
**PORTABLE ANTIQUITIES
AND TREASURE
ANNUAL REPORT
2008**





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CONTENTS

Minister’s foreword	4
Preface	5
Key points	8
Introduction	10
Learning and outreach	12
Best practice	18
Research and publication	20
Recording finds	24
 CATALOGUE	
Artefacts	
Stone Age	34
Bronze Age	39
Iron Age	68
Roman	79
Early Medieval	102
Medieval	129
Post-Medieval	161
 Coins	
Iron Age	186
Roman	193
Early Medieval	211
Medieval	215
Post-Medieval	225
 References	233
 Indexes	
Index by findspot	246
Index by acquiring museum	252
Index of values	254
Contacts and organisations	257
Contributors	262
 Illustrations	263
 Extract from <i>Treasure Act Annual Report 2008</i>	vi–xii



Ed Vaizey
Minister for Culture,
Communications
and Creative Industries

MINISTER'S FOREWORD

I am very pleased to introduce the second joint *Portable Antiquities and Treasure Annual Report*, which covers the year 2008. Full details of all finds recorded with the Portable Antiquities Scheme and reported Treasure, can be found on the PAS database (www.finds.org.uk).

The Portable Antiquities Scheme is crucial to ensuring that the most important finds discovered by members of the public are recorded so that information about the past can be enjoyed by all. I am a great supporter of the Scheme and was very pleased to be able to announce at the end of last year that funding will be continued for the Scheme and that from 1 April 2011 it will be managed directly by the British Museum. This will ensure that the PAS has a long and sustainable future and continues to be a great success.

I am very grateful for the hard work of the Scheme's staff, particularly its network of Finds Liaison Officers. It is impressive that 53,346 archaeological finds have been recorded by the Portable Antiquities Scheme and a further 806 Treasure finds (some of which are published in detail below) have been reported in 2008. Due to the goodwill of those finders who have reported their finds, this data is being made available to all to advance archaeological knowledge. The Portable Antiquities Scheme has also benefitted from the generosity of the Headley Trust and the Institute for Archaeologists who have provided funding for interns, enabling archaeologists and a detectorist to gain new skills while at the same time as enhancing the Scheme's recording capacity.

It is welcome news that 265 finds reported Treasure in 2008 have been acquired by museums for public benefit. This may not have been possible without the generosity of finders and landowners (82 parties in 2008) and the funding bodies who awarded grants to enable the acquisition of Treasure items. I would like to thank all those finders and landowners who have made such donations and the funding bodies who awarded grants for items found in 2008 for their generosity.

Finally, the Treasure scheme could not function without the crucial work of the local coroners and their officers, the Treasure Valuation Committee and its Secretariat, and also the Treasure team and curators at the British Museum. I am grateful to all those involved for their efforts in ensuring that we have a Treasure scheme in this country of which we can be proud. I would particularly like to thank Professor Norman Palmer, whose term as Chairman of the Treasure Valuation Committee will come to an end this year, for his dedication to the Committee and wider Treasure issues.



Neil MacGregor
Director of the
British Museum

PREFACE

I am very grateful to the Minister for his kind words, and for his consistent support for the Portable Antiquities Scheme to date. Given the pressure to reduce public spending, I very much appreciate everything he has done to ensure the PAS has a long and stable future.

The British Museum has been a keen and active supporter of the PAS and the Treasure Act since their inception in 1997. Since spring 2006 the Museum has managed the PAS on behalf of the Museums, Libraries & Archives Council, and therefore it is very much welcome that the Government has asked us to take on full responsibility for the running and management of the Scheme from 1 April 2011, also allocating a specific budget for that purpose.

The priority for the British Museum is to safeguard the network of Finds Liaison Officers, who are the Scheme's front line, and also complement our *Museum in Britain* programme. We have already offered four-year contracts to all the local partners who employ FLOs in England, without reducing salary costs, and we will do all we can to ensure that the network is sustained. In Wales, with the Minister's support, we are working with appropriate stakeholders to see how the Scheme can best be funded there. Unfortunately, with reduced funding, the PAS cannot do everything it did in the past. Hence this will be the final *Portable Antiquities and Treasure Annual Report* that is produced. Also, office costs across the FLO network and within the Scheme's Central Unit are being reduced. As the Minister says, the PAS has been very successful in obtaining external funding to support its work, and we are keen to explore new funding opportunities to maximise the impact of the Scheme and its work.

Both the PAS and curators at the British Museum have been heavily involved in the Treasure process, and there is obviously an opportunity now that the PAS is fully integrated into the British Museum to make the administration of the Treasure Act even more efficient. To that end, a designated Coroner for Treasure and other changes to the Treasure Act (including extending the obligation to report Treasure and allowing the Secretary of State to designate officers to whom Treasure can be reported), enacted though the Coroners & Justice Act 2009, but yet to be implemented, would be extremely useful. Likewise, it has now been possible to display finds reported Treasure in the British Museum soon after they have been found, enabling the public to share the finder's excitement of discovery and learn about the objects themselves. Most of these finds are eventually acquired by local museums, where they are studied and enjoyed by local people.

The British Museum is determined to build upon the tremendous success of the PAS and the Treasure Act to date, and develop positive and fruitful relationships between archaeologists and finders, museums and the general public.

GEOFF EGAN (19 October 1951 – 24 December 2010)

During the production of this annual report Geoff Egan (Finds Adviser) sadly, and quite suddenly, passed away. Geoff was a leading expert on Medieval and Post-Medieval finds, and wrote over 100 books and articles on the subject, including *Lead Cloth Seals* (see map on p. 7), *The Medieval Household, Dress Accessories* (with Frances Pritchard) and *Toys, Trifles and Trinkets* (with Hazel Forsyth). He was also responsible for editing the Medieval and Post-Medieval finds in this report, which was unfinished at the time of his death. For much of his life Geoff worked as an archaeologist at the Museum of London, but was very much involved with the work of the PAS since 1997; he was contracted (from the Museum of London) to the Scheme from 2004, and worked full-time with the PAS from July 2010.

Geoff was working with metal-detectorists and other finders – principally those 'mudlarking' on the Thames foreshore – long before it was fashionable for archaeologists to do so. He was also one of the first people to recognise the contribution that metal-detecting could make to archaeology. His passion and knowledge for finds was infectious; he was just as happy talking at a metal-detecting conference as to an academic conference. Almost every hour of his life was dedicated to researching finds, talking and writing about them. His death therefore comes as a great loss to archaeology that is impossible to replace. He will be dearly missed by all of us that knew him or had the pleasure of working with him.

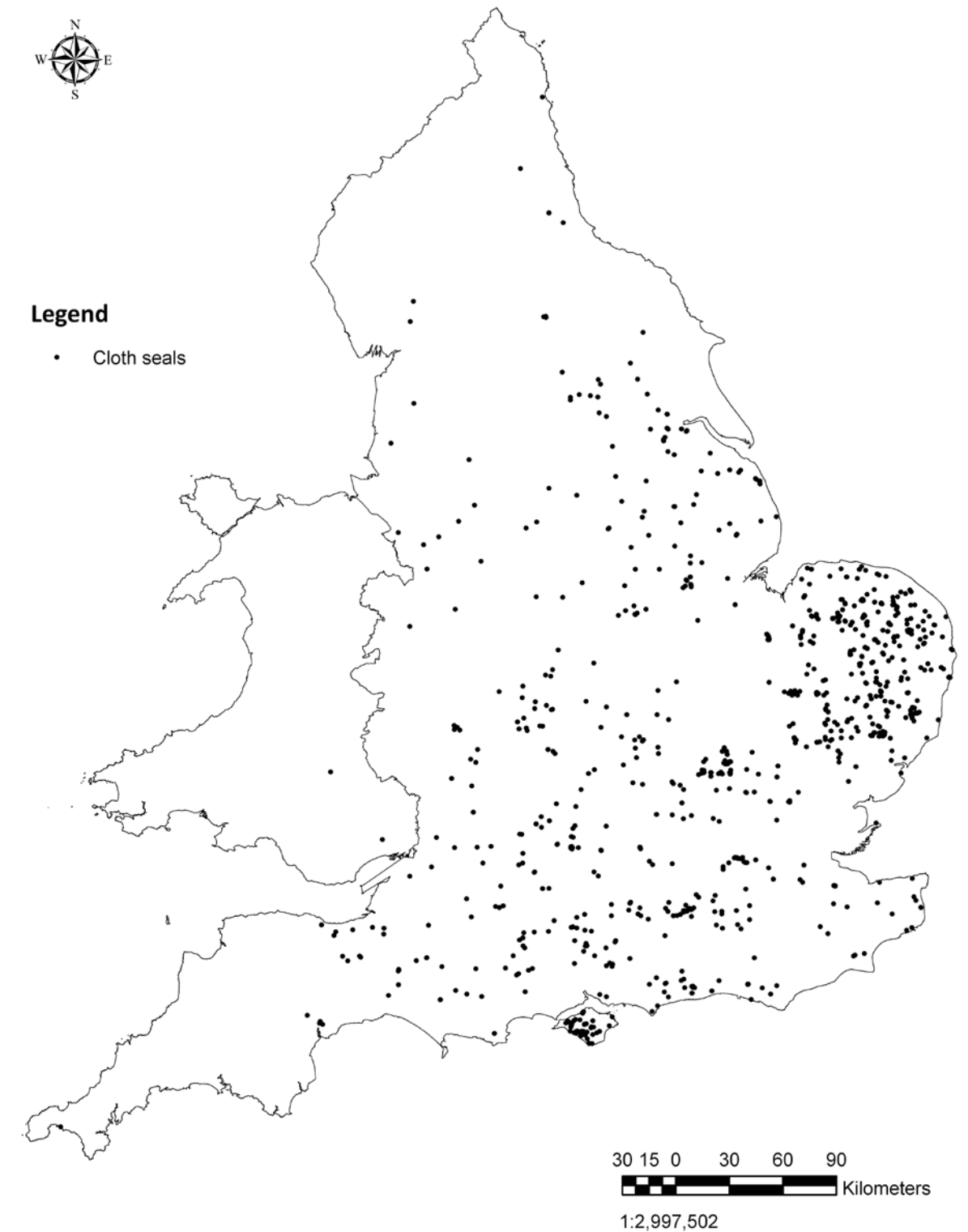


Geoff Egan (front row left) and colleagues at the launch of the *Portable Antiquities and Treasure Annual Report* 2007 in 2009.



Ed Vaizey (Minister for Culture), Michael Lewis, Geoff Egan and Andy Johanessen (finder of **418**).

Cloth seals recorded with the Scheme



The main achievements of the Portable Antiquities Scheme (PAS) and the Treasure Act 1996 in 2008 can be summarised as follows:

The extent of the PAS and the Department of Portable Antiquities and Treasure: A network of 40 Finds Liaison Officers (FLOs), several of which are part-time posts, cover the whole of England and Wales. Their work is co-ordinated and supported by a central unit consisting of a Head and Deputy Head, Resources Manager, ICT Adviser (based at the British Museum) and six Finds Advisers. Also employed within the Department of Portable Antiquities and Treasure, is a Treasure Registrar and four Assistant Treasure Registrars. In 2008, in addition to the finders who recorded finds with the PAS, at least 127 people volunteered with the Scheme.

Recognition of success: In November 2008 *A Review of the Portable Antiquities Scheme* found the PAS to be both efficient and cost-effective.

The Staffordshire Hoard (reported Treasure via the PAS) won 'best archaeological discovery' in the British Archaeological Awards 2010, and is a credit to all those involved with its discovery, research and the public dissemination. The PAS database was shortlisted as 'best archaeological innovation' in the same awards.

Finds recorded through the PAS: In 2008, a further 53,346 archaeological objects have been recorded by the PAS (and published on its database); some of these are illustrated in this report. Of these, at least 87% have been discovered by people while out metal-detecting; the rest have been found by other means.

Finds reported Treasure: 806 cases of Treasure were reported in 2008 (some of these cases include multiple items). This figure continues to increase; the rise being most notable since 2003, when the PAS was expanded to cover the whole of England and Wales, since when there has been an average increase of almost 210% in the reporting of potential Treasure finds. Most cases (93.28%) have been discovered while metal-detecting.

Acquisition of Treasure: 265 new Treasure finds have been, or are being, acquired by museums, while 366 have been disclaimed, 139 were deemed not to be Treasure and 33 are still to be determined. The outcomes of all 2008 Treasure cases are given in the *Treasure Annual Report 2008*.

As in previous years, museums have received help to enable them to acquire Treasure from the Art Fund V&A/MLA Purchase Grant Fund, the Headley Museums Treasure Acquisition Fund, the National Heritage Memorial fund and the Heritage Lottery Fund, without which many finds would not have been acquired.

Donations: In 2006 the DCMS launched an initiative to encourage finders and landowners to consider waiving their rights to rewards in order that museums are more able to acquire Treasure finds; certificates, signed by the Minister, are given to those who do so. In 2008 there were 51 (6.35%) cases where one or both parties (82 individuals in all) waived their rewards.

Findspot information: Over 92% of PAS finds have been recovered from cultivated land, where they are susceptible to plough damage and artificial and natural corrosion processes. Over 89% of finds are now being recorded to the nearest 100m² (a six-figure National Grid Reference) or better, and over 42% of finds are being recorded to the nearest 10m² (an eight-figure National Grid Reference).

Finds data: The finds data generated by the PAS is made available to Historic Environment Records (HERs) – the key record holders for information about the historic environment – and is published on the Scheme's website: www.finds.org.uk. A protocol has been agreed on the transfer of PAS data to HERs, which more than two-thirds have now signed.

New sites discovered: Many important new archaeological sites have been discovered as a result of the finds recorded by the FLOs or reported Treasure, including, a prehistoric flintworking site in Oxfordshire (5) and an Anglo-Saxon burial site in East Sussex (p. 18).

Research: New research is showing that PAS data has the potential to radically alter our understanding of the historic environment and further archaeological knowledge. Currently 198 people, including academics and professionals, have full access to PAS data for research purposes. PAS data has been used in the course of seven major research projects (such as those funded by the Arts & Humanities Research Board or Leverhulme Trust), 32 PhDs, 46 MA dissertations and 20 undergraduate research projects.

Publications: Several publications associated with the work of the Scheme have appeared in 2008, including the Portable Antiquities sections of *Britannia* 39, *Medieval Archaeology* 52, and *Post Medieval Archaeology* 42.

Outreach: 1,637 outreach events, including talks, finds days and exhibitions, were organised in 2008; these were attended by at least 50,032 people, including 7,667 children. At least 215 articles about the work of the PAS were published or broadcast, including academic publications, articles in the popular press, and reports on television and radio. As part of National Archaeology Week 2008, the PAS was involved in 73 events, attended by at least 5,093 adults and 2,373 children, and its FLOs examined more than 2,967 finds.

Liaison: During 2008 the FLOs maintained regular contact with 170 metal-detecting clubs – attending 727 club meetings, and they also liaised with local archaeological and history groups. Members of the Scheme attended at least 922 other meetings to promote the Scheme and its aims.

Social inclusion: In 2006 a socio-economic analysis of postcode data showed that 47% of people recording finds with the Scheme (since 1997) were from groups C2, D and E, which compares favourably to visitors to museums (31%).¹

Website: There have been almost 185,000 unique visitors to the PAS website – www.finds.org.uk – making over 306,000 visits and 3,771,000 page requests during 2008. The average number of page requests per visit is 11. At the time of publication the online database allows public access to 675,535 objects within 425,045 records.

Heritage protection: In 2008 the Department of Portable Antiquities and Treasure, at the British Museum continued to monitor eBay for finds of unreported Treasure. Intelligence on 181 cases was passed to the police.

Since September 2007 the Department has been an expert adviser on the export licencing of metal-detected finds, and in the period of this report approved 278 licences, of which more than 82% were exported outside the European Union.

The PAS was a partner in Oxford Archaeology's *Nighthawking Report*, and is working with English Heritage to take its recommendations forward.

The PAS works closely with relevant colleagues in HM Revenue & Customs, the MLA Exporting Unit, and since February 2007 Michael Lewis (Deputy Head) has been seconded (part-time) as a Special Police Constable with the Metropolitan Police Service's Art & Antiques Unit.



Children examining archaeological finds.

¹ 10.5 million people visited museums in 2005, of which 30.6% were C2, D and Es (*Great Britain Target Group Index*, Spring 2006).

THE PORTABLE ANTIQUITIES SCHEME (PAS)

The PAS was established to record archaeological objects found by the public. It also has an important educational role, enabling children and adults alike to learn about archaeology, get involved and bring the past to life.

Every year many thousands of archaeological objects are discovered, most of these by metal-detector users, but also by people while out walking, gardening or going about their daily work. These objects offer an important and irreplaceable way of understanding our past. The PAS offers the only proactive and comprehensive mechanism for systematically recording such finds for public benefit. This data is made available to Historic Environment Records (HERs) and is published on the Scheme's website: www.finds.org.uk. This data is an important educational resource that can be used and enjoyed by anyone (not just archaeologists) interested in learning more about the past.

Organisation

In the period of this report, 40 Finds Liaison Officers (FLOs), several of them part-time, covering the whole of England and Wales, were employed in the work of the Scheme; they are based with local 'host' partner organisations who manage them on a day-to-day basis. Their work is co-ordinated and supported by a Central Unit of a Head and Deputy Head, Resources Manager and ICT Adviser, based in the Department of Portable Antiquities and Treasure at the British Museum, and six Finds Advisers, of which all but one are based elsewhere. In 2008, 127 volunteers also provided an invaluable contribution to the work of the Scheme.

Since 1 April 2006 the PAS has been managed by the British Museum on behalf of the Museums, Libraries and Archives Council (MLA), and funded by the Department of Culture, Media & Sport (DCMS) and local partners.²

The work of the Scheme is guided by the Portable Antiquities Advisory Group, which meets bi-annually. Members of the group are the Association of Local Government Archaeological Officers, the British Museum, the Council for British Archaeology, the Country Business & Landowners Association, the Department for Culture, Media and Sport, English Heritage, the Federation of Independent Detectorists, the Institute of Archaeology (University College London), the MLA, the National Council for Metal Detecting, the National Farmers Union, the National Museums & Galleries of Wales, Natural England, the Society of Museum Archaeologists and the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales.

As a result of the Review of the PAS (published September 2008), a Portable Antiquities Management Group was formed, to provide a clear distinction between the management of the PAS and policy relating to portable antiquities-related issues, such as environmental stewardship schemes, metal-detecting rallies, and illicit metal-detecting. The first meeting of this group, chaired by MLA with representatives from the British Museum, the PAS and Renaissance, took place in March 2009.

Terms of reference

Portable Antiquities Management Group

The Portable Antiquities Scheme is run by the British Museum on behalf of the MLA. The British Museum has ownership of the Scheme and the role of the Management Group is to assist the British Museum to ensure the effective and efficient delivery of the PAS in accordance with its aims. The Management Group will oversee the long-term planning and funding of the Scheme and advocate its value to stakeholders. It will have an overview of budgets and management in line with the Renaissance performance framework; it is for the British Museum to manage the budget. The Management Group will not be concerned with policy issues relating to portable antiquities matters which are matters for the Advisory Group. The Management Group will be chaired by the MLA and will consist of representatives from the MLA, the British Museum and the Renaissance programme.

Portable Antiquities Advisory Group

The Advisory Group will consist of representatives from national stakeholders (listed above) with an interest in portable antiquities and will discuss and provide advice and guidance on portable antiquities matters including offering advice to the Management Group. It will develop policy and best practice in relation to the discovery and recording of finds made by the public and to foster co-operation between archaeologists, museum professionals and finders.

Aims of the Portable Antiquities Scheme

The PAS is a partnership project which records archaeological objects found by the public in order to advance our understanding of the past.

In order to do this the Scheme:

- promotes the maximum public interest and benefit from the recovery, recording and research of portable antiquities
- promotes best practice by finders/landowners and archaeologists/museums in the discovery, recording and conservation of finds made by the public
- in partnership with museums and others, raises awareness among the public, including young people, of the educational value of recording archaeological finds in their context and facilitate research in them
- creates partnerships between finders and museums/archaeologists to increase participation in archaeology and advance our understanding of the past
- supports the Treasure Act, and increase opportunities for museums to acquire archaeological finds for public benefit

The PAS is run by the British Museum on behalf of the MLA and works through 33 principal partners which employ staff and many more local partners which contribute to each of the posts. There is a network of 40 FLO posts, based in museums and county councils throughout England and Wales, six Finds Advisers and a team of four at the British Museum. The data gathered by the Scheme is published on an online database at www.finds.org.uk.

In order to fulfil the aims of the Scheme, staff:

- maintain an online database and promote it as a resource for education and research
- hold outreach events, such as finds days, attend metal detecting club meetings and give talks to national and local group and societies
- facilitate displays of finds recorded by the Scheme in museums and elsewhere
- help finders to fulfil their obligations under the Treasure Act
- publish an annual report and other publications in print and online

Since 1 April 2011 the British Museum has assumed direct responsibility for the running of the Scheme from the MLA (see Preface, p. 5) and the Portable Antiquities Management Group is no longer needed. The Advisory Group will still meet in order to provide a forum on issues relating to portable antiquities.

TREASURE

See the *Treasure Act Annual Report 2008*, pages vi–xii.

Learning and outreach are at the heart of the PAS. Outreach is the principal means by which the FLOs and other members of the Scheme meet finders and the public, talk with them about archaeological finds, and the importance of recording and best practice. Learning is a key outcome of the PAS, which records finds to advance archaeological knowledge: its database at www.finds.org.uk is the mechanism by which this data is made available to all and is a valuable resource for academics and the general public alike.

CHILDREN (FORMAL AND INFORMAL LEARNING)

Object-based learning is an excellent way of engaging young people with archaeology and history, which also overlaps with key subject areas such as Citizenship, ICT, Maths and Science. Learning this way helps children develop new skills and experiences, but also reaches out to those less responsive to more traditional teaching methods.

The PAS regularly provides opportunities for children to learn about archaeology and history, in both the classroom and informally, as the examples below highlight.

What did the Romans do for us?

In April, Rob Collins (North East FLO) met with a class of 7–8 year olds at Hunwick Primary School, County Durham, who were learning about the Romans and Binchester Roman fort, which is near their school. Rob spoke to the children about understanding the Romans through the material that they left behind, explaining that this was how archaeologists study the past. The children then examined material from near the Roman fort that had been recovered during a metal-detector survey conducted many years ago, which they used to explain what sort of activities the Romans 'got up to'. Afterward, they created a small museum display for the rest of their school to enjoy.

Learning about science through archaeology

Dot Boughton (Lancashire & Cumbria FLO) was invited by Lancaster Girls' Grammar School to organise archaeological activities for the students (aged 11–14) as part of their 'Science Week'. Under Dot's supervision the girls examined a large amount of archaeological finds from Stone Age to the modern period, which they sorted according to what they were made from, e.g. glass, plastic, metal, stone, etc. Then, they were asked to analyse the finds further, such as by metal type and treatments applied to pottery. After, they discussed the properties of the materials, and why some artefacts were made some types, but not others. For the final exercise the students had to organise the finds into a timeline, to demonstrate how the use of different materials changed over time.

Castleford Youth Inclusion Project

In June, Amy Downes (South & West Yorkshire FLO) and Dave Weldrake (West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service) joined the Castleford Youth Inclusion Project, which works with children at risk of being excluded from school. As part of the project after-school sessions were provided for the children where they can participate in excavation, handle archaeological objects and play 'archaeological games'. Apart from the digging, the most popular activity was drawing an object from a written description and then trying to guess what it was.

'I loved digging up the past and discovering what things were as I found them'. Pupil (Redhill Primary School, Airedale, Castleford).

Archaeology and the Olympics

Kate Sumnall (London FLO) has been working with her colleges at the Museum of London, delivering The Discover Programme of community archaeology events on behalf of the Olympic Delivery Authority. This included talks on the archaeology of the Olympic Park given by Kieron Tyler (Senior Archaeologist), which Kate supported with finds handling sessions, in each of the five London boroughs which are hosting the Olympics, and also at the Olympic Park site and the Olympic Delivery Authority offices.

The Discover Programme also included a three-week community excavation project in East Hackney Marshes, which is part of the main Olympic Park site. As the ground was heavily contaminated, and therefore unsuitable for an excavation, a 'Blanket Dig' was used to illustrate the history of the site for the schools and other groups who visited. The blankets (each with artefacts from a particular period) were stacked in chronological layers to help explain stratigraphy. Other practical activities included finds washing and a mapping exercise. Over the period of the 'dig' six schools from each of the five boroughs, as well as community groups and other users of the Marshes, visited the site. Several of the visitors remembered the area during the Second World War and the changes that followed, and so their reminiscences were added to our sessions with the schools.

HIGHER & FURTHER EDUCATION

PAS Staff, particularly the Scheme's Finds Advisers, liaise with students in higher and further education, discussing with them the benefits of archaeologists and metal-detectorists (and other finders) working together. In the past relations between archaeologists and detectorists were strained (often hostile), but it is increasingly the case that archaeologists recognise the benefits of metal-detecting, especially as part

of controlled excavation. Likewise, through liaison detectorists gain an appreciation for the need of best archaeological practice when surveying their own sites.

Geophysical and topographical training programme at Ixworth Roman site, Suffolk

In August 2008 a fourth Roman site was investigated as part of an ongoing collaboration between Faye Minter (Suffolk FLO), Martin Millet and Helen Woodhouse (both Cambridge University), and Jude Plouviez (Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service) to facilitate geophysics and topography training for Cambridge University archaeology students on Roman sites discovered by local metal-detectorists in Suffolk. The survey work was funded by Cambridge University. The site, at Ixworth in west Suffolk, is a Scheduled Monument and the results confirm that there are extensive buildings present, which are the remains of a Roman villa complex. There were also linear features that are probably part of the villa enclosure. There is, therefore, scope for further investigation in future years using resistivity or Ground Penetrating Radar (GPR).



Amy Downes examining finds at the Churches Conservation Trust Open Day at Kirk Sandall.



Anna Tyacke with Young Archaeologists.

FINDERS

In 2008, 6,464 individuals offered finds for recording with the PAS (Table 1a). Of these 65.47% were metal-detectorists, but a significant minority were other types of finders.

	METAL - DETECTORISTS	OTHERS	TOTAL
Bedfordshire & Hertfordshire	75	21	96
Berkshire & Oxfordshire	238	42	280
Buckinghamshire	175	11	186
Cambridgeshire	27	0	27
Cheshire, Gtr Manchester & Merseyside	155	70	225
Cornwall	30	41	71
Derbyshire & Nottinghamshire	142	41	183
Devon	49	200	249
Essex	160	30	190
Gloucestershire & Avon	258	167	425
Hampshire	48	31	79
Herefordshire & Shropshire	183	289	472
Isle of Wight	80	50	130
Kent	120	40	160
Lancashire & Cumbria	91	211	302
Leicestershire & Rutland	71	47	118
Lincolnshire	170	25	195
London	78	180	258
Norfolk	230	60	290
Northamptonshire	61	57	118
North East	300	100	400
North Lincolnshire	65	50	115
Somerset & Dorset	93	91	184
Staffordshire & West Midlands	104	4	108
Suffolk	160	20	180
Surrey	67	20	87
Sussex (East & West)	180	60	240
Warwickshire & Worcestershire	45	15	60
Wiltshire	95	34	129
Yorkshire (North & East)	203	74	277
Yorkshire (South & West)	154	61	215
Wales	325	90	415
Total	4,232	2,232	6,464

Table 1a: Number of individuals offering finds for recording in 2008.

The PAS is proactive in reaching out to as many finders as possible. As part of their work FLOs (and other members of the Scheme) regularly visit metal-detecting clubs, as it is detectorists who are responsible for 87% of finds recorded with the Scheme in 2008. 185 metal-detecting clubs are known to exist (Table 1b), of which the FLOs have regular contact with 170. Although most metal-detecting clubs welcome the FLO, it is extremely disappointing that a minority do not.

There are at least 7,220 members in the known metal-detecting clubs. However, this figure should not be taken at face value. Some people are members of more than one club (and hence the duplication of numbers in this table is likely), while others no longer actively detect or do not search for archaeological material (i.e. they detect on beaches). Likewise, there are others who are not members of clubs (known as independents).



Amy Downes running a finds handling session in South Yorkshire.



Danielle Wootton and Alfie recording a pottery fragment.

	CLUBS (MEMBERSHIP)	CLUBS WHERE FLO IS WELCOME (MEMBERSHIP)
Bedfordshire & Hertfordshire	6 (350+)	3 (180+)
Berkshire & Oxfordshire	3 (220)	2 (200)
Buckinghamshire	4 (68)	4 (68)
Cambridgeshire	3 (68)	3 (68)
Cheshire, Gtr Manchester & Merseyside	9 (490)	9 (490)
Cornwall	3 (80)	3 (80)
Derbyshire & Nottinghamshire	9 (315)	9 (315)
Devon	5 (150+)	4 (150+)
Essex	6 (346)	5 (296)
Gloucestershire & Avon	6 (202)	6 (202)
Hampshire	4 (155)	4 (155)
Herefordshire & Shropshire	5 (140)	5 (140)
Isle of Wight	3 (121)	3 (121)
Kent	12 (376)	12 (376)
Lancashire & Cumbria	4 (250)	4 (250)
Leicestershire & Rutland	4 (135)	3 (95)
Lincolnshire	6 (366)	6 (366)
London	4 (188)	4 (188)
Norfolk	5 (183)	5 (183)
Northamptonshire	5 (330)	4 (310)
North East	12 (254+)	12 (254+)
North Lincolnshire	2 (85)	2 (85)
Somerset & Dorset	4 (150)	4 (150)
Staffordshire & West Midlands	6 (343)	6 (343)
Suffolk	3 (285)	3 (285)
Surrey	5 (147)	5 (147)
Sussex (East & West)	10 (276)	10 (276)
Warwickshire & Worcestershire	3 (102)	3 (102)
Wiltshire	5 (115)	5 (115)
Yorkshire (North & East)	4 (130)	4 (130)
Yorkshire (South & West)	16 (335+)	9 (291+)
Wales	9 (465)	9 (465)
Total	185 (7,220+)	170 (6,876+)

Table 1b: Metal-detecting clubs and those where the FLO is welcome.

Besides visiting metal-detecting clubs the FLOs organise archaeological finds days in order to reach out to new finders and the wider public.

Archaeological outreach in Milton Keynes

Milton Keynes Archaeology Days were established by Nick Crank (Archaeological Officer, Milton Keynes Council) to showcase recent excavations in the Borough. Ros Tyrrell (Buckinghamshire FLO) attends these events to record new finds made by the public and to publicise the work of the PAS. In 2008, she was joined by Paul Manning, a detectorist who records his finds directly onto the PAS database, who – with the Magiovinium Metal Detector Club – organised particularly interesting displays of finds they had found. In addition Paul set up his laptop, with a web connection, so that he could show how the particular finds he had found appeared on the PAS database. This also enabled people who recorded their finds to see where the information on their find would end up, and also learn more about finds from their local area. The detectorists’ contribution to the day added a lively and interesting component enjoyed by all.

In 2008 the PAS organised 444 finds days. Also, as part of National Archaeology Week, the PAS was involved in 73 events, attended by at least 5,093 adults and 2,373 children, at which more than 2,967 finds were examined.

VOLUNTEERS

Besides the finders themselves, 127 people volunteered with the PAS in 2008. Most are involved with the recording of finds, but there are other volunteering opportunities as well, as the examples below demonstrate. People volunteer for many different reasons and hence have diverse backgrounds and experiences; these including students on placements or needing work experience, people with a general interest in archaeology, and/or retired people keen to do something new and interesting.

However, it is the finders themselves who represent the largest group of PAS volunteers, particularly those who take care to log the findspot of their finds while in the field, bag them properly and take them for recording with their local FLO, or even record them direct onto the PAS database – as increasing numbers are doing.

It is also the case that many finds experts (in universities or museums) give their (or their institutions’) time freely to help the recording work of the PAS, recognising that the data generated is mutually beneficial.

Volunteering at the Yorkshire Museum

Liz Andrews-Wilson (North & East Yorkshire FLO) has continued to recruit volunteers to help with the high and increasing number of finds offered for recording. The University of York sends two placement students from their MA courses each year and students on the BA courses have also volunteered as a way of gaining more experience. Liz also benefits from the services of Jim Halliday (metal-detectorist) who continues to help at Finds Days at the Yorkshire Museum. Other finders have also continued to volunteer. They have largely taken over the Photoshop work that needs to be done, which frees up nearly a third of Liz's time!

Work experience for GCSE students in Suffolk

Two GCSE work experience students volunteered with the Suffolk FLOs during June. Roisin Evans and Jade Sharpe-Welsh, both from Thurston Community College, worked with Colin Pendleton (Suffolk Historic Environment Record Officer) and assisted Jane Carr and Andrew Brown (Suffolk FLOs) by indexing essential reference works in addition to identifying, sorting and filing illustrations of PAS objects drawn by Donna Wreathall (Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service). Both found exposure to archaeological objects, illustrations and vocabulary challenging, but said that they had enjoyed the work and experience.

The PAS also shares its expertise with others (and their volunteers) in the heritage sector, as the following case study demonstrates:

Saving Hadrian's Wall for future generations

Dot Boughton (Lancashire & Cumbria FLO) and Rob Collins (North East FLO) worked with Hadrian's Wall Heritage Ltd to provide basic training for Hadrian's Wall Country volunteers (at both ends of the Wall – Dot is based in Carlisle while Rob is based in Newcastle) in the recognition of objects of archaeological interest and illegal searching on the Hadrian's Wall World Heritage Site. Most of the volunteers are not archaeologically trained, but have a keen interest and archaeology and history, and pick up stray finds in the vicinity of the Wall. Training has consisted of practical seminars and the completion of a small 'pocket guide' that trail volunteers can keep with them in the field. It is hoped that this training will bring to light more casual finds of objects from the Wall, but also further protect the important archaeological resource of the World Heritage Site by increasing awareness of the potential and dangers of illegal searching.

COMMUNITY ARCHAEOLOGY

Increasing numbers of people are keen to learn about archaeology and the history of the area where they live, and the PAS has an important role in facilitating this. Particularly welcome are initiatives that see archaeologists, metal-detectorists and others working together for the common good.

Field-walking in North Yorkshire

The Claro Archaeological Society have been field-walking parishes around and about Knaresborough, North Yorkshire, finding out all about their local history. Recently, two metal-detectorists have joined the group, and to date have discovered over 2,000 finds, many of which date from the 1700s onwards. The group is keen to record this material themselves and log both the metal-detected and field-walked finds as a single archive to gain a better understanding of their local area. In October 2008 Liz Andrews-Wilson (North & East Yorkshire FLO) and Ros Watson (Curator, Harrogate Museum) visited the group to provide advice on how to record their finds and highlight some of the most common types of the finds that they are likely to come across. It is hoped that this archive can then be later integrated into the PAS database.

Friends of Longovicium Roman Fort

A local history group, the Friends of Longovicium, have embarked on a community archaeology project to accumulate the knowledge of the Roman fort of Lanchester, County Durham. Following from the successful publication of a booklet – *Longovicium: Lanchester's Roman Fort* – in 2007, the Friends took their work to make a record of all the Roman objects that have been found in the vicinity of Lanchester. To that end, Rob Collins (North East FLO) provided a number of training sessions for the Friends. These sessions were designed to give members of the group a basic understanding of the information that was needed to create a useful resource, as well providing the skills to carry out such a task. Sessions were provided on basic artefact identification and recording, digital photography and illustration, and the identification of various classes of artefact, namely coins, ceramics and metal objects.

EXHIBITIONS, DISPLAYS AND TALKS

Exhibitions, displays and talks are a good way of highlighting the work of the PAS, important finds and the importance of finds for understanding the past.

Lost and Found: detecting the past

2008 saw Buckinghamshire County Museum, Aylesbury, hosting an exhibition called *Lost and Found: detecting the past*, designed to showcase the results of liaison between Ros Tyrrell (Buckinghamshire FLO) and local detectorists. Besides finds loaned by finders, the Museum also displayed discoveries from its archaeology collection, many of which had not been previously exhibited.

The displays featured many Treasure items found in the county, including the scientific research done by Matthew Ponting (Liverpool University) on the composition and technology of Roman Imperial silver coins (the coins he studied were from a coin hoard from West Wycombe found and donated by members of the South Buckinghamshire Metal Detector Club), and the results from the co-operation between Matthew Wildman (a detectorist) and the Chess Valley Archaeological Society who have been investigating the landscape of the valley south of Chenies. The exhibition encouraged Jim Tait, who detected the same site many years ago, to record a number of his finds.

The County Museum was particularly pleased by the number of visitors who came to the exhibition who had not previously visited the museum before. As a result of the success of the exhibition it was decided to remount the displays in Wycombe Museum six months later.

'Very impressed by the high quality of the signs and layout and good variety of artefacts.'
'It's good to see a bit of bling!!!'
'Enjoyed the range of archaeology on display – liked the Roman dog and hare handle especially.'
Visitors' comments.

Ebb and Flow 'FlowFest', Snape, Suffolk

In July 2008 the Suffolk FLOs were invited to form part of an event called 'FlowFest' celebrating the cultural history of the areas around the Alde and Ore river estuaries. This event was organised by Ebb and Flow and held at Snape Maltings, and is part of an ongoing series of events relating to the culture and history of the area.

Judith Plouviez (Archaeological Officer, Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service), Andrew Brown and Jane Carr (Suffolk FLOs) brought display boards illustrating the archaeology of Suffolk and work of the PAS, along with archaeological material for people to handle. Over 150 adults and children visited during the day, some of whom also brought objects for identification and recording.

Living with the Romans

When the exhibition *Living with the Romans* came to Lancaster City Museum, Dot Boughton was asked to help with two cases of local material that were to be added to the exhibition in order to show the Romans' impact on the Lancaster area. Displayed were both some of the museum's own artefacts as well as finds made by local people, which were loaned by metal-detectorists and others. One local metal-detectorist (Norman Fieldhouse) even donated a rare vessel mount displaying the goddess Diana after the exhibition – the mount is now part of the new permanent Roman display at Lancaster City Museum.



Kurt Adams talking to students at Bristol University.



The PAS display at West Acre History fair.

It is one of the key aims of the PAS to promote best practice. This is highlighted in the *Code of Practice for Responsible Metal-Detecting in England and Wales*, which has been endorsed by the main archaeological bodies and landowner and metal-detecting organisations. Here, advice is given about what people should do before they go metal-detecting, while they are metal-detecting, and after they have been metal-detecting. The main emphasis of the document is avoiding damage to underlying archaeology and the importance of recording finds with the PAS.

FINDERS

Sometimes finders will make a discovery that is very important or archaeologically sensitive. What they decide to do – dig it up or get archaeological help – will have a big impact on how much information archaeologists are able to glean from the find. Digging up such a find will usually destroy valuable archaeological evidence, while getting archaeological help will ensure maximum benefit for all involved as the following case study highlights.

Anglo-Saxon graves preserved

In October 2008 Bob White and Cliff Smith from the Eastbourne District Metal Detecting Club were detecting in a field they had searched several times before. Then Cliff discovered part of a metal bowl. At first he was unsure of its age, but on lifting it he found a skull underneath. Suspecting it was Anglo-Saxon they stopped digging and contacted Laura Burnett (Sussex FLO) and the police.

Subsequently, Casper Johnson (East Sussex County Archaeologists) was contacted. He agreed the remains were likely to be Anglo-Saxon, and with the permission of the landowner and farmer, it was decided to excavate the remains. Casper and Greg Chuter (East Sussex HER Officer), together with volunteers from Brighton and Hove Archaeological Society, joined Bob and Cliff to survey the site, scan for more graves and help excavate the disturbed graves.

Graves of one man and two women were excavated. The most impressive was a female, buried with an unusual bronze bowl in remarkable condition with still working handle as well as gilded brooches and silver belt decorations. The finds suggest the family was relatively wealthy and of high status within their local community. The artefacts were taken to English Heritage conservation laboratories in Portsmouth for cleaning and conservation to prevent deterioration. It is hoped they will go on public display in due course.

'Burial grounds are one of our principal sources of evidence about early Anglo-Saxon people and their way of life. Our understanding of the graves is considerably better for the careful and exemplary approach taken by the two local metal-detectorists who discovered the site and its subsequent excavation by County Council staff and unpaid local archaeologists.' Paul Roberts (English Heritage Inspector of Ancient Monuments).

DONATIONS

Most finds recorded with the PAS are returned to the finder; the archaeological information about a find is often more important from an archaeological perspective than the object itself. That said, some finds – because of their rarity or aesthetic qualities – have most public benefit when they are housed in a museum, so they can be available for the public to view and learn about, and so that they can be studied by researchers.

FLOs do not solicit finds on behalf of museums, but when they record an interesting object that they feel would be of most value in a museum they will encourage the finder to at least have a think about allowing a museum to acquire it.

Most finders do recognise that they are temporary custodians of the finds that they discover, and therefore it is best practice that finders think about what will happen to their collection when they die. If they want it to end up in a museum it is crucial that the collection is well organised (so that finds are clearly labelled with their findspot and PAS database number) and they have discussed the future of the collection with the museum in question.

The Treasure Act 1996 provides a mechanism by which museums can acquire Treasure finds. In 2008, 265 Treasure cases were acquired by museums, the rest disclaimed. However, since 2007 the DCMS has encouraged finders and landowners to consider waiving their right to a reward, and the Minister of State sends a certificate to those who do so. Since the initiative began, over 300 finders and landowners have donated their share of a reward, enabling museums to acquire such finds at no or reduced cost. In 2008, 82 parties (38 landowners and 44 finders) forewent their right to a reward, thus allowing museums to acquire these finds at no or reduced cost, for the benefit of all. The largest figure waived was for a medieval silver seal-matrix (254): the Treasure Valuation Committee recommended a value of £700 for the object, of which the landowner (Peter Cooper) agreed not to claim his £350 share. In 2008, 21 individuals waived any reward they might have been entitled to prior to the valuation of the case.



Peter Reavill examining finds with school children.



Finds washing in Hackney (see p. 13).

Portable antiquities (archaeological small finds) provide important clues about how and where people lived in the past. For many historical periods, especially those with no or little written record, this material is the best evidence we have. While controlled archaeological investigation normally offers the ideal circumstances for understanding the past, many finds are found by chance or by people proactively searching for them (such as by metal-detecting or field-walking) in areas that are unlikely to be investigated archaeologically. These finds, which are typical of those recorded by the PAS, offer enormous research potential.

Most finds recorded by the PAS are unstratified (without a precise archaeological context): in 2008 more than 92% were recovered from cultivated land, where they are susceptible to plough damage and artificial and natural corrosion. In the past archaeologists generally dismissed such finds as having limited archaeological value, but this view has substantially changed thanks to the PAS, and the recording of metal-detected finds and other chance finds.

ACADEMIC RESEARCH

Increasingly, university academics (and their students) are using PAS data in their research. Table 2 below gives an indication of the number of research projects using PAS data:

RESEARCH PROJECT TYPES	NUMBER
Major research projects	7
PhD	31
Masters	44
Undergraduate	19
Personal research projects	32
Other	29

Table 2: Types of research projects using PAS data.

MAJOR RESEARCH PROJECTS

Several major research projects, funded by the Arts and Humanities Research Council (AHRC) or Leverhulme Trust, made use of PAS data in 2008. These projects will often have a research team, thus allowing a subject area to be studied in greater detail than might be possible otherwise. Projects using PAS data in 2008 include the *Fields of Britannia* project (led by Stephen Rippon, Exeter University), *The Technology of Enchantment and the Enchantment of Technology? Iron Age Celtic Art, GIS analysis and the PAS* (led by Duncan

Garrow, Oxford University) and *Beyond the Tribal Hidage: Anglo-Saxon kingdoms in southern England AD 400–475* (led by Martin Welch).

Beyond the Tribal Hidage

The *Tribal Hidage* document is one of a select group of written sources that reveal the dynamic cultural changes of the post-Roman period that saw localised tribal groups coalesce into the small provinces or kingdoms that make up England by AD 700. These written sources have been interrogated many times, but only now do the electronic tools exist to capture and explore the archaeological record, with the aim of throwing new light on these crucial social and political changes.

The *Beyond the Tribal Hidage* project has used archaeological data to explore the creation of three Anglo-Saxon kingdoms in southern England (Kent, Sussex and Wessex) between AD 400 and 750. This data included the finds reported through the PAS. In many areas these have confirmed the distributions from other recorded archaeological sites, but elsewhere have extended distribution patterns, indicating that further exploration might well reveal new sites beyond the margins of previously recorded sites. The project’s primary objective was to produce a comprehensive electronic dataset for the early Anglo-Saxon period and more selectively for the Roman period and to use GIS technologies as the main investigative tool. Also the project sought to explore the development of polities from Anglo-Saxon site distributions, to examine material-culture profiles to identify expressions of status and identity, to consider estate structures supporting sites and to investigate spatial trends in consumption patterns.

Both the research methodology and the generation of new data (a minimum of 15% additional major sites, the incorporation of the PAS record and a systematic programme of weighing artefacts) have produced successful outcomes. Early Anglo-Saxon settlement patterns can be demonstrated to be stable revealing a preference for free-draining land of moderate to good fertility. The Roman road network, earlier trackways and waterways clearly influenced Anglo-Saxon site distribution. By contrast, there is a limited relationship between former Roman sites that might provide scrap metal and the metal artefact distributions in Anglo-Saxon cemeteries. Sites in Kent displayed a higher degree of personal wealth across their cemetery populations than elsewhere within southern England. There is just one comparable area of relative wealth in central and northern Wiltshire, which was unanticipated and is interpreted by us as a ‘kernel’ in the development of the West Saxon kingdom. Its wealth may well derive from its relationship with native British polities to the west.

The relationship of imported continental (Frankish) material (and even immigrant Franks) with Kentish cultural material has been explored. Artefact distributions imply that Kent’s influence covers the entire region up to c. 575 (known within the Project as Phase A), but that this contracted between c. 575 and c. 650 (Phase B). In Phase B the West Saxon polity develops despite or even because of pressure from the Mercian (Midland) kingdom to its north. A buffer zone between western Surrey and West Sussex also appeared by Phase B, separating Kent from the emerging Wessex. This buffer appears impoverished, despite the availability of some relatively fertile agricultural land. Already by c. 500 access to different resources by specific communities was established region-wide. We believe the external demands of continental kingdoms provide a better explanation for cultural and political development in southern England than one dependent solely on internal sub-regional dynamics. By the 7th century, relationships with the continental Franks, which were independent of Kent, were being established within the study region of southern England. It has been concluded from this that kingdom formation is not necessarily a coherent process over time and space.

PhDs

Increasing numbers of students researching for PhDs are making use of PAS data. These include *Relationships between archaeologists and metal detector users in England and Wales* (Susie Thomas, Newcastle University), *Town-country relationships in the 10th century AD* (Letty Ten-Harkel, Sheffield University) and *An analysis of the distribution of PAS data* (Katherine Robbins, Southampton University).

Understanding the biases in PAS data: an analysis of the distribution of PAS data

Katherine Robbins (Southampton University) is undertaking a three-year doctorate, funded by the AHRC, which is investigating how representative the data collected by the PAS is of past distributions of human activity. The PAS database is increasingly being used by researchers to investigate distribution patterns of artefacts and to identify new sites (as the other examples in report highlight), but as yet little work has focused on the nature of the data itself. In particular, there is a need to understand those factors that influence the geographical distribution of artefacts.

Using the data collected for Hampshire, Northamptonshire and the Isle of Wight, the aim is to identify all those biases that intervene between the deposition of an artefact in the past and the recording of that artefact on the PAS database. For example, to what extent are the data affected by the differential

preservation of artefacts caused by soil types or agricultural chemicals? How are the distribution patterns biased by differential permissions to detect in different areas? Are the data biased towards areas of known archaeology? Is the distribution of artefacts affected by the distribution of metal-detecting clubs? To what extent are artefact distributions affected by elevation, slope or bedrock geology? Through considering a range of archaeological, social and environmental factors such as these, this doctorate will provide researchers with a thorough background of the biases involved in the collection and recording of such data, for until we understand these biases we cannot expect to be able to truly understand and interpret the data themselves.

PERSONAL RESEARCH

Many people are using PAS data in the course of their own academic research. This includes both university academics, independent researchers and the FLOs themselves. For example, Katharina Ulmschneider (Oxford University) is conducting research into finds from Hampshire and the Isle of Wight, David Williams (Surrey FLO) has a long term interest in Late Anglo-Saxon horse furniture, and Ellen Swift (University of Kent) is investigating the reuse of late Roman bracelets.

The reuse of Roman bracelets

Ellen Swift (University of Kent) is investigating Roman bracelets which have been cut down into rings of a smaller diameter, probably into finger-rings and child-sized bracelets. While there are a few examples of early Roman material being treated in this way, it seems mainly to be a phenomenon associated with the late-post Roman transition period in Britain (late 4th to early 5th century). Most of the re-used bracelets are very late Roman types, and dates of deposition for items made from re-used bracelets are showing a bias towards late-post Roman contexts. This raises interesting questions about the curation and continuing use of Roman material culture in the 5th century which Ellen intends to explore in more detail. So far she has about 120 examples, about half from the PAS and half from a wide range of excavated sites, including a few Anglo-Saxon cemeteries as well as Roman sites throughout Britain. It is hoped the project will be completed shortly.

Finds from the frontier

Recent research in the material culture of the 4th- to 5th-century Roman frontier of northern England has extensively used information recorded by the PAS, notably at a conference at Newcastle in 2008, subsequently published by the Council for British Archaeology – Collins, R & Allason-Jones, L (eds),

Finds from the frontier: material culture in the 4th to 5th centuries.

The remit of the conference was to examine the material culture of the frontier in the late Roman period to stimulate further thought about the final century of Roman occupation of the frontier. There are few diagnostic Roman artefacts of this period, other than coins and ceramics, and the papers given provide not only an assessment of the existing assemblages, but interprets the significance of these assemblages. Archives and assemblages of archaeological excavations provided the bulk of material for thought, but some contributors compared and contrasted excavation material with that recorded by the PAS. Hilary Cool (independent researcher), for example, highlighted the fact that late 'military' finds, notably zoomorphic buckles, late-type strap ends, and prick spurs, are found in concentrations in the southwest and Lincolnshire rather than in the frontier. Jon Coulston (St Andrews University) compiled catalogues of military equipment, including PAS records, and noted that the North is not as 'empty' as has been previously reported. Further catalogues and papers containing PAS information were written by Fraser Hunter (National Museum of Scotland) and Rob Collins (North East FLO), both of whom highlight significant distributions of material, in which the inclusion of PAS data has advanced interpretation.

PAS data from the North of England is generally concentrated in North and East Yorkshire, with a thinner scattering across the other northern counties, and this was reflected in a number of papers. To some extent, this is a bias related to the metal-detecting, but there is also an archaeological reality. A notable gap in the distribution of most classes of artefact was noted for the area of south Cumbria and Lancashire. This was observed in both excavated material and that recorded by the PAS, and this highlights a historic practice in archaeology to excavate to the east of the Pennines, as well as the modern practice by metal-detectorists to search other areas. The need to publish meant that a cut-off date was applied to incorporation of PAS data, but further material has come to light in that time, and it is expected that it will continue to do so.

FINDERS AND THE PUBLIC

Often the individual finds recorded by the PAS – bent brooches, broken buckles, corroded coins etc – might not seem to be that important, but together (like the pieces of a jigsaw puzzle) they help create a picture of the past. Many finders are active researching their own sites in order to better understand the history and archaeology of their local area and make sense of the finds they discover. In some cases archaeologists learn

of the potential of some of these sites and (with the finder and landowner's consent) have the opportunity to investigate further.

A Roman site in Wiltshire

In November, Tom Brindle (King's College London) organised a magnetometer survey of a site in Wiltshire that had come to light through his research of Roman finds recorded by the PAS in Wiltshire. The finder, Andrew Day, had recorded c. 200 Roman finds (the vast majority of which were coins) with Katie Hinds (Wiltshire FLO), which he and his son had found with their metal-detectors. The finds were concentrated in quite a small area in an elevated position with 260° visibility around, and clustered around an interesting square feature picked up through aerial photography. Tom suspected the site might be a Roman temple and arranged to borrow a magnetometer from English Heritage. With help from Andrew Day, Katie Hinds and Naomi Payne (Somerset County Council), the survey was carried out on a 90m x 90m area over the feature and clearly showed a square enclosure with an entrance to the west.

The site was revisited in February 2009 and a resistivity survey was undertaken on the same area as with the magnetometer survey. While the resistivity picked up the same ditched enclosure as the magnetometer survey, it did not reveal any evidence for any internal structures. This may mean that any internal structures were constructed of wood, and have not left traces revealed through either survey. Alternatively, the enclosure may never have had an internal structure, and, if it was a shrine, the focus for ritual activity may have been a natural feature.



Danielle Wootton and helpers at St Thomas' mini excavation.

HERITAGE PROFESSIONALS

The data generated by the PAS is made available to Historic Environment Records (HERs), the key record holders of information about the historic environment. A protocol has been agreed on the transfer of PAS data to HERs, which 55 HERs (more than two-thirds) have now signed, enabling PAS data to add to the HER and help identify sites that were previously unknown, and inform the development control process.

Reshaping the map of Roman Britain

Tom Brindle's (King's College London) PhD research, which is exploring the extent to which PAS is enhancing our understanding of the Roman period, has identified 240 previously unknown Romano-British sites represented by PAS data across five case study regions. Based on comparison with sites recorded on the National Monuments Record, this may suggest an average increase of up to 13.3% in the number of known Romano-British sites. There are 27 potential new sites in Cumbria, 29 in North and North East Lincolnshire, 47 in Northamptonshire, 76 in Worcestershire and Warwickshire (combined) and 61 in Wiltshire. Based upon the composition of artefact profiles from the sites these are overwhelmingly rural sites. Occasionally, particular sites produce evidence which may allow characterisation further – two potential shrines in Wiltshire have been identified (highlighted in the case study above).



Stuart Ward (volunteer) recording finds.

All finds recorded by the Portable Antiquities Scheme (PAS) are logged onto its database at www.finds.org.uk. The aim is to make as much of this data available as possible for research and education, while protecting finder's details and archaeological sites from damage. Although full data is made available for archaeological and research purposes, the public database does not provide finders' details or precise findspot information.

PAS WEBSITE AND FINDS DATABASE

In 2008, the Scheme's web technology began to prepare for migration to a new platform, to be entirely in house due to funding constraints. The PAS was awarded a grant by the British Museum Research Board for the work to go ahead. Originally it was intended to recruit a developer for a six-month period, but a suitable candidate was not found. Instead, the funding was used to secure new hardware and a more secure backup facility for the data and images archived. The webserver continued to perform poorly with frequent periods of downtime due to memory and hardware issues. However, the recording of objects was not impinged upon too greatly as this year's figures demonstrate.

Web statistics

Following the redevelopment of the British Museum website, statistical analysis was changed to bring the department in step with many other cultural and heritage institutions. These are now collected using the Google Analytics platform, which provides a more thorough (and useful) analysis of web usage than that provided by logfile analysis. As a result, it is very difficult to analyse this year's statistics against previous reports. Table 3a shows usage prior to 2008, while Table 3b shows the analysis provided by Google. Hits are no longer counted, as this measure is seen as extremely unreliable.

YEAR	UNIQUE VISITORS	NUMBER OF VISITS	PAGES	HITS	AVERAGE PAGE VIEWS PER VISIT
2004	84,174	289,595	4,847,892	27,017,211	16
2005	152,711	555,289	9,639,621	50,760,264	18
2006	247,103	720,369	15,469,127	81,986,373	21

Table 3a: Average number of visitors, visits, page requests and user hits on the PAS website and finds database 2004 to 2006.

YEAR	UNIQUE VISITORS	NUMBER OF VISITS	PAGES	HITS	AVERAGE PAGE VIEWS PER VISIT
2007	160,847	306,124	3,762,182	n/a	12
2008	184,995	336,937	3,771,070	n/a	11

Table 3b: Average number of visitors, visits, page requests and user hits on the PAS website and finds database 2007 to 2008.

The trend shown in Table 3b does show a gradual improvement in number of visitors, but not enough data has yet been gathered to provide a true analysis of what is believed to be a far more accurate view of the Scheme's online engagement.

Developments

Over this period of consolidation, very little new development work was implemented as the preparations to rebuild were underway. The PAS continued with dissemination of images via social media site Flickr and use of these images has been very well received.

OBJECTS RECORDED BY QUANTITY

53,346 archaeological objects were recorded on the PAS database in 2008: Table 4a shows objects recorded by geographical area and Table 4b shows objects recorded by recording area. The most productive 'geographic' areas were Leicestershire (6,485 finds), Suffolk (4,034) and Somerset (3,571), while the most productive 'recording' areas were Leicestershire & Rutland (6,573 finds), Suffolk (3,922) and North & East Yorkshire (3,553). Many factors influence the numbers of finds recorded, including archaeology, land use and traditions of liaison with finders. Katherine Robbins (University of Southampton) is undertaking an Arts and Humanities Research Council funded PhD to try and quantify these different factors, (see p.21-22).

The Finds Liaison Officers (FLOs) will record finds found anywhere in England or Wales, as people may find objects away from where they live, and generally prefer to record finds with their local FLO. For example, while the Somerset FLO recorded 1,229 finds in 2008, the number of finds recorded from that county totalled 3,571.

COUNTY	RECORDS	FINDS RECORDED
Avon	213	384
Bedfordshire	913	919
Berkshire	140	191
Buckinghamshire	709	861
Cambridgeshire	1,334	1,569
Cheshire	729	748
Cleveland	17	17
Cornwall	258	282
Cumbria	379	432
Derbyshire	243	295
Devon	191	200
Dorset	417	1,054
Durham	111	130
Essex	1,292	1,374
Gloucestershire	410	438
Greater London	445	555

Table 4a: Objects recorded by geographical area in 2008.

COUNTY	RECORDS	FINDS RECORDED
Greater Manchester	32	32
Hampshire	1,734	1,804
Herefordshire	162	202
Hertfordshire	955	977
Isle of Scilly	2	2
Isle of Wight	1,032	1,714
Kent	461	479
Kingston-upon-Hull	1	1
Lancashire	289	289
Leicestershire	1,486	6,485
Lincolnshire	3,122	3,705
Merseyside	24	24
Norfolk	2,288	2,517
North East Lincolnshire	51	51
North Lincolnshire	785	796
Northamptonshire	1,069	1,228
Northumberland	92	112
Nottinghamshire	945	1,118
Oxfordshire	891	1,102
Rutland	45	63
Shropshire	412	583
Somerset	899	3,571
Staffordshire	382	405
Suffolk	2,690	4,034
Surrey	607	655
Sussex, East	859	947
Sussex, West	1,226	1,442
Tyne and Wear	7	7
Warwickshire	865	1,502
West Midlands	36	36
Wales	532	619
Wiltshire	839	1,016
Worcestershire	174	418
Yorkshire, East	1,941	2,264
Yorkshire, North	1,925	2,735
Yorkshire, South	333	346
Yorkshire, West	243	367
Not recorded	215	249
Total	37,452	53,346

	POSTS	MONTHS	RECORDS	FINDS RECORDED
Bedfordshire & Hertfordshire	1	12	1,880	1,900
Berkshire & Oxfordshire	1	12	829	1,086
Buckinghamshire	1	12	890	1,013
Cambridgeshire	1	12	572	750
Cheshire, Gtr Manchester & Merseyside	1	12	1,436	1,505
Cornwall	0.5	12	267	284
Derbyshire & Nottinghamshire	1.5	12	1,441	1,607
Devon	1	12	195	204
Dorset	0.8	12	367	3,055
Essex	1	12	1,415	1,493
Gloucestershire & Avon	1	12	488	658
Hampshire	1	12	1,035	1,375
Herefordshire & Shropshire	1	12	507	710
Isle of Wight	0.3	12	1,009	1,691
Kent	1	9	564	578
Lancashire & Cumbria	1	12	948	1,001
Leicestershire & Rutland	1	12	1,554	6,573
Lincolnshire	1	12	2,051	2,592
London	0.5	12	537	628
Norfolk	1.5	12	2,271	2,482
Northamptonshire	1	10	618	767
North East	1	12	600	891
North Lincolnshire	1	12	1,265	1,345
Somerset	1	11	910	1,229
Staffordshire & West Midlands	1	12	656	866
Suffolk	1.5	10	2,552	3,922
Surrey	0.5	12	1,441	1,518
Sussex (East & West)	1	12	1,897	2,200
Warwickshire & Worcestershire	1	12	888	1,623
Wiltshire	1	12	896	1,111
Yorkshire (North & East)	1	12	2,776	3,553
Yorkshire (South & West)	1	12	1,438	1,723
Wales	1	12	603	677
Other	-	-	656	736
Total			37,452	53,346

Table 4b: Objects recorded by recording area in 2008.

	POSTS	AVERAGE 2007	AVERAGE 2008
Bedfordshire & Hertfordshire	1	170	158
Berkshire & Oxfordshire	1	155	91
Buckinghamshire	1	181	84
Cambridgeshire	1	121	62
Cheshire, Gtr Manchester & Merseyside	1	51	125
Cornwall	0.5	30	24
Derbyshire & Nottinghamshire	1.5	108	134
Devon	1	42	17
Dorset	0.8	206 (with Somerset)	255
Essex	1	172	124
Gloucestershire & Avon	1	273	55
Hampshire	1	132	115
Herefordshire & Shropshire	1	238	59
Isle of Wight	0.3	96	141
Kent	1	74	64
Lancashire & Cumbria	1	116	83
Leicestershire & Rutland	1	268	548
Lincolnshire	1	255	216
London	0.5	45	52
Norfolk	1.5	1,168	207
Northamptonshire	1	116	77
North East	1	56	74
North Lincolnshire	1	69	112
Somerset	1	206 (with Dorset)	112
Staffordshire & West Midlands	1	47	72
Suffolk	1.5	922	392
Surrey	0.5	117	127
Sussex (East & West)	1	418	183
Warwickshire & Worcestershire	1	118	135
Wiltshire	1	194	93
Yorkshire (North & East)	1	199	296
Yorkshire (South & West)	1	86	144
Wales	1	322	56

Table 4c: Monthly average of objects recorded in 2007 and 2008 by recording area.

Table 4c shows the monthly average of objects recorded in 2007 and 2008 by recording area. The most productive areas were Leicestershire & Rutland (548 finds), Suffolk (327) and North & East Yorkshire (296). Various factors explain these variations. It should be noted that finds recording is only one – though a very important – aspect of a FLO's work.

Table 4d shows that the eastern and southern parts of England which are closest to continental Europe are the most productive. In order of productivity these are the East Midlands (12,894 finds), East (11,389) and South East & London (9,784).

REGION	RECORDS	FINDS RECORDED
North West	1,453	1,525
North East	227	266
Yorkshire & Humber	5,279	6,560
West Midlands	2,031	3,146
East Midlands	6,910	12,894
East	9,471	11,389
South West	3,229	6,947
South East & London	8,104	9,754
Wales	532	619
Total	37,236	53,100

Table 4d: Objects recorded by region in 2008.

OBJECTS RECORDED BY CLASS

Table 5 shows the number of objects recorded by class (where known). Metal objects account for the highest percentage of finds recorded (52.19%), followed by coins (29.71%), then pottery (13.77%) and worked stone (4.33%), but there are notable regional variations. For example, a higher than average percentage of metal objects were recorded in Yorkshire & the Humber (80.35%) and the East Midlands (61.70%), but considerably less in the South West (29.85%), the North West (34.97%) and the West Midlands (38.13%). The North West (41.49%), East (40.01%) and the South East & London (39.94%) recorded a substantially higher than average percentage of coins, whereas those in Yorkshire & the Humber (3.55%) and the South West (17.28%) were lowest. An above average percentage of finds of worked stone were recorded in the North East (15.88%) and the North West (9.78%), in contrast to the East (2.34%), West Midlands (2.66%) and the East Midlands (2.87%). A higher than average percentage of pottery finds were recorded in the South West (47.35%) and West Midlands (33.59%), whereas that in the North East (0.03%) and Wales (1.99%) was relatively low. However, it is important to remember that these relationships between percentages of

	METAL OBJECTS	COINS	WORKED STONE	POTTERY	TOTAL
North West	624	526	147	207	1,504
%	41.49	34.97	9.78	13.76	
North East	50	139	37	7	233
%	21.46	59.66	15.88	0.03	
Yorkshire & the Humber	229	5,175	460	577	6,441
%	3.55	80.35	7.14	08.96	
West Midlands	791	1,177	82	1,037	3,087
%	25.62	38.13	2.66	33.59	
East Midlands	4,187	7,883	367	340	12,777
%	32.77	61.70	2.87	2.66	
East	4,437	5,220	260	1,173	11,090
%	40.01	47.07	2.34	10.58	
South West	1,190	2,055	380	3,260	6,885
%	17.28	29.85	5.52	47.35	
South East & London	3,657	4,504	480	516	9,157
%	39.94	49.19	5.24	5.63	
Wales	218	343	29	12	602
%	36.21	56.98	4.82	1.99	
Total	15,383	27,022	2,242	7,129	51,776
%	29.71	52.19	4.33	13.77	

Table 5: Objects recorded by class (when known) in 2008.

objects recorded do not reflect quantity: for instance while only 29.85% of finds from the South West were metal objects in 2008 the number of finds of this class recorded (2,055) was significantly higher than Wales (343) which accounted for 56.98 % of objects recorded.

OBJECTS RECORDED BY PERIOD

Table 6 shows the number of objects recorded by period (where known). Roman finds account for the highest percentage for any period (46.39%), followed by Medieval (21.69%) and then Post-Medieval (16.68%); thus accounting for almost 85% of finds.

There are regional differences. The percentage of Stone Age finds recorded in the North East (14.12%) was above average (03.91%). Likewise, the percentage of Bronze Age finds in the North East (8.40%) was above average (2.61%). However, these high percentages are relative, and can be explained by the low percentage of Roman finds recorded (17.56%), rather than a significant recovery of the earlier finds.

Higher than average percentages of Iron Age material were recovered from the South West (24.11%), which reflects high numbers of actual finds (1,662). Least productive was the North (0.39% & 1.91%), as would be expected, and Wales (0.82%). Roman finds accounted for an above average percentage in the Midlands (44.93% & 70.06%) and East (50.12%), ut lower than average in the North East (17.56%) – noted above.

	STONE AGE	BRONZE AGE	IRON AGE	ROMAN	EARLY MEDIEVAL	MEDIEVAL	POST MEDIEVAL	TOTAL
North West	135	18	6	507	15	369	469	1,519
%	8.89	1.18	0.39	33.38	0.99	24.29	30.88	
North East	37	22	5	46	8	75	69	262
%	14.12	8.4	1.91	17.56	3.05	28.62	26.34	
Yorkshire & the Humber	402	71	95	2,574	366	1,659	1,294	6,461
%	6.22	1.10	1.47	39.84	5.66	25.68	20.03	
West Midlands	77	165	69	1,400	45	728	632	3,116
%	2.47	5.30	2.22	44.93	1.44	23.36	20.28	
East Midlands	355	54	107	8,952	309	1,736	1,264	12,777
%	2.78	0.42	0.84	70.06	2.42	13.59	9.89	
East	228	328	278	5,558	598	2,681	1,419	11,090
%	2.05	2.96	2.51	50.12	5.39	24.17	12.80	
South West	351	365	1,662	2,238	101	1,382	793	6,892
%	5.09	5.30	24.11	32.47	1.47	20.05	11.51	
South East & London	434	330	421	2,837	471	2,545	2,562	9,600
%	4.52	3.44	4.38	29.55	4.91	26.51	26.69	
Wales	26	13	5	161	4	176	223	608
%	4.27	2.14	0.82	26.48	0.66	28.95	36.68	
Total	2,045	1,366	2,648	24,273	1,917	11,351	8,725	52,325
%	3.91	2.61	5.06	46.39	3.66	21.69	16.68	

Table 6: Objects recorded by period (when known) in 2008.

Early Medieval finds are not especially common anywhere, but significantly low percentages – unsurprisingly – were recorded in Wales (0.66%) and the North West (0.99%). The percentages of Medieval finds recorded were fairly comparable in most parts of the country, apart from the East Midlands (13.59%), which is explained by the high number of Roman finds (8.952) recorded in that region. An above average percentage of Post-Medieval finds was recorded from Wales (36.68%) and the North West (30.88%), whereas those for the East Midlands (9.89%), the South West (11.51%) and the East (12.80%) were below average. Again, it should be noted that the actually numbers of finds in these places were significantly higher than in Wales or the North West, so the data is skewed by high proportions of finds of other periods.

FINDSPOT PRECISION

The PAS requests that finders provide as precise findspot data as possible – at least a six-figure National Grid Reference (NGR), accurate to 100m² – though invariably this is not always possible. Table 7a (and b) shows that in 2008, 89.24% of finds were recorded to at least a six-figure NGR, and over 42% to an eight-figure NGR (10m²). Finders are advised to use handheld Global Positioning Systems (GPS) devices to ensure the better recording of findspots in the field – see the *Code of Practice for Responsible Metal-Detecting in England and Wales*.

Table 7a shows that there are regional differences in findspot precision. The areas that achieved the greatest proportion of finds recorded to a six-figure NGR were the Isle of Wight (99.21%), Suffolk (99.02%) and Cornwall (98.50%), while the lowest were Wales (41.92%), Herefordshire & Shropshire (70.02%) and Warwickshire & Worcestershire (72.41%). The areas that recorded the highest proportion of finds to an eight-figure NGR were the Isle of Wight (96.43%), Norfolk (92.20%) and Berkshire & Oxfordshire (86.37%), but lowest in Cheshire, Greater Manchester & Merseyside (9.47%), North & East Yorkshire (12.21%) and Staffordshire & the West Midlands (13.56%).

	FINDSPOTS	NO NGR	4 FIG	6 FIG	8 FIG	10 FIG	12 FIG
Bedfordshire & Hertfordshire	1,880	111	5	1,211	331	222	0
%		5.90	0.27	64.41	17.61	11.81	0.0
Berkshire & Oxfordshire	829	32	0	81	101	614	1
%		3.86	0.0	9.77	12.18	74.07	0.12
Buckinghamshire	890	73	0	464	270	81	2
%		8.20	0.0	52.13	30.34	9.10	0.23
Cambridgeshire	572	14	0	196	186	176	0
%		2.45	0.0	34.26	32.52	30.77	0.0
Cheshire, Gtr Manchester & Merseyside	1,436	34	157	1,109	121	14	1
%		2.37	10.93	77.23	8.43	0.97	0.07
Cornwall	267	0	4	107	110	46	0
%		0.0	1.50	40.07	41.20	17.23	0.0
Derbyshire & Nottinghamshire	1,441	190	31	771	419	21	9
%		13.19	2.15	53.50	29.08	1.46	0.62
Devon	195	32	5	62	70	22	4
%		16.41	2.56	31.80	35.90	11.28	2.05
Essex	1,415	37	199	548	76	553	2
%		2.62	14.06	38.73	5.37	39.08	0.14
Gloucestershire & Avon	488	42	57	215	28	139	7
%		8.61	11.68	44.06	5.74	28.48	1.43
Hampshire	1,035	75	14	553	313	80	0
%		7.25	1.35	53.43	30.24	7.73	0.0
Herefordshire & Shropshire	507	126	26	100	187	55	13
%		24.85	5.13	19.72	36.88	10.85	2.57
Isle of Wight	1,009	8	0	28	5	968	0
%		0.79	0.0	2.78	0.5	95.93	0.0
Kent	564	108	2	209	73	171	1
%		19.15	0.35	37.06	12.94	30.32	0.18
Lancashire & Cumbria	948	71	10	422	198	246	1
%		7.48	1.06	44.51	20.89	25.95	0.11
Leicestershire & Rutland	1,554	76	22	852	323	280	1
%		4.89	1.42	54.83	20.78	18.02	0.06
Lincolnshire	2,051	9	206	1,201	472	163	0
%		0.44	10.04	58.56	23.01	7.95	0.0

Table 7a: Findspot precision by recording area 2008.

	FINDSPOTS	NO NGR	4 FIG	6 FIG	8 FIG	10 FIG	12 FIG
London	537	57	0	22	144	310	4
%		10.61	0.0	4.10	26.82	57.73	0.74
Norfolk	2,270	156	0	21	1,974	119	0
%		6.87	0.0	0.93	86.96	05.24	0.0
Northamptonshire	621	38	2	256	102	125	98
%		6.12	0.32	41.22	16.43	20.13	15.78
North East	600	70	0	326	174	25	5
%		11.67	0.0	54.33	29.0	4.17	0.83
North Lincolnshire	1,265	106	147	784	146	82	0
%		8.38	11.62	61.98	11.54	6.48	0.0
Somerset & Dorset	1,277	44	127	728	327	51	0
%		3.45	9.95	57.0	25.61	3.99	0.0
Staffordshire & West Midlands	656	58	10	499	54	34	1
%		8.84	1.53	76.07	8.23	5.18	0.15
Suffolk	2,552	25	0	673	1,254	600	0
%		0.98	0.0	26.37	49.14	23.51	0
Surrey	1,441	11	142	868	254	164	2
%		0.76	9.85	60.24	17.63	11.38	0.14
Sussex (East & West)	1,897	62	15	869	187	735	29
%		3.27	0.79	45.81	9.86	38.74	1.53
Warwickshire & Worcestershire	888	209	36	209	88	342	4
%		23.54	4.05	23.54	9.91	38.51	0.45
Wiltshire	869	91	8	607	42	148	0
%		10.16	0.89	67.74	4.69	16.52	0.0
Yorkshire (North & East)	2,776	136	45	2,256	161	178	0
%		4.90	1.62	81.27	5.80	6.41	0.0
Yorkshire (South & West)	1,438	169	102	944	182	39	2
%		11.75	7.09	65.65	12.66	2.71	0.14
Wales	532	88	221	134	66	23	0
%		16.54	41.54	25.19	12.41	4.32	0.0
Total	36,727	2,358	1,593	17,325	8,438	6,826	187
%		6.42	4.34	47.17	22.97	18.59	0.51

Table 7a cont.: Findspot precision by recording area 2008.

YEAR	AVERAGE (%)
1997–1999	56
1999–2000	60
2000–2001	68
2001–2003	70
2003–2004	73
2004–2005	75
2005–2006	86
2006	90
2007	90
2008	89

Table 7b: Change in findspot precision since 1997; percentage of findspots with at least a 6-figure NGR.

METHOD OF DISCOVERY

Table 8 shows that almost 87% of finds recorded in 2008 were found by metal-detectorists, of which almost 4% were non-metallic finds (such as pottery and worked stone) spotted by finders while metal-detecting; the FLOs are keen to record such finds as they can provide important archaeological information. The next highest are other chance finds, such as while gardening, accounting for almost 8% of recorded finds.

The regional trend broadly reflects the national one, but there are regional differences. The proportion of metal-detected finds (not including chance finds found while metal-detecting) was higher than average in the East Midlands (96.35%), Wales (91.92%) and the East (91.21%), and significantly lower than average in the South West (47.12%) and the West Midlands (64.86%); in the West Midlands a further 9.58% of finds were chance finds found while metal-detecting, which is significantly higher than the national average (3.46%).

	METAL DETECTING	CHANCE FIND WHILE METAL DETECTING	FIELD- WALKING	OTHER CHANCE FIND/ GARDENING	CONTROLLED ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION	BUILDING/ AGRICULTURAL WORK	TOTAL
North West	1,176	21	264	49	0	14	1,524
%	77.16	1.38	17.32	3.22	0.0	0.92	
North East	176	0	31	6	2	1	216
%	81.48	0.0	14.35	2.78	0.93	0.46	
Yorkshire & Humber	5,487	534	258	238	5	3	6,525
%	84.09	8.18	3.95	3.65	0.08	0.05	
West Midlands	2,038	301	488	216	3	96	3,142
%	64.86	9.58	15.53	6.87	0.10	3.06	
East Midlands	12,424	238	160	63	5	4	12,894
%	96.35	1.85	1.24	0.49	0.04	0.03	
East	10,382	254	46	674	3	24	11,383
%	91.21	2.23	0.40	5.92	0.03	0.21	
South West	3,270	320	997	2,337	3	13	6,940
%	47.12	04.61	14.37	33.67	0.04	0.19	
South East & London	8,746	165	273	540	8	20	9,752
%	89.68	1.69	2.80	5.54	0.08	0.21	
Wales	569	0	30	15	1	4	619
%	91.92	0.0	4.85	2.42	0.16	0.65	
Total	44,268	1,833	2,547	4,138	30	179	52,995
%	83.53	3.46	4.80	7.81	0.06	0.34	

Table 8: Method of discovery (where known) in 2008.

Field-walked finds were proportionally above average in the North West (17.32%), West Midlands (15.53%) and the South West (14.37%), and lowest in the East (00.4%). Other chance finds were proportionally highest in the South West (33.67%), while finds discovered through controlled archaeological investigation were broadly similar across the country, and those discovered through building or agricultural work were most significant in the West Midlands (3.06%).

DATE OF DISCOVERY

Table 9 shows that most finds recorded in 2008 were discovered recently: 30.15% in 2007 and 61.25 in 2008, accounting for 91.40% of finds. It is mostly the case that more recent finds will have the most precise findspot data.

DATE OF DISCOVERY	FINDS	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL
Before 1980	541	1.10
1980–9	232	0.47
1990–9	498	1.02
2000–4	928	1.90
2005	1,244	2.53
2006	772	1.58
2007	14,774	30.15
2008	30,012	61.25
Total	49,001	

Table 9: Date of discovery in 2008 (where known).

LAND USE

The majority of finds recorded by the PAS are recovered from cultivated land (92.26%) as is shown in Table 10, where they are especially vulnerable to agricultural damage and natural and artificial corrosion processes.

LAND USE	FINDS	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL
Cultivated land	38,704	92.26
Grassland and heathland	1,155	2.76
Woodland	85	0.20
Coastland	391	0.93
Open fresh water	525	1.25
Wetland	9	0.02
Other	1,083	2.58
Total	41,952	

Table 10: Land use of findspots in 2008 (where known).

In addition to metal objects the Portable Antiquities Scheme (PAS) has continued to record finds of stone and flint. As these materials were in use for over 500,000 years, and are practically indestructible, worked stone and flint finds are potentially very common and it is important to see them being recovered and recorded. Of particular interest are the finds of Palaeolithic handaxes (1–2), which is extending the distribution of these highly significant artefacts. The discovery of flint working debris, such as cores and waste from Oxfordshire (5) is proving useful; particularly as many field-walkers are now using hand-held GPS devices, allowing them to gather spatial data that was previously difficult to obtain. It is good to see objects such as the jadeite axe from Lincolnshire (7) being included in an international research project. Local projects are also proving of value: the Mesolithic axes from Suffolk (3) provide a useful addition to our knowledge; the 175 flint picks from the inter-tidal zone from the Isle of Wight (4) is truly remarkable.

1. Shotley, Suffolk: flint handaxe (PAS: SF-41E663)
Date: Palaeolithic (c. 350,000–c. 150,000 BC).
Discovery: Found by Neil Gulliver while walking, examined by Nicholas Barton (University of Oxford), and recorded by Judith Plouviez (Suffolk County Council Archaeology Service).
Description: Small handaxe of mottled mid to dark grey flint. It has a cordate shape and was bifacially worked with neat flake scars visible on all surfaces.
Dimensions: 85mm (length) x 65mm (width).
Discussion: This is one of two Palaeolithic axes discovered as chance finds and recorded from Suffolk in 2008. Of note is the object’s relatively small size. Such small axes may have been produced in the Ipswich area: given further support through the presence of a similar example recorded from Bawdsey, Suffolk (SF-ADC3D0).
Disposition: Returned to finder.
J PLOUVIEZ & N BARTON

2. Selmeston, East Sussex: flint handaxe (PAS: SUSS-AF6EC6)
Date: Lower Palaeolithic (c. 350,000–c. 150,000 BC).
Discovery: Found by Sid Jeffery by chance while metal-detecting, and recorded by Laura Burnett (Sussex FLO).
Description: Handaxe of ‘ficron’ type with a long tapering point and large, partially worked, butt. The point is formed with invasive shallow flaking and has a pointed oval section. Small areas of natural cortex are present on one side. The point is wide with a fairly consistent taper down the tongue-like ‘ficron’ point, before stepping out more steeply half way down, thickening to the butt. The butt is large and lozenge shaped with some long, shallow flake removals on two sides and the base. The base also has areas of

battering in one corner to shape it and blunt the sharp edges. Around the remaining sides of the base there is unworked but worn cortex giving a smooth surface. The butt end has generally smooth edges allowing it to be gripped in the hand. The axe has developed a very smooth, almost glass-like patina and areas are slightly iron stained to a mid-beige.
Dimensions: 163mm (length) x 65.5mm (width) x 52.2mm (thickness). Weight: 429g.
Discussion: The axe dates to the Acheulian period (c. 350,000–c. 150,000 BC). Ficron axes are rarer than the more common oval forms. This appears to have been designed for use one handed in a stabbing movement. The shape would allow it to be used for butchery as it would be easier to manipulate inside an animal as well as for breaking open bones.
Disposition: Returned to finder.

L BURNETT

3. Middleton, Suffolk: flint axe-head (PAS: SF-420EA6)
Date: Mesolithic (c. 9,000–c. 5,000 BC).
Discovery: Found by John Hambley while walking, identified by Colin Pendleton (Suffolk County Council Archaeology Service), and recorded by Andrew Brown (Suffolk FLO).
Description: Complete flaked tranche axe-head formed from a pale to medium grey flint that has linear red/brown iron staining, probably the result of plough damage. It has an oval shaped blade and pointed butt end, with relatively heavy flaking on all surfaces and prominent flake ridges on the faces.
Dimensions: 134.6mm (length) x 57.2mm (width) x 30.5mm (thickness). Weight 231.5g.
Discussion: A total of four Mesolithic axe-heads were reported in Suffolk during 2008, compared to six in 2007 and three in 2006. All were chance finds, with one spotted while metal-detecting. Although more common than Palaeolithic finds, Mesolithic axes are less frequent than those of Neolithic date. This axe helps fill out the picture of early activity in the region.
Disposition: Returned to finder.

A BROWN & C PENDLETON

4. Nettlestone and Seaview, Isle of Wight: flint pick (PAS: IOW-37A392)
Date: Late Mesolithic or Early Neolithic (c. 6,000–c. 4,000 BC).
Discovery: Found by Alan Brading while beach-walking, and recorded by Frank Basford (Isle of Wight FLO).
Description: Flint pick that has been knapped overall. It is characteristically hump-backed and is an elongated sub-oval shape in plan. The sides flare outwards slightly towards the cutting edge which has been formed by crude radial flaking on the dorsal face. The rear face of the cutting edge lacks the transverse flake removal

often seen on these implements. The patina covering the whole of the implement is of variable colouring, black, dark-grey and light creamy/grey.
Dimensions: 106.4mm (length) x 52.2mm (width) x 40.8mm (thickness). Weight: 215.09g.
Discussion: The implement is complete and in good condition. It was a surface find within the inter-tidal zone. About 175 picks of this period have been recorded from the inter-tidal zone around the Isle of Wight. However, this implement is of particular interest as it was found in an area where none have been recorded. It is also much smaller in length than most other reported Isle of Wight picks.
Disposition: Donated by the finder to the Isle of Wight Heritage Service.

F BASFORD

5. Marcham, Oxfordshire: flint cores (PAS: BERK-7EAB37)
Date: Late Mesolithic or Early Neolithic (c. 5,000–c. 3,000 BC).
Discovery: Found by Jean Burley while field-walking, and recorded with Anni Byard (Oxfordshire & West Berkshire FLO).
Description: Collection of six single platform cores. All of the cores display narrow flake/blade removals and all are of the same blue-grey flint with white patina.
Dimensions: Weight (total): 57.2g.
Discussion: These cores are part of a larger assemblage of about 500 flint artefacts, mostly flint working waste but including scrapers, a few microliths and a blade with serrated edge (BERK-7C1017). The finds are significant because they appear to span both the Mesolithic and Neolithic periods and the presence of waste and cores show that tool production was taking place, suggesting a habitation site. One of the cores (bottom row, centre) is fire cracked and is likely to have been in a hearth.
Deposition: Returned to finder.

A BYARD

6. Repps with Bastwick, Norfolk: flint leaf-point implement (PAS: NMS-AABC41)
Date: Early Neolithic (c. 4,500–c. 3,000 BC).
Discovery: Found by Geoffrey Argent while walking, and recorded by Peter Robins (Norfolk Museums & Archaeological Service) and Katherine Robbins (Norfolk FLO).
Description: Laurel-leaf shaped implement in an unpatinated glossy brown flint, with minor break at the distal tip. The dorsal face has invasive shallow flaking along the right edge, while the left half retains the dorsal surface of the flake blank with only minor retouch at the edge. The ventral face has invasive shallow flaking which thins the bulbar area and extends half way up the right side. The left edge is retouched

by shallow flaking up to the break while the right distal edge has some minor recent damage.
Dimensions: 62mm (length) x 41mm (width) x 10mm (thickness).
Discussion: This object is what is known as a 'laurel leaf'. Their actual function is unknown but it is likely that they were used as knives.
Disposition: Returned to finder.

P ROBINS, K LEAHY & K ROBBINS

7. Potter Hanworth, Lincolnshire: jadeite axe (PAS: CORN-71BC22)

Date: Neolithic (c. 4,000–c. 3,800 BC).
Discovery: Found by a local farmworker in 1975 when digging for a drain, purchased by Simon Camm, and recorded by Anna Tyacke (Cornwall FLO) in 2008.
Description: Jadeite axehead of Type Puy that is tear-drop shaped in plan and lozenge-shaped in profile and section. It has patches of glassy polish and iron staining.
Dimensions: 116mm (length) x 55mm (width) x 10mm (thickness). Weight: 180g.
Discussion: The axehead was analysed non-destructively, using scattered reflectance spectroradiometry, in October 2007 as part of Project JADE, which is examining all axeheads of Alpine rock in Europe; the analysis was undertaken by Michel Errera (formerly of the Musée Royal de l’Afrique Centrale, Tervuren, Belgium) at the CNRS Laboratory at Le Frasnois in the Jura, France. The results were compared with those of other Alpine axeheads and for raw material specimens and working debris from the Alps, which confirm that this object is jadeite from the Italian Piemonte. The axe offers a reasonable match to raw material samples from Oncino, in the foothills of Mont Viso, in the North Italian Alps. The shape of the axe is unusual and may a result of the reworking of a larger original. Glassy polish is restricted to a small area of the axe and is absent from the blade. Type Puy was the latest type of such axe to be manufactured. It may well have arrived in Britain a couple of centuries after its production.
Disposition: Returned to owner.

A TYACKE & A SHERIDAN

8. Shalfleet, Isle of Wight: re-used flint axe (PAS: IOW-5607A5)

Date: Neolithic (c. 3,500–c. 2,100 BC).
Discovery: Found by David Mortimer-Kelly by chance while metal-detecting, and recorded with Frank Basford (Isle of Wight FLO).
Description: Slender axe, which has been knapped and then polished, but leaving numerous flaking scars still showing. The butt end has recent damage which appears to have been caused by agricultural activity. The cutting edge is missing due to an old curving oblique break. It has a mid-grey and cream coloured

mottled surface.
Dimensions: 138.6mm (length) x 50.3mm (width) x 29.7mm (height). Weight: 236.74g.
Discussion: This implement is particularly interesting as the surface of the oblique break has numerous percussion fractures that were created when the implement was re-used as a hammer.
Disposition: Returned to finder.

F BASFORD

9. Wandsworth, London: bone point or awl (PAS: LON-A94ED0)

Date: Neolithic or Bronze Age (c. 3,500–c. 800 BC).
Discovery: Found by Bob Wells while searching the Thames foreshore, identified by Roger Jacobi (British Museum) and Alan Pipe (Museum of London), and recorded by Kate Sumnall (London FLO).
Description: Point or awl, worked from a bone from a sheep/goat or pig. The tip of the point is broken and has the same dark staining as the rest of the surface suggesting the damage occurred in antiquity.
Dimensions: 97.56mm (length) x 12.47mm (width) x 6.38mm (thickness). Weight: 5.45g.
Discussion: On the basis of the shape of the bone it seems the point was made from a fibula from a pig or wild boar, though it is difficult to be certain. Pins made from the fibula of a pig are a well known type that had long history, starting in the Iron Age and continuing into the Early Medieval period (MacGregor 1985: 120–121). Bob Wells has a long relationship with the Museum of London. Along with others, he monitors the archaeology of the foreshore in Wandsworth, noting erosion and damage to known features, and recovering artefacts that become exposed. This exceptionally well preserved pin is one of two bone points that Bob reported in November 2008, which otherwise could have easily have been lost from their context or their significance unrecognised. This find is unusual; while objects of bone and antler were much used in the past they are seldom recognised other than on excavations.
Disposition: Returned to finder.

K SUMNALL, R JACOBI & A PIPE

10. Brantham, Suffolk: flint discoidal knife (PAS: CORN-729D30)

Date: Late Neolithic (c. 3,000–c. 2,000 BC).
Discovery: Found on the surface while fieldwalking, purchased by Simon Camm, and subsequently recorded by Anna Tyacke (Cornwall FLO).
Description: Flint discoidal knife, semi-circular with a lozenge-shaped section, polished around its curved edge. The knife has been bifacially flaked before polishing. The flint is an orangey-brown colour and was probably derived from a locally mined nodule. This type of knife is usually associated with Late Neolithic ‘Grooved Ware’ pottery

Dimensions: 95mm (length) x 70mm (width) x 9mm (thickness). Weight: 71.5g.
Discussion: This is a particularly good example of a discoidal knife and a rare find anywhere in the country. Manby (1974: 86–90) illustrates similar examples of polished edged knives which are dated to the Later Neolithic. Clarke (1932: 42, fig. 3) illustrates a similar discoidal polished flint knife from Kempston, Bedfordshire.
Disposition: Returned to owner.

A TYACKE

11. Mersea, Essex: flint sickle (ESS-DEB397)

Date: Late Neolithic or Early Bronze Age (c. 3,000–c. 1,800 BC).
Discovery: Found by Esther Clifton while walking, and recorded by Laura McLean (Essex FLO).
Description: Single piece flint sickle. It is elongated sub-oval in shape, with the cutting edge being relatively straight and the outer edge more convex. The outer edge is thicker than the cutting edge, measuring 4.82mm and 1.94mm respectively. Both ends of the sickle have been worked to a tapering point. The sickle was created using bifacial retouch which covers both faces. There has been further abrupt retouch along the cutting edge.
Dimensions: 115.82mm (length) x 30.22mm (width) x 10.72mm (thickness). Weight: 40.17g.
Discussion: Like the flint dagger from Sudbury, Suffolk (14) flint sickles are amongst the finest achievements of the knapper’s art, just as stone was being replaced by metal. This sickle would have been fitted into a wooden handle/support for use. Examined under a microscope it is sometimes possible to see a characteristic ‘silica’ gloss caused by cutting cereal stalks.
Disposition: Returned to finder.

L MCLEAN

12. Seighford, Staffordshire: stone axe hammer (PAS: WMID-030088)

Date: Late Neolithic or Early Bronze Age (c. 3,000–c. 1500 BC).
Discovery: Found by Jonathan Cooke while gardening, and recorded by Duncan Slarke (Staffordshire & West Midlands FLO).
Description: Pecked stone axe hammer. Shield-shaped with an hour glass type perforation towards the butt. In profile, the axe hammer expands in thickness from the tip towards the rounded butt, which has been slightly flattened by loss of material.
Dimensions: 214mm (length) x 116mm (width) x 88.1mm (thickness).
Discussion: Roe (1966: 199–203) defines axe hammers as altogether larger and more crudely shaped than battle axes. This axe hammer is convex in profile with its greatest depth near the butt, defined by Roe

(1979: 29) as a class Ia type. The function of these crude and unwieldy objects is not known and few have been found in a dated context. As this axe hammer was found in rubble, it is probable that this was re-deposited in recent times.
Disposition: Returned to finder.

D SLARKE

13. Rockbourne, Hampshire: flint axe (PAS: WILT-AFCB46)

Date: Late Neolithic (c. 2,800–c. 2,100 BC).
Discovery: Found by John Zebedee by chance while metal-detecting, and recorded by Katie Hinds (Wiltshire FLO).
Description: Part-polished axe in grey, patinated flint with a small area of cortex at the butt end. It has a lenticular section, with one face rather more rounded than the other. The axe has straight sides narrowing from the cutting edge to the butt. Large flakes have been taken from the sides and across the body. Both faces of the axe have been polished but this is restricted to the area of the cutting edge. The cutting edge is slightly curved and the butt is narrowed to a round point, with possible with damage on either side. This edge is also quite sharp but has suffered damage (which is now patinated). The polishing has fine longitudinal scratches in it.
Dimensions: 158mm (length) x 17.4–41.8mm (width) x 21.4mm (max. thickness). Weight: 140g.
Discussion: The axe is a little unusual since it is long and narrow in shape and is asymmetrical, being curved down its length and having it cutting edge set slightly off centre. In view of this asymmetry it might be better described as an adze. The implement can be paralleled with a few other examples on the PAS database from Haddiscoe, Norfolk (SF9076), Heddington, Wiltshire (WILT-F694E4) and Sporle with Palgrave, Norfolk (NMS-3C8962). The latter example (which has a slightly rounder cutting edge) is thought to date to the later Neolithic. Although the number of polished axes recorded in Wiltshire has been steadily growing since the advent of PAS, they are still an unusual discovery.
Disposition: Returned to finder.

K HINDS

14. Sudbury, Suffolk: flint dagger (PAS: CORN-726021)

Date: Late Neolithic (Beaker) (c. 2,700–c. 1,700 BC).
Discovery: Found on the surface while field-walking, purchased by Simon Camm, and subsequently recorded by Anna Tyacke (Cornwall FLO).
Description: Flint dagger, leaf-shaped, one end curving to a point, the other with a squared-off butt. The dagger is bifacially worked, and retouched using pressure flaking on all margins. It is made from a translucent grey-brown flint which is likely derived

from a locally mined flint nodule.
Dimensions: 158mm (length) x 64mm (width) x 8mm (thickness). Weight 87.3g.
Discussion: A finely worked object representing the peak of flint aesthetic production. A number of these object are illustrated by Evans (1897: 349–353, figs. 264–267.
Disposition: Returned to owner.

A TYACKE

15. Wyre Piddle, Worcestershire: flint barbed and tanged arrowhead (PAS: WMID- D16D27)

Date: Late Neolithic to Middle Bronze Age (c. 2,500–c. 1,150 BC).
Discovery: Found by Ross Evans while metal-detecting, and recorded with Duncan Slarke (Staffordshire & West Midlands FLO).
Description: Barbed and tanged arrowhead, made from a translucent, light brown flint. The arrowhead is sub-triangular with two notches separating the central tang and the barbs at either side. It has a relatively steep retouch on both faces and is slightly plano-convex which probably represents the ventral and dorsal faces of the flake from which it was made.
Dimensions: 22.1 (length) x 17.8 (width) x 4.2mm (thickness). Weight: 1.3g.
Discussion: This arrowhead can be placed in Green’s (1980: 123, 140, fig. 46) Green Low type. While conventionally dated to the Early Bronze Age these arrowheads appear to have been in use from the late Neolithic into the Middle Bronze Age.
Disposition: Returned to finder.

D SLARKE

Section editor and further research: K Leahy
Editor: M Lewis

As in previous years an extremely diverse range of Bronze Age metalwork including weapons, tools and weapons has been recorded in 2008. Of the 539 single finds recorded by the PAS there is a total of 362 metallic artefacts consisting of 21 Early Bronze Age flat axes, eight flanged axes, 30 palstaves, five pins, 58 socketed axes, 16 sword fragments, six rapier fragment, 22 awls, ten knives, ten chisels and six razors. Particularly noteworthy finds include a flint dagger from Suffolk (16), a flat axe from Hampshire (19), and two ‘Ornament Horizon’ artifacts, represented by the incomplete disc-headed pin (28) and the quoit-headed pin (30), both from Norfolk. Also, a stone axe mould for a ribbed socketed axe from Cornwall (51), a winged axe from Swansea (60), the faceted axe of Type Gillespie from Shropshire (61), the ribbed socketed axe from Shropshire (62), and the Class III razors from Dorset (31) and Norfolk (64). Of the 71 ceramic vessel sherds recorded in 2008, eleven were found at the settlement at Brailes, Warwickshire; there is now a very significant quantity 116 hand-made Late Bronze Age ceramic sherds recorded from the Bronze Age landscape complex at Brailes and recorded by the PAS.

During 2008, 30 Bronze Age Treasure cases were reported, of which 23 are base-metal hoards or groups and there are seven single gold finds. The gold ornaments reported this year represent a very unusual range datable to the Early, Middle and Late Bronze Age periods. These include an Early Bronze Age *lunula* from Cumbria (17), a penannular ring from Brighstone, Isle of Wight (29), gold pieces from the Vale of Glamorgan (24), and from the Late Iron Age, two bracelets – one from Shropshire (38) and the exceptional cup-ended bracelet from County Tyrone (58) – and the stunningly important and exquisite *bullā* (tiny purse or bag) from County Down (57).

The chronology of the base-metal hoards and groups are less evenly divided between the Middle and Late Bronze Age than was the case in 2007, with five and 19 cases respectively. The Middle Bronze Age base-metal hoards are distributed in the south-east with single cases from Buckinghamshire (25), the Isle of Wight (27) and West Sussex (56). That from the Isle of Wight is a very notable addition consisting of 21 palstaves which can be defined as Werrar type class 4, the distribution of which is confined to the Isle of Wight region and southern Britain. The Late Bronze Age base-metal hoards are distributed with six cases in Essex, four cases in Norfolk and two cases (one of which is an addendum) in Vale of Glamorgan, and single cases in Cambridgeshire, Devon, Durham, West Sussex, East Sussex, Kent, Surrey, the Vale of Glamorgan and Monmouthshire. The placing of apparently scrap metal base-metal groups in the landscape, such as from Essex (39) and Norfolk (41), is a well documented phenomenon. Late Bronze Age base-metal hoards

frequently contain socketed axes and ingots, such as that found in Kent (48), West Sussex (56), and a base-metal group from Norfolk (34) is unusual in that it contains at least three leaf bladed spearheads and two ferrules. Dating to the Ewart Park phase (1020–800 BC), with socketed axes of the Yorkshire and Portree types, is an unusual hoard from County Durham (44). Also rare two hoards, from Essex (46) and Surrey (47), were found with sherds of or within hand-made ceramic vessels which although a documented phenomenon is rarely found.

16. Icklingham, Suffolk: flint dagger (PAS: SF-71D431)
Date: Early Bronze Age (c. 2500–c. 2000 BC).
Discovery: Found by Robert Parish in about 1978, and recorded by Judith Plouviez (Suffolk County Council Archaeology Service) in 2008.
Description: Near complete worked flint dagger, missing part of the hilt or butt end due to old breaks. The flint is mid grey with mottled darker and pale patches on both faces. The dagger is bi-facially flaked with a slightly curved profile and extensive flaking on all surfaces. From a sharp pointed tip the sides curve outwards and extend back towards the hilt. Here there is a sharp constriction forming the top of the hilt, most of which is missing due to old breaks.
Dimensions: 217mm (length) x 72mm (width). Weight: 286g.
Discussion: British flint daggers typically tend to be more leaf-shaped with notches at the hilt. In terms of form, the current example appears closer to Danish types with well-defined hilts that have previously been found in eastern England. However, this example has been examined by Ben Roberts (British Museum) who suggests the flaking technique indicates a British rather than continental origin. It has been likened by Alan Saville (National Museums of Scotland) to a recent find in Mellor, Lancashire. This dagger is a rare find with only seven examples recorded on the PAS database and 22 records of similar finds in the Suffolk Historic Environment Record. Similar parallels are generally associated with Beaker culture burials.
Disposition: Returned to finder.

J PLOUVIEZ

17. Bampton, Cumbria: gold lunula terminal (Treasure: 2008 T136; PAS: LANCUM-449151)
Date: Early Bronze Age (c. 2200–c. 1700 BC).
Discovery: Found by Michael Eden while metal-detecting, and reported to Dot Boughton (Lancashire & Cumbria FLO).
Description: Gold *lunula* terminal, complete but bent, with the break showing how when complete it was a broad, crescent-shaped collar. The terminal (or horn) consists of a flat area shaped like the spoon bowl and

connected by a short 'stalk' to an elongated part with a flat, rectangular cross-section which would have extended into the large, crescent-shaped collar. The convex end is undecorated on both sides, but the stalk is decorated by incised parallel lines on the front and the back is plain. These lines run parallel to the sides of the fragment and along the top of the flattened part forming one half of a set of 'boxes'. The incised lines of the outermost 'box' have an additional decoration of very small squares applied with a small punch at irregular intervals over the incised line. The 'stalk' which connects the flat collar and bowl-shaped terminal is twisted at a 90°; a necessary feature for the two terminals to interlock when the *lunula* was worn.
Dimensions: 47.48mm (length) x 25.97mm (width) x 0.63mm (thickness). Weight: 6.86g.
Discussion: Although common in Ireland, *lunulae* are very rare Bronze Age gold objects in Britain and north-west France. A small number have been found in Cornwall, Brittany and Scotland and this is the first *lunula* fragment known from Cumbria. In contrast to some of the Scottish *lunulae* and this fragment, Irish *lunulae* were made from extremely thin gold sheet (less than 0.1mm thick) that they could be rolled and folded (Mary Cahill, National Museum of Ireland) and are very fragile and much less substantial than the thicker *lunulae* classified by J J Taylor (1970: 74ff) as 'Provincial type' *lunulae*. This new fragment from Bampton is similar to the complete *lunulae* from Auchentaggart, Dumfries and Orbliston, Elginshire (National Museum of Antiquities of Scotland: NMX.FE3 & NMX.FE2). It also has similar decoration which is not as clear and neat as that on the original Irish *lunulae*. 'Provincial' *lunulae* are usually decorated with an untidy pattern of parallel lines and 'boxes' dotted with elongated, square and round punches making up lines, zigzag lines or bundles of short, incised lines. All decoration is geometrical and not figural. The decoration of Irish and Scottish is sufficiently similar to assume that the Scottish and northern British *lunulae* were copies of the original Irish examples. As far it is possible to tell from old find reports and museum records, most *lunulae* were found singly or, more rarely in pairs, deposited either singly or possibly in a box or pouch. *Lunulae* have not been found within grave contexts or hoards and are therefore are generally considered to be single deposits.
Disposition: Acquired by Tullie House Museum & Art Gallery; landowner waived his right to a reward.

D BOUGHTON

18. Burwash, East Sussex: flint knife (PAS: SUR-998F82)
Date: Early Bronze Age (c. 2000–c. 1500 BC).
Discovery: Found by J Jilks during agricultural drainage work in about 1987, and recorded by David Williams (Surrey FLO) in 2008.
Description: Large fragment of a long and slender

double-sided flint knife or dagger made from opaque light grey flint. The point is missing and the blade expands then narrows slightly into a tongue-shaped butt which is markedly thicker in side view.
Dimensions: 144mm (length) x 42.42mm (width) x 11.3mm (thickness at butt). Weight: 78g.
Discussion: An excellent example of a finely-knapped flint knife found by an observant farmer. The knife is also important because of its findspot in the Weald, an area generally thought to be little occupied at this period.
Disposition: Returned to finder.

D WILLIAMS

19. Hursley, Hampshire: copper-alloy flat axe (PAS: HAMP-292E98)
Date: Early Bronze Age (c. 1700–c. 1500 BC).
Discovery: Found by Kevin Barber while metal-detecting in around 1994, and recorded by Rob Webley (Hampshire FLO) in 2008.
Description: Virtually complete cast copper-alloy flat axe. The blade terminates in a heavily expanded, wide, crescentic, curved cutting edge. One of the terminals curves to a sharp point while the other is abraded. Bevelling to create the edge is shallow, beginning just below the line of the terminals. The flanged sides feature flange facets in profile which are up to 16.5mm thick and rise up above the septum by c. 3.5mm at the crests. The curved butt is slightly abraded (width 21.6mm). Where it survives the patina is dark green. The axe has suffered corrosion and more active damage is bright green.
Dimensions: 107.1mm (length) x 64.5mm (width) x 16.6mm (depth). Weight: 207g.
Discussion: This flanged example is characteristic of the Arreton Park metalwork phase. Flanged axes of this type have a body which is proportionally longer and slender, with a high and arched butt. The lower sides curve out to an expanded and crescentic edge. When it exists, decoration on the faces is usually limited to crescentic flutings or ripple pattern
Disposition: Returned to finder.

R WEBLEY

20. Tynedale area, Northumberland: copper-alloy dirk (PAS: NCL-35C411)
Date: Middle Bronze Age (c. 1700–c. 1300 BC).
Discovery: Found prior to 1993 by an elderly man while walking near Hadrian's Wall many years ago, and reported by a friend of the finder to Rob Collins (FLO North East) in 2008. The exact findspot is unknown, but it was almost certainly in the Northumberland stretch of Hadrian's Wall.
Description: Blade fragment of a Group II dirk. The butt is incomplete obscuring the rivets, of which only one is visible. The cross-section of the dirk is lozengic.

The blade is plain and has a central ridge which is more pronounced on one face than the other. From the shoulder, the blade edges taper slightly when the edge angles more sharply to the tip. The edge bevels are well-defined. The slight irregularities of the edges and asymmetry of the edges closest to the tip indicate that the dirk was re-sharpened on a number of occasions.
Dimensions: 218mm (length) x 43.95mm (width) x 5.21mm (thickness). Weight: 136.1g.
Discussion: Dirks are relatively uncommon finds which are normally found without the hilt. These two-edged weapons would primarily have been used for stabbing or thrusting. In the majority of cases dirks have been found as single finds and most are known from damp places such as rivers, lakes, bogs and fenland. A small number of examples have been found in hoards.
Disposition: Returned to owner.

R COLLINS

21. Askerswell, Dorset: copper-alloy flat axe (PAS: DOR-422514)
Date: Early Bronze Age (c. 1600–c. 1500 BC).
Discovery: Found by A B Butland while metal-detecting, and recorded by Ciorstaidh Hayward Trevarthen (Dorset FLO).
Description: Cast copper-alloy flat axehead. The axe has very slight low flanges on both faces and casting ridges along on each side. It thins and tapers to a rounded butt and then flares out into a broad cutting edge which is slightly bevelled on both faces. The body of the axe is slightly thicker at the centre than at the ends. The surface of the axe has several patches of light green corrosion and damage to the cutting edge, sides and butt. The rest of the surface has a smooth, dark green patina.
Dimensions: 121.27mm (length) x 60.47mm (width) x 11.32mm (thickness). Weight: 256g.
Discussion: This flanged example is characteristic of the Brithdir metalwork phase. Such axes are not common finds for Dorset. This is one of only three flat axes recorded from Dorset by the PAS.
Disposition: Returned to finder.

C HAYWARD-TREVARTHEN

22. Petworth area, West Sussex: copper-alloy palstave (PAS: SUSS-279E65)
Date: Middle Bronze Age (c. 1600–c. 1500 BC).
Discovery: Found by Dave Smith while metal-detecting, and recorded by Laura Burnett (Sussex FLO).
Description: Palstave, highly corroded, and details are partly obscured and one face is worn almost completely flat. The attachment end curves, a corner of which has been broken off in antiquity; this break has the same patina as the rest of the axe. Between the attachment end and the stop ridge, one side is corroded completely flat with no remaining flanges.

On the other side the centre is concave with the edges projecting slightly to form small flanges. On the less corroded side the stop ridge is clearly curved away from the attachment end, on the other side it is still visible but appears almost straight. Beyond the stop ridge the sides start curving out gradually and there is a clear shield pattern with an indented area in front of the stop ridge narrowing to a point up the blade. There is a clear edge bevel on both sides before narrowing to the cutting edge.

Dimensions: 130mm (length) x 26.2–48.6mm (width) x 8.3–13.9mm (thickness). Weight: 246g.

Discussion: The axe was identified by Ben Roberts (British Museum) as a palstave axe of the Acton Park metalwork phase. This is an early palstave form with very low flanges and the characteristic stop ridge.

Disposition: Returned to finder.

L BURNETT & B ROBERTS

23. Edington, Wiltshire: copper-alloy spearhead (PAS: WILT-067652)

Date: Middle Bronze Age (c. 1600–c. 1400 BC).

Discovery: Found by John Seals while metal-detecting, and recorded by Katie Hinds (Wiltshire FLO).

Description: Bronze side-looped socketed spearhead which is likely to belong to the Acton Park 2, Taunton (Cemmaes) or Penard metalwork phase, corresponding to Needham’s (1996) Period 5 (c. 1500–c. 1150 BC). The loops, which are flattened, are situated roughly half way along the shaft. The head is leaf-shaped, the socket has a pronounced mid-rib and the edges of the wings are chamfered. There is recent damage to one side of the spearhead in the form of longitudinal ‘scrapes’ along the socket, where the metal is very shiny. Older damage, possibly a casting error, is visible beside one of the loops in the side of the socket/shaft where there is a large hole. The patina is smooth and shiny and green. The flared end of the socket, about 3mm long, and the chamfered edges, have a much darker (but no less smooth or shiny) patina than the rest of the spearhead, suggesting these areas have been particularly worked.

Dimensions: 127.6mm (length), 21.5mm (max. width, wing), 17.6 x 17.5mm (external diameter, socket). Weight: 51.05g.

Discussion: The side-looped spearhead dates to the Middle Bronze Age, and the Taunton phase in particular, although they are known in hoards of the earliest phase of the Late Bronze Age, to c. 1050 BC, where they are more commonly found as fragments in hoards rather than as complete single finds, as in this case. Side-looped spearheads are known throughout the country but a particular concentration has been noted in North Wiltshire, Berkshire, Oxfordshire and the Thames Valley (Moore & Rowlands 1972: 19). A side-looped spearhead from the Thames at Mortlake (DoB 31) has recently been dated by Needham *et al* (1997) producing an early radiocarbon date of 3225+/- 65BP (OxA-5948), c.

1680–c. 1400 BC with a 95% confidence rating.

Disposition: Returned to finder.

K HINDS & D BOUGHTON

24. Llanmaes, Vale of Glamorgan: gold strip and foil fragment (Treasure: Wales 08.8; PAS: NMGW-093625 & 09A1A5)

Date: 1. *Gold strip*: Middle Bronze Age (c. 1500–c. 1300 BC); 2. *Gold foil*: Middle to Late Bronze Age (c. 1300–c. 1000 BC).

Discovery: Discovered during archaeological excavation at Llanmaes during July 2008; a research fieldwork project led by Adam Gwilt (National Museums Wales) and Mark Lodwick (Finds Co-ordinator, Wales) on behalf of the National Museum Wales (see TAR 2003: no. 404; TAR 2004: no. 487; TAR 2005/6: no. 1222).

Description:

1. A plain and elongate gold strip with near parallel sides. One terminal is folded over and has a pin-hole perforation. The opposite terminal has been torn 4–7mm from the end, but has been similarly perforated, twice. 48.5mm (length) x 5.7mm (width) x 0.4–0.5mm (thickness). Weight: 2.57g.

2. A small and creased gold foil fragment, folded in half and with jagged tear edges on three sides. 4.4mm (length) x 1.9mm (width) x <0.1mm (thickness). Weight: <0.01g.

Discussion: The gold foil (no. 2) was found sitting immediately on a Bronze Age stone working surface, approximately 5.5m x 4.0m in area. The gold strip (no. 1) was sealed beneath this same surface and was therefore buried earlier. This working surface belongs to an early settlement phase on the site, also including a nearby roundhouse, which has been radiocarbon dated to the Middle Bronze Age (c. 1350–c. 1150 BC). Associated within the same soil context as the gold foil (no. 2) were 31 sherds of Middle Bronze Age tradition pottery (c. 1500–c. 1100 BC), a rolled-top bronze pin of Middle or Late Bronze Age (c. 1500–c. 800 BC) date and an animal bone assemblage. Six sherds of Middle Bronze Age tradition pottery (c. 1500–c. 1100 BC) and an animal bone assemblage were found in the same soil context as the gold strip (no. 1). It is possible that the small fragment of gold foil (no. 2) may once have coated a penannular ring (hair-ring). These are a reasonably common class of Bronze Age artefacts, using gold foil for surface decoration. Loose and non-adhered foil is sometimes observed projecting from their terminals. While a number of dated examples belong to the Late Bronze Age (c. 1150–c. 800 BC), it is now thought that they started to be manufactured towards the end of the Middle Bronze Age (c. 1300–c. 1150 BC) (TAR 2004: no. 17; Raftery 2004). In the light of the associated pottery, a Middle to Late Bronze Age date (c. 1300–c. 1000 BC) has been suggested for this foil. Semi-quantitative surface analysis of the foil indicated an approximate composition of 81% gold, 14.5% silver

and 4.5% copper and this is consistent with a Middle or Late Bronze Age gold signature.

The folded over and perforated terminals on the gold strip (no. 1) suggest that it was hooked, secured and folded around a larger band or hoop. The lengths of strip surviving either side of a mid-point crease, suggests it was folded around a band 20–25mm wide. A very similar gold strip locks the overlapping terminals of a gold cuff armlet within the Capel Isaf, Carmarthenshire Hoard (Savory 1977: fig. 1.1). Such armlets have hoop widths ranging from 20–37mm. Cuff armlets (and similar styled rings) have recently been suggested as dating to the end of the Early Bronze Age and the beginning of the Middle Bronze Age (c. 1500–c. 1400 BC) (TAR 2004: no. 2; TAR 1998/9, no. 3). Semi-quantitative surface analysis of the strip indicated an approximate composition of 92–94% gold, 6–7% silver and 0.5% copper. This is consistent with an Early or early Middle Bronze Age gold signature.

Disposition: Acquired by the National Museum of Wales.

A GWILT & M LODWICK

25. Little Hampden, Buckinghamshire: copper-alloy rapier fragments (Treasure: 2008 T779; PAS: BUC-0BC351)

Date: Middle Bronze Age (c. 1500–c. 1000 BC).

Discovery: Found by Dave Tombs and Bob Hance while metal-detecting on 21 December 2008, and reported to Ros Tyrell (Buckinghamshire FLO).

Description: Copper-alloy rapier fragments:

1. Rapier blade fragment of unknown type. This rectangular, matt green and brown fragment has a central mid rib. The maximum width of 37mm suggests the fragment is from the middle section of the weapon blade. The blade edges are uneven, the break edges straight and the whole fragment is slightly bent lengthways. 43mm (length) x 31–37mm (width) x 2–6mm (thickness). Weight: 46.6g.

2. Sword or rapier blade fragment of unknown type. This rectangular, matt light green fragment has a central mid rib. The blade edges are slightly pitted but, like the break edges, are worn smooth with corrosion and other processes. 39mm (length) x 34–35.5mm (width) x 5.5–6mm (thickness). Weight: 40.3g.

3. Rapier butt or hilt-plate fragment. One end has trefoil cast edges. 42mm (length) x 28–39mm (width) x 6mm (thickness). Weight: 37.6g.

4. Rapier blade fragment. The width and thickness suggest it comes from near the point of the blade. 37mm (length) x 23–25mm (width) x 5mm (thickness). Weight: 25.5g.

5. Rapier blade fragment. The patina is matt with wear, dirt and corrosion. 37mm (length) x 30mm (width) x 6mm (thickness). Weight: 33.1g.

6. Rapier blade fragment of unknown type. Rectangular fragment with a central mid-rib. The blade edges

are uneven, the break edges straight and the whole fragment is slightly bent lengthways. The blade edges are slightly pitted but, like the break edges, are worn smooth with corrosion and other processes. This fragment was found by Bob Hance and so may have been in a different context from fragments nos. 1–6. 42mm (length) x 33–35mm (width) x 5.5mm (thickness). Weight: 46.3g.

7. Possible sword hilt fragment, type unknown. Unlike the other fragments found in association with this fragment, the patina is red brown with some green brown patches. There are five sides to this object; three of those are straight while two are uneven. None of the edges appear to be cast. 37mm (length) x 34mm (width) x 3mm (thickness). Weight: 27.9g.

8. Possibly sword hilt fragment, type unknown. 40mm (length) x 21–25mm (width) x 2.5mm (thickness). Weight: 11.7g.

9. Possibly sword hilt fragment, type unknown. None of the edges appear to be cast. 36mm (length) x 27mm (width) x 3mm (thickness). Weight: 14.6g.

10. Flat object, fragment. 17mm (length) x 8mm (width) x 1mm (thickness). Weight: 8g.

11. Fragment. 21mm (length) x 11mm (width) x 4mm (thickness). Weight: 4.4g.

12. Fragment. 51mm (length) x 13mm (width) x 3mm (thickness). Weight: 10.4g.

13. Fragment. 47mm (length) x 12mm (width) x 2mm (thickness). Weight: 7.2g.

14. Fragment. 28mm (length) x 20mm (width) x 2.5mm (thickness). Weight: 5.7g.

15. Fragment. 31mm (length) x 18mm (width) x 3mm (thickness). Weight: 9.3g.

16. Fragment. 36mm (length) x 25mm (width) x 3mm (thickness). Weight: 15.6g.

17. Fragment. 34mm (length) x 24.5mm (width) x 2mm (thickness). Weight: 10.4g.

18. Fragment. The thickness of this fragment is uneven and it has 5 edges, one of which is straight. 38mm (length) x 33mm (width) x 2–4mm (thickness). Weight: 19.5g.

19. Fragment. 31mm (length) x 20mm (width) x 2mm (thickness). Weight: 7.8g.

20. Fragment. 27mm (length) x 22mm (width) x 2mm (thickness). Weight: 7.7g.

21. Fragment. 35mm (length) x 23mm (width) x 4mm (thickness). Weight: 11.88g.

22. Fragment. 43mm (length) x 18mm (width) x 4mm (thickness). Weight: 14g.

23. Fragment. 27mm (length) x 26mm (width) x 3mm (thickness). Weight: 11.3g.

24. Fragment. 26mm (length) x 21mm (width) x 3mm (thickness). Weight: 7.0g.

25. Fragment. 30mm (length) x 20mm (width) x 4mm (thickness). Weight: 12.6g.

26. Fragment. 48mm (length) x 11mm (width) x 3mm (thickness). Weight: 10.4g.

27. Fragment. The weight and thickness of this piece

suggests it represents part of a rapier or sword mid-rib. 25mm (length) x 17mm (width) x 5.5mm (thickness). Weight: 12.2g.

28. Fragment. 23.5mm (length) x 23mm (width) x 3mm (thickness). Weight: 9.2g.

29. Fragment. 39mm (length) x 14mm (width) x 2mm (thickness). Weight: 7.2g.

30. Fragment. 24mm (length) x 15mm (width) x 3mm (thickness). Weight: 5.5g.

31. Fragment. 25mm (length) x 21mm (width) x 2mm (thickness): 2mm. Weight: 5.4g.

32. Fragment. Smooth and shiny patina on one face and matt with wear and corrosion on the other. Grey/green. A cast ridge runs along one edge of the fragment. 22mm (length) x 16mm (width) x 1–2mm (thickness). Weight: 2.3g.

33. Fragment. 7mm (length) x 14mm (width) x 1.5mm (thickness). Weight: 2.2g.

35. Fragment. 13mm (length) x 7mm (width) x 2mm (thickness). Weight: 0.5g.

36. Fragment. 17mm (length) x 13mm (width) x 1mm (thickness). Weight: 1.5g.

37. Fragment. 27mm (length) x 13mm (width) x 3mm (thickness). Weight: 5.6g.

38. Fragment. 27mm (length) x 17mm (width) x 1.5mm (thickness). Weight: 3.3g.

39. Fragment. 18mm (length) x 13mm (width) x 4mm (thickness). Weight: 4.1g.

40. Fragment. 15mm (length) x 10mm (width) x 3mm (thickness). Weight: 2.3g.

41. Fragment. 10mm (length) x 7mm (width) x 3mm (thickness). Weight: 1.3g.

42. Fragment. 12mm (length) x 6mm (width) x 2mm (thickness). Weight: 0.5g.

Discussion: The rapier fragments in this hoard suggest a date in the Middle-Late Bronze Age (c. 1500–c. 1000 BC) (Burgess & Gerloff 1981). Five of the larger fragments (nos 1–5) may have come from one rapier while fragments nos. 6 and 7 may be part of the centre and hilt of a second rapier blade. The smaller fragments (nos. 8–42) appear to represent parts of hilt blade (nos. 8–9) and midrib (no. 27) of similar weapons. Most fragments are green/grey except fragment no. 7 which is red brown and all the surfaces are matt with wear corrosion except for the small fragment (no. 32) which is smooth and shiny on one face. While hoards containing rapiers or dirks are relatively rare, they have been found by metal-detectorists and recorded by the PAS. It is difficult to be certain of their precise find position of this group. All that is known is that most of the fragments were found by Dave Toons, while one fragment (no. 6) was found by Bob Hance. These circumstances suggest that the hoard had been scattered from its original deposition context by repeated ploughing.

Disposition: Acquired by Buckinghamshire County Museum.

B ROBERTS & C VEYSEY

26. Odell, Bedfordshire: copper-alloy chisel (PAS: BH-49EAD8)

Date: Middle/Late Bronze Age (c. 1450–c. 500 BC).

Discovery: Found by the Colworth Archaeological Society during a metal-detecting survey on the site of suspected Roman villa, and recorded by Julian Watters (Hertfordshire & Bedfordshire FLO).

Description: An incomplete copper-alloy tanged and lugged chisel dating to the Ewart Part to Llyn Fawr metalworking phases. The object has a widely splayed sub-triangular blade and tapers in thickness towards the convex cutting edge. There is a projecting collar at the junction with the broken handle of circular section.

Dimensions: 47.3mm (length) x 23.5mm (width) x 10.3mm (thickness). Weight: 15.7g.

Discussion: Tanged chisels are characterised by the collar at the junction of the tang and blade and probably functioned as leather knives. Bronze Age metalwork is rare in Bedfordshire, with only ten implements having been recorded by the PAS from the county. A parallel piece was found at Wallingford, Berkshire (Evans 1881: 167–168, fig. 193).

Disposition: Returned to finder.

J WATTERS

27. Shorwell, Isle of Wight: copper-alloy palstave axes and other fragments (Treasure: 2008 T455; PAS: IOW-840A22)

Date: Middle Bronze Age (c. 1400–c. 1250 BC).

Discovery: Found by Roy Atkinson, and subsequently by other members of the Isle of Wight Metal Detecting Club, while metal-detecting on the Atherfield Clays on 17 August 2008, and reported to Frank Basford (Isle of Wight FLO), who, with members of the Isle of Wight Metal-Detecting Club, undertook a small excavation (2.0m x 2.0m), excavating the top soil through to the interface of the plough soil and the sub-soil. The depth of the plough soil was c. 360mm and a feature was discovered c. 100mm below the plough soil-Atherfield clay interface. It was sub-circular in shape and had a maximum diameter of 450mm. It contained six tightly-packed palstaves and other bronze fragments.

Description: Palstave axes and other fragments:

1. Palstave fragment, possibly class 4, Werrar Type. Heavily corroded on one face. The straight, yet slightly uneven flange sides flare out to form the beginning of a straight triangle. Cracks can be seen on the surface of the piece and there is no evidence for a loop, a stop or rib decoration. 67mm (length) x 33mm (width). Weight: 188g.

2. Corroded palstave fragment, unknown type. A strong flange can be seen on one of the faces, but it is non-existent on its opposite face. Both the blade and the butt are missing. 28mm (length) x 24mm (width). Weight: 36g.

This find consists of 20 bronze fragments and has been split into four sub-groups:

3a. Palstave fragment, unknown type. A strong flange can be seen along one side of the fragment and a weak flange on the other face of the fragment. The septum is flat with only a slight unevenness due to corrosion. Both the butt and the blade are missing. 28mm (length) x 25mm (width). Weight: 30g.

3b. Corroded palstave fragment, unknown type. Both edges have moderately defined flanges with straight edges. Both the butt and the blade are missing. 35mm (length) x 23mm (width). Weight: 41g.

3c. Corroded palstave fragment, unknown type. Both the edges have moderately defined flanges. The butt of this piece has been damaged and part of the flange is missing. Blade missing. 30mm (length) x 23mm (width). Weight: 22g.

3d–t. Palstave fragments, unknown type (x17). All are either globular or flat and undecorated. Weight: 54g.

4. Palstave fragment, possibly class 4 Werrar type. The butt end is missing and is shown by a flat break at the top of the palstave. The flanges survive on both faces of the palstave to varying degrees due to the corrosion. The blade has straight but uneven edges in a triangular shape. One blade tip and most of the cutting edge is missing and there is no evidence for a loop, stop or rib decoration. 84mm (length) x 27mm (width). Weight: 151g.

5. Palstave fragment. Heavily corroded. There is a clear flange on both sides of each face. Both the base and the blade are missing and there is no evidence for a loop, stop or rib decoration. 40mm (length) x 21mm (width). Weight: 45g.

6. Palstave fragment, unknown type. Flat, triangular in plan. 20mm (length) x 9mm (width). Weight: 3g.

7. Palstave fragment, possibly class 4 Werrar type. The butt end is missing. The flange is distinct to moderately discernable depending on the amount of corrosion. The flange sides are slightly curved and uneven. At the blade tip the edge becomes curved. One of the blade tips and a portion of the cutting edge is missing. There is no evidence of a loop, stop or rib decoration. 87mm (length) x 24mm (width). Weight: 164g.

8. Palstave, possibly class 4 Werrar type, heavy corroded. The butt and part of the side is missing. The flange on both edges is well defined, with straight edges which are slightly uneven due to corrosion. The blade is heavily corroded with a damaged cutting edge. There is no evidence for a loop, stop or rib decoration. 115mm (length) x 26mm (width). Weight: 205g.

Four fragments in two sub-groups:

9a. Palstave fragment, unknown type. Heavily corroded. It is triangular in plan with a rounded tip and butt. No evidence of a flange is visible but it could have originally been part of the blade of a palstave. The rest of the palstave is missing. 43mm (length) x 21mm (width). Weight: 37g.

9b–d. Unknown type, consists of three small joining fragments which have been heavily corroded. They were found with no. 9a but do not appear to be connected together in any other way. 23mm (length) x 13mm (width). Weight: 15g.

10. Palstave, possibly class 4 Werrar type. Part of the butt is missing giving one corner of the remaining butt a round corner and a flat top. The flange is more defined on one face with a moderate to weak definition. The flange edges are straight if slightly uneven due to corrosion. The blade flares out only slightly with uneven edges and leads to a rounded cutting edge. There is no evidence of a loop, stop, or rib decoration. 101mm (length) x 23mm (width). Weight: 138g.

11. Palstave, possibly of class 4 Werrar type. Heavily corroded. The butt end is flat and has short, well-defined flanges on both faces. The flange edges are not straight and have a bulge in the middle of the flange sides. The flange edges also have an uneven surface due to corrosion. The blade is corroded and the blade edges flare out initially but curve inwards again towards the cutting edge. Part of the cutting edge is missing. There is no evidence of a loop, stop or rib decoration. 102mm (length) x 35mm (width). Weight: 226g.

12. Palstave, possibly class 4 Werrar type. The butt end is damaged by corrosion giving it a rounded shape with a nodule on one side. There is no evident flange on either face due to corrosion. The blade has a straight, triangular plan with uneven edges. The cutting edge is slightly damaged making it uneven and asymmetrical. No evidence of a loop, stop or rib decoration. 90mm (length) x 31mm (width). Weight: 148g.

13. Palstave, possibly class 4 Werrar type. The butt end is missing. Short and well-defined flanges on both faces. The flange edges are straight with unevenness caused by corrosion. The blade is triangular in plan with uneven edges. One blade tip and part of the cutting edge are missing. No evidence for a loop, stop or rib decoration can be seen. 84mm (length) x 42mm (width). Weight: 234g.

14. Fragment of an unidentified copper-alloy object. The plan of the object has a rounded butt which tapers to a rounded point. 17mm (length) x 11mm (width). Weight: 7g.

15a. Palstave fragment, unknown type. It has a very strong flange with a straight edge both on the outside and the inside of the septum, which itself is very flat. The butt, blade and rest of the septum and flange are missing. 23mm (length) x 15mm (width). Weight: 17g.

15b. Palstave fragment, unknown type. The fragment has a rounded butt and tapers to a slightly flat tip. 13mm (length) x 7mm (width). Weight: 2g.

16. Palstave, possibly class 4 Werrar type. The butt is missing and what remains is damaged, creating an uneven rounded butt. Only one flange is strongly

defined. The straight flange edges are uneven due to corrosion. The blade and cutting edges are rounded and are heavily damaged by corrosion. There is no evidence for a loop, stop or rib decoration. 70mm (length) x 27mm (width). Weight: 127g.

17a. Palstave, possibly class 4 Werrar type. Rounded butt end with a strong flange and a missing blade end. The flange sides are straight but badly corroded, causing one flange edge to curve inwards. There is no evidence for a loop, a stop or rib decoration. 59mm (length) x 24mm (width). Weight: 51g.

17b. Palstave fragment, unknown type. Blade with part of the rounded cutting edge present. Although a fresh break can be seen on the opposite side of the fragment to the cutting edge, although this fragment was found in the same location as No. 17a it is not part of the same palstave. 17mm (length) x 25mm (width). Weight: 12g.

18. Palstave, possibly of class 4 Werrar type. One blade edge is straight and the other blade edge is uneven and corroded and the cutting edge is rounded. A weak flange is discernable. The butt end is also damaged but does have a roughly round shape. There is no evidence for a loop, stop or rib decoration. 86mm (length) x 39mm (width). Weight: 165g.

19. Palstave, possibly class 4 Werrar type. A portion of the blade is missing including a blade tip and part of the cutting edge. The blade sides have a straight, triangular shape. A very weak flange can be seen on both faces and the flange edges are uneven and badly corroded. The butt is incomplete. There is no evidence for a loop, stop or rib decoration. 75mm (length) x 37mm (width). Weight: 169g.

20. Palstave, possibly class 4 Werrar type. The butt end is missing. Very weak flange which can only just be seen through the heavy corrosion. The flange sides are straight. The blade is incomplete and the cutting edge is corroded and uneven. There is no evidence for a loop, stop or rib decoration. 63mm (length) x 31mm (width). Weight: 118g.

21. Palstave, possibly class 4 Werrar type. Heavily corroded. Butt missing. Moderately defined flange with a straight edge and a straight, triangular blade. The cutting edge is corroded. There is no evidence for a loop, stop or rib decoration. 89mm (length) x 41mm (width). Weight: 238g.

22. Palstave, possibly class 4 Werrar type. Heavily corroded. A portion of the butt is missing. On one side of the palstave the flange is very distinct; but is only moderately defined on the other. The flange sides are straight but slightly uneven. The blade is also heavily corroded. The cutting edges and blade tips are also asymmetrical with one side of the palstaves edge being more rounded than the other. There is no evidence of a loop, stop or rib decoration. 115mm (length) x 31mm (width). Weight: 232g.

23. Palstave, possibly class 4 Werrar type. The butt is missing. The definition of the flange varies the two

faces, from weak to well-defined. The flange sides are uneven due to corrosion. The blade is missing part of its tip and cutting edge. There is no evidence of a loop, stop or rib decoration. 82mm (length) x 26mm (width). Weight: 137g.

24a. Palstave fragment, possibly class 4 Werrar type. The flange is heavily developed on one side of the flange and non-existent on the opposite side. The flange sides are straight but slightly uneven due to corrosion. The blade is asymmetrical with one side of the blade flaring out more than the other. The entire cutting edge and one of the blade tips is missing due to a recent break. There is no evidence of a loop, stop or rib decoration. 88mm (length) x 28mm (width). Weight: 145g.

24b. Palstave fragment, unknown type. Possibly once part of the butt end. Found in association with No. 24a but not part of the same palstave. 7mm (length) x 32mm (width). Weight: 9g.

25. Palstave, possibly class 4 Werrar type. It has a flat butt end and heavily defined flanges. The flange sides are straight but slightly uneven due to corrosion. The blade flares outward to form a partially straight-sided, triangular plan. One of the blade tips and part of the cutting edge is missing due to this corrosion. There is no evidence for a loop, stop or rib decoration. 86mm (length) x 36mm (width). Weight: 173g.

26. Palstave, possibly class 4 Werrar type. Part of the butt end is missing. The flanges have greater definition on one face than the other. The flange sides are straight if slightly uneven due to corrosion. The blade has a straight, triangular shape. One tip and part of the cutting edge is missing. No evidence for a loop, stop or rib decoration. 93mm (length) x 38mm (width). Weight: 204g.

27a–b. Two joining Palstave fragments, unknown type. Possibly part of the septum area of a palstave, although no flange can be identified. 26mm (length) x 14mm (width). Weight: 11g.

28. Fragment, unknown type. A slight flange can be seen on the side. 21mm (length) x 8mm (width). Weight: 15g.

29. Fragment, unknown type. Well-defined flange on either side, with straight sides. Both the butt and the blade are missing. 34mm (length) x 21mm (width). Weight: 34g.

30. Palstave, possibly class 4 Werrar type. The entire length of the palstave is asymmetrical and curves slightly to one side. The butt is also missing leaving a rounded end. A short flange can be seen on either side of the short septum. The blade has uneven edge which includes the cutting edge. There is no evidence for a loop, stop or rib decoration. 99mm (length) x 29mm (width). Weight: 180g.

31. Palstave, possibly class 4 Werrar type. The butt end of this palstave is rounded and uneven. The flanges are well-defined and the sides are straight. The blade is straight with a slightly uneven edge due to corrosion.

Both blade tips and part of the cutting edge are missing. The remaining cutting edge is straight and slightly uneven. There is no evidence for a loop, stop or rib decoration. 130mm (length) x 45mm (width). Weight: 259g.

32. Possible palstave fragment, type unknown. Weak evidence of a flange can be seen on both faces of the fragment. Both the butt and the blade are missing. 24mm (length) x 9mm (width). Weight: 17g.

33. Palstave fragment, type unknown. One broken end with the rest of the piece rounded and forming a rough semi-circle. This fragment was possibly part of a blade tip and cutting edge of a palstave. 13mm (length) x 24mm (width). Weight: 12g.

34. Possible palstave fragment. Both rounded and flat edges and could have possibly been a part of the blade of a palstave. 13mm (length) x 7mm (width). Weight: 3g.

Discussion: This palstave hoard, although heavily corroded, can be defined as Werrar type class 4. This type is associated with the Taunton phase of the Middle Bronze Age (c. 1400–c.1250 BC) (Northover 2001: 434). Werrar type palstave distribution is confined to the Isle of Wight region and southern Britain. This includes hoards such as the Newport Hoard, where 24 of the 31 palstaves were Werrar type and the Arreton and Mitchells Road Hoards, where only this type of palstave was found (Rowlands 1976: 33). The absence of a stop ridge on palstaves of this type is their most characteristic feature (Northover 2001: 435). Instead, the flange curves inward to form a shield shaped bar (*ibid*) which the haft could abutt against (Rowlands 1976: 34). This hafting technique has been linked to the Flanged Axe/Palstave production in Ireland (*ibid*). The straight triangular shaped blade is also characteristic of this type and class (*ibid*). The metal used in the manufacture of these palstaves on the Isle of Wight was probably imported from north or north western France, and is seen as being contemporary with the Tréboul Hoard in Brittany (Northover 2001: 435).

Disposition: Acquired by Isle of Wight Heritage Service; finders and landowners waived their share of the reward.

B ROBERTS & R KITCHERSIDE

28. Southery, Norfolk: copper-alloy pin (PAS: SF-509598)

Date: Middle Bronze Age (c. 1400–c. 1250 BC).

Discovery: Found by Chris Miles while metal-detecting, and identified by Colin Pendleton (Suffolk County Council Archaeology Service) and recorded by Andrew Brown (Suffolk FLO).

Description: Incomplete copper-alloy disc-headed pin. The head and part of the decorated shaft survive intact but the remainder is missing due to old breaks. The circular head is flat and with slight flanges or expansion to the upper and lower edges. The upper surface of the

head is undecorated, although there are at least 20 very slight lenticular indentations or punch marks measuring up to 2mm or 3mm in length that are just visible on the surface. The cause or purpose of these indentations remains uncertain. Additionally, there are various linear scratches of uncertain age as well as numerous small circular and oval pock marks resultant from invasive corrosion. The integral shaft is oval-sectioned where the shaft joins the head but tapers towards a circular-section where the shaft terminates due to old breaks. The shaft is decorated with six incised circumferential grooves beneath the join of head and shaft, followed by incised chevron decoration that extends down the surviving length of the shaft. The incisions are closely spaced together but are somewhat irregular and frequently cross-cut one another. There are small areas of surface corrosion on the shaft, particularly at the old break.

Dimensions: 30.80mm (diameter, head). Weight: 14.57g.

Discussion: This pin head is a rare find in Britain, and would have formed one terminal from a much larger pin of 'Picardy' or related type. The closest parallel to this example is from St Margaret's, Cliffe, Kent (Hawkes 1942: 8, 26–47; Roberts 2007: 73, 135–167, fig. 3.4). Picardy type pins are dated from the early Taunton phase of the Bronze Age and according to the most recent interpretations probably go out of use by the Penard phase (Roberts 2007: 141). These pins are still very rare along the Atlantic seaboard although there are two others known from Suffolk and at least one from Norfolk, but in general they seem confined to southern and south-eastern Britain.

Disposition: Returned to finder.

A BROWN & C PENDLETON

29. Brighstone, Isle of Wight: gold penannular ring (Treasure: 2008 T76; PAS: IOW-1F5D46)

Date: Middle Bronze Age (c. 1300–c. 1100 BC).

Discovery: Found by Keith Gosden while metal-detecting in February 2008, and reported to Frank Basford (Isle of Wight FLO).

Description: Complete gold penannular composite bi-partite ring. Each ring is sub-circular in section and soldered together.

Dimensions: 15.2mm (max. diameter) x 6.5mm (width). Weight: 8.88g.

Discussion: Similar rings also in C-section form were threaded on to gold penanular bracelets and twisted torcs. For example see finds from the Stretham Hoard, Cambridgeshire and from Haxey, Lincolnshire (Eogan 1994: 59, fig. 21, no. 4 & fig. 22, no. 1). A similar bracelet threaded with seven composite and two simple rings has been reported from north-east Norfolk (TAR 2004: 22, no. 6).

Disposition: Acquired by Isle of Wight Heritage Service.

F BASFORD & B ROBERTS

30. Witton, Norfolk: copper-alloy pin (PAS: NMS-A369A6)

Date: Middle Bronze Age (c. 1200–c. 1100 BC).
Discovery: Found by B Burgess while metal-detecting, and recorded by Andrew Rogerson (Norfolk Landscape Archaeology).
Description: Incomplete very large quoit-headed pin. The 'quoit' head is formed of a flat-faced and flattish-sided ring, raised slightly at the margins, only a fragment of which survives and from the base of which projects a rounded sub-rectangular-sectioned shank that becomes circular-sectioned and is bent in three places before an rounded break which is ancient. The point is missing. Both faces of the flat ring are decorated with very fine incised multiple lines in a chevron pattern at the springing of the shank. Additionally both faces have traces of at least two triangles with bordering incised lines containing multiple transverse lines.
Dimensions: 186mm (length).
Discussion: A very similar example was found in the Barton Bendish Hoard (Lawson 1985: 169–175; 1979: 121–124) now in the Ashmolean Museum (Hawkes 1955: GB. 7, 2 (1), no. 4).
Disposition: Donated to Norwich Castle Museum.

A ROGERSON

31. Winterbourne Steepleton, Dorset: copper-alloy razor (PAS: DOR-7FBCe8)

Date: Late Bronze Age (c. 1200–c. 800 BC).
Discovery: Found by Shawn Miller while metal-detecting, and recorded by Ciorstaidh Hayward-Trevarthen (Dorset FLO).
Description: Incomplete cast copper-alloy razor. Probably originally triangular in shape; the main cutting edge and the sides are bevelled to produce an edge. Along the sides there are also cast ridges on both faces. There appears to be a curved aperture above the blade, but the razor is broken beyond this point.
Dimensions: 53.65mm (length) x 25.33mm (width) x 3.97mm (depth). Weight: 17.75g.
Discussion: This is similar to Piggott (1946: 34, fig. 8) class III type (no. 95) in terms of its general shape and the central aperture and to a hybrid type II (*ibid*: nos. 44 & 45) for the circular shape of the aperture. However, the razor is not sufficiently well preserved for its exact shape to be clear. It is a rare object type nationally and there are only 30 records of razors or probable razors of Bronze Age date currently recorded by the PAS.
Disposition: Returned to finder.

C HAYWARD-TREVARTHEN, S WORRELL & S MINNITT

32. Llanhennock, Monmouthshire (addendum): copper-alloy socketed axe fragment (Treasure: Wales 08.14; PAS: NMGW-0B0327)

Date: Late Bronze Age (c. 1150–c. 800 BC).
Discovery: Found by Edward Reynolds while metal-detecting in July 2008, and reported to Mark Lodwick (Finds Co-ordinator, Wales).
Description: Unidentifiable blade end fragment of a bronze socketed axe.
Dimensions: 26.3mm (length) x 44.7mm (blade, width). Weight: 34.6g.
Discussion: Additional element of a Late Bronze Age hoard (TAR 2003: no. 403).
Disposition: Acquired by Abergavenny Museum; finder and landowner waived their right to a reward.

A GWILT & M LODWICK

33. St Margarets at Cliffe, Kent: gold penannular ring (Treasure: 2008 T759; PAS: KENT-6BD4B8)

Date: Late Bronze Age (c. 1150–c. 750 BC).
Discovery: Found by Lee Galvin on 1 November 2008 while using a metal-detector, and reported to Jennifer Jackson (Kent FLO).
Description: Fragment of a penannular ring comprising a gold foil cover over a base metal core. The piece is very worn but traces are visible of the original striped decoration of yellow and paler gold.
Dimensions: 15.9mm (length) x 5.2mm (width) x 5.8mm (thickness). Weight: 2.54g.
Discussion: The piece is a well known Bronze Age type, of decorative character.
Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder/landowner.

G VARNDELL

34. Broadland, Norfolk: copper-alloy group (Treasure: 2008 T273; PAS: NMS-F1BBE1)

Date: Late Bronze Age (c. 1125–c. 800 BC).
Discovery: Found by S Clarkson while metal-detecting on 18 and 22 March 2008, and reported to the Identification & Recording Service (Norfolk).
Description:
1. Spearhead fragment. Leaf shaped blade fragment (that would appear to be part of no. 2). It has pointellé incised decoration on either side of a ridge creating a defined step before the mid-rib. It is heavily worn and has a light green patina. 100mm (length) x 26mm (width) x 12mm (thickness). Weight: 58g.
2. Spearhead fragment. Leaf shaped blade fragment (that would appear to be part of no. 1). It has pointellé incised decoration on either side of a ridge creating a defined step before the mid-rib. It is heavily worn and has a light green patina. 120mm (length) x 46mm (width) x 12mm (thickness). Weight: 134g.
3. Spearhead fragment. It comprises part of a mid-rib and blade with comparable decoration to nos. 1 &

2, and possibly may have been originally part of the same spear. It is heavily worn with a light green patina. 34mm (length) x 14mm (width) x 10mm (thickness). Weight: 7g.
4. Spearhead fragment. It comprises part of a mid-rib with comparable decoration to nos. 1, 2 & 3, and possibly may have been originally part of the same spear. It is heavily worn with a light green patina. 14mm (length) x 14mm (width) x 1mm (thickness). Weight: 2.g.
5. Spearhead fragment. Leaf shaped blade fragment with undecorated mid-rib (that would appear to be part of no. 6). It is heavily worn and has a light green patina. 59mm (length) x 20mm (width) x 8mm (thickness). Weight: 20g.
6. Spearhead fragment. Leaf shaped blade fragment with undecorated mid-rib (that would appear to be part of no. 5). It is heavily worn and has a light green patina. 96mm (length) x 30mm (width) x 9mm (thickness). Weight: 39g.
7. Spearhead fragment. It comprises part of a mid-rib and blade, which is comparable to nos. 5 & 6, and possibly may have been originally part of the same spear. It is heavily worn with a light green patina. 41mm (length) x 14mm (width) x 10mm (thickness). Weight: 9g.
8. Spearhead fragment. Leaf shaped blade with undecorated mid-rib. It is heavily worn with a light green patina. 65mm (length) x 28mm (width) x 11mm (thickness). Weight: 32g.
9. Tubular ferrule fragment, with fragments of wood inside. It is circular in section and tapers slightly. It very probably is part of no. 10. It is heavily worn with a light green patina. 116mm (length) x 11mm (width). Weight: 55g.
10. Tubular ferrule fragment, with fragments of wood inside. It is circular in section and tapers slightly. It very probably is part of no. 9. It is heavily worn with a light green patina. 60mm (length) x 10mm (width). Weight: 32g.
11. Blade fragment. Light green patina with pitted surface. 22mm (length) x 8mm (width) x 1mm (thickness). Weight: 2g.
12. Fragment. Light green patina with pitted surface. 30mm (length) x 10mm (width) x 3mm (thickness). Weight: 6g.
13. Fragment. Light green patina with pitted surface. 17mm (length) x 14mm (width) x 1mm (thickness). Weight: 2.0g.
Discussion: Eight copper-alloy spear fragments, two ferrule fragments and three undiagnostic fragments were found. Some of the fragments appear to be part of at least three leaf bladed spearheads, very probably of the leaf bladed pegged spearhead type (Ehrenberg 1977) that can be dated to the Late Bronze Age (c. 1100–c. 800 BC) (Needham *et al.* 1997). The two tubular ferrule fragments would have fitted to the far end of the spear shaft and can be typologically placed

in the Wilburton metal phase (c. 1125–c. 1000 BC) (Needham *et al.* 1997) where they are found across southern Britain with concentrations in the river Thames and eastern England (O’Connor 1980: 141, list 107, map 41). Traditional interpretations see these as metalworkers’ reserves stored for later use. However, the failure to recover so many stored metal objects implies that recovery may not always have been the aim.

Disposition: Acquired by Norwich Castle Museum.

B ROBERTS, A ROGERSON & A ARNOLD-FORSTER

35. Newton Abbot, Devon: copper-alloy group (Treasure: 2008 T307; PAS: DEV-AE5C01)

Date: Late Bronze Age (c. 1100–c. 800 BC).
Discovery: Found by Stuart Hunt, Phil Higginson and David Martin while metal-detecting on 27 April 2008, and reported to Danielle Wootton (Devon FLO).
Description:
1. Ingot fragment. Cast surfaces, light green patina with red brown corrosion with a pitted surface. 83mm (length) x 60mm (width) x 27mm (thickness). Weight: 583g.
2. Ingot fragment. Cast surfaces, light green patina with red brown corrosion with a pitted surface. 80mm (length) x 54mm (width) x 20mm (thickness). Weight: 542g.
3. Ingot fragment. Cast surfaces, light green patina with red brown corrosion with a pitted surface. 78mm (length) x 44mm (width) x 20mm (thickness). Weight: 460g.
4. Ingot fragment. Cast surfaces, light green patina with red brown corrosion with a pitted surface. 104mm (length) x 74mm (width) x 30mm (thickness). Weight: 869g.
5. Ingot fragment. Cast surfaces, light green patina with red brown corrosion with a pitted surface. 58mm (length) x 50mm (width) x 18mm (thickness). Weight: 308g.
6. Ingot fragment. Cast surfaces, light green patina with red brown corrosion with a pitted surface. 59mm (length) x 41mm (width) x 19mm (thickness). Weight: 280g.
7. Copper-alloy ingot fragment. Cast surfaces, light green patina with red brown corrosion with a pitted surface. 61mm (length) x 73mm (width) x 27mm (thickness). Weight: 718g.

Discussion: Though contextual details are sparse, it is probable that these objects formed a single original deposit or hoard dispersed through the actions of the plough.
Disposition: Acquired by Royal Albert Memorial Museum; finders and landowner waived their right to a reward.

B ROBERTS & A ARNOLD-FORSTER

36. Burgess Hill, East Sussex: copper-alloy group (Treasure: 2008 T281; PAS: SUSS-CA3F71)

Date: Late Bronze Age (c. 1100–c. 800 BC).
Discovery: Found by Geoffrey Crane, approximately 100m apart, while metal-detecting on 6 April 2008, and reported to Laura Burnett (Sussex FLO).
Description:
1. Copper-alloy plano-convex ingot fragment. Cast surfaces, light green and brown patina with a pitted surface. 94mm (length) x 58mm (width) x 27mm (thickness). Weight: 625g.
2. Copper-alloy ingot fragment. Cast surfaces, light green patina with a pitted surface. 31mm (length) x 24mm (width) x 10mm (thickness). Weight: 37.0g.
3. Copper-alloy tanged chisel fragment. 61mm (length) x 33mm (width) x 7mm (thickness). Weight: 37.5g.
Discussion: The tanged chisel or tanged leather-working knife can be typologically dated to the Late Bronze Age (c. 1100–c. 800 BC) and has a distribution throughout southeast and south central Britain and northwest continental Europe (O’Connor 1980: 175, list 131, map 51). The deposition of copper-alloy ingot fragments is well documented during this period. Traditional interpretations see these as metalworkers’ reserves stored for later use. However, the failure to recover so many stored metal objects implies that recovery may not always have been the aim.
Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder/landowner.
B ROBERTS & A ARNOLD-FORSTER

37. Brading, Isle of Wight: gold ribbon (Treasure: 2008 T279; PAS: IOW-5A60F3)

Date: Late Bronze Age (c. 1100–c. 800 BC).
Discovery: Found by David Mortimer-Kelly while metal-detecting on 23 April 2008, and reported to Frank Basford (Isle of Wight FLO). There were no other associated finds.
Description: Plain folded sheet gold ribbon which is consistently folded back on itself four times reducing the appreciation of the form. There do not appear to be any terminals so it can be assumed the gold formed a continuous band whose dimensions would be that of a bracelet. There is no visible decoration beyond the flared edges. While there are minor fractures and impact marks, there appear to be recent in date.
Dimensions: 50.2mm (length) x 24.2mm (width) x 8.5mm (thickness). Weight: 29.84g.
Discussion Sheet gold bracelets of comparable form and dimensions are found Britain and Ireland during the Late Bronze Age, as exemplified by the Saintjohns, County Kildare and Derrinboy, County Offaly bracelets (Eogan 1994: Pl. XII). However, there is only one flared edge and no incised or embossed decoration which might be expected.
Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder/landowner.
B ROBERTS

38. River Perry, Shropshire: gold bracelet fragment (Treasure: 2008 T670; PAS: HESH-AFC074)

Date: Late Bronze Age (c. 1000–c. 800 BC).
Discovery: Found by Michael Chetwood while metal-detecting in October 2008, and reported to Peter Reavill (Hereford & Shropshire FLO).
Discussion: Terminal fragment of penannular, hollow gold bracelet, originally of circular or near-circular cross-section (now distorted). The terminal has a cap which was made separately. The piece was made from thick gold sheet rolled into a tube. The long edges might originally have been butted (slightly overlapping at the terminals) but have now parted except at the terminal. The surface of the gold is matt, scratched and pitted indicating it was buried in a sandy matrix.
Dimensions: 45mm (length, if straightened) x 27mm (max. (distorted) width), 9.2mm x 8.5mm (diameter, terminal). Weight: 13.7g.
Discussion: The Shropshire river findspot, and the material and form of the gold fragment suggests it is the missing terminal end of a larger hollow later Bronze Age bracelet fragment found by a metal-detectorists close by in 2006 (TAR 2005/6: no. 11). The surface analysis of this earlier find, and that of the current fragment, indicate a very similar content of 84–87% gold, 11–13% silver, and with the remaining part being copper - a composition that is consistent with a prehistoric date.
Disposition: Shropshire County Museum Service hopes to acquire.
B ROBERTS & C VEYSEY

39. High Laver, Essex (1): copper-alloy group (Treasure: 2008 T86; PAS: ESS-9B7343 & C93A94)

Date: Late Bronze Age (c. 1000–c. 800 BC).
Discovery: Found by Frank Knight and Brian Cole while metal-detecting on 12–13 October 2007, and reported to Laura McLean (Essex FLO).
Description:
1. Copper-alloy sword hilt fragment. The sides curve gently outwards, with a low flange along the edges; inside at the top (the end distant from the blade end of the weapon) there is a single circular rivet hole. The fragment ends at the start of the shoulder where there is a central midrib running parallel to the sides. Hilts like this belong to the so-called Carps’ Tongue sword (Burgess & Colquhoun 1988: 108–111, pls. 98–100, nos. 669–695). 61.5mm (length) x 22.4mm (width). Weight: 35g.
2. Copper-alloy sword blade fragment. The sides are straight and parallel with an oval midrib. Both ends terminate in the neat fracture at right angles to the blade edge, so typical of late Bronze Age scrap hoards. Corrosion has affected the surface and blurred the profile of the blade; not enough survives to allow assignment to sword type. 42.1mm (length) x 37mm (width). Weight: 49g.

3. Copper-alloy sword blade fragment, Carp’s Tongue type. The midrib is oval, and defined by a single straight groove on both sides. The straight edges of the blade are parallel. At one end of the fragment, the fracture cuts the blade at right angles, at the other obliquely. 23.1mm (length) x 38.6mm (width). Weight: 19g.
4. Copper-alloy sickle blade fragment, from the end of the blade. In section the blade is lentoid; the slightly asymmetrical outline of the blade lends weigh to the identification (see Fox 1939 for examples). The fragment ends in a neat fracture that runs across the blade at a right angle. 44.5mm (length) x 35.9mm (width). Weight: 38g.
5. Copper-alloy bun-shaped ingot fragment. It has part of the original outer edge, with a flat surface and curved profile. Intact bun-shaped copper ingots are seldom found in late Bronze Age hoards but fragments (as here) are far more common. 34mm (width) x 18.7mm (depth). Weight: 72g.
6. Amorphous copper-alloy lump. It has the appearance of a pool of metal that has solidified and retained its original shape. One surface is flat and it is possible that the find represents a casting jet. Inasmuch as it has a connection with metalworking, a link with the Bronze Age metalwork is a distinct possibility. 41.6mm (length) x 32.1mm (width). Weight: 57g.
7. Copper-alloy tanged tool, consisting of a short tang that opens out into a short fan-shaped blade. Found on a different occasion to the other finds. Precise parallels are not forthcoming, but it is conceivable that the piece is a modified (reworked) bifid razor. 32.5mm (length) x 31.6mm (width). Weight: 9g.
8. Copper-alloy gouge. The sides are straight and parallel while the body is tubular and leads down to the semi-circular mouth of the gouge. 65mm (length) x 13mm (width). Weight: 33g.
Discussion: This discovery consists of fragmentary copper-alloy artefacts, as well as a copper ingot fragment with a total weight of 279g. The Carp’s Tongue sword fragments anchor the find securely in the Ewart Park phase of the Late Bronze Age (Needham *et al.* 1997: 93, 98). The association of ingot material with scrap metalwork destined for recycling lends the hoard a distinctly industrial character. Many hoards of this kind have been reported from Essex, East Anglia and the Home counties; their links with industrial production have led to them being described as founders’ hoards. It is unusual to have a hoard of this kind without the socketed axes; ubiquitous in the period when it was buried. The finds were dispersed in plough soil over a wide area in a large field.
Disposition: Acquired by Epping Forest District Museum; finders and landowner waived their right to a reward.

P SEALEY & B ROBERTS

40. High Laver, Essex (2): copper-alloy group (Treasure: 2008 T703; PAS: ESS-D2E633)

Date: Late Bronze Age (c. 1000–c. 800 BC).
Discovery: Found by Brian Cole while metal-detecting in early November 2008, and reported to Chelmsford Museum.
Description:
1. Socketed axe fragment; the blade end of the tool. It has expanded blade tips and the casting seams are still apparent along the sides. The blade itself is blunt and there is a profusion of scratches (some of them deep) on the pitted surface. 38mm (length) x 45.5mm (width). Weight: 60.18g.
2. Spear blade tip, with a deep and prominent midrib; both sides of the blade are still present. What might conceivably be the start of the socket is visible at the lower (broken) end of the midrib. The edges of the blades are blunt, having been completed destroyed by corrosion. The rest of the surface is pitted with many scratches. 26.3 mm (length) x 1mm (width). Weight: 63.96 g (before conservation).
Discussion: There is nothing chronologically sensitive about the hoard components. Socketed axes appear in the Middle Bronze Age Taunton phase (Schmidt & Burgess 1981: 172–173), which began in c. 1500 BC (Needham *et al.* 1997: 85), but they are not found in any numbers in Essex until later, when find numbers peak in the Ewart Park phase of the Late Bronze Age (c. 1020–c. 800 BC). Theoretically the axe might belong to Llyn Fawr phase (c. 800–c. 600 BC), but metalwork of that period is almost unheard of in the county (Cuddeford & Sealey 2000: 15; O’Connor 2007: 64). The only Llyn Fawr axe known from Essex is a solitary bronze Sompting axe from Walthamstow published as a drawing in the frontispiece to Hatley (1933). Technically therefore the High Laver (2) Hoard should be assigned to the broad period c. 1500–c. 600 BC, although the likelihood is that it belongs to the Ewart Park phase of c. 1020–c. 800 BC.
Disposition: Epping Forest District Museum hope to acquire.
P SEALEY

41. Ludham, Norfolk, copper-alloy group (Treasure: 2008 T95; PAS: NMS-EE8264)

Date: Late Bronze Age (c. 1000–c. 800 BC).
Discovery: Found by Stan and Stella Merrells while metal-detecting on 6 January 2008, and reported to Norfolk Landscape Archaeology.
Description:
1. Copper-alloy spearhead, pegged leaf shaped type. Circular socket with two holes at the base. It has a light to dark green patina and some green corrosion. 159mm (length) x 38mm (width) x 26mm (thickness). Weight: 126g (with earth remaining in the socket).
2. Copper-alloy spearhead, pegged leaf shaped type.

Circular socket with two holes at the base. It has a light to dark green patina and some green corrosion. Damaged blade. 157mm (length) x 33mm (width) x 24mm (thickness). Weight: 132g (with earth remaining in the socket).

3. Copper-alloy spearhead, pegged leaf shaped type. Circular socket with two holes at the base. It has a light to dark green patina and some green corrosion. Slightly damaged blade. 155mm (length) x 33mm (width) x 23mm (thickness). Weight: 98g (with earth remaining in the socket).

4. Copper-alloy spearhead, pegged leaf shaped type. Circular socket with two holes at the base. It has a light to dark green patina and some green corrosion. Slightly damaged blade. 120mm (length) x 31mm (width) x 24mm (thickness). Weight: 88g (with some earth remaining in the socket).

5. Copper-alloy spearhead, pegged leaf shaped type. Circular socket with two holes at the base. It has a light to dark green patina and some green corrosion. Slightly post-depositional damaged midrib. 116mm (length) x 30mm (width) x 25mm (thickness). Weight: 93g (with earth remaining in the socket).

6. Copper-alloy spearhead, pegged leaf shaped type. Circular socket with two holes at the base. It has a light to dark green patina and some green corrosion. Damaged socket. 110mm (length) x 27mm (width) x 23mm (thickness). Weight: 68g (with some earth remaining in the socket).

7. Copper-alloy spearhead, pegged leaf shaped type. Circular socket with two holes at the base. It has a light to dark green patina and some green corrosion. Slightly damaged socket and blade. 103mm (length) x 26mm (width) 23mm (thickness). Weight: 65g (with some earth remaining in the socket).

8. Copper-alloy spearhead, pegged leaf shaped type. Short stumpy sub-type. Circular socket with two holes at the base. It has a light to dark green patina and some green corrosion. Slight damage on base of socket and scratching on blade. 101mm (length) x 27mm (width) x 21mm (thickness). Weight: 55g (with some earth remaining in the socket).

9. Copper-alloy spearhead, pegged leaf shaped type. Short stumpy sub-type. Circular socket with two holes at the base. It has a light to dark green patina and some green corrosion. Hole and slight damage at base of the socket. 90mm (length) x 25mm (width) x 20mm (thickness). Weight: 47g (with some earth remaining in the socket).

10. Copper-alloy spearhead, pegged leaf shaped type. Circular socket with two holes at the base. It has a light to dark green patina and some green corrosion. Mouth of the socket missing. 91mm (length) x 30mm (width) x 17mm (thickness). Weight: 44g (with some earth remaining in the socket).

11. Copper-alloy spearhead, pegged leaf shaped type. Short stumpy sub-type. Circular socket with two holes at the base. It has a light to dark green patina and

some green corrosion. Damaged socket. 85mm (length) x 24mm (width) x 21mm (thickness). Weight: 46g (with some earth remaining in the socket).

12. Copper-alloy spearhead, probably leaf shaped type. Part of blade only. 83mm (length) x 19mm (width). Weight: 22g.

13. Copper-alloy sword fragment. Broken part of blade with mid rib. Green patina and light green corrosion. 68mm (length) x 40mm (width) x 9mm (thickness). Weight: 83g.

14a. Copper-alloy socketed axe, South Eastern type (contained fragments 14b–e). It has a double mouth moulding, sub-rectangular body section with three pellet decoration, rectangular cross-section of socket with body running parallel along its length. Dark-light green patina. 110mm (length) x 53mm (width) x 39mm (thickness). Weight: 324g.

14b. Copper-alloy spearhead, probably leaf shaped type. Part of the blade and tip only. 59mm (length) x 39mm (width) x 9mm (thickness). Weight: 34g.

14c. Copper-alloy socketed axe. Mouth and body fragment. 37mm (length) x 30mm (width) x 5mm (thickness). Weight: 23g.

14d. Copper-alloy socketed axe. Mouth and body fragment. 25mm (length) x 33mm (width) x 5mm (thickness). Weight: 18g.

14e. Copper-alloy socketed axe. Mouth and body fragment. 30mm (length) x 22mm (width) x 6mm (thickness). Weight: 16g.

15. Copper-alloy socketed axe, South Eastern type of type A. Plain. It has a double mouth moulding, sub-rectangular body section, rectangular cross-section of socket with body running parallel along its length. It contains at least two fragments. Dark-light green patina. 103mm (length) x 46mm (width) x 34mm (thickness). Weight: 385g.

16. Copper-alloy socketed axe, Southern English type, of type B. Five ribbed and trumpet mouthed. It contains at least one fragment. Rectangular body section. Light green patina. 104mm (length) x 48mm (width) x 38mm (thickness). Width: 359g.

17. Copper-alloy socketed axe, faceted type. Faceted body angles producing an octagonal cross section. Slender body form with side loop and flared blades. Dark brown patina with extensive light green corrosion. 92mm (length) x 48mm (width) x 31mm (thickness). Weight: 169g (including some earth).

18a. Copper-alloy socketed axe, South Eastern type. It has a double mouth moulding, sub-rectangular body section, rectangular cross-section of socket with body running parallel along its length. Partially crushed socket contained fragments 18b–e (now loose).

18b. Copper-alloy sword body fragment. 30mm (length) x 27mm (width) x 7mm (thickness). Weight: 28g.

18c. Copper-alloy socketed axe blade fragment. 52mm (length) x 17mm (width) x 9mm (thickness). Width: 22g.

18d–e. Copper-alloy lumps. 29mm (length) x 18mm (width). Weight: 14g. 24mm (length) x 20mm (width). Weight: 12g.

19. Copper-alloy socketed axe. Broken socket and body missing and severe post depositional scratching. 80mm (length) x 35mm (width) x 41mm (thickness). Weight: 146g.

20. Copper-alloy socketed axe. Collar and body fragment. Double mouth moulding. 74mm (length) x 34mm (width) x 9mm (thickness). Weight: 55g.

21. Copper-alloy tanged knife. Heavily chipped blade, tang missing. Dark green patina with light green corrosion. 97mm (length) x 20mm (width). Weight: 30g.

22. Copper-alloy tanged knife. Most of the blade is missing. Peg hole and mid rib present. Dark-light green patina and some chipping. 66mm (length) x 20mm (width). Weight: 25g.

23. Copper-alloy socketed chisel. Oval-sectioned socket leading down to a long slender tapering body flaring slightly towards the blade. Dark green patina. 98mm (length) x 18mm (width) x 18mm (thickness). Weight: 42g.

24. Copper-alloy socketed chisel. Oval-sectioned socket leading down to a slender tapering body flaring towards the blade. Dark-light green patina with slight chipping. 77mm (length) x 30mm (width) x 21mm (thickness). Weight: 55g.

25. Copper-alloy socketed chisel. Oval-sectioned socket leading down to a slender tapering body flaring towards the blade. Hole in base of socket. Dark-light green patina with slight chipping. 74mm (length) x 34mm (width) x 22mm (thickness). Weight: 49g.

26. Copper-alloy socketed chisel. Blade only. 27mm (length) x 27mm (width). Weight: 19g.

27. Copper-alloy socketed knife. Oval-sectioned rectangular broken socket with three peg holes leading down to a slender tapering body towards the blade point which is bent and slightly chipped. Dark-light green patina with slight chipping. 177mm (length) x 30mm (width) x 11mm (thickness). Weight: 102g.

28. Copper-alloy socketed gouge. Most of socket missing with apparently heavy post depositional 'cleaning' of corrosion. 48mm (length) x 15mm (width) x 14mm (thickness). Weight: 33g.

29. Copper-alloy double-ended chisel-like tool. Slender rectangular-sectioned body leading down to blade. Broken at one end. Light green patina. 90mm (length) x 6mm (width) x 6mm (thickness). Weight: 17g.

30. Copper-alloy 'cap-mounting'. Curving rectangular form with two peg holes on each side and a larger rectangular hole on top. Dark green patina. 38mm (length) x 37mm (width) x 12mm (thickness). Weight: 13g.

31. Copper-alloy ingot fragment. 45mm (length) x 22mm (width) x 8mm (thickness). Weight: 46g.

32. Copper-alloy socketed spearhead, pegged leaf shaped type. Circular socket with two holes at the

base. It has a light to dark green patina and some green corrosion. There is decoration around rim. 152mm (length) x 32mm (width) x 24mm (thickness). Weight: 91g.

33. Copper-alloy socket spearhead. Pegged leaf shaped type. Circular socket with two holes at the base. It has a light green patina and some green corrosion. 130mm (length) x 30mm (width) x 23mm (thickness). Weight: 81g.

34. Copper-alloy socketed spearhead. Pegged leaf shaped type. Circular socket with two holes at the base. It has a light green patina and some green corrosion. There is decoration around rim and it is broken at one end. 127mm (length) x 30mm (width) x 17mm (thickness). Weight: 64g.

35. Fragment from spearhead. Light green patina. 10mm (length) x 9mm (width) x 1mm (thickness). Weight: 1g.

36. Copper-alloy fragment. Light green patina. 30mm (length) x 18mm (width) x 2mm (thickness). Weight: 7g.

37. Copper-alloy fragment. Light green patina. 23mm (length) x 18mm (width) x 1mm (thickness). Weight: 4g.

38. Copper-alloy tubular fragment. Light green patina. 56mm (length) x 15mm (width). Weight: 56g.

39. Fragment of copper-alloy blade, probably from a knife. Light green patina. 129mm (length) x 23mm (width) x 3mm (thickness). Weight: 53g.

40. Copper-alloy blade, possibly a knife. Light green patina. 74mm (length) x 22mm (width) x 2mm (thickness). Weight: 17g.

41. Copper-alloy fragment. Light green patina. 37mm (length) x 16mm (width) x 11mm (thickness). Weight: 8g.

Discussion: The object types, such as the Southeastern and Southern English type socketed axes (Needham 1990) and socketed chisels, date the hoard to the Ewart Park metal phase (c. 1000–c. 800 BC) (Needham *et al.* 1997). In terms of composition and dating the hoard is comparable to the Reach Hoard, Cambridgeshire (Smith 1956) which contained a similar cap mounting, socketed knife, chisels and axes as well as pegged leaf shape spears.

The placing of apparently scrap metal in the landscape is well documented during this period and has been well researched in Norfolk and Suffolk during this period (e.g. Pendleton 1999). The discovery of other bronze objects in the Ludham vicinity (such as a socketed axe found in March 1985; see 2006 T307 & 2008 T117) seems to highlight a particular concentration. Traditional interpretations see these as metalworkers reserves stored for later use. However, the failure to recover so many stored metal objects implies that recovery may not always have been the aim. The only association with the hoard consists of two fragments of thick irregular pottery/stone.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder/landowner.

A ROGERSON, B ROBERTS & A ARNOLD-FORSTER

42. Ludham, Norfolk: copper-alloy sword, knife and chisel fragment (Treasure 2008 T117; PAS: NMS-EFF335)

Date: Late Bronze Age (c. 1000–c. 800 BC).
Discovery: Found by Stan Merralls while metal-detecting, and reported to Norfolk Landscape Archaeology.
Description:
1. Copper-alloy sword fragment. The junction of hilt and blade, both ends missing. There are two central holes in the centre of hilt, the upper one truncated by the break. Two double or conjoined holes on the blade’s shoulders, one also cut by a break. The breaks are old, but there is some recent scuffing on the angles. It is probably a Ewart Park type. 75mm (length) x 44mm (width). Weight: 72.6g.
2. Two fragments, copper-alloy socketed knife. Both ends missing. At the socket end the break cuts across a rivet hole. The breaks are not ancient and there is recent scuffing throughout the length of the blade on both cutting edges. >116mm (length) x 10.5–25mm (width). Weight: 41.1g.
3. Distal end of bronze socketed chisel. Old and recent scarring along flaring cutting edge. 20.5mm (length) x 24mm (width) x 6mm (thickness).
Discussion: In view of the proximity of the findspots of the three objects to one another, and of two previous finds (a socketed axe found in March 1985 and a socketed axe reported as 2006 T307), it would be reasonable to suggest a scattered hoard. The dating of the sword type to the Ewart Park type (Burgess & Colquhoun 1988) dates the hoard to c. 1000–c. 800 BC) (Needham *et al.* 1997). The presence of a more substantial bronze hoard dating to the same period (2008 T95) in the vicinity implies that this area may well have been a focus for depositional activity.
Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder/landowner.
A ROGERSON & B ROBERTS

43. Llanccarfan, Vale of Glamorgan: copper-alloy socketed axes (Treasure: Wales 08.7; PAS: NMGW-08D917)

Date: Late Bronze Age (c. 1000–c. 800 BC).
Discovery: Found by David Harrison and Thomas Harrison while metal-detecting, and reported to Mark Lodwick (Finds Co-ordinator, Wales).
Description:
1. Socketed axe, South Wales type. 102mm (length) x 54mm (blade width). Weight: 354g.
2. Socketed axe, South Wales type. 84mm (length) x 44.9mm (blade width). Weight: 211.4g.
Discussion: This small hoard was buried during the Ewart Park phase. Ribbed South Wales type socketed axes, are typical and dominant components within Late Bronze Age hoards in south-east Wales. A follow-up investigation of the findspot was undertaken by

Mark Lodwick with the assistance of the finders. This confirmed their precise provenance, while no further artefacts were discovered. The axes were buried together, beneath a large flat stone, with their blades facing north. They were probably buried within a small pit, which had been entirely removed by the finders upon discovery. A larger hoard (19 items) of similar date was discovered in the vicinity of this findspot in 2005 (TAR 2005/6: no. 1223).
Disposition: The National Museum of Wales hopes to acquire.
M LODWICK & A GWILT

44. Sedgefield, Durham: 19 copper-alloy axes (Treasure: 2008 T483; PAS: NCL-12C141)

Date: Late Bronze Age (c. 1000–c. 800 BC).
Discovery: Found by David Peacock while metal-detecting on 13 July 2008, and reported to Rob Collins (North East FLO).
Description:
1. Socketed axe, Yorkshire type. Prominent moulding around socket, slight moulding below, loop and casting seam either side. Three well-defined ribs, haft ribs inside the socket green-brown patina, slightly shipped at cutting edge, both faces are lightly scratched. 89mm (length) x 43mm (width, cutting edge). 30mm x 30mm (mouth). Weight: 209g.
2. Socketed axe, type Yorkshire. Prominent moulding around socket, slight moulding below, loop and casting seam either side. Three slightly defined ribs, dark brown patina with light to mid green patches, flared edges. Both faces slightly pitted. Moulding at top slightly uneven, with one part of rim drooping down, forming a lip. Very prominent crack on one face, splitting from the rim to approximately half way down the face towards the loop. 80mm (length) x 46 (width, cutting edge). 23mm x 27mm (mouth). Weight: 159g.
3. Socketed axe, Yorkshire type. Prominent moulding around socket, slight moulding below, loop and casting seam either side. Three slightly defined ribs, dark brown patina with light to mid green patches, flared edges. Both faces slightly pitted. Moulding at top slightly uneven, with one part of rim drooping down, forming a lip. Very prominent crack on one face, splitting from the rim to approximately half way down the face towards the loop. 88mm (length) x 43mm (width, cutting edge). 25mm x 26mm (mouth). Weight: 224g.
4. Socketed axe, Yorkshire type. Prominent moulding around socket, slight moulding below, loop and casting seam either side. Three lightly defined ribs, light sandy brown patina with patches of light green, cutting edge slightly chipped, both faces pocked in places. 79mm (length) x 41mm (width, cutting edge). 24mm x 26mm (mouth). Weight: 173g.
5. Socketed axe, Yorkshire type. Prominent moulding around socket, slight moulding below, loop and casting seam either side. Three well-defined ribs, haft ribs inside

socket, dark green-brown patina, both faces slightly pocked and scratched, small crack from rim to just above moulding at level of loop. Flared cutting edge chipped and bends unevenly. 77mm (length) x 49mm (width, cutting edge). 25mm x 26mm (mouth). Weight: 194g.
6. Socketed axe, Yorkshire type. Prominent moulding around socket, slight moulding below, loop and casting seam either side. Three lightly defined ribs, haft ribs inside socket, light orange patina on one face and dark green-brown on the other, both with light green and black patches. Patina has chipped away on the cutting edge, loop and moulding, revealing light green beneath, and a tiny patch of bronze on the rim. Double mouth moulding, sub-rectangular body section, rectangular cross-section of socket with body running parallel along its length. 79mm (length) x 42mm (width, cutting edge). 24mm x 25mm (mouth). Weight: 189g.
7. Socketed axe, Yorkshire type. Prominent moulding around socket, slight moulding below, loop and casting seam either side. Three well-defined ribs, haft ribs inside socket, light grey-brown patina with light green and black patches, chipped cutting edge, both faces pocked, not very well trimmed around the loop. 74mm (length) x 37mm (width, cutting edge). 24mm x 26mm (mouth). Weight: 177g.
8. Socketed axe, Yorkshire type. Prominent moulding around socket, slight moulding below, loop and casting seam either side. Three well-defined ribs, haft ribs inside sockets, light grey-brown patina with light green, orange and black patches, both faces slightly pocked. Patina has chipped away at rim and cutting edge to reveal light green beneath. 87mm (length) x 42mm (width, cutting edge). 27mm x 29mm (mouth). Weight: 197g.
9. Socketed axe, Yorkshire type. Prominent moulding around socket, well-defined moulding below, loop and casting seam either side. Three well-defined ribs, haft ribs inside socket, light grey-brown patina with light green, sandy, orange and black patches, both faces slightly scratched. Patina has chipped away at rim and cutting edge to reveal light green. 80mm (length) x 46mm (width, cutting edge). 24mm x 28mm (mouth). Weight: 182g.
10. Socketed axe, Yorkshire type. Prominent moulding around socket, light moulding below, loop and casting seam either side. Three well-defined ribs, haft ribs inside socket, light brown patina with light green, sandy and orange patches, both faces lightly scratched. Patina has chipped away at cutting edge to reveal green. One face more noticeably chipped. 87mm (length) x 43mm (width, cutting edge). 27mm x 31mm (mouth). Weight: 185g.
11. Socketed axe, Yorkshire type. Prominent moulding around socket, light moulding below, loop and casting seam either side. Three well-defined ribs, haft ribs inside socket, light brown patina with light green, sandy and dark brown patches, chipped cutting edge revealing

green, both faces have uneven and slightly pocked surface. 87mm (length) x 43mm (width, cutting edge). 27mm x 32mm (mouth). Weight: 185g.
12. Socketed axe fragment; cutting edge only. Part of sides remain, light brown patina with dark brown patches which is severely chipped on one face, broken edge is light green. 43mm (length) x 40mm (width, cutting edge). Weight: 38g.
13. Socketed axe, Yorkshire type. Prominent moulding around socket, very light moulding below, loop and casting seam either side. Only one very slight rib on each face can be seen, but positioning suggests three-rib pattern. Haft ribs inside socket. Light green-brown patina with light green and sandy patches, chipped cutting edge revealing green, small patch of bronze revealed in pockmark near one face edge, both faces pocked and lightly scratched. 85mm (length) x 42mm (width, cutting edge). 26mm x 28mm (mouth). Weight: 181g.
14. Socketed axe, Yorkshire type. Prominent moulding around socket, well-defined moulding below, loop and casting seam either side. Three well-defined ribs, haft ribs inside socket, dark grey-brown patina with light green, orange and black patches, chipped cutting edge with one blade tip broken off, both faces lightly pocked and scratched. 72mm (length) x 37mm (width, cutting edge). 23mm x 24mm (mouth). Weight: 165g.
15. Socketed axe fragment; blade with small part of body. Heavy light green corrosion covers most of the surface, rest of surface has light green-grey patina. 58mm (length) x 33mm (width, cutting edge). Weight: 26g.
16. Socketed axe, Yorkshire type. Prominent moulding around socket, slight moulding below, loop and casting seam either side. Three well-defined ribs, haft ribs inside socket, dark grey-brown patina with light green, orange, sandy and black patches, chipped cutting edge revealing light green, both faces pocked and lightly scratched. 85mm (length) x 34mm (width, cutting edge). 24mm x 25mm (mouth). Weight: 211g.
17. Socketed axe, Portree type. Short with an undecorated surface. Cutting edge is flared with exaggerated blade tips. Prominent moulding around socket, slight moulding below, loop and casting seam either side. No ribs on faces. Only haft ribs inside sockets. Light green-brown patina with dark brown and light green patches, chipping around cutting edge and rim to reveal green. Both faces slightly pocked and scratched. 58mm (length). Weight: 108g.
18. Socketed axe, Yorkshire type. Prominent moulding around socket, slight moulding below, loop and casting seam either side. Three lightly defined ribs, haft ribs inside socket. Dark grey-brown patina with light green, light blue, orange and black patches. Chipped cutting edge revealing green. Both surfaces pocked, scratched and uneven. 85mm (length) x 42mm (width, cutting edge). 25mm x 27mm (mouth). Weight: 176g.
19. Socketed axe, Yorkshire type. Prominent moulding

around socket, well-defined moulding below, loop and casting seam either side. Three well-defined ribs, light grey patina with white black patches, both faces lightly pocked and scratched, one blade tip and small part of cutting edge broken off. 79mm (length) x 37mm (width, cutting edge). 24mm x 22mm (mouth). Weight: 158g.

Discussion: This axe hoard can be securely dated through the types involved, Yorkshire and Portree, to the Ewart Park phase (c. 1020 BC–c. 800 BC). The axes appear to have been deposited in a relatively intact condition and were not accompanied by any ingot fragments.

Disposition: Acquired by the British Museum.

B ROBERTS & T BARNES

45. Broxted, Essex: copper-alloy assemblage (Treasure: 2008 T589; PAS: ESS-6FFC30)

Date: Late Bronze Age (c. 1000–c. 800 BC).

Discovery: Found by Barry Knee while metal-detecting on 9 October 2008, and reported to Laura McLean (Essex FLO). The hoard was found in loamy soil on a hillside scattered over an area 45.7m x 6m.

1. Copper-alloy sword blade fragment. The section is lozenge-shaped with very narrow blade edges. When it was broken it was left with more or less straight edges running at right angles across the blade. 32.6mm (length) x 44.3mm (width) x 8.3mm (depth). Weight: 47.24g.

2. Copper-alloy sword blade fragment. The section is a shallow lentoid with narrow blade edges. When it was broken it was left with more or less straight edges running at right angles across the blade. 32.1mm (length) x 47.1mm (width) x 5mm (depth). Weight: 35.57g.

3. Copper-alloy socketed tongue chape fragment. Both sides have a prominent longitudinal central rib rising from gently concave faces which terminate in a flanged edge. The lower end of the chape is solid but the termination of the socket is apparent at the other (upper) end. The outer edges descend towards the (missing) end in a gentle concave curve. On one face there is a large straight removal of metal from the outer surface of the socket. 45.5mm (length) x 34.3mm (width) x 10.4mm (depth). Weight: 28.73g.

4. Socketed spear blade fragment. The deep socketed midrib rises from a wing with a straight upper edge (at the tip end of the weapon), giving way to a curved edge towards the lower end of the fragment. The curved socketed midrib had been bent out of true when the item was broken. At the same time, the blade was fractured in such a way that the breaks across both ends run more or less at right angles across the artefact. Bearing in mind the configuration of the piece, the original was evidently a long and slender weapon. 63.9mm (length) x 29.7mm (width) x 9.6mm (depth). Weight: 27.62g.

5. Socketed spear blade fragment. Enough of the midrib survives to show that it was socketed. One the one side where it is present, a slight bevel separates the narrow wing from the midrib. When the blade was broken up the breaks across both ends ran more or less at right angles across the artefact. 44.8mm (length) x 17.1mm (width) x 6.4mm (thickness). Weight: 16.06g.

6. Tubular spear ferrule fragment (a ferrule is a cap fitted to the end of a spear). The item is part of the upper end of a tubular ferrule; the original top edge is present. When it was broken the tube was bent slightly out of true, making it hazardous to try and gauge the original diameter. 68.2mm (length) x 21mm (width) x 6.4mm (depth). Weight: 17.56g.

7–36. The homogeneity of the fragments of copper-alloy plate scrap is such that a detailed description of each individual piece would be inappropriate here, but a few general observations can be made. There are 31 fragments weighing 1.039.63g. Fragment weights range from 13.16g to 62.51 g. Each piece is more or less flat, and ranges in thickness from 2.5mm to 6.3mm with an average thickness of 3.5mm. No piece has the ribbing found on other finds of this plate scrap (Burgess 1969: fig. 9, no. 10 & 37). Some pieces have chamfered edges (no. 31) but it is difficult to gauge if the edge in question was original. In one case (no. 30) the plate continues beyond the chamfer as a thinner sheet of metal. In at least two cases some of the original edge is present (nos. 32–33). It is rounded in section and best described as sinuous, lobbed or curved in outline. No joins could be found in the material. The dearth of original finished edges gives the impression of scrap that had been detached from a much larger plate or plates. Plate scrap of this kind is a component of Wilburton period hoards from Britain and the mainland of Europe (Burgess 1969: 37), but it is never common. It is present in the County Roscommon Hoard from Ireland, but as the hoard is unique for Ireland there is a possibility that it might be a modern import from overseas (Eogan 1983: 49).

37. Unidentified metal fragment, stained brown. 46.4mm (length) x 25.2mm (width) x 6.3mm (thickness). Weight: 31.25g. This fragment differs in some respects from the other plate scrap fragments. It is thicker and the surfaces are less even, with a generally more irregular appearance. Although a Bronze Age date cannot be precluded, it has not been included in the total hoard weight or any other quantified data on the composition of the hoard.

Discussion: The hoard is a collection of scrap metal that had been destined for recycling in the Bronze Age. It is dominated by 31 fragments of plate ingot. The only artefacts represented by its scrap metal are weaponry; a sword, spear and ferrule. The key finds for dating the hoard are the fragments of plate scrap and the chape. Plate scrap of the kind found is typical of the Wilburton phase of Late Bronze Age metalwork (Burgess 1969: 37), now dated to c. 1140–c. 1020 (Needham *et*

al. 1997: 82, 90). The tongue-shaped sword chape is another diagnostic Wilburton artefact (O'Connor 1980: 146–147).

Although the other material in the hoard is not exclusive to the Wilburton tradition, it can all be readily accommodated in a Wilburton context. The great majority of the Bronze Age metalwork hoards discovered in Essex are Late Bronze Age (Sealey 1988: 12), and of those nearly all belong to the Ewart Park phase of c. 1020–c. 800 BC. The Broxted (1) Hoard belongs to the preceding Wilburton phase of c. 1140–c. 1020 BC. Wilburton material is rare in Essex, and there is only one other hoard which contains a small cache of two razors and a sword broken into four fragments and was found only 7km west of this find (Piggott 1946: 126, fig.8, 138 nos. 44–45; Jockenhövel 1980: 78, nos. 222–223, Taf. 13; Burgess & Colquhoun 1988: 41, no. 148, 43, pls. 25 & 144, no.148). This hoard provides the earliest context for heel-shaped razors in the British Isles, and this led Needham (1980: 20) to raise the possibility that its Wilburton sword might be a scrap survival in a hoard buried in the Ewart Park phase. In other words, Bloxstead is the first unequivocal Wilburton Hoard from Essex. As such, the hoard is a statement of unique importance about how warfare was conducted in the county at the end of the second millennium BC.

The plate ingot fragments that dominate the hoard are rare finds. There were 16 fragments in the County Roscommon Hoard, Ireland (Eogan 1983: 49, 325, nos. 20–21), and 17 from the Syon Reach Hoard, London (Needham & Burgess 1980: 443, 445; Needham 1987: 120, fig. 5.15, nos. 4–18; Cotton & Green 2005: fig. 12, nos. 4–18 & 31). With 31 pieces, Broxted is the largest collection of such fragments from the British Isles. Casual losses of Bronze Age metalwork on the scale seen here are unknown. When bronze items are found on a contemporary settlement site, they are invariably tiny fragments of artefacts that had been overlooked or lost by accident (Needham 1980: 24–25). Bearing in mind the relatively large size of the fragments and the way in which they had been broken up for scrap (fractures at right angles to blades), there is every likelihood that they represent a small hoard of metalwork that had been disturbed since antiquity and dispersed in plough soil.

Disposition: Acquired by Saffron Walden Museum.

P SEALEY & M SPRATLING

46. Tendring District, Essex: copper-alloy assemblage (Treasure: 2008 T686; PAS: ESS-6A2528)

Date: Late Bronze Age (c. 1000–c. 800 BC).

Discovery: Found by Jonathan Temple using a metal-detector in November 2008, and reported to Laura McLean (Essex FLO). Subsequent exploration by Laura McLean and Elizabeth Gill (Cambridgeshire FLO) of the same part of the field brought to light the first two

copper ingot fragments (nos. 2–3), about 3m apart. No. 2 was associated with three sherds of pottery (Pot 1 Batch A). A feature was discovered measuring 1.25m x 2m. It was rich in charcoal, flint-tempered sherds and flint pebbles, many of which had been burnt. It extended beyond the limits of the small trench in every direction; as the edge could not be located, it proved impossible to tell if it were a ditch or pit. The hoard nucleus consisted of the base of a pot in which three copper ingot fragments had been tightly wedged (Pot 1 Batch A & nos. 4–6).

Description:

1. Copper-alloy sword hilt fragment. Midway between the asymmetrical and horn-like tips of the terminal is an incomplete protuberance that extends a few millimetres beyond the hilt. In section the hilt is sub-rectangular with more or less flat sides and no sign of a flanged edge. Both long sides bulge outwards slightly. In the middle of the broad face there is a rivet slot. The terminal protuberance is a very rare feature on Bronze Age swords. It is present on only two weapons in the corpus compiled by Burgess & Colquhoun (1988: pls. 78 & 87, nos. 522 & 592). Both are Ewart Park type, and it is reasonable to propose the Tendring District weapon as another Ewart Park sword on this basis. Rivet slots (as opposed to rivet holes) are thought to have been an early feature of Ewart Park swords (*ibid.*: 67). 83mm (length) x 38.2mm (width) x 8.4mm (depth). Weight: 74g.

2. Copper-alloy ingot fragment. 200mm (original diameter). Weight 579g.

3. Copper-alloy ingot fragment. 140mm (original diameter). Weight 287g.

4. Copper-alloy ingot fragment. 240mm (original diameter). Weight 339g.

5. Copper-alloy ingot fragment. 140mm (original diameter). Weight 306g.

6. Copper-alloy ingot fragment. 140mm (original diameter). Weight 194g.

All the ingot fragments have part of the outer circular edge, so it has been possible to estimate the original diameter of the parent ingot. No joins could be found among the ingot fragments and the six present apparently came from at least three different ingots.

7. Copper-alloy casting of triangular section with one flat and two concave faces. The solidity of the fragment and its form find no parallels in Bronze Age metalwork. 43.1mm (length) x 37.9mm (width) x 28.8mm (depth). Weight 133g.

Pottery

Sherds of hand-made pottery representing two vessels were also recovered. Pot 1 is the vessel that held the hoard, the other (Pot 2) is a vessel from the same feature as the hoard. Sherds from Pot 1 were found in three batches: as surface finds (Batch A), as the container for three ingot fragments packed in the base of the vessel (Batch B), and as dislodged sherds in the

feature containing the hoard (Batch C). Batches A, B and C are deemed to represent the same pot on the basis of their congruence of fabric and typology. *Pot 1.* The fabric has sparse to common (6–10 grains per cm²) well-sorted crushed burnt flint temper <2mm across, with abundant fine silver mica. It is dark grey to black, with smoothed or wiped surfaces. Sherds are 4–5mm thick. Base sherds are flat with the flint rough-casting. Two rim sherds with flat tops that look as if they had been trimmed with a knife. Similar rims are present in Late Bronze Age (c. 1150–c. 800 BC) and earliest Iron Age (c. 800–c. 600 BC) contexts. Parallels can be cited from the nearby Stansted airport excavations (Brown 2004: fig. 30, nos. 5 & 14) and from further afield in Essex at Mucking North Ring (Barrett & Bond 1988: figs. 20–23, nos 3, 42–44, 82, 88 & 96). The pot could not be recovered in its entirety: some sherds had been dispersed by the plough. Although the vessel profile could not be established, it is clear it is of an open form of some height, a deep bowl. *Pot 2.* Tempered with poorly-sorted abundant (10 grains per cm²) crushed burnt flint in a clean clay matrix, with sparse fine silver mica. Walls are 8–10.5mm thick. Surfaces are consistently oxidised to a red to dark red-brown, and have the speckled white appearance of robustly flint-tempered ware. One sherd has lightly incised tramlines on the exterior. Sherds from this pot were found throughout the fill of the feature with the hoard but were not in direct and immediate association with the hoard pot and its ingot fragments.

	SHERD COUNT	SHERD WEIGHT	COMMENTS
Pot 1 Batch A	19	113g	includes a rim and joining base sherds
Pot 1 Batch A	19	113g	includes a rim and joining base sherds
Pot 1 Batch C	2	8g	
Pot 2	23	129g	one sherd decorated with tramlines

Details of the Pottery Retrieved from the Tendring District Hoard Site

Discussion: The sword anchors the find securely in the Ewart Park phase of the late Bronze Age, now dated c. 1020–c. 800 BC on the basis of radiocarbon dates for wood in direct association with metalwork of the phase (Needham *et al.* 1997: 93, 98). The Broxted find is remarkable because it is the first hoard of Bronze Age metalwork from Essex to have been excavated *in situ* by an archaeological team, and it is one of the very few Bronze Age hoards where there is the secure association of pottery and metalwork. **Disposition:** Acquired by Saffron Walden Museum. P SEALEY

47. Brookham, Surrey: copper-alloy hoard in a ceramic vessel (Treasure: 2008 T64; PAS: SUR-0FB890)

Date: Late Bronze Age (c. 1000–c. 800 BC). **Discovery:** Found by Nick Green while metal-detecting on 20 January 2008, and reported to David Williams (Surrey FLO), who subsequently excavated the hoard on 23 January 2008.

Description:

1. Plano-convex ingot fragment. Convex with a circular edge but broken on other edges. Heavily pitted surface with a bright green patina. 81mm (length) x 54mm (width) x 31mm (thickness). Weight: 394g.
2. Plano-convex ingot fragment. Convex with a circular edge but broken on other edges. One smooth surface but other heavily pitted surfaces with a bright green patina. 71mm (length) x 56mm (width) x 22mm (thickness). Weight: 334g
3. Plano-convex ingot fragment. Convex with a circular edge but broken on other edges. One smooth surface but other heavily pitted surfaces with a bright green patina. 98mm (length) x 56mm (width) x 29mm (thickness). Weight: 558g.
4. Plano-convex ingot fragment. Convex with a circular edge but broken on other edges. Heavily pitted surfaces with a bright green patina. 61mm (length) x 46mm (width) x 24mm (thickness). Weight: 301g.
5. Plano-convex ingot fragment. Convex with a circular edge but broken on other edges. One smooth surface jutting out with other heavily pitted surfaces elsewhere all with a bright green patina. 74mm (length) x 68mm (width) x 32mm (thickness). Weight: 406g.
6. Plano-convex ingot fragment. Convex form with a circular edge but broken on other edges. Heavily pitted surfaces with a bright green patina. 102mm (length) x 75mm (width) x 26mm (thickness). Weight: 831g.
7. Plano-convex ingot fragment. Smooth convex form with a circular edge but broken on other edges. Heavily pitted surfaces with a bright green patina. 105mm (length) x 101mm (width) x 22mm (thickness). Weight: 735g.
8. Plano-convex ingot fragment. Two smooth surfaces on a convex form with a circular edge but broken on other edges. Heavily pitted surfaces with a bright green patina. 112mm (length) x 72mm (width) x 32mm (thickness). Weight: 1306g.

Discussion: The plano-convex ingot fragments do not appear to join though several may, on the basis of their form, thickness and patina, have formed part of the same object. The ingot fragments were found very close to an earlier and more substantial plano-convex ingot find (SUR-599873) weighing 1783g. It is highly probable that these are related and may well have been from the same hoard. The breaking of ingots and their placing in hoards in the landscape is especially common during the Ewart Park metal phase (c. 1000–c. 800 BC). Documented, though less common is the placing of the metal fragments in a ceramic vessel which

while recovered virtually intact had been truncated by ploughing. While detailed examination of the ceramic vessel is not possible owing to conservation binding, it appears to be typical of the post-Deverel Rimbury ware ovoid jars with lugs dating to this period (Gibson & Woods 1997; Gibson 2002). Traditional interpretations see these as metalworkers reserves stored for later use. However, the failure to recover so many stored metal objects implies that recovery may not always have been the aim. **Disposition:** Acquired by Guildford Museum.

B ROBERTS

48. Preston, Kent: copper-alloy ingots and axes (Treasure: 2008 T638; PAS: KENT-C93982)

Date: Late Bronze Age (c. 1000–c. 800 BC). **Discovery:** Found by Daren Bishopp while metal-detecting in August 2008 and reported to Andrew Richardson (Kent FLO). This is an addenda to 2007 T580, found in exactly the same part of the field. **Description:**

1. Ingot, heavily corroded. 80mm (length) x 50mm (width) x 16mm (thickness). Weight: 328.7g.
- 2a. Ingot fragment. Heavily corroded. 46mm (length) x 32mm (width) x 10mm (thickness). Weight: 83.7g.
- 2b. Rapier fragment, slightly curved. Dark green patina with brown and light green patches, pocked surface. Broken at bottom of blade. 48mm (length) x 25mm (width). Weight: 19.7g.
- 2c. Possible palstave or socketed axe fragment. Mid-green patina, light green and brown patches. 23mm (length) x 20mm (width). Weight: 19.7g.
- 2d. Curved implement fragment. Heavily corroded, broken at top and bottom, part of the curved sides remain. 35mm (length) x 16mm (width). Weight: 12.6g.
- 3a. Ingot fragment. Heavily corroded. 55m (length) x 36mm (width) x 18mm (thickness). Weight: 109g.
- 3b. Ingot fragment. Heavily corroded. 46mm (length) x 34mm (width) x 23mm (thickness). Weight: 103.4g.
4. Ingot fragment. Heavily corroded. 71mm (length) x 56mm (width) x 24mm (thickness). Weight: 230g.
- 5a. Ingot fragment, heavily corroded. 23mm (length) x 17mm (width) x 13mm (thickness). Weight: 17.2g.
- 5b. Ingot fragment. 24mm (length) x 20mm (width) x 22mm (thickness). Weight: 21.1g.
- 5c. Socketed axe fragment. Socket mouth only, heavily corroded. 26mm (length) x 18mm (width) x 3mm (thickness). Weight: 9.4g.
- 5d. Socketed axe fragment. 21mm (length) x 12mm (width) x 3mm (thickness). Weight: 6g.
- 5e. Tool fragment. Faint line decoration on one face. 15mm (length) x 10mm (width) x 3mm (thickness). Weight: 2.1g.
6. Socketed axe, South-eastern type. Blade chipped. Heavily scratched and corroded. Loop intact, moulding below socket rim. Rim broken and chipped. Haft ribs inside socket. Flared cutting edge. Dark green patina,

with sandy-coloured and light green patches. 82mm (length) x 42mm (length, cutting edge). 29mm x 27mm (mouth). Weight: 193.5g.

- 7a. Socketed axe fragment. Part of socket and loop left. Heavily corroded, one haft rib visible inside socket. 36mm (length) x 29mm (width). Weight: 31.9g.
- 7b. Ingot fragment. Heavily corroded. 46mm (length) x 40mm (width) x 10mm (thickness). Weight: 128.4g.
- 7c. Socketed implement fragment. Dark green patina, chipped. 45mm (length) x 27mm (width) x 9mm (thickness). Weight: 42g.
8. Ingot fragment. Heavily corroded. 52mm (length) x 39mm (width) x 13mm (thickness). Weight: 113.7g.
9. Ingot fragment. Heavily corroded. 42mm (length) x 27mm (width) x 20mm (thickness). Weight: 85.4g.
- 10a. Axe fragment; cutting edge. Light green patina. 36mm (length) x 37mm (width) x 7mm (thickness). Weight: 49.4g.
- 10b. Ingot fragment. Heavily corroded. 40mm (length) x 37mm (width) x 7mm (thickness). Weight: 79g.
- 11a. Ingot fragment. Heavily corroded. 29mm (length) x 23mm (width) x 12mm (thickness). Weight: 40.8g.
- 11b. Ingot fragment. Heavily corroded. 26mm (length) x 11mm (width) x 6mm (thickness). Weight: 6.7g.
- 11c. Socketed axe fragment; part of mouth and socket. 29mm (length) x 26mm (width). Weight: 18.1g.
- 11d. Socketed axe fragment; part of mouth and moulding beneath rim. 17mm (length) x 11mm (width) x 6mm (thickness). Weight: 5.3g.
- 11e. Fragment. 18mm (length). Weight: 2.9g.
- 11f. Ingot fragment. 14mm (length) x 12mm (width) x 3mm (thickness). Weight: 3.7g.

Addenda

1. Conical shaped fragment. Matt grey, earth coated surface. 15.6mm (height) x 14mm (width, base). Weight: 43.5g.
2. Blade fragment. Matt grey/green surface. The blade edges of this slightly bent fragment are uneven and the break edges are straight and smooth. 30mm (length) x 21.4mm (width) x 2.6mm (thickness). Weight: 44g.
3. Fragment, consisting of a rod with one double ringed end. Dark grey. 29mm (length) x 14mm (width) x 4.5mm (thickness). Weight: 37.1g.
4. Socketed axe fragment; blade end. The blade is worn and uneven. The surface of the dark grey/green metal is smooth and shiny in places. 47mm (length) x 41mm (width, blade edge). Weight 889.4g.
5. Looped socketed axe fragment. This dark grey/green metal piece incorporates the loop and the end of the double mouthed socket end. 32mm (length) x 29mm (width) x 13mm (thickness, at loop). Weight: 56g.
6. Socketed axe fragment. This dark grey/green piece incorporates part of the socket end. 40mm (length) x 21mm (width). Weight: 49g.
7. Looped socketed axe fragment. 46mm (length) x 28mm (width) x 13mm (thickness, at loop). Weight: 52.9g.

8. Socketed axe fragment. 26mm (length) x 22mm (width) x 2–16mm (thickness). Weight: 46.6g.

9. Socketed axe fragment. Double mouth moulding and a section of casting seam. 36mm (length) x 22mm (width) x 3–5mm (thickness). Weight: 50.4g.

10. Copper alloy socketed axe fragment. This piece is triangular, dark grey/green and incorporates part of the double socket end. 26mm (length) x 24mm (width). Weight: 45.4g.

11. Ingot fragment. 36mm (length) x 28mm (width) x 15mm (thickness). Weight: 94.8g.

12. Ingot fragment. 43mm (length) x 30mm (width) x 12mm (thickness). Weight: 64.8g.

13. Ingot fragment. 43mm (length) x 30mm (width) x 21mm (thickness). Weight: 160.3g.

14. Probable ingot fragment. 27mm (length) x 23mm (width) x 56.6mm (thickness). Weight: 56.6g.

15. Ingot fragment. 31mm (length) x 27mm (width) x 20mm (thickness). Weight: 103.6g.

Discussion: This hoard contains a South-eastern socketed axe and is an addenda to 2007 T580 which contained South-eastern and Plainseau socketed axes which broadly dates the hoard to the Ewart Park metal phase (c. 1000–c. 800 BC) (Needham 1990; Needham *et al.* 1997; O’Connor 1980: 162). The further addenda (recorded 13/10/2009) contained fragments of copper-alloy socketed axes, a blade fragment and other assorted fragments. The socketed axe fragments would place this deposit in the Late Bronze Age (c. 1100–c. 800 BC) which would be consistent with the Ewart Park date demonstrated in the earlier finds. The placing of apparently scrap metal in the landscape is well documented during this period in Kent even in recent years with Preston located close to other concentrations of hoards in east Kent (see Andrew Richardson’s summary http://www.finds.org.uk/case_studies/bronze_age_hoards.php). Traditional interpretations see these as metalworkers’ reserves stored for later use. However, the failure to recover so many stored metal objects implies that recovery may not always have been the aim.

Disposition: Acquired by Dover Museum; finder and landowner waived their right to a reward.

B ROBERTS, T BARNES & C VEYSEY

49. Penllyn, Vale of Glamorgan (addendum): copper-alloy socketed axe fragment (Treasure: Wales 08.19; PAS: NMGW-466DC7)

Date: Late Bronze Age (c. 1000–c. 800 BC).

Discovery: Found by Alan Jenkins while metal-detecting in January 2008, and reported to Mark Lodwick (Finds Co-ordinator, Wales).

Description: Small mouth fragment of a South Wales type socketed axe.

Dimensions: 30.1mm (length) x 35.5mm (width). Weight: 15.7g.

Discussion: Additional element of a dispersed Late

Bronze Age hoard (c. 1000–c. 800 BC) first reported between 1998 and 2000. The other eight fragmentary items (three South Wales type socketed axes, one plain socketed axe, one sword blade, one spearhead blade, one unidentifiable blade, and one casting jet for a South Wales type socketed axe) also date to the Ewart Park phase of the Late Bronze Age.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder/landowner.

M LODWICK & A GWILT

50. West Acre, Norfolk: copper-alloy hoard (Treasure: 2008 T454; PAS: PAS-9474B1)

Date: Late Bronze Age (c. 1000–c. 800 BC).

Discovery: Found by Stephen Brown while searching with a metal detector, and reported to Norfolk Landscape Archaeology.

Description:

1. Socketed Axe. Now badly distorted, originally sub-rectangular or hexagonal in section. Prominent moulding around socket, slight moulding below, loop, casting seem along two sides. Irregular and ancient break shortly after start of expansion for (missing) cutting edge. 65mm (length). 49mm x 27mm (socket, external). Weight: 145.4g.

2. Socketed axe fragment. Rectangular section, ancient break across the very end of the socket, slightly expanded for unsharpened, slightly curved cutting edge. 36mm (length) x 44.5mm (width, cutting edge) x 37mm (with, at break). Weight: 79.8g.

3. Tanged and lugged awl/chisel. Central flat, circular collar to one side of which the awl is circular sectioned, tapering towards a point, the very end of which is now broken/damaged. On the other side of the collar the awl is rectangular sectioned, thinning towards a break, with casting seem on one side and slight traces of file marks on one face. 75mm (length) x 17mm (diameter of collar). Weight: 15g.

4. Socketed axe fragment; moulding from socket very similar to no. 1 (although from a different axe, as no.1 is complete). 25mm (length). Weight: 10.9g.

5. Tiny fragment of tip from spear or blade. Flattened oval section, abraded edges, ancient transverse break. 17mm (length) x 12mm (width). Weight: 1.5g.

6. Sword, fragment. Handle, as it begins to expand for the blade. Rectangular section, transverse breaks at either end, raised concave edges. 11mm (length) x 30mm (width) x 6mm (thickness). Weight: 6.4g.

7. Irregular piece of molten copper-alloy, probably part of cake ingot. 56mm x 40mm x 19mm. Weight: 177.2g.

8. Irregular fragment of copper-alloy. Flat sectioned, slightly curved, ancient breaks on all sides. 18mm x 19mm. Weight: 4.2g.

9. Stone fragment, with copper-alloy corrosion adhering. Weight: 3.5g.

Discussion: The socketed axe and sword fragments together with the tanged and lugged chisel are typical of the Late Bronze Age.

Disposition: Acquired by Norwich Castle Museum.

E DARCH

51. St Keverne, Cornwall: stone axe mould (PAS: CORN-031000)

Date: Late Bronze Age (c. 1000–c. 800 BC).

Discovery: Found by Chris Harris while field-walking in December 2007, and recorded by Anna Tyacke (Cornwall FLO) in 2008.

Description: Greisen (altered granite or pegmatite) mould for casting a ribbed socketed bronze axe, with four rib ends on the blade face, suggesting that the axe produced in it would be of southern ribbed type dating from the Ewart Park phase. This is one part of a two part mould, and this half of the mould is broken, so that the upper part, which would have shaped the mouth and side-loop of the axe, is now missing. There is a narrow hollowed out route from one corner of the blade to the edge of the mould to act as an air vent. The vent would have allowed air to escape, rather than causing an air bubble to be trapped at the narrow edge of the blade, and encouraged the molten metal to run in to the full extent of the defined area. Just below the edge of the blade there is a small circular depression with a fragment of copper-alloy still embedded in the stone mould. Peter Northover (University of Oxford) has suggested the small piece of copper-alloy could be a wire peg for registering the two halves of the mould. The matrix for the cutting edge is a little asymmetric, perhaps indicating that a worn axe may have been used as a pattern. On the outside of the mould, there is part of what looks like a looped handle, which may have been used to lift up this half of the mould off the other half, or perhaps to help to bind them together, when the molten metal was poured in.

Dimensions: 96mm (length) x 99mm (width) x 68mm (thickness). Weight: 1kg.

Discussion: Bronze moulds with strap handles on the back exist, and therefore this stone mould seems to be imitating those examples, although but it may not mean that the handle was necessarily functional in the casting process. Rohl & Needham (1998: 136, fig. 38, no. 335) illustrate the sort of southern ribbed socketed axe that the mould would have produced, which is also dated to the Ewart Park phase.

Deposition: Returned to finder.

A TYACKE

52. Scarborough area, East Yorkshire: copper-alloy socketed axehead (PAS: YORYM-D1A751)

Date: Late Bronze Age (c. 1000–c. 800 BC).

Discovery: Found by Robin Rickinson while metal-detecting, and recorded by Liz Andrews-Wilson (North & East Yorkshire FLO).

Description: Complete socketed axehead, probably of South Eastern type, Class A. The axe survives in a very good condition and much of the original surface still survives. The mouth of the socket is complete and with a prominent moulding at the mouth and a plain

moulding below, a broad loop which extends from the moulding, casting seams at each side. Neither face has any form of decoration visible. The lower blade is expanded and its blade tips and cutting edge are slightly corroded. Vertical striations are present on the blade from sharpening the blade edge.

Dimensions: 111.9mm (length) x 60mm (width, blade edge). 27mm x 23mm (socket). Weight: 316g.

Discussion: The finding of socketed axes in Yorkshire is relatively rare, as very few have been recorded by the PAS. Similar axeheads can be seen in Needham (1990: 28–31).

Disposition: Returned to finder.

L ANDREWS-WILSON

53. Melbourn, Cambridgeshire: copper-alloy socketed gouge and fragment (Treasure: 2008 T53; PAS: CAM-A203C1)

Date: Late Bronze Age (c. 1000–c. 800 BC).

Discovery: Found by Jason Baker while metal-detecting on 2 February 2008, and recorded by Helen Fowler (Cambridgeshire FLO).

Description:

1. Socketed gouge. Plain mouth moulding with casting seams running down each side. The shaft tapers before flaring towards a semi-circular blade. The gouge is partially chipped and the patina is dark brown with some green corrosion. 77mm (length) x 13–14mm (width). Weight: 58.4g.

2. Bronze decorated fragment. Four sets of two parallel rib decorations on a curved bronze fragment. Dark brown patina. 26mm (length) x 3mm–8mm (width). Weight: 5.1g.

Discussion: Socketed gouges appear throughout Britain during the Ewart Park metalwork phase dating them to the period c. 1020–c. 800 BC (O’Connor 1980: 137 & 178; Needham *et al.* 1997). However, the parallel rib decoration on a curved decoration is harder to classify and is probably part of a socketed object. Though contextual details are sparse, it is probable that these objects formed a single original deposit or hoard dispersed through the actions of the plough seems very likely.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder/landowner.

B ROBERTS

54. Marcham, Oxfordshire: copper-alloy spearhead (PAS: BERK-19A8E3)

Date: Late Bronze Age (c. 1000–c. 800 BC).

Discovery: Found by Linda Connor while conducting agricultural work, and recorded with Anni Byard (Oxfordshire & West Berkshire FLO).

Description: Copper-alloy lanceolate spearhead with circular shaped mid-rib section with a prominent midrib and defined edge bevels at each side. Some damage has occurred to the incomplete socket which does not

extend into the blade.
Dimensions: 143.73 (length) x 33.49mm (width) x 10.91 (thickness). Weight: 79g.
Discussion: This well preserved example adds to a corpus of Bronze Age spearheads already known from the region (Ehrenberg 1977). This is probably a pegged leaf-shaped spearhead as described by Ehrenberg (*ibid.*), but the lower area of the socket where one would expect opposing peg holes is missing. The notch-shaped break on the socket may indicate that the peg holes were a weak point on the spearhead.
Deposition: Returned to finder.

A BYARD

55. Stixwould, Lincolnshire: copper-alloy sword (PAS: LIN-7850F7)

Date: Late Bronze Age (c. 1000–c. 700 BC).
Discovery: Found by Chris Theobald while metal-detecting in 2008, and recorded with Adam Daubney (Lincolnshire FLO).
Description: Incomplete copper-alloy sword dating to the Late Bronze Age. The sword was discovered in four pieces and is complete apart from the terminal of the hilt. The hilt is one fragment, the tip is another, and the main blade is broken in to two pieces. The hilt and the tip sections have a darker brown patina whereas the two fragments of the main blade have a lighter green patina. The patination of the breaks shows that the sword was broken up in antiquity. The sword belongs to the Ewart Park phase.
Discussion: The hilt is one fragment, the tip is another, and the main blade is broken in to two pieces. Although no other pieces of Bronze Age metalwork were found in the area of the sword, this 'ritually-fragmented' artefact fits in to the well-documented Late Bronze Age tradition of breaking the artefact for deposition. This evidence for ritual activity compliments the wider pattern of votive deposition seen in the Witham Valley, in which Stixwould is located. Numerous hoards and single finds of late Bronze Age metal work, barrows and ritual enclosures are known from the area.
Disposition: Returned to finder.

A DAUBNEY

56. Westergate, West Sussex: base-metal group (Treasure 2008 T204; PAS: SUSS-E6FF65)

Date: Late Bronze Age (c. 950–c. 850 BC).
Discovery: Found by Val Crutcher (nos. 1–9) and Sandra Kirk (no. 10) while metal-detecting on 8 March 2008, and reported to Laura Burnett (Sussex FLO).
Description
1. Ingot fragment. Irregular cast surfaces. Light green patina with a heavily pitted surface. 42mm (length) x 32mm (width) x 20mm (thickness). Weight: 77g.
2. Plano-convex ingot fragment. Irregular cast surfaces. Light green patina with a bubbled and pitted surface.

68mm (length) x 50mm (width) x 22mm (thickness). Weight: 282g.
3. Plano-convex ingot fragment. Irregular cast surfaces. Light green patina with a bubbled and pitted surface. 73mm (length) x 57mm (width) x 34mm (thickness). Weight: 560g.
4. Plano-convex ingot fragment. Irregular cast surfaces. Light green patina with a heavily pitted surface. 60mm (length) x 37mm (width) x 22mm (thickness). Weight: 167g.
5. Plano-convex ingot fragment. Irregular cast surfaces, light green patina with a bubbled and pitted surface. It tapers towards one edge. 55mm (length) x 44mm (width) x 20mm (thickness). Weight: 222g.
6. Plano-convex ingot fragment. Irregular cast surfaces, light green patina with a bubbled and pitted surface. 54mm (length) x 40mm (width) x 7mm (thickness). Weight: 231g.
7. Plano-convex ingot fragment. Irregular cast surfaces. Light green patina with a bubbled and pitted surface. 60mm (length) x 50mm (width) x 24mm (thickness). Weight: 239g.
8. Fragment with regular rectangular sides, potential tool. Some mis-casting/pitting on two sides and one end. Light green patina with a bubbled and pitted surface. Length (44mm) x 25mm (width) x 20mm (thickness). Weight: 110g.
9. Socketed axe fragment. Head, blade and part of socket up to broken loop remaining; remainder lost to old break. Raised ribs between incised lines at socket end on both sides c. 9–10 ribs per side. Casting seam visible on both sides. Light green patina with some damage to blade and slight pitting on one side. 76mm (length) x 49mm (width) x 20mm (thickness). Weight: 181g.
10. Socketed axe fragment. Head, blade and part of socket remaining. Casting seam visible on sides. Mid-green patina. 40mm (length) x 36mm (width) x 12mm (thickness). Weight: 90g.
Discussion: The composition of the hoard with a mix of tool and ingot fragments is typical. No. 9 is a socketed axe of the ribbed South Eastern variety belonging to the Ewart Park metalwork assemblage, dating to c. 950–c. 850 BC. Axes like these are a common feature of Late Bronze Age metalwork deposits. They are usually incomplete and broken up. Though contextual details are sparse, it seems very likely that these objects formed a single original deposit or hoard probably dispersed through the actions of the plough.
Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder/landowner.

B ROBERTS & A ARNOLD-FORSTER

57. Downpatrick area, County Down: gold bulla (Treasure: NI 08.1)

Discovery: Found by Glen McCamley while metal-detecting on 5 October 2008 and reported to the National Museums of Northern Ireland. The findspot

was later inspected by Richard Warner and S McCartan (National Museums of Northern Ireland). The fragile nature of the finds, and the fact that it is only slightly damaged, suggests it may have only recently been disturbed by ploughing.
Date: Late Bronze Age (c. 950–c. 800 BC).
Description: Gold object in the form of a tiny purse or bag. It has two main parts; the bag-shaped body and a tubular (top) section open at both ends. The front and back faces, and the body of the tube have been fashioned from a single thin sheet of gold, carefully cut and bent to shape. The main edge of the bag, where the faces meet, is decorated with a band of 12 parallel, twisted gold wires running continuously from one tube-end, around the bag, to the other tube end. Another band of four wires visually separates the zone between the tube and the body, on front and back, and is threaded through the body on either side. There is a further band along the top of the tube, of three wires. Similar bands are also wound around each end of the tube. The twisted wires are 0.5 mm thick and triangular in section. There are almost exactly two twists per mm, and the wires in each band are laid with the twists running in the same direction. The sheet body under each of these multi-wire panels has been sunk to take the panels, by an amount sufficient for the top of the wires to be on a level with the rest of the body. The sheet gold back face and the tube are plain, but the front face is decorated with nine circular motifs in a regular three-by-three pattern. Each motif consists of some eight concentric incised circles (not all visible on each; the inner and outer zones are sometimes worn almost away), 7mm in outer diameter, with a sunken section 2.3mm in diameter at its centre. At the very centre of this sunken section is a hole through which a ball-headed stud pokes. All the studs are present, even though most of the holes are enlarged, which suggests they are fixed on the inside. There is some damage to the integrity of the object with small tears in the front plate, which has also parted from the main multi-wire band at the distal end. The object is also quite badly battered, though the original overall shape is retained. Through these damage-holes, particularly the last mentioned, and the original holes at each end of the tubular section, it can be seen that the interior is full of a hard, grey clay, which is missing adjacent to the distal break. This is likely to be the remains of a clay core, which supported the object. One of the pins can be seen to run for a few mm towards the centre of the object, but it is not clear whether or not it penetrates the clay interior.
Dimensions: 29.6mm (length) x 25.6mm (width) x 18.3mm (thickness). Weight: 13.03g. The object has not been analysed but Irish objects of a similar type and date consist of about 80% gold, 15% silver and 5% copper.
Discussion: The object belongs to a class of ancient artefact that goes under the unsatisfactory term of

bulla. Within this class it is of a type called a 'heart-shaped *bulla*'. This type, and another (the 'penannular *bulla*'), are, on the evidence of association, decoration and analysis placed firmly into the Late Bronze Age – specifically the phase known in Ireland as 'Dowris A', now dated to c. 950–c. 800 BC. This was the richest period for gold-working in Ireland and the ornaments belonging to the period are often spectacular. It is believed (on slender evidence) that *bullae* had some sort of ritual function, and it seems a reasonable assumption that the tubular structure at one end allowed the object to be hung on an organic (?leather) thong. A very similar type of object is found on the continent (western France and western Iberia), but not in Britain. Two of the Irish *bullae*, including this one, contain a core of fired clay, which the undisturbed studs in this one show to have been original. It therefore seems likely that it was the object itself, not any content, which was important. Six other heart-shaped *bullae*, all made completely of gold, have previously been found in Ireland in Kinnegoe, County Armagh, Arboe, County Tyrone, River Bann, County Derry, Bog of Allen, County Armagh and an unprovenanced example. Two found fairly close to each other near the south-west corner of Lough Neagh are strikingly similar to this example, and seem certain to have been made not just in the same workshop but by the same craftsman. One of the *bulla* from Arboe, County Tyrone was found with four ornaments of the type called 'sleeve-fasteners' and two discs of gold stripped from a pair of bronze pins of 'sunflower' or 'disc-headed' type. This hoard would seem likely to have belonged to a gold-smith. The other *bulla*, from Kinnegoe, County Armagh, was found with a 'leaf-shaped' spearhead, a 'bag-shaped' axehead and a ring with a smaller one threaded on it; all bronze. This would seem most likely to be a personal hoard. The objects in these two hoards all belong to the Late Bronze Age. The Kinnegoe *bulla* is of very similar size to the Inch *bulla* and is also decorated with straps of twisted wires. The faces of this *bulla* are not, however, decorated. The Arboe *bulla* is the closest to Inch in shape and detail. The placing and description of the twisted-wire bands is exactly the same, and on one face are seven circular motifs (rather than the nine on the Inch *bulla*). At the centre of each circle is a hole, as on Inch but without the studs; it seems that these had been removed. The Arboe *bulla* contains a 'fired'-clay core, as does that from Inch. Sheet gold ornaments are typical of this period (as also are cast-gold ornaments), although they tend to be commoner in North Munster than in Ulster. The motifs and technology of the Inch *bulla* can be paralleled on some of the best Irish Late Bronze Age artefacts. For instance the use of twisted wires to decorate, strengthen or bind objects is found on so-called 'lock-rings' and 'gorgets' and good examples of the multi-concentric-circles decorating a surface are seen on

the plates of a 'dress-fastener' from Clones, County Monaghan.

The findspot of the Inch *bull*a, a substantial distance from the two most similar examples, need not cause us concern, for there is a notable concentration of gold finds of Late Bronze Age date from the vicinity of Downpatrick. These include a number of 'sleeve-fasteners' of the type found with the Arboe *bull*a, strengthening the idea of a Downpatrick - Lough Neagh link. A claimed Late Bronze Age hillfort that was excavated many years ago on Cathedral Hill, Downpatrick, and might have given a focus for the local activity, has now been discredited, although there was certainly occupation on the hill around that time. However, more recently excavations that preceded the construction of the Patrick Centre, Downpatrick uncovered evidence for a major Late Bronze Age industrial site on the southern side of Cathedral Hill. Downpatrick was originally on the very edge of the tidal estuary, and the industrial site referred to here would have been on the shore-line. Indeed, not only do the two promontories, the one where the *bull*a was found and the other at Cathedral Hill, echo one another across the estuary, but both have produced a major gold find. For on Cathedral Hill have been found two hoards of (in total 17) gold bracelets of Late Bronze Age date, the same date as the Inch *bull*a. It can therefore be accepted that Downpatrick was the focus of important Late Bronze Age activity that including metal-working and was probably closely linked with the area around the south-west of Lough Neagh. This estuary was almost certainly the main entry for Late Bronze Age sea-borne trade into the north of Ireland, and gives a perfectly good context for the existence of the very fine *bull*a. The Inch *bull*a is the only example whose provenance is exactly known, all the others being, at best, located to a general locality. This is an almost unique object, in very good condition. It is one of the most important gold ornaments to have been found in Ireland in the last decade.

Disposition: Acquired by the Ulster Museum.

R WARNER

58. Castlederg area, County Tyrone: gold bracelet (Treasure: NI 08.2)

Date: Late Bronze Age (c. 950–c. 800 BC).

Discovery: Found by Gary Sproule while hand-clearing stoned from a newly ploughed field in April 2008, and reported it to the Ulster Museum. Subsequently the findspot was investigated by Emily Murray (Queen's University). The findspot appears to be a visible but low rise roughly in the centre of the field, and marks the change from the more level land on its south to the slope northwards down to the River Derg. A resistivity survey of the findspot showed no potential archaeological features, and a magnetometry survey gave rather ambiguous results. A metal-detector scan

of the area produced no ancient artefacts. A 3m x 4 m trench was excavated within the square around the findspot but no archaeology was encountered.

Description: Penannular, circular-sectioned gold bracelet each of whose terminals is a cup whose rotational axis is in line with the adjacent part of the bow. Around most of the circumference of the bow adjacent to each cup is a decorative panel consisting of a row of hatched alternating triangles between two groups of close-set transverse grooves (six to nine in each). When opened out each panel is 15mm (height) x 26mm (width). The panels do not continue over the inside of the bow, where there is a 5mm gap. The object was manufactured as a single piece and is in extremely good condition, with no significant damage.

Dimensions: 97mm (width) x 13mm (thickness, of the bow at centre) x 10mm (thickness, where joining each cup). 35mm x 41mm (diameter, cups). 5mm (depth, cup). Weight: 235g.

Discussion: Although the object is a bracelet of the general type referred to as having 'expanded-terminals', the great enlargement and hollowing of these terminals puts it into the specific class of 'cup-ended bracelet'. The closely allied 'dress-fasteners' differ in that the mouths of the cups of the latter are significantly larger and are co-planar (the object will stand upright on a table) and the objects are usually heavier. In the case of cup-ended bracelets the planes of each cup intersect to form an obtuse angle which, in the case of the present example, is 145°. The literature often confuses these two similar types of object, but while the purpose of the cup-ended bracelets seems to be adequately described by the name, that of the 'dress-fasteners' (which they probably were not) is unknown. The Castlegore bracelet is unusual in that the sections of the bow near to the terminals are straight, rather than continuing a uniform curve with the top of the bow, and it is possible that the object stands between these two forms.

All associative and analytical evidence points firmly to cup-ended bracelets being a characteristic object type for the Irish Late Bronze, specifically the first (Dowris A) phase (c. 950–c. 800 BC). Although most examples of cup-ended bracelets have been found in Ireland, a small number, which are probably exports from Ireland, have been found in Britain and on the continent. The 1933 catalogue of the National Museum of Ireland gold collection lists some 29 examples, and there are possibly another 20 in other collections, or more recently discovered. A very small number of these are slightly decorated, always at the extremities of the bow. The motifs can be open triangles, hatched triangles, groups of transverse grooves and hatching between grooves. The closest, almost identical, parallel to the decoration on the Castlegore bracelet is on a bracelet from an unrecorded location in County Donegal. This is, however, a simple 'expanded-terminals' bracelet, not the cup-ended variety (Armstrong 1933: no 241,

NMI 41.1886). The fact that it is from the neighbouring county is noteworthy with the three provenanced decorated cup-ended bracelets are from County Clare, County Wexford and near Lurgan, County Armagh. The motif of alternating hatched-triangles between groups of lines is also found on a gold *bull*a, of the same date, from the Bog of Allen, County Offaly.

Irish gold bracelets are often found in hoards, sometimes in association with other types of object. Only rarely (such as at Killymoon, County Tyrone) have they been found in a context, such as a habitation site. It is unfortunate that the excavation undertaken at Castlegore indicated that there was no archaeological context for this bracelet. Nevertheless it has to be noted that the object was on a noticeable rise on fertile land sloping down to a major river. Similar locational contexts for gold finds have been noted in Ireland and in Britain and lead me to the opinion that this was an intentional deposition rather than an accidental loss. It should also be noted that, as in the case of Killymoon, there is a possible hill-fort of potentially Late Bronze Age date nearby; Cashel fort on Leitrim Hill lies on high land 4km south-west of Castlegore. Also a very fine bronze cauldron of approximately the same date as the bracelet comes from near Castlederg.

Although cup-ended bracelets are not rare, decorated examples are. Furthermore very few other ornaments of this type can be located to a single field. The archaeological value of this ornament is greatly enhanced by both of these factors.

Disposition: Ulster Museum hopes to acquire.

R WARNER

59. Harrietsham, Kent: copper-alloy harness fitting (PAS: KENT-E6C2B2)

Date: Late Bronze Age (c. 950–c. 800 BC).

Discovery: Found by Martin Grist while metal-detecting, and recorded with Jennifer Jackson (Kent FLO).

Description: Copper-alloy tubular 'bugle-shaped' fitting with a hollow gently barrel-shaped body with a sharply-expanded terminal at one end. The other end of the body terminates in an old break and the terminal at this end is missing. Protruding from one side of the body is a tubular side loop. There is a line on the body surrounding the loop, suggesting that the loop could have been cast on separately. On the opposite side of the body there is a sub oval slot. There are signs of wear around the edges of the slot.

Dimensions: 57.3mm (length) x 6.8mm (width). Weight: 39.7g.

Discussion: Bugle-shaped objects are thought to be items of harness equipment, though their precise function remains obscure. Similar examples can be seen in the collection of the Museum of London (Acc. nos. A11947-8, A15467 & A19001) as well as on the PAS database (LON-CA5354) suggesting that signs of

wear are normally absent around the fitting's slot. This example is interesting because of the obvious ware patterns around the slot suggesting the object has been used to hold a strap.

Deposition: Returned to finder.

J JACKSON

60. Sketty, Swansea: copper-alloy winged axe (PAS: NMGW-E7E1C2)

Date: Late Bronze Age (c. 950–c. 750 BC).

Discovery: Found by Gary May while metal-detecting, reported to Steve Sell (Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust) and recorded with Mark Lodwick (Finds Co-ordinator, Wales).

Description: Incomplete winged axe, missing both wings on one side. The butt protrudes beyond the return of the wings and expands to the end. The end of the butt has two 'horns' each side of a central rectangular break, which would have been attached to the casting jet before removal. The sides of the axe are straight and converge slightly towards the start of the blade. The loop is positioned towards the rear of the wings. The remains of the casting seams are discernible along both sides. The wings diverge sharply to their apices before returning more gradually to the blade. The wings are only partially turned-over and were unlikely to have been closed. Both the wings on the unlooped side have broken in antiquity and a stress fracture near the blade appears to suggest the wing was struck from the top (as hafted). The stop is rounded and gradually slopes from the septum. The blade is slender and the sides diverge to form a rounded blade edge. The blade faces are slightly convex with no discernible blade facet. The original surface of the axe has been lost and now has a pitted bronze surface. The septum has small patches of black patina surviving.

Dimensions: 1360.9mm (length) x 34.6mm (width) x 23mm (thickness). Weight: 282.8g.

Discussion: End-winged axes belong to the Carp's Tongue complex of Ewart Park metalworking, corresponding to Needham's (1996) Period 7. The axe type has a distribution centred around northern France and southern Britain. Burgess's (1968) distribution of the axe type is confined to south-eastern England except for one western outlier in St Kenidjack, Cornwall. Swansea Museum has a (probable) replica end-winged axe recovered from Sketty, Swansea. A Ewart Park hoard recovered in 2005 from Llancarfan, Vale of Glamorgan (TAR 2005/6: no. 1223) contained one end-winged axe. This discovery appears to represent the third find of this axe type in Wales and the fourth in western Britain and may suggest a possible local clustering around Swansea, possibly indicating a network of exchange and circulation of metalwork around coastal South Wales.

Disposition: Returned to finder.

S SELL & M LODWICK

61. Myddle and Broughton, Shropshire: copper-alloy socketed axehead (PAS: HESH-05A063)

Date: Late Bronze Age (c. 950–c. 750 BC).
Discovery: Found by Paul Oakley while metal-detecting, and reported to Peter Reavill (Herefordshire & Shropshire FLO).
Description: Axe that is broadly sub-rectangular in plan with a flared convex cutting edge. The socket is broadly sub-rectangular, with a regular sub-oval mouth. The top edge of the socket shows little evidence of casting jets; the runners (probably 2) have been trimmed flush with the socket mouth. A wide moulded collar is present on the upper part of the socket of the axe. The upper part of this collar flares at the mouth where a moulded lip is present. The base of the collar is slightly stepped. A relatively small and wide side loop extends at the base of the collar. The mid part of the axe, below the collar and above the cutting edge is faceted with eight clear facets, all of which are relatively even and with clearly defined edges. There are no areas of decoration. The two faces of the axe expand slightly along the length of the socket and terminate with a crescent-shaped expanded blade edge. The casting flashes on the sides of the axe have been hammered and also filed; also clear striations on the blade’s edge bevel from the re-sharpening of the blade. The blade edge has been lost through abrasion and corrosion. Areas of dark green black patina can be seen on the collar, both sides and the two outer facets of each face of the axe. It is possible that this colour may be as a result of the application of a material, such as linseed oil (or similar) and may be intended to be decorative. Similar examples of this black colour have been noted on South Wales type ribbed axes and it has been suggested that this is deliberate decoration to create a two-toned colour on the axe - a black and bright bronze (Mary Davies, pers. comm.).
Dimensions: 66.6mm (length) x 50.6mm (width) x 33.4mm (thickness). Weight: 137.86g.
Discussion: The axe can be classified as a faceted axe, type Gillespie, sometimes known as ‘baggy axe’. This axe is an unusual find in Shropshire whose known distribution focuses on ribbed axes during this period. Burgess & Schmidt (1981) suggest this axe type is associated with later Wilburton metalworking traditions (phase X) and Ewart Park tradition (phase XII). This corresponds to Needham’s (1996) Period 6–7 of c. 1000–c. 700 BC. They are more commonly discovered in Ireland and are associated with the Dowris tradition. It has been suggested that this form of facet axe continues production into the Llyn Fawr tradition (which is the transitional period between the metalwork of the Bronze and Iron Ages). Similar axes have been illustrated in Burgess & Schmidt (1981) and the best parallels are from Grahams Mount, Midlothian (cat. 1109), Hatton, Angus (cat. 1112) and Stanton Quarry, Furness, Lancashire (cat. 1121). A more local

example can be seen in the Savory Welsh catalogue from a small hoard of axes discovered at Llandaff, Glamorganshire (cat. 282). This final Welsh axe had been analysed and the metal content was comparable with axes from the second phase of the Late Bronze Age, which Savory (1976) dates to c. 750–c. 600 BC, but would be better described as Ewart Park of c. 950–c. 750 BC.
Disposition: Returned to finder.
P REAVILL

62. Telford area, Shropshire: copper-alloy socketed axehead (PAS: HESH-60C337)

Date: Late Bronze Age (c. 950–c. 700 BC).
Discovery: Found by Paul Mower while metal-detecting, and reported to Peter Reavill (Herefordshire & Shropshire FLO).
Description: Axe, rectangular in plan with a flared convex cutting edge and the socket is sub-rectangular in cross section. The axe clearly slipped somewhat in the mould as the elements on one face are considerably higher than the other. This slippage has also resulted in the sides being slightly stepped in profile. The socket of the axe is sub-rectangular, with an irregular mouth. One of the four casting runners survives the extensive abrasion and can be clearly identified. The swollen moulded collar is relatively wide and at its base a small swollen rib extends. The loop is well preserved and relatively small and wide. A considerable amount of casting debris is present within the loop and also above it in line with the moulded collar. Extending from the horizontal moulding are three parallel longitudinal ribs descending on each face which terminate in the middle of the axe. The blade edge is expanded and casting flashes on the sides of the axe have been hammered and filed. Clear striations on the blade’s edge bevel suggest some preparation for use. The expanded blade has a crescent-shaped blade edge which is relatively well preserved. Evidence of hammering and sharpening on the blade edge are most evident near the blade edge and tips and consist of small hammer scars and slight striations. The blade edge has been lost through abrasion and corrosion.
Dimensions: 92.9mm (length) x 45.5mm (width) x 38.3mm (thickness): 75.5mm (socket, depth). Weight: 236. 8g.
Discussion: When the finder brought this axe in for recording it had not been cleaned and a large plug of soil was present in the socket, which during its removal in the conservation lab at Ludlow Museum Resource Centre a large fragment of wood representing the tip of the haft was recovered in a void in the upper socket. The wood was extremely dry, friable and very fragile. All bark had been removed from the outer surface, but no evidence of cut marks were present. The wood is very fibrous and was split into two pieces, possibly as a result of an old break, or possibly due to environmental

changes in the axe. There was no evidence of burning. The presence of preserved wood is relatively unusual but not entirely uncommon. It is hoped to have the wood further analysed to source the type of wood and ideally it would be possible to date thee wood by radiocarbon analysis, although this process is somewhat costly. A broad typology of axes, linked with radiocarbon dates (Needham 1996), already exists and so it is uncertain what extra information this extra analysis would supply. This axe fits into a well known distribution of ribbed axes present in the northern Marches, Shropshire, and north and east Wales. It can be paralleled with a similar socketed ribbed axe excavated from Breiddon Hillfort, Powys. This axe also held a portion of preserved willow haft which was radiocarbon dated to the period 754 ± 50 CAL BC (Musson 1991). This fits with the final phases of the Late Bronze Age specifically that associated with Ewart Park industrial phase. Similar discoveries of socketed axes can be seen in the Willow Moor Hoards (of 1790’s and 1840’s) from Little Wenlock, Shropshire (Chitty 1928). A similar axe also dated to the Ewart Park phase was also discovered in a hoard of axes from Pencoyd, Herefordshire (2005 T412). Very few socketed axes have been discovered in Shropshire in recent years so this example is particularly important to the understanding of Late Bronze Age archaeology of the county.
Disposition: Returned to finder.
P REAVILL & D BOUGHTON

63. Heytesbury, Wiltshire: copper-alloy knife (PAS: WILT-7201C2)

Date: Late Bronze Age (c. 900–c. 800 BC).
Discovery: Found by Albert Barnes while metal-detecting, and recorded by Katie Hinds (Wiltshire FLO).
Description: Complete socketed knife of Thorndon type. The hollow elliptical socket has incurved edges and a peg hole on either side. Across one of these holes the socket has been damaged. The tapering blade has a lenticular section, a broad mid-rib and a slightly rounded tip. Where the patina survives it is a smooth and shiny green, but elsewhere the surface is pitted, rough and worn.
Dimensions: 110.1mm (length) x 8–17.2mm (width) x 1.3–4mm (thickness) x 78mm (length, blade). Weight: 33.57g.
Discussion: The distribution of Thorndon type knives is focussed mainly in the south east. From their inclusion in Late Bronze Age founders hoards, accompanied by metalwork from the Ewart Park phase, they can be dated to c. 900–c. 800 BC. This example is unusual in that it is a single find as examples are more often found in hoards. This is the first Late Bronze Age socketed knife to have been recorded by the PAS from Wiltshire, although several slightly earlier tanged examples are recorded (Needham 1990: 45, fig. 9, no. 75).
Disposition: Returned to finder.
K HINDS

64. Cranwich, Norfolk: copper-alloy razor (PAS: NMS-AC1FC7)

Date: Late Bronze Age or Early Iron Age (c. 800–c. 600 BC).
Discovery: Found by Derek Wollestone while metal-detecting, and recorded by Katherine Robbins (Norfolk FLO).
Description: Very flimsy razor, ovoid with four triangular apertures around cruciform motif in the centre. V-shaped cut-out at base and smaller v-shaped cut-out on either side of a triangular neck below an (incomplete) circular suspension loop or handle. Although cast the object is extremely thin and sheet-like, with the thickest element being the loop. Its condition is very fresh, but there is minor damage, mostly on the edges but including a small perforation and some pitting.
Dimensions: 62mm (height) x 41mm (width) x 0.2–1.3mm (thickness). Weight: 6.73g.
Discussion: The closest parallel to be illustrated by Piggott (1946) is from Kinleith, Midlothian. Another broadly similar razor formed part of the Danebury Hoard (Cunliffe 1976: fig. 12.1, no. 7). The existence of this razor implies that shaving was part of the personal grooming routine of at least some people in the Late Bronze Age or Early Iron Age.
Disposition: Returned to finder.
A ROGERSON

Section editor and further research: S Worrell
Editor: M Lewis

The Iron Age artefacts recorded with the PAS and reported Treasure in 2008 include some particularly noteworthy finds. Among the items of personal adornment dated, to the Early and Middle Iron Age, include a La Tene IBb brooch from East Sussex (66), with no known parallel from Britain and likely to be of continental origin, the unusual pin found in Lincolnshire (65) and the rare hinged bracelet from Dorset (69). The form of the Late Iron Age gold/silver twisted wire torc found in Shropshire (72) is paralleled in examples from Norfolk, but these are of copper-alloy. It also joins other examples of torcs documented in the north-west Midlands, especially Staffordshire, bringing into view a regional cluster that has not previously been appreciated in Iron Age studies.

As in previous years the majority of artefacts reported in 2008 are of Late Iron Age date. In this period there was a noticeable increase in the volume of material culture in circulation, especially coinage, brooches and harness equipment. This phenomenon is evident in data from both archaeological excavations and metal-detection.

Other artefacts documented this year include Late Iron Age scabbard mounts from Staffordshire (85) and Northamptonshire (86), both important additions to the national corpus of Iron Age swords and scabbards (Stead 2006). Among the 18 fragments of Late Iron Age copper-alloy vessels, a bowl ring-escutcheon from Somerset (73), a bovine mount from Shropshire (74) and a tankard handle from Suffolk (70) are of particular interest. In total four bovine mounts and four tankard handles were recorded by the PAS this year, again enhancing the dataset of these artefact types.

In 2008, 49 items of harness equipment were recorded, including 19 terrets, 10 linch-pins, and two harness cheekpieces. An unusual terret recorded from the Vale of Glamorgan (87), is paralleled in very few cases; all also from the Vale of Glamorgan. The decorative motifs on an elaborate linch pin recorded from Suffolk (76) are best paralleled elsewhere in East Anglia, although more recently a very similar example was found in Cornwall (CORN-32D017). Unlike previous years no linch pins were recorded in 2008 from the West Midlands. Worthy of comment are the single horse harness cheekpieces (or 'toggles') from Nottinghamshire (90) and North Yorkshire (80), the latter being of bone rather than metal.

226 Iron Age brooches were recorded by the PAS in 2008. As in previous years, the Late Iron Age to early Roman period brooches, i.e. those dated to the late 1st century BC and 1st century AD, massively outnumber (208 examples) those of the Early and Middle Iron Age (18) (Chart 1a), echoing the trend observed among brooches from excavated contexts. The Early

and Middle Iron Age examples include a Late Hallstatt brooch from Sedgeford, Norfolk (NMS-B6CD42) and fourteen La Tene I and two La Tene II types, including the La Tene IIB brooch from Wootton, Oxfordshire (BERK-B9D492).

Of the Late Iron Age to early Roman brooches large quantities from southern and eastern Britain were reported by metal-detectorists (Chart 1b), the largest numbers in Lincolnshire (19 examples), Cambridgeshire (18), Norfolk (16) and Hampshire (27).

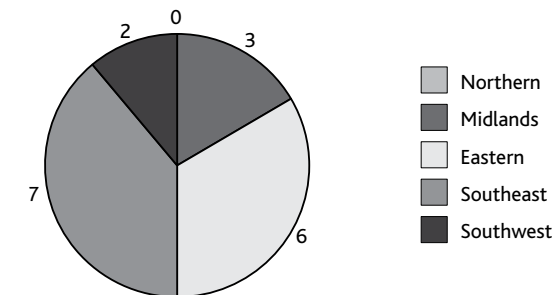


Chart 1a: Early to Middle Iron Age brooches recorded 2008

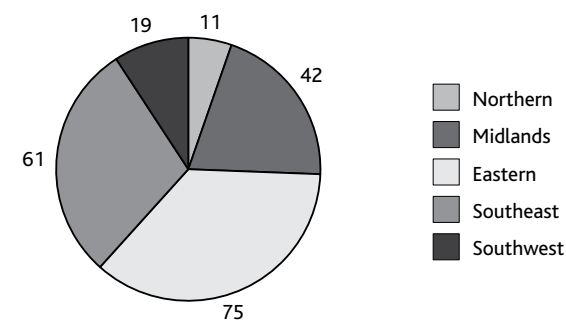


Chart 1b: Late Iron Age to early Roman brooches recorded 2008

Thirty cosmetic mortars and pestles were recorded. This is an insular class of object with a chronology extending from the late pre-Roman Iron Age to the early Roman period, although most objects of this type were made in the 1st to 2nd centuries. Their function was to grind a small quantity of some commodity, usually thought to be cosmetics (Jackson 1985; 2010). Among those recorded in 2008 is the very unusual gold pendant from Cornwall (88), which closely resembles the pestle component of a centre-looped cosmetic set but shares its possible amuletic role rather than its functional property. In total 157 end-looped and 118 centre-looped cosmetic sets have been recorded by PAS between October 1997 and September 2010, indicating that cosmetic sets were more numerous and more commonly used across Britain than has sometimes previously been thought.



Distribution of findspots of centre-looped and end-looped cosmetic sets recorded by the PAS (October 1997 to September 2010).

65. Bonby, Lincolnshire: copper-alloy pin (PAS: WMID-5E9EB1)

Date: c. 600–c. 300 BC.

Discovery: Found by Stuart Stanyer while metal-detecting and recorded with Duncan Clarke (Staffordshire & West Midlands FLO).

Description: Incomplete copper-alloy vase-headed pin of Raftery (1983: 156) type 3. The object has a conical head with two cast discoid ridges behind it, and is circular-sectioned at the rear. At the front of the head there is an empty concave setting with a small integral prong at the centre. The circular-sectioned shank, protrudes from the rear of the head and has reverse S-shape in profile before straightening, transverse to the head, and tapering to a point. The pin is slightly bent near to the pointed base. The object has a light green patina on the head and pin, with a brown surface also visible on the pin. There is some corrosion visible on the pin, particularly towards the pointed base.

Dimensions: 102.7mm (length) x 28mm (depth) x 17.2mm (external diameter, head). Weight: 14.8g.

Disposition: Returned to finder.

D SLARKE

66. Alciston, East Sussex: copper-alloy brooch (PAS: SUSS-F573B1)

Date: c. 400–c. 300 BC.

Discovery: Found by Malcolm Bilox while metal-detecting on a rally, and recorded by Laura Burnett (Sussex FLO).

Description: La Tene IBb type brooch, complete apart

from a small break in the spring. The sprung pin was cast as one piece with the brooch with the bi-lateral spring with four coils; two coils to the left of the bow then an external chord above the head leading to two coils to the right. The outer coil on the right is 50% missing from old breaks. The pin is complete and tapers gradually to the point where there is slight damage and a bend. The head has a relatively angular corner to form the main part of the bow. The bow is formed of a wide, oval, flat plate with a slight thickened bar running down the centre on the reverse. The face has nine circular perforations, four down each side and one in the centre which may have held ornaments. Several of the perforations have broken through to the outer edge and it is possible that the two closest to the head were always semicircular. Below the oval plate, the bow bends inwards at 90° (at which point it is oval in cross section), before extending at 90° to form the foot. The foot runs parallel to the bow and has a widened catchplate at the right which is curved up at 180°. Beyond the catchplate the foot returns and curves up and over 180° terminating in a broad, flat trefoil with a circular piercing in the centre of each 'leaf'. One of the side leaves is bent down due to damage.

Dimensions: 39.1mm (length) x 13.3mm (width). Weight: 4.45g.

Discussion: While the foot return terminal with its openwork trefoil foot can be paralleled by other British examples (Hattatt 1989: 13–15, no. 1446) its flattened bow with openwork circles around the edge and in the centre appears, from preliminary searches, to be unique in Britain and suggests the brooch is likely to be of continental origin. No direct parallels for this brooch are known.

Disposition: Returned to finder.

L BURNETT

67. Blyth, Nottinghamshire: copper-alloy possible ear-ring (PAS: SWYOR-3A3221)

Date: c. 400–c. 300 BC.

Discovery: Found by Ian Sharman while metal-detecting in 2008, and recorded with Amy Downes (South & West Yorkshire FLO).

Description: Copper-alloy, and possibly an ear-ring. The object has a crescent-shaped plan, is hollow and has domed surfaces. There is an oval perforation at the centre of the upper surface. The tips of the crescent are tapered and worn and may have originally been longer. Where the tips would have met, there is a circular hole in the lower surface of the object. There is no decoration. The surface is pitted and corroded, but has a deep glossy patina where it survives.

Dimensions: 23.4mm (length) x 18.3mm (width) x 11mm (thickness). Weight: 19.15g.

Discussion: Several similar artefacts, identified as ear rings, have been found in the Champagne region of France and are illustrated in the Morel Collection (Stead

& Rigby 1999: fig. 120). They generally date to the late La Tène I period. However, the French examples differ to the object from Blyth in that they appear to have been made from thin sheet metal and were bent and pressed into shape. A similar object from Codicote, Hertfordshire (BH-439987) was cast in one piece and is heavy, solid and also decorated with a pair of curves, comprised of a series of punched dots and a central vertical pair of grooves. Although the object from Blyth shows similarities in being heavy and hollow, it differs in that it lacks the fine decoration of the example from Codicote, but it seems likely that it is of the same date and function.

Disposition: Returned to finder.

A DOWNES

68. Frampton, Dorset: copper-alloy brooch (PAS: DOR-41FC06)

Date: c. 400–c. 200 BC.

Discovery: Found by Jeff Braithwaite while metal-detecting, and recorded by Ciorstaidh Hayward-Trevarthen (Dorset FLO).

Description: Large copper-alloy La Tène IBa brooch typical of the Wessex Type (Hull & Hawkes 1987: 98). At the head, the spring is tightly coiled and has an external chord. The coils are a separated pair, which turn on a tubular axis bar to form a mock-spring mechanism. The arched bow is D-sectioned and undecorated and the foot has a small forward extension tapering to a foot with a simple round terminal with an appendage and an intact, short catch-plate. There are cast ridges on the foot before the expanded terminal but the bow is undecorated. The pin is incomplete, but tapers to a point.

Dimensions: 58.78mm (length) x 14.84mm (width) x 16.21mm (thickness). Weight: 15.36g.

Discussion: This is a large and complete example of a relatively uncommon brooch. Wessex Type brooches frequently had mock-spring with tightly wound springs around an axis bar (Hattatt 1987: 14–15, nos. 724–725, fig. 5). Since the pin on this brooch is too short to reach the catch-plate, it may be a standard one-piece brooch which has been broken and mended. This type of brooch is rarely known outside the counties of Berkshire, Hampshire, Wiltshire and Dorset.

Disposition: Returned to finder.

C HAYWARD-TREVARTHEN

69. North Wootton, Dorset: copper-alloy bracelet (PAS: DOR-6CO200)

Date: c. 400 BC–c. AD 100.

Discovery: Found by Robert Marsh while metal-detecting, and recorded by Ciorstaidh Hayward-Trevarthen (Dorset FLO).

Description: Fragment of a copper-alloy bracelet with a rounded D-shaped section. The object forms an

arc which has a shallow curve in plan and a rounded triangular section with the apex forming the outer surface. At one end there is a circular recess and at the other a short, circular-sectioned pin. The recess and pin form a mortice and tenon attachment. The outer face is decorated with a girth ridge flanked by an engraved line, a row of dots and another girth line on each side. The surface has a well developed, pale green and pale grey patina with sparse pitting.

Dimensions: 60.20mm (length) x 13.24mm (width) x 9.71mm (thickness). Weight: 43.7g.

Discussion: The form of attachment of this object is also seen on hinged collars of Iron Age date, for example a collar found at Wraxall, Somerset (Jope 2000: 263). However, the small diameter of this object indicates it is likely to be a bracelet. The form of the hinged bracelet fragment from Cattistock, Dorset (NMGW-73A098) is very similar to the fragment from North Wootton and differs only in its style of decoration. The method of attachment of using a pin and locating hole, or dowel catch, can be paralleled on Iron Age collars, for example the Clynog collar (Savory 1976: 56, no. 15).

Disposition: Returned to finder.

C HAYWARD-TREVARTHEN & S WORRELL

70. Knettishall, Suffolk: copper-alloy tankard handle (PAS: SF-A3A816)

Date: c. 300 BC–c. AD 100.

Discovery: Found by Ivan Charity while metal-detecting, and recorded by Andrew Brown (Suffolk FLO).

Description: Copper-alloy handle, probably from a tankard. It comprises a flattened plate for attachment to the vessel and a curved, integral handle that terminates in old breaks. The front face of the plate has ring-and-dot decoration consisting of three quarters of a deeply incised motif formed from a large circle with small central dot and surrounded by an incised circle. The remains of a second similar motif are just visible to the left but are mostly missing due to old breaks. The integral handle is positioned in between and just below the two ring and dot motifs. It is pointed oval in section and curves quite sharply downwards before flaring slightly and terminating in old breaks. The outer surface of the handle is decorated with an incised groove that runs from the attachment plate down the centre of the handle before expanding in width to form a deep V-shaped groove at the point where the handle terminates. This incised area is filled with traces of red enamel.

Dimensions: 27.13mm (length) x 16.54mm (width) x 20.38mm (height). Weight: 10.93g.

Discussion: The use of enamel and the ring-and-dot motifs on this object indicate its Iron Age date. More elaborate late Iron Age parallels can be noted from Camerton, Somerset (Jackson 1990: 44–46, pls. 12, IIb, nos. 119–121). Although an exact parallel has not been

identified, the current object is of similar form and function to examples published from Bulbury, Dorset and Burwell Fen, Cambridgeshire (Jope 2000: 286, no. 227e–f, pls. 227e–f).

Disposition: Returned to finder.

A BROWN

71. St Donats, Vale of Glamorgan: gold ingot (Treasure: Wales 08.9; PAS: NMGW-09E626)

Date: c. 200–c. 50 BC.

Discovery: Found by Stephen David Hughes while metal-detecting in February 2008, reported to Mark Lodwick (Finds Co-ordinator, Wales).

Description: Circular ingot with a convex shaped underside and D-shaped cross-section.

Dimensions: 26.6mm (diameter) x 10.7mm (thickness). Weight 53.36g.

Discussion: Semi-quantitative surface analysis of the ingot indicated a composition of approximately 70% gold, 26% silver and 4% copper. The high silver content and pale colour of this ingot is consistent with a Late Iron Age signature. Similar compositions have been observed within Gallo-Belgic coins (classes A, A1 and C).

Disposition: Acquired by the National Museum of Wales.

M DAVIS & A GWILT

72. Lileshall and Donnington, Shropshire: gold/silver-alloy torc (Treasure: 2008 T557; PAS: WMID-C53CB8)

Date: c. 200–c. 50 BC.

Discovery: Found by Sid Purcell while metal-detecting on 28 September 2008, and reported to Peter Reavill (Herefordshire & Shropshire FLO).

Description: Two sections of a gold/silver-alloy twisted wire. The first section has a simple looped terminal ring at one end. Both pieces are of the same construction; two wires twisted together. Both sections look to be bent out of shape. The section with the terminal loop forms a semi-circle. The other section has been bent towards one end, creating two sides of a triangle. One of the twisted wires is broken at the point of this bend.

Dimensions: Fragment with terminal: 89mm (width); Weight 35.67g. Fragment without terminal: 74mm (width). Weight 22.63g. Examination of the surface of the two sections of twisted wire indicated a similar composition for both parts, with a gold content of 55–60%, silver content of 39–43%, the remainder being copper.

Discussion: This form of torc is a well-known type. Similar examples, made from copper-alloy, have been discovered at Snettisham, Norfolk. A small number of torcs have also been discovered in nearby Staffordshire, indicating that there was a regional tradition of depositing torcs in the region. Torcs found at Snettisham were sometimes broken

before they were deposited (the Lileshall and Donnington torc seem to have been both broken in antiquity and after discovery). There is also evidence for enrichment of the gold at the surface of the metal, which has also been discovered on other Iron Age torcs. **Disposition:** Shropshire County Museum Service hopes to acquire.

J JOY

73. Huish Episcopi, Somerset: copper-alloy bowl suspension-ring escutcheon (PAS: SOM-305556)

Date: c. 100 BC–c. AD 100.
Discovery: Found by Tim Phillips while metal-detecting, and recorded by Naomi Payne (Somerset FLO).
Description: Cast copper-alloy probable bowl suspension-ring escutcheon, which is incomplete. The front is convex and the back is concave, damaged and uneven. It is also rather pitted but less so than the back and some decoration can be discerned. The cast linear mouldings define several areas: two long ovals with pointed ends which are near vertical but bend outwards slightly towards the centre point of the edge on each side, and a central triangle. The lower section is damaged but there is a further curving linear on the surviving side.
Dimensions: 30.9mm (height) x 18.8mm (width) x 11.2mm (thickness). Weight: 12.1g.
Discussion The escutcheon is similar to an example from Hod Hill, Dorset (Jope 2000: 104, pl. 169g). Jope lists a number of bowl fittings of this type, all of which have been found in the West Country. The decoration on the Hod Hill example is thought to represent a stylised human face.
Disposition: Returned to finder.

N PAYNE

74. Telford area, Shropshire: copper-alloy bovine mount (PAS: HESH-C96C96)

Date: c. 100 BC–c. AD 100.
Discovery: Found by Chris Maudsley while metal-detecting, and recorded by Peter Reavill (Herefordshire & Shropshire FLO).
Description: Unusual bovine mount which is triangular in plan and D-shaped in section. The upper edge of the bull’s head is horizontal, the sides are slightly faceted and the rear face is concave with an irregular depression. The front of the head is elaborately decorated with a series of incised lines at the top and inner edge, probably representing the animal’s hair. At the widest point of the head are located two projecting crescent-shaped horns which taper inwards to rounded tips. Beneath the horns, are two oval, projecting ears each with a central concavity. Below the ears, the sides of the head expand to form a long, rather slender nose. The front face of the mount is divided centrally

by a vertical straight incised line. Below the ears and either side of this line the lentoid-shaped eyes are formed by incised curvilinear lines and beneath the eyes are a series of opposing oblique lines, which form chevrons down the nose stopping just before the head flares outwards. At the base of the head is an incised hemi-spherical line with two incised ovals representing nostrils below and with a single horizontal incised line representing the mouth. The back of the face consists of an irregular single cell which tapers and flares with the sides of the head and contains a mineralised, possibly organic material which has been preserved in places. It is a mid grey-white and has a number of grit and also glassy green blue inclusions.
Dimensions: 35.1mm (length) x 34mm (width) x 15.6mm (thickness). Weight: 16.26g.
Discussion: A direct parallel for this mount has not been found. However, a number of similar bovine mounts are known from published literature and the PAS database. The closest published parallel, although similar in shape, has a projecting loop extending from the head and was discovered at Traprain Law, East Lothian during excavation of a late Iron Age/ Romano-British *oppidium* (Macgregor 1976: 317). A similar unlooped example from Burrow, Lancashire differs in style (*ibid*: 313). A comparable PAS example was recorded from Nantwich, Cheshire (LVPL2152) which although not as detailed or well preserved as the Telford example is broadly similar in shape and style. The fact that the mount from Telford has no evidence of any form of fixing present apart from the cell at the back is highly unusual as this form of mount is usually fixed by either a loop, projecting L shaped hook, or by pierced rivets or studs.
Disposition: Returned to finder.

P REAVILL

75. Attleborough area, Norfolk: copper-alloy harness equipment (Treasure: 2008 T98; PAS: NMS-EE8B03)

Date: c. 100 BC–c. AD 100.
Discovery: Found by Brian Anderson while metal-detecting, and reported to Norfolk Landscape Archaeology.
Description: Two copper-alloy items of harness equipment comprising a terret and a mount, which are additional to a dispersed hoard discovered in 2004 (2004 T301). The terret ring is of lipped type. There are three pairs of transverse lips placed equidistantly and projecting around the ring, one on top and one on each side of the inset rectangular-sectioned attachment bar. This terret is very similar to one discovered at the same site in 2004. The mount is semi-circular in plan and broken at either end. It is decorated with two opposed pointed scrolls with faint incised lines reserved on a field of red enamel. There is a rectangular attachment loop on the back with some file marks.

Dimensions: *Terret:* 59–49mm (diameter). *Mount:* 54mm (length) x 33mm (width) x 3mm (thickness).
Discussion: One of the broken ends of the mount joins to a previously reported fragment from the same site, and together they comprise half of an openwork harness mount similar to an example from Santon, Norfolk (Hutcheson 2004: 129, no. 69).
Disposition: Acquired by Norwich Castle Museum.

E DARCH

76. Eye, Suffolk: copper-alloy linch pin (PAS: SF-F0F267)

Date: c. 100 BC–c. AD 100.
Discovery: Found by John Humphreys while metal-detecting, and recorded by Andrew Brown (Suffolk FLO).
Description: Incomplete copper-alloy linch pin of vase-headed type preserving the copper-alloy head and part of the iron shank, the remainder missing due to old breaks. The top of the head is circular. It has a circular recess that is decorated with two raised ring and dot motifs. To one side (possibly the back) the edge of the head has been flattened perhaps deliberately or as a result of continued use in antiquity. There is a single groove on the underside of the top. The bulbous body of the head has a transverse perforation, the openings of the perforation on each side of the head surrounded by a raised circle, which would have enabled attachment of the linch pin to its now missing foot via a leather thong and perhaps a miniature terret ring. On one side of the head between the two perforations and opposite the flattened edge is a single raised ring and dot motif. At the base of the head is a circumferential groove followed by a raised collar beneath which the iron shank is attached. The shank itself is heavily corroded, but would originally been rectangular in section.
Dimensions: 63.05mm (length) x 33.2mm (diameter). Weight: 98.58g.
Discussion: Iron Age linch pins have been recorded at a number of locations in Britain and appear to have had a relatively long life span. Unfortunately they are not easily datable, with the vase-headed type apparent in Middle and Late Iron Age contexts spanning the 3rd century BC to the 1st century AD (Hutcheson 2004: 31–32; Macgregor 1976: 49–50). Parallels to this example in terms of shape are noted on a 1st-century BC/AD example from Beachamwell, Norfolk (Hutcheson 2004: 109, no. 46) and two 1st-century AD linch pins from Attleborough, Norfolk are decorated with similar ring and dot motifs (Hutcheson 2004: 110, nos. 48–49). Recently, a linch pin foot which is also decorated with two raised motifs was reported from Tywardreath, Cornwall (CORN-32D017).
Disposition: Returned to finder.

A BROWN

77. Ratby, Leicestershire: copper-alloy linch pin (PAS: LEIC-568011)

Date: c. 100 BC–c. AD 100.
Discovery: Found by Neil Glenister while metal-detecting, and recorded by Wendy Scott (Leicestershire FLO).
Description: Vase-headed linch pin head. The top of the head is circular and has a circular recess with a central recessed circular pellet, which would originally have probably held enamel. The body is bulbous. At the lower edge is a moulded collar decorated with an incised line about 4mm from the edge. Just above this line are two small circular perforations with a 5mm diameter, which would perhaps have enabled attachment of the linch pin to its now missing foot via a leather thong and perhaps a miniature terret ring. A small part of the iron shank survives. The shank has a rectangular section and has two slightly flattened edges, one of which is more visible than the other and is aligned with a slight flattening on the main body.
Dimensions: 47mm (length) x 31mm (diameter). Weight: 111g.
Discussion: The linch pin was found close to Ratby Bury, a rectangular enclosure which is thought to be one of the county’s hill forts. The Roman name for Leicester was Ratae Corieltavorum and it is possible that it is from here that Ratby takes its name. Combined with the discovery of the linch pin, weight is added to the site as being one of the region’s hill forts.
Discussion: Returned to finder.

W SCOTT

78. Brentford, London: copper-alloy button-and-loop fastener (PAS: LON-876B73)

Date: c. 100 BC–c. AD 100.
Discovery: Found by Jason Davey while searching the foreshore, identified by Jon Cotton (Museum of London) and recorded by Kate Sumnall (London FLO)
Description: Copper-alloy button-and-loop fastener of Wild’s (1970) Class I (137–138) comprising two conjoined solid flat cast discs each 14mm in diameter and 3mm thick attached to a sturdy triangular loop. Both discs share similar ornament comprising cast (rather than incised) motifs. These comprise a series of reserved circular and crescentic zones interspersed with lunate and trumpet-shaped areas infilled with basket-hatching. The fastener has a stable dark olive-green patina and there is a small patch of red-green corrosion at the top of the left-hand disc.
Dimensions: 14mm (diameter) x 23.21mm (length) x 3mm (thickness). Weight: 15.58g.
Discussion: Fasteners of this type are assumed to have a late Iron Age ancestry, however, most, including the present piece, are stray finds without any independently datable associations. The decoration on this example borrows from a repertoire of motifs

deployed on other objects such as mirror-backs, for example. The function of these fasteners is open to question too though they are generally assumed to have held together two pieces of fabric, leather or woven textile. Whether they were items of personal attire, or formed part of horse harness, remains unclear. **Disposition:** Returned to finder.

K SUMNALL & J COTTON

79. Northcliffe, East Yorkshire: copper-alloy toggle (PAS: YORYM-40E033)

Date: c. 100 BC–c. AD 100.
Discovery: Found by Chris Fenn while metal-detecting, and recorded by Liz Andrews-Wilson (North & East Yorkshire FLO).
Description: Incomplete copper-alloy looped toggle, which survives in excellent condition. The main body of the toggle is cylindrical and the end of each terminal is flattened. In the centre of the main body of the toggle there is a raised step which is equal in diameter to the roves. The circumference of each terminal and the central moulding are decorated with parallel engraved double lines, which run around the widest part. Between the central block and the terminals, the arms have varying degrees of wear which is evident from the thickness of the metal. These wear patterns are situated in precisely the areas where contact would occur when the toggle head was engaged. The flat terminals of the toggle are worn, so little detail can be seen. The central block extends into a flat, rectangular-sectioned shank which curves around to form a triangular loop, most of which has is now missing.
Dimensions: 34.8 mm (length) x 27.9 mm (height) x 13.5mm (thickness). Weight: 24.7g.
Discussion: It is likely that this toggle would have been used for fastening bags, clothing or leather harness equipment. A toggle with a bead of inlay with a central copper-alloy pin at each end was excavated from Eastburn, East Yorkshire (Stead 1979: 86, 6, fig. 34) and other examples have been recorded onto the PAS database including that from Cholesey, Oxfordshire (BERK-FA25F5) and Bedfield, Suffolk (SF-3326E3). An example from Upper Beeding, West Sussex (SUSS-D17D34) featured in *PASAR* 2005/6 (37), and another was recently found in the Long Marston area, North Yorkshire (YORYM-A72C78).
Disposition: Returned to finder.

L ANDREWS-WILSON

80. Craven area, North Yorkshire: bone toggle (PAS: SWYOR-E43C15)

Date: c. 100 BC–c. AD 100.
Discovery: Found by Kevin Woods by chance while metal-detecting, and recorded with Amy Downes (South & West Yorkshire FLO).
Description: Cylindrical bone toggle probably from

horse harness, made from a single piece of hollowed-out bone, post-depositionally broken into five fragments. There is some older damage to one end. The toggle is a hollow tube and in the centre is a rectangular longitudinal slot which passes through the entire object. The toggle is decorated with symmetrical incised lines which forms a cross saltire in the centre, and on each side there is a set of double transverse lines enclosing a panel of diagonal lines and then another double border of lines at each terminal. This decoration is repeated on the other face but is less clear as it is more worn and fragmented on this face. Parts of the surface are worn and smooth but in general the toggle is in very good condition and is a remarkable survival.
Dimensions: 85.5mm (length) x 21.8mm (diameter). Weight: 25.35g.
Discussion: The copper-alloy examples are normally dated 100 BC to AD 100. These objects turn up relatively infrequently and their exact function is uncertain. Originally, they were thought to be cheek pieces from a horse’s bridle and, indeed, examples have been excavated from late Iron Age chariot burials. Spratling & Macgregor (1962; 1972) however, suggest that they were used as toggles in order to link the trace leathers on a chariot onto the body of the vehicle (Niblett 1999: 137). A cheekpiece in bone with two rows of stamped ring-and-dot motifs is known from excavations at Shiptonthorpe, East Yorkshire (Allason-Jones 2006: 235, no. 185, Ill. 10.6), Aldborough, North Yorkshire (Bishop 1996: 6, no. 4, fig. 3) and Cirencester (Webster 1982: 109, no. 95, fig. 35). In addition there is an almost identical bone example on display at Cliffe Castle Museum, Keighley.
Disposition: Returned to finder.

A DOWNES

81. Great Sturton, Lincolnshire: boar figurine (PAS: LIN-CEB738)

Date: c. 100 BC–c. AD 100.
Discovery: Found by Dave Turner while metal-detecting, and recorded with Adam Daubney (Lincolnshire FLO).
Description: Cast copper-alloy boar figurine which is depicted semi-naturalistically, and does not show as much detail as the majority of other boar figurines known from this period (Foster 1977; LIN-2CFD83). The boar stands stationary and looking forward. The ears are large ovals and are fully erect as if the boar alert to something in front of him. The snout and nose are circular in cross-section and are very worn. The body tapers and curves down to the hind legs. The bristles on the back of the boar are erect. The tail is short and curled. The whole look of the boar is as if it is alert or displaying aggression.
Dimensions: 37mm (length) x 26mm (width).
Discussion: Copper-alloy boar figurines are found

depicted in various forms – sitting, standing, as plaques depicting just the head and the forelegs, and also as standing boars on a flat base. A study of boar figurines by Jennifer Foster (1977: fig. 1, 7ff.) listed 22 examples, although it is unknown how many more have been discovered since then. There are a series of hollow lead alloy boar figurines known that are Post Medieval in date that look very similar to the copper-alloy Iron Age or Roman examples. Foster’s study indicated that full-boar figurines began in the late Iron Age whereas the half-boar figurines which only portray the head and forelegs belong to the early Roman period. Ten late Iron Age to early Roman boar figurines have been recorded by PAS and include examples from Foxley, Norfolk (BH-CDA5A2), Standon, Hertfordshire (CAM-6D9662), Duncton, West Sussex (SUSS-C6A000) and an example from Lacock, Wiltshire (WILT-B0ADE6) which has a long snout and circular perforation through the crest.
Disposition: Returned to finder.

A DAUBNEY

82. Colchester, Essex: copper-alloy wild boar figurine (PAS: ESS-A60B25)

Date: c. 100 BC–c. AD 100.
Discovery: Found by Justin Brown while metal-detecting, and recorded by Laura McLean (Essex FLO)
Description: Small copper-alloy figurine of a realistically rendered wild boar, standing on a sub-rectangular base (Worrell 2009: 309, no. 25, fig. 18). The snout is flat-ended and upturned, a feature more reminiscent of a domesticated pig than a wild boar, the short tusks are prominent and incised lines represent the eyes and hair. The sub-rectangular ears are upright with a small depression at the front. On the stylised dorsal crest the bristles are indicated by slightly curved incised lines which slope forwards. The moulded crest runs from between the ears to the tail, with incised vertical lines to represent the bristles, the crest is sub-triangular in cross section. The tail is short and moulded in such a way as to represent a curl in the tail. The front legs are angled slightly forward, and the back legs are bent. The fore legs are angled slightly backwards and the hind legs are bent with a slight casting flaw between them. The hooves are cast directly onto the rectangular base, which is worn and damaged around the edges. Unusually, the udder is clearly shown beneath the belly.
Dimensions: Figurine: 32.02mm (length) x 21.47mm (height) x 6.83mm (width). Base: 16.34mm (length) x 8.61mm (width). Weight: 13.5g.
Discussion: The figurine is similar one found at Camerton, Somerset (Jackson 1990: 26–27, pl. 1). The poorly modelled sub-rectangular tail is similar in style to that on the Iron Age boar figurine from Woodingdean, East Sussex (Foster 1977: 30, no. 6, fig. 6 f–l). Of the 22 wild boar figurines published by Foster (1977) and the additional figurines recorded by PAS,

sexual organs are not commonly represented and this is the first example depicting a female wild boar.
Disposition: Returned to finder.

L MCLEAN & S WORRELL

83. Chartham, Kent: copper-alloy strap union (PAS: KENT-FFBCB0)

Date: c. 50 BC–c. AD 50.
Discovery: Found by David Villanueva while metal-detecting in advance of archaeological excavation, and recorded with Jennifer Jackson (Kent FLO).
Description: Cast copper-alloy strap junction, of Taylor & Brailsford (1985) Type 1. The junction is formed of two, convex and hollow backed, conjoined discs. Both discs are 19.6mm in diameter. From either side of the discs project two perforated lugs. On one side of the junction a copper-alloy bar runs between the two lugs. On the other side an iron bar runs between the lugs and projects through one lug, terminating at the other side. It appears that the original bar on this side has broken and has been replaced with a slightly thicker iron bar. It also appears as if the lug has been reattached to the disc at this point using iron as a solder, possibly as part of the same repair.
Dimensions: 38.9mm (length) x 36.1mm (width) x 11.9mm (thickness). Weight: 39.6g.
Discussion: Strap unions of Taylor & Brailsford Type 1 have a figure-of-eight form which is flanked by a vertical bar attached at each end. The distribution of this type concentrates in Wessex and East Anglia. Strap unions could have been used as harness or as personal fittings (Taylor & Brailsford 1985: 267, 271).
Deposition: Returned to finder who then deposited it with the site archive.

J JACKSON

84. Little Waltham, Essex: copper-alloy vessel mount (PAS: ESS-062A46)

Date: c. 50 BC–c. AD 100.
Discovery: Found by Ben Beaton while metal-detecting, and recorded by Laura McLean (Essex FLO).
Description: Copper-alloy vessel or furniture mount cast in the form of a three-dimensional duck. The elongated body has a flared tail and the wings are represented by two oblique lines on either side of the body extending upwards from the breast and viewed face on, there is a moulded upside down V-shaped motif representing the front of the wings. The neck projects vertically from the centre of the mount and the oval head is oversized. The beak is rectangular and projecting with a cast groove at the end. The eyes are pronounced almond-shaped in plan. The underside of the mount is covered in iron corrosion, presumably from an iron shank to attached the mount probably to a vessel. There is a small area of damage to the tail in the form of a circular hole; this was probably from

a casting flaw resulting in a thinner area of metal. The mount has a mid green patina, with patches of lighter green showing through where the surface has been damaged.

Dimensions: 22.93mm (length) x 21.23mm (height) x 13.09mm (width, body). Weight 14.87g.

Discussion: Similar mounts are known from Canterbury (Henig 1995: 1007, no. 238, fig. 421), Colchester (Hawkes & Hull 1947: 332, no. 17; Pl. XCIX), Santon, Norfolk (*Proceedings of Cambridge Antiquarian Society* 8, 155, fig. 8) and Crownthorpe, Norfolk (Henig 1995: 35, fig. 17). Although the figurine is probably Roman, the tradition is ancient going back to the Hallstatt times and the plan of the bird's eyes has more in common with objects dating to the late Iron Age (Cordier 1966: 79–88).

Disposition: Returned to finder.

L MCLEAN

85. Oswestry area, Shropshire: copper-alloy scabbard mount (PAS: HESH-782C85)

Date: c. AD 1–c. 100.

Discovery: Found by Peter Walpole while metal-detecting, and recorded by Peter Reavill (Herefordshire & Shropshire FLO). Subsequently identified and analysed by Adam Gwilt and Mary Davis (National Museum Wales).

Description: Complete scabbard mount with a copper-alloy, oval hoop with a descending decorative front plate. The continuous hoop or bar is decorated on its external surface with three grooves parallel to the edges and separating two ridges with cast cord decoration. At either side, the hoop is strengthened with a simple descending convex tongue. The margin of each is defined by a parallel groove. The decorated front plate is an openwork design, comprising an open circle confined by lunate hooks. The circle is attached to the bar at the top and the lunate hooks at the side, leaving two openwork bi-concave triangles each confined by the hoop, hooks and circle. Inside there are two smaller circles at the top and bottom, each containing a circular recess, probably once taking coloured enamel insets. The interior circles are joined by a narrow bar, thereby creating two opposing cut away pelta shapes inside the circle, to the left and right. The small circles with enamel recesses are slightly offset from the vertical plane, giving a slight irregularity to the piece. The hoop has wear patterns on the back at the right side, as evidenced by the loss of groove definition on the exterior surface.

Dimensions: 69.4mm (length) x 22.8mm (width) x 3.1mm (thickness). Weight: 19.6g.

Discussion: This object can be identified as a mouth guard for a sword scabbard and the decoration is of the late La Tène art style. It may be dated to the Late Iron Age and the Campaigning period of the Roman Army, during the 1st century AD. It is of native, rather than

Roman Military Style. Loose scabbard mouth guards have been found from a range of sites across Northern and Southern Britain (Stead 2006: 202; MacDonald 2007: 99, table 10) and many were probably from organic scabbards, which rarely survive. Two good parallels for this piece are examples from Cadeby, South Yorkshire and Brough Castle, Westmorland (Macgregor 1976: Cat. 161; Stead 2006: 201–202, cat. 246 & 266, fig. 108). These have ribbed hoops and openwork front plates though slightly narrower at 63mm and 54mm wide respectively. The Cadeby piece also has recesses for enamel insets. Though structurally similar the decorative front plate on this example from the Oswestry area appears, upon preliminary research, to be unparalleled.

Circles captured within circles and opposing lunate motifs are commonly used at this time (e.g. Piggott 1950: pl. II; Jope 2000: pls. 232b & 244a; Stead 2006: cats. 88, 90, 101–103, 107 & 207). It is conceivable that the design on this piece has wider cosmological significance to the maker and user, involving the sun and moon and the passage of time. The arrangement of positive and negative motifs also recalls those used on shields from Wales dating to the 1st century AD (e.g. Jope 2000: pl. 95; Savory 1976: figs 6 & 12; Davies & Gwilt 2009).

Stylistically, the decoration of this mouth guard is identifiable as Stage V to VI (e.g. Stead 2006; MacDonald 2007: 100–101; Davies & Gwilt 2009) spanning the period from 200 BC to AD 120. The scabbard and sword was of a late type of mixed tradition, termed Group H, with a predominantly 1st century AD currency (Stead 2006: 75–77).

Technologically, the combination of gun metal, tinning and enamel (probably polychrome) on this piece supports this, zinc only being introduced to Britain at the very end of the Iron Age. Similar metallurgical composites have been obtained from other Group H scabbards (Stead 2006: 3, Table 1). The combined stylistic, technological, and parallel contextual evidence would tend to point towards a date of manufacture and use during the second half of the 1st century AD.

Disposition: Returned to finder.

P REAVILL & A GWILT

86. Titchmarsh, Northamptonshire: copper-alloy sword mount (PAS: NARC-9BA9D1)

Date: c. AD 1–c. 100.

Discovery: Found by Ed Holley while metal-detecting, and recorded by Steven Ashby (Northamptonshire FLO).

Description: Copper-alloy mount, consisting of a hoop of elongated ovate section, and a large irregular projection on one side. The hoop is decorated with five parallel circumferential ridges, and the space between the bottom two is filled with closely set vertical lines. The front projection consists of three knob-ended

tendrils, the knobs decorated with large ring-and-dot motifs.

Dimensions: 56.39mm (length) x 30.24mm (width) x 16.5mm (thickness). Weight: 33.17g

Discussion: This mount would have ornamented the upper end of a sword scabbard of a type better known in Britain than on the continent. Two other scabbard mounts of Iron Age date have been recorded with the PAS, one from Wetwang, East Yorkshire (YORYM-E5A671) and the Oswestry area, Shropshire (HESH-782C85; **85**, above). Although similar in shape and function to the Oswestry example the decorative motifs on the example from Titchmarsh differ. However, the use of circumferential decorative ridges and filled recess cells of enamel (or paste) on the Titchmarsh example is similar to that found on the Oswestry mount. It should be noted that both the examples from Titchmarsh and Wetwang are smaller than the Oswestry scabbard mount, but seem to be within the size range of the corpus of mounts (Stead 2006). The three scabbard mounts recorded by the PAS represent a very important addition to the national corpus especially as the Titchmarsh and Oswestry examples appear to be unique variants.

Disposition: Returned to finder.

S ASHBY

87. St Donats, Vale of Galmorgan: copper-alloy terret (PAS: NMGW-E80E34)

Date: c. AD 1–c. 100.

Discovery: Found by Steve Hughes while metal-detecting, and recorded by Steve Sell (Glamorgan Gwent Archaeological Trust) and Mark Lodwick (Finds Co-ordinator, Wales).

Description: Cast bronze terret that was incomplete; missing the decorative element at the apex (discovered later). The bar is of low oval section and the oval stops are enhanced with a central groove, worn on the interior. The hoop is of faceted tear-shaped section near the stops and thins to a D-shaped section at the apex. The top of the hoop has integral arms, which have both broken near the centre and it is unclear whether the arms defined a sub-triangular shape or met and diverged again to define two opposing C arms. The interior of the hoop has wear facets near and above the stops and beneath the horns.

Discussion: Mr Hughes returned to the findspot later in the year and discovered the missing fragment from the terret proving that the arms terminate in a decorative rounded knop. The knop is decorated with an incised, concave-sided triangle. The terret is of unusual form with the decorative open armed knop. The form does not easily correspond with Spratling's (1972) typology, being significantly different to the multi-knobbed terrets of Group IV and the knobbed terrets of group IX. It is difficult to parallel in the archaeological literature. However, a near-identical terret to the St Donat's

example was recovered in 2002 at Penllyn in the Vale of Glamorgan (c. 10km to the north of this findspot) and was recorded with PAS (NMGW-FD38C2). The Penllyn terret also has broken across the arms in a similar position. The close similarity of form, together with the unusual style, may suggest that the two terrets were produced by the same workshop or may even have formed part of the same terret group.

Disposition: Acquired by the National Museum Wales.

S SELL & M LODWICK

88. Maker with Rame, Cornwall: gold pendant (Treasure: 2008 T782; PAS: CORN-955DE8)

Date: c. AD 1 –c. 200.

Discovery: Found by Craig Budding while using a metal-detecter on 7 December 2008, and reported to Anna Tyacke (Cornwall FLO)

Description: Gold crescent-shaped pendant with a central bi-conical suspension loop and a keeled bar with seven linear facets (Worrell 2009).

Dimensions: 34.3mm (length) x 10.6mm (height). Weight: 5.8g.

Discussion: The pendant closely resembles the pestle component of late Iron Age and Romano-British centre-looped cosmetic sets (Jackson 1985: 165–192). The primary function of those sets has been interpreted as the preparation of powdered cosmetics, but their form and decoration would appear to have imbued them with additional roles relating to status, identity, protection and fertility. The present pendant, an item of jewellery seemingly made in conscious imitation of the cosmetic sets, is likely to have shared the ornamental and amuletic roles but not the functional element.

Disposition: Royal Institution of Cornwall hopes to acquire.

R JACKSON

89. Fridaythorpe area, East Yorkshire: copper-alloy brooch (PAS: YORYM-AE7238)

Date: c. AD 25–c. 70.

Discovery: Found by Steven Scott while metal-detecting, and recorded by Liz Andrews- Wilson (North & East Yorkshire FLO).

Description: Late Iron Age or early Roman brooch of the Strip type. The head of the brooch rolls under to form a tubular hinge mechanism which together with an axis bar holds the pin in place. Both the pin and the axis bar remain in situ. The head then tapers in and splays out again to form the bow of the brooch which is flattened and leaf-shaped, decorated with a heavy groove down the centre, lesser grooves to either side of this and grooves around the edge. The bottom of the bow then tapers gradually to a long, thin point at the foot. The catch plate is roughly triangular and integral with the bow. It has a folded edge to catch the pin.

Dimensions: 77.3mm (length). Weight: 11.7g.

Discussion: The decorative designs on Strip brooches appear to copy that derived from Nauheim derivative, Langton Down and Aucissa brooches. The family of Strip brooches belongs to the Wessex counties of Avon, Dorset and Wiltshire with outliers in the regions around, although outliers also occur further north.
Disposition: Returned to finder.

L ANDREWS-WILSON

90. Rolleston, Nottinghamshire: copper-alloy toggle or harness fitting (PAS: DENO-7DDA34)

Date: c. AD 40–c. 100.
Discovery: Found by John Radford and John Wardle in two pieces while metal-detecting in December 2007, and recorded by Anja Rohde (Derbyshire & Nottinghamshire FLO) in 2008.
Description: Cast copper-alloy harness fitting known as a toggle or cheek piece. The fragments do not join, but are clearly from the same object. It is of slender and spindle-shaped form and has a transverse sub-rectangular shaped slot through the widened mid-section, presumably for a strap to pass through. At each side of the central slot, each arm is waisted before expanding slightly at each terminal. On the upper face of the widened mid-section, the upper face is decorated with incised decoration and inlaid panels of enamel. In the centre are four square panels, alternately filled with the remains of red enamel and decayed enamel of an unknown colour which now appears as pale white-green. This design is flanked by a double incised line, which encloses a line of joining zig-zag motifs. At the other side of the central square cells, the toggle is too worn to identify the pattern which may have existed. There is a curved, triangular or peltate panel of red enamel with an incised V-shaped groove in front. At the ends of each bar there is an opposing pelta motif, infilled with decayed enamel which now appears white-green and enclose within three linear grooves.
Dimensions: *Fragment 1:* 58.4mm (length) x 14.2mm (width) x 16.6mm (thickness). Weight 24.46g. *Fragment 2:* 54.6mm (length) x 12.8mm (width) x 16.9mm (thickness). Weight 22.21g.

Discussion: This object represents an example of a late Iron Age form of harness equipment which is often referred to as a cheek-piece. Current thinking suggests that these toggles were horse harness pieces, possibly used to link the trace leathers on a chariot onto the body of the vehicle (Niblett 1999: 137). The two pieces were found some distance apart but the collaboration of the two finders has allowed the fragments to be recorded together as a single object. Red-enamelling became a common and characteristic decorative technique on horse harness, vessels and mirrors during the Late Iron Age in Britain. Polychrome enamels, by contrast, were a Roman technology and introduced at around the time of the invasion of Britain by the Roman army during the mid-1st century AD. There

are seven toggles in the Polden Hills Hoard, Somerset and three examples in the Stanwick 'Hoard' (or burial), North Yorkshire; all of which are confidently dated to the Conquest period: between AD 40–70 (Macgregor 1962; Brailsford 1975; Fitts *et al* 1999: 48). A rich chieftain cremation burial at Folly Lane, St Albans contained an enameled toggle alongside many other chronologically diagnostic grave goods which have been dated to c. AD 50 (Foster 1999, 175–6).

Disposition: Returned to finders.

A ROHDE & A GWILT

91. Brympton, Somerset: gold bar (Treasure: 2008 T27; PAS: SOM-4C93D6)

Date: possibly Iron Age.
Discovery: Found by Roger Evans on 28 September 2007 while metal-detecting, and reported to Naomi Payne (Somerset FLO)
Description: Short section of gold bar.
Dimensions: 30mm (length) x 3mm (width) x 0.3–1mm (depth). Weight: 6.96g.
Discussion: Non-destructive analysis of the metal content of the bar shows that the core and surface have different concentrations of gold. The core is 50–54% gold whereas the surface is nearer 80%. It is impossible to be certain without destructive analysis of the bar, but the surface of the bar may have been treated by depletion gilding to improve the gold content. As far as is known, objects in the Bronze Age were not treated in this way. Analysis of objects from sites such as Snettisham, has shown that Iron Age metalworkers experimented with surface treatment techniques such as this. Surface gilding in later periods seems less likely as mercury gilding was used. Compared with mercury gilding, surface gilding would have been extremely wasteful.

Disposition: Acquired by Somerset County Museum

S LA NIECE & J JOY

Section editor and further research: S Worrell
Editor: M Lewis

ROMAN

23, 973 Roman artefacts were recorded by the PAS in 2008. This figure includes those finds to which a date has been attributed that spans the late Iron Age and early Roman period. These finds represent a further significant addition to the PAS dataset and include some particularly unusual or unique finds, as well as an extensive range of more commonly occurring objects. The 2008 records include 3,495 pot sherds, 25 glass vessel fragments, six quernstone fragments and 89 tile and architectural fragments. Otherwise the artifacts recorded are metallic.

The 1,636 brooches documented this year account for 11.2% of all Roman finds, and the 436 other objects of dress and personal adornment comprise 3%. In both these categories, there are high numbers from Lincolnshire and Suffolk. In the 13 counties with large samples of brooches (more than 40), the proportion of total finds accounted for by them varies from 5.5% in Hertfordshire to 35.1% in Norfolk. Some very unusual plate brooches, many with a Continental origin, were recorded in 2008, including the S-shaped brooch in the form of a sea-creature from Shropshire (**124**), the composite disc brooch from Buckinghamshire (**132**) and the zoomorphic brooch showing a horse walking left – with parallels from sites in Panonnia – was found in Cheshire (**142**). Among the insular brooches, the example in the form of a dagger or sword from Leicestershire (**105**) is a striking occurrence. The brooch mould fragments from Avon (**126**), closely paralleled in earlier discoveries from the same parish, are especially important because of the dearth of finds otherwise bearing on the brooch-making process.

In counties where brooches occur in large numbers other types of personal adornment are also well represented. In the 16 counties where more than 10 other items of personal adornment were documented, they represent between 1.5% (Cambridgeshire) and 11.8% (Norfolk) of all finds. Ornaments also dominate the 60 cases of non-coin Treasure items reported in 2008, including seven brooches, 30 finger-rings, one ear-ring, one armlet, one bracelet clasp and one pin. The category which includes household utensils, furniture fittings, copper-alloy vessels, keys, weights and textile equipment is well represented by 332 objects, high numbers being documented in North Yorkshire, Lincolnshire, Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex and Hampshire. Important individual finds include an enameled pan from North Lincolnshire (**134**), a tripod mount from North Yorkshire (**96**), a 2nd-century furniture mount in the form of a bust of Diana, found in Lancashire (**131**) and a vessel mount with a bust of Cupid from Northamptonshire (**112**). The elaborate copper-alloy knife handle showing an erotic scene from Syston, Lincolnshire (**114**), is currently without a direct parallel.

Among the 96 items assigned to the category of religious beliefs, practice and ceremony, the full-size anatomically correct human right ear from a statue found in North Yorkshire (136) is perhaps the most significant find, since only a handful of large-scale bronze sculpture fragments from the province otherwise survive. 28 figurines were recorded, including an unparalleled representation of a female figure, perhaps Minerva, wearing a crested helmet and standing with legs splayed (from Warwickshire; 117). Among Treasure items in this category are a silver miniature sword from Norfolk (106) and the gold sheet, probably a votive plaque, from Nottinghamshire (107).

Wax spatula handles depicting the bust of Minerva were documented in last year’s annual report (PA&TAR 2007). An extremely rare and significant addition is that found in Wiltshire (135). Although found in three joining fragments, the almost complete handle is only the second known example to survive with its iron blade (partially) intact. It is the best preserved spatula of its type after an example from Kent. Some very interesting late Roman artifacts recorded in 2008 include the gold finger-ring with the hoop made up of finely beaded gold wire from North Yorkshire (151), a well-preserved gilded disc brooch with a glass central setting with a moulding of an eagle from Oxfordshire (149), the complete crossbow brooches from Northamptonshire (157) and the Isle of Wight (155), and a range of late Roman belt fittings including the zoomorphic buckle from Somerset (158), a buckle which depicts a human head between a pair of confronted dolphins’ jaws, and a nail-cleaner strap-end with crescent-shaped lugs and simple punched decoration.

In common with earlier years there is substantial variation between counties and regions in the quantity of artefacts recorded. Small numbers have been recorded in much of Wales and in several northern and western English counties and much higher quantities in eastern English counties than elsewhere, especially in Lincolnshire, Suffolk, Cambridgeshire, East Yorkshire and Leicestershire. The number of artefacts recorded from East and North Yorkshire and Cheshire and, to a lesser extent from West Yorkshire, has substantially increased in 2008. Nevertheless while the number of Roman period finds recorded for individual counties may fluctuate, depending on particular circumstances such as the reporting of significant groups of material or collections, the regional dimension to the quantities and types of artefact reported to the PAS is now firmly established.

92. Wandsworth, Greater London: copper-alloy plate brooch (PAS: LON-A96FC4)

Date: c. 43–c. 65.
Discovery: Found by Bob Wells in November 2008 while searching the Thames foreshore, and recorded by Kate Sumnall (London FLO).
Description: Copper-alloy pelta-shaped plate brooch of Hull’s (forthcoming) Type 235 (Worrell 2009: 309–310, no. 26, fig. 19). It has a thin, flat crescent-shaped plate with the two tips of the crescent curving inwards and abutting. There is a ring-and-dot motif on each terminal. Projecting from each side is a rounded knob, also decorated with a stamped ring-and-dot motif. On the upper edge and opposite the crescent tips are two perforated lugs. The front surface is decorated with a circular motif, with a beaded ring in the circular depression and a copper rivet in the centre. On the reverse are twin lugs with an iron axis bar securing the hinged pin and catchplate. The axis bar has corroded and fixed the pin immobilized.
Dimensions: 36.5mm (length) x 32.8mm (width) x 1.55mm (thickness). Weight: 6.1g.
Discussion: Brooches of this type and other Conquest-period plate brooches have thin flat plates and are usually tinned. Only a very small number are known from Britain, including two brooches, each with a pair of lunate openings, from Colchester (Hawkes & Hull 1947: pl. 98, nos. 170–173). This brooch type is more numerous on the continent with examples known from France, Switzerland, Germany and Hungary. A very similar brooch of Feugère’s (1985) Type 24dl from Lézignan (Corbières, France) also has a copper-alloy bar with knobbed terminals threaded through the lugs on its upper edge Feugère (1985: 147, no. 1854). Brooches of similar shape and style are illustrated in Hattatt (2000: 343, fig. 202, nos. 511, 141 & 1006). However none of these have the twin lugs to secure a separate element. Other examples of plate brooches sometimes have *niello* or studs of glass or organic material held in place by rivets or repoussé-decorated metal foil soldered on to the main plate (Bayley & Butcher 2004: 155).

Disposition: Returned to finder.

K SUMNALL & S WORRELL

93. Radnor area, Powys: copper-alloy harness pendant (PAS: HESH-4D2F43)

Date: c. 43–c. 100.
Discovery: Found by Phil Bufton while metal-detecting, and recorded by Peter Reavill (Herefordshire & Shropshire FLO).
Description: Incomplete military harness pendant with vine scroll decoration of Bishop (1988: fig. 44) Type 11 which would originally have been symmetrical and roughly heart-shaped. The lower half of the pendant would have been divided with three terminals. Each

half of the heart tapers into a terminal which curved up and out and where the end touches the outer edge of the pendant, there is an open work hole at the centre. Although now heavily corroded each of the outer terminals would have been decorated with a moulding, probably representing an oak leaf with a scroll-like tip and an acorn hanging from its centre, although the outer elements have been lost through abrasion. Below these another hanging acorn-shaped moulded projection, which hangs between the outer hanging acorns would have been present. The cast design on the upper surface is augmented by further applied decoration consisting of incised, opposing vine tendrils and leaves and bunches of grapes which were probably originally inlaid with *niello* which survives in patches. Areas on the front and side faces of the pendant suggest that it originally was covered with an applied sheet of silver foil. The suspension loop and outer edges have all been lost through abrasion
Dimensions: 43.7mm (length) x 36.4mm (width) x 4.3mm (thickness). Weight: 16.38g.
Discussion: Finds of individual early Roman military pendants are reasonably frequently found on military sites or represent stray losses on other sites. A similar, but more complete example of a harness pendant has been recorded from Waldringfield, Suffolk (SF-BC1C94) and other examples with the same decorative design and excavated from the West Midlands were found at the Lunt, Staffordshire (Webster 1973: 71, no. 20, fig. 22), Wroxeter (Webster 2002: 112, no. 75, fig. 4.13) and Rocester, Staffordshire (G Webster 1996: 136, no. 1, fig. 48). The decoration on early Roman equine equipment frequently employed imagery derived from the oak tree, with oak leaves and acorns moulded in low relief, mixed with Bacchic designs, such as vine tendrils, leaves and bunches of grapes (Bishop & Coulston 2006: 120–122, fig 70).

Disposition: Returned to finder

P REAVILL

94. Constantine, Cornwall: copper-alloy brooch (PAS: CORN-3A58B3)

Date: c. 43–c. 100.
Discovery: Found by Harry Manson while metal-detecting, and recorded by Anna Tyacke (Cornwall FLO).
Description: Cast copper-alloy hinged Aesica variant Type 31 brooch. It is P-shaped in profile and has three riveted knobs in a line from the top of the head to the base of the bow. The knob on the top of the head survives. Just in front of the wings; another has been placed in the centre of the mid-bow and the third knob has mostly corroded away from the base of the bow, but its rivet survives on the back of the bow. At the middle of the bow, the left arm of the cruciform is now missing and the right arm is broken so that the terminals of the side projections are not known. The bow then steps down to a flattened and slightly

flanged fantail foot plate, which is corroded on all three of its edges so that its original shape is not known. At the base of the foot plate are four equally spaced circular indentations which form a curve, which may have continued into an arch or semi-circle if the foot were longer. The back of the wings has corroded to expose part of the hinge and pin and the edge of the catchplate remains.
Dimensions: 49mm (length) x 23.6 (width) x 10mm (thickness). Weight: 33.26g.
Discussion: Three very similar brooches of this type have been: a pair from St Hilary (CORN-DE55F7 & DEC722) and another from Sennen (CORN-8FDAD6), and three more have been identified on the database: two from Ludavan (CORN-51A8A7 & CORN-459FB7) and one from Kingsdon, Somerset (SOM-183E93). As there are few comparable examples from the rest of Roman Britain, it suggests that this may have been a local and rare Cornish variant. The brooch from Constantine has a very similar fantail foot to the Kingsdon brooch and the St Hilary 2 brooch which is more complete and is decorated with five incised triangles around a central circle in a wheel formation, which would have originally been enamelled. J D Hill (British Museum) has noted that a number of these Roman fantails have Celtic Art on them and are enamelled which forms part of a flourish of late La Tene decoration in the mid Roman period. Brooches with such decoration seem to have a western and northern distribution, so Cornish examples should be expected. Pairs of later 1st- and 2nd- century Roman brooches are also a western British phenomena. Excavated local comparanda include a very similar example from St Mawgan-in-Pydar, St Austell and Newquay, Cornwall excavated by Threipland (1956: 71–72) in the 1950s, and dated to the mid-1st century.
Disposition: Returned to finder.

A TYACKE

95. Mythe Lane area, Leicestershire: silver hair pin (Treasure: 2008 T680; PAS: NARC-2D8651)

Date: c. 43–c. 200.
Discovery: Found by David Hutchings while metal-detecting, and reported to Julie Cassidy (Northamptonshire FLO).
Description: Upper shank and ornate finial of a silver hair pin. The finial is in the form of a finely-modelled extended right hand with an object that may be interpreted as a perfume flask held between thumb, forefinger and second finger. A simple ring moulding at wrist-level, possibly intended to represent a bracelet, separates the shank from the finial. The tip of the forefinger and third and fourth fingers is broken and most of the pin shank is lacking. The shank is of circular cross-section.
Dimensions: 37.9mm (length) x 21mm (length, finial). Weight: 4.8 g.

Discussion: This is an example of Cool’s (1990) Group 7B metal hair pin with the head of the pin in the form of a human hand. The object most commonly held in the hand is of spherical or oval shape, probably intended as an egg or a piece of fruit, but that on the finial of a silver pin from the bed of the Walbrook, London is regarded as a small pomegranate. The most ornate of the series, a bone pin also from London, shows a bust of Isis (Johns 1996: 141–142, figs. 6.11–12). The meaning of the chosen objects is uncertain but it is likely that they had a common purpose as images of good fortune and well-being.
Disposition: Leicestershire County Museums Services hopes to acquire.

R JACKSON

96. Pickhill with Roxby, North Yorkshire: copper-alloy mount (PAS: LVPL-CB8B04)

Date: c. 43–c. 200.
Discovery: Found by Michael Simpson while metal-detecting, and recorded by Frances McIntosh (Cheshire, Greater Manchester & Merseyside FLO).
Description: Cast copper-alloy tripod mount in the form of a female bust above a hollow base (Worrell 2009: 288–289, no. 6, fig. 2). The head is disproportionately large and has Celtic style features including moulded eyebrows, almond-shaped eyes with a circular inset representing the pupil, a wedge-shaped nose in low relief, a slit for the mouth and triangular recesses representing the ears. The hairstyle is distinctively Celtic with the cap of hair brushed onto the forehead in straight oblique lines with a middle parting indicated by a groove. There is a small circular hole on the top of the head of uncertain function. The body is flat and no musculature is defined. There are no arms, and just a slight broadening to indicate shoulders before narrowing for the torso. Two parallel lines of stamped dots run across the shoulders and chest, down both sides and across the waist. These may indicate a garment, perhaps a tunic. On the chest there are two rosette motifs formed by concentric circles of seven circular stamps surrounding a central circular stamp, possibly representing nipples. It is plain on the reverse. At the base of the body are four raised horizontal lines. On the back of the mount is an integral square-sectioned shank which extends horizontally and then, turns upwards to form a right angle. Each leg of the tripod would have had a similar mount which would have suspended a copper-alloy bowl by means of rings attached to the rim of the vessel.
Dimensions: 70mm (length) x 28.5mm (width) x 16mm (thickness).
Discussion: This is the eighth tripod mount depicting an anthropomorphic figure to have been found in Britain. Most represent Roman deities, particularly Bacchus, the Roman god of wine. Mounts representing Bacchus are known from Birrens in Dumfries &

Galloway, Lincoln, Harlow in Essex and London (Robertson 1975: 117, no. 2, fig. 35; Thompson 1971: 100–103, pl. 25; Bartlett 1985: 55–56; Henig 1976: 248–249) and a further two examples recorded by the PAS were found at Greetwell, Lincolnshire (LIN-1632D1) and Pocklington, East Yorkshire (YORYM-ECD06D2). That from Pickhill with Roxby is the only tripod mount which depicts a female.
Disposition: Returned to finder.

F MCINTOSH & S WORRELL

97. Cholesbury, Buckinghamshire: copper-alloy harness fitting (PAS: BUC-F16307)

Date: c. 43–c. 200.
Discovery: Found by Paul Elborn while metal-detecting, and recorded by Ros Tyrrell (Buckinghamshire FLO).
Description: Unusual copper-alloy harness fitting, which in general form closely resembles a pole-mounted terret (Worrell 2009: 301–302, no. 18, fig. 11). The terret consists of a loop formed of a graceful curve which ends in two opposing horse heads, joined at the back of the neck. This is attached to a broad transverse moulding above the base or skirt, which is scalloped in shape and is decorated with four pairs of incised lines extending from the moulding. Between each ear on both heads is a circular perforation, the function of which is unknown. The horse’s mouth is represented by a short horizontal line and there is slight wear on the rounded muzzle. There are additional holes behind the horse’s lower jaws and also through where the ears would be, the function of which remains obscure. The almond-shaped eyes protrude slightly and are outlined by a narrow linear border. There is a cut slit for the mouth. The terret has slight damage just where both sets of nostrils would be so their presence is not clear. The main loop section springs from a simple moulding and a trapezoidal skirt. The skirt of the terret has been decorated with pairs of incised lines radiating out from the loop. Beneath the skirt is an iron concretion that obscures any detail of the other loop.
Dimensions: 46.5mm (height) x 35.1mm (width) x 4mm (thickness). Weight: 54g.
Discussion: The form of the Cholesbury fitting is difficult to parallel. Its small internal diameter suggests that it is unlikely to have functioned as a harness fitting for securing a leather strap. Other similarly-sized objects with loops with internal diameters ranging from 12–19.8mm and presumably of a comparable function, have been recorded by the PAS from North Thoresby, Lincolnshire (LIN-FFF1B4) and Wickham Skeith, Suffolk (SF-6C4522). Although skirted terrets are not uncommon, a parallel for an example with horse’s heads has not come to light yet. Excluding figural pieces, the horse as a decorative form or motif is not common in early Roman Britain. Most examples

occur on harness equipment and include the vehicle fitting from Vindolanda (Toynbee & Wilkins 1982: 245–251), martingale fittings with three circular loops and a central horse’s head from Richborough (Cunliffe 1968: 104, no. 208, pl. Xlvii) and Cirencester (Webster 1982: 109, no. 99, fig. 35) and examples recorded by the PAS are known from Wellingore, Lincolnshire (LIN-3CFCE8) and South Oxfordshire (LON-C1224).
Deposition: Returned to finder.

R TYRRELL & S WORRELL

98. Ratcliffe on the Wreake, Leicestershire: silver mount (Treasure: 2008 T61; PAS: LEIC-C7BC54)

Date: c. 43–c. 200.
Discovery: Found by Warren Gemmell while metal-detecting, and reported to Wendy Scott (Leicestershire & Rutland FLO).
Description: Silver peltate mount, slightly damaged and distorted at one side. The ornamental design on the front face, incised in a ‘rocked-tracer’ technique, comprises a running chevron between perimeter lines. At the point of maximum expansion four of the triangular spaces are filled with a cross motif.
Dimensions: 26.4mm (length) x 20.3mm (width). Weight: 1.75g.
Discussion: The overall shape, though not function, mirrors that of the ornamental buckles, often elaborated with a white metal coating and incised or inlaid designs on military sword belts of the 1st– or 2nd-century. There is no sign of solder on the rear face of the object or of any other mode of attachment. It is likely to have been a purely decorative mount, and probably fastened to wood or leather by means of an adhesive.
Disposition: Leicestershire County Museums Services hopes to acquire.

R JACKSON

99. Orston, Nottinghamshire: copper-alloy vessel mount (PAS: DENO-CD8FB3)

Date: c. 43–c. 200.
Discovery: Found by Mark Wilson while metal-detecting, and recorded by Anja Rohde (Derbyshire & Nottinghamshire FLO).
Description: Copper-alloy fitting, perhaps a vessel mount, depicting the head and neck of an eagle griffin (Worrell 2009: 298, no. 15, col. fig. 7). It has a sharply curving hooked beak, no sign of nostrils, and pointed ear tufts on either side of the head. The ears have moulded decoration in the form of a pellet with curving lines leading out of it to form an overall petal shape showing British Celtic design influence. There is a raised, pointed oval-shaped panel on the griffin’s head, running from between the ear-tufts down the back of the neck to a point and is decorated with four cells to depict feathers which at the base of the panel

are inlaid with pale enamel appearing white or yellow. At the neck of the griffin the mount flares out to a curved base, below which is a tapered base section decorated with two raised, slanting ridges with a triangle between, forming an inverse triangular void to either side of the moulded triangle. Below the griffin’s neck the mount tapers and two moulded ridges form a triangular cell on each side of a sub-rectangular cell with no traces of enamel or other possible settings surviving. The reverse of the mount is concave
Dimensions: 42mm (height) x 28.9mm (width) x 24.5mm (depth). Weight: 24.8g.
Discussion: This is an unusual object, showing elements of both classical Roman and British Iron Age design. No close parallel for this object is known, although the high status burial at Lexden, Colchester (Jope 2000: 270, pl. 180, d–e) contains a copper-alloy fitting, probably for a metal vessel, decorated with a griffin’s head. Griffin iconography is rare on Roman artefacts from Britain, but includes in the later Roman period razor handles (Boon 1991: 25 & 28, fig. 3, e).
Deposition: Returned to finder.

A ROHDE & S WORRELL

100. Market Weighton, East Yorkshire: silver finger-ring (Treasure: 2008 T333; PAS: YORYM-7F9FF0)

Date: c. 43–c. 200.
Discovery: Found by Terence Douglas while metal-detecting in August 2007, and reported to Liz Andrews-Wilson (North & East Yorkshire FLO) in 2008.
Description: Incomplete silver snakes-headed finger-ring of spiral form, probably of Johns (1996) Type Biv. It is formed from a coiled silver wire of circular section. The wire has one and a quarter turns and one terminal survives. The surviving terminal is in the form of a well-modelled snake’s head, with defined eyes, mouth and raised mouldings depicting scales. The snake-head has been slightly flattened, resulting in the loss of some of the shape. The reverse of the head is flat. One of the terminals has broken off; the break is very worn. The terminal would have held a snake-head or tail.
Dimensions: 22.7mm (length) x 21.3mm (width) x 2.1mm (thickness, wire). Weight: 4.1g.
Discussion: Serpentine finger-rings were part of an important jewellery fashion that was introduced to Britain in the 1st century (Johns 1996: 44). Thirty-three snake-rings were found in the Snettisham (Jeweller’s) Hoard (Johns 1997) and a parallel for the Market Weighton ring is known from Yelverton, Norfolk (TAR 2004: 51, fig. 44).
Disposition: Acquired by Hull & East Riding Museum.

L ANDREWS-WILSON

101. Kendal, Cumbria: copper-alloy strap slide (PAS: LANCUM-1C97F0)

Date: c. 43–c. 200.
Discovery: Found by Rob Wilson while metal-detecting, and recorded by Dot Boughton (Lancashire & Cumbria FLO).
Description: Complete copper-alloy harness strap slide, with a smooth, even patina and almost no surface damage. There are four composite boss-and-petal motifs on the obverse. The back surface is undecorated and there is a rectangular loop for attachment to a strap. The teardrop or petal-and -boss decoration is well-known on button-and-loop fasteners of Wild’s (1970) class III of the same period.
Dimensions: 63.18mm (length) x 54.61mm (width) x 17.06mm (thickness). Weight: 49.68g.
Discussion: Button-and-loop fasteners as well as strap slides have frequently been found on early Roman military sites in the north. A very similar strap slide, but with double loops at the back, was found at the fort at Newstead, Roxburghshire (Macgregor 1976: cat. 25; Curle 1911: 302, pl. LXXV, 3), which is now in the National Museum of Antiquities of Scotland (Accession no. FRA 558).
Disposition: Returned to finder.

D BOUGHTON

102. Colchester area, Essex: gold finger-ring (Treasure: 2008 T448; PAS: ESS-6D34B1)

Date: c. 43–c. 300.
Discovery: Found by Colin King while metal-detecting on 25 July 2008, and reported to Laura McLean (Essex FLO).
Description: Tiny gold finger-ring with a hoop of slender ovoid profile (now slightly distorted), convex shoulders and a flat oval bezel lightly incised with a simple, stylised, palm-branch motif.
Dimensions: 16.3mm (width) x 10.9mm (height). 8.8mm x 5mm (bezel). Weight: 2.3g.
Discussion: An example of a standard Roman ring-type of a size so small that it was presumably for a child or infant. The palm-branch motif was a common and widespread symbol of victory believed to protect the wearer from malign forces. For similar examples in gold see 2006 T463 & T588 (TAR 2005/6: nos. 107 & 165).
Disposition: Acquired by Colchester & Ipswich Museums.

R JACKSON

103. Braceby, Lincolnshire: limestone carving (PAS: LIN-CFA375)

Date: c. 43–c. 300.
Discovery: Found by Raymond Waite by chance after July 1994, and recorded by his daughter with Adam Daubney (Lincolnshire FLO).
Description: Limestone carving depicting an erect penis with testicles below and vagina above. The limestone block is roughly rectangular and the sides and back are rough and appear to be damaged. The front of the carving has a different patina to the sides and reverse, being a more weathered grey-brown as opposed to relatively fresh limestone yellow-grey on the breaks.
Dimensions: Length: 392mm (length) x 283mm (width) x 154mm (thickness).
Discussion: Similar carvings are known from military and urban sites in Roman Britain and were often made to avert the evil eye. It is interesting to note that every phallic relief listed in Huskinson’s (1994) corpus of sculpture from Eastern England was found in Lincolnshire.
Disposition: Returned to owner.

A DAUBNEY

104. Elham, Kent, copper-alloy plum bob (PAS: KENT-99ABF6)

Date: c. 43–c. 300.
Discovery: Found by Peter Eckhardt while metal-detecting, and recorded with Jennifer Jackson (Kent FLO).
Description: Cast copper-alloy plumb bob. It is conical in shape, with eight lobed, linear ribs arranged around the body, coming to a point at the base. At the top of the cone the body narrows to cylindrical protrusion, with a horizontal groove running around the circumference. The plumb bob terminates with a circular attachment loop, which may have been attached after the original casting, possibly as a repair.
Dimensions: 26.4mm (length) x 14.2mm (width) x 9.1mm (thickness). Weight: 11.1g.
Discussion: A copper-alloy plumb bob was found at South Shields Roman Fort (Allason-Jones & Miket 1984: no. 3. 476), although this example is less complete and does not have similar mouldings below the loop.
Deposition: Returned to finder.

J JACKSON

105. Melton Mowbray, Leicestershire: copper-alloy brooch (PAS: LEIC-FA3FB3)

Date: c. 43–c. 300.
Discovery: Found by Ray Howitt while metal-detecting on 10 November 2008, and recorded by Wendy Scott (Leicestershire FLO).
Description: Copper-alloy skeuomorphic plate brooch, in the form of a dagger or sword of Feugere (1985) Type 28g. It consists of a semi-circular pommel with a short handle and projecting guard. The blade terminates in a point and one side has a sub triangular bulge. The blade and the pommel have raised edges and may have held enamel, although no trace now survives. The reverse has two semi-circular lugs for pin attachment at the top of the blade and the remains of a catchplate can be seen just at its tip. The brooch is bent in two places.
Dimensions: 41mm (length) x 8mm (width) x 2mm (thickness).
Discussion: This form of brooch is rare, both in Britain and the continent. This is the first skeuomorphic brooch of this type recorded on the PAS database but parallels are known from Nettleton, Wiltshire (Wedlake 1982: 133, no. 76B, fig.55) and Bayard-sur-Marne, Haute-Marne, France (Feugere 1985: 373, fig. 56).
Disposition: Returned to finder.

W SCOTT

106. Bracon Ash, Norfolk: silver miniature sword (Treasure: 2008 T515; PAS: NMS-F2D1B2)

Date: c. 43–c. 300.
Discovery: Found by Steven Clarkson while metal-detecting, and reported to Norfolk Landscape Archaeology.
Description: Miniature silver sword. The blade is straight sided for most of its length before curving inwards to the point. The edges on both faces are bevelled. The rectangular hilt guard, handle and rectangular pommel are flat sectioned. There are two circular piercings, one through the hilt guard and one through the top of blade, probably for rivets rather than suspension. The sword is now slightly bent at the top of the blade.
Dimensions: 47.5mm (length) x 6.5mm (width, blade) x 2mm (thickness). Weight 2.42g.
Discussion: Similar miniature copper-alloy and iron swords or daggers as votive objects are discussed by Bagnall Smith (2007). Two copper-alloy votive swords identified as examples of the *gladius* sword with the pommel and guard shown, were found at Kirmington, North Lincolnshire (Henig & Leahy 1986: 389, fig. 9).
Disposition: Acquired by Norwich Castle Museum.

E DARCH

107. Barton-in-Fabis, Nottinghamshire: gold sheet (Treasure: 2008 T394; PAS: DENO-49C065)

Date: c. 43–c. 410.
Discovery: Found by Alice Wright while metal-detecting on 23 March 2008, and reported to Rachel Atherton (Derbyshire & Nottinghamshire FLO).
Description: Small, slender, sub-triangular piece of gold sheet, probably a Roman votive plaque. The two long converging sides appear to have complete edges; the pointed tip is bent and the base appears to be a broken edge. Four parallel and equally-spaced crease lines running at right angles to the long axis are the result of the object being folded and compressed: it was unfolded by the finder. Despite the surface irregularities caused by the folding and unfolding processes an incised/repoussé design is visible. It comprises a central rib with angled veining on either side.
Disposition: 32.7 mm (length) x 10.05 mm (width). Weight: 0.6 g.
Discussion: The distinctive form of leaf-marked decoration is characteristic of Roman votive plaques, made variously in gold, silver or bronze, that were dedicated at temples and shrines in Britain and other parts of the Roman Empire (see TAR 2002: no. 27). The present object may be a near-complete tiny plaque, the tip of a once longer simple leaf-marked plaque, or a component of a more highly-decorated plaque. The fact that the object is both incomplete and was folded suggests that it had been removed from its original (presumed) temple context.
Disposition: Acquired by the British Museum.

R JACKSON

108. Wetwang, East Yorkshire: copper-alloy dodecahedron (PAS: YORYM-41CD72)

Date: c. 43–c. 410.
Discovery: Found by Tony Laverack while metal-detecting, and recorded by Liz Andrews-Wilson (North & East Yorkshire FLO).
Description: Incomplete cast copper-alloy dodecahedron (Worrell 2009: 292, no. 9, fig. 4). The twelve-sided object is hollow (crudely cast on the interior) with flat faces and large spherical knops at each corner and there are large, irregularly cut circular holes surrounded by incised lines on some faces. One knop has broken off and is loose. Six complete faces survive, one face is missing and half of the remaining five faces are incomplete. The broken edges are rough and crude.
Dimensions: 50mm (length) x 82.4mm (width). Weight: 270g.
Discussion: Bronze dodecahedra have been found on many sites in the northern provinces of the Roman Empire in contexts which range from the 1st to 4th century. A very similar example was found during excavations of South Shields Roman fort (Allason-

Jones & Miket 1984: 218–219, no. 3.741). Two other examples are known from Corbridge and Newcastle upon Tyne. A further example of a dodecahedron was found in Compton, Surrey (SUR-729950). Suggestions as to their purpose range from use as surveying instruments, candlesticks, polygonal dice or as games. **Disposition:** Returned to finder.

L ANDREWS-WILSON

109. Ipswich area, Suffolk: silver scoop fragment (Treasure: 2008 T382; PAS: SF-5C2203)

Date: c. 43–c. 410.
Discovery: Found by David Cummings on 10 January 2006 while metal-detecting, and reported to Suffolk County Council Archaeology Service in January 2008.
Description: Incomplete silver (probable) Roman scoop, which is likely to have functioned as a toilet or cosmetic article. The scoop has an oval bowl, an integral shaft which has a twisted appearance and is roughly square in section. The shaft is incomplete due to an old break.
Dimensions: 23.8mm (length) x 3.20–5.66mm (width). Weight 1.2g.
Discussion: Small ear scoops occur in copper-alloy toilet sets of both Roman and Anglo-Saxon date, and twisted shafts would also be common in either period.
Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder/landowner.

F MINTER

110. Roxwell area, Essex: gold earring (Treasure: 2008 T619; PAS: ESS-58B950)

Date: c. 43–c. 410.
Discovery: Found by B Reynolds while metal-detecting in October 2008, and reported to Laura McLean (Essex FLO).
Description: Distorted gold rod, of diamond-shaped cross-section, evenly tapered towards both ends. Originally, the object was probably an S-shaped hoop of a Roman ear-ring. One end terminates in a simple, rather short hook with blunt tip, probably for attachment to the ear; the fine tip of the other end was deliberately turned back on itself, probably to secure a (now missing) bead of glass or semi-precious stone.
Dimensions: 39.5mm (length) x 4.4–3.5mm (thickness). Weight: 4g.
Disposition: Chelmsford Museum hopes to acquire.

R JACKSON

111. Upton Grey, Hampshire: lead seal (PAS: BH-473505)

Date: c. 43–c. 410.
Discovery: Found by Ian Jinks while metal-detecting, and recorded by Julian Watters (Hertfordshire & Bedfordshire FLO).

Description: Seal in the form of an impressed rectangular stamp. The inscription on the upper surface reads MRVII (probably M [arci] R[...] Ve [...] (seal of Marcus R [...]; Tomlin 2009: 325, no. 17, fig. 14).
Dimensions: 38.79mm (length) x 15.06mm (width) x 6.34mm (thickness). Weight: 23.54g.
Discussion: The majority of Roman seals appear to be legionary in origin (Frere, Roxan & Tomlin 1990: 93–100). It is suggested that the legend on this seal is probably an abbreviated *tria nomina*: for example, M[arcus] R[...] V[errecundus]. Alternatively, the VII may suggest a visual pun for Septimus, although there are no known parallels for such legends.
Disposition: Returned to finder.

R TOMLIN & J WATTERS

112. Titchmarsh, Northamptonshire: copper-alloy vessel mount (PAS: NARC-9BBD94)

Date: c. 43–c. 410.
Discovery: Found by Ed Holley while metal-detecting, and recorded by Steven Ashby (Northamptonshire FLO).
Description: Copper-alloy vessel mount fragment with a tubular rim running along its top edge which is hollow at one end. Below the rim is an integrally cast, moulded bust of Cupid emerging from a calyx. Below the rim there is a sub-circular fragment of the upper body on to which the bust of Cupid is attached. The hair has a crest on the crown of the head and the rest of the hair is full and wavy. The eyes are well-defined, although now slightly worn, the face is full, the nose broad and the mouth closed.
Dimensions: 39.15 mm (length) x 34mm (width) x 24.2mm (thickness). Weight: 85.28g
Discussion: The iconography of Cupid was very popular during the Roman period often on copper-alloy vessels and furniture mounts. The PAS has recorded a mount which was probably a vessel mount with the head and shoulders of Cupid emerging from a calyx from Abinger, Surrey (SUR-17D794).
Disposition: Returned to finder.

S ASHBY

113. Culham, Oxfordshire: copper-alloy seal matrix (PAS: SUR-8620F1)

Date: c. 43–c. 410.
Discovery: Found by Jerry Horwood while metal-detecting, identified by Roger Tomlin (University of Oxford), and recorded by David Williams (Surrey FLO).
Description: Copper-alloy seal matrix with a name cast in retrograde (Tomlin 2009: 355, no. 98, fig. 60). The object is roughly rectangular and has been crudely cast with flaws and bubbles on its surface. In the centre of the side opposite the name is the stub of an iron attachment. The projecting letters are formed from thin strokes.

Dimensions: 62.43mm (length) x 18.07mm (width) x 15.74mm (thickness). Weight: 64g.
Discussion: The letters appear to read NIIMNISTIVS (Nemnisti^{us}). Except for S, they are formed by vertical and diagonal strokes indistinctly divided, making it difficult to distinguish between M, N and V. The termination ISTIVS seems clear enough, but the preceding two to three letters could also be read as MIV, NN (ligatured) V, or NVV. The name is not attested.
The object may have been used for impressing a name into a soft substance, such as butter.
Disposition: Returned to finder.

R TOMLIN & D WILLIAMS

114. Syston, Lincolnshire: copper-alloy knife handle (PAS: LIN-536F87)

Date: c. 43–c. 410.
Discovery: Found by David Baker while metal-detecting in 2007, and recorded with Adam Daubney (Lincolnshire FLO) in 2008.
Description: Elaborate copper-alloy knife handle showing an erotic scene (Worrell 2008: 358–359, no. 8, fig. 12). The handle has a hollow openwork rectangular frame with two rivet holes at the terminal to secure the fixed blade. There are four incised bands above leading into an openwork rectangular frame. The group is set on a square pedestal decorated with four transverse grooves. The frame terminates at the top with a three-dimensional erotic scene comprising an adult male on the right whose genitals are clearly depicted, standing on a small ledge, leaning backwards and looking to his left while engaged in sexual intercourse with a woman. She is looking in the opposite direction to the man and her legs are wrapped around his waist, with his hands supporting her. The woman is propped against the back and shoulders of another smaller aroused male who kneels behind her on a ledge. His head is also turned to the right and he grasps a human head to his chest, which looks to the left. A moulding around the female's neck could represent a rope or necklace. Despite showing varying wear, the four heads all have Celtic features, a pronounced wedge-shaped nose, incised oval eyes, a slit-like mouth, small, moulded ears and a cap of hair indicated by vertical grooves. The flattened top of the head of the larger male may indicate that he is wearing a cap, beneath which hair emerges.
Dimensions: 64mm (length) x 31mm (width).
Discussion: Only a small number of erotic knife handles are known from Britain. The workmanship in all cases is indifferent, crude or provincial, and they are very likely to have been made in Britain. This knife handle represents a new type recorded from Britain and other north-west provinces. Examples from Britain are known from St Albans, Suffolk (SF-A23522), Verulamium theatre (Johns 1984: 58–59, fig. 23, pl. 3)

and Lambourn, Berkshire. The St Albans knife handle was a residual find excavated from 4th-century dark soil. One other example is known however it has no provenance. With no slot and two rivets, the handle was clearly not for a folding knife unlike the majority of known erotic knife handles. Unfortunately the only other example of a fixed blade handle was seen on the antiquities market with no provenance. All of the known erotic knife handles are variations on the theme of three rather than being identical. They generally show a sexual intercourse between a man and a woman with another crouched or flexed male figure with his back to the woman and supporting her. There are two notable features on the Syston knife handle; the severed head and the gaze of the figures. So far the Syston example is the first example known to depict a severed head. The younger figure on the other examples either is shown holding nothing, or is shown holding an oversized penis. The significance of the head is difficult to evaluate, but its presence may lend weight to the apotropaic significance argued for erotic scenes (Johns 1989: 143–144).
Disposition: Acquired by The Collection, Lincoln.

A DAUBNEY & S WORRELL

115. South Hams, Devon: copper-alloy vessel mount (PAS: DEV-8FDD22)

Date: c. 43–c. 410.
Discovery: Found by John Smith while metal-detecting, and recorded by Danielle Wootton (Devon FLO).
Description: Cast copper-alloy mount, probably used as a decorative fitting attached to the rim of a vessel. The mount depicts the bust of a female figure, perhaps representing Venus, with an elaborate hairstyle tied in a top knot at the front of the head and a thick braid down to the neck at the back of the head. At the top of the head, the braid separates from the main part of figurine, presumably to act as a hook, in order to aid attachment to the rim of a vessel. A hole at the bottom of the mount would have served as a means for further securing the mount to a vessel. The head is slightly angled to the left and the facial features are worn. Drapery is depicted by short vertical lines extending from the shoulders and dropping to below the neck, creating a ruffled appearance. With the exception of the braid, the back of the figurine is plain. Although the facial features are no longer present, and the item is a little abraded, the overall condition is good.
Dimensions: 55mm (length) x 23mm (width) x 15mm (thickness).
Discussion: This is an important object as relatively few Roman non-coin artefacts have been recorded in Devon further west than Exeter. The elaborate hairstyle may suggest a link with portraiture. A female bust, perhaps representing Venus found at Eastchurch, Kent (KENT-6045D0) has facial features which include

a triangular, wedge-shaped nose, almond-shaped eyes and a small, circular depression to represent pupils and a slit mouth. The hair style is probably Flavian, with a high diadem of hair rising to an apex over the forehead and is gathered at the back of the head into a bun.
Disposition: Returned to finder.

D WOOTTON & S WORRELL

116. Beighton, Norfolk: copper-alloy figurine (PAS: NMS-1CFD67)

Date: c. 43–c. 410.
Discovery: Found by D Clarke while metal-detecting, and recorded by Norfolk Landscape Archaeology.
Description: Large copper-alloy figurine of Mars (Worrell 2009: 304–305, no. 20, fig. 13). The deity is standing with an outstretched right arm, the left being broken a little above the elbow. The right hand would originally most likely have held a spear. The god is beardless and has thick hair which flows in waves down the back of his neck and is covered by a large Corinthian helmet. He wears a *cuirass* (with two rows of scale *pteruges* below) over a knee-length tunic. The straight right leg is broken just above the ankle. The left is complete and bent slightly backwards. The modelling of the figure is of reasonable quality; the legs are somewhat crudely rendered but the torso and the details of *cuirass* and drapery are better modelled. There is heavy accretion to the upper part of the statuette which obscures the appearance of the face and right arm and hand. This is a large statuette for its type and the weight in hand suggests a highly leaded copper alloy as indeed does the colour of the metal on a scuffed area on the figurine’s backside.

Dimensions: 142mm (height) x 68mm (width).
Discussion: The quality of the piece, of competent though not excellent workmanship, suggests that it is a product of a Romano-British workshop. The standing Mars is a common figurine type in Britain; 14 figurines, generally less than 10cm high, have been recorded by the PAS. Of these, six are naked and eight wear military dress, 12 are depicted wearing helmets and two wear caps.

Disposition: Returned to finder.

S ASHBY & S WORRELL

117. Tanworth in Arden, Warwickshire: copper-alloy figurine (PAS: WAW-C54295)

Date: c. 43–c. 410.
Discovery: Found by Trevor Smith while using a metal-detector, and recorded by Kevin Leahy (Finds Adviser).
Description: Copper-alloy figurine representing a female wearing a crested helmet, presumably Minerva, but in a very unusual stance (Worrell 2009: 301, no. 17, fig. 10). The upper body and head are bent back at the shoulders, the legs are truncated but widely splayed as

if to straddle a horse. The lower body is naked and the hips very wide. The V-shaped line across them indicates the crotch and the buttocks and prominent labia are emphasised. The waist is narrow and there are slight indications of breasts. The reverse surface of upper body is covered with a grid of incised horizontal and vertical lines suggesting scale armour, while the vertical lines on the lower body may represent the military tunic/pleats. A curved line represents a collar and the sleeves are wide and appear to end at the elbow. The right arm extends outwards and is bent at the elbow. It ends in a large fist that is likely to have held a weapon. The left arm is truncated. The head is disproportionately small and the face, though worn, appears feminine.

Dimensions: 53.2mm (length) x 25.6mm (width).
Weight: 21.4g.

Discussion: No direct parallel for this presumably insular figurine, perhaps representing an equestrian Minerva to be linked with the Celtic goddess Epona, is known. The figure has a possible counterpart in the equestrian figurines which are thought to represent a conflation of Mars with a Celtic god.

Disposition: Retuned to finder.

K LEAHY

118. Barking, Suffolk: copper-alloy goat figurine (PAS: SF-3820E3)

Date: c. 43–c. 410.
Discovery: Found by T Ransome while metal-detecting, and recorded by Andrew Brown (Suffolk FLO).
Description: Cast copper-alloy figurine in the form of a goat, a cult animal associated with Mercury (Worrell 2009: 307–308, no. 23, fig. 16). It is depicted standing and is complete with the exception of the tips of its horns that are missing due to old breaks. The head is relatively large in proportion to the rest of the body and is tilted forwards to perhaps give the impression that it is butting something. The front of the head is flattened and there are two pointed oval incised eyes. Above the eyes the brow is flat and has two projecting oval shaped ears and two horns that are circular in section and project vertically. The incomplete horns curve backwards. Beneath the eyes is a short rounded muzzle with an incised transverse groove representing the mouth and a projecting collar presumably intended to depict the goat’s beard. The relatively thick neck leads to a short and thin body that has pairs of legs at front and back of the animal. The front legs are solid, oval in section and with a central circular perforation to delineate the individual legs. The hind legs are similarly formed but with triangular section and no perforation. The body of the goat is oval in section with a short triangular shaped tail projecting horizontally from its hind quarters. The entire figurine excluding its underside and face is decorated with short incised grooves arranged in varying directions to represent the hair.

Dimensions: 33.5mm (length) x 32.8mm (height) x 11.3mm (width).
Weight: 23.2g.

Discussion: Goats, along with rams and cockerels, are cult animals most often associated in the Roman period with the god Mercury. 32 figurines have been recorded by PAS, consisting of 16 cockerels, 10 goats, five rams and one tortoise. Of these, 22 were found in East Anglia and the East Midlands. Small copper-alloy examples such as this are found as free standing figurines flanking larger depictions of Mercury himself. A good example of this, with Mercury on a pedestal flanked by a ram/goat and cockerel, is from King Harry Lane, Verulamium (Henig 1984: 57–58, fig. 19). Similar finds of copper-alloy goat figurines are recorded on the PAS database, in particular from Suffolk (SF-832532) and Essex (ESS-D24132). The best parallel for this example, however, appears to be a copper-alloy goat in the British Museum (Green 1976: pl. XXe), which is of similar shape and pose.

Disposition: Returned to finder.

A BROWN & S WORRELL

119. Mildenhall, Suffolk, silver stud (Treasure: 2008 T311; PAS: SF-479294)

Date: c. 43–c. 410, or possibly later.
Discovery: Found by David Tilbrook while metal-detecting on 11 September 2007, and subsequently reported to Jane Carr (Suffolk FLO) in May 2008.
Description: Incomplete circular silver stud, partly folded. Moulded repoussé decoration depicting part of a lion face with mane above. Possible traces of solder on reverse.
Dimensions: 16.15mm (diameter).
Weight: 0.31g.
Discussion: Decorative studs are normally more robust than this example, and have a central shaft for attachment. An example of a decorated lion stud of Roman date is known from Hacheston, Suffolk (Blagg, Plouviez & Tester 2004: 133, no.260, fig. 92).
Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

J CARR

120. Trimley St Martin, Suffolk: silver spoon bowl (Treasure: 2008 T146; PAS: SF-E0F945)

Date: c. 50–c. 150.
Discovery: Found by John French in December 2007 while metal-detecting, and reported to Jane Carr (Suffolk FLO).
Description: Incomplete silver spoon with a round bowl. It is shallow and circular, with a convex concentric moulding below the rim. A fragment is broken off just above the moulding. The underside of the bowl shows an oval scar where the handle would have been attached.
Dimensions: 26mm (diameter).
Weight: 4.74g
Discussion: Roman round spoon bowls have been found at Colchester and are classified as type 1

(Crummy 1983: 69). A copper-alloy example with a white metal coating was found at Colchester (Crummy 1983: 69–70, fig 73, no 2008).

Disposition: Acquired by Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service; both finder and landowner waived their rights to a reward.

J CARR

121. Ilam, Staffordshire: iron hipposandal (PAS: WMID-1F5906)

Date: c. 50–c. 175.
Discovery: Found by Julian Lee while metal-detecting, and recorded with Duncan Slarke (Staffordshire & West Midlands FLO).
Description: Largely complete but broken iron hipposandal. The hipposandal has a flat sole with a central tear shaped hole. There are side wings at right angles to the sole, which run forward and meet in a (now detached) loop above the toe. The heel is upturned at about 45° and flares outwards. The heel terminates with a downward facing hook. The base of the sole is flat. The hipposandal has an uneven and corroded surface. The loop above the toe is broken from the hipposandal, but the pieces fit together. The rear corner of one of the side wings is broken and missing.

Dimensions: 19.1cm (length) x 13.3cm (width) x 10cm (height).
Weight: 508.7g.
Discussion: This object is classified as an Aubert (1929) Type 2 and later as Manning’s (1985: 63–66) Type H6. Type 2 hipposandals have wings which run forward to meet in a loop above the toe and a hooked heel. Manning describes H6 as an unusually large and broad hipposandal stating that the largest group of Type 2 hipposandals comes from London, but others are known from 3rd– and 4th– century contexts at Verulamium and Silchester. Manning comments that one from the 4th–century Silchester Hoard is unusual in having a (kite shaped) hole in the sole. The quantity of hipposandals from London, where the majority of ironwork finds can be dated to the late 1st or early 2nd century, suggests that the form was in use before the 3rd century.

Disposition: Donated to the Potteries Museum & Art Gallery, Stoke-on-Trent.

D SLARKE

122. Whittington, Northumberland: copper-alloy trullae (PAS: NCL-335745 & 33CC76)

Date: c. 75–c. 150.
Discovery: Found by Karl Seddon and John Robson while metal-detecting, and recorded by Rob Collins (North East FLO).
Description: Two copper-alloy skillets, probably *paterae* of military type (den Boesterd 1956: nos. 19–34), one largely complete and the other fragmentary.

The more complete vessel: the handle, grooved on both edges, has a disc-shaped terminal with a central hole. A repair to the handle is indicated, which would have allowed it to be re-attached to the body of the vessel (now missing) in the form of four hooked or C-shaped strips attached its upper surface, and a fifth that is completely separate, which were soldered and riveted to the body with perforations indicating where they passed through the vessel before being soldered again. There is no evidence of a maker’s name on the handle, although this could possibly be obscured by corrosion. The body of the vessel is 80% complete and includes the complete everted rim. Below the rim is a slight concave, narrowed neck, which flares outward at the base at the top of the body. The body is largely vertical in profile and only turns inward in the lower body above the base. There is a band of decoration at the top of the body, though corrosion has obscured the detail. The base has the characteristically heavily turned lower surface with four concentric circles of varying widths surrounding a central roundel. There are slight traces of silvering or tinning on the internal surface of the vessel. **Dimensions:** complete vessel: 177mm (diameter, rim), 105mm (diameter, base) x 103mm (height). 169mm (length: handle) x 93.94mm (width, handle). Weight: 1030g (total).

Discussion: The discovery of a pair of *paterae* is uncommon, and the evidence for repair on one of the vessels is particularly interesting. Other *paterae* are known from local sites such as South Shields Roman fort (Allason-Jones & Miket 1984: 146–150, nos. 358–359).

Disposition: Acquired by the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle on Tyne.

R COLLINS

123. Stillington and Whitton, Teesside: copper-alloy dragonesque brooch (PAS: NCL-3004B5)

Date: c. 75–c. 150.

Discovery: Found by Mick Willis while metal-detecting on 9 March 2008, and reported to Rob Collins (North East FLO).

Description: Incomplete non-enamelled dragonesque brooch missing one terminal and its pin. The brooch is S-shaped in plan. The surviving head has a backward sloping ear and the nose ends in a scroll. A nostril is depicted with a punched annular stamp in the snout, and an eye formed by a stamped ring-and-dot motif. The body is decorated in the boss style (Leeds 1933: 54–55, 110), with a decorated central panel, the decoration in relief consisting of a sinuous S-coil, each end terminating in two pointed-oval lobes sharing one roundel. The back is undecorated, with a slight concavity in the underside of the remaining head. The whole brooch is slightly convex.

Dimensions: 36.59mm (length) x 22.03mm (width) x 4.69mm (thickness). Weight: 9.8g.

Discussion: Dragonesque brooches fuse native and Roman traditions. Their distribution has a northern and eastern focus, with a spread from south-east Scotland to East Anglia and with a very marked concentration in Yorkshire (Hunter forthcoming).

Disposition: Returned to finder.

R COLLINS

124. Rudge, Shropshire: copper-alloy sea-creature brooch (PAS: HESH-69B018)

Date: c. 75–c. 150.

Discovery: Found by Mark Hannam while metal-detecting, and recorded by Peter Reavill (Herefordshire & Shropshire FLO).

Description: Incomplete S-shaped brooch in the form of a sea-creature of Feugère (1985: 398, fig. 58) type 29a3. The head and pin are missing, through a relatively recent break. The lower terminal forms a tail and the sub-rectangular catchplate on the back surface is intact. The front surface of the brooch is decorated with a series of incised lines and panels of coloured enamel. The incised lines are curvi-linear and mirror the contours of the brooch and enamel panels. They are best described as tracery enclosing and forming delicate panels. The body of the brooch is decorated with three areas of enamel. The upper and lower panels are infilled with much decayed red enamel with a considerable number of gas pockets/ bubbles present within the matrix. At the centre is a well-preserved rectangular cell infilled with mid-blue enamel. The tail section is also decorated with the delicately incised pattern. Here are two further enamel panels; a sub-triangular cell has the much decayed remains of red enamel and a pointed oval cell in yellow enamel. On the back, the body and foot have been similarly decorated with very fine incised curvilinear lines mirroring the contours of the brooch which are less fine than those present on the front face. The catchplate has also been decorated with a series of incised lines forming a pair of parallel, vertical grooves on the reverse edge of the catch plate.

Dimensions: 45.8mm (length) x 27.6mm (width) x 5.3mm (thickness, catch plate). Weight: 10.39g.

Discussion: Parallels for this brooch in Britain are difficult to identify. It shows similarities to the brooch which depicts a sea serpent known from Walbrook, London with the head, the dorsal and ventral fins and part of the enamelled body represented (Guildhall Museum Publication 1954–1955: 4, no.1). On the continent, the type is also very unusual, with provenances extending from Belgium, France and Hungary

Disposition: Returned to finder.

P REAVILL & S WORRELL

125. Elloughton, East Yorkshire: silver trumpet brooch fragment (Treasure: 2008 T361; PAS: YORYM-2841A0)

Date: c. 75–c. 175.

Discovery: Found by Colin Shaw while metal-detecting on 22 May 2008, and reported to Liz Andrews-Wilson (North & East Yorkshire FLO).

Description: Fragment of a silver trumpet brooch, with the head and upper bow missing, and only the central section of the bow intact. The fragment is decorated with a waist moulding with a total of eight leaves which extend around the bow. Above and below the moulding there is a wide collar which extends around the brooch and is defined by a knurled narrow rib and also by two joining knurled oblique ribs, which are less evident above the moulding. The thin-walled lower bow is badly damaged and there are traces of the catchplate which extended to the central moulding. **Dimensions:** 22.7mm (length) x 12.4mm (width) x 1.3mm (thickness). Weight: 5.3g.

Discussion: There is a strong parallel with the brooches in the Backworth Hoard (Johns 1996: 211–213) and a very similar brooch was recorded from North Ormsby, Lincolnshire (TAR 2004: 55, fig. 58.1–2).

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder/landowner.

L ANDREWS-WILSON

126. Compton Dando, Avon: brooch mould fragments (PAS: GLO-9090B6)

Date: c. 75–c. 200.

Discovery: Found by John Paget in the spoil of a service pipe, and recorded by Kurt Adams (Gloucestershire & Avon FLO).

Description: Seventy-eight brooch mould fragments made from fired clay. The assemblage consists of fragments of two-piece moulds for a range of T-shaped brooches; none of the moulds are complete. About 50% of the group consist of fragments from the head or wings of the brooch, the rest are from the bow. Evidence for the lower part of the brooch is absent and none of the fragments have any evidence of the foot or catchplate. The moulds have a sand temper and the outside edges have a buff-orange surface and the core is grey.

Discussion: The piece mould was made by pressing the pattern, in this case a copper-alloy T-shaped brooch into a slightly convex lump of clay. Stab marks or cuts were made in the clay around the pattern in order to provide locating lug on the second piece of clay. Once the clay had dried the mould was taken apart, the pattern removed and the mould re-assembled. The mould was then baked and when still hot the molten metal was poured in (Bayley & Butcher 2004: 27). Once the brooch had been cast, the mould would have been broken in order to remove the brooch. In most cases where brooch casting is discovered there are only one or two fragments of mould found. However,

the sheer quantity of examples for different brooch types makes this find particularly interesting, and has close parallels with an earlier discovery of hundreds of fragments of two-piece moulds also from Compton Dando (Bayley 1985; Bayley & Butcher 2004: 37).

Disposition: Returned to finder.

K ADAMS

127. Braughing, Hertfordshire: copper-alloy furniture mount (PAS: BH-1A5EA7)

Date: c. 75–c. 225.

Discovery: Found by Marc Weston while metal-detecting, and recorded by Julian Watters (Hertfordshire & Bedfordshire FLO).

Description: Cast copper-alloy stud in the form of a stylised lion’s head. The stud is umbonate in form, tapering in diameter from the circular opening to the nose. The mane and facial features are well moulded. On each of the muzzle’s sub-vertical outer faces is a small recess. Extending from the centre of the mount’s underside is a corroded iron rivet. The artefact survives in good condition, the surfaces displaying a dark green patina.

Dimensions: 35.3mm (height) x 35.5mm (width) x 28.4mm (depth). Weight: 62.71g.

Discussion: Lion-headed studs were fitted to 1st–century wooden cremation caskets. Several examples were found at the nearby late Iron Age and Roman site at Skeleton Green, Hertfordshire (Borrill 1981: 304–318). A similar fitting, albeit from the handle of a metal vessel, was found in excavations at Verulamium (Frere 1972: fig. 43, no. 141).

Disposition: Returned to finder.

J WATTERS

128. South Cave, East Yorkshire: silver finger ring (Treasure: 2008 T716; PAS: LVPL-EA2391)

Date: c. 100–c. 200.

Discovery: Found by Chris Newman on 2 November 2008 while metal-detecting, and reported to Frances McIntosh (Cheshire, Greater Manchester & Merseyside FLO).

Description: Complete silver finger-ring of Henig (1974) Type VI. Ovular hoop which expands and swells to a flattened bezel set with an oval, orangey-red carnelian *intaglio*. The *intaglio* depicts Bonus Eventus, who is shown standing facing with his head left, his outstretched left hand holding a *patera*, and his right arm down by his side ears of corn. The figure stands on an engraved line to represent the earth. The inside of the hoop is concreted with traces of soil.

Dimensions: 22mm (diameter) x 6mm (width). Weight: 8.1g.

Discussion: Bonus Eventus, the male equivalent of Ceres and therefore associated with agriculture, is a popular figure on gemstones in Britain. For parallels see

Henig 1978: nos. 203–215, and also examples in the Snettisham Jeweller’s Hoard (particularly Johns 1997: no. 114).
Disposition: Acquired by Hull & East Riding Museum.
R HOBBS

129. Hambleton, Buckinghamshire: silver snake finger-ring (Treasure: 2008 T432; PAS: LON-85BAD5) .
Date: c. 100–c. 200.
Discovery: Found by Michael Hyman while metal-detecting on 1 November 2007, and reported to Kate Sumnall (London FLO) in 2008.
Description: Fragment of a silver finger-ring in the form of a snake’s head; terminal of a ring originally of spiral form of Johns (1996) Type Biv. Only the well modelled snake’s head and a small section of the circular section hoop survive.
Dimensions: 15.05mm (length) x 8.79mm (width) x 2.83mm (thickness). Weight: 1.45g.
Disposition: Acquired by Buckinghamshire County Museum.
R HOBBS

130. Brecon (Gaer), Powys: silver strap-end (Treasure: Wales 08.21; PAS: NMGW-4784C1)
Date: c. 100–c. 200.
Discovery: Found by John Pugh while metal-detecting on 12 November 2008, and reported to Mark Lodwick (Finds Co-ordinator, Wales).
Description: Silver strap-end in the form of a moulded rod, expanding slightly to form a bi-furcated shank. It is broken across the hole for the rivet that would have secured it to the end of a leather strap.
Dimensions: 42mm (length) x 6mm (width) x 5mm (thickness). Weight 4.5g.
Discussion: Similar strap-ends, made of copper-alloy, have been found on Roman military sites at Caerleon (Chapman 2005: 124, sp02), York (Cool, Lloyd-Morgan & Hooley 1995: 1536 no. 6309) and the Upper German-Raetian *Limes* (Oldenstein 1976: 249 no.312).
Disposition: Brecknock Museum & Art Gallery hopes to acquire.
E CHAPMAN

131. Lancaster, Lancashire: furniture mount (PAS: LANCUM-7780D3)
Date: c. 100–c. 200.
Discovery: Found by Norman Fieldhouse by chance in about 1985, and recorded by Dot Boughton (Lancashire & Cumbria FLO) in 2008.
Description: Cast copper-alloy furniture mount or fitting, depicting the bust of Diana in her capacity as the goddess of hunting (Worrell 2009: 293–294, no. 11, fig. 6). The elaborate hairstyle and facial features are

similar to those depicted on a figurine of Diana from Bassingbourn, Cambridgeshire. Diana is depicted with drilled eyes, thick lips, a splayed lower nose and hair drawn up into two top knots. Her garment, perhaps a *chiton*, has multiple folds and the neck is bare. There is a quiver behind the right shoulder. The reverse is flat and slightly hollow containing traces of what is possibly solder indicating that it was attached to a box or piece of furniture. The upper surface is shiny and is reasonably worn while the reverse, though pitted is comparatively unworn.
Dimensions: 49.5mm (length) x 35mm (width) x 15mm (thickness). Weight: 57.9g.
Discussion: Diana combined the functions of a woodland and fertility goddess but she is mostly represented in her capacity of a goddess of hunting. Diana is generally shown with her hair frequently, but not always arranged into two top knots and the right arm is frequently shown raised upwards and diagonally to withdraw an arrow from a quiver on her back. Representation of Diana are not very common finds in Britain: in 1992, there were four known bronze figurines, from Bassingbourn in Cambridgeshire, Cirencester in Gloucestershire, Wroxeter in Shropshire and Exeter, Devon (Alcock 1992). More recent finds include the lead figurine of Diana from excavations at The Lanes, Carlisle (McCarthy, Padley & Henig 1982: 84–85, pl. IIIa) and an incomplete figurine, possibly representing Diana, found at North Crawley, Buckinghamshire (BUC-D17112). The mount from Lancaster is similar to a furniture fitting depicting Hercules from Martlesham, Suffolk (ESS-B4CEF5) which also has a flat back and was probably attached to a box or piece of furniture.
Disposition: Donated to Lancaster City Museum.
D BOUGHTON & S WORRELL

132. Olney area, Buckinghamshire: copper-alloy composite disc brooch (PAS: BUC-FE7F61)
Date: c. 100–c. 200.
Discovery: Found by Emily Baker while metal-detecting, and recorded by Ros Tyrrell (Buckinghamshire FLO).
Description: The main plate of the brooch is circular, hollow at the reverse and raised to a flat, circular plate at the centre. The central plate is decorated with alternate wedges of turquoise and dark red enamel which radiate from a central, recessed circular cell with enamel of uncertain colour. It is surrounded by four smaller discs, each with three projecting rounded lugs, Around the raised plate is a concentric border of closely-spaced stamped ring-and-dot motifs, of which eleven survive enclosed by a circle formed by short oblique incised lines (Worrell 2009: 303–304, no. 19, fig. 12). Each of the four attached discs is similarly decorated with a cross design in blue and white millefiori enamel with degraded, possibly red enamel in

each quadrant. The four centre cells, as the main centre, have material in them that is probably deteriorated enamel. One of the 12 smallest lugs is missing, but traces of red enamel survive in many of the others. The back of the brooch is flat but with a domed central area which the now missing pin would have crossed. The missing hinged pin was secured between two lugs and the intact catch-plate has a circular perforation.
Dimensions: 50.4mm (length) x 46.3mm (width) x 2.1mm (thickness).
Discussion: It is difficult to provide a direct parallel for this brooch, although disc brooches with a stud and millefiori or mosaic enamel are known from Richborough, Kent (Bayley & Butcher 2004: 68, 129, no. 369, fig. 98, Colchester, Essex (Crummy 1983: 17, no. 83, fig. 14) and Puckeridge-Braughing, Hertfordshire (Olivier 1988: 50, no. 72, fig. 21). In addition, examples closer in style to the Ravenstone brooch are known on the continent and represented by brooches of Riha’s (1979: taf. 65, nos. 1695–1699) Type 7 from Augst, Germany and Ettlinger’s (1973: taf. 14, no. 15) Type 45 from sites in Switzerland.
Disposition: Returned to finder.
R TYRRELL & S WORRELL

133. Ardingly area, East Sussex: copper-alloy brooch (PAS: SUSS-E2F038)
Date: c. 100–c. 200.
Discovery: Found by Andrew Forster while metal-detecting, and recorded by Laura Burnett (Sussex FLO).
Description: Incomplete copper-alloy two-piece Wirral type brooch. The brooch consists of a D-shaped head from which a broken head loop projects. On the reverse of the head are two perforated lugs through which an iron axis bar passes holding the remains of a hinged iron pin. Only the hinge of the pin survives. The upper part of the bow of the brooch is relatively short and very curved; it is broadly D-shaped in section with a flat top and convex back. Between the head and the loop is a strip with a transverse bar of pale green enamel. The upper part of the bow is decorated with three vertical recessed panels which run down 80% of its length. The panels are divided into shorter cells by raised transverse bars. The cells in the two outer recesses contain pale green enamel and the central ones orange enamel. At the end of the panels are the remains of a raised circular stud. The upper bow tapers slightly along its length before the tapering straight-sided lower bow narrows to the knop at the foot with a rib below. The incomplete catch plate is trapezoidal and incomplete and extends from a central rib beneath the mid-bow.
Dimensions: 69.4mm (length) x 15.8m (width) x 23.6mm (thickness). Weight: 34.84g.
Discussion: The distribution of the Wirral type brooches, as the name suggests is almost entirely in Cheshire and surrounding areas (Philpott 1999; McIntosh unpublished). Consequently, the example

from Ardingley is a notable outlier. Wirral brooches share a number of characteristics; all examples are hinged, the headplate is usually stepped, the bow is decorated with a rectangular panel containing three long strips of enamel usually in contrasting alternate colours with a boss or stud below and the foot has three or four mouldings.
Disposition: Returned to finder.
L BURNETT

134. Winterton, North Lincolnshire: copper-alloy pan (PAS: NLM-F50443)
Date: c. 100–c. 250.
Discovery: Found by A T Hancock while metal-detecting, and recorded by Lisa Staves (North Lincolnshire FLO).
Description: Incomplete copper-alloy pan in polychrome champlevé enamel (Worrell 2009: 294–295, no. 12, colour fig. 5). The body of the vessel is convex and has a slightly thickened rim. One side of the vessel has sustained some damage and the rim has been pushed inwards. The base, now missing, would have been soldered. The body is decorated with an enamelled chequerboard pattern of four rows and 33 columns of square cells. Although the enamel does not survive in all cells, it is clear that each row and column has alternating red, dark blue, turquoise/pale blue and yellow squares. Diagonal lines of same-coloured cells recur, but there are insufficient columns for this pattern to be fully repeated. The handle is also missing but may also have been elaborately decorated in a similar style.
Dimensions: 38mm (length, body), 51.5mm–92.5mm (diameter, rim) x 58mm (diameter, base). Weight: 112.6g.
Discussion: This is the second enamelled pan that has been recorded with the PAS. The first, the Staffordshire Moorlands Pan (WMID-3FE965), is similar in the form and colour used, but has the names of four forts of Hadrian’s Wall along the top as well as a Celtic-style’ design. Otherwise the Winterton Pan has many similarities with the Staffordshire Moorlands Pan. The same colours are used on both vessels, suggesting that they may have been made in the same workshop. Based largely on the style of ornament, enamelled pans have been classified into three main groups, as well as a group which does not fit within the classification. The Winterton Pan fits into this unclassified group and is very similar in form and decorative style to a pan with a bi-chrome chequerboard pattern of blue on white enamel from Bingen, near Mainz, Germany (Menzel 1966: 59, no. 122, Taf. 78).
Disposition: Acquired by North Lincolnshire Museum.
L STAVES & S WORRELL

135. Highworth, Wiltshire: copper-alloy and iron spatula handle (PAS: WILT-9ECD01)

Date: c. 100–c. 250.
Discovery: Found by John Winterburn of John Winterburn Archaeology Services during an archaeological watching brief, and recorded by Katie Hinds (Wiltshire FLO).
Description: An almost complete copper-alloy with most of the iron wax spatula of Feugère’s (1985: 321–328) Type A5 with the handle in the form of Minerva. It was found in three joining fragments, its edges have some damage and currently the sides of the blade are parallel, but are most likely to have expanded to a wide end. The figure and face are well-modelled but worn, with waved hair and an elaborate high crested Corinthian helmet. The drapery is indicated by a series of grooves on the chest which do not extend to the undecorated back. A slight moulding in the large trapezoidal recess on the slightly rounded breastplate may represent the worn traces of the aegis or some other motif. A large trapezoidal split plate extends on both front and back of the blade to secure the iron blade, in a similar way to that on the Minerva handle from Scawby, North Lincolnshire (NLM-DB0143).
Dimensions: 170mm (length) x 30mm (width). Weight: 82g. *Figurine only:* 80mm (height) x 22mm (width) x 16mm (thickness).
Discussion: This is only the second Minerva spatula handle to survive with its iron blade (partially) intact and is the best preserved spatula of its type after that found at Ospringe, Kent (Whiting 1923: 65–80). This is the third wax spatula handle recorded by the PAS from Wiltshire; the other two are from Kington Langley (NMGW-DED9D2) and Heytesbury (WILT-9F0F01). A total of 22 Minerva wax spatula handles have now been recorded by the PAS. The spatula from Highworth was found during a watching brief in which a burial and the foundations of a wall in sandstone blocks were also documented, close to a large storage jar of Alice Holt/ Farnham Ware repaired with nine lead straps and rivets.
Disposition: Returned to landowner.

K HINDS & S WORRELL

136. Brompton-on-Swale, North Yorkshire: copper-alloy ear (PAS: YORYM-08CBC4)

Date: c. 100–c. 300.
Discovery: Found by Glennis Walton while metal-detecting, identified by Martin Henig (University of Oxford), Ralph Jackson (British Museum) and Sally Worrell (Finds Adviser), and reported to Liz Andrews-Wilson (North & East Yorkshire FLO).
Description: Cast copper-alloy full-size anatomically correct human right ear from a statue (Worrell 2009: 291, no. 7, colour fig. 3). The outer frame is well-defined, and the lobe is joined to the side of the face without a cleft. The hollow portion of the upper ear

is strongly recessed and the back of the ear is well rounded. In front of the ear, strands of hair are visible as moulded wavy lines. The hair style is very likely to date the object to the 2nd– or 3rd-century. The patina is mid green-grey. The reverse proper is roughly flat but lumpy.
Dimensions: 80.6mm (length) x 54.3mm (width) x 31.8mm (thickness). Weight: 256g.
Discussion: This object is a significant addition to the handful of large-scale bronze sculpture fragments from Britain. Apart from the three fragments from a large statue with neat overlapping curls indicative of a Julio-Claudian hairstyle known from Billingford, Norfolk (Henig 1985: 291–294, pl. 24), bronze heads with naturalistic physiognomy from Britain include the mid-1st-century head of Claudius from the River Alde, Rendham, Suffolk and the head of Hadrian from the Thames, London (Toynbee 1964: 46–48 & 50–51, pls. Iv & vi).
Disposition: Returned to finder.

L ANDREWS-WILSON & S WORRELL

137. Cold Brayfield, Buckinghamshire: silver spoon fragment (Treasure: 2008 T590; PAS BUC-6920C6)

Date: c. 100–c. 300.
Discovery: Found by Geoff Bonner while metal-detecting on 8 October 2008, and reported to Ros Tyrrell (Buckinghamshire FLO).
Description: Fragment of a silver spoon; only the oval bowl and the offset survive. The bowl has some damage to the outer edge where the metal is very thin and warped. It has a solid, sub-rectangular offset with a short projection towards the bowl.
Dimensions: 41.8mm (length) x 24.1mm (width). Weight: 5.7g.
Discussion: Spoons with oval bowls and with an off-set handle appear to have been in production by the first half of the 2nd century, and continue into the 4th century. Spoons of this form are most commonly found in copper-alloy such as examples from Nettleton, Wiltshire (Sherlock 1982: 203, nos. 4–7), but examples in silver have been found at Augst, Switzerland (Riha & Stern 1982: 71, no. 235, tafs. 24).
Disposition: Acquired by Buckinghamshire County Museum; both finder and landowner waived their right to a reward.

R HOBBS

138. Thimbleby, Lincolnshire: silver finger ring (Treasure: 2008 T224; PAS: LIN-F2BAB4)

Date: c. 100–c. 300.
Discovery: Found by Chris Alefounder while metal-detecting on 13 September 2007, and reported to Adam Daubney (Lincolnshire FLO) in 2008.
Description: Fragment of a silver finger-ring of Henig (1974) Type VIII. Only the bezel and part of the

shoulders remain. The bezel is circular and inscribed with the letters TOT. The letter ‘T’s are serrifed. The shoulders are triangular and decorated with incised swirls.
Dimensions: 14mm (length) x 8mm (width).
Discussion: Rings bearing the inscription TOT are distinctively Romano-British and are found especially in Lincolnshire. The inscription is an abbreviation for the Celtic god-name Totatis. Over 50 rings are known bearing the inscription TOT, the majority of which have come from Lincolnshire (Daubney 2010).
Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder/landowner.

A DAUBNEY

139. Oxford, Oxfordshire: copper-alloy seal box (PAS: BERK-E0AB46)

Date: c. 100–c. 300.
Discovery: Found by Andy Colley while metal-detecting, and recorded with Anni Byard (Oxfordshire & West Berkshire FLO).
Description: Complete Roman circular copper-alloy seal box. The box has two reserved metal concentric rings on its lid. It has an enamelled top with a concentric design with a central metal spot, an inner field of blue enamel, an outer field of degraded enamel of unidentifiable colour and with seven reserved metal spots. The box has two embossed concentric tin rings on its lid which are both inlaid with enamel decoration. The outer enamelled ring is degraded and the colour is unidentifiable. This outer field contains seven tin pellets set in a ring around the inner field, with the inner field containing blue enamel and one central pellet, also of tin. The hinge attaching the top and bottom parts of the box survives but the hinge pin is missing. The box latch also survives as a small catch pin. The base of the box has four circular holes in the bottom and two rectangular slots on the walls of the base, possibly for a cord used in suspension.
Dimensions: 32.27mm (length) x 9.05 (thickness) x 21.3mm (diameter). Weight: 10.7g.
Discussion: Parallels for circular seal boxes with similar decoration are know from Colchester (Crummy 1983: 103, fig. 106, no. 2521) and Piercebridge (Butcher 2007: Chap. 11, 11–204, no. 50, fig. D11.77). The box contained a small amount of soil which included a small black ring-shaped area, suspected by the finder to be silver.
Deposition: Returned to finder.

A BYARD

140. Kirk Deighton, North Yorkshire: finger-ring intaglio (PAS: SWYOR-D1BF15)

Date: c. 120–c. 180.
Discovery: Found by William Swainston by chance while metal-detecting in 2007, identified by Martin Henig (University of Oxford), and recorded by Amy

Downes (South & West Yorkshire FLO) in 2008.
Description: Oval orange carnelian *intaglio* with slightly convex upper surface and convex sides (Worrell 2009: 291–292, no. 6, fig. 3). The device is of a parakeet or parrot with an upturned tail and holding a pair of cherries in its mouth. There is a chip missing from the top left and the centre of the back has a dull surface, where the rest is glossy. The *intaglio* looks as if it may have been set in a finger ring and could have been used as a seal matrix.
Dimensions: 14.1mm (length) x 10.8mm (width) x 5.5mm (thickness). Weight: 0.96g.
Discussion: A very similar *intaglio* but on red jasper and without the cherries was found at Castleford, West Yorkshire. Martin Henig (2007) notes that ‘parrots are often shown on Roman gems, reflecting their popularity as pets and their association with the God Bacchus, who was believed to have come from India’. Finger-rings depicting parrots holding cherries are rare. A gold ring from London, now lost, is incised with a parrot with cherries in its beak (Wheeler 1930: 98, fig. 30, no.3) and a very similar *intaglio*, but on red jasper and without the cherries was found at Castleford, West Yorkshire (Henig 1998: 50, no. 1, fig. 26). Birds are shown with cherries in their beaks on stucco from Fishbourne Roman Palace, West Sussex (Cunliffe 1971: 50, no.1, fig. 26).
Disposition: Returned to finder.

A DOWNES & M HENIG

141. Norton, Northamptonshire: copper-alloy knee brooch (PAS: NARC-96E378)

Date: c. 150–c. 200.
Discovery: Found by Sue Johnston while metal-detecting, and recorded by Steve Ashby (Northamptonshire FLO).
Description: Incomplete copper-alloy knee brooch of Hull (forthcoming) Type T176 and Ettlinger’s (1973) Type 53. The spring of six coils with an internal chord is held on a rod between the ends of a cylinder which is open at the back. The bow has a rectangular section and expands towards the square foot and transverse catchplate, but the pin is now lost. Unusually, the front of the bow is decorated with a well-preserved enamel motif consisting of five interconnected swirl motifs down the centre of the bow, terminating in a palmette motif above the foot.
Dimensions: 31mm (length) x 21mm (depth). Weight: 13.96g.
Discussion: Knee brooches were initially continental types and are particularly well-known from the forts of the German *limes*. The small knee brooches of Hull (forthcoming) T171–173 are sometimes decorated with enamel and found civil and military sites in Britain, but rarely on the Continent. The brooch from Norton is of a type which is widespread though not common in Britain, but more commonly occurs on the German

frontier. Examples with enamelled decoration have not been found in Britain, but a similar brooch is known of Ettlinger (1973) Type 53 is known from Bern-Enge, Switzerland (*ibid*: 135, taf. 15. 22).
Disposition: Returned to finder.
S ASHBY

142. Dodcott cum Wilkesley, Cheshire: copper-alloy brooch (PAS: LVPL-2092E5).

Date: c. 150–c. 225.
Discovery: Found by Thomas McCormick while metal-detecting, and recorded by Frances McIntosh (Chester, Greater Manchester & Merseyside FLO).
Description: Zoomorphic plate brooch in the form of a horse walking left (Worrell 2009: 293, no. 10, fig. 5). The ground is represented by a strip of horizontal metal integrally cast with the horse. The right foreleg is mostly missing although a trace of it close to the head indicates that the leg was bent. The head is lowered as if feeding, the neck arched and the short mane depicted with incised lines. The intact catchplate is extended and the hinged pin which was secured between two lugs by an iron axis bar is now missing. Traces of a white metal coating survive. Although no close parallel for this brooch is known from Britain, similar examples are known from sites in Hungary (Patek 1942: 219, pl. xix, nos. 11–13).
Dimensions: 21mm (high) x 33mm (width) x 3mm (thickness). Weight: 10g.
Discussion: Two other Roman brooches found in north-west England and recorded by the PAS in 2008 include a kraftig-profilierter brooch from Atherton, Greater Manchester (LVPL-1B0623) and a swastika brooch from Northwich, Cheshire (LVPL-F52FB5). The three brooches are all examples of types which originated in Pannonia and it is very likely that they were associated with troops raised or stationed in that province.
Disposition: Returned to finder.
F MCINTOSH & S WORRELL

143. Curry Rival, Somerset: copper-alloy seal box lid (PAS: SOM-6891F3)

Date: c. 150–c. 250.
Discovery: Found by Mark Schollar while metal-detecting, and recorded by Naomi Payne (Somerset FLO).
Description: Circular enamelled copper-alloy seal box lid with a rounded lug projecting from the edge. This has a recess on the front, which contains a trace of red enamel, and a small central projection on the back, which would have been used to keep the lid in the correct position. One half of the box’s hinge would have been located opposite the lug but it has broken off and only a small stub remains. The front of the box is decorated with two concentric fields of inlaid

decoration, one around the edge and one in the centre, which create recesses for enamel. The central recess has worn through to the back and no enamel survives. In the outer field there are remains of four panels of red enamel that alternate with chequers of millefiori decoration of alternate red and yellow squares and roundels with blue at the centre.
Dimensions: 23.4mm (length) x 18.4mm (width) x 2mm (thickness). Weight: 2.4g.
Discussion A broadly similar lid was discovered during excavations at Aldborough, North Yorkshire (Bishop 1996: 36–37, no. 201), although this example has three rather than two concentric circles. Only one other seal box from Somerset has been recorded on the PAS database. This example, from Chedzoy (SOM-FEF451), was the lower part of a lozenge-shaped box. There are five seal boxes with Somerset provenances in the collections of the Somerset County Museum, three from Shepton Mallet (acc. nos. TTNCM 101/2001/A294/a, 101/2001/A294/b & 53/2004/237) and two from Ham Hill (TTNCM A.1265 & E18HH), of which one is circular.
Disposition: Returned to finder.
N PAYNE

144. Nettleham, Lincolnshire: copper-alloy sceptre terminal (PAS: LIN-71ECB3)

Date: c. 150–c. 250.
Discovery: Found by schoolchildren over 10 years ago, and reported by Mike Baggaley to Adam Daubney (Lincolnshire FLO).
Description: Copper-alloy sceptre terminal in the form of Mars cast within a vertically ribbed shaft. The facial features are well-defined and are thoroughly Romano-British in style. Mars is shown with a narrow triangular nose with a large pellet to either side representing the eyes. Both eyes are much worn and reveal the brassy interior of the otherwise well-patinated head. This wear may be due to recent rubbing since the eyes protrude from the head somewhat, but it may also suggest that the eyes were originally set with metal of a different alloy which has led to their better survival.
Dimensions: 54mm (length) x 22mm (width) x 9mm (thickness) x 12mm (diameter).
Discussion: The Nettleham sceptre head may be associated with the Romano-British temple or sanctuary which once stood in the village. In 1961 workmen found a limestone plaque decorated with Romano-British motifs and bearing the inscription DEO MARTI RIGO/NEMETI ET NVMINI/BVS AVGVSTORVM/Q NERAT PROXSI/MVS ARCVN DE SVO/ DONAVIT (to the god Mars, King of the Grove, and the divine spirits of the emperors, Quintus Neratius Proximus dedicated this arch at his own expense) (LAASRP IX (1962): Pt. li. 94–97). Numerous artefacts found in Lincolnshire are known that directly or indirectly represent Mars showing that he was a popular deity in this region. The

Nettleham sceptre head is very similar to an example found at Kirmington, North Lincolnshire (Henig & Leahy 1986: 388–389), and to a less similar example from Wickenby, Lincolnshire (NLM-5FBEB7). Elsewhere other Mars sceptre heads found in the region include those recovered from the tomb of a Roman priest at Brough on Humber, East Yorkshire (Corder & Richmond 1938: 68–74).
Disposition: Returned to owner.

A DAUBNEY

145. Thrandeston, Suffolk: copper-alloy P-shaped brooch (PAS: SF-22AF75)

Date: c. 150–c. 250.
Discovery: Found by Paul Kemp while metal-detecting, identified by Judith Plouviez (Suffolk County Council Archaeology Service), and recorded by Andrew Brown (Suffolk FLO).
Description: Two joining fragments from an unusual P-shaped brooch found separately by the finder. Both fragments of the brooch have suffered from some corrosion and damage but retain traces of gilding in places. The now missing pin is most likely to have been sprung and was held in place by a single pierced lug that is now obscured by concretion and may have had an iron spring. At the top of the brooch is a single flat backed knob with basal rib. Below this the openwork bow with three lentoid perforations to either side of central bronze pedestal which is ornamented by a thickened central band consists of three beaded ribs (the beading now very worn and abraded) with two intervening grooves and an openwork ornament on each side in front of the spring lug. The main bow is strongly arched. At the junction with the foot the upper bow narrows with curved side facets and a slight lip at the junction with the foot, is stepped back on to the broken end of the fish-tail leg.
Dimensions: 47mm (length) x 18 mm (width). Weight: 9.32 g.
Discussion: This brooch does not conform easily to common Roman brooch types. Only a small number of similar examples are known from across Europe (Webster 1990: 297). Other examples known from Britain come from Caerleon, Newport (Webster 1990), Colchester, Essex and Springhead, Kent (Hull unpublished). In addition, a fragment from the upper bow of a near identical brooch is known from Wenhampton, Suffolk (Site Find Ref: WMH 005) with a white metal finish. The brooches from Thrandeston and Caerleon share a particularly close similarity. It is likely that the source of manufacture of this brooch type was in the region of the Rhine Frontier.
Disposition: Returned to finder.

A BROWN, J PLOUVIEZ & S WORRELL

146. Crawley, Hampshire: Roman silver finger-ring (Treasure: 2008 T398; PAS: BUC-588C73)

Date: c. 200–c.300.
Discovery: Found by Carol Raynsford while metal-detecting, reported to Ros Tyrell (Buckinghamshire FLO).
Description: Silver finger ring of keeled type of Henig (1974) Type VIII. The square section hoop expands to flat, triangular shoulders decorated with incised lines and pecking at the outer edges, which in turn narrow to a circular bezel with an applied circular disc, decorated with an incised linear geometric design.
Dimensions: 24.2mm (diameter). Weight: 4.7g.
Disposition: Returned to finder.
R HOBBS

147. Gelligaer, Caerphilly: copper-alloy finger-ring (PAS: NMGW-E8D995)

Date: c. 200–c. 300.
Discovery: Found by Malcolm Jones while metal-detecting, and recorded with Mark Lodwick (Finds Co-ordinator, Wales).
Discussion: The complete copper-alloy finger-ring is of ‘trinket’ type of Henig (1974) Type XIII. The hoop is of sub-triangular section with straight sides, diverging slightly towards the bezel. The interior of the hoop is roughly finished and exhibits file marks. The shoulders are decorated with two to three incised linear cuts. The bezel is sub-hexagonal and is convex across its width. The bezel is crudely decorated with incised or punched decoration comprising a punched-dot hexagonal border and central column. Transverse incised lines flank the top and bottom of the central column. There is a punched mark decorating the mid-sections on each side, between the transverse marks. The surface of the ring has a dark brown patina and the file marks and fresh appearance of the ring suggest that it was lost or discarded soon after production.
Dimensions: 25.1mm (length) x 13.3 mm (width) x 3.4 mm (thickness) x 18.7mm (diameter). Weight: 7.4 g.
Discussion: The finger-ring is surprisingly well preserved and is of somewhat unusual form.
Disposition: Returned to finder.
M LODWICK

148. West Lavington, Wiltshire: silver buckle fragment (Treasure: 2008 T157; PAS: WILT-01CDC7)

Date: c. 200–c. 400.
Discovery: Found by Norman Merritt while metal-detecting in March 2008, and reported to Kate Hinds (Wiltshire FLO).
Description: Fragment of silver open loop buckle in form of a crested dolphin, probably of Hawkes & Dunning (1961) Type 2A.
Dimensions: 19.0mm (length) x 11.8mm (width). Weight: 2.4g.

Discussion: Buckles of Hawkes & Dunning (1961) Type 2A consist of a separate loop, tongue and plate held together by a bolt. The loop has a pair of confronted dolphins. Examples in silver are very unusual.
Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder/landowner.
R HOBBS

149. Northmoor, Oxfordshire: disc brooch (PAS: FASW-9426A5)
Date: c. 250–c. 350.
Discovery: Found by Jim Croxford while metal-detecting, and reported to Sally Worrell (Finds Adviser).
Description: Very unusual and well-preserved gilded disc brooch with a glass central setting. The copper-alloy circular disc is divided into two zones by bold concentric ribs. The central royal blue glass setting is flat-topped and bears the cast impression of a bird with raised wings and hooked beak which is most likely to represent an eagle. The outer ring has surface accretions, but it is very likely to have been decorated with S-shaped motifs. The back surface has a thin white metal coating. The copper-alloy sprung pin has an internal chord and 4-turns and is mounted on a single pierced lug on the back. The catchplate is large and the return is intact.
Dimensions: 31.4mm (diameter) x 18.85mm (depth) x 7.06mm (thickness). Weight: 15.2g.
Discussion: A very similar brooch with a moulding of an eagle, but in dark olive glass is known from excavations at Richborough, Kent (Bayley & Butcher 2004: 135, no. 389, fig. 101) and other examples are recorded from Barrington (Hull forthcoming: no. 8040) and Cottenham (Mackreth 1985: 28, no. 165, fig. 11), both Cambridgeshire.
Disposition: Returned to finder.
S WORRELL

150. Crundale, Kent: copper-alloy razor handle (PAS: KENT-9A4CF7)
Date: c. 250–c. 410.
Discovery: Found by Simon Harvey while metal-detecting, and recorded by Jennifer Jackson (Kent FLO).
Description: Copper-alloy handle from a twin bladed triangular razor in the form of the head and neck of a griffin, with the head turned backwards. The griffin has forwards-pointing ears which follow the same line as the neck. The eyes are depicted by a horizontal engraved line within an elongated leaf-shaped moulding. The nose curves downwards and its tip tapers to a rounded end. The neck is decorated with slightly irregular transverse stamped lines, with a line of small pellets in between each. Below the neck are two closely-set transverse mouldings which are decorated with oblique engraved lines. On one side of the handle the plate below the neck narrows sharply, to create a thinned triangular knob, to which the blade would have

been attached.
Dimensions: 37.7mm (length) x 22.1mm (width) x 5.1mm (thickness). Weight: 12.4g.
Discussion: Boon (1991: 21–32) suggests that razors of this type were most likely to be used for trimming beards. This example is very similar to one from Bishopstoke, Hampshire (FASW-A3A4DF). Examples recorded by the PAS include those from Snarford (NLM-D150A3), Lissington (LIN-F3CA92) and Blankney (LIN-0BB0D4), all Lincolnshire and Bishopstoke, Hampshire (FASW-A3A4D7) and Crundale, Kent (KENT-9A4CF7).
Deposition: Returned to finder.

J JACKSON

151. Kirby Knowle, North Yorkshire: gold finger-ring (Treasure: 2008 T383; PAS: YORYM-E43068)
Date: c. 300–c. 400.
Discovery: Found by Stephen Castling on 22 June 2008 while metal-detecting, and reported to Liz Andrews-Wilson (North & East Yorkshire FLO).
Description: Complete gold finger-ring, with a loose glass setting. The hoop has been squashed and is mis-shapen. The hoop is circular-sectioned and made up of finely beaded gold wire. On the shoulders there are gold globules above and below the band on either side of the setting. The box-setting is rectangular and holds a loose glass setting, now pitted and dark greyish-green in colour. The upper surface of the box-setting has been roughly finished and has a folded over edge. The setting is hollow. The glass has a triangular top, with two shallow faces, coming down from a ridge. The edges continue into a straight vertical side. The reverse of the bezel is flat and crudely finished.
Dimensions: 24.8mm (length) x 16.2mm (diameter). Weight: 3.1g.
Discussion: A similar ring with an oval bezel was found in the Thetford Treasure (Johns & Potter 1983: cat. no. 21) and the simple beaded hoop can be paralleled (Marshall 1907: 560, 862–884).
Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder/landowner.
L ANDREWS-WILSON

152. Langstone, Newport: silver bracelet (Treasure: Wales 08.2; PAS: NMGW-0651F1)
Date: c. 300–c. 400.
Discovery: Found by Daryn Groves while metal-detecting in 2008, and reported to Mark Lodwick (Finds Co-ordinator, Wales).
Description: Bracelet formed from an octagonal silver bar. The ends of the bar taper into circular sectioned wires, which overlap; each is coiled into a decorative spiral of two turns. Beyond the spirals, the wires are each wrapped round the body of the bracelet nine times.
Dimensions: 87mm (diameter) x 7mm (thickness). Weight: 80.3g.

Discussion: Similar bracelets made of copper-alloy dating to the 4th century have been found at Richborough, Kent (Radford 1932: 82, no. 45) and Wanborough, Surrey (Hooley 2001: 100, no. 139). The broader bracelet type into which they fit, dated to the 4th century, was found in the Lankhills Cemetery, Winchester, Hampshire (Clarke 1979: 303 Bid). Another, undated, copper-alloy example is known from Caerleon, Newport (Nash-Williams 1951: 252).
Disposition: Acquired by the National Museum Wales.
E CHAPMAN

153. Narford, Norfolk: silver belt stiffener (Treasure: 2008 T99; PAS: NMS-EEDF21)
Date: c. 300–c. 400; but such objects occur in Early Anglo-Saxon contexts (Macgregor & Bolick 1993: 210 & 212, cat. nos. 36.8 & 36.9).
Discovery: Found by Stephen Brown while metal-detecting, and reported to Norfolk Landscape Archaeology.
Description: Silver propeller-shaped belt stiffener. Sub-circular centre flanked by four small rounded lateral lobes with central blind holes, between flaring trapezoidal terminals. A pronounced median rib runs the full length. The object is cracked and badly distorted, one terminal being bent backwards through (about) 140°. Two of the four separate rivets in the terminals, the corners next to the surviving two, and two of the lateral lobes are missing. The fractures are not ancient.
Dimensions: 54mm (length) x 17mm (width). Weight: 6.64g.
Discussion: This is the first silver example to be recorded by the PAS, although there are over 30 copper-alloy examples now recorded on the database.
Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder/landowner.
A ROGERSON

154. Longbridge Deverill, Wiltshire: copper-alloy buckle frame (PAS: HAMP-34EBF6)
Date: c. 325–c. 410.
Discovery: Found by Steve Cole while metal-detecting, and recorded by Rob Webley (Hampshire FLO).
Description: Substantial copper-alloy buckle frame of a variant of a Hawkes & Dunning (1961) Type IIA buckle (Worrell 2009: 310–311, no. 27, fig. 20). It depicts a well-rendered human head between a pair of confronted dolphins' jaws whose tails make involuted terminals Hawkes & Dunning (1961: 50ff). Protruding at right angles from below each curved terminal is a perforated circular lug. Both of the lugs retain some of the corroded iron axis bar; the pin (tongue) is missing. The human head has a Celtic cap of hair with moulded and incised lines showing the hair converging at the back, before splaying out below. The eyes are pointed ovals, the mouth a simple horizontal line and most of

the nose has been lost to corrosion. Deep, continuous incisions below the head in a V-shape on both sides make this a bust rather than simply a head. The dolphin heads are equally well moulded, with the upper lip curling up and adjoining the human head, but arguably not integral with it as with most similar buckles. There are drilled holes in the lower parts of both jaws and punched ring-and-dot motifs for the eyes and decoration in zones, some of which perhaps represent scales. It has been suggested that the crescent-and-dot stamps might represent scale armour on the shoulders of a soldier, rather than being features on the dolphins' bodies. Protruding at right angles from the side of the frame are two perforated circular lugs retaining traces of the corroded iron axis bar which would have held the missing pin. None of the known examples match the moulding or decoration of this artefact.
Dimensions: 42.8mm (length) x 36.2mm (width) x 9.6mm (thickness). Weight: 36.2g.
Discussion: As with the human heads, the dolphins are decorated on both sides of the buckle frame; this is highly unusual as the reverse of most such buckles is flat and undecorated. Indeed, none of the examples illustrated in a recent compilation (Appels & Laycock 2007: 191ff.) match this artefact in terms of either the moulding of the human and animal heads, or their decoration.
Disposition: Returned to finder.

R WEBLEY

155. Gurnard, Isle of Wight: copper-alloy and gilded crossbow brooch (PAS: IOW-3180A3)
Date: c. 350–c. 400.
Discovery: Found by Ray Kent while metal-detecting, and recorded by Frank Basford (Isle of Wight FLO).
Description: Complete developed crossbow brooch of Keller (1971) Type 4 with three onion-shaped knobs, all integral with the cross-arm and the bow, and semi-circular in side profile. The highly arched upper bow is trapezoidal in cross-section although there is a slight median carination throughout its length. At the front of the foot there are three blind chamfers on each side, the spaces between the chamfers being incised with volutes. This brooch was furnished with a small safety device in the form of a bolt which is now missing; the circular hole for the bolt is situated at the top of the foot. All elements of this brooch are corroded to some extent. Gold plating has survived in places on the sides of the bow, the rear of the bow and the front of the foot.

Dimensions: 69.1mm (length) x 44.1mm (width). Weight: 38.51g.
Discussion: This brooch is Keller (1971) Type 4 characterised by the bow being nearly as long as the foot. It is similar in many respects to an unprovenanced example published by Hattatt (1985: 132, fig. 56, ref. 505). On this example the sliding safety bolt remains

in the locked position. Another similar unprovenanced brooch with a safety bolt in position has been published by Hattatt (1987: 286, fig. 92, ref. 1267). Five crossbow brooches found on the Isle of Wight have now been recorded by the PAS.
Disposition: Returned to finder.

F BASFORD

156. West Hagbourne, Oxfordshire: copper-alloy nail-cleaner strap-end (PAS: HAMP-5F68B3)

Date: c. 350–c. 400.
Discovery: Found by H J Collins while metal-detecting in about 2007, and recorded by Rob Webley (Hampshire FLO) in 2008.
Description: Complete nail-cleaner strap-end; it could have been either or both. The object takes the form of a truncated pointed oval. At one end is a pair of prominent crescent-shaped lugs, protruding from the centre of which is a rounded suspension loop at 90° to the body of the artefact. The terminal is squared off with a bi-furcated end with a V-shaped removal within a longer triangular groove on the upper surface giving the strap-end a slight fork. Though the prongs of the fork may be too short to be effectual, it is clearly reminiscent of a nail cleaner. There is no such groove on the lower surface which is flat and plain. By contrast, the upper surface is exquisitely decorated. The main body of the artefact has an incised border outside which more punched semi-circles facing outwards. In the centre of the field is an elaborate circular motif, likely to represent a four-petalled rosette (rather than a solar motif); the same motif can be found on a nail-cleaner strap-end from Kenchester, Herefordshire (Eckardt & Crummy 2006: 97, ref. 1242). Above and below are triangular motifs.
Dimensions: 57.4mm (length) x 14mm (width) x 1.8mm (depth). Weight: 5.88g.
Discussion: Nail-cleaner strap-ends with crescent-shaped lugs and simple punched decoration have been argued to be unique to late Roman Britain (Eckardt & Crummy 2006: 138–140). An example with similar crescentic lugs, albeit a far less finely decorated one, was found at Mashbury, Essex (ESS-9A2812). A local example of a strap-end with similar rosette and pendent triangle decoration was found at the early Anglo-Saxon cemetery at Worthy Park, near Winchester, Hampshire (Hawkes & Grainger 2003: 101, ref. 12). Similar rosettes and triangles also appear on contemporary buckle plates (e.g. Hawkes & Dunning 1961: 46, fig. 15).
Disposition: Returned to finder.

R WEBLEY

157. Pineham, Northamptonshire: silver crossbow brooch (Treasure: 2008 T503; NARC-6FA2F8)

Date: c. 350–c. 410.
Discovery: Found by Northamptonshire Archaeology on 6 July 2006 during archaeological excavations (Pineham 06: BPN06 sf.20), and reported to Julie Cassidy (Northamptonshire FLO).
Description: Well-preserved and complete crossbow brooch, now in five pieces; two of which are detached pieces of the iron pin, the other three being the bow with the knob on top, the wings and a detached part of the left-hand knob. It is made from an alloy with a high silver content and has little sign of corrosion. The wings are in fact a hexagonal tube made from sheet metal which housed the iron axis bar for the hinged pin and to which was attached, at each end, a knob of quasi-onion shape rising from a beaded ridge. The knob on the bow is of the same form and rises also from a beaded ridge. The bow has a narrow front rising from a wide back face. The junction of the bow with the foot is a narrow section wound round with silver wire with a thicker piece of beaded wire at the end of the bow. The foot has a slight taper, a flat central face with a chamfer on either side interrupted by extensions to the central face at top and bottom, each divided by a V-shaped cut. A botch at the foot shows that all this was done by hand-finishing a basic casting. Behind the foot is effectively a tube for the pin with a slot cut on the left when the brooch is viewed from the left. The only decoration is down the centre of the bow and foot and consists of triangular punch marks filled with *niello* which is basically the same colour at the discoloured metal of the brooch and which would not normally be noticed, had not parts of the filling on the bow fallen out.
Discussion: As might be expected amongst crossbow brooches, bullion pieces do not necessarily follow any rules. In the present instance, the manufacturing process involves a cross between a solid cast item and one made from sheet metal. Difficult to explain is the absence of decorative brackets (normally attached to the wings) in the angle between wings and the bow. However, attention can be drawn to the detail that the slot in the catch-plate for the pin is on the opposite side from the normal one which is employed in well over 99% of all brooches recorded, and is found only in crossbows. A study of the occurrence of this feature amongst crossbows has shown that, despite the ordering of brooches on stylistic grounds carried out by Keller (1971) based on coin-dated graves in Southern Bavaria, the surprising feature is that a purely functional aspect of a brooch, on which side the pin slot lies, should show an overwhelming date range in the second half of the 4th century and beyond. One only is potentially earlier, from Caernarvon in group 6, and that is not actually guaranteed as the dating as there has in other types been at variance with the normal

trend. It is hard to believe that this must be chance and, if it has to be accepted, it means that tight division on the style of decoration is inadvisable. The real change may when the pin is replaced by one that has to be screwed into place, the slot in the tube having been done away with.
Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder/landowner.
D MACKRETH

158. Ilminster, Somerset: copper-alloy buckle (PAS: SOM-D07208)

Date: c. 350–c. 450.
Discovery: Found by David Arnold while metal-detecting, and recorded by Anna Booth (Somerset FLO).
Description: Complete cast copper-alloy zoomorphic buckle of Hawkes & Dunning (1961: 23) Type 1B, with a D-shaped frame and a horse’s head extending from the outer edge of the curved side. The buckle’s plate is rectangular with slightly rounded corners. The reverse face is decorated with an engraved design running around the outside of the longer edges and the shorter edge furthest away from the frame. The end of the plate where the frame is attached is divided into two strips, with a central slot originally intended to hold a pin. Originally these strips were likely to have culminated in a second plate, which would sit parallel to the surviving one, allowing a strap to be fixed in the centre with rivets and the frame and pin to sit in place at the fold. However, in this case, the plate appears to have been secured to the buckle frame by bending these strips around it. Therefore, there is reason to believe that the buckle plate has become damaged at some point, before being reattached to the buckle frame. Furthermore, it is possible that the frame and plate of two different, damaged buckles have been reused to form this object. The plate is noticeably simpler in design and decoration than many found with similar type 1B buckles, lending further weight to this theory.
Dimensions: 25.5mm (wide) x 62.1mm (length) x 5.6mm (thick). Weight: 9.8g.
Discussion: This type is likely to be of British manufacture, but influenced by continental styles. Hawkes & Dunning (1961: 26) commented that buckles of this type are difficult to date but suggested that they probably began to be made only towards the end of the 4th century, continuing to be used into the middle of the 5th century. Only two buckles of this type from Somerset have been previously recorded on the PAS database. Mark Corney (pers. comm.) points out that the style of the plate, with its simple decoration, is not in keeping with most late Roman buckle plates (e.g. Hawkes & Dunning 1961: 46–47, fig. 15, ills. M–Q). Instead it is much more characteristic of Medieval buckle plates, which may even indicate that a later damaged plate was attached to a much older frame. Mark Corney is aware of a very small number

of similar buckles, which were lost, rediscovered and then reused with the addition of a new (or in this case second-hand) plate during the Early Medieval period and suggests that this may be an example of such reuse. Stuart Laycock (pers. comm.) agrees that this may be a possibility, but does point out that simpler plates belonging to late Roman buckles are occasionally found, though they are rare (see BERK-EB3477).
Disposition: Returned to finder.

A BOOTH

Section editor and further research: S Worrell
Editor: M Lewis

The Early Medieval non-numismatic items recorded in 2008 continue to present a consistent picture of the movable wealth of the period, both from deliberate deposits and accidental losses. In the former category come the year’s notable hoard, from West Yorkshire, consisting of three gold finger-rings, a gold ingot and a fragment of a composite disc brooch (182) which was at least 300 years at the time of burial in the 10th or 11th centuries. There is also a grave-group from an early Anglo-Saxon cemetery in Buckinghamshire (174) which was found during archaeological excavation. Metal-detector finds of items from probable early Anglo-Saxon cemetery sites include the great square-headed brooch from Norfolk (166), the radiate-headed brooch from Lincolnshire (169) and the S-shaped brooch from Kent (171); the pair of linked pins from Lincolnshire (183) appear to have come from an isolated 7th-century burial. In addition, the plough-damaged early Anglo-Saxon cemetery on the Isle of Wight (165) continues to erode quantities of high-status objects into the topsoil.

Most items recorded by the PAS, however, are metal-detector finds which appear to have been accidental losses. These are difficult to recover by conventional archaeological means, for a variety of reasons; but as metals are both valuable and supremely recyclable, unrecovered accidental losses are likely to contain a realistic sample of actual personal possessions. Another strength of metal-detecting is the ability to search intensively over long periods of time. This has reaped rewards this year, when the second pin from Low Santon, Lincolnshire (183) was found (joining the first from the pin suite, found four years previously) and the second fragment of the brooch from Aldborough, Norfolk (joining the first fragment found seven years previously (198). From the early part of the period is the first quoit brooch recorded by the Scheme, from the Isle of Wight (161), and an unusual variant of a cast saucer brooch from Surrey (164). Many of the other unusual finds belong broadly to the 7th century. A gold filigree openwork pendant from Suffolk (177) supports the current Kentish/East Anglian distribution for this rare pendant type. The fish mount from Norfolk (173), if it was indeed a central mount from a hanging-bowl interior, is only the second ever to be found, after that at Sutton Hoo, Suffolk. Another more conventional hanging-bowl mount was found in Staffordshire (184). The Sutton Hoo assemblage finds another parallel from Griston, Norfolk (178) where a garnet-inlaid scabbard-boss was found. The fish iconography of the mount from East Walden, Norfolk (173) is also found on that of another from Norfolk (180) where the fish is between two predatory birds.

The middle part of the period is notable for its pins, mounts and hooked tags. The pins from Shropshire (187) and Norfolk (185 & 188) show the variety of

decorative techniques in use, and the mounts from London (186), North Yorkshire (189) and Suffolk (191) show the range of artistic influences.

The late period is usually highly coloured by Viking Age activity, but in 2008 many of the notable finds have also been in the Anglo-Saxon metalwork tradition, such as the mount from Oxfordshire (194) and the finger-ring from Essex (195), both made from gold and beautifully enamelled. The other gold and silver finger-rings found are of various designs and are widely distributed, from Cumbria to mid Sussex. Finds showing Scandinavian influence include two Thor’s hammers, one from Cumbria (196) and one from Norfolk (197); a piece of hack-gold from North Yorkshire (202); and a gold ingot from West Yorkshire (182). There were also eight silver ingots recorded in 2008; only one from Broad Hinton has been selected for detailed description below (203). The Thor’s hammers suggest Scandinavian ritual belief, and the ingots and hack-gold point to the use of a Scandinavian-style bullion economy.

A mystery item from Shropshire (210) was matched with two earlier records on the PAS database to identify a new class of 11th-century Anglo-Scandinavian object. Its origin and function(s) are not yet completely certain, but a parallel can be drawn with mounts on a sword in the National Museum of Ireland and it seems likely that the objects are grip-mounts from the handles of swords and/or knives. The PAS’s database – and, of course, its network of experienced FLOs – allows the easy retrieval and comparison of similar objects, and so parallels can swiftly be drawn between rare and hitherto unidentified objects. Every year brings new mysteries to solve, and every year brings a step forward in our understanding.

159. Buttercrambe with Bossall, North Yorkshire: copper-alloy strap-end (PAS: LVPL-91B063)

Date: c. 400–c. 470.
Discovery: Found by Gary Coupar while metal-detecting, and recorded by Frances McIntosh (Cheshire, Greater Manchester & Merseyside FLO).
Description: An incomplete copper-alloy amphora-shaped strap-end, broken at both ends. The attachment end would originally have been trapezoidal and the terminal drop-shaped. The strap-end is decorated with a chip-carved design of scrolls and at the lower corners the remains of relief animals can just be seen.
Dimensions: 38mm (length) x 23mm (width). Weight: 7.7g.
Discussion: This type of strap-end is found mainly in northern Gaul, the Rhineland and the Danube. According to continental chronology they date from some time in the first half of the 5th century to around 470, and so they coincide in date with the transition

from Roman Britain to early Anglo-Saxon England. They appear to be part of the military equipment and belt-fittings that were supplied to the late Roman army, including Germanic federates and auxiliaries. The few examples that have been found in England may reflect military deployments, although the lack of contexts makes it difficult to be certain, or to say how late they remained in use here. The decoration of chip-carved scrolls and long-tailed marginal animals of the Bossall strap-end is comparable with examples from Leicester, Richborough and Icklingham (Hawkes & Dunning 1961: fig. 23 a, e, g).
Disposition: Returned to finder.

F MCINTOSH & B AGER

160. Outwell, Norfolk: antler comb (PAS: NMS-7F01C7)

Date: c. 410–c. 800.
Discovery: Found by Michael Carlile while metal-detecting, and recorded by Erica Darch (Norfolk FLO).
Description: Part of a double-sided composite antler comb. This type of comb was made from several tooth-plates, with an end-plate at either end, all held together by narrow reinforcing bars (side-plates) fixed to the tooth-plates and end-plates with rivets (MacGregor 1985: fig. 43). The Outwell fragment is an almost-complete end-plate with a broad rectangular end and originally with eight teeth. Although most of the teeth are now missing, enough survives to show that the teeth were spaced 2.5mm apart on both sides. The single squarish rivet hole now has no trace of a rivet. The comb is Early-Medieval and although it is not impossible that it is late in this period, it is more likely to date from the 5th to 8th centuries (MacGregor 1985: 92–95).
Dimensions: 25mm (length) x 41mm (width).
Discussion: Objects made from organic materials such as bone or antler are relatively rare as topsoil finds due to their relative fragility compared to objects made from metal or pottery. Despite this, artefacts made from organic materials must have accounted for considerably more of the material culture in use than these other, more commonly surviving, materials.
Disposition: Returned to finder.

S ASHLEY

161. Shalfleet, Isle of Wight: silver quoit brooch fragment (Treasure: 2008 T519; PAS: IOW-0F3813)

Date: c. 430–c. 470.
Discovery: Found by Cass Davis while metal-detecting, and reported to Frank Basford (Isle of Wight FLO).
Description: The fragment consists of part of a flat hoop, which may come from a classic quoit brooch (an annular brooch with a broad band notched so that the pin can pass through and be held by stops)

or a penannular brooch derived from this. The brooch is decorated in Quoit Brooch Style, with several concentric rings of ornament. The outer border has a zig-zag and pellets in counter-relief within a groove. A narrow concentric groove separates this from a field with a relatively wide undecorated border either side of a band of engraved C-scrolls. Each C-scroll has a dot in the centre, and the spandrels between the scrolls have triangles infilled with oblique grooves, perhaps made using a stamp. The next zone in is a double groove delineating a narrow undecorated strip, and the innermost band is a similar strip but decorated with worn beading. The reverse is undecorated and there is an old break at each end.

Dimensions: 19.5mm (length) x 11.1mm (width) x 0.4mm (thickness); the estimated original outer diameter of the brooch is c. 38mm. Weight: 1.19g. **Discussion:** This is the first quoit brooch to have been reported Treasure through the PAS. As the fragment is lacking the characteristic notch and stops its identification rests upon its decoration in the ornament found on the larger and more complex quoit brooches, called Quoit Brooch Style. Characteristic features of this style include the use of undecorated bands alternating with wider bands of zoomorphic and geometric decoration, and small-scale geometric outer borders. Several of the motifs on the Shalfleet brooch can be paralleled on other objects decorated in Quoit Brooch Style. The C-scrolls with central dots are also found on a buckle plate from Orpington, London, and both the zig-zag and beaded borders can be found on several items, notably a brooch from Faversham, Kent (Suzuki 2000: pls. 8 & 34). Triangular stamps are also found on several items. C-scrolls are also common elements within Quoit Brooch Style, but hitherto their use in repeating patterns has been absent from the type. Indeed, Suzuki (2000: 41–43) has stated that one of the rules of design organisation of Quoit Brooch Style is that C-scrolls (*palmettes*) may not form continuous pair-based patterns. The Shalfleet brooch is the first example of Quoit Brooch Style to break this rule.

Disposition: Acquired by the Isle of Wight Heritage Service; the landowner waived her right to a reward.

H GEAKE & F BASFORD

162. Godalming, Surrey: iron spearhead (PAS: SUR-244FA4)

Date: c. 450–c. 510. **Discovery:** Found by John Cooney during the digging of foundations for a garage in about 1985, submitted to Godalming Museum in 2007, and recorded by David Williams (Surrey FLO) in 2008. **Description:** Iron spearhead of angular shape with concave edges to the blade. The split socket retains some wood from the shaft. On one face there is a lighter strip across the blade, which may reflect an

adjacent organic fitting, perhaps a strap. **Dimensions:** 610mm (length) x 80mm (width). Weight: 679g. **Discussion:** This spearhead can be placed in Swanton’s (1973: 110–114) Group H3 or Høilund Nielsen’s sub-type Concave Long b (Penn & Brugmann 2007: 20–21, 71). Both authorities agree on a date in the second half of the 5th century or very beginning of the 6th for this type, which includes the largest and most impressive spearheads of the time. The Godalming spearhead is exceptionally long, perhaps only paralleled by one of similar length from Pewsey grave 22 (Annable & Eagles 2010). The presumption is that the object lay within a grave which was not recognised when the spearhead was recovered. It is the first evidence for an Early Anglo-Saxon presence in the Godalming area. **Disposition:** Donated to Godalming Museum.

K LEAHY & D WILLIAMS

163. Mid-Norfolk: gold bracteate pendant (Treasure: 2008 T632; PAS: NMS-F32792)

Date: c. 450–c. 550. **Discovery:** Found by Monique Slaven while metal-detecting between 1992 and 2005. Originally not recognised as significant, but subsequently recognised by Andrew Rogerson (Norfolk Landscape Archaeology) and reported to Norfolk Landscape Archaeology in 2007. Mrs Slaven has carried out metal-detecting within Norfolk only, on 31 sites recorded by the Norfolk Historic Environment Record. Of these 28 are located in Sporle with Palgrave and so it is most likely that this fragment was found in that parish. **Description:** Fragment of the outer part of a gold sheet bracteate pendant, with a thickened folded edge tooled in imitation of applied wire beading. Within the beaded rim is a line of S-shaped stamps. Most of the decoration at both broken ends has been flattened by hammering.

Dimensions: c. 40mm (diameter uncertain because of distortion). Weight: 0.60g. **Discussion:** S-shaped stamps are found on bracteates from Denmark and south-eastern Sweden (Axboe 1981: 51). This is the first English find to carry this stamp, although there are several Anglo-Saxon bracteates with S shapes made separately in gold wire. The fragment is too small to recognise the type to which this bracteate belongs. It joins a small group of gold bracteates found in Norfolk in recent years. **Disposition:** Acquired by Norwich Castle Museum.

A ROGERSON & C BEHR

164. Wisley, Surrey: copper-alloy saucer brooch (PAS: SUR-5DF420)

Date: c. 475–c. 600. **Discovery:** Found by Lee Greagsbey while metal-detecting, and recorded by David Williams (Surrey FLO). **Description:** A circular copper-alloy brooch, with a central circular hole within a central circular flat-topped boss. Around the boss and within a double-strand square frame is a cast design in bold relief composed of animals in Salin’s Style I. On the back are the remains of an iron spring and pin, and a scar from a missing catchplate. None of the edges of the brooch appears to be original. **Dimensions:** 25.65mm (diameter). Weight: 7.61g. **Discussion:** Early-Medieval finds from Surrey are very few, and this brooch is the only example recorded in 2008. It is probably to be identified as a cast saucer brooch, originally with a sloping rim, now entirely missing; such rims are often very thin at the change of angle and tend to break there, leaving the pin elements, as here, very close to the edge. There was also probably a separate central setting fixed through the hole. The relief ornament consists entirely of disarticulated hip, leg and foot elements rather than coherent animals. The placing of complex Style I within a square frame is at present without exact parallel, but not perhaps unexpected, as a square motif can be found on other saucer brooches, often forming the centre of a swastika or running-leg design (Dickinson 2002: fig. 10; Griffith & Salzmann 1914: pl. VI). **Disposition:** Returned to finder.

T DICKINSON & D WILLIAMS

165. West Wight, Isle of Wight (addenda): 58 silver and copper-alloy finds from a group of dispersed early Anglo-Saxon grave assemblages (Treasure: 2008 T321; PAS: IOW-44CEA3)

Date: c. 480–c. 600. **Discovery:** Found by Stewart Thompson and other members of the Isle of Wight Detecting Club while metal-detecting, and reported to Frank Basford (Isle of Wight FLO). **Description:** The finds come from the same ploughed-out early Anglo-Saxon cemetery as the three groups reported previously as Treasure, which have since been acquired by the British Museum (*TAR* 2004: no. 88 (2004 T187); *TAR* 2006: no. 221 (2006 T62); *TAR* 2007: no. 158 (2007 T203)). Surface metal analysis was conducted at the British Museum on four items of which the metal was visually uncertain (indicated below with an asterisk). The copper-alloy objects should also be regarded as potential Treasure by probable original association with objects of precious metal found at the site, except for no. 58, which may be Medieval. With the possible exception of items no. 4

(which is perhaps Roman) and no. 58, the finds can all be broadly dated to the 6th century.

Silver

1. Fragment of ring from a sword pommel, with gilded grooves and traces of *nielloed*, interlocked triangles on each side. 12mm (surviving length). Weight: 1.5g.
2. One end of a sword pommel of Menghin’s (1983) Bifrons-Gilton type, with two lugs for rivets. Decorated with a raised tongue shape on the shoulder, with two engraved diagonal scrolls; remains of *nielloed*, interlocked triangles across the base of the tongue and down one side. On the other side, a diagonal groove across the end and horizontal grooves along the base. 18mm (length). Weight: 6.6g.
3. Fragment of head-plate of miniature square-headed brooch with traces of gilding. Decorated with a Style I animal motif in the central panel, and remains of a border of *nielloed*, interlocking triangles. The ribbed top end of the bow survives. 15mm (surviving width). Weight: 1.9g.
4. Fragment of silver, perhaps from a vessel rim; of uncertain date, perhaps Roman. 16mm (length). Weight 2.1g.*
5. Head-plate, bow and part of the foot of a miniature square-headed brooch; the decoration is obscured by adhering soil. 19mm (width). Weight: 4.3g.
6. Fragment of miniature square-headed brooch comprising bow and part of head-plate. The head has a raised central rectangle with relief ornament around, and the bow has a mid-rib with traces of *nielloed* triangles. 25mm (length). Weight: 4g.

Copper-alloy

7. Buckle pin with ‘shield-shaped’ basal plate. 36mm (length).
8. Buckle pin with narrow, ‘shield-shaped’ basal plate. 27mm (length).
9. D-shaped buckle frame. 28mm (width).
10. Curved fragment of buckle frame with convex sides. 25mm (length).
11. Fragment of a wide and short buckle frame. 27mm (width).
12. Buckle pin with ‘shield-shaped’ basal plate. 44mm (length).
13. Oval buckle frame. 28mm (width).
14. Buckle pin with ‘shield-shaped’ basal plate, tip missing. 32mm (length).
15. Incomplete basal plate from a buckle pin, decorated with a ring-and-dot in two angles of an incised saltire. 22mm (surviving length).
16. Oval buckle frame, hhninge-bar missing, tip of iron pin fused to centre. 38mm (width).
17. Fragment of oval buckle frame. 26mm (surviving length).
18. Incomplete and relatively slender oval buckle frame. 20mm (surviving length).

19. Curved fragment of oval buckle frame with stub of narrowed hinge-bar. 19mm (length).
20. Oval buckle frame with narrowed hinge-bar. 28mm (width).
21. Fragment of buckle frame with iron corrosion, perhaps from a plate, adhering. 37mm (width).
22. Fragment of buckle frame. 23mm (width).
23. Oval buckle frame with narrowed hinge-bar, incomplete and in three pieces; also buckle pin with a cuboid basal knob. 46mm (original width), 28mm (length of pin).
24. Buckle pin; club-shaped, tip broken. 30mm (length).
25. Fragment of shoe-shaped belt mount, decorated with ring-and-dot motifs. 14mm (length).
26. Oval buckle frame, hinge-bar missing. 27mm (width).
27. Curved fragment of buckle frame. 16mm (length).
28. Large buckle pin with corroded 'shield-shaped' basal plate. 40mm (length).
29. Oval buckle frame with narrowed hinge-bar. 22mm (width).
30. Large 'shield-shaped' basal plate from a buckle pin, decorated top and bottom with finely grooved chevrons. 30mm (length).
31. Rectangular belt mount with a damaged flange at each end for attachment rivets (missing). It appears to be decorated with five rows of punched dots, a median groove and a groove along each long side; the reverse is hollow. It is of Marzinzik's (2003) type II.15a and, if it is not an import, appears to be based on a continental type. 37mm (length).
32. Upper end of pin with biconical head above three deep rounded collars. 29mm (surviving length).
33. Pin-head, globular with traces of radial grooves and stub of shaft. 10mm (diameter).
34. Copper-alloy (leaded brass) terminal in the form of a narrow, elongated animal head; hollow reverse. 24mm (length). Weight: 4g.*
35. Broad heart-shaped mount, undecorated front and hollow reverse, with traces of three rivets round the edge. 26mm (length).
36. Incomplete undecorated circular mount, perhaps from a shield. Width: 18mm.
37. Sword pommel of hollow-sided pyramidal form. One end damaged; broken lug for single rivet at the other. Double lentoid indentations on each shoulder. An example of a special form of Menghin's (1983) pyramidal type (317–318, Karte 3). 35mm (length).
38. Fragment, perhaps from a brooch. Concave strip, decorated with a double median rib. 24mm (length).
39. Fragment of undecorated circular mount with a central rivet on reverse. 25mm (length).
40. Incomplete binding strip consisting of two circular plates with raised centres joined by a strip with traces of gilding; stubs of three rivets on reverse. 40mm (length).
41. Fragment of binding strip with central rivet, broken across a rivet hole at each end. 21mm (length).

42. Head-plate and bow of a Frankish radiate-headed brooch, with one complete and three stubs of knobs round the head; a fifth is entirely missing. The headplate is decorated with three incised, interlocking triangles. It is an example of Koch's (1998) early/mid-6th-century type I.3.3.3.3 (101–102, pls. 14.6-9 & 15.1). 14mm (surviving length).
43. Gilded copper-alloy fragment from the rim of a saucer brooch with a double concentric ridge at the base of the rim; possibly from same brooch as nos. 44–45. 14mm (length).
44. Gilded copper-alloy fragment from the rim of a saucer brooch, with a double concentric ridge at the base of the rim and one point of a raised, hollow-sided star motif within; joins no. 45 and possibly 43. Stub of pin-fitting on reverse. 20mm (width).
45. Gilded copper-alloy fragment of saucer brooch; part of the rim survives with a double concentric ridge at the base. Within is a raised, hollow-sided star motif, probably originally with five arms. Joins no. 44 and possibly 43. 26mm (length).
46. Copper-alloy (bronze) fragment of a disc, possibly from the base of a large saucer brooch, although there are no obvious pin-fittings; damaged edges. Decorated with a central stylised human face of button-brooch type, enclosed by a circular ridge and a border of panels obscured by adhering soil, but apparently displaying Style I animal decoration. The decoration of the disc may be compared with a saucer brooch from Oddington, Gloucestershire (Suzuki 2008: pl. 234). 42mm (width). Weight: 14.1g.*
47. Miniature disc brooch made of mercury-gilded copper with some lead and trace impurities decorated. It has an empty central circular setting enclosed by a cable-patterned border. The type is mainly found in Kent and northern France; it dates to the early/mid-6th century (Arnold 1982: 52, fig. 16.69i). 20mm (diameter).*
48. Head-plate and bow of a small cruciform brooch, with lozengiform headplate and three flattish knobs. 28mm (length).
49. Head of a cruciform brooch with narrow, tapering headplate, one knob at the top and the top end of the bow surviving; remains of spring for a pin on the back. 27mm (length).
50. Knob from a cruciform brooch, of plano-convex cross-section. The form of this knob differs from that of no. 51. 16mm (length).
51. Fragment of knob from a cruciform brooch, of plano-convex section with double rib across broader end. The form of this knob differs from that of no. 50. 13mm (width).
52. Hooked mount from a hanging bowl mount with drop-shaped plate and triple-grooved chevron beneath the stub of the hook; tip and one side damaged. Same type, and possibly from the same bowl, as 2004 T187/38 & 74 (TAR 2004: no. 88 (iia-b), figs. 88.9–10), which have been acquired by the British Museum. 49mm (length).

53. Possible suspension ring from a chatelaine. Circular loop with one long and two short broken projections extending from one side. 61mm (length).
54. Tweezers with four grooves beneath the head. Most of one arm missing, the other distorted and damaged. 66mm (length).
55. Suspension loop with flattened, expanded ends; bent out of shape. 45mm (length).
56. Circular mount, perhaps from a shield, with traces of tinning; damaged edges. 16mm (width).
57. Fragment (roughly rectangular) of a straight-sided bowl with a narrow, horizontal rim. 36mm (length).
58. Arrow-shaped fragment of a fitting or clasp of gilded copper-alloy with hollow reverse. Probably Medieval in date. 31mm (length).
Disposition: The British Museum hopes to acquire.

B AGER

166. Snetterton, Norfolk: gilded silver great square-headed brooch (Treasure: 2008 T14 & T479; PAS: NMS-750C07)

Date: c. 500–c. 530.
Discovery: Headplate and bow fragment found by Richard Hines in November 2007, and footplate fragment found by Trevor Claxton in July 2008. Both found while metal-detecting, and reported to Norfolk Landscape Archaeology.
Description: Two joining fragments making up nearly all of a great square-headed brooch. The upper fragment consists of most of the headplate, the bow and a small part of the foot; the lower fragment consists of most of the rest of the foot. The headplate is missing one corner. It has an outer frame with deeply punched triangles inlaid with *niello*, giving a zig-zag effect in reserved silver. The *niello* has mineralised to a silvery colour and it is only possible to see the triangle shapes where the inlay has fallen out. Between this and a simple inner frame of a *niello*-inlaid groove is a panel of Style I ornament, which appears to represent two quadrupeds in profile sharing a central head. On the reverse is a pair of pin bar lugs with the corroded remains of an iron pin spring. In the centre of the lower edge the borders are interrupted by the springing of the gilded bow, undecorated at top and bottom. In the centre of the bow is a longitudinal rib inlaid with *niello* with a reserved silver zig-zag line in the same technique as the headplate frame. To either side is a sunken panel containing four longitudinal counter-relief ribs. The foot fragment has a lozenge-shaped frame again inlaid with *niello* with a reserved silver zig-zag line. Within this is a human face, apparently wearing a helmet or head-dress, with a pair of arms emerging from triple-strand shoulders either side of the helmet, bending at the elbow and ending in spread palms. The effect is that of a rude playground gesture, and appears to be unparalleled in Style I art. The side lobes and terminal lobe are simply decorated

with transverse grooves, some of which retain a *niello* inlay. The footplate upper borders are incomplete. They appear to have been openwork, in the shape of an animal head with open jaws. One retains an eye, and the curling end of one of the jaws can be seen on either side, in the centre against the footplate frame. At the bottom each border has two crossing triple strands, one of which may represent a tusk. There is a thin, green-grey, rectangular scar flush with the surface on the reverse which is the only trace of the catchplate.
Dimensions: Headplate and bow fragment: 34mm (surviving length) x 27mm (width). Weight: 10.72g. Footplate fragment: 31 mm (length) x 27mm (width). Weight: 4.95g.
Discussion: The Snetterton brooch is not only very small for a great square-headed brooch (estimated original length 62mm) but also very unusual in its decoration. Perhaps the closest parallel that can be found to this brooch is a 119mm long example from Gönningen in south-western Germany, which has the same central mask and limbs stretching out into the corners of the footplate inner panel and back to the top (Kühn 1974: 205, Taf. 33, no. 92). The decorative elements of the Gönningen brooch, however, form a less coherent whole and it seems likely that if the two are related, the Snetterton brooch would have served as the inspiration for the Gönningen brooch rather than the other way round. Apart from the Gönningen brooch, there are few parallels which can be cited, and it cannot be classified into any of Hines's (1997) Groups. Distant links to two small unclassified silver great square-headed brooches, from Chessell Down and Empingham I (Hines 1997: pl. 90), as well as to **167**, emphasise its unusual nature, and suggest that it is early in the great square-headed series.
Disposition: Acquired by Norwich Castle Museum; finder and landowners waived their right to a reward.

H GEAKE, S ASHLEY & E DARCH

167. Wetheringsett cum Brockford, Suffolk: gilded silver great square-headed brooch fragment (Treasure: 2008 T144; PAS: SF-6A9565)

Date: c. 500–c. 530.
Discovery: Found while metal-detecting, and reported to Faye Minter (Suffolk FLO).
Description: Footplate from a gilded silver great square-headed brooch. In the centre is a lozenge shape with concave sides, made up of a raised band with deeply punched triangles giving a zig-zag effect. Many of the triangles appear to be inlaid, probably with *niello*. Within the lozenge is an inner ridged border, and in the centre is a swastika-like motif made from a hollow square whose corners are extended into spirals. A long tapering point emerges from the midpoint of each spiral and stretches to the corners of the lozenge. The top and bottom corners of the lozenge are missing, but the sides are blunted by double grooves with small

plain rounded terminals beyond. Outside each side of the lozenge, in the footplate borders, is a single relief profile animal in Style I. All of the animals have their backs towards the outside of the brooch and their legs and bellies against the strip of *nielloed* triangles that makes up the footplate frame. Although much of the gilding has now worn off, it was probably gilded over much of the front surface except for the *niello*-inlaid band. The reverse has numerous scratches, some of which appear purposeful and possibly part of a design, which would not be unparalleled on a great square-headed brooch. There is no evidence for a catchplate, but there are also two sub-rectangular depressions on the reverse which appear to be filled with soil on both sides. It is possible that these are holes made for the addition of a catchplate, perhaps after breakage of the original; if so they are have been fitted in very neatly on the front, under the bellies of the animals, and so not interrupting the design. Alternatively, they may be original features of a partly openwork design, and the catchplate may have been attached to the missing area at the top of the fragment.

Dimensions: 22.07mm (surviving length) x 25.60mm (width) x 1.70mm (thickness). Weight: 5.05g.

Discussion: Although the design is similar to that on Hines's (1997) Group IV brooches, this example is very much smaller than any of those (Hines 1997: 48–58, pls. 16 & 17). It perhaps finds its closest parallel in a 90mm long unclassified great square-headed brooch from Chessell Down, Isle of Wight, also made of gilded silver and *niello* (Hines 1997: pl. 90a), which in turn has links to a series of brooches from England and the Rhineland (Kühn 1974: Taf 311–314). Hines (1997: 178) has argued that the Chessell Down brooch is relatively early in the series of great square-headed brooches.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder/landowner.

F MINTER

168. Shalfleet area, Isle of Wight: gold bracteate (2008 T127; PAS: IOW-125794)

Date: c. 500–c. 550.

Discovery: Found by Sean O' Brien while metal-detecting, and reported to Frank Basford (Isle of Wight FLO).

Description: The bracteate consists of a gold sheet disc with a rim of beaded wire soldered to the edge at the front and a *repoussé* zoomorphic decoration. A separate suspension loop is formed by a ribbed strip and is soldered to the disc. The decoration consists of an interlaced animal and so the bracteate can be categorised as a type D; the head is below the loop. This is the most common D-bracteate animal, with its head turned backwards, large beak, long neck, S-shaped body and large spiral-shaped shoulder and hip. This particular version, however, is to some degree dissolved, with disjointed limbs. The design was stamped with a die and the relief was then re-worked

with a pointed tool, both from the reverse and the obverse. The border zone is undecorated. The bracteate is well preserved, with only slight signs of wear on the loop and edging wire.

Dimensions: 22 mm (diameter, excluding the loop). Weight: 1.88g.

Discussion: More than 940 gold bracteates are now known, dating from c. 450–c. 550. Most of them have been found in Scandinavia, but some 50 are from Anglo-Saxon England, where the most common type is the D-bracteate. The majority of the English D-bracteates have been found in wealthy female graves in eastern Kentish cemeteries (see, for example, the find from East Kent; *TAR* 2005/6: no. 267). A few others come from East Anglia (see Blakeney, Norfolk; *TAR* 2003: no. 90; see also **163**). The find from Shalfleet area is linked stylistically to D-bracteates that have been found in Kent, East Anglia, Frisia, northern Germany and southern Scandinavia, especially Jutland, but there is no closely comparable design. With a weight of less than 2g, however, it is lighter than the Scandinavian finds and comparable to the (on average lighter) continental and English finds (Axboe 2007: 82–86). The rather simple loop, the low weight and the dissolved design suggest that the bracteate was perhaps not an import, but made locally in the first half of the 6th century.

Disposition: Acquired by the Isle of Wight Heritage Service.

F BASFORD & C BEHR

169. Spilsby area, Lincolnshire: copper-alloy brooch (PAS: LIN-9738C0)

Date: c. 500–c. 560.

Discovery: Found by Benjamin Cater while metal-detecting, and recorded by Adam Daubney (Lincolnshire FLO).

Description: Two joining fragments making up the foot and part of the bow of a copper-alloy radiate-headed brooch. The foot is rectangular and flat, decorated on the front with two pronounced flat-topped longitudinal ridges decorated with ring-and-dot motifs, alternating with narrower ridges. The wider ridges are linked by a similar but undecorated transverse ridge just below the break at the top, which would originally have marked the junction between the foot and the bow; the wider ridges continue upwards onto the bow. At the bottom, the wide ridges are again joined with another transverse ridge, but this one runs the whole width of the brooch leaving a short flat undecorated panel as a terminal. There is a short catchplate on the reverse at the top near the break.

Dimensions: 43mm (length) x 16mm (width).

Discussion: Although the radiate-headed brooch is essentially a continental type, in recent years there has been an increasing number found in England. The type with flaring foot has been dated on the Continent to

the early to mid 6th century (Koch 1998: 466). This particular design of foot, with two prominent ridges instead of a single central one, is uncommon both in England and on the continent. Two close parallels come from complete brooches, one from Lyminge, Kent (now in the British Museum) and one from Lonay, Switzerland (Kühn 1965: 216, no. 22.55; 111, no. 6.82). These two brooches, however, have very different headplate designs.

Disposition: Returned to finder.

A DAUBNEY & H GEAKE

170. Caistor St Edmund, Norfolk: gilded silver mount or brooch (Treasure: 2008 T31; PAS: NMS-EE1733)

Date: c. 500–c. 580.

Discovery: Found by Mark Turner while metal-detecting, and reported to Norfolk Landscape Archaeology.

Description: Part of a lozenge-shaped panel from a square-headed brooch, or a mount derived from one of these. The panel is concave-sided and filled with loose chip-carved scrolls with an angular element in the surviving corner. The ornament could be derived from Style I animals, or may be entirely abstract. The frame is inlaid with a single row of punched triangles inlaid with *niello*. The surviving corner is marked off by a transverse groove and has a rounded lobe decorated with a triple groove. There is a chip-carved panel outside one edge of the frame which retains part of an intact edge, and a broken stub of something similar on the other. These may again have originally been Style I animals. The reverse has scratches, some of which may be deliberate.

Dimensions: 20mm (surviving length) x 17mm (surviving width) x 1.8mm (maximum thickness). Weight: 2.07g.

Discussion: No close parallel has been found for the combination of the chip-carved design within the panel and the details of the possible animal outside the frame, and it is difficult to attempt to interpret such incomplete ornament in the absence of a good parallel. It is possible that the fragment is from a great square-headed brooch, but if so it would be both small and individualistic. In both of these aspects it is comparable with the brooches from Snetterton, Norfolk (**166**) and Wetheringsett cum Brockford, Suffolk (**167**). Alternatively, lozengiform mounts with Style I decoration are known from horse-harness, and a parallel of about the right size, although differing in detail, has been found at Normanton-on-Trent, Nottinghamshire (DENO-75B237). Although the Caistor St Edmund fragment does not include any catchplate for a brooch, nor any fixings for a mount, both are possibilities, as it is arguable that both a catchplate area and a central rivet might be missing.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder/landowner.

A ROGERSON & H GEAKE

171. Lyminge, Kent: silver brooch fragment (Treasure: 2008 T100; PAS: KENT-344345)

Date: c. 500–c. 600.

Discovery: Found by Steve Harmer while metal-detecting, and reported to Jennifer Jackson (Kent FLO).

Description: Fragment representing just under half of an early Anglo-Saxon S-shaped brooch. Shaped as a reversed S, the surviving terminal is in the form of an animal head with two wide-apart jaws, a ring-and-dot eye, and a neck made up of two main bands of decoration. The inner band is decorated with pairs of lozenge-shaped punchmarks and the wider outer band, set between a pair of grooves, is decorated with interlocking punched triangles which were once filled with *niello*. The brooch was originally gilded on both front and reverse, except for the *niello*-inlaid band; much of the gilding has now worn away. The undecorated reverse retains a single attachment lug for the pin.

Dimensions: 15mm (length) x 10mm (surviving width). Weight: 1.3g.

Discussion: S-shaped brooches are known both on the Continent and in England and date broadly to the 6th century. In this country they are most popular in Kent, although they are never a common brooch type; only ten are recorded on the PAS database, all except this new Lyminge example being of copper-alloy.

Disposition: Acquired by Maidstone Museum.

S MARZINZIK

172. Calbourne, Isle of Wight: silver mount (Treasure: 2008 T297; PAS: IOW-5846C4)

Date: c. 500–c. 600.

Discovery: Found by Pete Sivell while metal-detecting, and reported to Frank Basford (Isle of Wight FLO).

Description: An incomplete silver 'shoe-shaped' mount, which would have decorated a belt. The mount is semi-circular at one end and pointed at the opposite end. About mid-way along its length, at either side, is a semi-circular indentation. The front is smooth, very slightly convex, and has two or possibly three 'hammered' marks. At the rear the surface is generally uneven with a small depression at the centre containing iron, the remains of the attachment lug. The pointed sides have a number of fine striations. The surface of each semi-circular indentation has six small parallel slanting ribs.

Dimensions: 25.1mm (length) x 13.1mm (width) x 2.9mm (thickness). Weight: 4.32g.

Discussion: 'Shoe-shaped' mounts were worn in groups of up to three, on belts fastened with 'shield-on-tongue' buckles or related types. These belts were popular with the Franks from the early 6th century onwards and this continental fashion was also popular in many parts of early Anglo-Saxon England (Marzinzik 2003: 62–63). The PAS database has recorded several, mainly from Kent and the Isle of Wight.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder/landowner.
F BASFORD

173. East Walton, Norfolk: gilded silver fish-shaped mount (Treasure: 2008 T693; PAS: NMS-AAØ858)

Date: c. 550–c. 750.
Discovery: Found by Stephen Brown while metal-detecting, and reported to Norfolk Landscape Archaeology.
Description: The mount is made in the form of a fish, from a thick piece of silver sheet folded along the back and hammered together at the tail. A gap or socket runs along the underside as far as the head. The tail and the head are cut to shape and gilded, and both are divided from the body with an engraved groove on both faces of the mount. Black *niello* remains in a small part of one of the head grooves. The eyes, punched with an annular stamp, were probably also inlaid. The head has suffered slight damage and distortion. The three fins are all gilded, and all made separately; the dorsal fin is fixed in a slot, probably with solder, and the hooked pectoral fins, of which one is incomplete, are held in drilled holes with their inner ends hammered flat. Most of the body, except the underside, is covered with the punched impressions of a triangular stamp with concave sides, the majority arranged to form sexfoils. The impressions were originally inlaid with *niello*, but the material has now been lost from many. On the underside, behind the pectoral fins, the edges are marked by a pair of rounded notches produced by wear. Despite the relative sizes and positions of the snout and eyes it is most likely that the object is intended to be a pike, the most distinctive feature of which is a single dorsal fin placed quite near the tail (Andrew Jones, pers. comm.).
Dimensions: 51mm (length) x 6.3mm (width) x 7.2mm (height) x 0.9–1.2 mm (thickness of sheet). Weight: 5.90g.
Discussion: It is not easy to find a close parallel to this object. Although it can be compared to shield-board mounts in the shape of pike-like fish (Dickinson 2005: 127–133 & 154–155), its shape makes it impossible to fix to a flat surface. Its three-dimensionality can be compared with that of the central fish from the Sutton Hoo hanging bowl no. 1 (Bruce-Mitford 1983: 224–228). Although the Sutton Hoo fish is of tinned copper-alloy, much larger (c. 90mm long), and appears to be modelled on a salmon, there is a definite resemblance to the East Walton object, including the undecorated underside and the groove dividing head and body, which on both fish follows the line of the gills and comes to a V-shaped point on the top. The Sutton Hoo fish appears to have been made in one piece, and has a hole on the underside where it articulates with a pedestal fixed to the base of the bowl. The East Walton fish has separately made fins, and it is possible that it originally had a separate

soldered-on plate closing the underbelly around a similar pedestal. If so, it would become the first possible parallel to the Sutton Hoo fish (Bruce-Mitford 2005: 265).
Disposition: Acquired by Norwich Castle Museum.
A ROGERSON & H GEAKE

174. Wolverton, Buckinghamshire: six silver objects from a grave (Treasure: 2008 T57; PAS: BUC-330014, 337D72, 3395A5 & 33B493)

Date: c. 580–c. 700.
Discovery: Found during controlled archaeological excavation of an Anglo Saxon cemetery by Archaeological Services & Consultancy Ltd, and reported to Ros Tyrrell (Buckinghamshire FLO). All found in Grave 2045, the burial of a single individual buried on their left side with arms and legs flexed. The objects were found grouped in a cluster located beneath the jaw.
Description: Fragments representing at least 6 silver objects (Finds 19a and 19b are probably from the same object).
1. (Find 19a) An incomplete silver disc (scutiform) pendant, recovered in six pieces. One face is decorated with geometric alignments of punched dots forming a four-pointed star (or cross) positioned around a central boss. Four chevrons formed from punched dots are located between the arms of the star, at the edge of the disc, and point inward to the centre of the pendant. The punched dots follow faintly incised marking-out lines. The reverse is undecorated. At the centre of the largest fragment of the pendant is a circular boss, which projects 2mm from the decorated face and has a central perforation. This suggests that the boss may have been set with a stone, although evidence to confirm this hypothesis was not recovered. A rectangular tab projects from the edge of the largest fragment, and has a patch of solder at the base on either face, c. 4mm x 1mm on the decorated face and c. 5mm x 4mm on the undecorated face. The patches of solder indicate that the function of the tab was as an attachment point for a now detached suspension loop. The disc has a diameter of c. 30mm and the silver sheet from which it was made is c. 0.5mm thick.
2. (Find 19b) A c. 4mm sub-square silver fragment exhibiting slight curvature in one plane. Four punched lines run transverse to the curvature on the concave side. Traces of solder are present on the undecorated side. This object is probably part of the suspension loop from scutiform pendant, No. 1 (19a).
3. (Find 19c) A complete sub-circular ring c. 27mm in diameter, made from undecorated drawn silver wire of 0.8–1mm diameter. The wire is ovoid in cross-section – the sides lying perpendicular to the diameter of the ring are flattened – and the wire thins slightly at both ends. The ring has been completed by crossing the ends of the wire then winding them three times around the

opposing end to form a compact slip-knot.
4. (Find 19d) An incomplete sub-circular ring c. 22mm in diameter, made from drawn silver wire of 0.8–1mm diameter. The wire is ovoid in section – the sides lying perpendicular to the diameter of the ring are flattened – and the wire thins slightly at both ends. The ring is incomplete, a gap being present between the narrowed ends of the wire; the missing area of the ring was probably a slip-knot. Three 5mm, 8mm and 10mm wide decorative zones of incised parallel lines are unevenly spaced around the circumference of the ring. The 8mm-wide zone is located opposite the gap in the ring. The incised lines are less sharp and pronounced on the flattened faces of the wire, which may indicate that the decoration has worn as a consequence of long-standing use.
5. (Find 19e) Two conjoining pieces of undecorated drawn silver wire of 0.9mm diameter, curved to form about half of a ring, with an approximate diameter of 19mm. The wire is ovoid in section, with the flattened sides lying perpendicular to the diameter of the ring. The other end of the smaller piece is bent to wrap around the missing part of the ring to form the start of a slip-knot. Another part of this slip-knot survives as a detached piece of wire wrapping one-and-a-half times around the smaller piece.
6. (Find 19f) Two pieces of curved drawn silver wire of 1mm diameter, which appear to join to form half of a ring of approximate diameter 22mm. The wire is ovoid in section, the sides lying perpendicular to the diameter of the semi-circle being slightly flattened, although the flattening is not as pronounced as is evident on finds 19c–e. Two decorative zones of parallel incised lines are present. One is 5mm wide and located at the wider joining end of the smaller piece; it does not span the break onto the large piece, although 12–13 roughly parallel, deliberately incised nicks are evident on the external curvature of the larger piece at its joining end. The other decorated zone lies at the opposite end of the larger piece; it is now 6mm wide but may originally have extended beyond the break onto the missing half of the ring. The incised lines are quite worn on the flattened faces of the ring.
7. (Find 19g) A curved piece of drawn silver wire 1mm in diameter, part of a ring of approximate diameter 17mm. The wire is ovoid in section, the sides lying perpendicular to the diameter of the semi-circle being slightly flattened, although the flattening is not as pronounced as is evident on finds 19c–e. Two 4mm-wide decorative zones of incised parallel lines are present, and a further incomplete band of incised lines is located at one end of the wire. The incised lines are quite worn on the flattened faces of the ring.
Discussion: This group is best interpreted, both from its location on the body and from its contents, as the constituents of a necklace, which would have been suspended on an organic string or thong. Scutiform pendants and wire rings are commonly made from

silver; such pendants are commonest in the 6th century and silver wire rings in the 7th, although both can be found in small numbers throughout both centuries. They are often combined in necklaces in the graves of women and sometimes children. The grave in which these objects were found is perhaps most likely to date from the first half of the 7th century (Hines 1984: 225–235; Geake 1997: 38 & 48–50).
Disposition: The site archive is to be held by Buckinghamshire County Museum.

A HANCOCK & H GEAKE

175. Happisburgh, Norfolk: silver sword pyramid (Treasure: 2008 T103; PAS: NMS-EEF020)

c. 600–c. 650.
Discovery: Found by Terry Searle while metal-detecting, and reported to Norfolk Landscape Archaeology.
Description: Early Anglo-Saxon silver pyramidal mount or sword pyramid, set with a square garnet in the top. Each side of the relatively small pyramid is decorated with a moulded relief design. There is a transverse bar across the underside. The surface is pitted from corrosion, and the garnet in the top is chipped; it is also scratched, possibly from post-depositional cleaning. Non-destructive X-ray fluorescence analysis of the deeply corroded surface indicated a silver content of almost 100%, with only a trace of copper detectable, probably because this less stable element had been leached out by corrosion. The red stone was identified by Raman spectroscopy as garnet.
Dimensions: 8mm (height) x 10mm (width) x 10mm (length). Weight: 3.03g.
Discussion: Sword pyramids are small fittings used to fix a strap holding a sword-scabbard to the belt. They are now relatively common finds, being apparently very prone to loss; some 15 precious-metal examples were published in *TARs* between 1998 and 2005/6, and there also are currently 18 copper-alloy examples recorded on the PAS database. They are also widespread on the Continent, usually made from silver or copper-alloy (Menghin 1983: map 22). This example, however, is unusual in its relief decoration, which may imitate the filigree of gold examples. All other silver or copper-alloy examples recorded by the PAS are either garnet-inlaid or have stamped, incised or otherwise recessed ornament.
Disposition: Acquired by Norwich Castle Museum; finder waived his right to a reward.

S MARZINZIK

176. Hollingbourne, Kent: silver sword pyramid (Treasure: 2008 T421; PAS: KENT-1A2A84)

Date: c. 600–c. 650.
Discovery: Found by Martin Grist while metal-detecting, and reported to Jennifer Jackson (Kent FLO).
Description: Early Anglo-Saxon pyramidal mount or sword pyramid. Each side of the pyramid is decorated with one field set with a single large garnet over an impressed foil, perhaps made of gold. At the apex is a square cell, also inlaid with a garnet over a foil. Each garnet is surrounded by a gilded frame, and there is an inverted triangular depression at the top of each side which is also gilded. There are remains of gilding around the base of the object, but there is no indication that this extended upwards along the angles of the pyramid. There is a transverse bar across the underside. Non-destructive X-ray fluorescence analysis of the surface of the pyramid indicated a silver content of approximately 94%, alloyed with copper and with trace impurities of gold and lead. No mercury was detected in the gilding.
Dimensions: 16mm (length) x 16mm (width) x 8mm (height). Weight: 5.34g.
Discussion: See discussion of **175**. A very close parallel to the Hollingbourne pyramid, but in copper alloy, has been found at Caistor St Edmund, Norfolk (NMS-FFF757); a more crudely made silver and gold example comes from northern Suffolk (SF-9242E2).
Disposition: Acquired by Maidstone Museum.
S MARZINZIK

177. South East Suffolk: gold pendant (Treasure: 2008 T409; PAS: SF-0646A8)

Date: c. 600–c. 650.
Discovery: Found by Paul Hammond while metal-detecting, and reported to Jude Plouviez (Archaeological Officer, Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service).
Description: An openwork circular gold pendant made from four concentric rings of beaded wire, each 0.5mm thick, joined to form a wide band. A suspension loop of sheet gold has one end attached between the outer two rings, is then folded over to form a 3mm high loop, and is joined to the other face at the same point but less securely. The loop has three longitudinal ribs. The outer edge of the pendant is worn on both sides of the loop and around one edge of the pendant.
Dimensions: 11mm (external diameter), 5mm (internal diameter) x 14.3mm (height including suspension loop). Weight: 0.89g.
Discussion: Several openwork gold pendants are known from the early Anglo-Saxon period, more often with a central cross motif giving a wheel shape. One from Faversham, Kent is made from a cross within two concentric filigree rings (MacGregor & Bolick 1993: no 25.1). Others have a single coiled piece of beaded wire forming the ring, as at Ramsgate (TAR 2007: 172 &

KENT-F5A964), Chartham Barrow A and Gilton grave 27, all in Kent, and Harford Farm grave 28, Norfolk. Associated finds from these English graves suggest a date early in the 7th century, although there are also similar pendants from 6th-century contexts in Scandinavia (Penn 2000: 50–51).
Disposition: Acquired by Woodbridge Museum.

J PLOUVIEZ

178. Griston, Norfolk: gold and cloisonné garnet sword-scabbard boss (Treasure: 2008 T634; PAS: NMS-F32B24)

Date: c. 600–c. 650.
Discovery: Found by Andrew Beale while metal-detecting, and reported to Norfolk Landscape Archaeology.
Description: A hemispherical gold mount inlaid with cloisonné garnets, with a gold staple on the reverse. The boss is built upon a circular base-plate, at the centre of which is a cylindrical tube of gold sheet. Attached to this tube are eleven radiating gold sheet walls, creating eleven cells. The bottom edges of the cells are constructed using a strip of triangular-serrated sheet bent inwards to create a curve; the apex of every alternate triangle joins the vertical cell side-walls. Each cell was originally set with a thin gold foil stamped in a cross-hatched 'waffle' pattern, onto which a shaped garnet with a curved upper surface was laid. The boss is now damaged so that only five of the eleven radiating cells retain their garnets; four further cells retain only their backing foils. The top of the boss comprises a central stepped-square cell with four narrow surrounding cells between the cylindrical tube and the stepped cell. Only two of these four cells retain their garnets, both visibly cracked, but it is impossible to tell whether the remaining two empty cells here have retained their foils as they are distorted and filled with soil. The central stepped-square garnet has been pushed down into its cell, revealing the cell walls, and although cracked seems to have been curved to continue the hemispherical shape of the whole boss. The outer edge of the mount is decorated with three concentric bands of beaded wire, the outer and inner of very fine diameter, framing one of a larger gauge. On the underside is a U-shaped staple or loop, now slightly mis-shapen, that has ripped away the attached area of the base-plate, so that it lies flat against the base revealing a small void interior to the boss.
Dimensions: 17mm (diameter), 7mm (height), 6mm (original projection of staple from base).
Discussion: This sophisticated piece of gold and garnet jewellery joins a growing corpus of high-status 7th-century metalwork. Although much damaged, its fine workmanship reflects the importance of the commission and the status of its patron. It finds its most ready parallel in the pair of sword-scabbard

bosses from the Sutton Hoo Mound 1 burial of c. 625 (Bruce-Mitford 1978: 294–297), although the technical virtuosity of those pieces is considerably greater, the similarities are such to render the parallel valid. A number of features of this present mount find direct parallels to those from Sutton Hoo, beyond the overall hemispherical shape. On both the Sutton Hoo and the Griston bosses, the domed shape is created by the use of garnets shaped with rounded sides. Each has a stepped-square garnet set diamond-wise at the centre of the apex, and 'tooth'-shaped garnets set around the base. There are, however, clear differences. Not only are the Sutton Hoo examples slightly larger, the garnet-work is far more complex and sophisticated, and the circumference of the bosses employs two rows of garnets, whereas the Griston piece simply masks the join between the cell walls and base-plate with three bands of beaded wire. Likewise, the staple to the reverse is soldered directly to the backplate, creating a weak point that has led to the base-plate tearing, whereas the Sutton Hoo bosses are strengthened by two half-circular gold sheets fitting around the ends of the staple shanks. The corpus of these scabbard-bosses has recently been joined by a further pair from the Hammerwich hoard (find nos. 675 & 1425) which, although smaller than the Griston example, again have the serrated edge around 'tooth'-shaped garnets and an edge made up of three strands of beaded wire. The function of these bosses is unclear. Bruce-Mitford (1978: 247) speculated that, if not purely ornamental, the Sutton Hoo examples may have been intended as buttons 'to engage a strap from which the sword was suspended'. However, since the bosses appear to have rested on organic collars – possibly of bone or ivory – that were themselves attached to the scabbard, a decorative aspect seems more likely.
Disposition: Acquired by Norwich Castle Museum.

T PESTELL

179. Dersingham area, Norfolk: gold pendant (Treasure 2008: T258; PAS: NMS-F1A8E7)

Date: c. 600–c. 700.
Discovery: Found by Alan Melton while metal-detecting, and reported to Norfolk Landscape Archaeology.
Description: Gold pendant, sub-triangular in shape. The front and back, and the double-ribbed suspension loop, are all formed from a single piece of metal, with a separate double-ribbed strip forming the sides, the ends of which join under the loop. The pendant is therefore hollow and originally rectangular in cross-section; it is now squashed so that it is concave on both faces. The pendant is decorated with six closely spaced S-shaped wire scrolls soldered on in an irregular row, and a length of wire following the edge of the pendant with inward curled ends near the top. None of the wire appears to be beaded.

Dimensions: 22mm (length) x 10mm (width) x 4mm (thickness). Weight: 2.87g.
Discussion: The ribbed suspension loop argues for a date in the early Anglo-Saxon period and the elongated, tapering shape may betray a relationship to the rare hand-shaped pendants of the 7th century. There are two of these from Anglo-Saxon contexts, both of silver, found at Melbourn, Cambridgeshire and Faversham, Kent (Meaney 1981: 168–169). The pendant remains extremely unusual, however, both in its shape and in its use of plain, unbeaded wire.
Disposition: Acquired by Norwich Castle Museum.

E DARCH & H GEAKE

180. Gunthorpe, Norfolk: copper-alloy mount (PAS: NMS-7B86F1)

Date: c. 600–c. 700.
Discovery: Found by Paul Dawson while metal-detecting, and recorded by Erica Darch (Norfolk FLO).
Description: Gilded openwork copper-alloy mount, cast in the form of a fish between two confronted birds. The head of the fish is flanked by the hooked beaks of the birds, and their sturdy legs are raised to hold the sides of the fish. The birds' bodies, wings and tails are outlined by double grooves, but the legs are undecorated, as is the fish. There are two vertically aligned pierced lugs on the reverse, one at the upper edge and one at the lower edge. Both project c. 5 mm and have corroded iron in the perforations.
Dimensions: 32mm (height) x 28mm (width).
Discussion: The motif of a fish between a pair of Style II predatory birds, probably eagles, is found on a small but significant number of 7th-century mounts or pendants. A copper-alloy pendant from Coddtenham, Suffolk is very similar to the Gunthorpe mount (Martin *et al* 2000: 500, fig. 154c), and several copper-alloy and silver mounts, pendants and repoussé or stamped foils from Kent have slightly different treatments of the same motif (Webster in Blockley *et al* 1995: 1039–1040, no. 463). Examples in gold come from finds of the very highest status; a large gold object from the Staffordshire hoard, perhaps a cut-down mount (object no. 652), and perhaps even within the complex decoration on one of the Sutton Hoo Mound 1 shoulder-clasps (Ciglenecki 1994). The layout of the birds on the Gunthorpe and Coddtenham objects is similar to that of the quadrupeds on the Micheldever chatelaine (**181**), although the latter has a blank space rather than a fish in the centre. The technique of fixing the Gunthorpe mount, using pierced lugs probably secured by a pin, is paralleled on several other mounts of the 6th and 7th centuries. These include shoe-shaped mounts from belts, and mounts of various shapes from horse harness (e.g. those from Beckford graves A3 and B12a (Evison & Hill 1996) and PAS: HAMP-408148). From its size, it seems likely that the Gunthorpe mount was originally part of a suite of

horse-harness decorations.
Disposition: Returned to finder.

S ASHLEY & H GEAKE

181. Micheldever, Hampshire: copper-alloy chatelaine (PAS: HAMP-235970)

Date: c. 600–c. 700.
Discovery: Found by Mark Duell while metal-detecting, and recorded by Rob Webley (Hampshire FLO).
Description: A copper-alloy chatelaine suspension unit, of continental type. One end is biconical, imitating a spacer bead, decorated with incised transverse lines. It appears to have an iron core which is probably the remains of a suspension loop. A bell-shaped plate appears to be slotted into this biconical end, or is integral to it. The plate is decorated on both faces. The more ornate face is decorated with a double-ridged border along the sides, with two confronting bear-like quadrupeds in profile within. Each animal has a head with a circular eye, triangular ear and open jaws; the two pairs of jaws touch. The bodies are decorated with closely packed pellets, giving the effect of scales or feathers, within a reserved border. Front and rear hip joints are pear-shaped, with the rear hips turned to fit more neatly into the confined space. The legs are undecorated broad low ridges, ending in four-toed feet; the ends of the toes touch to make the two animals each the mirror image of the other. The design is simple but satisfying in the way it makes good use of the space. The reverse is decorated with three rows of lightly punched double-ring and dot motifs. The wider end of the plate ends in two (originally three) flat circular loops, both showing evidence of wear at the point from which the other elements of the chatelaine (functional toilet implements or decorative rods) would have hung.

Dimensions: 46.5 (length) x 21.8 (width) x 1.6mm (depth). Weight: 12.24g.
Discussion: Chatelaine elements of this type are uncommon in England. Three found together from the North Downs, Kent, formed part of a Treasure case and may have come from a single chatelaine in an early Anglo-Saxon grave; they all had biconical ends and ring-and-dot decoration on both faces (TAR 2003: no. 94, 72–73, fig. 94.3–5). Another Frankish-style suspension unit, from North Elmham, Norfolk (NMS-2139A6), has no biconical element but does have confronting quadruped decoration, this time in bold openwork. They date to the 7th century both in England and on the continent.

Disposition: Returned to finder.

R WEBLEY

182. West Yorkshire area: five gold objects (Treasure: 2008 T553; PAS: SWYOR-F86A02)

Date: c. 600–c. 1100.
Discovery: Found while metal-detecting, and reported to Amy Cooper (South & West Yorkshire FLO) and subsequently excavated by West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service. The objects, all made of gold, were found in three batches over two days: no. 4 was found first, no. 5 the following day, and nos. 1–3 the same evening as no. 5 and in close association.
1. Finger-ring set with a garnet (c. 900–c. 1000). Bezel: 42mm (length) x 32mm (width) x c. 11mm (height). Weight: 30.17g.
2. Finger-ring with enlarged bezel (c. 900–c. 1000). 16mm (width of bezel), 22mm (maximum diameter). Weight: 9.48g.
3. Finger-ring with *niello* panels (c. 780–c. 950). 27mm (diameter), 5mm (width of bezels). Weight 15.09g.
4. Gold ingot (c. 875–c. 1100). Roughly half of a gold ingot. 19mm (length) x 9mm (width) x 5mm (maximum thickness). Weight: 8.35g.
5. Part of a cloisonné brooch (c. 600–c. 630). 23mm x 21mm. Weight: 3.44g.

Scientific analysis: Non-destructive X-ray fluorescence analysis of the surface of the five gold objects from West Yorkshire, indicated the following composition ranges: no. 1 = 86–90% gold, 6–8% silver, and 3–6% copper (the garnet was identified by Raman spectroscopy); no. 2 = 77–81% gold, 15–17% silver, and 4–6% copper; no. 3 = 85–89% gold, 9–11% silver, and 2–4% copper; no. 4 = 75– 79% gold, 19–22% silver, and 2–4% copper; no. 5 = 88–92% gold, 4–6% silver, and 3–6% copper.

Discussion: The hoard is likely to have been buried in the 10th century at the earliest; the dating of the objects is based on stylistic as well as technological comparisons with other material. The hoard contains a cut fragment of an antique brooch, as well as four up-to-date pieces.

Disposition: Leeds Museums & Galleries hopes to acquire.

S MARZINZIK

183. Low Santon, Lincolnshire: silver and iron pin fragment (Treasure: 2008 T397; PAS: SWYOR-72ABC5)

Date: c. 625–c. 700.
Discovery: Found by Eric Gauton while metal-detecting, and reported to Amy Cooper (South & West Yorkshire FLO).
Description: Fragment of a linked pin, missing much of its shaft. A three-stranded wire braid and a beaded wire, both gilded, are set inside a silver frame and surround a now empty circular cell in the centre of the flat pin head. An iron stud is visible in the middle of the empty cell. The back of the pin head is undecorated,

but the base of the central stud is visible. The shaft is rounded in cross-section and is made in one piece with the back of the head. Also integral to the head is a projecting lobe to one side of the head, broken across a perforation, which represents the remains of an attachment loop for a cord or chain. Non-destructive X-ray fluorescence analysis of the surface of the pin indicated a silver content of approximately 92%, alloyed with copper and with trace impurities of gold and lead.

Dimensions: 30mm (length) x 14mm (maximum width) x 4mm (maximum thickness). Weight: 2.01g.
Discussion: Linked pins with gem-set heads, commonly made of silver, are well known from 7th-century women’s graves and are often thought of as typical of female costume at the time (Geake 1997: 35). Such finds are, however, extremely rare as metal-detector finds. This incomplete pin from Low Santon joins that of an almost identical pin found nearby (TAR 2004: no. 119; NLM-BE6EF2). The earlier find retained its large central glass cabochon setting and a complete hipped shaft, but had lost the iron rivet; the loop was fixed on the opposite side to that of the later find. It seems likely that the two are from the same pin-suite, and although it is not impossible that this was lost in antiquity and remained near-intact until recently, it is perhaps more likely that a grave has eroded into the topsoil. The only other find of a 7th-century linked pin hitherto reported under the Treasure Act came from a woman’s grave archaeologically excavated at Tring, Hertfordshire (TAR 2003: no. 99). The rarity of finds of 7th-century linked pins by metal-detectorists suggests that these objects were not prone to casual loss, and it is possible that they were more commonly used on funerary costume than the costume of the living.

Disposition: North Lincolnshire Museum hopes to acquire.

H GEAKE & S MARZINZIK

184. Hints, Staffordshire: copper-alloy hanging bowl mount (PAS: WMID-1EFF72)

Date: c. 650–c. 750.
Discovery: Found by James Brown while metal-detecting, and recorded by Duncan Slarke (Staffordshire & West Midlands FLO) and commented upon further by Susan Youngs (formerly British Museum).
Description: An incomplete cast copper-alloy hanging bowl mount. The mount consists of approximately half of an openwork disc, with a complete crescent-shaped tail appendage. The front is slightly convex, and the reverse is slightly concave. The front of the mount has reserved fields for triquetra ornament, double-contoured on the disc and single-line in the tail. There are traces of a white-metal coating on the front metal surfaces. The reserved fields are inlaid with yellow enamel in the ribbon and three points of the tail

ornament, against a red enamel background. The red has decayed to a pale whitish-green, but at the breaks and on the lower part of the disc the original colour can be clearly seen. The reverse of the mount is rough, with one or two places where solder may remain. The mount is broken at the top, middle and above the tail, exposing a brown uneven surface.

Dimensions: 66.6mm (length) x 40mm (width) x 2.9mm (thickness). Weight: 16.8g.
Discussion: When complete, this mount would have had a crescent-shaped upper hole, mirroring the tail, and an oval lower opening, while the whole piece was a brilliant red decorated with yellow motifs set against a silvery metal, almost certainly tin. The curvature of this mount shows that it was fitted to a bowl, and functional hanging bowl mounts have substantial hooks at the top to hold a ring for a suspension line. They were used in sets of three, or more rarely four, so that the bowl hung level from a central point. Although this mount is damaged at the top, there does not seem room for a conventional hook, while the alternative of a hook on a frame is unlikely given the complex outline of the tail. It is not obvious how it could work as part of the suspension system without a hook, and while there are some purely decorative appliqué mounts on hanging-bowls, they do not imitate the form of hooked plates in this way. This all suggests that there was originally a narrow hook at the top, and the object would have been one of a spectacularly coloured set. Dating and sourcing these bowls are still very difficult and contentious subjects, but the size of the piece, its open-work, the use of relatively bold and crude ribbon patterns all suggest that this is late in the British series, from the period c. 650–c. 750. Other examples of ribbon ornament from hanging bowls and related mounts are known from Swynnerton in Staffordshire, Dunnington and Whitby, both in North Yorkshire, and Rhostyllen, Wales (Youngs 1995: 41–43) and there are several examples of the style from contemporary manuscript art.

Disposition: Returned to finder.

D SLARKE & S YOUNGS

185. Scole, Norfolk: gilded silver ball-headed pin (Treasure: 2008 T250; PAS: NMS-F1A270)

Date: c. 700–c. 800.
Discovery: Found while metal-detecting, and reported to Norfolk Landscape Archaeology.
Description: Gilded silver ball-headed pin, decorated with applied granules and filigree wire. There are three double-ended opposed spirals of beaded wire on the upper half, a median line of twisted wire covering the join between upper and lower halves, and three double-ended opposed spirals of beaded wire on the lower half. The top of the silver pin shaft is surrounded by a circle of twisted wire. There were originally six groups of three granules on either side of the median

line of wire between the loops of the spirals and further granules around the pin shaft on the base, most of which are now missing. There may have been granules on the top of the pin, none of which now survive. Part of the median line of wire is missing, revealing the seam where the two hollow halves are soldered together. The side is cracked, and a crack or hole in the top of the head shows that it has been filled with a white substance, possibly lead. Only a very short section of the silver shaft survives, with a worn, ancient break.

Dimensions: 12.5mm (diameter) x 16mm (length, including shank) x 13.5mm (length, excluding shank). Weight: 6.31g.

Discussion: Ball-headed pins are known in several metals (gilded or ungilded copper-alloy, silver and gold) and with very various decoration, including bosses, spirals of filigree wire, and inlays of crystal, garnet and glass (e.g. *TAR* 2004, nos. 121 & 124). Similar pinheads were used in the early Post-Medieval period, but their decoration is more stereotyped and tends to consist of granules and wire circles only. Pins were in very widespread use in the middle Anglo-Saxon period, and the ball-headed type is the most complex and expensive of the time.

Disposition: Acquired by Norwich Castle Museum.

E DARCH

186. Putney, London: gilded copper-alloy mount (PAS: LON-F3F921)

Date: c. 700–c. 800.

Discovery: Found by Bob Wells while searching the London foreshore, and recorded by Kate Sumnall (London FLO).

Description: A circular mount made from copper-alloy and gilded. The front is decorated with three circular bands of chip-carved interlace, all of different designs. The inner band has a single strand interlaced around the mount four times; the central band has a similar strand interlacing twice to form a simple twist. The outer band has a zig-zag line forming alternating triangles hatched in different directions to give a woven interlace effect. After careful mechanical cleaning by the finder the front of the mount was revealed to have gilding surviving over most of its surface. On the reverse is an irregularly cut piece of copper-alloy sheet, secured to the front with four copper-alloy rivets. It seems that the backplate and rivets are original features of the mount, as the chip-carved decoration on the front continues over the rivet heads. In the centre of the mount, passing through both plates, is a large copper-alloy rivet, now bent. Both the backplate and parts of the central rivet shaft are bright and uncorroded, due to the anaerobic conditions of the Thames foreshore.

Dimensions: 43.14mm (diameter) x 2.29mm (thickness). Weight: 9.82g.

Discussion: The net-like chip-carved interlace of the inner two bands of decoration is typical of 8th-century metalwork, but the herringbone zig-zag effect of the outer band is more unusual in a southern English context. Similar groups of alternating oblique parallel lines can occasionally be found on 8th-century Insular metalwork, with examples ranging from a scabbard chape and hanging bowl from the St Ninian’s Isle Treasure, Shetland, to the lost hanging bowl from the River Witham, Lincolnshire (Bruce-Mitford 2005: no. 114; Webster & Backhouse 1991: no. 178b; Whitfield 1995: 101). What the mount was originally attached to is uncertain. The rivet is perhaps rather long for use on a book cover; the mount itself is flimsy compared to the circular mounts from contemporary Scottish and Irish house-shaped shrines, and although its diameter and general decorative scheme are similar to mounts from shrines, the use of a central rivet for attachment is also unusual here.

Disposition: Returned to finder.

K SUMNALL & H GEAKE

187. Worfield area, Shropshire: copper-alloy pinhead (PAS: HESH-543615)

Date: c. 700–c. 825.

Discovery: Found by Frank Taylor while metal-detecting, and recorded by Peter Reavill (Herefordshire & Shropshire FLO).

Description: Incomplete copper-alloy pinhead with fragment of shaft. The thin flat oval head is covered with chip-carved ornament, and although the edges are fragmentary the original design can largely be reconstructed as a cross with central lozenge and bifurcated arms, with pairs of double interlocking C-spirals in the spandrels. A small hole in the centre of the pinhead may have been used to set out the design with a compass. The reverse is undecorated.

Dimensions: 42.6mm (length) x 34mm (width) x 1.7mm (thickness). Weight: 7.8g.

Discussion: Two gilded copper-alloy objects with very similar spiral decoration have been recorded by the PAS database: a pinhead from Carlton in Lindrick, Nottinghamshire (DENO-022C35) and a brooch from Leicestershire (DENO-303411) which may have been converted from a pinhead. These three extremely similar items can be matched with slightly more distantly related discs from Ixworth, Suffolk, decorated with opposed spirals and lobed foliage (Hinton 1974: no. 18), and from Thorpe Salvin, South Yorkshire (Parsons 1992), with a less obvious cross and one double interlocked spiral in each spandrel. These spiral-decorated pinheads are more distantly related to the famous late 8th-century linked-pin suite from the River Witham, Lincolnshire (Webster & Backhouse 1991: no. 184) which, in common with many other less spectacular 8th-century pins (Cramp 1964; Bailey 1970; Webster & Backhouse 1991: no. 66c) has interlaced decoration.

Disposition: Returned to finder.

P REAVILL

188. Fring, Norfolk: silver pin head with copper-alloy shaft (Treasure: 2008 T68; PAS: NMS-EE5E11)

Date: c. 700–c. 850.

Discovery: Found by John Bocking while metal-detecting, and reported to Norfolk Landscape Archaeology.

Description: Shield-shaped silver pin head decorated with an engraved design, now worn, consisting of two birds back to back, with overlapping wings and tails and curved beaks which touch their breasts. The upper edge is irregularly broken with a crack extending from it. The lower point of the shield shape terminates in a pointed knop with slight bulges to either side, which may be the eyes of a worn and stylised animal head. The fragment of surviving copper-alloy shaft is attached to the undecorated reverse with two silver rivets, and is broken across the lower of the rivet holes. There is a third rivet hole in the head between the two rivets but no corresponding hole in the shaft, suggesting a mistake or a repair.

Dimensions: 31mm (surviving length) x 25mm (maximum width), less than 1mm (thickness of head). Weight: 3g.

Discussion: Pin heads of similar shape, also decorated with addorsed beasts, have been found at Flixborough in North Lincolnshire and York (Evans & Loveluck 2009: 66–67, no. 565; Webster & Backhouse 1991, nos. 69e & 183). The technique of making the pin heads separately and riveting them to the shafts is most commonly found on high-quality linked pins (e.g. Evans & Loveluck 2009: 65–67, nos. 561–562; Webster & Backhouse 1991: no. 184). All of these parallels date to the 8th or early 9th century.

Disposition: Acquired by Norwich Castle Museum.

E DARCH

189. Brimham, North Yorkshire: copper-alloy mount (PAS: SWYOR-3847B1)

Date: c. 700–c. 900.

Discovery: Found by Robert Sutcliffe while metal-detecting, and recorded with Amy Downes (South & West Yorkshire FLO).

Description: Circular copper-alloy mount with a flat base and raised rim, decorated with five bosses evenly spaced around a central setting which is now empty. The bosses are pointed domes decorated with spirals formed from three whirling ridges. At the base of the domes, the ridges expand to form flared trumpet-shaped areas with grooved and chip-carved decoration. The central setting is circular and deep, but now completely empty; it would originally have contained a setting of glass or gemstone. Three large copper-alloy rivets are untidily positioned to attach the mount with a fourth now missing; these rivets obscure part of the decoration. No other method of attachment is observable. The reverse is undecorated and flat except for the protruding rivets.

Dimensions: 43.75mm (diameter) x 4.9mm (thickness). Weight: 28.62g.

Discussion: The use of ‘watch-spring’ spirals and a central setting are typical of Irish metalwork dating from the 8th or 9th century. The ornament is crisp and neat, and follows the insular tradition. The relatively small size and flatness of the mount suggests that it is from a small portable object such as the famous house-shaped shrines, and a close parallel has been suggested by Raghnaill Ó Floinn (National Museum of Ireland); a gilded copper-alloy disc from a shrine found at Clonard, Co Meath (Ó Floinn 1989–1990). The bosses on the Clonard shrine-mount, however, are undecorated with spirals restricted to the area between them. A much larger circular mount from a Viking-Age grave at Komnes, Norway, has eight peripheral raised bosses decorated with a variety of spirals. In addition, much grander parallels for spiral-decorated raised bosses can be found on the pair of gable mounts now in the Musée des Antiquités Nationales, St Germain-en-Laye, France (Youngs 1989: nos. 138a, b). The Komnes mount also has four large rivets, perhaps originally set with glass or gem studs, which obscure part of the decoration (Wamers 1985: Kat. 129, Taf. 12, 1). This may suggest that the rivets on the Brimham mount are original; alternatively, it may have been soldered in place on a shrine, and the rivets added later during a period of re-use. The Clonard and Komnes mounts, in common with other mounts from house-shaped shrines, are gilded, but there is no evidence of gilding on the Brimham example. This mount was probably imported into England by Vikings in the late 9th or 10th century.

Disposition: Returned to finder.

S YOUNGS, K LEAHY & A DOWNES

190. Essex: silver hooked tag (Treasure: 2008 T414; PAS: NMS-F27B76)

Date: c. 800–c. 900.

Discovery: Found prior to 1997 while metal-detecting, and reported to Norfolk Landscape Archaeology. The finder has carried out most of his metal-detecting in Essex, so there is a strong possibility that the hooked tag was found there.

Description: Silver hooked tag with long triangular plate. At the top are three neat circular holes for attachment. The apex splits into two slightly splayed hooks, the tips of which are missing (ancient breaks). There is an outer border of engraved ladder pattern and an inner undecorated border, around a central panel of Trewiddle-style decoration showing what appears to be a single animal.

Dimensions: 37mm (surviving length) x 18mm (width). Weight: 3.95g.

Discussion: A double hook is an unusual feature on a hooked tag and appears to be linked to large size, high quality or both. A large silver rectangular double-hooked tag from Charminster, Dorset is

decorated in naturalistic style (*TAR* 2007: 200; DOR-36DDA4). Another example in silver from Barking Abbey, London is smaller, but again has Trewiddle-style decoration, this time of plant motifs (Webster & Backhouse 1991: cat no. 67b). The Trewiddle style is conventionally dated to the 9th century, but should now be extended into perhaps the late 8th and certainly the early 10th century (Thomas 2006: 156–157).
Disposition: Reported potential Treasure Trove, and found not to be Treasure.

E DARCH

191. Lindsey, Suffolk: gilded silver mount (Treasure: 2008 T568; PAS: SF-E2FFD6)

Date: c. 800–c. 900.
Discovery: Found by Brian Jones while metal-detecting, and reported to Andrew Brown (Suffolk FLO).
Description: Part of a rectangular gilded silver mount. One end is formed by a raised step, whereas the other end, or perhaps even a larger part of the object, is missing due to a break that occurred in antiquity. The mount is intricately decorated in relief with the lower, leaf-like portions gilded; the raised areas were also originally gilded, although much of this has now abraded away. The raised saltire mouldings additionally contain stripes of *niello* inlay. The reverse is undecorated, and is hollowed with a raised rim. Non-destructive X-ray fluorescence analysis of the surface indicated mercury gilding and a silver composition of 93–97%, the remainder being copper.
Dimensions: 23mm (length) x 21mm (maximum width) x 7mm (maximum thickness). Weight: 12.55g.
Discussion: The style of this probable strap-mount or strap-distributor associates it closely with the growing corpus of Carolingian and Carolingian-style metalwork – in particular mounts and strap-ends – known from England. Finds of similar partly gilded silver rectangular mounts include two from Great Dunham, Norfolk and the Easingwold area, North Yorkshire (*TAR* 2005/6: nos. 257 & 258). Another similar mount, apparently made from partly gilded copper alloy, has been found at Torksey, Lincolnshire (DENO-872273). All these have crosses or saltires in high relief against gilded foliage backgrounds, and the Torksey and Easingwold examples also have *niello* inlay.
Disposition: British Museum had hoped to acquire, but withdrew. Disclaimed; returned to finder/landowner.

S MARZINZIK

192. Hollingbourne, Kent: iron sword pommel (PAS: KENT-328AD5)

Date: c. 800–c. 1000.
Discovery: Found by John Darvill while metal-detecting, and recorded with Jennifer Jackson (Kent FLO).

Description: A large iron sword pommel covered with silver sheet. The pommel has a sub-spherical central lobe with a smaller elongated rounded lobe to either side, and two iron rivets to attach the pommel to the upper guard. The silver sheet is decorated with incised lines, but the underlying iron is corroded and in places the decoration is obscured or worn away, revealing cross-hatched grooves on the surface of the iron which would have helped to fix the silver to the iron. The central lobe appears to have a design of simplified acanthus leaves extending downwards from the top on at least one of the main faces; on each of the side faces is an irregular semi-circle enclosing a circle. The side lobes have double-line borders but any other decoration is unclear.

Dimensions: 78.8mm (width) x 39.9mm (height) x 36.5mm (thickness).
Discussion: The form of the pommel suggests it is from a sword of Petersen’s (1919: 142– 149) type S, which is usually decorated in either Jellinge or Mammen art-style, suggesting a date of late 9th or 10th century. The leaves on the Hollingbourne pommel, however, are not the usual sort of tendril of Viking Age art, but more naturalistic, as in Carolingian and Ottonian art and Anglo-Saxon sculpture. Pommels with prominent central lobes are shown in continental and Anglo-Saxon manuscripts of a wide range of dates (e.g. the mid-9th-century Lothair Gospels, or early 11th-century manuscripts from Canterbury and (possibly) Winchester (Schramm & Mutherich 1962: pl. 25; Temple 1976: pls. 270 & 275). It is possible, therefore, that the Hollingbourne pommel was in continental rather than Viking Age style, and should be dated to the Carolingian to Ottonian periods (broadly 9th and 10th centuries). A Viking Age origin is not out of the question, however, on the basis of the form.

Deposition: Returned to finder.

B AGER & J JACKSON

193. Aylesbury, Buckinghamshire: copper-alloy bullion weight (PAS: BUC-F89F17)

Date: c. 800–c. 1000.
Discovery: Found by Kevin Kelly while metal-detecting, and recorded by Ros Tyrrell (Buckinghamshire FLO).
Description: The weight is in the shape of a cube with the corners cut off, so that six of the sides are square and the remaining eight are triangular. The square sides are decorated with borders of punched dots around six stamped dots in two rows of three. The triangular sides each appear to have a single dot.
Dimensions: 8.25mm (length) x 8.39mm (width). Weight: 3.75g.
Discussion: These weights were used across the Viking world and 31 are now recorded on the PAS database. They appear to have been made in a number of denominations, indicated by the number of dots on the larger faces; six is the most common, followed by four,

two, three and one. When the heaviest weight recorded for a specific denomination is divided by the number of dots, a remarkably consistent unit of c. 0.75g per dot is obtained. Nearly all of the weights recorded by the PAS are within the heartland of the Danelaw except for two; the new Aylesbury find and a four-dot example from Melbourn on the Cambridgeshire/Hertfordshire border (CAM-F8E526).

Disposition: Returned to finder.

H GEAKE & R TYRRELL

194. Cholsey, Oxfordshire: gold and enamel mount (Treasure: 2008 T749; PAS: BERK-260848)

Date: c. 800–c. 1100.
Discovery: Found by Dave Livingstone while metal-detecting, and reported to Anni Byard (Berkshire & Oxfordhsire FLO).
Description: A gold and enamel mount, now crushed and incomplete. A solid rim supports a sheet-gold dome, which is covered with coloured enamels set in gold cloisons. Blue, green, white, and yellow enamel is preserved and there is one dark-coloured cell, possibly inlaid with a garnet or a piece of red glass. The enamel is arranged in pelta form and the top of the dome is taken up by a circle with an inscribed quatrefoil inside a star. Non-destructive X-ray fluorescence analysis of the surface indicated a gold composition of 92–96%, and silver content of 3–5%, the remainder being copper. The enamels were opacified with antimony rather than tin, which supports a late Anglo-Saxon date (Susan La Niece, pers. comm.).
Dimensions: 21mm (length) x 7mm (width) x 6mm (height). Weight: 2.59g.
Discussion: The function of this stud is unclear. The rim clearly shows that the object was hollow and had no base; it may have been a decorative mount with an organic backing. The colour palette of the enamels is similar to that found on other probable 9th to 11th-century enamelwork known from Anglo-Saxon England. Examples are a small stud from the Eye Area (*TAR* 2004: no. 106), a gold stud now in the British Museum’s collection (P&E 2007, 8049.1) or the Alfred and Minster Lovell jewels in the Ashmolean Museum (Hinton 2008). Notably, however, none of these objects contains any yellow enamel; the yellow enamel on the Cholsey stud is very unusual.
Disposition: Oxfordshire Museums Service hopes to acquire.

S MARZINZIK

195. Uttlesford District, Essex: gold and enamel finger-ring (Treasure: 2008 T548; PAS: LON-3478C7)

Date: c. 850–c. 900.
Discovery: Found by Steven Fenton while metal-detecting, and reported to Kate Sumnall (London FLO).
Description: The hoop of the ring is D-shaped in

cross-section, and expands to wide shoulders forming the support for the bezel. The bezel consists of a circular cloisonné cell which holds four heart-shaped cloisons with their points facing outwards; these retain the remains of a whitish opaque material, probably enamel. The circular cell would originally have been fully enamelled as well, as a speck of glass-like material on the outside of one of the heart shapes suggests. The circular cell is surrounded by a gold rim, which in turn is set inside a gold frame carrying 12 of a probable original 18 gold globules. The ring is further embellished by fine granulation and filigree tendrils extending over the shoulders. The inside of the hoop is undecorated. Non-destructive X-ray fluorescence analysis of the surface indicated a gold composition of 72-77%, and silver content of 19-21%, the remainder being copper.
Dimensions: 21mm (width) x 20mm (height) x 12 mm (width of bezel). Weight: 4.6g.
Discussion: This ring fits well into a group of late Anglo-Saxon gold finger-rings with enamel decoration, filigree and granulation, such as those from Warwick (*TAR* 2001: no. 46) and Lytchett Matravers, Dorset (*TAR* 2003: no. 110). A similar enamel pattern is also known from the Minster Lovell Jewel (Hinton 2008: 30–32, 94). All of these have two to three colours of enamel.
Disposition: Saffron Walden Museum hopes to acquire.

S MARZINZIK

196. Longtown area, Cumbria: silver Thor’s hammer pendant (Treasure: 2008 T159; PAS: LANCUM-ED9222)

Date: c. 850–c. 1050.
Discovery: Found by John Taylor in February 2008 and recorded by Dot Boughton (Lancashire & Cumbria FLO).
Description: Pendant cast in the form of an undecorated flat double-headed hammer, consisting of a triangular, concave-sided head and a long, slightly concave-sided shaft of rectangular cross-section. The end of the shaft is broken across a hole for suspension. The surface abrasions are both original and a typical feature of Viking Age silver objects. Surface metal analysis conducted at the British Museum indicated a silver content of approximately 96%, the rest being copper with small amounts of lead and gold.
Dimensions: 47mm (height) x 21mm (width). Weight: 12.17g.
Discussion: The object belongs to a series of Viking Age amuletic pendants thought to represent Mjöllnir, the hammer of the mighty Norse god Thor. They are found widely distributed across the Viking world, from Iceland and Normandy to Scandinavia and Russia. At least 50 silver examples are known from a variety of contexts; settlement sites, hoards, and both male and female graves. Over 20 English examples are now known, from

the Danelaw and the north-west, mostly of silver, and mostly undecorated or only simply decorated. Some of these may have been made in the Danelaw (Pestell forthcoming; TAR 2002, nos. 44 & 45; TAR 2003, no. 98).
Disposition: Acquired by Tullie House Museum and Art Gallery.

B AGER

197. Congham, Norfolk: silver Thor’s hammer pendant (Treasure: 2008 T688; PAS: NMS-A9E816)

Date: c. 850–c. 1050.
Discovery: Found by Stephen Brown while metal-detecting, and reported to Norfolk Landscape Archaeology.
Description: Pendant cast in the form of a hammer. The head is square in cross-section, and has one squared-off and one tapered end. The square-section shaft is broken off short and the suspension loop is missing.
Dimensions: 23mm (surviving height) x 26.5mm (width) x 5mm (thickness). Weight: 7.15g.
Discussion: See discussion of 196.
Disposition: Acquired by Norwich Castle Museum and British Museum.

A ROGERSON & B AGER

198. Aldborough, Norfolk: gilded silver brooch (Treasure: 2008 T611; PAS: NMS-F30042)

Date: c. 875–c. 925.
Discovery: Found by Donna Martorano while metal-detecting, and reported to Norfolk Landscape Archaeology.
Description: Fragment of a partly gilded silver disc brooch. No original edge survives. The fragment consists of three gilded lentoid fields which flank a central roughly rectilinear panel with silver decoration reserved against a background of *niello*. The lentoid fields have with notched borders around a design of triangular leaves, each with notched edges. The central field is also decorated with a vegetation motif, with curved, fleshy acanthus-type leaves, also notched. Much of the *niello* is now missing, and the brooch is broken across a rivet hole at the junction between two of the lentoid fields.
Dimensions: 29mm (length) x 20mm (width) x 1.5mm (thickness). Weight: 2.93g.
Discussion: From photographs this fragment appears to join another discovered in 2001 (TAR 2001: no. 41). The brooch from which they come was a large disc brooch with nine mostly decorative rivets, of a type produced from the 8th to 11th century; examples include the Beestor Tor brooch (Webster & Backhouse 1991: no. 245b) and the Sutton, Isle of Ely, brooch (Backhouse et al 1984: no. 105). The details of the well-made ornament, with Carolingian-style acanthus

leaves, date it to the late 9th or early 10th century.
Disposition: Acquired by Norwich Castle Museum; British Museum hopes to acquire previous fragment.

E DARCH

199. Sedbergh, Cumbria: gold finger-ring (Treasure: 2008 T147; PAS: LANCUM-ED5E96)

Date: c. 875–c. 950.
Discovery: Found by Chris James on 29 February 2008 in a small stream during the excavation of a drainage ditch and reported to Dot Boughton (Lancashire & Cumbria FLO).
Description: The finger-ring consists of a double-banded hoop made from a single slightly concavo-convex strip of gold, with the ends drawn into wires and then tightly wound round a constricted section of strip at the back of the hoop. The bands are very slightly apart at the front and sides. They are both incised with a median groove, and decorated above and below with two rows of small, punched, apex-to-apex V shapes, creating the effect of slightly raised lozenges. The spacing of the punches is irregular in places. Surface metal analysis conducted at the British Museum indicated an approximate gold content of 83–86%, silver content of 11–14%, and copper content of 2–4%.
Dimensions: 24 mm (maximum diameter) x 13 mm (height at front). Weight: 13.68g.
Discussion: The form of the ring is closely comparable with two Viking Age finger-rings, from Saddleworth Moor and Ireland, in the collection of the British Museum. Each of these is of gold and of two coils, although they are made of rods rather than a strip (P&E 1915, 12–6, 1 and 1849, 3–1, 27). A three-coil gold example from Maunby, North Yorkshire, was also reported Treasure (TAR 2007: no. 209).
Disposition: Acquired by Dales Countryside Museum.

B AGER

200. Port Eynon, Gower Peninsula, Swansea: copper-alloy ringed pin (PAS: NMGW-E8F8A8)

Date: c. 875–c. 1000.
Discovery: Found by Doug Smith while metal-detecting on the beach in c. 1995, reported to Steve Sell (Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust), and recorded by Mark Redknap (National Museum Wales) and Mark Lodwick (Finds Co-ordinator, Wales).
Description: A loop-headed ringed pin, with slightly pitted, stripped surface and golden colour (typical of beach finds). The ring has a dark corrosion layer on the surface, remnants of which also survive on the shaft. The ring is of ‘fixed’ type, with a constriction where it fits through the loop head of the pin; the pin can therefore swing, but not move freely around the ring. The ring is of lozenge cross-section, and is decorated with five groups of transverse incised lines. The pin has

a raised transverse moulding at the junction of the loop head with the shaft. The shaft changes in cross-section, tapering from a broad rectangular cross-section to a narrow waist of circular cross-section, then broadening and flattening from about the midpoint on the shaft to a rectangular cross-section, before tapering again to the tip. Both faces of the lower part are decorated with an incised border around an angular version of a single-strand interlace, interspaces being filled with diagonal lines. A vertical seam line on the shaft below the head is probably the result of the manufacturing process, but two transverse incised lines decorate the flattened front of the shaft, about two-thirds from the tip, and on both faces there are curved single lines at the junction of the circular cross-section with the flattened lower half. Analysis to ascertain the elemental composition of the pin shaft was carried out by Mary Davis (National Museum Wales) using a CamScan MaXim 2040 analytical scanning electron microscope (SEM), plus an Oxford Instruments Link Isis energy dispersive X-ray spectrometer (EDX). This has established that the shaft is made of leaded brass; the amount of lead is difficult to quantify by this type of analysis but the object has an average composition of 80–83% copper, 13–15% zinc and 2–6% lead.
Dimensions: 168mm (length of shaft) x 4mm (diameter of mid-shaft), 23mm (external diameter of ring). Weight: 21.27g.
Discussion: The ringed pin was a form of dress fastener which developed as a result of contact between artisans in the Celtic West and sub-Roman Britain. The type became very popular in Ireland, being ultimately adopted by the Hiberno-Norse during the Viking Age period. In form it comprised a pin with a ring inserted through a looped, perforated or pierced head. According to Fanning (1994: 1–8), about a third of all ringed pins known from Europe by 1990 had been found in Medieval Dublin, but the head form of the Gower pin does not fall within the five main classes used for the Dublin ringed pins. It is, however, very similar in form and decoration to a ringed pin found on the foreshore of the Severn Estuary at Black Rock, Portskewett, Monmouthshire (now in Newport Museum & Art Gallery: accession number NPTMG 92.16–1, –2; Redknap 2000: 82, fig. 122). The only minor differences are that the Portskewett ring has, in addition to transverse incised lines, a pair of incised lines bordering the ring; the shaft has five undecorated ribbons (rather than eight) creating a single-strand interlace pattern, and a series of parallel lines at the tip. The Portskewett ringed pin is also slightly shorter. It is possible that the two pins of Scandinavian manufacture. They have prominent ‘shoulders’ to their shafts, and the Gower example also has the upper end of the shaft expanded and flattened in characteristic Scandinavian style (Graham-Campbell 1984: 36). A close parallel was found at Birka (Uppland, Sweden) in a coffin burial which included a Kufic coin of the

8th or early 9th century. The Birka pin has a similarly shaped ‘shouldered’ shaft, with incised line borders on the expanded upper and lower parts (Arbman 1940–43: 422 (grave 1007), fig. 377, 1, pl. 44.1; Graham-Campbell 1980: no. 204). Another with a similar shaft profile was found in a female grave in the cemetery at Tuna in Alsike (Uppland, Sweden), attributed to the first half of the 10th century (Arne 1934: 33 (grave VIb), 71, Taf. XI, fig. 3). Both the Tuna and Birka pins, however, have rings with collared and flared ends either side of the constriction. It seems likely on the basis of these parallels that the Gower and Portskewett ringed pins should be attributed to the Middle Viking period (late 9th to second half of the 10th century). They form a significant addition to the small group of late 9th to 10th-century finds from Wales with Hiberno-Norse associations, and their shared features indicate that they probably came from the same workshop.
Disposition: Swansea Museum or National Museum Wales hope to acquire.

M REDKNAP, M DAVIS, M LODWICK & S SELL

201. Weston Colville, Cambridgeshire: silver finger-ring (Treasure: 2008 T303; PAS: CAM-864614)

Date: c. 875–c. 1000.
Discovery: Found by Len Eeles and recorded by Elizabeth Gill (Cambridgeshire FLO).
Description: The ring has a flat, sub-circular, slightly convex bezel with narrow stubs of the ends of the hoop on either side; the rest of the hoop is missing. The bezel is decorated with a hexagonal border, each side consisting of two rows of punched back-to-back trapezoids, leaving a plain rib between the rows and enclosing a central cross of similar work with a pair of similar trapezoids punched between the arms. The ends of the hoop are also punched, apparently with the same stamp, but the pattern is obscured by wear. A short bar stamp of five pairs of trapezoids appears to have been used to produce the ornament (c.f. Graham-Campbell 1995: fig. 28.46). Surface metal analysis conducted at the British Museum indicated an approximate silver content for the ring fragment of 90-94%, the rest being copper.
Dimensions: 16mm (maximum, diameter) x 24 mm (width). Weight: 2.1 g.
Discussion: Although the stamp designs are different, the general shape and the geometric pattern of stamped decoration is comparable with a Viking Age silver ring from Seething, Norfolk, which appears also to have a central cross (TAR 2005-6: no. 216).
Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder/landowner.

B AGER

202. Aldbrough, North Yorkshire: hack-gold strip (Treasure: 2008 T315; PAS: NCL-BE0716)

Date: c. 875–c. 1000.
Discovery: Found by Craig Best while metal-detecting, and reported to Rob Collins (North East FLO).
Description: A short, slightly tapering length of gold strip, cut across both ends. One face is decorated with two rows of punched concave-sided triangles, each with a central pellet and a bar across one angle. There is a cutting groove scored across the narrower end.
Dimensions: 12mm (length) x 8mm (maximum width) x 1mm (thickness). Weight: 1.0 g.
Discussion: The fragment may have been cut from a finger-ring, or perhaps from the end of a bracelet, although the metal is rather thin for the latter. The pattern of the punch is similar in style to those used to decorate Viking Age metalwork (e.g. Graham-Campbell 1995: fig. 28), although an exact match has yet to be found. Pieces of hack-gold are rarer than hack-silver, although finds from Springthorpe, Lincolnshire and West Wrattling, Cambridgeshire, have been recorded by the PAS (TAR 2000: no. 69; TAR 2003: no. 81). Hack-gold was probably used as bullion in trade and commercial transactions before the introduction of coinage, and possibly also as stock pieces of precious metal for re-casting into jewellery.
Disposition: Acquired by the British Museum.

B AGER

203. Broad Hinton, Wiltshire: silver/lead-alloy ingot (Treasure: 2008 T475; PAS: WILT-D53956)

Date: c. 875–c. 1100.
Discovery: Found by Ray Stone on 10 June 2008 while metal-detecting, and reported to Katie Hinds (Wiltshire FLO).
Description: The ingot is long and slim with tapering rounded ends and is triangular in cross-section. It has been cast in an open mould, showing contraction lines from cooling on top and slight pitting from the mould on the undersides. Surface metal analysis conducted at the British Museum indicated a composition of approximately 38% silver and 42% lead, with approximately 10% copper, 9% tin and 1% zinc.
Dimensions: 44mm (length). Weight: 19.3g.
Discussion: Narrow ingots with rounded ends are typical of the later part of the Early Medieval period and, while the sharp, triangular section is unusual, a few examples are known from the Cuerdale Hoard, deposited around 905–910; the ingot may probably therefore be dated broadly to the Anglo-Scandinavian period. The metal composition indicates that it was recycled from a mixture of scrap lead, silver and probably brass. They were probably used as bullion in trade and commercial transactions before the general introduction of coinage and possibly also sometimes as

stock pieces of precious metal for casting into jewellery.
Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder/landowner.

B AGER

204. Ogbourne St George, Wiltshire: copper-alloy key (PAS: WILT-C520E4)

Date: c. 900–c. 1000.
Discovery: Found by Mark Gillett while metal-detecting, and recorded by Katie Hinds (Wiltshire FLO).
Description: Rotary key with large lozenge-shaped bow. Within the bow is symmetrical openwork decoration in Winchester style and embellished in relief on both faces. The key is now worn and the decoration is hard to read, but appears most legible when the key is held with the stem downwards. There appears to be a central stalk from which branches and curlicues extend, meeting a rim which runs around the edge; there may also be birds or animals concealed within the plant ornament. At one end is a suspension loop turned through 90°, now worn thin. At the opposite end of the lozenge a short stem extends, oval in cross-section and open at the end, with the bit below.
Dimensions: 52.4mm (total length). Lozenge-shaped terminal: 33mm (long) x 25.2mm (width) x 3.7mm (thickness). Weight: 18.75g.
Discussion: There is a group of similar keys with suspension loops turned through 90° on the PAS database. Four have solid bows and five have simple openwork decoration, in most cases based on four perforations forming a cross shape. More complex openwork designs are very unusual; there is a bow in the British Museum which is decorated with a six-leaved acanthus (Backhouse *et al* 1984: no. 86), and another with single-sided engraved and relief animal ornament recorded by the PAS (DENO-4259B3), but on both of these the decoration is far cruder than on the Ogbourne St George example.
Disposition: Returned to finder.

K HINDS & K LEAHY

205. Ravenstone with Snibstone, Leicestershire: copper-alloy sword pommel (PAS: LEIC-9158C3)

Date: c. 900–c. 1050.
Discovery: Found by Dave Moore while metal-detecting, and recorded by Wendy Scott (Leicestershire FLO).
Description: A copper-alloy sword pommel. The base is slightly curved, and has a pair of engraved lines which hint at the development of this sword pommel from a type with a separate guard. The base is solid, with a large central hole to accommodate the tang. The sides are more steeply curving, with a slight break in slope part of the way up which may reflect the pommel’s development from a more lobate form. At the top is a small rectangular hole through which the top of the tang would have passed. The pommel has a

purplish patina and traces of very worn Ringerike-style engraving. On one face can be seen a symmetrical design consisting of a pair of ribbons curving away from each other, joined by a band in the centre of the pommel. These ribbons continue up and over the top of the pommel in the form of ridges flanking the topmost hole; at the other end, they spiral inwards and here have perforated the metal. There appears to be the hint of a backward-looking animal engraved between the ribbons and below the central band. The other face has similar, but even less clear, decoration.
Dimensions: 58mm (length) x 43mm (width) x 11mm (thickness). Weight: 66.02g.
Discussion: The pommel is probably a late development of Petersen’s (1919: figs. 124–129) type X, transitional to medieval forms. Copper-alloy pommels with this basic shape are rare but not unknown in Viking Age Europe; there is a reasonably close example from Lough Derg, County Tipperary (in the National Museum of Ireland; Peirce 2002: 140–141) and another from Chetwynd Aston and Woodcote, Shropshire, recorded on the PAS database (HESH-920B71). Although neither of these pommels have complex decoration, the symmetrical Ringerike-style engraving is very like that commonly found on stirrup-strap mounts of the 11th century (Williams 1997: 26–34). Petersen’s type X is normally dated to the 10th to 11th centuries, and the decoration dates this particular example to the 11th century.
Disposition: Donated to Leicestershire Museums Service.

W SCOTT & K LEAHY

206. Weston Colville, Cambridgeshire: silver/gold-alloy finger-ring (Treasure: 2008 T141; PAS: CAM-A32F23)

Date: c. 900–c. 1100.
Discovery: Found by Len Eeles on 28 February 2008, and reported to Elizabeth Gill (Cambridgeshire FLO).
Description: The hoop of the ring is lozenge-shaped in cross-section, tapering to the back where the ends are drawn into wires which overlap and are wound once around each other. Both outer faces are decorated most of the way round with a row of punched circles, and there is also a single circle on one of the inner faces next to the knot.
Surface metal analysis conducted at the British Museum indicated an approximate gold content of 35–40% and silver content of 55–60%, the remainder being copper.
Dimensions: 26mm (maximum diameter). Weight: 3.84g.
Discussion: The ring may be compared with a gold finger-ring of similar cross-section and decoration, but with simple overlapping ends, from a hoard deposited c. 1068 at Soberton, Hampshire (Smith 1923: 117, pl. III.4). The knotted ends can be paralleled on an

undecorated 10th- or 11th-century finger-ring from Great Wrattling, Suffolk (Graham-Campbell 1989).
Disposition: Acquired by the Fitzwilliam Museum.

B AGER

207. Andover, Hampshire: gilded silver coin-brooch (Treasure: 2008 T457; PAS: HAMP-94D5C6)

Date: before 957.
Discovery: Found by Martin Reed while metal-detecting, and reported to Rob Webley (Hampshire FLO).
Description: Gilded brooch made from a silver penny of Eadwig (king of all England 955–957, king of Wessex 957–959). The obverse inscription is +[]VIG[]and the reverse reads ZEDEM[], possibly Sedeman, a recorded moneyer of Eadwig.
The reverse of the coin has been gilded and the coin has been pierced twice, so that the brooch attachments could be fastened to the coin with rivets. The object has been broken and the brooch-fittings, part of the coin and one of the rivets are all missing, while part of an iron rivet remains in the other hole.
Dimensions: Weight: 1.03g. Die axis: 0°.
Discussion: The coin for this brooch is a rare floral variety probably minted in the West Midlands, and must therefore come from the earlier part of Eadwig’s reign, before his brother Eadmund became king of Mercia in 957. The fact that the reverse of the coin is gilded indicates that this was the side which was visible when worn.
This is part of a growing body of similar finds from the mid 11th and 12th centuries and may be related to the expression of religious identity (Williams 2001). This particular example uses a slightly earlier coin type than other examples, as the fashion seems to have become widespread in the early 1050s.
Disposition: The British Museum hopes to acquire.

G WILLIAMS

208. Old Romney, Kent: silver hooked tag (Treasure: 2008 T200; PAS: KENT-F446C0)

Date: c. 1000–c. 1100.
Discovery: Found by Christina Mowl while metal-detecting, and reported to Andrew Richardson (Kent FLO).
Description: Hooked tag with circular plate and intact hook. The front is decorated with a simple, *niello*-inlaid design consisting of a short spiral motif inside a circular frame. Four lines link the spiral and the frame to form a rudimentary cross behind the spiral. The reverse is undecorated and there are two attachment holes near the top of the tag.
Dimensions: 21mm (length) x 14mm (width). Weight: 1.1g.
Discussion: Hooked tags are all-purpose fasteners, used to secure small bags or purses and also clothing.

They are a long-lived artefact type, occurring in various forms from the late 8th century onwards. This hooked tag joins a small group (including three on the PAS database: SUSS-42EAA4, DENO-93DBE4 & SF4140) with similar ornament.
Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder/landowner.

S MARZINZIK

209. Sennen, Cornwall: copper-alloy stirrup-strap mount (PAS: CORN-C57246)

Date: c. 1000–c. 1100.
Discovery: Found by Paul Sayer while metal-detecting, and recorded by Anna Tyacke (Cornwall FLO).
Description: Cast copper-alloy stirrup-strap mount of Williams’ (1997) Class A, Type 1, with decorative *niello* inlay in which is set a wavy silver wire. The mount is very worn and the inlay only survives in patches. A corroded iron rivet survives within the apex hole and obscures the decoration. One of the other iron rivets at the base of the mount has also survived and left surface corrosion, while the other is missing. On the back what appears to be wood grain, the significance of which is not clear, survives in iron corrosion products. Below the apex rivet is a pendent lobe, while at the base a union knot probably links a pair of opposed spirals which are pierced by the pair of rivet holes. In the centre of the mount is a knot within a wide ribbon-like strip which may be the body of a snake-like beast whose head is otherwise worn away.
Dimensions: 43mm (height) x 26.6mm (width) x 4.6 mm (thickness). Weight: 22.68g.
Discussion: Class A Type 1 mounts are based on a prototype of two addorsed beasts beneath a pendent lobe, but individual mounts, such as this one, can be quite devolved from the prototype. The decoration is essentially of Scandinavian inspiration, having links to the 11th-century Ringerike and Urnes styles (Williams 1997: 9–13 & 26–28). This is the first stirrup-strap mount to have been found in Cornwall, a county which is lacking in Anglo-Scandinavian material culture. It is equally rare for any *niello* inlay to survive in acidic Cornish soil, so having the detail of some of the decoration, although worn, is remarkable. Its findspot, in the far west of Cornwall, raises the possibility that it was brought in via the coast, but other finds recorded on the PAS database (notably NCL-0061A5, a Williams Class A Type 12 stirrup-strap mount found during 2008 in Corbridge, Northumberland) emphasise the likelihood that these stirrup-strap mounts were used across the whole of England and at least part of Wales.
Disposition: On loan to Royal Institution of Cornwall.

A TYACKE & D WILLIAMS

210. Sheriffhales area, Shropshire: copper-alloy grip-mount from a knife or sword (PAS: HESH-4B4686)

Date: c. 1000–c. 1100.
Discovery: Found by Tony Baker while metal-detecting, and recorded by Peter Reavill (Herefordshire & Shropshire FLO).
Description: The object consists of an oval hoop with one deeply scalloped edge extending into four sub-triangular projections. The projections from the long sides of the hoop are much longer than those from the short edges and are now a little bent, probably from compression in the soil. The interior has a rough and unfinished surface with several sub-rectangular cell-like recesses, perhaps to aid the attachment of the mount. The exterior is decorated with an intricate engraved design, with a deeply grooved border around the edges and a ring of short vertical grooves around the top forming sub-rectangular panels. A drop shape, perhaps a leaf, is at the top of each long projection, decorated with a spiral groove which then swirls down and out of the leaf to elegantly fill the rest of the space. The short projections also have leaf shapes and spirals. There are a few patches of iron corrosion filling the grooves.
Dimensions: 31mm (length) x 20.7mm (width) x 15.4mm (thickness). Weight: 11.2g.
Discussion: This object can be compared with two similar items on the PAS database. A better-preserved example from Hartwell, Northamptonshire (NARC-6D8F97) has decoration which, although perhaps more angular and chunky and less smoothly curvilinear, is extremely similar to the Sherrifhales example in detail. Another, from Great Dunham, Norfolk (NMS-819015) has a closed end with a small central attachment hole, and a rough purple patina with badly preserved curvilinear decoration. A pair of more distant parallels can be found on a sword from Lough Derg, County Tipperary (and is now in the National Museum of Ireland: acc. no. 1988:226; Ó Floinn 1992: 340–341, cat. no. 431; Peirce 2002: 140–141). Here the sword grip is reinforced at both ends by deeply scalloped grip-sleeves which, although decorated with silver and *niello* interlace in late 11th-century Irish style, are very close in shape to the English mounts. The closed end on the Great Dunham example suggests that it may have come from a knife rather than a sword. The decoration on the English examples is not easily decoded, but may be based on vegetal ornament of the 11th century; the patina of the Great Dunham example is also in favour of an 11th-century date.
Disposition: Returned to finder.

P REAVILL & H GEAKE

211. Newchurch, Kent: copper-alloy decorative mount (PAS: KENT-A68660)

Date: c. 1000–c. 1100.
Discovery: Found by Joan Castle while metal-detecting, and recorded by Jennifer Jackson (Kent FLO).
Description: A cast copper-alloy mount decorated with an Urnes-style animal. The decoration is in openwork relief and the animal is seen from above. The body tapers and spirals around clockwise, interlacing with itself and with limbs or tendrils which emerge from the body. An angled edge to one side is probably a heel, beyond which is a bifurcated toe. The head projects from the spiral, and is cast in three dimensions, with two raised pellets for the eyes and moulded ridges forming the ears, nose and lips. There are relief tendrils on the muzzle and the mouth is open and hollow. Although the animal is beautifully modelled, some of the holes are now blocked with corrosion products, and the exact details of the ornament are unclear. The reverse of the body is plain and flat with no sign of attachment fittings remaining.
Dimensions: 40.5mm (length) x 25.2mm (width) x 4.1mm (thickness). Weight: 15g.
Discussion: This object is paralleled by two other very well made mounts, one from Sedgeford, Norfolk, and one in the British Museum (Owen 2001: Pl. 11.4d & 11.4e; Wilson 1964: no. 141; Backhouse et al 1984: no. 109). The Sedgeford mount has a broken attachment hole at the animal’s snout; the British Museum example has an integral rivet on the underside of the head. On both of these, though, the animal’s body spirals the opposite way (anti-clockwise). The same motif, in both directions, can be seen on stirrup-strap mounts of Williams’ (1997: figs. 36–37) Class A, type 10. Although the Urnes style is Scandinavian in origin, study of objects with this decoration found in England has shown that they have distinctive animal shapes and a widespread distribution not apparently corresponding to the boundary of the Danelaw (Owen 2001: pl. 11.2).
Deposition: Returned to finder.

J JACKSON & H GEAKE

212. Sutton, Suffolk: copper-alloy roundel (PAS: SF-FD7B05)

Date: c. 1000–c. 1100.
Discovery: Found by Paul Hammond while metal-detecting, and recorded by Jane Carr (Suffolk FLO).
Description: Copper-alloy roundel. Circular with an outer square-section rim, now incomplete, around an openwork motif; both faces have incised lines embellishing the ornament, but in slightly different ways. The motif is a standing animal seen in profile, possibly a dog, with a ring-and-dot eye and a long muzzle decorated with short curved incised lines suggesting wrinkles. The neck is long and curved, and

an element which hangs down in front of the neck may be a long drooping ear or the lower jaw of an open mouth. The front shoulder is defined on one face by a drop-shaped groove. Two legs emerge from this, one running downwards to the rim and the other upwards to touch the rim just in front of the muzzle. On the other face an attempt has been made to show both forequarters, with one engraved shoulder hidden behind another, and also behind an incised triangle which resembles a wing. On both faces there is no definition of the hindquarters; the body curves upwards, down and around to taper into a tail which interlaces around the legs, neck and body to end in a circular terminal at the back of the animal’s head. It is possible that the missing part of the rim might have formed part of an attachment slot which would have allowed the object to swivel so that both faces could be seen.
Dimensions: 35.5mm (diameter). Weight: 10.59g.
Discussion: The standing animal interlaced with a tendril is characteristic of the Urnes style, suggesting a date in the second half of the 11th century. The engraved drop-shaped shoulders are similar to those on the Urnes-style animal on the Wisbech mount (Owen 2001: pl. 11.6c), which is also enclosed within a circular frame. Other aspects of the Sutton animal, particularly the details of the head, are alien to the Urnes style, and the closest parallels for the beast’s stance are found among later material such as the quadrupeds within roundels on the 12th-century Boston casket (Zarnecki et al 1984: no. 284).
Disposition: Returned to finder.

K LEAHY & J CARR

213. Telscombe area, East Sussex: copper-alloy strap-end (PAS: SUSS-51A3F5)

Date: c. 1000–c. 1100.
Discovery: Found by Dave Southwell while metal-detecting, and recorded by Laura Burnett (Sussex FLO).
Description: Cast copper-alloy strap-end with a terminal in the shape of the forequarters of a fanged animal, perhaps a wolf. The strap-end is split at one end for the strap, with a separate copper-alloy rivet. Beyond the split, the strap-end is D-shaped in cross-section with a flat reverse. The split area is marked off from the terminal by a raised collar. The object is slightly waisted between this collar and a further moulding which represents the shoulders of the animal. The forelegs emerge below the shoulders and curve down and up so that the paws are resting on the nose. The head is modelled in three dimensions, with a pointed snout, deep pits for eyes, and an enormous open mouth. The mouth has three triangular teeth, one in the centre projecting down from the top jaw and one at each side projecting up from the square bottom jaw. The strap-end is complete, but pitted and worn with most of the original surface missing.

Dimensions: 30.7mm (length) x 6.8mm (width) x 7.1mm (thickness). Weight: 4.12g.
Discussion: There is a small group of strap-ends, Thomas’s (2003) Class B, Type 6, which end in animal heads designed to be viewed from the side. They tend to carry Ringerike- or Urnes-style decoration giving them a date in the 11th century (Thomas 2003: 5–6). This strap-end is unlike any yet discovered, though, both in having part of the body of the animal depicted in addition to the head, and in the snarling ferocity of the huge mouth.
Disposition: Returned to finder.
L BURNETT & H GEAKE

214. Farnsfield, Nottinghamshire: copper-alloy strap-end (PAS: DENO-6BEFD3)
Date: c. 1000–c. 1100.
Discovery: Found by Graham Hall while metal-detecting, and recorded by Anja Rohde (Derbyshire & Nottinghamshire FLO)
Description: Cast copper-alloy Winchester-style strap-end is roughly tongue-shaped with moulded openwork decoration in a symmetrical design of curling foliate fronds. The decoration is present on both faces, indicating that the accessory was meant to be viewed from either side. The accessory narrows at the attachment end to a single, solid plate, which is about half the thickness of the decorative section. This plate has two small holes for attachment. It is broken off across one corner.
Dimensions: 44.7mm (length) x 22.7mm (width) x 4.6mm (thick). Weight: 18.42g.
Discussion: The strap-end has decoration based on inhabited plant scroll motifs, being formed of curling foliate fronds with pairs of birds or animals within them. This high quality example has been somewhat debased such that it does not include the zoomorphic element of the design but the foliate fronds are worked with skill.
This type of strap-end is based on a style popular in Carolingian Europe and Scandinavia. In England they are predominantly found in the south and south-east, but the distribution is also spread up the Scandinavian-influenced East of England, hence this example is of particular interest for its northerly findspot.
Deposition: Returned to finder.

215. Mid-Sussex district: gold finger-ring (Treasure: 2008 T427; PAS: SUSS-81B6D4)
Date: c. 1000–c. 1125.
Discovery: Found by Richard Lyon on 28 July 2008, and reported to Laura Burnett (Sussex FLO).
Description: The hoop of the ring is formed from two slightly faceted rods twisted together, with two finer, beaded wires individually set in between them. All of the rods taper to the back, where the ends have been

hammered into a short solid section. Surface metal analysis conducted at the British Museum indicated an approximate gold content for the ring of 92– 96%, a silver content of 3–6%, with 1–2% copper.
Dimensions: 22mm (maximum width). Weight: 4.35g.
Discussion: This form of ring represents a late Viking Age type which in Scandinavia dates to the 11th century and possibly into the early 12th. It may be compared with examples from Denmark, e.g. Lundby Krat, and there is one from Gotland, Sweden, on display in the British Museum (Lindahl 2003: 75, no. 8; BM reg. no. AF.539).
Disposition: Barbican House Museum, Lewes, or the British Museum hope to acquire.

B AGER

216. Worksoop area, Nottinghamshire: gilded copper-alloy object (PAS: DENO-66AA97)
Date: c. 1000–c. 1200.
Discovery: Found by Gale Roberts while metal-detecting, and recorded by Anja Rohde (Derbyshire & Nottinghamshire FLO).
Description: Fragment of cast plate decorated with the figure of a wyvern in high relief. The animal has a narrow, dog-like head with snout, nostrils, pronounced eyebrows and little ears. It has a sinuous body which curls around so that the tail lies beneath the head before ending in a spiral. There is a single leg which is stretched across to rest on the back of the beast’s neck; the leg is freed from the backplate and so forms a bridge between body and neck. Above the leg there is a wing, in the form of a simple teardrop shape ending in a curl. The wing is decorated as a single panel with four incised chevrons. The object was gilded over its upper surface. The narrower end of the plate has both sides rolled towards the reverse to form a crude socket.
Dimensions: 39.5mm (length) x 15.3mm (width) x 9.3mm (thickness). Weight: 8.06g.
Discussion: The presence of a single wing and a single leg suggest that the animal had two rear legs and a pair of wings, which identifies it as a wyvern, rather than the winged but four-legged dragon. The function of the object is something of a mystery. The socket has led to suggestions that it could be an ‘aestel’, or the eraser from a composite stylus, but the crude nature of the socket is at odds with the rest of the object’s elegance, and it may therefore be a later modification of a fragment of a larger object.
Deposition: Returned to finder.

A ROHDE

217. Ridge, Hertfordshire: copper-alloy cross-staff terminal (PAS: BH-F48C72)
Date: c. 1000–c. 1200.
Discovery: Found by Graham Batt while metal-detecting, and reported to Julian Watters

(Hertfordshire & Bedfordshire FLO).
Description: Ornate, lead-filled copper-alloy openwork discoid object, possibly from the base of an ecclesiastical cross-staff. The circular chamber has one flat face and the other is slightly convex. The side between these main faces is formed of a zig-zag series of struts. Moulded pellets of various sizes decorate all faces of the chamber. At the presumed top is a straight-sided socket. The lead filling, which differentiates this find from the other known ones (which have nothing within) would have made it impossible to fit it to a shaft in the obvious way.
Dimensions: 56.9mm (long) x 51.7mm (width) x 27.2mm (thick). Weight: 364.1g.
Discussion: It is possible that the filling is a later modification which does not relate to the object’s original function. This adaptation might suit it for use as a weapon in the manner of a macehead. Similar objects were once thought to be sword pommels (Ward-Perkins 1967: 23). It is now generally accepted that they are cross-staff terminals (Bailey 1994; Daubney 2010, lists other examples recorded by PAS).
Disposition: Returned to finder.

J WATTERS

218. vacat
219. Bosham, West Sussex: gilt silver coin-brooch (Treasure: 2008 T443; PAS: BM-838B95)
Date: c. 1029–c. 1035/6.
Discovery: Acquired in 2008 from Phil Goodwin (antiquities dealer), who had owned the object since c. 1988, and subsequently reported to Michael Lewis & Ian Richardson (British Museum).
Description: A brooch made from a silver penny of Cnut (1016–1035), Short Cross type (North: 790), issued in the later part of Cnut’s reign by the moneyer Thurulf of Stamford. The coin has been gilded on the reverse and pierced four times so that brooch fittings could be secured to the obverse with rivets.
Discussion: See 207 (second para).
Disposition: As the object was found over 15 years ago it does not count as Treasure under the 1996 Treasure Act or under the old law of Treasure Trove.

G WILLIAMS

220. Norbury, Staffordshire: silver hooked-tag (Treasure: 2008 T242; PAS: WMID-2DA711)
Date: c. 1030–c. 1035.
Discovery: Found by Robert Byrne while metal-detecting on 3 March 2008, and reported to Duncan Clarke (Staffordshire & West Midlands FLO).
Description: Silver hooked-tag, made by re-using a coin of the Short Cross type of Cnut (1016–1035), issued in the latter part of the reign. The coin appears

to have been struck in Derby, since the only letters visible are NDE, taken to be the part of the form ON DEORABY (at Derby). Another possibility would be that this represents the middle of LVNDENE for London, but what little is visible of the letter following the E it appears to be curved, suggesting an O. The majority of the outer part of the coin, where the remainder of the inscription was located, has been broken off. Most if not all of this loss apparently occurred comparatively recently, to judge from the difference in colouration between the broken edge and the rest of the object. The coin has been riveted to a hooked attachment with two rivets, and was pierced to allow the fastener to be sewn on to a garment. Only one hole survives, but it is likely that a further hole or holes were located in the missing outer section of the coin.
Discussion: The fastener would have functioned with the reverse of the coin visible, displaying a cross, in common with a wider trend in coin-jewellery of the 11th century.
Disposition: Acquired by the Potteries Museum & Art Gallery.
G WILLIAMS

221. Great Barton, Suffolk: copper-alloy stirrup-strap mount (PAS: SF-3F8005)
Date: c. 1050–c. 1100.
Discovery: Found by Hugh Howcutt while metal-detecting, and recorded by Andrew Brown (Suffolk FLO).
Description: Cast copper-alloy Anglo-Scandinavian style stirrup-strap mount with openwork decoration. It has an arched profile with an integral loop at the apex, a convex front and concave back, with an integral stepped flange. The suspension loop is circular and has extensive iron corrosion. At the base of the mount the flange is similarly corroded, to the extent that it is uncertain how many attachment holes there may once have been. A few millimetres of a thick copper-alloy backing plate that follows the shape of the mount itself are just visible at the base, but the rest is missing due to old breaks. The front face of the object has elaborate Urnes-style openwork decoration. At the centre is a coiled and interlace creature cast in high relief. It is approximately S-shaped with a long neck and the head at the apex of the mount is turned downwards. Its body is intertwined with tendrils and running the length of its spine is a groove inlaid with *niello* and an added sinuous central line of silver wire (much of which is now missing). The edges of the mount are square in section and also have *niello* and inlaid silver-wire decoration.
Dimensions: 55.62mm (length) x 34.25mm (width) x 6.42mm (thickness). Weight: 40.22g.
Discussion: The decoration and shape fall into Williams (1997: 2–13 & 53–57) Type A Class 10B mounts. A similar example (*ibid*: no. 190) is from Linton,

Cambridgeshire. The Great Barton example appears unusual in retaining the copper-alloy backplate and having inlaid *niello* decoration; not noted on any mount of this class recorded by Williams. The decoration is, however, similar to that of (*ibid.*) no. 176 (Class 10A), albeit this is of a different shape.
Disposition: Returned to finder.

A BROWN

222. Stockbridge Down, Hampshire: gilded silver coin-brooch (Treasure: 2008 T442; PAS: HAMP-251ECS)

Date: 1056–1059.
Discovery: Acquired by Brett Hammond (antiquities dealer) in 2008 from Phil Goodwin (antiquities dealer), who had owned the object since c. 1988, and subsequently reported it to Michael Lewis & Ian Richardson (British Museum).
Description: Brooch made from a silver penny of Edward the Confessor (1042–1066), Sovereign type (North: 827), issued in the late 1050s by the moneyer Ægelwerd of London. The coin has been gilded on the reverse and pierced three times so that brooch fittings could be secured to the obverse with rivets.
Discussion: Although it is difficult to be certain given the secondary treatment, it appears to be struck from the same reverse dies (and possibly the same obverse dies) as an example in the British Museum collection (BMC ii: 412, no. 998). Also see **207** (second paragraph).
Disposition: As the object was found over 15 years ago it does not count as Treasure under the Treasure Act 1996 or under the old law of Treasure Trove.

G WILLIAMS

223. Kings Worthy, Hampshire: copper-alloy buckle (PAS: HAMP-56A1C7)

Date: c. 1050–c. 1250.
Discovery: Found by Gervase Gregory while metal-detecting, and recorded by Rob Webley (Hampshire FLO).
Description: Slightly corroded and incomplete buckle with integral plate. The frame is sub-rectangular with sides protruding beyond the outer edge. There is a truncated triangular pin rest, apparently in the form of an animal’s head. The sides of the frame are decorated with incised diagonal lines. The missing pin would have been set through a hole in the sub-trapezoidal plate, which curves slightly towards the frame. The outside edge is cusped with rounded protrusions at each corner, flanking a semicircular tab and retaining rivets. Diagonal incisions converge towards each other into the plate from the ends. There is a third rivet beyond these lines. Aligned with the semicircle is an openwork equal-armed cross. The plate is decorated with faint tooled marks. The slightly convex sides have notches, a

decorative continuation of the incisions on the sides of the frame.
Dimensions: 51.2 (length) x 36.5 (width) x 2.8mm (depth). Weight: 10.88g.
Discussion: This accessory is an unusual complete survivor of one of the highly ornate forms fashionable during the late 11th to early 13th centuries.
Disposition: Returned to finder.

R WEBLEY

224. Little Saxham, Suffolk: gilded silver coin-brooch (Treasure: 2007 T720; PAS: SF-2A29B3)

Date: Early Medieval (c. 1060).
Discovery: Found by Sophie Smith by chance, and reported to Jude Plouviez (Archaeological Officer, Suffolk County Council Archaeology Service).
Description: A silver penny of Edward the Confessor (1042–1066), of the Hammer Cross type (c. 1060; North: 828), which has been mounted as a brooch or badge. The original coin was minted in Thetford, probably by the moneyer Godlef, although the secondary treatment of the coin means that most of the inscription is no longer legible, with only]FONÐET[, from the middle of the reverse inscription clearly legible. The reverse of the coin, showing a cross, has been gilded, and five holes have been pierced in the coin, one in the centre and one at the end of each arm of the cross, into which silver bossed rivets have been inserted, with the domed bosses projecting as additional decorations against the gilded background. Four of these are still in place, but one of the outer ones is missing, leaving a hole. Part of the hinge attachment for the pin remains in place, as does the base of the catchplate. These have been soldered into place, rather than riveted.
Discussion: There is considerable distortion of the obverse behind the join with the fittings, including damage to the gilding, and it seems likely that this damage occurred when the fittings were attached. The fact that this has damaged the gilding, and this damage has not been repaired, together with the missing bossed rivet, may indicate that work on the brooch was abandoned once it became clear that this damage had taken place. See also **207** (second paragraph).
Disposition: Acquired by the British Museum.

G WILLIAMS

Section editor and further research: H Geake & J Naylor (coin brooches).
Editor: M Lewis

Almost 12,000 Medieval objects (including coins) were recorded through the PAS or reported Treasure in 2008, advancing our knowledge of the period, and questioning what we previously regarded to be fact. It is always somewhat surprising that more post-Conquest material culture is not recovered, given the (relatively) high numbers of late ‘Anglo-Saxon’ finds discovered each year. However, notable finds in the ‘Romanesque’ style include a zoomorphic buckle from Kent (**227**) and the crowned head of Christ from Oxfordshire (**235**).

Christian figurines, later in date and more complete, include those of the crucified Christ from Monmouthshire (**240**) and Lincolnshire (**241**). An early, though nowadays increasingly common item, is a figurine of a saint made at Limoges – a centre of excellence in the production of such items – found in Suffolk (**234**). Also found in 2008 was a truly magnificent (and excessively rare) gold figurine of John the Baptist, of the late 15th or early 16th century, from Essex (**356**). It is tempting to believe that the base-metal items were taken from parish churches during the reformation and destroyed; here locational information recorded with the finds is crucial to learning more about them. Similarly therefore, a papal *bull*a of Pope Innocent VI, once attached to a papal document, found in Shropshire (**322**), has somehow been discarded - and then (perhaps) reused as a spindle whorl.

Personal religious items are plentiful. An example is the lead *ampulla* from Somerset (**355**) with the letters SB, which might refer to St Bridget (of Sweden) or the Welsh saint, Barruc. Used to carry holy water (one assumes from an appropriate shrine) or oil, it is thought these small, sometimes crudely made, items would be used by their owners to help cure ailments, protect them from illness or used to bless crops etc. Similar are pilgrim’s badges, including that of a Lombardic T, probably for Thomas Beckett (Canterbury), from Suffolk (**338**), and those of St George slaying the dragon (Windsor), from Shropshire and Nottinghamshire (**346–347**).

Finger-rings, brooches and other dress accessories, some gold, many silver or silver-gilt and/or with precious/semi-precious stones, have been found with inscriptions. Some, such those on the rings from the Isle of Wight (**251**) and Northumberland (**257**) are biblically inspired. An amatory phrase appears on the most exquisite gold locket in the form of a padlock from Nottinghamshire (**354**), rivalling any piece of modern day bling. Other inscriptions, such as ‘without you ever leaving’ on the ring from Essex (**357**) are personal messages. Some, such as on that on a ring from Staffordshire (**250**) and a brooch from East Yorkshire (**312**) are garbled or unclear. A peculiar item

to have an inscription is a lead spindle whorl from Norfolk (279) - stranger still since it inscription is probably nonsensical.

Popular in the 13th and 14th centuries are brooches made from coins. Normally it was the cross on the reverse (rather than the king’s portrait) that was gilded and chosen as the display side. English pennies of Edward I were used on the examples from Wiltshire (295) and East Sussex (298), and groats in his name on those from East Yorkshire (296) and Pembrokeshire (297). Foreign coins used include a *gros tournois* of Louis IX of France and a *grosso* in the name of Frederick II of Sicily, both found in Norfolk (282–283). An important find related to numismatics is a stone token mould from London (348), which is the first of its kind found there.

The quality of seal matrices vary. Several silver examples reported in 2008 contain (or once contained) stone settings (253–255), of which that from Essex (254) is a Roman *intaglio*. Interestingly, given these matrices were from the higher end of the market, the inscriptions on them do not seem to be particularly personal. But others are. A silver seal matrix from Norfolk (290) is that of the Sub-Prior of West Acre, while copper-alloy examples from North Yorkshire, Norfolk and Dorset belonged to a certain ‘William’, probably associated with the Priory of Ellerton (305) who ‘disperses and gives to the poor’, ‘Walter’ (307) and ‘John d’ Scott’ (273), who are otherwise unknown.

Related are heraldic mounts and pendants. A mount from Staffordshire appears to depict the ‘arms’ of the earls of Warwick (281), while harness pendants from Cornwall and Dorset (303–304) are those of the Langford and Beauchamp families. Armoury (perhaps) also appears on a lead weight from Gloucestershire (288).

Less ornate items recorded, in many cases much more necessary, include the spindle whorls (mentioned above), a copper-alloy buckle from Avon (286), a sword pommel from Gloucestershire (243), candlesticks from Northumberland (342) and Devon (351), a frame of a purse from London (343), lead toy jugs from North Yorkshire (284) and a life-size ceramic example from Cornwall (314), demonstrating the array of material culture typical of everyday life in the Medieval period.

225. Tendring district, Essex: silver terminal (Treasure: 2008 T702; PAS: ESS-69AA74)
Date: c. 1075–c. 1200.
Discovery: Found by Jerry MucMullen while metal-detecting on 19 November 2008, and reported to Laura McLean (Essex FLO).

Description: Silver terminal, possibly from a brooch, taking the form of a grotesque head. The beast has an open mouth with a curled tongue and deeply incised lines across its snout. Its eyes are equally deeply recessed and two depressions on either side signify its flattened ears.
Dimensions: 15mm (length) x 6mm (width).
Disposition: Acquired by Colchester & Ipswich Museums.

J ROBINSON & L MCLEAN

226. West Clandon, Surrey: copper-alloy swivel fitting (PAS: SUR-6AF9D7)
Date: c. 1100–c. 1150.
Discovery: Found by Mark Stonard while metal-detecting, and recorded by David Williams (Surrey FLO).
Description: Large openwork swivel fitting. It comprises three conjoined components, each of which rotated. The largest is the hollow central sphere. This is formed of six pairs of conjoining addorsed arcs with a projecting boss at each intersection, making twelve in all. Along each arc is a strip of contiguous pellets. At the top and bottom the arcs are joined to a circular plate, which is decorated with a series of closely-spaced radiating grooves. The two rectangular terminals are both pierced, and the wear to these holes suggests attachment to a chain. Both terminals are rectangular and both have a cast cross with lozengiform arms on opposing faces, making four, in all.
Dimensions: 54.01mm (length) x 38.17mm (diameter). Weight: 57.98g.
Discussion: Similar decoration comprising strips of pellets can be found on contemporary Romanesque stone sculpture. This object may have been from a leash for a hunting dog.
Disposition: Returned to finder.

D WILLIAMS

227. Cliffe, Kent: copper-alloy buckle (PAS: KENT-B09477)
Date: c. 1100–c. 1200.
Discovery: Found by John Ashby while metal-detecting, and recorded with Jennifer Jackson (Kent FLO).
Description: Cast copper-alloy zoomorphic Romanesque-style buckle. The frame has an offset bar from which a stylised animal extends forming the loop. The beast appears to be in the form of a lion, with its head twisted back and its tail in its mouth. The head and neck have moulded decoration in the form of a mane as well as ears, eyes and a protruding nose. The frame of the buckle is roughly D-shaped internqally, following the underside of the animal’s belly. The four legs of the animal form the two sides of the frame before terminating in ball-shaped feet. Between these is the bar, attached to which are the remains of an iron

pin (presumably a replacement) which has corroded to the frame.
Dimensions: 30.1mm (length) x 20.2mm (width) x 12.5mm (thickness). Weight 23.4g.
Discussion: A very similar example can be seen in Mills (1999: 13) and a number have been recorded on the PAS database (e.g. BH-44C3D6, SOMDOR-861648, SWYOR-88C3C3, BH-44C3D6, LIN-E0AE65, LVPL-2338B5 & LIN-A38BC0).
Deposition: Returned to finder.

J JACKSON

228. Kilgore, County Armagh: silver finger-ring (Treasure: Northern Ireland 08.3)
Date: c. 1100–c. 1200.
Discovery: Found by Conor Sandford while digging a hole for a fence post, and reported to the Ulster Museum.
Description: Silver finger-ring consisting of a hoop of rectangular section which expands slightly to its junction with two square fields bearing four quatrefoils in low relief. A bezel of triangular profile springs from the square fields, its upper surface marked with linear beading and each of its faces marked with an incised, inverted V. The inner surface is plain. The ring is well preserved and relatively unworn but the square fields are twisted from their true alignment.
Discussion: The ring belongs to a 12th–century type characterised by the use of silver and by square fields containing quatrefoils and crosslets reserved in *niello*; *niello* is absent from the Kilmore ring but its original presence is to be assumed. That the type was current in the 12th–century is established by the inclusion of an example in a coin-dated hoard from Lark Hill, Worcestershire (now in the British Museum), which was deposited around 1170. Whereas the Lark Hill ring is strictly annular, that from Kilmore has a bezel which compares in profile with those of contemporary stirrup-shaped rings. It may be an Irish subtype, since there are at least four examples (all unprovenanced) in the National Museum of Ireland and there are no known parallels in Britain.
Disposition: Acquired by Ulster Museum.

C BOURKE

229.Carew, Pembrokeshire: silver finger-ring (Treasure: Wales 08.11; PAS: NMGW-0A9865)
Date: c. 1100–c. 1200.
Discovery: Found by Steven Richards while metal-detecting on 24 May 2008, and reported to Mark Lodwick (Finds Co-ordinator, Wales).
Description: Silver finger-ring, now flattened out, with one fragment of hoop missing. The decoration, which extends all along the external face, has been first engraved and then inlaid with *niello* (now partially preserved). Three square panels of ornament, with

single line borders, are each separated by two 2-strand rows of dots; the fields at each end are incomplete and differ; one without a border.
Dimensions: 38.9mm (length) x 7.4–5 7mm (width) x 1mm (thickness). Weight: 2.4g.
Discussion: Parallels include a ring from the Lark Hill hoard, Worcester (buried c. 1173-4) and examples of casual loss from Llanfaes, Anglesey, Tre-gof, near St Hilary Down, Llanbleddian, near Cowbridge, and two from Caldicot (TAR 1998–1999: no. 105).
Disposition: Acquired by Tenby Museum & Art Gallery; finder and landowners both waived their right to a reward.

M REDKNAP

230. Swadlincote, Derbyshire: silver finger-ring (Treasure: 2008 T545; PAS: DENO-226262)
Date: c. 1100–c. 1200.
Discovery: Found while metal-detecting in about July 2007, and reported to Rachel Atherton (Derbyshire & Nottinghamshire FLO) in 2008.
Description: Silver finger-ring squashed into an elongated shape, and possibly of exaggerated size (perhaps for a thumb). The front part of the band is divided into seven panels of incised decoration. Four of the panels consist of narrow diagonal grooves, which separate three broader panels of crosses, cross-hatched decoration and a single cross.
Dimensions: 32.6mm (length) x 7mm (width) x 0.8mm (thickness). Weight: 2.2g.
Discussion: This finger-ring would originally have been *nielloed*. It corresponds to a find within the Larkhill Hoard (PE 1854, 0820.4), which dates from the late C12th.
Disposition: Acquired by Derby Museums & Art Gallery; landowner waived his right to a reward.

J ROBINSON & R ATHERTON

231. Chesterton, Cambridgeshire: copper-alloy harness pendant (PAS: SUSS-696E14)
Date: c. 1100–c. 1200.
Discovery: Found by John Kempshall while metal-detecting at a rally, and recorded with Laura Burnett (Sussex FLO).
Description: Cast copper-alloy circular pendant with an attachment lug at the top. The pendant has a raised animal figure, probably a bird, in the centre (convex on front, concave at back) surrounded by fleshy, foliate scrolling and lines and zigzags. There are traces of gilding on the front and two places on the body where there are small, round-sided holes, probably from mis-casting.
Dimensions: 33.4mm (diameter) x 39.3mm (length) x 6.3mm (thickness). Weight: 12g.
Discussion: The pendant is similar in form to Medieval harness pendants but the design, including the use of a

raised section, is unusual and could not be paralleled.
Disposition: Returned to finder.

L BURNETT

232. South Molton, Devon: gold finger-ring (Treasure: 2008 T731; PAS: DEV-569EB4)

Date: c. 1100–c. 1200.
Discovery: Found by Phil Tonkins while metal-detecting on 23 October 2008, and reported to Danielle Wootton (Devon FLO).
Description: Gold finger-ring. The thin, plain wire hoop is circular in section. The hoop is now misshapen due to damage. The rectangular bezel, of which two of the sides remain, would originally have held a stone.
Dimensions: 23mm (diameter). Weight: 1.78g.
Discussion: This finger-ring is comparable to one found near Newark, Nottinghamshire (2004 T472) and another from Condover, Shropshire (2004 T495).
Disposition: Acquired by South Molton Museum; both finder and landowner waived their right to a reward.

D WOOTTON

233. Davidstow, Cornwall: stone ingot mould (PAS: CORN-97A118)

Date: c. 1100–c. 1400.
Discovery: Found by Mr C J Lucas in 1949 while levelling land that was being reclaimed, and recorded by Anna Tyacke (Cornwall FLO) in 2008.
Description: Polyphant stone ingot mould, probably for tin ingots as there is likely to be alluvial tin in the form of cassiterite (tin ore) in the area just to the west of the findspot, around the springs that form the source of the River Camel. This example is more crudely made than other examples known, with asymmetrical sides that are at an angle, so that the ingots produced would not have been rectangular. It is therefore likely to be an early example.
Dimensions: 26cm (length) x 17cm (width) x 8mm (thickness).
Discussion: During the Medieval period Bodmin Moor was an important source of alluvial tin and streamworks, such as those around St Breward parish, to the south, and Lesnewth parish, to the north, are likely to have been worked and reworked in to the Post-Medieval period. Austin, Gerrard & Greeves (1989: 35) refer to one of the earliest documentary records of tinworking in 1283 at Brongelly in St Neot parish on Bodmin Moor.
Polyphant stone is a soft metamorphic rock type, similar to talc, that is predominantly blue grey with green patches, and white and brown veins. Polyphant is still worked near Lewannick on a small scale for sculptural, monumental, decorative and dimensional purposes, and has been used for ornamental carvings since the 11th century.
Gerrard (1985: 178, fig. 2) illustrates a similar ingot

mould stone, which would have produced an ingot with parallel sides, that was found at Retallack in Constantine. Beagrie (1983: 109, fig. 1) illustrates a sub-rectangular ingot with sloping sides from the Upper Yealm Steps Blowing House on Dartmoor. Medieval ingot moulds are unusual. This one was brought in during the Calstock Open Day and shown to two specialists in metallurgy. It had been kept for 60 years by the finder.
Disposition: Acquired by Royal Cornwall Museum.

A TYACKE

234. Brockley, Suffolk: copper-alloy figurine (PAS: SF-DD35E3)

Date: c. 1150–c. 1250.
Discovery: Found by Kevin Jay while metal-detecting, and recorded by Jane Carr (Suffolk FLO).
Description: Worn, cast copper-alloy figurine. Complete but bent and cracked across the centre. Dark green-brown patina. It depicts a flat, three-quarter length figure with a three-dimensional head and wearing a garment that hangs in folds shown by cells which were originally filled with enamel. The facial features are indistinct but there is a close fitting hood that outlines the face and covers the ears. The eye sockets are circular and one retains a probable blue-glass eye. The head is tilted forward slightly and the right elbow is bent. There is a rivet hole in the centre of the chest, where a rectangular outline is probably a book being held and a second rivet hole near the base.
Dimensions: 82.8mm (length) x 20.32mm (width). Weight: 27.64g.
Discussion: A number of similar figurines (from Limoges, where they were made during the later 12th to early 13th centuries), once attached to a crucifix or chasse, representing saints or apostles, are known in England. A close parallel is from Stoke Newington (Ward Perkins 1940: pl. 81, no. 3) and a similar figure is from Salisbury (Cherry 2001). The head of a further example from Covehithe, Suffolk (SF-9169) and a smaller example from Quiddenham, Norfolk (NMS-058DD6) have been recorded through the PAS.
Disposition: Returned to finder.

J CARR

235. Watlington, Oxfordshire: copper-alloy figurine (PAS: BH-5F4DE6)

Date: c. 1150–c. 1300.
Discovery: Found by Roger Paul while metal-detecting, and recorded by Julian Watters (Hertfordshire & Bedfordshire FLO).
Description: Hollow-cast crowned head of Christ, probably from a Romanesque altar cross. The head is tilted slightly to the left. The facial features are well moulded, the most notable element being the eyes, which are formed of circular cells, one retaining its

blue-glass inset. The trefoil crown has been bent and the mount is broken at the neck. The corroded surfaces retain traces of gilding.
Dimensions: 39.5mm (height) x 30.1mm (width) x 12.2mm (depth). Weight: 17.31g.
Discussion: This is presumably a product of Limoges. The presence of the crown suggests this is a 12th-century object.
Disposition: Returned to finder.

J WATTERS

236. Ickleton area, Cambridgeshire: copper-alloy fitting or clasp (PAS: HESH-7ACEC5)

Date: c. 1150–c. 1350.
Discovery: Found by Abbie Mason while metal-detecting, and recorded by Peter Reavill (Herefordshire & Shropshire FLO).
Description: Incomplete (possible book) fitting or clasp, comprising of a central enamelled plate with a pierced, sub-rectangular projecting knop. The inner edge of the plate is broken, with two tabs from a broken hinge. The sub-rectangular plate has intricate enamelling around a central hole used in closing the book. The enamel design consists of four saltire-wise foliate sub-ovals. This enamel is now green and veins are shown with a yellow substance, enamel or possibly gilding. Between the foils is a lozenge, which is decorated with four colours of enamel in concentric bands: the centre is red, bordered with white, which is in turn bordered by blue and is finally contained within a green similar to that of the petals. These central motifs are set in a blue field, which is bordered by a gilded rope-like border. An offset sub-rectangular knop stands proud of the plate and is decorated with a canine animal head with open jaws and wide eyes. This head is pierced by a transverse hole presumably to hold a cord for securing the 'book'. The back is gilt (partially abraded) suggesting that this part of the plate moved freely on its hinged fitting.
Dimensions: 21.1mm (length) x 25.4mm (width) x 4.3mm (thickness). Weight: 7.03g.
Discussion: Similar examples of non-enamelled book clasps and fittings can be seen in Ottoway & Rogers (2002: 2936–2937). The use of enamel and the animal head suggest an early 12th- or 13th-century date. The fine quality of this piece is comparable to a number of Limoges pieces. It is highly likely that this clasp was from a religious book.
Disposition: Returned to finder.

P REAVILL

237. Tendring district, Essex: gold finger-ring (Treasure: 2008 T580; PAS: ESS-49D8F6)

Date: c. 1175–c. 1300.
Discovery: Found by Joseph Labedzki while metal-detecting on 11 October 2008, and reported to Laura McLean (Essex FLO).

Discussion: Gold finger-ring with a simple wire hoop and a symmetrical hexagonal bezel set with a sapphire.
Dimensions: 21mm (diameter).
Disposition: Colchester & Ipswich Museums hope to acquire.

J ROBINSON & L MCLEAN

238. Brecon (Glyn Tarell), Powys: silver dagger-chape (Treasure: Wales 08.20; PAS: NMGW-46A213)

Date: c. 1175–c. 1325.
Discovery: Found by Steven Williams while metal-detecting in August 2008, and reported to Mark Lodwick (Find Co-ordinator, Wales).
Description: Lower end of a cast silver dagger chape. The front and back faces are flat and plain. The sides are slightly convex, and incised with a (possibly) incomplete pattern on one side, and a pattern of curved and straight lines on the other, both inlaid with *niello*. The top of the chape has an irregular fracture.
Dimensions: 2.8mm (height) x 17mm (width; originally widening to 20–22mm). Weight: 8.97g.
Discussion: The simple, pointed profile of the chape, which lacks the points or knobs of more elaborate later examples, resembles that shown on 13th– and 14th–century effigies.
Disposition: Brecknock Museum & Art Gallery hopes to acquire.

M REDKNAP

239. Lenton, Keisby and Osgodby, Lincolnshire: copper-alloy mount (PAS: LIN-714C24)

Date: c. 1180–c. 1300.
Discovery: Found by David Robinson while metal-detecting in 2007, and recorded with Adam Daubney (Lincolnshire FLO) in 2008.
Description: Elaborate gilt copper-alloy mount in the form of a three-dimensional quatrefoil set on a shank, with a quatrefoil base. The four side arms each taper gently to a bulbous terminal. The base has four feet, each of which is D-shaped in cross-section and terminates with an animal-headed terminal set with blue-glass eyes.
Dimensions: 50.74mm (length) x 48.9mm (width). Weight: 49.94g.
Discussion: This object is difficult to parallel. It is similar to some Limoges chasse finials, particularly conical pyx-lid terminals, though neither category usually has a flat enough top for the present item to fit on. It is most likely to be from some other kind of elaborate lid. A late 12th- to 13th-century date is probable.
Disposition: Returned to finder.

A DAUBNEY

240. Portskewett, Monmouthshire: copper-alloy figurine of Christ (PAS: NMGW-2DDF30)

Date: c. 1200–c. 1300.
Discovery: Found by Steven King while metal-detecting in 2007, and recorded with Mark Lodwick (Finds Co-ordinater, Wales) in 2008.
Description: Near-complete figurine of Christ, but missing both lower arms. Christ is depicted crucified, with the head tilted to the right. The facial features are eroded but the eyes appear to be closed and the hair is swept back on the head and falls onto the shoulders. The arms are perpendicular to the body, and the shoulders, chest, ribs and abdomen are depicted using incised marks. A loincloth is depicted with deep folds on the front and rear comprising moulded v-shaped grooves, secured with a knot, tied on the left hip. The loincloth falls below the slightly-bent knees. The right foot is depicted on top of the left, with a perforation positioned above the incised toes. The missing hands would also have contained perforations. The surface is well preserved with a dark-brown patina.
Dimensions: 43.2mm (width). Weight: 44.7g.
Discussion: The figure can be very closely paralleled with an example excavated over 100km to the west at Carmarthen Greyfriars, Carmarthenshire (Redknap 2001: 35–37), which was found below an early 14th-century floor and has a suggested mid 13th-century date (*ibid*: 36). The figures are similar enough to be considered as originating from the same workshop, if not the same mould.
Disposition: Returned to finder.
M LODWICK

241. Legsby, Lincolnshire: copper-alloy mount (PAS: LIN-A7A7E7)

Date: c. 1200–c. 1300.
Discovery: Found by Harold Winstanley while metal-detecting, and recorded with Adam Daubney (Lincolnshire FLO).
Description: Near-complete gilt copper-alloy mount in the form of Christ crucified.
Dimensions: 114mm (length) x 45mm (width) x 13mm (thickness).
Discussion: This object was probably attached to a reliquary box or a processional cross. Similar mounts for Christ and saints are well known in England though this is the first recorded Limoges mount in the form of the crucified Christ from Lincolnshire.
Disposition: Returned to finder.
A DAUBNEY

242. Ryther, North Yorkshire: silver-gilt pendant (Treasure: 2008 T754; PAS: SWYOR-7865F6)

Date: c. 1200–c. 1300.
Discovery: Found by Andrew Diamond on 3 November 2008, and reported to Amy Downes (South & West Yorkshire FLO).
Description: Silver-gilt mount, which takes the form of a roundel with a beaded border and a raised central setting containing cloisonné enamel or glass in blue, green and red. The individual cells containing the glass are fashioned from gold wire inexpertly joined together. The central setting within a circle has the appearance of a stone. There are four cells placed symmetrically round the central cell, red in colour, with the appearance of petals of a flower. Between each of these petal-like cells, there is a semi-circular cell, coloured green, placed against the outer edge of the roundel. At one end of the roundel a fixing or additional ornament is attached, consisting of a bulbous central section and two circular apertures. On the reverse, which is plain and flat, a recess, roughly keyhole-shaped, probably provided the main method of attachment for the mount.
Dimensions: 13.4mm (length) x 10.1mm (width) x 3.3mm (thickness). Weight: 1.54g.
Disposition: York Museums Trust hopes to acquire.
J ROBINSON & A DOWNES

243. Highnam, Gloucestershire: copper-alloy sword pommel (PAS: GLO-96A5B8)

Date: c. 1200–c. 1300.
Discovery: Found by Darran Wersman while metal-detecting at a rally, and recorded by Kurt Adams (Gloucestershire & Avon FLO).
Description: Cast copper-alloy sword pommel. It is circular with twelve lobes around the outside. Each side is decorated with a shield that has four vertical lines, which is flanked by a curvilinear line on each side, all within a circular border. Radiating out from the border are twelve trifoliate projection, each in the centre of each lobe. All of the decoration is recessed, the shield, curvilinear and foliate decoration are filled with *niello*, and the circular border is filled with red enamel. There is a rectangular slot at the base and a smaller slot at the top, where the blade tang would have passed through.
Dimensions: 34mm (diameter) x 9.5mm (thickness). Weight: 49.9g.
Discussion: A very similar sword pommel is illustrated in the *Westminster Psalter* of c. 1225–c. 1250 (Nicolle 1988), where a knight kneels praying with a sheathed sword.
Disposition: Returned to finder.
K ADAMS

244. Hursley, Hampshire: silver-gilt brooch (Treasure: 2008 T516; PAS: HAMP-FD6C86)

Date: c. 1200–c. 1300.
Discovery: Found by Colin Marshall while metal-detecting on 10 August 2008, and reported to Robert Webley (Hampshire FLO).
Description: Silver-gilt brooch, consisting of the circular frame, which is divided into two sections by four dragon heads. The dragon heads meet for the pin attachment and for the pin rest. The body of the frame is decorated by two grooves on one side and by two grooves with pellets on the other. Within each pair one dragon head is punched in a similar way with pellets and the other decorated with grooves. The pin has a semi-spherical collar decorated with circular punches. The reverse is flat and is decorated with oblique grooves between a thinly incised border.
Dimensions: 16mm (diameter). Weight: 1.5g.
Disposition: Winchester Museums Service hopes to acquire.
J ROBINSON & R WEBLEY

245. Hawton, Nottinghamshire: silver annular brooch (Treasure: 2008 T135; PAS: LIN-347C15)

Date: c. 1200–c. 1300.
Discovery: Found by Adam Dempsey while metal-detecting on 1 January 2008, and reported to Adam Daubney (Lincolnshire FLO).
Description: Miniature silver annular brooch. The front of the brooch is decorated with six punched swirls (reverse ‘S’ shapes). The reverse is decorated with a punched zig-zag around the frame that is interrupted by a restriction for the pin. The pin is silver and has a small transverse collar. In cross-section the pin shaft is lozenge shaped and each face is decorated with a punched wavy line.
Dimensions: 9.05mm (diameter) x 0.97mm (thickness).
Discussion: Similar decorations are seen on a 13th- or 14th-century annular brooch from East Walton, Norfolk (2002 T101; TAR 2002: no. 75).
Disposition: Acquired by Newark Museum Service.
A DAUBNEY

246. Sleaford area, Lincolnshire: silver annular brooch (Treasure: 2008 T21; PAS: LIN-349D34)

Date: c. 1200–c. 1300.
Discovery: Found by Tim Camm while metal-detecting in December 2007, and reported to Adam Daubney (Lincolnshire FLO).
Description: Silver gilt annular brooch with pin intact. The frame has a narrowed section to secure the pin in place. One side of the brooch is inscribed +AMOR VINCIT OMNIAMVN+. The other side is decorated with an incised zigzagged line with a dot in each angle.

Dimensions: 19.64mm (diameter) x 1.18mm (thickness).
Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder/landowner.
A DAUBNEY

247. Uttlesford district, Essex: silver brooch (Treasure: 2008 T164; PAS: ESS-FE3DA4)

Date: c. 1200–c. 1300.
Discovery: Found by Neil Bayford while metal-detecting on 1 January 2008, and reported to Laura McLean (Essex FLO).
Description: Silver brooch consisting of a wire hoop with three ornamental bosses, each with two collars, one above and one below, and punched with decoration. The pin is intact, though slightly bent. It is held in place by a loop, which is fashioned to resemble the other bosses and was originally secured by two rings which served the decorative function of simulating the collars of the other bosses.
Dimensions: 23mm (diameter). Weight: 3.56g.
Disposition: Acquired by Saffron Walden Museum; finder and landowner waived their right to a reward.
J ROBINSON & L MCLEAN

248. Elloughton-cum-Brough, East Yorkshire: silver-gilt brooch (Treasure: 2008 T643; PAS: YORYM-2CACF8)

Date: c. 1200–c. 1300.
Discovery: Found by Stan Raymond while metal-detecting in October 2008, and reported to Liz Andrews-Wilson (North & East Yorkshire FLO).
Description: Fragment of a silver-gilt brooch, consisting of perhaps less than half of the original diameter. The fragment is decorated with two animal heads. One grasps in its mouth part of the loop for the pin attachment. The other would have held the pin-rest in a similar fashion. Between the two animal heads are three collets divided by two bosses. The central collet is the largest and is set with a purple stone (probably a garnet). The other two collets have lost their settings. The two bosses are decorated with circular punches. The back of the brooch is almost entirely flat.
Dimensions: 30mm (diameter).
Discussion: A comparable find was found near Mildenhall, Suffolk (2004 T176; TAR 2004: No .145).
Disposition: Acquired by Hull & East Riding Museum.

J ROBINSON & L ANDREWS-WILSON

249. Greywell, Hampshire: silver finger-ring (Treasure: 2008 T322; PAS: SUR-529B84)

Date: c. 1200–c. 1300.
Discovery: Found by Chris Lacey while metal-detecting in January 2008, and reported to David Williams (Surrey FLO).
Description: Silver finger-ring of simple construction

consisting of a slightly convex band terminating in two clasped hands. The section of the hoop closest to the hands is decorated with diagonally incised lines. The ring is badly distorted and broken at one edge.
Dimensions: 20.62mm (length) x 16.18mm (width). Weight: 0.85g.
Disposition: Acquired by Hampshire County Museum; landowner waived his right to a reward.

J ROBINSON & D WILLIAMS

250. Ilam, Staffordshire: silver finger-ring (Treasure: 2008 T337; PAS: WMID-9F71B6)

Date: c. 1200–c. 1300.
Discovery: Found by Julian Lee while metal-detecting in about September 2007, and reported to Duncan Slarke (Staffordshire & West Midlands FLO).
Description: Silver finger-ring, with hoop of D-shaped section, and engraved around the hoop with an inscription in Lombardic script (AXCHIE PRIMIS FAVSARA LEVGE PERDER), of which the meaning is unclear.
Dimensions: 22mm (diameter).
Disposition: Potteries Museum & Art Gallery hope to acquire.

B NENK & D SLARKE

251. Shalfleet, Isle of Wight: silver finger-ring (Treasure: 2008 T362; PAS: IOW-28C6E5)

Date: c. 1200–c. 1300.
Discovery: Found by John Hardy while metal-detecting on 5 May 2008, and reported to Frank Basford (Isle of Wight FLO).
Description: Silver finger-ring inscribed on the outer face of its hoop with the letters A G L A. Each letter is separated by a cross potent.
Dimensions: 21mm (diameter) x 2.6mm (width). Weight: 1.13g.
Discussion: The inscription has amuletic significance, meaning 'Thou art mighty forever, O Lord' (Hebrew: *Atha Gebri Leilan Adonai*). It was invoked as a charm against fever during the Medieval period (see Dalton 1912: 135–136). A silver finger-ring with a similar inscription has also been recorded from Corley, Warwickshire (*TAR* 1997–1998: no. 26).
Disposition: Acquired by Isle of Wight Heritage Service.

F BASFORD

252. Shorwell, Isle of Wight: lead seal matrix (PAS: IOW-CFD665)

Date: c. 1200–c. 1300.
Discovery: Found by Stephen Butler while metal-detecting, and recorded by Frank Basford (Isle of Wight FLO).
Description: Seal matrix with a pointed-oval outline and there are two breaks. An impression from the

matrix shows a standing Evangelist facing and holding a Gospel. Above is a feature which appears to be a bird, probably a dove, with outstretched wings; a representation of the Holy Spirit. Beside the main figure, beneath the book, is a monk kneeling in prayer. Both figures are on a plinth, below which is a plain shield. All these features are enclosed by a border, which is defined by two lines parallel to the edge (the shield truncates this border at the base). At the back an integral lug is slightly off-centre and at a slight angle to the centre line. On one side of the lug there are several minor grooves, probably file marks. Both breaks appear to be recent, probably from agriculture.

Dimensions: 55mm (length) x 32.7mm (width); 12.4mm (thickness). Weight: 40.11g.
Discussion: This matrix is particularly interesting as the lack of inscription and the blank shield indicate that the object is unfinished.
Disposition: Returned to finder.

F BASFORD & I SZYMANSKI

253. Hillington, Norfolk: silver seal matrix (Treasure: 2008 T208; PAS: NMS-F11205)

Date: c. 1200–c. 1300.
Discovery: Found by Kevin Hillier while metal-detecting, and reported to Norfolk Landscape Archaeology.
Description: Silver seal matrix, oval, of complex hollow construction from thick sheet, with internal collar to hold an oval setting for missing stone. Sloping sides and flat appliqué rib with trefoil terminal at lower end. Squashed hoop with pairs of bordering longitudinal ribs at the top on the reverse. The inscription surrounding the setting reads * MISERERE MEI DEVS (God have mercy on me; Psalm 50).
Dimensions: 19mm (length) x 17mm (width). Weight: 4g.
Disposition: Acquired by Norwich Castle Museum; finder waived his right to a reward.

S ASHLEY & A ROGERSON

254. Tendring area, Essex: silver seal matrix (Treasure: 2008 T233; PAS: ESS-A3AA61)

Date: c. 1200–c. 1300. (Intaglio: Roman (c. 1–c. 300 AD)).
Discovery: Found by Eugene Hansen while metal-detecting on 17 March 2008, and reported to Laura McLean (Essex FLO).
Description: Silver seal matrix, oval in shape, set at its centre with an orange-red carnelian, depicting an ant climbing on a piece of vegetation. The legend reads + SIGIL: SECRETI (secret seal). On the reverse is the suspension loop, which terminates in a trefoil.
Dimensions: 22mm (length) x 18mm (width). Weight: 5.92g.

Discussion: The motif on the intaglio is quite unusual, although ants and other insects are sometimes represented on Classical gems. There are similarities between the body of the insect and Henig 1978: no. 712, and a possible dragonfly represented on Henig 1978: no. 713. Henig 1978: no. 711 shows an ant of similar type but from above rather than in profile.
Disposition: Acquired by Colchester & Ipswich Museums; landowner waived his right to a reward.

J ROBINSON & L MCLEAN

255. Middleton, Warwickshire: silver seal matrix (Treasure: 2008 T340; PAS: WMID-B2AF82)

Date: c. 1200–c. 1300.
Discovery: Found by Andy Robinson while metal-detecting, and reported to Duncan Slarke (Staffordshire & West Midlands FLO).
Description: Silver seal matrix set with a quartz stone showing what appears to be a winged figure of Victory. The reverse is damaged and has lost its suspension loop. The legend surrounding the stone reads: X IHESVS: CRISTUS: AVGMAR.
Dimensions: 23mm (height) x 21mm (width).
Disposition: Acquired by Warwickshire Museum Service; finder waived right to a reward.

J ROBINSON & D SLARKE

256. Boarhunt, Hampshire: silver-gilt annular brooch (Treasure: 2008 T452; PAS: HAMP-3FE4B5)

Date: c. 1200–c. 1325.
Discovery: Found by Toby Phillips by chance (spotted eyes only) while metal-detecting on 24 June 2008, and reported to Robert Webley (Hampshire FLO).
Description: Silver-gilt annular brooch, the frame of silver wire with four equally spaced bosses with punched decoration, and a single applied quatrefoil. The pin is missing.
Dimensions: 32.45mm (length) x 28.55mm (width) x 1.75mm (thickness). Weight: 3.9g.
Discussion: A similar example was found at Stirton, North Yorkshire (2003 T197; *TAR* 2003: no. 158).
Disposition: Acquired by Winchester Museums Service; both finder and landowner waived their right to a reward.

B NENK & R WEBLEY

257. Heddon-on-the-Wall, Northumberland: silver finger-ring (Treasure: 2008 T472; PAS: NCL-6B3121)

Date: c. 1200–c. 1325.
Discovery: Found by Brian Stobbs while metal-detecting on 18 August 2008, and reported to Robert Collins (North East FLO).
Description: Silver finger-ring, the plain hoop of rectangular section engraved with the inscription in Lombardic script +IHE or IHS SASA; probably the name

of Jesus with a subliterate version of AGLA.
Dimensions: 23.45mm (diameter) x 5.87mm (width) x 0.99mm (thickness).
Disposition: Great North Museum had hoped to acquire, but withdrew. Disclaimed; returned to finder/landowner.

B NENK & R COLLINS

258. Laughton, East Sussex: silver finger-ring (Treasure: 2008 T4; PAS: SUSS-BB4692)

Date: c. 1200–c. 1325.
Discovery: Found by Chris Chapman while metal-detecting on 17 December 2007, and reported to Laura Burnett (Sussex FLO) in 2008.
Description: Silver finger-ring, formed of a plain band of rectangular section. The band is inscribed in Lombardic lettering reading + A + G + L + A.
Discussion: See 251.
Dimensions: 19.9mm (diameter) x 2.7mm (width) x 0.6mm (thickness).
Disposition: Acquired by Barbican House Museum, Lewes.

B NENK & L BURNETT

259. Margate, Kent: silver seal-ring (Treasure: 2008 T171; PAS: KENT-FF33F7)

Date: c. 1200–c. 1350 (intaglio: Roman (c. 1–c. 200 AD)).
Discovery: Found by Robert Swailes while metal-detecting on 2 March 2008, and reported to Andrew Richardson (Kent FLO).
Description: Silver seal-ring, set with a Roman intaglio. The bezel is oval in shape and inscribed with the legend +SIGILLV OSBERTTI. The hoop, now distorted, is of D-shaped section. The bezel is now broken off from the hoop, and the stone has become separated from the bezel. The intaglio is a small convex oval gem of highly-polished translucent milky chalcedony. It is competently (but quite schematically) cut with the image of Jupiter seated to right on a throne with turned legs and short back. In his right hand the god holds a sceptre, in his left a fulmen. At his feet is an eagle. The translucent white intaglio was identified by Raman spectroscopy as an opaque quartz best described as chalcedony.
Dimensions: 25.5mm (diameter) x 15.5mm (width) x 18mm (thickness). *Intaglio:* 13mm x 9mm x 4.6mm. Weight: 3.52g.
Discussion: For a similar scene on the intaglio, also on a milky chalcedony, and of near identical size, see Newstead, Roxburghshire (Scottish Borders) (Henig 1978: Cat. no. 5).
Disposition: Acquired by Canterbury Museum.

B NENK, R JACKSON & A RICHARDSON

260. Hawton, Nottinghamshire: silver buckle fragment (Treasure: 2008 T134; PAS: LIN-3484C2)

Date: c. 1200–c. 1400.
Discovery: Found by Adam Dempsey while metal-detecting on 1 February 2008, and reported to Adam Daubney (Lincolnshire FLO).
Description: Fragment of a silver buckle. The plate is rectangular, undecorated and incomplete at the far end. There is a silver hinge through the frame end securing the pin. The pin is also silver and has a transverse collar similar to those commonly found on annular brooches of the 13th and 14th centuries.
Dimensions: 22mm (length) x 6mm (width) x 3mm (thickness).
Disposition: Acquired by Newark Museum Service.

A DAUBNEY

261. West Rainton, Durham: gold finger-ring (Treasure: 2008 T480; PAS: NCL-FEE666)

Date: c. 1200–c. 1400.
Discovery: Found by Colin Brette while metal-detecting on 23 August 2008, and reported to Robert Collins (North East FLO).
Description: Gold stirrup-shaped finger-ring. The slender hoop rises to a pointed bezel, which is set with a small blue stone, probably a sapphire.
Dimensions: 22.01mm (diameter) x 3.6mm (width) x 1.05mm (thickness).
Disposition: Bowes Museum had hoped to acquire, but withdrew. Disclaimed; returned to finder/landowner.

B NENK & R COLLINS

262. Steyning, West Sussex: silver annual brooch (Treasure: 2008 T282; PAS: SUSS-744C04)

Date: c. 1200–c. 1400.
Discovery: Found by Anthony Gill while metal-detecting on 22 April 2008, and reported to Laura Burnett (Sussex FLO).
Description: Two fragments of an incomplete silver annular brooch. The frame appears to be round in shape although the profile has been distorted. The first fragment is decorated with a twisted cable pattern in which three raised bars twist around each other in between which are rows of pellets. This decorated section joins a plain section suggesting only parts of the brooch were decorated in this way. The frame of the second fragment is a plain sliver bar decorated with an integral bead half way along its length. The bead is decorated with small annulets all over its surface. One end of the fragment sharply narrows forming the pin recess to hold the loop of the pin. The recess extends for 1.4mm before terminating in an old break.
Dimensions: *Fragment* 1: 24.1mm (length) x 2.7mm (diameter). Weight 1.14g. *Fragment* 2: 28.6mm (length) x 2.7mm (diameter). Weight: 2.31g.

Discussion: The fragments form a type of brooch that is frequently reported as Treasure. However it is unusual however in having two different types of decoration on the same brooch. There are parallels for the twisted decoration including a brooch from Carisbrooke area, Isle of Wight (2004 T34; TAR 2004: no. 96), which has half of the bar decorated in this way while the rest is of plain silver. There are also parallels for silver annular brooches of plain sliver frames with integral beads which are decorated with annulets, including a brooch found in Somerset (2006 T610). It has not been possible to find a parallel which has both of this type of decoration on the same brooch. It is though, however, that these fragments do form one brooch as the ends of the fragments join together exactly and are of the same diameter.

Disposition: Acquired by Steyning Museum; both finder and landowner waived their right to a reward.

L BURNETT

263. Wolverton area, Warwickshire: silver-gilt annular brooch (Treasure: 2008 T588; PAS: PAS-960287)

Date: c. 1200–c. 1400.
Discovery: Found by Chris Matthews while metal-detecting in August 2008, and reported to Sara Wear (Warwickshire Museum).
Description: Silver-gilt annular brooch, the ring decorated with a raised filigree design. The back of the brooch is formed from a separate section, or plate, into which the decorated filigree section has been set. The pin survives, and is attached through a space in the design of the filigree and through a hole pierced through the back plate. The brooch is slightly distorted.
Dimensions: 24mm (diameter).
Discussion: A similar brooch was discovered at Firle, East Sussex (2004 T234; TAR 2004: no. 148).
Disposition: Warwickshire Museum Service hopes to acquire.

B NENK & S WEAR

264. Barmby Moor, East Yorkshire: silver annular brooch (Treasure: 2008 T24; PAS: SWYOR-41A658)

Date: c. 1200–c. 1400.
Discovery: Found by Michelle Hinchliff while metal-detecting on 14 December 2007, and reported to Amy Downes (South & West Yorkshire FLO) in 2008.
Description: Silver annular brooch, with a plain wire frame of circular section; the two ends now separated at the join. The pin has a collar of punched decoration.
Dimensions: 27.7mm (diameter) x 4.5mm (thickness). Weight: 4.1g.
Disposition: Acquired by East Riding Museums Service.

B NENK & A DOWNES

265. Drayton Bassett, Staffordshire: copper-alloy annular brooch (PAS: WMID-104588)

Date: c. 1200–c. 1400.
Discovery: Found by Jeremy Rudge while metal-detecting, and recorded with Duncan Clarke (Staffordshire & West Midlands FLO).
Description: Copper-alloy circular brooch, with six collared bosses spaced equidistantly around the frame, each containing a domed glass gem with an opaque surface, but where it has been chipped away, the pellets are alternating translucent green and cream/yellow; the brown/yellow surface layer is likely to be a mineralised decay product of the glass (pers. comm., Jane Thompson Webb, Birmingham Museum & Art Gallery). The brooch has a pin, oval in section, with a loop at one end around a narrow constriction on the frame. File-finishing marks are evident on the angled inner and outer edges.
Dimensions: 24mm (diameter) x 4mm (thickness). Weight: 3.56g.
Discussion: Sue Margeson (1993: 14–16, fig. 7 & pl. 5, no. 58) describes a similar, but smaller brooch as ‘like a coronet’ (cf. Egan 2007: 142–144, nos. 1718 & 1720, with reference to several others of this widespread form).
Disposition: Returned to finder.

D SLARKE

266. Mathry, Pembrokeshire: silver annular brooch (Treasure: Wales 08.13; PAS: NMGW-OAEAE2)

Date: c. 1200–c. 1400.
Discovery: Found by Jim Whyborn while metal-detecting in 2008, and reported to Mark Lodwick (Finds Co-ordinator, Wales).
Description: Small silver annular brooch. The frame has a circular cross-section, and is decorated with *niello* designs on both sides. One side has transverse bands infilled with *niello* decoration around half of its circumference; the other half has a zig-zag design. On the other side, the bands are arranged in six groups of four diagonal or transverse grooves. The pin is now missing; there is no restriction for the pin head, which must have moved freely around the frame.
Dimensions: 26.4 x 25.9mm (diameter) x 2mm (thickness). Weight: 3.0g.
Disposition: Acquired by Scolton Manor Museum; finder waived his right to a reward.

M REDKNAP

267. Holme Hale, Norfolk: silver brooch (Treasure: 2008 T47; PAS: NMS-EE4110)

Date: c. 1200–c. 1400.
Discovery: Found by Michael Miles while gardening on 12 January 2008, and reported to Norfolk Landscape Archaeology.

Description: Silver annular brooch. Frame at an angle with beaded boarder on inside and outside edge. Five bosses, each consisting of four pellets, are fused to the edge. Frame pierced for cast pin with flange on either side next to frame, across which is a transverse engraved line.
Dimensions: 15mm (diameter). Weight: 0.75g.
Disposition: Acquired by Norwich Castle Museum.

E DARCH

268. Staunton Harold, Leicestershire: silver-gilt brooch (Treasure: 2008 T189; PAS: DENO-FA4D81)

Date: c. 1200–c. 1400.
Discovery: Found by Steven Roberts while metal-detecting in September 1995, and reported to Rachel Atherton (Derbyshire & Nottinghamshire FLO)
Description: Silver-gilt ring brooch; originally circular now slightly distorted. Made of square sectioned wire, twisted to give a cable effect, with each face decorated with two rows of opposed punched triangles separated by a fine ridge. There is a constriction to take the tapering sheet pin.
Dimensions: 20mm (diameter) x 1.4mm (thickness). Weight: 0.81g.
Discussion: A similar brooch, although decorated with two rows of punched lozenges rather than triangles, was found at Morley, Norfolk (TAR 2000: no. 120).
Disposition: Acquired by Leicestershire County Museums Service; finder and landowner waived their right to a reward.

RATHERTON

269. Boxley area, Kent: silver annular brooch (Treasure: 2008 T534; PAS: KENT-3DB5F2)

Date: c. 1200–c. 1400.
Discovery: Found by Stephen Larcombe while metal-detecting on 7 September 2008, and reported to Jennifer Jackson (Kent FLO).
Description: Silver annular brooch. The frame is slightly convex in form, and is engraved with a flower-head of eleven petals, between which smaller petals radiate outwards. The petals are decorated with punching, which is now worn. One of the petals is pierced to take the pin, which survives. The pin has a slight collar near the loop and a groove at the point. There are remnants of *niello* in the decoration.
Dimensions: 26mm (diameter). Weight: 4.9g.
Disposition: Maidstone Museum hopes to acquire.

B NENK & J JACKSON

270. Humshaugh, Northumberland: silver annular brooch (Treasure: 2008 T674; PAS: NCL-284440)

Date: c. 1200–c. 1400.
Discovery: Found by David Jackson while metal-detecting on 7 September 2008, and reported to Robert Collins (North East FLO).

Description: Small silver annular brooch. Half of the frame, to one side of the pin, is formed of a twisted wire of square section, with a row of granulation on each face. The other half is flattened, engraved with a series of squares. The pin survives, attached to a constriction in the frame.
Dimensions: 16.98mm (diameter) x 1.95mm (thickness). Weight: 1.2g.
Disposition: Great North Museum hopes to acquire.
B NENK & R COLLINS

271. Chalgrove, Oxfordshire: silver-gilt annular brooch fragments (Treasure: 2008 T729; PAS: BERK-679DF3)
Date: c. 1200–c. 1400.
Discovery: Found by Sean O’Byrne while metal-detecting on 20 November 2008, and reported to Anni Byard (Oxfordshire & West Berkshire FLO).
Description: Two fragments of a silver-gilt annular brooch. The frame is formed from square wire, partly twisted into a cable pattern, and partly flattened. Two surviving gilded octofoils are soldered to the frame. The pin does not survive.
Dimensions: 38mm (diameter) x 3mm (thickness). Weight: 3.2g.
Disposition: Oxfordshire Museums Service hopes to acquire.
B NENK & A BYARD

272. Rhos-on-Sea, Conwy: silver brooch-pin (Treasure: Wales 08.6; PAS: NMGW-08A5A7)
Date: c. 1200–c. 1400.
Discovery: Found by Gareth Griffiths while metal-detecting in January 2008, and reported to Mark Lodwick (Finds Co-ordinator, Wales).
Description: Pin from a small silver annular brooch of stirrup type. The four facets of the pin shaft, which is of diamond cross-section, are incised with zig-zag lines. The wrap-around head of the pin is missing, but the stirrups that prevented cloth from snagging are partially preserved.
Dimensions: 35.9mm (length) x 2.35mm (thickness) x 3.6mm (width). Weight 1.9g.
Disposition: Acquired by Conwy County Borough Council.
M REDKNAP

273. Stourpaine, Dorset: copper-alloy seal matrix (PAS: DOR-546556)
Date: c. 1200–c. 1400.
Discovery: Found by David Eagles while metal-detecting, and recorded by Ciorstaidh Hayward Trevarthen (Dorset FLO).
Description: Cast copper-alloy seal matrix. It is a

pointed oval matrix with a suspension lug on the back, set at the top of a raised longitudinal rib, which tapers away from the lug. The central motif of this personal seal is a floral design with a large central flower flanked by two smaller ones, leaves to the sides at the base and pellets around. The inscription reads S’ IOhANNIS D’SCOT (seal of John d’ Scot), with a lombardic ‘H’ and reverse-barred roman-style ‘Ns’.
Dimensions: 29.58mm (height) x 20.06mm (width) x 6.13mm (thickness). Weight: 6.19g.
Discussion: An off-the peg personal seal. The named owner has not been traced.
Disposition: Returned to finder.
C HAYWARD-TREVARTHEN

274. Shorwell, Isle of Wight: silver seal matrix (Treasure: 2008 T259; PAS: IOW-192A27)
Date: c. 1200–c. 1400.
Discovery: Found by John Skinner while metal-detecting in April 2008, and reported to Frank Basford (Isle of Wight FLO).
Description: Silver seal matrix with a circular die and tapering handle. The handle is hexagonal in section and rises to a quatrefoil-shaped suspension loop below which are three contiguous collars. The centre of the die has a beaded circle which encloses a boar’s head with prominent tusks facing left. An initial mark at 12 o’clock is in the form of a six-pointed star. The inscription reads LEGE TEGE (read and conceal).
Dimensions: 13.1mm (diameter) x 19.2mm (length). Weight: 4.91g.
Disposition: Acquired by Isle of Wight Heritage Service.
F BASFORD

275. Ryther, North Yorkshire: silver mount (Treasure: 2008 T766; PAS: NLM-8C6234)
Date: c. 1200–c. 1400.
Discovery: Found by Stephen Pickles while metal-detecting in December 2008, and reported to Lisa Staves (North Lincolnshire FLO).
Description: Silver mount, circular in shape, engraved with a crescent moon. The crescent is gilded, and may originally have been enamelled. A rivet hole is pierced through the mount; the rivet, now missing, may have been intended to represent the sun or a star. The mount was probably originally attached to a belt or strap.
Dimensions: 11.5mm (diameter) x 4mm (thickness). Weight: 1g.
Disposition: The British Museum had hoped to acquire but withdrew. Disclaimed; returned to finder/landowner.
B NENK

276. Stagsden area, Bedfordshire: gilded copper-alloy religious mount (PAS: ESS-98FEE8)
Date: c. 1200–c. 1400.
Discovery: Found by Angus Taylor while metal-detecting, and recorded by Laura McLean (Essex FLO)
Description: Mount cast in the shape of a winged bull, the symbol of St Luke. The bull is left facing, with its feet resting on an incomplete circular frame. The wings extend up from the shoulder, and are incised to give the impression of feathers. The upper surface of the mount is worn, but a large amount of gilding survives in the recesses. The reverse is plain and undecorated. There is no obvious means of attachment but a large area of copper corrosion is at the centre of the reverse.
Dimensions: 48.49mm (height) x 48.13mm (width) x 4.38mm (thickness). Weight: 29.60g.
Discussion: Presumably from a processional cross or other religious display item.
Disposition: Returned to finder.
L MCLEAN

277. Birdforth, North Yorkshire: silver cross (Treasure: 2008 T639; PAS: NCL-001876)
Date: c. 1200–c. 1400.
Discovery: Found by John Thompson while metal-detecting on 26 October 2008, and reported to Robert Collins (North East FLO).
Description: Fragment of a silver cross; only two arms surviving. Each arm, and the centre of the cross, is inscribed with a cross. The upper arm is also inscribed with the letter A, and the surviving side arm is inscribed with a transposed letter G. These letters may represent part of the word *AGLA* (see **251**). The cross bears no trace of a suspension loop at the top, and so may have been intended as an amulet, rather than as a pendant.
Dimensions: 17.69mm (length) x 17.61mm (width) x 1.12mm (thickness). Weight: 1.4g.
Disposition: York Museums Trust hopes to acquire.
B NENK & R COLLINS

278. Twyford, Hampshire: silver pendant (Treasure: 2008 T635; PAS: HAMP-038D60)
Date: c. 1200–c. 1400.
Discovery: Found by Norman Wright while metal-detecting on 28 October 2008, and reported to Robert Webley (Hampshire FLO).
Description: Cast silver cruciform pendant. The arms have a flattened circular cross section. They are of equal length and terminate in a globular knob; appended to one of these is a plain suspension loop bent at a slight angle. In the centre of the cross a flat roundel is engraved on one face with a Lombardic letter A, surrounded by small punch marks, and on the other with a symbol similar to an S and a cross; both within an incised border.
Dimensions: 32.7mm (height) x 25.85mm (width) x

2.4mm (thickness). Weight: 5.72g.
Discussion: Such arrangements of symbols are generally taken to refer to alpha and omega, the first and last letters of the Greek alphabet, which were traditionally used as a sacred monogram to refer to God (see *TAR* 2003: no. 212).
Disposition: Winchester Museums Service had hoped to acquire, but withdrew. Disclaimed; returned to finder/landowner.
R WEBLEY

279. Bingham, Norfolk: lead spindle whorl (PAS: NMS-53FE61)
Date: c. 1200–c. 1500.
Discovery: Found by Dennis O’Neill while metal-detecting, and recorded by Nellie Bales (Norfolk FLO).
Description: Bi-convex spindle whorl, with its central aperture narrowing from 7.5mm to 4.5mm in diameter. One side is decorated with at least thirteen applied pellets and eight semicircles, the other side with applied garbled lettering which appears to read [...] b a t [...] t/s e r [...] e/p e n (perhaps nonsense).
Dimensions: 15mm (height) x 28mm (diameter). Weight 49.45g.
Discussion: The lettering, even if it does not amount to real words, makes this a most unusual example of a relatively common find type. Very few whorls have meaningful legends (cf. Egan 2007: 174–175, fig. 33, no. 2188, from Meols).
Disposition: Returned to finder.
N BALES

280. Niton, Isle of Wight: silver annular brooch (Treasure: 2008 T673; PAS: IOW-18A1E4)
Date: c. 1200–c. 1500.
Discovery: Found by Keith Stuart while metal-detecting on 16 November 2008, and reported to Frank Basford (Isle of Wight FLO).
Description: Silver annular brooch, the frame slightly convex in section, but otherwise plain, with a raised and thickened ridge on either side of the constriction for the pin, which survives.
Dimensions: 22.8mm (diameter) x 4.9mm (thickness). Weight: 3.07g.
Disposition: Acquired by Isle of Wight Heritage Service; finder waived his right to a reward.
B NENK & F BASFORD

281. Ilam, Staffordshire: copper-alloy heraldic mount (PAS: WMID-1F4E67)
Date: c. 1200–c. 1500.
Discovery: Found by Julian Lee while metal-detecting, and recorded by Duncan Slarke (Staffordshire & West Midlands FLO).
Description: The mount is shield-shaped. Each corner

is broken off at a small concave notch, presumably attachment holes. There is a red enamelled field, with gilded border and band between six cross-crosslets (*gules, a fess between six cross crosslets or*). The mount is slightly bent backwards on one portion of the right edge, below the fesse.

Dimensions: 65.5mm (length) x 55.2mm (width) x 1.6mm–2.7mm (thickness). Weight: 32.1g.

Discussion: Steven Ashley has identified the arms as probably those of the Beauchamp earls of Warwick etc (Wagner 1939: 57–58 & pl. 11). Contemporary illustrations show large mounts similar to this attached to items: horse equipment, male and female attire, and the camail of knights (Ashley 2002). Large mounts may also have been fixed to or part of some other object such as a tomb or monument (Griffiths 1989: 1–2).

Disposition: Returned to finder.

D SLARKE

282. Wymondham, Norfolk: silver-gilt coin brooch (Treasure: 2008 T196; PAS: NMS-F0E038)

Date: c. 1250–c. 1270.

Discovery: Found by Mark Turner while metal-detecting, and reported to Erica Darch (Norfolk FLO).

Description: Silver grosso issued by the Italian city of Bergamo in the name of the Emperor Frederick II, king of Sicily (CNI IV: 45/138) converted into a brooch. The coin has been substantially altered. The central section of the coin has been removed and the remaining section – a hollow circle – appears to have been gilded. It has also been neatly pierced with an additional small hole, probably to permit the attachment of a pin, now lost, converting the coin into a brooch.

Dimensions: Weight: 1.49g; which is probably about a gram less than its original weight.

Discussion: Bergamese grossi would not have been current in 13th century England and this is possibly the first example found in England. The conversion of Medieval coins into brooches is well-attested, but this particular type of secondary treatment is not common. Normally the coin was left intact, with one side (usually the reverse) gilded for display and a pin attached to the other side. This annular conversion is therefore quite different from most medieval English coin - or purpose-made brooches. This is only the fourth known coin brooch converted in this way, and the first of a foreign coin.

Disposition: Acquired by Norwich Castle Museum.

B COOK

283. Gresham area, Norfolk: gilded silver *gros tournois* of King Louis IX of France (1226–1270) (Treasure: 2008 T617; NMS-F323B7)

Date: c. 1250–c. 1300.

Discovery: Found while metal-detecting and reported to Erica Darch (Norfolk FLO).

Description: *Gros tournois* of Louis IX of France which has been gilded. There is no evidence for a means of attachment but the fact that the coin was gilded indicates that it was modified for secondary non-monetary use, probably as a coin brooch, pendant or other form of jewellery.

Dimensions: Weight: 3.95g

Discussion: Coin-brooches are a relatively common class of object in late 13th and early 14th century England, utilising pennies and, especially, the larger groats of Edward I and the *gros tournois* of the French kings (Cook 2008).

Disposition: Acquired by Norwich Castle Museum.

A MARSDEN & E DARCH

284. Brandsy cum Stearsby area, North Yorkshire: lead toy jugs (PAS: YORYM-FE7E01 & -FE6506)

Date: c. 1250–c. 1375.

Discovery: Found by Bob Redding while metal-detecting, and recorded by Liz Andrews-Wilson (North & East Yorkshire FLO).

Description: Two cast toy jugs made from lead/tin. They both have a circular base but the bodies are now a little crushed and distorted.

The first is decorated with raised crossed lines, the vertical ones being thicker than the horizontal ones. There is a band around the neck of the vessel (the decoration in between the lines is not clear). A narrow, long handle runs from the rim, turning down at a right angle to re-attach to the middle of the jug.

The second is decorated with a series of squares; each alternate square is infilled with raised, cross-hatched lines, alternating with a pellet. This design is much more worn on one side than the other. A band around the neck of the vessel is decorated with cross-hatched diagonal lines. There is a second series of parallel lines at the rim, the space between the lines being decorated with large crosses with pellets to either side. The handle is similar to that of the other jug.

Dimensions: *Jug* 1: 45.2mm (length) x 28.2mm (width) x 22.4 mm (thickness). Weight: 64g. *Jug* 2: 38.6mm (length) x 28.3mm (diameter). Weight: 42.3g.

Discussion: These toys are copies of full-sized jugs (cf. Forsyth & Egan 2005: 290). Their discovery in a rural area is unusual, and it is also rare for them to be found in the North. Through the PAS other examples are now coming to light in similar locations. This is helping to give us a better understanding of the socio-economic relationship between urban and rural consumption of children’s toys.

Disposition: Returned to finder.

L ANDREWS-WILSON

285. Howden, East Yorkshire: copper-alloy horse harness suspension mount (PAS: NLM-6AFB72)

Date: c. 1250–c. 1450.

Discovery: Found by Robert Franey while metal-detecting, and recorded by Lisa Staves (North Lincolnshire FLO)

Description: Elaborate fitting, consisting of a hollow, biconical spheroid with and a hole through the centre. Through the hole is a circular-section rod, which is secured at the basal collar with a flattened head and a copper-alloy rove. At the top is a fitting which terminates in a moulded bird. This slightly convex bird is flattened on the top and the curved wings are tucked behind as if in flight. The body and wings are decorated with rows of engraved zigzags. There are also five separate arms (of an original six) on top of the spheroid, each square in section and terminating with a bifurcated, pierced lug. Some have iron corrosion inside the lug, and some are bent in the centre. Each arm would have held a pendant, none of which survives.

Dimensions: 66.4mm (length). Weight: 73.71g.

Discussion: Elaborate harness fittings like these are very unusual, especially surviving in such relatively good condition. This fitting would probably have been attached to the top of the headstall or as a crest attached to the saddle of a horse. Several fragments of potentially similarly elaborate harness fittings are recorded on the PAS database, including a fragment of a bird from Herefordshire (HESH-1F7F52) and a sphere from Suffolk (SF-5A76E2).

Disposition: Returned to finder.

L STAVES

286. Ubley, Avon: copper-alloy composite buckle with textile (PAS: GLO-A526D5)

Date: c. 1250–c. 1450.

Discovery: Found by Pete George while metal-detecting, and recorded by Kurt Adams (Gloucestershire & Avon FLO).

Description: Oval framed copper-alloy buckle with a lip on the outer edge, and a forked spacer on the rear of the buckle, with two separate copper-alloy plates which would have been soldered above and below the spacer; these plates have two copper-alloy rivets at the rear and a large decorative hole in between. Between the plates are the remains of a of tablet-woven textile strap. Most of the fabric has been stained green by the copper but a section of whitish strands are visible at the inside edge.

Dimensions: 34mm (length) x 17mm (width) x 3mm (thickness). Weight 2.75g.

Discussion: The survival of comparably extensive textile remains, presumably thanks to exceptionally favourable soil conditions, makes this routine buckle of particular interest.

Disposition: Returned to the finder.

K ADAMS

287. Burton Leonard, North Yorkshire: copper-alloy buckle plate (PAS: SWYOR-D191C4)

Date: c. 1250–c. 1450.

Discovery: Found by Jean Swainston while metal-detecting in 2007, and recorded with Amy Downes (South & West Yorkshire FLO) in 2008.

Description: Incomplete copper-alloy buckle plate. Rectangular, with two bent tabs forming the hinge before extending into the back plate, which is smaller than the front one. The decoration is two lions (or perhaps dogs) passant sharing one head, both with sinuous, S-shaped tails, all set in a rectangular border. The edge of the rectangle is beaded and the background is decorated with incised horizontal lines. There is an additional wavy line along the hinge edge. There are two rivet holes at the corners of the inside edge, one in each corner (one rivet survives incomplete). The front is gilded. The metal has a light green patina.

Dimensions: 44.9mm (length) x 29mm (width) x 5.4mm (thickness). Weight: 16.1 g

Discussion: This buckle plate is almost identical to WILT-5ECB50. Buckle plates of this style are fairly common and typically depict a lion, a wyvern or a bird. Further examples are noted by Egan & Pritchard (1991, 111–112, no. 500, dated to the early 13th century, and an example in Margeson 1993: fig.13, no.135, probably residual in a deposit assigned to 1450–1500, but with just one lion). Two examples on the PAS database depicting two animals sharing a head (SWYOR-D191C4 & WILT-5ECB50) are so similar that it is possible that they were made in the same place.

Disposition: Returned to finder.

A DOWNES

288. Minsterworth, Gloucestershire: lead weight (PAS: GLO-0D2DA0)

Date: c. 1250–c. 1500.

Discovery: Found by Raymond Williams while metal-detecting, and recorded by Kurt Adams (Gloucestershire & Avon FLO).

Description: Shield shaped cast lead weight depicting a lion rampant in relief. The edge is rebated and is decorated with a line of incused squares. There is a rectangular hole at the top for suspension.

Dimensions: 36mm (length) x 27mm (width) x 14mm (thickness). Weight: 60g.

Discussion: The measured weight could perhaps represent a standard of two ounces mercantile at 58.4g, for which it would be c. 2% heavy. A similar motif appears on two weights from London (Egan 1998: 320–322, fig. 239, no. 1032 and parallel) which could be versions of one ounce in the same system, though their deviation is greater and their diversity covers such a broad span that it calls into question their acceptability at least for the system suggested here.

Disposition: Returned to finder.

K ADAMS

289. Urchfont, Wiltshire: copper-alloy buckle (PAS: WILT-DAE0D8)

Date: c. 1260–c. 1400.
Discovery: Found by Owen Elms while metal-detecting, and recorded by Katie Hinds (Wiltshire FLO).
Description: Ornate copper-alloy buckle, missing its pin and possibly other constituent parts. The frame is triangular with an oval internal aperture. The outside edge is angled slightly downwards on the underside of the frame. The front of the frame has anthropomorphic/zoomorphic decoration. Triangular v-shaped ears (v-shaped in section) angle upwards and into the frame from the outside edge, against the oval opening for the strap. At the outside edge is a v-shaped cut, within which is a two-dimensional triangle to represent a nose. Either side are two grooves to give two horizontal bands, and a triangular band (flanking the outside edge). Along the outside edge is a groove, above which this decoration overhangs slightly, giving the impression of this groove a slit for a mouth. Behind the axis bar extends the integral plate, rectangular with a rounded end. A very worn keyhole-shaped cut in this gives a narrow opening behind the bar. The plate has a short projection to either side of the outside edge, just before the rounded end. Below, the square edge of the narrower part of the plate has been cut at an angle to give a faceted surface. Tiny projections also extend just behind the axis bar, at either end.

Dimensions: 35.8 (length) x 19.6mm (width).
Weight: 6.81g.
Discussion: The buckle is comparable to a more complete example from Marchwood, Hampshire (NCL-5D3D67). The arrangement of the opening in the plate differs; the piercing at the rounded end is separate from the hole for the buckle, which is part of the internal opening of the frame. Linked to the piercing at the rounded end is a long loop, which attaches to a swivel at the other end. It is thought this might have been for a dog lead, perhaps for use while mounted, to keep the dog running alongside the rider.
Disposition: Returned to finder.

K HINDS

290. West Acre (probably), Norfolk: silver seal matrix (Treasure: 2008 T499; PAS: NMS-F2C530)

Date: c. 1275–c. 1300.
Discovery: Found before 1983, and reported to Norfolk Landscape Archaeology in 2008.
Description: Silver pointed oval seal matrix, flat backed with a rib ending in a collared loop at upper edge and foliate terminal with vertical groove at the base on the reverse. Depicts the Day of Judgement: a seated male figure rises from his coffin, his hands raised in prayer, the lid lies dislodged behind the coffin at an oblique angle, and the hand of God emerges from the sky above. The legend reads: + S’ : SVBPRIORIS : DE : WEST

ACRE : (seal of the Sub Prior of West Acre).
Dimensions: 29mm (height) x 20mm (width).
Weight 7.65g.
Disposition: Declared not Treasure Trove; returned to owner.

S ASHLEY

291. Hook, Hampshire: silver-gilt brooch (Treasure: 2008 T181; PAS: SUR-2396F6)

Date: c. 1275–c. 1325.
Discovery: Found by Chris Lacey while metal-detecting, and reported to David Williams (Surrey FLO).
Description: Silver-gilt brooch with a circular frame decorated with four bosses and one lozenge. The bosses were originally stamped with circular punches which have lost their detail. The lozenge has an arrangement of circular stamps resembling a flower. A corresponding lozenge, which would have been positioned on the other side of the frame, is now lost. The pin is held in place by a recess cut into the frame and is decorated with a spherical collar stamped in the same way as the bosses.
Dimensions: 32mm (diameter).
Disposition: Acquired by Hampshire County Museum Service.

J ROBINSON & D WILLIAMS

292. Roxby-cum-Risby, North Lincolnshire: silver-gilt brooch (Treasure: 2008 T420; PAS: NLM-D6FC71)

Date: c. 1275–c. 1325.
Discovery: Found while metal-detecting in 2008, and reported to Martin Foreman (Lincolnshire FLO).
Description: Silver-gilt miniature brooch, consisting of a thin lozenge-shaped frame with raised decoration on its front surface. This takes the form of pellets ranged in seven bosses at equidistant intervals. Two half-bosses are separated by a bar, which served as the pin attachment. The pin is now lost. The surface of the brooch is much abraded.
Dimensions: 15mm (length) x 12mm (width).
Disposition: North Lincolnshire Museum had hoped to acquire, but withdrew. Disclaimed; returned to finder/landowner.

J ROBINSON & M FOREMAN

293. Burton, Cheshire: silver brooch fragment (Treasure: 2008 T336; PAS: LVPL-D89927)

Date: c. 1275–c. 1325.
Discovery: Found by Erwin Paul Haberla while metal-detecting in January 2008, and reported to Frances McIntosh (Cheshire, Greater Manchester & Merseyside FLO).
Discussion: Silver brooch frame fragment, consisting of a flattened sheet of metal decorated with an ellipse

against a cross-hatched background within a rectangle and the applied head of a king. At one end there is cut away a thin strip of metal to which the pin would have been attached. The complete brooch frame was probably decorated with at least three other such heads.

Dimensions: 32.23mm (length) x 16.39mm (width) x 4mm (thickness).
Weight: 4g.
Disposition: Acquired by the Grovsner Museum.

J ROBINSON & F MCINTOSH

294. Souldrop, Bedfordshire: silver annular brooch (Treasure: 2008 T474; PAS: LIN-238903)

Date: c. 1275–c. 1500.
Discovery: Found by Jon Simpson while metal-detecting on 23 August 2008, and reported to Adam Daubney (Lincolnshire FLO).
Description: Silver annular brooch, complete though now distorted. The frame is circular in cross-section and decorated with four brambled bosses and a brambled collar on the pin.
Dimensions: 20mm (length) x 15mm (width).
Discussion: The brooch is very similar to an example from Salle, Norfolk (2002 T173; TAR 2002: no. 69).
Disposition: Acquired by Bedford Museum.

A DAUBNEY

295. Urchfont, Wiltshire: silver-gilt coin brooch (Treasure: 2008 T128; PAS: DOR-403D81)

Date: c. 1279.
Discovery: Found by David Grenfell in January 2008 while metal-detecting, and reported to Ciorstaidh Hayward-Trevarthen (Dorset FLO).
Description: Silver penny (Class 1d) of King Edward I (1272–1307) converted into a brooch or clothing hook by the addition of a pin onto the obverse of the coin. The reverse has been gilded. m. London.
Dimensions: 19.24mm (diameter).
Weight (including attachment): 1.9g.
Discussion: This is a well-established class of object for England in the late 13th and early 14th century, featuring the utilisation of pennies and larger groats of Edward I and *gros tournois* of the French kings of the period and of similar coins of neighbouring rulers in the Low Countries. The distinctive feature of these converted coins is that the side left on view is always the design with the prominent cross element, which is normally also gilded.
Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

B COOK

296. Middleton, East Yorkshire: silver-gilt coin brooch (Treasure: 2008 T654; PAS: NCL-7F9C81)

Date: c. 1280–c. 1281.
Discovery: Found by Richard Long in October 2008 while metal-detecting, and reported to Rob Collins (North East FLO).
Description: Silver groat of King Edward I (1272–1307), issued in 1280–1281 (North: 1009; Fox: 7). m. London. The coin has been converted into a brooch by two additions to the obverse, one presumably to enable it to be sewed to a garment and the other being a hook aligned with it. The coin also shows signs of gilding on the reverse.
Dimensions: 28.76 (diameter).
Weight: 5.7g.
Discussion: Edward I introduced the large silver groat in 1280, but it did not become a successful part of the currency at this time; it is therefore a relatively rare coin. The features that made this coin a brooch are common for the Edward I groats; of the 59 previously-known examples of this coin 14 show such signs. It is also the case that, since this is a rare coin, these additions can be removed for commercial advantage, so this proportion is only a minimum. The Middleton find adds a 60th example to the corpus and another to those known to have survived in brooch form. Other, similarly-sized coins were also converted into brooches in England at this time, mostly the French *gros tournois*. On both English and French groups of coins, the side converted for display is that with a prominent cross design, the reverse for the English groat.
Disposition: Acquired by East Riding Museums Service.

B COOK

297. Tenby, Pembrokeshire: silver coin-brooch (Treasure: Wales 08.18; PAS: NMGW-45F745)

Date: c. 1280–c. 1320.
Discovery: Found by Gerald Griffiths while metal-detecting on 27 August 2008, and reported to Mark Lodwick (Finds Co-ordinator, Wales).
Description: Silver brooch, fashioned from a groat of Edward I (1272–1307). It takes the form of a disc brooch. On the reverse, the side visible when worn, are five collets – one central, the others evenly spaced round the rim, at 12 o’clock, etc, as viewed, in varying states of preservation; these presumably originally held glass, enamel or coloured stones, though none survives and no remains of adhesive material have been detected. The brooch has not yet been cleaned but this face appears to have been gilded. On the obverse are the fragmentary remains of applied hinge and catch-plate.
The coin itself is a silver groat of Edward I, classified as variety d by North (1989: 4–8, pl. 1–2). These coins were introduced in 1280–1; their issue was soon discontinued and groats did not re-appear until 1351.
Dimensions: 29mm (diameter).
Weight: 6.09g.
Discussion: Groats of Edward I were treated as

curiosities and mounted as brooches, often gilded on the reverse, the principal design feature of which is a cross. The addition of collets for the mounting of precious or semi-precious stones, etc, is more unusual, but is directly paralleled by a contemporary penny of Edward I (c. 1282–1289), converted into a pendant with gilt reverse and five added collets, found at New Romney, Kent, in 2000 (*TAR* 2000: no. 151). Several examples of contemporary continental groat-sized coins converted into disc brooches have also been recorded recently (*TAR* 2001: no. 89; *TAR* 2003: no. 161; *TAR* 2007: no. 264).
Disposition: Acquired by the National Museum Wales; landowner waived their right to a reward.

E M BESLY & M REDKNAP

298. Ditchling, East Sussex: silver-gilt coin brooch (Treasure: 2008 T335; PAS: SUSS-E7BD44)
Date: c. 1300. Discovery: Found by Steve Cole while metal-detecting, and reported to Laura Burnett (Sussex FLO). Description: Silver penny (Class 9b1) of King Edward I (1272–1307) converted into a pendant with the addition of a suspension loop, probably of silver. There may also be traces of gilding. m. Canterbury. Dimensions: 20.1mm (diameter). Weight: 1.82g (including attachment loop). Discussion: The conversion of English coins of the later 13th-century into jewellery is well-attested. The commonest type is the conversion into a brooch is by the addition of a pin, with the other gilded for display. Conversion into a pendant, as here, is less common. The positioning of the loop indicates that the reverse was on view. It may have been selected for conversion because it appears to be struck on a larger than normal flan. Although, one might expect it to be culled from currency very quickly as a result of this, it appears that the owner took a different decision and converted it into a piece of jewellery. Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.
B COOK

299. Broxted, Essex: silver-gilt brooch (Treasure: 2008 T574; PAS: ESS-874832)
Date: c. 1300–c. 1325. Discovery: Found by Jonathan Temple while metal-detecting on 21 September 2008, and reported to Laura McLean (Essex FLO). Description: Silver-gilt brooch, which is circular in form with two high collets, one containing a garnet and the other a sapphire. Each collet is held by two springing branches which emanate from the pin recess and the pin rest. The latter takes the form of an eight- petalled flower within a square. The pin has a collar of small spherical shapes simulating granulation. In sections along the pin and the upper part of the frame the gilding has come away in sheets.

Dimensions: 29.67mm (diameter). Weight: 7.27g.
Discussion: A very similar brooch, though smaller in size, was found at Warwick in 2001 (M&ME 446; *TAR* 2001: no. 90).
Disposition: Acquired by Saffron Walden Museum.
J ROBINSON & L MCLEAN

300. Newport, Isle of Wight: copper-alloy macehead (PAS: NARC-56B401)
Date: c. 1300–c. 1400. Discovery: Found by Derek Clarke while metal-detecting, and recorded by Steven Ashby (Northamptonshire FLO). Description: Copper-alloy macehead. The heavy, cast cylinder of copper alloy has three rows, each with four pyramidal spikes. Each of the rows is offset ninety degrees from the adjacent row. As is usual for these maceheads, the upper and lower rows are of half-pyramid spikes, while those on the central row are of full pyramid shape. Those in the upper row are somewhat bent over. Dimensions: 57.92mm (length) x 2.78mm (thickness). 28.12mm (diameter). Weight: 163g. Discussion: Few maceheads have been found in excavated contexts. A military function is not always certain. Adam Daubney (2010) has suggested the possibility that some may have had an alternative (or additional) function, as the heads of staffs carried by clergy. These are relatively unusual finds in the British Isles, with a focus in central England (Lincolnshire in particular), though a number exist close to coasts and waterways. Disposition: Returned to finder.
S ASHBY

301. Aston Abbotts, Buckinghamshire: silver earscoop or toothpick (Treasure: 2008 T240; PAS: SOM-B38BA2)
Date: c. 1300–c. 1400. Discovery: Found by Anne Laverty while metal-detecting in February 2008, and reported to Naomi Payne (Somerset FLO). Description: Silver earscoop or toothpick. The scoop has been made from sheet metal and consists of a twisted shaft with a small spoon at one end and a flat pointed tip at the other. The very tip of this end has broken off and the shaft has been bent back on itself. Dimensions: 30.7mm (length) x 6.5mm (width) x 2mm (thickness). Weight: 1.5g. Discussion: Several similar scoops/picks feature have been found in London (see Egan & Pritchard 1991: no. 1759 (although this example is executed in brass). A silver scoop/pick from the City of York was reported as Treasure in 2002 (2002 T268; <i>TAR</i> 2002: 97, no. 114). Disposition: Acquired by Buckinghamshire County Museum; landowner waived right to a reward.
N PAYNE

302. Bowes, Durham: silver mount (Treasure: 2008 T291; PAS: NCL-2C3A84)
Date: c. 1300–c. 1400. Discovery: Found by Richard Hunter while metal-detecting in January 2008, and reported to Robert Collins (North West FLO). Description: Silver mount, formed of six bosses alternately plain and granulated, around a central hole with filigree edge. Two rivets on the back for attachment. Dimensions: 15.96mm (diameter) x 2.21mm (thickness). Weight: 4.4g. Disposition: Acquired by Bowes Museum.
B NENK & R COLLINS

303. Lostwithiel, Cornwall: copper-alloy horse-harness pendant (PAS: CORN-FC8A22)
Date: c. 1300–c. 1400. Discovery: Found by Jamie Holland while metal-detecting, and recorded by Anna Tyacke (Cornwall FLO). Description: Cast copper-alloy heraldic horse-harness pendant in the shape of a shield. The arms are in the form of three vertical lines, graduated in size from left to right, with the first on the left cut short by a thin horizontal line, defining a separate quarter of the shield, which is so worn that the device cannot be made out (the three lines are still defined by red enamel). The suspension loop is incomplete. Dimensions: 43.3mm (length) x 28mm (width) x 3mm (thickness). Weight: 9.41g. Discussion: These arms may have belonged to the Langford family, who have a coat of arms with three pales quartered with a lion passant (Gilbert 1820: 16). They were based at Langford Manor, in Marhamchurch parish, near Bude, from the 13th century. Reginald de Langford was Sheriff of Cornwall in 1225. By the early 15th century, the Langefords had spread to the neighbouring parishes of Poundstock and Stratton (Cornwall Record Office P216/25/18 refers to John Langeford in Poundstock in 1476, and in Stratton in 1488). Disposition: Returned to finder.
A TYACKE

304. Tarrant Launceston, Dorset: copper-alloy horse harness pendant (PAS: DOR-542D87)
Date: c. 1300–c. 1400. Discovery: Found by Peter Hay while metal-detecting, and recorded by Ciorstaidh Hayward Trevvarthen (Dorset FLO). Description: Cast copper-alloy shield-shaped horse harness pendant with enamel decoration: a red enamel field with six birds (martlets) and a horizontal band, which was probably originally gilded (<i>gules, a fesse between six martlets (3/3) or</i>). The pendant is relatively

large, with a suspension loop at the top.
Dimensions: 49.09mm (length) x 31.07mm (width) x 7.13mm (thickness). Weight: 17.09g.
Discussion: The arms are those of the Beauchamp family.
Disposition: Returned to finder.
C HAYWARD-TREVARTHEN & L BURNETT

305. Brompton, North Yorkshire: copper-alloy seal matrix (PAS: YORYM-327017)
Date: c. 1300–c. 1400. Discovery: Found by Geoff Ward while metal-detecting, and recorded by Liz Andrews-Wilson (North & East Yorkshire FLO), with the help of Christopher Whittick (Senior Archivist, East Sussex County Council). Description: Copper-alloy double-faced seal matrix, flat with a pierced loop at one end. One die depicts the Virgin Mary cradling baby Jesus, with two angels, one to either side of her head, with their wings overstretched. There also appears to be an acorn either side of Mary. Below this are three arches, within which is a figure a kneeling and praying, with SIG and W'LLI (<i>sigillum Willelmi</i> , for 'seal of William') in the field to either side. There is a pelleted border around the whole image. The inscription reads CONFER OPES W[ILLELMO] O VIRGO MARIA TVO (grant help/strength to your William, Virgin). The other die depicts a figure climbing a ladder-like object, which could be St Lawrence on the gridiron. Again there is a pelleted border around the whole image. The inscription here reads +DISPERSIT DED[ER] IT PAVPERIBVS (he disperses and gives to the poor). Dimensions: 41.3mm (length) x 27.2mm (width). Weight: 16.8g. Discussion: Chris Whittick believes that this could be the seal of the Hospital of St Lawrence at Ellerton, which was attached to the Gilbertine Priory of Ellerton, or it could be the seal of the priory itself. A prior named William is recorded in 1348 and 1371. Disposition: Returned to finder.
L ANDREWS-WILSON & C WHITTICK

306. Martham, Norfolk: silver seal matrix (Treasure: 2008 T532; PAS: NMS-F2D970)
Date: c. 1300–c. 1400. Discovery: Found by Geoffrey Argent while metal-detecting, and reported to Norfolk Landscape Archaeology. Description: Silver oval seal matrix, flat, with concave border and pierced lug at upper edge on reverse. Depicts standing female figure with an elaborate headdress, raising the front of her dress with her right hand and holding a book in her left hand, she is flanked by the letters I A. Her head interrupts the border to form the initial mark for the legend DE LEAL AMOUR IEO SVY FLOVR (I am the flower of true love). Dimensions: 28mm (length) x 21mm (width). Weight: 10.12g. Disposition: Norwich Castle Museum hopes to acquire.
S ASHLEY

307. Fransham, Norfolk: silver seal matrix (Treasure: 2008 T11; PAS: NMS-ED58D5)

Date: c. 1300–c. 1400.
Discovery: Found by Damian Alger while metal-detecting on 1 November 2007, and reported to the Identification & Recording Service (Norfolk) in 2008.
Description: Silver seal matrix with hexagonally facettted conical handle, with triple-collared trefoil terminal with pierced knob; three tiny stamped annulets at the upper edge of the reverse indicate orientation. Fragment of separate silver rivet in terminal knob retaining fragment of silver chain link. The matrix design is of a cinquefoil with the inscription S’W AL TE R° (Seal of Walter). The letters are placed on foils in five groups as indicated by the spacing employed above. The final letter R is followed by a tiny annulet.
Dimensions: 13mm (diameter). Weight: 4.53g.
Disposition: Acquired by Norwich Castle Museum.

S ASHLEY

308. Weston, Nottinghamshire: silver buckle (Treasure: 2008 T40; PAS: LVPL-E162A6)

Date: c. 1300–c. 1400.
Discovery: Found by Ken Smith while metal-detecting on 1 January 2007, and reported to Frances McIntosh (Cheshire, Greater Manchester & Merseyside FLO) in 2008.
Description: Part of a silver buckle, consisting of the curved section of D-shape. The vertical bar is missing, but was held in place between two pierced bosses.
Dimensions: 21mm (length) x 15mm (width) x 4mm (thickness). Weight: 2g.
Disposition: Newark Museum Service hopes to acquire.

J ROBINSON & F MCINTOSH

309. Marchwood, Hampshire: copper-alloy buckle with swivel (PAS: NCL-5D3D67)

Date: c. 1300–c. 1400.
Discovery: Found by Craig Allaker while metal-detecting in 2007, and recorded with Rob Collins (North East FLO) in 2008.
Description: Buckle with an oval frame and an integrally cast decorated plate. Two raised rectangles on the frame flanking the base of the pin would have held it in place. The pin is incomplete and corroded, and has the remains of a flat shaft attached to a rectangular base, which fits snugly into the buckle plate. The plate itself is rectangular narrowing to a collar, followed by a triangular lobe with an oblong perforation. Wear at the outside end of the perforation indicates the direction of strain on the chain link. An oval copper-alloy link fits through the plate perforation (there is no obvious seem where it was soldered). The swivel comprises a cast, decorative fob with a slightly pointed hemispherical terminal and a shaft that expands in the middle,

terminating in collars with an incised rope decoration. Below the lower collar, the shaft expands to meet the swivel loop. The fob then terminates in a conical form on the other side of the swivel loop decorated with incised lines leading from the base to the point. The swivel has a looped base around the fob and decorated with incised cross-hatched and vertical lines. The swivel frame is an expanded D-shape.
Dimensions: 110mm (length) x 22.15mm (width). Weight: 26.8g.
Discussion: Geoff Egan (Finds Adviser) suggests that it could be a dog lead for someone mounted, where the buckle would attach to the handler’s belt or harness, keeping the dog running alongside a rider.
Disposition: Returned to finder.

R COLLINS

310. Bolton, East Yorkshire: silver-gilt brooch (Treasure: 2008 T207; PAS: YORYM-126AF2)

Date: c. 1300–c. 1400.
Discovery: Found by Tony Laverack while metal-detecting on 1 September 2007, and reported to Liz Andrews-Wilson (North & East Yorkshire FLO).
Description: Miniature silver-gilt brooch in the shape of a trefoil with three globular projections positioned at each external recess. The frame is nicely shaped with a chamfered edge. The brooch retains its pin, which is designed to lie diagonally across its breadth, resting beneath the opposite globular projection.
Dimensions: 10.9mm (length) x 10.9mm (width) x 2.1mm (thickness). Weight: 1.1g.
Discussion: Miniature brooches are an enigmatic category of object and may have been designed for infants, children or even pets; or they may have been worn as multiples. They were either used with very fine fabrics or they were stitched into place.
Disposition: Acquired by Hull & East Riding Museum.

J ROBINSON & LANDREWS-WILSON

311. Cambridgeshire (South) silver brooch (Treasure: 2008 T607; PAS: BH-0513E7)

Date: c. 1300–c. 1400.
Discovery: Found by Sandy Nicholson while metal-detecting on 10 October 2007, and reported to Julian Watters (Bedfordshire & Hertfordshire FLO).
Description: Silver brooch formed of a flattened band with a cut-out bar for the attachment of a pin, now lost. One surface of the brooch carries a Latin inscription, much abraded, which reads AMOR . VINCIT. OMNIA (Love conquers all).
Dimensions: 15mm (diameter).
Disposition: Acquired by Royston & District Museum; finder waived his right to a reward.

J ROBINSON

312. Beverley, East Yorkshire: silver annular brooch (Treasure: 2008 T252; PAS: YORYM-F499A2)

Date: c. 1300–c. 1400.
Discovery: Found by Keith Scott while metal-detecting in 2006, and reported to Liz Andrews-Wilson (North & East Yorkshire FLO) in 2008.
Description: Silver annular brooch. The frame is oval and flat, with a small pin constriction, situated at the 12 o’clock position. The pin survives intact; it is formed from a flat, tapering piece of silver, which loops around the frame. The loop is pressed shut, via an open loop; there is no detail on the pin. On the upper surface there is an inscription, which has been crudely engraved into the surface with a pointed engraving tool. The letters have been constructed with continuous punch marks. It appears to read (in French) *CIL: A MON VI: [RIA:LEM-ME], the meaning of which is unclear. The reverse is flat and undecorated.
Dimensions: 16.9mm (length) x 13.5mm (width) x 0.8mm (thickness). Weight: 0.54g.
Discussion: Annular brooches with inscriptions, false lettering or decoration are most probably of C14th date. An example from London with a religious inscription can be seen in Egan & Pritchard 2002: no. 1337. A similar brooch was found at Birdbrook, Essex (2004 T31; TAR 2004: no. 99).
Disposition: Acquired by East Riding Museums Service.

J ROBINSON & LANDREWS-WILSON

313. Flint, Flintshire: silver finger-ring (Treasure: Wales 08.5; PAS: NMGW-087B24)

Date: c. 1300–c. 1400.
Discovery: Found by Douglas Fletcher while metal-detecting in January 2008, and reported to Mark Lodwick (Finds Co-ordinator, Wales).
Description: Decorative silver gilt ring with a slightly raised bezel, set with five soldered silver pellets, stacked pyramid-fashion so that when viewed from above, they represent a quatrefoil. The hoop is decorated on either side of the bezel with a repeating square motif of a punched quatrefoil, with inter-space decoration made up of four incised T-motifs whose ascenders point to the centre but do not meet. The hoop is now in two fragments and misshapen.
Dimensions: 6.2mm (height; bezel) x 4.3mm (width) x 1.3–1.5mm (thickness). Weight: 2.7g.
Discussion: The decoration on the hoop occurs on late 13th– or early 14th–century brooches (e.g. Astwick, Bedfordshire; TAR 1998–1999: no. 151). Similarly, the incised quatrefoil decoration occurs on late 13th– or early 14th–century brooches (e.g. Tadwell, Bath & East Somerset; TAR 1998–1999: no. 150). Small clusters of soldered pellets or granulations are sometimes used to give 13th–century brooches a decorative effect (e.g. Aldingbourne, West Sussex; TAR 2000: no. 126). Small spherical knobs or pellets have also been noted

on a 12th–century silver finger-ring from Wickmere, Norfolk (TAR 2001: no. 96), and on the bezel of a 14th–century silver-gilt ring from Kelsall, Cheshire (TAR 2002: no. 88). The Kelsall ring has a hoop decorated in a similar manner to the Flint ring, with five panels nearing four-petalled flowers. The closest parallel to the Flint ring is provided by a silver-gilt ring from Old Romney, Kent (TAR 2003: no. 175). This has an identical bezel, and four square panels on the hoop, ‘engraved with foliage in the form of a cross, between which, on the sides of the hoop, are lozenge-shaped panels of engraved decoration’ (*ibid*: 103).
Disposition: Acquired by Flintshire County Museum Service.

M REDKNAP

314. Looe, Cornwall: ceramic amphora (PAS: CORN-8EA2D3)

Date: c. 1300–c. 1500.
Discovery: Found by Mr Page in trawl fishing nets, while fishing about 6 miles off Looe Island, and recorded by Anna Tyacke (Cornwall FLO).
Description: Ceramic amphora or storage jar with everted rim and narrow neck, S-shaped in profile with a rounded shoulder, 600mm in circumference, tapering to 580mm at the waist, and then to the base (500mm in circumference) ending in a point. Part of the rim is broken and the surface has patches where it is covered with the remains of marine organisms.
Dimensions: 240mm (height) x 200mm (width) x 15mm (thickness). Weight: 2kg.
Discussion: This find probably originates from a wrecked ship. Although the globular form echoes earlier amphorae from the Roman period (such as the Dressel 23 type illustrated in Hayes 1997: 28, pl. 8, which dates from the 3rd to the 4th century AD) it is probably of late-Medieval date and it too probably originates from Spain (Charles Thomas, pers. comm.). Hurst (1977: 97, nos. 45, 47 & 51) illustrates similar Spanish vessels, some with handles and some without.
Disposition: Returned to finder.

A TYACKE

315. Patching, West Sussex: silver strap-end (Treasure: 2008 T330; PAS: SUSS-66D2D3)

Date: c. 1300–c. 1500.
Discovery: Found by Tyndall Jones while metal-detecting on 4 May 2007, and reported to Laura Burnett (Sussex FLO).
Discussion: Silver strap-end, roughly rectangular in shape, consisting of two flat sheets of metal soldered to a thin side panel, which terminates in a curved point. The strap-fitting tapers slightly towards this point, and contains a rivet at its wider end; this was the means of attachment for a slender leather or textile strap.
Dimensions: 29.7mm (length) x 8mm (width) x

2.8mm (thickness). Weight: 2.04 g
Disposition: Acquired by Littlehampton Museum.

J ROBINSON & L BURNETT

316. Newton Poppleford and Harpford, Devon: silver-gilt finger-ring (Treasure: 2008 T666; PAS: DEV-AE84E2)

Date: c. 1300–c. 1500.
Discovery: Found by Roy Livy while metal-detecting in October 2008, and reported to Danielle Wootton (Devon FLO).
Description: Silver-gilt finger-ring, with a high bezel holding a clear stone, possibly a rock-crystal. The base of the bezel is now damaged, but was probably originally of petalled form. The hoop is engraved with quatrefoil motifs.
Dimensions: 19.57 (diameter) x 2mm (thickness). Weight: 6.81g.
Disposition: Fairlynch Museum hopes to acquire.

B NENK & D WOOTTON

317. Clyffe Pypard, Wiltshire: copper-alloy mount (PAS: WILT-E7CFA4)

Date: c. 1300–c. 1500.
Discovery: Found by Brian King while metal-detecting at a rally, and recorded by Katie Hinds (Wiltshire FLO) and Naomi Payne (Somerset FLO) with help from Beverley Nenk (British Museum) and Nick Griffiths (Salisbury Museum).
Description: A fragment of a circular mount, engraved with a scene representing the Resurrection of Christ. The scene depicts Jesus rising from a coffin, an angel with folded wings below and an onlooker to the right; probably a monk or saint. The drapery probably represents the tomb entrance and a tall candle to the right of the coffin is supported on turned legs.
Dimensions: 32.5mm (height) x 16.6mm (width) x 1.1mm (thickness). Weight: 2.39g.
Discussion: Originally reported under the Treasure Act 1996, but declared not Treasure as non-destructive X-ray fluorescence analysis of the surface of the silvery-coloured fragment indicated it is an alloy of copper with a high tin content and no detectable precious metal. This unusual mount may be continental in origin.
Disposition: Returned to finder.

K HINDS, N PAYNE, N GRIFFITHS & B NENK

318. Drayton Bassett, Staffordshire: silver piedfort (Treasure: 2008 T388; PAS: WMID-47EBE7)

Date: c. 1310.
Discovery: Found by David Onens in December 2007 while metal-detecting, and reported to Duncan Slarke (West Midlands FLO).
Description: Piedfort striking of a denier parisis of

King Philip IV 'the Fair' of France (1285–1314), possibly gilded (Duplessey: 221). The type was originally produced in 1307–1310.
Dimensions: 20.5mm (diameter). Weight: 7.19g.
Discussion: Piedforts are unusual objects and their function remains unclear. They are known from the later 13th century from France, England and other principalities in the region and they continued to be produced into the 16th century, longer in France. In most cases, they are objects struck from the dies of a currency coin, but using a blank of unusual thickness and weight. The weights of surviving piedforts do not seem to relate to the weights of the currency coins, and they are never multiples of these.
Disposition: Acquired by the British Museum.

B COOK

319. Wartling, East Sussex: copper-alloy seal matrix (PAS: SUSS-D8F8D5)

Date: c. 1350–c. 1400.
Discovery: Found by Sid Jeffery while metal-detecting in 2008, and recorded with Laura Burnett (Sussex FLO).
Description: Cast copper-alloy pedestal-type seal matrix, roughly circular. From the circular base rises a handle which narrows sharply with five irregular facets. The largest facet is above the start of the legend on the seal face and the start is further marked by a small circular indentation near the edge. The handle narrows then widens into a collar, above which is a circular transverse loop topped with a rounded knob. The handle is not placed exactly centrally and the elements of the handle do not line up.
The legend around the edge of the seal matrix reads *hVnDR DE FOXHERLE (Hundred of Foxearle); there is a line inner circle and within this written on two lines is COitat' SUSSeX (*Comitate Sussex* for 'County of Sussex').
Dimensions: 35.1mm (length) x 26.6 (width) x 25.3mm (thickness). Weight: 25.25g.

Discussion: This is an official seal for the hundred and was probably used by the constables, amongst whose duties were keeping the peace and, from the 14th century, providing passes for workmen seeking work beyond their own hundred. The findspot is within the Hundred of Foxherle. Harvey & MacGuinness (1996: 41) note that 'The Statute of Cambridge in 1388 ordered that labourers moving from the area where they lived should be given a pass sealed by someone appointed by the local Justices of the Peace, and describing the seal's design – it should name the county around the edge and the hundred, wapentake or town across the centre'. They quote six examples of surviving matrices (42); others exist, including three from Norfolk and two from Suffolk (Ashley & Richardson 1993). Unlike the previously known examples this seal names the county and hundred as required, but reverses the arrangement laid out in the statute and seen on other seals with the

county in the middle and the hundred around the edge. Research by Christopher Whittack (East Sussex Records Office) in the archives of Battle Abbey has identified a document bearing a seal for Battle Hundred which is similar in design to this example with the county name in the middle and the hundred name around the edge. Unusually the seal was used on a private charter dated 1361 which suggests Sussex hundreds were using standardised seals a generation before the statute of 1388. It also raises interesting questions about how widespread these seals were, under what authority they were produced and whether the existence of seals such as this influenced the 1388 statute.
Disposition: Returned to finder.

L BURNETT

320. Martock, Somerset: copper-alloy strap-end (PAS: SOM-AAC236)

Date: c. 1350–c. 1450.
Discovery: Found by David Burton while gardening, and recorded by Naomi Payne (Somerset FLO).
Description: This composite copper-alloy strap-end was discovered in a garden in Martock. The object is broadly trapezoidal.
Dimensions: 41mm (length) x 37.2mm (width) x 5.5mm (thickness). Weight: 25.8g.
Discussion: This object comprises a cast front plate with backwards projecting edges, which is riveted to a sheet back plate. The four rivets would have held the strap and part of the leather has been preserved inside. The narrow end of the front is integrally cast openwork in the form of three projecting flowers, which alternate with two leaves. The rest of the front plate is decorated with an incised motif within a rectangle, consisting of a central four-petalled flower within a circle, which is surrounded by a spiral of leaves.
Disposition: Returned to finder.

N PAYNE

321. Spaxton, Somerset: silver mount (Treasure: 2008 T551; PAS: DOR-373EC6)

Date: c. 1350–c. 1500.
Discovery: Found by Derek Bradfield while metal-detecting on 21 September 2008, and reported to Ciorstaidh Hayward-Trevarthen (Dorset FLO).
Description: Silver mount, the central section of raised rectangular form, with bi-folate openwork elements at either side. The central section is engraved with a black-letter I or J, against a hatched ground. The back is roughly finished and has two integral rivets. One of the side elements is now bent and damaged.
Dimensions: 31.36mm (length) x 17.79mm (width) x 4.9mm (thickness). Weight: 7.16g.
Disposition: Acquired by the Museum of Somerset.

B NENK & C HAYWARD-TREVARTHEN

322. Telford area, Shropshire: lead papal bulla of Pope Innocent VI (PAS: HESH-1517A7)

Date: December 1352–September 1362.
Discovery: Found by Frank Taylor while metal-detecting, and reported to Peter Reavill (Herefordshire & Shropshire FLO).
Description: Incomplete cast and stamped lead papal *bulla*. The seal has been deliberately re-used (or possibly defaced by piercing an irregular hole off centrally, though this respects the heads of St Peter and St Paul and the legend above). The *bulla* has the conventional design: the heads of St Peter and St Paul with a partiarchal cross between them, and above is the abbreviation for St Paul and St Peter 'SPA SPE' (the cross is lost due to the hole). The other side has the name of the Pope with the abbreviated title (PP: *Pastor Pastorum* for 'Shepherd of the Shepherds') and the pope's name and ordinal number: INNO / CE[NT]VS: / P P: VI (the hole removes the second and part of the third lines of the inscription). An oval hole on the reverse face above the NN in the inscription is likely to be for the cord which would have held it to the document; a similar, much larger hole on the underside of the seal was certainly for that.
Dimensions: 34.4mm x 36.8mm (diameter) x 5mm (thickness). Weight: 33.15 g.
Discussion: The pierced hole is unusual. It is possible that the *bulla* was re-used as a spindle whorl, but if this were the case over a prolonged period there would have been some wear. These formal seals were used by the Popes to authenticate documents produced by the curia. Innocent VI was in post for a decade, being elected in 1352 and he died in 1362. This find adds to a growing number of *bullae* of this Pope's short reign (Egan 2001b: 87 & 90, fig. 29, no. 5).

Disposition: Returned to finder.

P REAVILL

323. Maxstoke, Warwickshire: silver strap fitting (Treasure: 2008 T161; PAS: WAW-E67853)

Date: c. 1375–c. 1425.
Discovery: Found by Christopher Matthews while metal-detecting on 17 February 2008, and reported to Angie Bolton (Warwickshire & Worcestershire FLO).
Description: Cast silver strap fitting/loop with internal projections. In plan the loop is sub-rectangular. The internal edge has two small sub-rectangular projections which are positioned towards the lower edge leaving a gap between the projection and lower edge to allow a strap to pass through. One side edge of the loop has cracked vertically from the projection. The loop is rectangular in section and the upper edge is a sub-lozenge in plan. The exterior surface of the upper edge is decorated with a design. The design is a flower, on a long stem with a large leaf either side of the stem. The field is decorated with transverse grooves with a row

of small circular indentations within the groove. The surface of the strap loop has a mottled dark grey and light grey colour due to corrosion.
Dimensions: 18.03mm (length) x 10.42mm (width) x 6.9mm (thickness). Weight: 1.9g.
Discussion: Similar strap loops include Egan & Pritchard 2002, nos.1255 and 1256, which are generally dated to late 13th to 14th centuries. This object would have been used on a belt, for example, to secure the terminal of a belt once it has passed through the buckle.
Disposition: Acquired by Warwickshire Museum Service; the finder waived his right to a reward.

A BOLTON

324. Elsenham, Essex: gold finger-ring (Treasure: 2008 T505; PAS: ESS-E194C5)
Date: c. 1375–c. 1500.
Discovery: Found by David Padgett while metal-detecting on 21 May 2008, and reported to Laura McLean (Essex FLO).
Description: Gold finger-ring, the hoop decorated with a series of lozenge-shaped panels each containing a quatrefoil flower. A black letter inscription inside the hoop is difficult to decipher, but may read *'tout [?] ... ioe [?]*, (all ... joy); this probably has an amatory meaning. The ring is slightly distorted.
Dimensions: 19mm (diameter). Weight: 1.6g.
Disposition: Acquired by Saffron Walden Museum.

B NENK & L MCLEAN

325. Taunton, Somerset: silver finger-ring fragment (Treasure: 2008 T119; PAS: SOM-AE2A67)
Date: c. 1375–c. 1500.
Discovery: Found by Doug Turner on 15 February 2008 while metal-detecting, and reported to Naomi Payne (Somerset FLO).
Description: Fragment of a silver-gilt iconographic finger-ring. Only the bezel survives. The bezel is divided into two facets, each bearing the crudely engraved figure of a saint. The left side bears a male figure, the right side the Virgin and Child.
Dimensions: 19.9mm (length) x 8.7mm (width) x 3.6mm (thickness). Weight: 3.5 g
Disposition: Acquired by the Museum of Somerset.

B NENK & N PAYNE

326. Thorner, West Yorkshire: silver mount (Treasure: 2008 T389; PAS: SWYOR-3283C5)
Date: c. 1375–c. 1500.
Discovery: Found by Michael Smith while metal-detecting on 22 June 2008, and reported to Amy Downes (South & West Yorkshire FLO).
Discussion: Silver mount which consists of a circular frame decorated with five- petalled flowers placed at

equidistance around its circumference. In the centre is a sinuous three-lobed foliate form; on the reverse of which are the remains of a stud.
Dimensions: 14mm (diameter).
Disposition: Leeds Museums & Galleries hopes to acquire.

J ROBINSON & B NENK

327. Hambleden, Buckinghamshire: silver buckle (Treasure: 2008 T433; PAS: LON-85D140)
Date: c. 1400–c. 1450.
Discovery: Found by Michael Hyman while metal-detecting in November 2007, and reported to Kate Sumnall (London FLO) in 2008.
Discussion: Silver buckle, consisting of a D-shaped frame without a pin. On the curved side is a slight indentation designed as a pin rest.
Dimensions: 24.64mm (length) x 20.7mm (width) x 2.94mm (thickness). Weight: 4.02g.
Discussion: Comparable examples may be found in Egan & Pritchard 1991: 89–90, nos. 390–392.
Disposition: Acquired by Buckinghamshire County Museum.

J ROBINSON & K SUMNALL

328. Wistow, North Yorkshire: silver plaque (Treasure: 2008 T206; PAS: SWYOR-EA45E6)
Date: c. 1400–c. 1500.
Discovery: Found by Bryan Hepworth while metal-detecting on 24 February 2008, and reported to Amy Downes (South & West Yorkshire FLO).
Description: Silver shield-shaped plaque depicting St Christopher carrying the Christ-child on his shoulders across a river. Christ carries an orb in his left hand; his right hand is raised in blessing. The hand of God is depicted in the top right of the scene. The figures are flanked by trees. The background is cross-hatched. The plaque may originally have been enamelled but no trace of enamel survives. Two marks on the back of the plaque suggest it was once riveted to a larger object such as an altar or shrine.
Dimensions: 51.9mm (length) x 41.8mm (width) x 1.2mm (thickness). Weight: 16.2g.
Disposition: York Museums Trust hopes to acquire.

B NENK & A DOWNES

329. Pamphill, Dorset: gold finger-ring (Treasure: 2008 T131; PAS: DOR-2F6867)
Date: c. 1400–c. 1500.
Discovery: Found by Stephen Hopkins while metal-detecting on 4 January 2008, and reported to Ciorstaidh Hayward-Trevarthen (Dorset FLO).
Description: Gold finger-ring, of hollow D-shaped section, now distorted. The ring is engraved with a foliate design and illegible inscription.

Dimensions: 29.44mm (diameter) x 17.11mm (width) x 1.73mm (thickness). Weight: 5.16g.
Disposition: Acquired by Priest’s House Museum & Garden, Wimborne Minster.

B NENK & C HAYWARD-TREVARTHEN

330. Ashington, West Sussex: silver-gilt finger-ring (Treasure: 2008 T629; PAS: SUSS-9E63B4)
Date: c. 1400–c. 1500.
Discovery: Found by Tony Gill while metal-detecting in September 2008, and reported to Laura Burnett (Sussex FLO).
Description: Silver-gilt iconographic finger-ring, with a representation of a female saint, possibly St Barbara, on the hexagonal bezel. The shoulders are decorated with sprigs of foliage, in some of which green enamel survives. The back of the hoop is cabled. The gilding is worn.
Dimensions: 23mm (diameter).
Disposition: Horsham Museum hopes to acquire.

B NENK & L BURNETT

331. Tendring, Essex: gold finger-ring (Treasure: 2008 T235; PAS: ESS-A3CCF3)
Date: c. 1400–c. 1500.
Discovery: Found by Travis McMullen while metal-detecting on 15 March 2008, and reported to Laura McLean (Essex FLO).
Description: Gold finger-ring in the form of a flattened band, now distorted. The ring is engraved with a black letter inscription which (probably) reads *+de le bien* (for the good); probably an amatory phrase. Each word is separated by motifs of flowers and sprigs.
Dimensions: 20mm (diameter) x 3.89mm (width) x 0.46mm (thickness). Weight: 1.2g.
Disposition: Acquired by Colchester & Ipswich Museums.

B NENK & L MCLEAN

332. Borrowby, North Yorkshire: gold finger-ring (Treasure: 2008 T367; PAS: 8BD8F4)
Date: c. 1400–c. 1500.
Discovery: Found by Neil Stokoe while metal-detecting on 15 June 2008, and reported to Robert Collins (North East FLO).
Description: Gold finger-ring, set with a pyramidal clear stone (identified by Raman microscopy as a diamond). The hoop is of twisted cable form, alternating twists engraved with cross-hatching. The square bezel is pyramidal in shape, with two asymmetrical corners also engraved with cross-hatching.
Dimensions: 22.39mm (diameter) x 2.44mm (width). Weight: 6.7g.
Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder/landowner.

B NENK

333. Braintree, Essex: gold finger-ring (Treasure: 2008 T238; PAS: ESS-A3EB97)
Date: c. 1400–c. 1500.
Discovery: Found by N W Purdy while metal-detecting in February 2008, and reported to Laura McLean (Essex FLO).
Description: Gold finger-ring, with D-shaped hoop widening to a quadrilobe bezel set with a dark red stone. The shoulders of the ring have engraved and punched decoration. Traces of dark transparent enamel survive in the engraved decoration on the shoulders. The stone was identified by Raman spectroscopy as garnet.
Dimensions: 21mm (diameter). Weight: 2.77g.
Disposition: Braintree District Museum hopes to acquire.

B NENK & L MCLEAN

334. Foulsham, Norfolk: gold finger-ring (Treasure: 2008 T16; PAS: NMS-EDEE62)
Date: c. 1400–c. 1500.
Discovery: Found by Andrew Carter while metal-detecting on 7 December 2007, and reported to Norfolk Landscape Archaeology in 2008.
Description: Gold finger-ring with D-shape sectioned band. Internal black letter inscription reads (in Norman French) *nul auter* (none other). Decorated externally with three long chevrons each with a beaded boarder and a central five petalled flower and foliate decoration within. The sections separating the chevrons each have a median *arris* with an engraved plant on either side showing roots, stem with leaf (to either side) and pointed flower head. Tiny traces of possible black or other dark coloured enamel survive.
Dimensions: 20mm (diameter) x 5.5mm (width). Weight: 4.45g.
Disposition: Acquired by Norwich Castle Museum.

E DARCH

335. Cherry Burton, East Yorkshire: gold finger-ring (Treasure: 2008 T490; PAS: YORYM-14C344)
Date: c. 1400–c. 1500.
Discovery: Found by Anthony Speck while gardening in July 2008, and reported to Liz Andrews-Wilson (North & East Yorkshire FLO).
Description: Gold finger-ring, in the form of a band with a concave profile. The exterior surface is decorated with engraved flowers, leaves and hearts, interspersed among a black letter inscription which reads *honur et joie* (honour and joy). Traces of red, white and (possible) black enamel survive in the engraved areas.
Dimensions: 18.5mm (diameter) x 5.4mm (width) x 1.2mm (thickness). Weight: 2.81g.
Disposition: Acquired by Hull & East Riding Museum.

B NENK & L ANDREWS-WILSON

336. Wantage area, Oxfordshire: silver-gilt finger-ring (Treasure: 2008 T497; PAS: IOW-8CF9E7)

Date: c. 1400–c. 1500.
Discovery: Found by Peter Jones while metal-detecting on 6 September 2008, and reported to Frank Basford (Isle of Wight FLO).
Description: Silver-gilt iconographic finger-ring with a ridged bezel forming two facets, each crudely engraved with an unidentifiable saint. The ridged shoulders are engraved with sun ray motifs and stars while the hoop is decorated with a series of diagonal bands. The outer face is worn and pitted overall, in contrast with the smooth inner face. Gilding survives on the inner face only.
Dimensions: 21.6mm (diameter) x 7.1mm (width). Weight: 5.55g.
Disposition: Oxfordshire Museums Service hopes to acquire.

F BASFORD

337. Beanham, Berkshire: gold finger-ring (Treasure: 2008 T269; PAS: LON-C8CE96)

Date: c. 1400–c. 1500.
Discovery: Found by James Osborn while metal-detecting in January 2007, and reported to Kate Sumnall (London FLO).
Description: Gold iconographic finger-ring. Its bezel is engraved with a representation of St Catherine holding a wheel and sword. The raised tapering shoulders of the ring are engraved with cross-hatching.
Dimensions: 21.45mm (diameter). Weight: 2.99g.
Discussion: West Berkshire Museum had hoped to acquire, but withdrew. Disclaimed; returned to finder/landowner.

B NENK & K SUMNALL

338. Wortham, Suffolk: silver pilgrim badge (Treasure: 2008 T711; PAS: SF-14D232)

Date: c. 1400–c. 1500.
Discovery: Found by Jason Scopes while metal-detecting on 20 October 2008, and reported to Andrew Brown (Suffolk FLO).
Description: Incomplete cast silver pilgrim badge. The badge is flat and in the form of a Lombardic letter T. The upper surface is smooth and has extensive scratches and striations that are probably the result of both production and subsequent wear. The exterior and interior edges of the badge are slightly uneven and crudely formed in places with visible tool marks, particularly on the interior. The back face of the badge has been left unevenly finished, pitted and lacks the smooth surface apparent on the front face. Visible on the back face are the remains of two small integral rivets positioned on either side of the badge that are square in section and would have enabled attachment perhaps to clothing.

Dimensions: 18.70mm (height) x 15.24mm (width) x 1.85mm (thickness). Weight: 2.82g.
Discussion: The use of the Lombardic letter T on a badge in this fashion suggests it is a pilgrim souvenir related to Canterbury and in particular Thomas Beckett. A similar silver pilgrim badge, but employing a crowned Lombardic M to denote devotion to the Virgin Mary, was found at Haddenham, Buckinghamshire (2003 T74; TAR 2003: no. 131). Additionally, a near identical example is noted in Spencer (1998: 121–122, no. 122), who associates the find with the Canterbury pilgrimages and St Thomas.
Disposition: Acquired by Moyse’s Hall Museum.

A BROWN

339. Harlaston, Staffordshire: silver-gilt link from a chain or collar (Treasure: 2008 T735; PAS: WMID-7CBB96)

Date: c. 1400–c. 1500.
Discovery: Found by Jeremy Rudge while metal-detecting on 4 October 2008, and reported to Duncan Slarke (Staffordshire & West Midlands FLO).
Description: Fragment of a silver-gilt link from a chain or collar. One end is broken; it would have formed a terminal to a letter S. The link has three loops at each existing corner (the fourth is lost). These loops would have connected the link to letters S placed to its left and right.
Dimensions: 22.04mm (length) x 15.7mm (width) x 2.8mm (thickness). Weight: 2.6g.
Discussion: Chains or collars constructed of the letter S were popular from the late C14th and became one of the emblems associated with the Lancastrian dynasty.
Disposition: Potteries Museum & Art Gallery hopes to acquire.

J ROBINSON & D SLARKE

340. Send, Surrey: copper-alloy lyre-shaped buckle (PAS: SUR-8B6461)

Date: c. 1400–c. 1500.
Discovery: Found by Mark Stonard while metal-detecting, and recorded by David Williams (Surrey FLO).
Description: Large openwork buckle of lyre form, missing its pin. The integral hollow plate which retained the end of the strap has two iron rivets and is decorated with a rectangle containing a cross and a notched transverse ridge. The frame is decorated with bands containing diagonal hatching between a pair of grooves, and there are integrally cast scrolls alongside. On the back are erratic drilled pits, not all of which are related to the openwork decoration on the other side.
Dimensions: Weight: 47.12g.
Discussion: Lyre-shaped buckles are of late medieval date and arguably the most ornate of the mass-produced series. They are not commonly found as complete as the present example (cf. Ward Perkins

1940: 269–270, fig. 85, no. 1, of a different design).
Disposition: Returned to finder.

D WILLIAMS

341. Stagsden, Bedfordshire: gold pendant (Treasure: 2008 T660; PAS: BUC-96EBF1)

Date: c. 1400–c. 1500.
Discovery: Found by Rod Cooper while metal-detecting on 2 November 2008, and reported to Ros Tyrrell (Buckinghamshire FLO).
Description & discussion: Gold pendant of rectangular shape with an open centre. The suspension loop is twisted and broken, but remains in place. The frame of the pendant is inscribed with the words DIEU PLERRA QANT MEUIZ SERRA. The meaning of this French inscription is not entirely clear. However it resembles an inscription found on a ring in the British Museum (Dalton 981), which reads QUANT DIEU PLERA UNEY NOUS SERA (When God pleases we will be one). This suggests that the pendant’s inscription may also carry an amatory meaning. The romantic significance of the phrase seems to be supported by the tendrils of ivy that are engraved between the letters. Ivy had symbolic associations with steadfastness and love in the Medieval period. The pendant was originally enamelled, though no enamel appears to survive. The hollow centre does not seem to have been made to accommodate a stone or other setting.
Dimensions: 18mm (length) x 10mm (width). Weight 3.8g.
Disposition: Bedford Museum hopes to acquire.

J ROBINSON & R TYRRELL

342. Middleton, Northumberland: copper-alloy adjustable candlestick (PAS: NCL-390135)

Date: c. 1400–c. 1500.
Discovery: Found by Allan Wightman while metal-detecting, and recorded with Rob Collins (North East FLO).
Description: Composite sheet object that is incomplete, retaining only about half of the components. A single folding arm remains, along with the locking plate of the lost second arm and the swivel-tab that fixed the arm into position with the locking plate. The candle cup, too, is missing. The folding arm consists of a flat strip bent into a U-shape. One face is decorated with incised transverse lines and with crosses. The wider hinge-base of the arm has the locking plate still attached. The plate is semi-circular, with a triangular notch missing from one side and its outer edge is broken and bent toward one side. The opposite end of the arm from the locking plate has a rivet holding a swivelling tab that was meant to lock the folding arm into position. The tab is corroded between the faces of the arm, but protrudes slightly on one side with an extended point along one edge.

The end of one of the faces of the arm at the end with the rivet is broken, presumably when the candle cup was lost.
Dimensions: 49.8mm (length) x 11.5mm (width) x 5mm (thickness). Weight: 9.3g.
Discussion: This is an uncommon find for the North of England (Egan 1998: 146–147, fig. 115).
Disposition: Returned to finder.

R COLLINS

343. Southwark, London: copper-alloy purse frame (PAS: LON-7E4B77)

Date: c. 1400–c. 1500.
Discovery: Found by Peter Olivant while searching the Thames foreshore, identified by John Clark (Museum of London), and recorded by Kate Sumnall (London FLO)
Description: Copper-alloy purse frame. It comprises two semi-circular elements that are hinged together. One element is flat, the other has an L-shaped cross-section. Both have six circular perforations equidistantly placed around the frame to attach it to the cloth purse. At the base of the frame is a catch mechanism to secure the two halves together when closed. On one side is the small loop and a simple lever mechanism with a small hole through the frame beneath and the other side has a hook which would connect with the loop. Originally there would have been a button (now missing) which fitted through the hole in the frame and would press the lever and free the hook from the loop. The ends of the frames have loop terminals which with a cross bar form a hinge mechanism. The wire handle fits through these loops and forms the cross bar for the hinge. The handle, a simple strip of wire is probably a repair replacement as it does not fit the style or the quality of the rest of the purse frame.
Dimensions: 51.52mm (length) x 58.54mm (width) x 4.03mm (thickness). Weight: 11.89g.
Disposition: Returned to finder.

K SUMNALL & J CLARK

344. Stanton Drew, Avon: iron rondel dagger (PAS: GLO-D8BD87)

Date: c. 1400–c. 1500.
Discovery: Found by Paul Goodman while fishing, and recorded by Kurt Adams (Gloucestershire & Avon FLO).
Description: Iron rondel dagger. The blade is triangular in cross-section near the handle, from which it gradually narrows to a point; the cutting edge runs along the bottom. The guard is rectangular. The wooden handle, which is remarkably complete, expands behind the iron guard mirroring its rectangular shape. The iron pommel is circular.
Dimensions: 493mm (length) x 53mm (width).
Discussion: The dagger survives in excellent condition. The exact shape of the blade is clearly visible with little or no encrusting on the surface. One side of

guard has broken after excavation. The unusual state of preservation is a result of the burial environment; it was found point down in silty clay at the edge of a river where the anaerobic conditions had helped to prevent the decay of the wood and the corrosion of the iron. The name roundel derives from the round pommel and the commonest shape of the hand-guard. This is a weapon is depicted as a sidearm for soldiers and knights in a number of 15th-century illustrations. Dagger combat of this date is illustrated in Hans Talhoffer's instruction manual (Rector 2004) in which rondel daggers are the weapons of choice. A number of illustrations of the period show merchants with rondel daggers worn at the belt. These were most likely worn as side arms for defence; they are unlikely to have been used as a domestic tool. Typically the blades are triangular in section, with a strong, wide back and only one cutting edge, as in the present example, but blades with diamond- and square-section blades are not uncommon. The blades taper to a fine point, which would make them ideal for piercing mail or cloth armour, or thrusting through gaps in plate armour or visors.

Disposition: Donated to The Roman Baths Museum, Bath.

K ADAMS

345. Wonston, Hampshire: silver (possible) whistle fragment (Treasure: 2008 T227; PAS: HAMP-690EA5)

Date: c. 1400–c. 1525.

Discovery: Found by Mark Duell while metal-detecting in March 2007, and reported to Rob Webley (Hampshire FLO) in 2008.

Description: Silver fragment, possibly from a whistle, consisting of a hollow tube decorated with interlace ornament creating lozenge shapes. These are inhabited by a raised central square. At one end there is an elaborate collar of rope work passed between three coils of metal.

Dimensions: 22mm (height) x 16mm (thickness). Weight: 4.86g.

Disposition: Acquired by Winchester Museums Service.

J ROBINSON & R WEBLEY

346. Tong, Shropshire: silver pilgrim's badge (Treasure: 2008 T71; PAS: WMID-0BD8C0)

Date: c. 1400–c. 1525.

Discovery: Found by Clive Rasdall while metal-detecting, and reported to Duncan Slarke (West Midlands FLO).

Description: Silver gilt pilgrim's badge representing St George on horseback slaying the dragon. St George raises his sword above his head; the dragon recoils beneath the feet of the horse. The horse's tail is broken, but otherwise the badge is almost complete, though much abraded. On the reverse are the remains of a stitching loop.

Dimensions: 15mm (height) x 14mm (width).

Disposition: Acquired by Shropshire County Museum Service; landowner waived their right to a reward.

J ROBINSON & D SLARKE

347. Edwinstowe, Nottinghamshire: silver-gilt pilgrim's badge (Treasure: 2008 T299; PAS: DENO-826132)

Date: c. 1400–c. 1525.

Discovery: Found by Douglas Banks while metal-detecting on 20 April 2008, and reported to Rachel Atherton (Derbyshire & Nottinghamshire FLO)

Description: Silver-gilt pilgrim's badge representing St George on horseback slaying the dragon lying beneath him. St George is riding right, piercing the dragon with a lance to the head; the dragon curves beneath the horse's hooves. The horse wears an extended saddle blanket or bard decorated with fine incised diagonal lines, and the dragon's tail is entwined around its back leg. St George is wearing body armour and is bare-headed, with a bowl-cut hairstyle with centre parting, the hair being represented by fine incised lines. The lance is made separately, of circular sectioned wire, which fits through a hole through St George's arm, and is soldered to the dragon's head where the join, although well finished, can just be seen; the end of the lance is bent to the reverse at the back of St George's arm. The scales of the dragon are moulded and its wing curves around its body; it appears to be open-mouthed, with the lower jaw attached to the horse's breast, although this could equally be the horse's front leg trampling the dragon. Single vertical stitching loop projecting from the centre of the reverse, which is flat and ungilded.

Dimensions: 18.8mm (height) x 19.1mm (width) x 6.5mm (thickness). Weight: 3.28g.

Discussion: Similar, although not so finely cast, St George and dragon pilgrim's badges have been found at Briston, Norfolk (*TAR* 2001: no. 116) and Takeley, Essex (*TAR* 2004: no. 229). Pilgrim souvenirs were most often cast from lead-alloy, although towards the end of the Medieval period a greater number of examples appear in copper-alloy or silver. The cult of St George in England during the medieval period, focussed on Windsor, where the relic of St George's heart was held. Spencer (1998: 186) notes that it was not until the reign of Edward VI (1547–1553) that attempts were made to suppress the cult of St George.

Disposition: Acquired by Newark Museum Service.

R ATHERTON

348. City of London, Greater London: stone token mould (PAS: LON-CFB187)

Date: c. 1400–c. 1525.

Discovery: Found by Dave Applegate and Chas Bullock while searching the Thames foreshore, and recorded by Kate Sumnall (London FLO)

Description: Incomplete stone mould for tokens of the cross-and-pellets series. The four obverse designs include a fleur-de-lis, a shield, a lion's face and a six-pointed star with pellets in the centre, each within an obliquely hatched border. There is a central ingate which runs into the four the token patterns, overlying the faint outline of a fifth. Only the outer edge and the inner border have been neatened by carving, the other edges being left rough. There are two lead pegs on the moulding surface and two broken ones along the sides. On one side is an incomplete carved circular mark.

Dimensions: 74.37mm (height) x 63.73mm (width) x 17.42mm (thickness). Weight: 153.77g

Discussion: The cross-and -pellets series of tokens is mainly known in London and Paris. These have been found associated with coins of Henry VI through to Henry VII and it is thought production may have ended in c. 1490, but the tokens continued in circulation into the 16th century. All London examples have the rays orientated in the same direction on the obverse and reverse; the Paris examples show different orientations (Mitchiner & Skinner 1984: 94). Although many tokens have been found in London and it is thought they were made locally this is the first mould that has been recovered.

Disposition: Donated to the Museum of London.

K SUMNALL

349. Leominster area, Herefordshire: gilded iconographic finger-ring (PAS: HESH-954C42)

Date: c. 1400–c. 1550.

Discovery: Found by T Bennetto in his garden, and recorded by Peter Reavill (Herefordshire & Shropshire FLO).

Description: The hoop of the finger-ring has a D-shaped section and is slightly distorted. There is cast and engraved decoration. The sub-rectangular bezel has three longitudinal ribs, creating two grooves, each decorated with a repeating engraved design, which may represent a crown or possibly a rising/setting sun. The shoulders are decorated with the Virgin, with a halo and crown and Christ Child swaddled in her robes, all on a cross-hatched ground, and a (?)saint, possibly bearded, holding an open book.

Dimensions: 23.4mm x 24.7mm (diameter) x 6.3mm (width at the rear of the hoop). Weight: 9.96g.

Discussion: Where the heavily gilt surface has been worn away the metal is a dark grey-green copper-alloy, possibly a brass (Jane Thompson-Webb, Birmingham Museum & Art Gallery, pers. comm.). Surface analysis

by X-ray fluorescence was inconclusive as a large enough area of fresh metal was not available, but analysis of the coating showed a high gold and silver content. Similar rings to this have been recorded (PAS-693926 & SF-8A76E4) and a number of gold or silver-gilt have been reported Treasure. No direct parallel in coated copper-alloy has been found. The craftsmanship of this ring is not of the quality of that on precious-metal ones. Iconographic rings were used at weddings and given as New-Year presents from the late 14th century (Scarisbrick & Henig 2003: 42–43, pl. 12, 1–4).

Disposition: Donated to Hereford Museum & Art Gallery.

P REAVILL

350. Crewkerne, Somerset: silver (possible) dress fitting (Treasure: 2008 T390; PAS: SOM-329465)

Date: c. 1400–c. 1600.

Discovery: Found by Michael Charles while metal-detecting in June 2008, and reported to Naomi Payne (Somerset FLO).

Description: Silver heart-shaped object, with back plate onto which a cushioned heart-shaped element has been soldered. The heart on the front decorated with applied filigree circles and knops radiating from the centre. The back flat with no sign of previously-attached bars or hooks, though the front right of the object suggests that a projecting element there has been torn away and lost.

Dimensions: 20.6mm (height) x 19.2mm (width) x 4.2mm (thickness). Weight: 2.1g.

Discussion: It is not clear how the object was worn or used but its decoration suggests a close comparison with Tudor dress fittings with hooks and attachment bars.

Disposition: Museum of Somerset hopes to acquire.

D THORNTON & N PAYNE

351. Ogwell, Devon: copper-alloy candlestick (PAS: DEV-002F46)

Date: c. 1400–c. 1600.

Discovery: Found by Mark Hanley while metal-detecting, and recorded by Danielle Wootton (Devon FLO).

Description: Cast copper-alloy candlestick stem and bowl. The bowl has a straight rim and vertical sides, which then taper at an angle to the stem. The stem is solid, cylindrical with two prominent collars or knops. There is a stepped convex moulding at the base of the stem. The stem is socketed, where it would have fitted into the separate base, a fragment of which remains attached to the stem, through which the socket protrudes slightly. It is possible to see the break around the circumference at the top of the base.

Dimensions: *Stem:* 72mm (length) x 11.40mm (diameter). *Bowl:* 44.5mm (length) x 24.3mm (diameter).
Discussion: This is a relatively well preserved candlestick. One with a similar bowl and stem with two collars is illustrated in Brownsword 1985: fig.11. Other candlesticks with similar bowls and stems (but only with one collar) are illustrated in Michaelis 1978: 42–43, figs. 29–31.
Disposition: Returned to finder.
D WOOTTON & R BUTLER

352. North Devon, Devon: silver whistle (Treasure: 2008 T710; PAS: DEV-8EB4A3)
Date: c. 1400–c. 1600.
Discovery: Found by Philip Tonkins while metal-detecting in August 2008, and reported to Danielle Wootton (Devon FLO).
Description: Silver hollow cast sphere from a huntsman’s whistle. The pea is now missing. Decoration is applied on both sides in the form of a quatrefoil motif with a plain cross running through the centre.
Discussion: This fragment was found within very close proximity to a silver huntman’s whistle (2005 T22; TAR 2005–2006), and as such is most likely to be part of the same artefact.
Disposition: Acquired by South Molton Museum; both finder and landowner waived their right to a reward.
D WOOTTON

353. Framfield, East Sussex: silver-gilt bell (Treasure: 2008 T738; PAS: SUSS-7D6545)
Date: c. 1400–c. 1600.
Discovery: Found by Chris Chapman while metal-detecting on 17 December 2007, and reported to Laura Burnett (Sussex FLO).
Description: Silver-gilt bell, hemispherical, delicately made of silver-gilt sheet, engraved with panels of flower sprays and remains of attachment loop at the top. At the edge is an inscription in Roman capitals with traces of white enamel and foliate sprays, reading (in French) POUR*UNE*SEULE (for one alone).
Dimensions: 19.9mm (diameter) x 2.7mm (width) x 0.6mm (thickness).
Discussion: This bell is probably a hawking bell, of the kind attached to the silk jesses tied on the hawk’s legs. A pair of bells was used so that they made a shrill sound a semitone apart from each other. They were often made in Milan or Dordrecht. Silver added to the metal made for a sweet tone, echoed in Shakespeare’s ‘How silver–sweet sound lovers’s tongues by night’ (Strutt 1801: 26; for earlier Medieval types excavated in Austria see Spindler 1998). The chivalric and amorous nature of the inscription suggests a late Medieval date, though similar phrases are found on 16th–century posy rings in French and Italian. Given the nature of the

inscription the owner was probably female.
Disposition: Barbican House Museum, Lewes, hopes to acquire.
D THORNTON & L BURNETT

354. Rolleston, Nottinghamshire: gold locket (Treasure: 2008 T506; PAS: DENO-E69756)
Date: c. 1450–c. 1500.
Discovery: Found by Darren Hoyle while metal-detecting on 7 August 2008, and reported to Anja Rohde (Derbyshire & Nottinghamshire FLO).
Description: Gold locket in the form of a miniature padlock. The padlock appears to be made in two pieces, the outer casing, and the bar across the top which is attached to one of the side panels. A U-shaped slot in the opposite side panel was designed to take the key, which does not survive. Single suspension loops on either side of the padlock each hold a gold link: the padlock was probably originally used to fasten two ends of a chain. The base is decorated with cusping which terminates at each end with a fleur-de-lys, one of which has lost a petal; the other has become slightly detached from the casing. A small area of damage in one corner of the padlock has pierced the casing. Each side of the padlock is decorated with an engraved panel containing a scroll which bears the black letter inscription, on one side, *cauns* and on the other side, *repentir*. This may be read as *sauns* (i.e. *sans*) *repentir*, meaning ‘without regret, or repentence’, and may have been an amatory phrase. The upper corners are each decorated with small, five-lobed flowers. The locket may originally have been enamelled, although no trace of this now survives.

Dimensions: 12.5mm (height) x 18mm (width/ including suspension rings) x 3mm.
Discussion: This padlock is closely comparable to one from the Fishpool Hoard, found at Fishpool, Nottinghamshire in 1966, and now in the British Museum. The Fishpool padlock is slightly larger, with three further loops for the suspension of pendants, and with an inscription (*de tout mon cuer*) engraved amid floral sprays on either side of the casing. The Fishpool hoard is thought to have been deposited in May 1464, perhaps as a result of upheaval during the Wars of the Roses, either before or after the Battle of Hexham. This locket is probably of a similar date and manufacture (Cherry 1973: 307–321).
Disposition: Acquired by the British Museum.

B NENK & A ROHDE

355. Westbury-sub-Mendip, Somerset: lead ampulla (PAS: SOM-B4C778)
Date: c. 1450–c. 1530.
Discovery: Found by Nigel Bell while metal-detecting some years ago, and recorded by Naomi Payne (Somerset FLO) in 2008.

Description: Cast lead flask-shaped *ampulla*. It has a slightly expanding neck and a small pointed suspension loop projecting from each side. On one face are the letters ‘S.B’, surrounded by cross-hatching within a roundel. The other side is decorated with vertical lines, in imitation of a scallop shell.
Dimensions: 53.9mm (height) x 33.5mm (width) x 11.9mm (depth). Weight: 61.6g.
Discussion: Brian Spencer (pers. comm.) suggested that ‘S.B’ might refer to Saint Bridget of Sweden, as her cult, based at Sion Abbey, Isleworth, Middlesex, was popular during the second half of the 15th century. Potential indications of a specific saint on *ampullae* of this date (i.e. with an initial S) are otherwise unknown. Late Medieval *ampullae* are not uncommon in Somerset; to date 13 have been recorded from the county on the PAS database. Of these, two, both from Wenvoe, Vale of Glamorgan (NMGW-A7E456 &-FAEA63) are similarly inscribed. The form of the letters on both is very similar to the Westbury find and they must all have been made in the same workshop. The record for NMGW-FAEA63 refers to a third S.B *ampulla* from the same farm. The concentration in this particular location could potentially suggest a local origin. Wenvoe is only three and a half miles north of Barry Island, where the 6th-century Welsh saint Barruc is said to have been buried, and where a chapel was dedicated to him. Could S.B refer to St Barruc? During the Middle Ages, Barry Island was separate from the mainland and there was little there other than a chapel and priest’s house. Anyone visiting would have had to make a special journey. St Barruc’s chapel was a free chapel, so its resident priest would have relied on donations from visitors (Knight 1981: 33). During excavations at the chapel in 1967–68, part of a stone box was discovered (*ibid*: 47–51). This was thought to be a relic-container that held the saint’s remains, which were the reason that the chapel had been built and why individuals made the journey there. While on his travels in the mid-16th century, John Leland noted that ‘much pilgrimage was used’ at St Barruc’s chapel (Toulmin Smith 1964: 24). There is a connection between the veneration of St Barruc and Wenvoe. In the late Medieval period, the income from a meadow known as ‘Saynt Barrowgis acre’ in Wenvoe parish was used to purchase candles to burn in front of an image of St Barruc in Wenvoe church (Knight 1981: 33). Perhaps an enterprising local produced these *ampullae* to sell to pilgrims visiting St Barruc’s chapel, who might also travel the short distance to Wenvoe church to light a candle before the saint’s image? This must remain speculative as medieval pilgrim souvenirs are not known to have been made for any other Celtic saint (Geoff Egan, pers. comm.).
Disposition: Returned to finder.

N PAYNE

356. Tendring District, Essex: gold figurine (Treasure: 2008 T581; PAS: ESS-49E265)
Date: c. 1475–c. 1525.
Discovery: Found by Brad Crisler while metal-detecting on 6 October 2008, and reported to Laura McLean (Essex FLO).
Discussion: Gold figurine of John the Baptist. The saint is shown not in his usual attribute of a camel skin, but in the robes of a prophet. He gestures with his right hand to a salver, which he holds in his left. This was originally designed to carry a lamb, signifying the Lamb of God. A scroll issues from the Saint’s left hand and is inscribed with the words: ECCE +ANGUS+DEI (Behold, the Lamb of God). The figure stands on a small plinth with a finished base. It is designed to be seen in the round and on its back there is a loop for attachment to an object. It would probably have been entirely enamelled, but no traces of enamel survive on the figure.
Dimensions: 32.71mm (height). Weight: 11.32g.
Disposition: Acquired by Colchester & Ipswich Museums.
J ROBINSON & L MCLEAN

357. Chelmsford, Essex: gold finger-ring (Treasure: 2008 T163; PAS: ESS-FD6F87)
Date: c. 1475–c. 1525.
Discovery: Found by Les Milne while metal-detecting on 7 February 2008, and reported to Laura McLean (Essex FLO).
Description: Gold finger-ring, iconographic in type, with a central oval-shaped bezel engraved with the figure of St George. The hoop consists of seven further ovals arranged in diminishing size, each inscribed with the letters SA NZ VO UZ N?E PA? EZ (probably *SANS VOUS NE PARTEZ* for ‘without you ever leaving’). Traces of white enamel remain in the depiction of St George and in some of the individual letters.
Dimensions: 21mm (diameter) x 8mm (width).
Disposition: Acquired by Chelmsford Museum; the landowner waived their right to a reward.
J ROBINSON & L MCLEAN

358. Gateforth, North Yorkshire: gold finger-ring (Treasure: 2008 T424; PAS: YORYM-337655)
Date: c. 1475–c. 1525.
Discovery: Found by Graham Breeze while metal-detecting on 29 July 2008, and reported to Liz Andrews-Wilson (North & East Yorkshire FLO).
Description: Gold finger-ring. The hoop has an undecorated D-shaped section, which widens at the shoulders. The expanding shoulders are decorated with two raised collars. The bezel sits inside the shoulders; it is a high bezel in the form of a cusped quatrefoil. Each lobe of the quatrefoil has a raised rim. The reverse of

the bezel is divided into four. The bezel is hollow and has a large open aperture. The stone (which is loose but remains in situ) is oval in shaped, with a rounded top and flat base, it appears to be turquoise.
Dimensions: 18.8mm (diameter) x 15.8mm (width). Weight: 2.9g.
Discussion: A similar example was found at Newball, Lincolnshire (2003 T262; TAR 2003: no. 194).
Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder/landowner.
L ANDREWS-WILSON

359. North Willingham, Lincolnshire: silver-gilt finger-ring (Treasure: 2008 T765; PAS: NLM-8C14E1)
Date: c. 1475–c. 1525.
Discovery: Found by Bill Martin while metal-detecting, and reported to Lisa Staves (North Lincolnshire FLO).
Description: Silver-gilt finger-ring fragment in the form of an angel holding a heart with both hands. One of the angel’s wings has broken off at the top. On the reverse there is a bar which is all that remains of the hoop of the ring.
Dimensions: 12.5mm (height) x 12.1mm (width). Weight: 1.3 g
Discussion: Rings using the motifs of angels holding hearts as their bezel are not uncommon in the late Middle Ages, along with designs of crowned hearts and hearts sprouting flowers. The angel undoubtedly formed the bezel of a ring.
Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder/landowner.
J ROBINSON & L STAVES

360. Hartpury, Gloucestershire: silver cap hook (Treasure: 2008 T230; PAS: GLO-45ACB5)
Date: c. 1475–c. 1525.
Discovery: Found by Mary Mayes while metal-detecting on 10 October 2007, and reported to Kurt Adams (Gloucestershire & Avon FLO) in 2008.
Description: Circular silver dress hook, round face with pinked and raised border, design of two initials, probably T A (in Lombardic script) flanking a heart beneath a flower-head. Recurving hook on the back has been broken perhaps in an attempt to straighten it, but the form of the hook suggests that it was originally bent in an s-shape, which, with the round shape of the front, would suggest that this was a cap-hook.
Dimensions: 17mm (length) x 11mm (width) x 7mm (thickness). Weight: 2.1g
Discussion: The design on the front suggests a love theme perhaps with the initials of a betrothed or married couple. Similar to several examples in the British Museum (see P&E 2006, 3–1,1, 2–5,1–5,1, 2001,7–3,1, 2001, 3–10,1).
Disposition: Acquired by Gloucester City Museum.
D THORNTON

361. Markyate, Hertfordshire and Princes Risborough, Buckinghamshire: two lead/tin badges (PAS: BH-6E8184 & 6EDFD6)
Date: c. 1475–c. 1525.
Discovery: Found by Roger Paul, at two separate locations, and recorded by Julian Watters (Hertfordshire & Bedfordshire FLO).
Description: The two identical lead/tin circular badges depict the three-quarter bust of a person of rank holding a book. He wears a hat which extends to below the ears, and a garment with plain arms, a vertically divided torso section and a prominent, round collar. The surrounding field is an oblique lattice, all within a beaded border. An integrally-cast pin survives on the back of one of the badges (BH-6E8184 from Markyate).
Dimensions: *Markyate:* 22.74mm (diameter) x 4.87mm (thickness). Weight: 5.33g. *Princes Risborough:* 23.45mm (diameter) x 2.18mm (thickness). Weight: 4.78g
Discussion: The basic form is that of the majority of Medieval pilgrim badges though the present two appear to be secular. No parallel with this specific design is known, but several badges of similar form, also with a lattice field in a beaded border, have been identified as coming from the shrine of Henry VI at Windsor, Berkshire (Spencer 1998: no. 208; Egan 2005: 207–208). Geoff Egan (pers. comm.) speculates that the present badges may possibly depict Cardinal Wolsey (1515–1530), who unsuccessfully advocated the beatification of Henry VI.
Disposition: Returned to finder.
J WATTERS

Section editor and further research: G Egan & M Lewis
Editor: M Lewis

POST-MEDIEVAL

Over 9,000 Post-Medieval finds were reported Treasure or recorded with the PAS in 2008. While it is the case that many more finds of this period have been shown to the FLOs, they are necessarily selective in recording post-1700 material, concentrating on particularly interesting examples; such as some mid-18th–century iron spectacles from Northamptonshire (**452**) and some post–1800 dentures from Lancashire (**460**) highlighted here.

Dress accessories are commonly found: these are presumably casual losses, on occasions identifying actual people, such as the gold mourning ring relating to Sir Frances Vincent, which was found in Surrey (**443**). Other rings made of gold or silver (the latter are often gilded) have love messages, such as ‘my hart [sic] is yours’ on a ring from Hampshire (**396**) and ‘you have my heart’ on one from Wiltshire (**398**), signs of tenderness at a time (the 16th and 17th centuries) when there was considerable political upheaval and violence. More neutral is the inscription ‘gift of a most beloved friend’ on a ring from Monmouthshire (**417**).

Dress-hooks of varying types, styles and sophistication are common detector finds, though their exact function is not entirely understood. Increasing numbers of ornate, mostly silver-gilt, have been reported Treasure, including trefoil examples from Suffolk (**375**) and East Yorkshire (**377**), and rectangular ones from Essex (**378**) and Norfolk (**379**). Related are silver-gilt dress-fittings with loops, such as that from Essex (**370**) which is embellished with filigree. Numerous copper-alloy examples, representing the lower end of the market of such fittings, can be found on the PAS database.

Also found are pins (and their heads), of which that from Lincolnshire (**381**), which is copper-alloy, has a nonsense legend, and that discovered in Suffolk (**384**) is a beautifully crafted example; again demonstrating variance in use and quality. Buttons also vary. A notable example is that in the form of an acorn, which was found in Hertfordshire (**388**). Increasingly common are buttons and cufflinks with flaming hearts (and other heart motifs) believed to ‘celebrate’ the marriage of Charles II to Catherine of Braganza in 1662 (see **444 & 446–447**), but seemingly such motifs had a longer life – hence not all examples are Treasure. These finds associated with the ‘merry monarch’ certainly contrast with those of the time of his father and ‘the Commonwealth’. The silverware hoard from Somerset (**430**), which may have been deliberately buried during the Civil War, was never recovered by its owner, (possibly) Angel Grey, though he did survive until 1670. A ring from Dorset (**439**) declares – in defiance – one God, one King, one Faith. And, the ‘mortuary sword’ from Devon (**440**) reminds us that for 11 years England was a republic.

Highlighting the extent of trade in this period are cloth seals, including one for ‘faulty’ cloth from Taunton (441), seemingly exported to Cornwall, where it was found. Another, from Turnhout in the Low Countries (the cloth this time apparently of better quality) was found in Hampshire (412), and also one from London (435) was found in Devon – even though Exeter was a leader in the woollen cloth trade, some cloths from London were also imported; see also map on page 7.

Of the more unusual objects recorded is a lead sundial of 1688 found in Lincolnshire (449); a parallel has been excavated in Jamestown, Virginia. A pipe cleaner from the Isle of Wight (451) in the form of sprayed legs, with both male and female genitalia, was obviously the subject of some amusement for its owner. More refined is the gold *etui* from South Gloucestershire (454) though the implements within it are a later addition.

Toys found highlight a lighter side to life in this period, especially for children. A miniature cauldron from Wiltshire (407) is interesting because it is copper-alloy rather than lead. From Cheshire (456), a pewter soldier of late 17th or early 18th century date. A ‘hornbook’ from Nottinghamshire (448) seems to have been used for learning the alphabet, though it did not seem to matter that the S was reversed, and the T is out of order. Most amazing is a lead-alloy toy coach found on the Thames foreshore (418), originally crushed up, but now (almost) restored to its former glory.

362. Narborough, Leicestershire: silver seal-die (Treasure: 2008 T268; PAS: LEIC-C7CC44)

Date: c. 1500–c. 1525.
Discovery: Found by Mick Morris while metal-detecting, and reported to Wendy Scott (Leicestershire & Rutland FLO).
Description: Silver seal-die with fluted handle and integral suspension loop with cusped outline of Gothic form. The die is deeply engraved with a shield of arms which is difficult to read, but appears to be two lions passant with their tails along their backs, within a double pearly border framing a band of scrolling foliage.

Discussion: The arms resemble the three lions conventionally found on the arms of England from c. 1195, but with two rather than three beasts. The form of the handle and the style of the engraving suggests its date.
Disposition: Leicestershire County Museums Service hopes to acquire.

D THORNTON

363. City of London: silver-gilt dress-hook (Treasure: 2008 T484; PAS: LON-763994)

Date: c. 1500–c. 1525.
Discovery: Found by Bill and Anthony Yendall while metal-detecting in 1994, and reported to Kate Sunmall in 2008.
Description: Composite silver-gilt trifoliate dress-hook with central ‘turquoise’ cabochon, three cut garnets and one surviving pearl (from three that would have originally adorned the dress-hook). The dress-hook appears to have been reshaped prior to its loss.
Disposition: Not Treasure Trove; returned to finder/landowner.

G EGAN

364. Penrith area, Cumbria: silver-gilt buckle (Treasure: 2008 T84; PAS: LANCUM-4C9117)

Date: c. 1500–c. 1525.
Discovery: Found by Andrew Gee while metal-detecting, and reported to Dot Broughton (Lancashire & Cumbria FLO).
Description: Fragment of an ornate, silver-gilt buckle, comprising part of the integral, openwork plate. Prior to discarding, the frame had been broken off at the bar, and the tapering plate (similarly decorated on both faces) appears also to have lost its inside end. The relief design can be seen as a grotesque mask with a large moustache and saltire lines above (perhaps for a furrowed brow). A corroded copper-alloy rivet between the ‘eyebrows’ may originally have held a pearl on one or possibly both faces. All this is bounded by a raised, arched linear border. Part of the textile strap survives inside the sleeve.
Dimensions: 15mm (length) x 16mm (width).
Weight: 5.5g.
Discussion: This buckle is unusual in being decorated on both faces. The damage may have occurred in preparing the object for recycling of the precious metal in the melting pot; any gem(s) would have been removed during this process.

Disposition: Penrith Museum had hoped to acquire, but withdrew. Disclaimed; returned to finder/landowner

G EGAN

365. Shabbington, Buckinghamshire: silver-gilt finger-ring (Treasure: 2008 T486; PAS: BUC-6BF127)

Date: c. 1500–c. 1525.
Discovery: Found by Julia Bailey while metal-detecting on 3 August 2008, and reported to Ros Tyrrell (Buckinghamshire FLO).
Description: Silver-gilt finger-ring, with a D-shaped section. The hoop is decorated with a single zigzag groove, juxtaposed with small decorative punches.
Dimensions: 25mm x 23mm (diameter) x 1.25mm (thickness).

Discussion: An almost identical ring with the same makers mark was found near Buckingham (2006 T528).
Disposition: Acquired by Buckinghamshire County Museum; both finder and landowner waived their right to a reward.

R TYRRELL

366. Tytherington, South Gloucestershire: silver seal matrix (Treasure: 2008 T648; PAS: GLO-D5AF11)

Date: c. 1500–c. 1550.
Discovery: Found by Ian Alchurch while metal-detecting in September 2008, and reported to Kurt Adams (Gloucestershire & Avon FLO).
Description: Silver seal matrix. The sealing surface is oval and engraved with an image of the *Agnus Dei* (Lamb of God). It terminates in an elaborate openwork trefoil handle.
Dimensions: 24mm (height) x 14mm (length) x 11mm (width).
Weight: 3.98g.
Disposition: Bristol City Museum & Art Gallery hope to acquire.

J ROBINSON & K ADAMS

367. Colwinston, Vale of Glamorgan: silver-gilt finger-ring (Treasure: Wales 08.15; PAS: NMGW-0B1F12)

Date: c. 1500–c. 1550
Discovery: Found by Neil Woollacott while metal-detecting on 5 August 2008, and reported to Mark Lodwick (Finds Co-ordinator, Wales).
Description: Decorative silver-gilt finger-ring. The hoop is of flattened D cross-section. The outer surface is decorated with plain narrow diagonal bands separated by lines of beading.
Dimensions: 19mm (diameter, internal) x 4.7mm (width).
Weight: 4.6g.
Discussion: The decorative style and form of the ring indicates its date. Similar examples with zig-zag rather than parallel diagonal banding have been found at Buckingham, Buckinghamshire (TAR 2005–6: no. 435) and onboard the wreck of the *Mary Rose*, lost in the Solent in 1545 (81A2533; Redknap 2005: fig. 3.9). A silver ring with same design, though with rubies set in the diagonal bands, was found at York Minster in 1829 (Dalton 1912: no. 1884). A silver gilt ring found at Llanover, Vale of Glamorgan, in 2004, also has diagonal bands separating beaded panels (though more widely spaced) between a single moulded edge to the hoop (TAR 2004: no. 498). Variations on the diagonal band repeating design occur on late 15th–century finger-rings (e.g. a ring with broad flat hoop and corded borders from Tortworth, Gloucestershire; Scarisbrick 2004: no. 149).
Disposition: National Museum Wales hopes to acquire.

M REDKNAP

368. Pocklington, East Yorkshire: silver dress-clasp loop (Treasure: 2008 T8; PAS: LANCUM-DF7DD1)

Date: c. 1500–c. 1600.
Discovery: Found by John Rigby while metal-detecting, and reported to Dot Boughton (Lancashire & Cumbria FLO).
Description: Triangular plate with applied filigree loops, soldered on back with wire eye.
Discussion: Parallels include an example from Ripon, North Yorkshire (2007 T656; see also TAR 2004: nos. 259 & 405; the later has a heart-shaped mark on the back; also Read 2008: 160: no. 602).
Disposition: Acquired by East Riding Museums Service.

D BROUGHTON & G EGAN

369. Tendring district, Essex: silver dress-fitting (Treasure: 2008 T236; PAS: ESS-A3D517)

Date: c. 1500–c. 1600.
Discovery: Found by Scott Stone while metal-detecting in April 2008, and reported to Laura McLean (Essex FLO)
Description: Silver dress-fitting, cast in one plane. Triangular with a raised heart-shaped element at the centre and three loops and attachment bar radiating from it.
Dimensions: 17.26mm (length) x 17.93mm (width) x 2.47mm (thickness).
Weight: 1.65g.
Discussion: It is interesting that the object is cast, rather than being made up from separate elements (cut from sheet or cast separately), like almost all other examples reported Treasure.
Disposition: Acquired by Colchester & Ipswich Museums.

D THORNTON

370. Tendring District, Essex: silver-gilt dress fitting (Treasure: 2008 T575; PAS: ESS-481232)

Date: c. 1500–c. 1600.
Discovery: Found by Mike Watts while metal-detecting on 16 September 2008, and reported to Laura McLean (Essex FLO).
Description: Silver-gilt dress fitting of roughly triangular form, made in one plane. At the top a large suspension loop, with smaller suspension loops at the angles of the triangle. Two three-petalled flower attachments on either side of lower end, each formed from filigree with knops. At the centre of the triangle is another three-petalled flower similarly decorated. The back plain, with indistinct maker’s mark.
Dimensions: 22.29mm (length) x 19.43mm (width) x 2.9mm (thickness).
Weight: 3.26g.
Discussion: Compare with TAR 2001: no. 151 for similar design with applied loop on the back.
Disposition: Acquired by Colchester & Ipswich Museums.

D THORNTON

371. Cliffe and Cliffe Woods, Kent: silver-gilt dress fitting (Treasure: 2008 T513; PAS: KENT-F990B3)

Date: c. 1500–c. 1600.
Discovery: Found by R B Sanderson while metal-detecting, and reported to Jen Jackson (Kent FLO).
Description: Silver-gilt dress fitting, round, cast in one plane with large projecting loop and two smaller loops, one broken. At centre of the circle on the front is a male bust, wearing a cap, tunic and heavy chain in the manner of English court dress of c. 1530–c. 1540, possibly intended to represent Henry VIII.
Dimensions: 16mm (height) x 11.5mm (width) x 1.2mm (thickness). Weight: 1.5g.
Disposition: Acquired by the British Museum.

D THORNTON

372. Shorwell, Isle of Wight: silver-gilt dress-hook (Treasure: 2008 T328; PAS: IOW-665B85)

Date: c. 1500–c. 1600.
Discovery: Found by Robert Fry while metal-detecting on 21 May 2008, and reported to Frank Basford (Isle of Wight FLO).
Description: Silver-gilt dress-hook of openwork construction, cast in one-piece with a separate soldered rearward hook. The loop is ribbed at each side. Beneath the attachment loop a scrolled garland encloses openwork and a central heart-shaped motif. The hook is bent to one side and its tip is missing.
Dimensions: 17.1mm (height) x 16.4mm (width). Weight: 4.67g.
Disposition: Acquired by Isle of Wight Heritage Service.

F BASFORD & D THORNTON

373. Stamford Bridge, East Yorkshire: silver-gilt dress-hook (Treasure: 2008 T363; PAS: YORYM-293172)

Date: c. 1500–c. 1600.
Discovery: Found by Kevin Jones while metal-detecting on 18 May 2008, and reported to Liz Andrews-Wilson (North & East Yorkshire FLO).
Description: Silver-gilt dress-hook assembled from elements of silver sheet. The back-plate is rectangular with a pinked edge and has a rectangular hole cut into it. The main front plate is formed from a sheet which has been bent twice, forming a hollow, D-shape with angular section. Each angle is decorated with a raised line. The front plate, of three sections is decorated with three rope-work circles, with a pellet in the centre of each. Extending out from the base of the middle section is a triangular projection. This also has a pinked edge and an incised triangle in the centre. The reverse of this plate is flat and the wire hook has been soldered onto it. The hook has a circular section, but its point has broken off. Inside the hollow body of the object a short rivet/pin can be seen. The function of this remains uncertain.

Dimensions: 22mm (height) x 12.2mm (width) x 5.2mm (thickness). Weight: 2.3g.
Discussion: A similar dress-hook was found at Pocklington, East Yorkshire (2004 T211; *TAR* 2004, no. 284).
Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder/landowner.

L ANDREWS-WILSON

374. Cley-next-the-Sea, Norfolk: silver-gilt dress hook (Treasure: 2008 T74; PAS: NMS-EE6527)

Date: c. 1500–c. 1600.
Discovery: Found by Jason Jackson while metal-detecting, and reported to Norfolk Landscape Archaeology.
Description: Composite silver-gilt dress hook in the form of an elaborate quatrefoil. The back-plate is cast in one with four bosses each with a central nipple. A polygonal rocker-arm engraved sheet is retained by a stud set in a central hole and secured by its split shank, the ends of which are turned outwards on the reverse. The hook is soldered to the reverse, as was the missing attachment bar or loop (spots of solder remain).
Dimensions: 20.5mm (height) x 15.5mm (width). Weight: 3.03g.
Discussion: The form is similar to that of an example from Hitcham, Suffolk (*TAR* 2004: no. 278).
Disposition: Acquired by Norwich Castle Museum

A ROGERSON

375. Beccles area, Suffolk: silver-gilt dress-hook (Treasure: 2008 T446; PAS: SF-034BF3)

Date: c. 1500–c. 1600.
Discovery: Found by Adam Gill while metal-detecting in June 2008, and reported to Andrew Brown (Suffolk FLO).
Description: Silver-gilt dress-hook, complete except for the bar loop on the back plate that is missing due to old breaks. It has a trefoil-shaped back plate with cusped edges cut from a single sheet of silver, onto which is soldered a separate silver recurving hook that tapers to a point. Soldered onto the front are three hemispherical bosses, with punched decoration visible around the edges of the plate. The bosses have applied filigree and granulated ornament consisting of two rope-twist circlets separated by filigree annulets and several small knops. At the centre of the three bosses is a dome-shaped gilded boss with a separate floral collar consisting of nine petals, both of which are attached to the back plate by a butterfly clip that remains visible on the back.
Dimensions: 24.50mm (height) x 17.90mm (width). Weight: 4.31g.
Discussion: Good parallels for this dress-hook include examples from Cambridgeshire (2003 T85; *TAR* 2003: no. 232), East Sussex (2004 T237; *TAR* 2004: no. 281) and Norfolk (*TAR* 2001: no. 148). This example belongs

to Gaimster’s (2002) Group I dress-hooks through the use of a central decorative element held together by a butterfly clip, and filigreed ornament on the bosses (see especially no. 5)
Disposition: Beccles & District Museum had hoped to acquire, but withdrew. Disclaimed; returned to finder/landowner.

A BROWN

376. Bempton, East Yorkshire silver-gilt dress-hook (Treasure: 2008 T734; PAS: YORYM-7BF3B7)

Date: c. 1500–c. 1600.
Discovery: Found by Phil Haist while metal-detecting in October 2008, and reported to Liz Andrews-Wilson (North & East Yorkshire FLO).
Description: Silver-gilt dress hook of trefoil form applied with three hemispherical bosses. The bosses are decorated with filigree decoration and knops. The outer edge has a series of notches. There is a hole in the centre of the bosses; a split pin has been pushed through this hole. It appears as a loop on the front and a butterfly clip on the back. The backplate is a flat sheet, with two scars one on each of the top corners. The hook survives intact and has been soldered to the backplate.
Dimensions: 27.4mm (height) x 21.3mm (width) x 6.8mm (thickness). Weight: 5.7g.
Discussion: Similar in form and date to a dress-hook discovered in Rodmell, East Sussex (*TAR* 2004: no. 281; 2004 T237).
Disposition: Acquired by East Riding Museums Service.

L ANDREWS-WILSON

377. Outwell, Norfolk: silver-gilt dress-hook (Treasure: 2008 T746; PAS: NMS-1036F5)

Date: c. 1500–c. 1600.
Discovery: Found by Michael Carlile while metal-detecting in November 2008, and reported to Norfolk Landscape Archaeology.
Description: Silver gilt dress hook. The plate, which is cast in one, is in the form of a four petalled rosette with four conical bosses, and has a central hole where a fifth decorative element would have been held in place by a rivet, now missing. On the reverse there is a large scar where the (missing) hook was soldered into place. The transverse attachment bar, also soldered into place, is stamped with the makers mark AK.
Dimensions: 16mm (height) x 15mm (width). Weight: 2.71g.
Discussion: Very similar to a five petalled version in Gaimster *et al* (2002: 167, no.10).
Disposition: Acquired by the British Museum.

E DARCH

378. Tendring district, Essex: silver dress-hook (Treasure: 2008 T453; PAS: ESS-40C090)

Date: c. 1500–c. 1600.
Discovery: Found by Gregg Cochkanoff while metal-detecting on 26 March 2008, and recorded by Laura McLean (Essex FLO).
Description: Silver-gilt dress-hook, book-shaped with projecting knops and central impressed design. Recurving hook soldered to back, original bar attachment missing.
Dimensions: 24.07mm (height) x 12.79mm (width) x 4.21mm (thickness). Weight: 2.22g.
Discussion: This is a common type of artefact reported Treasure (*TAR* 2003: no. 239).
Disposition: Acquired by Colchester & Ipswich Museums; finder waived his right to a reward.

D THORNTON

379. Blakeney area, Norfolk: silver-gilt dress-hook (Treasure: 2008 T613; PAS: NMS-F307D5)

Date: c. 1500–c. 1600.
Discovery: Found by James Blackburn while metal-detecting, and reported to Norfolk Landscape Archaeology.
Discussion: Silver book-shaped dress hook cut from sheet with projecting knops, foliate terminal base and central raised rectangular section. This central section decorated with applied filigree decoration resembling a fleur-de-lis. Recurving hook and bar attachment soldered onto the back. Front gilt.
Disposition: Acquired by Norwich Castle Museum.

D THORNTON

380. Thorne area, West Yorkshire: silver-gilt cap-hook (Treasure: 2008 T396; PAS: SWYOR-727A73)

Date: c. 1500–c. 1600.
Discovery: Found by Garry Jones while metal-detecting on 29 June 2008, and reported to Amy Downes (South & West Yorkshire FLO).
Description: Circular silver-gilt hook, pinked backplate and raised dome covered with filigree circles and knops. On the back, indications of shape and location of original hook, now missing, which suggests the object was a cap-hook.
Dimensions: 11mm (diameter).
Discussion: Similar in decoration to an example found at Bruton, Somerset (2004 T439; *TAR* 2004: no. 275).
Disposition: Acquired by Leeds Museums & Galleries.

D THORNTON

381. Willoughby with Sloothby, Lincolnshire: copper-alloy pin (PAS: LIN-612C61) Date: c. 1500–c. 1600. Discovery: Found by John Kirkby while metal-detecting in the 1990s, and recorded with Adam Daubney (Lincolnshire FLO). Description: Copper-alloy wire pin with a biconvex head made from two struck, dished Nuremberg jettons. The head is hollow and held together by solder around the rims. The upper jetton is worn but has three crowns and three fleurs-de-lis. The legend is illegible. The lower jetton has a similar main device, with a legend that reads in part ...BVENV... (i.e. a nonsense legend). Dimensions: 90.46mm (length) x 11.72mm (thickness) x 19mm (diameter, head). Discussion: This pin was presumably a home-made copy of the more expensive varieties of silver gilt dress pins popular in the 16th century. Disposition: Returned to finder. A DAUBNEY
382. Tiverton, Devon: silver-gilt dress pinhead (Treasure: 2008 T18; PAS: DEV-EFA8E7) Date: c. 1500–c. 1600. Discovery: Found by Len Fisher while metal-detecting, and reported to Danielle Wootton (Devon FLO). Description: Silver-gilt spherical dress pinhead; the pin is now missing. The head is decorated with applied filigree ornament in two hemispheres joined by a plain band. Within each hemisphere, four circles each contain four-petalled flowers with a knop at the centre. A larger knop at the top of the pin head is surrounded by a filigree circlet, around which are positioned four knops. Four smaller circlets are positioned either side of the plain band, within the space created by the adjoining circles. In the top hemisphere, two of the circlets contain knops; in the lower hemisphere, three of the four circlets contain knops. Dimensions: 13mm (diameter). Weight: 3.29g. Discussion: A similar dress pin was found at Wilmington, Devon (<i>TAR</i> 2004: no. 287). Disposition: Royal Albert Memorial Museum hopes to acquire. D WOOTTON
383. Hambleden, Buckinghamshire: silver dress pin (Treasure: 2008 T431; PAS: LON-859896) Date: c. 1500–c. 1600. Discovery: Found by Michael Hyman while metal-detecting in November 2007, and reported to Kate Sumnall (London FLO). Description: Silver artefact made from flattened silver sheet, oval hole at one end, acorn-headed terminal at the other; the terminal is gilt. Dimensions: 61mm (length).

Discussion: The pin is twisted along its length and may originally have been bent so as to secure it during wear, suggesting that this artefact is an unusual type of dress pin. The acorn terminal resembles the acorn knops found on spoons into the late 16th century. The pin does not resemble the classic 16th-century type of spherical-headed pin normally reported Treasure (see <i>TAR</i> 2002: no. 142) or the 17th-century bodkin type (<i>TAR</i> 2002: no. 128), but seems to represent an interesting variant. The acorn knop may also suggest that a regional goldsmith making spoons may have produced this type of dress accessory as well. Disposition: Acquired by Buckinghamshire County Museum. D THORNTON
384. Beccles area, Suffolk: silver-gilt dress-pin (Treasure: 2008 T445; PAS: SF-032C85) Date: c. 1500–c. 1600. Discovery: Found by Adam Gill while metal-detecting in June 2008, and reported to Andrew Brown (Suffolk FLO). Description: Incomplete silver-gilt dress-pin with hollow cast spherical head and applied filigree decoration. The hollow pin head is divided into two hemispheres by a transverse band. In each of the hemispheres are three filigree circlets that contain three smaller circlets forming a trefoil with a knop at their centre. Each of the three larger circlets is separated by a filigree circle and a knop. There is an additional, larger, knop at the top of the head. A short length of the shaft survives, and the start of a probably deliberate bend is visible, however, the remainder is now lost due to old breaks. Dimensions: 10.84mm (diameter, head) x 23mm (height). Weight: 2.80g. Discussion: Close parallels for this dress-pin include two from Bury St. Edmunds (2008 T104 & 2004 T99; <i>TAR</i> 2004: no. 292) and one from Brailes, Warwickshire (2004 T448; <i>TAR</i> 2004: no. 295). Disposition: Beccles & District Museum had hoped to acquire, but withdrew. Disclaimed; returned to finder/landowner. A BROWN
385. Kettlethorpe, Lincolnshire: silver-gilt pin head (Treasure: 2008 T521; PAS: YORYM-11AB17) Date: c. 1500–c. 1600. Discovery: Found by Kevin Lomas while metal-detecting and reported to Liz Andrews-Wilson (North & East Yorkshire FLO). Description: Hollow cast silver-gilt pin head, made in two hemispheres with a double line of filigree around the centre, marked by transverse bands of cable ornament. Each hemisphere is decorated with five applied filigree circles, with four smaller applied filigree

circles inside them – each one has a central pellet. At the poles of the sphere five small applied filigree circles can be seen, with a large central knop. There is a circular hole on the line dividing the hemispheres; this is where the pin shaft would have been fixed. The pin is missing. Dimensions: 12.8mm (height) x 11.3mm (width). Weight: 1.6g. Discussion: For a similar pin head see <i>TAR</i> 2005/6: 158, fig: 791 (2006 T592). Disposition: Not Treasure Trove; returned to finder. L ANDREWS-WILSON
386. Shorwell, Isle of Wight: silver annular brooch (Treasure: 2008 T366; PAS: IOW-78B105) Date: c. 1500–c. 1600. Discovery: Found by Fred Cook while metal-detecting on 15 June 2008, and reported to Frank Basford (Isle of Wight). Description: Silver annular brooch, with a circular frame. It is convex at the front and concave at the rear and has ridged edges. The frame is pierced with a circular hole to take the pin. The pin is D-shaped in cross-section, flat at the rear. On its underside the pin has parallel striations throughout its length. Mid-way along the length of the pin, on the underside, is a stamped maker’s mark with initials E L. Dimensions: 25.2mm (diameter) x 6.2mm (thickness). Weight: 2.84g. Discussion: The presence of the stamped initials indicates a Post Medieval date but examples lacking the stamp have been taken to be Medieval (see <i>TAR</i> 2003: nos. 149–150; <i>TAR</i> 2004: nos. 144 & 165). Disposition: Acquired by Isle of Wight Heritage Service; the landowners waived their right to a reward. F BASFORD
387. Hambleden, Buckinghamshire: silver button (Treasure: 2008 T435; PAS: LON-85F505) Date: c. 1500–c. 1600. Discovery: Found by Michael Hyman while metal-detecting in November 2007, and reported to Kate Sumnall (London FLO) Description: Bi-convex button of silver-gilt sheet, with a nipple on top. The wire loop on the bottom has what appears to be a crimped impression, and is possibly a false hallmark. Dimensions: 9.79mm (diameter) x 14.75mm (height). Weight: 1g. Discussion: Silver buttons of this type have been previously reported as Treasure (see <i>TAR</i> 2003: no. 223) and base-metal varieties through the PAS (see YORYM-41C482). Disposition: Acquired by Buckinghamshire County Museum; landowner waived his right to a share of the reward. I RICHARDSON & G EGAN

388. St Alban’s, Hertfordshire: silver button (Treasure: 2008 T704; PAS: DOR-4915E3) Date: c. 1500–c. 1600. Discovery: Found by Roger Evans while metal-detecting, and reported to Ciorstaidh Hayward-Trevarthen (Dorset FLO). Description: Hollow silver button made from sheet soldered together to form an acorn, with loop attachment. Two small holes on one side. The upper part of the acorn stippled to give a naturalistic impression to the button. Dimensions: 15mm (height). Disposition: Acquired by St Albans Museum; landowner waived his right to a reward. D THORNTON
389. Lullington, Somerset: silver signet-ring (Treasure: 2008 T718; PAS: BH-000FF4) Date: c. 1500–c. 1600. Description: Silver signet-ring, engraved with a crowned black letter I flanked by palm leaves, within a dotted border. Dimensions: 24.7mm (diameter). Weight: 8.67g. Disposition: Museum of Somerset hopes to acquire. J RUDOE
390. Brading, Isle of Wight: silver annular buckle (Treasure: 2008 T586; PAS: IOW-5C8FA2) Date: c. 1500–c. 1600. Discovery: Found by Tom Winch while metal-detecting in August 2008, and reported to Frank Basford (Isle of Wight) FLO. Description: Miniature silver annular buckle transversely corrugated at the front but flat and plain at the rear. The frame narrows to form a constriction for the pin, now missing. Dimensions: 9.7mm x 9.5mm (diameter) x 1.5mm (thickness). Weight: 0.59g. Disposition: Acquired by Isle of Wight Heritage Service; finder waived his right to a reward. F BASFORD
391. Odell, Bedfordshire: silver mount (Treasure: 2008 T375; PAS: BH-8D9C46) Date: c. 1500–c. 1600, or later. Discovery: Found by Loyd Wix while metal-detecting on 20 April 2008, and reported to Julian Watters (Bedfordshire & Hertfordshire FLO). Description: Pressed silver mount. Circular in the form of a flower head with domed centre and eight petals; each pierced with small hole for attachment. Dimensions: 9.8mm (diameter) x 3.1mm (thickness). Weight: 0.08g. Discussion: The form of the object can be compared

with much earlier stamped copper-alloy mounts (Egan & Pritchard 1991: nos. 1034–1043, dating to c. 1270–c. 1350). Though the form can be compared, there are significant differences in style and facture, not least the lack of rivets or central hole and the fact that this artefact has pierced petals and is stamped from thin silver sheet. Very hard to date due to the lack of obvious parallels.

Disposition: Acquired by Bedford Museum; both finder and landowner waived their right to a reward.

D THORNTON

392. Hambleton, Buckinghamshire: silver mount (Treasure: 2008 T694; PAS: LON-01A584)

Date: c. 1500–c. 1600.

Discovery: Found by Michael Hyman while metal-detecting in July 2008, and reported to Kate Sunmall (London FLO).

Description: Silver decorative mount, two vegetal scrolls with two small holes for attachment within the design. Back flat and tooled. Left side slightly damaged; possibly other elements missing also.

Dimensions: 19.51mm (length) x 13.76mm (width) x 2.19mm (thickness). Weight: 1.37g.

Discussion: Part of a larger artefact, such as a dagger chape, or perhaps as it is, a mount for a leather or textile belt.

Disposition: Acquired by Buckinghamshire County Museum.

D THORNTON

393. Shorwell, Isle of Wight: silver-gilt spoon handle terminal (Treasure: 2008 T478; PAS: IOW-E91311)

Date: c. 1500–c. 1600.

Discovery: Found by John Jerram while metal-detecting on 17 August 2008, and reported to Frank Basford (Isle of Wight FLO).

Description: Silver-gilt spoon terminal in the form of a seal/baluster knob. Beneath the circular head is a fluted collar below which is a fluted baluster. They are divided by a simple slender collar. A stub of the stem survives and this is hexagonal in cross-section. The top of the head has punched dots forming initials (in serified Roman capitals) RL LL; perhaps those of a husband and wife.

Dimensions: 20.2mm (length) x 11.1mm (diameter). Weight: 5.32g.

Discussion: A similar silver-gilt spoon knob has been recorded from Scarborough, North Yorkshire (*TAR* 2003: no. 217).

Disposition: Acquired by Isle of Wight Heritage Service; both finder and landowner waived their right to a reward.

F BASFORD & G EGAN

394. Tuxford area Nottinghamshire: gold crucifix (Treasure: 2008 T512; PAS: DENO-F90404)

Date: c. 1500–c. 1600.

Discovery: Found while metal detecting on 21 August 2008, and reported to Rachel Atherton (Derbyshire & Nottinghamshire FLO).

Description: Gold crucifix, flat with modelled body of Christ. Christ is shown with a star halo, crown of thorns, and a loincloth; his flesh shows traces of white enamel. The cross is wood-grained with a classical base decorated with blue and black enamel. Above Christ a gold label on the cross has the letters INRI (Jesus of Nazareth King of the Jews) enamelled in black. On the back, two scrolls with inscriptions (in Latin in Roman letters), enamelled in black, read PER. CRVCEM. TVAM (By the cross) – across – and SALVA. NOS. CRISTE (save us O Christ) – down.

Dimensions: 36.1mm (height) x 24.6mm (width).

Weight: 5.18g.

Discussion: Perhaps the property of a recusant in Nottinghamshire.

Disposition: Acquired by Bassetlaw Museum.

D THORNTON

395. Bawtry, Nottinghamshire: silver whistle (Treasure: 2008 T403; PAS: SWYOR-F07E07)

Date: c. 1500–c. 1600.

Discovery: Found by Robert Winterton while metal-detecting on October 2007, and reported to Amy Downes (South & West Yorkshire FLO).

Discussion: Silver decorative whistle, spherical body made of two parts of silver sheet soldered together with a raised rib. Each hemisphere decorated with raised flower-head pattern and central knob. Thin gun of silver with a flange to hold the whistle by.

Discussion: Decoration recalls that on 16th-century dress pins and fittings. Similar to a tin whistle of similar form in the National Maritime Museum (PT 0457), and six in the Museum of London from the Thames foreshore. Silver whistles were used as badges of office and for giving signals at sea (see also *TAR* 2002: no. 125).

Disposition: Acquired by Bassetlaw Museum.

D THORNTON

396. Fordingbridge, Hampshire: silver-gilt posy ring (Treasure: 2008 T407; PAS: DOR-71A791)

Date: c. 1500–c. 1625.

Discovery: Found by G R Clark while metal-detecting on 19 July 2008, and reported to Ciorstaidh Hayward-Trevarthen (Somerset FLO).

Description: Silver-gilt posy-ring. Broad, flat band with protruding rim and beading above and below inscription. The band is inscribed on the exterior surface, MY HART IS YOVRS, with a flourish at the end.

Discussion: A similar inscription, 'My harte is you', can be found on a ring dated to 1596 (Evans 1931: 78).

Disposition: Hampshire County Museum Service hopes to acquire.

J RU DOE

397. Erewash, Derbyshire: silver-gilt finger-ring (Treasure: 2008 T190; PAS: DENO-FD1D98)

Date: c. 1500–c. 1650.

Discovery: Found by Mick Beasley while metal-detecting in March 2008, and reported to Rachel Atherton (Derbyshire & Nottinghamshire FLO).

Description: Small silver-gilt ring, with a broad band with gilding remaining at the rims. The central area is decorated with geometric patterns, probably once enamelled. Inscribed inside (in Roman capitals): VSE * VERTVE.

Dimensions: 15mm (diameter).

Discussion: The brief inscription, use of capitals and exterior decoration suggests a date in the 16th– or first half of the 17th-century.

Disposition: Acquired by Erewash Museum.

J RU DOE

398. Pitton with Farley, Wiltshire: gold posy ring (Treasure: 2008 T592; PAS: WILT-765627)

Date: c. 1500–c. 1650.

Discovery: Found by Michael Robbins while metal-detecting on 28 August 2008, and reported to Katie Hinds (Wiltshire FLO).

Description: Gold posy ring, with black enamelling, inscribed +AVESE.MON.COVR (normally this inscription occurs as *Mon Coeur Avez*, i.e. 'you have my heart'). The ring is D-shaped in section, being rounded to the outer surface. It is decorated with floral ornament comprising scrollwork and leaves, and black enamel (most of which remains).

Dimensions: 19.26mm (diameter). Weight: 1.93g.

Disposition: Salisbury & South Wiltshire Museum hopes to acquire.

K HINDS

399. Marlton, Devon: silver-gilt finger-ring (Treasure: 2008 T225; PAS: DEV-F0A737)

Date: c. 1500–c. 1700.

Discovery: Found by Dennis Hewings while metal-detecting on 30 July 2007, and reported to Danielle Wootton (Devon FLO).

Description: Large and heavy silver-gilt finger-ring formed of a broad D-section band decorated with rows of small bosses.

Disposition: The Royal Albert Memorial Museum hoped to acquire, but withdrew. Disclaimed; returned to finder/landowner.

J RU DOE

400. Naburn, North Yorkshire: gold posy-ring (Treasure: 2008 T287; PAS: YORYM-9AA838)

Date: c. 1500–c. 1700.

Discovery: Found by Stephen Pickering while metal-detecting on 16 April 2008, and reported to Liz Andrews-Wilson (North & East Yorkshire FLO).

Description: Gold finger-ring with a D-shaped section. The exterior of the hoop has been decorated with an elaborate floral design, with scrolling foliage and flowers. Inside some of the angles a trace amount of a black substance can be seen; it is therefore possible that the finger-ring may have been enamelled black. The edges of the hoop have a slightly raised rim. The interior of the hoop is inscribed with serified capitals DESIRE.HATH.NO.RESTE. The stops are formed from small crosses.

Dimensions: 18.4mm (diameter) x 4.2mm (width) x 1.1mm (thickness). Weight: 2.2g.

Disposition: Acquired by Harrogate Museum.

L ANDREWS-WILSON

401. Sleaford area, Lincolnshire: silver annular brooch (Treasure: 2008 T20; LIN-349D34)

Date: c. 1500–c. 1700.

Discovery: Found by Tim Camm while searching with a metal-detector in December 2007, and reported to Adam Daubney (Lincolnshire FLO)

Description: Silver annular brooch. The frame is angled upwards towards the centre, and has a flattened upper and lower rim. There is a hole in the side of the frame though which the pin is secured. The pin has a worn stamped maker's mark on it comprising two initials, perhaps D and an H or A.

Dimensions: 19.6mm (diameter). Weight: 1.18g.

Discussion: This is one of several similar brooches which might have been thought to be Medieval were it not for the hallmarks.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder/landowner.

A DAUBNEY

402. Lyford, Oxfordshire: silver clasp (Treasure: 2008 T354; PAS: WILT-FE4733)

Date: c. 1500–c. 1700.

Discovery: Found by Mr Wagham while metal-detecting, and reported to Katie Hinds (Wiltshire FLO).

Description: Silver clasp. Sub-circular domed sheet with semicircular cut out, all with applied, twisted-wire border. The centre is divided into almost symmetrical pattern by applied thinner, yellower plain-wire, with almost cloison-like cells (there is no indication of enamel on the present item or any of its parallels, though traces of soil or possibly pigment survive in a few areas). A long wire eye is soldered onto back and appears slightly distorted by strain from use. The arguable resemblance of the main part to a bear's head (with the loops of the eye standing for ears), or to

anything else, is presumably fortuitous.
Dimensions: 21.2mm (height) x 13mm (width) x 0.7mm (thickness). Weight: 0.9g.
Discussion: This object belongs to a relatively unusual and still imperfectly understood and dated category of composite silver clasp, of which less than a score are so far known (see Read 2008: 159–161, nos. 598–605).
Disposition: Oxfordshire Museums Service hopes to acquire.

G EGAN

403. Hurstbourne Tarrant, Hampshire: copper-alloy sword belt fitting (PAS: HAMP-C08650)

Date: c. 1500–c. 1700.
Discovery: Found by Derek Robinson while metal-detecting, and recorded by Rob Webley (Hampshire FLO).
Description: Damaged cast copper-alloy ensemble relating to a sword belt. The group consists of a broken double-looped buckle frame retained with a folded plate. From a loop protruding from the plate at a 90° angle hangs a hooked mount. The frame was formed of two conjoined ovals, one of which has been all but lost beyond the pin bar - that adjoining the plate. The extant frame is bevelled externally on the upper face, bevelling paralleled on the lower face. The upper surface bears depressions, perhaps the remains of the florid decoration such buckle frames often bear. The buckle plate is formed of one thick copper-alloy sheet, cut and bent over on itself. In form it is comparable to a mount illustrated in Read (1988: 113, 713). The plate is recessed to accommodate the pin. Towards the terminal is a rivet hole with iron staining around it. There is a second rivet hole as the plate incurves from the attachment end, although this is not aligned on the upper and lower sheets. There appears to be engraved foliate decoration within a border on the upper surface of the upper sheet. The hooked mount is held in place round the loop as a result of the hook being folded round on itself. This single, flat plate is of irregular form: sub-trapezoidal below the hook, and asymmetrical below. The plate terminates at the other end in a perforated circular loop. This retains a copper-alloy wire held in place by a bent loop. Above the terminal is a sub-oval hole. Below the hook and a cusped element is a second perforation which retains an identical bent piece of wire. The upper surface of the plate bears engraved decoration; the details of which are now obscured by wear and corrosion.

Dimensions: *Buckle frame:* 23m (length) x 27.15mm (width) x 1.85mm (thickness). *Hook:* 51.05mm (length) x 20.35mm (width) x 1.6mm (thickness). Weight (overall): 19.84g.
Discussion: As a group it is of particular interest to see how these elements, all recorded elsewhere, inter-related. The hooked mount is of unusual form (the more common form, for example, can be found

illustrated in Read 1998:113, 717).
Disposition: Returned to finder.

R WEBLEY

404. Easton, Wiltshire: silver lace tag (Treasure: 2008 T276; PAS: WILT-F492B5)

Date: c. 1500–c. 1700.
Discovery: Found by Paul Hart while metal-detecting in January 2007, and reported to Katie Hinds (Wiltshire FLO).
Description: Silver flattened pin tapering to a blunt point, pierced with round hole at larger end.
Dimensions: 35.2mm (length) x 4.1mm (width) x 2.6mm (thickness). Weight 1.87g.
Discussion: The object was submitted as brooch pin but is most likely to be a lace tag of the kind worn to secure leather or other cords/ties on clothing or hats from the 16th into the late 17th century, or to secure armour. Copper-alloy examples are more common but these were fashionable items and must also have been made in silver.
Disposition: Acquired by the British Museum.

D THORNTON

405. Oxborough, Norfolk: silver toothpick and ear-scoop (Treasure: 2008 T347; PAS: NMS-F25C53)

Date: c. 1500–c. 1700.
Discovery: Found by Adam Oliver while metal-detecting, and reported to Norfolk Landscape Archaeology.
Description: Silver toothpick and ear-scoop. The toothpick is cast in the form of a triangular-sectioned bird’s talon (now bent and distorted with point missing) emerging from the fleshy part of the claw which is decorated with tiny stamped annulets, this in turn emerges from acanthus leaves with a collared moulding just beyond the mid-point, from which springs the oval-sectioned shaft of the ear-scoop. There is a circular pierced lug in the centre of the upper edge containing a silver wire loop. The underside of the shank for the scoop, adjacent to the circular bowl, is stamped with a counter relief maker’s mark: a ligatured HL within a tower-shaped imprint (see examples from Thornton, East Yorkshire and Longford, Derbyshire; *TAR* 2004: nos. 338–339).
Dimensions: 49mm (length) x 10mm (height). Weight: 3.44g.
Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder/landowner.

S ASHLEY

406. Almondsbury, Avon: copper-alloy dagger guard (PAS: GLO-5E1DA7)

Date: c. 1500–c. 1700.
Discovery: Found by David Gore while metal-detecting, and recorded by Kurt Adams (Gloucestershire & Avon FLO).
Description: Cast copper-alloy dagger guard. It has circular cross-section arms with one terminal knob surviving of the original two. The centre of the guard has a rectangular aperture where that tang of the blade would have passed through. Projecting from the centre of the guard at a right angle is an oval loop. This frame is twisted to emulate rope and would have been used to protect the knuckles.
Dimensions: 91mm (length) x 42mm (width) x 8mm (thickness).
Discussion: These guards are used on left-hand or parrying daggers, so called because the dagger would have been used in conjunction with a sword such as a rapier. The rapier would have acted as the primary offensive weapon, while the dagger would mainly been a secondary weapon to parry incoming thrusts. Examples of this sort of dagger are seen in some of the illustrated fencing manuals of the 16th and 17th century, such as Meyer’s *Art of Fighting* (c. 1570) and Alfieri’s *L’Arte Di Ben Manegiarre La Spada* (1653).
Disposition: Returned to finder.

K ADAMS

407. Pewsey, Wiltshire: copper-alloy toy cauldron (PAS: WILT-EA8584)

Date: c. 1500–c. 1700.
Discovery: Found by Nick Barrett while metal-detecting, and recorded by Katie Hinds (Wiltshire FLO).
Description: Cast copper-alloy miniature cauldron with one of originally three feet surviving and a tiny tear in the rim. The cauldron has a rounded base and a squat form. The surviving foot is triangular in section. Worn stumps on the base at equal intervals indicate where the other two feet would have been. The cauldron narrows at the neck to 15mm in diameter and has a flaring rim 18mm in diameter. The two handles curve from below the neck to just before the top of the rim.
Dimensions: 23.5mm (height) x 21.5mm (maximum width). Weight: 19.53g.
Discussion: Forsyth and Egan’s (2005) type 2 miniature cauldrons date from possibly as early as the 14th century to the 16th and 17th century. This example is relatively well made and has a prominent rim. The feet are short (a feature of this type). Toys are not uncommon finds, but more usually are of lead-alloy (except for copper-alloy cannon and some candlesticks). This is the first such object recorded by the PAS from Wiltshire. It is an accurate miniature version of their full-sized domestic counterparts.
Disposition: Returned to finder.

K HINDS

408. Little Staughton, Bedfordshire: silver seal-die/matrix (Treasure: 2008 T387; PAS: CAM-B4C384)

Date: c. 1500–c. 1700.
Discovery: Found by Alan Bailey while metal-detecting on 6 March 2008, and recorded by Helen Fowler (Cambridgeshire FLO).
Discussion: Silver seal-die/matrix, the face deeply engraved. A shield with unidentified arms of a central chevron with five pellets and two lions passant above and one below. Pearled border. The back fluted but loop attachment now missing. Originally a fob seal.
Disposition: Acquired by Bedford Museum; finder waived his right to a reward.

D THORNTON

409. Carew, Pembrokeshire: silver-gilt dress-hook (Treasure: Wales 08.10; PAS: NMGW-0A75C8)

Date: c. 1525–c. 1575.
Discovery: Found by Philip Jenkins while metal-detecting on 22 July 2008, and reported to Mark Lodwick (Finds Co-ordinator, Wales).
Description: Silver-gilt dress-hook with a lozenge-shaped back-plate cut from a sheet and cusped around the edge, to which (on the reverse) a separate hook and bar loop have been soldered. Attached to the front of the plate by solder is a hollow, lozenge-shaped silver gilt box with chamfered sides. The top is decorated with four single-strand rope-twist filigree wire circlets, arranged around hollow hemispherical bosses, and small granulated pellets. Similar decoration occurs on the bevels. Gilding does not extend along the full length to the hook.
Dimensions: 37.3mm (height) x 25.4mm (width) x 6.45mm (thickness). Weight: 10.04g.
Discussion: The box form of this decorative dress-hook is paralleled by an example from Chelsham, Surrey (Gaimster *et al* 2002: 166 no. 8), and one from Arreton, Isle of Wight (*TAR* 2005–6: no. 656). Documentary evidence indicates that these items were popular in the 16th century (the latest reference in an inventory being dated 1598; Gaimster *et al* 2002: 184).
Disposition: Acquired by the National Museum of Wales; both finder and landowner waived their right to a reward.

M REDKNAP

410. Coventry, Warwickshire: silver-gilt dress-pin (Treasure: 2008 T627; PAS: WMID-A026C1)

Date: c. 1550–c. 1600.
Discovery: Found by Birmingham Archaeology (its context – a cleaning layer of demolition rubble – was tentatively spot-dated to the late 16th century) in July 2008, and reported to Duncan Clarke (Staffordshire & West Midlands FLO).
Description: Silver-gilt dress-pin consisting of a spherical head and near-complete shaft. The point

of the shaft appears to have broken off. The head is decorated with a double band of filigree running around the circumference. Both hemispheres of the head are decorated with three single bands of filigree encircling filigree trefoils (also made of single bands) with a central knop. The three spaces between the encircled trefoils are filled with a knop tightly encircled by a single filigree band. The crown of the head is finished with a larger knop. Gilding is evident on the head, and on the upper part of the shaft. The shaft has a circular cross-section, and is bent approximately two-thirds down from the head towards the point. There is some damage to the shaft caused by the stress of this bend.

Dimensions: 68mm (length) x 11.5mm (diameter, head). Weight: 3g.

Discussion: Other finds from the context where the pin was found include a small quantity of tile and pottery, one piece of clay pipe, some bottle glass, and animal bone.

Disposition: To be decided.

R BEARDMORE

411. Constantine, Cornwall: lead cloth seal (PAS: CORN-3A9B71)

Date: c. 1550–c. 1600.

Discovery: Found by Harry Manson while metal-detecting, and recorded by Anna Tyacke (Cornwall FLO).

Description: Incomplete two-disc lead alnage seal for a faulty cloth, stamped with a crowned, bulbous, lombardic 'F' on one side, with the legend 'TANTO... FAVTI' around. The first word is Taunton, where the seal was applied and the second indicates that the textile to which it was attached was faulty. The rivet has not been stamped.

Dimensions: 27.6mm (length) x 21mm (width) x 4mm (thickness). Weight: 7.51g.

Discussion: The crown is similar to those on the crowned-portcullis series of seals that are usually county issues and date from the mid to late 16th century (Egan 2001a: 57, fig. 13). Geoff Egan (ibid: 81, fig. 21, no. 59) illustrates a similar example found in Salisbury with what appears to be the same legend, although most of it is missing. Special seals for faulty cloths are first mentioned in Statute 4 Ed. IV c1 (1464). The discovery of this and the present seal outside the county of origin indicates that cloths with minor faults were traded some distance. The central 'F' on these seals, standing for faulty, is specified in Statute 5 and 6 Ed. VI c6 of 1551–1552 (Egan 1994: 19, 56; ibid: 179, fig. 25, no. 111 is a similar example, which is unprovenanced and dated to the late 15th century).

Disposition: Returned to finder.

A TYACKE

412. Wonston, Hampshire: lead cloth seal (PAS: HAMP-19B0F2)

Date: c. 1550–c. 1650.

Discovery: Found by Mark Duell while metal-detecting, and recorded by Rob Webley (Hampshire FLO).

Description: A lead-alloy cloth seal from the Low Countries. This upper disc is sub-circular and on its upper surface features a design stamped in low relief. It depicts a haloed St Peter standing facing right holding a large key in each hand. Within a beaded border is the partial inscription ST [...] PEETER. The disc was not large enough to take all of the stamp and as a result most of the border is not included. The inner face has a zigzag imprint of fabric - a striped twill. The stub of a loop survives just off centre.

Dimensions: Diameter 25.5m. Weight: 7.88g.

Discussion: The representation of St Peter and the Low-Germanic spelling help identify this cloth seal as having originated in Turnhout (modern Belgium). Turnhout was renowned in the late 16th and early 17th century for linen textiles known in England as 'Turnhout ticks' (cf. Egan 2010: 59–60, fig. 2:4).

Disposition: Donated to Winchester Museums Service.

R WEBLEY & G EGAN

413. Bridgenorth area, Shropshire: silver dress hook (Treasure: 2008 T357; PAS: HESH-1394AB)

Date: c. 1550–c. 1650.

Discovery: Found by Tony Baker while metal-detecting, and reported to Teresa Gilmore (PAS Headley Trust Intern, West Midlands).

Description: Silver-gilt trefoil-shaped dress hook. Triangular backplate with three hemispherical bosses. Central knop and smaller knops between bosses. The back has a recurving hook soldered on, tip broken, and bar attachment.

Dimensions: 23mm (length)

Discussion: Very similar to a dress hook with maker's mark from Kingstone area, Herefordshire (2006 T128; TAR 2005–2006, no. 654).

Disposition: Acquired by Shropshire County Museum; both finder and landowner waived their right to a reward.

D THORNTON

414. Bacton, Norfolk: gold posy ring (Treasure: 2008 T46; PAS: NMS-EE2A25)

Date: c. 1550–c. 1700.

Discovery: Found while metal-detecting in October 2007, and reported to Norfolk Landscape Archaeology, in 2008.

Description: Gold posy ring with D-shaped band inscribed internally YOVRS IN HART.

Dimensions: 24mm (diameter) x 6mm (width). Weight: 9.7g.

Discussion: Roman capitals began to be used for inscriptions on posy rings in the mid-16th century, italics becoming more popular by the mid-17th century (Oman 1974: 40–1).

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder/landowner.

E DARCH

415. Worthing area, West Sussex: copper-alloy spoon (PAS: SUSS-BC17C4)

Date: c. 1550–c. 1750.

Discovery: Found by Martin Wyatt while metal-detecting, and recorded by Laura Burnett (Sussex FLO).

Description: Fragment of a cast copper-alloy spoon, of small size, which has been modified to take the form of a human bust. The flat terminal of a spoon handle has a rounded top from which the sides taper towards the base, where there is an old break. The top edge curves slightly backwards to a triple-knop terminal. The front and back of the main part have a smooth, grey patina suggesting a high tin-alloy; they do not show the incised decoration that is common on these implements (e.g. SUSS-BC3807) but may have been smoothed to allow the later modification.

At a later date, possibly after the handle was broken, someone has modified it into the shape of a bust with a face. Triangular sections have been cut out of both sides to create a neck, and in the upper oval face have engraved a hairline, eyes, nose and mouth. Below the neck the trapezoid bust is decorated with a transverse line from which several vertical lines run down, flanked by two diagonal lines.

Dimensions: 26mm (length) x 6.7–8.9mm (width) x 4.8mm (thickness). Weight: 1.51g.

Discussion: This is from a group of objects which were previously of uncertain use and date (cf. Johnson 2004). Recently complete spoons identical in form were identified in the Museum of London collections (A10625 & A3934) and thus a Post-Medieval date and the identification as spoon handles seems certain. They have mostly broken in about the same place and it may be that twisting of the stem made them more fragile in that area. Others recorded on the PAS database include WMID-E076D4 & DFA492, DENO-76C2F7, ESS-AD69C2, LIN-0974F5, CD6075 & E83BD6. The present example is doubly interesting for having been modified after making (perhaps after breaking) to represent a human bust.

Disposition: Returned to finder.

L BURNETT

416. Hartley Wintney, Hampshire: converted silver shilling (Treasure: 2008 T494; PAS: SUR-678851)

Date: c. 1551 onwards.

Discovery: Found by Chris Lacey between March and August 2008 while metal-detecting, and reported to David Williams (Surrey FLO).

Description: Worn, silver shilling of Edward VI (1547–1553), 3rd period (1550–1553) (North: 1937). It has been augmented with a silver rim to permit it to fulfil a secondary purpose, possibly as a reckoning counter or for use in a shove-halfpenny type game for which the utilisation of the broad and distinctive shillings of Edward VI is specifically recorded.

Dimensions: 31.49mm (diameter). Weight: 9.43g.

Discussion: Coins of this issue were not affected by Elizabeth I's recoinage of the old debased money in 1560–1561 and remained in currency long into the 17th century.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder/landowner.

B COOK & D WILLIAMS

417. Mathern, Monmouthshire: gold finger-ring (Treasure: Wales 08.1; PAS: NMGW-0564B3)

Date: c. 1560–c. 1610.

Discovery: Found by Tony Blackley while metal-detecting in January 2008, and reported to Mark Lodwick (Finds Co-ordinator, Wales).

Description: Gold 'posy' ring. The hoop is rounded on the outside to a flattened D cross-section, recessed and roughed to take enamel; this external enamelling no longer survives. The interior of the band is inscribed (in italic script) *Donum amantissimi amici* (Gift of a most beloved friend).

Dimensions: 17.3–17.4mm (diameter) x 3.7mm (width) x 0.9mm (thickness). Weight 2.4g.

Discussion: As the decorative enamel is now missing, dating depends upon the form of the ring and decorative style of the inscription. The form is most popular during the 17th century, while the distinctive lettering suggests c. 1560–c. 1610. The angular italic Ss occur in writing manuals from the mid-16th century (e.g. Urban Wyss 1549: *Libellus valde doctus elegans & utilis, multa & varia scribendarum literarum genera complectens*; Whalley 1980: 172). It may have been a new year's gift or a courtship ring.

Disposition: Acquired by Chepstow Museum.

M REDKNAP

418. City of London: lead-alloy toy coach (PAS: LON-81D1C7)

Date: c. 1575–c. 1600.

Discovery: Found by Andy Johanessen while searching the foreshore, and recorded by Felicity Winkley (PAS Headley Intern, London).

Description: Incomplete lead-alloy toy coach.

The composite, openwork coach would have been assembled from eight component parts: a sheet that would have been folded to form the base and sides (complete with horses), the back panel, the front panel, the roof, and four wheels. Of these parts, the majority of the sides and horses remain, along with two complete wheels with axles, three of the four axle loops, and the front panel with the coach-driver; the back panel and roof have been lost along with two wheels. The surviving elements indicate that the coach is similar to others found in London which is assigned to the late 16th century (Forsyth & Egan 2005: 317–320).

The sides are almost complete, although one is better preserved than the other. The sides mirror each other, the design matching Forsyth & Egan’s (2005) design 5. The slightly trapezoidal frame has two horizontal divisions: above a solid base band of foliate mouldings is a line of arcading arches with knops on the uprights to suggest turning. A square panel beside the window, towards the rear of the carriage, contains a single ring with ring-and-dot collars. A male passenger with a small hat, brushed up hair, tight-fitting doublet and trunk hose looks out at the door. Complete axle loops survive at four corners. The side sections of the sides, each with nine arcades, adjoin the pole which holds the two horses at the point where the front panel with driver is inserted into the base (attached with tabs). The horses match Forsyth and Egan’s (2005) design 9, but that to the left is better preserved than the other. The former has the head missing and the latter is very damaged. The harness equipment includes a headstall, bridle, reins, leading rein, rein hanger, loin strap, breechband and diagonally hatched pad cloth. The horses’ legs (seven of which remain), have been moulded to suggest movement. Two complete elaborate wheels with axles remain, comparable to Forsyth and Egan’s (2005) design 2. The wheels have six turned and arched spokes and a beaded or nailed hoop. The apex of each arch and the junctions between the spokes are secured by collars. The front panel of the coach is an openwork rectangle with a standing driver, like Forsyth and Egan’s (2005) design 6. The diagonally hatched frame is slightly wider at the top and three diagonal struts support the standing figure of a coachman holding a whip in his raised right hand and wearing a high-crowned, conical hat, doublet, trunk hose, nether stockings and garter. The ornate openwork of the Type 1 miniature coach may represent the opulent carving and other embellishments of the finest coaches of the aristocracy at the time.

Dimensions: 39.1mm (height) x 64.84mm (length) x 18.9mm (thickness).

Discussion: This plaything was found in a flattened state and the finder carefully straightened and returned it to its former shape. The survival of such a complex, fragile object is unusual.

Disposition: Returned to finder.

F WINKLEY

419. Birkin, North Yorkshire: silver-gilt locket (Treasure 2008 T620; PAS: SWYOR-D997E1)

Date: c. 1575–c. 1625.

Discovery: Found by Joe Vickers while metal-detecting on 5 October 2008, and reported to Amy Downes (South & West Yorkshire FLO).

Description: Silver-gilt locket, one side originally attached by a hinge and pin to the main body; now detached (pin missing). The body of the locket hollow has cable twist edging. One side of the body pierced to form cut-out foliate design surmounted by a crown, with wire edging for the design and two colours of enamel (white remaining, other sections missing). The detached element of the locket decorated on one side with raised wire compartments for enamel forming a vase of flowers, pierced once at centre, the underside plain.

Dimensions: 30.83mm (height) x 21.31mm (width) x 6.2 mm (thickness). Weight: 4.32.g.

Discussion: This locket resembles the mounts of late 16th and very early 17th century cameos in the British Museum collection (compare 1890: 9–1, 2 for enamelling).

Disposition: Doncaster Museum hopes to acquire.

D THORNTON

420. Wereham, Norfolk: silver hawking vervel (Treasure: 2008 T692; PAS: NMS-A95326)

Date: c. 1575–c. 1700.

Discovery: Found by Stephen Brown while metal-detecting, and reported to Norfolk Landscape Archaeology.

Description: Incomplete silver hawking vervel: a small shield-shaped plate with the scar of a missing ring on the reverse. The top is scalloped and the base pointed. Engraved decoration on the front consists of a contour line and a cross.

Dimensions: 13.5mm (height) x 11.5mm (width) x 1.5mm (thickness). Weight 1.64g.

Discussion: For a short discussion of vervels see *TAR* 2004: no. 345.

Disposition: Acquired by Norwich Castle Museum.

A ROGERSON

421. Sarn, Powys: gold finger-ring (Treasure: Wales 08.17; PAS: NMGW-44D7A0)

Date: c. 1580–c. 1610

Discovery: Found by Simon Chiles while metal-detecting on 23 August 2008, and reported to Mark Lodwick (Finds Co-ordinator, Wales).

Description: Decorative gold posy-ring. The hoop is of flattened D cross-section. The outer surface is engraved with a pattern of trails of flowers in profile (resembling forget-me-nots – ‘Our Lady’s eyes’) and fleur-de-lis motifs, between pentafoils. The design on one side of

the hoop is a mirror image of that on the other. Traces of opaque white enamel inlay survive on one fleur-de-lis flower, and there are small traces of green enamel on a leaf and in an isolated decorative engraved line; most of this enamel is now missing. The inner face of the hoop is inscribed (in italic script) ‘In absence forget not’. There are slight traces of black enamel in the lettering. The ring has been distorted.

Dimensions: 20mm (diameter, internal; originally about 16.5mm) x 3mm (width). Weight 1.99g.

Discussion: The style of the lettering and decoration, and form of the ring indicate the date. The occurrence of similar letter forms in dates plates such as Giulantorio Hercolani’s *Lo scrittore utile* of 1574 suggests a date around c. 1580–c. 1600 (Whalley 1980: 163), though it is difficult to be certain of the longevity of use of letter forms. The lettering is also very similar to that on a talismanic locket bearing the name John Monson and the date 1597 (Somers Cocks 1980: 66, no. 58). The posy can be paralleled with similar sentiments expressed in ‘Forget not who loveth thee’ (Dalton 1912: no. 1151) and ‘Remember the giver’ (*ibid*: no. 1288). Some of the pentafoils resemble Sweet William flowers (for bravery, finesse, perfection).

Disposition: Acquired by Powysland Museum

M REDKNAP

422. City of London: lead-alloy vessel (PAS: LON-98D9E2)

Date: c. 1600–c. 1650.

Discovery: Found by Tony Pilson and Ian Smith while searching the Thames foreshore, identified by the finders and Geoff Egan (Finds Adviser), and recorded by Kate Sumnall (London FLO).

Description: Lead-alloy openwork vessel with bust of Charles I (1625–1649). The base has a moulded roundel on the inside with the profile bust of Charles I in a floral border. The walls of the vessel are of sheeting cut with evenly spaced, rectangular holes to form a basket pattern. The walls extend beyond the base forming a foot ring. Two sections of the wall are missing along with part of the roundel base. Part of the wall without openwork may be the location of an original handle.

Dimensions: 60.49mm (diameter) x 54.51mm (height) x 2.21mm (thickness). Weight: 58.07g.

Discussion: This is probably a holder for a hot drinking glass, with a concealed royalist message. There is a similar object in the Museum of London’s collections, but without the bust of Charles I.

Disposition: Returned to finder.

K SUMNALL & G EGAN

423. Clifton area, Nottinghamshire: gold signet ring (Treasure: 2008 T671; PAS: DENO-C03238)

Date: c. 1600–c. 1700.

Discovery: Found by Paul Hammond while metal-detecting in July 2008, and reported to Anja Rhode (Derbyshire & Nottinghamshire FLO).

Description: Gold signet-ring, with faceted shoulders, the back half of the hoop missing, the octagonal bezel finely engraved with a clear coat-of-arms, crest and mantling, within a dotted border. Reverse of bezel stamped with maker’s mark, B in a shield

Dimensions: 20.4mm (width) x 1.7mm (thickness). Weight: 7.98g.

Discussion: A characteristic type of signet ring of the period. The same mark, with identical shield shape, occurs on a posy ring in the British Museum (Dalton 1912: no. 1195). The mark is not identifiable in any of the standard sources and the posy ring is dated on the basis of shape and the lower case lettering style.

Disposition: Nottingham City Museums & Galleries hopes to acquire.

J RUDDOE

424. Colerne, Wiltshire: silver posy ring (Treasure: 2008 T80; PAS: PAS-ED9585)

Date: c. 1600–c. 1700.

Discovery: Found while metal-detecting, and reported to Katie Hinds (Wiltshire FLO).

Description: Large silver posy ring, D-section, plain exterior. Interior inscribed ‘love Ever’, with maker’s mark CM (the letters placed vertically, the C above the M) in a shield.

Discussion: The maker’s mark has not been identified but is a 17th-century form.

Disposition: Wiltshire Heritage Museum hoped to acquire, but withdrew; returned to finder/landowner.

J RUDDOE

425. Horne, Surrey: silver-gilt finger-ring (Treasure: 2008 T504; PAS: SUR-22EB62)

Date: c. 1600–c. 1700.

Discovery: Found while metal-detecting in January 2008, and reported to David Williams (Surrey FLO).

Description: Silver finger-ring with gilding intact on interior but worn on exterior. Broad plain band with inscription on interior. Inscription reads BE LOYAL IN LOVE, followed by the maker’s mark WM, inside vertical shield. Break in ring; no part missing.

Discussion: According to Jackson 1921: 118–119, an identical mark is found on a sweet meat dish of 1630–1631 and 1633–1634. This mark is identified as either Maundy or Maunday.

Disposition: Acquired by East Surrey Museum.

J RUDDOE

426. Patching, West Sussex: gold ornamental finger-ring (Treasure: 2008 T370; PAS: SUSS-A5AAF2)

Date: c. 1600–c. 1700.
Discovery: Found by Tyndall Jones while metal-detecting on 4 March 2008, and reported to Laura Burnett (Sussex FLO).
Description: Gold finger-ring, with a thin band engraved with stars in squares, with traces of black enamel. The edges are very sharp, as if the ring was new when lost.
Dimensions: 17.8mm (diameter) x 3.6mm (thickness). Weight: 1.48g.
Discussion: The geometric design and use of black enamel suggest a date in the 17th century.
Disposition: Acquired by Littlehampton Museum; the finder waived his right to a reward.

J RUDOE

427. Selby area, North Yorkshire: silver dress fitting (Treasure: 2008 T213; PAS: LVPL-EADE47)

Date: c. 1600–c. 1700.
Discovery: Found by Nigel Wilson while metal-detecting in March 2008, and reported to Frances McIntosh (Cheshire, Greater Manchester & Merseyside FLO).
Description: Silver dress fitting comprising central disc with rope twist border, decorated with three filigree circlets with central knops. A single loop of twisted silver wire is soldered to the back so as to form three eyes for attachment.
Discussion: This object is difficult to place. Similar hooks or fragments of them have been reported Treasure, but believed to be undiagnostic or outside the scope of the Act (see TAR 2003: no. 285 & TAR 2004: no. 405), but another example (TAR 2004: no. 259) was dated to the 17th century.
Disposition: Doncaster Museum had hoped to acquire, but withdrew. Disclaimed; returned to finder/landowner.

D THORNTON

428. Newark, Nottinghamshire: silver locket/seal pendant (Treasure: 2008 T9; PAS: DENO-FA82E5)

Date: c. 1600–c. 1700.
Discovery: Found by William French while metal-detecting on 5 November 2007, and reported to Anja Rohde (Derbyshire & Nottinghamshire FLO).
Description & Discussion: Heart-shaped pendant with two faces, one of which is hinged and originally opened to show a compartment within. Both faces are pierced, suggesting that the contents were perfumed, and engraved on each side with a cherub head supporting a heart. Cable ornament around the edge. Suspension loop above. At the lower point of the heart is a silver stopper with a thread which screws into a loop beneath the lid to secure it. On the end of the screw thread

is a small die engraved with the initials FH in Roman capitals within a pearled border, perhaps the initials of the original owner to whom this locket was given as a love token.

Dimensions: 18.9mm (height) x 11.2mm (width) x 5.8mm (thickness). Weight: 2.45g.
Disposition: Acquired by Newark Museum Service.

D THORNTON

429. Fylde area, Lancashire: copper-alloy button (PAS: LANCUM-B0D5C3)

Date: c. 1600–c. 1700.
Discovery: Found by Terry Knott while metal-detecting, and recorded by Dot Boughton (Cumbria & Lancashire FLO).
Description: Cast copper-alloy button with moulded decoration in the form of a four-petalled flower and central knop. Two of the petals are filled with light blue enamel and the other two with dark blue enamel.
Dimensions: 24.3mm x 23.5mm (diameter) x 2.55mm (thickness).
Discussion: Documentary evidence from c. 1652 suggests this sort of enamelled button was priced at twopence a pair – significantly more than plain ones, but hardly out of reach of most people. This type of button is very unusual in the North of England. They were probably made by a brass foundry based in London specialising in enamels (PA&TAR 2007: 155 & 401, no. 381). The blues are typical of the colours used.
Disposition: Returned to finder.

D BOUGHTON

430. Nether Stowey, Somerset: silverware hoard (Treasure: 2008 T645; PAS: SOM-849CA3)

Date: c. 1600–c. 1700.
Discovery: Found by Arthur Haig while metal-detecting on 26 October 2008, and reported to Anna Booth (Somerset FLO).
Description: Hoard of six silver items: four slip top spoons, a goblet and a bell salt, and the incomplete earthenware vessel in which the silver was concealed. An identical owner's mark can be seen on each piece of silverware. This comprises a G and an A surmounted by a C, all formed from numerous pecked dots.
1–4. All four of the silver slip top spoons were manufactured in London. The crowned facing leopard's head (for London) is stamped just inside each fig-shaped bowl, adjacent to the stem, orientated with the crown beside the stem. On the back of each stem, beside the bowl, there are two marks: the maker's stamp and the lion passant. The date letters are located on the back of the stems, close to each terminal. Three of the spoons are similar in dimensions. They have the same maker's mark (IF within an ornate shield, with two pellets above the initials and a mullet flanked by two pellets below) and hallmark letter 'v' within a

square shield (for 1617) and presumably formed part of a purpose-made set. This maker's mark has not been identified with a particular maker, but the same mark features on three spoons with lion sejant terminals which date from 1617–1618 and are in the collection of the British Museum (Jackson 1949: 114). The angled terminals of two of the three spoons are engraved with the letters MD and the other is plain.
The fourth spoon has a shorter stem and a different year stamp and maker's mark. The year stamp is a 'k' within a square shield (for 1607). The maker's mark is a crescent enclosing an indistinct letter, within a wavy-edged shield. There are a number of spoons of various types with similar makers' marks dating from 1607–1608 (Jackson 1949: 110). All four spoons are marked with the CGA owner's mark on the back of the bowls, adjacent to the stem.
5. Goblet in two pieces (the stem has come away from the beaker) and the stem itself has been bent. The beaker is circular and flares slightly from the base to the rim. The baluster-like stem of the goblet has been turned and is decorated with a number of incised circumferential lines. The hallmarks are located on the exterior of the beaker, about 12–15mm from the rim. They comprise (from left to right) the maker's stamp, the crowned leopard's head, the lion passant and the date letter, which is in this case is a 'q' within a square shield (for 1633). The maker's mark features the letters RS with a single mullet above and a large pellet below, all within an ornate shield. This precise mark is not listed in Jackson 1949, but there are a number of similar marks, including one which is near identical with the exception of the pellet, which has a heart in its place. This mark is stamped on the foot of a small salver dating from 1635–1636 (Jackson 1949: 119). The CGA owner's mark is located on the exterior of the beaker, opposite the hallmarks.
6. Bell salt, comprising of four separate pieces, which become progressively larger from top to bottom. The dished interiors of the two lower tiers would have been used to store salt and the perforated sphere at the apex was a pepper castor. The shaker unscrews to allow more pepper to be added. Comparable examples have three spherical feet, which this example lacks.
The lower and middle sections are hallmarked. One the lower section, the hallmarks are located about one third of the way up on the exterior surface. They are (from left to right) the date letter – 's' within a square shield (for 1615), the lion passant, the crowned leopard's head and the maker's mark. The latter two marks are rather indistinct. The maker's mark appears to be an anchor flanked by two letters (DG?) within a shield. A similar mark has been recorded on communion cup and paten sets from St Lawrence, Jewry and St Michael Bassetshaw, both in London (Jackson 1949: 117). However these marks are associated with hallmarks dating from 1629–1630, so they are not necessarily associated with the same maker. The CGA owner's

mark is located on the opposite side to the hallmarks, just below the seat for the middle section.
The central section's hallmarks are less clear again. They are located about half way up on the exterior surface and comprise (from left to right) the maker's stamp, the leopard's head (presumably, although there is some minor damage in this area), the lion passant and the date letter, in this case an 'r' (for 1614). The maker's mark is not the same as the mark on the base. It appears to be a monogram consisting of a T superimposed on a W, within an unclear shield. Broadly similar stamps feature on a communion cup from Penmark, Glamorgan, dating from 1602–1603 and on a standing cup from Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, which dates from 1607–1608 (Jackson 1949: 109–110). The difference in date letters and maker's marks raises the possibility that the lower and central section were not originally made as a set. They do not fit together perfectly, but this may be due to the effects of burial, or having been accidentally dropped at some point. The upper section is stamped with the same maker's mark as the middle section, in the centre of its base. It fits snugly with the central tier and was presumably made to fit it. The upper section consists of a dome surmounted by a sphere that is perforated by eight equally spaced circular holes. It has a ribbed and coned terminal at the apex. The screw thread that holds the two sections together has five twists.
7. The pottery vessel in which the hoard was found is fragmentary. Twenty-four sherds were recovered which represent approximately one half of the original pot. The whole of the base is represented although there appears to be an old break on one side. There is only one rim sherd and its edges also appear to be old breaks.
The form is a plain jar (MPRG type 4; Brown 1998). The fabric is a hard-fired red earthenware that has been reduced and mostly reoxidised. The internal green glaze is a good glossy lead-glaze coloured dark green from the reduced fabric underneath. It has all the characteristics of the ware found associated with kiln debris in the construction of the Nether Stowey by-pass in 1968 (Coleman-Smith & Pearson 1970). This type of ware has been found stratified in Bristol in excavations at St. Nicholas' Almshouses and Narrow Quay in deposits dated to the mid-17th and late 16th/early 17th centuries respectively (Barton 1964; Good 1987).
Discussion: The Nether Stowey hoard is most likely to have been hidden for safekeeping during the English Civil War. At this time, Stowey Court, which is located about 800m from the findspot, was used as a royalist garrison. According to a note in the earliest surviving Nether Stowey parish register, 'it is supposed that the register books before this were burnt in the great house [i.e. Stowey Court] in this parish in the time of the great rebellion, the parishioners having removed their best goods & things of value into it, it being made a garrison

by the king’s forces’ (Somerset Record Office ref: D/P/n.sty 2/1/1). This indicates there was considerable upheaval and uncertainty in the area at the time and that locals were concerned for the safety of their more valuable possessions. The CGA owner’s mark may possibly relate to the Civil War era owner of Stowey Court, Angel Grey, and his first wife Catherine, although the initials are not in the expected arrangement and the occurrence of these three letters may be coincident. Mr Grey was born in c. 1603 and purchased the lordship at Stowey in 1627. He was still living in Nether Stowey in the 1660s, as he signed a document as Justice of the Peace in 1664 and was entered in the poll tax for the parish in March of 1666/7 (Somerset Record Office refs: Q/SR 106/32 & DD/WY 34). Grey died in 1670 and was buried at Stamford. The land where the hoard was buried was probably in the ownership of the lord of the manor during the 17th century. The person who concealed the hoard need not have been its owner. It could have been entrusted to a servant to be hidden, or it could have been looted, perhaps by a soldier who was garrisoned at Stowey Court, who subsequently was not in a position to recover the items, or (not being local) could not locate the exact spot where they were hidden. If a soldier had looted the silverware, it is possible that the items had previously belonged to a family in some other part of the country.

Disposition: Acquired by Museum of Somerset.

N PAYNE, D DAWSON & M SIRAUT

431. Newton Blossomville, Buckinghamshire: knife handle (PAS: BUC-2CF144)

Date: c. 1600–c. 1700.
Discovery: Found by Barrie Plasom while metal-detecting, and recorded by Ros Tyrrell (Buckinghamshire FLO).
Description: The handle of the knife is in the form of a classical herm – the upper part of a male figure apparently emerging from a square-section pillar. The face is badly worn and the only surviving features are the eye sockets. The torso is well modelled having a single length of cloth round at the base of the neck. This crosses and is knotted in the small of the back, winding back to the front, to be tied in a soft bow, over the junction of body and pillar. The tapered pillar is decorated with flowers and foliage in low relief.
Dimensions: 60.25mm (length) x 14.27mm (width) x 8.73mm (thickness). Weight: 22.44g.
Disposition: Returned to finder.

R TYRRELL

432. Carew, Pembrokeshire: silver thimble (Treasure: Wales 08.12)

Date: c. 1600–c. 1700.
Discovery: Found by Steven Richards while metal-detecting in 2008, and reported to Mark Lodwick (Finds Co-ordinator, Wales).
Description: Silver thimble, now flattened out; the dome, which would have been made separately and soldered into place, is now missing. The upper part of the thimble bears a design of broad vertical and zig-zag strapwork, each bearing a median line of pecked dots, to give the impression of a monogram. A band around the rim bears the legend (in Roman capitals) KEPE + PROMIS +.
Dimensions: 22.7mm (height) x 22.3–16.5mm (width). Weight 4.3g.
Discussion: The thimble can be dated on the basis of style and the form of the seriffed capital letters, popular in the 1650s (compare that on a posy ring from London inscribed FOR.GET.ME.NOT, attributed to the late 16th or early 17th century; Murdoch 1991: no. 122). Similar ribbon-work and lettering can be found on thimbles dated to the 17th century from Hitchin, Hertfordshire (*TAR* 2004: no. 331) and Brailles, Warwickshire (*TAR* 2005–6: no. 833). Other silver thimbles from Wales include a late 17th-century example found at Llanddewi, Gower in 2002 (*TAR* 2003: no. 424). See also discussion by Dora Thornton (*TAR* 2005– 6: nos. 831–833).
Disposition: Acquired by Tenby Museum & Art Gallery; both finder and landowners waived their rights to a reward.

M REDKNAP

433. North Petherton, Somerset: silver seal-die (Treasure: 2008 T669; PAS: HESH-AFAF81)

Date: c. 1600–c. 1700.
Discovery: Found by Dean Field while metal-detecting at a rally, and reported to Peter Reavill (Herefordshire & Shropshire FLO).
Date: Silver seal die, fluted handle with terminal pierced three times, the face engraved with a three-masted sailing ship.
Dimensions: 14mm (diameter).
Disposition: Acquired by the Museum of Somerset; landowner waived his right to a reward.

D THORNTON

434. Brill, Buckinghamshire: silver seal-die (Treasure: 2008 T289; PAS: BUC-0A3C95)

Date: c. 1600–c. 1700.
Discovery: Found by James Husband while metal-detecting on 27 April 2008, and recorded by Jennifer Moss (Buckinghamshire FLO volunteer).
Description: Silver seal-die/matrix with broken-off

loop attachment in two pieces. Matrix engraved with bleeding heart pierced by two arrows beneath a stylised eye.
Disposition: Acquired by Buckinghamshire County Museum.

D THORNTON

435. Exeter, Devon: lead cloth seal (PAS: DEV-388103)

Date: c. 1600–c. 1700.
Discovery: Found by Wayne Halsey during excavations at Exeter Quay House in about 1988, and recorded by Danielle Wootton (Devon FLO) in 2008.
Description: Inner disc from a four-part cloth quality-control seal, bearing the arms of the City of London. The legend reads de Londino (from London).
Dimensions: 48mm (length) x 47mm (width) x 3mm (thickness). Weight: 11.74g.
Discussion: The seal is interesting as it shows an aspect of Exeter’s celebrated woollen cloth trade when the city was the centre of the woollen trade in the south-west. Despite the thriving local production of serges and other cloths there was still a need for textiles of other categories not available from local producers from the capital. The find comes from the Quay House, which was rebuilt in 1680–1681 so that cloth and other goods could be stored before they were loaded onto boats and shipped down Exeter canal. A similar seal is illustrated in Egan 1994: 43 & 172, no. 69, fig. 21.
Disposition: Returned to finder.

D WOOTTON & T CADBURY

436. Newark area, Nottinghamshire: silver artefact of unknown function (Treasure: 2008 T501; PAS: DENO-A74F46)

Date: c. 1600–c. 1750.
Discovery: Found by Paul Wiggington while metal-detecting in February 2008, and reported to Anja Rhode (Derbyshire & Nottinghamshire FLO).
Description: Silver artefact. A partial ring with broad ring projecting at the centre. Curved smooth inner surface. The front decorated with incised decoration, worn, with chevron ornament at the sides.
Discussion: The function of this artefact is unclear. It could be a ferrule, cane or rod mount; its shape suggests that it is a mount of some kind, to be attached to something circular in section. The rough incised decoration suggests a 17th century or later date by comparison with that found on objects such as Charles I memorial pendants and religious badges or tokens reported through Treasure.
Disposition: Newark Museum Service hopes to acquire.

D THORNTON

437. Farnham, Surrey: clay tobacco pipes (PAS: SUR-39B182)

Date: c. 1600–c. 1900.
Discovery: Found by Paul Woodyer over a long period while digging his allotment, and recorded by David Williams (Surrey FLO) at Farnham Library.
Description: The assemblage of more than 1,300 pieces, reported on by David Higgins (expert on clay pipes), provides a good sample of pipes from Farnham, representing consumption in the town from the late 16th century right through to the early 20th century.
Discussion: Although the pipes generally follow London styles, the pipe assemblage exhibits a number of influences from Hampshire to the west. While the geographical location of Farnham, close to the Hampshire border, clearly explains some of these influences, there are two points to note. First, that although 18th-century stem marks from some distance to the west were found, there are no 18th-century marks from Guildford, which is a shorter distance to the east. There were several prolific pipemakers in Guildford at this time, whose products were marketed widely across other parts of the county. One mark on a stem fragment is previously unrecorded but can be attributed to Anthony George of Farnham; recorded as a pipemaker in 1717 and died in 1734.
Disposition: To be decided.

D HIGGINS & D WILLIAMS

438. Outwood, Surrey: silver dress fitting (Treasure: 2008 T63; PAS: PAS-813F05)

Date: c. 1630–c. 1640.
Discovery: Found by Malcolm Payne while metal-detecting in December 2007, and reported to David Williams (Surrey FLO).
Description: Silver dress fitting with lozenge-shaped plate with bevelled edges, knop at lower point and pierced loop for suspension at upper point. Soldered onto the back is a thin flap of silver, broadening out at the unattached end, stamped in the middle with maker’s mark GM with pellets in a heart-shaped field. The flap is broken off at the end.
Discussion: The makers-mark is possibly a heavily-worn version of the mark GM with bird below in a dotted border, in a heart-shaped field, recorded in Pickford (1989:17), on a communion cup hall-marked for London 1636–1637. The function of this object is unclear. If the mark is correctly identified, then this would date the object.
Disposition: Acquired by East Surrey Museum.

D THORNTON

439. Gussage All Saints, Dorset: copper-alloy finger ring (PAS: DOR-9B2121)

Date: c. 1640–c. 1650.
Discovery: Found by Charles Bullock while metal-detecting, and recorded by Ciorstaidh Hayward-Trevarthen (Dorset FLO).
Description: Copper-alloy finger ring; its band has rectangular cross-section. The ring is in the form of a buckled belt and has a relief inscription in poor French in roman lettering reading 'VNO DIEV: VNO ROY: VNE FOY: V' (One God: One King: One Faith).
Dimensions: 22.97mm x 20.14mm (diameter) x 8.19mm (width). Weight: 2.90g.
Discussion: Although rings of this form are common from the Medieval period to the present day, the French inscription may have Royalist Civil War period associations, which help date it.
Disposition: Returned to finder.

C HAYWARD-TREVARTHEN, L BURNETT & G EGAN

440. Chagford, Devon: steel mortuary sword (PAS: DEV-BB4AF7)

Date: c. 1640–c. 1660.
Discovery: Found around 30 years ago in undergrowth while carrying out building work, and brought in for recording by the finder's son, where it was recorded by Danielle Wootton (Devon FLO).
Description: Mazansky Type I*Gi mortuary sword. The straight, double edged blade has a whittle tang into the hilt. The blade is marked 'Andrea' on one side and 'Ferrara' (misspelt) on the other. The cast steel hilt has a chiselled decoration which is comprised of four bearded faces interspersed with a foliate design.
Dimension: 73cm (length).
Discussion: Andrea Ferrara was a famous sword maker in the 16th century. During the 16th and 17th centuries many blades were stamped with his name (although not necessarily by Ferrara) as a mark of good quality. The term 'mortuary sword' is often used on swords of this type as the face on the guard was thought to represent Charles I (1625–1649). However, these swords were in use before the execution of Charles I in 1649. A similar example is held at the Royal Armouries Museum (Blackmore 1990: fig. 34).
Disposition: Returned to owner.

D WOOTTON & K WATTS

441. Yoxall, Staffordshire: silver buckle (Treasure: 2008 T736; PAS: WMID-7CEEE7)

Date: c. 1660–c. 1700.
Discovery: Found by Nigel Spooner while metal-detecting on 2 November 2008, and reported to Duncan Clarke (Staffordshire & West Midlands FLO).
Description: Silver buckle, curved rectangular frame with scrolls forming a cartouche, pierced to hold a

central shank with separate hinged stud chape. This is stamped on the back with what appears to be an illegible maker's mark and possibly a date letter.
Dimensions: Weight: 5.7g.
Discussion: Probably a knee or shoe buckle; compare with Whitehead 1993: nos. 618 & 627 for frame design.
Disposition: Acquired by the Potteries Museum & Art Gallery.

D THORNTON

442. Great and Little Hampden, Buckinghamshire: silver button (Treasure: 2008 T514; PAS: BUC-679C67)

Date: c. 1660–c. 1700.
Discovery: Found by David Tombs while metal-detecting on 7 September 2008, and reported to Ros Tyrrell (Buckinghamshire FLO)
Discussion: Silver button, circular and made from silver sheet, stamped design on the top of a flaming heart pierced by two arrows. On the back, shank and loop attachment.
Dimensions: 14mm (diameter) x 13mm (width).
Discussion: This object parallels other buttons and cufflinks reported Treasure (see TAR 2005–2006: nos. 615–616, for cufflinks with this device (slightly smaller) and a button like this one, with same dimensions).
Disposition: Acquired by Buckinghamshire County Museum.

D THORNTON

443. Chobham, Surrey: gold finger-ring (Treasure: 2008 T493; PAS: SUR-676831)

Date: c. 1670.
Discovery: Found by Tony Burke while metal-detecting in September 2008, and reported to David Williams (Surrey FLO).
Description: Gold finger-ring, with thin flat band with skull on exterior. Inscribed on the interior 'prepare to follow FV. Ob; 16 May 70'. Makers mark: seriphed T.S in rectangle.
Discussion: This is a characteristic type of mourning ring, which relates to Sir Frances Vincent of Stoke D'Abernon (see report by David Taylor on PAS database).
Disposition: Acquired by Elmbridge Museum; finder and landowner waived their right to part of the reward.

J RUDDOE

444. City of London: silver cufflinks (Treasure: 2008 T741; PAS: LON-7E4E41)

Date: c. 1675–c. 1700.
Discovery: Found by Peter Olivant while metal-detecting, and reported to Kate Sumnall (London FLO).
Description: Two circular cufflinks each with a relief-stamped design depicting a heart pierced by two

arrows saltirewise, a flame above. The bases of the sides are marked by upturned rims. The reverses have a wire loop, soldered to the centre, and are connected to each other with a single link stamped with an illegible maker's mark.
Dimensions: 12.85mm (diameter) x 22.98mm (length, combined). Weight: 2.05g.
Discussion: Cufflinks bearing flaming hearts are common Treasure finds (see TAR 2005– 2006: nos. 615–616). They are considered to have originally been produced to commemorate the marriage of Charles II to Catherine of Braganza (1662), but continued to be used as a general symbol of love and/or marriage.
Disposition: To be decided.

G EGAN & I RICHARDSON

445. Dunham on Trent, Nottinghamshire: silver button (Treasure: 2008 T775; PAS: NLM-B7ED56)

Date: c. 1675–c. 1700.
Discovery: Found by Dean Wilson while metal-detecting, and reported to Lisa Staves (North Lincolnshire FLO).
Description: Silver button in three pieces. The top stamped with conjoined hands above paired hearts surmounted by a single crown. Shank on back.
Dimensions: 15.8mm (diameter). Weight: 1.04g.
Disposition: Acquired by Bassetlaw Museum.

D THORNTON

446. Stokeham, Nottinghamshire: silver button (Treasure: 2008 T776; PAS: NLM-B7FA77)

Date: c. 1675–c. 1700.
Discovery: Found by Dean Wilson while metal-detecting, and reported to Lisa Staves (North Lincolnshire FLO).
Discovery: Silver button, stamped with two hearts beneath a single crown with circular border, shank missing on reverse.
Dimensions: 12.7mm (diameter). Weight: 1.4g.
Disposition: Acquired by Bassetlaw Museum.

D THORNTON

447. Balderton, Nottinghamshire: silver bodkin (Treasure: 2008 T500; PAS: DENO-A73653)

Date: c. 1675–c. 1700.
Discovery: Found by Colin Holmes while metal-detecting on 3 June 2006, and reported to Anja Rhode (Derbyshire & Nottinghamshire FLO) in 2008.
Discussion: Silver dress pin of bodkin type, broken into two pieces and incomplete. Larger section is broken off below longitudinal opening, tapering at one end and with single chevron on one side. Shorter element has wave and floral decoration.
Dimensions: 26mm & 65mm (length).
Discussion: This example is apparently polished and

possibly broken when unbent; examples are often found as they were worn, bent at sharp angles.
Disposition: Acquired by Newark Museum Service.

D THORNTON

448. Warsop area, Nottinghamshire: lead hornbook (PAS: DENO-6BFFD1)

Date: c. 1675–c. 1700.
Discovery: Found by Brian Burton while metal-detecting, and recorded by Anja Rohde (Derbyshire & Nottinghamshire FLO).
Description: Cast lead hornbook in the form of a large disc, with a small break at one side/end, which indicates the position of the handle that is now missing. The hornbook has the alphabet on the front, written in five lines as +ABC / dEFGHIK / LMN . OPq / RS[reversed]VWT / XYZ. The back of the disc is undecorated apart from a vertical line with a trilobed terminal extending up from the break where the handle would have been attached.
Dimensions: 47.9mm (diameter) x 2.1mm (thickness). Weight: 26.93g.
Discussion: Hornbooks were used as teaching aids, usually for learning things such as the alphabet, numbers or the Lord's Prayer etc. The name 'horn-book' is from the most common type of this find, which was in the form of a wooden board with written lettering covered by a sheet of transparent horn for protection. This example illustrates a common trait, in that many known hornbooks have mistakes in the lettering; in this case missing letters (J and U), misplaced letters (T) and letters which are written wrongly (reversed S). An illustration in Murawski (2008) shows an example almost exactly the same as the Warsop horn-book, including the same mistakes in the alphabet. This suggests that they may have been cast from the same mould, and thereby hornbooks were mass produced for sale, rather than made to order.
Deposition: Returned to finder.

A ROHDE

449. Skidbrooke, Lincolnshire: lead sundial (PAS: LIN-C152B3)

Date: 1688.
Discovery: Found by Tom Redmayne while metal-detecting, and recorded with Adam Daubney (Lincolnshire FLO).
Description: Nearly complete lead sundial. Originally etched into a flat square sheet of lead but now remains in pieces. There is a rivet hole in each original corner. The sheet fragments were discovered crumpled up. The face of the sundial bears an incised circle divided into twelve smaller wedges, each with the corresponding number above. The two sets of numbers run 1–12. Half way between each set of numerals is a pellet marking the half hour. The segments increase

in size towards the numbers 5–7, and then decrease in size. This variation in segment size would have been calibrated according to the angle and position of the dial in situ. There is a circular hole measuring 7mm diameter in the segment between numbers 5 and 6, and another beneath the date mark. Their exact function is not known.

At the lower half of the sundial the date 'May the 30th / 1688' is inscribed. There is another large capital letter 'M' below the 'M' in 'May'.

Dimensions: 134mm x 134mm (width) x 3.25mm (thickness).

Discussion: A similar find of these unusual instruments has been excavated at Jamestown, Virginia (Beverley Straube, pers. comm.).

Disposition: Returned to finder.

A DAUBNEY

450. Taynton, Gloucestershire: silver thimble (Treasure: 2008 T393; PAS: GLO-48C9D7)

Date: c. 1700–c. 1725.

Discovery: Found by Mark Powell while metal-detecting in April 2008, and reported to Kurt Adams (Gloucestershire & Avon FLO).

Discussion: Silver thimble, with beaded rim, and circular indentations on the body. On one side a shaped scroll with cartouche engraved with owner's initials, EB supported by birds. Above this is a maker's mark, P(?) S.

Dimensions: 16mm (diameter) x 18mm (height).

Discussion: Given its tiny size this thimble was probably made for a child, with parallels to a child's thimble from the collection of Edwin Holmes (*Christie's*, 31 May 1995: lot 92), with maker's mark IB.

Disposition: Priest's House Museum, Wimborne Minister had hoped to acquire, but withdrew. Disclaimed; returned to finder/landowner.

D THORNTON

451. Ryde, Isle of Wight: copper-alloy pipe cleaner (PAS: IOW-736146)

Date: c. 1700–c. 1825.

Discovery: Found by Jane Clark, in the inter-tidal area, while metal-detecting, and recorded by Frank Basford (Isle of Wight FLO).

Description: Cast brass bawdy object in the form of a pair of human legs spread widely apart into a W shape. One side of the object depicts male genitalia with a single groove above the ankles to represent socks. The other depicts female genitalia with three grooves above the knees to represent stockings. The pointed feet are slightly worn.

Dimensions: 61.7mm (length) x 14.4mm (width) x 7.2mm (thickness). Weight: 12.9g.

Discussion: Similar objects, although cast in lead have been recorded on the PAS database, such as NCL-24AEF7 and NCL-8FF656 from Durham and NCL-

DAC295 from Hebron, Northumberland. All three of these finds have female genitalia on one face and are plain on the opposite face. The two finds from Durham appear to have been cast in the same mould.

Disposition: Returned to finder.

F BASFORD

452. Harlestone, Northamptonshire: iron spectacle frame (PAS: NARC-563F63)

Date: c. 1740–c. 1760.

Discovery: Found by Michael Leach under the floorboards of his property, studied by Neil Handley (British Optical Association Museum), and recorded by Steven Ashby (Northamptonshire FLO).

Description: Complete, though heavily corroded, pair of iron-framed spectacles, with (relatively weakly) magnifying lenses. The round-eye form with a C-bridge and straight sides is fairly typical of 'wig' spectacles of the 18th century, but the ring-shaped ends were introduced around the early 1740s and the protruding rivets in the joints died out after the middle of the 18th century. The type can be dated to the decades either side of 1750, though they may have continued in use for some time after this, as there is evidence for spectacles being passed through families by inheritance.

Dimensions: 41.94mm (length) x 35.02mm (width) x 8.67mm (thickness). Weight: 24.99g.

Disposition: Returned to finder.

S ASHBY & N HANDLEY

453. Wrexham area, Wrexham: silver spur (PAS: HESH-0DF6B4)

Date: 1763.

Discovery: Found by Paul Evans while metal-detecting, studied by Blanche Ellis (formerly Royal Armouries), and recorded by Peter Reavill (Herefordshire & Shropshire FLO).

Description: The main part of the spur is silver with the rusted remains of an iron rowel. The sides are straight, of flat section and at their deepest at the junction with the neck. They each have a disc-shaped terminal with a single hole. Three hallmarks on the inner surface at the heel are: a crowned lion passant guardant (sterling mark for England), a crowned leopard's head (for London or Chester 1710–1839) and the gothic letter H within a shield for 1763 (the punch for this had a horizontal crack across the letter's upper stem). The neck is straight and of round section, swelling into conical rowel bosses above and below the slot, which is unusual in being orientated horizontally. The rowel has rusted and lost all its points.

Dimensions: 95.5mm (length) x 94.4mm (width between terminals). Weight: 37.53 g.

Discussion: Spurs with horizontal rowels are very severe riding aids likely to cause damage by wounding the horse. They have occasionally been made from the

18th century to modern times.

Disposition: Returned to finder.

P REAVILL

454. South Gloucestershire: gold *etui* (PAS: GLO-0CC593)

Date: c. 1767.

Discovery: Found by Paul Clayton while metal-detecting and recorded with Kurt Adams (Gloucestershire & Avon FLO).

Description: Gold container comprising an oval tube made of two separate sections: the main body (52mm long) which has a narrowed neck (28mm long), and a separate lid (33mm long) which fits over the neck. The body has decoration that is divided into three distinct panels. The first section has a undulating band at the base which runs around the circumference, from which ten foliage style lines run vertically. The second section consists of eight elongated ovals separated by eight slightly smaller ovals which are made from a line of dots. The third panel has a band of two double lines that have been twisted ten times. In the centre of each twist is a pellet with a dot in the centre. The foliage in the first panel and the twist in the third panel are both made from a light yellow gold. Each of the three panels is separated by a band of low arches that has a pellet at the base of each. After the third panel there is a step down to the neck. The base is a flat plate. The lid is also highly decorated and also divided into three panels. The first panel consists of band of two double lines that have been twisted ten times. In the centre of each twist is a pellet with a dot. The second panel has eight elongated ovals with eight slightly smaller dotted oval in between. The third panel has nine quatrefoils. The line in the first panel and the quatrefoils in the third are made from light yellow gold. Each of the three panels is separated by a band of low arches that has a pellet at the base of each. Before the first and after the third panel is an expanded collar with has an undulating line on the surface. The terminal is domed with a six petalled flower in the centre; this is made from yellow gold. There are three stamped hallmarks on the inside of the lid: crossed palms, dating it to 1762–1768 from the Paris Assay Office; foliage with a D to one side giving a more precise date of 1767; an eagle's head, showing it is 18-carat gold. There are also four rectangular cross section rods that were found inside the container. These are made of gold, and none are hallmarked. All have pointed terminals and are twisted between five and ten times in the centre to add strength. These items would most likely have been uses as tooth picks.

Dimensions: 85mm (length) x 13mm (width) x 10mm (thickness). Weight: 22.54g.

Discussion: An *etui* is small, usually ornamental, case for holding a variety of articles from needles or toiletry

implements to wax for writing, or pens and ink. The rods (possible tooth picks) are a later addition.

Disposition: Retained by landowner.

K ADAMS

455. Stoke Abbott, Dorset: silver seal matrix (PAS: DOR-1EF321)

Date: c. 1775.

Discovery: Found by R J Beer while metal-detecting, and recorded by Ciorstaidh Hayward-Trevarthen (Dorset FLO).

Description Silver seal matrix. Its handle is hollow, oval and conical with a large suspension loop at the top. The loop is flat with an octagonal outer edge and a circular hole. The conical handle is decorated with concentric bands and has a longitudinal seam at one side. At the base the edge of the handle is flared out and roughly shaped into an oval. There is a hall mark at one side (the same side as the seam) comprising a left facing bust, a lion and the letter A. Attached to the irregular rim is a separately applied sub-oval plate with reversed copperplate style initials of JL inside an elongated octagonal frame.

Dimensions: 32.94mm (height) x 22.36mm (width) x 15.84mm (thickness). Weight: 9.07g.

Discussion: The hallmarking does not include a town mark, but the letter A may be the letter for 1775 in London; the general style of the object would seem to fit with this dating. The method of construction suggests the components were separately and probably mass produced, with customers then able to select the handle style to go with the appropriate monogram.

Disposition: Returned to finder.

C HAYWARD TREVARTHEN & P D SPENCER

456. Coupar, Cheshire: pewter toy soldier (PAS: LVPL-E38A31)

Date: c. 1775–c. 1825.

Discovery: Found by Gary Coupar while metal-detecting and recorded with Frances McIntosh (Greater Manchester, Merseyside and Cheshire FLO).

Description: Incomplete toy solider (its head and legs are missing), probably made from pewter. It shows a standing man facing forwards with his arms by his side (perhaps in his pockets). He appears to be wearing a doublet with a skirt type garment. He has a sash running diagonally across his torso and a belt. A similar but not exact example can be seen in Forsyth & Egan (2005: 174).

Dimensions: 21mm (height) x 17mm (width). Weight: 4.8g.

Disposition: Returned to finder.

F MCINTOSH

457. Depden, Suffolk: copper-alloy seal matrix (PAS: SF-E90AA6)

Date: c. 1800–c. 1900.
Discovery: Found prior to 1960 while gardening, identified by Edward Martin (Suffolk County Council Archaeology Service) and recorded by Andrew Brown (Suffolk FLO).
Description: Large copper-alloy seal that is pointed oval in shape with an integral vertical suspension loop on the back face and runs the entire length of the seal. The suspension loop is rectangular in plan and has a small notch approximately half way up the seal, above which it flares outwards and has a small circular perforation for suspension. The front face of the matrix depicts a seated figure with a halo and holding a book of learning. He is seated on a small decorated chair, below which is a shield bearing three parallel diagonal bands of decoration. In the field to either side of the figure are floral motifs and above his head is a rectangular building with a square tower, perhaps representing a college building. The legend around the outside of the figure reads SIGILLVM COLLEGI NUOVS SAPIENTIE DE PERVGIO (seal of the College of Sapienza Nuova, Perugia) and it is therefore probable that the figure represents a saint associated with the College and the building is intended to be the College itself.
Dimensions: 59.78mm (height) x 36.44mm (width). Weight: 51.66g.
Discussion: The College of Sapienza Nuova was founded by the Bishop Benedetto Guidalotti of Recanati who bought the Albergo del Leone in 1427 to provide premises for a new college, the Collegio di S Girolamo (later called the Sapienza Nuova) for impecunious foreigners who wished to study law and medicine at the *Studium*. The original buildings of the College were demolished in 1540, but the College survived to become part of the University of Perugia in 1811. It seems likely that this is a copy rather than the original seal of the College, since it appears to be cast rather than engraved as might be expected of the original. Perhaps was brought back to Suffolk as a souvenir in the 19th century, and later lost.
Disposition: Returned to finder.

E MARTIN & A BROWN

458. Ryde area, Isle of Wight: pewter whistle (PAS: IOW-8F9BA1)

Date: c. 1800–c. 1900.
Discovery: Found by John Smith while metal-detecting, and recorded by Frank Basford (Isle of Wight FLO).
Description: The main body of the whistle is sub-tubular and in the form of a duck’s head. The long beak grasps a globular feature which is an integral part of the upper and lower beak. Immediately to the rear of this feature is the remains of an iron suspension loop which passes transversely between the upper and lower

beak. At either side of the upper beak, close to the head, there is a small nare (nostril). The head is moulded to represent feathers and at the rear of the crown there is a crest. On the underside of the head, between the tip of the beak and the neck, there is a linear casting seam. The eyes are prominent and are pointed oval in form. The neck is defined by two circumferential narrow collars. On the upper part of the neck a D-shaped aperture forms a sound hole (known as the lip). The mouth piece is incomplete. At its underside there is a separate fipple which is soldered to the inside edge of the mouth-piece. The fipple is curved to accommodate the lower lip of the user. Inside the whistle, level with the straight edge of the sound-hole, there is a thin pewter ‘reed’ which is secured by solder. All surfaces are slightly worn and are generally covered with a silvery grey patina except on the crown where the patina has exfoliated. This unusual whistle creates a high pitched sound when blown and was probably used in relation to hunting and shooting.
Dimensions: 48.7 (length) x 12.2 (width) x 15.6mm (thickness). Weight: 19.42g.
Disposition: Returned to finder.

F BASFORD

459. Carn Brea, Cornwall: copper-alloy bracelet (PAS: CORN-09B270)

Date: c. 1800–c. 1950.
Discovery: Found by Anthony Wilson in August 2007 while digging a trench, and recorded by Anna Tyacke (Cornwall FLO) in 2008.
Description: Cast-copper alloy hinged bracelet, with four pairs of moulded vertical ribs, divided at equal quarters around the circumference of the bracelet by four pairs of horizontal ribs. Each of the vertical ribs has a series of oblique lines which have been cast in to make the rib look like a rope. Within each pair of vertical ribs, is an area of linear cross-hatching which has been engraved or chiseled after casting, as it is more defined than the oblique lines. The concealed hinge is made up of a thin rectangular tongue and rivet and the clasp has a similar tongue which slots into a tight groove, to hold the bracelet shut. A certain amount of pressure must be exerted to close the clasp, so that it is this resistance that keeps it closed, despite its weight.
Dimensions: 67mm (length) x 55mm (width) x 8mm (thickness). Weight: 81.75g.
Discussion: The bracelet was studied by Len Pole (formerly Royal Albert Memorial Museum) who said that ‘the form and decoration of this item could be West African but one element makes this very unlikely: the quartered hinge section. The hinge arrangement itself is not unknown (see Davies 1965: 265, fig. 89), which shows an annular bracelet with a similar hinge with a flat central flange. However, in the image, the flange appears to have been cast in one piece with the

rest of the hinge, whereas in the example the flange is a separate plate of metal.’
The bracelet is most likely ethnographic and made in the modern era, although it was found at a depth that suggests that it has been in the ground for some time. The bracelet may have been brought back by miners who had acquired it abroad, since it was found in a mining area. Van Cutsem (2002: 44, 46, 50 & 53) illustrates similar examples of decoration on African bracelets, but the closest parallel for the quartered hinge is on an Indian bracelet (222).
Disposition: Returned to finder.

A TYACKE

460. Carnforth, Lancashire: gold dentures (PAS: LANCUM-3DE363)

Date: c. 1800–c. 1950.
Discovery: Found by John Harrison while metal-detecting, and recorded by Dot Boughton (Cumbria & Lancashire FLO).
Description: Dentures made from gold, steel and (possible) animal teeth. This dental accessory was the upper half of a pair of dentures. The gold was moulded according to the shape of the roof of the mouth and a row of points held the teeth in place at the front. The teeth were possibly made from sheep’s teeth as these are quite similar to human teeth in shape and size. Some teeth, however, needed to be carved into shape. A hole was drilled through the new tooth and then, a steel (probably a) tube was inserted, which in turn was pushed onto one of the spikes of the gold plate. The gold of the plate would not have been visible while being worn.
Dimensions: 67.9mm (length) x 41.1mm (width) x 0.1mm (thickness). Weight: 28.55g.
Discussion: Gold dentures like these rank among the most curious artefacts discovered by metal-detectorists. One wonders how these intimate and expensive articles came to be lost; they were of very little value for someone other than the wearer, who must surely have missed them very much.
Disposition: Returned to finder.

D BOUGHTON

461. Long Wittenham, Oxfordshire: iron lance head (PAS: BERK-C9C4D5)

Date: c. 1840.
Discovery: Found by David Whitehead while out walking, and recorded by Anni Byard (Oxfordshire & West Berkshire FLO).
Description: The head and part of the shaft of an 1840-pattern British Cavalry lance, with the remains of the two langets and an iron rivet in situ. The blade is leaf-shaped with a lozenge-shaped mid-rib cross section while the socket is circular in section; the socket does not continue into the blade head.

Dimensions: 160.79mm (length) x 24.83mm (width) x 6.89mm (thickness). Weight: 98.94g.
Discussion: Langets are long iron strips extending down either side of the lance. They would have extended about six times the length of the blade along a wooden shaft, and would have been riveted at a number of points to increase stability and weight. These lances were standard issue during the mid C19th century. Without the presence of langets these lances can be mistaken for spearheads from earlier periods.
Deposition: Returned to finder.

A BYARD & K LEAHY

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G Egan & M Lewis
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Key to abbreviations:

General:
m. = mint
im. = initial mark
mn. = moneyer
Obv. = obverse
Rev. = reverse
* (asterisk) = fragmentary coins
† (cross) = clipped (Medieval only)

Roman denominations:

as = *as*
aur = *aureus*
den = *denarius*
dup = *dupondius*
num = *nummus*
rad = *radiata*
sest = *sestertius*
sil = *siliquae*

IRON AGE COINS

In 2008, 13 Iron Age coin hoards were reported as Treasure and 274 Iron Age coins were recorded with the Portable Antiquities Scheme (PAS). Most importantly, all of the Celtic Coin Index (CCI) material (c. 41,000 coins) has now been imported onto the PAS database. All finds of Iron Age coins in Britain are now to be reported through the PAS: see Iron Age Coin Guide (<http://www.finds.org.uk/ironagecoins>) for details. The CCI will continue to develop its extensive index and will incorporate new finds in its paper index. Included in this report is the largest hoard of gold Iron Age coins found in Britain in recent times (**471**). The PAS continues to record a number of interesting continental and rare British coins, two of which appear to be unique (**476 & 483**).

HOARDS

462. Tarrant Valley, Dorset (second addenda): two gold staters (Treasure: 2008 T199; PAS: DOR-OC44B8 & OC49D3)

Date: Deposited c. 80–c. 60 BC.
Discovery: Found by Julian Adams and Reg Bruce while metal-detecting in April 2005, and reported to Claire Pinder (Senior Archaeologist, Dorset County Council).
Description: Two early uninscribed British B gold staters, 'Chute' type (VA: 1205; BMCIA: 35).
Dimensions: 18mm & 17.6mm (diameter).
Weights: 5.94g & 6.09g.
Discussion: These coins represent addenda to an earlier hoard from the same findspot discovered in several batches between 2001 and 2002.
Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder/landowner.

E GHEY, I LEINS & C PINDER

463. Chartham area, Kent (second addenda): nine gold Gallo-Belgic staters (Treasure: 2008 T610; PAS: LANCUM-FDAB73)

Date: Deposited c. 60–c. 50 BC.
Discovery: Found by David Villanueva and Carol Smith while metal-detecting between the 22 September and 5 October 2008 (five coins), December 2008 (three coins) and 26 February 2009 (one coin); all reported to Jen Jackson (Kent FLO). The finders were working in association with Kent Archaeological Projects carrying out a survey of the site in advance of pipeline construction. The coins were found in the same field as other Iron Age gold Gallo-Belgic E staters earlier declared Treasure.
Description: nine Gallo-Belgic E type, which were probably struck in Gaul and imported into Britain in about 60 to 50 BC:
1. (VA: 52; Scheers class II; CCI: 08.6627). Weight: 6.21g.
2. (VA: 56; Scheers class IV; CCI: 08.6628).

Weight: 6.09g.
3. (VA: 54; Scheers class III; CCI: 08.6629).
Weight: 6.12g.
4. (VA: 56; Scheers class IV; CCI: 08.6630).
Weight: 6.13g.
5. (VA: 54; Scheers class III; CCI: 08.6631).
Weight: 6.14g.
6. (VA: 56; Scheers class IV; CCI: 10.0907).
Weight: 6.09g.
7. (VA: 54; Scheers class III; CCI: 10.0908).
Weight: 6.14g.
8. (VA: 54; Scheers class III; CCI: 10.0909).
Weight: 6.15g.
9. (VA: 54; Scheers class III; CCI: 10.0910).
Weight: 6.11g.
Disposition: Canterbury Museum hopes to acquire.

E GHEY & I LEINS

464. Fransham, Norfolk: blank for a gold stater (Treasure: 2008 T272; PAS: NMS-F1B253)

Date: Deposited c. 50 BC.
Discovery: Found by Vincent Butler while metal-detecting in March 2008, and reported to Erica Darch (Norfolk FLO).
Description: Blank for a gold *stater*.
Dimensions: 15mm (diameter). Weight: 6.05g.
Discussion: The metal, precise shape, size and weight are consistent with that of a late Iron Age gold *stater*. It is likely to have been prepared as part of the production of British J or Norfolk Wolf type *stater*.
Disposition: Acquired by Norwich Castle Museum.

I LEINS & A MARSDEN

465. Brent, London: 16 lead/tin-alloy potins (Treasure 2008 T412; PAS: LON-875CB1)

Date: Deposited c. 50 BC.
Discovery: Found by Jason Davey while metal-detecting in June/July 2008, and reported to Kate Sumnall (London FLO).
Description: 16 Iron Age Flat Linear I *potins*: 1–14. all head right, bull right: 1-2. (VA: 125) x2; 3-8. (VA: 129) x6. 9-13. (VA: 131) x5; 14. (VA: 133) x1
15–16. uncertain type x2
Disposition: Gunnersbury Park Museum hopes to acquire.

I LEINS & K SUMNALL

466. Edmondsham, Dorset: six South-Western/Durotrigan silver staters (Treasure: 2008 T552; PAS: DOR-416E33, 418D72, 419614, 41A073, 41B771 & 41C486)

Date: Deposited c. 50–c. 1 BC.
Discovery: Found by Julian Adams, David Eagles, John Earley and John Hinchcliffe in September 2008 while metal-detecting, and reported to Ciorstaidh Hayward

Trevarthen (Dorset FLO).
Description: Six uninscribed South-Western/Durotrigan silver *staters* (VA: 1235).
Discussion: Marks on the obverse of two coins and the reverse one coin may have been made deliberately in antiquity.
Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder/landowner.

E GHEY & I LEINS

467. Turnworth, Dorset: nine South-Western/Durotrigan silver staters (Treasure: 2008 T323; PAS: DOR-5338D2, 5331E4, 5342F1, BE6177, BE5916, BE9A43 & BEAAA3)

Date: Deposited c. 25–c. 1 BC.
Discovery: Found by Roland Green, Roy Macleod and James Brannan in May 2008 while metal-detecting, and reported to Ciorstaidh Hayward Trevarthen (Dorset FLO).
Description: nine South-Western/Durotrigan silver *staters*:
1-5. 'spread-tail' variety (VA: 1238) x5
6-9. (VA: 1235) x4
Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finders/landowner.

I LEINS & C HAYWARD TREVARTHEN

468. Calne Without, Wiltshire (addendum): Western silver unit (Treasure: 2008 T740; PAS: WILT-60F026)

Date: Deposited c. 25 BC–AD c. 25.
Discovery: Found by Amanda Last in October 2008 during an organised metal-detector survey, and reported to Katie Hinds (Wiltshire FLO).
Description: An uninscribed Western silver unit (BMCIA: 2953; VA: 1042).
Dimensions: Weight: 1.05g.
Discussion: In March 2008, an uninscribed Western silver unit (BMCIA: 2968; VA: 1049) was found at this location by Michaela Dunkley. It is possible this was buried at the same time as the second coin found in October 2008. As this first coin formed a single find at the time of discovery, it could not be declared Treasure retrospectively. However, the second coin was found to be Treasure by association with the first.
Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder/landowner.

E GHEY, D ALGAR & K HINDS

469. Beverley area, East Yorkshire (addenda): six uninscribed North Eastern/Corieltavian gold staters (Treasure: 2008 T567; PAS: YORYM-249696)

Date: Deposited c. 25 BC–AD c. 25.
Discovery: Found by Jack Cooper and Alec Thompson in September 2008 while metal-detecting, and reported to Liz Andrews-Wilson (North and East Yorkshire FLO).
Description: four uninscribed North Eastern/Corieltavian metal coins:
1-4. 'Domino' type (VA: 829-3; BMCIA: 3185) x4

5. 'Kite' type (VA: 825-1; BMCIA: 3181) x1
6. 'South Ferriby' type (VA: 811-7; BMCIA 3172) x1
Discussion: These coins represent addenda to a previous hoard recovered from the same findspot in several batches between 2001 and 2007 (NC 2008: 384, no. 4 for the most recent group).
Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder/landowner.

E GHEY & L ANDREWS-WILSON

470. Stixwould and Woodhall, Lincolnshire: 14 uninscribed North-Eastern/Corieltavian gold staters and two silver units (Treasure 2008 T489; PAS: LIN-23ADA8)

Date: Deposited c. 25 BC–AD c. 25.
Discovery: Found by Derek Bagnall, Dan Crowe, Alan Donaldson, Kevern George, Steve Moodie, Trevor Pye, Norman Smith and Russell Willis in September 2008 while metal-detecting at a rally, and reported to Sam Moorhead (National Finds Adviser), Adam Daubney (Lincolnshire FLO), Amy Downes (South & West Yorkshire FLO) and Liz Andrews Wilson (North & East Yorkshire FLO).
Description: 14 uninscribed North-Eastern/Corieltavian gold *staters* and two silver units: 1–13. *Staters*, British I reduced weight type (VA: 805–811; BMCIA: 208, including one later variant with star below horse) x13
14. *Stater*, South Ferriby type (VA: 811; BMCIA: 3146) x1
15–6. Unit, boar/horse type (VA: 855; 857; 877; c.f. BMCIA: 3194; 3214) x2
Discussion: Other Iron Age coins were found in surrounding fields during the rally but the closer grouping of these coins suggests that it is probable that they formed a single group at the time of their burial in antiquity.
Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder/landowner.

E GHEY, I LEINS, S MOORHEAD, A DAUBNEY, A DOWNES & LIZ ANDREWS-WILSON

471. Wickham Market area, Suffolk: 840 gold staters (Treasure: 2008 T226; PAS: SF-65D096)

Date: Deposited AD c. 15–c. 20.
Discovery: Found on and after 30 March 2008 using a metal-detector, and reported to Suffolk County Council's Archaeology Service, who undertook an archaeological evaluation of the site in October 2008, uncovering further coins.
Description: 840 gold *staters*, ranging from c. 40 BC to c. AD 20:
1–5. 'Snettisham' type (c.f. VA: 1505; BMCIA: 3353ff.) x5
6–60. 'Early Irstead' or 'Middle Freckenham' type (c.f. VA: 624–1; 624–4; 624–7) x55
61–248. 'Irstead' or 'Late Freckenham' type (c.f. VA: 626–1) x188

248–469. 'Early Boar Horse' (EBH) or 'Late Freckenham' type (c.f. VA: 626–4; 626–7; 626–9; 626–12) x221
469–835. 'Boar Horse B' (BHB) or 'Early Freckenham' type (c.f. VA: 620–9; 620–7; 620–1) x366
835–840. 'South Ferriby' type (c.f. VA: 811) x5
Discussion: A broken ceramic container of contemporary date was associated with the coins. The excavations revealed that the coins were deposited within a rectilinear enclosure of possible religious function. The hoard is highly significant as it is the largest hoard of Iron Age gold coins discovered since the Whaddon Chase Hoard (Buckinghamshire) in 1849. This find was partially dispersed at the time of its discovery, making it difficult to estimate even the number of coins that were found; estimates vary from about 800 to over 2000.
Disposition: Colchester and Ipswich Museums hope to acquire.

I LEINS

472. South of Winslow, Buckinghamshire: 17 Northern gold staters and nine silver units of Cunobelin (Treasure: 2008 T570; PAS: BUC-6877F8)

Date: Deposited AD c. 40.
Discovery: Found in September 2008 using a metal-detector, and reported to Ros Tyrrell (Buckinghamshire FLO).
Description: 17 Northern gold *staters* (1–17) and nine silver units (18–26) of Cunobelin:
1–2. 'Linear type' (VA: 1925–1; BMCIA: 1772) x2
3–4. 'Wild series A' (VA: 1931–5; BMCIA: 1798) x2
5–9. 'Wild series B' (VA: 1933; BMCIA: 1804) x5
10–14. 'Plastic series A' (VA: 2010; BMCIA: 1813; 1815) x5
15. 'Plastic series B' (VA: 2020; BMCIA: 1825) x1
16. 'Classic series A' (VA: 2027; BMCIA: 1827) x1
17. 'Classic series B' (VA: 2029; BMCIA: 1834) x1
18–25. inscribed 'TASCIOVA' (VA: 2061; BMCIA: 1884) x8
26. inscribed '[TASCIO]VANTIS' (VA: 2063; BMCIA: 1886) x1
Disposition: Acquired by Buckinghamshire County Museum.

E GHEY & R TYRRELL

473. Towton, North Yorkshire: two gold staters (Treasure: 2008 T385; PAS: SWYOR-203D86)

Date: Deposited AD c. 30–c. 50.
Discovery: Found by Andrew Green, David Carr and Shaun Scott in June 2008 while metal-detecting, and reported to Amy Cooper (South and West Yorkshire FLO).
Description: Two gold *staters*:
1. Cunobelin, 'wild type' (VA: 1931; BMCIA: 1784)
2. inscribed 'VEP CORF' (VA: 940; BMCIA: 3298)
Discussion: The coins were found 200m apart.

These two coins probably represented a single hoard deposit at the time of burial, disturbed and scattered by subsequent agricultural activity.
Disposition: Acquired by York Museums Trust; finder and landowner waived their right to a reward.

E GHEY, I LEINS & A COOPER

474. Eye area, Suffolk: one East Anglian gold quarter stater, 22 silver units and one bronze unit (Treasure: 2008 T325; PAS: SF-ECA956)

Date: Deposited AD c. 30–c. 50.
Discovery: Found by Jason Scopes and Trevor Leeder in April 2008 while metal-detecting, and reported to Jude Plouviez (Archaeological Officer, Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service).
Description: one East-Anglian gold quarter *stater* (1), 22 silver units (2–23) and 1 bronze unit (24).
1. Uninscribed 'Irstead' type (VA: 628; BMCIA: 3437) x1
2. Uninscribed 'Bury' type A (VA: 80; BMCIA: 3524) x1
3. Uninscribed 'Large Flan A' type (c.f. VA: 665; BMCIA: 3541) x1
4–5. Uninscribed 'Normal Face Horse' type (VA: 790; 792; BMCIA: 3556) x2
6. Uninscribed 'early Boar/Horse' type (VA: 655; BMCIA: 3440) x1
7. Uninscribed 'Boar/Horse' type B (VA 657; BMC 3455) x1
8–9. Uninscribed 'Boar/Horse' type C (VA: 659; BMCIA: 3473) x2
10–12. 'Pattern Horse' type, inscribed ANTED (c.f. VA: 711; BMCIA: 3800; 3856) x3
13–14. 'Pattern Horse' type, inscribed ECEN (VA: 730; BMCIA 4033) x2
15–20. 'Pattern Horse' type, inscribed ECE (VA: 760; 762; 766; BMCIA: 4360; 4445; 4514) x6
21–3. 'Pattern Horse' type (uncertain type) x3
24. Eastern type, inscribed CVNO (VA: 2107; BMCIA: 1991) x1
Disposition: Colchester & Ipswich Museum Service to acquire.

E GHEY, I LEINS & J PLOUVIEZ

475. East Leicestershire (addenda) two North Eastern/Corieltavian silver units (Treasure: 2007 T274)

Date: Deposited: AD c. 30–c. 50.
Discovery: Found by Brian Caddy in May 2007 while metal-detecting, and reported to Angie Bolton (Warwickshire & Worcestershire FLO).
Description: Two North Eastern/Corieltavian silver units:
1. Uninscribed (Leicestershire Hoard type uninscribed 3a; VA: 877; BMCIA: 3218).
2. Inscribed AVN COST (VA: 914; BMCIA: 3261).
Discussion: The site of the earlier find declared Treasure in 2003, and published by Ian Leins (BNJ

77 2007: 22–48), was the subject of archaeological investigation. This suggested that the majority of the coins were deposited in a series of discrete groups as part of ritual activity in the middle decades of the 1st century AD. As the geographical extent of this activity has not been determined and may have been spread over a wide area, this, and the fact that these two coins are of the types contained in the earlier hoard, suggests that they are likely to have been part of this activity.
Disposition: Leicestershire County Museums Service hopes to acquire.

E GHEY, I LEINS & A BOLTON

SINGLE FINDS

476. Gurnard area, Isle of Wight: Continental (Armorican) gold stater (PAS: IOW-B8D483)

Date: c. 200–c. 100 BC.
Discovery: Found by Mick Kent on 6 April 2008, while metal-detecting, and recorded by Frank Basford (Isle of Wight FLO).
Description: A complete gold *stater* of a type produced on the Continent and attributed to the Veneti, a tribe thought to have inhabited part of modern Brittany (ancient Armorica). Obv: head with locks of hair right, a boar above, between beaded cordons. Rev: man-headed horse right with an eight-spoked wheel below the belly and beaded circle behind the head.
Dimensions: Diameter: 18.6mm. Weight: 7.51g.
Discussion: The coin is an important find. It is from the same location and in close proximity to two rare gold *staters* which are also attributed to the Veneti (IOW-EC66D3 & 1661C1). This coin is similar to Venetian types (Delestree & Tache 2004 vol. 2: nos. 2105–2107).
Disposition: Returned to finder.

I LEINS & F BASFORD

477. Stixwould area, Lincolnshire: Early British copper-alloy *potin* (PAS: LIN-A154E1)

Date: c. 175–c. 100 BC.
Discovery: Found by Jim Wilkinson in September 2008 at a metal-detecting rally, and recorded by Adam Daubney (Lincolnshire FLO).
Description: 'Thurrock' type *potin* (c.f. VA: 1402; c. f. BMCIA: 660).
Dimensions: 18mm (diameter). Weight: 3.0g.
Discussion: The PAS continues to record early British *potin* in large numbers. Many examples have been recorded in the East Midlands, Lincolnshire, Nottinghamshire and other regions beyond their main circulation area.
Disposition: Returned to finder.

A DAUBNEY

478. Isle of Wight: Continental (Armorican) gold stater (PAS: IOW-998815)

Date: c. 100–c. 50 BC.
Discovery: Found by Brian Tuck on 15 January 2008 while metal-detecting, and recorded by Frank Basford (Isle of Wight FLO).
Description: Continental (Armorican) gold *stater*. Obv: Head right with inverted lyre above. Rev: Chariot being driven right with *vexillum* in front and behind; lyre below.
Dimensions: 16.2 mm (diameter). Weight: 3.81g.
Discussion: The type belongs to the Basse-Normandie region of north-western France and the Channel Islands. It has been variously attributed to the Baiocasses and the Unelli (see de Jersey 1994: 108–113, fig. 57, ref. g).
Disposition: Returned to finder.

F BASFORD

479. Arun area, West Sussex: Gallo-Belgic D quarter stater (PAS: SUSS-827121)

Date: c. 60–c. 50 BC.
Discovery: Found by Alan Matthews before 6 November 2008 while metal-detecting, and recorded by Laura Burnett (Sussex FLO).
Description: Gallo-Belgic D quarter stater (VA: 67–63)
Dimensions: 9.2 mm (diameter). Weight: 1.16g
Discussion: This is the second example of this type recorded by the PAS, the other was from East Sussex (see SUSS-23B126).
Disposition: Returned to finder.

E GHEY & L BURNETT

480. Freshwater, Isle of Wight: Continental (Belgic) cast copper-alloy *potin* (PAS: IOW-201E67)

Date: c. 60–c. 25 BC.
Discovery: Found by Roger Backhouse on 11 July 2008 while beach-combing, and recorded by Frank Basford (Isle of Wight FLO).
Description: Continental (Belgic) cast copper-alloy *potin*: Obv: Central pellet with lines either side divide design into two; wavy lines and pellets above and below. Rev: Stylised and crude horse right (Delestrée & Tache 2002, Vol. 1: 124, ser. 80, cf. no. 630).
Dimensions: Diameter: 20.8mm. Weight: 3.07g.
Discussion: This type of *potin* was produced in Belgic Gaul and is usually found in the area between the Rhine and the Meuse (i.e. South East Belgium and North-East France). As such, it has been variously attributed to the Nervii and Aduatuci. Their distribution is mainly south-east England. Two are recorded on the PAS database: from near Arundel, West Sussex (SUSS-AE1DB6) and Preshute Parish, Wiltshire (WILT-A570B0).
Disposition: Returned to finder.

F BASFORD & K HINDS

481. Utterby, Lincolnshire: gold *scyphate* (PAS: LIN-B104B7)

Date: c. 60–c. 50 BC.
Discovery: Found by Tom Redmayne while metal-detecting, and recorded with Adam Daubney (Lincolnshire FLO).
Description: A gold *scyphate* of the Corieltavi: Obv: boar and wreath. Rev: transverse line.
Dimensions: 12mm (diameter). Weight: 1.42g.
Discussion: ‘*Scyphates*’ are a variety of quarter *stater* unique to the Corieltavi. This particular coin is interesting as it shows clear continuity from the continental quarter *staters* and is a forerunner of the more familiar *scyphate* types with the boar and S-shape on.
Disposition: Returned to finder.

A DAUBNEY

482. Welbourn, Lincolnshire: gold *scyphate* (PAS: LIN-AC3623)

Date: c. 60–c. 50 BC.
Discovery: Found by Ron Teather while metal-detecting in late 2007, and recorded with Adam Daubney (Lincolnshire FLO).
Description: Gold *scyphate* of the Corieltavi: Obv: Derived boar, now shown as a series of hash marks and curved ‘leaves’. Rev: Retrograde ‘S’ to centre right, pellet in ring in each curve, two ‘torc’ motifs to left (crescents with pellet terminals), pellet within torcs, c. 23 pellets surrounding motifs.
Dimensions: 16.18mm (diameter). Weight: 1.35g.
Discussion: ‘*Scyphates*’ are a variety of quarter *stater* unique to the Corieltavi. The design on this coin makes it a rare variety.
Disposition: Acquired by the British Museum.

A DAUBNEY

483. Chichester area, West Sussex: Southern (Atrebates) uninscribed silver unit (PAS: SUSS-AF0596)

Date: c. 50–c. 20 BC.
Discovery: Found by Ken Mordle on 1 January 2008 while metal-detecting, and recorded by Laura Burnett (Sussex FLO).
Description: Iron Age uninscribed silver unit of previously unknown type, probably Southern (Atrebates): Obv: Head facing left, with large wreath behind head and small wreath issuing from mouth; large pellet in ring of pellets and four toothed comb in ring of pellets above head. Rev: Three tailed horse going left with several rings, pellets and crescents above, behind and below; possibly small birds above and below.
Dimensions: 13.1mm (diameter). Weight: 1.01g.
Discussion: The coin (or photographs of it) have been

examined by John Sills (CCI), Chris Rudd (dealer), Ian Leins (British Museum) and Philip de Jersey (CCI) all of whom have never previously seen an example of this type. It fits into a pattern of small-scale localised coinages produced along the south coast between about 50 and 20 BC.
Disposition: Returned to finder.

L BURNETT, I LEINS & J SILLS

484. Leatherhead, Surrey: Southern (Atrebates) uninscribed gold quarter stater (PAS: SUR-2E7277)

Date: c. 50–c. 20 BC.
Discovery: Found by Kevin Grainger before 2007 while metal-detecting, and recorded with David Williams (Surrey FLO) in 2008.
Description: Southern (Atrebates) uninscribed gold quarter *stater*. Obv: Abstract head/wreath pattern. Rev: Horse facing left. Annulets in field.
Dimensions: 10.33mm (diameter). Weight: 1.23g
Discussion: This coin appears to be related to the British QC series, but the style and fabric are so unusual that it was initially thought to be a modern fake.
Disposition: Returned to finder.

I LEINS & D WILLIAMS

485. Chichester area, West Sussex: Southern (Atrebates) uninscribed copper-alloy unit (PAS: SUSS-AF7BB5)

Date: c. 50–c. 20 BC.
Discovery: Found by Ken Mordle on 27 August 2007 while metal-detecting, and recorded with Laura Burnett (Sussex FLO).
Description: ‘Chichester Cock’ type uninscribed copper-alloy unit (BMCIA: 659). Obv: Helmeted head facing right. Rev: Standing cock going right with snake in its beak.
Dimensions: 17.3mm (diameter). Weight: 1.65g.
Disposition: Returned to finder.

L BURNETT & S MOORHEAD

486. Lewes area, East Sussex: Southern uninscribed silver unit (PAS: SUSS-A82BC4)

Date: c. 50–c. 20 BC.
Discovery: Found by Jeff Chadwick in January 2008 while metal-detecting, and recorded with Laura Burnett (Sussex FLO).
Description: ‘Hampshire Thin’ type uninscribed silver unit (VA: 1280; BMCIA: 2782).
Dimensions: 14.9mm (diameter). Weight: 0.7g
Disposition: Returned to finder.

L BURNETT & I LEINS

487. Goring by Sea area, West Sussex: Southern (Atrebates) uninscribed silver unit (PAS: SUSS-CA2104)

Date: c. 50–c. 20 BC.
Discovery: Found by Garry Crace on 2 November 2008 while metal-detecting, and recorded with Laura Burnett (Sussex FLO).
Description: ‘Sussex ducks’ type uninscribed silver unit. Probably a plated contemporary copy.
Dimensions: 11.6mm (diameter). Weight: 1.03g.
Discussion: A number of similar coins have been reported to the PAS in recent years (see SUSS-92DEC6 & 186B34). In total five specimens of this type have now been recorded, with the distribution largely confined to Sussex.
Disposition: Returned to finder.

L BURNETT

488. Petworth area, West Sussex: Southern (Atrebates) uninscribed gold quarter stater (SUSS-C03C06)

Date: c. 50–c. 20 BC.
Discovery: Found by Malcolm Douglas in October 2007 while metal-detecting, and recorded with Laura Burnett (Sussex FLO).
Description: ‘British QC’ variant uninscribed gold quarter *stater* (BMCIA: 538 var.).
Dimensions: 11.41mm (diameter). Weight: 1.11g.
Discussion: This coin was found one field away from another recorded with the PAS (SUSS-BFE6C7), and is one of many varieties related to the British QC quarter *stater* series to be recorded.
Disposition: Returned to finder.

L BURNETT & I LEINS

489. Arundel area, West Sussex: Southern (Atrebates) uninscribed silver unit (PAS: SUSS-DEDA36)

Date: c. 50–c. 20 BC.
Discovery: Found by Tony Gill in May 2008 while metal-detecting, and recorded with Laura Burnett (Sussex FLO).
Description: Southern (Atrebates) uninscribed silver unit: Obv: Abstract head right, small horse in front of mouth. Rev: Horse going left with pellet in circle below and other, partially visible, symbols in the field.
Dimensions: 11.6mm (diameter). Weight: 1.04g
Discussion: A rare example of the so-called ‘Basing’ coinage, of which around 20 provenanced examples have been recorded on the CCI (including 01.0780, 01.0448 & 02.0295). Most come from the Basingstoke area; others have been recorded in West Sussex and Berkshire, with isolated examples appearing in Hertfordshire and Devon.
Disposition: Returned to finder.

I LEINS & L BURNETT

490. Compton area, Berkshire: Southern (Atrebates) uninscribed gold quarter stater (PAS: SUR-4CB321)

Date: c. 50–c. 20 BC.
Discovery: Found by Mark Payne in November 2008 at a metal-detecting rally, and recorded by David Williams (Surrey FLO).
Description: Southern (Atrebates) uninscribed gold quarter *stater*. Obv: cross of three pellet lines with various symbols in the angles. Rev: triple-tailed horse to the right with symbols above and below.
Dimensions: 10.86mm (diameter). Weight: 1.19g.
Discussion: This coin is a variant of the BRI QC series that also displays stylistic links with VA: 1010, which is the earliest Western (Dobunni) quarter stater. The Berkshire findspot is consistent with its status as a transitional Southern-Western style coinage.
Disposition: Returned to finder.

I LEINS, J SILLS & D WILLIAMS

491. Swindon area: Western (Dobunnic) uninscribed gold quarter stater (PAS: WILT-C13224)

Date: c. 35–c. 20 BC.
Discovery: Found by Graham Bulley before August 2008 while metal-detecting, and recorded by Katie Hinds (Wiltshire FLO).
Description: 'British RB' uninscribed gold quarter *stater* (VA: 1010; BMCIA: 2942).
Dimensions: 12mm (diameter). Weight: 1.28g.
Disposition: Returned to finder.

D ALGAR & K HINDS

492. Bradley, Staffordshire: Western (Dobunnic) uninscribed gold quarter stater (PAS: WMID-D6D2F7)

Date: c. 25 BC–c. AD 25.
Discovery: Found by Warren Key while metal-detecting, and recorded by Duncan Slarke (Staffordshire & West Midlands FLO).
Description: Uninscribed Western (Dobunnic) gold quarter-*stater*. Obv: plain (obliterated die). Rev: horse right, with a pellet and a pellet-ring above, and an 'animal' below. There is also a pellet in ring above and below the head, and a crescent and a pellet to the right of the horse (BMC: 2942; VA: 1010–3).
Dimensions: 13.4mm (diameter). Weight: 1.19g.
Disposition: Returned to finder.

D SLARKE

493. Cold Brayfield, Buckinghamshire (PAS: BUC-D11642)

Date: Iron Age (c. 50 – c. 20 BC).
Discovery: Found by Barrie Plasom while metal-detecting, and reported to Ros Tyrrell (Buckinghamshire FLO).

Description: A British silver unit, LX type, South-Eastern region. Obv: an animal right (probably a dog) with pellet and ring decoration; to left, apparently head of a similar dog; above, spiral design which appears to be a snake with head and tongue pointing to main dog. Rev: a horse left, with various pellet and ring elements, and upright branch underneath (BNJ 1996: no. 23).
Dimensions: 15mm (diameter). Weight: 1.1g.
Discussion: The dog, with head looking back, is similar to BMCIA: 393, while BMCIA: 387 has a branch under the horse. BMCIA: 395-6 have playful curly tails which might have developed into the snake on this coin. Although it might seem far-fetched, it could be that the original die for the obverse has dogs all around the snake spiral.
Disposition: Returned to finder.

R TYRRELL & S MOORHEAD

494. Leatherhead area, Surrey: South-Eastern (Cantii) silver unit (PAS: SUR-2EA667)

Date: Iron Age (c. 20 BC–c. AD 10).
Discovery: Found by Kevin Grainger before 2007 while metal-detecting, and recorded by David Williams (Surrey FLO) in 2008.
Description: Silver unit inscribed SAM.
Dimensions: 12.14mm (diameter). Weight: 0.89g.
Discussion: Several examples of this type of coin are recorded on the CCI (see for example 98.2314). Previous findspots have tended to be concentrated further to the east, in the Kent area.
Disposition: Returned to finder.

D WILLIAMS & S MOORHEAD

495. Odiham, Hampshire: gold Atrebatc stater (PAS: HAMP-7BF4B2)

Date: Iron Age (c. AD 35–c. 10).
Discovery: Found by Keith Dean while metal-detecting, and recorded by Rob Webley (Hampshire FLO).
Description: Gold inscribed southern (Atrebatc) *stater* of Epaticcus (VA: 575; BMCIA: 2021ff.). Obv: TAS-CI F (son of Tasciovanus) either side of corn ear. Rev: EPATI (Epaticcus); Horse right, with rider raising spear; before and above 'C', above tail 'A'.
Dimensions: 17mm (diameter).
Discussion: This is a rare *stater* of Epaticcus, with only a dozen recorded on the CCI. The findspot would seem to correspond with a north-eastern Hampshire focus suggested by those on the CCI.
Disposition: With finder (find recorded from emailed photographs).

R WEBLEY

Section editor & further research: S Moorhead
Editor: M Lewis

ROMAN COINS

This report includes summaries for 41 Roman coin hoards, ranging from the 1st centuries BC/AD to the 5th century AD. In 2008, 11,533 Roman coins were entered onto the PAS database, bringing the total to over 77,000 (some of the coins listed below were found before 2008, but were only recorded or edited later). The PAS continues to record large assemblages of coins (known as 'grots') from across the country. These groups are proving incredibly important for our understanding of coin use and Roman activity in Britain. As in previous years, a significant number of unusual and rare coins have been recorded, in addition to coins which are not normally found in Britain. An important corpus of all Roman gold coins found in Britain has just been published (Bland & Loriot 2010).

1st century AD

HOARDS

496. Ashburnham, East Sussex: eight silver denarii (Treasure: 2008 T460; PAS: SUSS-423954)

Date: Deposited 32-31 BC or later (see discussion).
Discovery: Found by Alan Charman in September 2008 while metal-detecting, and reported to Laura Burnett (Sussex FLO).
Description: eight silver *denarii*:
1–6. Republic (latest 32/31 BC) x6
7–8. Unidentified x2
Discussion: The coins were in a worn condition and appear to have been burnt. Four were too worn to be fully identified; one coin appears to have a bust and may have been of Imperial date. Another is a fragment.
Disposition: Hastings Museum & Art Gallery hope to acquire.

E GHEY & L BURNETT

497. Hursley, Hampshire: eight silver denarii (Treasure: 2008 T767; PAS: NCL-7902B6)

Date: Deposited AD 14.
Discovery: Found by Craig Allaker in 1996 while metal-detecting, and reported to Rob Collins (North East FLO).
Description: Eight silver *denarii*:
1–5. Republican (118–149 BC) x5
6. Octavian (36 BC) x1
7–8. Augustus (latest coin 2 BC–AD 4) x2
Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder/landowner.

P ZOUMPOULIA & R COLLINS

498. Exeter, Devon: 22 copper-alloy dupondii and asses (Treasure: 2008 T102; PAS: DEV-EFF581)

Date: Deposited AD 54.
Discovery: Found by Exeter Archaeology on 8 February 2008 during controlled excavations, and reported to Danielle Wootton (Devon FLO).
Description: 22 copper-alloy *dupondii* and *asses*:
1. Augustus (probable) (31 BC–AD 14) x1
2–7. Claudius (AD 41-54) x6
8–9. Antonia x2
10. Claudius (possible) x1
11–22. Uncertain x12
Discussion: All of the coins were heavily mineralised and in extremely fragile condition.
Disposition: Royal Albert Memorial Museum hopes to acquire.

I LEINS & D WOOTTON

499. Warmington, Warwickshire: 1,121 silver denarii (Treasure: 2008 T410; PAS: PAS-0543C7)

Date: Deposited AD 64.
Discovery: Found by Keith Bennett in July 2008 while metal-detecting, and reported to Warwickshire Museum.
Description: 1,121 silver *denarii*:
1–772. Republic x772
773–1,086. Augustus (31 BC–AD 14) x314
1,087–1,101. Claudius (AD 41–54) x15
1,102. Nero Caesar x1
1,103–1,117. Nero (AD 54–68) x15
1,118–1,119. Illegible x2
1,120–1,121. Irregular x2
Discussion: The earliest identifiable coin is a ROSTRUM TRIDENS (206–195 BC) and the latest is a PONTIF MAX TR P X COS IIII of Nero (AD 63–64). Early Roman hoards of this nature are not uncommon and one or two other, much smaller examples have been discovered within Warwickshire (e.g. the Great Packington Hoard (TARs 1998–99 and 2002).
Disposition: Warwickshire Museum hopes to acquire.

S WEAR & S IRELAND

500. Carnforth area, Lancashire: ten copper-alloy sestertii and sestertius fractions (Treasure: 2008 T469; PAS: LANCUM-D00858)

Date: Deposited AD 79.
Discovery: Found by Heath Nicholas in 2008 while metal-detecting, and reported to Dot Boughton (Lancashire & Cumbria FLO).
Description: 10 copper-alloy *sestertii* and *sestertius* fractions. All Vespasian (AD 69–79), and of the following denominations:
1–3. *sestertii* x3
4. *dupondius* x1
5–10. *asses* x6
Disposition: Acquired by Lancaster City Museum.

D SHOTTER & D BOUGHTON

SINGLE FINDS

501. Rudgwick, West Sussex: Republican silver *denarius* (PAS: SUSS-6C0432)

Date: 119 BC.
Discovery: Found by Roy Gasson before 4 December 2007, and recorded with Liz Walker (PAS volunteer) in 2008.
Description: Republican silver *denarius*; mn. *Furius L f Philus*; m. *Rome* (RRC: 281/1). Obv: M. FOURI. L. F.; Laureate head of Janus. Rev: ROMA; PH(ligatured)IL in ex; Roma standing left crowning trophy.
Dimensions: 20.4mm (diameter). Weight 3.27g.
Discussion: The PAS has now recorded almost 600 Republican *denarii*.
Disposition: Returned to finder.

L BURNETT, L WALKER & S MOORHEAD

502. Breinton, Herefordshire: silver *denarius* of Emperor Augustus (27 BC–AD 14) (PAS: HESH-0333D4)

Date: 15–13 BC.
Discovery: Found by Chris Brookes before May 2008 while metal-detecting, and recorded by Peter Reavill (Herefordshire & Shropshire FLO).
Description: silver *denarius* of Emperor Augustus; m. *Lugdunum* (RIC I: 173b). Obv: AVGVSTVS DIVI F; bare head left. Rev: IMP X; Diana standing with head left holding spear and bow; to left, dog at feet.
Dimensions: 19.2 mm (diameter). Weight 3.06g.
Discussion: The variety with head left is rare.
Disposition: Returned to finder.

P REAVILL & S MOORHEAD

503. Shenstone, Staffordshire: gold *aureus* of Emperor Claudius (AD 41–54) (PAS: WMID-626B77)

Date: 46–47 BC.
Discovery: Found by John Bowles in October 2007 while metal-detecting, and recorded by Duncan Slarke (Staffordshire & West Midlands FLO).
Description: Gold *aureus* of Emperor Claudius ; m. *Rome* (RIC I : 40). Obv: TI CLAVD CAESAR AVG P M TR P VI IMP XI; laureate head right. Rev: S P Q R / P P / OB C S, in three lines in oak wreath.
Dimensions: 19mm (diameter). Weight 7.56 g.
Disposition: Returned to finder.

J BOWLES, D SLARKE & S MOORHEAD

504. Warwickshire: gold *aureus* of Emperor Nero (AD 54–68) (PAS: WMID-66DEC6)

Date: c. AD 64–65.
Discovery: Found by Ray Simpson while metal-detecting, and recorded by Duncan Slarke (Staffordshire & West Midlands FLO).
Description: Gold *aureus* of Emperor Nero; m. *Rome* (RIC I: 46). Obv: Radiate bust of Nero; NERO CAESA[R]. Rev: Branch and Victory on globe; AVGVSTVS GERMANICVS.
Dimensions: 20mm (diameter). Weight: 6.80g.
Discussion: Sutherland (RIC I: 145) suggests that the legend refers to the signal success of Corbulo in Armenia in AD 63. The *aureus* is very worn.
Disposition: Returned to finder.

D SLARKE

The following two entries cover four of the five Civil War coins which have been recorded on the PAS database. Civil War coins are generally rare and are often mistaken for earlier Republican or Augustan coins.

505.. Ockbrook and Borrowash, Derbyshire: Civil War silver *denarius* (PAS: DENO-6BE2C2)

Date: c. AD 68.
Discovery: Found by Simon Wynne before 6 February 2008 while metal-detecting, and recorded by Rachel Atherton (Derbyshire & Nottinghamshire FLO).
Description: Plated copy of a Civil War 'Revolt of Vindex', m. *Gaul*, *denarius* (RIC I: 73a). Obv: SALVS GENERIS HVMANI; Victory standing right [on globe] holding palm and wreath. Rev: SPQR in oak-wreath.
Dimensions: 18.82mm (diameter). Weight: 2.25g.
Discussion: A coin of the same type has also been recorded from North Yorkshire (SWYOR-2C3EC0).
Disposition: Returned to finder.

S WARD, R ATHERTON & S MOORHEAD

506. Norbury and Roston, Derbyshire: Civil War silver *denarius* (PAS: DENO-340DE5)

Date: c. AD 69.
Discovery: Found by Norman Varney in about May 2007 while metal-detecting, and recorded by Rachel Atherton (Derbyshire & Nottinghamshire FLO) in 2008.
Description: Civil War 'Military Group', m. ?Southern Gaul, *denarius* (RIC I: 128a, c). Obv: VESTA-P R QVIRITIVM; Veiled and draped bust of Vesta right, lighted torch before. Rev: I O [MAX]-CAPITO-LINVS; Distyle temple containing statue of Jupiter seated left holding thunderbolt and sceptre.
Dimensions: 17.85mm (diameter). Weight: 3.10g.
Discussion: A similar coin was found c. 2000 in Northamptonshire (NARC976)
Disposition: Returned to finder.

R ATHERTON & S MOORHEAD

507. Walkington, East Yorkshire: silver *denarius* of Emperor Vitellius (AD 69) (PAS: DENO-520FA6)

Date: c. AD 69.
Discovery: Found by Eileen Bigrigg in March 2008 while metal-detecting, and recorded by Rachel Atherton (Derbyshire & Nottinghamshire FLO).
Description: silver *denarius* of Vitellius; m. *Lugdunum* (RIC I: 65). Obv: A VITELLIVS GER IMP AVG P MAX TR P; laureate head right. Rev: VESTA P R QVIRITVM; Vesta seated left holding *patera* and supporting torch.
Dimensions: 17.15mm (diameter). Weight: 3.03g.
Disposition: Returned to finder.

R ATHERTON & S MOORHEAD

508. Broughton, Hampshire: silver *denarius* of Emperor Vitellius (AD 69) (PAS: SUR-9ADB81)

Date: c. AD 69.
Discovery: Found by Malcolm Andrews on 3 February 2008 while metal-detecting, and recorded by David Williams (Surrey FLO).
Description: silver *denarius* of Vitellius (RIC I: 66/73). Obv: [VIT]ELLIVS GERMAN[]; laureate head right. Rev: CONCOR[DIA P R]; Concordia seated left, holding *cornucopiae* and *patera*.
Dimensions: 17.3mm (diameter). Weight: 3.07g.
Discussion: For other coins of Vitellius found in 2008 see NLM-3F2F40 and LIN-5EEB46. There are now 42 coins of Vitellius on the PAS database.
Disposition: Returned to finder.

D WILLIAMS & S MOORHEAD

509. Wilberfoss area, East Yorkshire: copper-alloy *sestertius* of Emperor Domitian (AD 81–96) (PAS: YORYM-EDC9B4)

Date: AD 86.
Discovery: Found by Bernard Ross while metal-detecting, and recorded by Liz Andrews-Wilson (North & East Yorkshire FLO).
Description: Copper-alloy *sestertius* of Domitian, with SC in exergue on the reverse; m. *Rome* (RIC II: 297, no. 471).
Dimensions: 34mm (diameter). Weight: 24.9g.
Discussion: There are recorded specimens in Paris and Oxford, but this coin is not represented in the British Museum's collections.
Disposition: Returned to finder.

L ANDREWS-WILSON

2nd century AD

HOARDS

510. Hatfield, East Yorkshire: two silver *denarii* of Emperor Trajan (AD 98–117) (Treasure: 2008 T498; PAS: YORYM-942703)

Date: Deposited AD 117.
Discovery: Found by Peter Goforth in Summer 2007 while metal-detecting, and reported to Liz Andrews-Wilson (North & East Yorkshire FLO) in 2008.
Description: two silver *denarii* of Trajan.
Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder/landowner.

S MOORHEAD & L ANDREWS-WILSON

511. North Cave, East Yorkshire: nine silver *denarii* (Treasure: 2008 T705; PAS: SWYOR-503BE5)

Date: Deposited AD 161.
Discovery: Found by David Watson and Darren Barwise on 23 November 2008 while metal-detecting, and reported to Amy Cooper (South & West Yorkshire FLO).
Description: nine *denarii*:
1–2. *Vespasian* (AD 69–79) x2
3–6. *Trajan* (AD 98–117) x4
7. *Hadrian* (AD 117–138) x1
8. *Antoninus Pius* (AD 138–61) x1
9. *Diva Faustina* x1
Discussion: A lead seal (possibly a closure for a bag) was found in close proximity to the coins. However, it is undiagnostic and cannot be assigned to a particular period.
Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder/landowner.

E GHEY

512. Lutterworth area, Leicestershire: 12 silver *denarii* (Treasure: 2008 T197 & T625; PAS: LEIC-6125E2, 5FE722, 5FDC12, 5FCFA3, 5FA233, 864E57, 866B43, 866EE3, 867593, 867B17 & 867FB7)

Date: Deposited AD 162.
Discovery: Found by Andy Jones and Clive Boden on 12 March (2008 T197) and 25 October 2008 (2008 T625) while metal-detecting, and reported to Wendy Scott (Leicestershire & Rutland FLO).
Description: twelve silver *denarii*:
1. *Marc Antony* (c. 32–31 BC) x1
2–4. *Trajan* (AD 98–117) x3
5–6. *Domitian* (AD 81–96) x2
7. *Hadrian* (117–138) x1
8–9. *Antoninus Pius* (AD 138–161) x2
10. *Diva Faustina* I x1
11. *Marcus Aurelius* (AD 161–180) x1
12. Irregular (*Titus*) x1
Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder/landowner.

W SCOTT & S MOORHEAD

513. Carisbrooke, Isle of Wight: 28 copper-alloy dupondii and asses (Treasure: 2008 T558; PAS: IOW-AIC483)

Date: Deposited AD 167.
Discovery: Found by several members of the Isle of Wight Metal Detecting Club on 5 October 2008 while metal-detecting, and reported to Frank Basford (Isle of Wight FLO).
Description: 28 copper-alloy *dupondii* and *asses*:
1. Uncertain Nero or Vespasian (AD 54–79) x1
2. Uncertain Vespasian or Titus (AD 69–81) x1
3. Uncertain Domitian or Nerva (AD 81–98) x1
4. Trajan (AD 98–117) x1
Hadrian (AD 117–38)
5. Sabina x1
Antoninus Pius (AD 138–161)
6. Faustina I x1
7. Marcus Aurelius Caesar x1
8. Lucius Verus (AD 161–169) x1
9–28. Uncertain emperor x20
Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finders.

R ABDY & F BASFORD

514. Chetwynd Aston and Woodcote (second addenda), Shropshire: 15 silver denarii and a copper-alloy sestertius (Treasure: 2008 T6; PAS: WMID-156591)

Date: Deposited AD 176: the latest closely datable coin is of Lucius Verus (TR P V & IMP III = second half of AD 165). However the lifetime issue coin of Faustina II could potentially have been struck up to AD 176.
Discovery: Found by Anna Hall, Patrick Dunne, Trevor Jones, Mark Kent, Philip Leigh, Ian Manfield, Gerald Haston, David Dale and Paul Webster on 28 October 2007 while metal-detecting, and reported to Duncan Clarke (Staffordshire & West Midlands FLO). The hoard was found on cultivated land at approximately 6–7 inches depth.
Description: A small mixed silver and bronze Antonine hoard (all *denarii* except for one *sestertius*):
1. Mark Antony (32–31 BC) x1
2. Vespasian (AD 69–79) x1
3–4. Domitian (AD 81–96) x2
5–8. Trajan (AD 98–117) x4
9–11. Hadrian (AD 117–138) x3 (incl. x1 copper-alloy *sestertius*)
12. Antoninus Pius (AD 138–161) x1
13–14. Diva Faustina I x2
Marcus Aurelius (AD 161–180)
15. Faustina II (d.AD 176) x1
16. Lucius Verus (AD 161–169) x1
Discussion: Chetwynd Aston and Woodcote I (43 silver/base-silver *radiates* to AD 274) is 2005 T70 and 2006 T559 (addenda).
Disposition: Disclaimed: returned to finders/landowner.

R ABDY & D SLARKE

515. Oswestry area, Shropshire: 97 (and three fragments) and 23 silver denarii (Treasure: 2008 T356 and T526; PAS: HESH-138718 & 240286)

Date: Deposited AD 176.
Discovery: Found by John Formstone in June and September 2008 while metal-detecting, and reported to Peter Reavill (Hereford & Shropshire FLO).
Description: 97 and 23 silver *denarii*:

	Group I	Group II
1–4. Mark Antony (32–31 BC)	x4	-
5–6. Nero (AD 54–68)	x1	x1
7. Otho (AD 69)	-	x1
8–21. Vespasian (AD 69–79)	x10	x4
22. Vespasian or Titus Caesar	x1	-
23–26. Titus (AD 79–81)	x3	x1
27–28. Divus Vespasianus	x2	-
29–36. Domitian (AD 81–96)	x7	x1
37. Uncertain Flavian emperor	x1	-
38–67. Trajan (AD 98–117)	x24*	x6
68–82. Hadrian (AD 117–138)	x13	x2
83. Aelius Caesar	x1	-
84. Sabina	x1	-
85–96. Antoninus Pius (AD 138–161)	x11	x1
97–100. Diva Faustina I	x3	x1
101–102. Faustina II	x2	-
103–106. Marcus Aurelius (AD 161–180)	x4	-
107–109. Divus Antoninus	x2	x1
110–113. Faustina II	x3	x1
114–115. Lucius Verus	x2	-
116–117. Lucilla	x2	-
118–120. Uncertain Emperor	-	x3
121–123. Unidentifiable fragments	x3	-

Discussion: The findspot of the initial hoard was investigated by Peter Reavill. The hoard had been disturbed by sub-soiling with a mole plough at one point and further spread over a very small distance (no more than 5m²) by other cross ploughing. The hoard seemed to have been placed on a small stone at the base of the hole presumably to act as a stable base for the coins - presumably in a bag or purse – to be placed on the top. There were clear marks on the stone itself from the coins. A further 23 *denarii* were found in September 2008 near the location of the first find. These are considered as a separate group by the archaeologists (Group II) due to the distance between this deposit and the first one, but the date range of this group is within that of the first one. This second group of coins was scattered in a depression about 50 to 80m from the first.
Disposition: Shropshire County Museum Service withdrew. The British Museum acquired two coins of Antoninus Pius with bust varieties RIC: 417(a) var and cf. 129 var; the remainder returned to finder/landowner.

E GHEY & P REAVILL

*(inc. x1 m. Lycia)

516. North Dalton, East Yorkshire (second addendum): silver denarius (Treasure: 2008 T153; PAS: NCL-C56455)

Date: Deposited AD 180 (whole hoard).
Discovery: Found by Paul Rennoldson and Thomas Bolam in August 2007 while metal-detecting, and reported to Rob Collins (North East FLO) in 2008.
Description: 1 silver *denarius* Titus Caesar (AD 69–79) of AD 77–78: (RIC: 2.i 974).
Discussion: The North Dalton Roman Hoard (original find = 2006 T148 and first addenda = 2007 T185) now stands at 20 *denarii*.
Disposition: Acquired by East Riding Museum Service.

I LEINS & R COLLINS

517. Whiddon Down, Devon: four silver denarii, 305 copper-alloy sestertii and fractions (Treasure: 2008 T168; PAS: DEV-F03C57)

Date: Deposited AD 198.
Discovery: Found by Anthony Osbourne, Stephen Bassett, George Stevens, John Hill, John Evans and Colin Hancock between February 2008 and March 2009 while metal-detecting, and reported to Danielle Wootton (Devon FLO).
Description: Four *denarii*, 305 base-metal *sestertii* and fractions. Also found were five coins believed to be later stray losses.
denarii:
1. Vespasian (AD 69–79) x1
Joint reign of Severus and Caracalla (AD 198–209)
2–3. Julia Domna x2
4. Geta Caesar x1

sestertii and lower denominations:
5–9. Domitian (AD 81–96) x5
10–13. Nerva (AD 96–98) x4
14–35. Trajan (AD 98–117) x22
36–61. Hadrian (AD 117–138) x26
62–63. Sabina x2
64–88. Antoninus Pius (AD 138–161) x25
89–97. Faustina I x9
98–103. Marcus Caesar x6
104–107. Hadrian or Antoninus Pius x4
108–115. Marcus Aurelius (AD 161–180) x8
116. Divus Antoninus x1
117–119. Faustina II x3
120. Lucilla x1
121–122. Commodus (AD 180–192) x2
123–128. Uncertain Antonine emperor x6
129. Uncertain Antonine/Severan emperor x1
130–134. Uncertain Antonine empress x5
Wars of Succession (AD 193–198)
135. Septimius Severus x1
136–309. Uncertain emperor x174

Stray coins (probably not part of hoard)
radiates:
1. Tetricus II (AD 272–274) x1
2. Allectus (AD 293–296) x1

nummi:
3. Fel Temp (AD 348–350) x1
4. Magnentius (AD 350–353) x1
5. 20th-century halfpenny x1

Discussion: Other objects found in the area of the hoard included several small ceramic fragments, a cylindrical blue-green glass bead and two metal items, one of which was Post-Medieval in date.
Conservation on the hoard was undertaken by Pippa Pearce, Ingrid Gerritsen, Jamie Hood and Alexandra Baldwin.
Disposition: Royal Albert Memorial Museum to acquire.

E GHEY, S MOORHEAD, D WOOTTON

SINGLE FINDS

518. St Hilary, Cornwall: silver denarius of Empress Matidia (c. AD 112–120) (PAS: CORN-1AB9D8)

Date: c. AD 112–120.
Discovery: Found by David Edwards in January 2008 while metal-detecting, and recorded by Anna Tyacke (Cornwall FLO).
Description: silver *denarius* of Matidia, m. Rome (RIC II: 759). Obv: MATIDIA AVG DIVAE MARCIANAE F; draped bust right. Rev: PIETAS AVGVST; Matidia standing with Sabina and Matidia the younger.
Dimensions: 21mm (diameter). Weight: 2.92g.
Discussion: This is the only coin of Matidia on the PAS database.
Disposition: On loan to the Royal Cornwall Museum for two years.

A TYACKE & S MOORHEAD

519. Goostrey, Cheshire: copper-alloy core for a denarius of Emperor Antoninus Pius (AD 138–161) (PAS: LVPL-F139A5)

Date: AD 138–161.
Discovery: Found by Keith Pay before 2008 while metal-detecting, and recorded by Frances McIntosh (Cheshire, Greater Manchester & Merseyside FLO) in 2008.
Description: copper-alloy core for a *denarius* of Antoninus Pius; m. Rome (RIC III: c.f. 136). Obv: ANTONINVS AVG PIVS P P; Laureate head, right. Rev: COS [IIII]; Two clasped hands, holding caduceus and two corn ears.
Dimensions: 18mm (diameter).
Discussion: Originally this coin was thought to be an unpublished *quadrans* (c.f. RIC III: 118), but David Shotter (Lancaster University) identified it as a copper-

alloy copy of a *denarius* of Antoninus Pius, although no plating survives, or was ever applied. Such pieces are quite common in the Cheshire region.
Disposition: Returned to finder.

F MCINTOSH, S MOORHEAD & D SHOTTER

520. Icklingham, Suffolk: contemporary copy copper-alloy as of Empress Faustina I (died AD 141) (PAS: SF-FD8527)

Date: c. AD 138–161.
Discovery: Found by Graham Rickard in October 2008 while metal-detecting, and recorded by Andrew Brown (Suffolk FLO).
Description: contemporary copy copper-alloy as of Faustina I. Obv: DIVA FAVSTINA[]; crude bust, right. Rev: Uncertain inscription, possibly MAT[]; C (reversed) S; female standing holding sceptre or torch.
Dimensions: 26.03mm (diameter). Weight: 11.3g.
Discussion: This is an unusual coin, but a significant number of 2nd-century copies were found in the Bath spring deposits (Walker 1988: 323, c.f. 17–20). The reverse legend ?MAT might refer to the Magna Mater who is honoured on *sestertii* of Faustina I (RIC III: 165, c.f. 1145).
Disposition: Returned to finder.

A BROWN & S MOORHEAD

521. Market Weighton, East Yorkshire: silver denarius of Emperor Marcus Aurelius (AD 161–180) (PAS: YORYM-DA1255)

Date: c. AD 172–173.
Discovery: Found by Robert McGeachy before November 2008 while metal-detecting, and recorded by Liz Andrews-Wilson (North & East Yorkshire FLO).
Description: silver *denarius* of Marcus Aurelius; m. Rome (RIC III: c. f. 285var). Obv: M ANTONINVS AVG TRP XXV(II?); Laureate and cuirassed bust, right. Rev: RELIG AVG IMP VI COS III; Mercury standing facing, head left, holding *patera* and *caduceus*.
Dimensions: 19.2mm (diameter). Weight: unrecorded.
Discussion: The obverse appears to read TR P XXVII (for AD 172–173). The obverse type with *cuirass* is not recorded for this issue in RIC. The British Museum does not have an example of this coin.
Disposition: Returned to finder.

L ANDREWS-WILSON & S MOORHEAD

3rd century AD

HOARDS

522. Mapleburham, Oxfordshire: six copper-alloy sestertii and 2 dupondii/asses (Treasure: 2008 T699; PAS: BERK-BD30E8)

Date: Deposited AD 212.
Discovery: Found by Wojciech Wadas in October 2008 while metal-detecting, and reported to Anni Byard (Berkshire & Oxfordshire FLO).
Description: six copper-alloy *sestertii* and 2 *dupondii/asses*:
1–2. Uncertain Julio-Claudian (both *dupondii/asses*) x2
3. Antoninus Pius (AD 138–161) x1
4. Diva Faustina I x1
5. Lucius Verus (AD 161–169) x1
6. Caracalla (joint reign: AD 211–212) x1
Discussion: The coins were found along a hedge line by the bank of the river Thames. This appears to be a small early third century *sestertius* and fractions hoard with a large number of later stray base metal *radiates* and *nummi* (not listed here). The latter, together with a Medieval/Post-Medieval copper-alloy strap-end were passed to the PAS for recording.
Disposition: Not treasure; returned to finder/landowner.

R ABDY & A BYARD

523. Swindon area: eleven silver denarii (Treasure: 2008 T594; PAS: WILT-859161, 85C1A8, 85D534, 85E8C1, 8606E4, 861B14, 863637, 864E11, 867083, 868263 & 869E22)

Date: Deposited c. AD 222.
Discovery: Found by Graham Bulley in September 2008 while metal-detecting, and reported to Katie Hinds (Wiltshire FLO).
Description: eleven silver *denarii*
1. Trajan (AD 98–117) x1
2. Antoninus Pius (AD 138–161) x1
Joint reign of Severus and Caracalla (198–211)
3. Septimius Severus x1
4. Caracalla x1
5. Julia Domna x1
6–8. Geta Caesar x3
9–10. Plautilla x2
Elagabalus (218–222) or later until 224
11. Julia Maesa x1
Discussion: The coin of Julia Maesa was more worn than the other coins. Furthermore, it was found about 45 to 60 feet away from the main concentration, and therefore it is possible it is not from the hoard which would then have a *terminus post quem* of AD 211.
Disposition: Acquired by Wiltshire Heritage Museum.

E GHEY, S MOORHEAD, D ALGAR & K HINDS

524. Bramham, West Yorkshire: three base-silver denarii (Treasure: 2008 T698; PAS: SWYOR-2C2D37, 2C56C7 & 2C6807)

Date: deposited AD 236.
Discovery: Found by Archaeological Services, West Yorkshire Archaeological Service in 2007 during archaeological investigation, and reported to Amy Downes (South & West Yorkshire FLO) in 2008.
Description: three base-silver *denarii*:
1–2. Elagabalus (AD 218–222) x2
3. Maximinus I (AD 235–238) x1
Discussion: These coins were the only coins to be recovered from 'Context 1708' and were also the only coins of early 3rd century AD date to be recovered from the site during the course of the excavation. The site archive consists of 41 coins, but only these formed a coherent assemblage.
Disposition: Excavation archive is currently held by Archaeological Services, West Yorkshire Archaeological Service (site code BTW 07), but will be deposited at Leeds Museums & Galleries in due course.

C BARCLAY & A DOWNES

525. Dereham area, Norfolk (addenda): 44 silver/base-silver denarii and one base-silver radiate (Treasure: 2008 T640; PAS: NMS-F33213)

Date: deposited AD 241.
Discovery: Found by Pat and Sally Buckley between November 2008 and January 2009 while metal-detecting, and reported to Erica Darch (Norfolk FLO).
Description: 44 silver/base-silver *denarii* and one base-silver *radiate*:
1–2. Vespasian (AD 69–79) x2
3. Trajan (98–117) x1
4. Hadrian (AD 117–138) x1
Antoninus Pius (AD 138–161)
5. Diva Faustina I x1
6. Marcus Aurelius as Caesar x1
7. Faustina II (under Pius) x1
8. Commodus (AD 180–192) x1
9. Didius Julianus (AD 193) x1
10–16. Septimius Severus (AD 193–211) x7
17. Clodius Albinus as Caesar x1
18–21. Julia Domna x4
22. Plautilla x1
23. Caracalla as Caesar x1
24–25. Caracalla x2
26. Geta as Caesar x1
27. Caracalla (AD 211–217) x1
28. Macrinus (AD 217–218) x1
29–32. Elagabalus (AD 218–222) x4
33–34. Julia Paula x2
35. Julia Maesa x1
36–42. Severus Alexander (AD 222–235) x7
43. Julia Mamaea x1
44–45. Gordian III (AD 238–244) x1 *denarius* and x1 *radiate*

Discussion: These coins found in the same limited area as the large hoard of over 1,000 coins discovered by the same finders from 2004 (2004 T463 & 2006 T149). Latest coin in the addenda (and latest overall so far) is a *denarius* of Gordian III dated to AD 241 (RIC: 129).
Disposition: To be decided.

A MARSDEN

526. South Northamptonshire: one base-silver radiate and three plated denarii (Treasure: 2008 T651; PAS: NARC-33CD96)

Date: Deposited AD 260.
Discovery: Found by Tim Binns in October 2008 while metal-detecting, and reported to Julie Cassidy (Northamptonshire FLO).
Description: one base-silver *radiate* and three plated *denarii*: The only regular coin is a *radiate* of Salonina (from the joint reign). The three plated coins are all in imitation of *denarii* of Julia Domna.
Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

R ABDY

527. York area, North Yorkshire: 1,050 base-silver coins and pot (Treasure: 2008 T723; PAS: YORYM-6C97F7)

Date: Deposited c. AD 274.
Discovery: Found by Marjorie Dandy and Evelyn Hood while metal-detecting on 20 November 2008, and reported to Liz Andrews-Wilson (North & East Yorkshire FLO).
Description: 1,050 base-silver coins (all *radiates* except where noted):
Central Empire
1. Volusian (AD 251–253) x1
Valerian & Gallienus (AD 253–260)
2–3. Valerian I x2
4–10. Gallienus x7
11–13. Salonina x3
Gallienus & Salonina (AD 260–268)
14–79. Gallienus x66
80. Salonina x1
81–129. Claudius II (AD 268–270) x49
130–133. Divo Claudio x4
134–137. Quintillus (AD 270) x4
Gallic Empire
138–174. Postumus (AD 260–269) x37
175–176. Laelian (AD 269) x2
177–178. Marius (AD 269) x2
179–608. Victorinus (AD 269–271) x430
609–929. Tetricus I (AD 271–274) x321
930–1,040. Tetricus II x111
1,041–1,047. Uncertain Gallic Emperor x7
1,048. Uncertain emperor x1
1,049–1,050. Irregular (ancient forgeries) x2.

Pottery
Mostly intact indented beaker (there is slight damage to the rim) with bung of organic fibres. The fabric appears to be grey with an orange slip, although as the vessel has not been thoroughly cleaned this needs to be clarified. The beaker has five long indentations around the central body of the vessel, a slightly flared foot and a beaded rim. Dimensions: c. 196mm (height). 77mm (rim diameter). 6mm (rim thickness).
Discussion: One of three 3rd century AD coin hoards from this findspot. See also **532 & 537** (T622 & T672).
Disposition: To be decided.

E GHEY

528. Baschurch, Shropshire: 36 base-metal *radiates* (Treasure: 2007 T665)
Date: Deposited AD 274.
Discovery: Found by Ian Collins and Paul Oakley in September 2007 while metal-detecting, and reported to Peter Reavill (Hereford & Shropshire FLO).
Description: 36 base-metal *radiates*:
1–2. Victorinus (AD 269–271) x2
3–6. Tetricus I (AD 271–274) x4
7–9. Tetricus II x3
10–12. Uncertain Gallic x3
13–36. Uncertain emperor x24
Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finders.

R ABDY & P REAVILL

529. Leckford, Hampshire: 136 base silver *denarii* and *radiates* (Treasure: 2006 T194 & 2008 T630 addendum; PAS: HAMP-DC1794 & 9F2262)
Date: Deposited AD 274.
Discovery: Found by Michael Pond between March and April 2006 and addendum on 30 October 2008 while metal-detecting, and reported to Rob Webley (Hampshire FLO).
Description: 136 base silver *denarii* and *radiates*:
denarii
1. Elagabalus (AD 218–222) x1
2–6. Severus Alexander (AD 222–235) x5

radiates
7–13. Gordian III (AD 238–244) x7
14–16. Philip I (AD 244–249) x3
17. Otacilla x1
18. Decius (AD 249–251) x1
19. Herrenius Etruscus x1
20. Trebonianus Gallus (AD 251–253) x1
Valerian and Gallienus (AD 253–260)
21–22. Valerian x2
23–32. Gallienus x10
33–34. Salonina x2
35–38. Valerian II x4
39–41. Saloninus x3
Gallienus and Salonina (AD 260–268)

42–56. Gallienus x15
57–61. Claudius II (AD 268–270) x5
62. Divus Claudius II x1
63. Quintillus (AD 270) x1
Gallic Empire
64–90. Postumus (AD 260–269) x27
91–108. Victorinus (AD 269–271) x18
109–114. Tetricus I (AD 271–274) x6
115–124. Tetricus II x10
125–129. Uncertain Gallic emperor x5
130–136. Uncertain emperor x7
Addendum: base silver *radiate* of Gallienus, dated AD 258–59, m. Gaul.
Discussion: Two 1st- or early 2nd-century AD copper-alloy brooch fragments (Nauheim derivative and Headstud types) were found at the same time. These were studied by Richard Hobbs (British Museum) but were considered too early to form part of the hoard.
Disposition: *First group:* donated to Hampshire Museums Service. *Second group:* Hampshire Museums Service hopes to acquire.

R ABDY & R WEBLEY

530. Hambrook area, Gloucestershire (addenda): sixteen base-metal *radiates* (Treasure: 2008 T647; PAS: GLO-4960A7)
Date: Deposited AD 274.
Discovery: Found by David Upton on 22 October 2008 while metal-detecting, and reported to Kurt Adams (Gloucestershire & Avon FLO).
Description: 16 base-metal *radiates*:
Central Empire
1. Gallienus (sole reign, AD 260–268) x1
2–6. Claudius II (AD 268–270) x5
7–8. Divus Claudius II (AD 270) x2
Gallic Empire
9–11. Tetricus I (AD 271–274) x3
12. Tetricus II x1
13–16. Irregular x4
Discussion: This is part of an earlier find made in November 1998 consisted of 28 *radiates*, dated to AD 274 (see Boyle, Leins & Abdy 2009: 72–74).
Disposition: Acquired by Bristol City Museum & Art Gallery, which acquired the original hoard; finder and landowner both waived their share of a reward.

R ABDY & K ADAMS

531. Brough with St Giles, North Yorkshire: 136+ base-metal *radiates* (Treasure: 2008 T652; PAS: NCL-7F19C6)
Date: Deposited AD 282.
Discovery: Found by Peter Peers on 5 October 2008 while metal-detecting, and reported to Rob Collins (North East FLO).
Description: 136+ base-metal *radiates*:

Central Empire
1. Valerian (AD 253–260) x1
2–6. Gallienus (sole reign, AD 260–268) x5
7–12. Claudius II (AD 268–270) x6
13. Divus Claudius II (AD 270) x1
14. Quintillus (AD 270) x1
15–17. Probus (AD 276–282) x3 (all 9th series; m. Lyon)
Gallic Empire
18–51. Victorinus (AD 269–271) x34
52–86. Tetricus I (AD 271–274) x35
87–109. Tetricus II x23
110–128. Uncertain Gallic emperor x19
128–135+ Uncertain emperor x7+ (including fragments)
136+ Irregular x1
Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

R ABDY & R COLLINS

532. York area: One silver *denarius*, 545 base-metal *radiates*, and pot sherds (Treasure: 2008 T672; PAS: YORYM-14B836)
Date: Deposited AD 282.
Discovery: Found by Marjorie Dandy on 15 November 2008 while metal-detecting, and reported to Liz Andrews-Wilson (North & East Yorkshire FLO).
Description: One silver *denarius*, 545 base-silver *radiates*, and pot sherds:
Central Empire
1. Trajan (AD 98–117) x1
Valerian and Gallienus (AD 253–260)
2–4. Gallienus x3
5. Divus Valerian II x1
Gallienus and Salonina (AD 260–268)
6–49. Gallienus x44
50. Salonina x1
51–96. Claudius II (AD 268–270) x46
97–99. Divus Claudius x3
100–101. Quintillus (AD 270) x2
102–103. Aurelian (AD 270–275) x2
104–108. Tacitus (AD 275–276) x5
109–114. Probus (AD 276–282) x6
Gallic Empire
115–118. Postumus (AD 260–269) x4
119. Marius (AD 269) x1
120–228. Victorinus (AD 269–271) x109
229–413. Tetricus I (AD 271–274) x185
414–499. Tetricus II x86
500–546. Irregular x47

Pottery associated with the coins:
Vessel 1: 14 sherds of a wheel-thrown vessel of uncertain form; the base is more or less complete (in two joining fragments); the remainder of the sherds all appear to be body sherds. Some, although not all, have copper corrosion on their inner surface. The fabric is well sorted, whitish grey with black inclusions, an

orangey finish with blackening on the outer surface. Some sherds are decorated with shallow striations.
Vessel 2: seven sherds of a vessel much thicker and coarser than vessel 1; there are three fragments of base, the rest are body sherds. The fabric has an orange inner surface, a grey outer surface with a grey/black core. There are no obvious traces of copper corrosion, but despite this there is no particular reason to doubt this vessel is another coin hoard container.
In addition to these two vessels are four fragments of tile, four pieces of stone, a large slab of stone and two further pieces which are annotated as 'covering the dimpled pot' (2008 T723) and two bags of soil, and one bag of small finds (11 in total), all post-medieval. and including a piece of lead shot, a couple of buttons/studs, and various other miscellaneous fragments.
Apart from the pieces of stone, which could conceivably have been placed over the mouth of the one of the vessels to protect the contents, none of the material listed immediately above can be considered associated.
Discussion: From same area Mrs Dandy also found 2008 T622 (**537**). Also found by Mrs Dandy with Evelyn Hood was a hoard in intact pot sealed with bung (2008 T723; **527**). The York area Hoard was conserved by Pippa Pearce, Jamie Hood, Ana Tam, Alexandra Baldwin and Sarahi Naidorf.
Disposition: To be decided.

R ABDY, S MOORHEAD & L ANDREWS-WILSON

533. South Leicestershire: 7,065 (approx.) base metal *radiates* (Treasure: 2008 T473; PAS: LEIC-BFD867)
Date: Deposited 290s.
Discovery: Found by Ron Herbert on 15 August 2008 while metal-detecting, and reported to Wendy Scott (Leicestershire & Rutland FLO). Around two thirds of the coins were found fused in a concreted lump within a pottery container.
Description: Due to the concreted nature of the find a sample of 140 loose coins were examined and give the following rulers:
1. ?Gordian III (AD 238–244) x1
Joint reign of Valerian & Gallienus (AD 253–260)
2. Salonina x1
Sole reign of Gallienus (AD 260–268)
3–26. Gallienus x24
27–46. Claudius II (AD 268–270) x20
47. Divus Claudius II x1
48–50. Quintillus (AD 270) x3
Gallic Empire
51–52. Postumus (AD 260–269) x2
53–76. Victorinus (AD 269–271) x24
77–78. Divus Victorinus x2
79–107. Tetricus I (AD 271–274) x29
108–123. Tetricus II x16
124. Uncertain Gallic x1

Britannic Empire
 125. Carausius (AD 286–293) x1
 126–132. Irregular x7
 133–140. Illegible x8

Estimation of total number of coins
 Weight (total of coin lump within pot): 13.3kg.
 Estimated of weight of pot: 1kg (made by scaling up a smaller empty greyware pot of known weight). Number of loose coins: 2,388; from which the average weight of uncleaned coin ascertained by British Museum conservator is 2.63g. Estimated number of coins in fused lump of 12.3kg: 4,677 coins.

Pottery
 Globular greyware jar, mostly intact but missing neck, rim and part of shoulder, which was probably sheared off when struck by a plough. The fabric is a hard fine grey to buff coloured ware with few visible inclusions. The vessel is decorated around the central body with a double band of incised decoration. Dimensions: c. 235mm (surviving height); 6.6mm (wall diameter).

Discussion: The coins range in date from AD 230s–290s, a time of great political upheaval in the Roman world; demonstrated by the plethora of rulers represented in what is a relatively short period. The group is broadly similar in composition to the many Romano-British coin hoards (at least 200 so far recorded) buried in the aftermath of the breakaway Gallic Empire. The Gallic Empire, whose capital was at the city of Trier but which had held dominion over Britain, was established in AD 260 and reconquered by the legitimate (central) emperor Aurelian in AD 274. The coins also just extend into a second breakaway usurpation which occurred in AD 286/7 leading to the seven year reign of Carausius as a Roman emperor (more correctly a usurper) in Britain with sway over part of the near Continent.
Disposition: Leicestershire County Museums Service hope to acquire.

R ABDY & W SCOTT

534. Chichester, West Sussex: base-silver metal *radiate* hoard (Treasure: 2006 T302; PAS:)
Date: Deposited AD 290.
Discovery: Found by Pre-Construct Archaeology in 2006 during archaeological investigation, and reported to Liz Andrews-Wilson (Sussex FLO).
Description: A hoard of 50 barbarous *radiates*, dated to c. AD 270–290 and an indeterminate number (probably several hundred) present as a corroded mass.
Discussion: A large lump of poorly preserved and corroded coins were recovered from the fill of Phase 6b pit [3410]. It is impossible to ascertain an exact total for the number of coins present in this group. However, x-rays shows many coins arranged in a haphazard

fashion, as if they had been placed in a bag or small sack. Approximately fifty coins were recovered loose in association with the hoard and with two exceptions were heavily corroded and poorly preserved. They appear to be irregular or barbarous *radiates* of late 3rd-century. The two clearly legible coins recovered in association with this hoard are Nos. 1664 and 1665. Coin 1664 is an issue struck in the name of Salonina, the wife of Gallienus (AD 260–268) and would be an appropriate constituent part of a late 3rd-century hoard. The other coin 1665 is a small bronze *nummus* of the House of Constantine (AD 343–348) and is clearly intrusive given its far better state of preservation. See also **535**.

Disposition: With site archive, to be deposited with Chichester Museum, the landowner waived his right to a reward.

J GERRARD & L ANDREWS-WILSON

535. Chichester, West Sussex: base-metal *radiate* hoard (Treasure: 2006 T303)
Date: Deposited AD 290.
Discovery: Found by Pre-Construct Archaeology in 2006 during archaeological investigation, and reported to Liz Andrews-Wilson (Sussex FLO).
Description: Over 470 base-metal *radiates* and barbarous *radiates*, mostly illegible.
Discussion: This hoard was recovered with the aid of a metal-detector from fourteen contexts covering a small area. These contexts have been assigned to Phases 6–13 and this suggests that the hoard was disturbed in antiquity and the coins dispersed through the stratigraphic sequence. The majority of the coins were extremely poorly preserved. However, some 74 coins could be identified as irregular *radiates* of the period AD 270–290. There were also five worn coins of the 1st and 2nd centuries. See also **534**.
Disposition: With site archive, to be deposited with Chichester Museum, the landowner waived his right to a reward.

J GERRARD & L ANDREWS-WILSON

536. Milbrook, Hampshire: One base-metal *denarius* and 4,386 base-metal *radiates* (Treasure: 2008 T167; PAS: HAMP-B41528)
Date: Deposited AD 293.
Discovery: Found by Marcus Burton in March 2008 during the machine excavation of a trench for a sewer pipe, and reported by L-P Archaeology to the British Museum.
Description: One base-metal *denarius* and 4,386 base-metal *radiates*:
 1. Volusian (AD 251–253) x1
 Joint reign of Valerian and Gallienus (AD 253–260)
 2–3. Valerian I x2
 4. Gallienus x1

5. Saloninus x1
 Gallienus and Salonina (AD 260–268)
 6–521. Gallienus x516
 522–557. Salonina x36
 558–1,174. Claudius II (AD 268–270) x617
 1,175–1,219. Quintillus (AD 270) x45
 1,220–1,243. Aurelian (AD 270–275) x24
 1,244. Severina x1
 1,245–1,259. Tacitus (AD 275–276) x15
 1,260. Florian (AD 276) x1
 1,261–1,291. Probus (AD 276–282) x31
 1,292–1,293. Carus (AD 282–283) x2
 1,294. Carinus Caesar x1
 1,295. Numerian (AD 283–284) x1
 1,296. Carinus (AD 283–285) x1 *denarius*
 1,297–1,342. Postumus (AD 260–269) x46
 1,343–1,347. Marius (AD 269) x5
 1,348–2,153. Victorinus (AD 269–271) x806
 2,154–3,252. Tetricus I (AD 271–274) x1,099
 3,253–3,846. Tetricus II x594
 3,847–3,988. Tetricus I or Victorinus x142
 Joint reign of Diocletian and Maximian (AD 284–293)
 3,989–3,996. Diocletian x8
 3,997–3,999. Maximian x3
 4,000–4,007. Carausius (AD 286–93) x8
 4,008–4,016. Irregular x9
 4,017–4,387. Illegible x371

Discussion: The hoard was originally deposited within a grey coarse-ware vessel, the fabric of which has yet to be identified.
Disposition: Southampton Museum of Archaeology hopes to acquire.

P WALTON, H FLYNN & R WEBLEY

537. York area: one silver *denarius*, one copper-alloy *sestertius* and 1,441 base-silver *radiates* (Treasure: 2008 T622; PAS: YORYM-F513A1)
Date: Deposited AD 296.
Discovery: Found by Marjorie Dandy on 22 October 2008 while metal-detecting, and reported to Liz Andrews-Wilson (North & East Yorkshire FLO).
Description: one silver *denarius*, one copper-alloy *sestertius* and 1,428 base-silver *radiates*
 Central Empire
 1. Commodus (AD 180–192), x1 ses
 2. Severus Alexander (AD 222–235), x1 *den*
 Valerian and Gallienus (AD 253–260)
 3–7. Valerian I x5
 8. Gallienus x1
 9–10. Salonina x2
 11. Diva Mariniana x1
 Gallienus and Salonina (AD 260–268)
 12–44. Gallienus x33
 45–51. Salonina x7
 52–83. Claudius II (AD 268–270) x32
 84. Divus Claudius x1
 85–90. Quintillus (AD 270) x6

91–92. Aurelian (AD 270–275) x2 (both dated to AD 271)
 Gallic Empire
 93–132. Postumus (AD 260–269) x40
 133–139. Marius (AD 269) x7
 140–663. Victorinus (AD 269–271) x524
 664–1,080. Tetricus I (AD 271–274) x417
 1,081–1,200. Tetricus II x120
 1,201. Allectus x1
 1,202–1,441. Uncertain emperor (mostly Gallic) x240 (many fragmentary)
 1,442–1,443. Irregular (ancient forgeries) x2
Discussion: Conservation on the hoard was undertaken by Pippa Pearce, Jamie Hood, Ana Tam, Alexandra Baldwin and Sarahi Naidorf.

The large number of unidentifiable coins and fragments probably conceals further irregular types. The earliest coins are Commodus (c. f. RIC: 369 etc) type of Roma seated left on shield with Victory and spear: it is worn with no legend fully visible apart from S C on reverse field. Also, Severus Alexander (BMCRE: 697; RIC: 202a) issue 12; IOVIS STATORI. Of the coins of Salonina (sole reign) three are fragmentary, and one is fused to another coin on the reverse and could alternatively be joint reign (but are of very base appearance). The last coins are of the Tetrici, both coins of Aurelian are mint of Siscia; 3rd and 4th series (assigned to AD 271 by LV II/I); respectively: RIC: 237 (VICTORIA AVG * S//–) and RIC 227 (IOVI CONSERVATORI – –//*P).
 From same area Mrs Dandy also found 2008 T672 (**532**). Also found was a hoard in an intact pot sealed with bung (2008 T723; **527**) by Mrs Dandy and Evelyn Hood.
Disposition: To be decided. The British Museum is interested in acquiring one coin of Gallienus (sole reign) (RIC: 188 var; Cunetio 123 var); FELICIT AVG (B1 bust and Felicitas with globe rather than long caduceus).

R ABDY, E GHEY & L ANDREWS-WILSON

SINGLE FINDS

538. Lavant, West Sussex: copper-alloy coin of Emperor Elagabalus (AD 218–222) (PAS: HAMP-E0A9F0)
Date: Roman (AD 218–222).
Discovery: Found by Robert Davies in October 2006 while metal-detecting, and recorded by Laura McLean (Hampshire FLA) in 2008.
Description: copper-alloy coin of Elagabalus, struck at Berytus (Beirut) (BMC Phoenicia: 48ff). Obv: []; bust of Elagabalus right, laureate, wearing *paludamentum* and *cuirass*. Rev: []; temple with six columns with central arched roof. Inside, Astarte standing right, placing foot on prow, and holding sceptre. She is being crowned by Nike.
Dimensions: 25.35mm (diameter). Weight: 7.53g.

Discussion: This is one of a small number of Roman Provincial coins that has been recorded with the PAS.
Disposition: Returned to finder.

L MCLEAN & S MOORHEAD

539. Ilchester, Somerset: base-silver *radiate* of Emperors Postumus (AD 260–269) or Victorinus (AD 269–271) (PAS: SOMDOR-DC6398)

Date: Roman (c. AD 260–c. 271).
Discovery: Found by Michael Pittard before 7 November 2005 while metal-detecting, and recorded by Naomi Payne (Somerset FLO) in 2008.
Description: **base-metal *radiate*** (portrait cut-out) of Postumus or Victorinus. Obv: []; *radiate* bust right. Rev: illegible.
Dimensions: 14.68mm (height). Weight 0.53g.
Discussion: This coin has some visible silver, suggesting that it is more likely to be Postumus. It has been suggested by Peter Robinson (Doncaster Museum) that this piece might have been produced for votive reasons.
Disposition: Returned to finder.

N PAYNE, P ROBINSON & S MOORHEAD

The following three coins are of Carausius (AD 286–293). The PAS continues to record large numbers of these coins with over 1,135 on the database at present. Amongst these pieces are a number of new varieties which will be included in the upcoming volume of RIC for Carasusius which Sam Moorhead is writing.

540. Cherington, Gloucestershire: copper-alloy *radiate* of Carausius (AD 286–293) (PAS: NMGW-615228)

Date: Roman (AD 286–293).
Discovery: Found by Mike Rogers in September 2005 while metal-detecting, and recorded by Edward Besley (National Museum Wales) in 2008.
Description: copper-alloy *radiate* of Carausius; m. C (RIC V, pt. 2: c.f. 411ff). Obv: IMP C M CARAVSIVS P F AVG; *radiate*, draped and cuirassed right. Rev: SPES PVBL; Spes advancing left, holding skirt and flower; mm. C -//-.
Dimensions: Weight: 5.72g.
Discussion: The C mintmark in the left field of the reverse is unrecorded.
Disposition: Returned to finder.

E BESLY & S MOORHEAD

541. Bridlington area, East Yorkshire: copper-alloy *radiate* of Carausius (AD 286–293) (PAS: YORYM-247132)

Date: Roman (AD 286–293).
Discovery: Found by Brian Leslie in about November 2007 while metal-detecting, and recorded by Liz Andrews-Wilson (North & East Yorkshire FLO).

Description: **copper-alloy *radiate*** of Carausius; m. C (RIC V, pt. 2: 335var.). Obv: IMP C CARAVSIVS AVG; *radiate*, draped and cuirassed right. Rev: PAX AVGGG; Pax standing left holding vertical sceptre and branch; mm. S P//MC.
Dimensions: 22.2mm (diameter). Weight: 4.1g.
Discussion: The mintmark is not recorded for this type.
Disposition: Returned to finder.

L ANDREWS-WILSON & S MOORHEAD

542. Parlington, West Yorkshire: copper-alloy *radiate* copy of Carausius (AD 286–293) (PAS: SWYOR-OCF681)

Date: Roman (AD 286–293).
Discovery: Found by David Nicholson before 7 April 2008 while metal-detecting, and recorded by Amy Downes (South & West Yorkshire FLO).
Description: copper-alloy *radiate* of Carausius; probably a contemporary copy; m. London. Obv: (IIII) CAR[AVSI](V)S PF AVG; *radiate*, draped and cuirassed right. Rev: (?V)[] AVG; standing figure (?Sol) facing a vase on the right and holding a sceptre/spear and a ?palm frond; mm. X//RSR.
Dimensions: 20.3mm (diameter). Weight: 2.51 g.
Discussion: This coin has no parallel. It is probably a contemporary copy, but it could be a rushed early RSR coin. The vase on the reverse seems to have been cut into the die later than the rest of the type.
Disposition: Returned to finder; subsequently sold at auction (Morton and Eden, 2 December 2009, Lot 103).

A DOWNES & S MOORHEAD

4th century AD

HOARDS

543. Sully, Vale of Glamorgan: 2,366 (Hoard 1) and 3,547 (Hoard 2) copper-alloy *nummi* (Treasure Wales: 08.3 & 08.4; PAS: NMGW-082308 & 085CE6)

Date: Deposited c. AD 318 and c. AD 320.
Discovery: Found by Derek Eveleigh while metal-detecting in 2008, and reported to Mark Lodwick (Finds Co-ordinator, Wales).
Description: Two hoards of silvered copper-alloy coins, principally *nummi* struck between c. AD 295 and AD 320.
Hoard 1: 490 *radiates* (AD 260–296); 491 *nummi* (AD 295–310); 1,385 *nummi* (post AD 310). Latest coins: m. London and Arles (c. AD 318). Buried in a late 3rd- to early 4th-century jar of local South Wales grey ware.
Hoard 2: 15 *radiates* (AD 260–296); 875 *nummi* (AD 295–310); 2,657 *nummi* (post AD 310). Latest coins: m. London and Trier (c. AD 319–320). Buried in a 'Black Burnished Ware' jar, probably produced in south-west

England, in the late 3rd or early 4th century.
Discussion: The two coin hoards were found on separate occasions and had been buried approximately three metres apart; it is likely that they were buried at different times, though only by a few years, and represent in their general compositions two different coin populations. However, their nearness to each other and the short interval between their *termini* strongly suggests successive deposits by a single owner, perhaps using a local landmark that has since disappeared. Archaeological investigation of the immediate find-spots produced no evidence for former structures. From AD 307, *nummi* underwent a succession of weight-reductions; after the change from 1/48th lb to 1/72nd lb in AD 310, issues before this date seem largely to have disappeared from circulation, to judge from British and continental hoards of the period 310–320, which (like Sully) comprise mainly the SOLI INVICTO COMITI issues of Constantine I. At first sight, though, the Sully hoards appear to be unusual in retaining significant numbers of the early, heavier coins. However, two other western British hoards (Downside, Somerset c. AD 316 and Llangarren, Herefordshire, mid-320s) provide parallels in this regard. Hoard 2 includes coins of Crispus and Constantine II Caesars and closes with a handful of VICTORIAE LAETAE PRINC PERP coins from London and Trier.

Disposition: Acquired by the National Museum of Wales.

E M BESLY

544. Snodland, Kent: 4,643 and ten copper-alloy Constantinian *nummi* (Treasure: 2006 T467 & 2008 T285 (addenda); PAS-9251D7)

Date: Deposited c. AD 350.
Discovery: Found by M Bulmer on 26 September with a mechanical digger during a Geo-Technical Survey by Geo-Environmental ahead of housing develpment, and reported to the British Museum. A further ten coins were found by Archaeology South East on 1 April 2008 during a subsequent archaeological investigation of the findspot.
Description: 4,643 and ten copper-alloy Constantinian *nummi*:
1–11. Early *nummi* x11
AD 330s:
12–552. *Urbs Roma* x541
553–1,100. Constantinopolis x546 + x2
Gloria Exercitus (two standards) (AD 330–335)
1,100–1,364. Constantine I x264
1,365–1,676. Constantine II x311 + x1
1,677–1,938. Constantius II x262
1,939–1,945. Constans x7
1,946–1,953. Uncertain emperor x8
Gloria Exercitus (one standard) (AD 335–340)
1,954–1,989. Constantine I x36
1,990–2,122. Constantine II Caesar x133

2,123–2,203. Constantius II Caesar x81
2,204–2,238. Constans Caesar x35
2,239–2,259. Delmatius x21
2,260–2,279. Constantine II Augustus x20
2,280–2,519. Constantius II Augustus x239 + x1
2,520–2,766. Constans Augustus x246 + x1
2,767–2,770. Constans Caesar/Augustus x4
2,771. Urbs Roma (GE1 reverse) x1
2,772–2,823. Emperor uncertain x52
Other types of AD 337–340
2,824–2,835. Divus Constantine I x12
2,836–2,987. Helena x152
2,988–3,037. Theodora x50
Securitas Reip
3,038. Constantius II x1
3,039. Constans x1
Virtus Augusti
3,040. Constantine II x1
Virtus Augg nn:
3,041-3,044. Constantius II x4
3,045. Constans x1
3,046. Uncertain x1
Victoria Augg (AD 340–348)
3,047–3,049. Constans x3
Victoria Augustorum (AD 342–343)
3,050. Constans x1
Two Victories (AD 346–348)
3,051–3,315. Constantius II x265
3,316–4,414. Constans x1094 + x5
4,415–4,485. Uncertain emperor x71
Vot xx Mult xxx (AD 347–348)
4,486. Constans x1
4,487. Emperor uncertain x1
Fel Temp coinage (AD 348–350)
4,488. Constantius II x1
4,489. Constans x1
Uncertain brockage
4,490. Constans Augustus x1
4,491–4,543. Irregular *nummi* x53
4,544–4,653. Uncertain minor fragments x110
Discussion: The latest coins are RIC VIII: Trier 234 (Constans/Phoenix) and RIC VIII: Lyon 95 (Constantius II/Galley; small module comparable to Phoenix type, see RIC VIII: 171).
The hoard was conserved by Pippa Pearce (British Museum).
Disposition: Maidstone Museum hopes to acquire.

M DEARY, R ABDY & S MOORHEAD

545. Swanton Morley, Norfolk: 24 +4 copper-alloy *nummi* (Treasure: 2008 T707; PAS: NMS-D40697)

Date: Deposited AD 353.
Discovery: Found by Colin Mann and K Peters in October 2008 while metal-detecting, and reported to Erica Darch (Norfolk FLO).
Description: twenty-four copper-alloy *nummi* of AD 348–351:

1–4. Constantius II x3 + x1
5–6. Constans x2
7–10. Constantius II or Constans x4
11–15. Uncertain emperor (AD 348–351) x5
16–25. Magnentius (AD 350–353) x8 + x2
26–28. Uncertain emperor (AD 348–353) x2 + x1
Discussion: The coins had been scattered over a confined area from which other coins not associated with the hoard were also recovered.
Disposition: Norwich Castle Museum hopes to acquire.
A MARSDEN

546. Milton Keynes district: 1,456 Constantinian and Magnentian *nummi* and associated pottery (Treasure: 2006 T631; PAS: PAS-355605)
Date: Deposited AD 355.
Discovery: Found by Dave Philips and Barrie Plasom on 1 December 2006 while metal-detecting, and reported to Julian Watters (Bedfordshire & Hertfordshire FLO).
Description: 1,456 Constantinian and Magnentian *nummi* and associated pottery:
1–14. Constantinian x14
Constantius II and Constans (AD 348–350)
15–188. ‘Galley’ x104 + x70 imitations
189–247. ‘Hut’ x58 + x1 imitation
248–262. ‘Fallen Horseman’ x15
263–267. ‘Phoenix’ x5
Magnentius (AD 350–353)
268–458. ‘Felicitas’ x93 + x98 imitations
459–460. ‘Fel Temp’ x2
461–606. ‘Gloria’ x90 + x56 imitations
607–619. Two Victories x6 + x7 imitations
620. ‘Virtus’ x1
621–894. ‘Chi–Rho’ x251 + x23 imitations
895–943. ‘Poemenius’ x49
944. Brockage x1
AD 351–55
945–1,064. ‘Fallen Horseman’ large x108 + x12 imitations
1,065–1,402. ‘Fallen Horseman’ small x140 + x198 imitations
1,403–1,456. Uncertain ‘Fallen Horseman’ (AD 348–355) x54
Discussion: There were around 15 fragments of a squat coarseware storage jar with green copper-alloy staining on the inner surface where the pot has been in direct contact with the coins. The fabric (shell tempered ware) is dull pink with a heavy grey core and ill sorted inclusions of shell and mica. There are also a large number of fragments of other similar coarseware vessels in a range of fabrics, as well as tile, brick and fragments of mortaria. Only the pieces stained with copper can be directly associated with the coin hoard and considered as Treasure. Conservation on the hoard was undertaken by Pippa Pearce and He Huang (both British Museum).
Disposition: Acquired by Buckinghamshire County Museum.
H FLYNN & J WATTERS

547. Levisham, North Yorkshire: 20 copper-alloy *nummi* of the House of Valentinian and six other coins (Treasure: 2008 T391; PAS: YORYM-333EF3)
Date: Deposited AD 378.
Discovery: Found by Brian Leslie between 2000 and 2007 while metal-detecting, and reported to Liz Andrews-Wilson in 2008.
Description: twenty copper-alloy *nummi* of the House of Valentinian (364–378) and six stray coins dating between AD 138–222:
1. AD 138–161 x1 *sestertius*
2. AD 193–222 x1 *denarius*
3–22. AD 364–378 x20 *nummi* (GLORIA ROMANORVM x10; SECVRITAS REI PVBLICAE x8; GLORIA NOVI SAECVLI, m. Arles x2)
23. Illegible (1st–2nd century AD) x1 *dupondius*
24–6. Illegible (AD 260–400) x3 *radiates/nummi*
Discussion: In broad chronological terms, these coins represent a quite normal spread from a rural Roman site. However, there is a very high proportion of coins of the House of Valentinian (AD 364–378): 20 out of 26 coins. Recent recording with the PAS has shown there to be a higher number of House of Valentinian coins spreading into North and East Yorkshire than had previously been considered.
It is difficult to interpret this group, but the coins as a whole suggest Roman activity in the vicinity over a period of time. It is very unusual to have a site with no coins from c. 260–275 and c. 330–348 when there are earlier and later coins. It is possible that there was a significant amount of activity in the Valentinianic period, but it seems most likely that the 20 coins from this period represent a small hoard. Hoards of Valentinianic bronze coins tend to be most common in the south of Britain, notably in Gloucestershire, Somerset, Wiltshire and Hampshire. However, a small Valentinianic hoard was found many years ago at Old Winteringham, North Lincolnshire, and will be published shortly.
Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder/landowner.
S MOORHEAD & L ANDREWS-WILSON

548. Chelmsford district, Essex: 13+ base-metal *nummi* (Treasure: 2008 T655; PAS: ESS-809683)
Date: Deposited AD 378.
Discovery: Found by Mike Cuddeford on 28 October 2008 while metal-detecting, and reported to Laura McLean (Essex FLO).
Description: 13+ base-metal *nummi*.
Discussion: The coins were found in two groups that were stored stacked into rolls and are now fused through corrosion making all but the reverse of the top coin of group 1 illegible. This latter was a Valentinianic SECVRITAS REIPVLICAE type of either the mint of Arles or Lyon.
Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.
R ABDY & L MCLEAN

549. Steeple Bumstead, Essex: three silver *siliquae* (Treasure: 2008 T447; PAS: ESS-2DEBA7, 2E1894 & 2E3021)
Date: Deposited AD 395.
Discovery: Found by Andy Allen before 1 November 2007 while metal-detecting, and reported to Faye Minter (Suffolk FLO) in 2008.
Description: three silver *siliquae*:
1. Julian II; m. Arles; 355–360
2. Valentinian I; m. Rome; 364–375
3. Arcadius; m. Trier; 388–395
Disposition: Returned to finder/landowner.
J PLOUVIEZ & S MOORHEAD

SINGLE FINDS

550. Shalfleet, Isle of Wight: copper-alloy half *nummus* of Emperor Maximianus (AD 286–310) (PAS: IOW-663A32)
Date: AD 307.
Discovery: Found by Robert Fry on 5 March 2008 while metal-detecting, and recorded by Frank Basford (Isle of Wight FLO).
Description: copper-alloy half *nummus* of Maximianus; m. Trier. Obv: D N MAXIMIANO P F S AVG; laureate, draped and cuirassed right. Rev: GENIO POP ROM; Genius standing left, holding *patera* and *cornucopiae*; mm. S A//PTR.
Dimensions: 19mm (diameter). Weight: 4.48g.
Discussion: This obverse legend and type is not recorded. The reverse type is recorded (RIC: 738).
Disposition: Returned to finder.
F BASFORD & S MOORHEAD

551. Ilam, Staffordshire: copper-alloy *nummus* of Emperor Constantine I (AD 306–337) (PAS: WMID-CBFFB7)
Date: AD 313–315.
Discovery: Found by Julian Lee before 22 April 2008 while metal-detecting, and recorded with Duncan Slarke (Staffordshire & West Midlands FLO).
Description: copper-alloy *nummus* of Constantine I; m. Arles (RIC VII: 51). Obv: IMP CONSTANTINVS P F AVG; Consular bust left, laureate, wearing *trabea*, with eagle headed sceptre. Rev: VTILITAS PVBLICA; Soldier holding Victory on globe receiving Utilitas standing on prow, holding *cornucopiae* and scales; mm. -//PARL
Dimensions: 22mm (diameter). Weight: 2.6g.
Disposition: Returned to finder.
D SLARKE & S MOORHEAD

552. Calstock, Cornwall: copper-alloy *nummus* of Emperor Constantine I (AD 306–337) (PAS: CORN-972292)
Date: AD 325–326.
Discovery: Found by Stephen Boothman between May and June 2006 during building work, and recorded by Anna Tyacke (Cornwall FLO).
Description: Copper-alloy *nummus* of Constantine I; m. Cyzicus (RIC VII: 34). Obv: CONSTANTINVS AVG; laureate head right. Rev: PROVIDENTIAE AVGG; camp-gate with two turrets; above, star; mm. -//SMKB•
Dimensions: 17mm (diameter). Weight: 3.11g.
Discussion: This coin was brought forward at a Finds Day as a result of the excavation of a new Roman fort in area. Its condition is better than most found in the county and its eastern mint can be compared to a growing number from the county which has led Sam Moorhead (Finds Adviser) to suggest that there were more connections between the far west of Great Britain and the far eastern Mediterranean than previously thought.
Disposition: Returned to finder.
A TYACKE & S MOORHEAD

553. Whitchurch, Hampshire: gold *solidus* of Empress Helena (died c. AD 330) (PAS: BUC-6DB111)
Date: AD 324–325.
Discovery: Found by John Crouch on 1 October 2008 while metal-detecting, and recorded by Ros Tyrrell (Buckinghamshire FLO).
Description: gold *solidus* of Helena; m. Ticinum (RIC VII: 183). Obv: FL HELENA AVGVSTA; Diademed and mantled bust right, wearing necklace. Rev: SECVRITAS REI PVBLICE; Empress standing left, lowering branch and lifting robe; mm. -//SMT.
Dimensions: 21mm (diameter). Weight: 4.5g.
Discussion: The two specimens recorded in RIC are in Copenhagen Museum and the British Museum.
Disposition: Returned to finder; subsequently sold.
J CROUCH, S MOORHEAD & R TYRRELL

554. Glinton, Cambridgeshire: silver *siliqua* of Emperor Constans (AD 337–350) (PAS: CAM-4FAB91)
Date: AD 347–348.
Discovery: Found by Liz Tyler before 1 December 2007 while metal-detecting, and recorded by Elizabeth Gill (Cambridgeshire FLO).
Description: silver *siliqua* of Constans; m. Trier (RIC VIII: 176). Obv: FL IVL CONSTANS PF AVG; pearl-diademed, draped and cuirassed right. Rev: VICTORIAE DD NN AVGG; Victory advancing left, holding wreath and palm; mm. -//TR.
Dimensions: 19.84mm (diameter). Weight: 3.58g.
Disposition: Returned to finder.
E GILL & S MOORHEAD

555. Kingsdon, Somerset: copper-alloy <i>nummus</i> of Emperor Constans (AD 337–350) (PAS: SOM-91D558)
Date: AD 347. Discovery: Found by Alan Maidment before 2 August 2008 while metal-detecting, and recorded by Naomi Payne (Somerset FLO). Description: copper-alloy <i>nummus</i> of Constans; m. Siscia (RIC VIII: 177). Obv: CONSTAN-S PF [AVG]; Rosette-diademed, draped and cuirassed right. Rev: V[ICTOR]-IA AVGG; Victory advancing left, holding wreath and palm; mm. Chi-Rho - // *SIS*. Dimensions: 16.3mm (diameter). Weight: 1.33g. Disposition: Returned to finder.
N PAYNE & S MOORHEAD
556. Moreton, Essex: silver <i>siliqua</i> of Emperor Constantius II (AD 337–361) (PAS: ESS-101EA7)
Date: c. AD 342–c. 347. Discovery: Found by John Brien while metal-detecting, and reported to Sam Moorhead (National Finds Advisor) Description: Silver <i>siliqua</i> of Constantius II, as Augustus; m. Trier (Reece Period 17; RIC VIII: 150, no. 162). Dimensions: 20mm (diameter). Weight: 3.1g. Discussion: Silver coins of the 4th century found in Britain tend to post-date c. AD 355. This coin is rare and is particularly rare as a site-find in Britain. Disposition: Returned to finder.
S MOORHEAD
557. Lincoln area, Lincolnshire: gold <i>solidus</i> of Emperor Valens (AD 364–378) (PAS: LIN-71FB34)
Date: AD 367–375/8. Discovery: Found by Richard Barton in 2007 while metal-detecting, and recorded by Adam Daubney (Lincolnshire FLO). Description: gold <i>solidus</i> of Valens; m. Trier (RIC IX: 17e/39a). Obv: D N VALENS – P F AVG; rosette-diademed, draped and cuirassed right. Rev: VICTORIA AVGG; Two emperors seated facing, together holding globe; above, Victory; mm. -//TROBS. Dimensions: 20mm (diameter). Discussion: The coin was found in the same parish as a gold <i>solidus</i> hoard from the 'Lincoln area' containing coins of Gratian, Valentinian II and Theodosius (2005 T292; LIN-718484). The relationship between the coins is uncertain. Disposition: Returned to finder.
A DAUBNEY & S MOORHEAD

558. Silverstone area, Northamptonshire: gold <i>solidus</i> of Emperor Gratian (AD 367–383) (PAS: BUC-F59BB6)
Date: AD 378–383. Discovery: Found before 29 January 2008 while metal-detecting, and recorded by Ros Tyrrell (Buckinghamshire FLO). Description: gold <i>solidus</i> of Gratian; m. Constantinople (RIC IX: 45a). Obv: D N GRATIANVS P F AVG; pearl-diademed, draped and cuirassed right. Rev: CONCORDIA AVGGGI; Constantinopolis, helmeted, seated facing, head right, on throne ornamented with lions' heads, holding sceptre and globe; right foot on prow; mm. -//CONOB. Dimensions: 19.61mm (diameter). Weight: 4.48 g. Disposition: Returned to finder.
R TYRRELL & S MOORHEAD

559. Wickham Skeith, Suffolk: copper-alloy <i>nummus</i> of the House of Theodosius (PAS: SF-438902)
Date: c. AD 383–c. 387. Discovery: Found by T Ransome while metal-detecting, and recorded by Andrew Brown (Suffolk FLO). Description: A worn copper-alloy <i>nummus</i> of the House of Theodosius (LRBC 62: no. 782). Obv: Diademed bust, right, with uncertain legend. Rev: Two victories standing holding wreaths; [VICTORIA AV]GGG. Dimensions: 11.78mm (diameter). Weight: 0.85g. Discussion: This scarce issue was struck only at Aquileia and Rome and are rare as site finds in Britain. This is one of just two examples recorded in Suffolk during 2008. Disposition: Returned to finder.
A BROWN & S MOORHEAD

560. Ripon, North Yorkshire: gold <i>solidus</i> of Emperor Valentinian II (AD 375–392) (PAS: SWYOR-08E848)
Date: AD 388–392. Discovery: Found by Elizabeth Andrews before 4 November 2008 while metal-detecting, and recorded by Amy Cooper (South & West Yorkshire FLO). Description: gold <i>solidus</i> of Valentinian II; m. Trier (RIC IX: 90a). Obv: D N VALENTINIANVS P F AVG; pearl-diademed, draped and cuirassed right. Rev: VICTORIA AVGG; Two emperors seated facing, together holding globe; above, Victory; mm. T R//COM. Dimensions: 22mm (diameter). Weight: 4.5g. Disposition: Returned to finder.
A COOPER & R BLAND

561. Misterton, Somerset: copper-alloy <i>nummus</i> of Emperor Theodosius I (AD 379–395) (PAS: SOM-E6C117)
Date: AD 378–383. Discovery: Found by Michael Charles before 22 November 2007 while metal-detecting, and recorded by Naomi Payne (Somerset FLO) in 2008. Description: copper-alloy <i>nummus</i> of Theodosius I; m. Aquileia (LRBC: 1071). Obv: D N THEODO-SIVS P F AVG; pearl-diademed, draped and cuirassed right. Rev: CONCORDIA AVGGG; Roma seated facing; mm. -//SMAQP. Dimensions: 18.3mm (diameter). Weight: 21.8g. Disposition: Returned to finder.
N PAYNE & S MOORHEAD

562. Aberford, West Yorkshire: copper-alloy <i>nummus</i> of the House of Theodosius (c. AD 388–402) (PAS: SWYOR-35EDE1)
Date: c. AD 388–c. 402. Discovery: Found by Tony Wilson while metal-detecting, and recorded with Amy Cooper (South & West Yorkshire FLO). Description: A copper-alloy <i>nummus</i> of the House of Theodosius, SALVS REI PVBLICAE type, possibly minted in Aquileia, showing Victory advancing holding a trophy and dragging a captive. Dimensions: 13mm (diameter). Weight: 1.35g. Discussion: This is the first coin from the reign of Theodosius found in West Yorkshire to be recorded with the PAS. Coins of this period tend to be in poor condition and difficult to identify. Although many examples have been found at sites such as Richborough, they tend to be very much scarcer in rural locations, but they are an important indicator of Roman activity at the very end of the Roman occupation of Britain. Disposition: Returned to finder.
A COOPER & S MOORHEAD

5th century AD

HOARDS
563. Melcombe Horsey, Dorset (3rd addenda): 28 silver <i>siliquae</i> (Treasure: 2008 T528; PAS: DOR-095234)
Date: Deposited AD 402. Discovery: Found by Julian Adams on 11 and 18 October 2003 (17 coins) and 9 January 2005 (11 coins) while metal-detecting, and reported to Claire Pinder (Senior Archaeologist, Dorset County Council). Description: 28 silver <i>siliquae</i> :

1–3. Valentinian I, Valens and Gratian; AD 367–375; m. Trier x3
4. Valens, Gratian and Valentinian II; AD 375–378; m. Siscia
5. Gratian, Theodosius I, Valentinian II, Arcadius, Magnus Maximus and Flavius Victor; AD 378/9–388; m. Trier 6–14. Theodosius I, Valentinian II, Eugenius and Arcadius; AD 388–395; m. Trier x2, Lyon x3, Milan x3, uncertain x1
15. Honorius and Arcadius; AD 395–402; m. Milan 16-28. Uncertain fragments x13
Discussion: The original find was made in October 1999 (by Andy Mitchell, Julian Adams, John Hutchins and Frances Hutchins). Addenda I was found in October 2000 and addenda II in March 2002 (2002 T13) (see Williams and Abdy (CHRB XII) 2009: 361–365). The total of the coins now stands at one Iron Age silver *stater*, two *miliarenses*, 110 *siliquae* (many fragmentary) and one bronze coin.
Disposition: To be decided.

R ABDY
564. Filey area, North Yorkshire: 75 silver <i>siliquae</i>, ten copper-alloy <i>nummi</i> and pot sherd (Treasure: 2008 T531; PAS: YORYM-27EBE5)
Date: Deposited in AD 402. Discovery: Found by Robert Booth, Paul Robinson and David Mulliner on 14 and 18 September 2008 while metal-detecting, and reported to Liz Andrews-Wilson (North & East Yorkshire FLO). Description: 25 silver <i>siliquae</i> , ten copper-alloy <i>nummi</i> and pot sherd: <i>Siliquae</i> 1–5. Constantius II and Julian Caesar, 360–363 and Julian Augustus; AD 355–360; m. Trier x1, m. Arles x3, m. Lyon x1. 6–15. Valentinian I and Valens; AD 364–367; m. Arles x2, m. Lyon x6, m. Antioch x2. 16–18. Valentinian I, Valens and Gratian; AD 367–375; m. Trier x3 19–22. Valens, Gratian and Valentinian II; AD 375–378; m. Trier x4 23–28. Gratian, Theodosius I, Valentinian II, Arcadius, Magnus Maximus and Flavius Victor; AD 378/9–388; m. Trier x3, m. Milan x1, m. Aquileia x1, m. uncertain x1 29–39. Theodosius I, Valentinian II, Eugenius and Arcadius; AD 388–395; m. Trier x6, m. Lyon x2, m. Milan x3) 40–70. Honorius and Arcadius; AD 395–402; m. Milan x31 71–75. Irregular x5 <i>Nummi</i> 76–81 Valentinian I (to AD 375), Valens, Gratian and (from AD 375) Valentinian II; AD 364–378; m. Arles x5, m. uncertain x1 82–83. Theodosius I, Valentinian II, Eugenius and Arcadius; AD 388–395; m. Arles x1, m. Lyon x1

84–85. Irregular x2
Discussion: Also discovered was a whitish-grey sherd from the base of a small jar, probably the container for the hoard. Weight: 36.96g.
Disposition: Acquired by East Riding Museum Service.
R ABDY & L ANDREWS-WILSON

565. Saxmundham area, Suffolk (addenda): one gold *solidus* and 59 silver *siliquae* (Treasure: 2008 T696; PAS: SF-2BFF82)

Date: Deposited AD 402.
Discovery: Found by David Cummings and Debbie Cook in October 2008 while metal-detecting, and reported to Jude Plouviez (Archaeological Officer, Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service).
Description: One gold *solidus* and 59 silver *siliquae* (many fragmentary):
Solidi
1. Honorius and Arcadius; AD 395–402 x1
Siliquae
2–8. Constantius II, Julian Caesar, 360–363 and Julian Augustus; AD 355–360 x7
9–12. Valentinian I, Valens and Gratian; AD 367–375 x4
13. Valens, Gratian and Valentinian II; AD 375–378 x1
14–16. Gratian, Theodosius I, Valentinian II, Arcadius, Magnus Maximus and Flavius Victor; AD 378/9–388 x3
17–44. Honorius and Arcadius; AD 395–402 x28
45–59. emperor uncertain; c. AD 355–402 x15
60. Irregular x1
Discussion: The original find is 2007 T514. The total of the coins now stands at four gold *solidi* and 117 silver clipped *siliquae*. All the *siliquae* were heavily clipped (clipping factor 3-4) and few could be closely identified.
Disposition: Colchester and Ipswich Museums hopes to acquire.

R ABDY & J PLOUVIEZ

566. Chichester area, West Sussex (addenda): three silver *siliqua* fragments (Treasure: 2008 T743; PAS: SUSS-928F17)

Date: Deposited AD 402 (whole hoard).
Discovery: Found by Ken Mordle on 30 November 2008 while metal-detecting, and reported to Laura Burnett (Sussex FLO).
Description: Three silver *siliqua* fragments:
1. Valentinian I (AD 364–375)
2. Uncertain Valentinianic
3. Theodosius I (AD 379–395)
Discussion: Part of the same hoard as 2007 T719, which consisted of part of a silver *miliarensis* (in two fragments) and half of a silver *siliqua*.
Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

L BURNETT

567. Gillingham, Kent: copper-alloy radiate or *nummus* hoard (Treasure: 2006 T605; PAS: PAS-383B42)

Date: Deposited AD 402.
Discovery: Found by Pre-Construct Archaeology in 2006 during an archaeological excavation, and reported to Andrew Richardson (Kent FLO).
Description: Copper-alloy radiate or *nummus* scattered site finds, including a purse hoard of less than 10 coins.
Discussion: Altogether, 434 Roman coins were retrieved from the site. In the field a small group copper-alloy coins were fused and were considered to represent the melting of coins together. This, however, is unlikely. The x-ray clearly shows small stacks of coins that still retain their integrity as individual units.
Disposition: Not Treasure; returned to site archive.

J GERRARD & A RICHARDSON

568. Woodbridge area, Suffolk: eight gold *solidi* (Treasure: 2008 T145; PAS: SF-7E2A03)

Date: Deposited AD 406.
Discovery: Found by Paul Berry in February and October 2008 while metal-detecting, and reported to Faye Minter (Suffolk FLO).
Description: eight gold *solidi*:
AD 388–395
1. Theodosius I; m. Trier
2. Valentinian II; m. Sirmium
AD 395–402
3. Arcadius; m. Milan
4–6. Honorius; m. Milan x3
AD 402–406
7–8. Honorius; m. Ravenna x2, incl. one addenda coin
Disposition: Colchester and Ipswich Museum Service hope to acquire.

R ABDY & F MINTER

569. Hoxne, Suffolk (addenda): two silver *siliquae* (Treasure: 2008 T582; PAS: SF-8B1D27)

Date: Deposited AD 408 (main hoard).
Discovery: Found by Alan Smith on 24 September 2008 while metal-detecting, and reported to Jude Plouviez (Archaeological Officer, Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service).
Description: two silver *siliquae*:
1. Gratian, Theodosius I, Valentinian II, Arcadius, Magnus Maximus and Flavius Victor; AD 378/9–388; m. probably Trier.
2. Honorius and Arcadius; AD 395–402; m. Milan.
Disposition: Disclaimed; donated to the British Museum.

R ABDY & J PLOUVIEZ

6th century AD (Byzantine)

SINGLE COINS

An increasing number of gold and base metal Byzantine coins have been recorded on the PAS database. It is clear that there was a significant number of such coins arriving in the Early Medieval period, suggesting more contacts with the Mediterranean than previously thought (Moorhead 2009). All recent PAS finds have been incorporated into two new reports:

570. Riby, Lincolnshire: gold *solidus* of Emperor Justinian I (AD 527–565) (PAS: NLM-400892)

Date: Byzantine (AD 542–565).
Discovery: Found by Mike West before December 2007 while metal-detecting, and recorded by Lisa Staves (North Lincolnshire FLO).
Description: Gold *solidus* of Justinian I; m. Constantinople (MIBE: 7). Obv: [D N IVST]INI - ANV[S] P P AVI; Helmeted and cuirassed bust facing, holding cross on globe. Rev: VICTORI - A AVGGG; Angel standing facing, holding long staff terminating in a barred-rho (*staurogram*) and a globus *cruciger*; mm. -// CONOB.
Dimensions: 19.7mm (diameter). Weight: 4.43g.
Disposition: Returned to finder.

L STAVES & S MOORHEAD

571. Isle of Wight: gold *aureus* of Emperor Tiberius II Constantine (AD 578–582) (PAS: IOW-5B4395)

Date: Byzantine (c. AD 578–c. 582).
Discovery: Found by Allan Hall on 5 March 2008 while metal-detecting, and reported to Frank Basford (Isle of Wight FLO).
Description: Gold *aureus* of Tiberius II Constantine; m. Constantinople (MIB: II 4). Obv: d m Tib CONS - TANT PP AVC; Bust facing, in *cuirass* and crown with cross on circlet and *pendilia*. In right hand, cross on globe. On one shoulder, shield with horseman device. Rev: VICTORI - A AVCCZ; Cross potent on four steps; mm. -//CONOB
Dimensions: 19mm (diameter). Weight 4.48g.
Disposition: Returned to finder.

A HALL, F BASFORD & S MOORHEAD

Section editor and further research: S Moorhead
Editor: M Lewis

EARLY MEDIEVAL COINS (c. 400–1066)

In 2008, finds of Early Medieval coins recorded through the PAS and reported Treasure have continued to further our understanding of the coinage circulating in pre-Conquest England and Wales. There were only five Treasure cases – of which two were objects involving the secondary use of coins – a slight decrease on 2007. A total of 202 pre-Conquest coins were reported to PAS in 2008.

Hoard of this period are not common, and the finds from 2008 are all small groups probably representing the accidental loss of purses rather than any deliberate deposition. Although such groups are not spectacular they are vital components to providing a greater understanding of how coins were used in the Early Medieval period, and show that coinage was being carried regularly in small amounts. This suggests that coins were being used by the general populace in everyday life. Conversely, coin-brooches (**219**, **222** & **224**), illustrate the amuletic qualities coins also carry and demonstrate that they can be powerful devices for conveying messages. In these cases, it appears that their overtly Christian iconography is being used to express an individual’s own religious identity.

In comparison to the hoards and modified coins, the overall single finds from this year highlighted a picture of more consistent coin use throughout the Early Medieval period. Coins reported to PAS are also increasing our knowledge of areas traditionally seen to be monetarily peripheral, the West Country for example, as some of the entries below highlight. In addition, there is important evidence for links with mainland Europe from a very early date (**575**), and a number of rare coin types have also been found in the last year, especially for the Viking Age (**579** & **581**).

HOARDS

572. Grimsby area, North East Lincolnshire: 20 lead imitation *sceattas*, 16 blanks and one partially prepared flan (Treasure: 2008 T380; PAS: DENO-24F462)

Date: c. 700–c. 740.
Discovery: Found by Tony and Alice Wright while metal-detecting in June 2008, and reported to Rachel Atherton (Derbyshire & Nottinghamshire FLO). Around 27 of the coins/blanks were found in a space 1m², with the remainder in a wider area around the same spot of 3m². The deepest of the objects were around 10cm deep.
Description: 20 lead imitation *sceattas*, 16 blanks and one partially prepared flan:

1–17. Series E, O1. Weights: 0.95g (x1), 0. 94g (x8), 0.93g (x2), 0.92g (x1), 0.91g (x1), 0.89g (x1), 0.88g (x1), 0.87g (x1), 0.81g (x1).
18–20. Series E, O2. Weights: 0.95g (x1), 0.94g (x2).
21–36. Blank. Weights: 0.96g (x1), 0.94g (x7), 0.93g (x5), 0.92g (x2), 0.91g (x1).
37. Partially prepared (design around the edge only). Weight: 0.90g.
Discussion: This was initially interpreted as a contemporary Anglo-Saxon forger’s stock-in-trade, containing both blanks and forgeries struck from at least two obverse and probably two reverse dies. However, parallels with lead coins of various periods found in the same area suggest that these are more likely to be modern imitations than contemporary forgeries, and therefore not Treasure. Investigation is ongoing.
Disposition: To be decided.

G WILLIAMS

573. Mildenhall area, Suffolk (addenda): silver penny of King Eadmund of East Anglia (855–869) (Treasure: 2008 T138; PAS: SF-E1C3B5)

Date: c. 855–c. 869.
Discovery: Found by Steve Foster in December 2007 while metal-detecting, and reported to Faye Minter (Suffolk FLO) in 2008.
Description: Silver penny of Eadmund of East Anglia (North: 456). Obv: EADMVND REX. Rev: SIGERED MON, mn. Sigered.
Dimensions: Weight: 1.23g.
Discussion: This coin appears to be a further piece from a previously recorded hoard of three silver pennies of Eadmund (2004 T115).
Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

F MINTER & M ALLEN

574. Up Marden, West Sussex: four silver pennies (Treasure: 2008 T97; PAS: SUSS-1D9053)

Date: c. 950s.
Discovery: Found by Zoe Haverson by chance in October 2006, and identified by Martin Allen (Fitzwilliam Museum) and Gareth Williams (British Museum).
Description: Four silver pennies of the 'Two-line' type, which circulated throughout the 10th century until the coinage reform of Edgar, c. 973.
1. Athelstan (924–939), Two-line type (HT1) (North: 668), Obv: +ÆDELZTANREX, Rev: ABBA / MON, mn. Abba. Weight: 1.56g. Die axis: 90.
2. Edmund (939–946), Two-line type (HT1) (North: 688), Obv: +EADMVNDREX, Rev: OSVLF / MONETA, mn. Osulf. Weight: 1.51g. Die axis: 90.
3. Eadred (946–955), Two-line type (HT1) (North: 706), Obv: +EADREDREX, Rev: +BYRHF / ERÐMO (H and F ligated), mn. Byrhferth. Weight: 1.41g. Die axis: 90.

4. Eadred (946–955), Two-line type (HT1) (North 706), Obv: +EADRED REX, Rev: LEOF+ / RICMO, mn. Leofric. Weight: 1.63g. Die axis: 0.
Discussion: Although the coins represent three different rulers, the similarity of type, combined with limited literacy, meant that coins of different rulers often circulated together. The coins are in excellent condition, which suggests that they were preserved inside a container until relatively recently, when this container must have been disturbed. Given that the hoard ends with two coins of Eadred, it is most likely that the hoard was deposited during that reign, although it is perfectly possible that it was a few years later.
Disposition: Acquired by the British Museum.

G WILLIAMS

SINGLE FINDS

575. Shalfleet area, Isle of Wight: gold tremissis (PAS: IOW-715794)

Date: c. 526–c. 568.
Discovery: Found by Jim Austen while metal-detecting, identified by John Naylor (Finds Adviser), and recorded by Frank Basford (Isle of Wight FLO).
Description: Gold Visigothic tremissis, copying the Byzantine issues of either Emperors Justin I (518–527) or Justinian (527–565). The design is a highly devolved version of the original coins. Obv: right-facing bust, with a cross composed of wedges on the chest. The blundered inscription reads IVIS[]II[]I, which can be related to Justin or Justinian. Rev: Victory, advancing right, holding a palm and a wreath, with two extra legs derived from the skirt of the chiton, and behind a wing.
Dimensions: 12.9mm (diameter). Weight: 1.47g.
Discussion Visigothic tremisses of this type are not easily datable but are generally considered to have been minted sometime in the period 526–568 (Grierson & Blackburn 1986: 48). Finds are extremely rare in Britain, and this is only the second example recorded by the PAS.
Disposition: Returned to finder.

F BASFORD & J NAYLOR

576. Dymock, Gloucestershire: silver sceat (PAS: GLO-9BD812)

Date: c. 700–c. 710.
Discovery: Found by Donald Sherratt while metal-detecting and recorded by Kurt Adams (Gloucestershire & Avon FLO).
Description: Silver sceat of series BII. Obv: a right-facing diademed bust within a circle of pellets representing a serpent eating its tail. Rev: right-facing bird above a cross. There are single annulets at either side of the cross, and a smaller cross to the right of the bird. A meaningless legend can be partially seen on

both sides but, as is typical of these coins, is mostly off the flan.
Dimensions: 12mm (diameter). Weight: 1.13g.
Discussion: Sceattas were minted in large numbers in the late 7th to mid/late 8th century around the North Sea coast, but their distribution is most concentrated in eastern England. Finds further west are rarer, and this find to the west of the River Severn is at the edge of the known distributions. This coin is only the third sceat recorded by PAS in Gloucestershire.
Disposition: Returned to finder.

K ADAMS

577. Charlton Mackrell, Somerset: silver sceat (PAS: SOM-5492A7)

Date: c. 715–c. 750.
Discovery: Found by Roger Evans while metal-detecting, and recorded by Anna Booth (Somerset FLO).
Description: Base silver sceat of series E, of Secondary phase type, minted in the Netherlands. Obv: quilled crescent above a pellet-outline dolphin shape with central band containing two pellets toward the right-hand end and two lines below. Such designs have been nicknamed 'porcupines'. Rev: standard containing a central annulet and the letters akin to VIXTO.
Dimensions: 11.2mm (diameter) x 1.4mm (thick). Weight: 0.7g.
Discussion: Series E is a large and varied group linked by a general design, and is especially complex in its later phases, described by Metcalf (1993: 222) as a 'vast trackless waste'. This coin belongs to this later group, showing similarities with coins from the Kloster Barthe and Frankener hoards, especially Metcalf nos. 246 & 256 (ibid. pl: 14–15). Sceattas are relatively common finds in eastern England, with the Frisian Series E the most common overall type. However, finds are much scarcer in western England and this is only the fourth sceat recorded from Somerset by PAS making it a noteworthy discovery.
Disposition: Returned to finder.

A BOOTH

578. Goring by Sea area, West Sussex: silver penny of Queen Cynethryth (PAS: SUSS-2E92D1)

Date: c. 770–c. 792.
Discovery: Found by Clive Nobbs while metal-detecting, and recorded by Laura Burnett (Sussex FLO).
Description: Silver penny of Cynethryth, wife of King Offa of Mercia (757–796), portrait type (North: 339). Obv: draped bust facing right with the inscription EOBA, naming the moneyer. Rev: inscription CYNEÐRYÐ REGINA around a central M.
Dimensions: 16.6mm (diameter), 0.8mm (thickness). Weight: 0.98g.
Discussion: Coins of Cynethryth are very rare, and this

is only the third recorded by the PAS. The issue is the first in Early Medieval Europe for a queen, and one of the few coins of this period to have the ruler’s portrait, probably based on Roman or Byzantine examples.
Disposition: Returned to finder.

L BURNETT

579. Mildenhall area, Suffolk: silver penny of King (Æthelstan II) Guthrum of East Anglia (878–890) (PAS: SF-E21D06)

Date: c. 878–c. 891.
Discovery: Found while metal-detecting, identified by Martin Allen (Fitzwilliam Museum), and recorded by Faye Minter (Suffolk FLO).
Description: Silver penny of Guthrum, under his baptismal name Æthelstan, imitating King Alfred’s 'two-line' types (North: 479). Obv: plain, showing a small central cross and the inscription ELDETA RE (King Æthelstan). Rev: moneyer’s name in two lines, ABENLE (Abenel).
Dimensions: 19mm (diameter). Weight: 1.23g.
Discussion: Coins of Aethelstan II are extremely rare, heralding the beginnings of Viking monetisation, and this is only the second example recorded by PAS and the first verified Gurthrum coin on the Early Medieval Corpus of Coins (EMC 2008.0027).
Disposition: Returned to finder.

M ALLEN & F MINTER

580. Tarrant Launceston, Dorset: Byzantine follis of Emperors Leo VI and Alexander (879–912) (PAS: DOR-0F6596)

Date: c. 879–c. 912.
Discovery: Found by Bill Nicholls while metal-detecting, and recorded by Ciorstaidh Hayward Trevarthen (Dorset FLO).
Description: Copper-alloy follis of Leo VI and his brother Alexander (Sear 1987: 1730). Obv: brothers facing, crowned and seated on a double throne, with a labarum between and the inscription [LEOn] S ALEXANGROS (Leo and Alexander). Rev: inscription LEOn S ALEXANGROS BASIL’ ROMEOOn (Leo and Alexander, emperors of the Romans).
Dimensions: 25.3mm (diameter). Weight: 3.9g.
Discussion: Finds of Byzantine coinage are rare in England and tend to be of 5th- or 6th-century date (Moorhead 2009). However, there is now a growing corpus of finds recorded by PAS dating to the 9th- and 10th- centuries, a pattern noted on sites across Europe from Greece to Sweden now being mirrored in England (Hodges 2006: 3). This coin is one of around half a dozen finds of Byzantine coins of the 9th and 10th centuries recorded by PAS.
Disposition: Returned to finder.

C HAYWARD-TREVARTHEN & S MOORHEAD

581. Spilsby, Lincolnshire: silver penny of Viking Northumbria (PAS: LIN-E8F617)

Date: c. 921–c. 927.
Discovery: Found by Benjamin Carter while metal-detecting, and reported to Adam Daubney (Lincolnshire FLO).
Description: Silver penny, St Peter of York ‘sword/cross’ variety (North: 555), of which about half survives. The coin belongs to the final (third) phase of issues of these types. Obv: sword pointing right with the inscription [SCI PE]TRIMO in two lines, underneath which is an inverted mallet. Rev: central cross pattée with a pellet in each angle and the inscription [E]BORACE[I] (York).
Dimensions: 20mm (diameter).
Discussion: Coins of early Viking Age York are very rare finds and this is the first recorded by the PAS of the St Peter of York issues.
Disposition: Returned to finder.

A DAUBNEY

582. Wonston, Hampshire: silver halfpenny of King Æthelstan (924–939) (PAS: HAMP-55EAA4)

Date: c. 924–c. 939.
Discovery: Found by Mark Duell while metal-detecting, and recorded by Rob Webley (Hampshire FLO).
Description: Bent and broken silver halfpenny of Æthelstan, two-line (horizontal, HT1 type), probably struck by Cunerof (North: 668/1 var.). Although only about half of the coin survives, the design remains clear. Obv: small, central cross around which reads the inscription [ÆTHELST]AN REX. Rev: moneyer’s name in two lines, []OF MO (probably Cunerof) separated by a line of three crosses, with a trefoil of three pellets below (a similar one would have been present above).
Dimensions: 16.1mm x 9.8mm (diameter, bent), 0.7mm (thickness). Weight: 0.45g.
Discussion: Late Anglo-Saxon round halfpennies rare finds, the first being late 9th-century issues of King Alfred of Wessex (871–899). Their minting continued until King Eadgar’s (959–975) reforms of 973, when it was standard practice to cut pennies into fractions. Fewer than ten coins of Æthelstan have been recorded on the PAS database, and this is the first halfpenny. In addition, this is probably the first recorded example of a halfpenny struck by this moneyer.
Disposition: Returned to finder.

R WEBLEY

583. Freckenham, Suffolk: silver penny of King Eadgar (959–975) (PAS: SF-FCC0E1)

Date: c. 959–c. 972.
Discovery: Found by Mick King while metal-detecting, identified by Martin Allen (Fitzwilliam Museum), and recorded by Andrew Brown (Suffolk FLO).
Description: Silver penny of Eadgar, probably by the

moneyer Svartlingr (North: 750). Obv: right-facing crowned bust with the inscription [EAD]GAR REX. Rev: central small cross pattée with the inscription []VARTINC MON[ET] (probably, moneyer Svartlingr).
Dimensions: 21.8mm (diameter). Weight: 1.12g.
Discussion: This coin appears to be one of the very rare examples of coins from the moneyer Svartlingr. A few other examples are known, which show a variety of spellings of the name. The moneyer is presumably the same man as the Norwich moneyer ‘SPYRTINC’ of Æthelred II’s First Hand type.
Disposition: Returned to finder.

M ALLEN & A BROWN

584. Tarrant Rushton, Dorset: silver penny of King Harold I (1035–1040) (PAS: DOR-B50CA5)

Date: c. 1038–c. 1040.
Discovery: Found by Robert Tydeman while metal-detecting, and recorded by Ciorstaidh Hayward Trevarthen (Dorset FLO).
Description: Silver penny of Harold I, minted at Wilton by Ælfstan (North: 803). Obv: armoured and diademed bust, facing left, with a sceptre in front and the inscription HAROLD RECX. Rev: voided long cross design with circle and pellet at centre, and *fleur de lys* between two pellets in each quarter. The inscription reads ÆLFSTAN O: PIC (Ælfstan of Wilton).
Dimensions: 18.21mm (diameter). Weight: 0.86g.
Discussion: Finds of late Anglo-Saxon coinage in Dorset are rare, with less than ten recorded by PAS. In addition, coins of Harold I are not common in general and this, the first from Dorset, is a useful addition to the corpus.
Disposition: Returned to finder.

C HAYWARD- TREVARTHEN

Section editor and further research: J Naylor.
Editor: M Lewis.

MEDIEVAL COINS (1066–1500)

In 2008, finds of Medieval coins recorded by the PAS and reported Treasure have made significant additions to the corpus of material from England and Wales, with 22 Treasure cases and 3,705 single finds. The Treasure finds include both some larger assemblages (**585 & 598**), and a range of interesting objects, including a piedfort (**318**) and modified coins which also help to illustrate the wide range of foreign material reaching medieval Britain (**282–283**).

The hoard material from 2008 illustrates the widely varying nature of the deposition of coinage. The two largest hoards (**585–598**) show material removed from circulation and buried deliberately, giving a snapshot of coins in circulation together in the early 12th and early 15th centuries respectively. The latter also illustrates the long-lived circulation of some coins. Alongside this, eight of the hoards are much smaller, probably representing the accidental loss of purses (**587, 589, 590, 593, 594, 596, 599 & 600**) giving an indication of the widespread, everyday use of coinage throughout the Medieval period. In addition, both **593 & 594** contain non-English material showing that this material probably circulated as currency.

The recording of single finds through PAS continues to provide evidence for a very wide range of coinage circulating in Medieval England, from high denomination gold (**607**) to halfpennies and farthings (**604**). The vast majority of coins reported are typical English issues, but corpus of rare issues, such as the penny of Prince Henry, Earl of Northumbria (**601**), is steadily increasing as is our knowledge of their distribution and circulation. In addition, single finds are also continuing to provide more information on the circulation of foreign coins from around Europe in medieval England, including from the Low Countries (**606**), France (**605**) and Spain (**608**).

HOARDS

585. Knaresborough area, North Yorkshire: 178 silver pennies of King Henry I (1100–1135) (Treasure: 2008 T271; PAS: YORYM-DEBA55)

Date: c. 1125–c. 1135.
Discovery: Found by members of the West Riding Detector group while metal-detecting on four occasions between April 2008 and April 2009, and reported to Liz Andrews-Wilson (North & East Yorkshire FLO).
Description: 178 silver pennies of Henry I, all of type xv. All of the coins are silver pennies, although six of them have been cut in half for use as halfpennies. One of the halfpennies and two of the pennies are partially

fragmented, to varying degrees.
1–80. m. London x79, x1 cut halfpenny
81–83. m. Bury St Edmunds x3
84–89. m. Canterbury x10
94. m. Chester x1
95–99. m. Exeter x5
100–101. m. Gloucester x2
102. m. Hereford x1
103. m. Ipswich x1
104–110. m. Lincoln x7
111–113. m. Northampton x3
114–123. m. Norwich x10
124–126. m. Oxford x3
127–128. m. Thetford x2
129–137. m. Winchester x9
138–143. m. York x6
144–178. m. uncertain x28, x5 cut halfpennies, x2 fragments
Discussion: The distribution is consistent with a single hoard, dispersed by ploughing. Coins of Henry I are rare. As all of the coins are of a single type and there is no other recorded evidence of Norman activity on the site this indicates that the coins were deposited as a single hoard towards the end of the Henry’s reign, although the exact dating of BMC type xv remains a matter of debate.
Disposition: Fitzwilliam Museum hopes to acquire.

G WILLIAMS & R KELLEHER

586. Holbeck, Nottinghamshire: two silver pennies of King Henry I (1100–1135) (Treasure: 2008 T312; PAS: DENO-2506A0)

Date: c. 1125–c. 1135.
Discovery: Found by Roger Jacobi and Paul Pettitt during the excavation of a Victorian spoilheap at Church Hole cave, Creswell Crags, and reported to Rachel Atherton (Derbyshire & Nottinghamshire FLO).
Description: Two silver pennies of Henry I, type BMC xv, Quatrefoil on Cross Fleury (c. 1125– c. 1135). Both coins are quite worn, and covered with mild surface corrosion, so the inscriptions are largely illegible. One of the coins is complete, but the other is broken into seven fragments of various sizes, with further fragments missing entirely. The complete example has the partial inscription [+]GAR[]W[] visible on the reverse, which is probably to be identified as the name of the moneyer Garewulf, recorded at Bristol under Henry I.
Discussion: Coins of Henry I are comparatively rare as finds, so it reasonable to assume in the absence of any evidence to the contrary that two coins of the same type found together must originally also have been deposited together.
Disposition: To be disclaimed.

G WILLIAMS

587. North Carnforth area, Cumbria: 34 silver pennies (Treasure: 2008 T695; PAS: LANCUM-A7DD66)

Date: Deposited c. 1204.
Discovery: Found by John Harrison in November to December 2008 while metal-detecting, and reported to Dot Boughton (Cumbria FLO).
Description: 34 silver pennies of the Short Cross type, including one cut halfpenny (no. 7).
Short Cross Coinage, main series
1. 1b1 (1180–c. 1182), +WILL.D.F.ON.NICO, mn. Will DF, m. Lincoln (North: 963). Weight: 1.39g.
2. +ALAIN.ON.LVNDE, mn. Alain, m. London (North: 963). Weight: 1.42g.
3. +REINALD.ON.L[], mn. Reinald, m. London (North: 963). Weight: 1.08g.
4. +REINALD.ON.NOR, mn. Reinald, m. Northampton (North: 963). Weight: 0.75g.
5. +GODWINE.ON.WIRI, mn. Godwine, m. Worcester (North: 963). Weight: 1.21g.
6. +ALAIN.ON.EVERW, mn. Alain, m. York (North: 963). Weight: 1.44g.
7. Cut halfpenny, 1b1, []ON.EVER, m. York (North: 963). Weight: 0.66g.
8. 1b2 (c. 1182–c. 1185), +AL[]N.CARD, mn. Alain, m. Carlisle (North: 963). Weight: 1.03g.
9. +PIERE[S.ON.LVN]D, mn. Pieres, m. London (North: 963). Weight: 0.99g.
10. 1c (c. 1185–c. 1189), +PIERES.ON.LVND, mn. Pieres, m. London (North: 964). Weight: 1.35g.
11. +PIERES ON LVND, mn. Pieres, m. London (North: 964). Weight: 1.17g.
12. +GEFREI.ON.LVND, mn. Gefrei, m. London (North: 964). Weight: 1.44g.
13. +GILEBERT.ON LVN, mn. Gilebert, m. London (North: 964). Weight: 1.1g.
14. 3ab1 (c. 1190–c. 1194), +STEVE.NE.ON.LVN, mn. Stivene, m. London (North: 967). Weight: 1.14g.
15. 3ab2 (c. 1190–c. 1194), +GOLDWINE.ON.CA, mn. Coldwine, m. Canterbury (North: 967). Weight: 1.05g.
16. +ADAM.ON.WINC, mn. Adam, m. Winchester (North: 967). Weight: 1.43g.
17. 4a (c. 1194–c. 1200), +VLARD ON CANT, mn. Ulard, m. Canterbury (North: 968/1). Weight: 1.37g.
18. []ARD.[]ANT (North: 968/1). Weight: 1.43g.
+STIVENE.ON.LVN, mn. Stivene, m. London (North: 968/1). Weight: 1.05g.
20. +WILLELM.ON.WIN, mn. Willelm, m. Winchester (North: 968/1). Weight: 1.14g.
21. +hVE.ON.EVERWIC, mn. Hue, m. York (North: 968/1). Weight: 1.21g.
22. 4b (c. 1200–1204), +GOLDWINE.ON.C, mn. Goldwine, m. Canterbury (North: 968/2). Weight: 1.35g.
23. +MEINIR.ON.CANT, mn. Meinir, m. Canterbury (North: 968/2). Weight: 1.39g.

24. +REINAVD.O[], mn. Reinavd, m. Canterbury (North: 968/2). Weight: 1.11g.
25. +[R]OBE[RD].ON.C[ANT?], mn. Roberd, m. Canterbury (North: 968/2). Weight: 1.43g.
26. +ROBERD.ON.CAN, mn. Roberd, m. Canterbury (North: 968/2). Weight: 1.15g.
27. +VLARD.ON.CAN, mn. Ulard, m. Canterbury (North: 968/2). Weight: 1.42g.
28. +V[LAR]D ON CANT, mn. Ulard, m. Canterbury (North: 968/2). Weight: 1.37g.
29. +VLARD.ON.CAN, mn. Ulard, m. Canterbury (North: 968/2). Weight: 1.42g.
30. +hENRIC on LVND, mn. Henri, m. London (North: 968/2). Weight: 1.46g.
31. +hENRI.ON.LVND, mn. Henri, m. London (North: 968/2). Weight: 1.36g.
32. +[...]ARD [ON...]N, mn. Ricard, m. London (North: 968/2). Weight: 1.45g.
33. +DAVI.ON.EVER, mn. Davi, m. York (North: 968/2). Weight: 1.05g.
Rhuddlan series
34. i (c. 1190–c. 1215), +hALLI.ON.RVLA, mn. Halli, m. Rhuddlan (North: 972/1). Weight: 1.21g.
Discussion: The Carnforth coins come from the early years of the Short Cross coinage, between its introduction in 1180, under Henry II, to within class 4 of the series. There are several coins of 4b but none of 4c, introduced in 1204. Later in 1204, there would begin a partial recoinage of the Short Cross issues, to remove underweight or clipped coin. It is highly likely, therefore, that these coins represent a group removed from currency in about 1204.

Disposition: Kendal Museum hopes to acquire.

B COOK & D BOUGHTON

588. Oxborough, Norfolk: two silver pennies of King William I of Scotland (1165–1214) (Treasure: 2008 T706; PAS: NMS-D65952)

Date: 1205–1230.
Discovery: Found by John Staines while metal-detecting, and reported to Erica Darch (Norfolk FLO).
Description: Two silver pennies of William I ‘the Lion’ of Scotland’s Short Cross and Stars issue, struck by the moneyer Henri Le Rus of Perth between 1205 and 1230. Both coins were struck by the same obverse die.
Discussion: Pennies of William I of Scotland have been found in Norfolk before. However, the fact that these were found in close proximity and share by the same moneyer and obverse die indicates they were probably brought to Oxborough together and lost at the same time. They most likely represent at least part of a small ‘purse hoard’ deposited or lost at some time in the early decades of the thirteenth century.
Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

A MARSDEN

589. Welton-le-Wold, Lincolnshire: ten silver pennies (Treasure: 2008 T217; PAS: NLM-6B9946)

Date: c. 1244–c. 1247.
Discovery: Found over a period of four years from 2004 to 2008 while metal-detecting, and reported to Lisa Staves (North Lincolnshire FLO).
Description: Ten silver pennies of the English Short Cross coinage. Nine of the coins are whole pennies, with just one a cut halfpenny (No. 1).
John (1199–1216)
1. 5c (c. 1207–c. 1210), halfpenny, ROBER[], mn. Roberd, m. unknown. Weight: 0.71g.
Henry III (1216–1272)
Class 7
2. 7b3 (c. 1232–c. 1234), WILLEM.ONCAN, mn. Willem, m. Canterbury. Weight: 1.44g.
3. 7c2 (c. 1240–c. 1242), NICHOLE.ONLVN, mn. Nichole, m. London. Weight: 1.5g.
Class 8
4. 8a1/8b (c. 1242–c. 1244), NICHOLE.ONLVN, mn. Nichole, m. London. Weight: 1.43g.
5–6. 8b (c. 1242–c. 1244), NICHOLE.ONCAN, NICHOLE (3 pellets) ONC[], mn. Nichole, m. Canterbury. Weights: 1.43g & 1.25g.
7. 8b, illegible. Weight: 1.25g.
8. 8c (c. 1244–1247), WILELM.ONCAN, mn. Willem, m. Canterbury. Weight: 1.41g.
9–10. 8c, NICHOLE.ONLVN, mn. Nichole, m. London. Weights: 1.39g & 1.34g (die duplicate of both sides in BM: 1985,0782.334).
Discussion: Most of the coins were produced at the very end of the Short Cross period and the only significantly older coin is the cut halfpenny: it is common for the cut fractions in hoards to belong to an older period of issue, rather than the newest coins.
Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

B COOK

590. Evershot (area), Dorset: two silver pennies of King Henry III (1247–1272) (Treasure: 2008 T82; PAS: DOR-9D137 & 9D5581)

Date: Deposited c. 1250
Discovery: Found while metal-detecting, and reported to Ciorstaidh Hayward Trevarthen (Dorset FLO).
Description: Two silver pennies of the Henry III’s Long Cross type.
1. 3c (1248–1250), NIC/ OLE/ ONL/ VND, m. Nicole, mn. London. Weight: 1.44g.
2. 3ab (1248–1250), HVG/ EON/ WIN/CHE, m. Huge, mn. Winchester. Weight: 1.36g.
Discussion: The coins are in relatively good condition and would certainly have been in currency at the same time in the mid-13th century. In light of the relatively good condition and the lack of any other individually-lost coins of the 12th to 14th centuries in their vicinity, it is perhaps more likely that they represent a single deposit than stray finds.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

B COOK

591. Cawton, North Yorkshire: nine silver pennies (Treasure: 2008 T151; PAS: YORYM-D38254)

Date: Late 1250s to early 1260s, and c. 1320s–c. 1330s.
Discovery: Found by Brian Leslie while metal-detecting, and reported to Liz Andrews-Wilson (North & East Yorkshire FLO).
Description: nine silver pennies: three of Henry III’s (1247–1279) Long Cross type and six coins of Edward I to Edward III (1279–1377). All of the latter are from relatively late in the coinage, representing classes 10ab to 15, and so were issued after 1303.
Henry III (1216–1272)
Long Cross coinage (1247–1279)
1. 3b (1248–1250), TOM/ASO/NE/VER, mn. Tomas, m. York. Weight: 1.39g.
2. 5b2 (1251–1272), RIC/ARD/ONL/VND, mn. Ricard, m. London. Weight: 1.33g.
3. 5g (1251–1272), ALE/INO/NC/ANT, mn. Alein, m. Canterbury. Weight: 1.40g.
Long cross coinage (1279–c. 1333)
Edward I (1272–1307)
4–5. 10ab5 (mid 1303–1305), m. Canterbury. Weights: 1.33g & 1.22g.
6. 10cf2a (mid 1306–mid 1307), m. Canterbury. Weight: 1.32g.
Edward II (1307–1327)
7. 10cf 5(a1) (mid 1309–late 1310), m. London. Weight: 1.32g.
8. 11b3 (c. late 1310–c. 1314), m. Canterbury. Weight: 1.38g.
9. 15a (1320–1333), m. Bury St Edmunds. Weight: 1.31g.
Discussion: Very few coins of Henry III’s Long Cross type survived the recoinage of 1279 so it seems unlikely that these coins represent a single group drawn from currency in the late 1320s or 1330s. It appears much more likely that these finds consist of two separate losses, one made in the late 1250s or early 1260s and the other in the 1320s or 30s.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

B COOK

592. Deopham area, Norfolk (addenda): two silver pennies of King Edward I (1272–1307) (Treasure: 2008 T708; PAS: NMS-C28AC4)

Date: c. 1310.
Discovery: Found by Mark Dover while metal-detecting in October 2008, and reported to Erica Darch (Norfolk FLO).
Description: Two silver pennies of Edward I:
1. Class 3d (1280–1281), m. Bristol.
2. Class 9b (1299–1301), m. London.

Discussion: The earlier coin is most heavily worn, which is consistent with the hoard’s putative terminal date of c. 1310. The close association and similar date of these two coins to the earlier group make it overwhelmingly likely that they all come from the same deposit. Addenda to 2007 T676 (NMS-EA4080). **Disposition:** Norwich Castle Museum hopes to acquire.

A MARSDEN

593. South Somercotes, Lincolnshire: eleven silver coins (Treasure: 2008 T527; PAS: LIN-244 1C3)

Date: c. late 1310s.

Discovery: Found by Tom Redmayne between July and September 2008 while metal-detecting, and reported to Adam Daubney (Lincolnshire FLO).

Description: eleven silver coins (pennies unless otherwise stated), dating between 1280 and 1317: Edward I (1279–1307), long cross

1. Class 3e (1280), m. London.
2. Class 9b1 (1299–1300), m. London.
3. Class 9b2 (1299–1300), m. London.
4. Class 10ab (1300–1310), m. London.
- 5–6. Class 10cf (1300–1310), m. London.
- 7–8. Farthing, Class 10 (1300–1310), m. London.

Edward II

9. Class 11b/11c mule (1310–1314), m. London.
10. Farthing, Class 13 (1314–1317), m. London.

Alexander III of Scotland

11. Second coinage (1280–1286).

Discussion: The coins were discovered in a small enough area to perceivably have been a dropped purse or small hoard.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

A DAUBNEY

594. Combs, Suffolk: eleven silver pennies (Treasure: 2008 T470; PAS: SF-FBA590)

Date: c. 1310–c. 1320.

Discovery: Found by Trevor Bruen while metal-detecting, and reported to John Newman (Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service).

Description: eleven silver coins of Edward I (1272–1307), Edward II (1307–1327) and Count Arnold V of Looz (1279–1213). All coins are either pennies or foreign sterlings similar to the English penny: Edward I to Edward II

Class 4 (1282–1289)

1. 4a or b, m. London. Weight: 1.08g (bent, nearly double).
2. 4b, m. London. Weight: 1.08g.
3. 4c, m. London. Weight: 1.29g (bent).

Class 9 (c. 1299 to end 1300/early 1301)

4. 9b1, m. York. Weight: 1.31g.

Class 10cf (c. 1305–1310)

5. 10cf2(b), m. London. Weight: 1.37g.
6. 10cf2 (b?), m. Durham. Weight: 1.29g (bent).

7. 10cf3(a3), m. Canterbury. Weight: 1.29g.

Class 11 (c. late 1210–c. 1314)

8. 11b3, m. London. Weight: 1.33g.

Berwick upon Tweed series

9. Class 1 (1296–1297). Weight: 1.23g.
10. Class 4 (c. 1300–c. 1310). Weight: 1.36g.

Arnold V, Count of Looz (1279–1323)

11. Sterling (Mayhew: ?62). Weight: 1.15g.

Discussion: These coins would certainly have been in circulation together in the first decade or two of the 14th century. The older coins present are relatively worn and light weight, with the more recent in a better condition. Although a relatively small group, the absence of later coins of the Edwardian types (classes 12 onwards) might suggest a deposit date of c. 1310–1320). The coins include no halfpennies and farthings indicating a degree of selection. The range present reflects the result of a partial recoinage which occurred in c. 1300, so the classes present do not evenly represent output across the Edwardian series.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

B COOK

595. Haughton, Nottinghamshire: 39 silver pennies (Treasure: 2008 T28; PAS: DENO-F2D717)

Date: Deposited early 1330s.

Discovery: Found in January 2008 while metal-detecting and reported to Anja Rohde (Derbyshire & Nottinghamshire FLO).

Description: 39 silver pennies (some incomplete or broken fragments thereof, denoted with a *). 36 are English issues of Edward I (1272–1307) and Edward II (1307–1327) and three are foreign coins, one a sterling of King Alexander III of Scotland (1249–1286), one issued by the Count of Hainaut, and the other from an issue regarded as being issued by Edward III as duke of Aquitaine.

Edward I to Edward II

Class 3 (1280–1281)

1. 3e, m. Durham. Weight: 0.54g*.
2. 3g, m. Bristol. Weight: 0.85g*.

Class 4 (1282–1289)

3. 4a3, m. Canterbury. Weight: 1.24g.
4. 4a1, m. London. Weight: 1.26g.
5. 4b, m. Canterbury. Weight: 1.16g.
- 6–7. 4b, m. London. Weights: 1.0g* & 0.69g*.
8. 4c, m. Canterbury. Weight: 1.29g.
9. 4c, m. London. Weight: 1.23g.

Class 9 (c. 1299–end 1300/early 1301)

- 10–11. 9b1, m. London. Weights: 1.33g (star, unbarred Ns) & 0.99g* (no star, pothook Ns).
12. 9b1, m. York. Weight: 1.23g (star, pothook Ns).
13. 9b2, m. Canterbury. Weight: 1.08g* (no star, pothook Ns).
14. 9b2, m. London. Weight: 1.2g (star, pothook Ns).
15. 9(b?), m. uncertain. Weight: 0.74g*.

Class 10ab (early 1301–mid 1305)

16. 10ab3 (1301–1302), m. Durham. Weight: 1.2g*.
17. 10ab5 (1303–1305), m. London. Weight: 1.13g*.

Class 10cf (mid 1305–late 1310)

18. 10cf2a (1306–1307), m. London. Weight: 1.03g.
19. 10cf2a, m. London. Weight: 1.02g*.
20. 10cf2b, m. Durham. Weight: 1.31g.
21. 10cf3a1 (1307–1309), m. Durham. Weight: 1.3g.
22. 10cf3a3, m. Bury St Edmunds. Weight: 1.33g.
23. 10cf3b1, m. Canterbury. Weight: 1.32g.
- 24–25. 10cf3b1, m. London. Weights: 1.34g & 1.25g.
- 26–27. 10cf3b2, m. London. Weights: 1.27g & 1.25g.
28. 10cf5a2 (1309–1310), m. Bury St Edmunds. Weight: 1.32g.
29. 10cf5a2, m. Canterbury. Weight: 1.22g.
30. 10cf5b, m. London. Weight: 1.28g.

Class 11 (c. late 1310–c. 1314)

31. 11b1, m. London. Weight: 1.04g.
32. 11b2, m. London. Weight: 1.07g*.

Class 12 (c. 1314–1317)

33. 12b, m. Bury St Edmunds. Weight: 1.15g.

Class 15 (1320–c. 1333)

34. 15b, m. London. Weight: 1.2g*.
35. 15c, m. London. Weight: 1.09g.

Uncertain

36. Weight: 0.4g*.

Aquitaine coinage of Edward III

37. Sterling. Weight: 0.39g*.

Alexander III of Scotland

38. Second Coinage. Weight: 0.99g*.

Continental sterling

John of Avesnes, Count of Hainaut (1280–1304)

39. M.24, m. Valenciennes. Weight: 1.2g.

Discussion: The coinage of Edward I and Edward II forms one continuous series from the reform of 1279 and just into the reign of Edward III with English coins present here ranging from class 3 (1280–1281) to class 15 (1320–c. 1333). Many of the coins are fragmentary, but this is presumably the consequence of damage in the ground. The coins include no lesser denominations - halfpennies and farthings - which had been added to the currency in 1279–1280, indicating a degree of selection. The bulk of the coins present were issued after a partial recoinage which occurred in c. 1300, so the classes present do not evenly represent output across the Edwardian series. This group of material was probably deposited together on one occasion.

Disposition: Acquired by Bassetlaw Museum.

B COOK

596. Halstock, Dorset: nine silver pennies (Treasure: 2008 T1; PAS: GLO-84B963 etc)

Date: mid-1350s.

Discovery: Found by David Ludwell while metal-detecting and reported to Kurt Adams (Gloucestershire FLO).

Description: nine official English silver pennies of the late 13th or 14th centuries; eight are issues of Edward

I and II, with one later coin from Edward III’s Fourth Coinage. The coins survive in relatively poor condition, presumably as a result of damage in the ground, although some are considerably worn and appear to have been in circulation for some time before deposition.

Edward I-II

Class 4 (1282–1289)

1. 4a, m. London. Weight: 1.23g (fragment missing).
2. ?4a-c, m. London. Weight: 0.53g (fragment).

Class 9 (c. 1299–c. 1300)

3. 9a1 (c. 1299–c. 1300), m. London. Weight: 1.15g.
4. ?9b, m. Bury St Edmunds. Weight: 1.1g.

Class 10 (c. 1300–c. 1310)

5. 10cf3b2 (1307–1309), m. London. Weight: 1.38g.
6. 10cf4 (1309), m. London. Weight: 1.13g.
7. ?10cf, m. London. Weight: 0.74g (fragments missing).

Uncertain class

8. m. London. Weight: 1.0g (fragments missing).

Edward III, Fourth Coinage (1351–1377)

9. Series E (1354–1355), m. London. Weight: 0.84g (fragments missing).

Discussion: It seems likely that the group represents a collection of material deposited together in the mid-1350s, with most of the older coin reduced through wear or clipping to the new weight standard introduced by Edward III in 1351. There is evidence from relatively large hoards of the 1350s and 1360s that older coin survived in this way and that it took some time for new issues of the Fourth Coinage to displace much of the older issues of Edward I and II.

Disposition: To be determined.

B COOK

597. Portskewett, Monmouthshire: three silver coins (Treasure Wales: 08.16; PAS: NMGW-0B3056)

Date: c. 1350–c. 1400.

Discovery: Chance find by Jason Smith, in excavated soil during building work, and reported to the National Museum Wales.

Description: Three fused silver half groats, probably of Edward III (1327–1377).

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

E M BESLY

598. Piddletrenthide, Dorset: 293 silver coins (Treasure: 2008 T423; PAS: DOR-018A13)

Date: c. 1400–c. 1412.

Discovery: Found while metal-detecting and reported to Ciorstaidh Hayward Trevarthen (Dorset FLO).

Description: A group of 293 silver coins (including fragments, denoted as *) and two extremely small silver fragments (not included below). The bulk of the coins date from Edward I to Richard II (1271–1399), and there is one relatively crude counterfeit penny. All coins are pennies unless otherwise stated:

Edward I to Edward III, First Coinage
Class 1 (May–December 1279)
1. 1a/1c (reversed N), m. London. Weight: 1.07g.
2–3. 1c, m. London. Weights: 1.1g & 0.92g.
Class 2 (January–May 1280)
4–6. 2b, m. London. Weights: 1.03g, 0.99g & 0.84g.
7. m. Bristol. Weight: 0.91g.
Class 3 (c. June 1280–c. December 1281)
8–12. 3c, m. London. Weights: 1.1g, 1.03g, 0.89g, 0.78g & 0.74g.
13. 3c, m. Lincoln. Weight: 0.89g
14. 3e, m. Newcastle. Weight: 0.9g.
15–16. 3g, m. London. Weights: 1.32g & 0.87g.
17. 3g, m. Canterbury. Weight: 1.25g.
18–19. 3g, m. Bristol. Weights: 1.06g & 0.92g.
20. 3 (details uncertain), m. York. Weight: 0.89g.
Class 4 (1282–1289)
21–25. 4a, m. London. Weights: 1.05g, 1.02g, 0.91g, 0.84g & 0.82g.
26. 4a, m. Canterbury. Weight: 1.13g.
27–28. 4b, m. London. Weights: 1.07g & 0.97g.
29–30. 4b, m. Canterbury. Weights: 0.9g & 0.77g.
31. 4d, m. London. Weight: 1.05g.
32–34. 4 (details uncertain), m. London. Weights: 1.09g, 0.97g & 0.76g.
Class 5 (1289–1291)
35. 5b, m. Durham. Weight: 1.14g.
Class 6 (between 1292–1296)
36. 6b, m. London. Weight: 0.93g.
Class 8 (between 1294–1299)
37. 8a, m. London. Weight: 1g.
Class 9 (c. 1299–end 1300/early 1301)
38–39. 9a, m. London. Weights: 1.07g & 1g.
40–41. 9b1, m. London. Weights: 1.2g & 0.88g.
42–45. 9b1, m. Canterbury. Weights: 1.19g, 1.05g, 0.95g & 0.86g.
46. 9b1, m. Durham. Weight: 1.05g.
47–48. 9b1, m. Newcastle. Weights: 1.04g & 0.89g.
49. 9b1, m. London. Weight: 0.97g.
50. 9b1, m. York. Weight: 0.99g.
Class 10 (early 1301–late 1310)
51. 10ab1(a) (early 1301), m. London. Weight: 1.04g.
52. 10ab1(b) (1301–1302), m. London. Weight: 1.1g.
53. 10ab2, m. Durham. Weight: 0.85g.
54. 10ab2 or 3, m. London. Weight: 0.84g.
55–57. 10ab3b/9 (1302–1303), m. London. Weights: 1.12g, 1.09g & 0.92g.
58. 10ab3b (late), m. London. Weight: 1.04g
59–60. 10ab5 (late) (1303–1305), m. Canterbury. Weights: 1.08g & 0.99g.
61. 10cf1 (1305–1306), m. London. Weight: 0.91g.
62–64. 10cf2a (1306–mid 1307), m. London. Weights: 1.12g, 1.11g & 1.11g.
65. 10cf2a, m. uncertain. Weight: 0.82g.
66–69. 10cf2b, m. London. Weights: 1.21g, 1.09g, 1.08g & 0.87g.
70–73. 10cf2b, m. Canterbury. Weight: 1.1g, 1.09g, 1.02g & 0.80g.

74. 10cf2b, m. Durham. Weight: 1.02g.
75–77. 10cf3b1 (mid 1307–1309), m. London. Weights: 1.13g, 1.07g & 1.05g.
78. 10cf3b1, m. Canterbury. Weight: 1.07g.
79–80. 10cfb2, m. London. Weights: 1.09g & 1.01g.
81–84. 10cf5, m. London. Weights: 1.07g, 1.03g, 0.94g & 0.88g.
85–86. 10cf5, m. Canterbury. Weights: 1.03g & 1.02g.
Class 11 (c. late 1310–c. 1314)
87. 11a, m. London. Weight: 1.1g.
88. 11b, m. London. Weight: 0.92g.
89. 11b, m. Durham. Weight: 1.08g.
Class 13 (c. 1315–c. 1317).
90–92. m. London. Weights: 1.1g, 1.09g & 0.85g.
93. m. Canterbury. Weights: 1.03g.
Class 14 (c. 1317–1320)
94. m. Bury St Edmunds. Weight: 0.84g.
95. m. Durham. Weight: 1.03g.
Class 15 (1320–c. 1333)
96. 15a, m. Canterbury. Weight: 0.98g.
97. 15c, m. London. Weight: 0.96g.
Uncertain
98–99. m. London. Weights: 0.98g & 0.76g.
100–102. m. uncertain. Weight: 0.978g, 0.81g & 0.43g.
103. halfpenny, m. London. Weight: 0.43g.
Edward I–III
Berwick coinage (c. 1296–1344)
104. ?Class 3 (c. 1298), m. Berwick. Weight: 0.93g.
Edward I
Irish Coinage
Group 1 (c. 1279–1284)
105. 1b, m. Dublin. Weight: 1.02g.
106. 1c, m. Dublin. Weight: 1.06g.
107. uncertain, m. Dublin. Weight: 1.1g.
108. halfpenny, uncertain, m. Waterford. Weight: 0.47g.
Edward III (1327–1377)
Second Coinage (1335–1343)
109–111. halfpenny, m. London. Weight: 0.56g, 0.54g & 0.51g.
Third Coinage (1344–1351)
112. 1/I, m. London. Weight: 1g.
113. 2/I, m. London. Weight: 1.2g.
114. 3/III, m. London. Weight: 0.84g
115–117. 4/I, m. London. Weights: 0.89g, 0.84g & 0.74g.
118. 4, m. Canterbury. Weight: 1.03g.
119. uncertain class, m. uncertain. Weight: 0.85g.
120. halfpenny, m. London. Weight: 0.45g.
Fourth Coinage (1351–1377)
Pre-Treaty Period (1351–1361)
Series A (1351)
121. m. London. Weight: 1.07g.
Series C (1351–1352)
122–123. Groat, m. London. Weights: 4.33g & 4.28g.
124–130. Half-groat, m. London. Weights: 2.17g, 2.1g, 2.09g, 2.07g, 2.06g, 2.03g & 1.84g.
131–137. m. London. Weight: 1.15g, 1.01g, 0.99g, 0.99g, 0.96g, 0.91g & 0.78g.

138–140. m. Durham. Weight: 1.02g, 1.01g & 0.82g
Series D (1352–1353)
141–145. Half-groat, m. London. Weights: 2.32g, 2.25g, 2.24g, 2.1g & 1.96g.
146–147. m. London. Weights: 0.93g & 0.91g.
148. m. York (royal). Weight: 0.68g.
149. m. Durham. Weight: 0.99g.
D/E mule
150. Groat, m. London. Weight: 4.49g.
151. Half-groat, m. London. Weight: 2.28g.
Series A–D (details uncertain)
152. m. uncertain. Weight: 0.69g.
Series E (1354–1355)
153. Groat, m. London. Weight: 4.06g.
154. Half-groat, m. York. Weight: 2.23g.
155. m. London. Weight: 1.02g.
156. m. Durham. Weight: 0.88g.
Series C–E (details uncertain)
157–158. m. Durham. Weights: 1.09g & 0.99g.
Series F (1356)
159–161. m. London. Weight: 1.08g, 1.02g & 0.94g.
Series G (1356–1361)
162–163. Ga, m. London. Weights: 1.08g & 1.07g.
164–165. Ga, m. Durham. Weights: 1.02g & 0.84g.
166. Gb, m. London. Weight: 1.08g.
167–170. Gd, m. York. Weights: 1.11g, 1.05g, 1.03g & 0.94g.
171. Gf, m. York. Weight: 0.93g.
172–175. Gg, m. Durham. Weights: 1.05g, 1.02g, 0.96g & 0.84g.
176. Gh, m. Durham. Weight: 0.93g.
177. m. London. Weight: 0.92g.
178–182. m. Durham. Weights: 1.1g, 1.06g, 0.99g, 0.76g & 0.73g.
Treaty Transitional or Treaty (details uncertain)
183. m. Durham. Weight: 1.03g.
Series G-Treaty (details uncertain)
184. m. Durham. Weight: 0.91g.
Treaty Period (1361–1369)
Transitional Series (1361–1363)
185. m. York. Weight: 1.09g.
Treaty Series (1363–1369)
186. m. London (North: 1244). Weight: 0.95g.
187–191. m. York (North: 1268). Weights: 1.11g, 1.07g, 1.05g, 0.96g & 0.93g.
192. m. York (North: 1269). Weight: 1.08g.
193. m. York (North: 1271). Weight: 1.03g.
194. m. Durham (North: 1272/1). Weight: 0.87g.
195–200. m. Durham (North: 1272/2). Weights: 1.13g, 1.13g, 1.09g, 1.05g, 1.03g, 1g.
201. m. London. Weight: 1.07g.
Post Treaty Series (1369–1377)
202–203. m. London (North: 1291). Weights: 1.01g & 0.99g.
204–206. m. York (North: 1293). Weights: 1.09g, 1.09g & 1.05g.
207. m. York (North: 1294). Weight: 1g.
208–220. m. York (North: 1295). Weights: 1.14g, 1.09g,

1.09g, 1.07g, 1.05g, 1.04g, 1.03g, 0.97g, 0.94g, 0.88g, 0.88g, 0.78g & 0.78g.
221. Double saltires. Weight: 1.03g.
222–223. m. York, details uncertain.
Weights: 1.03g & 0.84g.
224–228. m. Durham (North: 1297). Weights: 1.09g, 1.05g, 1.04g, 0.95g & 0.88g.
Uncertain issue
229–238. m. York. Weights: 1.08g, 0.99g, 0.97g, 0.95g, 0.94g, 0.91g, 0.81g*, 0.75g, 0.72g & 0.63g.
Richard II (1377–1399)
239. 1a, m. London. Weight: 1.11g.
240–246. 1a, m. York. Weights: 1.12g, 1.08g, 0.99g, 0.97g, 0.92g, 0.89g & 0.81g.
247–249. 1b, m. York. Weights: 1.12g, 1.05g & 1.01g.
250–253. 2a, m. York. Weights: 1.07g, 1.05g, 1.03g & 0.96g.
254–256. 2b, m. York. Weights: 1.11g, 0.97g & 0.75g.
257–258. m. York, details uncertain.
Weights: 1.02g & 1g.
259–265. m. York, local dies. Weights: 1.17g, 1.08g, 1.05g, 1.02g, 0.9g, 0.84g & 0.73g.
Uncertain
266–267. Edward III/Richard II, m. London. Weights: 0.9g* & 0.82g.
268–276. m. York. Weights: 1.08g, 1.05g, 1.01g, 0.95g, 0.91g, 0.9g, 0.89g, 0.86*g & 0.75g.
277–279. m. uncertain. Weights: 1.02g, 0.9g & 0.59g.
280–285. m. uncertain. Weights: 1.02g, 1g, 0.8g, 0.74g, 0.42g & 0.3g.
King Alexander III of Scotland (1249–1286)
Second Coinage (c. 1280-)
286. 26pts. Weight: 1.03g.
Sterling Imitations
287. Robert of Béthune, Count of Flanders (1305–1322), m. Alost (Mayhew: 211). Weight: 1.03g.
288. Gaucher de Chatillon, Count of Porcien (1313–1322), m. Yves (Mayhew: 237). Weight: 0.91g.
289. Valéran II, Lord of Ligny (1304–1354), m. Serain (Mayhew: 225). Weight: 0.97g.
290. John the Blind, King of Bohemia and Count of Luxemburg (1309–1346), m. Méraude (Mayhew: ?277). Weight: 0.62g.
291. William, Count of Namur (1337–1391), m. Méraude (Mayhew: ?367). Weight: 0.45g (broken).
292. English type (Mayhew: 381d). Weight: 1.05g.
Counterfeits
293. GAICHA[], SI[]. Weight: 0.9g.
Discussion: The range of coins present indicates material taken from the English currency on one occasion, probably in the decades to either side of 1400. The output of silver coinage at that time was very restricted and issues of Henry IV (1399–1413) were in short supply – there are none present in the find. The vast majority of coins in the hoard are in poor condition, showing signs of extreme or significant wear, which has had consequences for their identification. Their weight is generally down to the level introduced

for the penny by the reform of 1412, so it seems likely that the find was deposited slightly before this occurred. It would suggest that the find consists of current coin, as available in Dorset in or around 1400–1412, rather than it representing good quality savings, accumulated over time.
Disposition: Dorset County Museum hopes to acquire.

B COOK

599. Warpsgrove, Oxfordshire: two silver groats (Treasure: 2008 T88; PAS: BERK-ADE047 & ADA244)
Date: c. 1422–c. 1430.
Discovery: Found by Sean O’Byrne in November 2007 while metal-detecting and reported to Julian Baker (Ashmolean Museum) in 2008.
Description: Two silver groats:
1. Henry IV (1399–1413), light coinage (1412–1413) (North: 1427), m. London. Weight: 3.18g.
2. Henry VI, first reign (1422–1461), annulet issue (1422–1427) (North: 1359b), m. Calais. Weight: 3.68g.
Discussion: Given that the coins were found near to each other, are of similar date and the same, relatively high value denomination, it is highly likely that they were either deliberately hidden as a hoard, or dropped or lost from the same purse.
Disposition: Oxfordshire Museums Service hoped to acquire but withdrew. Disclaimed: returned to finder/landowner.

J BAKER

600. Warpsgrove, Oxfordshire: two silver pennies of King Edward IV (1471–1483) (Treasure: 2008 T89; PAS: BERK-AE7476 & AE91F3)
Date: c. 1471–c. 1480s.
Discovery: Found by Sean O’Byrne in November 2007 while metal-detecting, and reported to Julian Baker (Ashmolean Museum).
Description: Two silver pennies of Edward IV (2nd reign) both under Bishop Dudley of Durham (1476–1483).
1. (North: 1665), m. Durham, clipped. 13–15mm (diameter). Weight: 0.73g.
2. (North: 1666), m. Durham, clipped. 15–16mm (diameter). Weight: 0.64g.
Discussion: Given that the coins were found at a very short distance indeed from one another, are of the same (rather distant) mint and of very similar date and overall aspect it as highly likely that the two coins were either deliberately hidden as a hoard, or dropped or lost from the same purse.
Disposition: Oxfordshire Museums Service hoped to acquire but withdrew. Disclaimed: returned to finder/landowner.

J BAKER

SINGLE FINDS

601. Croglin, Cumbria: silver penny of Prince Henry, Earl of Northumberland and Huntington (1139–when) (PAS: LANCUM-9B99F8)
Date: c. 1135–c. 1152.
Discovery: Found by Colin Sherratt in February 2008 while metal-detecting, and recorded by Dot Boughton (Cumbria & Lancashire FLO).
Description: A silver Scottish penny of Prince Henry, the Earl of Northumberland and Huntington, minted under David I of Scotland (1124–1153) (North: 913). Obv: right-facing bust with the inscription N.ENCI:CON (Count Henry). Rev: cross fleury with the inscription WILELM ON [CARDIC] (William of Carlisle).
Dimensions: 20mm (diameter). Weight: 1.11g.
Discussion: Prince Henry acquired the Earldom of Northumbria after his father’s treaty with Stephen of England in 1139, bringing with them the mints of Carlisle, Corbridge and possibly Bamburgh. Single finds of Prince Henry are extremely rare, with less than half a dozen recorded by PAS, all of which are from northern counties.
Disposition: Acquired by the National Museum of Antiquities of Scotland, Edinburgh.

D BOUGHTON

602. Flint, Flintshire: silver penny King Henry II (1154–1189) (PAS: LVPL-925FC2)
Date: c. 1190–c. 1205.
Discovery: Found by Douglas Fletcher in March 2008 while metal-detecting, and recorded by Frances McIntosh (Cheshire, Greater Manchester & Merseyside FLO).
Description: A silver penny of the Short Cross series, Group 1 class ii, minted in Rhuddan (Clywd) during the period 1190–1205. Obv: front-facing bust with the inscription hENRICVS REX. Rev: central, voided cross with a quatrefoil in each quadrant and the inscription TOMAS ON RVLA (Thomas of Rhuddlan) identifying the moneyer.
Dimensions: 19mm (diameter). Weight: 1.3g.
Discussion: Coins of the Rhuddlan mint are not common, and this is the first with a Welsh provenance to be reported to PAS. The history of the Rhuddlan mint is somewhat unclear. Henry II took control of Rhuddlan castle from 1157–1167, when it passed into Welsh rule under Owain Gynedd until 1241. This is at odds with the numismatic evidence which shows the issuing of coins of English type during the period of Welsh rule. It is most likely that the coinage was issued under the authority of the Welsh princes rather than directly through the English kings (Quinnel & Blockley 1994: 216–217; Mass 2001: 63).
Disposition: Returned to finder.

F MCINTOSH & J NAYLOR

603. Wixford, Warwickshire: silver penny of King John (1199–1216) (PAS: WAW-7285B2)
Date: c. 1207–c. 1211.
Discovery: Found by Bob Laight in July 2008 while metal-detecting, and recorded by Kevin Leahy (National Finds Adviser).
Description: A silver penny of John, minted in Dublin as part of his Third Coinage (c. 1207–1211) (Spink 2003: 6228). Obv: front-facing bust within an upright triangle holding a sceptre in its right hand, the inscription IOh[A]NNES REX . Rev: sun, triangle and three stars within a triangle and the inscription ROBERD ON [DI] VE (Roberd of Dublin).
Dimensions: 19.7mm (diameter). Weight: 1.41g.
Discussion: The Irish coinage minted under John can be placed within the remits of his broader ambitions, issued at the English standard from 1204 in order to make the Irish penny acceptable internationally. This helped to fund John’s (ultimately unsuccessful) attempts to regain his territories in France which were lost by 1203 and he was happy to use Ireland’s resources to do this. The moneyer ‘Roberd’ was Robert of Bedford, the clerk in king’s service, who held the post until 1210 (Dolley 1972: 4–7).
Disposition: Returned to finder.

K LEAHY

604. Rotherwick, Hampshire: silver halfpenny of King Edward I (1272–1307) (PAS: SUR-B6C8A1)
Date: c. 1280.
Discovery: Found by Chris Lacey in September 2007 while metal-detecting, and recorded by David Williams (Surrey FLO) in 2008.
Description: A silver halfpenny of Edward I minted in Newcastle (North: 1045/2; Withers & Withers 2001: type 1). Obv: front-facing bust with the inscription EDWR’ANGL’DNS hYB (Edward, king of England and Ireland). Rev: central long cross with a single pellet in each angle and the inscription NO/VIC/AS/TRI (Newcastle) for the mint.
Dimensions: 14.81mm (diameter). Weight: 0.64g.
Discussion: Finds of Newcastle halfpennies of this type are uncommon, and this is only the fifth recorded by PAS. This is also the most southerly find recorded.
Disposition: Returned to finder.

R VENN

605. Greater London: base-silver double *parisis* of King Philip IV of France (1285–1314) (PAS: LON-DBA042)
Date: c. 1295–c. 1303.
Discovery: Found by Saul Odam in February 2008 while metal-detecting, identified by Barrie Cook (British Museum), and recorded by Kate Sumnall (London FLO).
Description: A base-silver double *parisis* of Philip IV of France, minted as part of his first issue of the type

(Duplessy: 227A). Obv: cross fleuronnée with the inscription PHILIPPVS REX. Rev: MONETA DVPLEX / REGALIS (double coin of the king), the latter placed centrally and surmounted by a fleur-de-lis.
Dimensions: 20.16mm (diameter). Weight: 1.34g.
Discussion: The late 13th century was a period when the English crown made a concerted effort to preclude foreign coins from circulation, and this coin represents one of few single finds of French coins of this period (Cook 1999: 250–255, 273). The coin is the first double *parisis* of Philip IV recorded by PAS.
Disposition: Returned to finder

B COOK & K SUMNALL

606. Upottery, Devon: silver *crockard* of Gui of Collemede, Bishop of Cambrai (1296–1306) (PAS: DEV-4CF892)
Date: c. 1296–c. 1306.
Discovery: Found by Richard Wells in February 2008 while metal-detecting, and recorded by Danielle Wootton (Devon FLO).
Description: A silver *crockard* of Gui of Collemede, bishop of Cambrai (Mayhew 1983: no. 99). Obv: front-facing bust, crowned by a chaplet of flowers and the inscription GVIUDO EPISCOPVS (Bishop Gui). Rev: central long cross with three pellets in each angle, the final quarter including a small stalk, thus making a clover and the inscription CAMERACENSIS (Cambrai).
Dimensions: 17.92 x 18.86mm (diameter). Weight: 0.98g.
Discussion: Edwardian long cross pennies quickly became an important trade coin owing to their quality, and their designs were widely imitated on the Continent by local rulers, especially in the Low Countries. These coins often entered England in the course of trade and the problem was so severe that by the late 1290s the government had to legislate against their use (Cook 1999: 250–252). Finds of such coins are therefore not unusual in many, especially eastern, areas but are rare in the south-west, and this is just the second recorded from Devon by PAS.
Disposition: Returned to finder.

D WOOTTON

607. Gosbeck, Suffolk: gold noble of King Edward III (1327–1377) (PAS: SF-87F545)
Date: c. 1356–c. 1361.
Discovery: Found by Mel Birch in June 2008 while field-walking, and recorded by Andrew Brown (Suffolk FLO).
Description: A gold noble of Edward III, fourth coinage, Series G (North: 1181). Obv: the king, crowned and wearing armour, standing facing in a ship and holding a sword and a shield quartered with the arms of England and France, and the inscription EDWARD DEI GRA REX ANGL Z FRANC D HYB (Edward, by the grace of

God, king of England and France, Lord of Ireland). Rev: central floriated cross with a lis at each end, and a central lozenge containing an E (for Edward), within a tressure of eight arches. In each angle of the cross is a lion passant guardant, with crown above and three pellets below. There is a small lis and annulet at the top of the cross. The reverse inscription reads + IHC AVTEM TRANCIENS P MEDIVM ILLORVM IBAT (But Jesus passing through their midst, went His way). **Dimensions:** 33.69mm (diameter). Weight: 7.75g. **Discussion:** Edward III re-introduced gold coinage to England in 1344, and this coin dates from the period immediately before the Treaty of Brétigny in 1360. Gold coins of such high denomination are uncommon as single finds, and this is the first noble of Edward III recorded from Suffolk through the PAS and only the tenth recorded through the Scheme in total. **Disposition:** Returned to finder.

A BROWN

608. St. Donat’s, Vale of Glamorgan: billon *cruzado* of King Enrique II of Castile and León (1369–1379) (PAS: NMGW-9494F4)

Date: c. 1369–c. 1379. **Discovery:** Found by Jason Sallam in October 2007 while metal-detecting, identified by Edward Besly (National Museum of Wales), and reported to Mark Lodwick (Finds Co-ordinator, Wales) in May 2008. **Description:** A billon *cruzado* of Enrique II of Castile and León, of unknown mint (Clemente & Cayón 2005: no. 1371). Obv: left-facing bust with the inscription (most likely) [ENRICVS REX LE]GION[IS] (Henry, king of León). Rev: central cross with ENRI in the angles of the cross, and the likely inscription ENRICV[S REX CASTELL] (Henry, King of Castille). **Dimensions:** 1.88mm (diameter). Weight: 0.704g. **Discussion:** Medieval Spanish coins are unusual finds in Britain (see Cook 1999: 272 for a list of contemporary English finds), but several of Enrique II’s *cruzados* have been found in South Wales, including a small hoard from Monknash, Vale of Glamorgan (*TAR* 2002: no.224), to be published in the British Numismatic Journal 80. **Disposition:** Returned to finder.

E BESLY

609. Farnsfield, Nottinghamshire: silver groat of King Edward IV (1461–1470) (PAS: DENO-EF7C51)

Date: c. 1465–c. 1466. **Discovery:** Found by Anthony Wilson in December 2007 while metal-detecting, and recorded by Anja Rohde (Derbyshire & Nottinghamshire FLO) in 2008. **Description:** A silver groat of Edward IV’s light coinage, minted in Coventry (North: 1581). Obv: double struck, showing a front-facing bust with a C (for Coventry) on the breast and quatrefoils to either side of the neck, and a sun initial mark. The inscription reads EDWARD

D[I GRA] REX.ANGL Z FRANC (Edward, by the grace of God, king of England and France). Rev: central long cross, and a double-circle inscription reading POSVI/ DEVM A/DIVTOR[E/M.MEVM] // CIVI/TAS/COVE/TRE (I have made God my helper // City of Coventry). **Dimensions:** 24.6mm (diameter). Weight: 2.86g. **Discussion:** The mint at Coventry was only active for a short time during Edward IV’s first reign: the commission to open the mint is dated 6 July 1465, and the mint closed in September of that year (Brooke 1950: 149). As a result, coins minted in the city are rare, and this is the first Coventry coin to be recorded with the PAS.

Disposition: Returned to finder.

A ROHDE & D SLARKE

610. Shalfleet, Isle of Wight: silver double patard of Duke Charles ‘the Bold’ of Burgundy (1467–1477) (PAS: IOW-3EFFE7)

Date: c. 1467–c. 1477. **Discovery:** Found by Alan Fairbanks in February 2008 while metal-detecting, and recorded by Frank Basford (Isle of Wight FLO). **Description:** A silver double patard of Charles ‘the Bold’, Duke of Burgundy, produced for the County of Flanders (van Gelder & Hoc 1960: no. 23-3). Obv: shield with the arms of the Dukes of Burgundy and the inscription KAROLVS DEI GRA DVX BVRG CO FLA (Charles, by the grace of God, Duke of Burgundy, County of Flanders). Rev: central cross with a fleur-de-lis in a central lozenge representing Flanders, and the inscription SIT NOMEN DOMINI BENEDICTVM (Blessed be the name of the Lord). **Dimensions:** 26.5mm (diameter). Weight: 2.82g. **Discussion:** In 1469, Charles ‘the Bold’ and King Edward IV (1461–1470) formed a monetary union making each other’s money acceptable in the both regions, and the double patard equated to the English groat. Only this denomination seems to have made any impact on the English currency, and they have been found mostly in coastal counties (Cook 1999: 265–266, 275–276). Double patards are one of the more common foreign coins recorded by PAS.

Disposition: Returned to finder.

F BASFORD

Section editor and further research: J Naylor.
Editor: M Lewis.

POST-MEDIEVAL COINS (1500 ONWARDS)

In 2008, finds of Post-Medieval coins recorded by the PAS and reported Treasure have made significant additions to the corpus of material from England and Wales, with 14 Treasure cases and 2,236 single finds. Treasure finds represent a near 40% increase on 2007. Of these, only one (**618**) appears to be a hoard of material deliberately selected from the currency and deposited whereas the other groups are more likely to be accidental losses, probably of purses. In addition, the important find of 210 gold coins from Oxfordshire is an important addenda from 2007 (**611**). A further hoard, of copper Spanish *maravedis* (**628**) from Wiltshire, illustrates the importance of the PAS in recording hoards not covered by the Treasure Act 1996.

The recording of single finds through the PAS continues to provide evidence for a very wide range of coinage and tokens circulating in early modern England. The vast majority of coins reported are typical English issues, but the increasing corpus of foreign material shows coinage being imported from around Europe (**613, 627, 628, 629, 630 & 632**), although by this period only some, such as Venetian *soldini* from Cornwall (**627**) probably entered the currency. Alongside this, the find of a forger’s die from Somerset (**631**) provides important information on illegal activities, and the modified coins and tokens, such as the lead token from Suffolk, (**626**) shows that coins and coin-like objects have retained apotropaic meanings into the Post-Medieval period.

HOARDS

611. Asthall, Oxfordshire: 210 gold coins (Treasure: 2007 T433; PAS: BERK-0BB0E0)

Date: c. 1525–c. 1530. **Discovery:** Found by A Johnson and J Clarke in August 2007, during the construction of a drive, and reported to the Ashmolean Museum. **Description:** 210 gold coins from Henry VI’s 2nd reign to Henry VIII. Henry VI, 2nd reign (1470–1471) 1–2. Angel, i.m. none/cross patty or pierced cross, m. London (North: 1613). Edward IV, 2nd reign (1471–1483) 3–6. Angel, i.m. annulet/none, m. London (North: 1626). 7. Angel, annulet (+ ?pellet)/annulet, m. London (North: 1626). 8–24. Angel, i.m. cinquefoil/cinquefoil, m. London (North: 1626). 25–40. Angel, i.m. (pierced) cross (with pellets)/ (pierced) cross (with pellets), m. London (North: 1626).

41–45. Half-angel, i.m. cinquefoil/cinquefoil (North: 1630). Richard III (1483–1485) 46–47. Angel, i.m. boar’s head/boar’s head (North: 1676). 48–49. Angel, i.m. boar’s head/sun and rose (North: 1677). 50–51. Angel, i.m. sun and rose/sun and rose (North: 1677). 52. Angel, i.m. uncertain (North: 1677). Henry VII (1485–1509) 53. Angel, i.m. halved lis and rose/halved sun and rose (1485–1487), m. London (North: 1694). 54–56. Angel, i.m rose/none (1487–1489), m. London (North: 1694). 57. Angel, i.m. none/none (1488–1489), m. London (North: 1695). 58–59. Angel, i.m. cinquefoil/none (1489–1493), m. London (North: 1695). 60–62. Angel, i.m. scallop/scallop (1493–1495), m. London (North: 1696). 63. Angel, i.m. ?scallop/pansy (?1495), m. London (North: 1696). 64–89. Angel, i.m. pansy/pansy (1495–1498), m. London (North: 1696). 90–93. Angel, i.m. anchor upright / anchor upright (1499–1502), m. London, North: 1696. 94–101. Angel, i.m. greyhound’s head/greyhound’s head (1502–1504), m. London (North: 1697). 102–120. Angel, i.m. crosslet/crosslet (1504), m. London (North: 1698). 121. Angel, i.m. pheon/crosslet (1504), m. London (North: 1698). 122–160. Angel, i.m. pheon/pheon (1504–1509), m. London (North: 1968). 161. Half-angel, i.m. ?none/?none (1488–1489), m. London (North: 1701). 162–168. Half-angel, i.m. pheon/pheon (1504–1509), m. London (North: 1702). Henry VIII (1509–1547), first coinage 169–172. Angel, i.m. pheon/pheon (1509) (North: 1760). 173–188. Angel, i.m. (dot) castle/(dot) castle (1509–1513) (North: 1760). 189–190. Angel, i.m. castle with H/castle with H (1509–1513) (North: 1760). 191–207. Angel, i.m. portcullis/portcullis (1513–1526) (North: 1760). 208. Angel, i.m. uncertain (1509–1526) (North: 1760). 209–210. Half-angel, i.m. portcullis/portcullis (1513–1526) (North: 1761). **Discussion:** The hoard spans the period from 1470 to 1526, the date of the first coinage reform of Henry VIII. The find is dominated by the most recent issues of Henry VII and Henry VIII, suggesting that the hoard is a representative sample of the issues in circulation at the time, rather than being the product of years’ or decades’ worth of gradual accumulation. It may

therefore be reasonably argued that the coins were taken out of circulation and deposited in a more or less confined time-span.
Disposition: Acquired by the Ashmolean Museum.

J BAKER

612. Luppitt, East Devon: six silver coins (Treasure: 2008 T65; PAS: DEV-73BC93).

Date: Deposited in c. 1560s.
Discovery: Found by John Hill and Anthony Osbourne in January 2008 while metal-detecting, and reported to Danielle Wootton (Devon FLO).
Description: Six silver coins from the reigns of Mary to Elizabeth I (1553–1603). All coins are complete or near complete and in generally good condition, although the groat of Mary has a small nick taken from one edge. Mary (1553–1554)
1. Groat, i.m. pomegranate (North: 1960). Weight: 2g. Elizabeth I (1558–1603)
2–6. Shilling, i.m. cross crosslet (1560–1561) (North: 1985). Weights: 6.15g, 5.81g, 5.93g, 5.64g & 5.82g.
Discussion: The close proximity of the coins when discovered indicates that they were deposited together. In addition, both denominations present were the highest available in silver at the time of minting suggesting that this may have been a specially selected group of coins.
Disposition: Royal Albert Memorial Museum hopes to acquire.

D WOOTTON & J NAYLOR

613. Mattishall, Norfolk: silver mark of King Frederik II of Denmark and Norway (1559–1588) (Treasure: 2008 T510; PAS: BM-92A6A1)

Date: 1563.
Discovery: Found by Ed Heilman in August 2008 while metal-detecting and reported to Norfolk Landscape Archaeology.
Description: A silver mark of Frederik II of Denmark and Norway (Hede 1978: 11, no. 9), dated 1563.
Dimensions: Weight: 7.21g.
Discussion: This piece survives in a worn and battered state, rendering it substantially underweight for the issue, and there is no sign that it has ever been used as jewellery.
Disposition: Not Treasure; returned to finder/landowner.

B COOK

614. Stixwold, Lincolnshire: Four silver coins (Treasure: 2008 T488; PAS: LIN-A1E685, EF4342, EF5665 & EF6786)

Date: After c. 1565.
Discovery: Found by John Flaherty and Daniel Crowe in September 2008 on a metal-detecting rally, and reported to Adam Daubney (Lincolnshire FLO) and Sam Moorhead (National Finds Adviser).
Description: Four silver coins from the reigns of Mary to Elizabeth I.
Mary (1553–1554)
1. Shilling (North: 1960). 25mm (diameter). Weight: 1.33g.
Philip and Mary (1554–1558)
2. Shilling, dated 1555 (North: 1968). 31mm (diameter). Weight: 5.81g.
Elizabeth I (1558–1602)
3. Shilling, i.m. martlet (1560–1561) (North: 1985). 32mm (diameter). Weight: 6.03g.
4. Sixpence, dated 1565, i.m. lion (North: 1997). 26mm (diameter). Weight: 2.89g.
Discussion: Shillings are relatively scarce finds in the area and so it is through that the coins represent a dropped purse or a dispersed hoard.
Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finders/landowner.

A DAUBNEY & S MOORHEAD

615. Eckington area, Derbyshire: three silver coins of Queen Elizabeth I (1558–1603) (Treasure: 2008 T525; PAS: SWYOR-663A95)

Date: c. 1580–c. 1600.
Discovery: Found by Alan Shimwell in September 2008 while metal-detecting and recorded by Amy Downes (South & West Yorkshire FLO).
Description: Three silver coins of Elizabeth I.
1. Sixpence, i.m. rose (1565–1565/6), dated 1566 (North: 1997). Weight: 2.74g.
2. Sixpence, i.m. eglantine (1574–1578), dated 1575 (North: 1997). Weight: 2.76g (damaged).
3. Threepence i.m. plain or long cross, dated 1580 (North: 1998). Weight: 1.08g.
Discussion: In terms of their weight and condition, these three coins look to be well-used currency pieces from the later Elizabethan period (c. 1580s–c. 1600), representing mid-range coins of the period. They could certainly have been in currency together at this time. The apparent absence from the site of any other coin losses of the late Medieval or early modern period would also enhance the probability that they represent a single group of coins lost on one occasion, perhaps someone’s ready money dropped from a purse.
Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder/landowner.

B COOK & A DOWNES

616. Selattyn and Gobowen, Shropshire: three silver sixpences of Queen Elizabeth I (1558–1603) (Treasure: 2008 T747; PAS: CPAT-FE6537)

Date: c. 1575–c. 1625.
Discovery: Found by Ray Bengall while metal-detecting and reported to Rod Trevaskus (Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust).
Description: Three silver sixpences of Elizabeth I. The coins have been deliberately folded over one another to create a triangle or, particularly from one side, a heart. They appear to be quite worn and perhaps also clipped, so it is likely that they were in currency into (maybe well into) the 17th century, when they were fitted together in this way. The combination of their wear and the way they are folded together makes it impossible to date them more precisely.
Dimensions: 25x20mm. Weight: 4g.
Discussion: It has been suggested that the coins have been treated in this way to create a love token although it appears that there are no other known examples quite like this.
Disposition: Shropshire County Museum Service.

B COOK

617. Cowdon, Kent: thirteen silver coins (Treasure: 2008 T294; PAS: KENT-906D42)

Date: c. 1600–c. 1630.
Discovery: Found by Ken Peters while metal-detecting, and reported to Jen Jackson (Kent FLO).
Description: 13 silver coins (sixpences to half-groats) of the reigns of Mary I to Elizabeth I (1553–1603). Also submitted along with the coins, but believed to be unassociated was a piece of pottery that seems to be the rim of a large vessel and a copper-alloy ring.
Mary I (1553–1554)
1–3. Groat, im. pomegranate. Weights 1.83g, 1.61g & 1.58g.
Philip and Mary (1554–1558)
4. Groat, im. lis. Weight: 1.65g.
Elizabeth I (1558–1603)
5. Sixpence, im. pheon (1561–1565), date 1561. Weight: 3.03g.
6. Sixpence, im. coronet (1567–1570), date 1570. Weight: 2.75g.
7. Sixpence, im. plain cross (1578–1580), date 1580. Weight: 2.73g.
8. Sixpence, im. tun (1591/2–1594), date 1592. Weight: 3.08g.
9. Threepence, im. plain cross, date 1578. Weight: 1.38g.
10. Half-groat, im. bell (1582/3–1583). Weight: 0.97g.
11–12. Half-groat, im. tun (1591/2–1594). Weights: 0.98g & 0.72g.
13. Half-groat, im. woolpack (1594–1597/8). Weight: 1.11g.
Discussion: The coins are in the mid to lower range of available denominations, missing gold, shillings and the four lowest denominations in Elizabethan currency.

Their weight is also variable, some being of very good weight, others quite light, and they might represent the loss of a purse of ready money.
Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder/landowner.

B COOK

618. Ashover, Derbyshire: thirty silver coins and pottery (Treasure: 2008 T750; PAS: DENO-91A054)

Date: After c. 1604.
Discovery: Found by D Roe in November 2008 while metal-detecting, and reported to Rachel Atherton (Derbyshire & Nottinghamshire FLO).
Description: Thirty silver coins from Mary to James I (1553–1625) associated with three non-joining fragments from a brown-glazed red-earthenware bowl. Mary (1553–1554)
1. Groat, i.m. pomegranate (North: 1960). Elizabeth I (1558–1603)
2. Shilling (first issue), i.m. martlet (1560–1561) (North: 1985).
3. Half-groat (third issue), i.m. A (1583–1584/5) (North: 2016).
4–18. Sixpence (second issue), i.m. pheon, dated 1562 (x1); i.m. coronet, dated 1567 (x1); dated 1568 (x4); dated 1569 (x1); i.m. castle, dated 1571 (x2); i.m. eglantine, dated 1574 (x1); dated 1575 (x2); i.m. long cross, dated 1580 (x2); dated 1581 (x1) (North: 1997).
19–24. Sixpence (third issue), i.m. hand, dated 1590 (x1); i.m. tun, dated 1593 (x1); dated 1594 (x1); i.m. uncertain, dated 1594 (x1); i.m. woolpack, dated 1595 (x1); i.m. key, uncertain date (x1).
25–26. Threepence (second issue), i.m. uncertain, dated 1566 (x1); i.m. coronet, dated 1568 (x1) (North: 1998). James I (1603–1625)
27–30. Sixpence, i.m. thistle, dated 1603 (x1); dated 1604 (x1); i.m. lis, dated 1604 (x2).
Discussion: These coins represent part of the range of currency in use in the early 17th century, although they are mostly sixpences and are clearly a selected body of material.
Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder/landowner.

R ATHERTON, C BARTON & B COOK

619. Gayton, Northamptonshire: two silver pennies of King James I (1603–1625) (Treasure: 2008 T650; PAS: NARC-33AD07)

Date: c. 1605–1620.
Discovery: Found by Tim Binns in June 2008 while metal-detecting, and reported to Julie Cassidy (Northamptonshire FLO).
Description: Two silver pennies of James I’s Second Coinage (1605–1619).
1. i.m. rose (1605–1606) (North: 2106/1). Weight: 0.37g (fragment).
2. i.m. none (North: 2106/1). Weight: 0.59g (2 fragments).

Discussion: The two coins would have been in circulation together. They are from the lowest level of the normal currency, with only the royal farthing tokens below them and could have been lost up to a couple of decades apart. It is unlikely that they definitely represent a single loss or deposition.
Disposition: Not Treasure; returned to finder/landowner.

B COOK

620. Wymington, Bedfordshire: four silver coins (Treasure: 2008 T768; PAS: NCL-8C9985)

Date: Deposited in c. 1635–c. 1640.
Discovery: Found by Karl Seddon and R Long in October 2008 while metal-detecting and reported to Robert Collins (North East FLO).
Description: Four silver coins from the reigns of Elizabeth I to Charles I (1558–1649). Elizabeth I (1558–1603)
1. Sixpence, i.m. A, dated 1584 (North: 1997). 26.63mm (diameter). Weight: 2.9g.
James I (1603–1625)
2. Shilling (second coinage), i.m. rose (1605–1606) (North: 2099). 36.72mm (diameter). Weight: 5.8g.
Charles I (1625–1649)
3–4. Shilling, Group D, i.m. crown (1635–1636) (North: 2226). 32.5mm & 29.7mm (diameter). Weights: 6g & 5.9g.
Discussion: These four coins could have been in circulation together during Charles I’s reign, when the currency consisted overwhelmingly of a combination of issues of the three rulers represented and with Elizabeth’s issues dominating the sixpences. The condition of all four coins is relatively good and it is likely that they represent one single deposit, made in the mid to late 1630s, since the coins of Charles I are virtually full weight and have had little usage.
Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder/landowner.
B COOK

621. Stone in Oxney, West Sussex: five silver coins (Treasure: 2008 T201; PAS: SUSS-E6C756)

Date: Deposited c. 1660.
Discovery: Found by Alan Charman in March 2008 while metal-detecting, and reported to Laura Burnett (Sussex FLO).
Description: Five silver coins from the reign of Elizabeth I to the Commonwealth (1558–1660). Elizabeth I (1558–1603)
1. Sixpence (second issue), dated 1579, i.m. plain cross (North :1997). Weight: 2.69g.
2. Sixpence (third issue), dated 1592, i.m. hand or tun (North: 2015). Weight: 1.95g.
3. Threepence (second issue), probably 1580, i.m. illegible (North: 1998). Weight: 1g (pierced from reverse).

Charles I (1625–1649)
4. Penny, Group D or G (1635-1649), i.m. two pellets (North: 2271 or 2273). Weight: 0.47g.
Commonwealth (1649–1660)
5. Groat (North: 2728). Weight: 0.81g.
Discussion: The coins were found in close proximity to each another, in an area that has produced few other finds, all are silver and would have been in circulation contemporaneously. The Elizabethan coins are worn supporting the possibility that they were deposited together with the less worn Chares I and Commonwealth coins. Coin 1 is slightly different, in that it is less worn, unusually large and unclipped. It, therefore, may have been deliberately saved for some time.
Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder/landowner.
L BURNETT & B COOK

622. Appletreewick, North Yorkshire: two silver coins (Treasure: 2008 T365; PAS: SWYOR-68FFD7)

Date: c. 1650–c. 1700.
Discovery: Found by Malcolm Watts in June 2008 while metal-detecting, and reported to Amy Downes (South & West Yorkshire FLO).
Description: Two silver coins, of Elizabeth I (1558–1603) and Charles I (1625–1649).
1. Sixpence of Elizabeth I, i.m. ermine, dated 1571 (North: 1997). Weight: 2.08g.
2. Shilling of Charles I, i.m. illegible, Group D with no inner circles (1634–1638) (North: 2225-6). Weight: 4.42g.
Discussion: Both coins are severely worn and probably clipped and their weight is very poor, especially the shilling. It is likely that both were in circulation together in the mid or later 17th century, so they could potentially represent a single deposit. This possibility is increased if no other coins of the late medieval or early modern period have been found on the site.
Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder/landowner.

B COOK

623. Wickenby, Lincolnshire: Two silver coins (Treasure: 2008 T219; PAS: LIN-347093)

Date: Deposited after c. 1697.
Discovery: Found by Keith Kelway in March 2008 while metal-detecting, and reported to Adam Daubney (Lincolnshire FLO).
Description: Two silver coins, of James II (1685–1688) and William III (1694–1702).
1. Twopence of James II, dated 1687 (Spink: 3416).
2. Sixpence of William III, dated 1697, Spink: 3528–3545.
Discussion: The two coins were found together, and would have been in circulation at the same time. As such it is reasonable to suggest that they may form a single deposit or loss.
Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder/landowner.

A DAUBNEY

624. Penkridge, Staffordshire: six silver coins of William III (1694–1702) (Treasure: 2008 T402; PAS: see below)

Date: Deposited after c. 1700.
Discovery: Found by Barry Taylor between April and May 2008 while metal-detecting, and reported to Duncan Slarke (West Midlands FLO).
Description: Six milled silver coins of William III. Three of the shillings and the sixpence are lightly worn and date between 1695 and 1696. The remaining two shillings are extremely worn and the dates and other dateable features are unclear, although they were milled between 1695 and 1701.
1. Shilling, dated 1695 (Spink: 3497; WMID-0AB7D3). 26.5mm (diameter). Weight: 5.8g.
2–3. Shilling, dated 1696 (Spink: 3497; WMID-0AE756 & 0B0352). 25.5mm & 26.2mm (diameter). Weights: 5.9g & 5.7g.
4–5. Shilling, date 1695–1701 (Spink: 3497–3519; WMID-0B1485 & 0B4963). 25.4mm & 24.8mm (diameter). Weight: 5.2g & 4.6g.
6. Sixpence, dated 1696 (Spink: 3520; WMID-0B2844). 20.7mm (diameter). Weight: 2.8g.
Discussion: The heavy wear visible on these coins is common on coins of William III. His Great Recoinage established issues in huge numbers that then dominated the currency for a long time, and his issues continued to be the oldest coins in currency for decades as well as being a good proportion of the available silver denominations overall. They survived in use, in ever more worn condition, well into the 18th century.
Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder/landowner.
D SLARKE & B COOK

625. Stoke Newington, London: 80 gold United States \$20 pieces (Treasure: 2007 T365)

Date: 1854–1913; deposited c. 1960s.
Discovery: Found on 12 July 2007, while digging a pond at a depth of c. 80cm, and reported to Kate Sumnall (London FLO). The coins were found inside a glass jar, wrapped in paper in groups of ten per wrap.
Description: 80 gold United States \$20 pieces, issued between 1854 and 1913.
1. 1854, m. San Francisco, x1
2. 1867, m. San Francisco, x1
3. 1870, m. San Francisco, x1
4. 1875, m. Carson City, x1
5. 1875, m. San Francisco, x1
6–10. 1876, m. San Francisco, x5
11–12. 1876, m. Philadelphia, x2
13–14. 1877, m. San Francisco, x2
15. 1877, m. Philadelphia, x1
16. 1881, m. San Francisco, x1
17–18. 1882, m. San Francisco, x2
19–21. 1883, m. San Francisco, x3
22–23. 1884, m. San Francisco, x2

24. 1885, m. San Francisco, x1
25–28. 1888, m. San Francisco, x4
29. 1889, m. San Francisco, x1
30. 1890, m. Philadelphia, x1
31. 1891, m. San Francisco, x1
32. 1893, m. San Francisco, x1
33–36. 1894, m. San Francisco, x4
37–39. 1896, m. San Francisco, x3
40–43. 1898, m. San Francisco, x4
44–47. 1899, m. San Francisco, x4
48–49. 1900, m. San Francisco, x2
50–52. 1901, m. San Francisco, x3
53–54. 1902, m. San Francisco, x2
55–56. 1905, m. San Francisco, x2
57. 1907, m. Philadelphia, x1
58–74. 1908, m. Philadelphia, x17
75. 1908, m. Philadelphia, x1
76. 1908, m. Philadelphia, x1
77-79. 1913, m. Philadelphia, x3
80. 1913, m. Denver, x1
Discussion: \$20 coins were introduced in this form in 1850, and were struck to the same standard, 90% gold, used from 1837 until the end of US gold coinage in 1933. The coins gradually increase in number across the decades from 1870 to 1909 (1870–1879 x13; 1880–1889 x14; 1890–1899 x18; 1900–1909 x25). Over a quarter of the total were issued in the last 6 six years represented. Together these factors suggest that the material began to be put aside during this later period, rather than being built up systematically across a range of time represented. The main element among this latest material are the 17 coins dating to 1908, which suggests that a single batch of coins from that year might have formed the core for the group. There are a relatively large number of coin-hoards from Britain known to have been deposited in the later 19th and early 20th centuries. Typically they have been found within or in close proximity to residential properties and were discovered during renovations or extensions. The great majority of hoards of this period consist partially or exclusively of gold coins, usually British sovereigns and half-sovereigns. There are at least ten such gold hoards known from the years 1912-15, significantly more than from any comparable length of time in the surrounding period. The non-British nature of the Stoke Newington coins is the unusual, defining aspect of this find. Accounting for it would inevitably be speculation, but it is not inconceivable that the group was concealed by a US citizen leaving London with the onset of war, but expecting (as many then did) to be able to return fairly soon. The date of deposit might also be a relevant factor, since the latest coins present date to 1913, suggesting that the material was removed from currency just before or in the early stages of the First World War. This might provide both an occasion for the coins’ concealment and an explanation of why they were not subsequently recovered. However, the jar is which

the objects were deposited in is a kilner jar, of a type produced in the 1960’s, so this seems unlikely.
Disposition: To be decided.

B COOK & K WEHNER

SINGLE FINDS

626. Brockley, Suffolk: lead token (PAS: SF-B63463)

Date: c. 1480–c. 1550.
Discovery: Found by Kevin Jay while metal-detecting, and recorded by Jane Carr (Suffolk FLO).
Description: Heavily modified lead token, probably of the ‘Boy Bishop’ variety, based on a contemporary groat. Obv: worn and obscured, although probably shows some form of mitred bust with an inscription, here totally illegible, invoking a prayer of St Nicholas. Rev: a central long cross with double circle of inscriptions, again illegible here owing to the secondary treatment of the object, but often included quotations from Scripture (Rigold 1978). This entailed cutting the object from the outer edge towards the centre to the depth of the reverse inscription in a series of wedge shapes. Quite what this was intended to achieve is unclear but some of the wedges have become folded onto the obverse.
Dimensions: 26.8mm (diameter). Weight: 3.43g.
Discussion: The annual festival of the ‘boy bishop’ ran from St Nicholas’s Day to Childermas (6–28 December, and was widespread in England and on the Continent. A boy was elected ‘bishop’ for the period, and undertook a range of ecclesiastical duties. The ‘boy bishop’ tokens in England appear to have been mostly related to Bury St Edmunds and may have functioned as alms to be exchanged for food and drink during the festival (Mitchener & Skinner 1983: 32).
Disposition: Returned to finder.

J CARR

627. Constantine, Cornwall: silver soldino of Doge Leonardo Loredan of Venice (1501–1521) (PAS: CORN-C943A4)

Date: c. 1501–c. 1521.
Discovery: Found by David Fletcher before December 2006 while metal-detecting, and recorded by Anna Tyacke (Cornwall FLO) in 2008.
Description: Silver soldino issued by Doge Leonardo Loredan of Venice. Obv: the Doge kneeling before St Mark of Venice, with the inscription LE LAV DVX S M V (Leonardo Loredan, Doge, St Mark of Venice). Rev: standing figure of Christ, with halo, holding a cross, and the legend: LAVS TIBI SOLI (Thee Alone be Praised).
Dimensions: 12.4mm (diameter) x 0.4 mm. Weight: 0.31g.
Discussion: Venetian *soldini* arrived in England during the 15th century with the annual trading fleet and were used as halfpennies, since they were in short supply,

but as they were closer in value to a farthing, the government tried to suppress them. Issues of Loredan are the most common in England, although they tend to be predominant further east (Daubney 2009).
Disposition: Returned to finder’s widow.

A TYACKE

628. Kington St Michael, Wiltshire: copper-alloy coins of King Charles I of Spain (1516–1558) (PAS: WILT-B0A962, B092F3, B07E85, B05C51 & AFFE06).

Date: c. 1506–c. 1516.
Discovery: Found by Tim Storer while metal-detecting, and recorded by Katie Hinds (Wiltshire FLO) and David Algar (Salisbury Museum).
Description: Hoard of five Spanish coins, all most likely to be four maravedis in the name of Charles and Joanna of Spain, minted during Charles’ reign as Charles I of Spain, between 1544 and 1564 (Clemente & Cayón 2005: nos. 2988–2993). All were minted at San Domingo (Dominican Republic). Obv (where visible): crowned monogrammed initial with F to left, identifying the assayer, and IIII or 4 to right, for the denomination. The inscriptions are mostly illegible. Rev: crowned pillars of Hercules, with S P mintmark. The inscriptions are illegible.
Dimensions: B0A962: 27mm (diameter). Weight: 2.02g; B092F3: c. 26mm (diameter). Weight: 2.81g; B07E85: c. 23mm (diameter). Weight: 2.37g. B05C51: 24mm (diameter). Weight: 2.16g. AFFE06: 24mm (diameter). Weight: 2.73g.
Discussion: Copper-alloy Spanish coins are relatively uncommon finds in England, and to find a hoard of them is even more exceptional. PAS has recorded around 40 such copper-alloy coins, although the majority belong to the later 16th and 17th centuries, and their distribution is essentially restricted to specific entry points, including the route along the north coast of Cornwall into the Bristol Channel and River Severn. It is likely that this find came via this route, although entry via Southampton or London cannot be ruled out. It is questionable whether such coins were ever circulating currency, and the nature of their use remains unclear.
Disposition: Acquired by Chippenham Heritage Centre.

K HINDS & D ALGAR

629. Tower Hamlets, London: Écu d’or au soleil of King Francis I of France (1515–1547) (PAS: LON-036786)

Date: c. 1517–c. 1528.
Discovery: Found by Tim Miller in March 2008 while metal-detecting, and recorded by Kate Sumnall (London FLO).
Description: Gold *écu d’or au soleil* of Francis I of France (Duplessy: no. 782). Obv: a quartered shield of France-Dauphiné with a sun above and the inscription

FRANCISCVS DEI GRACIA FRANCO REX (Francis, by the grace of God, King of France). Rev: central cross with fleur-de-lis at end of each limb, and the inscription XPS VINCIT XPS RENAT XPS IMPERAT (Christ conquers, Christ reigns, Christ commands).
Dimensions: 25.42mm (diameter). Weight: 3.42g.
Discussion: Coins of Francis I in England are rare, and this is only the second single find recorded, both by PAS (see TAR 2007: no. 579), and is thus an important new addition to the corpus; though there are five from hoards (see Kelleher 2007).
Disposition: Returned to finder.

K SUMNALL & R WEBLEY

630. Bletchingley, Surrey: silver quarter-thaler of Elector Friedrich III ‘the Wise’ of Saxony (1486–1525) (PAS: SUR-57A8F6)

Date: 1522.
Discovery: Found by Mairi Sargent in May 2008 while metal-detecting, and recorded by David Williams (Surrey FLO).
Description: Silver quarter-*thaler* of Friedrich III, from the Annaburg mint, dated 1522 (Kelitz & Kohl 1996: no. 9). Obv: right-facing bust and the inscription FRID DVX SAXO S RO IMP ELEC (Duke Friedrich, Elector of Saxony, Holy Roman Empire). Rev: central cross with the letters CCNS in the angles, standing for Crux Christi Nostri Salus (the cross of Christ is our salvation) and the inscription VERBVM DOMINI MANET IN AETERNVM / MDXXII (The Word of the Lord endures forever/1522).
Dimensions: 25.86mm (diameter). Weight: 6.3g.
Discussion: This little worn coin of Friedrich III is an unusual import from Germany, and the first of this type recorded by PAS. It is, though, found in an area of Surrey with royal connections with Germany, as nearby Bletchingley Place was one of the homes of Anne of Cleves (after 1540).
Disposition: Returned to finder.

B COOK & D WILLIAMS

631. Ashill, Somerset: lead coin forger’s die (PAS: SOM-105780)

Date: c. 1578–c. 1650.
Discovery: Found by Paul Stevens in March 2008 while metal-detecting, and recorded by Naomi Payne (Somerset FLO).
Description: Lead roundel, probably associated with the forging of coins. On one side there is the impression of a coin. The lead is pierced by two circular perforations close to the edge and opposite each other. On the other side there are several incised lines that form no coherent pattern. The coin used is the reverse of a French silver quart d’écu of King Henry III of France (1574–1589), which was struck between 1578 and 1589 (Duplessy: 1133A).

Dimensions: 74.9 x 66.9 x 6mm. Weight: 216g.
Discussion: It is likely that a thin foil of silver would have been placed over the impression of the coin and on a corresponding impression of the other side of the coin, so that a base metal core could be inserted in between. The holes in lead would allow two plaques to be fixed together to achieve this. The coin used is known to have circulated in England, being mentioned by Shakespeare, and counterfeiting has been seen from finds in the Hayling Hoard (Kelleher 2008).
Disposition: Donated to the Museum of Somerset (acc. no. TTNCM 115/2008).

R KELLEHER & N PAYNE

632. Newport, Isle of Wight: silver half cruzado of King John IV of Portugal (1640–1656) (PAS: IOW-03BBB2)

Date: c. 1640–c. 1656.
Discovery: Found by Alex Kent while metal-detecting, identified by Edward Besly (National Museum Wales) and recorded with Frank Basford (Isle of Wight FLO).
Description: Complete silver half *cruzado* (200-reis) of John IV of Portugal. Obv: crowned arms of Portugal and the inscription [IO]ANNES IIII D G RE[X POR]TVG[ALI] (John IV, by the grace of God King of Portugal) and the value 200 reis. Rev: central cross and the inscription IN HOC SIG[NO VIN]CES (with this sign you shall conquer). It was countermarked at a later date to the value of 250 reis, crowned with a small cross pommée (see Almeida do Amaral 1984: no. 2413 for a similar example).
Dimensions: 30mm (diameter). Weight: 10.74g.
Discussion: The countermark on the reverse ‘250’ relates to a revaluation under John IV’s successor, Afonso VI (1656–1667), brought on by the cost of wars against Spain; Portugal was under Spanish rule from 1580 until 1640. The Decree of 22 March 1663 increased face value of silver coins by 25% (Almeida do Amaral 1984: 123). The coin is a scarce find and is thought to be the first to be recorded from the Isle of Wight.
Disposition: Returned to finder.

F BASFORD

633. Waterhouses, Staffordshire: gold half-guinea of Charles II (1660–1685) (PAS: WMID-8DBA13)

Date: 1684.
Discovery: Found by Kevin Blackburn in May 2007 while metal-detecting, and recorded by Duncan Slarke (Staffordshire & West Midlands FLO) in 2008.
Description: Heavily worn but complete gold milled half guinea of Charles II (Spink: 3348). Obv: the king’s bust facing right and the reverse four crowned cruciform shields between which are four sceptres, with four interlinked ‘C’s’ at the centre. The inscription runs from obverse to reverse, reading [CARO]LVS II DEI

GRATIA / MAG BR FRA ET HIB REX 1684 (Charles II, by the grace of God, King of Great Britain, France and Ireland).

Dimensions: 21.4mm (diameter). Weight: 3.78g.

Discussion: Gold coins of Charles II are rare as single finds, and this is only the third half-guinea recorded by the PAS.

Disposition: Returned to finder.

D SLARKE

634. Pulborough area, West Sussex: copper-alloy pattern for a farthing of Mary II (1688–1694) (PAS: SUSS-8C91E5)

Date: c. 1688–c. 1690.

Discovery: Found by Steve Bridge in February 2008 while metal-detecting, and recorded by Laura Burnett (Sussex FLO).

Description: Copper-alloy pattern for a farthing of Mary II. Obv: bust of Mary, facing right, and the inscription MARIA II DEI GRA (Mary II, by the grace of God). Rev: central rose bush with a single flower in full bloom, and the inscription EX CANDORE DECUS (honour with sincerity).

Dimensions: 22.6mm (diameter) x 1.4mm (thickness). Weight: 4.81g.

Discussion: Patterns were trial pieces struck with suggested designs. They were produced in low numbers to show people who approved the designs. They usually did not circulate as coinage; this is therefore an unusual detector find. If more were found it might suggest that this design did circulate, either officially or unofficially. Although the pattern was in copper the farthings of William and Mary were initially produced in tin and like other coins of the reign used the conjoined portrait. This pattern is a known type produced in Silver and copper (Crowther 1887: 27, fig. 11).

Disposition: Returned to finder.

L BURNETT

635. Padstow, Cornwall: copper penny of Duke James Murray of Atholl (1724–1764) (PAS: CORN-4843B3)

Date: 1758.

Discovery: Found by David Hoskin in 1978 while walking, and recorded by Anna Tyacke (Cornwall FLO) in 2008.

Description: Copper penny of James Murray, Second Duke of Atholl (b.1690), who inherited the Isle of Man in 1736. Obv: AD monogram surmounted by ducal coronet with date of 1758 below. Rev: three legged Manx symbol, known as a triune or triskellion, and the inscription QUOCUNQUE JECERIS STABIT (whichever way you throw it, it will stand).

Dimensions: 29mm (diameter). Weight: 8.79g.

Discussion: This is only the second Manx coin recorded by PAS and is part of the final independent issues from

the island, James Murray sold the Isle of Man to the British Crown in 1765 (Spink 2003: 213).

Disposition: Returned to finder.

A TYACKE

Section editor and further research: J Naylor.

Editor: M Lewis.

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INDEX BY FINDSPOT

ENGLAND

Avon

Almondsbury: 406
Compton Dando: 126
Stanton Drew: 344
Ubley: 286

Bedfordshire

Little Staughton: 408
Odell: 26, 391
Souldrop: 294
Stagsden/area: 276, 341
Wymington: 620

Berkshire

Beanham: 337
Compton area: 490

Buckinghamshire (including Milton Keynes)

Aston Abbotts: 301
Aylesbury: 193
Brill: 434
Cholesbury: 97
Cold Brayfield: 493
Great and Little Hampden: 442
Hambleton: 129, 327, 383, 387, 392
Little Hampden: 25
Milton Keynes: 546
Newton Blossomville: 431
Olney: 132
Princes Risborough: 361
Shabbington: 365
Winslow, south of: 472
Wolverton: 174

Cambridgeshire

Cambridgeshire, south: 311
Chesterton: 231
Glinton: 554
Ickleton area: 236
Melbourn: 53
Weston Colville: 201, 206

Cheshire

Burton: 293
Coupar: 456
Dodcott cum Wilkesley: 142
Goostrey: 519

Cornwall

Calstock: 552
Carn Brea: 459
Constantine: 94, 411, 627
Davidstow: 233
Looe: 314

Lostwithiel: 303
Maker with Rame: 88
Padstow: 635
Sennen: 209
St Hilary: 518
St Keverne: 51

Cumbria

Brampton: 17
Croglin: 601
Longtown area: 196
North Carnforth area: 587
Penrith area: 364
Sedbergh: 199

Derbyshire

Ashover: 618
Eckington area: 615
Erewash: 397
Swadlincote: 230
Norbury and Roston: 506
Ockbrook and Borrowash: 505

Devon

Chagford: 440
Devon, north: 352
Exeter: 435, 498
Luppitt: 612
Marldon: 399
Newton Abbot: 35
Newton Poppleford and Harpford: 316
Ogwell: 351
South Hams: 115
South Molton: 232
Tiverton: 382
Upottery: 606
Whiddon Down: 517

Dorset

Askerswell: 21
Edmondsham: 466
Evershot area: 590
Frampton: 68
Gussage All Saints: 439
Halstock: 596
Melcombe Horsey: 563
North Wootton: 69
Pamphill: 329
Stoke Abbott: 455
Stourpaine: 273
Tarrant Launceston: 304, 580
Tarrant Rushton: 584
Tarrant Valley: 462
Turnworth: 467
Winterbourne Steepleton: 31

Essex

Braintree: 333
Broxted: 45, 299
Chelmsford/district: 357, 548
Colchester/area: 82, 102
Elsenham: 324
High Laver: 39, 40,
Little Waltham: 84
Mersea: 11
Moreton: 556
Roxwell area: 110
Tendring area/district: 46, 225, 237, 254, 331, 356, 369, 370, 378
Steeple Bumpstead: 549
unknown: 190
Uttlesford district: 195, 247

Gloucestershire (including South Gloucestershire)

Cherington: 540
Dymock: 576
Hambrook area: 530
Hartpury: 360
Highnam: 243
Minsterworth: 288
south Gloucestershire: 454
Taynton: 450
Tytherington: 366

Hampshire

Andover: 207
Boarhunt: 256
Broughton: 508
Crawley: 146
Fordingbridge: 396
Greywell: 249
Hartley Wintney: 416
Hook: 291
Hursley: 19, 244, 497
Hurstbourne Tarrant: 403
Kings Worthy: 223
Leckford: 529
Marchwood: 309
Micheldever: 181
Millbrook: 536
Odiham: 495
Rockbourne: 13
Rotherwick: 604
Stockbridge Down: 222
Twyford: 278
Upton Grey: 111
Wonston: 345, 412, 582
Whitchurch: 553

Herefordshire

Breinton: 502
Leominster: 349

Hertfordshire

Braughing: 127
Markyate: 361
Ridge: 217
St Alban’s: 388

Isle of Wight
Brading: 37, 390
Brighstone: 29
Calbourne: 172
Carisbrooke: 513
Freshwater: 480
Gurnard/area: 155, 476
Isle of Wight: 478, 571
Nettlestone and Seaview: 4
Newport: 300, 632
Niton: 280
Ryde/area: 451, 458
Shalfleet/area: 8, 161, 168, 251, 550, 575, 610
Shorwell: 27, 252, 274, 372, 386, 393
West Wight: 165

Kent

Boxley area: 269
Chartham/area: 83, 463
Cliffe: 227
Cliffe and Cliffe Woods: 371
Cowdon: 617
Crundale: 150
Elham: 104
Gillingham: 567
Harrietsham: 59
Hollinbourne: 176, 192
Lyminge: 171
Margate: 259
Newchurch area: 211
Old Romney: 208
Preston: 48
St Margarets at Cliffe: 33
Snodland: 544

Lancashire

Carnforth/area: 460, 500
Fylde: 429
Lancaster: 131

Leicestershire

Leicestershire, east: 475
Leicestershire, south: 533
Lutterworth area: 512
Melton Mowbray: 105
Mythe Lane area: 95
Narborough: 362
Ratby: 77
Ratcliffe on the Wreake: 98
Ravenstone with Snibstone: 205
Staunton Harold: 268

Lincolnshire (including N & NE Lincolnshire)

Bonby: 65
Braceby: 103
Great Sturton: 81
Grimsby area: 572
Kettlethorpe: 385
Legsby: 241
Lenton Keisby and Osgodby: 239
Lincoln area: 557
Low Santon: 183
Nettleham: 144
North Willingham: 359
Potter Hanworth: 7
Riby: 570
Roxby-cum-Risby: 292
Skidbrooke: 449
Sleaford area: 246, 401
South Somercotes: 593
Spilsby/area: 169, 581
Stixwould/area: 55, 477, 614
Stixwould and Woodhall: 470
Syston: 114
Thimbleby: 138
Utterby: 481
Welbourn: 482
Welton-le-Wold: 589
Wickenby: 623
Willoughby with Sloothby: 381
Winterton: 134

London

Brent: 465
Brentford: 78
City of London: 348, 363, 418, 422, 444
London: 605
Putney: 186
Southwark: 343
Stoke Newington: 625
Tower Hamlets: 629
Wandsworth: 9, 92

Northamptonshire

Gayton: 619
Harlestone: 452
Northamptonshire, south: 526
Norton: 141
Pineham: 157
Silverstone area: 558
Titchmarsh: 86, 112

Norfolk

Aldborough: 198
Attleborough: 75
Bacton: 414
Beighton: 116
Binham: 279
Blakeney area: 379
Bracon Ash: 106

Broadland: 34
Caistor St Edmund: 170
Cley-next-the-Sea: 374
Congham: 197
Cranwich: 64
Deopham area: 592
Dereham area: 525
Dersingham area: 179
East Walton: 173
Foulsham: 334
Fransham: 307, 464
Fring: 188
Gresham area: 283
Griston: 178
Gunthorpe: 180
Happisburgh: 175
Hillington: 253
Holme Hale: 267
Ludham: 41, 42
Martham: 306
Mattishall: 613
Narford: 153
Norfolk, mid: 163
Outwell: 160, 377
Oxborough: 405, 588
Scole: 185
Snetterton: 166
Southery: 28
Swanton Morley: 545
Repps with Bastwick: 6
Wereham: 410
West Acre: 50, 290
Witton: 30
Wymondham: 282

Northumberland (including Durham)

Bowes: 302
Heddon-on-the-Wall: 257
Humshaugh: 270
Middleton: 342
Sedgefield: 44
Tynedale area: 20
West Rainton: 261
Whittington: 122

Nottinghamshire

Balderton: 447
Barton-in-Fabis: 107
Bawtry: 395
Blyth: 67
Clifton area: 423
Dunham on Trent: 445
Edwinstowe: 347
Farnsfield: 214, 609
Haughton: 595
Hawton: 245, 260
Holbeck: 586
Newark/area: 428, 436

Orston: 99
Rolleston: 90, 354
Stokeham: 446
Tuxford area: 394
Weston: 308
Warsop area: 448
Worksop area: 216, 218

Oxfordshire

Asthall: 611
Chalgrove: 271
Cholsey: 194
Culham: 113
Long Wittenham: 461
Lyford: 402
Mapleburham: 522
Marcham: 5, 54
Northmoor: 149
Oxford: 139
Wantage area: 336
Warpsgrove: 599, 600
Watlington: 235
West Hagbourne: 156

Shropshire

Baschurch: 528
Bridgenorth area: 413
Chetwynd Aston and Woodcote: 514
Lileshall and Donnington: 72
Myddle and Broughton: 61
Oswestry area: 85, 515
River Perry: 38
Rudge: 124
Selattyn and Gobowen: 616
Sheriffhales area: 210
Telford area: 62, 74, 322
Tong: 346
Worfield area: 187

Somerset

Ashill; 631
Brympton: 91
Charlton Mackrell: 577
Crewkerne: 350
Curry Rival: 143
Huish Episcopi: 73
Illchester: 539
Illminster: 158
Kingsdon: 555
Lullington: 389
Martock: 320
Misterton: 561
Nether Stowey: 430
North Petherton: 433
Spaxton: 321
Taunton: 325
Westbury-sub-Mendip: 355

Staffordshire
Bradley: 492
Drayton Bassett: 265, 318
Harlaston: 339
Hints: 184
Ilam: 121, 250, 281, 551
Penkridge: 624
Seighford: 12
Shenstone: 503
Norbury: 220
Waterhouses: 633
Yoxall: 441

Suffolk
Barking: 118
Beccles/area: 375, 384
Brantham: 10
Brockley: 234, 626
Combs: 594
Depden: 457
Eye/area: 76, 474
Freckenham: 583
Gosbeck: 607
Great Barton: 221
Hoxne: 569
Icklingham: 16, 520
Ipswich area: 109
Knettishall: 70
Lindsey: 191
Little Saxham: 224
Middleton: 3
Mildenhall/area: 119, 573, 579
Saxmundham area: 565
Shotley: 1,
Sudbury: 14
Suffolk, south east: 177
Sutton: 212
Thrandeston: 145
Trimley St Martin: 120
Wetheringsettt cum Brockford: 167
Wickham Market area: 471
Wickham Skeith: 559
Woodbridge area: 568
Wortham: 338

Surrey
Bletchingley: 630
Brookham: 47
Chobham: 443
Farnham: 437
Godalming: 162
Horne: 425
Leatherhead/area: 484, 494
Outwood: 438
Send: 340
West Clandon: 226
Wisley: 164

Sussex, East
Alciston: 66
Ardingly area: 133
Ashburnham: 496
Burgess Hill: 36
Burwash: 18
Ditchling: 298
Framfield: 353
Laughton: 258
Lewes area: 486
Selmeston: 2
Telscombe area: 213
Wartling: 319

Sussex, West
Arun area: 479
Arundel area: 489
Ashington: 330
Bosham: 219
Chichester/area: 483, 485, 534, 535, 566
Goring by Sea area: 487, 578
Lavant: 538
Mid-Sussex district: 215
Patching: 315, 426
Petworth area: 22, 488
Pulborough area: 634
Rudgwick: 501
Steypning: 262
Stone in Oxney: 621
Up Marden: 574
Westergate: 56
Worthing: 415

Teeside
Stillington and Whitton: 123

Warwickshire
Coventry: 410
Maxstoke: 323
Middleton: 255
Tanworth in Arden: 117
Warmington: 499
Warwickshire: 504
Wixford: 603
Wolverton area: 263

Wiltshire (including Swindon)
Broad Hinton: 203
Calne Without: 468
Clyffe Pypard: 317
Colerne: 424
Easton: 404
Edington: 23
Heytesbury: 63
Highworth: 135
Kingston St Michael: 628
Longbridge Deverill: 154
Ogbourne St George: 204

Pewsey: 407
Pitton with Farley: 398
Swindon area: 491, 523
Urchfont: 289, 295
West Lavington: 148

Worcestershire
Wyre Piddle: 15

Yorkshire, East
Barmby Moor: 264
Bempton: 376
Beverley/area: 312, 469
Bolton: 310
Bridlington: 541
Craven area: 80
Cherry Burton: 335
Elloughton: 125
Elloughton-cum-Brough: 248
Fridaythorpe area: 89
Hatfield: 510
Howden: 285
Market Weighton: 100, 521
Middleton: 296
North Cave: 511
North Cliffe: 79
North Dalton: 516
Pocklington: 368
Scarborough area: 52
South Cave: 128
Stamford Bridge: 373
Walkington: 507
Wetwang: 108
Wilberfoss area: 509

Yorkshire, North (including York)
Aldbrough: 202
Appletreewick: 622
Birdforth: 277
Borrowby: 332
Brandsy cum Stearsby area: 284
Brimham: 189
Brompton: 305
Brompton-on-Swale: 136
Brough with St Giles: 531
Burton Leonard: 287
Buttercrambe with Bossall: 159
Cawton: 591
Filey area: 564
Gateforth: 358
Kirby Knowle: 151
Kirk Deighton: 140
Knaresborough area: 585
Levisham: 547
Naburn: 304, 400
Pickhill with Roxby: 96
Ripon: 560
Ryther: 242, 275

Selby area: 427
Towton: 473
Wistow: 328
York area: 99, 527, 532, 537

Yorkshire, West
Aberford: 562
Birkin: 419
Bramham: 524
Parlington: 542
Thorner/area: 326, 380
West Yorkshire area: 182

WALES

Caerphilly
Gelligaer: 147

Conwy
Rhos-on-Sea: 272

Flintshire
Flint: 313, 602

Monmouthshire
Llanhennock: 32
Mathern: 417
Portskewett: 240, 597

Newport
Langstone: 152

Pembrokeshire
Carew: 229, 409, 432
Mathry: 266
Tenby: 297

Powys
Brecon (Gaer): 130
Brecon (Glyn Tarell): 238
Radnore area: 93
Sarn: 421

Swansea
Port Eynon, Gower Peninsula: 200
Sketty: 60

Vale of Glamorgan
Colwinston: 367
Llancarfan: 43
Penllyn: 49
St Donats: 71, 87, 608
Sully: 543

Wrexham
Wrexham area: 453

NORTHERN IRELAND

Co Armagh
Kilgore: 228

Co Down
Downpatrick area: 57

Co Tyrone
Castlederg area: 58

INDEX BY ACQUIRING MUSEUM
(both expressions of interest and acquisitions)

Abergavenny Museum: 32

Ashmolean Museum: 611

Barbican House Museum, Lewes: 215, 258, 353

Bassetlaw Museum: 395, 445, 446, 595

Beccles & District Museum: 375, 384

Bedford Museum: 294, 341, 391, 408

Bowes Museum: 261, 302

Braintree District Museum: 333

Brecknock Museum & Art Gallery: 130, 238

Bristol City Museum & Art Gallery: 366, 530

British Museum: 44, 107, 165, 166, 191, 198, 202, 207, 215, 224, 275, 318, 354, 371, 377, 404, 482, 515, 537, 569, 572, 574

Buckinghamshire County Museum: 25, 129, 137, 174, 301, 327, 365, 383, 387, 392, 434, 442, 472, 546

Canterbury Museum: 259, 463

Chelmsford Museum: 110, 357

Chepstow Museum: 417

Chichester Museum: 534, 535

Chippenham Heritage Centre: 628

Colchester & Ipswich Museums: 102, 225, 237, 254, 331, 356, 369, 370, 378, 471, 474, 565, 568

Conwy County Borough Council: 272

Dales Countryside Museum: 199

Derby Museums & Art Gallery: 230

Doncaster Museum & Art Gallery: 419, 427

Dorset County Museum; 598

Dover Museum: 48

East Riding Museums Service: 264, 296 312, 368, 376, 516, 564

East Surrey Museum: 425, 438

Elmbridge Museum: 443

Epping Forest District Museum: 39, 40

Erewash Museum: 397

Fairlynch Museum: 316

Fitzwilliam Museum: 206, 585

Flintshire County Museum Service: 313

Gloucester City Museum: 360

Godalming Museum: 162

Great North Museum: 257, 270

Grovsner Museum: 293

Guildford Museum: 47

Gunnersbury Park Museum: 465

Hampshire County Museum: 249, 291, 396

Hampshire Museums Service: 529

Harrogate Museum: 400

Hastings Museum & Art Gallery: 496

Hereford Museum & Art Gallery: 349

Horsham Museum: 330

Hull & East Riding Museum: 100, 128, 248, 310, 335

Isle of Wight Heritage Service: 4, 27, 29, 161, 168, 251, 274, 280, 372, 386, 390, 393

Kendal Museum: 587

Lancaster City Museum: 131, 500

Leicestershire County Museums Service: 95, 98, 205, 268, 362, 475, 533

Leeds Museums & Galleries: 182, 326, 380, 524

Littlehampton Museum: 315, 426

Maidstone Museum: 171, 176, 269, 544

Moyse’s Hall Museum, Bury St Edmunds: 338

Museum of London: 348

Museum of Somerset: 321, 325, 350, 389, 430, 433, 631

National Museum of Antiquities of Scotland: 601

National Museum Wales: 24, 43, 87, 152, 200, 297, 367, 409, 543

Newark Museum Service: 245, 260, 308, 347, 428, 436, 447

North Lincolnshire Museum: 134, 183, 292

Norwich Castle Museum: 30, 34, 50, 75, 106, 163, 173, 175, 178, 179, 185, 188, 197, 198, 253, 267, 282, 283, 306, 307, 334, 374, 379, 420, 464, 545, 592

Nottingham City Museums & Galleries: 423

Oxfordshire Museum Service: 194, 271, 336, 402, 599, 600

Penrith Museum: 364

Potteries Museum & Art Gallery: 121, 220, 250, 339, 441

Powysland Museum: 421

Priest’s House Museum & Garden, Wimborne Minster: 329, 450

Roman Baths Museum, Bath: 344

Royal Albert Memorial Museum: 35, 382, 399, 498, 517, 612

Royal Cornwall Museum: 88, 209 (loan), 233, 518 (loan)

Royston & District Museum: 311

Saffron Walden Museum: 45, 46, 195, 247, 299, 324

St Albans Museum: 388

Salisbury & South Wiltshire Museum: 398

Scolton Manor Museum: 266

Shropshire County Museum: 38, 72, 91, 346, 413, 515, 616

Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle on Tyne: 122

Southampton Museum of Archaeology: 536

South Molton Museum: 232, 352

Steyning Museum: 261

Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service: 120

Swansea Museum: 200

Tenby Museum & Art Gallery: 229, 432

The Collection, Lincoln: 114

Tullie House Museum & Art Gallery: 17, 196

Ulster Museum: 57, 58, 228

Warwickshire Museum Service: 255, 263, 323, 499

West Berkshire Museum: 337

Wiltshire Heritage Museum: 424, 523

Winchester Museums Service: 244, 256, 278, 345, 412

Woodbridge Museum: 177

York Museums Trust: 242, 277, 328, 473

INDEX OF VALUES

(as recommended by the Treasure Valuation Committee)

17. £500 – Thomas Fisher (Landowner) waived his right to a reward.
24. £200.
25. £100.
27. £105 – The Finders and Prof and Mrs Roger Williams (Landowners) waived their right to a reward.
29. £500.
34. £100.
35. £56 – The Finders and Devon County Council (Landowner) waived their right to a reward.
38. £275 – The Occupier waived his right to a reward.
39. £30 – The Finders and A Nicholls (Landowner) waived their right to a reward.
44. £3,100.
45. £50 – The Finder and Landowner waived their right to a reward.
46. £50.
47. £100 – Nick Green (Finder) waived his right to a reward.
50. £120.
57. £20,000.
58. £95,000.
71. £855.
72. £1,800.
75. £300.
91. £160.
95. £60.
100. £100.
102. £200.
106. £180.
107. £120.
110. £80.
128. £320.
129. £10.
130. £50.
137. £40 – Geoff Bonner (Finder) and the Landowner waived their right to a reward.
152. £500.
161. £35 – The Landowner waived his right to a reward.
163. £100.
165. £300.
166. £130 – Trevor Claxton (Finder) and the Landowner waived their right to a reward.
168. £1,000.
171. £35.
173. £1,200.
175. £200 – Terry Searle (Finder) waived his right to a reward.
176. £2,850.
177. £550.
178. £8,000.
179. £600.
183. £80.
185. £120.

188. £25.
194. £500.
196. £350.
197. £180.
198. £400.
199. £6,500.
202. £125.
206. £3,500.
207. £150.
224. £350.
225. £75.
228. £200.
229. £100 – The Finder and Anthony and Leslie Davies (Landowners) waived their right to a reward.
230. £40 – Roger Pickering (Landowner) waived his right to a reward.
238. £30 – The Finder waived his right to a reward.
244. £400.
245. £120.
248. £110.
249. £30 – The Landowner waived his right to reward.
250. £150 – The Finder waived his right to a reward.
251. £160.
253. £200 – Kevin Hillier (Finder) waived his right to a reward.
254. £700 – Peter Cooper (Landowner) waived his right to a reward.
256. £75 – Toby Phillips (Finder) and the Landowner waived their right to a reward.
258. £600.
259. £100.
260. £25.
262. £10 – Anthony Gill (Finder) and Landowner waived their right to a reward.
264. £70.
266. £50 – The Finder waived his right to a reward.
267. £75
268. £55 – Steven Roberts (Finder) and the Landowner waived their right to a reward.
269. £110.
270. £20 – The Landowner waived his right to a reward.
271. £60.
272. £50.
274. £275.
277. £75.
280. £60 – Keith Stuart (Finder) waived his right to a reward.
282. £320.
283. £175.
291. £60.
292. £45 – The Finder and Landowner waived their right to a reward.
293. £300.
294. £75.
296. £650.
297. £400 – The Hean Castle Estate (Landowner) waived their right to a reward.
299. £3,000.

301. £120 – The Landowner waived his right to a reward.
302. £35.
306. £3,000.
307. £400.
310. £60.
311. £25 – Sandy Nicholson (Finder) waived her right to a reward.
312. £40.
313. £50.
315. £20 – Tyndall Jones (Finder) waived his right to a reward.
318. £1,250.
321. £60.
323. £20 – The Finder waived his right to a reward.
324. £850.
325. £175.
326. £60.
327. £20 – The Landowners waived their right to reward.
328. £5,000.
329. £300.
331. £550.
333. £2,000.
334. £1,500.
335. £1,150.
338. £200.
339. £75.
345. £100.
346. £200 – Shropshire Council (Landowner) waived their right to a reward.
347. £460 – Mr Bealby (Landowner) waived his right to a reward.
350. £65.
354. £4,000.
356. £18,000.
360. £100.
367. £250.
368. £80.
369. £20.
370. £60.
371. £110.
372. £40.
374. £80.
376. £150.
377. £320.
378. £40 – The Finder waived his right to a reward.
379. £120.
380. £80.
383. £35.
386. £100 – Prof and Mrs Williams waived their right to a reward.
387. £15 – Alexander Dick (Landowner) waived his right to a reward.
388. £70 – Bari Mitchell (Landowner) waived his right to a reward.
390. £30 – The Finder waived his right to a reward.
392. £80.

393. £30 – John Jerram (Finder) and Prof and Mrs Williams (Landowners) waived their right to a reward.
394. £4,000.
395. £125.
397. £180.
400. £650.
402. £75.
404. £25.
408. £55 – The Finder waived his right to a reward.
413. £75 – The Finder and Apley Estates (Landowner) waived their right to a reward.
417. £400.
420. £375.
421. £600.
425. £150.
426. £300 – Tyndall Jones (Finder) waived his right to a reward.
428. £250.
430. £38,000.
432. £150 – The Finder and Anthony and Leslie Davies (Landowners) waived their right to a reward.
433. £65 – The Landowner waived his right to a reward.
434. £75.
438. £60.
441. £55.
442. £45.
443. £700 – The Finder and Dominic Combe (Landowner) partially waived their right to a reward.
445. £15 – The Landowner waived his right to a reward.
446. £40.
447. £24 – Colin Holmes (Finder) and The Church Commissioners (Landowner) waived their right to a reward.
464. £150.
465. £265.
472. £13,000.
496. £80 – Alan Charman (Finder) and the Landowner waived their right to a reward.
500. £70.
515. £85 – for two coins.
516. £20.
523. £500.
530. £40 – The Finder and Jean Dyer (Landowner) waived their right to a reward.
536. £10,000.
546. £29,000.
564. £2,700.
565. £1,100.
568. £5,200.
574. £2,800.
585. £250.
587. £827.50 – Mike Turner, Holgates Caravan Park (Landowner) waived his right to a reward.
592. £35.
595. £400 – The Landowner waived his right to a reward.
611. £280,000.
616. £55.

The following individuals waived their rights to a reward for Treasure cases not valued by the Treasure Valuation Committee or not featured in this report: Daren Bishopp, Geoff Bonner, David Carr, Gary Crace, John French, Frank Goodall, Andrew Green, David Miles, Les Milne, Shaun Scott, Mr and Mrs Somerset, Philip Tonkins, Unilever PLC & P G Wootton.

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ILLUSTRATIONS

Artefacts	
Stone Age	264
Bronze Age	271
Iron Age	285
Roman	293
Early Medieval	309
Medieval	322
Post-Medieval	347
Coins	
Iron Age Coins	369
Roman Coins	373
Early Medieval Coins	382
Medieval Coins	384
Post-Medieval Coins	387

Note: All objects are illustrated at approximately life-size unless otherwise stated.



1. Shotley, Suffolk: flint handaxe.



2. Selmeaton, East Sussex: flint handaxe.



3. Middleton, Suffolk: flint axe.



4. Nettlestone and Seaview, Isle of Wight: flint pick.



5. Marcham, Oxfordshire: flint cores. Not actual size.



6. Repps with Bastwick, Norfolk: flint leaf-point implement.



7. Potter Hanworth, Lincolnshire: jadeite axe.



8. Shalfleet, Isle of Wight: re-used flint axe.



10. Brantham, Suffolk: flint discoidal knife.



9. Wandsworth, London: bone point or awl.



11. Mersea, Essex: flint sickle.



12. Seighford, Staffordshire: stone axe hammer.
Half life-size.



13. Rockbourne, Hampshire: flint axe.



14. Sudbury, Suffolk: flint dagger.



15. Wyre Piddle, Worcestershire: flint barbed and tanged arrowhead. Twice life-size.



16. Icklingham, Suffolk: flint dagger. Half life-size.



17. Bampton, Cumbria: gold *lunula* terminal.



18. Burwash, East Sussex: flint knife. Half life-size.



19. Hursley, Hampshire: copper-alloy flat axe.
Half life-size.



21. Askerswell, Dorset: copper-alloy flat axe.
Half life-size.



20. Tynedale area, Northumberland: copper-alloy dirk.
Half life-size.



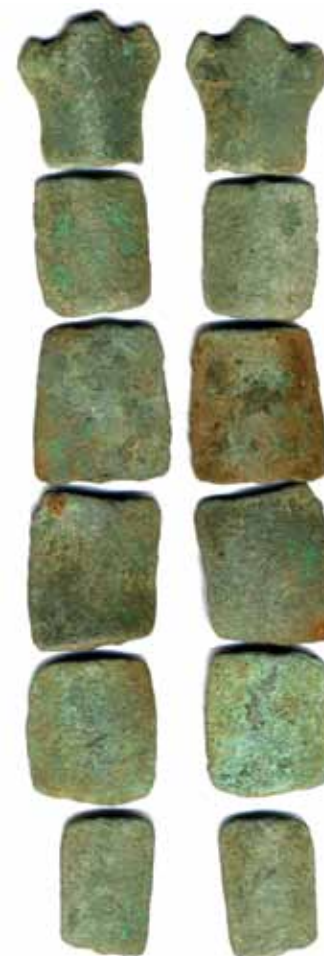
22. Petworth area, West Sussex: copper-alloy palstave.
Half life-size.



23. Edington, Wiltshire: copper-alloy spearhead.
Half life-size.



24. Llanmaes, Vale of Glamorgan: gold strip and foil fragment.
Twice life-size.



25. Little Hampden, Buckinghamshire: rapier fragments.
About half life-size.



26. Odell, Bedfordshire: copper-alloy chisel.



27. Shorwell, Isle of Wight: copper-alloy palstave axes
and other fragments in situ.



28. Southey, Norfolk: copper-alloy pin.



29. Brighstone, Isle of Wight: gold penannular ring. Twice life-size.



30. Witton, Norfolk: copper-alloy pin. Half life-size.



32. Llanhennock, Monmouthshire (addendum): copper-alloy socketed axe fragment. Twice life-size.



31. Winterbourne Steepleton, Dorset: copper-alloy razor.



33. St Margarets at Cliffe, Kent: gold penannular ring. Twice life-size.



34. Broadland, Norfolk: copper-alloy group. Half life-size.



35. Newton Abbot, Devon: copper-alloy group. About quarter life-size.



36. Burgess Hill, East Sussex: copper-alloy group. Chisel, life-size. Ingots, half life-size.



37. Brading, Isle of Wight: gold ribbon.



38. River Perry, Shropshire: gold bracelet fragment.



39. High Laver, Essex (1): copper-alloy group. Half life-size.



40. High Laver, Essex (2): copper-alloy spear blade tip.



41. Ludham, Norfolk, copper-alloy group. Half life-size.



42. Ludham, Norfolk: copper-alloy knife. Half life-size.



43. Llancarfan, Vale of Glamorgan: copper-alloy socketed axes. Half life-size.



44. Sedgfield, Durham: copper-alloy axes. Half life-size.



45. Broxted, Essex: copper-alloy assemblage.



46. Tendring District, Essex (2): copper-alloy sword hilt.



Pottery Fragments. Half life-size.



47. Brookham, Surrey: copper-alloy hoard in a ceramic vessel. Not actual size.



48. Preston, Kent: copper-alloy ingots and axes. Half life-size.



49. Penllyn, Vale of Glamorgan (addendum): copper-alloy socketed axe fragment (Illustration: Tony Daly).



51. St Keverne, Cornwall: stone axe mould. Half life-size.



52. Scarborough area, East Yorkshire: copper-alloy socketed axehead. Half life-size.



53. Melbourn, Cambridgeshire: copper-alloy socketed gouge and fragment.



50. West Acre, Norfolk: copper-alloy hoard. Half life-size.



54. Marcham, Oxfordshire: copper-alloy spearhead. Half life-size.



55. Stixwold, Lincolnshire: copper-alloy sword. Not actual size.



56. Westergate, West Sussex: base-metal group. Half life-size.



58. Castlederg area, County Tyrone: gold bracelet. Half life-size.



57. Downpatrick area, County Down: gold bulla. Twice life-size.



59. Harrietsham, Kent: copper-alloy harness fitting.



60. Sketty, Swansea: copper-alloy winged axe. Half life-size.



61. Myddle and Broughton, Shropshire: copper-alloy socketed axehead. Half life-size.



62. Telford area, Shropshire: copper-alloy socketed axehead. Half life-size.



65. Bonby, Lincolnshire: copper-alloy pin. Half life-size.



68. Frampton, Dorset: copper-alloy brooch.



63. Heytesbury, Wiltshire: copper-alloy knife.



64. Cranwich, Norfolk: copper-alloy razor.



66. Alciston, East Sussex: copper-alloy brooch.



69. North Wootton, Dorset: copper-alloy bracelet.



67. Blyth, Nottinghamshire: copper-alloy possible ear-ring.



70. Knettishall, Suffolk: copper-alloy tankard handle.



71. St Donats, Vale of Glamorgan: gold ingot.



73. Huish Episcopi, Somerset: copper-alloy bowl suspension-ring escutcheon.



72. Lileshall and Donnington, Shropshire: gold/silver-alloy torc. Not actual size.



74. Telford area, Shropshire: copper-alloy bovine mount.



75. Attleborough area, Norfolk: copper-alloy harness equipment



77. Ratby, Leicestershire: copper-alloy linch pin.



76. Eye, Suffolk: copper-alloy linch pin.



78. Brentford, London: copper-alloy button-and-loop fastener.



79. North Cliffe, East Yorkshire: copper-alloy toggle.



81. Great Sturton, Lincolnshire: boar figurine.



80. Craven area, North Yorkshire: bone toggle.



82. Colchester, Essex: copper-alloy wild boar figurine.
Twice life-size.



83. Chartham, Kent: copper-alloy strap union.



84. Little Waltham, Essex: copper-alloy vessel mount.



85. Oswestry area, Shropshire: copper-alloy scabbard mount.



86. Titchmarsh, Northamptonshire: copper-alloy sword mount.



87. St Donats, Vale of Galmorgan: copper-alloy terret.
Not actual size.



89. Fridaythorpe area, East Yorkshire: copper-alloy brooch.



88. Maker with Rame, Cornwall: gold pendant.



90. Rolleston, Nottinghamshire: copper-alloy toggle or harness fitting.



91. Brympton, Somerset: gold bar. Twice life-size.



92. Wandsworth, Greater London: copper-alloy plate brooch.



93. Radnor area, Powys: copper-alloy harness pendant.



94. Constantine, Cornwall: copper-alloy brooch.



96. Pickhill with Roxby, North Yorkshire: copper-alloy mount. Half life-size.



95. Mythe Lane area, Leicestershire: silver hair pin. Twice life-size.



97. Cholesbury, Buckinghamshire: copper-alloy harness fitting.



98. Ratcliffe on the Wreake, Leicestershire: silver mount. Twice life-size.



99. Orston, Nottinghamshire: copper-alloy vessel mount.



100. Market Weighton, East Yorkshire: silver finger-ring.



101. Kendal, Cumbria: copper-alloy strap slide.



102. Colchester area, Essex: gold finger-ring. Twice life-size.



103. Braceby, Lincolnshire: limestone carving. Not actual size.



104. Elham, Kent, copper-alloy plum bob. Twice life-size.



106. Bracon Ash, Norfolk: silver miniature sword. Twice life-size.



109. Ipswich area, Suffolk: silver scoop fragment. Twice life-size.



111. Upton Grey, Hampshire: lead seal. Twice life-size.



105. Melton Mowbray, Leicestershire: copper-alloy brooch. Twice life-size.



108. Wetwang, East Yorkshire: copper-alloy dodecahedron.



110. Roxwell area, Essex: gold earring. Twice life-size.



112. Titchmarsh, Northamptonshire: copper-alloy vessel mount.



113. Culham, Oxfordshire: copper-alloy seal matrix.



114. Syston, Lincolnshire: copper-alloy knife handle.



118. Barking, Suffolk: copper-alloy goat figurine.



115. South Hams, Devon: copper-alloy vessel mount.



117. Tanworth in Arden, Warwickshire: copper-alloy figurine.



119. Mildenhall, Suffolk, silver stud. Twice life-size.



120. Trimley St Martin, Suffolk: silver spoon bowl.



121. Ilam, Staffordshire: iron hipposandal. Half life-size.



116. Beighton, Norfolk: copper-alloy figurine. Half life-size.



122. Whittington, Northumberland: copper-alloy *trullae*. Half life-size. Bowl, quarter life-size.



123. Stillington and Whitton, Teesside: copper-alloy dragonesque brooch.



124. Rudge, Shropshire: copper-alloy sea-creature brooch.



126. Compton Dando, Avon: brooch mould fragments. Not actual size.



125. Elloughton, East Yorkshire: silver trumpet brooch fragment.



127. Braughing, Hertfordshire: copper-alloy furniture mount. Half life-size.



128. South Cave, East Yorkshire: silver finger ring. Twice life-size.



129. Hambleden, Buckinghamshire: silver snake finger-ring. Twice life-size.



130. Brecon (Gaer), Powys: silver strap-end.



132. Olney area, Buckinghamshire: copper-alloy composite disc brooch.



131. Lancaster, Lancashire: furniture mount.



133. Ardingly area, East Sussex: copper-alloy brooch.



134. Winterton, North Lincolnshire: copper-alloy pan. Half life-size.



135. Highworth, Wiltshire: copper-alloy and iron spatula handle. Half life-size.



136. Brompton-on-Swale, North Yorkshire: copper-alloy ear.



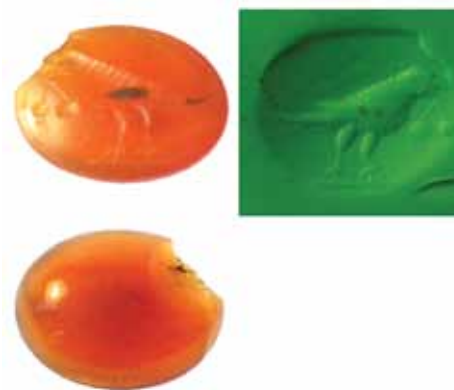
137. Cold Brayfield, Buckinghamshire: silver spoon fragment.



138. Thimbleby, Lincolnshire: silver finger ring. Twice life-size.



139: Oxford, Oxfordshire: copper-alloy seal box.



140. Kirk Deighton, North Yorkshire: finger-ring *intaglio*. Twice life-size.



141. Norton, Northamptonshire: copper-alloy knee brooch.



142. Dodcott cum Wilkesley, Cheshire: copper-alloy brooch.



143. Curry Rival, Somerset: copper-alloy seal box lid. Twice life-size.



144. Nettleham, Lincolnshire: copper-alloy sceptre terminal.



145. Thrandeston, Suffolk: copper-alloy P-shaped brooch.



146. Crawley, Hampshire: Roman silver finger-ring. Twice life-size.



147. Gelligaer, Caerphilly: copper-alloy finger-ring. Twice life-size.



148. West Lavington, Wiltshire: silver buckle fragment. Twice life-size.



149. Northmoor, Oxfordshire: disc brooch. Twice life-size.



150. Crundale, Kent: copper-alloy razor handle.



151. Kirby Knowle, North Yorkshire: gold finger-ring



153. Narford, Norfolk: silver belt stiffener.



154. Longbridge Deverill, Wiltshire: copper-alloy buckle frame.



152. Langstone, Newport: silver bracelet. Half life-size.



155. Gurnard, Isle of Wight: copper-alloy and gilded crossbow brooch.



156. West Hagbourne, Oxfordshire: copper-alloy nail-cleaner strap-end.



158. Ilminster, Somerset: copper-alloy buckle strap-end.



157. Pineham, Northamptonshire: silver crossbow brooch. Not actual size.



159. Buttercrambe with Bossall, North Yorkshire: copper-alloy strap-end.



160. Outwell, Norfolk: antler comb. Twice life-size.



161. Shalfleet, Isle of Wight: silver quoit brooch fragment. Twice life-size.



162. Godalming, Surrey: iron spearhead. One third life-size.



163. Mid-Norfolk: gold bracteate pendant. About twice life-size.



164. Wisley, Surrey: copper-alloy saucer brooch. Twice life-size.



No. 142



No. 146



No. 147



No. 148

165. West Wight, Isle of Wight (addenda): copper-alloy finds from a group of dispersed early Anglo-Saxon grave assemblages. Twice life-size.



166. Snetterton, Norfolk: gilded silver great square-headed brooch.



167. Wetheringsett cum Brockford: gilded silver great square-headed brooch fragment.



168. Shalfleet area, Isle of Wight: gold bracteate.



169. Spilsby area, Lincolnshire: copper-alloy brooch.



170. Caistor St Edmund, Norfolk: gilded silver mount or brooch.



171. Lyminge, Kent: silver brooch fragment. Twice life-size



172. Calbourne, Isle of Wight: silver mount. Twice life-size



173. East Walton, Norfolk: gilded silver fish-shaped mount.



174. Wolverton, Buckinghamshire: six silver objects from a grave.



175. Happisburgh, Norfolk: silver sword pyramid.
Twice life-size.



177. South East Suffolk: gold pendant.
Twice life-size.



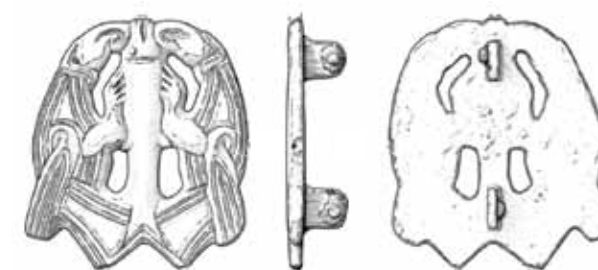
176. Hollingbourne area, Kent: silver sword pyramid.
Twice life-size.



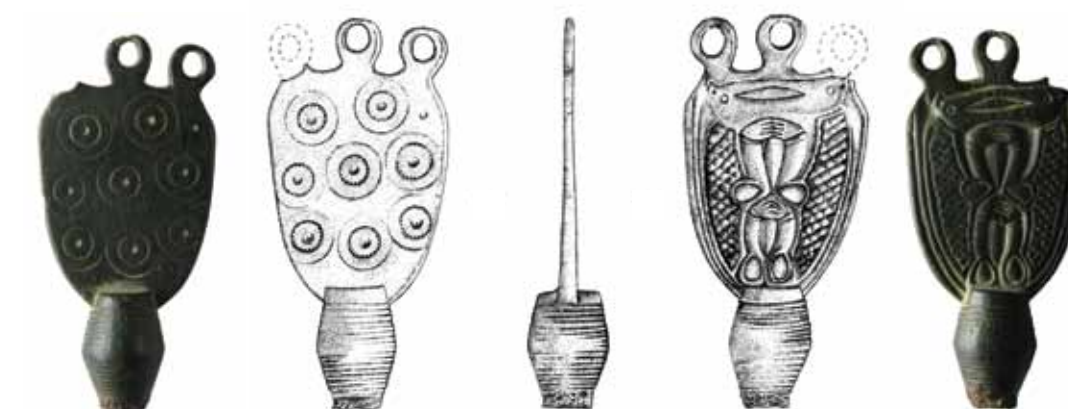
178. Griston, Norfolk: gold and cloisonné garnet sword-scabbard boss.
Twice life-size.



179. Dersingham area, Norfolk: gold pendant.
Twice life-size.



180. Gunthorpe, Norfolk: copper-alloy mount.
(Illustration: Jason Gibbons).



181. Micheldever, Hampshire: copper-alloy chatelaine.



183. Low Santon, Lincolnshire: silver and iron pin fragment.



182. West Yorkshire area: five gold objects. Not actual size.



184. Hints, Staffordshire: copper-alloy hanging bowl mount.



185. Scote, Norfolk: gilded silver ball-headed pin. Twice life-size.



186. Putney, London: gilded copper-alloy mount.



187. Worfield area, Shropshire: copper-alloy pin head.



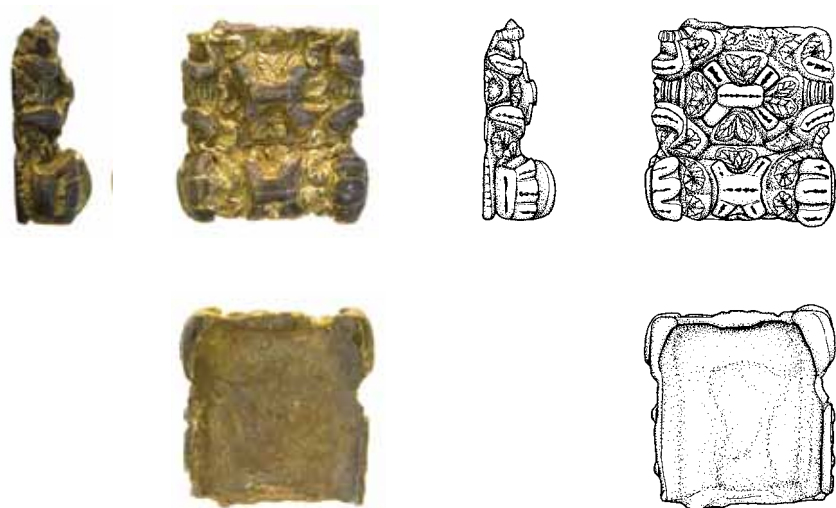
188. Fring, Norfolk: silver pin head with copper-alloy shaft.



189. Brimham, North Yorkshire: copper-alloy mount.



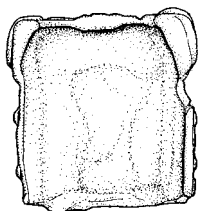
190. Unknown: silver hooked tag.



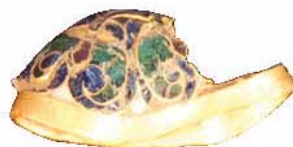
191. Lindsey, Suffolk: gilded silver mount (Illustration: Donna Wreathall).



192. Hollingbourne, Kent: iron sword pommel.



193. Aylesbury, Buckinghamshire: copper-alloy bullion weight. Twice life-size



194. Cholsey, Oxfordshire: gold and enamel mount. Twice life-size.



195. Uttlesford District, Essex: gold and enamel finger-ring. Twice life-size.



198. Aldborough, Norfolk: gilded silver brooch. Twice life-size.



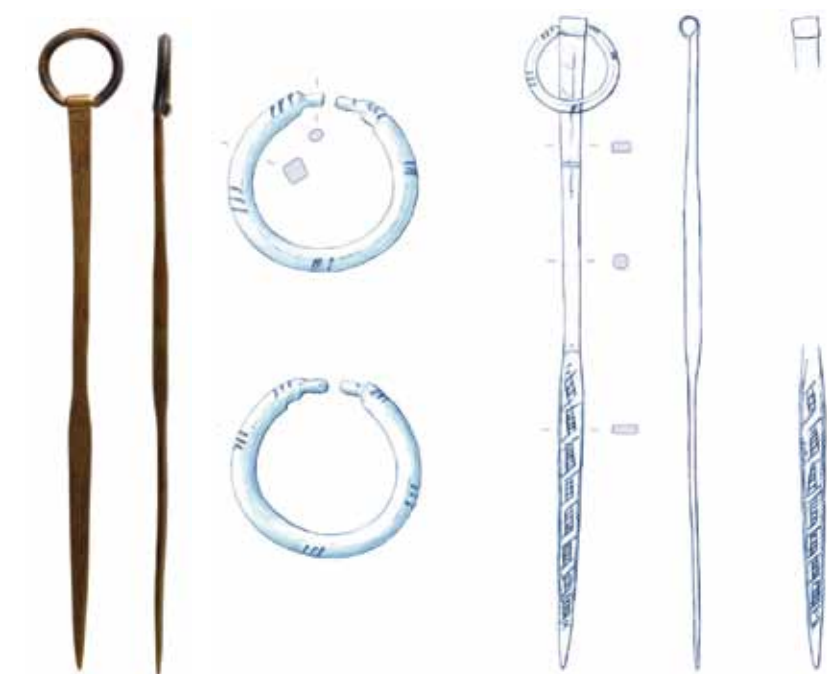
199. Sedbergh, Cumbria: gold finger-ring.



196. Longtown area, Cumbria: silver Thor's hammer pendant.



197. Congham, Norfolk: silver Thor's hammer pendant.



200. Port Eynon, Gower Peninsula, Swansea: copper-alloy ringed pin. Half life-size (Illustration: Tony Daly).



201. Weston Colville, Cambridgeshire: silver finger-ring.



203. Broad Hinton, Wiltshire: silver/lead-alloy ingot.



202. Aldbrough, North Yorkshire: hack-gold strip. Twice life-size



204. Ogbourne St George, Wiltshire: copper-alloy key.



205. Ravenstone with Snibstone, Leicestershire: copper-alloy sword pommel.



208. Old Romney, Kent: silver hooked tag. Twice life-size.



206. Weston Colville, Cambridgeshire: silver/gold-alloy finger-ring. Twice life-size



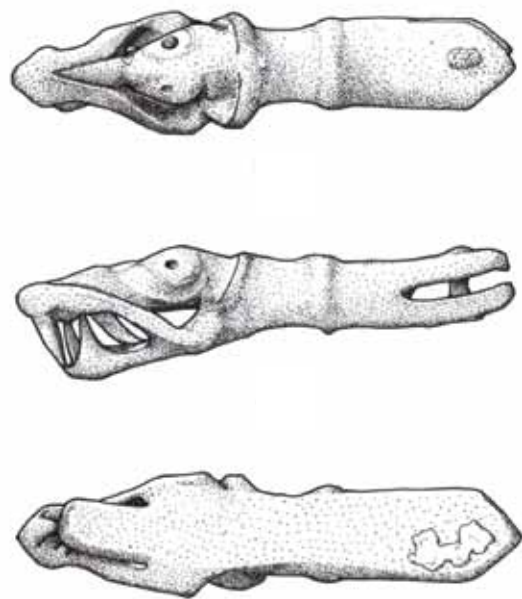
209. Sennen, Cornwall: copper-alloy stirrup-strap mount.



207. Andover Down, Hampshire: gilded silver coin-brooch. Twice life-size.



210. Sheriffhales area, Shropshire: copper-alloy gripmount from a knife or sword.



213. Telscombe area, East Sussex: copper-alloy strap-end. Twice life-size.



211. Newchurch, Kent: copper-alloy decorative mount.



214. Farnsfield, Nottinghamshire: copper-alloy strap-end.



212. Sutton, Suffolk: copper-alloy roundel.



215. Mid-Sussex district: gold finger-ring.

218. vacat. There is no image for 219.



216. Worksop area, Nottinghamshire: gilded copper-alloy object.



221. Great Barton, Suffolk: copper-alloy stirrup strap mount is missing.



217. Ridge, Hertfordshire: copper-alloy cross staff. Half life-size.



222. Stockbridge, Hampshire: gilded silver coin-brooch. Not actual size.



220. Norbury, Staffordshire: silver hooked-tag. Not actual size.



223. Kings Worthy, Hampshire: copper-alloy buckle.



224. Little Saxham, Suffolk: gilded silver coin-brooch. Twice life-size.



227. Cliffe, Kent: copper-alloy buckle.



231. Chesterton, Cambridgeshire: copper-alloy harness pendant.



225. Tendring district, Essex: silver terminal. Twice life-size.



228. Kilgore, County Armagh: silver finger-ring. Not actual size



232. South Molton, Devon: gold finger-ring. Twice life-size.



226. West Clandon, Surrey: copper-alloy swivel fitting.



229. Carew, Pembrokeshire: silver finger-ring. Twice life-size.



230. Swadlincote, Derbyshire: silver finger-ring. Twice life-size



233. Davidstow, Cornwall: stone ingot mould. Half life-size.



234. Brockley, Suffolk: copper-alloy figurine.



237. Tendring district, Essex: gold finger-ring



240. Portskewett, Monmouthshire: copper-alloy figurine of Christ.



235. Watlington, Oxfordshire: copper-alloy figurine.



238. Brecon (Glyn Torell), Powys: silver dagger chape. Twice life-size.



241. Legsby, Lincolnshire: copper-alloy mount. Half life-size.



243. Highnam, Gloucestershire: copper-alloy sword pommel .



236. Ickleton area, Cambridgeshire: copper-alloy fitting or clasp.



239. Lenton, Keisby and Osgodby, Lincolnshire: copper-alloy mount.



242. Ryther, North Yorkshire: silver-gilt pendant. Twice life-size.



244. Hursley, Hampshire: silver-gilt brooch. Twice life-size.



245. Hawton, Nottinghamshire: silver annular brooch.
Twice life-size.



246. Sleaford area, Lincolnshire: silver annular brooch.
Twice life-size



247. Uttlesford district, Essex: silver brooch. Twice life-size.



248. Elloughton-cum-Brough, East Yorkshire: silver-gilt brooch.
Twice life-size.



249. Greywell, Hampshire:
silver finger-ring.
Twice life-size.



250. Ilam, Staffordshire: silver finger-ring.



251. Shalfleet, Isle of Wight: silver finger-ring. image on left: life-size.



252. Shorwell, Isle of Wight: lead seal matrix.



253. Hillington, Norfolk: silver seal matrix.



255. Middleton, Warwickshire: silver seal matrix.



254. Tendring area, Essex: silver seal matrix.



256. Boarhunt, Hampshire: silver-gilt annular brooch.



257. Heddon-on-the-Wall, Northumberland: silver finger-ring.



261. West Rainton, Durham: gold finger-ring.



265. Drayton Bassett, Staffordshire: copper-alloy annular brooch .



269. Boxley area, Kent: silver annular brooch. Twice life-size.



258. Laughton, East Sussex: silver finger-ring.



262. Steyning, West Sussex: silver annular brooch.



266. Mathry, Pembrokeshire: silver annular brooch.



270. Humshaugh, Northumberland: silver annular brooch. Twice life-size.



259. Margate, Kent: silver seal-ring.



263. Wolverton area, Warwickshire: silver-gilt annular brooch .



267. Holme Hale, Norfolk: silver brooch. Twice life-size.



260. Hawton, Nottinghamshire: silver buckle fragment. Twice life-size.



264. Barmby Moor, East Yorkshire: silver annular brooch



268. Staunton Harold, Leicestershire: silver-gilt brooch. Twice life-size.



271. Chalgrove, Oxfordshire: silver-gilt annular brooch fragments.



272. Rhos-on-Sea, Conwy: silver brooch-pin. Twice life-size.



275. Ryther, North Yorkshire: silver mount. Twice life-size.



277. Birdforth, North Yorkshire: silver cross. Twice life-size.



280. Niton, Isle of Wight: silver annular brooch.



273. Stourpaine, Dorset: copper-alloy seal matrix. Twice life-size.



278. Twyford, Hampshire: silver pendant.



279. Binham, Norfolk: lead spindle whorl.



281. Ilam, Staffordshire: copper-alloy heraldic mount.



274. Shorwell, Isle of Wight: silver seal matrix. Twice life-size.



276. Stagsden area, Bedfordshire: gilded copper-alloy. religious mount.



282. Wymondham, Norfolk: silver-gilt coin brooch. Twice life-size.



283. Gresham area, Norfolk: gilded silver gros tournois of King Louis IX of France (1226–1270).



284. Brandy cum Stearsby area, North Yorkshire: lead toy jugs.



285. Howden, East Yorkshire: copper-alloy horse harness suspension mount.



286. Ubley, Avon: copper-alloy composite buckle with textile.



287. Burton Leonard, North Yorkshire: copper-alloy buckle plate.



288. Minsterworth, Gloucestershire: lead weight.



289. Urchfont, Wiltshire: copper-alloy buckle.



290. West Acre (probably), Norfolk: silver seal matrix. Twice life-size.



291. Hook, Hampshire: silver-gilt brooch. Twice life-size.



292. Roxby-cum-Risby, North Lincolnshire: silver-gilt brooch. Twice life-size.



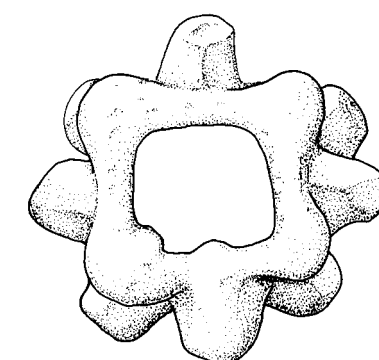
297. Tenby, Pembrokeshire: silver coin-brooch.



293. Burton, Cheshire: silver brooch fragment. Twice life-size.



298. Ditchling, East Sussex: silver-gilt coin brooch. Twice life-size.



295. Urchfont, Wiltshire: silver-gilt coin brooch.



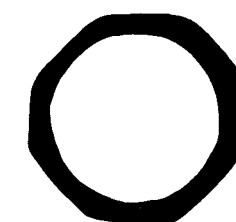
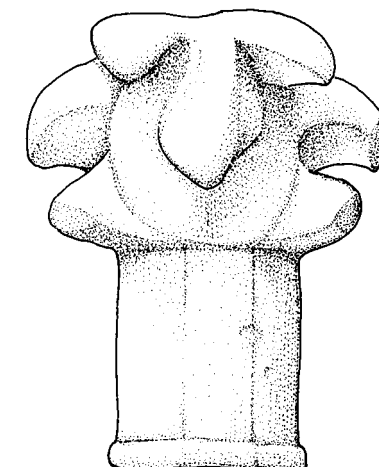
294. Souldrop, Bedfordshire: silver annular brooch. Twice life-size.



296. Middleton, East Yorkshire: silver-gilt coin brooch.



299. Broxton, Essex: silver-gilt brooch.



300. Newport, Isle of Wight: copper-alloy macehead.



301. Aston Abbots, Buckinghamshire: silver earscoop or toothpick. Twice life-size.



304. Tarrant Launceston, Dorset: copper-alloy horse harness pendant.



307. Fransham, Norfolk: silver seal matrix. Twice life-size.



310. Bolton, East Yorkshire: silver-gilt brooch. Twice life-size.



302. Bowes, Durham: silver mount. Twice life-size.



305. Brompton, North Yorkshire: copper-alloy seal matrix.



308. Weston, Nottinghamshire: silver buckle. Twice life-size.



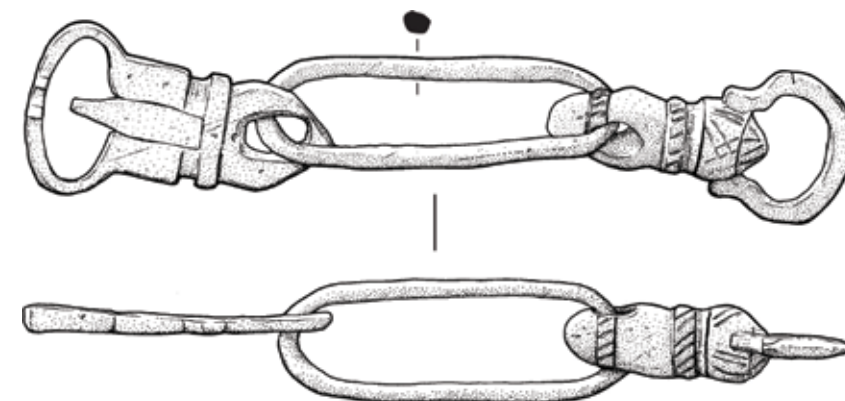
311. Cambridgeshire (South) silver brooch. Twice life-size.



303. Lostwithiel, Cornwall: copper-alloy horse-harness pendant.



306. Martham, Norfolk: silver seal matrix.



309. Marchwood, Hampshire: copper-alloy buckle with swivel. Illustration: Mark Hoyle



312. Beverley, East Yorkshire: silver annular brooch. Twice life-size.



314. Looe, Cornwall: ceramic amphora. Not actual size.



313. Flint, Flintshire: silver finger-ring. Twice life-size.



315. Patching, West Sussex: silver strap-end. Twice life-size.



316. Newton Poppleford and Harford, Devon: silver-gilt finger-ring.



320. Martock, Somerset: copper-alloy strap-end.



317. Clyffe Pypard, Wiltshire: copper-alloy mount. Twice life-size.



318. Drayton Bassett, Staffordshire: silver piedfort.



319. Wartling, East Sussex: copper-alloy seal matrix.



321. Spaxton, Somerset: silver mount.



322. Telford area, Shropshire: lead papal *bull*a of Pope Innocent VI.



326. Thorner, West Yorkshire: silver mount. Twice life-size.



329. Pamphill, Dorset: gold finger-ring.



333. Braintree, Essex: gold finger-ring.



323. Maxstoke, Warwickshire: silver strap fitting. Twice life-size.



327. Hambleden, Buckinghamshire: silver buckle.



330. Ashington, West Sussex: silver-gilt finger-ring.



334. Foulsham, Norfolk: gold finger-ring. Twice life-size.



324. Elsenham, Essex: gold finger-ring. Twice life-size.



328. Wistow, North Yorkshire: silver plaque.



331. Tendring, Essex: gold finger-ring.



335. Cherry Burton, East Yorkshire: gold finger-ring.



325. Taunton, Somerset: silver finger-ring fragment. Twice life-size.



332. Borrowby, North Yorkshire: gold finger-ring.



336. Wantage area, Oxfordshire: silver-gilt finger-ring.



337. Beanham, Berkshire: gold finger-ring. Twice life-size.



340. Send, Surrey: copper-alloy lyre-shaped buckle. Not actual size.



338. Wortham, Suffolk: silver pilgrim badge. Twice life-size.



339. Harlaston, Staffordshire: silver-gilt link from a chain or collar. Twice life-size.



341. Stagsden, Bedfordshire: gold pendant. Twice life-size.



342. Middleton, Northumberland: copper-alloy adjustable candlestick.



343. Southwark, London: copper-alloy purse frame



344. Stanton Drew, Avon: iron rondel dagger. Quarter life-size.



345. Wonston, Hampshire: silver (possible) whistle fragment. Twice life-size.



346. Tong, Shropshire: silver pilgrim's badge. Twice life-size.



347. Edwinstowe, Nottinghamshire: silver-gilt pilgrim's badge. Twice life-size.



348. City of London, Greater London: stone token mould.



349. Leominster area, Herefordshire: gilded iconographic finger-ring



350. Crewkerne, Somerset: silver (possible) dress fitting . Twice life-size.



351. Ogwell, Devon: copper-alloy candlestick.



352. North Devon, Devon: silver whistle. Not actual size.



353. Framfield, East Sussex: silver-gilt bell. Twice life-size.



354. Rolleston, Nottinghamshire: gold locket. Twice life-size.



355. Westbury-sub-Mendip, Somerset: lead ampulla.



356. Tendring District, Essex: gold figurine. Twice life-size.



357. Chelmsford, Essex: gold finger-ring.



360. Hartpury, Gloucestershire: silver cap hook. Twice life-size.



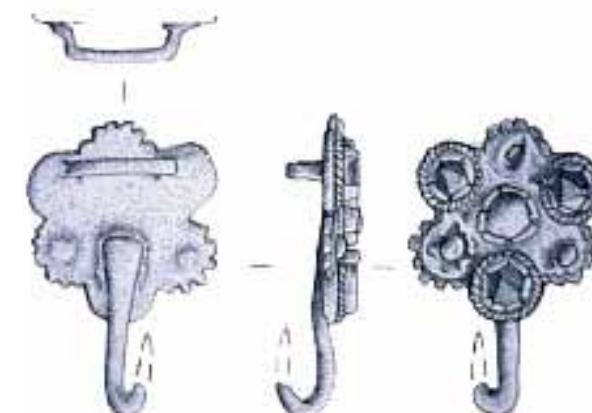
362. Narborough, Leicestershire: silver seal-die. Twice life-size.



365. Shabbington, Buckinghamshire: silver-gilt finger-ring.



358. Gateforth, North Yorkshire: gold finger-ring. Twice life-size.



363. City of London: silver-gilt dress-hook.



366. Tytherington, South Gloucestershire: silver seal matrix. Twice life-size.



359. North Willingham, Lincolnshire: silver-gilt finger-ring. Twice life-size.



361. Markyate, Hertfordshire and Princes Risborough, Buckinghamshire: two lead/tin badges.



364. Penrith area, Cumbria: silver-gilt buckle. Twice life-size.



367. Colwinston, Vale of Glamorgan: silver-gilt finger-ring. Twice life-size.



368. Pocklington, East Yorkshire: silver dress-clasp loop. Twice life-size.



371. Cliffe and Cliffe Woods, Kent: silver-gilt dress fitting. Twice life-size.



373. Stamford Bridge, East Yorkshire: silver-gilt dress-hook. Twice life-size.



374. Cley-next-the-Sea, Norfolk: silver-gilt dress hook. Twice life-size.



369. Tendring district, Essex: silver dress-fitting. Twice life-size.



372. Shorwell, Isle of Wight: silver-gilt dress-hook. Twice life-size.



375. Beccles area, Suffolk: silver-gilt dress-hook. Twice life-size.



370. Tendring District, Essex: silver-gilt dress fitting. Twice life-size.



376. Bampton, East Yorkshire silver-gilt dress-hook.



377. Outwell, Norfolk: silver-gilt dress-hook.
Twice life-size.



379. Blakeney area, Norfolk: silver-gilt dress hook.



384. Beccles area, Suffolk: silver-gilt dress-pin.



387. Hambleton, Buckinghamshire: silver button.
Twice life-size.



378. Tendring district, Essex: silver dress-hook. Twice life-size.



380. Thorne area, West Yorkshire: silver-gilt cap-hook.
Twice life-size.



382. Tiverton, Devon: silver-gilt dress pinhead.
Twice life-size.



385. Kettlethorpe, Lincolnshire: silver-gilt pin head.



381. Willoughby with Sloothby, Lincolnshire: copper-alloy pin



383. Hambleton, Buckinghamshire: silver dress pin.



386. Shorwell, Isle of Wight: silver annular brooch.



388. St Alban's, Hertfordshire: silver button. Twice life-size.



389. Lullington, Somerset: silver signet-ring.



392. Hambleden, Buckinghamshire: silver mount. Twice life-size.



390. Brading, Isle of Wight: silver annular buckle. Twice life-size.



393. Shorwell, Isle of Wight: silver-gilt spoon handle terminal



391. Odell, Bedfordshire: silver mount. Twice life-size.



394. Tuxford area Nottinghamshire: gold crucifix.



395. Bawtry, Nottinghamshire: silver whistle.



396. Fordingbridge, Hampshire: silver-gilt posy ring.



397. Erewash, Derbyshire: silver-gilt finger-ring. Twice life-size.



398. Pitton with Farley, Wiltshire: gold posy ring.



399. Marldon, Devon: silver-gilt finger-ring.



400. Naburn, NorthYorkshire: gold posy-ring.



401. Sleaford area, Lincolnshire: silver annular brooch.



402. Lyford, Oxfordshire: silver clasp.



404. Easton, Wiltshire: silver lace tag.



403. Hurstbourne Tarrant, Hampshire: copper-alloy sword belt fitting. Not actual size.



405. Oxborough, Norfolk: silver toothpick and ear-scoop. Twice life-size.



406. Almondsbury, Avon: copper-alloy dagger guard.



408. Little Staughton, Bedfordshire: silver seal-die/matrix. Not actual size.



407. Pewsey, Wiltshire: copper-alloy toy cauldron.



409. Carew, Pembrokeshire: silver-gilt dress-hook. Twice life-size.



410. Coventry, Warwickshire: silver-gilt dress-pin



413. Bridgenorth area, Shropshire: silver dress hook.
Twice life-size.



416. Hartley Wintney, Hampshire: converted silver shilling.



418. City of London: lead-alloy toy coach.



411. Constantine, Cornwall: lead cloth seal.
Twice life-size.



414. Bacton, Norfolk: gold posy ring.
Twice life-size.



417. Mathern, Monmouthshire: gold finger-ring.
Twice life-size.



412. Wonston, Hampshire: lead cloth seal



415. Worthing area, West Sussex: copper-alloy spoon.
Twice life-size.



419. Birkin, North Yorkshire: silver-gilt locket.



420. Wereham, Norfolk: silver hawking verrel.
Twice life-size.



421. Sarn, Powys: gold finger-ring. Twice life-size.



423. Clifton area, Nottinghamshire: gold signet ring. Twice life-size.



426. Patching, West Sussex: gold ornamental finger-ring. Twice life-size.



429. Fylde area, Lancashire: copper-alloy button.



422. City of London: lead-alloy vessel. Half life-size.



424. Colerne, Wiltshire: silver posy ring. Not actual size.



427. Selby area, North Yorkshire: silver dress fitting. Twice life-size.



430. Nether Stowey, Somerset: silverware hoard. Not actual size.



425. Horne, Surrey: silver-gilt finger-ring. Not actual size.



428. Newark, Nottinghamshire: silver locket/seal pendant. Twice life-size.



431. Newton Blossomville, Buckinghamshire: knife handle.



432. Carew, Pembrokeshire: silver thimble. Twice life-size.



435. Exeter, Devon: lead cloth seal.



433. North Petherton, Somerset: silver seal-die. Twice life-size.



436. Newark area, Nottinghamshire: silver artefact of unknown function.



438. Outwood, Surrey: silver dress fitting. Not actual size.



434. Brill, Buckinghamshire: silver seal-die. Not actual size.



437. Farnham, Surrey: clay tobacco pipe. Twice life-size.



439. Gussage All Saints, Dorset: copper-alloy finger ring.



440. Chagford, Devon: steel mortuary sword. Quarter life-size.



441. Yoxall, Staffordshire: silver buckle. Not actual size.



442. Great and Little Hampden Buckinghamshire: silver button. Twice life-size.



443. Chobham, Surrey: gold finger-ring. Twice life-size.



444. City of London: silver cufflinks. Twice life-size.



445. Dunham on Trent, Nottinghamshire: silver button. Twice life-size.



446. Stokeham, Nottinghamshire: silver button. Twice life-size.



447. Balderton, Nottinghamshire: silver bodkin.



448. Warsop area, Nottinghamshire: lead hornbook.



449. Skidbrooke, Lincolnshire: lead sundial.



450. Taynton, Gloucestershire: silver thimble.



451. Ryde, Isle of Wight: copper-alloy pipe cleaner.



452. Harlestone, Northamptonshire: iron spectacle frame.
Not actual size.



453. Wrexham area, Wrexham: silver spur. Half life-size.



454. South Gloucestershire: gold *etui*.



455. Stoke Abbott, Dorset: silver seal matrix.



457. Depden, Suffolk: copper-alloy seal matrix.



456. Coupar, Cheshire: pewter toy soldier. Twice life-size.



458. Ryde area, Isle of Wight: pewter whistle.



459. Carn Brea, Cornwall: copper-alloy bracelet .



460. Carnforth, Lancashire: gold dentures.



461. Long Wittenham, Oxfordshire: iron lance head.

There are no images for 463–464.



462. Tarrant Valley, Dorset (second addenda): gold *stater*.



468. Calne Without, Wiltshire (addendum): Western silver unit.



465. Brent, London: lead/tin-alloy potin.



469. Beverley area, East Yorkshire (addenda): unscripted North Eastern/Corieltavian gold *staters*.



466. Edmondsham, Dorset: South-Western/Durotrigan silver *stater*.



467. Turnworth, Dorset: South-Western/Durotrigan silver *staters*.

There are no images for 470, 472, 475.



473. Towton, North Yorkshire: two gold *staters*.



471. Wickham Market area, Suffolk: gold *staters*.



474. Eye area, Suffolk: gold quarter *stater* and silver and bronze units.



476. Gurnard area, Isle of Wight: Continental (Armorican) gold *stater*.



477. Stixwold area, Lincolnshire: Early British copper-alloy *potin*.



478. Isle of Wight: Continental (Armorican) gold *stater*



479. Arun area, West Sussex: Gallo-Belgic D quarter *stater*. Twice life-size



480. Freshwater, Isle of Wight: Continental (Belgic) cast copper-alloy *potin*.



481. Utterby, Lincolnshire: gold *scyphate*. Twice life-size



482. Welbourn, Lincolnshire: gold *scyphate*. Twice life-size



483. Chichester area, West Sussex: Southern (Atrebates) uninscribed silver unit. Twice life-size



484. Leatherhead, Surrey: Southern (Atrebates) uninscribed gold quarter *stater*. Twice life-size



485. Chichester area, West Sussex: Southern (Atrebates) uninscribed copper-alloy unit.



486. Lewes area, East Sussex:
Southern uninscribed silver unit.



487. Goring by Sea area, West Sussex: Southern (Atrebates) uninscribed silver unit. Twice life-size.



488. Petworth area, West Sussex: Southern (Atrebates) uninscribed gold quarter stater. Twice life-size.



489. Arundel area, West Sussex: Southern (Atrebates) uninscribed silver unit. Twice life-size.



490. Compton area, Berkshire: Southern (Atrebates) uninscribed gold quarter stater. Twice life-size.



491. Swindon area: Western (Dobunnic) uninscribed gold quarter stater. Twice life-size



492. Bradley, Staffordshire: gold quarter stater. Twice life-size.



493. Cold Brayfield, Buckinghamshire. Twice life-size.



494. Leatherhead area, Surrey: South-Eastern (Cantii) silver unit. Twice life-size.



495. Odiham, Hampshire: gold Atrebatian stater.

That there are no images for 496, 498–500.



497. Hursley, Hampshire: silver denarii.



501. Rudgwick, Sussex: Republican silver denarius.



502. Breinton, Herefordshire: silver denarius of emperor Augustus.



503. Shenstone, Staffordshire: gold aureus of emperor Claudius.



504. Warwickshire: gold aureus of emperor Nero.



505. Ockbrook and Borrowash, Derbyshire: Civil War silver denarius.



506. Norbury and Roston, Derbyshire: Civil War silver denarius.



507. Walkington, East Yorkshire: silver denarius of emperor Vitellius.



508. Broughton, Hampshire: silver denarius of emperor Vitellius.



509. Wilberfoss area, East Yorkshire: copper-alloy sestertius of Emperor Domitian.



510. Hatfield, East Yorkshire: two silver *denarii* of Emperor Trajan.



511. North Cave, East Yorkshire: nine silver *denarii*.



512. Lutterworth area, Leicestershire: 12 silver *denarii*.



513. Carisbrooke, Isle of Wight: 28 copper-alloy *dupondii* and *asses*.



514. Chetwynd Aston and Woodcote (second addenda), Shropshire: silver *denarii*.

There are no images for 517, 522



515. Oswestry area, Shropshire: silver *denarii*.



516. North Dalton, East Yorkshire (second addendum): silver *denarius*.



518. St Hilary, Cornwall: silver *denarius* of empress Matidia.



519. Goostrey, Cheshire: copper-alloy core for a *denarius* of emperor Antoninus Pius.



520. Icklingham, Suffolk: contemporary copy copper-alloy as of empress Faustina I.



521. Market Weighton, East Yorkshire: silver *denarius* of emperor Marcus Aurelius.



523. Swindon area: silver *denarii*.

There are no images for 525–526, 528, 530–532, 534–535



524. Bramham, West Yorkshire: base-silver *denarii*.



533. South Leicestershire: 7,065 (approx.) base metal *radiates*



527. York area, North Yorkshire: 1,048 base-silver coins and pot.



536. Milbrook, Hampshire: Base-metal *denarius* of emperor Carus.



529. Leckford, Hampshire: base silver *radiate*. Twice life-size.



537. York area: base-silver *radiate*. Twice life-size.

There are no images for 544–547



538. Lavant, West Sussex: copper-alloy coin of emperor Elagabalus.



542. Parlington, West Yorkshire: copper-alloy *radiate* copy of emperor Carausius.



539. Ilchester, Somerset: base-silver radiate of emperor Postumus or Victorinus. Twice life-size.



540. Cherington, Gloucestershire: copper-alloy radiate of emperor Carausius.



541. Bridlington area, East Yorkshire: copper-alloy *radiate* of emperor Carausius.



543. Sully, Vale of Glamorgan: copper-alloy *nummi* hoard.



548. Chelmsford district, Essex: 13+ base-metal *nummi*.



549. Steeple Bumstead, Essex: three silver *siliquae*.



550. Shalfleet, Isle of Wight: copper-alloy half *nummus* of emperor Maximianus.



551. Ilam, Staffordshire: copper-alloy *nummus* of emperor Constantine I.



552. Calstock, Cornwall: copper-alloy *nummus* of emperor Constantine I.



553. Whitchurch, Hampshire: gold *solidus* of empress Helena.



554. Glinton, Cambridgeshire: silver *siliqua* of emperor Constans.



555. Kingsdon, Somerset: copper-alloy *nummus* of emperor Constans.



556. Moreton, Essex: silver *siliqua* of emperor Constantius II.

There are no images for 563–564.



557. Lincoln area, Lincolnshire:
gold *solidus* of emperor Valens.



561. Misterton, Somerset:
copper-alloy *nummus* of emperor Theodosius I.

There are no images for 567, 569.



568. Woodbridge area, Suffolk: gold *solidi*.



558. Silverstone area, Northamptonshire:
gold *solidus* of emperor Gratian.



562. Aberford, West Yorkshire: copper-alloy *nummus*
of the House of Theodosius.



570. Riby, Lincolnshire: gold *solidus* of emperor Justinian I.



559. Wickham Skeith, Suffolk: copper-alloy *nummus*
of the House of Theodosius.



565. Saxmundham area, Suffolk (*addenda*):
gold *solidus* of emperor Arcadius.



571. Isle of Wight: gold *aureus* of emperor Tiberius II Constantine.



560. Ripon, North Yorkshire: gold *solidus* of
emperor Valentinian II.



556. Chichester area, West Sussex (*addenda*):
three silver *siliqua* fragments.



572. Grimsby area, North East Lincolnshire: 20 lead imitation *sceattas*, 16 blanks and one partially prepared flan. Not life-size.



573. Mildenhall area, Suffolk (addenda): silver penny of King Eadmund of East Anglia.



574. Up Marden, West Sussex: four silver pennies.



575. Shalfleet area, Isle of Wight: gold *tremisses*. Twice life-size.



576. Dymock, Gloucestershire: silver *sceat*. Twice life-size.



577. Charlton Mackrell, Somerset: silver *sceat*. Twice life-size.



578. Goring by Sea area, West Sussex: silver penny of Queen Cynethryth.



579. Mildenhall area, Suffolk: silver penny of King (Æthelstan II) Guthrum of East Anglia..



580. Tarrant Launceston, Dorset: Byzantine *follis* of Emperors Leo VI and Alexander.



581. Spilsby, Lincolnshire: silver penny of Viking Northumbria.



582. Wonston, Hampshire: silver halfpenny of King Æthelstan. Twice life-size.



583. Freckenham, Suffolk: silver penny of King Eadgar.



584. Tarrant Rushton, Dorset: silver penny of King Harold I.

There are no images for 585–588, 592–593.



589. Welton-le-Wold, Lincolnshire: ten silver pennies.



590. Evershot area, Dorset: two silver pennies of King Henry III.



592. Deopham area, Norfolk (addenda): two silver pennies of King Edward I.



591. Cawton, North Yorkshire: nine silver pennies.

There are no images for 595, 597–598, 600.



594. Combs, Suffolk: eleven silver pennies.



596. Halstock, Dorset: silver pennies.



599. Warpsgrove, Oxfordshire: two silver groats.



601 . Croglin, Cumbria: silver penny of Prince Henry, Earl of Northumberland and Huntingdon.



602. Flint, Flintshire: silver penny King Henry II.



607. Gosbeck, Suffolk: gold noble of King Edward III.



614. Stixwold, Lincolnshire: silver shillings of Queen Elizabeth I.



617. Cowdon, Kent: silver groat of Philip and Mary



603. Wixford, Warwickshire: silver penny of King John.



608. St. Donat's, Vale of Glamorgan: billon cruzado of King Enrique II of Castile and León.



604. Rotherwick, Hampshire: silver halfpenny of King Edward I. Twice life-size.



615. Eckington area, Derbyshire: three silver coins of Queen Elizabeth I.



620. Wymington, Bedfordshire: four silver coins.



605. Greater London: base-silver double *parisis* of King Philip IV of France.



609. Farnsfield, Nottinghamshire: silver groat of King Edward IV.



606. Upottery, Devon: silver *crockard* of Gui of Collemède, Bishop of Cambrai.



610. Shalfleet, Isle of Wight: silver double patard of Duke Charles 'the Bold' of Burgundy.

There are no images for 622–623.



621. Stone in Oxney, West Sussex: five silver coins.



626. Brockley, Suffolk: lead token.



624. Penkridge, Staffordshire: silver shillings of William III.



627. Constantine, Cornwall: silver *soldino* of Doge Leonardo Loredan of Venice. Twice life-size.



625. Stoke Newington, London: 80 gold United States \$20 pieces.



628. Kington St Michael, Wiltshire: copper-alloy coins of King Charles I of Spain.



629. Tower Hamlets, London: *Écu d'or au soleil* of King Francis I of France.



630. Bletchingley, Surrey: silver quarter-*thaler* of Elector Friedrich III 'the Wise' of Saxony.



631. Ashill, Somerset: lead coin forger's die. Half life-size.



632. Newport, Isle of Wight: silver half *cruzado* of King John IV of Portugal.



633. Waterhouses, Staffordshire: gold half-guinea of King Charles II.



634. Pulborough area, West Sussex: copper-alloy pattern for a farthing of Mary II.



635. Padstow, Cornwall: copper penny of Duke James Murray of Atholl.

Extract from *Treasure Act Annual Report* 2008 (pages vi–xii):
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TREASURE ACT ANNUAL REPORT 2008

Presented to Parliament pursuant to Section 12 of the Treasure Act 1996

Under the Treasure Act 1996, finders have a legal obligation to report all finds of potential Treasure. For a summary see www.finds.org.uk/treasure or the leaflet *Advice for Finders of Archaeological Objects, Including Treasure*.

The Act allows a national or local museum to acquire Treasure finds for public benefit. If this happens, a reward is paid, which is (normally) shared equally between the finder and landowner, though the interested parties may wish to waive their rights to a reward, enabling museums to acquire such finds at no or reduced cost. Rewards are fixed at the full market value of the find, determined by the Secretary of State on the advice of an independent panel of experts known as the Treasure Valuation Committee.

Although Treasure finds account for a relatively small proportion of archaeological finds found in England and Wales by the public, any archaeological finds may be recorded with the Portable Antiquities Scheme (PAS): this data is published online at www.finds.org.uk. The Scheme and its network of local archaeologists, known as Finds Liaison Officers (FLOs), play an increasingly important role in the effective and efficient operation of the Treasure Act, advising finders of their legal obligations, providing advice on the process and writing reports on potential Treasure finds for local coroners. Since 2003, when the PAS was extended across the whole of England and Wales, there has been an increase of almost 210% in the reporting of Treasure.

Organisation

The administration of the Treasure process is undertaken by the Department of Portable Antiquities and Treasure at the British Museum, which employs a Treasure Registrar and four Assistant Treasure Registrars, one of whom is part time.

This work involves the preparation of Treasure cases for inquest (at a Coroner's Court), the handing of disclaimed cases, the secretariat of the Treasure Valuation Committee, and the payment of rewards to finders/landowners.

Treasure Annual Reports

In 2007 the Treasure Annual Report was published together with the annual report on the Portable Antiquities Scheme. Prior to that a separate Treasure Annual Report was produced.

Copies of previous reports can be found at http://www.culture.gov.uk/what_we_do/cultural_property/3291.aspx

Number of Treasure cases and geographic distribution

The number of Treasure cases reported in 2008 continues to increase, from 747 in 2007 to 806 in 2008 (Table A); this is more than a 300% increase on the first full year of the Act (1998).

Table A: Number of Treasure cases reported 1988–2008 (England, Wales & Northern Ireland)

Year	No. of Treasure cases
1988	19
1989	23
1990	22
1991	16
1992	34
1993	37
1994	36
1995	20
1996	24
1997	79
1998	201
1999	236
2000	233
2001	214
2002	240
2003	427
2004	506
2005	595
2006	673
2007	747
2008	806

This increase in the reporting of Treasure reflects a wider understanding on the part of finders of their obligations under the Treasure Act, through the education and outreach work of the PAS and its FLOs (see Table E).

Table B illustrates the geographic distribution in Treasure cases. This shows that reporting of Treasure was highest in Norfolk (109 cases), followed by Essex (57) and Kent (52) in 2008 whereas several areas (mostly metropolitan ones) have only a handful (or no) cases reported. This broadly reflects the pattern of cases reported since 1997 where reporting was highest in Norfolk (716), followed by Suffolk (373) and then Kent (331).

Reporting of Treasure in 2008 was significantly less in Wales (21 cases) and Northern Ireland (3) compared with England (782), as is expected given archaeology, topography and population: Wales has only a single full-time PAS post (though finds recording work is also undertaken by the Welsh Archaeological Trusts) and Northern Ireland is not covered by the Scheme.

Table B: Summary of all Treasure cases 1997–2008 by geographic area

	1997 (1)	1997 (2)	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	Total
Unknown										1	3	2	2	8
Bath and North East Somerset				1								2		3
Bedfordshire		1	2	3	1	2	3	2	6	7	8	15	6	56
Berkshire & Reading	1		7			2	1		3	4	2	2	4	26
Bristol					1									1
Buckinghamshire and Milton Keynes	1		2	5	2	2	1	10	8	14	13	9	22	89
Cambridgeshire and Peterborough		3	2	2	5	4	3	6	2	12	22	34	21	116
Cheshire and Merseyside		1	3	1	3	3	5	6	3	4	1	9	5	44
Cornwall				1	1	1	1		3	4	3	7	1	22
Coventry												2	2	2
Cumbria					1		4		1	2	3	8	6	25
Derbyshire		1	3		1	1		3	5	9	3	7	11	44
Devon			5	4	5	1	2	8	6	15	10	6	12	74
Dorset		3	5	9	3	6	8	15	9	10	16	17	18	119
Durham			1				1	2		1	1	4	5	15
Essex	2		8	8	8	8	9	19	25	44	44	36	57	268
Gloucestershire		2	2	6	3	2	2	2	10	12	15	12	12	80
Gloucestershire, South		1	2					1	1	3	5	2	1	16
Hampshire		1	5	10	10	11	10	18	27	30	33	30	24	209
Herefordshire		1							2	2	5	4	2	16
Hertfordshire		1	5	5	5	4	3	3	12	4	14	16	9	81
Isle of Wight			3		1		3	9	15	21	19	30	21	122
Kent	1	1	12	18	18	12	11	36	40	49	39	42	52	331
Lancashire		1		1		1		3	6	3	3	4	2	24
Leicestershire and Rutland		1	4	2	2	5		6	4	6	14	15	17	76
Lincolnshire	2		8	9	13	13	16	29	18	27	26	34	41	236
Lincolnshire, North		2	2	1	1	1	1	5	6	4	3	9	5	40
London, Greater		1	3	2	1	1	1	5	2	5	6	14	14	55
Manchester, Greater									2	2	1		1	6
Norfolk	5	8	40	49	43	43	46	58	78	84	76	77	109	716
Northamptonshire		1	1	3	6		1	8	3	8	12	12	11	66
Northumberland				1			2	1	1	6	2	2	7	22
Nottinghamshire		3	2	4	4	3	3	6	6	13	4	14	24	86
Oxfordshire	1	1	2	1	3	4	5	4	7	10	14	12	11	75
Shropshire				5	2	1	3	3	7	8	9	12	12	62
Somerset			3	4	3	4	6	4	12	16	13	12	12	89
Somerset, North		1					1	1		3	1	1	0	8
Staffordshire		2	3	1	2	2	2	2	11	14	2	15	14	70
Suffolk	2	6	18	15	32	23	30	47	37	27	48	41	47	373
Surrey			3	7	1	3	3	7	3	5	13	3	6	54

	1997 (1)	1997 (2)	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	Total
Sussex, East	1		1	1	1	1	1	6	23	21	13	13	20	102
Sussex, West	1		2	1	3		2	6	16	7	16	11	19	84
Teesside, Redcar & Cleveland							1			1	2	3		7
Tyne and Wear								1						1
Warwickshire	1	1	4	8	10	9	8	8	6	8	21	9	8	101
West Midlands			2	2										4
Wiltshire and Swindon	1	5	9	10	4	7	9	8	11	18	18	25	26	151
Worcestershire			2	3		1		4	1	2	4	1	1	19
York, City of			2		3	1	3	2	4	2	6	4	1	28
Yorkshire, East		2	3	7	6	10	7	16	16	6	18	19	25	135
Yorkshire, North	3	3	9	8	12	5	6	18	24	18	31	56	47	240
Yorkshire, South				4	1	5	1	1	3	4	6	4	3	32
Yorkshire, West			1	1			1	2		1	1	5	6	18
England	22	54	191	223	221	202	226	401	485	577	642	723	782	3967
Bridgend										1				1
Carmarthenshire					2			3	1		2			8
Conwy													1	1
Denbighshire				1					1		1			3
Ceredigion			1					1						2
Flintshire					1			1	1			1	1	5
Gwynedd				1								1		2
Isle of Anglesey		2	2	2	1	3	3	6	3	2	1	2		27
Monmouthshire			4	1	2		1	6	3	1	6		3	27
Neath, Port Talbot				1										1
Newport				1			1	1			2	2	1	8
Pembrokeshire			1	2	2	1	1	2				2	5	16
Powys			1	1	1	1	1		1	1	2	4	3	16
Rhondda Cynon Taf								1	1					2
Swansea				2	1		3	1				2		9
The Vale of Glamorgan		1			2	3	2	4	7	8	8	9	7	51
Wrexham							1		1	1	1	1		5
Wales		3	9	12	12	8	13	19	19	14	23	24	21	177
County Antrim						1								1
County Armagh			1			1			1				1	4
County Down				1		1	1						1	4
County Londonderry						1				1				2
County Tyrone									1				1	2
Northern Ireland			1	1		4	1		2	1			3	13
Total	22	57	201	236	233	214	240	420	506	592	665	747	806	4939

unknowns 2005: 2005 T69
unknowns 2006: 2006 T1, 2006 T618, 2006 T530, 2007 T230, 2007 T692

Analysis of Treasure finds

Table C provides the dispositional outcome of Treasure cases according to period and type. This shows that of the cases reported in 2008, 33% (265) have been (or are in the process of being) acquired by a museum, of which 6.35% (51) were donated, 45.58% (366) were disclaimed and returned to the finder/landowner, 17.31% (139) were deemed not to be Treasure; 4.11% (33) are still to be determined. Compared with 2007, slightly fewer cases are being acquired by museums (303 in 2007, 265 in 2008) and more are being returned to the finder/landowner (301 in 2007, 366 in 2008).

The number of Treasure finds acquired by chronological period varies and differs between the categories of objects and coins. Of the objects reported Treasure in 2008, museums acquired 75% (6) that were Iron Age, 73.08% (19) Bronze Age, 56.92% (37) Early Medieval, 40.28% (85) Medieval, 30.65% (19) Roman, and 24.47% (58) Post-Medieval. Of the coins reported, museum acquired 46.15% (6) that were Iron Age, 42.86% (3) Early Medieval, 42.22% (19) Roman, 38.1% (8) Medieval, and 18.18% (2) Post-Medieval. In general terms, therefore, museums are more likely to acquire

objects that are more ancient; proportionally less Roman finds are acquired as these are more common.

Table D gives the method of discovery of finds reported Treasure in 2008. As in previous years, metal-detecting accounts for the vast majority (93.28%; 749) of Treasure cases reported in England and Wales. Although the sample of cases in Northern Ireland is small, it is interesting that two of the three cases (66.67%) are chance finds, and this probably reflects the fact that it is prohibited to search for archaeological objects there without a licence. Archaeological finds account for only 4.11% (33) of finds reported as Treasure in 2008, which is exactly the same number of cases as in 2007.

The largest increase in reporting (though the sample size was small) was in Treasure finds reported by a buyer (dealer in antiquities), which rose from three (0.4%) in 2007 to five (0.62%) in 2008. This might reflect the work of the Department of Portable Antiquities and Treasure monitoring eBay for unreported Treasure, though it should be noted that several cases listed on eBay by finders (rather than dealers) were also stopped.

Table D: Method of discovery for 2007 Treasure finds (England, Wales and Northern Ireland)

Method of Discovery for England and Wales		
	Number of finds	%
Metal detecting	749	93.28%
Archaeological find	33	4.11%
Chance find	16	1.99%
Reported by buyer	5	0.62%
Total	803	100.00%

Method of Discovery for Northern Ireland		
	Number of finds	%
Metal detecting	1	33.33%
Chance find	2	66.67%
Total	3	100.00%

Treasure reporting by Finds Liaison Officer (FLO) area

Although Treasure cases account for a relatively small proportion of archaeological finds found by the public in England and Wales, the PAS plays an increasingly important role in the effective operation of the Treasure Act. Its FLOs advise finders of their legal obligations, provide advice on the process and write reports on Treasure finds.

Table E shows that, since 2003, when the PAS was expanded to the whole of England and Wales, there has been an average increase of 209.89% in the reporting of Treasure. The most significant increases have been in the Isle of Wight (1,538.46%) and Sussex (1,040%), with both areas having a FLO for the first time in 2003. The only area to have a decrease is Northern Ireland (-13.79%), which is not covered by the PAS.

Table C: Analysis of 2008 Treasure finds by period and category (England and Wales)

Objects	Disclaimed/RTF	Acquired	Donated	Not Treasure	To be determined	Total
Bronze Age	6	14	5	-	1	26
Iron Age	1	6	-	-	1	8
Romano-British	35	14	5	4	4	62
Early Medieval	19	30	7	4	5	65
Medieval	112	70	18	9	2	211
Post-Medieval	144	43	15	30	5	237
18th-20th Centuries	-	-	-	41	-	41
Undiagnostic	9	-	-	43	2	54
Totals	326	177	50	131	20	704

Coins	Disclaimed/RTF	Acquired	Donated	Not Treasure	To be determined	Total
Bronze Age	-	-	-	-	-	-
Iron Age	5	5	1	1	1	13
Romano-British	15	19	-	4	7	45
Early Medieval	3	3	-	-	1	7
Medieval	9	8	-	1	3	21
Post-Medieval	8	2	-	1	-	11
18th-20th Centuries	-	-	-	1	-	1
Undiagnostic	-	-	-	-	1	1
Totals	40	37	1	8	13	99
Overall	366	214	51	139	33	803

782 in England
21 in Wales

Table E: Treasure reporting: 1997–2002 and 2003–2008

	Treasure cases 1997–2002	Average per year 1997–2002	Treasure cases 2003–2008	Average per year 2003–2008	Average increase (%)
Bedfordshire & Hertfordshire	35	5.83	102	17	191.6
Berkshire & Oxfordshire	28	4.67	73	12.17	160.6
Buckinghamshire	13	2.17	76	12.67	483.87
Cambridgeshire	19	3.17	97	16.17	410.09
Cheshire, Gtr Manchester & Merseyside	16	2.67	34	5.67	112.36
Cornwall	4	0.67	18	3	347.76
Derbyshire & Nottinghamshire	25	4.17	105	17.5	319.66
Devon	17	2.83	57	9.5	235.69
Dorset	34	5.67	85	14.17	149.91
Essex	43	7.17	225	37.5	423.01
Gloucestershire & Avon	22	3.67	78	13	254.22
Hampshire	47	7.83	162	27	244.83
Herefordshire & Shropshire	12	2	66	11	450
Isle of Wight	7	1.17	115	19.17	1,538.46
Kent	73	12.17	258	43	253.33
Lancashire & Cumbria	8	1.33	41	6.83	413.53
Leicestershire & Rutland	14	2.33	62	10.33	343.35
Lincolnshire	61	10.17	175	29.17	186.82
London	9	1.5	46	7.67	411.33
Norfolk	234	39	482	80.33	105.97
Northamptonshire	12	2	54	9	350
North East	6	1	39	6.5	550
North Lincolnshire	8	1.3	32	5.33	310
Somerset	22	3.67	75	12.5	240.6
Staffordshire & West Midlands	16	2.67	62	10.33	286.89
Suffolk	126	21	247	41.17	96.05
Surrey	17	2.83	37	6.17	118.02
Sussex	15	2.5	171	28.5	1,040
Warwickshire & Worcestershire	47	7.83	73	12.17	55.43
Wiltshire	45	7.5	106	17.67	135.6
Yorkshire (North & East)	90	15	313	52.17	247.8
Yorkshire (South & West)	14	2.33	36	6	157.51
Wales	57	9.5	120	20	110.53
Northern Ireland	7	1.16	6	1	-13.79
Total	1,203	200.5	3,728	621.33	209.89

Enforcement

It is the aim of the Treasure Act to encourage people to report finds rather than pursue prosecutions. This is reflected in the fact that finders have 14 days to report Treasure from when they first know or have reason to believe the item they have found is potential Treasure. However, that is not to say finders who fail to report Treasure will not be prosecuted.

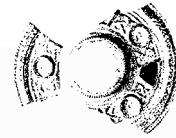
The Department of Portable Antiquities and Treasure works closely with relevant colleagues in local police forces, HM Revenue & Customs, and the Museums, Libraries and Archives Council (MLA) Export Licensing Unit, as well as the Metropolitan Police Service’s Art & Antiques Unit and English Heritage’s Heritage Crime Initiative. Since February 2007, the Deputy Head of Portable Antiquities and Treasure has been seconded part-time as a Special Police Constable (with all the powers of a regular Police Officer) to the Metropolitan Police’s Art & Antiquities Unit. To date he has been involved in several high-profile cases and operations regarding archaeological finds and other types of heritage crime.

The British Museum’s Department of Portable Antiquities and Treasure continues to monitor eBay for items of potential Treasure, and question vendors of such finds. In 2008, intelligence on 101 cases was logged and made available to the police.

Since September 2007, the Deputy Head of Portable Antiquities and Treasure, has been an Expert Adviser for export licensing applications of metal-detected finds, and in 2008 approved 278 licences, of which more than 82% were exported outside the European Union. In several cases, exporters of unreported potential Treasure were asked to report these items in accordance with the Treasure Act.

Front and back covers: Gold *stater* (reverse and obverse).
One of 840 found in a hoard in the Wickham Market
area, Suffolk (no. 471). The coins date from c. 40 BC to
c. AD 20. A selection of coins from the hoard is shown
on the inside front cover.

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