

The Museums, Libraries and Archives Council (MLA) is the national development agency working for and on behalf of museums, libraries and archives in England, advising the government on policy and priorities for the sector.

Current news, developments and information are available to view or download from:

[www.mla.gov.uk](http://www.mla.gov.uk)

**Copies of this publication can be provided in alternative formats. Please contact MLA publications on 020 7273 1458.**

Museums, Libraries and Archives Council  
16 Queen Anne's Gate  
London SW1H 9AA  
Tel: 020 7273 1444  
Fax: 020 7273 1404  
Email: [info@mla.gov.uk](mailto:info@mla.gov.uk)

Portable Antiquities Scheme  
British Museum  
London WC1B 3DG  
Tel: 020 7323 8611/8618  
Email: [info@finds.org.uk](mailto:info@finds.org.uk)  
[www.finds.org.uk](http://www.finds.org.uk)

© MLA 2005  
Registered Charity No: 1079666  
ISBN 1-903743-89-3

All photos courtesy Portable Antiquities Scheme unless otherwise stated.  
Designed by Satpaul Bhamra  
Printed by Remous



Portable Antiquities Scheme Annual Report 2004/05



# Portable Antiquities Scheme

Annual Report 2004/05



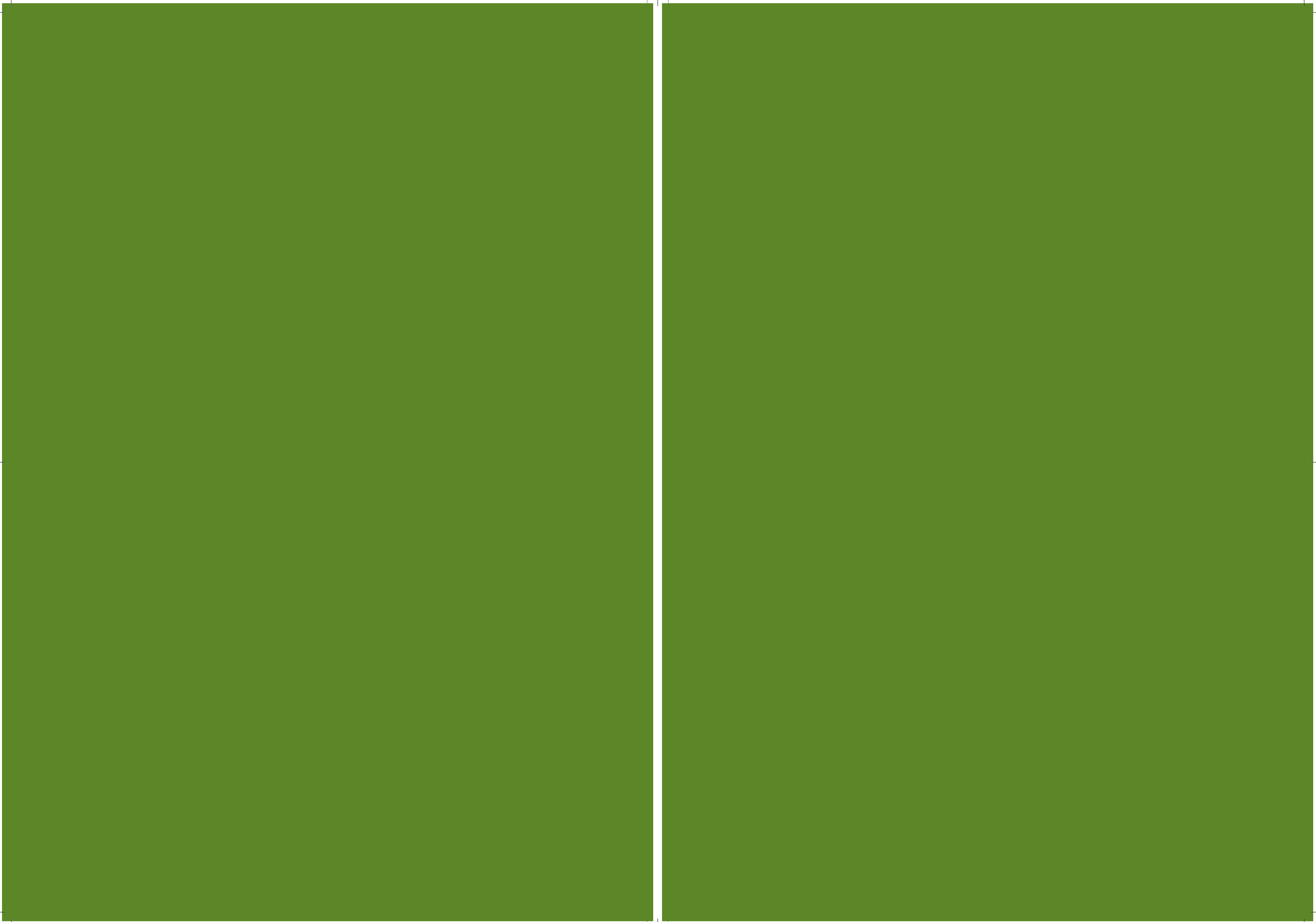
Supported by the  
**Heritage Lottery Fund**



**Portable  
Antiquities  
Scheme**

[www.finds.org.uk](http://www.finds.org.uk)

MLA



# Contents

Foreword	3
Preface	5
Key Points	7
Introduction	8
<b>1</b> Learning and Outreach	10
<b>2</b> Understanding the Past	20
<b>3</b> Recording Finds	84
<b>Appendices</b>	
1    Contacts	88
2    Organisations	91
3    Tables/Charts	92

## Cover

An Early Medieval skilket from  
the Isle of Wight (see page 56).





i. Children exploring 'finds handling kits' at a Finds Day in Northamptonshire.

## Foreword



I am very pleased to introduce the seventh Portable Antiquities Annual Report, which covers the work of the Scheme between 1 April 2004 and 31 March 2005.

3

As part of the Government's recent Spending Review, it was with great pleasure that my Department was recently able to announce full funding for the Portable Antiquities Scheme from March 2006, when the current period of Heritage Lottery Funding ends, for the foreseeable future. My Department will now be able to ensure that the Scheme continues to make its vital contribution to the Government's aim of enhancing access and increasing participation and enjoyment of the historic environment. I would also like to thank the Museums, Libraries and Archives Council for the excellent job it has done in sponsoring the Scheme and working with the British Museum and the Scheme's 62 other national and local partners to take the project forward.

Since my appointment as Minister for Culture in May this year, I have been extremely impressed by the educational work of the Portable Antiquities Scheme. In the last year alone the Finds Liaison Officers and other members of the Scheme gave talks to 13,873 people, and a further 17,219 attended events organised by the Finds Liaison Officers such as finds handling sessions, archaeological fieldwork and Finds Days. It is a priority of my department to enhance access to culture for children and give them an opportunity to develop their talents and enjoy the benefits of participation. It is, therefore, particularly encouraging to see that this year the Scheme offered 3,623 children a different and exciting – but extremely valuable – learning experience.

The PAS has also helped to break down social barriers and to reach out to people who have often felt excluded from formal education and the historic environment. Socio-economic analysis of postcode data shows that almost 47 per cent of people recording finds with the Scheme are from groups C2, D&E, which is more representative of the UK population than many other cultural activities, such as those who visit museums (where only 29 per cent are from groups C2, D&E). The Scheme has also encouraged new audiences to visit museums. The Fabulous Finds Days, held as part of Museums and Galleries Month were run in conjunction with the Scheme, and over 46 per cent of those who participated had not visited the museum before.

It is a mark of the success of the Portable Antiquities Scheme that a further 67,213 archaeological objects have been recorded by the Finds Liaison Officers in 2004/05. Of these, 75 per cent have been recorded to the nearest 100 metres square or better. In no small part, this is due to the sense of public responsibility and diligence of the 2,276 finders who have come forward with archaeological objects for recording this year, whom I would particularly like to thank. I would also like to thank the National Council for Metal Detecting which has an important and continuing role in encouraging its membership to record all archaeological finds to the greatest precision possible. Now that the terms and conditions by which the Scheme's data is transferred to Historic Environment Records have been agreed, we will be in a better position to interpret the historic landscape for future generations to learn about and enjoy.

The work of the Portable Antiquities Scheme also ensures that the data collected is not only used to promote academic study and the work of professional archaeologists, but also enables people, no matter what their background or level of interest, to learn more about archaeological finds found in their area. This helps new audiences to develop a sense of place and interest in their local area and to foster curiosity about the people who lived there and how they lived in the past. The Government is keen to increase and broaden the impact of culture to enrich individual lives, strengthen communities and improve the places where people live now and for future generations, and the Scheme is clearly making an important contribution to these aims.

The Government also recognises the essential role played by the Finds Liaison Officers in ensuring the efficient and smooth running of the Treasure Act, encouraging finders to report potential Treasure. Again the Scheme has demonstrated its impact, with a four-fold increase in the reporting of Treasure finds in those areas where a Finds Liaison Officer was appointed for the first time in 2003. Furthermore, the Scheme and the Treasure Section of the British Museum continue to monitor the sale of unreported Treasure finds online and elsewhere.

It is clear, therefore, that the Portable Antiquities Scheme offers an impressive range of benefits. I look forward to the Scheme continuing from strength to strength and building upon its excellent work to date.



*David Lammy, Minister for Culture  
November 2005*



## Preface



The Museums, Libraries and Archives Council (MLA) has been a key supporter of the Portable Antiquities Scheme since it was established in 1997. We co-ordinated the Scheme's successful Heritage Lottery Fund bid, for which funding ends in March 2006, and sponsored the project through the recent Government Spending Review. We will also sponsor the Scheme in the next Spending Review. Everyone involved in the Scheme is delighted with the support the Government has given the Scheme to date and we thank the Minister for his kind words in the foreword to this report.

5

I chair the Portable Antiquities Project Board & Advisory Group, the consortium of national bodies that co-ordinates the project. A recent notable and important achievement of the Group was agreement upon the terms and conditions by which Portable Antiquities Scheme data is transferred to Historic Environment Records. For this I am particularly grateful to the Association of Local Government Archaeological Officers, the Council for British Archaeology and the National Council for Metal Detecting. This agreement will ensure that finders can have maximum confidence in recording finds with full and precise location information and ensure that the data collated can realise its full archaeological potential.

It is also encouraging that agreement has recently been reached on the Department for the Environment, Food and Rural Affairs' guidelines for metal-detecting on land under Countryside Stewardship Schemes, another area where the Group played an important part in helping to broker an agreement. We now hope that it will be possible to move forward to a Code of Practice on responsible metal-detecting that will be endorsed by all the organisations represented on the Advisory Group.

It is, of course, the Finds Liaison Officers who, with the support of their managers and the local partners in the Scheme, deliver the project's aims and objectives on the ground. I know they work diligently to ensure the project is a success. It is always warming to hear of and see the enthusiasm, passion and support all involved in the Scheme have for its work – collectively it is a fantastic example of what can be achieved by people working together. Indeed, it is a tribute to the success of such partnerships that the Portable Antiquities Scheme continues to break down barriers, educate people and advance archaeological knowledge for the benefit of all.

The Portable Antiquities Scheme is an important and valuable part of MLA's vision of connecting people to knowledge and information, creativity and inspiration. In particular the Scheme works closely with, and adds value to, other strategic MLA programmes, such as Renaissance, the Knowledge Web and Inspiring Learning for All. Likewise the Scheme's proactive approach with finders, children and community groups is an excellent example of how we would like our sector to empower people and inspire learning. It is therefore essential that we all continue to work hard together to ensure the Scheme's success continues for many years to come.

A stylized, handwritten signature in green ink, consisting of a large loop followed by a horizontal stroke and a small upward flick.

*Chris Batt, Chief Executive, the Museums, Libraries and Archives Council  
November 2005*



ii. Inside one of the houses of the virtual Anglo-Saxon village of West Mucking.



# Key points

The main achievements of the Portable Antiquities Scheme (PAS) in the period 1 April 2004 until 31 March 2005 can be summarised as follows:

## Extent of the Scheme

A network of 36 Finds Liaison Officers (FLOs) covers the whole of England and Wales. This is co-ordinated and supported by a central unit of a Head and Deputy Head, Grants & Administration Manager, Education Officer, ICT Adviser and six Finds Advisers.

## Recognition of success

In acknowledgement of the Scheme's success the Government announced it will be fully funding the PAS from April 2006 (when the current period of Heritage Lottery Fund funding ends). In September 2004, an independent evaluation of the Scheme (*Review of Portable Antiquities Scheme 2004* – see [www.finds.org.uk/news/hawkshead.php](http://www.finds.org.uk/news/hawkshead.php)) published by Hawkshead Archaeology & Conservation showed that “over 75 per cent of people think that the Scheme has made a positive change in educating finders and raising awareness about the importance of archaeological finds”.

## Outreach

425 talks (attended by 13,873 people) have been given about the PAS. 469 Finds Days, exhibitions and other events (attended by 17,219 people) have been organised. More than 3,623 children have experienced the educational work of the Scheme. 298 articles about the work of the Scheme have been published or broadcast.

## Social inclusion

A socio-economic analysis of postcode data shows that 47 per cent of people recording finds with the Scheme are from groups C2, D&E, which compares favourably to visitors to museum (29 per cent).<sup>1</sup> 46 per cent of visitors to a series of Fabulous Finds Days, held nationwide to launch Museums & Galleries Month 2005, had never previously been to that museum before.

## Liaison

The FLOs have liaised with 2,276 finders, attended at least 735 metal-detecting club meetings and 704 other meetings. They maintain regular contact with both metal-detecting clubs and amateur archaeological groups.

## Objects recorded

A further 67,213 archaeological objects have been recorded,<sup>2</sup> some of which are illustrated in this report. Of these, nearly 79 per cent have been discovered using

a metal-detector, and the rest have been found by other means. The FLOs appointed in 2003 have achieved a five fold increase in the reporting of potential Treasure finds.

## Findspot information

Almost 89 per cent of finds recorded have been recovered from cultivated land, where they are susceptible to plough damage and artificial and natural corrosion processes. Nearly 75 per cent of finds are now being recorded to the nearest 100 square metres (a six-figure National Grid Reference (NGR) or better, and almost 28 per cent of all finds are being recorded to the nearest 10 square metres (an eight-figure NGR).

## 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](http://www.finds.org.uk). Agreement (with all interested parties) has now been reached on how PAS data transferred to HERs is used and published online.

## Website

There have been over 21 million user hits on the Scheme's website – [www.finds.org.uk](http://www.finds.org.uk) – in the period of this report, a threefold increase on 2003/04. At the end of this reporting period the online database allows public access to 92,000 records and 54,000 images.

## New sites discovered

Many important new archaeological sites have been discovered as a result of the finds recorded by the FLOs. These include a previously unknown Prehistoric site at Pertenhall, Bedfordshire, new evidence for a Roman coin mint in Norfolk, and England's first Viking-Age inhumation cemetery at Cumwhitton, Cumbria.

## Publication

Several publications associated with the work of the Scheme have appeared in the period of this report, including the *Treasure Annual Report 2002*, the Portable Antiquities section of *Britannia* volume 35 (2004), *Medieval Archaeology* volume 48 (2004) and *Bill Wyman's Treasure Islands*.

---

1. Visitors to Museums & Galleries 2004 (MLA, 2004, page 20) – survey by MORI.

2. Of these 27,280 are paper records of finds recorded by the Scheme in Norfolk as part of the work of the Norfolk Finds Identification and Recording Service.

# Introduction

The Portable Antiquities Scheme (PAS) is a voluntary Scheme to record archaeological objects found by members of the public. It is also the largest community-based archaeological project this country has ever seen.

Every year many thousands of archaeological objects are discovered, most of these by metal-detector users, but also by people whilst 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 – itself an important educational resource – is made available to Historic Environment Records (HERs) and is published on the Scheme's website: [www.finds.org.uk](http://www.finds.org.uk)

The Scheme offers children and adults alike a unique way of getting involved and touching the past.

## Organisation

In the period of this report 36 Finds Liaison Officers (FLOs) were employed, covering the whole of England and Wales. The FLOs are based with local host partner organisations, who manage the post-holder on a day-to-day basis. The work of the FLOs is co-ordinated and supported by a Central Unit of 11 post holders: a Head and Deputy Head, a Grants & Administration Manager, an ICT Adviser, an Education Officer and six Finds Adviser posts. The Central Unit is based at the British Museum, though four of the six Finds Advisers are based elsewhere.

The PAS is managed by a consortium of national bodies led by the Museums, Archives and Libraries Council (MLA). This group meets quarterly and is known as the Portable Antiquities Project Board & Advisory Group.<sup>3</sup> Members of the Board (who make financial decisions) are MLA, the British Museum, English Heritage, the National Museums & Galleries of Wales and the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales. Members of the Advisory Group (who advise on policy) include the above, together with the Association of Local Government Archaeological Officers, the Council for British Archaeology, the Country Business & Landowners Association, the National Council for Metal Detecting, the Society of Museum Archaeologists and the Department for Culture, Media and Sport. Issues discussed by this group include the transfer of Portable Antiquities data to Historic Environment Records, Countryside Stewardship Schemes and Code of Practice for finders of archaeological objects.

MLA acts as the channel for funding the Scheme and monitors the grants on behalf of the Heritage Lottery Fund (HLF). The work of the Scheme, including its financial management, is monitored by a Project Monitor appointed by the HLF.

---

3. From 1 April 2006 this is to be called the Portable Antiquities Advisory Group.

## Aims of the Portable Antiquities Scheme

9

- To advance knowledge of the history and archaeology of England and Wales by systematically recording archaeological objects found by the public.
- To raise awareness among the public of the educational value of archaeological finds in their context and facilitate research in them.
- To increase opportunities for active public involvement in archaeology and strengthen links between metal-detector users and archaeologists.
- To encourage all those who find archaeological objects to make them available for recording and to promote best practice by finders.
- To define the nature and scope of a scheme for recording portable antiquities in the longer term, to access the likely costs and to identify resources to enable it to be put into practice.

The Review of the Portable Antiquities Scheme 2004 (Hawkshead Archaeology & Conservation), based on a user survey of over 400 key stakeholders, provides independent confirmation that the PAS is delivering in all its aims (see Tables 1a & b, page 92).

iii. Dot Bruns (Lancashire & Cumbria FLO) talking to a finder about a recent discovery.



# 1

## Learning & Outreach

### Introduction

The Portable Antiquities Scheme (PAS) has education at its heart. It plays a vital educational role, helping provide a framework for adults and children to develop an interest in their past and become involved in archaeology. Since 2003 the Scheme has employed an Education Officer (Ceinwen Paynton), who facilitates and supports the educational work of the Finds Liaison Officers (FLOs).

*“Artefacts... have an intrinsic importance in helping us to understand where we come from, and who we are.”*

Tessa Jowell, Secretary of State for Culture, Media & Sport.

*“Objects teach far more than words in books... there is something deep inside all of us that gets excited about the past.”* Estelle Morris, Minister for the Arts 2003–05.

### Children: Formal Learning

The PAS offers a different and exciting learning experience that is based around real archaeological objects which provide a tangible link with our past. Artefact-based learning with a local focus is an ideal way to encourage children to be interested in where they come from and how we have got here.

### Unearthing the Romans at Manor Field School, Leicestershire

Wendy Scott (Leicestershire & Rutland FLO) helped pupils of Manor Field School in Stony Stanton, Leicestershire, to find out more about the Romans through archaeology. Wendy and the children planned and excavated a test pit in the school grounds and examined Roman objects. The children thoroughly enjoyed handling Roman coins and pottery. By the end of the week's excavation, the children had found pottery ranging from the Early Medieval period to the nineteenth century. The teachers liked the way that the project had brought the past to life and were especially thrilled that Wendy had managed to engage two boys who did not usually respond well to pedagogic learning or the formal classroom setting. But with Wendy, they had their hands up for every question that she asked!

This type of formal educational outreach is typical of that undertaken by FLOs across the country. It is clear from the feedback received that children are benefiting from the opportunity to see and handle real archaeological objects, hear about the work of the Scheme and get involved:



*"I enjoyed holding something from the past. I didn't know what the object was and enjoyed finding out what it was."* Bethany, aged eight, North Lincolnshire.

*"The children were delighted to have the opportunity to learn about history from someone with real experience and expert knowledge. This enabled them to learn more about the work of an archaeologist and its importance to our understanding of the past than they would have done from a less hands-on approach."* Judith Carroll, Teacher, Constantine Junior and Infant School, Cornwall.

In 2004/05 the FLOs have also delivered a strong formal educational outreach programme to older children. This has included talks, finds handling and recording sessions, archaeological fieldwork, student placements and teaching.

## GCSE Archaeology at Belvidere School, Shropshire

Peter Reavill (Herefordshire & Shropshire FLO) was involved in the teaching of the artefact section of Archaeology GCSE at Belvidere School, Shrewsbury – a subject which is taken as an optional extra by pupils aged between 15 and 16 years old (fig iv). Lessons were organised according to key issues outlined in the syllabus and were specifically designed to provide knowledge which could then be applied to an extended coursework assessment. These were planned with Leslie Baxter (Teacher) and Phil Scoggins (Museums Educational Project Officer, MLA 14–19 initiative) to cover all possible topics. Summary sheets were provided at the end of each session to reinforce key aspects of the lesson. By the end of the course the students had attained a high understanding of archaeological theory and practice.

*"Watching pupils handle and interpret artefacts confidently was evidence of the amount they had learned... the quality of their coursework was further evidence of this."* Leslie Baxter, Teacher, Belvidere School, Shropshire.

The PAS has also been developing new online resources that can be used by children both as part of a formal lesson, such as at school, or informally, whilst at home.

## West Mucking Anglo-Saxon village

The virtual Anglo-Saxon village of West Mucking ([www.finds.org.uk/village](http://www.finds.org.uk/village)) is a PAS eLearning resource aimed at 7 to 11 year olds (fig ii). It has been developed in conjunction with the British Museum's Educational Multimedia Unit. The village gives learners the chance



iv. Students at Belvidere School studying archaeological finds.



v. Caroline McDonald (Essex FLO) being interviewed by BBC Radio Essex.

to explore a virtual environment that brings the Early Medieval period to life. It reveals aspects of life in the mid sixth-century, from the houses that people lived in, to the day to day activities they carried out. Visitors to the village also have the chance to explore the site as it is in the modern day too, hidden beneath a ploughed field! By carrying out their own virtual fieldwork they can gather clues about the past and the people that once lived there. The resource combines real archaeological data with a unique and innovative method of presentation and can be used to teach a range of subjects, including History, ICT, Geography, Citizenship, Science, Technology and Maths.

*"I learned that you had to wash raw wool before you could spin it" and that "the metal-detector didn't find everything – you had to use the boots as well."* Eleri, aged eight, on West Mucking.

## Children: informal learning

Experience shows that an informal approach to learning about archaeology and the past, including hands-on activities, often works best. The FLOs regularly work with the Young Archaeologists' Club and help organise events

and activities for children that help bring the past alive in a way a formal lesson or talk might not.

### Children's mini-dig at the Dock Museum, Cumbria

Working with museum staff at the Dock Museum in Barrow in Furness, Dot Bruns (Lancashire & Cumbria FLO) organised a 'mini-dig' for 40 children aged between six and 13. The Dock Museum provided excavation boxes filled with sand and compost as well as small gardening shovels. Dot provided the finds (donated by local metal-detectorists), soft toothbrushes to clean the finds, recording sheets and an identification catalogue made especially for this occasion – filled with lots of images of finds! The children loved the fact that they could identify their finds on their own using the catalogues and did not necessarily need the help of a 'grown-up'. Also, they used the recording sheets to record their finds like real experts, including measurements and a drawing of the artefact. In the end, they gave each object an individual museum number as the finds were remaining with the museum.

Some events are mostly held for fun and to encourage learning, but others have a 'real' archaeological research purpose as well – even if they seem somewhat unusual:



vi. Anna Marshall (South and West Yorkshire FLO) and pupils of Cawood Primary School trying out metal-detecting.

### Mole Hill Day at Cawood, North Yorkshire

In September 2004 Anna Marshall (South & West Yorkshire FLO) helped organise a children's 'Mole Hill Day' in conjunction with the Cawood Castle Garth Group (fig vi). This was part of a wider project aiming to strengthen community links with local heritage. Twenty-six children from Cawood Church of England Voluntary Aided Primary School took part in excavating and recording positions of mole hills on the scheduled site of Cawood Castle (known as the Garth) in North Yorkshire. The site is currently used as a community space for the villagers of Cawood, providing a green heart in the centre of their community. Representatives from English Heritage and PhD students from York University were present to oversee and map the finds and mole hill positions. John Middleton and Peter McBride, who metal-detect in the Cawood area, came along with some showcases of objects which the children and adults were able to handle. Anna explained to the children why metal-detecting was restricted on some sites and talked about the importance of mapping finds and recording objects, whilst Al Oswald and Keith Emerick (English Heritage) talked about how and why sites are protected, whilst also emphasising the important role local communities play in managing heritage. The school allowed the group to metal-detect on the nearby school field (a non-protected area) which the children found really exciting especially when one of the mole hills revealed a dead mole! This activity gave the local community direct access to their past and was aimed at encouraging the children and adults present to think about the best ways to protect and use their cultural heritage, whilst preserving it for future generations.

In the period of this report the FLOs have also worked with disenfranchised young people, which demonstrates the potential of the PAS to reach out to new audiences and interest groups.

### Leiston Abbey project, Suffolk

Faye Minter (Suffolk FLO) has worked with young people, aged between 13 and 19 years, on an archaeological project at Leiston Abbey, Suffolk (fig viii). The project was designed to let socially excluded young people gain access to their local heritage through five weeks of small-scale research excavation and informal, on-site object handling on a Medieval abbey. This was organised in partnership with the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and History, the Heritage Lottery Fund's





vii. Ciorstaidh Hayward Trevarthen (Somerset & Dorset FLO) recording finds at a Finds Day in Somerset.

Young Roots programme and the Can You Do Something (CYDS) project, run by Young People Taking Action (a Suffolk-based youth organisation). The project allowed disenfranchised young people to become involved, contribute and learn new skills. It also helped them to strengthen their existing basic skills including literacy, numeracy and group work in a real work environment, in this case, the excavation. It was especially helpful for those learners who felt intimidated or excluded in a school or classroom setting.

## Finders

The vast majority of the adults learning through the PAS are the finders themselves (fig iii). In 2004/05 the FLOs made 735 visits to metal-detecting clubs to identify and record finds, update members on local archaeological work in which they might like to participate and talk about the work of the Scheme and best archaeological practice:

### Record your finds!

As part of a drive to reinforce the message about the importance of recording finds, and in particular the importance of recording precise findspot details, Andrew Richardson (Kent FLO), has given a presentation

entitled 'Recording your Finds – Why, What, Where and How' to the Mid-Kent, White Cliffs and Romney Marshland metal-detecting clubs. These have been well received, and have led to an increase in the number of finders willing to provide precise grid references (that is to say a six-figure National Grid Reference (NGR) or better) for their findspots.

Many finders have traditionally been excluded from formal learning, but the Scheme offers them an opportunity to get involved, learn about finds, archaeology and share knowledge. One of the ways the PAS has helped to do this is to organise conservation advice and training, a topic requested time and time again by the finders themselves.

### Conservation advice for finders

In response to the learning needs of finders the PAS employed the York Archaeological Trust (YAT) to provide conservation advice for finders and training for the FLOs (fig ix). As well as first-hand advice YAT also published advice in the form of a leaflet – *Conservation Advice Notes* – and online educational resources. Before this many of the FLOs had been arranging for conservators to speak to finders and had organised conservation workshops for finders, but for the first time the Scheme has worked with professional conservators to deliver





viii. An object handling session at Leiston Abbey, Suffolk.



practical and useful advice for finders, which will ensure the better survival of many thousands of finds recorded with the Scheme, but remain in private collections. As part of this same contract YAT will be providing 12 conservation workshops for finders during the second half of 2005 and early 2006.

*“The conservation workshop was really interesting and was an important step to help build bridges between finders and museums. Knowing that there are trained conservators like Libby Finney [Keeper of Conservation, Doncaster Museum] willing to work with Finds Liaison Officers and give advice and help to finders should encourage even more people to report and record their finds.”* Barry Morgan, Danum Arc Metal Detecting Club, Doncaster.

Liaison is fundamental to the success of the PAS. In some counties, such as Kent and Sussex liaison groups have offered an opportunity to involve finders in the archaeological process and to help bring these communities closer together. It is hoped more liaison groups will be established in due course.

## Sussex Liaison Groups

In 2004/05 the East Sussex Liaison Group and the West Sussex Liaison Group were established with the aim of encouraging interaction between archaeologists and finders, and to discuss important local issues. It is hoped that the Liaison Group meetings will be held every six to eight months to keep people up to date about what is happening in their area. The aim is to get representatives from the detecting community around the same table as the amateur archaeological groups and professional archaeologists, as well as the museum sector, in order to integrate metal-detecting into each sector and to help improve existing good relations.

On a national level the PAS has worked with a number of organisations to provide general advice for finders and others, and help deliver best practice. This has included a proposed Memorandum of Understanding with eBay to clamp down upon the illicit trade of antiquities online, working with the Council for British Archaeology and others (including the National Council for Metal-Detecting) on a Code of Conduct for finders of archaeological objects, producing advice and guidance for landowners on the work of the PAS and the importance of finds recording, and advice for people buying and selling archaeological objects online or elsewhere.



ix. The conservation workshop for finders at Doncaster Museum.

## Archaeologists

Besides talks to archaeological groups and historical societies (see below) the FLOs have organised training sessions for both amateur and professional archaeologists.

### Day school for the Cornwall Archaeological Society

In March 2005 Anna Tyacke (Cornwall FLO) organised a day school on archaeological surveying for Cornwall Archaeology Society members. The morning session was taught by Nicola Powell (Devon FLO) at the Royal Cornwall Museum and the afternoon session was led by Nigel Thomas (Historic Environment Service, Cornwall County Council). It took place at the National Trust property of Trelissick, near Truro, where they kindly allowed the group to survey the foundations of some of the glasshouses within their Victorian walled garden. The course was set up to teach adults interested in the techniques of how to survey properly in the field, but the PAS was also discussed in relation to the importance of the recording of findspots and how certain equipment, such as a Global Positioning Systems (GPS) device, is used to aid this process. The course was also run in conjunction with National Science Week, so it was well publicised and well attended, considering that places were limited, and there was a lot of positive feedback at the end of the day.



x. Finds recording at a Finds Day in Leominster, Shropshire.

*"The Day School [for the Cornwall Archaeological Society] was a welcome refresher course, with Nicola Powell providing the theoretical introduction and Nigel Thomas supervising the practical session. Plan-tableting with the use of the strangely named 'alidade' and the new experience of taking immediate bearings with the GPS rounded off an informative and enjoyable day."*  
Konstanze Rahn.

## Higher & Further Education

The Scheme offers an important educational resource for those in higher and further education. Members of the Scheme regularly lecture to students in UK colleges and universities (fig xi).

### Lecture for archaeology students at the University of Sheffield

In the period of this report Angie Bolton (Warwickshire & Worcestershire FLO) lectured to under-graduate and MA students at the University of Sheffield about the PAS and the Treasure Act 1996. The lecture also looked at how finds recorded through the PAS helped contribute to archaeology and the research potential of the Scheme's finds database. Similar talks have been given to students at the universities of Birmingham, Bristol Derby, Durham, East Anglia, Kent, Leicester, London, Newcastle and York, amongst others.

*"The lecture Philippa Walton [North East FLO] gave at the University of Durham was very interesting and informative. It has encouraged me to come and do work experience with her to learn more about the Scheme."*  
Frances McKintosh, Archaeology Student, University of Durham.

*"We were treated to an excellent, lively talk, which encouraged a group of historians to reflect on the range and nature of material evidence in our region. I thought the talk gave me a new appreciation of the role of everyday artefacts in shaping the life experiences of individuals in the past."* Isla Fay, Convenor, The Post Graduate History Group, University of East Anglia.

### Talking to learners with special needs

Ciorstaidh Hayward Trevvarthen (Somerset & Dorset FLO) has given talks to learning disabled groups at both the Richard Hewish College and the Somerset College of Arts and Technology. These talks have been well received and have prompted some of the learners attending to find out more about how they can become more involved in local archaeology, despite any social barriers that result from their special educational needs. Using the PAS website to look at images of finds from their area and touching the past through handling real finds has been a particularly effective way for this group of learners to become involved in community learning around local archaeology.

Members of the Scheme, particularly the Finds Advisers and Head of Portable Antiquities, have also delivered papers to conferences, such as the Institute of Field Archaeologists (Liverpool, April 2004) and the Theoretical Archaeology Group (Glasgow, December 2004), on subjects as diverse as the trade in illicit antiquities, prehistoric Treasure and Iron Age coins, which has done much to highlight PAS amongst the academic community. In addition there was for the first time a session devoted to the Scheme at the Museums Association Conference (Edinburgh, September 2004) at which papers were given by Tim Schadla-Hall (University College London), Dan Pett (ICT Adviser) and Faye Simpson (London FLO) and which was chaired by Roger Bland (Head of Portable Antiquities). Other organisations also held seminars and day-schools on Portable Antiquities and Treasure, such as the National Museums & Galleries of Wales – 'All that Glisters' (Cardiff, June 2004), the Council for British Archaeology West Midlands Group – organised by Angie Bolton (Warwickshire & Worcestershire FLO, Birmingham, November 2004) and the Yorkshire Archaeological Society – seminar on Prehistoric Metals as Treasure (Sheffield, November 2004).

Conferences have also been organised to highlight the work of PAS to its stake-holders, including archaeologists, museum professionals and finders.





xi. Julian Watters (Bedfordshire & Hertfordshire FLO) talking to students from the MA Artefact Studies course at the Institute of Archaeology (UCL) about the work of the Portable Antiquities Scheme.

## Portable Antiquities Scheme: Looking to the Future

On 14 March 2005 about 150 people attended a one day conference at the British Museum with the aim of looking at the future of PAS. At the conference Estelle Morris (then Minister for the Arts) talked about the success of PAS and its educational potential. A session was dedicated to looking at the ways the PAS was advancing archaeological knowledge. Speakers included Paul Cuming (Sites & Monuments Record Manager, Kent County Council), who talked about the benefits of the PAS data for enhancing Historic Environment Records and Andrew Richardson (Kent FLO) who talked about involving the public in archaeological excavation. Another session of the conference focused on the educational work of the Scheme. After Ceinwen Paynton (Education Officer) gave an overview of the Scheme's educational work to date and outlined its plans for the future, Anna Marshall (South & West Yorkshire Finds Liaison Officer) talked about learning through the PAS, giving examples of the educational work that FLOs do. One of the most interesting talks was given by Rod Couper (Mental Health Social Worker), who gave a unique insight into how he used archaeology, fieldwalking in particular, to engage his clients who often have difficulties with social integration.

## Events and activities for all

The FLOs regularly organise activities that aim to involve the local community, share archaeological knowledge and disseminate information about the PAS.

Finds Days are an excellent way of doing this, meeting finders and encouraging people who do not normally visit museums to bring in objects for identification and recording (fig i and x). They are a crucial part of the Scheme's outreach and educational work, reaching out into the community at a time and place convenient for anyone interested in archaeology. In 2004/05 the FLOs organised 469 Finds Days, attracting over 17,219 people, as well as a national Finds Roadshow.

## PAS Finds Roadshows

In November 2004 the PAS ran a series of Finds Roadshows, at Colchester, Donington, Exeter, Reading, Shropshire, Wrexham and York. In many cases other events, such as pot making, coin striking, gallery talks, finds displays and dressing up in historical costume, were organised to coincide with the Roadshows, often attracting more people to come along. The Finds Roadshow at Colchester Castle was opened by Bill Wyman – rock legend and metal-detectorist – attracting

huge publicity and public interest. In total these events were attended by more than 1,100 people, adults and children. In some cases they queued for more than an hour to ensure their discoveries were properly identified and recorded! On the day almost 900 finds were seen by the FLOs, of which over 390 were recorded on the Scheme's finds database.

More typical are smaller scale events, such as the Finds Day that Ciorstaidh Hayward Trevarthen (Somerset & Dorset FLO) held at Meare Primary School (fig vii), Somerset and that which Adam Daubney (Lincolnshire FLO) ran in conjunction with a 'recording local history day' at Nettleham, Lincoln organised by the Nettleham Heritage Group, which over 400 people attended. Likewise the FLOs organise regular 'surgeries' and 'drop in days' for members of the public to record their finds.

*"A Finds Day held by Ciorstaidh at Meare Primary School as part of the Grounds for Life and Learning project's archaeology and roundhouse weekend, was a great success, with many of the parents and children bringing in objects for identification. It proved very popular and we hope that it will be possible to do another event next year."* Hanna Firth, Somerset County Council.

In 2004/05 the FLOs gave 425 talks to 13,873 people. They not only talked to finders groups, but also members of local history and archaeological societies (such as the Wolverhampton History and Heritage Society), women's groups (like the Headcorn Wives Club) and many others. The FLOs have also been reaching out to new groups, such as the following.

### Talk to the Kettering Centre for the Unemployed and Unwaged

Tom Brindle (Northamptonshire FLO) gave a talk to the Kettering Centre for the Unemployed and Unwaged, Northamptonshire as part of an archaeology course run by Tim Sharman (teacher of archaeology) (fig xii). The centre offers free training and leisure courses for the unemployed, including bi-annual introductory archaeology courses. Tom supplemented one of these courses with a talk on artefacts, how they can inform us about the past and how finds made by members of the public add to our knowledge of the past. The students were shown a variety of artefact types from each period to assist in recognition of the major cultural traits of each period covered in the course. This was an excellent opportunity to promote the Scheme through a course that was neither college nor university affiliated, thus working

with people who often would not have had the opportunity of any sort of education in archaeology.

The FLOs are also engaged in a wide array of activities with the aim of getting people interested and involved in archaeology. In 2004/05 activities involving the FLOs have included archaeological workshops in the Forest of Dean, a Roman coin handling session at the Yorkshire Museum, a 'Living Memory' event in Northamptonshire, and others.

### A Chinese evening in Newcastle upon Tyne

In July 2004, the Museum of Antiquities and Shefton Museum hosted a Chinese evening to encourage Newcastle's Chinese community to use museum resources (fig xiii). Amongst the many activities on offer, Philippa Walton (North East FLO) talked to families about her work as a Finds Liaison Officer (with simultaneous translation into Cantonese) and supervised handling sessions of archaeological objects which she had recently recorded. Children and adults alike were fascinated by the range of objects found by members of the public throughout the North East and enjoyed the opportunity to get 'up close' to some of these finds.

The FLOs continue to be involved in exhibitions and displays about the PAS. These have varied from national exhibitions (such as 'Buried Treasure' at the National Museums & Galleries of Wales, Cardiff) and permanent displays (such as that at Gosport Discovery Centre) to smaller events in local museums (such as that at the Oxfordshire Museum or Bedford Museum), travelling exhibitions (in Essex and Herefordshire) and small displays (such as at Dorset County Hall).

### Exhibition at Lewes Museum: the Portable Antiquities Scheme in Sussex

Between 28 January and 31 March 2005 there was a temporary exhibition in Barbican House Museum, Lewes on 'The Portable Antiquities Scheme in Sussex', which was organised by Liz Wilson (Sussex FLO). The exhibition focused on the work of the PAS in Sussex and showed how responsible metal-detecting can greatly enhance the archaeological record. Interesting finds and information about particular artefacts were on display. A preview night to the exhibition attracted more than 50 people, including local metal-detectorists (who had loaned finds for display), archaeologists, the press, Sussex Archaeological Society representatives and many more. The exhibition ran for almost two months and was visited by hundreds of people, including groups



of school children. The exhibition also received lots of interest from the local press. The exhibition will be going on tour around Sussex in 2005 and 2006.

*"We had a good look around the displays and we've got to say how nice it was to see some of our favourite finds on public display."* Pip Rowe, Brighton & District Metal Detecting Club and the Eastbourne & District Metal Detecting Club.

Many of these talks, events, activities and displays, as well as the finds themselves, have generated much media interest. Indeed, over 298 articles appeared in the press about PAS and members of the Scheme appeared on Time Team, Richard & Judy, CBBC, Inside Out and Channel 4 News as well as local, national and international radio (fig v). For some this offers their first introduction to the Scheme:

*"From a programme on TV I learned about this Scheme [the PAS] and I agree this is an excellent way of educating, informing and helping the public to increase our understanding and preservation of our heritage."* Public respondent, 2004 user survey of the PAS conducted by Hawkshead Archaeology & Conservation.

## FLO on film

A recent Designation Challenge Fund video project at the Wiltshire Heritage Museum in Devizes focussed partly on the PAS in Wiltshire. It included footage of Katie Hinds (Wiltshire FLO) talking to a finder and entering finds on the Scheme's finds database. It also filmed a metal-detectorist working with the Archaeology Field Group of the Wiltshire Archaeological and Natural History Society, as well as concentrating on other projects in which the museum is involved. The film is four minutes long and will be part of an interactive in the museum's 'Henge Gallery'.



xii. Tom Brindle (Northamptonshire FLO) delivering a talk about finds recorded by the Portable Antiquities Scheme.



xiii. Philippa Walton talking about finds at the Chinese Evening at the Museum of Antiquities, Newcastle.

## Understanding the Past

This section of the report contains a selection of finds recorded by the Finds Liaison Officers during the period of this report. Further details of these and some 113,000 other finds can be found at [www.finds.org.uk](http://www.finds.org.uk). References are given to the database records, where available.

### Introduction

The data collated by the Portable Antiquities Scheme (PAS) is an important resource for archaeologists, historians and others. Archaeological finds (portable antiquities) can tell us where, how and when people lived in the past. By bringing this evidence together we can gain a better understanding of the past and develop ways to preserve it for future generations.

*“As an archaeological researcher it is becoming increasingly obvious that the quantity of information generated by the Scheme is beginning to change artefact studies.”* ‘Academic’ respondent, 2004 user survey of the PAS conducted by Hawkshead Archaeology & Conservation.

*“Data provided by the Scheme is proving very useful in Development Control work, as finds may be the only indication of archaeological potential. Also, close liaison with the FLO is very effective at fostering closer working relations with detectorist groups – used regularly in archaeological survey.”* ‘Archaeological’ respondent, 2004 user survey of the PAS conducted by Hawkshead Archaeology & Conservation.

Wherever possible database references (e.g. KENT-6DCD68) are included for all objects discussed in this chapter. These records are published on the Scheme’s finds database ([www.finds.database.org.uk](http://www.finds.database.org.uk)) and can be retrieved using the ‘advanced search’ option.

### Finds Advisers

The PAS employs six Finds Advisers: Sally Worrell (Prehistoric & Roman Objects), Ian Leins (Iron Age & Roman Coins), Helen Geake (Medieval Objects), Geoff Egan (Post-Medieval Objects),<sup>4</sup> Julian Baker (Medieval & Post Medieval Coins) and Kevin Leahy (Metals & Metalworking). The main role of the Finds Advisers is to train the Finds Liaison Officers (FLOs) in identification and recording, support their work, validate records of finds entered onto the Scheme’s finds database ([www.findsdatabase.org.uk](http://www.findsdatabase.org.uk)), talk about finds and the PAS to the wider academic community, contribute to academic journals and identify areas for future research.

---

4. Geoff Egan was employed as an extra, part-time, Finds Adviser in the period of this report.

## Prehistoric Period (500,000 BC – 100 AD)

A large quantity of lithic material, discovered by individuals whilst metal-detecting, field-walking or by chance, has been recorded this year (4,052 objects, 10 per cent of the total: see table 5, page 98). Individual objects are important in their own right but are particularly significant when highlighting previously unrecorded sites. In particular, finds recorded by the PAS in Gloucestershire (1), Bedfordshire (2), North Lincolnshire (3) and Kent (4) have made a very valuable contribution to our understanding of the prehistoric landscape in these counties. Of particular note has been the reporting of a flint assemblage from Chepstow, Monmouthshire (5) which has led to the identification of a new open-air Upper Palaeolithic site, which is unusual for Wales.

Bronze Age Treasure finds discovered this year include the stunning Middle Bronze Age hoard of gold personal adornments from Lambourn, Berkshire (11). The excavation of its findspot indicated that the hoard was deposited in a shallow pit and probably not associated with a settlement. Since the extension of the Treasure Act in 2003 to include base metal prehistoric hoards, there has been a total of 29 Bronze Age base metal hoards or groups of material that have been reported as potential Treasure. A very significant total of 11 cases, representing 38 per cent, have been found in Kent. The late Bronze Age hoard from Northumberland (16) is particularly interesting for a number of reasons. It contains gold objects as well as copper-alloy artefacts that are more typical of late Bronze Age hoards. The discovery of fragments of the wooden haft preserved in one of the socketed axeheads provides an exciting possibility for Carbon 14 dating, which is currently being undertaken. The late Bronze Age hoard from Northamptonshire (17) is also very interesting, because of its varied composition and its unusual discovery within a Neolithic causewayed enclosure. Hoards of late Bronze Age artefacts are not otherwise common in Northamptonshire, away from the apparent concentrations in south-east England.

The value of undertaking fieldwork following the initial discovery of a metal-detected find is demonstrated by the on-going research taking place on the Late Prehistoric site at Llanmaes, Vale of Glamorgan (18). Fieldwork involving the finders, local archaeologists, the PAS and volunteers was undertaken and provides an excellent example of a collaborative approach. The study of the assemblage of metalwork and ceramic artefacts from Llanmaes is contributing significantly to our understanding of the Bronze to Iron Age transition in western Britain. In addition, a systematic field-walking survey at Brailes, Warwickshire (19) produced a considerable quantity of

diagnostic pottery sherds which enabled the initial dating of earlier finds to be refined to the early Iron Age.

Research into artefacts recorded by the PAS is very important and includes Colin Pendleton's work looking at the distribution and typology of Quoit-headed pins (12) and Angie Bolton's study of Bronze Age razors (13). Unusual discoveries of single finds include the late Neolithic-early Bronze Age bone barbed-and-tanged arrowhead (7) and the bugle-shaped object, which is likely to be a harness fitting (15) – both found in London.

The study of Iron Age artefacts is key to the understanding of regional variations among Iron Age societies, a long-standing research issue. One of the main advantages of the PAS data is that it now provides information at a national level and has the potential to change our perceptions of these variations. The PAS covers not only the most heavily researched 'heartland' areas for Iron Age studies, but also, and perhaps more significantly, those areas which have been less intensively researched in the past. Recent research conducted by Sally Worrell (Finds Adviser) has highlighted some interesting patterns that have emerged. For example, in the West Midlands counties of Warwickshire, Herefordshire, Worcestershire and Staffordshire 21 items of horse harness equipment have been recorded, including seven linch pins. In this area very few such items had previously been recorded. On a national level brooches are generally more common than horse and harness fittings, but in the West Midlands only 17 have been recorded. This curious pattern may indicate that in this region in the late Iron Age horses and their trappings were more decorated than people.

Among the notable individual Iron Age finds this year is a rare early Iron Age socketed axe produced in iron and found in Norfolk (20). This find clearly serves as a reminder that not all iron objects are fragments of modern agricultural equipment. In addition, there are some very notable terrets or rein guides, including an unparalleled example from the West Midlands (30) and two very fine enamelled flat-ring terrets from Norfolk (29). Iron Age brooches are not particularly numerous finds and the Early Iron Age La Tène I brooch from Surrey (21) and the Middle Iron Age involuted brooch from West Yorkshire (22) are both fine examples. The small number of Iron Age artefacts recorded by the PAS in Devon and Cornwall now includes a scabbard mount from Cornwall (28) and the enamelled mount from Devon (34). Both are very unusual finds. Together with the two linch pins recorded from Cornwall and Devon last year, they represent important additions to the PAS dataset of Iron Age finds outside the core distribution area. The prestigious

metal artefacts from south-west England and the West Midlands may provide evidence for gift exchange between the elites of these areas and those of central southern and south-eastern Britain.

Iron Age coins have contributed as much to our understanding of the Late Pre-Roman Iron Age as any class of artefacts. They have been used to reconstruct the territories of different social groups, to document the growth of Roman influence and to identify the individuals who ruled them. FLOs have been passing on details of the coins that they record to the Celtic Coin Index (the primary repository of information on Iron Age coins) since 1997. Over the last year, however, PAS has been working even closer with the CCI to establish a set of standards for the recording of Iron Age coins and to ensure that both sets of data are fully compatible and accessible online.

Aside from recording a number of new types and interesting rarities (a few of which are highlighted below), the PAS has greatly increased the level of recording of Iron Age coins. While the CCI has relied on the efforts of Philip de Jersey (at the Institute of Archaeology in Oxford), the PAS has begun to reach a much greater number of finders across England and Wales. Over the next few years this new material will, when studied together with CCI data, allow extremely detailed distribution maps of the coinage of Iron Age Britain to be constructed which could in turn revolutionise our understanding of this material.

### **1. Field-walking a Prehistoric site in the Forest of Dean, Gloucestershire**

In 1984 Alan Saville published his book *Archaeology in Gloucestershire*, which included a survey of the Palaeolithic and Mesolithic evidence in the county. This highlighted the fact that there were no definite flint scatters recorded west of the River Severn or in the Forest of Dean. However, since then this imbalance has been redressed, almost exclusively by the Dean Archaeological Group, under the direction of Alf Webb. From the mid 1980s members of the Dean Archaeological Group have been involved in a number of projects, particularly the intensive field-walking of many sites in the region. This has resulted in the discovery of a Lower Palaeolithic Acheulian hand axe (GLO-3BE525, fig 1) which was recorded by Kurt Adams (Gloucestershire & Avon FLO). In addition, many new flint scatters have been found, dating from the Mesolithic to the Bronze Age, all of which have been recorded on the PAS database.

### **2. A Prehistoric site at Pertenhall, Bedfordshire**

Robert Kawka, a keen-eyed metal-detectorist, was finding so much worked flint at Pertenhall, Bedfordshire, that

he practically gave up using his metal-detector and concentrated on field-walking instead. After several visits to the same fields Robert had amassed a collection of 85 pieces, each of which was bagged separately and its findspot plotted on a map. The flints were then handed to Julian Watters (Bedfordshire & Hertfordshire FLO) for recording. The material ranged in date from the Late Palaeolithic or Early Mesolithic, to Early Bronze Age periods. The main period of activity appears to have been the Late Mesolithic to Early Neolithic transition. Several cores from this period were discovered, along with numerous blades, re-touched flakes and microliths. The Neolithic material included a rare ovoid chopping tool (BH-434684, fig 2) and two tanged arrowheads, whilst in the Beaker period (Late Neolithic – Early Bronze Age) finely made scrapers appear to have been the main tool. Stephen Coleman (Bedfordshire Historic Environment Record) confirmed that the site, which appears to have been focused on a natural spring, is previously unrecorded.

### **3. A Prehistoric site at Barnetby-le-Wold, North Lincolnshire**

Dave Smith, a field-walker, has come across an interesting site in Barnetby-le-Wold, North Lincolnshire. Dave's enthusiasm for lithics stemmed from when he found a polished stone axe as a young boy. Ever since his first discovery he has scanned local fields looking for flint and stone artefacts. The site at Barnetby-le-Wold is producing some interesting flint artefacts dating from the Mesolithic period to the Bronze Age, all of which have been recorded with Lisa Staves (North Lincolnshire, FLO). Some particularly interesting objects discovered this year include numerous scrapers, axes, leaf-shaped and barbed-and-tanged arrowheads. Dave illustrates his own finds, which have been published on the PAS finds database. Recently Dave discovered a fragment of a Bronze Age rapier (NLM-C4F817, fig 3) on the surface of the topsoil. This discovery has led him to purchase a metal-detector, though he has not found any more Bronze Age metalwork to date.

### **4. A Prehistoric site at Elham, Kent**

Field-walker Chris Baxter has been collecting lithic finds from across the parish of Elham, in east Kent, which he has recorded with Andrew Richardson (Kent FLO). The collection comprises many flint flakes, but also a number of finished tools, dating from the Lower Palaeolithic to the Early Bronze Age. Crucially, he is able to provide six to eight figure National Grid References for most of his finds, which means that this collection represents a valuable



contribution to our understanding of the Prehistoric landscape in east Kent. Notable finds include a Paleolithic ovate handaxe (KENT-6E1571), a 'Thames pick' (KENT-6E2837) and two Neolithic polished axeheads (KENT-6DCD68 and KENT-6DB753). There is also half of a Neolithic granite battle axe (KENT-460390), possibly of Cornish origin, which shows signs of considerable wear on the surviving blade edge. The collection also includes three interesting and unusual objects (KENT-6DE238 – fig 4, KENT-6DFFF2 and KENT-6EOA70) manufactured from naturally perforated flint pebbles, the perforation presumably being used to haft the tool. These 'mace heads' are believed to date to the Mesolithic period, and are not common finds.

#### 5. Palaeolithic flints from a site near Chepstow, Monmouthshire

In November 2004 an assemblage of lithic artefacts was brought into the National Museum & Gallery, Cardiff for recording with the PAS. The assemblage was studied and recorded by Elizabeth Walker (Palaeolithic and Neolithic specialist, National Museum & Gallery, Cardiff) who identified two implements, a piercer (NMGW-8DC287, fig 5) and an obliquely blunted blade (NMGW-8DE814), that can be attributed to the Late Upper Palaeolithic period on the basis of their typological characteristics (about 10,900 to 9,800 BC). Later that month the finder, Peter Bond, brought in all the other finds from the same farm that he had discovered whilst field-walking. Further Late Upper Palaeolithic artefacts were recognised, including a large end-scraper (NMGW-8DFCC5) with a burin removal on one end, large blade fragments and scrapers. All the finds were collected from the ploughsoil surface in the same field. A Late Upper Palaeolithic burin fragment – a flake with a chisel-shaped edge (NMGW-8E1A63) – was also found amongst the lithic artefacts recovered from an adjacent field, implying the site may stretch over an area of approximately 500 by 200 metres.

These flints all date to a period after the Last Glacial Maximum during which time people were not present in Britain. The climate had been so inhospitable at this time that people had moved south to countries such as France or Spain to escape the cold. As the climate improved, the vegetation began to re-establish itself and animals such as horse and reindeer returned, followed by Late Upper Palaeolithic hunters. The climate remained stable enough for these people to survive in Britain until 8,800 BC when a short but very cold period (the Younger Dryas) forced them south and out of Britain again. These finds are sufficient for us to claim a new open-air



1. The handaxe (GLO-3BE525) from the Forest of Dean, Gloucestershire. 71 x 42 x 19mm.



2. The stone tool (BH-434684) from Pertenhall, Bedfordshire. 89.73 x 55.74 x 21.71mm.



3. The rapier (NLM-C4F817) from Barnetby-le-Wold, North Lincolnshire. 113.3 x 22.6 x 4.3mm.



4. The 'mace head' (KENT-6DE238) from Elham, Kent. 73.35 x 52.69 x 48.66mm.



5. The piercer (NMGW-8DC287) from Chepstow, Monmouthshire. 35 x 18 x 8.1mm.



6. The handaxe (DENO-DE1DA4) from Mickleover, Derbyshire. 78.16 x 59.58 x 27.08mm.



7. The arrowhead (LON-4FA061) from Southwark, London. 24 x 14mm.



8. The axe (CORN-C53643) from Lesnewth, Cornwall. 113 x 52 x 10mm.

Upper Palaeolithic site. Such sites are rare with very few others currently recorded in Wales and most evidence we have for an occupation at this time comes from caves. Also included in the assemblage was a quantity of Mesolithic finds, a substantial collection of Neolithic to Early Bronze Age finds and Roman pottery.

The PAS, in partnership with the National Museums & Galleries of Wales, plans to initiate a programme of systematic field-walking over the farm to gain greater precision on the exact location of any sites present. This is expected to be undertaken by interested local people, nearby historical and archaeological societies and the local Young Archaeologists Club, with an aim to developing a community archaeology project.

#### 6. A Lower Palaeolithic handaxe from Mickleover, Derbyshire

A Lower Palaeolithic handaxe (DENO-DE1DA4, fig 6) was found by Mr A Jackson while digging his vegetable patch in Mickleover, Derby, about twenty years ago. At the time, while uncertain as to exactly what it was, but realising it might be something important, Mr Jackson, put it into a drawer for safe-keeping. Then, in 2004, while digging a pond on what had once been the vegetable patch, he found more pieces of flint and remembered the object he had found twenty years before. He brought the whole assemblage to Rachel Atherton (Derbyshire & Nottinghamshire FLO) for identification. While the newly found pieces of flint were all un-worked, the original find turned out to be a Lower Palaeolithic Acheulian handaxe, which would have been made between about 500,000 and 300,000 BC. The axe is heavily rolled and patinated, probably having been deposited by glacial outwash. This find joins an assemblage of just over 350 other Palaeolithic finds on the Derbyshire Historic Environment Record (HER), most of which, like this example, come from the Trent Valley.

#### 7. A Late Neolithic or Early Bronze Age arrowhead from Southwark, London

A highly unusual Late Neolithic or Early Bronze Age barbed-and-tanged arrowhead (LON-4FA061, fig 7) was found in Southwark, London and recorded with Faye Simpson (London FLO). What makes this object particularly unusual is that it is produced in bone rather than flint. In addition, the blade edges are notched. This is the first example of a bone barbed-and-tanged arrowhead to have been found in London.

### 8. An Early Bronze Age axe from Lesnewth, Cornwall

Chris Osborne found an Early Bronze Age copper-alloy flat axe (CORN-C53643, fig 8) whilst metal-detecting in Lesnewth, Cornwall, which he recorded with Anna Tyacke (Cornwall FLO). The axe has the beginnings of a stop ridge and flanged sides. The blade end of the axe is corroded but the angle suggests that it may have had a crescentic blade. Both faces of the axe are decorated with straight, evenly spaced lines covering the whole of the axe and punched into the axe after casting, in what is referred to as a 'rain pattern'. Comparable examples of decorated flat axes from south western Britain have been found at Ladock (Cornwall), Southleigh (Devon), Mount Pleasant and Preston Down near Weymouth (both Dorset). Flat axes decorated with this 'rain pattern' and with crescentic blades can be found during the Mile Cross-Aylesford phase (2000 to 1900 BC) and examples with the continuous rain-pattern are found in the following Willerby-Bush Barrow phase of the Early Bronze Age (about 1900 to 1700 BC).

### 9. A Middle Bronze Age spearhead found near Baldock, Hertfordshire

Bronze Age activity in north Hertfordshire is well-attested, with several round barrows surviving on the rolling chalk hills, and the area is bisected by the Prehistoric Icknield Way. It is no surprise therefore, that metalwork from the period turns up from time to time, occasionally in the form of hoards, but more often as single artefacts or fragments of artefacts. What was exceptional about a Middle Bronze Age socketed spearhead (BH-D94D66, fig 9) found near Baldock and recorded with Julian Watters (Bedfordshire & Hertfordshire FLO) was its condition. The spearhead, with a central rib and two side attachment loops, had suffered only a small amount of damage at the top and bottom and has very little corrosion. It is possible that the spearhead had been ritually deposited in a nearby stream during the Bronze Age, and had only arrived at its findspot as a result of relatively recent dredging. This scenario, if true, might explain the excellent condition of the piece.

### 10. A Middle Bronze Age dagger from the Ribble Valley, Lancashire

A Middle Bronze Age dagger (LANCUM-CC12B7, fig 10) dating from about 1400 to 1300 BC was found by Tom Farrar whilst metal-detecting in the Ribble Valley, Lancashire. The finder brought it into the City Museum, Lancaster, to be identified and recorded by Dot Bruns (Lancashire & Cumbria FLO). The dagger was in a very poor condition and badly affected by bronze disease.



9. The spearhead (BH-D94D66) from Baldock, Hertfordshire. 99 x 20.2mm.



10. The dagger (LANCUM-CC12B7) from the Ribble Valley, Lancashire. 196 x 45 x 4mm.



11. The hoard (2004/T348) from Lambourn, Berkshire.



12. The pin (SF-81BA51) from Shimpling, Suffolk. 86 x 34mm.



13. The razor (WAW-878535) from Bidford-on-Avon, Warwickshire. 107.9 x 33.2 x 2.9mm.



14. The hammer (SF-B89096) from Bedingfield, Suffolk. 46 x 25 x 22mm.



15. The harness fitting (LON-CA5354) from Richmond on Thames, London. 70 x 11 x 11mm.



17. The hoard (2004/T242) from Northampton, Northamptonshire.

Fortunately, Dot was able to negotiate an agreement between the finder and the Museum of Lancashire whereby the museum would conserve the dagger and in exchange the finder would allow the museum to borrow the artefact whenever necessary for exhibitions and archaeology displays.

#### 11. A Middle Bronze Age hoard from Lambourn, Berkshire

In September 2004, during a metal-detecting rally near Lambourn, Berkshire, Shaun Raynesford discovered what he at first thought was a piece of wire and was about to throw it into the hedge, when he realised it was made of gold. He had actually discovered a Middle Bronze Age gold jewellery hoard consisting of three plain penannular bracelets and two twisted and coiled armlets or torcs – the first prehistoric gold to be found in West Berkshire. The hoard was reported to Kate Sutton (Berkshire & Oxfordshire FLO) as a potential Treasure case (Treasure case – 2004/T348, fig 11). English Heritage provided the funding for a geophysical survey of the area and a small excavation of the findspot. Oxford Archaeology carried out this work and identified that the hoard had been buried within a pit (in all likelihood soon to be ploughed out) with some probable postholes nearby. No other significant finds were recovered from the excavation. It is hoped that West Berkshire Museum will acquire the hoard.

#### 12. A Middle Bronze Age pin from Shimpling, Suffolk

Quoit-headed pins are an extremely rare class of Middle Bronze Age ornament that are only found in England, with fewer than 40 examples known to date. Remarkably, the Mildenhall and District Detector Club has been responsible for the discovery of four of these. These recently discovered pins are some of the smallest examples known. Although it is possible that East Anglia has a regional type of small pin, it is more likely that other smaller examples are not as yet being recognised elsewhere in the country. The most recent example (SF-81BA51, fig 12) was found by Linda White at Shimpling, Suffolk and reported to Faye Minter (Suffolk FLO). The object was identified by Colin Pendleton (Archaeological Service Sites & Monuments Officer, Suffolk County Council), who is currently conducting research on the distribution and typology of Middle Bronze Age quoit-headed pins. Colin believes that although incomplete, the Shimpling example is especially interesting as its head has a lozenge shaped cross-section. Quoit-headed pins with lozenge shaped cross-sections had previously only been identified



in examples from Somerset, a single example from Peterborough and a possible fragmentary example from Narborough, Norfolk.

### 13. Further research on Middle Bronze Age razors in Warwickshire

A Middle Bronze Age razor (WAW-878535, fig 13) was found by Mark Pugh whilst metal-detecting in the Bidford-on-Avon area of Warwickshire and recorded with Angie Bolton (Warwickshire & Worcestershire FLO). It is a Hodges Class IV leaf-shaped razor with a mid-rib and an integral tang with a 'rat-tail' or curling terminal. This type of razor is considered to originate in Britain, rather than the Continent. An article on Bronze Age razors published by I Colquhoun – 'A Late Bronze Age Tanged Razor from Carlisle Museum and Class IV Razors from Britain,' *Northern Archaeology*, 2, pt.2, 11–14 – in 1981 includes six Class IV razors from Britain with a distribution confined to the eastern regions. Recent research undertaken by Angie has revealed an increase in the number of this class of razor to ten examples, two of which have now been recorded by the PAS (the other being LVPL-982). Of the ten Class IV razors only two have the 'rat-tail' terminals on the tang, and both of these are from the Warwickshire. Further research on this form of razor, including Irish and Continental material is planned.

### 14. A Middle to Late Bronze Age hammer from Bedingfield, Suffolk

A Middle to Late Bronze Age complete socketed bronze hammer (SF-B89096, fig 14) from Bedingfield, Suffolk, was found by Gordon Jay and recorded by Faye Minter (Suffolk FLO). Socketed hammers are rare and only five other examples are known from Suffolk – found at Mendham, Walberswick, Wenhaston, Undley and Thorndon. This suggests that these hammers are not part of the normal everyday Bronze Age assemblage and may have had a specialised function. Bronze Age hammers are occasionally included in hoards as in the Taunton Union Workhouse hoard, Somerset and two examples have recently been recorded in the late Bronze Age Crundale hoard, Kent.

### 15. A Late Bronze Age harness fitting from Richmond on Thames, London

In 2004 Peter Byran found an unusual Late Bronze Age copper-alloy tubular 'bugle-shaped' harness fitting (LON-CA5354, fig 15) whilst detecting on the Thames foreshore near Richmond on Thames. The fitting has a hollow barrel-shaped body with a side-loop and sharply-expanded terminals. The side-loop has a rounded-oval

section and curves towards the ends leading to a crease on the main body to form a neat moulding that flanks a narrow, curving, parallel-sided slot. There are no obvious traces of wear along the slot consistent with its use as a strap-housing and both of the expanded terminals have flattened facets. Although the precise function of bugle-shaped objects remains obscure, they are thought to be items of harness equipment. It is possible that thin leather straps were passed through the narrow slot, but signs of wear are usually absent, as with the present object. This item has now been acquired by the Museum of London.

### 16. A Late Bronze Age hoard from Berwick upon Tweed, Northumberland

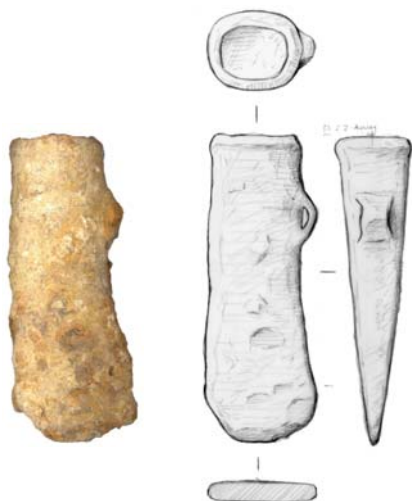


In March 2005 John Minns discovered a large hoard of Late Bronze Age metalwork (Treasure case 2005/T120) whilst metal-detecting at Berwick upon Tweed, Northumberland, which he reported to Philippa Walton (North East FLO). Having got a signal for a yoghurt pot lid (!), John dug down to find a hoard containing over fifty individual items. It is

considered by experts to be one of the most important finds of this period discovered in the North East in the past 150 years. The composition of the hoard is unusual with elements characteristic of both founders' hoards and burial contexts. The objects include pottery sherds, six gold lock rings, six copper-alloy socketed axeheads, two razors, a leaded bronze ingot, three gouges, a dagger and a terret ring as well as numerous pins and rings. A fragment of a wooden shaft was found *in situ* in one of the axeheads and will be submitted for Carbon 14 dating in the near future. Subsequent excavation of the findspot by Philippa, Chris Burgess and Sara Rushton (both Northumberland County Archaeologists) failed to locate a wider context for the hoard, although it did provide an opportunity for the findspot to be surveyed. The Museum of Antiquities, Newcastle hopes to acquire the hoard.

### 17. A Late Bronze Age hoard from Northampton, Northamptonshire

A Late Bronze Age hoard, comprising 55 items of metalwork (Treasure case 2004/T242, fig 17), was discovered by a metal-detectorist near Northampton



20. The axehead (NMS-237223) from Norfolk. 152 x 58 x 38mm. Illus: J Ashley.



21. The brooch (SUR-AB9114) from Puttenham, Surrey. 34 x 14mm.



22. The brooch (SWYOR-399938) from Wentbridge, West Yorkshire. 55.7 x 11.7 x 25mm.



23. The coin (WILT-9C9297) from Marlborough, Wiltshire. Diameter 15mm.

and reported to Tom Brindle (Northamptonshire FLO). The hoard includes complete and broken socketed axeheads, socketed spearheads, a socketed hammer, sword fragments, a bucket base-plate, ingot fragments and other assorted fragments of metal work. The presence of the broken artefacts may be interpreted as scrap and when mixed with ingots of raw material, suggest that this is a founder's hoard. This hoard is an unusual local find and its discovery is particularly interesting as it was found within a known Neolithic causewayed enclosure, which is thought to have been reused during the Bronze Age as a henge site. It is therefore an area with a long history of Prehistoric ritual activity.

After the finds were reported, Northamptonshire County Council's Historic Environment Team commissioned a limited investigation of the site. This comprised a detailed metal-detector survey of the findspot and the excavation of a small test pit; with the work carried out by Northamptonshire Archaeology and Tom, with the assistance of the finder. The results of the investigation revealed that the original context had been disturbed by agricultural activity and no further artefacts were recovered.

#### 18. Excavations at a Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age site at Llanmaes, Vale of Glamorgan



During 2004 a second season of excavation was conducted at Llanmaes, Vale of Glamorgan, to investigate further the site

of a metalwork assemblage, discovered by Steve McGrory and Anton Jones (*Treasure Annual Report 2003*, cat. 404). The initial discovery included an important collection of cauldron and bowl fragments, together with Armorican axes made in north western France, dating from between 800 and 500 BC. These discoveries are throwing new light on the Bronze to Iron Age transition in western Britain.

Three trenches were excavated, the work conducted jointly by the PAS and the Department of Archaeology & Numismatics, National Museums & Galleries of Wales with a small team of staff and volunteers. Excavation confirmed the presence of a prehistoric settlement: within one trench four rock-cut post-holes were discovered, set in an arc and defining a portion of a timber roundhouse. Within the lower fill of one of the postholes, a nearly complete cauldron or bowl ring-handle was discovered,

associated with a sherd of prehistoric pottery, suggesting a date contemporary with the rest of the Prehistoric metalwork assemblage from the site. In another trench a midden deposit was identified, its edge corresponding with the edge of a 'disturbance' anomaly seen on a geophysical survey plot. The midden, a black silty 'rubbish' deposit, was both disturbed, possibly by animal trampling, and truncated by recent ploughing. Many sheet vessel fragments, fragmentary socketed axes and an abundance of Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age pottery have been discovered within the midden over the last two seasons of excavation. However, these Prehistoric finds were intermixed with a sizeable assemblage of over 500 sherds of Romano-British pottery. In addition, over 10,000 fragments of animal bone have also been retrieved. The disarticulated remains of a partial human skeleton were also found within this deposit. Beneath the midden was a metallised surface. Sealed beneath the midden and a yard surface were two oval shaped pits containing large quantities of Late Bronze to Early Iron Age pottery: in one pit, large parts of four or five fragmentary vessels were represented. The sizeable pottery assemblage, finds of vessel glass, coins, brooches and hobnails on the site suggest the vicinity of a Romanised farm or settlement.

Represented amongst the Prehistoric metalwork assemblage from Llanmaes is a minimum of nine different ring-handled bowls and cauldrons, all handle straps being of different size and style. The assemblage of 31 socketed axes and fragments from the site includes five Armorican axes from north western France. In addition, four socketed axes of the contemporary Sompting type are presented. To this may be added five swan's neck pins (of ninth to third-century BC date), three spindle whorls, two loomweights and a bone awl. The assemblage of over 1500 sherds of prehistoric pottery is the largest of this date known for south Wales, where the Middle Bronze Age to Early Iron Age ceramic sequence is, as yet, very poorly understood. In combination therefore, this artefact assemblage suggests a settlement principally occupied between 800 and 500 BC. At Llanmaes, it is hoped that over the coming years the wider understanding of consumption practices involving cauldrons, axes and food within a westerly settlement and possible midden context will be realised. The ring-handled bowls offer a unique 'technological bridge' for Britain between the known Late Bronze Age and the Late Iron Age cauldron forms. So too, the Llanmaes bronze vessels will shed new light upon future interpretations of the two cauldrons within the famous Llyn Fawr hoard, a votive offering within an upland south Wales lake.

## 19. An Early Iron Age site at Brailes, Warwickshire



A site at Brailes, Warwickshire was discussed in the *Portable Antiquities Annual Report 2003/04* (page 45) in relation to the discovery of a Bronze Age razor and Late Bronze

Age or Early Iron Age pottery sherds by Mr Gardner.

At that time the site was interpreted as a Late Bronze Age or Early Iron Age midden. Bronze Age razors tend to be associated with burials or hoards, but no other Bronze Age metalwork had been discovered and it therefore seemed unlikely the razor was originally associated with a hoard. The pottery could not be dated closely as there was a lack of diagnostic rim, base or decorated sherds.

In November 2004 a sample area of the site was investigated through systematic field walking by three Finds Liaison Officers (Kurt Adams, Angie Bolton and Caroline Johnson), the finder and Stuart Palmer, Bryn Gethin, Anna Stocks and Emma Jones (all Warwickshire Field Services). The area was divided into a grid of 20 x 20 metre units and was walked by three people for ten minutes. Approximately 100 prehistoric pottery sherds were recovered, two fragments of a triangular ceramic loomweight, a fragment of a quern stone, and a small amount of heavily abraded post-Iron Age pottery sherds. The Prehistoric sherds were shown to Annette Hancocks, a Prehistoric pottery specialist who narrowed the date to the Early Iron Age, though a few Late Iron Age sherds were also identified. Annette interpreted the sherds as representing a domestic collection. The next stage of the on-going work on the site will attempt to assess the size of the site and to identify further concentrations of material.

## 20. An Early Iron Age socketed axehead from Norfolk

Many detectorists discriminate against iron, and often finders do not recognise the corroded material as anything significant. One lump of iron (NMS-237223, fig 20) reported in September 2004 by Steve Brown turned out to be extremely interesting. It is an Iron Age socketed axehead characteristic of the Hallstatt culture of the earliest Iron Age of central Europe. The object probably dates to between 800 and 600 BC. It is a very rare find; only two other Iron Age axeheads have been recorded from Norfolk and this is the first Early Iron Age socketed example.





24. The coin (SUSS-B68308) from Firle, East Sussex. Diameter 12.59mm.



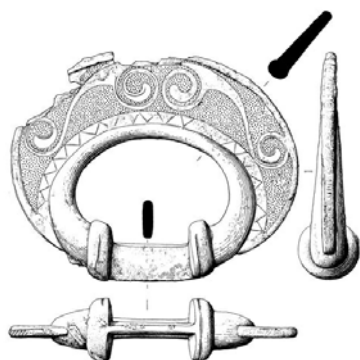
25. The coin (SWYOR-8CC746) from Walkeringham, Nottinghamshire. Diameter 15mm.



27. The Iron Age coin (CORN-DE0E02) from Ludgvan, Cornwall. Diameter 19mm.



28. The scabbard mount (CORN-AC1453) from Padstow, Cornwall. 55 x 35 x 1.7mm.



29. One of the terret rings (NMS-30AC24) from King's Lynn, Norfolk. 80 x 64.5mm.

### 21. An Early Iron Age brooch from Puttenham, Surrey

While examining a large collection of finds found by Mr Bernie Glover, an unusual Early Iron Age La Tène I brooch (SUR-AB9114, fig 21), dating from the fourth or third century BC, was identified by David Williams (Surrey FLO). The object was found at Puttenham, Surrey. Iron Age metalwork from Surrey is rarely seen and this example, with its expanded and hollow bow with incised linear decoration on the lower bow, is a particular good example. The finder kindly donated the brooch to Guildford Museum where it is now on display.

### 22. A Middle Iron Age brooch from Wentbridge, West Yorkshire

A rare Iron Age brooch (SWYOR-399938, fig 22) dating from between 300 and 100 BC was found near Wentbridge, West Yorkshire by Roger Matthewman of the Wakefield District Relic Hunters and recorded with Anna Marshall (South & West Yorkshire FLO). The copper-alloy involuted brooch is a La Tène 2Cb form and has a simple hinged pin mechanism and the foot is secured by a collar on the lower bow. This distinctive type of brooch has a concave bow with the pin running parallel behind. The pin is intact and rests in a catchplate which is hidden behind a flat, circular plate which is decorated with an S-shaped ornament. Other involuted brooches were found in excavations at Rudston and Wetwang Slack, East Yorkshire. The brooch was subsequently loaned for an exhibition at Pontefract Museum.

### 23. A Late Iron Age coin from Marlborough, Wiltshire

An unusual Continental Iron Age silver coin (WILT-9C9297, fig 23) was recovered by Andrew Day with a metal-detector near Marlborough, Wiltshire and reported to Katie Hinds (Wiltshire FLO). Continental Iron Age coins are always unusual finds in this country, but when they are found they tend to have been coins produced in the north eastern and north western parts of modern day France and Belgium. This coin suggests contact over a greater distance, as it was produced in central Gaul and is of a type traditionally attributed to the peoples of the Aedui or Lingones (both Gallic tribes). Although difficult to date, it was probably produced between about 75 and 30 BC. The coin is based on the Roman Republican *denarius* and, as such, shows a helmeted head of Roma (the personification of the city of Rome) and a prancing horse on the reverse. The coin is an unusual find for this country, but provides another addition to a small but growing number of Continental coins that seem to have been imported into Wiltshire during the Late Iron Age.

#### 24. Four Late Iron Age coins from East Sussex

During the period of this report, four identical Iron Age coins of a rare type were shown to Liz Wilson (Sussex FLO). The coins date to the second half of the first century BC and show a pair of facing heads and a prancing horse. The first two examples (SUSS-AB5AF6, SUSS-357092) were metal-detector finds from the Eastbourne area that had been in the collections of Jim Parks and Dave Wootten for more than twenty years. After consulting Ian Leins (Finds Adviser), Liz was able to inform the finders at the next meeting of their metal-detector club that they had discovered examples of a rare and un-catalogued type. At this point Stan Ellis, another member of the club, revealed that he had an identical coin in his collection. Mr Ellis' specimen (SUSS-B68308, fig 24) had been found some years earlier in the parish of Firle. Subsequently, a fourth example (SUSS-B6A7D5) was also discovered by Billy Piggott in the parish of Firle and recorded on the PAS database. All four coins are silver units normally attributed to the Cantii – a people thought to have inhabited Kent and East Sussex during the Late Iron Age. Eight parallels for this type were found by Ian Leins on the online Celtic Coin Index (CCI 860109, 870694, 900105, 910362, 962892, 962894, 972222 & 982313), while Greg Chuter (East Sussex Historic Environment Record Officer) found references to a handful of coins of this type from Kent or Sussex.

#### 25. A Late Iron Age coin from Walkeringham, Nottinghamshire

An unusual Iron Age silver coin (SWYOR-8CC746, fig 25) was discovered by John Bunyun at Walkeringham, Nottinghamshire and recorded by Anna Marshall (South & West Yorkshire FLO). Coins of this type were produced in the North-Eastern part of Iron Age Britain and are normally attributed to a people known as the Corieltavi. The obverse of this coin, which would normally have an inscription reading *IATISON* (often retrograde from right to left), has instead the jumbled inscription '*VO/O/...*'. The recent discovery of more than 5,000 Corieltavian coins at a site in Leicestershire will help to shed some light on this find. More than 70 of these previously rare coins have been found at the site and seem to reveal something about the relative levels of literacy amongst the people responsible for their production. Ian Leins (Finds Adviser) commented that at a time when contemporary coinage produced in the South-East demonstrated an advanced understanding of the Latin language, these coins seem to show the repeated copying of Latin lettering by illiterate die-engravers. On some issues the lettering is recognisable as Latin, while others are interspersed

with retrograde letters and random shapes and swirls.

It seems that, as on this example, the letters became little more than decorative motifs. The meaning of the original inscription, however, remains a mystery.

#### 26. Survey of the findspot of a Late Iron Age coin hoard at Driffield, East Yorkshire



In September 2004 Simon Holmes (North & East Yorkshire FLO) together with Dave Scott (finder) and students from the Department of Archaeology, University of

York, conducted a resistivity survey at the location of an Iron Age stater hoard found at Driffield, East Yorkshire. The hoard (see *Treasure Annual Report 2002*, page 126, no. 184) included 23 uninscribed and five inscribed coins of types attributed to the Corieltavi tribe. The survey was carried out in an attempt to determine the nature of any surviving underlying archaeology and its relation to the coins and Prehistoric pottery found at the site. The week-long survey revealed part of a previously unknown 'ladder settlement', which comprised two small rectangular enclosures, containing two or more buildings, on opposite sides of a drove-way. The coins had already been plotted by the finder and their pattern of loss corresponded precisely to that of the underlying archaeology. Future small scale excavations at the site will hopefully reveal more about the nature of the site.

#### 27. A Late Iron Age coin inscribed 'ANTED' from Ludgvan, Cornwall.

In August 2004 Dave Edwards found an Iron Age gold stater (CORN-DEOE02, fig 27) while searching with a metal-detector in the parish of Ludgvan, Cornwall, which he subsequently reported to Anna Tyacke (Cornwall FLO). The coin belongs to a type produced in the west of the coin-using part of Iron Age Britain and associated with the Dobunni, a people thought to have inhabited territories centred on Gloucestershire and North Wiltshire. The obverse of the coin shows a branch-like emblem and the reverse a horse and the inscription 'ANTED'. The meaning of the inscription is unknown, but is generally assumed to be the name of a ruler of the early first century AD. The real significance of this find, however, is its findspot. Discoveries of British Iron Age coins are normally confined

to an area roughly to the south-east of the Humber and Severn rivers. Prior to this find only a single British Iron Age stater inscribed CATTI, also attributed to the Dobunni, and a hoard of 50 continental and British gold coins including types produced by the Ambiani and Bellovaci (both peoples of North-Western France) had been reported from the county.

#### **28. A Late Iron Age scabbard mount from Padstow, Cornwall**

An important Iron Age copper-alloy scabbard mount (CORN-AC1453, fig 28) was found in January 2005 by Chris McLoughlin while using a metal-detector in Padstow, Cornwall. It was reported to Anna Tyacke (Cornwall FLO) and identified by J. D. Hill (Curator, British Museum). The mount is the same width as a typical Iron Age sword and is square, tapering to a point at its lower end. It would have been mounted onto a hide cover for a wooden scabbard just below its mouth. Two attachment rivets remain at the top of the mount and two of four other rivets survive within the decorated area. Organic scabbards are more common than those of bronze or iron which often form front plates running the whole length of the scabbard, but all are very rare finds in Britain. The decoration is in the form of two S-shaped curves placed back to back and crowned by a *palmette* or mushroom-like motif which originates at the pointed end of the mount. Sections of the motifs are highlighted using hatching, to give the decoration depth. In this case, the voids at the top and base of the design are picked out with dots, a tradition peculiar to the South West. The opposed 'S' designs are found on a number of British Iron Age scabbards, and similar motifs occur on the sword scabbards from Hammersmith, London and Meare, Somerset. The design on this mount uses motifs that are found on a number of British Iron Age objects during the second-century BC to the first-century AD.

#### **29. Three Late Iron Age or Early Roman terrets from King's Lynn, Norfolk**

In October 2004 Mr Roach reported three terrets and a copper-alloy axe (NMS-30AC24, fig 29) to Erica Darch (Norfolk FLO). They had been found over ten years ago during agricultural work and Mr Roach had inherited them without knowing what they were. Unfortunately he had only a rough idea of the findspot, but allowed Erica to take them away to be recorded. Natasha Hutcheson (University of East Anglia) identified them as two flat-ring terrets and a copper-alloy flattened ring. Terrets were placed on a horse-drawn vehicle to guide the reins from the horse's mouth to the driver's hand. The flat-ring terrets

are decorated with elaborate 'S' shaped swirls and the background is coloured with red enamel. On one of these terrets the swirls are more delicate than is normally the case and Natasha considers that this terret is one of the best preserved examples of its type known. Flat-ring terrets are most commonly found in East Anglia, particularly in the area attributed to the Iceni tribe and date from the first century AD.

#### **30. A Late Iron Age or Early Roman terret found at Aldridge, West Midlands**

A terret (WMID-CBB883, fig 30) found by Terry Herbert whilst metal-detecting in the Aldridge area, West Midlands, was reported to Caroline Johnson (Staffordshire & West Midlands FLO). The terret has an oval hoop with a simple but substantial moulding at the junction with the bar. An unusual and rather atypical feature of this terret is the additional bar, which now appears as a prong, above the bar and close to where the strapping would have wrapped around the attachment bar of the terret. If not a casting flaw, the use of this feature may have been to cover the terret bar fixing. No parallels are known for this terret which is likely to date to the first-century AD.

#### **31. An Iron Age mini terret from Sherburn in Elmet, North Yorkshire**

A copper-alloy mini terret (SWYOR-6FB6D2, fig 31) was found by Lee Hattersley in Sherburn in Elmet, North Yorkshire and recorded with Anna Marshall (South & West Yorkshire FLO). The hoop is circular, unlike the larger terrets which are generally oval, and there is a prominent moulding or 'lipped stop' at the junction of the hoop and bar at each end. There is a small area of decoration consisting of a number of pairs of small punched dots on the outer edge of the hoop close to the stops on both sides.

One suggestion of the function of mini terrets is they were attached using a leather thong passed through the perforation on the head of a linch pin and then connected to its foot in order that it could be tightened and locked in place through the axle of the cart or chariot. Mini terrets have been found in association with linch pins in vehicle burials in East Yorkshire. In addition, mini terrets may also have been used as belt or baldric fittings on sword belts and an example was found in association with an Iron Age sword and scabbard in Cumbria.

#### **32. Recent research on Late Iron Age and Roman ox-head bucket mounts from the West Midlands**

Since the establishment of the Scheme in 1997, 20 Late Iron Age and Roman ox-head bucket mounts have been



recorded by the PAS, of which six were found in the West Midlands (fig 32). The West Midlands mounts are all likely to be of Roman date. In 1951 C. F. C. Hawkes published 'Bronze-Workers, Cauldrons and Bucket-Animals in Iron Age and Roman Britain', which discusses eleven ox-head bucket mounts of which many were chance finds. Angie Bolton (Warwickshire & Worcestershire FLO) set about updating this corpus of material by incorporating finds recorded through the PAS and other published examples. So far, over 60 ox-head bucket mounts have been traced, including the eleven which Hawkes included in his research. A third of these mounts are chance finds recorded by the PAS, a third were excavated from datable contexts and the remaining examples are unstratified chance finds in museum collections or published in journals. The current study is highlighting the potential contribution that the PAS data can make to the study of small finds.

### 33. A Late Iron Age or Early Roman handle escutcheon from Long Melford, Suffolk

A complete copper-alloy handle escutcheon (SF-536544, fig 33), probably originally from a wooden bucket, in the shape of a facing ox head from Long Melford, Suffolk, was found by Darren Clarke and recorded by Faye Minter (Suffolk FLO). This escutcheon is especially interesting as it is the third ox-head mount from Suffolk which has round rather than oval eyes. The two previous examples are from Layham and Great Waldringfield (SF-5462). The round eyes and the naturalistic style of these mounts demonstrates a Roman influence and dates them to the first century AD or possibly even later. Earlier Iron Age ox-head mounts have oval eyes and the Suffolk examples therefore demonstrate the absorption and adaptation of pre-existing Iron Age traditions into Roman styles.

### 34. A Late Iron Age stud from Exeter, Devon

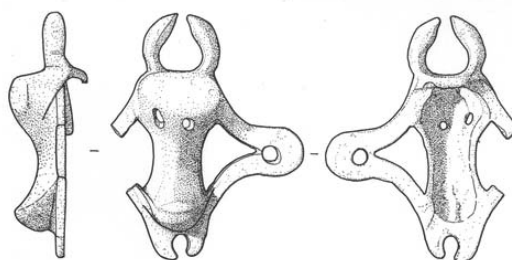
A decorative Late Iron Age stud (DEV-360C72, fig 34) was found by John Evans in Exeter, Devon, and recorded with Nicky Powell (Devon FLO). This mushroom-shaped enigmatic object is made of copper-alloy and is decorated with six trumpet shaped recesses, three of which contain traces of red enamelling. It is thought to be unparalleled and is currently being researched and will be written up for the Devon Archaeological Society Proceedings. The Royal Albert Memorial Museum has acquired the find, which was on display as part of the museum's 'Objects of Desire' exhibition, run as part of Museums & Galleries Month 2005.



30. The terret ring (WMID-CBB883) found at Aldridge, West Midlands. 40 x 58 x 11mm.



31. The terret ring (SWYOR-6FB6D2) from Sherburn in Elmet, North Yorkshire. 7.19 x 17.8mm.



32. A bucket mount (WAW-D21B52) from Kniver, Staffordshire. 51.5 x 40.2 x 17.2mm. Illus: Candy Stevens.



33. The handle escutcheon (SF-536544) from Long Melford, Suffolk. 38 x 28mm.



34. The stud (DEV-360C72) from Exeter, Devon. 30 x 21mm.

## Roman Period (43 AD – 410 AD)

The data collated by the PAS represents a very substantial and dynamic resource for the study of differences in the use, circulation and deposition of material culture in Roman Britain. It is perhaps not surprising that the distribution of the findspots of Roman artefacts is densest in counties where the PAS has been established for some time. However, what is now very noticeable is that the finds recorded during the period covered by this report reveal a much wider and more even distribution of findspots across south, central and north-east England. A significant rise in the absolute quantity of Roman artefacts recorded is particularly noticeable in Leicestershire, Buckinghamshire, Hertfordshire, Bedfordshire, Essex, Gloucestershire and Durham.

As usual, brooches are prolific finds, the most frequently recorded Roman find category after coins. They account for a little over 14 per cent of the total non-ceramic Roman artefacts recorded in 2004/05. Of all the artefacts associated with personal adornment (brooches, pins, beads, bracelets, ear-rings and finger-rings), brooches represent a massive 79 per cent of the total. However there are some regional differences. In the three counties with the highest numbers of brooches recorded this year – Suffolk, Essex and Wiltshire – some interesting differences can be seen. In Suffolk and Wiltshire, brooches comprise 77 per cent and 88 per cent respectively of personal adornments, whereas in Essex, they comprise only 54 per cent. The quantity of items of personal adornment other than brooches from Essex has much to do with the large numbers of beads, finger rings, bracelets and pins, particularly those made of bone, from Canvey Island. This example shows how one assemblage can affect the overall statistics and it is important to remember that patterns change because of the dynamic nature of the PAS dataset. Examples of unusual individual brooches include the Dragon-esque brooch, a rare find in Surrey (49), and the T-shaped brooch with a cast human head from Wiltshire (45).

A number of exceptional Roman artefacts have been recorded this year. The copper-alloy lamp and arm-purse from near Tadcaster, Yorkshire (41) are both extremely rare finds in Britain. The lamp is certainly a first-century import from Italy and is amongst the finest metallic lamps known from this country. The hoard of three copper-alloy *paterae* or pans and two strainer bowls from Wiltshire (43) is a very interesting find. Whilst single finds of pans are not uncommon, such as that discovered in Somerset (42), hoards of metal vessels are very unusual and are often associated with early Roman cremation burials. What is particularly significant about this group is that

it was possible to excavate the finds. This revealed that the hoard was likely to have been deposited in a domestic context as no trace of a burial was recovered.

The objects associated with religious activity noted this year are numerous and varied. These objects may come from temple sites or might have been deposited as offerings at special places in the landscape. They are equally likely to have been used in domestic shrines. An interesting and unusual range of figurines include the representation of Priapus from Suffolk (52), Minerva-Fortuna from Hertfordshire (46) and the rider figurine representing Mars from Lincolnshire (51). Also from Lincolnshire is a figurine depicting a bound captive (62). Even everyday objects might be ornamented with images or inscriptions which have a religious significance, such as the Knee brooch with an inscription from Lincolnshire (63). The treatment to which some objects are subjected, destroying their functional use, such as the P-shaped brooch from East Yorkshire (61), indicates that they were possibly dedicated as votive offerings. Miniature objects are also likely to have held a religious function as votive gifts. The three socketed axeheads from Wiltshire (36) and model stand from Northamptonshire (67) are important additions to the dataset of 60 miniature objects now recorded by the PAS.

Some curious and unparalleled objects have also been recorded, such as the probable knife handle in the form of a leg complete with sandal and sock from County Durham (53). The complete seal-box from Leicestershire (60) depicting a human head is very unusual and adds to a growing corpus of objects associated with written communication recorded by the PAS.

Several late Roman artefacts are of particular importance. The fragments of lead font or water tank found in Lincolnshire (68) are likely to relate to rituals of baptism within Christianity. This find was deliberately dismantled in antiquity and then deposited in a shallow pit, apparently away from a settlement or a religious site. The strap-end from Buckinghamshire (71), decorated with the possibly Christian symbols of a peacock and tree-of-life, and the complete buckle and plate from Oxfordshire (72) are outstanding additions to the group of late Roman belt fittings currently being researched by Kevin Leahy. A more unusual find is the Doorknob spearbutt from Hampshire (74), a type that has more frequently been noted in Scotland and Ireland, although this is the second example recorded by the PAS.

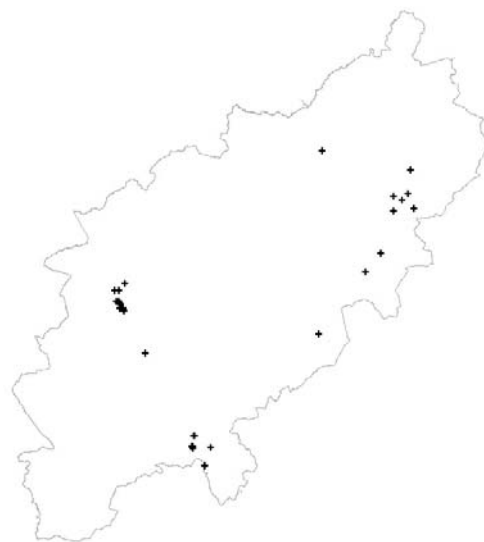
The fieldwork prompted by Roman artefacts reported to the PAS has been particularly important. Excavations of the hoard of copper-alloy vessels from Wiltshire (43) and of the late Roman lead font from Lincolnshire (68) –

discussed above – have provided further information on the contexts of the finds and given clues to the reasons surrounding their deposition.

The research potential of PAS data for the study of Roman coinage has been radically improved by the redevelopment of the database in early 2005. Until now, any attempt to map the distribution of, for example, finds of coins of the Roman Republican period in England and Wales would have involved a great deal of painstaking research. It is now possible to produce basic maps displaying the results of any coin search at the click of a button and then to analyse them at both county and national level. At present the GIS (Geographic Information Systems) package used by the database is basic, but allows the user to identify interesting geographical variations within the data, highlighting areas that warrant further research. PAS coin data has already been used by Adrian Marsden (Norfolk FLO) to reveal possible production sites of imitations of third-century Roman *radiates* in the county (see *Portable Antiquities Annual Report 2003/04*, page 52), but with the development of the distribution function on the database, a number of potential copying hotspots can be identified across different periods. Two examples of possible hotspots of fourth-century copies, as revealed by a PAS distribution map (Map 1), are the areas around the parishes of Norton and Thrapston, Northamptonshire. Other interesting patterns emerge when comparing coins produced by the House of Constantine (306 to 364 AD), the House of Valentinian (364 to 378 AD) and by Theodosius (379 to 395 AD) and later emperors. These distributions suggest a gradual contraction in the area of the Roman province which was receiving supplies of coinage during the fourth century. As the quantity of data recorded on the database increases over the coming years, distortion caused by the varied lifetime of the Scheme in different counties will be further reduced and patterns and discrepancies in the data will become even more revealing. Research triggered by this data has the potential to revolutionise our understanding of the coin supply, use and circulation in Roman Britain.

### 35. A Roman Republican coin from Eastbourne

An interesting Roman coin (SUSS-0E9437, fig 35) was found near Eastbourne, East Sussex by metal-detector user Stan Ellis and recorded by Liz Wilson (Sussex FLO). The coin was identified as a silver *denarius* of the Roman Republican period, issued by the magistrate Marcus Sergius Silus in 116 or 115 BC. The obverse of the coin shows the helmeted head of Roma, the reverse depicts a horseman brandishing a sword and severed head.



Map 1. Distribution of fourth-century copies of Roman coins near the parishes of Norton and Thrapston, Northamptonshire.



35. The Republican coin (SUSS-0E9437) from Eastbourne, East Sussex. Diameter 19.7mm.



36. Three miniature axes (WILT-9E5024) from Alton, Wiltshire. 17 x 10.5mm, 17.5 x 9mm & 15.5 x 9mm.



37. The denarius of Vespasian (NARC-9EAB50) from Daventry, Northamptonshire. Diameter 19mm.





38. An imitation silver denarius from Ashwellthorpe, Norfolk. Diameter 19mm.



39. The harness pendant (SUR-21E6B2) from Mickleham, Surrey. 52 x 36mm.



40. The dagger frog (HAMP-3DFC41) from Owslebury, Hampshire. 39.83 x 20.75 x 11.23mm.



41. The lamp and purse from Tadcaster, North Yorkshire.

This find is representative of an interesting phenomenon evident on the PAS database; an over-representation of coins produced before the Roman conquest of Britain in AD 43. Coins of this date (essentially those struck during the Republican period and the reigns of Augustus and Tiberius) account for 17 coins in every 1000 PAS coins compared to an average of 6/1000 on most excavated sites in the UK. Roman coins are often assumed to have arrived in Britain before the Roman conquest, but as there is no concrete archaeological evidence for this they are generally regarded as post-conquest imports. This conclusion is supported by the fact that we know from coin hoards that they remained in circulation until the early second-century AD. Interestingly, the condition of this coin does not suggest that it had circulated for more than 150 years before it was lost or buried in Britain and in all probability must have been imported before AD 43. PAS data is also beginning to show that the distribution of Republican coins in Britain is closer to that of Iron Age coins than imperial coins produced in the years immediately after the Conquest. The arrival of substantial numbers of Roman coins in Britain at this time suggests a greater degree of contact with the Roman World than is traditionally assumed.

### 36. Three Roman miniature socketed axeheads from Alton, Wiltshire

A group of three Roman miniature socketed axeheads (WILT-9E5024, fig 36) was discovered by Paul Hart using a metal-detector in Alton, Wiltshire and recorded with Katie Hinds (Wiltshire FLO). Miniature axes, frequently depicted as hafted, are found throughout much of southern Britain and can be interpreted as votive gifts. The distribution of miniature socketed axeheads is largely restricted to Wiltshire, Hampshire and Berkshire, although there is a scattering of this type known from Dorset, East Anglia and elsewhere. Although miniature socketed axeheads are thought to imitate late Iron Age and Roman bronze and iron axes, which may in turn be copies of late Bronze Age socketed axes, the great majority of known examples are unstratified finds and are likely to date from the Roman period. The axes from Alton, Wiltshire were found close to a Neolithic site and both Iron Age and Roman activity has been recorded in the vicinity. The PAS has recorded a total of 41 miniature axeheads, 12 of which are socketed. Miniature axeheads were produced both in copper-alloy and lead, although lead examples are less common with eight examples currently on the PAS database.

### 37. A first-century *denarius* of Vespasian from Northamptonshire

A previously unrecorded type of silver *denarius* of Vespasian (AD 69–79) was discovered in the Daventry area by Rev. Francis Rodriguez-Veglio in April 2004. It was reported to Tom Brindle (Northamptonshire FLO) and recorded on the PAS database (NARC–9EAB50, fig 37). Tom passed pictures of the find to Ian Leins (Finds Adviser) after failing to find an exact match for the type in any of the standard catalogues. Ian identified the coin as being an unusual early issue of Vespasian with an entirely new reverse design. The bust bears little resemblance to the portrait of Vespasian familiar from his regular issues and statues, but nevertheless can be identified as Vespasian by the partially legible inscription and by comparison with other early portraits. The coin should be seen as an issue produced during the latter stages of the civil wars which characterised the year AD 69, probably at a provincial mint rather than in Rome. The reverse type of *Fortunae Victrici*, meaning ‘to Fortunate Victory’, was entirely new but seems to be an appropriate message for the general whose elevation to the position of emperor brought an end to more than a year of civil war.

### 38. New evidence for the production of imitation first-century coins in Norfolk

A number of plated imitations of Early Roman silver *denarii* (fig 38) have come to light in Norfolk and been recorded by Adrian Marsden (Norfolk FLO). Plated imitations were produced by annealing two circular discs of silver foil over a base metal core prior to striking and can often be detected once the core has been exposed by surface wear and corrosion. Three such finds, all copying coins of the short-lived emperor Vitellius (AD 69), were recorded during the period of this report. Of these coins, two share an obverse die and have reverses that do not appear on legitimate coins of this emperor, but are proper to Vespasian (who replaced Vitellius in AD 69) and Galba (a rival claimant in the civil wars of AD 68–69). The third specimen, while not die-linked, was stylistically similar to the other two. The finding of three die- and stylistically-linked coins around the parishes of Ashwellthorpe and Fincham suggests that the unofficial mint responsible for their production may have been located in this part of the county.

### 39. A first-century harness pendant from Mickleham, Surrey

A first-century military harness pendant (SUR–21E6B2, fig 39) was found by Martin Adams at Mickleham, Surrey, close to Stane Street, the Roman Road from London to

Chichester. The pendant was recorded by David Williams (Surrey FLO). It is leaf-shaped and its form is based on a vine leaf which, in this case is decorated with symmetrical incised lines and punched dots. The suspension loop by which the pendant would have been attached to a *phalera*, or strap junction, is missing. Pendants were used to decorate horse harnesses; these often had a white metal coating which were commonly inlaid with *niello* (a black silver sulphide alloy) in order to provide a striking visual contrast. No traces of white metal coating or inlaid *niello* survive on the pendant from Mickleham.

Early Roman military harness pendants are rare finds. The PAS has recorded a total of nine first-century harness pendants, with particularly fine examples from Osbournby, Lincolnshire (LIN–2D8324) and Hadleigh, Suffolk (SF–6578). The other examples were found in Warwickshire (WMID–4350), Lancashire (LVPL–2056), Suffolk (SF–5220 & SF–7591), Nottinghamshire (NLM–5863), Lincolnshire (NLM–1114) and Hampshire (HAMP–1118).

### 40. A first-century dagger frog from Owslebury, Hampshire

In the period of this report Kevan Halls reported a first-century Roman military dagger frog (HAMP–3DFC41, fig 40) which was found at Owslebury, Hampshire, and recorded by Jodi Puls (Hampshire FLO). Early Roman military waist belts were used to suspend a dagger and a sword, or alternatively the sword might be hung from a baldric over the shoulder. Dagger frogs, from which the dagger was suspended, were attached to first-century belts with belt-plates and hinged buckles. They were usually hinged to a belt plate and cast in one piece, as the example from Owslebury, or the head might be riveted on after the frog had been cast. In form, this example is close to a dagger frog found at Hod Hill, Somerset, although that example has much inlaid *niello* decoration. The Owslebury example is undecorated, although there are traces of white metal coating.

### 41. Two important first-century finds from near Tadcaster, North Yorkshire

An exciting discovery was made near Tadcaster, North Yorkshire, by Andrew Harper. On separate outings to the same field, Andrew discovered two extremely rare and beautiful Roman artefacts (fig 41), which he recorded with Simon Holmes and Dave Evans (North & East Yorkshire FLOs). The first discovery is a copper-alloy arm-purse, which may have been worn on a belt and which would have been used by soldiers as a receptacle for their coins. The boat-shaped body is intact, the strap

is decorated with horizontal and oblique grooves but the cover and catch is now mostly missing. A similar example was found at Housesteads, Northumberland, but copper-alloy purses are very rare finds. Most purses would have been produced in textile or leather and survive rarely.

The second object is an exceptional ornate copper-alloy Roman oil-lamp which would have been manufactured in Italy in the first century AD. The great majority of oil-lamps, which were widely distributed in Roman Britain, were ceramic and usually had moulded decorative motifs. Metal oil-lamps are rare finds and the example from near Tadcaster is one of the most remarkable examples found in Britain. Combining decoration with function, the body of the lamp bears a female head, cast with exceptional detail, with a vine leaf above it. The loop at the back of the vine leaf serves as a handle.

#### **42. A first-century *patera* from Wrington, Somerset**

A Roman *patera* or skillet (GLO-048BB1, fig 42) was discovered in Wrington, Somerset, by David Whalley whilst metal-detecting. The skillet was lying upside down and survives in a remarkable condition. With this in mind the finder excavated the object retaining as much of the surrounding soil as possible for further analysis. After contacting Kurt Adams (Gloucestershire & Avon FLO) he brought the find to Bristol City Museum where it was examined by Ticca Ogilvie (Conservator, Bristol City Museum). Ticca suggested that there might be fibre within the mud block in the interior of the pan and this awaits further analysis.

The object is a deep skillet with a flat handle and was probably used for heating liquids. The base is lathe-turned and has a series of concentric rings which would both have given strength to the vessel and would have dispersed heat more effectively. Such skillets were carried by Roman legionaries as part of their standard equipment and occur in both domestic and religious contexts. Thanks to the kind generosity of David Whalley and the landowner, the *patera* has been donated to North Somerset Museum in Weston-Super-Mare. It is now on display, following conservation at the University of Cardiff.

#### **43. A hoard of first-century *paterae* and strainer bowls from Kingston Deverill, Wiltshire**

In February 2005, Paul Bancroft was metal-detecting in a field at Kingston Deverill, Wiltshire, when he discovered what he at first thought was an old copper-alloy helmet. On lifting it out of the ground however, he realised not only was it considerably more ancient, but that it had also been placed with a number of other objects which were

still *in situ*. Paul resisted the urge to remove these objects and sent a photograph to Katie Hinds (Wiltshire FLO) the following day. By this time he had done some research into what his find might be and Katie was able to confirm that the object was a Roman *patera* or skillet. Katie contacted Wessex Archaeology who offered to excavate the hoard, and the following day Paul, his father, Katie, Sally Worrell (Finds Adviser) and Cat McHarg (Wessex Archaeology) went to the site. Everyone was involved in the excavation and two more *paterae* and two strainer bowls were recovered (fig 43).

*Paterae* of this type often have the maker's stamp on the handle, but only the example recovered by Paul has such a stamp. It reads *P.CIPI.POLIBI*; an abbreviation of Publius Cippius Polibius, a well-known manufacturer of *paterae* probably based near Pompeii and working towards the end of the first century AD.

The strainer bowls are shallow with rounded profiles and look rather like squashed teapots with a handle at one side and a spout at the other with the strainer attached internally. The spouts often take the form of a zoomorphic head, but on these examples are rather bat-like in appearance. Each strainer has three scallop-shaped copper-alloy feet which are weighted with lead and soldered to the base, although they are now detached. Bronze strainer bowls are British products, rather than Roman imports and originated in the late first century BC. It is likely that strainer bowls were initially used to serve a native drink, Celtic beer, although they could also be connected with imported wine. Celtic beer, which is in fact ale, was produced from grain in northern and western Europe and was as potent as wine. The distribution of strainer bowls concentrates in Essex and Hertfordshire and examples are known from hoards in Norfolk and Suffolk. The examples from Kingston Deverill are amongst the furthest west. Other recent finds of strainer bowls include an example in a group of copper-alloy tableware and glassware from near Blandford, Dorset and another from a burial at Wheathampstead, Hertfordshire.

Groups of bronze tableware were sometimes buried as gifts to accompany a dead person on their journey to the next world, but no trace of a burial was found during the excavation. However, although no other contemporary metallic finds were found during metal-detection of the area, the excavation of the shallow pit containing the vessels recovered small amounts of pottery and animal bone fragments which suggest a domestic context.

Thanks to Paul's responsible and prompt reporting of his initial find, and Wessex Archaeology's invaluable help, it was possible to excavate professionally the finds and



to record the positions of the vessels within the shallow pit, all of which will aid the understanding of the archaeological context of the finds. In addition, soil samples from within the vessels were taken and are currently undergoing analysis. The excavation was an educational experience for all, but especially perhaps for Paul who commented that he was very glad to have resisted the temptation to lift the finds himself and recognised the importance of recording the findspot in full.

#### 44. A first-century nail-cleaner from Milborne Port, Somerset

A Roman brooch (SOMDOR-C10AB3, fig 44) re-worked to form a nail-cleaner was found by Hugh Vincent in Milborne Port, Somerset, and recorded with Ciorstaidh Hayward Trevarthen (Somerset & Dorset FLO). The object was originally a strip-brooch, dating from the Late Iron Age to the Early Roman period (about 25 to 60 AD). The brooch is incomplete and now consists of the modified bow only. At the head of the brooch there is the remnant of a central notch through which the sprung pin would originally have been attached. The bow tapers towards the foot which has a central notch cut out to form two short prongs and is similar to the ends of purpose made Roman nail cleaners. The bow is decorated with an incised longitudinal line at each side and two central longitudinal lines of stamped dots. The brooch has been bent into an irregular zig-zag shape.

#### 45. A first- to second-century brooch from Grittleton, Wiltshire

An unusual Roman T-shaped brooch (NMGW-A26065, fig 45) was recovered by Brian Vaughan at Grittleton, Wiltshire and recorded with Mark Lodwick (Finds Co-ordinator, Wales). The brooch is a T-shaped sprung type and is decorated on the upper bow with a cast raised human head upon a slight crest above a triangular moulding. The human head has circular dots for the eyes and a horizontal groove represents the mouth. The nose may have been raised, but has now worn away. The depiction of a human head is an unusual and interesting feature of brooches of this type, not least since it demonstrates that the brooch was worn with the spring at the bottom which is contrary to the manner in which brooches are generally illustrated. Other T-shaped brooches, but of 'sawfish' type with zig-zag edges on the sides of the bow and also decorated with a human head are rare but are known from excavations at Neath, Glamorgan and Nor'nour, Isles of Scilly.



42. The patera (GLO-048BB1) from Wrington, North Somerset. 304 x 160 x 93mm.



43. The paterae (WILT-92BOS2) from Kingston Deverill, Wiltshire.



44. The nail-cleaner (SOMDOR-C10AB3) from Milborne Port, Somerset. 46.47 x 12.18 x 1.33mm.



45. The brooch (NMGW-A26065) from Grittleton, Wiltshire. 22.3 x 22.7 x 6.1mm.



46. The figurine (BH-ED9F44) from north Hertfordshire. 63 x 28 x 10mm. Illus: Garth Denning.



47. The mount (SOMDOR-7EE3C2) from Fivehead, Somerset. 36.76mm.



48. The fitting of a figurine (SUR-488165) from Reigate, Surrey. 84mm.



49. The brooch (SUR-309B26) from West Horsley, Surrey. 22 x 19mm.

#### 46. A first- to second-century figurine found in north Hertfordshire

A Roman figurine (BH-ED9F44, fig 46) was found by Mr A Phillips in north Hertfordshire and was examined by Gil Burleigh (local archaeologist) and Ralph Jackson (Curator, British Museum) and subsequently recorded with Julian Watters (Bedfordshire & Hertfordshire FLO). The figurine depicts a female deity in Greco-Roman dress. On her head she wears a Greek-style helmet, which is pushed back to reveal her face and hair. On her torso is a *cuirass* or breastplate of scale armour, with traces of an *aegis*, a cloak made of snake skin with a gorgon-head fastener on the breastplate. Below the *cuirass* is a long folded and draped garment which entirely covers the legs. The left arm and hand support a *cornucopia*, or horn of plenty, while the right arm is bent upwards at 90 degrees from the elbow. A hole in the hand suggests that the figure once held a spear in a throwing motion. Exactly which goddess is represented by this unusual figurine is unclear. It appears to be an amalgamation of the Greek goddess Athena-Tyche and the Roman goddess Minerva-Fortuna. Recent metal-detected finds and excavations near Baldock, Hertfordshire revealed evidence for a previously-unknown goddess, Senua (*Treasure Annual Report 2002*, cat. 27) and it is possible that this figure may also be intended to represent elements of the new goddess. It probably dates to the first or second century AD.

#### 47. A first- to second-century ox-head mount from Fivehead, Somerset

An unusual cast copper-alloy ox-head mount (SOMDOR-7EE3C2, fig 47) was found by Mr R Kelly at Fivehead, Somerset, and recorded with Elaine Howard Jones (Somerset & Dorset FLO). The mount projects from a circular-sectioned band which is broken at either end. The head has curving horns with a small human figure holding on to the ends of the horns. The figure is seated on the animal's head and faces forward. No detail remains of the figure's face and the body has a broad chest and poorly formed limbs. Across the forehead is a 'fringe' or band stopping in front of the top of the ears with incised linear and curvilinear decoration. In front of this on the right is an incised lentoid eye, but corrosion has destroyed the other eye. The head tapers to the muzzle which has a transverse groove to indicate the mouth. Only a short part of the neck remains where the object is broken. At the back of the head is a small circular hole. No parallel for this object has been found, but stylistically the mount is British and is comparable to the ox-headed cosmetic mortars of the first to second century AD.

#### 48. A Roman site at Reigate, Surrey

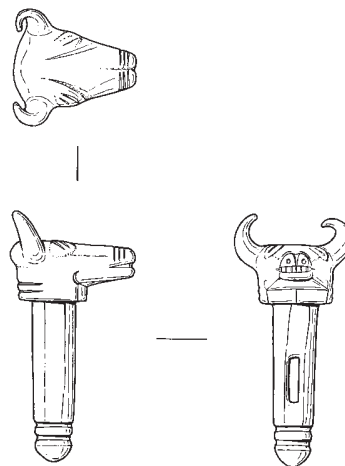
Metal-detecting by members of the Weald and Downland Metal Detector Club on a site near Reigate, Surrey, recovered a number of Roman objects which suggest a previously unknown site of religious significance on the edge of the Weald. One of these objects is a fitting (SUR-488165, fig 48) which depicts the deity Attys shown as a shepherd and wearing a cloak and possibly a Phrygian cap, holding a lamb and staff and emerging from a group of three leaves. Martin Henig (University of Oxford) suggests that the object formed the upper part of a leg from a small table. This object appears to be unique in Roman Britain and the only known parallel comes from Pompeii which suggests a first century date for this object. Also recovered was a heavily abraded copper alloy male figurine, a model of a human leg and a miniature figurine of a goat, all of which would have had a religious role. A subsequent metal-detector and field-walking survey of the site directed by David Williams (Surrey FLO) located a concentration of Roman pottery.

#### 49. A first- to second-century brooch from West Horsley, Surrey

A fragment of a Dragonesque brooch (SUR-309B26, fig 49) was found by Bernie Glover near West Horsley, Surrey and recorded with David Williams (Surrey FLO). Only the head with a curved snout, large ears and part of the neck of the creature survives. The eye is inlaid with a ring of red enamel surrounding a blue centre and the ears are defined by red enamel. It is likely that Dragonesque brooches were made in the territories of the Brigantes and the Parisii in Yorkshire. They are found most frequently in that area and in the north in general, occurring on both military and native sites. It is suggested that the concentration of these brooches in Yorkshire may be due to this area being a principal area for supply to the military sites on Hadrian's Wall. There are only scattered examples in the southern counties and a small number of examples are known on the Continent.

#### 50. A first- to second-century spindle from Eye, Suffolk

In May 2004 Paul Kemp found a complete copper-alloy spindle in the shape of a bovid head from a pair of Roman dividers (SF-A3C1A5, fig 50) near Eye, Suffolk, which he recorded with Faye Minter (Suffolk FLO). It was Paul who recognised that this object was very similar to a very elaborate copper-alloy and enamel pair of Roman dividers which was found in Shouldham, Norfolk which was published in the December 2004 issue of *Treasure Hunting*. The spindle on the Shouldham dividers is decorated with the head and neck of a bird on one side



50. The spindle (SF-A3C1A5) from Eye, Suffolk. 32 x 15 x 5mm. Illus: Donna Wreathall.



51. The figurine (NLM-C7BD85) from Torksey, North Lincolnshire. 56.8 x 38.5mm.



52. The figurine (SF-177545) from Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk. 60.5 x 20.7mm.



53. The knife handle (NCL-920745) from Piercebridge, County Durham. 40 x 11mm.





54. A sherd of Samian ware (LON-DBFBB7) from Cannon Street, London. 54 x 42mm.



55. The lamp (LIN-FBBA37) from Sudbrooke, Lincolnshire. 58 x 31 x 17mm.



56. The figurine (LON-FBO552) from Southwark, London. 44 x 18mm.



57. The knife handle (BUC-410F94) from Little Missenden, Buckinghamshire. 33.92 x 24.18mm.

and a bovid head on the other. The drawing of the Suffolk example was subsequently sent by Faye to Ralph Jackson (Curator, British Museum) who confirmed that the finder was absolutely correct to relate it to the Norfolk dividers, which are almost complete and of a slightly different construction. Roman dividers are not common artefacts and they are normally undecorated objects in iron and/or copper-alloy and it is very unusual that components from two very elaborately decorated dividers were discovered last year. The use of the traditional Iron Age motif of a bovid head is unusual on this type of object, but can be paralleled by the use of similar motifs on cosmetic grinders and vessel mounts, for example, and dates from the first to second century AD.

#### 51. A Roman rider figurine from Torksey, Lincolnshire

An incomplete Roman figurine (NLM-C7BD85, fig 51) was found in Torksey, Lincolnshire, by Dean Wilson, whilst using a metal-detector and was subsequently recorded by Lisa Staves (North Lincolnshire FLO). The copper-alloy figurine represents the detachable rider from a horse and rider figurine. The Torksey figurine has curly hair and there is a trace of a crested helmet. Although the details of his face are very worn, the outlines of his eyes and nose are still visible and there is a groove for the mouth. He wears a short-sleeved tunic which is tied at the waist and ends mid-thigh. On top of the tunic is a short cape, which is crossed over the chest. These riders were most likely intended to represent the god Mars with raised arms and the hands are likely to have originally held weapons, although these are almost always missing. Such figurines are rare with 15 examples now known from England. Interestingly, four rider figurines have been recorded by the PAS, of which three were found in Lincolnshire and the other example found in Essex. Of the published rider figurines, there is a noticeable concentration in the eastern counties of Lincolnshire, Northamptonshire and Cambridgeshire, with outliers in Suffolk, Essex, Kent and Bedfordshire.

#### 52. A Roman figurine from Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk

A complete copper-alloy figurine (SF-177545, fig 52), probably representing the Roman god Priapus, was found by Mark Frost near Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk and recorded by Faye Minter (Suffolk FLO). The figure is wearing a pointed hat with hair protruding from beneath the rim. He has an oval-shaped face with close set circular eyes, a small triangular nose and a horizontal line for his mouth, which is visible through a long pointed beard. The shoulders are narrow, the elbows out and set at right angles to the body, and the palms of the hands

are pressed together. Covering the upper half of the body is a cloak, the folds of which are depicted with moulding and grooves, but the rest of his body is naked. The well-modelled and rounded buttocks protrude from beneath the lower rim of the cloak and extending almost to the knees are enlarged testicles with only a trace of the penis above. Martin Henig (University of Oxford) has examined images of this figurine and believes that although the headgear is different, this figurine represents the second copper-alloy figurine of Priapus to be found in north-west Suffolk. The previous example was found at Pakenham and represents Priapus in a more elegant style and as a youthful and beardless man with an erect penis. This is rather different to the Ingham figurine which is modelled more coarsely and is depicted as a mature, bearded man with enlarged testicles. Together with the Pakenham Priapus, the Ingham figurine may suggest a local rural cult venerating Priapus.

### **53. A Roman knife handle from Piercebridge, County Durham**

Philippa Walton (North East FLO) continues to catalogue the large assemblage of Roman material found on the bed of the River Tees at Piercebridge by divers Bob Middlemass and Rolfe Mitchinson (see *Portable Antiquities Annual Report 2003/04*, page 49). One find has been of particular interest – a Roman knife handle (NCL-920745, fig 53) in the form of a right leg and foot wearing a Roman sandal and a woollen sock or stocking. The textile structure is depicted as a series of incisions in a herringbone pattern. The leg is hollow and a vertical slot down the calf is likely to have held an iron blade which is now detached. A small number of other objects depicting a leg and foot in copper-alloy are known from the North East, although their function may be as box supports or furniture stands. Such an example from Corbridge (NCL-33E168) was reported to the PAS in February 2005, but this example does not depict the distinctive sock. In February 2005, the Piercebridge artefact featured in a radio interview given by Philippa on *BBC Radio Newcastle* and it subsequently featured in the national press. The socks and sandals issue was discussed and it was concluded that the Romano-British population either suffered from the cold or extremely poor fashion sense!

### **54. Roman Samian ware from Cannon Street, London**

A large collection of Roman Samian-ware pottery was found by Terry Greenwood on the Thames foreshore near Cannon Street, London, and recorded with Faye Simpson (London FLO). So far over 100 sherds have been

recorded which are products of the South Gaulish and East Gaulish kilns. Bowls, dishes and cups are well represented, although sherds from more unusual forms such as *mortaria* have also been recorded. There is a good representation of decorated pottery (fig 54), although, perhaps not surprisingly, plain forms are more common. The pottery was found in an area of London close to where there is a known Roman palace. It helps to illustrate the effects that erosion and other conditions caused largely by river usage are having on the archaeology of the Thames.

### **55. A first- or second-century lamp from Sudbrooke, Lincolnshire**

A lead-alloy lamp or lamp-holder (LIN-FBBA37, fig 55) was discovered during a controlled metal-detecting survey on a Roman villa site at Sudbrooke, Lincolnshire, organised by Adam Daubney (Lincolnshire FLO). The function of these objects is still not entirely clear and although there is evidence to show that they may have been used as lamps, it is also likely that they were used as lamp-holders. An example from Middlewich, Cheshire, (LVPL670) was recorded previously by the PAS. Two objects described as lamp-holders came from the fort at Pen Llystyn, Caernarfonshire and were of late first or early second century date. Two further unpublished examples from excavations at Usk are also of similar form. One of the examples from Usk has a nozzle that has clearly been chamfered so that the nozzle of a ceramic lamp would fit comfortably on it. The example from Sudbrooke has two small knops either side at the top of the nozzle that would also seem to serve the purpose of holding a ceramic nozzle in place.

### **56. A Roman figurine from Southwark, London**

Mr Dunford found what he believed was a piece of waste lead (LON-FB0552, fig 56), whilst searching on the Thames foreshore near Southwark, London, which he recorded with Faye Simpson (London FLO). Once cleaned and studied more closely, the item revealed itself to be a heavily eroded small lead-alloy figurine of Roman date. The figurine represents a robed figure, with its hands holding objects of uncertain form. This artefact shows the importance of reporting all archaeological finds, no matter how insignificant they may initially appear to be.

### **57. A Roman knife-handle from Little Missenden, Buckinghamshire**

An interesting copper-alloy handle, probably from a fixed-blade razor (BUC-410F94, fig 57), was found

by Alan Podbury whilst metal-detecting near Little Missenden, Buckinghamshire, and recorded with Ros Tyrrell (Buckinghamshire FLO). The handle is interesting in that it terminates in an anthropomorphic head. The face is framed by straight hair, has hollow eyes, a prominent nose and a straight mouth. The handle extends from the back of the head and ends in a simple moulding. Traces of the iron blade, which was probably originally triangular, can also be seen in the slot at the base of the handle. Such triangular razors normally have zoomorphic terminals and no parallels for this anthropomorphic handle are known from Roman Britain.

#### **58. Roman small finds from Canvey Island, Essex**

For the past 30 years or so, Norma Lewin has been actively involved with archaeology on Canvey Island, Essex, as part of the Rochford Hundred Field Archaeology Group. As well as being involved in digs, she and her late husband, Geoffrey, rescued a large number of Roman (and other period) artefacts washed up in the inter-tidal zone, which could indicate a site of major Roman activity, possibly a port. Unfortunately no formal archaeological investigation has taken place at the site, and as sea action washes away potential site evidence on a daily basis, the record of the small finds becomes an increasingly important resource. So far, Caroline McDonald (Essex FLO) has recorded nearly 300 objects, including brooches, finger rings and hair pins. The most outstanding Roman artefact is a knife handle in the form of a dog's head (ESS-BE3913, fig 58). A number of similar zoomorphic handles are known, especially from the Continent, but what makes this object stand out is the realistic portrayal of the animal's head. This takes the knife from being merely functional and elevates it to being a piece of well articulated Roman art and one of the finest Roman objects recorded through the PAS in Essex.

#### **59. A pair of first- to third-century miniature busts from Bembridge, Isle of Wight**

A pair of miniature cast copper-alloy busts (IOW-A7CF33 – fig 59 & IOW-C28CE6), possibly fittings for furniture or other wooden objects, were found by Brian Manser and Dave Badman at Bembridge, Isle of Wight during a metal-detecting rally organised by Vectis Searchers Metal Detecting Club and recorded with Frank Basford (Isle of Wight FLO). Both of the busts, similar in form and style, are forward-facing and have oval faces with rounded chins. The hair styles are indicated by a series of small indentations for the fringes at the front and narrow grooves over the remaining parts of each head suggest that the hair is swept back. The larger bust appears

to be bearded. The neck of each bust slopes gently outwards to form the shoulders. At the base of each mount, which is sub-oval in plan, is a centrally placed integral spike. Only a small portion of the spike has survived on the smaller bust. The objects probably date to the first to third centuries AD.

#### **60. A second- to third-century seal box from near Loughborough, Leicestershire**

An unusual and complete copper alloy leaf-shaped seal box (DENO-AC7275, fig 60) with a human face cast in high relief on the lid was been found by Peter Jackson close to a known Roman site near Loughborough, Leicestershire and recorded by Rachel Atherton (Derbyshire & Nottinghamshire FLO). The human face is cast in provincial style and is sub-oval with a thick straight fringe, a prominent brow ridge and a wedge-shaped nose. The eyes are almond-shaped with the pupils defined by central dots. The mouth, with moulded lips, is slightly open, represented by two short rectangular lines with a groove between. Seal boxes with figurative decoration are comparatively rare in Britain. In contrast to this example, most examples are circular and the central figure is often riveted to the lid. Most are decorated with zoomorphic motifs, in particular, boars, frogs and eagles.

#### **61. A second- to third-century P-shaped brooch from Market Weighton, East Yorkshire**

A complete copper alloy Roman P-shaped brooch (SWYOR-AD73E2, fig 61) dating from the late second to third-century was found by Paul Hipwell at Market Weighton, North Yorkshire and recorded with Anna Marshall (South & West Yorkshire FLO). The brooch has cylindrical wings and a hinged pin mechanism. In the centre of the head there is a small protruding knob and the bow is divided into two separate ribs and the edges of the bow are decorated with triangular notches. The brooch has a particularly interesting feature on the intact pin. It has been deliberately bent in antiquity so that it forms a triangle and could not therefore have been used to fasten textiles. This would appear to be an example of an object being 'ritually killed' and removed from its everyday usage probably in order to be deposited as a votive offering to the gods.

#### **62. A second- to third-century figurine from Harmston, Lincolnshire**

An unusual copper-alloy figurine (DENO-9632F6, fig 62) representing a bound captive was found at Harmston, Lincolnshire, by Paula Walters of the Nottingham Co-op Metal Detecting Club and identified by Rachel Atherton



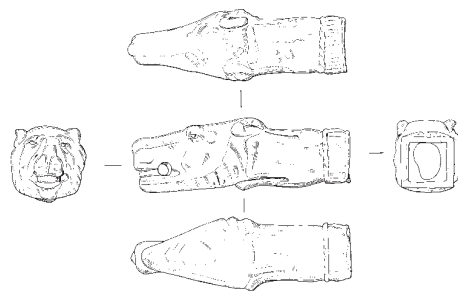
(Derbyshire & Nottinghamshire FLO) at a club meeting. The male figure is crouched and is tightly bound around the neck, wrists and under the knees. The rope is realistically represented, with a twist between the wrists and knees, although the detail is hidden by soil concretions at the neck and below the knees. The captive has no hair, the triangular nose is wide and flat, the eyes are large with a central dot and the mouth is indicated by a short incised line. The hands are grooved to represent the short fingers and thumb and there is a broad vertical groove between the hands. The ribs are represented by six incised lines on the front and back, and two shallow grooves down the back of the figure emphasise the prominent backbone. The figure has no ankles and feet. There is a circular opening between the arms and knees behind the rope. This figurine joins a small group of nine other bound captive figurines now known from Britain which possibly date to the second to third century. This group of figurines is currently being studied by Ralph Jackson (Curator, British Museum) and the Harmston figurine fits into Jackson's Type II. Other examples of this type are an example excavated from Brough-under-Stainmore, Cumbria and an example recorded by the PAS from Thonock, Lincolnshire (NLM 2845).

### 63. A second- to third-century brooch from North Kesteven, south Lincolnshire

An incomplete inscribed copper-alloy Knee brooch dating from about 150 to 250 AD was discovered by Tim Camm on a site at North Kesteven, south Lincolnshire (LIN-C355C3, fig 63). The front of the bow has a rectangular panel with a cast inscription surrounded by blue enamel in the recesses. Only the final letter of the inscription is missing, which, when complete would have read: *VTERE FELIX* which translates as 'Good luck to the user'. This inscription is found on a range of other artefacts including spoon handles and votive plaques. A dedicatory plaque found at Malton, North Yorkshire can be translated as 'Good luck be with the Guardian Spirit of this place, little slave, use well this gold-working shop'. Although this message does have religious significance, it was not exclusively a religious motto.

### 64. A Roman coin hoard from Dereham, Norfolk

The largest hoard of Roman silver *denarii* (Treasure case 2004/T463, fig 64) known from Norfolk was found by Pat and Sally Buckley near Dereham, Norfolk, in December 2004 and recorded by Adrian Marsden (Norfolk FLO). The coins recovered so far amount to 964 coins, nearly all *denarii* ranging in date from Marcus Antonius (32–31BC) to Gordian III (238–244). The latest



58. The knife handle (ESS-BE3913) from Canvey Island, Essex. 75 x 24.58 x 22.5mm.



59. One of the miniature busts (IOW-A7CF33) from Bembridge, Isle of Wight. 45.5 x 19.5 x 18mm.



60. The seal box (DENO-AC7275) from Loughborough, Leicestershire. 33.04 x 20.25 x 11.34mm.



61. The brooch (SWYOR-AD73E2) from Market Weighton, East Yorkshire. 47 x 27 x 18mm.



62. The figurine (DENO-9632F6) from Harmston, Lincolnshire. 40.38 x 24.06 x 12.7mm.



63. The brooch (LIN-C355C3) from North Kesteven, south Lincolnshire. 28 x 10 x 13mm.



64. The coin hoard (2004/T463) from Dereham, Norfolk.



65. The denarius of Gallienus (YORYM-171DE3) from Wetwang, East Yorkshire. Diameter 14mm.

coin was a radiate of Gordian dated to 240 AD and its crisp, as-struck condition suggests the hoard was buried soon after this date. The hoard represents a sizeable amount of money, over four years' pay at the time for a legionary after deductions. After finding an initial scatter of coins, Pat and Sally called Andrew Rogerson (Norfolk Landscape Archaeology and Landscape Archaeologist) and Erica Darch (Norfolk FLO), who went to recover the rest of the hoard. This enabled some 600 coins to be retrieved in situ, complete with fragments of the greyware pot in which they had been buried. The coins are currently in the process of being catalogued after which Norwich Castle Museum hopes to acquire them.

#### 65. A third-century *denarius* of emperor Gallienus from Wetwang, East Yorkshire

In January 2005 Geoff Bambrook discovered a rare coin of the emperor Gallienus (fig 65) whilst metal-detecting at Wetwang, East Yorkshire, which he recorded with Simon Holmes (North & East Yorkshire FLO). The coin was struck between 260 and 268 AD, during the sole reign of the emperor Gallienus – after the death of his father Valerian. It is a base-silver *denarius*; a denomination that was rarely struck by this time. A comparison with major coin hoards from this period found in the last thirty years demonstrates the rarity of this find; out of a total number of over 20,000 coins of Gallienus, less than 15 are *denarii*.

#### 66. Third-century coinage of Carausius and Allectus

Silver coins of the British usurper Carausius (about 286 to 293 AD) are rare finds, and it is especially unusual to have four coming to light during the period of this report. Two were reported to Wendy Scott (Leicestershire FLO) from Sapcote (LEIC-CD36E2) and Scaford (LEIC-8C2497), one to David Williams (Surrey FLO) from Teffont (SUR-2F5234) and one to Angie Bolton (Warwickshire FLO) from Alcester (WAW-D3B6B2, fig 66). The decade in which Carausius and his successor Allectus established themselves as Roman emperors in Britain has naturally attracted a great deal of interest from people interested in Roman Britain. Because the influence of both men was restricted to Britain, and Continental finds of their coinage are limited, data collected by PAS should add significantly to our understanding of this period of Roman history. In all, the database includes details of nine silver coins and more than 400 *radiates* of Carausius and over 250 *radiates* of Allectus. The coinage of Allectus includes 128 reduced module *radiates* marked with the letter Q, a large number of which were produced at the so-called 'C Mint'. The location of this mint remains

a mystery, with almost every Romano-British town with a name beginning with C or G having been proposed at one time. Traditionally Colchester (Camulodunum) and Gloucester (Glevum) have been preferred, with current thought generally favouring a more westerly location. So far, however, PAS has failed to record any of these 'C Mint' coins from the Gloucester area, with the main concentrations occurring in the East Midlands and East Anglia. As the number of specimens of 'C Mint' coins increases it will be interesting to see whether their distribution can be used to help resolve this debate.

#### **67. A third- to fourth-century miniature stand from Wadenhoe, Northamptonshire**

A Roman miniature stand or altar (NARC-E42213, fig 67) was found by Ricky Richards twenty years ago in the parish of Wadenhoe, Northamptonshire and recorded recently with Tom Brindle (Northamptonshire FLO). Although Ricky thought the object might be Roman he was always uncertain as to what it actually was. The object consists of two tiers of an elaborate Roman stand which would originally have had three tiers. The two stands are shaped like stools with a small projection at the angle of each tier, a large central, circular hole which may have originally held a miniature ceramic vessel and small circular holes in each corner to secure the legs of the tier above. It is also possible that the stands were used to support candles or incense. The sides of each stand are decorated with elaborate green and blue enamel designs. Copper-alloy model altars are rare finds and are likely to have had a religious function, a theory supported by their association with temples and religious sites. An example dated to the late-third to fourth century was excavated at the temple at Brigstock, Northamptonshire only a few kilometres away from Wadenhoe. Interestingly, the single tier from Brigstock appears to be the right size for the missing tier on the Wadenhoe example. In addition, the enamelled decoration on the Brigstock example is identical to that on the Wadenhoe example. Hypothetically, it is therefore possible that these pieces match to form the three tiers of the same artefact.

#### **68. A fourth-century font from near Ludford, Lincolnshire**

Two fragments of a fourth-century Roman lead font (LIN-E8F806, fig 68) were discovered near Ludford, Lincolnshire, by Gary Lee and recorded with Adam Daubney (Lincolnshire FLO). The panels are both flat roughly rectangular panels, clearly from the same original tank, which fit together at the rim and again towards the bottom. The tank panels showed a series of marks that

indicate how the font was dismantled. The upper edges of the rims of the panels show a series of linear marks made by a chisel as the initial strikes to split the tank were made from above. Along the inside edges of the panels are a number of complete chisel marks and along the sides of the panels there are further clean linear chops. Once the sides were split from the tank the panels were then joggled until they fractured at the base. This is represented by their extremely jagged tears, and also from a warped complete chisel mark at the base of one of the panels. Within Lincolnshire the Ludford panels draw parallels to both the Caistor and the Walesby tanks. The repeated chevron design on the rim is found on all three tanks, whilst the vertical double-cable motif on the face of the panel is only seen on the Walesby example. These designs are not uncommon and are seen on most of the other examples from England. A trench was opened up centred on the findspot and revealed the partial remains of a small shallow oval pit in which the panels were deposited, but no other contemporary artefacts were recovered.

#### **69. A fourth-century mount from Kelvedon, Essex**

In March 2005, David Wray found a fine Roman copper-alloy mount in the form of a panther emerging from a *calyx* (group of leaves) at Kelvedon, Essex (ESS-861894, fig 69), which was subsequently recorded with Caroline McDonald (Essex FLO). The mount dates from the fourth-century and shows the chest, neck, head and splayed forelegs of the panther springing forth from the *calyx*, which forms the flattened base of the mount. Panthers are often associated with the Roman god Bacchus and often appear in Roman art pulling his chariot or carrying him on their back. The *calyx* is often associated with mounts that represent the god himself, representing rebirth and regeneration. The joined motifs of the panther and *calyx* suggest that this object is directly connected with Bacchus. This mount was probably applied to the side of a casket or other piece of furniture in the later Roman period when the cult was popular in Britain.

#### **70. A fourth-century comb from Brackley, Northamptonshire**

Detectorist and amateur archaeologist, Jim Possinger, discovered a Late Roman bone comb (NARC-242E72, fig 70) whilst field-walking near Brackley, Northamptonshire, which he recorded with Tom Brindle (Northamptonshire FLO). Although damaged, the preservation of this comb is extraordinary given that it was discovered on the surface of a ploughed field. This is an example of a composite double-sided comb





66. The denarius of Carausius (WAW-D3B6B2) from Alcester, Warwickshire. Diameter 15mm.



67. The miniature stand (NARC-E42213) from Wadenhoe, Northamptonshire. 32 x 32 x 30mm & 24 x 22 x 31mm.



68. The font (LIN-E8F806) from Ludford, Lincolnshire. 400 x 270mm.



69. The mount (ESS-861894) from Kelvedon, Essex. 36.16 x 43mm.



70. The comb (NARC-242E72) from Brackley, Northamptonshire. 70 x 70 x 9.5mm.

with parallels from late fourth-century cemeteries in Britain. Though most of the teeth are broken, it is still possible to see how they are thicker on one row than on the other. The surviving end is elaborately carved and decorated with ring-and-dot motifs and may be zoomorphic in style, having the appearance of a pair of spread wings. The connecting plates are secured with three iron rivets, although it is likely that originally there would have been a fourth rivet. These plates are also decorated on both sides of the comb with ring-and-dot motifs and grooves.

#### 71. A fourth-century strap-end from Hardwick, Buckinghamshire.

At a Weekend Wanderers metal-detecting rally at Hardwick, Buckinghamshire, Paul Carrington found a copper-alloy object (BUC-DB7A84, fig 71), which he at first thought might be part of a spoon handle. Ros Tyrrell (Buckinghamshire FLO), who was present at the rally, identified the object as a late Roman leaf-shaped strap-end with both ends now missing, but likely to have had a bifurcated tip. It is decorated with engraved ornamentation consisting of a large peacock pecking at the fruits of what is likely to represent a tree of life, all within a border of punched dots. The peacock has a 'crown' of three crest feathers and its neck, body and tail are decorated with zig-zag, cross-hatched or oblique lines. Lying on the tail feather-lines are circular stamped motifs which represent the eye feathers. The engraving on the Hardwick strap-end suggests the craftsman possessed superior technical and artistic skills to the craftsman responsible for two similar strap-ends, also decorated with peacocks from Wavendon Gate, Milton Keynes, which have a cruder style. The peacock is linked to Venus, the goddess of love and Juno, the wife of Jupiter, the king of the gods. The annual loss and re-growth of the peacock's tail is an appropriate symbol for spring and rebirth and for this reason it was also used by early Christians.

#### 72. A fourth- to fifth-century buckle from South Leigh, Oxfordshire

A complete, fine late Roman zoomorphic buckle and plate (BERK-EB3477, fig 72), dating to the late fourth to early fifth century, was found by Martin Aries in South Leigh, Oxfordshire, and recorded with Kate Sutton (Oxfordshire & Berkshire FLO). Fragments of similar buckle-frames are occasionally found but it is extremely unusual for a complete buckle-frame, pin, plate and rivets to survive as a whole. The frame is decorated with two facing dolphins at the centre with a horse's head extending from

the crest of each dolphin. The good state of preservation of the buckle reveals its intricate incised and stamped decoration and even the fine lines that acted as a guide for the person who was stamping the decoration on the plate. The detail on the animals is depicted with circular stamps and crescents and incised lines and on the plate there is a pattern of stamped circular and running S-shaped motifs.

### 73. Recent research on Late Roman belt fittings

A paper on Late Roman belt fittings is currently being prepared by Kevin Leahy (Finds Adviser). While this topic might appear to be somewhat esoteric these buckles (fig 73) and strap-ends have important implications with regard to our understanding of the end of Roman Britain. Much has been written about this topic in the past but it is only by looking at the where the belt fittings are being found in Britain that we can begin to understand their significance. In the past much has been made of the military nature of these finds but the finds recorded by the PAS suggest that they are concentrated in the civilian areas of Britain and are rare in the military zone. This demonstrates the value of the PAS data; we are now getting distribution patterns that reflect a historical reality.

### 74. A Late Roman to Early Medieval spearbutt from Ellingham Harbridge and Ibsley, Hampshire

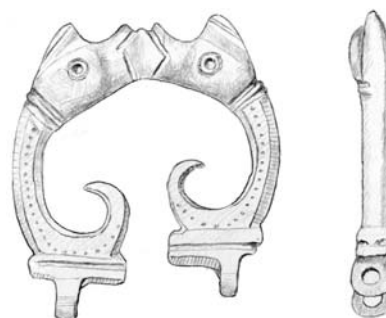
In August 2004 Andrew Pike found an unusual copper-alloy Doorknob spearbutt (HAMP-EFC828, fig 74) whilst metal-detecting at Ellingham Harbridge and Ibsley, Hampshire, which he recorded with Jodi Puls (Hampshire FLO). The hollow circular shaft tapers slightly before expanding at the rounded butt, which is slightly damaged. The shaft is decorated with four transverse grooves close to the socket and there is also a slight ridge on the terminal. Doorknob spearbutts were once thought to date from the Iron Age, however they are now dated to the Late Roman or Early Medieval period. They are relatively common finds in Ireland, and moulds are known from northern Scotland. Recent finds of doorknob spearbutts in England include two examples excavated in Bedfordshire which indicate that these objects were present in the late fourth-century. A Doorknob spearbutt with a rib at the junction of the shaft and butt has also been found in Titchmarsh, Northamptonshire, and has been recorded by the PAS (NARC1664).



71. The strap-end (BUC-DB7A84) from Hardwick, Buckinghamshire. 33.77 x 15.15 x 1.85mm.



72. The buckle (BERK-EB3477) from South Leigh, Oxfordshire. 56.28 x 22.83 x 0.67mm.



73. A Roman belt fitting (NLM-1278FS) from Rudston, East Yorkshire. 34.5mm.



74. The spearbutt (HAMP-EFC828) from Ellingham Harbridge and Ibsley, Hampshire. 70.6 x 3.8 x 52.3mm.

# Early Medieval Period (AD 400 – 1066)

50

The finds discussed here are providing important evidence for the Early Medieval period. In most cases the findspot is of primary importance, but even more so in a number of cases; a sleeve clasp from Essex (77) represents the first discovery of one of these typically Anglian objects in what is a Saxon part of England. The discovery of a gold bracteate from East Yorkshire (78) pushes the distribution of these objects further north, beyond the Humber. Likewise the discovery of a square headed brooch from Denton, in County Durham (80) shows Anglo-Saxon activity in a parish where it was not previously known.

We are starting to see increasing number of early Anglo-Saxon horse-harness mounts (81 & 82) showing that riding was more common than we thought. This is supported by the discovery of a Middle Saxon spur from Brome and Oakley, Suffolk (95).

Some objects cause some surprise: the sixth- to seventh-century Frankish pottery bottle from Kent (87) was not the sort of thing that the Gloucestershire & Avon FLO expected to have brought into him. The eighth-century Irish vessel mount from Thormanby, North Yorkshire (94) would, at one time, have caused greater surprise than it does now, but our knowledge is increasing and other examples have already been recorded. While some interesting gold and silver objects have been recorded in the period of this report one of the most important finds was made of lead! This was a papal *bull* of Pope Pascal I, dating between 817 and 824, from the Frome Valley, Herefordshire (97). While communication between England and the papal chancellery must have been common in the Anglo-Saxon period we have little archaeological evidence for it.

Some of the Early Medieval finds reported to the PAS have led to excavations and field-work. The most important excavation is that carried out on the Viking graves at Cumwhiton, Cumbria (103) but the work being carried out at the site of the 'Ainsbrook Hoard', Yorkshire (101) has enormous potential. The multi-strand field work at Skendleby (102) shows the value of integrating metal-detector finds with geophysical survey and field-walking, carried out by the local community. The excavation planned on the find spot of an Early Christian skilnet from Shalfleet Parish, Isle of Wight (92) is an exciting prospect.

It has been possible for Kevin Leahy (Finds Adviser) to do some research over the last year – a paper on late Roman belt fittings is in hand. These are important as they mark the transition from Roman Britain to Anglo-Saxon England. A paper is also in press on Anglo-Saxon coin brooches (see 104). When this topic was last looked

at, in 1971, nine English examples were known, but in the years since 1996, 36 further coin brooches have been recorded. This is a measure of the success of the PAS.

## 75. Celts in the East

An area where PAS data is changing our perceptions of the past is the Anglo-Saxon 'invasion'. In the past the story of the Anglo-Saxons' arrival in Britain was simple; when the Romans left, the 'Ancient Britons', having grown soft during the centuries the Romans had been looking after them, invited in the Anglo-Saxons who then took over. The Romano-British population were then either killed or driven to the west to become Welsh. While simple and satisfying recent finds suggest that the truth is a lot more complicated and interesting. Lincolnshire has always been seen as part of the Anglo-Saxon heartland. Lying on the east coast of England, directly facing the Germanic homelands across the North Sea it was wide open to attack. Like East Anglia it has large cremation cemeteries dating from the early years of the Anglo-Saxon settlement in the fifth-century. Anglo-Saxon metalwork is found everywhere but over the last few years we have recorded finds which suggest that Anglo-Saxon Lincolnshire was perhaps not as Anglo-Saxon as we thought. These finds include brooches of types that are typical, not of the Anglo-Saxons, but of the Celtic peoples in the north and west. The brooches were made from copper-alloy and are penannular, in the form of a ring with a gap in it (fig 75). Often they are decorated with close-set ribbing around one side of the ring. They have terminals that are 'pseudo-zoomorphic' (they resemble animals) and are sometimes inlaid with enamel. The dating of these brooches is uncertain but in Lindsey at least, a fifth to sixth century date seems likely as they have been found in Anglo-Saxon graves. Nationally, these brooches have a clear northern and western distribution, finds being concentrated around the Severn Estuary and the Roman Wall. We can now see a cluster of finds in the northern part of Lincolnshire, in what was, in the Anglo-Saxon period, the kingdom of Lindsey. While some of these penannular brooches are imports from the west, others appear to be locally made copies, showing an active local tradition of making and wearing these brooches. These brooches suggest that some of the people of Anglo-Saxon Lincolnshire were wearing brooches like those we see in the Celtic areas of Britain (Wales and the north).

There is some other evidence for a survival of Britons in Anglo-Saxon Lincolnshire. We have a concentration of bronze 'hanging bowls' which, although found in Anglo-Saxon graves, bear Celtic style decoration. Little



documentary evidence survives for early Lindsey but we have a genealogy of Aldfrith, its last king. Like other kings Aldfrith traces his descent from Woden but lists, amongst his ancestors, someone called 'Caedbaed'. This is not an Anglo-Saxon name but is British, suggesting that there were Britons at the highest level of Lindsey's society. Lindsey also managed to retain its original Romano-British name, which again points to some continuity. These finds suggest that the Anglo-Saxon take over of Britain was not as straightforward as we once supposed. The new story, while complicated and hazy, is probably moving us nearer to the truth and it will be fascinating to see how it evolves over coming years.

**76. A fifth- or sixth-century saucer brooch from Ettington, Warwickshire**

An incomplete gilt saucer brooch (WMID-CDDDF1, fig 76) was found by Steve Wright whilst metal-detecting at Ettington, Warwickshire, and recorded with Caroline Johnson (Staffordshire & West Midlands FLO). The front of the brooch is decorated with double and, in places, triple-beaded/punched circles together with stylised zoomorphic motifs, one of which appears to be a hare. The central circular platform is undecorated, as is the slightly upturned rim. On the back of the brooch are the remains of the perforated lug and catch-plate which secured the safety-pin-like mechanism. Saucer brooches belong largely to the fifth and sixth century, although some production survived into the early decades of the seventh century. A similar example was found at Abingdon, Oxfordshire which had zoomorphic patterns around a central platform decorated with what appears to be a four-petalled flower. The main focus of distribution of these brooches is around the upper Thames valley, extending into southern and western Midlands. Peripheral areas include counties south of the Thames, East Anglia and as far north as Humberside.

**77. A fifth- or sixth-century sleeve clasp from Essex**

Tony Carter found a copper-alloy catch piece from a fifth- to sixth-century sleeve clasp (ESS-542214, fig 77) in Essex, which he recorded with Caroline McDonald (Essex FLO). The catch piece is formed from a rectangular bar of cast copper-alloy in the centre of which is an elongated oval or sub-rectangular hole, which forms the catch. Projecting from the rear of this central field is an undecorated trapezoidal plate. At each end of the bar are the loops by which the clasp was sewn to the sleeve of a woman's dress. This the first of its kind recorded in Essex.



75. A penannular brooch (NLM-A0DEB5) from East Ravendale, North East Lincolnshire. 65mm.



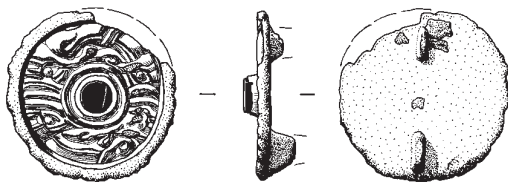
76. The saucer brooch (WMID-CDDDF1) from Ettington, Warwickshire. 31.3 x 0.8mm.



77. The sleeve clasp (ESS-542214) from Essex. 41.6 x 17.2mm.



78. The bracteate (NCL-C85065) from Bridlington, East Yorkshire. 36mm.



79. The brooch (KENT-OB7513) from Ickham, Kent. 24.2 x 8.07mm. Illus: Dom Andrews.



80. The brooch (NCL-A16C02) from Denton, County Durham. 90 x 70mm.



81. The harness mount (SOMDOR-305381) from Loxton, Avon. 75.01 x 12.7 x 3.03mm.



82. The brooch (NCL-A16C02) from Denton, County Durham. 90 x 70mm.

### 78. A late fifth- or mid sixth-century bracteate from Bridlington, East Yorkshire

In October 2004, metal-detector user Peter Peers located a gold bracteate (NCL-C85065, fig 78) whilst detecting near Bridlington, East Yorkshire, which he recorded with Philippa Walton (North East FLO). A bracteate is a type of pendant which was widespread in northern Germanic Europe in the late fifth- to mid sixth-century. The main decoration shows a man's head facing right above a stylised horse, all surrounded by a ring of pellets and a double groove. A bird's head projects at the front of the man's hair and a scroll at the back. Close parallels to the design are illustrated by other examples from Skåne and Grumpan in Sweden. This is the first gold bracteate known to have been found in East Yorkshire.

### 79. An early to mid sixth-century brooch from Ickham, Kent

In January 2005 detectorist Andy Sales discovered an unusual early Anglo-Saxon brooch (KENT-OB7513, fig 79) at Ickham, Kent, which he recorded with Andrew Richardson (Kent FLO). The brooch is circular, with a central circular garnet setting surrounded by a gilded zone of Style I animal art. This is highly devolved but eyes and legs can be seen. Around the outer edge of the brooch is a low, flat, rim, the upper surface of which is worn, but retains traces of a zig-zag pattern in a thin black inlay, perhaps *niello*. Part of a hinge and catch plate survive on the reverse, but the pin is missing. This brooch appears to fall within the class of 'button-type' brooches, many of which have central garnet settings, and are related to the more common button brooches with upturned rim and human mask. It dates to the early to mid sixth century.

### 80. Fragments of a mid sixth-century brooch from Denton, County Durham

Two fragments of an elaborate Anglo-Saxon gilt copper-alloy square headed brooch (NCL-A16C02, fig 80) dating to the mid sixth century were found by Mr J McMillan whilst detecting in Denton, County Durham, in October 2004 and recorded with Philippa Walton (North East FLO). Although the brooch is incomplete, the fragments are well preserved with much of the decoration and gilding intact. One fragment consists of the most of the head plate, of which only the borders are lost. This is highly decorated with an outermost border of zoomorphic moulded decoration, the eyes and feet of two confronted stylised animals are visible. Within this border is a strip of decoration, comprising a row of very small stamped ring and dot. Within this is a row of moulded ribs, creating a pattern of rectangles. Breaking this row of rectangles

is a raised triangular cell filled with a white substance. On the back of the head plate are two attachment lugs and traces of iron corrosion from the pin. The other fragment is the arched bow of the brooch. Its edges are ribbed, with a further rib running down the middle of the bow. At its mid-point is a circular cell filled with a white substance. Where the bow meets the foot there are two arcs of stamped ring and dot. The brooch is an important find as previously there was no evidence of Anglo-Saxon activity in Denton parish.

#### **81. A sixth-century harness mount from Loxton, Avon**

A copper-alloy horse harness mount (SOMDOR-305381, fig 81) was found by David Hodder at Loxton, Avon and recorded with Ciorstaidh Hayward Trevarthen (Somerset & Dorset FLO). The mount is rectangular and slightly arched. In its central plate is a raised rectangular frame surrounding a panel of Style I animal art. This consists of two symmetrically-arranged birds with head, body and foot shown in profile. The body of each is formed of two thick lines, one solid and one transversely ribbed. Where the birds' heads are set next to each other they form a human face with a curled moustache. At each end of the central element is a zoomorphic moulding with prominent pellet eyes with framing grooves and a mid line groove dividing the brow or ears. The heads taper slightly to form the animals' snouts, beyond which the terminals flare out into flattened fan-shapes. Most of the gilding survives on the face and there are possible traces of solder on the terminals suggesting they may have had silver foil appliqué, making, with the gilding, bi-chrome style decoration. On the rear of one terminal is part of a round-sectioned integral rivet, the other terminal retaining the stub of a similar rivet. There are slight hollows behind the two zoomorphic elements. Chris Fern (University College Winchester), who has worked extensively on Early Anglo-Saxon art, has identified this as similar to parts of head-bridle fittings found at Eriswell, RAF Lakenheath, Suffolk and suggests a date of about 525 to 600.

#### **82. A sixth-century bridle fitting from Ilam, Staffordshire**

Part of a copper-alloy bridle fitting (WMID-AA7268, fig 82), with gilding and 'silvering' or tinning on the upper surface, was found by Julian Lee whilst metal-detecting at Ilam, Staffordshire and reported to Caroline Johnson (Staffordshire & West Midlands FLO). The fitting is decorated with chip-carved Style I ornament along most of its length and appears to show two faces with curving eyebrows and staring eyes. This ornamentation is typical of the gilt and applied sheet silver bi-chrome style of the sixth-century. The art style is related to that seen on

square-headed, and florid cruciform brooches, and was established before 500, continuing throughout the sixth century. Few parallels have been found for this artefact. A similar example from Lakenheath, Suffolk was reported through the Treasure Act (see *Treasure Annual Report 1998/99*, pages 27–9). Another similar example was found at Buttshole, Kent. The Ilam bridle fitting has been acquired by The Potteries Museum & Art Gallery, Stoke-on-Trent.

#### **83. A fifth- to sixth-century girdle hanger from Essex**

Tony Carter found a fifth- to sixth-century copper-alloy girdle hanger (ESS-5494C4, fig 83) whilst metal-detecting in Essex, which he recorded with Caroline McDonald (Essex FLO). The object consists of a central shaft with arms that return at right angles, reminiscent of a letter E, finishing with diagonally angled ends. Beneath the arms, in a continuation of the shaft, is a crescentic terminal on a narrowed neck. At the top of the shaft, is an incised line defining an area which contains a circular hole used for suspension. The hanger is decorated with a border of punched dots following its outline, including the crescentic terminal, but not around the perforation. Girdle hangers are found in the graves of Anglo-Saxon women and it is thought that they are highly decorated symbolic keys that represent a woman's status as mistress of the household. This is the first of its type found in Essex.

#### **84. A pair of fifth- or sixth-century wrist-clasps from Bonby, North Lincolnshire**

An exceptional complete pair of Anglo-Saxon wrist-clasps (NLM-029B23, fig 84) was found in Bonby, North Lincolnshire by Mr V J Peterson and recorded with Lisa Staves (North Lincolnshire FLO). It is unusual to find both parts of a pair of wrist-clasps and still more usual to find them in such excellent condition. Both parts are identical, each divided into five panels – the centre panel and the end panels having a white metal coating. The sleeve-clasps are almost certainly from an Anglo-Saxon grave that has been disturbed by the plough.

#### **85. Sixth-century burials at Osbaston, Leicestershire**

Several possible Anglo-Saxon burial sites have been located by Robert Ward who collects pottery and takes it to Wendy Scott (Leicestershire and Rutland FLO) for identification. Mr Ward has recovered brooches from some sites, including a swastika brooch from just over the border in Monks Kirby, Warwickshire which has traces of fabric on the reverse (LEIC-F79EA1). At a site in



Osbaston Parish he found a very well preserved portion of a gilt florid cruciform brooch, also with traces of textile, and pottery fragments (LEIC-AC4A46, fig 85). He also identified the traces of a burial mound at the site. The information has now been passed to the Sites and Monuments Record as a newly discovered cemetery.

#### **86. A 'mystery' seventh-century head from Westcroft, Milton Keynes, Buckinghamshire**

When a puzzled finder, like Robbie Macfarlane, has his mystery object explained everyone is satisfied. However, the gilded copper-alloy head (BUC-8E1C04, fig 86) from Westcroft, Milton Keynes, which he recorded with Ros Tyrrell (Buckinghamshire FLO), has intrigued experts so far! The face is straight sided and the details are simply shown, with incised circles for eyes, and a small ellipse, for the mouth. There are two curved grooves either side of the nose, which may be a moustache or the fortuitous survival of gilding. The head is topped by a rounded helmet, turban or hat, the sides of which have incised lines parallel to the brim, now worn away at the front. This appears to have flat, curved additions framing the face and a semi-circular crest at the top, both with the grooved lines. The reverse of the head is undecorated and hollowed to reflect the shape of the face on the other side. There are no signs of rivet holes or any other method of fixing the head to anything. Preservation is patchy, some areas of the object being pitted and in poor condition but with the gilding surviving well elsewhere. The head is believed to date from around the sixth century and resembles the curious heads on the Sutton Hoo whetstone. Angela Care Evans (Curator, British Museum) has pointed out that heads with unusual headgear can be seen on the mouth fittings of the Taplow and Sutton Hoo drinking horns and the Sutton Hoo helmet. Research into the function of this curious head will continue.

#### **87. A sixth- to seventh-century vessel from Herne and Broomfield, Kent**

A Frankish wheel-thrown vessel (GLO-D1CF77, fig 87) was found in Kent and recorded with Kurt Adams (Gloucestershire & Avon FLO). Before moving to the west of the country, the finder discovered the vessel in the side of an eroding cliff in the parish of Herne and Broomfield. It then took pride of place on her mantelpiece for the next 40 years before it was taken into Bristol City Museum. However, as this type of vessel is usually found in Kent, Andrew Richardson (Kent FLO) was contacted to help with the identification. The bottle has an ovoid body with a concave base, narrow neck and inverted rim. It is made

in a grey, sandy, fabric, its hardness suggesting that it was well fired. On the base is a series of shallow curved lines. These marks were produced when the vessel was cut from the potter's wheel after throwing. Unlike on other bottles of its class, which are decorated with a single groove which spirals around the upper body, the decoration on this vessel comprises six grooves, tightly grouped together, which spiral to form four bands around the upper to mid part of the body. This vessel is an example of a Frankish bottle, with parallels from Anglo-Saxon cemeteries at Sarre, Folkestone, Finglesham, Ozingell and Sibertswold – all in east Kent. Associated grave goods found with these bottles suggest deposition during the first half of the seventh century, although some examples were probably old when buried, with broken, filed down necks. Therefore a date of manufacture from the late sixth through to mid seventh centuries seems probable.

#### **88. A seventh-century gold coin from Sudbourne, Suffolk**

A Merovingian gold *tremissis* (SF-F8EA61, fig 88) has been discovered by Alan Calver at Sudbourne, Suffolk and recorded with the PAS. Arent Pol (Netherlands Royal Collection) states that this coin was probably struck not later than about 635 to 640. It can be compared to another Suffolk example from near Coddanham and Continental Dutch and German coins.

This coin was discovered in the same area as at least one other silver *sceat* (SF-FA26D5) and Steven Plunkett (Suffolk FLO) comments that the presence of these most recent coin finds confirms that Sudbourne falls within a region of intensive high-status activity in south-eastern Suffolk. This was associated with Rendlesham, Butley, Sutton Hoo, Iken (St Botolph) and Snape during the 'high' phase of Wuffing (the East Anglian royal family) activity from kings Raedwald to Ealdwulf (664–713) and Ælfwald (713–749). Sudbourne remained important during the period following the Viking Wars and the collapse of the East Anglian royal house. During the 940s the entire estate of the 'Wicklawa' (that is the area corresponding to the Five-and-a-half Hundreds purchased by Bishop Athelwold for the re-endowment of the monastery of Ely in 970) lay in the hands of a Danish Earl named Scule who was located at Sudbourne. If this endowment to Ely was a re-presentation of the lands originally given to Etheldreda, foundress of Ely in about 673, who had acquired the Isle of Ely by marriage, the presence of seventh century coinage in Sudbourne would be contemporary with the first phase of Ely's activity there. The relationship of the coin to continental examples

found at Dorestad and Nietap also illustrates important high-level contact with the Rhine before the period of the Utrecht mission. The *tremissis* is now on display at Orford Castle Museum.

#### 89. A seventh-century pendant from West Shropshire

Glyn and Glenys Jones discovered an Anglo-Saxon pendant (Treasure Case 2004/T452, fig 89) dating to the first half of the seventh century in West Shropshire, which they took to the PAS National Finds Roadshow in Shrewsbury on 27 November 2004. As the find was potentially Treasure, Angela Care Evans (Curator, British Museum) studied it and produced a report for the Coroner (as is required under the Treasure Act). She said that the object is 'composed of a well-polished cabochon garnet, surrounded by a border of small rectangular notched *cloisonné* garnets set over waffle-patterned gold foil. The cell-work is soldered to a thin oval back-plate which is dished beneath the central cabochon. The *cloisonné* frieze is enclosed in a deep collar which is heavily worn in places. The tubular suspension loop is worn and made from strands of Z- and S-twisted wire soldered to gold sheet. Its junction with the frame of the pendant is hidden by a single strand of beaded wire of the same weight as the outer and inner strands on the frame'.

This pendant belongs to a well known group of necklace components all made in similar style, which came into fashion in the seventh century. It may originally have been strung with other pendants on a high status necklace, similar to the necklace from Desborough, Northamptonshire. This type of high status Anglo-Saxon metalwork is rare, and in Shropshire is almost without precedent.

#### 90. A seventh-century hanging bowl mount from Pertenhall, Bedfordshire

A fine hanging bowl mount (BH-43FAD5, fig 90) dating from the seventh century was found by Robert Kawka at Pertenhall, Bedfordshire and recorded with Julian Watters (Bedfordshire & Hertfordshire FLO). The object was first identified by Holly Duncan (Finds Specialist, Albion Archaeology, Bedford). It consists of a circular copper-alloy disc, decorated on its face with a raised design in the form of two confronted *peltae* and some spirals, the spaces around these motifs containing traces of red enamel. The back of the disc is silvered or bears traces of solder. A backwards-pointing hook at the top of the disc has moulded decoration depicting an animal's head. This hook passes through a separate copper-alloy suspension ring. The mount would have been attached to a hanging bowl. As is characteristic of these bowls the



83. The girdle hanger (ESS-5494C4) from Essex. 90.86 x 34.14mm.



84. The wrist-clasps (NLM-029B23) from Bonby, North Lincolnshire. 34mm.



85. The cruciform brooch (LEIC-AC4A46) from Osbaston, Leicestershire. 70 x 73 x 1.5mm.



86. The head (BUC-8E1C04) from Westcroft, Buckinghamshire. 33 x 18 x 8mm.

decoration is Celtic, not Anglo-Saxon in style, which makes their frequent discovery in Anglo-Saxon graves somewhat puzzling.

### 91. A seventh-century burial from Thurnham, Kent



In 1967 a garnet-inlaid gold cross dating to the second half of the seventh century was unearthed during ploughing at Thurnham.

Under old

Treasure law, the cross was found not to be Treasure Trove, and its current whereabouts are unknown. No further finds were recorded from this site until the summer of 2003, when members of the Mid-Kent Metal Detecting Club discovered a number of objects close to the findspot of the cross. These consisted of two gold pendants with polychrome glass settings (KENT-965884 & KENT-963135), a gold spacer bead (KENT-7009B3) and a number of copper-alloy girdle accessories (KENT-96A123, KENT-966793 & KENT-969156) known as *chatelaines* (see *Treasure Annual Report 2003*, no. 94 for the gold pendants and spacer bead). These are of a similar date to the cross, and it seemed likely they came from the necklace of a high status female.

An excavation was carried out in August 2004, led by Andrew Richardson (Kent FLO). The team for this fieldwork comprised volunteers from Kent County Council, the Kent Archaeological Society, the University of Kent, the Maidstone Area Archaeological Group, the PAS, the Otford Archaeological Group and members of the general public. The finders played a vital part. Also of great help was geologist Mark Yates, who provided detailed GPS plotting and geophysical survey. The excavation located one plough-damaged inhumation, but no further grave goods. This burial had been laid on the natural chalk bedrock surface and presumably would have had a barrow raised over it. Its position and west-east alignment makes it a strong candidate for the burial from which the cross and other grave goods are derived. Analysis of the very fragmentary skeletal remains by Sarah Tatham (Kent County Council) suggested that they may represent a small, adult female. All the finds have now been acquired by Maidstone Museum.

### 92. A seventh- to ninth-century skilket from Shalfleet Parish, Isle of Wight

In March 2005 Peter Peach found a sheet copper-alloy skilket (IOW-0D5540, fig 92) of late seventh to ninth century, which he recorded with Frank Basford (Isle of Wight FLO). It was found on cultivated land whilst searching with a metal-detector. Following the retrieval of the skilket a further signal indicated the presence of another metal object at a deeper level. Peter left this second object undisturbed and contacted Frank, who recorded the exact location using a GPS (Global Positioning System) device. The skilket consists of a hemispherical bowl with a slightly flattened base and an integral handle which has an expanded circular terminal. On the front of the handle, close to the bowl, is a riveted mount in the form of cross *pattée*. About 40mm from each side of the handle is a copper-alloy wire loop secured to the rim by two rivets. Within each loop is a free-running copper alloy wire ring. Both of these rings are heavily worn. There is a small rivet hole at the centre of the expanded handle terminal and also a similar rivet hole in the centre of the base of the bowl. Leslie Webster (Keeper, British Museum), Barry Ager (Curator, British Museum) and Helen Geake (Finds Adviser) have all emphasised the importance of this find as an early Christian grave object. An archaeological investigation is planned to recover the second metallic object and to determine the context of the finds.

### 93. An eighth-century coin from Stockland Bristol, Somerset

A 'bird type' – series B – silver *sceatta* (SOMDOR-00C276, fig 93) was found by Colin Tarrant at Stockland Bristol, Somerset and recorded with Ciorstaidh Hayward Trevarthen (Somerset & Dorset FLO). The obverse of the coin shows a *diademed* bust, facing right, with a double pellet border. On the reverse is shown a bird on a cross with *annulet* at each end of the horizontal arm. There is a *quatrefoil* of pellets in front of the bird, and a *trefoil* of pellets on each side of the vertical of the cross. Like the obverse the reverse side also has a double pellet border. The coin dates to the first half of the eighth century and is now in the collections of the Somerset County Museums Service.

**94. An eighth-century vessel mount from Thormanby, North Yorkshire.**

An eighth-century Irish vessel mount (LVPL-5D64F3, fig 94) was found by Mr A Phillips during a metal-detecting rally at Thormanby in October 2004 and reported to Nick Herepath (Cheshire, Greater Manchester & Merseyside FLO). The robust copper-alloy casting is dominated with a stylised human face. A hole drilled between the mouth and the long chin suggests a repair or possible re-use. Below the mask is part of a rectangular panel of champlevé enamel. This is incomplete, but the eroded and worn enamel would have originally been brightly coloured and may have formed a swastika. Originally, the mount would have had a matching mask facing up, in mirror image, from the bottom of the decorative panel. This mount would have been one of a set of three attached to the rim of a thin sheet copper alloy bowl. The back of the panel is recessed probably to hold the rings from which the bowl could hang. This is the second example of this type of Irish vessel mount to be reported from the York area – Thormanby being 18 miles to the north of the former capital of a Scandinavian kingdom. Another similar mount, but without enamel, was reportedly found near York some years ago and a further example was found in Arnside, Cumbria in 2000 (LVPL-1646). Other anthropomorphic mounts have also been found on Irish bowls and buckets in Norway.

**95. A eighth- to ninth-century spur from Brome and Oakley, Suffolk**

A small copper-alloy prick spur (SF-E877A6, fig 95) was found by Paul Kemp in Brome and Oakley, Suffolk and recorded by Faye Minter (Suffolk FLO). Its arms have a D-shaped section and bend inwards at their animal head terminals. Stylistically, these may be compared to other examples of the 'fleshy' beast-heads found in ninth-century contexts, such as the applied heads on the North Elmham Censer and the terminals of Type A strap ends as classified by Gabor Thomas (University of Kent). This prick spur is similar in form to one found at Gooderstone, Norfolk, although this is decorated with asymmetric bead-and-reel mouldings as well as having animal head terminals. Other parallels come from Pakenham and Icklingham, Suffolk. These copper-alloy spurs are unlike earlier spurs (in graves) and later (Viking) spurs, both in their shape and material (the earlier and later spurs are made of iron and their sides are a deep U-shape). At the moment they seem to be a rare East Anglian type and are most likely to be mid Anglo-Saxon (between 750 and 900) in date.



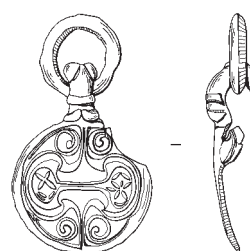
87. The vessel (GLO-D1CF77) from Herne and Broomfield, Kent. 257 x 132mm.



88. The tremissis (SF-F8EA61) from Sudbourne, Suffolk. 7 x 4.2mm (photo: twice life size).



89. The pendant (2004-T452) from West Shropshire. 33.3 x 25.1 x 7.1mm.



90. The hanging bowl mount (BH-43FAD5) from Pertenhall, Bedfordshire. 58.8 x 36.6 x 12.5mm. Illus: Donna Watters.



92. The skillet (IOW-0D5540) from Shalfleet, Isle of Wight. 342 x 188mm.





93. The sceatta (SOMDOR-00C276) from Stockland Bristol, Somerset. Diameter 13.05mm (photo: twice life size).



94. The vessel mount (LVPL-5D64F3) from Thormanby, North Yorkshire. 29.7 x 16.2 x 7mm.



95. The spur (SF-E877A6) from Brome and Oakley, Suffolk. 64 x 10mm.



96. The mount (NMS-2F1687) from Watton, Norfolk. 84.5 x 1.25mm.



97. The papal bulla (HESH-ADE183) from the Frome Valley, Herefordshire. 32.5 x 22.9 x 5.6 mm.

#### 96. An eighth- or ninth-century mount from Watton, Norfolk

A spectacular late eighth- or early ninth-century copper-alloy mount (NMS-2F1687, fig 96) was found by Mr M Chapman near Watton, Norfolk in May 2004 and recorded by the PAS. The surface is gilded and covered with elaborate chip-carved leaf interlace, with plain bands making a cross which divides the interlace into eight fields, all of which originate in the centre. There is no means of attachment, but the object may have been set within the leather of a box or casket. The interlace, which is not symmetrical in detail, is noteworthy for its lack of animal heads, consisting only of leaves, tendrils and stalks.

#### 97. A ninth-century papal *bull*a from the Frome Valley, Herefordshire

An important example of an early papal *bull*a (HESH-ADE183, fig 97) was discovered in the Frome Valley, east Herefordshire using a metal-detector. It was subsequently brought to a Finds Day at Hereford Museum and Art Gallery and recorded by Peter Reavill (Herefordshire & Shropshire FLO). An image was sent to Tim Pestell (Curator, Norwich Castle Museum) to confirm its identification and age. Tim is one of the country's leading experts on *bullae* and has handled many examples. After viewing the photos he confirmed that the find was a *bull*a from a document sent by Pope Paschal I (24 January 817 to ?11 February 824) making it the second oldest papal *bull*a known in Britain and the first to have an accurate findspot (the oldest *bull*a is in the British Library and is from Pope Zacharias, 741–752). There are only three or four other *bullae* known to date from the Anglo-Saxon period, even though contacts between the curia in Rome and Britain must have been commonplace.

The later history of this *bull*a is also interesting as it had been cut down and probably reused as a weight (it weighs fractionally over one ounce). It is difficult to say when this change of use occurred. However, it was probably some time after its original role had been forgotten, but while its worth as an important image was still realised. Tim Pestell suggests that this is likely to have occurred in the later Saxon period, but well before the Norman Conquest. He wrote that 'it is not inconceivable that the reuse of a papal *bull*a as a weight was not just using a convenient piece of lead, but tapping into the notion of official weights bearing designs and that looked like 'proper' weights'.

### 98. A ninth-century strap end from Almondsbury, Avon

A copper-alloy strap end (GLO-ODB520, fig 98) was found by Mike Vowles at Almondsbury, Avon and recorded with Kurt Adams (Gloucestershire & Avon FLO). Its terminal has an animal face mask made up from simple elements. The main decoration comprises of a Trehiddle style animal facing towards the attachment end with its head looking over its shoulder. At the attachment end there is a triangle with a convex base and concave sides, reminiscent of leaf decoration. There are two rivet holes in the attachment end, which is split to hold the strap. Traces of iron corrosion suggest that the rivets were made of iron. The reverse is plain. This type of strap end dates to the ninth century and is more commonly found in the north and eastern part of the country, with examples being found at sites such as Whitby Abbey, North Yorkshire. This is the only example that has been found in Avon and surrounding area. The finder kindly donated this artefact to Bristol City Museum and Art Gallery.

### 99. A ninth-century strap-end from Allerthorpe, East Yorkshire

A copper-alloy Anglo-Scandinavian strap-end (SWYOR-EC98F1, fig 99) dating to the ninth-century was found by Richard Last at Allerthorpe, East Yorkshire and recorded with Anna Marshall (South & West Yorkshire FLO). The strap-end has a plain sub-rectangular-shaped split end through which is a single circular central perforation for the rivet that attached it to the strap. Its lower two thirds incorporate stylised animals' heads. These occur three times on the strap-end, the upper two depictions mirroring each other; the top head has a downwards-pointing snout and the lower is snout upwards. A third head forms the terminal, ending in a squarish snout with nostrils. The animals' heads have drilled eyes and nostrils and incised 'lunate' ears, which are slightly raised. The back of the strap-end is plain but has a shallow line around its edge, possibly cast. This example is of a distinctive group of strap-ends that have been found widely across the area of the Danelaw, the majority come from East Yorkshire.

### 100. A ninth- to tenth-century buckle from Hawkley, Hampshire

Derek Morton of the Farnham and District Metal Detecting Club recorded an unusual Early Medieval buckle (HAMP-BA9FC0, fig 100) with Jodi Puls (Hampshire FLO). The buckle is rectangular and dates to around the ninth to tenth-century. The short sides of the frame are highly decorated and there is an animal's

head at each corner extending beyond the frame. The frame is decorated with billets which, like the heads, can be paralleled in 'Viking' Borre style art. This buckle has, however, an unusual shape that it difficult to parallel. Most similar buckles have been 'D' shaped.

### 101. Further excavation of a late ninth-century 'Viking Age' site in Yorkshire

The site of the 'Ainsbrook Hoard' in Yorkshire – a hoard of Viking Age weapons, dress accessories, scales, weights, ingots and coins (fig 101: originally reported in the *Portable Antiquities Scheme Annual Report 2003/04*, page 55) – saw a great deal of archaeological activity during the current reporting period. Following an evaluation excavation of the hoard's find-spot in August 2004, further investigation has included a landscape survey and two geophysical surveys of the entire site, conducted by the York Archaeological Trust and funded by English Heritage. The results of these investigations have shown that the finders of the hoard have discovered an area of large scale habitation and other activities. Further work, including excavation, is planned.

### 102. Survey of an Early Medieval monastic site at Skendleby, Lincolnshire

Adam Daubney (Lincolnshire FLO) organised a systematic metal-detecting survey on the site of a probably Early Medieval monastic site at Skendleby, Lincolnshire, as part of an ongoing professional archaeological investigation into the site funded by Lincolnshire County Council and the Local Heritage Initiative (Heritage Lottery Fund). The project is being run by the Skendleby Archaeology Group. The landowner (Jim Hoff) discovered the site after he noticed carved stones and building masonry in the plough soil, whilst at the same time a local metal-detectorist (Edmund Macrill) also found late Early Medieval artefacts on the site, such as stirrup-strap mounts and strap-ends. A geophysical survey, funded by Lincolnshire County Council, revealed a cluster of buildings. The metal-detecting survey produced many lead fragments and nails from the main feature of the site, along with strap-ends and a copper-alloy pin. Adam has written up the results of the survey which will be included in the main site report submitted to the Historic Environment Record in Lincoln. This will also include the results of an intensive field-walking survey carried out by volunteers supervised by Anne Boyle (North Lincolnshire Museum Community Archaeologist) who is a pottery specialist. If the excavations prove the site to be an Early Medieval monastery, the finds assemblage will be useful in helping to characterise the type of material that we can expect to



98. The strap-end (GLO-0DB520) from Almondsbury, Avon. 49 x 9 x 1.5 mm.



99. The strap-end (SWYOR-EC98F1) from Allerthorpe, East Yorkshire. 56.47 x 12.61 x 6.02mm.



100. The buckle (HAMP-BA9FC0) from Hawkley, Hampshire. 34.5 x 31.5 x 5.1mm.



101. The Ainsbrook Hoard (2004/T13).

see from monastic sites. This sort of project involving a community in the study of a local site is has great potential for the future.

### 103. Tenth-century 'Viking' inhumations from Cumwhitton, Cumbria.

In 2004, detectorist Peter Adams of the Kendal Metal Detecting Club discovered the remains of six Viking Age inhumations on farmland in Cumwhitton, Cumbria (fig 103). These graves are extremely important to the archaeological record of the North West of England, there are very few recorded Viking burial grounds known in Western Europe; despite the wide spread diaspora of Nordic peoples.

The graves contained a large array of artefacts, including swords, spears, and two beautiful domed oval brooches. The PAS was involved in the excavation of the graves which was funded by English Heritage and carried out in partnership with Oxford Archaeology North, Tullie House Museum and the finder. It also allowed the local community to participate in the thrill of discovery. Due to the highly acidic soil conditions, the bodies were represented by only a single fragment of skull, but the finds suggest that four men and two women were buried, aligned roughly east to west. The graves dated to the tenth-century and will allow us to reassess the impact of the 'Vikings' on Early Medieval Cumbria.

The news of this exciting discovery led to a media frenzy, with Faye Simpson (Lancashire & Cumbria FLO) featuring on chat shows, such as 'Richard and Judy', radio interviews and in a wide array of print media. The news of this discovery spread rapidly around the world, and was undoubtedly one of the most widely covered archaeological discoveries of 2004.

### 104. A tenth-century brooch from Firle, East Sussex

A cast copper-alloy nummular brooch (SUSS-064D74, fig 104) of the tenth-century was found by Pip Rowe at Firle, East Sussex and recorded with Liz Wilson (Sussex FLO). The brooch is engraved with a crude image of a man's head. Kevin Leahy (Finds Adviser) has researched these brooches. He believes that design is based on a Carolingian coin of Louis the Pious (reigned 814 to 840) and that this brooch may be a ninth century import from the continent. Eventually, the Anglo-Saxons started to make their own coin brooches. The design was repeatedly copied, becoming increasingly stylised. Unlike some of the early coin brooches, on which both sides of the coin were shown, this example only has an image on its face. On its back are the remains of the mount for the pin, and the catch-plate.

**105. A tenth-century silver penny of Edward the Martyr from Wickham, Hampshire**

Michael Stevens found a silver hammered penny of Edward the Martyr (HAMP-FOA816, fig 105), dating to 975–978, whilst metal-detecting in Wickham, Hampshire, which he recorded with Jodi Puls (Hampshire FLO). The obverse legend reads *EADWEARD REX ANGLOX* and the reverse legend reads *EADWINE MO HAMWIC*, which shows the moneyer is Edwin and the coin was minted in either Southampton or Northampton: the findspot seems to suggest the former. The coin is particularly unusual as Julian Baker (Finds Adviser) pointed out that the combination of this moneyer and mint has not been previously recorded.

**106. A tenth-century bird-brooch from Arlington, Sussex**

A late tenth-century bird-brooch (SUSS-44F203, fig 106) was found by Arthur Briscoe at Arlington, Sussex and recorded with Liz Wilson (Sussex FLO). The brooch is in the shape of a bird carrying a cross on its back: only the cross and the upper part of the bird remain. The cross is of Greek type, decorated with a border. Anna Gannon (Special Assistant, British Museum) noted that the head of the bird is large, with an almond-shaped eye, probably originally decorated with glass and the curved beak is nicely detailed. Brooches in the shape of birds are fairly common Scandinavian finds, with examples also from Germany, France and England. Some are just in the shape of birds; others carry crosses, rosettes or small fledglings. Although some brooches follow in the tradition of bird-shaped Germanic ornaments, the cross on this example suggests a Christian link. The beak of the Arlington find could identify it either as a dove (the symbol of the Holy Spirit), or as an eagle (symbolic of the Resurrection). Scientific analysis indicated a silver content of approximately 98 per cent. The surface of the brooch has been mercury-gilded, a process in which gold was dissolved in mercury and then painted onto the surface of the brooch which was then heated to drive off the mercury leaving a fine gold surface.

**107. A tenth- or eleventh-century brooch from Brackley, Northamptonshire**

Jim Possinger discovered an Anglo-Scandinavian copper-alloy disc brooch (NARC-C83BE5, fig 107) whilst searching with a metal-detector in ploughed fields near Brackley, Northamptonshire, which he recorded with Tom Brindle (Northamptonshire FLO). The face is decorated with a zoomorphic design, made up of two interlaced strands forming an animal executed in the 'Viking' Jellinge style. On the back of the brooch are



103. One of the 'Viking' inhumations excavated at Cumwhitton, Cumbria.



104. The brooch (SUSS-064D74) from Firle, East Sussex. 32.2 x 1.7mm.



105. The penny of Edward the Martyr (HAMP-FOA816) from Wickham, Hampshire. 21.16 x 1.01mm.



106. The bird-brooch (SUSS-44F203) from Arlington, Sussex. 25 x 20 x 6mm.

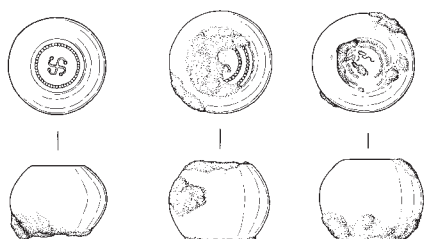




107. The brooch (NARC-C83BE5) from Brackley, Northamptonshire. 31mm.



108. The pendant (SWYOR-3304B6) from Whitby, North Yorkshire. 24.5 x 21.3 x 5.5mm.



109. The weights from Lackford (SF-042327) and Laxfield (SF-334CE5), Suffolk, and Little Wibraham (SF-B137C2), Cambridgeshire. 17.4 x 22mm, 18.5 x 23.3mm and 16 x 21.3mm. Illus: Donna Wreathall.



110. The socketed hook (BUC-1C1BB6) from High Wycombe, Buckinghamshire. 44 x 16mm.



111. The cut halfpenny of Edward the Confessor (GLO-DOC507) from Gloucester, Gloucestershire. 17 x 0.7mm.

two pierced lugs on which the pin would have hinged, with a third lug which would have served as a catch plate for the pin. There is an additional element on the reverse – a small loop, situated at a right angle to the hinge mechanism and catch plate. Loops like this are a feature of 'Viking' small round brooches and some examples still have a wire ring threaded through them from which objects were suspended. The Jellinge style was common from the tenth to the early eleventh century.

During the late ninth century, the modern county of Northamptonshire was split by a line, dividing the land occupied by the English in the south and the land settled by the Danish Vikings in the north – known as the Danelaw. This dividing line was the modern A5, the Roman Road now known as Watling Street, which runs diagonally from south-east to north-west across the county, past Towcester. Despite the known Scandinavian presence in the east side of the county, archaeological evidence for this period in Northamptonshire is scarce. Some of the place names in the county suggest Scandinavian influence having Danish –by and –thorpe endings (for example Kilsby, Apethorpe), and the vast majority of these are, unsurprisingly, to the east of Watling Street. The few 'Viking' artefacts known from the county are also almost exclusively from the area east of Watling street. So, the discovery of a Scandinavian artefact within the county is notable, but the discovery of an artefact in Brackley, at the far south west of the county is very unusual.

#### 108. A tenth- to twelfth-century pendant from Whitby, North Yorkshire

A jet cross pendant (SWYOR-3304B6, fig 108) was found by Ernie Kilner of the South Yorkshire Metal Detecting Club near Whitby, North Yorkshire and reported to Anna Marshall (South & West Yorkshire FLO). Ernie spotted this find with his eyes only after being inspired by a programme on television about field-walking. The programme had suggested going field-walking after it had rained, which is what Ernie did. A farmer had been replacing a stile and the find was glistening on the spoil next to the new stile. Similar examples of such crosses were found on a tenth-century skeleton in Scarborough and from a twelfth-century dump at Coppergate, York, which help date the Whitby find.

**109. Eleventh-century weights from Lackford and Laxfield, Suffolk, and Little Wibraham, Cambridgeshire**

In the period of this report Faye Minter (Suffolk FLO) has recorded three Viking Age barrel-shaped weights (fig 109). All three weights were found by members of the Mildenhall and District Detector Club at Lackford (SF-042327) and Laxfield (SF-334CE5), Suffolk, and Little Wilbraham (SF-B137C2), Cambridgeshire. The weights are made of iron with a copper-alloy casing and their flat faces bear traces of stamped decoration consisting of a border of small circles, within which is a motif which is now unclear, but may be a swastika with pellet terminals. It seems that some time in the eleventh century a light ounce of about 24 grams, derived from the Viking weight known as ora, was used for weighing precious metals.

**110. Eleventh-century socketed hooks from High Wycombe, Buckinghamshire and Sleaford, Lincolnshire**

Shortly before Ros Tyrrell was appointed Buckinghamshire FLO, Dave Chennell took into the County Museum, Aylesbury, a curious copper-alloy, looped object (BUC-1C1BB6, fig 110) that he had found south of High Wycombe, Buckinghamshire. This was subsequently identified as being in the early eleventh century Ringerike style and probably a form of harness fitting. Leslie Webster (Keeper, British Museum) and Kevin Leahy (Finds Adviser) dated the object and pointed out that similar objects had been found in Kent, Lincolnshire and Norfolk. This was particularly interesting as little material of this type and period had been recorded from Buckinghamshire. More recently Alan Blackman has found a similar decorated object in the Wycombe area (BUC-BD2E16). He contacted Adam Daubney (Lincolnshire FLO) who has recorded another, more complete fitting, found near Sleaford, Lincolnshire (LIN-F29FC4). Unlike the other finds the Sleaford example still has its hook intact, which is looped around a disc-shaped fitting. What was actually fitted into the sockets on these hooks remains unknown. Another hooked copper-alloy object (BUC-BD2E16) was found in the same area as the Sleaford find by Alan Blackman. This is similarly patinated and may be related. Its hook springs from an angular U-shaped plate, with small square-headed rivets.

**111. An eleventh-century cut halfpenny of Edward the Confessor from Gloucester, Gloucestershire**

A cut halfpenny (GLO-D0C507, fig 111) of Edward the Confessor was found near Gloucester by Kate Hurcombe, a metal-detector user with the Hucclecote metal-detecting club, and recorded with Kurt Adams (Gloucestershire & Avon FLO). Coins of this date are rare, this example however is unique. As the coin is cut much of the inscription is missing, but enough remains to suggest where it was minted and who the moneyer was. The first letter of the mint name appears to be a G, and because of its proximity to Gloucester it is likely that this was indeed the mint. The moneyer's name reads *[?]LEGEAT*, which may be Aelfgeat or Wulfgeat – neither of whom are known to have struck pennies at Gloucester. Wulfgeat is known to have been producing the previous style of penny, the Hammer Cross variety, in Gloucester between 1059 and 1062. It is most likely that this coin was struck by Wulfgeat in Gloucester and represents an unknown type of coin struck at the Gloucester mint between 1062 and 1065.

## Medieval Period (AD 1066 – 1500)

64

Once more, the past year has seen a rich and varied assemblage of Medieval antiquities reported under the Scheme. They range from domestic items, through dress accessories and seal matrices to specialised tools and trade items like weights.

Dress accessories, always a prolific and greatly varied category, includes a new crop of interesting items which underline the wide range of fashionable buckles, brooches, finger rings and so forth available to suit every purse. They run from individually made precious-metal brooches for the rich to simple, repetitive plain designs in copper or lead-alloys for those who either did not care greatly for fashionable self-expression or who could afford no more. Among the high-quality accessories recorded are a copper-alloy strap-end from North Lincolnshire with a dragon's head in early twelfth-century Urnes style (114). A thirteenth-century brooch from Oxfordshire, also of copper-alloy and with two human figures forming the frame (123), is a new base-metal version of a design already known in precious metals.

An unusual discovery of a complete household vessel of copper-alloy in remarkably good condition in Hertfordshire is a jug assignable probably to the fifteenth-century (140). It was found near the site of a Medieval village previously thought to have been deserted by that time. Its presence suggests there may still have been a few inhabitants towards the end of the Middle Ages.

From an age when any book was a very valuable item several book clasps have been put on record. A gilded copper-alloy one with a human head from the Isle of Wight (133) is a particularly striking design.

The range of seal matrices recorded reflects a great variety of people and institutions, sometimes featuring very accomplished and occasionally fanciful designs. This year a thirteenth-century one from Norfolk (125) unusually features a nickname – Sara Hode, 'the clod'. Several have religious or amatory devices and legends without reference to a named individual. Some were used by local officials, like the seals discovered in Hampshire (141) for the Prior of Pill showing the Virgin and Child, and another from Northamptonshire (134) for the Prior General of the Austin Friars, possibly relating to the recorded visit of one of the holders of this important post to England in 1353, though this specific connection remains speculative. A find from Kent has Mary Magdalen and her companions at the empty tomb of Christ as its device (129) and the Magdalen also features alone on another seal matrix from Gloucestershire (131). Almost the whole of Medieval society is here – men, women, clergy and laity, the well educated and probably the illiterate.

The pervasiveness of religious references in virtually every aspect of life in the Medieval period is underlined by several finds. Probably from a casket is a fourteenth-century reclining figure of a knight from a resurrection scene (136). The discovery of an elaborate openwork base of an eleventh-century ceremonial cross in Bedfordshire (113) has prompted a full re-evaluation of these objects, which had from the 1940s been regarded as sword pommels. From County Durham comes a twelfth or thirteenth-century enamelled figure of a saint, probably from a cross made in Limoges, France (119). More unusual is the architectural-style cover from a copper-alloy censer from Shropshire (115) assignable to the mid eleventh to mid thirteenth century. Many ecclesiastical items like these were destroyed or lost at the Reformation. A notable discovery is a scroll from a tomb brass for Walter de Grey, who died in 1495, found at Merton in Norfolk (145), which had been missing since the eighteenth century. It will now be re-united with the rest of the monument.

Papal *bullae*, the seals used to authenticate official correspondence sent from Rome or Avignon, provide a field for detailed investigation (see 97 for a rare Anglo-Saxon example). They are readily datable from the name of the pope they all prominently feature and there is potential for specific identifications from records preserved in the Vatican which detail the documents to which individual *bullae* were originally attached. Those noted in this past year include one for Urban IV from 1216 to 1264, found in West Yorkshire (122). *Bullae* in his name are among the most common in England and it is hoped research will reveal why this is so. A cheap, late Medieval pilgrim badge of thin copper-alloy sheeting from Dorset (142) shows St Barbara, while a cast, T-shaped cross pendant from Hampshire (139), also in copper-alloy and with traces of gilding, is engraved with St Anthony on one side and (possibly) St Catherine on the other; this was a much more expensive devotional aid.

Tools from this period are not often identified, but an iron axe from Oxfordshire (127) in unusually good condition represents this common metal that rarely survives well enough in the soil to allow accurate dating in isolation. This find also stands for the important timber and construction trades.

Although in poor condition, a coin of William the Conqueror (112) found at Port Talbot provides from its findspot further evidence to support the suggestion that this particular issue was one of the very few struck in Wales in the Middle Ages. A French gold coin, a *mouton d'or* of Jean II from about 1350, is an unusual, isolated find from Kent (130). Also related to gold coins is a weight

found in Shropshire (143) to measure the full metal content of English issues. It appears to have the designs not of just of one coin, as was usual, but of two – the noble and the ryal. This seeming contradiction remains unexplained. The weight probably dates to the 1360s.

Another weight, for commercial goods, was for use on a steelyard (128). It was found in Suffolk and has the usual three sets of arms found on this series, which suggest it was used by officials and could be relied on for accuracy at a time when many of these items were poorly made.

### 112. An eleventh-century penny of William I from Neath, Port Talbot

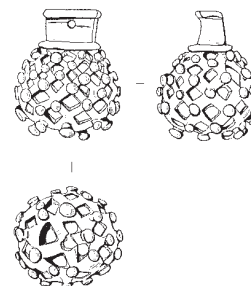
A silver penny (NMGW-B45F06, fig 112) of William I (1066 to 1087) found on Aberavon beach, Neath, Port Talbot by Ted Belmont was reported to the PAS in Wales. In very poor condition – now surviving only as a fragment – its significance was at first not appreciated. Fortunately, the fragment has the full mint name, 'DEVITVN' (retrograde), which is unusual. The coin belongs to a series of rare William I pennies, some with the present legend and others with 'Fani'. These have long been thought to have a Welsh origin. Although no Welsh mint has been recorded before the Normans, a credible case has been made for minting at St David's (Dewi's town) and Abergavenny (Y Fenni in Welsh) during the 1080s. These coins are extremely rare and the finding of one in South Wales strongly supports the idea that they are indeed Welsh – a 'Fani' example was found many years ago at St David's in Wales.

### 113. An eleventh-century staff finial from Sharnbrook, Bedfordshire

A butcher from Sharnbrook, Bedfordshire was walking his dog when he noticed an unusual object sticking out of the ground (BH-B64636, fig 113). He took it to Bedford Museum where it was identified by Jim Inglis (Curator, Bedford Museum) as an eleventh-century finial from the bottom of a ceremonial cross-staff. Until fairly recently the exact function of this rare category of artefact was unclear. Two examples from London were erroneously identified in the 1940s as sword pommels. Their true function was ascertained by Simon Bailey, in an article in *Medieval Archaeology* (1994, pages 171–5, no. 38) studying examples from Warwickshire. The Sharnbrook one is spherical with openwork decoration and a repeating pattern of projecting knops. The staff would have been inserted into a small hole at the top of the object and riveted in place.



112. The penny of William I (NMGW-B45F06) from Neath, Port Talbot. Diameter 19mm.



113. The staff finial (BH-B64636) from Sharnbrook, Bedfordshire. 45 x 36.5mm. Illus: Garth Denning.



114. The strap-end (NLM-898E86) from Bonby, North Lincolnshire. 45.94 x 12.48mm.



115. The censer cover (HESH-8FC8F6) from Diddlebury, Shropshire. 96.1 x 94.5 x 79.5mm.



116. The (possible) chess piece (SWYOR-D37EE5) from Carlton in Lindrick, Nottinghamshire. 49.75 x 37.25 x 16.15mm.





117. The mount (SF-8E6271) from Monewden, Suffolk. 110 x 20 x 10mm.



118a. An English short cross penny of Henry II (LEIC-EB3078) from Leicestershire. 19 x 1mm.



118b. A Scottish short cross penny of William I 'The Lion' of Scotland (CORN-CF4E18) from Cornwall. 18.75 x 1mm.



Map 2. Distribution of Scottish and Irish 'short cross' issues recorded by the PAS.

#### 114. An eleventh-century strap-end from Bonby, North Lincolnshire

An unusual, cast copper-alloy strap-end (NLM-898E86, fig 114) was found by Miss Pressler whilst metal-detecting in Bonby, North Lincolnshire and recorded with Lisa Staves (North Lincolnshire FLO). The strap-end is almost complete and is a fine example of eleventh-century Viking metalwork. The terminal is in the form of a three-dimensional animal's head in Urnes style. Openwork tendrils, now damaged, ran from either side of the upturned nose back to join the head behind the pointed oval eyes.

#### 115. An eleventh- to thirteenth-century censer cover from Diddlebury, Shropshire

A rare Romanesque censer cover (HESH-8FC8F6, fig 115) was discovered by David Llewellyn whilst using a metal-detector in Diddlebury, Shropshire and recorded with Peter Reavill (Herefordshire & Shropshire FLO). Censers are used in Christian church services to burn incense. In the Medieval period the use of incense in church was routine, with the sweet smelling smoke emitted representing the prayers of the faithful rising to Christ in heaven. Only the upper cover (lid) of this particular censer survives. The rest of it, the lower dish and the suspension chains, were not discovered.

There were two distinct styles of censers in the Medieval period: spherical ones and those with an architectural form. This find is of the latter form, which was common from about 1050 until 1250. The design comprises a pierced hemisphere, from which a cruciform building rises. On the end wall of each of the four wings are two arched windows in Romanesque style. Above several of these openings are small incised crosses. The roofs of all four wings are incised to represent tiles or shingles. The central tower has similar windows and decoration on the walls and roof. At the apex of the tower's roof is a broken loop. Although the Medieval censer was once a relatively common ecclesiastical object, few survive from this period today, many of them probably having been destroyed during the Reformation.

#### 116. An eleventh- or twelfth-century (possible) chess piece from Carlton in Lindrick, Nottinghamshire

A cast copper-alloy figurine of a knight (SWYOR-D37EE5, fig 116) was found by Ian Salthouse at Lindrick, Nottinghamshire and recorded with Anna Marshall (South & West Yorkshire FLO). The object is a fairly minimalist depiction of a knight and some detail may be missing due to surface loss. There appears to be no weapon present but the knight holds a kite-shaped shield and wears a

conical helmet suggesting it dates to between the late eleventh and early thirteenth century. The knight sits on top of a horse with a caparison and saddle cloth (again suggesting the above date). A sermon text based on the allegory of chess written by Jacobo de Cessole in 1407 describes 'the knight on the chess board' as 'mounted on his horse in a complete suit of armour. His horse should be covered with a caparison'. This object fits in with the sequence of elaborate ivory and bone chess pieces, such as the Lewis chess pieces. The figurine has been studied by James Robinson (Curator, British Museum) and metal analysis of the uneven base has revealed remains of solder indicating that the piece was soldered onto something else. It is unlikely that chess pieces would have been mounted onto a base and we therefore cannot be sure of the object's function.

#### **117. A twelfth-century mount from Monewden, Suffolk**

An unusual three-dimensional mount (SF-8E6271, fig 117) for a box or casket, was discovered in Monewden, Suffolk, by Darren Clarke and recorded with Faye Minter (Suffolk FLO). It is in the shape of a dragon and has a central oval body with a dragon-like head projecting at one end and a tail at the other. It is stamped with small circles and grooves, some of which may have originally held enamel. A very similar object has been found in Lincolnshire (LIN-D6F2C2). James Robinson (Curator, British Museum) has dated both mounts to the twelfth century. Their exact function remains elusive.

#### **118. Irish and Scottish coin issues and their fractions in the short cross period 1180–1247**

Throughout the Medieval period, until 1279, only one denomination was issued in the British Isles – the penny. Being of generally fine silver and weighing in excess of one gram this single denomination had a relatively high value. In order to make smaller everyday payments these coins were habitually halved or quartered, creating thereby so-called cut halfpennies and cut farthings. This cutting usually occurred along the arms of the cross which features as a reverse type on the vast majority of coins of these periods.

In 1180 Henry II reformed his coinage and introduced a new portrait of himself on the obverse and a short voided cross on the reverse (fig 118a). The kingdom of Scotland gradually followed suit and issued, from 1195, its own short cross coinage in the name of William I 'The Lion' (fig 118b). In Ireland, in 1207 to 1211 there was a similar reform under King John. The new coinage is referred to as the 'short cross' issue since it bears the same metrological characteristics as its English and

Scottish counterparts – even though it lacks the defining reverse design. In fact the obverse portrait of the king and the reverse sun, moon and three stars are set in triangular borders (fig 118c).

In order to understand monetary circulation and usage in a given period scholars generally rely on two sets of sources: coins which were purposefully hoarded and those which were fortuitously lost during everyday activities. The PAS finds database now offers a previously unimaginable quantity of such single pieces, on the basis of which statistical analyses can be undertaken. The likelihood of losing a coin stands in inverse proportion to its size and/or value, and cut halfpennies and cut farthings feature therefore prominently amongst the data generated by the Scheme. Hoarders, in contrast, seem on the whole to have favored whole coins.

Scholars have so far described coin circulation largely according to the evidence of hoards. During the short cross period (1180 to 1247) Irish and Scottish coins were apparently present within England and Wales at equal but rather low proportions beside the issues from the English and Welsh mints. Further, there were no geographical variations within England and Wales in the occurrence of these Irish and Scottish issues. Curiously, the PAS has produced a clear northern English bias amongst stray Scottish issues of the short cross period, as can be gathered from the following distribution map generated through the finds database (Map 2). There is also a pronounced discrepancy in the relative proportions of Scottish and Irish pennies: Scottish coins outnumber their Irish counterparts by a factor of seven.

How can these observations be explained? The evidence produced by the PAS would seem to suggest that there were two levels of coin circulation within England and Wales in this period, which might have run parallel and to some degree independent courses: coins appear to have traveled much more readily and widely in bulk so as to create eventually a harmonious mix of issues and mints. Single pieces meanwhile seem to have retained certain local characteristics throughout their time in usage. Within this body of single coins the preponderance of halved and quartered pieces is perhaps to be expected. Might this be the reason for the surprisingly low quantity of Irish coins of the short cross period on the Scheme's database? The absence of the reverse cross might very well have protected these issues from the cuttings which affected their English, Welsh and Scottish counterparts. To underline this point, an Irish specimen from Surrey shows that evidently somebody had problems halving this correctly (fig 118d).



118c. An Irish short cross penny of John (IOW-9AE3B4) from the Isle of Wight. Diameter 19mm.



118d. The Irish cut short cross issue of John (SUR-9E0F16) from Surrey. Diameter 19mm.



119. The cross fitting (NCL-7C4C35) from Denton, County Durham. 64 x 20mm.



120. The casket mount (NLM-D34447) from Kirton in Lindsey, North Lincolnshire. 43.5mm.



121. The buckle plate (DENO-5B42A4) from Egmont, Nottinghamshire. 27.18 x 26.78 x 7.22mm.

### 119. A twelfth- or thirteenth-century cross fitting from Denton, County Durham

In October 2004 Mr J McMillan found a Medieval altar cross fitting in the shape of a saint (NCL-7C4C35, fig 119) at Denton, County Durham which he recorded with Philippa Walton (North East FLO). The copper-alloy piece dates to the twelfth or thirteenth century and is characteristic of the enamel work produced at Limoges, France at that time. The folds of the clothes are picked out in triangular cells filled with (now) pale blue, red or yellow/pale green enamel, and traces of gilding are also visible. This is likely to have been one of several similar fittings fixed to a small altar- or processional cross.

### 120. A thirteenth-century casket mount from Kirton in Lindsey, North Lincolnshire

A Romanesque openwork casket mount (NLM-D34447, fig 120) was found by Wayne Bealey while metal-detecting at Kirton in Lindsey, North Lincolnshire and recorded with Lisa Staves (North Lincolnshire FLO). This delicate mount of the twelfth or thirteenth century has unusually survived almost intact, despite being made of thin lead. The circular frame is vertically hatched, with four evenly-spaced circular lugs on the outside, the bottom two only having perforations. The central motif is a lion turning his head back to bite his tail.

### 121. A thirteenth-century buckle plate or (possibly) casket mount from Egmont, Nottinghamshire

A fine example of a copper-alloy composite mount (DENO-5B42A4, fig 121) with an openwork design of a lion passant – advancing to the left with one front leg raised – has been found by Peter Reid of the Mansfield Metal Detecting Club and recorded by Rachel Atherton (Derbyshire & Nottinghamshire FLO). Unusually the head is separately cast in three-dimensions and fixed onto the plate with a copper-alloy rivet. Similar designs, although without the separately-mounted head, appear on mounts dated to the thirteenth-century.

### 122. A thirteenth-century papal *bulla* from Woolley, West Yorkshire

A papal *bulla* (SWYOR-E12A00, fig 122) of the thirteenth-century was found by Neville Ashby at Woolley, West Yorkshire and recorded with Anna Marshall (South & West Yorkshire FLO). These lead seals were used on official papal documents sent out from Rome as a means of authentication. The use of these seals was at its peak in the late fourteenth and early fifteenth century. The devices are conventions of long duration. The obverse shows the heads of Saints Peter and Paul within a beaded border,

with the abbreviation SPA (Saint Paul) SPE (Saint Peter) above. Between the saints is a patriarchal cross. The reverse has a beaded border with the inscription *VR/BANVS/PP/III* in three lines in the centre for Pope Urban IV, who reigned between 1216 and 1264. PP stands for *pastor pastorum* 'shepherd of the shepherds'.

### 123. A thirteenth-century brooch from Pyrton, Oxfordshire

A thirteenth-century figurative brooch (BERK-04F7C2, fig 123) was found by Roger Stevens at Pyrton, Oxfordshire, and recorded with Kate Sutton (Berkshire & Oxfordshire FLO). The brooch frame is in the form of two individuals holding up an object that may be a *fleur-de-lis*. This is the first example in copper-alloy of a type previously known in silver or gold and with inlaid garnets to represent eyes. This latest find is a base-metal version produced for the lower social echelons. James Robinson (Curator, British Museum) suggests the figures may be based on a heraldic design. The finder has generously agreed to donate this object to the British Museum, which will facilitate more research into the artefact type and meaning of the motif.

### 124. A thirteenth-century seal matrix from Burton, Wrexham

A crude Medieval lead seal matrix (NMGW-5D5968, fig 124), probably dating from the thirteenth century, was found by Mr D R Roberts at Burton, Wrexham and recorded with Mark Lodwick (Finds Co-ordinator, Wales). The matrix is circular with a central sub-square aperture. The legend around the aperture appears to read + S' : D A F : I O R and is likely to be the personal seal of Dafydd Ap Iorweth. The perforation was presumably to accommodate a handle, possibly in wood. Perforated seals are not common finds. A fourteenth-century example from Llangynll, Powys is set round a stone disc.

### 125. A thirteenth-century seal matrix from Quidenham, Norfolk

In May 2004 a thirteenth-century lead seal matrix (NMS-84A972, fig 125) found by Keith and Jean Worton at Quidenham and was reported to the PAS in Norfolk. The seal was transcribed and translated by Andrew Rogerson (Norfolk County Council) as S·SARE·HODE·CROT (Seal of Sara Hode 'the clod'). Hode, or Hood, is a common surname meaning hood-maker. Crot, which also appears as a surname Crote or Croot, is a nickname from the Middle English *crut* – 'lump or clod'. This is the only example of a nickname on a seal matrix out of 423 examples recorded in Norfolk since 1996.



122. The papal bulla (SWYOR-E12A00) from Woolley, West Yorkshire. 37.29 x 4.9mm.



123. The brooch (BERK-04F7C2) from Pyrton, Oxfordshire. 25.37 x 33.68 x 3.98mm.



124. The seal matrix (NMGW-5D5968) from Burton, Wrexham. 32.3 x 5.7mm.



125. The seal matrix (NMS-84A972) from Quidenham, Norfolk. 37 x 24mm.



### 126. A thirteenth- or fourteenth-century horse harness pendant from Norton, South Yorkshire

A copper-alloy shield shaped heraldic horse harness pendant (SWYOR-4397F5, fig 126) was found by Neil Lewis and recorded with Anna Marshall (South & West Yorkshire FLO). The front of the pendant is quite worn but the arms can still be made out. There are seven horizontal blue enamel lines with eight red birds around the edge of the shield. A small patch of gilding remaining on the front of the pendant suggests that the stripes between the blue one were gold. The arms are those of the Valence Earls of Pembroke from the thirteenth or early fourteenth century. The number of stripes varies in different representations of arms taken to be these, ranging from six to eighteen, and the number of birds can also vary. The proper *blazon* is *barry argent and azure*, an *orle* of martlets, although it appears that on some items detail was unimportant and a shield which carried a series of alternating blue and shiny stripes and a ring of red birds would probably be recognised as Valence.

### 127. A thirteenth- or fourteenth-century axe from Northamptonshire

The majority of metal artefacts brought to the FLOs for recording are copper-alloy. The iron objects that are reported tend to be modern or so corroded that they are difficult to date or identify. An exception was a thirteenth- or fourteenth-century woodman's axe-head (BERK-23A863, fig 127) found by Phil Chritchley in Northamptonshire and reported to Kate Sutton (Berkshire & Oxfordshire FLO). Although broken across the socket, it is in remarkably good condition and the maker's mark of a cross is still clearly visible.

### 128. A thirteenth- to fourteenth-century steelyard weight from Otley, Suffolk

A complete cast copper-alloy Medieval steelyard weight (SF-2AEC47, fig 128) with a lead core, was found at Otley, Suffolk by Alan Calver and recorded with Faye Minter (Suffolk FLO). Steelyard weights are not uncommon finds in Suffolk, but this one is in particularly good condition with the three usual 'official' arms in relief. They are three lions *passant* (the arms for England) a lion *rampant* (the arms for Edmund, Earl of Cornwall) and a double-headed eagle (Imperial arms for 'King of the Romans,' – a title bestowed upon this Earl). Other examples from Suffolk often have fictional arms and many of them could be unofficial copies. Many weights, official and otherwise, have the arms for Edmund, Earl of Cornwall, but the precise connection is not known.

### 129. A fourteenth-century seal matrix from Ash, Kent

Phil Bean of the Royal Phoenix Detecting Group found a Medieval seal matrix (KENT-A5D427, fig 129) at Ash, Kent, which he recorded with Andrew Richardson (Kent FLO). It is of copper-alloy and vesica-shaped, depicting three standing figures each holding an object. Above is an angel standing over an open tomb. The scene represents the three women, led by Mary Magdalen, arriving at Christ's empty tomb to anoint or embalm him (Matthew 28: 5–6). The legend reads +SCIOENIM[QVOD CRVCIFIXVM]QVERITIS:ALL'A:, which may be translated as 'I know it is the crucified one you seek, alleluia'.

### 130. A fourteenth-century gold coin of John II from Preston, Kent

A gold coin (KENT-38BCE2, fig 130) of the French King John II (1350 to 1364), dating to exactly January 1355 and in mint condition, was found at Preston, Kent by Graham Healy, an independent detectorist, and recorded with Andrew Richardson (Kent FLO). This 'Mouton d'Or' depicts a lamb standing left looking back, over a banner on the obverse. The *mouton* and flag are the symbol of St John the Baptist and the lower shaft is flanked by IOh/REX. The obverse legend reads: +AGN:DEI:O[...]:T[...]:IN:PECA:MV[...]:MISERERE:NOB/L VD COI. The reverse of the coin depicts an elaborate cross; the legend reads +XPC:VIR[...]:XPC:REGNAT:PC:INPERAT.

### 131. A fourteenth-century seal matrix from Highnam, Gloucestershire

A fourteenth-century seal matrix (GLO-F3A758, fig 131) was found at Highnam, Gloucestershire by Donald Sherratt in the fields near a high-status religious settlement that was the residence of the Abbot of Gloucester Abbey until the Dissolution in 1539, after which the Abbey became the Cathedral and the settlement became the residence for the Bishops. The object, which is oval with a hexagonal handle on the back, was recorded with Kurt Adams (Gloucestershire FLO). It has a dark green patina, and is in very good condition. The matrix shows Mary Magdalen standing and holding up a container of ointment used for anointing Christ's feet, with a palm leaf on either side. The inscription reads MARIA MAGDALENA in Lombardic lettering. Its proximity to the religious settlement may mean that it belonged to a member of the church.

### 132. A fourteenth-century harness pendant from Marazion, Cornwall

A copper-alloy heraldic horse-harness pendant (CORN–9FFBE3, fig 132), in the shape of a shield was found in the parish of Marazion, Cornwall by Chris McLoughlin and reported to Anna Tyacke (Cornwall FLO) in May 2004. Some evidence of gilding and enamelling remains on the surface, but otherwise it is quite worn. The suspension loop is circular in profile. The arms displayed comprise six lions *rampant*, originally gilded, divided – into two groups of three – by a *bend* (diagonal line), from top left corner to bottom right-hand edge. The bend was originally silver edged with gilding on a blue enamelled field. These arms have been identified as belonging to the powerful de Bohun family, the Earls of Hereford, who had estates all over the country. Although the arms of the Earls of Hereford originate in the thirteenth century, this pendant is probably from the fourteenth.

### 133. A late fourteenth-century book clasp from Brading, Isle of Wight

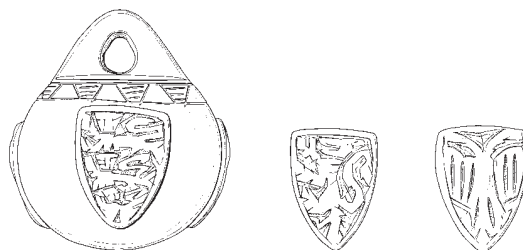
A complete, cast copper-alloy gilded book-clasp (IOW–108BF1, fig 133), probably from the later fourteenth century, was found in April 2004 by Tom Winch of the Vectis Searchers Metal Detecting Club at Brading, Isle of Wight. The attachment end is a hollow sleeve and almost rectangular although the sides flare slightly outwards. The front is engraved with a stylised human mask with a severe expression, set within a border. The mouth is slightly down-turned and the right eye appears closed. It was held in place by a single copper-alloy rivet. There is some old damage on the back adjacent to where the rivet penetrates. Beyond this part a hollow lozenge-shaped element engraved with a motif that resembles a stylised four-petalled flower with a central pellet protrudes, terminating in a stylised animal head. The snout is pierced to hold a separate copper-alloy ring. The clasp appears to have been cast in one piece (separate from the ring and rivet). There are traces of gilding on the front, rear and edges of the piece. The clasp would have been attached to the end of a strap on one cover of the book and the hole in the underside would have fitted over a peg fixed to the other cover. The ring at the end would have taken a cord to make it easier to pull the clasp on and off the peg. Similar clasps have been recorded on the PAS finds database from Mistley, Essex (SF–7379), Morton, Lincolnshire (SUR–9222A1), Tilford, Surrey (HAMP–1901) and Worfield, Shropshire (HESH–CE2816). This is the first such object to be recorded from the Isle of Wight. It was found in close proximity to Brading parish church, which served



126. The horse harness pendant (SWYOR–4397F5) from Norton, South Yorkshire. 44 x 25 x 7.5mm.



127. The axe-head (BERK–23A863) from Northamptonshire. 110.31 x 88.57 x 29.49mm.



128. The steelyard weight (SF–2AEC47) from Otley, Suffolk. 65 x 72.4mm. Illus: Donna Wreathall.



129. The seal matrix (KENT–A5D427) from Ash, Kent. 37 x 27mm.



130. The 'Mouton d' or' of John II of France (KENT-38BCE2) from Preston, Kent. Diameter 29.18mm.



131. The seal matrix (GLO-F3A758) from Highnam, Gloucestershire. 24 x 18 x 26mm.



132. The harness pendant (CORN-9FFBE3) from Marazion, Cornwall. 42.2 x 27.7 x 2.9mm.



133. The book clasp (IOW-108BF1) from Brading, Isle of Wight. 44.5 x 12.5 x 7mm.

the small Medieval village and port and is the only building in this area from which such a find might be expected.

#### 134. A fourteenth-century seal matrix from Daventry, Northamptonshire

Steve Pulley of the Northampton Detecting Association found an interesting seal matrix (NARC-2522D3, fig 134) in November 2004 whilst metal-detecting in the district of Daventry, Northamptonshire, which he recorded with Tom Brindle (Northamptonshire FLO). The fourteenth-century matrix is vesica-shaped, with a conical handle on the reverse, pierced for suspension. The field shows a standing figure holding a crook with a kneeling figure in front. Above them are the head and shoulders of Madonna and child. These are enclosed within ornate arches. The legend around the central field is somewhat crude, but appears to read *S PRIORIS GERALIS ORD STIS HEREMITAR STI AUGUSTINI*, which has been deciphered by Michael Stansfield (Durham University) as reading 'seal of the Prior-General of the order of the holy hermits of St Augustine' – the Austin friars. Dr Stansfield has suggested that the figure represents the Prior-General kneeling before St Augustine. Steve has since researched the seal matrix further. He discovered that the Prior-General was the brother entrusted with the leadership of the Augustinian order, based in Rome, and an important and influential religious leader. Steve contacted the modern Order of St Augustine, based in the United States. They perused the archives looking for matches for the seal. Unfortunately the Augustinian archive in Rome did not have any existing documents that date from before the fifteenth century, and a match was not forthcoming. They nevertheless supplied a list of Priors-General since the first was installed in 1256. The legend on the seal matrix is not personalised, and so this appears to have been a generic seal of the Prior-General. The historians of the Order explain that the Priors-General have a wide, European role, but that as far as their records revealed, none had visited England. However, on researching the history of the Augustinian Friars in England, Steve learned that one Prior-General of the Order, Thomas Strassburg, visited England in 1353, as a result of the decision to reorganise their universities across Europe. Furthermore, in the same year as this visit, the Austin friars of Northampton were given permission to build an oratory and house in Briggestrete, Northampton. It is feasible that the Prior-General paid a visit to the Northampton priory at this time. As a result of his impressive research, Steve has hypothesised that this seal belonged to and

was lost by Thomas Strassburg, in the year 1353, on his visit to England. While this is plausible, it is necessary to be cautious in attributing the seal matrix to any one person as it is also possible that such seals were authorised for use by other members of the Order. Nevertheless, Steve's findings demonstrate the amount of important information that can be gathered from careful research, and he is to be commended on the historical context that he has brought to this discovery.

### 135. A fourteenth- or fifteenth-century seal matrix from St Florence, Pembrokeshire

A seal matrix (NMGW-886AD5, fig 135) was found by Shaun Butler in St Florence, Pembrokeshire and recorded by Mark Lodwick (Finds Co-ordinator, Wales). Its elaborate quatrefoil shape, comprising a central square with four semicircular lobes, suggests it is probably from the fourteenth or fifteenth-century. There is a large, pierced semicircular lug on the back. The main device is a quadruped, possibly a dog or deer above a hatched rectangular block, perhaps a bale of hay. This device is contained within a square border and each of the peripheral lobes contains two letters, now difficult to discern, possibly *S'A CR E.N RO*, which has not been elucidated: a close parallel dated to between 1320 and 1370 was found in Spain.



134. The seal matrix (NARC-2522D3) from Daventry, Northamptonshire. 46 x 32mm.

135. The seal matrix (NMGW-886AD5) from St Florence, Pembrokeshire. 26.8 x 25.9 x 11.9mm.

### 136. A fourteenth- or fifteenth-century figurative mount from Stogursey, Somerset

A cast copper-alloy *appliqué* figurative mount (SOMDOR-261032, fig 136) was found by Tim Phillips in the parish of Stogursey, Somerset and recorded with Ciorstaidh Hayward Trevarthen (Somerset & Dorset FLO). The mount shows a reclining male figure dressed in armour, with a mailed hood and a plated tunic. He is lying on his right side, resting his head on his bent right arm, looking upwards. The left arm is also bent, with his hand on his hip. His legs are crossed at the ankles. The draped clothing is highly detailed. Two attachment holes retain traces of iron rivets (one below the head, the other between the knees). The back is flat and undecorated. The figure would have been part of a crucifixion/resurrection scene, perhaps one of the soldiers who cast lots for Christ's clothes below the cross. The object dates to between 1300 and 1500.



136. The figurative mount (SOMDOR-261032) from Stogursey, Somerset. 83.27 x 27.1 x 6.59mm.

### 137. A fifteenth-century figurine from Pitton and Farley, Wiltshire

A crude but attractive copper-alloy figurine of an angel (WILT-7F0182, fig 137) was found by George Bates at Pitton and Farley, Wiltshire using a metal-detector and



137. The figurine (WILT-7F0182) from Pitton and Farley, Wiltshire. 42 x 63 x 12mm.



recorded with Katie Hinds (Wiltshire FLO). It stands 42mm to the top of its head and the tips of the wings span 63mm. A projection to the rear would have allowed fixing. Although the features are asymmetrical and the wings of differing heights, the angel would probably have had a position of prominence on a casket or crucifix. He wears a long cassock and holds a casket at waist level. This unusual find probably dates to the fifteenth century.

### **138. A fifteenth-century silver groat of Henry VI from St Merryn, Cornwall**

A silver groat of Henry VI (CORN-626F90, fig 138) was found in unusual circumstances about one or two inches down in the sea bed at a depth of at least four feet of water, just beyond the mean low water mark, off the coast of St Merryn parish, Cornwall by Alan Gill, who uses his metal-detector under water! The find was recorded by Anna Tyacke (Cornwall FLO). The coin is in very good condition having not been subject to oxidation or corrosion from the acidic soil of Cornwall. It was minted in Calais during the so-called *rosette-mascle* coinage from 1427 to 1430. The devices are the standard ones of this period, with *rosettes*, *mascles* and *saltires* used as stops. This specimen was produced at Calais, which in this period was an integral part of the Kingdom of England and one of her major mints.

### **139. A fifteenth-century Tau-cross from Broughton, Hampshire**

Metal-detectorist Alan Dickson discovered a gilt copper-alloy late-Medieval Tau-cross (WILT-B4CF25, fig 139) – so called because of the Greek letter which it resembles in outline – at Broughton, on the Hampshire/Wiltshire border. It has incised decoration on both sides and would have been suspended from a (missing) loop. One side shows a figure, sitting with hands clasped around the knees and possibly wearing a tunic. He has a shaggy beard and long hair. To the right of his head is a four-petalled flower and to his left is a circular object. The figure may represent the seated figure of St Anthony, whose symbol is a Tau-cross. Anthony lived as a hermit in the desert, and the circular object may represent a tree and the flower symbolise the desert or countryside. The other side of the cross also shows a figure, dressed in a tunic over a long pleated skirt. To the left of the head is a circular spoked symbol, presumably a wheel, suggesting this may be St Catherine.

### **140. A fifteenth-century bronze jug from Baldock, Hertfordshire**

When Dave Mance uncovered the rim of a bronze jug (BH-128184, fig 140) he tried to contact Julian Watters (Bedfordshire & Hertfordshire FLO) for advice on excavation – but he was on leave! Instead, Alison Tinniswood (Hertfordshire Sites and Monuments Record Officer) was more than happy to visit the site. Excavation determined that the vessel had not been deposited within a cut feature but was simply lying within the subsoil. Given this, the condition of the object was remarkable. A small amount of reconstruction work was carried out by Phil Carter (Conservator, Verulamium Museum, St Albans). John Clark (Curator, Museum of London) and Hugh Wilmott (University of Sheffield), suggested the jug dates to the fifteenth century, based largely on similar examples from the Netherlands, which is the likely origin of this piece. It is of interest too, in that it came from near to the site of a deserted Medieval village, which was thought to have been wiped out by the Black Death in 1348. This find suggests that almost one hundred years later the village may still have had at least one wealthy inhabitant.

### **141. A fifteenth-century seal-matrix from Headbourne Worthy, Hampshire**

A Medieval seal-matrix (HAMP-F31ED1, fig 141), which was recorded with Jodi Puls (Hampshire FLO), was found by Jeremy De Montfalcon at Headbourne Worthy, Hampshire. The seal matrix dates to the fifteenth century and has been examined by James Robinson (Curator, British Museum) who commented that ‘the seal-die is very handsomely engraved with an image of the Virgin and Child beneath an elaborate architectural canopy. The Virgin offers her breast to the infant Jesus and they are enveloped in rays of light. To each side of the niche are placed the Virgin’s symbol of the lily pot.’ The legend reads *SIGILLUM OFFICII PRIORIS DE PULLA* (The official seal of the Priory of Pill), and is punctuated by delicate sprigs of foliage. The Priory of Pill, near Milford Haven in Pembrokeshire was dedicated to the Virgin and St Budoc.

### **142. A fifteenth- to sixteenth-century pilgrim’s badge from Piddlehinton, Dorset**

A copper-alloy pilgrim’s badge (SOMDOR-FF50A2, fig 142) was found by Ron Reeves in Piddlehinton, Dorset, and recorded with Ciorstaidh Hayward Trevarthen (Somerset & Dorset FLO). The object is a cast copper-alloy badge depicting the figure of St Barbara holding a martyr’s palm and standing next to the tower in which she is said to have been imprisoned for her faith.

The back is flat and undecorated and there is a single integral attachment spike. The object dates to between 1450 and 1530.



138. The groat (CORN-626F90) of Henry VI from St Merryn, Cornwall. Diameter 26.7mm.

#### 143. A fifteenth-century coin weight from Worfield, Shropshire

A unique two-sided copper-alloy Medieval coin weight (HESH-B2C2F0, fig 143) was discovered in Worfield, Shropshire by Frank Taylor and recorded with Peter Reavill (Herefordshire & Shropshire FLO). Coin weights are a relatively common late Medieval find, but unlike later weights they usually have a design only on one face. This example is of interest because it links two common coin-weight dies for the first time. The design on the obverse is that of a Noble (weighing 7.0 grams and worth six shillings and eight pence in silver money) consisting of a ship with a single mast (to the upper right of the mast is a small lion *passant* and on the left a *fleur-de-lis*). The design on the reverse is that of a Ryal or Rose-Noble (weighing 7.78 grams and worth 10 shillings in silver money). This, too, has an image of a ship with a single mast, but with a banner with a letter 'E' at the stern; above the mast a figure is standing with a sword in his hand and a quartered shield on his left arm; there is a rose on the ship's hull. An image of this weight was sent to Paul Withers, coin weight expert, who commented: 'the two [designs] should never come together on the same flan. The reason for them doing so could be a potential fraud, the testing of a new die, or it could be as simple as boredom in the workplace, and seeing if they could produce a weight with images on both sides. The interesting thing is that this coin weight links [the two dies] to the same place of manufacture for the first time'. The date of this coin weight must be close to the introduction of the Ryal in 1464, and it was probably made between 1460 and 1470.



139. The Tau-cross (WILT-B4CF25) from Broughton, Hampshire. 28.5 x 26 x 3mm.



140. The jug (BH-128184) from Baldock, Hertfordshire. 197.1 x 133.7 x 2.4mm.

#### 144. A fifteenth-century silver groat of Edward IV found at Eccleshall, Staffordshire

An unusual silver groat of Edward IV (WMID-65EBA1, fig 144) was found by Kevin Blackburn whilst metal-detecting at Eccleshall, Staffordshire and reported to Caroline Johnson (Staffordshire & West Midlands FLO). The coin was minted during Edward's first reign (1461 to 1470) and belongs to his light coinage of 1464 to 1470. The coin has *quatrefoils* to either side of the neck and *fleurs* on the *cusps*, including a *fleur* stamped over a probable 'E' representing York or perhaps a 'C' representing Coventry, though most of the dies for the latter were apparently produced locally. However, on the reverse, the mint reads 'CIVI/TAS/LON/DON', and has



141. The seal-matrix (HAMP-F31ED1) from Headbourne Worthy, Hampshire. 61.9 x 41.5 x 5.3mm.



142. The pilgrims badge (SOMDOR-FF50A2) from Piddlehinton, Dorset. 40.65 x 18.09 x 2.89mm.



143. The coin weight (HESH-B2C2F0) from Worfield, Shropshire. Diameter 18.5mm.



144. The groat of Edward IV (WMID-65EBA1) from Eccleshall, Staffordshire. Diameter 26mm.



145. The monumental brass (NMS-20D8F1) from Merton, Norfolk. 35 x 4mm.

a sun as an Initial mark. This may indicate that a mistake may have been made as it was a die initially prepared for use at York (or just possibly Coventry), before the indicative letter was disguised in order to allow the die to be used at the London mint instead.

#### 145. A fifteenth-century monumental brass from Merton, Norfolk

One of the most notable finds recorded by the PAS in Norfolk in the period of this report was part of a monumental brass (NMS-20D8F1, fig 145), which was found by Simon Driscoll at Merton, Norfolk. In fact this was an example of an artefact whose owner could be traced! The find is part of a scroll from a brass of William de Grey, who died in 1495, which depicts him kneeling with his five sons, two wives and five daughters. All the inscriptions had been missing since at least the early eighteenth century and this section fits neatly into the indent left by one of them in Merton Church. It reads ....*Virgo virginum ora pro*.... and would have originally read in translation 'Holy [V]irgin of Virgins, pray for [us].' The object was found close to the Church and Merton Hall, seat of the de Greys since 1349. The re-discovered section of brass will eventually be returned to its rightful place in Merton Church.

## Post Medieval & Modern Period (AD 1500 to present)

77

It can sometimes be more difficult than with earlier material to see the full significance of Post-Medieval and Modern antiquities. All objects made before 1700 are recorded systematically by the PAS; more recent finds are recorded on a selective basis. 2004/05 has, however, seen the recording of a number of items of great individual interest as well as many more that fill out the wider picture of the trade and consumption of a considerable range of goods.

Some aspects of dress accessories from the Tudor era in particular are at present less fully understood than those of any other historical period from the Romans onwards, but several items recorded under the Scheme are gradually throwing new light on these objects and have already stimulated the first detailed studies. From Cornwall comes a (probable) sixteenth-century finger ring having a seal matrix on the bezel with a crowned letter 'I' and a foliate motif (146); this design is much more familiar on contemporary seals. A remarkable survival is an early sixteenth-century leather purse from Herefordshire (147) – reported some 20 years after its discovery, which was sewn together inside out and then turned the right way round, just like contemporary shoes. Later items include a seventeenth-century gold memorial ring (159) with black enamel and the initials of the deceased person it commemorates in gold wire on a bed of their hair, set below a faceted rock crystal, which was unearthed in North Yorkshire, and a seventeenth or eighteenth-century decade ring of copper-alloy (160) with the usual ten knops, which would have been used by a Catholic as a discreet aid to prayer.

Individual details of production and distribution in the cloth trade, often undocumented in written sources, are gradually being elucidated from the regulatory lead seals put on cloths. The import of textiles known as 'ticks' from Turnhout in modern Belgium to the Isle of Wight in the sixteenth century and the presence in Yorkshire of early seventeenth-century cloths dyed in London are just two examples. Seals for Surrey are not common, and one from the seventeenth century is the first to be recorded in the county of origin (155).

An unusual discovery in London is a group of three eighteenth-century bone apple corers or cheese scoops with simple incised decoration (161). Finds relating to children begin to be more common from the seventeenth century. From London, too, comes a toy pewter plate with a central rose design surrounded by foliate scrolling (158). It has the initials of the most prolific of the early makers of pewter playthings, IDQ. This individual remains unidentified, though he was active in the 1640s. Relating to entertainment is a copper-alloy tuning peg, with a

decorated squared head, from London (151), thought from a parallel in Galway, Ireland to be for a harp. More routine is a copper-alloy casket key from about 1600, again found in London (154), of simple but elegant form. A slightly later item is a tobacco-pipe tamper of copper-alloy discovered in South Yorkshire (152), which has a seal stamp with the device of a stag. This is from a familiar series that seems to date to the seventeenth-century.

Two finds of particular interest are of very uncommon categories. One is a verrel, a metal foot ring to identify the ownership a hunting hawk, found in Hertfordshire (150). This one is of silver with a tab having the Tudor arms and a rose. It is possible that it was lost when Elizabeth I is reputed to have visited the area. The other is a copper-alloy medallion from the Civil War, found in Leicestershire (157). It has a sword with Victory and the legend 'Fixt on a rock' and is thought to relate to the raising of the royal standard at Nottingham on 22 August 1642 as one of the first acts of the War. It was found on the estate of a family with loyalties divided at the time between King and Parliament.

Coins from the latest period include several exotic discoveries. Two unrelated finds in Buckinghamshire are of small-value Indian coins (162) – a *doudou* of about 1720 from Pondicherry, then a French colony, and a *dekdo* of about 1850 from Narwanangar. More difficult to explain is a hoard of hundreds of copper-alloy coins from Oman, most from about 1897 but including at least one of 1930, in a copper vessel unearthed at Ascot in Berkshire (164). They were possibly left by someone from the retinue of a high-ranking visitor.

A button datable to the period 1850–1950 with a crowned anchor and 'Naval Prison Lewes', discovered in East Sussex (163), is one of a series of very late finds that reveal details of different uniforms at a time from which relevant service records do not always survive. With army buttons of this period details of the presence of particular units, including troops from the colonies can begin to be charted from individual finds across the country.

### **146. A fifteenth- or early sixteenth-century seal matrix from Marazion, Cornwall**

A cast copper-alloy seal matrix (CORN-9F4538, fig 146) was found in the parish of Marazion by Chris McLoughlin and reported to Anna Tyacke (Cornwall FLO) in May 2004. The die is circular and engraved with the design of a crowned 'I' flanked by a foliate motif on either side. The seal matrix has a conical handle which is hexagonal in cross-section. At the top is a collar, then the suspension



loop which is also hexagonal in profile. The motif on this fifteenth or early sixteenth-century seal is more familiar on signet rings.

#### **147. A sixteenth-century leather purse from Longtown, Herefordshire**

The surprising survival of a near complete leather purse (NMGW-5DBD53, fig 147), probably dating to the early sixteenth century, was found by builders and reported to Mark Lodwick (Finds Co-ordinator, Wales). The purse was reported as being recovered during building work about 20 years ago from within a cavity between two walls of a Medieval house. During recovery the purse was said to have split and the contents spilled out and were lost between the walls. The purse is made from three pieces of leather: a separate front, back and pocket with an additional leather drawstring. The front piece has an attached stitched pocket. The back piece has an integral loop at the top in order to secure the purse to a belt, and is of thinner leather than the other pieces. The sides have been stitched together using a running stitch with a single, coarse S-spun thread. After stitching the purse was turned inside-out in order to hide the stitching in the interior, in the same way as shoes were made. The drawstring is a single piece of irregular leather, cut along its length into two strips, with one end attached by oversewing to the top of the front of the purse. One of the drawstring strips was then threaded through holes near the top, causing the purse to pull closed with four folds on each side. The other strip of the drawstring is tied around the top of the purse and secured to the first strip with a reef knot. The leather has perished on one side near the base; otherwise the purse is in good condition.

#### **148. A sixteenth-century spur from Haddenham, Buckinghamshire**

While gardening in Haddenham, Buckinghamshire, Mr K Elliston found a gilded copper-alloy rowel spur (BUC-D50C12, fig 148), which was recorded by Ros Tyrrell (Buckinghamshire FLO). The spur has an angled neck and a rowel box, which suggests that the rowel was about 50mm in diameter. The surviving side has a figure-of-eight terminal, attached by one of the loops. The sides and neck are decorated with small rectangular protrusions alternately arranged and have wriggle work. Spur sides are thought to be curved until the mid fifteenth century and that after about 1450 the curve lessens until they are completely straight. This straight-sided spur is likely to date from after 1500.

#### **149. A sixteenth-century badge from the City of London**

Tony Pilson and Ian Smith found a stamped copper-alloy *repoussé* badge of thin sheeting (LON-8F52D2, fig 149) whilst detecting on the foreshore in the City of London, which they recorded with Faye Simpson (London FLO). The circular badge is decorated with the instruments of Christ's passion (that is the cross, crown of thorns, three nails, spear, reed, sceptre, the cock that crowed, dice, pillar and scourges) which are in a symmetrical arrangement. The object dates to the early sixteenth century.

#### **150. A sixteenth-century silver ring with royal arms from Little Gaddesden, Hertfordshire**

When Mrs V Latham, of the Bedfordshire Historical Search Society, dug a signal whilst metal-detecting it would have been easy for her to have discarded what she had found as being a modern-day ring pull! However, closer inspection revealed an artefact (BH-9487C5, fig 150) which was far from mundane and may even have had a Royal connection. The silver object, found nearly twenty years ago, was reported to the coroner as Treasure Trove, but was later disclaimed. It was examined by Dora Thornton (Curator, British Museum) and recorded by Julian Watters (Bedfordshire & Hertfordshire FLO) in the period of this report. The armorial part has a ring above an escutcheon, which is decorated on one side with the Tudor Royal Arms, and on the other side with a Rose. Although no exact parallel is known, it is most likely to be a *vervel* (a small ring used in hawking to hold the leather jesses on a hawk's legs). The presence of the Royal Arms is intriguing since it was found on the Ashridge Estate, where Elizabeth I is reputed to have once stayed.

#### **151. A sixteenth-century stringed instrument peg from the City of London**

A cast copper-alloy peg (LON-33C8E7, fig 151), probably dating to the sixteenth century, was found by Stephen Dwyer on the City of London foreshore, and recorded with Faye Simpson (London FLO). The peg has a small perforation at the narrow end which is circular, and then flares out slightly to the square head. The head tapers in slightly to the tip, with an incised line around the centre from two compartments on each of the four sides, which all have incised cross lines inside them. A similar object was found at Clantuskert Priory, County Galway, Ireland, suggesting the instrument this was from may have been a harp.

**152. A seventeenth-century pipe tamper from Tickhill, South Yorkshire**

A copper-alloy pipe tamper combined with a seal (SWYOR-B56C83, fig 152) dating to the seventeenth century was found by Steven Simpson at Tickhill, South Yorkshire and recorded with Anna Marshall (South & West Yorkshire FLO). The flat terminal of the tamper would have been used to compress the tobacco in the pipe bowl to ensure even, slow burning. The tamper and seal intersect at ninety degrees with a cuboid element between them. This has a central circular drilled perforation. The seal protrudes at a ninety degree angle from the tamper and widens to a flat oval face on which is depicted a (running) stag with large horns; there is no inscription. This interesting tamper is in excellent condition and is particularly unusual because of its multi-functionality.

**153. A seventeenth-century hair pin from the City of London**

A cast copper-alloy hair pin (LON-512497, fig 153) was found by Andy Johannesen whilst mudlarking on the City of London foreshore and recorded with Faye Simpson (London FLO). The pin has a flat, rectangular section and tapers to a point, which is relatively blunt. The eye, too, is rectangular, and there is a rounded terminal/scoop. Around the eye is incised linear cross hatching, and grooves. There is a small crack towards the tip of the pin, but otherwise this find is in good condition. Such pins are thought to be of Dutch origin, coming to Britain in the seventeenth-century through increased trade and other links. This one probably dates to between about 1610 and 1625.

**154. A seventeenth-century casket key from the City of London**

A copper-alloy casket key (LON-8D6E67, fig 154) of about 1600 was found by Tony Pilson and Ian Smith, whilst detecting on the Thames foreshore in the City of London and recorded with Faye Simpson (London FLO). The key has an oval-shaped bow, with two prongs projecting into its loop from the end of the solid stem, which has a moulded, bipartite collar. The rectangular bit has a single cleft along the side and three clefts along the bottom edge.

**155. A seventeenth-century cloth seal from Reigate, Surrey**

An incomplete four-disc Surrey cloth seal (SUR-984FB4, fig 155) dating from the seventeenth century was found by Mr D K Williams near Reigate, Surrey and recorded by David Williams (Surrey FLO). The seal bears the legend



146. The seal matrix (CORN-9F4538) from Marazion, Cornwall. 25.2 x 3.3mm.



147. The leather purse (NMGW-5DBD53) from Longtown, Herefordshire. 125 x 60 x 25mm.



148. The spur (BUC-D50C12) from Haddenham, Buckinghamshire. 129.65 x 98.44 x 4.19mm.



149. The badge (LON-8F52D2) from the City of London. 26 x 0.1mm.



150. The ring (BH-9487C5) from Little Gaddesden, Hertfordshire. 25.2 x 14.2mm.



151. The instrument peg (LON-33C8E7) from the City of London. 102 x 7mm.



152. The pipe tamper (SWYOR-B56C83) from Tickhill, South Yorkshire. 37.36 x 25.71mm. Illus: Anna Marshall.



153. The hair pin (LON-512497) from the City of London. 95 x 2mm.



154. The casket key (LON-8D6E67) from the City of London. 30 x 15 x 3.5mm.

CO SVRRY (County of Surrey) on one side and a harp on the other. It is an official *alnage* issue – that is, it served to guarantee the good quality of the cloth and showed that the cloth tax had been paid to the Crown. According to Geoff Egan (Finds Adviser) Surrey cloth seals are unusual, and this is one of less than a handful found in the county.

#### 156. A seventeenth-century stone head from Buxworth, Derbyshire

A large carved stone head (DENO-7EC2D5, fig 156) was found during landscaping work in the gardens of a seventeenth-century farmhouse near Buxworth in the Peak District of Derbyshire, and brought to the attention of Rachel Atherton (Derbyshire & Nottinghamshire FLO) by the landowners, Judith Hubble and Andrew Dicken. The object was found buried roughly 60cm down, adjacent to a well of dry-stone construction which has a niche set into its side in which the head may once have sat. It is made from local fine-grained gritstone and carved in the round. The head is ball-shaped and the features are simply carved, with pupil-less oval eyes, a pointed straight nose, and a groove for the mouth. There is a long and recurrent tradition of stone heads being carved in the Peak District and Pennines (and in other areas including Scotland, the West Country and parts of France) from the Iron Age into the Post-Medieval and Modern periods. Many of those which are set into walls and buildings have already been recorded.

#### 157. A seventeenth-century token, from Stathern, Leicestershire

A Civil War copper-alloy token (LEIC-8F6622, fig 157) was found by John Brown whilst metal-detecting at Stathern, Leicestershire. The obverse shows a sword surrounded by the legend *VICTORY AND HONOUR*. The reverse shows an illustration of a large rock with the inscription *FIXT ON A ROCKE*. A five-pointed star breaks up the inscriptions on each face. The object is in good condition with a brownish patina and is apparently very unusual. The token probably commemorates the raising of the Royal standard at Nottingham on 22 August 1642. It is interesting that this token was found on land which once belonged to the Hacker family. Francis Hacker was a parliamentarian, and he guarded Charles I before his execution, signing the death warrant along with Oliver Cromwell. His two brothers joined the king's side. One, Thomas, died in battle and the other, Rowland, defended the Fort at Nottingham for the king and was allowed to buy back the family home after the war.

**158. A seventeenth-century toy plate from Southwark, London**

Post-Medieval toys are occasionally found on the Thames foreshore, including a pewter toy plate (LON-B8C3E3, fig 158) found by Tony Pilson and Ian Smith at Southwark, London and recorded with Faye Simpson (London FLO). This shallow plate has a straight-sided, tapering wall and flat base. The rim is beaded and decorated with scrolled arabesques; at one point on the rim is a beaded oval with the well known maker's initials IDQ inside. There is a double rose in the centre, within further scrolled floral decoration between two circles. There is some slight damage to the rim.

**159. A seventeenth-century finger ring from Catterick, North Yorkshire**

In October 2004 Ian Craggs found a gold finger ring (Treasure case number 2005/T50, fig 159) near Catterick, North Yorkshire, which he reported to Philippa Walton (North East FLO). Memorial rings were produced to commemorate the death of a loved one. This one is set with a faceted rock crystal, beneath which are the gold-wire initials of the deceased on a bed of hair. Black enamel survives in the floral decoration on the shoulders and in the oblong cells decorating the underside of the bezel. The finger ring can be closely paralleled by another found in Faddiley, Cheshire (LVPL-2066) and reported to the PAS in 2002 (see *Treasure Annual Report 2002*, cat. 165).

**160. A seventeenth- or eighteenth-century finger ring from East Chelborough, Dorset**

A copper-alloy decade finger ring (SOMDOR-7E6495, fig 160) was found by Mr H A Weller at East Chelborough, Dorset and recorded with Ciorstaidh Hayward Trevarthen (Somerset & Dorset FLO). The band of the ring has the ten raised, D-section knops, which give these accessories their name. The bezel is sub-oval and decorated with an angled relief leaf-shape flanked by incised diagonal lines in the remaining space. Such rings were intended to assist in the saying of the rosary. These rings appear to date after the Reformation, when they were used by the Catholic minority for religious observance – being more discreet than rosary beads. This object dates to the seventeenth or eighteenth century.

**161. Three eighteenth-century cheese or apple scoops from the City of London**

Peter Olivant found three Post-Medieval cheese or apple scoops (LON-81BA40, fig 161) together whilst out searching on the Thames foreshore, in the City of London.



155. The cloth seal (SUR-984FB4) from Reigate, Surrey. 24.5 x 19mm.



156. The stone head (DENO-7EC2D5) from Buxworth, Derbyshire. 190 x 210 x 255mm.



157. The token (LEIC-8F6622) from Stathern, Leicestershire. Diameter 15mm (photo: twice life size).



158. The toy plate (LON-B8C3E3) from Southwark, London. 59 x 2mm.





159. The finger ring (2005/T50) from Catterick, North Yorkshire.



160. The finger ring (SOMDOR-7E6495) from East Chelborough, Dorset. 22.74 x 22.58 x 3.74mm.



161. The cheese or apple scoops (LON-81BA40) from the City of London. 140 x 28mm (largest scoop).



162a. The dokdo of Vibhaji (BUC-1A7F62) from Buckingham, Buckinghamshire. Diameter 20mm.

The scoops are made from the metapodial bones of sheep. The distal end forms the handle, with the articular condyles left intact. The proximal end is cut off and about half the length of the shaft exposed by removing part of the wall and shaping a rounded end for cutting. The handles of two of the scoops are decorated, one with three incised lines and the other with three lines and ring-and-dot decoration. The objects date to about 1700.

#### 162. Unusual eighteenth- and nineteenth-century coins from Buckinghamshire

In August 2004 Ros Tyrrell (Buckinghamshire FLO) was defeated by a curious coin (BUC-1A7F62, fig 162a) brought in for identification at a Finds Day at The Old Gaol, Buckingham. Mrs J Hewitt had found the thick brass coloured disc with abstract markings, in the garden of her home in Buckingham. Ros sought the help of Elizabeth Errington (Curator, British Museum) who recognized it as a copper *dokdo* of the Indian princely state of Nawanagar, west-central India, issued in the 1850s in the early reign of Vibhaji (1852–94) with the nominal Hijra date AH 978 (AD 1570). A few days later Peter Grigg (Chairman, South Buckinghamshire Metal Detector Club) emailed Ros with a picture of what was thought to be a coin weight (BUC-1A1BD1, fig 162b). None of the books he checked had anything remotely like this copper-alloy disc with a *fleur-de-lis* on one side and 'dl6' on the other. Ros this time contacted Paul Withers (an independent expert on coin weights) who identified it as a *doudou* – a coin issued in Pondicherry, India (then a French colony) between 1720 and 1837.

#### 163. A nineteenth- or twentieth-century naval button found at Lewes, East Sussex

A gilt copper-alloy naval button (SUSS-AC87E7, fig 163) was found at Lewes, East Sussex by Paul Carrington and recorded by Dom Andrews (Sussex FLO Assistant). The cast, gilded obverse depicts a crowned anchor with the legend 'NAVAL PRISON. LEWES.', and wire inner and outer borders, the whole having a ropework border. The backplate is stamped with 'FIRMIN & SONS + LONDON +', within beaded borders. The find dates to between 1850 and 1950, and has been donated to the Barbican House Museum because of local interest in the Naval Prison at Lewes.



162b. The Indian doudou (BUCL-1A1BD1) from West Wycombe, Buckinghamshire. Diameter 14mm.

#### 164. A hoard of nineteenth- and twentieth-century Omani coins found in Ascot, Berkshire

A copper-alloy vessel containing 610 copper-alloy Omani coins (fig 164) was found 25 years ago by Peter Bloomfield during the construction to a house in Ascot, Berkshire, and recorded with Kate Sutton (Berkshire & Oxfordshire FLO) in the period of this report. The coins are quarter *annas* from the Sultanate of Oman. The majority are from the reign of Fessul bin Turkee (about 1897), although one bears the bust of King George V and is dated 1930. These coins were minted in Birmingham for use in Oman. The system of quarter *annas* was devised by the trading companies to link English coinage with rupees. Most of the coins are worn, indicating that they were in circulation in Oman before returning to England and being buried in Ascot, Berkshire. Possible explanations for this can be suggested through looking at Ascot's history. There are many links between Ascot, royalty, trading interests and horse racing, and high-ranking foreign visitors (including some from the Oman region) regularly came there. These visits may have lasted for months and the visitors would have brought their retinue with them. Could this hoard represent the savings of a member of the retinue?



163. The naval button (SUSS-AC87E7) from Lewes, East Sussex. 24.7 x 8.15mm.

#### 165. A twentieth-century imitation of a coin of Eric Bloodaxe using a coin of Elizabeth I from Doncaster, South Yorkshire!

In the period of this report Paul Butterley found an interesting coin (YORYM-2A8765, fig 165) near Doncaster, North Yorkshire, which he recorded with Dave Evans (North & East Yorkshire FLO). The coin started off as an Elizabethan threepence piece, but shows obvious signs of reuse, which makes it rather interesting. Issued in 1564 the coin still bears traces of the square shield of the arms of England, the '64' from the date 1564 above the shield, and the letters 'SV' from the word 'POSVI'. However, the coin has been used as a blank to be re-struck by a modern replica maker to produce a sword type penny from the second reign of Eric Bloodaxe of York (952 to 954). On the new obverse the point of the sword is clear with *[E]RIC* above and *[RE]X* below. The moneyer's inscription on the reverse can be identified as *[GR]VN[AL MONETA]*. Grunal is in fact the name adopted by Dave Greenhalgh of Lincolnshire for his replicas.



164. The hoard of Omani coins found in Ascot Berkshire.



165. The imitation coin of Eric Bloodaxe (YORYM-2A8765) from Doncaster, South Yorkshire. Diameter 17.5mm.

# 3

## Recording Finds

The primary aim of the Portable Antiquities Scheme (PAS) is to record archaeological objects found by the public. All finds recorded by the Finds Liaison Officers (FLOs) are entered onto the Scheme's finds database – [www.findsdatabase.org.uk](http://www.findsdatabase.org.uk). The aim is to make as much of this information available as possible (for research and education) whilst protecting finders' details and archaeological sites from damage. Therefore, whilst full PAS data is made available for archaeological and research purposes, the public version of the database does not provide finders' details or precise findspot information.

### PAS website and finds database

(Tables 2a and b)

In the period of this report, working in conjunction with Oxford Arch Digital (database development partner), the Scheme's web presence has undergone some exciting and innovative changes. These have been primarily aimed at making the website more user-friendly and improving functionality, both for staff and public users. Changes have included more prominent navigation features, a complete re-design overhaul, a more advanced mapping system (GIS) and greater functionality for people recording objects on the database. The next reporting period (2005/06) will see more changes that were commissioned following a European Tendering exercise.

This year has also seen the Scheme's main website re-designed and overhauled by Dan Pett (PAS ICT Adviser), including site reports, case studies, an innovative guide to the identification of Roman coins and the virtual Anglo-Saxon village of West Mucking. The site revamp uses free technology to provide a more visual and user friendly experience, whilst making the information contained on the website more accessible. The Scheme's web presence will continue to develop, with many more exciting aspects and features to be implemented.

User hits on [www.finds.org.uk](http://www.finds.org.uk) have increased dramatically in the period of this report, from nearly 8 million user hits in 2003/04 to over 21 million in 2004/05 (see Table 2a, page 93). The *Review of the Portable Antiquities Scheme 2004* (Hawkshead Archaeology & Conservation) revealed some interesting information about website use, revealing that most respondents to the user survey visit the PAS website to find out about finds in their local area (61 per cent) or to find information about a particular type of find (51 per cent) (see Table 2b, page 94).

*"I am an interested amateur living far from a chance to get in-depth current published sources on British archaeology. This site [www.finds.org.uk] gives me a wonderful opportunity to increase my knowledge and whet my curiosity about Romano-British history and finds. I love it."* 'Public' respondent, 2004 user survey of the PAS conducted by Hawkshead Archaeology & Conservation.

### Objects recorded by quantity (Tables 3a, b and c)

39,933 archaeological objects were recorded on the Scheme's finds database in 2004/05. In addition a further 27,280 objects were recorded as paper records by the Norfolk Finds Identification and Recording Service. Measures are in hand to import more of these finds onto the PAS finds database. Table 3a (page 94) shows objects recorded by geographical area, whilst Table 3b (page 95) shows objects recorded by recording area. Differences between the two tables are explained by the fact that several FLOs cover more than one county and all FLOs record finds outside their area. For example, whilst the Lincolnshire FLO recorded 1,127 finds in 2004/05, at least another 522 Lincolnshire finds were recorded by FLOs in other areas. The fact that people may search for objects away from where they live means that FLOs need to be willing to record objects found outside their area. It is important that recording is convenient for the finders to ensure maximum participation in the Scheme: wherever objects are found or recorded all members of the Scheme have access to the full dataset.

Most finds recorded come from the East, South East and South West. The five geographic areas where most finds are recorded on the PAS database are Suffolk (5,777), Somerset (2,002), Gloucestershire (1,772), Wiltshire & Swindon (1,768) and Lincolnshire (1,649), whilst those by recording area are Suffolk (6,054), Somerset & Dorset (2,431), East and West Sussex (1,867), Wiltshire (1,821) and Gloucestershire & Avon (1,700). Many diverse and complicated factors influence the numbers of finds recorded, including archaeology, topography and traditions of liaison between archaeologists and finders.

The monthly average of objects recorded in 2004/05 by recording area (see Table 3c, page 96) shows geographic variation. The five most productive areas are Suffolk (504 finds record a month), Somerset & Dorset (203), East & West Sussex (156), Wiltshire (152) and Gloucestershire & Avon and Warwickshire & Worcestershire (both 142).

### Objects recorded by class (Table 4)

Table 4 (page 97) shows the number of objects recorded by class in 2004/05 by region (English Government Regions and Wales). Most objects recorded are coins (36.25 per cent) or metal objects (32.95 per cent), but there are notable regional variations. For example, in the North West and Wales relatively few coins are recorded (11.36 and 8.76 per cent respectively). Likewise in the West Midlands and the South West relatively high numbers of pottery are being recorded (41.17 and 38.80 per cent respectively). Further, in Wales and the South West relatively high numbers of worked stone are being recorded (48.73 and 20.20 per cent respectively). In general these statistics reflect differences in the archaeology and extensive liaison with fieldwalkers in the South West, West Midlands and Wales.

### Objects recorded by period (Table 5)

Table 5 (page 98) shows the number of objects recorded by period in 2004/05 by region. Roman finds account for the highest percentage of finds of any period (43.29 per cent), followed by Medieval (23.86 per cent) and then Post-Medieval (13.84 per cent) finds. It should be noted that FLOs are more selective recording finds less than 300 years old, and this would account for the relatively low proportion of Post-Medieval and Modern finds recorded. There are regional differences, which mostly reflect the diverse archaeology of the country. For example relatively high percentages of Stone Age objects are being recorded in Wales and the South West (67.52 and 24.43 per cent respectively) compared with elsewhere. Bronze Age finds are proportionally more common in the East (3.30 per cent). Iron Age finds are marginally more common by percentage of all finds in the South East & London (3.22 per cent). Higher percentages of Roman finds are discovered in the North East and Yorkshire & Humber (72.21 and 61.16 per cent respectively). The highest proportion of Early Medieval finds come from the East Midlands (6.72 per cent). The proportion of Medieval finds is highest in the South East & London, East Midlands and East (32.28, 28.59 and 22.70 per cent respectively). Post-Medieval finds are most common in the North West and the South East & London (29.16 and 21.03 per cent respectively).



## Findspot precision (Tables 6a and b)

FLOs ask that finders should record finds to at least a six figure National Grid Reference (NGR) – accurate to 100 square metres. Nowadays, with the ready availability of handheld Global Positioning Systems (GPS) devices, it is increasingly common for finders to provide eight or ten figure NGRs. There are regional differences (see Table 6a, page 99), but in very general terms finders in the South and East of England record finds to a greater degree of precision than those in the other parts of the country. The reasons for this are diverse, complex and controversial! In 2004/05 the areas with the highest proportion of finds recorded to an NGR of six figures or more, were Cornwall (99.52 per cent), Northamptonshire (98.78 per cent) and the Isle of Wight (97.84 per cent). The lowest were Wales (30.09 per cent), Wiltshire (44.05 per cent) and Leicestershire & Rutland (42.82 per cent). Table 6b (page 99) shows that the change in findspot precision continues to rise, from 73 per cent of all finds recorded to a NGR of 6 figures or better in 2003/04 to almost 75 per cent in 2004/05.

## Finders (Tables 7a and b)

Table 7a (page 100) shows that 2,276 individuals recorded finds with the PAS in 2004/05. Of these 77 per cent are metal-detectorists, whilst 23 per cent are other types of finders, including fieldwalkers.

The FLOs continue to regularly visit metal-detecting clubs as metal-detectorists are responsible for discovering most of the archaeological finds that are found by the public. Table 7b (page 100) outlines the number of metal-detecting clubs the FLOs regularly visit. Of 167 clubs known to exist the FLOs visit 151 of them on a regular basis. Whilst it is evident most metal-detecting clubs welcome the FLO a minority do not.

## Method of discovery (Table 8)

Almost 70 per cent of the finds recorded in 2004/05 were found by metal-detectorists, with another nine per cent of the total number of objects recovered ‘eyes only’ – by finders whilst out detecting, but not using their machines (see Table 8, page 101). The regional trend broadly reflects the national one, but there are some notable differences. In the South West and Wales proportionally more ‘eyes only’ chance finds are recovered by metal-detector users (18.33 and 18.04 per cent respectively).

In Wales over 47 per cent of finds have been found whilst fieldwalking compared to a national average of 10.78 per cent. Interestingly in the North East nearly 60 per cent of finds are ‘other chance finds’. Finds recovered during controlled archaeological investigation are proportionately highest in the South West, accounting for 8.06 per cent of finds.

## Date of discovery (Table 9)

Most finds recorded by the FLOs were discovered in recent years (see Table 9, page 102). Of the finds recorded in 2004/05 almost 82 per cent were found since January 2004. The FLOs concentrate their efforts on recording the most recently discovered finds, since these are more likely to have a higher level of findspot precision.

## Landuse (Table 10)

Almost 89 per cent of finds recorded by the FLOs are found on cultivated land, and are therefore especially vulnerable to agricultural damage and natural and artificial corrosion processes (see Table 10, page 102).

## Case Study: The impact of the PAS in Herefordshire & Shropshire

(Tables 11a, b and c)

Before the establishment of an FLO for Herefordshire & Shropshire, a co-ordinated and standardised approach for the recording of archaeological objects discovered by members of the public had not been considered for the area. In some areas liaison between finders, archaeologists and museum staff was commonplace, whilst in other areas finders seldom sought advice or reported their finds. Upon the appointment of Peter Reavill (Herefordshire & Shropshire FLO) in December 2003 it was decided to carry out an audit of the museum identification records of Shropshire Museum Service, Hereford Museum & Art Gallery/Herefordshire Heritage Services, and Shrewsbury Museum Service for the period 1998–2003, to provide a benchmark for impact of the PAS in the area.

Before December 2003 the only finds that were reported were made by a small number of active members of the public who frequently visited museums. Other finds were reported as a direct result of outreach activities organised by individual curators. Following the

appointment of the FLO both counties saw an increase of almost 20 per cent in the number of people bringing in archaeological artefacts to be identified and recorded (see Table 11a, page 103). Likewise, the activities of the FLO have helped increase the number of artefacts recorded in Herefordshire and Shropshire by 164 per cent (see Table 11b, page 103). Furthermore, in the first full year of the Scheme both counties saw eight Treasure cases reported, compared with an average of two per year for Shropshire and Herefordshire between 1998 and 2003 – an increase of 300 per cent.

Analysis of the type of material that recorded finds are made from shows an interesting pattern. The number of metal finds recorded in 2004 increased by 117 per cent on previous years. However, the number of recorded artefacts made of pottery has decreased by 21 per cent, with those made of either stone or flint having also decreased by 6 per cent. The reason for this is likely to be the increased contact with finders who use metal-detectors. When the data is reviewed for the age of finds being reported a similar increase, to that shown above, can be seen (see Table 11c, page 103). This table shows an increase in the number of finds recorded from each archaeological period when compared to the results of the previous years.

## Treasure (Tables 12a, b and c)

Under the Treasure Act 1996 there is a legal obligation to report all finds of potential Treasure.<sup>5</sup> The process allows a national or local museum to acquire Treasure items for public benefit. If this happens the finder will be rewarded, and the reward is normally shared equally between the finder and landowner. The reward is fixed at the full market value of the finds, which is determined by the Secretary of State on the advice of an independent panel of experts known as the Treasure Valuation Committee (TVC). Although Treasure represents less than one per cent of archaeological finds found in England and Wales, the FLOs play an increasingly important role in the effective operation of the Act, such as advising finders of their legal obligations, the Treasure process and writing reports on Treasure finds.

Table 12a (page 104) shows that the number of Treasure cases continues to increase, from 413 in 2003 to 520 in 2004. More significant is the fact that in areas which had an FLO for the first time in 2003 there has been an average fivefold increase in the number of Treasure cases (see Table 12b, page 104), with the most dramatic rises in Lancashire (15 fold increase) and

Sussex (13.5 fold increase). There has also been an average increase in the number of Treasure cases where FLOs were already in place before 2003 (see Table 12c, page 104), although at a lower rate than those where the FLO was appointed for the first time in 2003.

Whilst the reporting of Treasure has continued to increase there is concern about an increase in the number of unreported finds of potential Treasure being sold on the Internet and elsewhere. The PAS and the Treasure section of the British Museum have been monitoring the trade, and are working with eBay on a Memorandum of Understanding whereby eBay will remove finds from their website if there are grounds for believing them to be potential Treasure. To date there have been a number of successes, with sellers removing such items from sale and having them properly reported. The PAS has also produced guidance for people buying archaeological objects suggesting five questions that should be satisfactorily answered before they buy (see [www.finds.org.uk/treasure/advice.php](http://www.finds.org.uk/treasure/advice.php)).

---

5. For a full definition see *the Treasure Act 1996* leaflet (DCMS). See also [www.finds.org.uk/treasure](http://www.finds.org.uk/treasure)

### Portable Antiquities Scheme

#### Central Unit

British Museum  
London WC1B 3DG  
Tel: 020 7323 8611  
Fax: 020 7323 8171  
info@finds.org.uk

#### *Head of Portable Antiquities*

Roger Bland  
Tel: 020 7323 8611  
rbland@thebritishmuseum.ac.uk

#### *Deputy Head of Portable Antiquities*

Michael Lewis  
Tel: 020 7323 8611  
mlewis@thebritishmuseum.ac.uk

#### *Grants & Administration Manager*

Claire Costin  
Tel: 020 7323 8618  
ccostin@thebritishmuseum.ac.uk

#### *ICT Adviser*

Daniel Pett  
Tel: 020 7323 8618  
dpett@thebritishmuseum.ac.uk

#### *Education Officer*

Ceinwen Paynton  
Tel: 020 7323 8618/  
01132 930447  
cpaynton@thebritishmuseum.ac.uk

#### *Treasure Registrar*

Fi Woor  
Tel: 020 7323 8618  
fwoor@thebritishmuseum.ac.uk

#### *Assistant Treasure Registrar*

Caroline Barton  
Tel: 020 7323 8546  
cbarton@thebritishmuseum.ac.uk

### Finds Advisers

#### Prehistoric & Roman Objects

Sally Worrell  
Tel: 020 7679 4730  
s.worrell@ucl.ac.uk

#### Iron Age & Roman Coins

Ian Leins  
Tel: 020 7323 8271  
ileins@thebritishmuseum.ac.uk

#### Medieval & Post-Medieval Objects

Helen Geake  
Tel: 01223 333323  
hg260@cam.ac.uk

#### Medieval & Post-Medieval Artefacts

Geoff Egan  
Tel: 020 7323 8294  
gegan@thebritishmuseum.ac.uk

#### Medieval & Post-Medieval Coins

Julian Baker  
Tel: 01865 278059  
julian.baker@ashmolean-museum.oxford.ac.uk

#### Metals & Metalworking

Kevin Leahy  
Lincolnshire DN15 7BD  
Tel: 01724 843533  
kevin.leahy@northlincs.gov.uk

## Finds Liaison Officers

### Bedfordshire & Hertfordshire

Julian Watters  
Tel: 01727 751826  
j.watters@stalbands.gov.uk

### Berkshire & Oxfordshire

Kate Sutton  
Tel: 01635 30511/  
07795 092524  
ksutton@westberks.gov.uk

### Buckinghamshire

Ros Tyrrell  
Tel: 01296 624519  
rtyrrell@buckscc.gov.uk

### Cambridgeshire

Philippa Walton  
Tel: 01223 717573  
philippa.walton@  
cambridgeshire.gov.uk

### Cheshire, Greater Manchester & Merseyside

Nick Herepath  
Tel: 01514 784259  
nick.herepath@liverpoolmuseums.  
org.uk

### Cornwall

Anna Tyacke  
Tel: 01872 272205  
anna@tyacke.fsbusiness.co.uk

### Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire

Rachel Atherton  
Tel: 01332 716665  
rachel.atherton@derby.gov.uk

### Devon

Danielle Wootton  
Tel: 01392 665983  
danielle.wootton@exeter.gov.uk

### Essex

Caroline McDonald  
Tel: 01206 282929  
caroline.mcdonald@colchester.gov.uk

### Gloucestershire & Avon

Kurt Adams  
Tel: 01179 223571/  
01452 425705  
kurt\_adams@bristol-city.gov.uk

### Hampshire

Vacant  
Tel: 01962 848269

### Herefordshire & Shropshire

Peter Reavill  
Tel: 01584 813641  
peter.reavill@shropshire-cc.gov.uk

### Isle of Wight

Frank Basford  
Tel: 01983 823810/07970 009508  
frank.basford@iow.gov.uk

### Kent

Andrew Richardson  
Tel: 01622 221544  
andrew.richardson@kent.gov.uk

### Lancashire & Cumbria

Dot Bruns  
Tel: 01772 532175  
dot.bruns@mus.lancscc.gov.uk

### Leicestershire & Rutland

Wendy Scott  
Tel: 01162 658325  
wscott@leics.gov.uk

### Lincolnshire

Adam Daubney  
Tel: 01522 554841/07717 303680  
adam.daubney@lincolnshire.gov.uk

### London

Faye Simpson  
Tel: 020 7814 5733/07766 303057  
fsimpson@museumoflondon.org.uk

### Norfolk

Adrian Marsden  
Tel: 01603 493647  
adrian.marsden@norfolk.gov.uk

### Erica Darch

Tel: 01362 869289  
erica.darch@norfolk.gov.uk

### North East

Vacant  
Tel: 01912 225076

### North Lincolnshire

Lisa Staves  
Tel: 01724 843533  
lisa.staves@northlincs.gov.uk

### Northamptonshire

Tom Brindle  
Tel: 01604 237249  
tbrindle@northamptonshire.gov.uk

### Somerset & Dorset

Ciorstaidh Hayward Trevarthen  
Tel: 01305 224921/01823 320200  
chtrevvarthen@somerset.gov.uk  
c.h.trevvarthen@dorsetcc.gov.uk

### Naomi Payne

Tel: 01305 224921/01823 320200  
ncpayne@somerset.gov.uk  
naomi.c.payne@dorsetcc.gov.uk

### Staffordshire & West Midlands

Caroline Johnson  
Tel: 01213 034636/07766 925351  
caroline\_a\_johnson@  
birmingham.gov.uk

### Suffolk

Faye Minter  
Tel: 01284 352449  
faye.minter@et.suffolkcc.gov.uk

### Jane Carr

Tel: 01284 352449  
jane.carr@et.suffolkcc.gov.uk

### Donna Wreathall (Illustrator)

Tel: 01284 352449  
donna.wreathall@et.suffolkcc.gov.uk



**Surrey**

David Williams

Tel: 01737 247296

david.williams@surreycc.gov.uk

**Sussex**

Liz Wilson

Tel: 01273 405731

flo@sussexpast.co.uk

**Warwickshire & Worcestershire**

Angie Bolton

Tel: 01905 361827

abolton@cityofworcester.gov.uk

**Wiltshire**

Katie Hinds

Tel: 01380 727369

katiehinds@btinternet.com

**Yorkshire (North & East)**

Simon Holmes

Tel: 01904 687668

simon.holmes@ymt.org.uk

David Evans

Tel: 01904 687668

david.evans@ymt.org.uk

**Yorkshire (South & West)**

Anna Marshall

Tel: 01924 305359

amarshall@wyis.org.uk

**Portable Antiquities Scheme  
(Wales)****Finds Co-ordinator**

Mark Lodwick

Tel: 02920 573226

mark.lodwick@nmgw.ac.uk

**Cambria-Dyfed Archaeological  
Trust Ltd**

Jenny Hall

Tel: 01558 823121

cambria@acadat.com

**Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust**

Richard Hankinson

Tel: 01938 553670

trust@cpat.org.uk

**Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological  
Trust Ltd**

Steve Sell

Tel: 01792 655208

curatorial@ggat.org.uk

**Gwynedd Archaeological Trust**

Nina Steele

Tel: 01248 352535

nsteele@heneb.co.uk

## 2 Organisations

### **The following are national and/or local partners in the Portable Antiquities Scheme**

Ashmolean Museum (Oxford)	Gloucestershire County Council	Sheffield Museums Trust
Association of Local Government Archaeological Officers	Gwynedd Archaeological Trust	Shrewsbury Museum Service
Barbican House Museum (Sussex Archaeological Society)	Hampshire County Museums Service	Shropshire County Museum Service
Bedfordshire County Council	Hampshire County Planning Department	Society of Museum Archaeologists
Birmingham Museum & Art Gallery (Birmingham City Council)	Hereford Museum & Art Gallery (Hereford Heritage Services)	Somerset County Museum (Somerset County Council)
Borough Council of Wellingborough	Hull & East Riding Museum	Southampton City Museums
Brewhouse Yard Museum of Nottingham Life (Nottingham City Council)	Institute of Archaeology, University College, London	South Northamptonshire District Council
Bristol City Museum (Bristol City Council)	Isle of Wight Archaeological Centre	South Yorkshire Archaeology Service
British Museum	Jewry Wall Museum	Suffolk County Council
Buckinghamshire County Museum	Kent County Council	Surrey Archaeological Society
Calderdale Museums Service	Kirklees Museum Service	Surrey County Council
Cambria Archaeology	Kettering Borough Council	Swindon Museum & Art Gallery
Cambridgeshire County Council	Lancaster County Museum Service	Test Valley Borough Council
Cheshire Museums Service	Leeds Museum Service	Torbay Council
City & County Museum, Lincoln	Leicestershire County Council	Tullie House Museum & Art Gallery, Carlisle
City of Plymouth Museums & Art Gallery	Lincolnshire County Council	University of Cambridge
Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust	Manchester Museum	Wakefield Museums Service
Colchester Museums Service	Milton Keynes Council	Warwickshire Museum
Cornwall Historic Environment Service	Museums, Archives and Libraries Council (MLA)	West Berkshire Museum
Council for British Archaeology	Museum of Antiquities (University of Newcastle-upon-Tyne)	West Midlands Archaeological Collections Research Unit
Council of Museums in Wales	Museum of Barnstaple & North Devon	West Midlands Regional Museum Council
Country Business & Landowners Association	Museum of London	West Sussex County Council
Dartmoor National Park Authority	Museum of Reading	West Yorkshire Archaeology Service Advisory Service
Daventry District Council	National Council for Metal Detecting	Wiltshire Archaeological & Natural History Society
Department for Culture, Media and Sport	National Museums & Galleries of Wales	Wiltshire County Council
Derby Museum & Art Gallery	National Museums Liverpool	Winchester Museum Service
Derbyshire County Council	Norfolk Museums Service	Worcester City Museums
Devon County Council	Northampton Borough Council	Worcestershire County Museum
Doncaster Museum & Art Gallery	Northamptonshire County Council	York Archaeological Trust
Dorset County Council	North Lincolnshire Museum (North Lincolnshire Council)	Yorkshire Museums Trust
Durham County Council	Nottinghamshire County Council	
East Northamptonshire District Council	Oxfordshire County Museums Service	
East Sussex County Council	Peterborough Museum	
English Heritage	Portsmouth City Museums	
Essex County Council	Potteries Museum & Art Gallery, Stoke-on-Trent	
Exmoor National Park Authority	Rotherham Museums Service	
Fitzwilliam Museum (Cambridge)	Roman Museum of Verulamium	
Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust	Royal Albert Memorial Museum (Exeter County Council)	
	Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales	
	Royal Institution of Cornwall	
	Salisbury & South Wiltshire Museum	

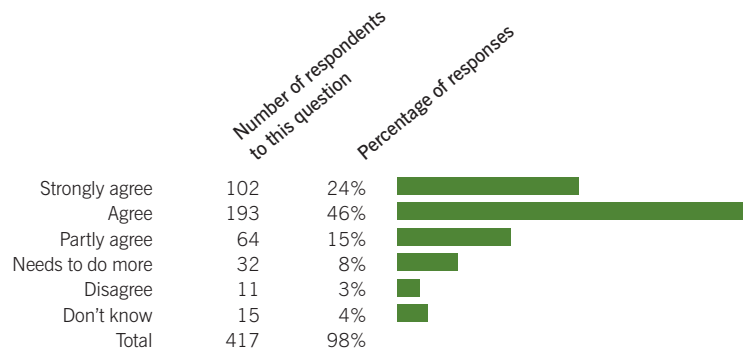
3 Tables/Charts

92      Tables 1a & b are based on a user questionnaire conducted by Hawkshead Archaeology & Conservation as part of a review of the PAS in 2004). 431 people responded, including major stakeholders in the Scheme.

1a How far do you agree that the Scheme has made a positive change:

	Strongly agree	Agree	Partly agree	Needs to do more	Don't know	Total % of all responses to this question
By informing finders about the importance of recording their finds?	178 42%	171 40%	28 7%	20 5%	17 4%	414 98%
In raising general awareness about the importance of archaeological finds for appreciating our heritage?	142 33%	188 44%	50 12%	25 6%	9 2%	414 98%
By educating about conservation good practice for finds and sites?	105 25%	149 35%	84 20%	57 13%	17 4%	412 97%
By increasing opportunities for public involvement in archaeology?	112 26%	128 30%	82 19%	70 17%	19 4%	411 97%

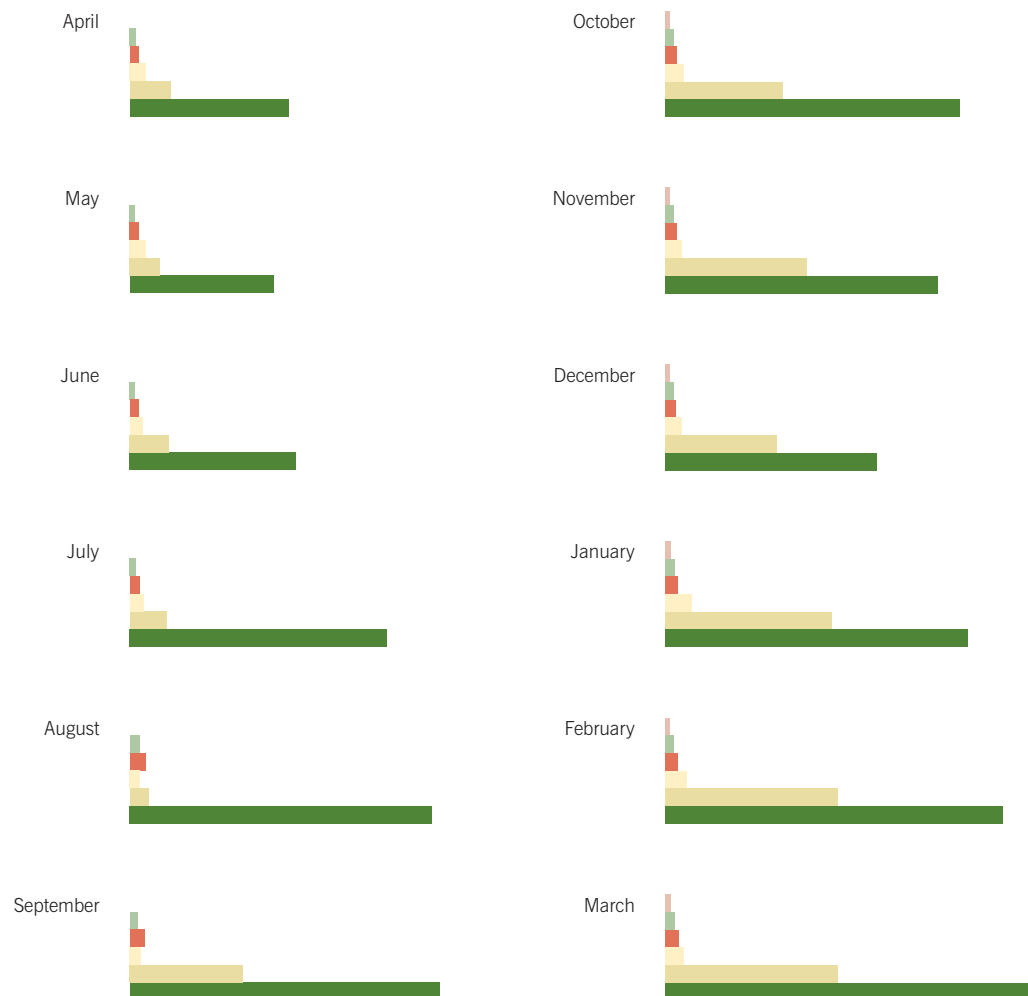
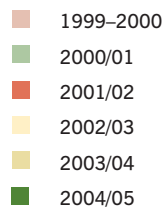
1b Is the PAS succeeding in gradually changing attitudes and improving awareness so that there is a common understanding of the need to record and report archaeological finds?



2a User hits on www.finds.org.uk  
October 1999 to March 2005  
(see page 84).

93

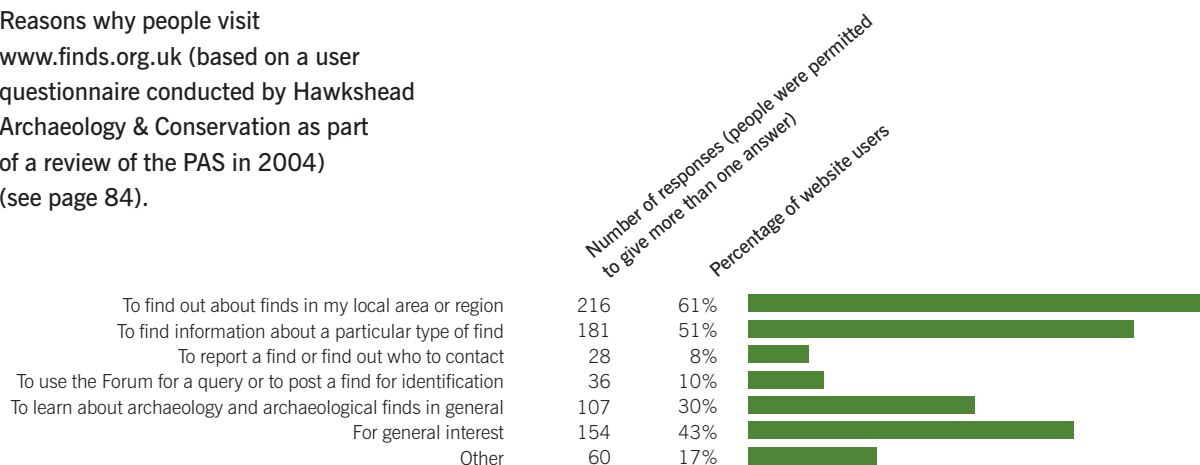
		1999/2000	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05
April	–	42,148	57,592	106,952	268,925	1,066,127	
May	–	35,917	61,245	108,380	202,665	976,543	
June	–	34,090	59,787	84,821	268,778	1,115,177	
July	–	42,545	64,916	90,736	244,912	1,767,637	
August	–	68,976	103,358	69,592	234,736	1,969,349	
September	–	51,033	96,274	79,531	754,996	2,148,831	
October	29,995	58,344	77,215	124,818	769,796	2,143,591	
November	29,248	59,512	76,233	108,058	939,510	1,884,052	
December	29,619	57,143	68,594	114,929	740,560	1,409,560	
January	35,219	61,498	84,387	178,419	1,096,389	2,097,777	
February	29,179	59,351	81,132	137,839	1,145,334	2,235,791	
March	37,302	62,089	90,279	127,497	1,141,837	2,487,447	
<b>Total</b>	<b>190,562</b>	<b>632,646</b>	<b>921,012</b>	<b>1,331,572</b>	<b>7,808,438</b>	<b>21,301,882</b>	



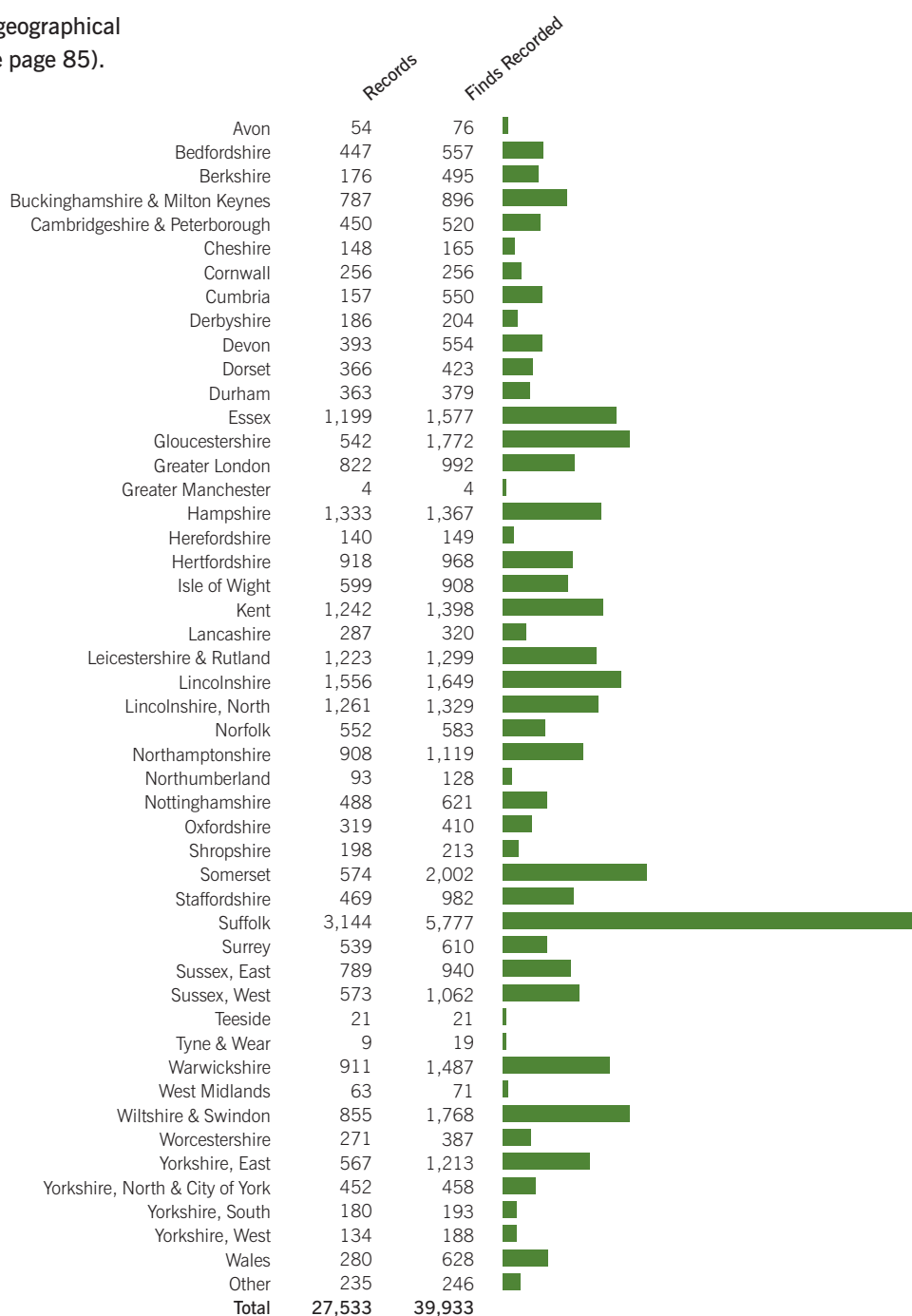


## 2b Reasons why people visit

www.finds.org.uk (based on a user questionnaire conducted by Hawkshead Archaeology & Conservation as part of a review of the PAS in 2004) (see page 84).

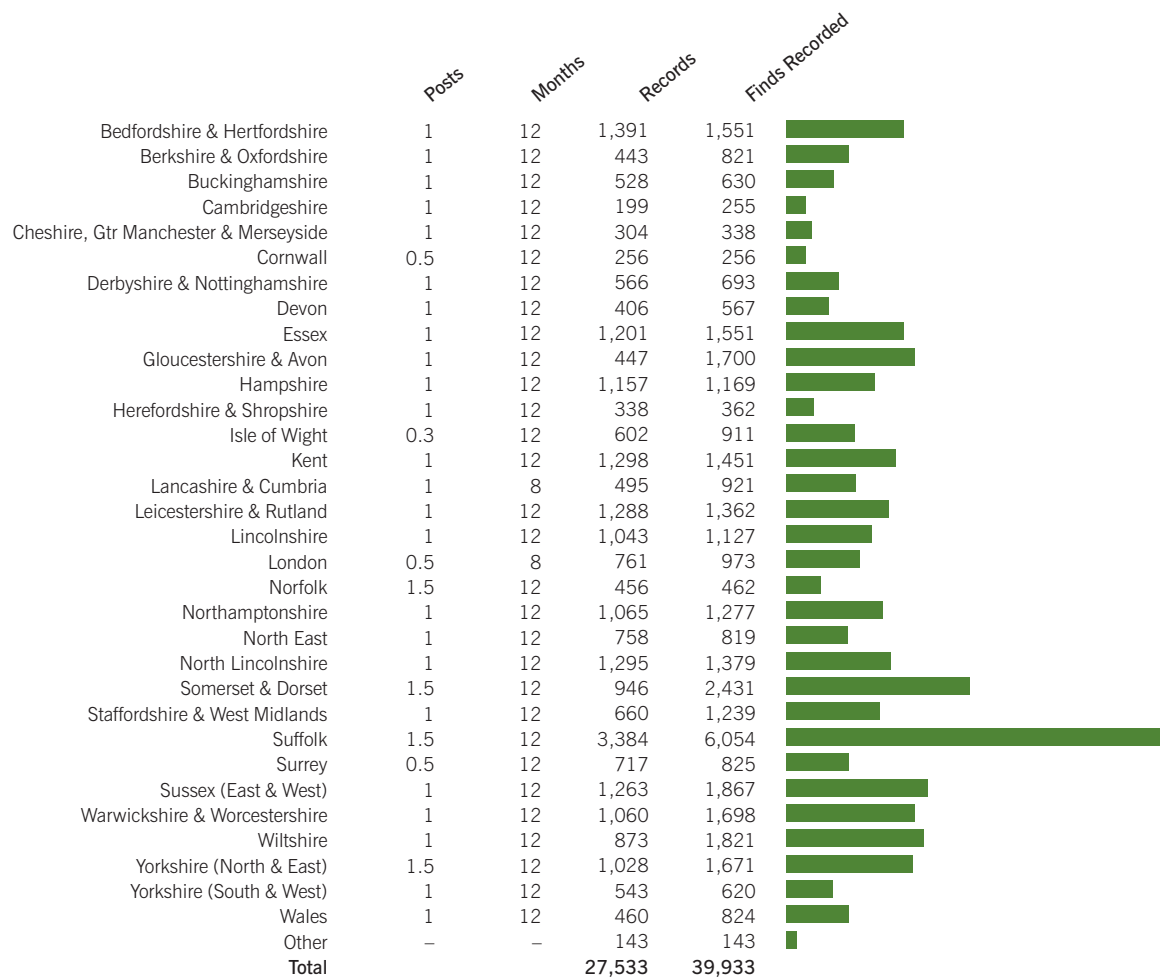


## 3a Objects recorded by geographical area in 2004/05 (see page 85).

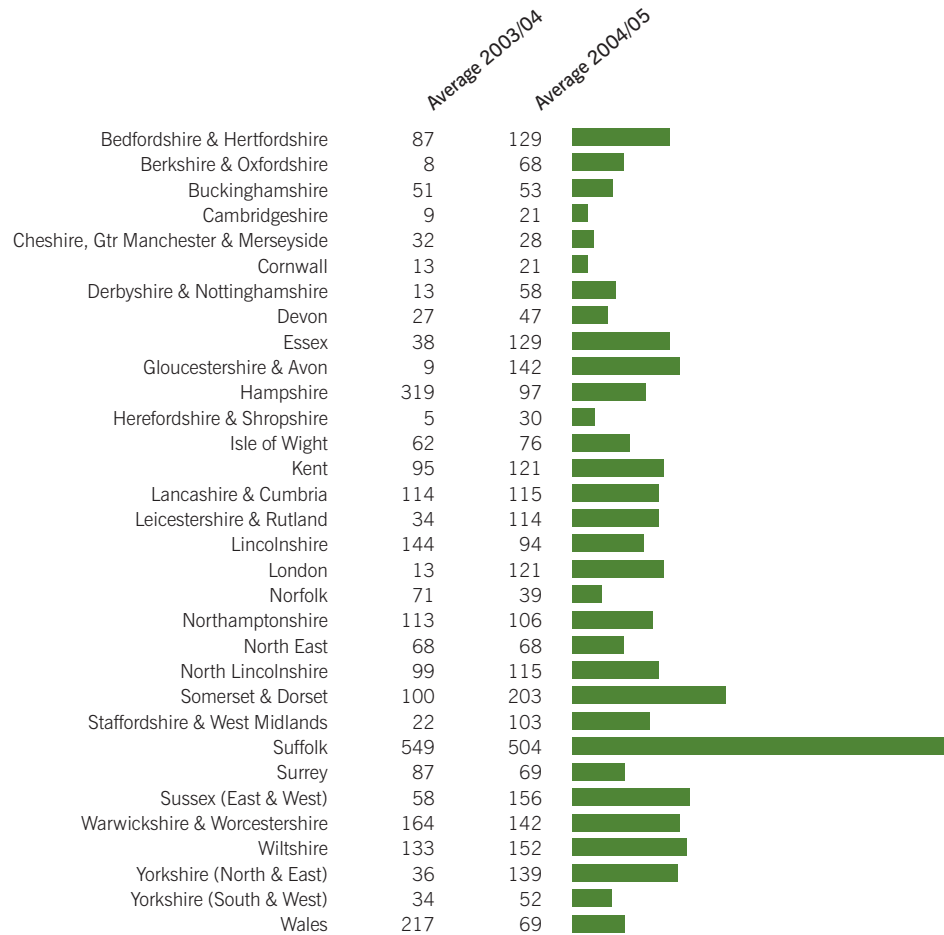


3b Objects recorded by recording area (see page 85).

95



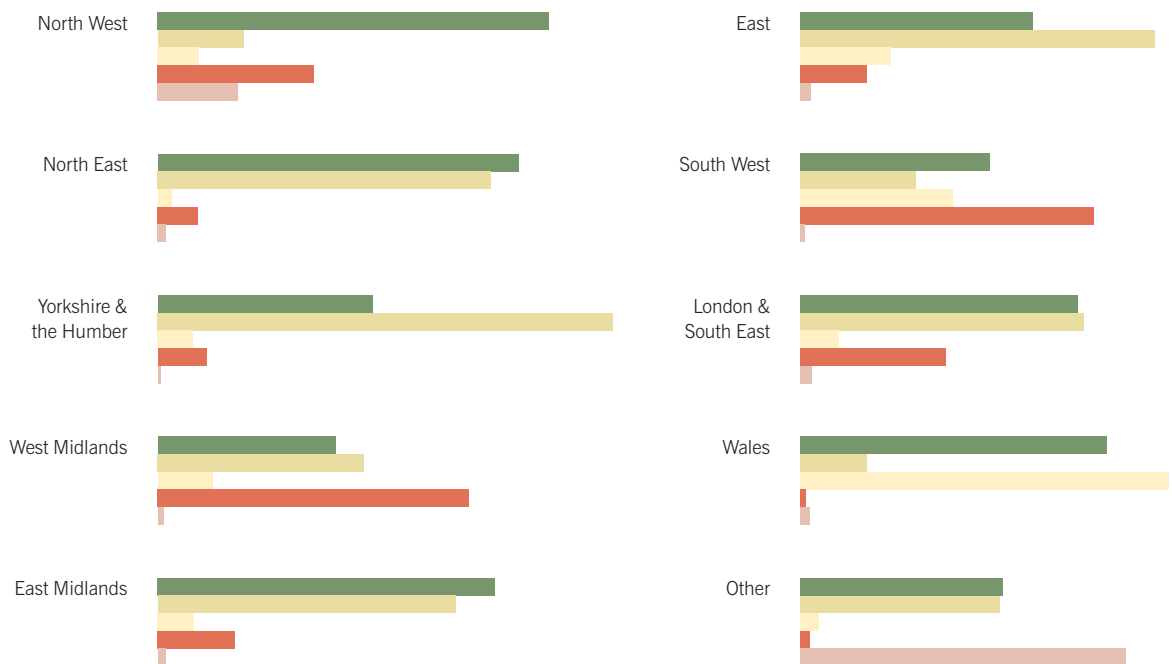
**3c Monthly average of objects recorded  
in 2003/04 and 2004/05  
(see page 85).**



4 Objects recorded in the period  
of this report (by region) – by class  
(see page 85).

97

		Finds Liaison Officers	Metal Objects	Coins	Worked Stone	Pottery	Other	Total
North West	2	51.78	11.36	05.49	20.69	10.68		1,039
North East	1	47.72	44.05	01.83	05.30	01.10		547
Yorkshire & the Humber	4	28.39	60.19	04.67	06.45	00.30		3,381
West Midlands	3	23.50	27.27	07.27	41.17	00.79		3,289
East Midlands	4	44.61	39.37	04.76	10.22	01.04		4,892
East	7	30.80	46.94	12.03	08.85	01.38		9,982
South West	6	25.08	15.32	20.20	38.80	00.60		6,851
London & South East	8	36.68	37.51	05.04	19.28	01.49		9,078
Wales	1	40.60	08.76	48.73	00.64	01.27		628
Other	–	26.83	26.42	02.44	01.22	43.09		246
<b>Total</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>13,157</b>	<b>14,478</b>	<b>4,052</b>	<b>7,614</b>	<b>632</b>		<b>39,933</b>
Percentage	–	32.95	36.25	10.15	19.07	01.58		



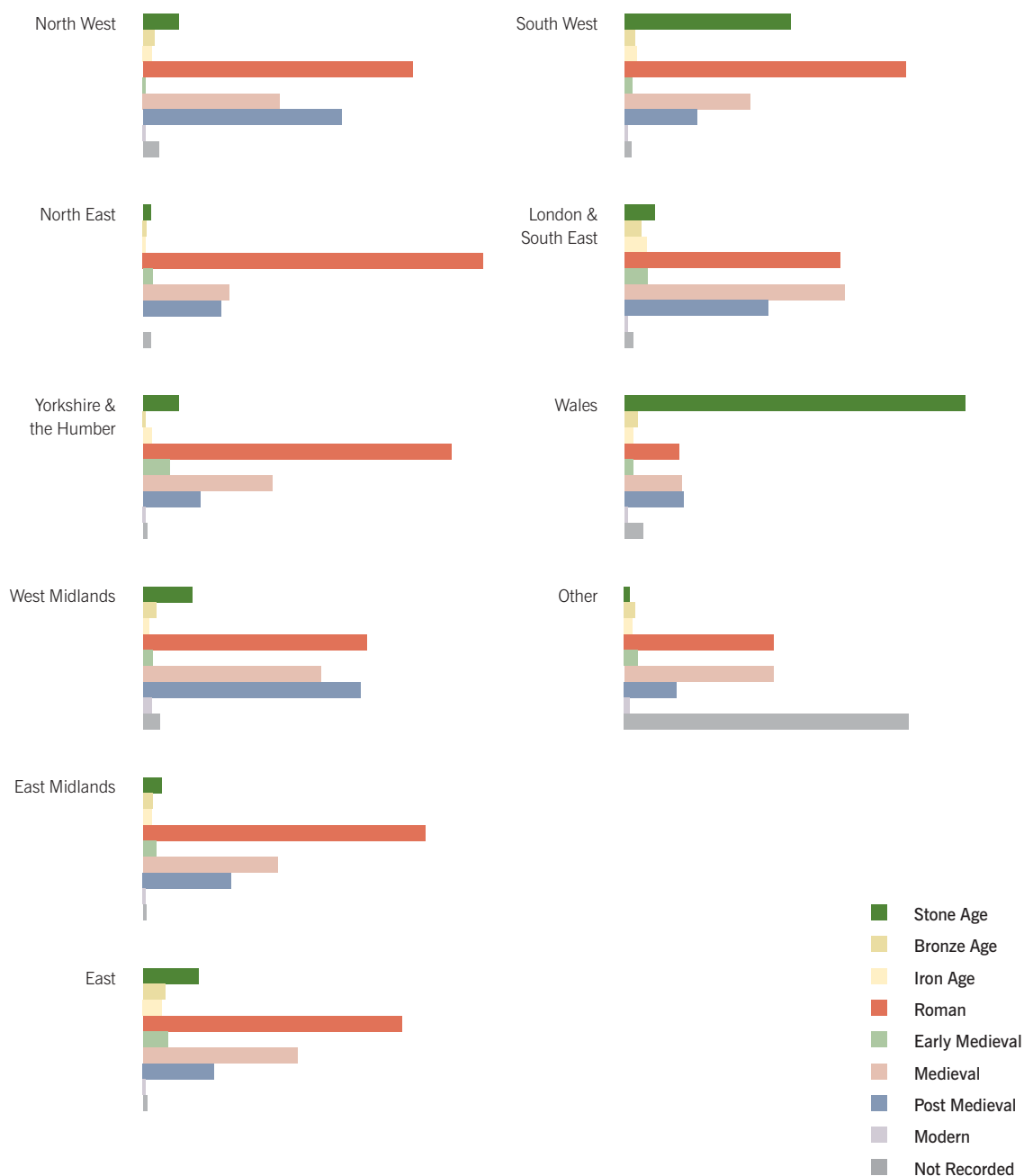
■ Metal Object  
■ Coins  
■ Worked Stone  
■ Pottery  
■ Other



5 Objects recorded in the period  
of this report (by region) – by period  
(see page 85).

98

		Stone Age	Bronze Age	Iron Age	Roman	Early Medieval	Medieval	Post Medieval	Modern	Not Recorded	Total
	North West	05.20	01.64	01.35	39.65	00.19	20.12	29.16	00.38	02.31	1,039
	North East	01.10	00.55	00.37	72.21	01.46	12.06	11.15	00.00	01.10	547
	Yorkshire & the Humber	05.24	00.33	01.24	61.16	03.90	18.96	08.43	00.15	00.59	3,381
	West Midlands	07.20	01.92	01.25	54.70	01.89	19.79	12.98	00.03	00.24	3,289
	East Midlands	02.94	00.89	01.79	40.73	06.72	28.59	14.30	00.18	03.86	4,892
	East	08.18	03.30	02.79	48.19	03.69	22.70	10.46	00.08	00.61	9,982
	South West	24.43	01.47	01.75	41.28	01.07	18.41	10.60	00.06	00.93	6,851
	London & South East	04.47	02.48	03.22	31.68	03.39	32.28	21.03	00.22	01.23	9,078
	Wales	67.52	01.91	01.27	07.96	01.27	08.44	08.60	00.32	02.71	628
	Other	00.81	01.63	01.22	21.96	02.03	21.95	07.72	00.81	41.87	246
	<b>Total</b>	<b>3,938</b>	<b>809</b>	<b>889</b>	<b>17,285</b>	<b>1,295</b>	<b>9,530</b>	<b>5,528</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>604</b>	<b>39,933</b>
	Percentage	09.86	02.03	02.23	43.29	03.24	23.86	13.84	00.14	01.51	



6a Findspot precision in the report of this report – by percentage (see page 86).

	Findspots	No NGR	4 Fig	6 Fig	8 Fig	10 Fig	12 Fig	
Bedfordshire & Hertfordshire	1,390	02.09	00.65	47.98	49.28	00.00	00.00	99
Berkshire & Oxfordshire	425	22.82	00.24	35.06	35.29	06.35	00.24	
Buckinghamshire	528	15.91	08.90	39.01	16.86	19.32	00.00	
Cambridgeshire	209	40.19	00.48	37.32	19.62	00.00	02.39	
Cheshire, Gtr Manchester & Merseyside	304	23.35	09.54	63.82	03.29	00.00	00.00	
Cornwall	256	00.00	00.39	51.86	47.27	00.39	00.00	
Derbyshire & Nottinghamshire	558	30.29	00.72	57.17	06.27	05.55	00.00	
Devon	401	23.19	00.25	22.94	53.62	00.00	00.00	
Essex	1,201	22.06	05.41	67.11	04.50	00.92	00.00	
Gloucestershire & Avon	436	16.05	03.67	64.68	05.05	10.32	00.23	
Hampshire	1,156	11.59	03.29	83.91	00.78	00.43	00.00	
Herefordshire & Shropshire	338	48.81	02.37	18.05	22.19	08.58	00.00	
Isle of Wight	602	00.33	01.83	32.56	24.92	40.36	00.00	
Kent	1,296	13.66	04.40	55.48	20.60	05.86	00.00	
Lancashire & Cumbria	213	18.31	00.94	42.26	23.47	15.02	00.00	
Leicestershire & Rutland	1,282	56.24	00.94	22.07	15.29	05.46	00.00	
Lincolnshire	1,042	11.42	04.32	67.76	15.64	00.86	00.00	
London	1,198	40.73	00.00	56.68	02.34	00.25	00.00	
Norfolk	455	26.15	00.00	04.39	64.18	03.30	01.98	
Northamptonshire	1,062	00.94	00.28	67.80	03.95	27.03	00.00	
North East	755	38.41	02.78	14.17	44.38	00.26	00.00	
North Lincolnshire	1,288	38.35	03.88	46.82	07.30	03.65	00.00	
Somerset & Dorset	943	42.84	12.62	31.28	13.15	00.11	00.00	
Staffordshire & West Midlands	659	15.02	00.15	84.53	00.30	00.00	00.00	
Suffolk	3,380	02.87	00.21	36.77	58.17	01.98	00.00	
Surrey	713	00.14	10.52	75.74	07.01	06.45	00.14	
Sussex (East & West)	1,262	08.95	03.33	68.86	04.20	14.66	00.00	
Warwickshire & Worcestershire	1,064	13.72	01.50	56.87	05.64	22.27	00.00	
Wiltshire	865	55.83	00.12	27.40	16.53	00.12	00.00	
Yorkshire (North & East)	1,026	42.20	00.19	12.87	44.06	00.68	00.00	
Yorkshire (South & West)	540	46.67	04.63	42.04	04.81	01.85	00.00	
Wales	452	66.81	03.10	23.67	04.87	01.33	00.22	
Other	140	85.71	00.00	09.29	05.00	00.00	00.00	
<b>Totals</b>	<b>27,439</b>	<b>6,170</b>	<b>723</b>	<b>12,905</b>	<b>6,028</b>	<b>1,595</b>	<b>18</b>	
Percentage		22.49	02.63	47.03	21.97	05.81	00.07	

6b Change in findspot accuracy since 1997 – proportion of findspots with at least a six-figure National Grid Reference by region (see page 86).



**7a Number of individuals recording finds in the period of this report (see page 86).**

	Metal-detectorists	Others	Total	
Bedfordshire & Hertfordshire	47	13	60	
Berkshire & Oxfordshire	40	27	67	
Buckinghamshire	122	11	133	
Cambridgeshire	17	2	19	
Cheshire, Gtr Manchester & Merseyside	11	5	16	
Cornwall	29	5	34	
Derbyshire & Nottinghamshire	76	17	93	
Devon	37	19	56	
Essex	74	22	96	
Gloucestershire & Avon	47	7	54	
Hampshire	29	2	31	
Herefordshire & Shropshire	32	22	54	
Isle of Wight	85	14	99	
Kent	102	22	124	
Lancashire & Cumbria	36	22	58	
Leicestershire & Rutland	85	15	100	
Lincolnshire	39	3	42	
London	39	51	90	
Norfolk	15	0	15	
Northamptonshire	54	8	62	
North East	83	17	100	
North Lincolnshire	26	5	31	
Somerset & Dorset	58	36	94	
Staffordshire & West Midlands	64	7	71	
Suffolk	55	10	65	
Surrey	87	23	110	
Sussex (East & West)	100	25	125	
Warwickshire & Worcestershire	38	8	46	
Wiltshire	51	34	85	
Yorkshire (North & East)	63	54	117	
Yorkshire (South & West)	60	15	75	
Wales	50	4	54	
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,751</b>	<b>525</b>	<b>2,276</b>	

**7b Metal-detecting clubs with which the Finds Liaison Officers have regular contact (see page 86).<sup>6</sup>**

6. It should be noted that this chart only shows metal-detecting clubs by FLO area – some FLOs visit clubs outside their area: for example, Jodi Puls (Hampshire FLO) visits clubs in Berkshire and Surrey, which have members who detect in Hampshire. This table also excludes groups such as the Weekend Wanderers (1200 members) which organise outings for detectorists who are both members of other clubs and independents.

	No. of clubs	No. of clubs visited regularly
Bedfordshire & Hertfordshire	3 (145)	3 (145)
Berkshire & Oxfordshire	5 (245)	4 (185)
Buckinghamshire	4 (100)	4 (100)
Cambridgeshire	3 (90)	3 (90)
Cheshire, Gtr Manchester & Merseyside	7 (236)	7 (236)
Cornwall	4 (88)	4 (88)
Derbyshire & Nottinghamshire	8 (275)	8 (275)
Devon	5 (152)	5 (152)
Essex	5 (260)	5 (260)
Gloucestershire & Avon	6 (175)	5 (165)
Hampshire	3 (120)	3 (120)
Herefordshire & Shropshire	2 (57)	2 (57)
Isle of Wight	2 (76)	2 (76)
Kent	10 (385)	10 (385)
Lancashire & Cumbria	5 (180)	5 (180)
Leicestershire & Rutland	4 (140)	4 (140)
Lincolnshire	4 (95)	4 (95)
London	1 (70)	1 (70)
Norfolk	5 (205)	5 (205)
Northamptonshire	6 (77+)	5 (77)
North East	12 (298+)	10 (288+)
North Lincolnshire	2 (77)	2 (77)
Somerset & Dorset	4 (120)	4 (120)
Staffordshire & West Midlands	4 (255)	4 (255)
Suffolk	2 (230)	2 (230)
Surrey	7 (215)	6 (155)
Sussex (East & West)	11 (268)	10 (248)
Warwickshire & Worcestershire	2 (65)	2 (65)
Wiltshire	5 (123)	3 (76)
Yorkshire (North & East)	5 (135)	4 (115)
Yorkshire (South & West)	12 (253+)	6 (208)
Wales	9 (420+)	9 (420+)
<b>Total</b>	<b>167 (5,630+)</b>	<b>151 (5,358+)</b>

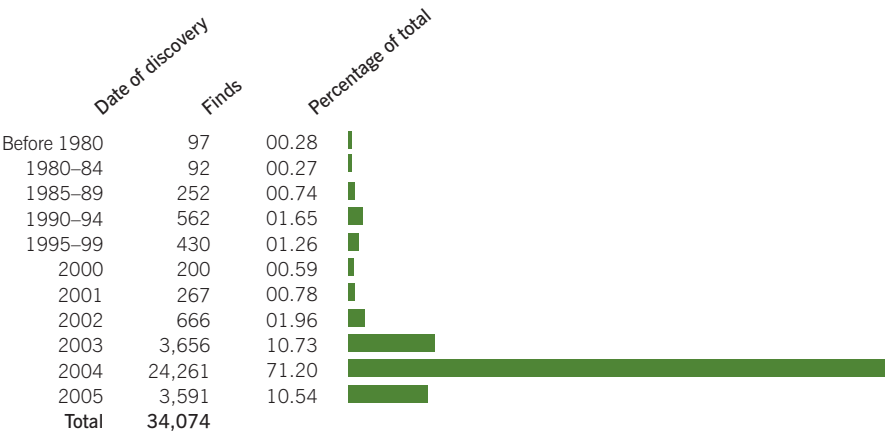
8 Method of discovery (where recorded)  
in the period of this report, by area  
(see page 86).

	Metal-detecting	Chance find during Metal-detecting	Field-walking	Other chance find/Gardening	Controlled Archaeological Investigation	Building/Agricultural Work	Total
North West	57.76	02.42	36.43	03.29	00.00	00.10	1,032
North East	34.73	01.10	04.39	59.60	00.00	00.18	547
Yorkshire & Humber	87.96	03.52	05.59	00.95	01.92	00.06	3,382
West Midlands	52.10	10.55	35.04	02.22	00.03	00.06	3,288
East Midlands	90.24	02.78	04.94	01.84	00.10	00.10	4,887
East	80.49	08.66	05.35	05.35	00.01	00.14	9,973
South West	37.12	18.33	18.53	17.65	08.06	00.31	6,834
South East & London	76.20	08.25	02.30	12.61	00.37	00.27	9,039
Wales	31.40	18.04	47.02	03.06	00.16	00.32	621
Other	93.99	01.50	00.00	03.76	00.75	00.00	133
<b>Total</b>	<b>27,656</b>	<b>3,609</b>	<b>4,282</b>	<b>3,459</b>	<b>658</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>39,736</b>
Percentage	69.60	09.08	10.78	08.70	01.66	00.18	

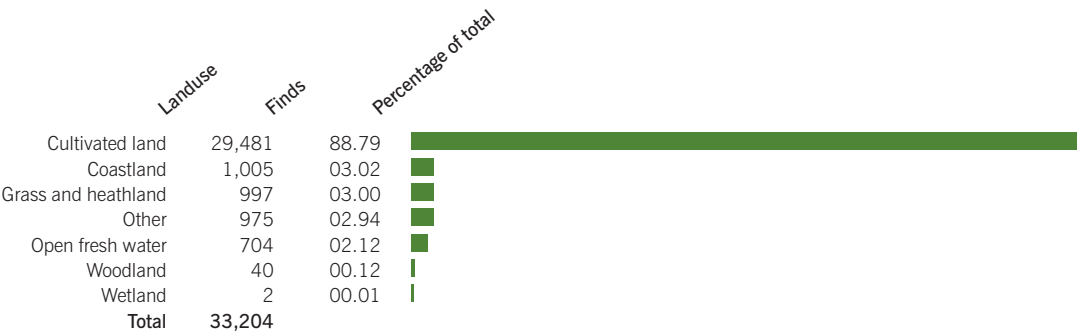




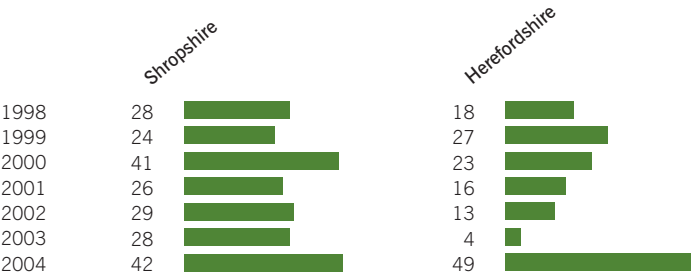
9 Date of discovery of objects recorded in the period of this report – where the date of discovery is known (see page 86).



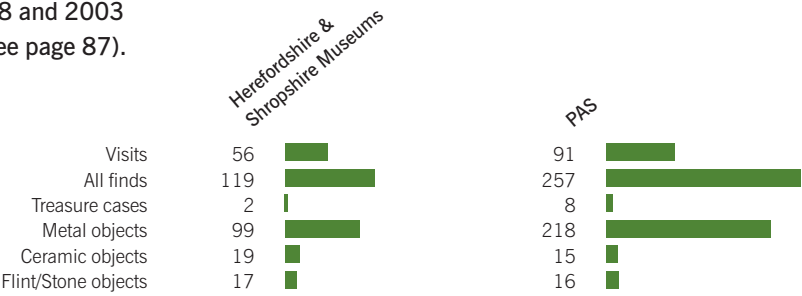
10 Landuse of findspots in the period of this report – where landuse was determined (see page 86).



11a Number of finders recording with Museums and the PAS between 1998 and 2004 (see page 87).



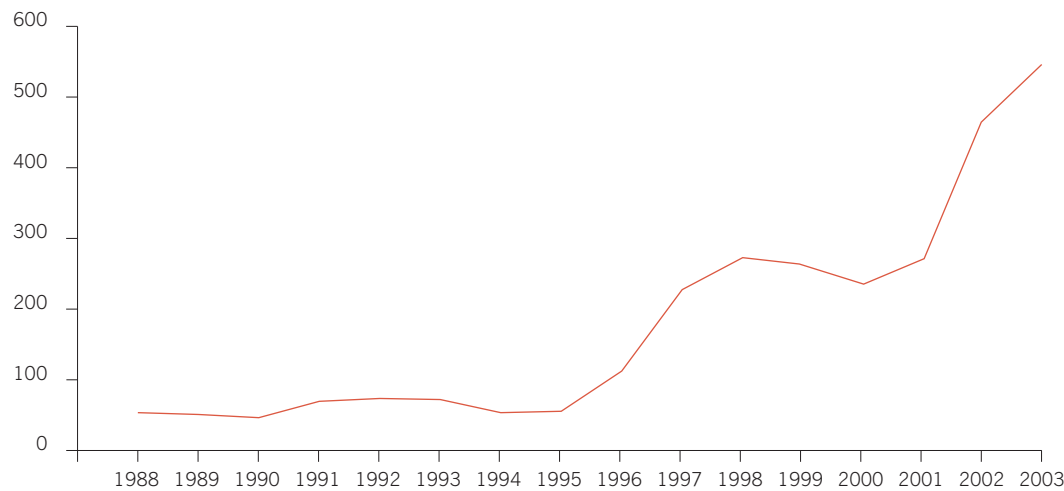
11b Average annual number of finders and objects recorded (by class) by Museums between 1998 and 2003 and the PAS in 2004 (see page 87).



11c Number of finds recorded in Herefordshire & Shropshire by period between 1998 and 2004 (see page 87).

	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Stone Age	11	54	7	12	3	1	9
Bronze Age	1	2	0	1	3	1	8
Iron Age Coins	1	2	0	0	0	0	0
Iron Age Artefacts	2	2	2	1	0	0	6
Roman Coins	16	18	16	8	7	0	35
Roman Artefacts	6	6	42	24	17	4	41
Early Medieval Coins	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Early Medieval Artefacts	1	4	1	1	0	0	7
Medieval Coins	3	2	5	1	10	4	42
Medieval Artefacts	20	14	39	15	25	15	60
Post-Medieval Coins	13	9	12	8	11	19	33
Post-Medieval Artefacts	33	30	32	15	18	17	34

12a Number of Treasure cases reported  
1988 to 2003 (see page 87).



12b Treasure reporting in areas where  
FLOs were established in 2003  
(see page 87).

	Finds per annum before FLO		Finds per annum since FLO		Increase
Bedfordshire and Hertfordshire	5.83	17.60	3.02		
Berkshire and Oxfordshire	4.86	9.26	1.90		
Buckinghamshire	2.55	9.14	3.59		
Cambridgeshire	4.05	1.85	0.46		
Cornwall	0.69	2.11	3.08		
Cumbria and Lancashire	1.62	7.41	4.57		
Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire	5.44	11.96	2.20		
Devon	4.05	7.61	1.88		
Essex	8.40	25.35	3.02		
Gloucestershire and Avon	4.38	10.19	2.33		
Herefordshire and Shropshire	2.27	5.63	2.48		
Isle of Wight	1.89	21.00	11.13		
Leicestershire and Rutland	2.92	4.93	1.69		
Lincolnshire	11.09	31.69	2.86		
London, Greater	1.54	4.00	2.59		
North East	1.20	2.82	2.35		
Staffordshire and West Midlands	3.27	12.00	3.67		
Surrey	3.27	7.04	2.15		
Sussex	2.57	50.00	19.43		
Wiltshire	7.72	18.00	2.33		
Yorkshire, South and West	2.76	3.70	1.34		
Average increase			5.26		

12c Treasure reporting in areas where Finds  
Liaison Officer posts already existed in  
January 2003 (see page 87).

	1997-2002 annual average		2003	Increase
Cheshire, Greater Manchester, Merseyside	3.52	5.00	1.42	
Dorset and Somerset	12.16	22.00	1.81	
Hampshire	10.56	29.00	2.75	
Kent	17.12	38.00	2.22	
Lincolnshire, North	2.08	6.00	2.88	
Norfolk	46.08	78.00	1.69	
Northamptonshire	3.20	3.00	0.94	
Suffolk	27.52	39.00	1.42	
Warwickshire and Worcestershire	9.28	8.00	0.86	
Yorkshire, North and East	19.36	44.00	2.27	
Wales	12.32	19.00	1.54	
Average			1.80	

Back cover  
Anna Marshall (South & West  
Yorkshire FLO) recording finds.