II. Finds Reported under the Portable Antiquities Scheme

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INTRODUCTION

The Portable Antiquities Scheme (PAS) was established in 1997[1] as an initiative to record archaeological objects found by members of the general public. Funding from the Heritage Lottery Fund (HLF) enabled the extension of the PAS to cover the whole of England and Wales during 2003. The PAS was funded until 31 March 2006 by the HLF and local partners and is being funded from April 2006 by the Department for Culture, Media and Sport (DCMS) and local partners. Surveys of Roman period finds recorded by the PAS have been published in *Britannia* in 2004 and 2005. This third report adopts the same layout with a brief overview of finds distribution followed by descriptions of significant individual artefacts and assemblages.

OVERVIEW

52,094 artefacts were recorded on the PAS database in 2005, 17,992 (34.5 per cent) of which date to the Roman period. This figure includes those finds to which a date has been attributed that spans the late Iron Age and early Roman period. This total compares with 9,915 Roman finds (45.8 per cent of all finds) recorded in 2003 and 16,579 (42.3 per cent) in 2004. The 2005 data include 5,047 pottery sherds and 197 tile fragments. Otherwise the artefacts recorded are predominantly metallic, although small quantities of artefacts made in stone (2), glass (25), bone (21), shale (2), and jet (5) were also documented.

Many of the finds recorded by the PAS come from sites which have been damaged or eroded, usually by agriculture. In some cases the artefactual evidence may be the only surviving trace of past activity at an individual location. Of the Roman artefacts reported during 2005, approximately 62 per cent were discovered by metal-detector users. However, more unusual recovery circumstances should also be noted. 909 Roman artefacts recovered by divers from the river Tees at Piercebridge, Durham, were recorded by the PAS during 2005, as were 110 Roman objects collected over 30 years through beach-combing the inter-tidal zone at Canvey Island, Essex.

Table 1 shows the numbers and distribution of Roman non-ceramic artefacts reported by county (grouped by PAS region) during 2005. These figures are based on the PAS database. It should be noted that not all finds recorded from Norfolk are currently entered in the database, although the proportion is increasing in comparison to previous years.[2] Artefacts that qualify as treasure under the terms of the Treasure Act 1996 are excluded from this survey, but are published in the Treasure Annual Report by the DCMS. For convenience of presentation and to enable comparison with other datasets, the subdivision of artefacts by function is based on the scheme proposed by Crummy,[3] with some modifications. Coins (70.5 per cent) are the

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[1]   Pilot projects were established in Kent, Norfolk, the West Midlands, North Lincolnshire, Yorkshire, and the North-West in September 1997, followed by projects in Hampshire, Somerset and Dorset, Northamptonshire, Suffolk, and Wales in January 1999. During 2003 the PAS expanded to cover the remaining English counties.

[2]   Owing to the very high number of artefacts presented for identification in Norfolk, only a proportion is currently available on the PAS database. Records of other artefacts are entered into the Norfolk Historic Environment Record.

[3]   N. Crummy, *The Roman Small Finds from Excavations in Colchester 1971–9*, Colchester Archaeological Report 2 (1983).

TABLE 1. NUMBERS OF NON-CERAMIC ARTEFACTS RECORDED BY THE PAS IN 2005 BY COUNTY
AND TYPE

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	Total
Wales															
Anglesey	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3
Denbigh	5	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	31
Conwy	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Pembroke	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2
Wrexham	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	5
Carmarthen	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	13
Gwynedd	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Monmouth	7	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	6	17
Newport	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3
Powys	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	5	7
Rhonddha	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	8
Swansea	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Glamorgan	13	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	28
England															
Tyne & Wear	11	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	113	126
Northumbd	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	4	5
Durham	34	20	15	39	25	3	14	7	45	1	53	-	6	609	871
Cleveland	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3
N. Yorks.	24	3	-	4	2	-	3	2	-	-	6	-	-	52	96
E. Yorks.	25	2	-	1	-	1	-	2	1	1	4	-	-	659	694
S. Yorks.	18	4	-	2	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	11	37
W. Yorks.	9	2	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	18
N. Lincs.	18	5	1	7	1	-	1	-	1	2	3	-	-	162	201
Cumbria	3	-	-	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	14	30
Cheshire	10	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	43
Lancs.	2	1	-	14	-	-	3	-	-	-	1	-	2	23	46
Gt. Manchester	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Merseyside	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	4
Lincs.	230	49	13	131	4	8	8	2	7	10	12	1	49	803	1327
Notts.	45	16	3	13	-	3	1	5	-	-	2	-	-	93	181
Derbys.	18	2	1	10	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	2	15	51
Herefs.	2	2	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	35	42
Shrops.	41	4	-	22	1	1	1	2	2	-	2	-	2	46	124
Staffs.	20	2	2	3	1	3	3	-	1	-	1	1	4	75	113
W. Mids.	-	5	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	3	10
Leics.	191	62	6	44	-	5	6	3	5	3	8	-	3	322	658
Worcs.	23	2	-	3	1	1	3	-	-	-	3	1	3	32	72
Warwicks.	51	9	-	10	-	-	1	-	2	1	2	-	10	361	447
Northants.	109	24	11	32	2	2	4	2	2	2	4	1	12	757	964
Norfolk	159	59	12	59	3	4	14	2	11	6	6	-	5	35	375
Suffolk	133	31	8	54	3	7	12	3	4	8	7	1	12	1485	1768
Cambs.	26	7	4	1	2	2	1	-	3	1	1	-	-	107	155
Essex	55	60	13	37	2	8	7	2	2	5	9	1	3	433	637
Beds.	11	8	1	3	-	-	1	-	1	2	-	-	1	106	134
Herts.	34	11	4	16	1	3	1	1	2	1	3	1	2	380	460
Bucks.	29	11	3	4	-	6	3	-	2	4	1	-	7	287	357
Oxon.	18	8	1	2	-	3	1	-	1	1	2	-	1	104	142
Gt.London	5	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	17
Hamps.	43	10	3	10	1	2	-	1	3	3	4	-	1	324	405
Berks.	8	2	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	39	54
IOW	24	6	-	4	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	87	124
Surrey	49	9	-	14	-	5	1	-	2	1	2	2	4	74	163
W. Sussex	2	4	1	7	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	66	82
E. Sussex	18	1	-	5	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	95	123
Kent	46	12	1	10	2	2	3	-	1	2	2	-	2	237	320

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	Total
Wilts.	77	12	3	20	4	2	2	2	1	-	-	1	7	452	583
Glos.	59	12	1	7	-	-	1	1	1	2	-	1	1	101	187
Avon	10	2	1	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	19
Somerset	26	3	-	-	-	-	1	-	6	-	-	-	-	96	132
Dorset	15	5	-	4	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	86	111
Devon	6	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	19	28
Cornwall	7	1	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	74	85
Total	1780	489	110	620	58	79	100	42	112	56	141	11	145	9003	12,748

A. Brooches

B. Other objects of dress and personal adornment

C. Toilet and medical equipment

D. Household utensils, furniture fittings, copper-alloy vessels, keys, weights, textile equipment

E. Objects associated with written communication

F. Objects associated with religious beliefs and practices

G. Harness equipment

H. Button-and-loop fasteners, toggles

I. First–third-century military equipment

J. Fourth-century belt fittings

K. Studs/mounts

L. Miscellaneous objects

M. Objects of unknown/uncertain function

N. Coins

most numerous find: the percentage recorded in 2005 is consistent with that in 2004 (72.8 per cent) and 2003 (72.7 per cent). Brooches constitute 13.9 per cent and other items of personal adornment represent 3.8 per cent, proportions which are again consistent with those recorded in 2004 of 14.3 and 3.8 per cent respectively. Category D, which includes household utensils, furniture fittings, copper-alloy vessels, keys, weights, and textile equipment, comprises 4.8 per cent (3.1 per cent in 2004) of artefacts reported. All other categories are represented by very small numbers, although the greater quantity of first- to third-century military equipment recorded (112 in 2005, 61 in 2004) is worthy of note.

FIG. 1 shows the distribution of findspots of non-ceramic finds. To a limited extent the distribution continues to be skewed towards counties where the PAS is longest established (e.g. Suffolk, Northamptonshire, Hampshire), but overall there is a broader and more even distribution of findspots across South, Central and North-East England in comparison to previous years. In some counties where the scheme has only been in operation since 2003 very considerable numbers of artefacts are now being recorded (e.g. Lincolnshire, Leicestershire, Essex, Hertfordshire, Buckinghamshire, and Wiltshire). An increase in the absolute quantity of artefacts recorded is particularly noticeable in Durham, Lincolnshire, Leicestershire and Northamptonshire. It should be remembered that in some counties the large quantities recorded derive from a comparatively small number of findspots from which large artefact collections, derived from detecting over many years on single sites, were recorded in 2005. This phenomenon is illustrated at Piercebridge, Durham (866), Elveden, Suffolk (673), Hayton, East Yorks. (620), and Norton, Northants. (325).

There is also regional variation in types as well as quantities of artefact recorded. In the 18 counties from which more than 100 coins have been recorded, the proportion of the total finds represented by coins has been calculated. The average percentage for these counties is 74.2 per cent, but the proportion varies from 48.9 per cent in Leicestershire to 94.7 per cent in East Yorkshire. Brooches account for 13.9 per cent of the total non-ceramic artefacts recorded, but the
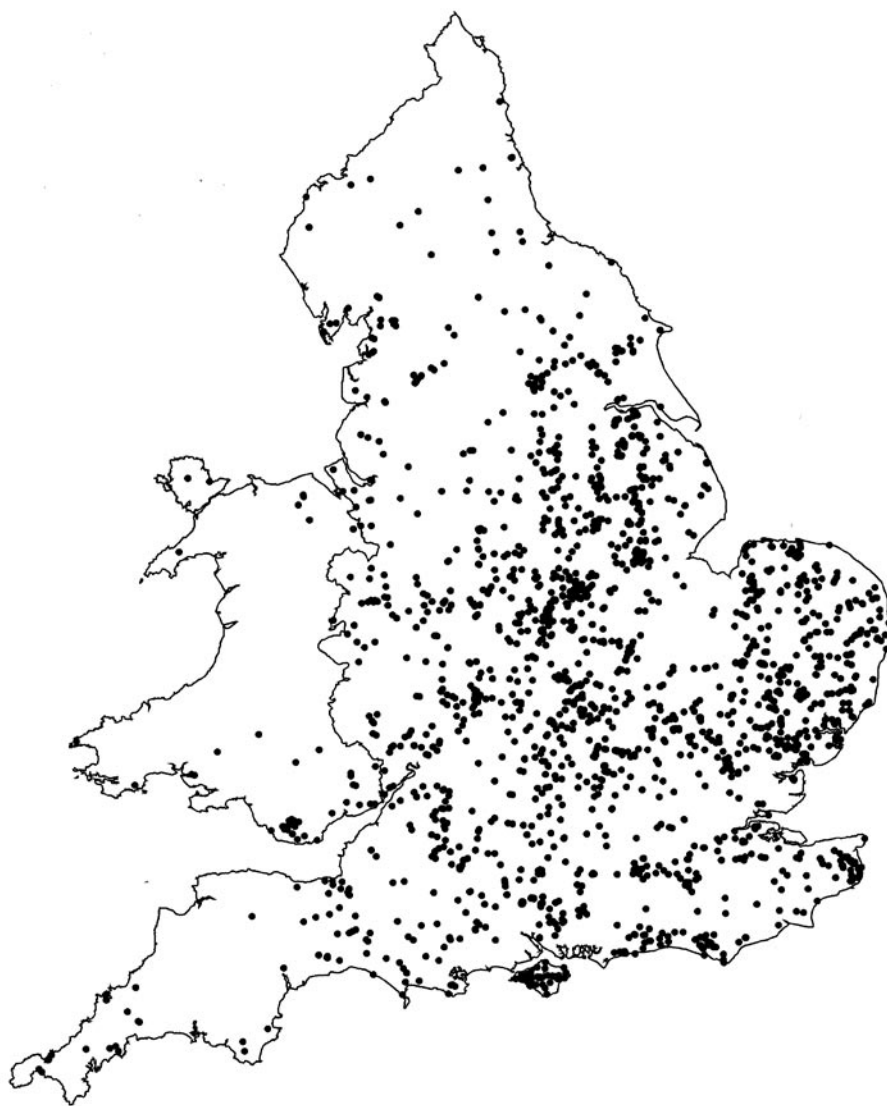
FIG. 1. Distribution of findspots of Roman non-ceramic artefacts recorded in 2005.

proportions in Suffolk (7 per cent) and in counties with more than 100 brooches recorded, e.g. Leicestershire (29 per cent), illustrate the range of variation. Brooches typically dominate the combined categories of personal adornment (Table 1, A and B), but in Essex they comprise an unusually low 48 per cent of these combined groups. A high number of objects related to writing (E), items of military equipment (I), and studs/mounts (K) have been recorded in Durham, again reflecting the anomalous composition of the Piercebridge finds.

The research potential of PAS data has previously been emphasised in these summaries. It must

be stressed that users should take account of the processes by which the data have accumulated. While some characteristics of the data seem to be reasonably well-established, for example the relative proportions of certain types of find, chance factors of the types referred to above can have a significant impact on annual statistics and patterns need to be established on the basis of records compiled as the Scheme develops.

The entries below set out some of the highlights of the past year's discoveries recorded by Finds Liaison Officers.[4] Fuller details of the finds recorded by the Portable Antiquities Scheme can be obtained from the Scheme's central office[5] and there are full descriptions of finds on the PAS website: www.finds.org.uk. The reference number in brackets is the PAS identifying find record,[6] with the exception of the arm-purse and lamp from near Tadcaster, North Yorks. (see below) which was reported as Treasure under the terms of the Treasure Act 1996.[7]

NORTH YORKSHIRE

(1–2) **Tadcaster area** (Treasure case: 2005 T268) (FIGS 2–3).[8] A copper-alloy lamp, a copper-alloy arm-purse, and four denarii were reported as potential treasure under the terms of the Treasure Act 1996. The arm-purse (FIG. 2) is annular and has a broad, bracelet-like hoop which has a smooth, plain, lightly-cambered inner face. Its cambered exterior face has a central channelled rib and a panel of rather rudimentarily incised, rectilinear decoration at the junction with both ends of the purse. The purse is hollow and leech-shaped, with the normal six-facetted exterior surface. One side is broken away. Only two small unattached fragments of the hinged lid survive. The larger piece retains the full width of the hinged end of the plate, a folded sheet riveted together and enclosing its axis pin. The width corresponds to that of the purse, which, in its complete wall, preserves one of the locating holes for the end of the axis pin. Where the original surface is visible, on the exterior of hoop and purse, a degree of wear is apparent. Roman copper-alloy arm-purses appear to have been principally, if not exclusively, a male, military accoutrement, with examples found both in auxiliary and legionary contexts in Britain and on the Continent. British examples include those from Birdoswald (2 examples), Corbridge, South Shields, Thorngrafton (near Housesteads), Colchester, Wroxeter, Silchester, and Farndale. Two types have been distinguished, depending on whether the hoop is flexible (with a sliding fastening of the type seen on contemporary bracelets) or rigid.[9] The present arm-purse belongs to the latter category, most examples of which have plain hoops of varying cross-section, though several are decorated at the junction with the purse, and a few have a continuous zone of ornament round the hoop. A second/third-century date is likely for this purse. The maximum external dimensions are 109.8 by 106.9 mm, the maximum internal dimensions 101 by 74 mm, the hinge is 20.5 mm wide and the purse weighs 149 g.

The first- or second-century lamp (FIG. 3) is cast in copper alloy and modelled in plastic form. The main body of the lamp comprises a finely-modelled female head, probably that of a maenad, set against an acanthus moulding that encircles the ribbed oval base. Her elaborately-coiffured

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[4]   Throughout the year, staff in the British Museum, in particular Ralph Jackson, J.D. Hill and Richard Hobbs, together with Martin Henig (Institute of Archaeology, University of Oxford) have provided invaluable support in the identification of individual objects.

[5]   c/o Department of Portable Antiquities and Treasure, British Museum, London, WC1B 3DG. Contact Dan Pett, Portable Antiquities Scheme (dpett@british-museum.ac.uk).

[6]   The geographical sequence here follows that set out in the 'Roman Britain in 20xx. I. Sites Explored' section of *Britannia*. Finds Liaison Officers have submitted reports which have been edited by the author.

[7]   I would like to record my thanks to R. Brewer and J. Pearce for reading and commenting on a draft of this report.

[8]   Found by A. Harper. Record by R. Jackson. See above p. 393.

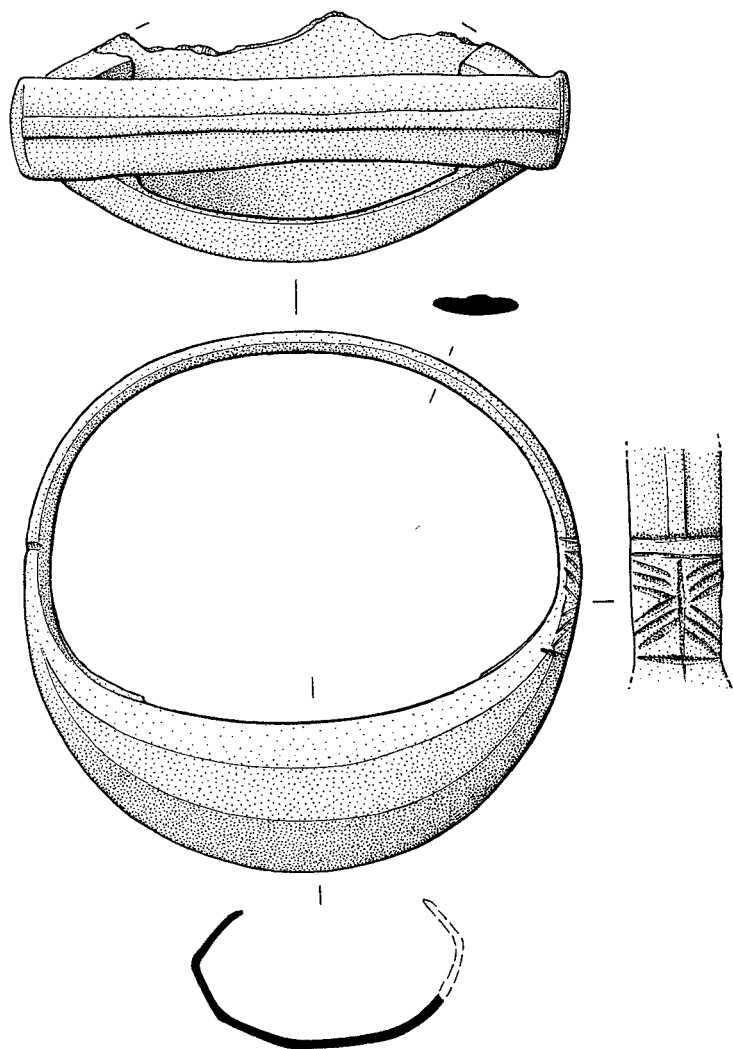[9]   E. Birley, 'Roman bronze arm-purses', *Arch. Aeliana*[4] 41 (1963), 5–17.

FIG. 2.   Tadcaster, arm-purse (No. 1). Scale 2:3.
(*Drawn by D. Williams; © D. Williams and York Museums Trust*)

hair, centrally-parted, has a braided lock falling on the forehead and a prominent mass of tightly-curled locks gathered around the ears. The knobbed, voluted nozzle, which projects beneath her chin, has a circular wick-hole. The ornate moulded ring-handle is surmounted by a funnel-like, circular filling-hole, with ridged rim and indented floral- or leaf-patterned flange, and a large handle ornament in the form of a vine-leaf. The lamp was cast with the interior of the base open: the sheet bronze base-plate, probably soldered in position, is now missing, as is the upper part of the handle's leaf ornament. Damage to one of the nozzle knobs and a chafe on the maenad's right cheek are of recent origin.

FIG. 3.   Tadcaster, lamp (No. 2). Scale 2:3.
(*Drawn by D. Williams; © D. Williams and York Museums Trust*)

The closest parallel in the British Museum collections is an unprovenanced example in the Payne Knight Bequest.[10] Although the head differs — it depicts a grotesque with close-cropped hair, warts and goat's wattles — the handle, nozzle, wick-hole and base, together with their

[10]   GR1824, 4-54, 27: D.M. Bailey, *A Catalogue of the Lamps in the British Museum. IV: Lamps of Metal and Stone, and Lampstands* (1996), Q3577.

ornament, are very similar. An example from Fenchurch Street, London[11] is in the form of the figure of Silenus wreathed in ivy and seated on a wine-skin. Like the present example it recalls the Bacchic revel, so popular as a motif in Roman art. The lamp weighs 270.7 g, is 115 mm long, and 63 mm high; the handle is 50.8 mm wide and the head is 46.6 mm wide.

LANCASHIRE

(3) **Slyne with Hest** (LANCUM-361F75) (FIG. 4).[12] An enamelled copper-alloy container, now in three joining fragments which make up the head, neck and body of a cockerel. The legs are broken off and the tail and wattle, which was cast separately and attached to the underside of the beak with a short lug, are missing. The bird's detached back is decorated with irregularly-arranged, square and near-square cells inlaid with red and blue enamel. The chest is decorated with rows of triangular and arched cells inlaid with blue, green, and red enamel arranged in a pyramidal format. The second, fourth, and sixth rows are in blue and the third and fifth have alternating red and green cells. The enamel in the uppermost row is missing. The eyes are represented by a central dot of blue enamel surrounded by a ring of red enamel. The cockerel's back and wings were cast separately and acted as a lid to the container, although there is no trace of a hinge or other fitting. Traces of the clay core from the mould still remain inside the head and neck. The cockerel is 123 mm high, 101 mm long and 52 mm wide across the widest part of the chest.

Only a few such vessels, which probably date to the late second/early third century, are known from the North-Western provinces. Similar examples are known from Cologne,[13] London,[14]

Enamel Key

Red

Green

Blue
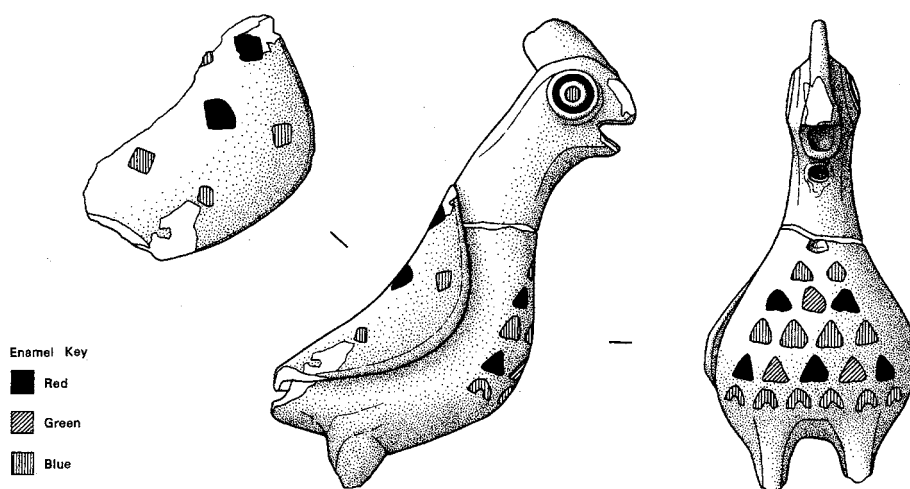
FIG. 4.   Slyne with Hest, cockerel (No. 3). Scale 1:2.
(*Drawn by P. Cracknell; © Lancashire County Council*)

[11]   PE1901, 6-6, 2: Bailey, op. cit. (note 10), Q3572.
[12]   Found by I. Sharp. Record by D. Bruns.
[13]   H. Menzel, *Die römischen Bronzen aus Deutschland III* (1986), 59, no. 122, Taf. 78.
[14]   *A Guide to the Antiquities of Roman Britain in the Department of British and Medieval Antiquities* (1922), 94, fig. 116.

Tongeren,[15] and Ezinge.[16] The birds from London and Cologne both have their backs soldered to the bodies and it is possible that these birds may have been cast without tails. The cockerels from Tongeren and Slyne with Hest are remarkably similar, both in their size and enamelled decoration, and are possibly products of the same workshop. The bird from Tongeren still has its circular wattle and stands on a pedestal. These objects are usually identified as oil lamps and it is likely that the example from Slyne with Hest could have served this function.[17] However, the shape of the cockerels from London and Cologne and the soldering of their wings to the back of the bird would make it difficult to refill them with oil.[18]

LINCOLNSHIRE

(4) **Fulbeck** (SWYOR-BFE1C5) (FIG. 5).[19] An unusual copper-alloy plate brooch in the form of a seated greyhound which survives in an excellent condition.[20] The brooch is very finely cast and finished. The form of the dog is well-observed and anatomically correct, though slightly stylised. The eye is large, the ear long and down-turned, the tapered muzzle long with slightly parted lips. The curved body sits on muscular haunches, the legs are long and slender, and the waist is hollowed and divided from the shoulders by a clearly-depicted rib-cage. The front surface and the rim of the hollow-cast back have been tinned. At the base of the brooch there is a small triangular field which represents the ground that the dog sits on; set on the back of the triangle is a single pierced pin lug with the remains of the corroded iron pin. The obliquely-slotted catch-plate is intact. The brooch weighs 15.8 g and is 45.2 mm high, 22.5 mm wide, and 16 mm thick. Parallels for this second-century brooch are difficult to find. The only similar, but less accomplished example is said to have been found in Syria.[21]
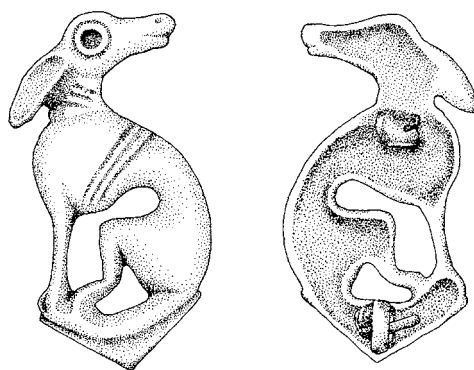
FIG. 5.   Fulbeck, greyhound brooch (No. 4). Scale 1:1.
(*Drawn by A. Marshall; © West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service*)

[15]   G. Faider-Feytmans, *Les bronzes romains de Belgique* (1979), 134, no. 238, pl. 97.
[16]   A.N. Zadoks, J. Jitta, W.J.T. Peters and W.A. van Es, *Roman Bronze Statuettes from the Netherlands I*, Scripta Archaeologica Groningana (1967), 114, no. 47.
[17]   M. Vanderhoeven, 'De romeinse Lampen in Tongeren', *Het Oude Land van Loon XI* (1956), 23; Faider-Feytmans, op. cit. (note 15).
[18]   Menzel, op. cit. (note 13), 60.
[19]   Found by M. Rossi. Record by A. Marshall and R. Jackson.
[20]   R. Jackson, 'Unusual greyhound brooch', *Lucerna* 31 (2006), 4.
[21]   R. Hattatt, *Brooches of Antiquity* (1987), 246, 248, fig. 77b.

(5) **Benington** (LIN-E78643) (FIG. 6).[22] A complete copper-alloy artefact, probably a handle from a vessel or a box, in three joining fragments. The object is in the form of a stylised sea creature which is probably intended to represent a dolphin. The head is slightly lowered and the body slightly arched, giving the appearance of movement through water. The wide snout is triangular in cross-section, gently curving upwards and widening at the face. Beneath the snout is an integral rectangular lug, 18 mm long and 5 mm thick, with a circular perforation with a diameter of 2 mm at its end. The central ridge of the snout continues up the centre of the face and forms a long narrow crest, now very worn, on the top of the head. The dolphin's face is decorated with two lozenge-shaped, moulded eyes set within two pairs of wide, concentric, moulded crescentic lids. Immediately behind each eye is a moulded elongated triangle with the apex touching the rear of the eye, probably representing ears. The body is hollow and semi-cylindrical in cross-section. The back of the dolphin tapers gradually to the beginning of the tail at which point a small, vertical fin is seen in the centre. Beneath this fin is a second pierced integral lug. The narrow, solid tail points upwards and is semi-cylindrical in section; there is no sign of a broad tail fin. The head, apart from the snout, and the back close to the tail, are decorated with well-executed conjoined and single crescent-shaped stamps, representing scales. The handle is 125 mm long, 27 mm wide, and 33 mm thick.

A handle in the form of a dolphin is known from Catterick, North Yorks.[23] It has the dolphin mounted on a rectangular-sectioned stem and also has a hollow body and a solid stem and tail.
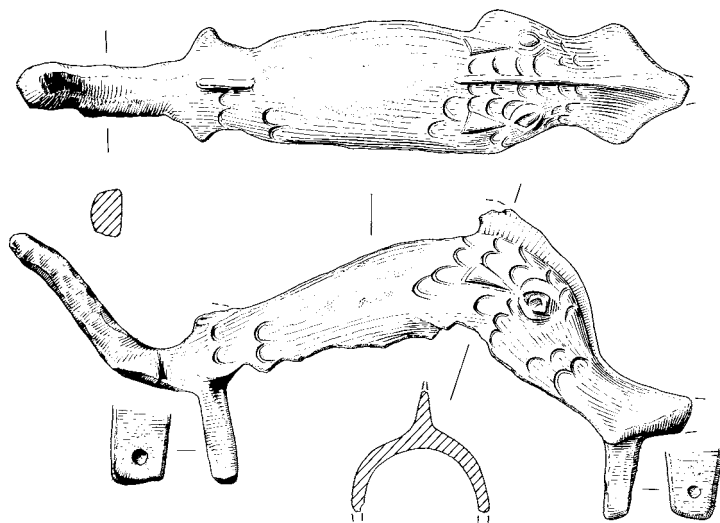
FIG. 6.   Benington dolphin handle (No. 5). Scale 2:3.
(*Drawn by D. Watt; © D. Watt and Lincolnshire County Council*)

[22]   Found by S. Moore. Record by A. Daubney.
[23]   I.L. Lentowicz, 'Copper-alloy objects from Catterick Bypass and Catterick 1972 (Sites 433 and 434)', in P.R. Wilson, *Cataractonium: Roman Catterick and its Hinterland. Excavations and Research, 1958–1997. Part II*, CBA Res. Rep. 129 (2002), 57, no. 139, fig. 251.

(6) **Osbournby** (LIN-A65125) (FIG. 7).[24] Cast copper-alloy bust of Sol. Eight projections, representing rays, of which only four remain largely intact, frame the head. The nose is wedge-shaped and the facial features are rather worn, but the hair, formed by moulded scroll motifs, survives well. The drapery is indicated by a pair of parallel lines which run from each shoulder and meet at the centre of the chest. The reverse of the bust is undecorated and the back extends to the mid-point of the chest. The base is flat, oval in plan, and concave. Internally there are traces of solder and also perhaps some ceramic material. The bust is 39 mm high, 30 mm wide; internally it measures 22 mm by 11 mm and weighs 41 g.

A bust of Sol wearing a richly-patterned *paludamentum* is known from Cottenham, Cambs.,[25] and a more stylised example was found at Uley, Glos.[26]
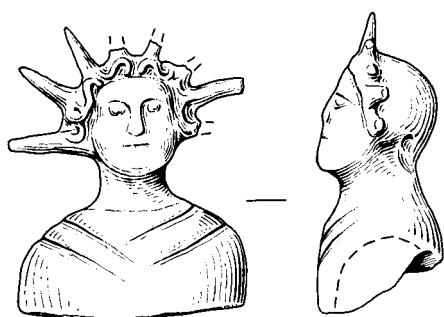
FIG. 7.   Osbournby, bust of Sol (No. 6). Scale 1:1. (*Drawn by D. Watt; © D. Watt and Lincolnshire County Council*)

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE

(7) **Winthorpe** (SWYOR-F1D5D6) (FIG. 8).[27] A fine copper-alloy key handle in the form of a well-modelled recumbent lion with the head of a ram grasped between its front paws and with its chin on the top of the animal's head. The lion emerges from a calyx of four leaves. The animals are executed with considerable attention to detail, with the lion's mane, paws, back, and underside pecked to represent fur — an unusual feature on keys of this type. Inside the lion's open mouth there are several small holes which are likely to have once held teeth. The ram has small patches of silver in each eye. The handle is 114.5 mm long, 44.2 mm high, 29.4 mm wide at the square socket, and 27.8 mm wide across the lion's body. The socket has traces of iron corrosion within it and at its edges from the missing iron key for a tumbler lock.

Key handles in the form of lions holding animal heads are rare. A similar example is known from Shepton Mallet, Somerset,[28] and from Bavai there are two examples with a lion grasping a boar's or ram's head.[29] An unusual variant is a key handle found at Brampton, Norfolk, which

24   Found by T. Camm. Record by A. Daubney.
25   M. Henig, 'The cult objects', in A. Taylor, 'Prehistoric, Roman, Saxon and Medieval artefacts from the Southern Fen Edge, Cambridgeshire', *Proc. Camb. Antiq. Soc.* 74 (1985), 31, no. 187, fig. 13.
26   M. Henig with M. Hassall and J. Bayley, 'Votive objects: images and inscriptions. Figurines', in A. Woodward and P. Leach, *The Uley Shrines. Excavation of a Ritual Complex on West Hill, Uley, Gloucestershire: 1977–9*, English Heritage Arch. Rep. 17 (1993), 98, no. 1, figs 82 and 85.
27   Found by A. Diamond. Record by A. Marshall and S. Worrell.
28   D. Moscrop and M. Henig, 'Keys, latch and door fittings', in P. Leach with C.J. Evans, *Excavation of a Romano-British Roadside Settlement in Somerset. Fosse Lane Shepton Mallett 1990*, Britannia Monograph 18 (2001), 231, no. 3, fig. 64.
29   G. Faider-Feytmans, *Recueil des bronzes de Bavai*, Gallia suppl. 8 (1957), 108–9, nos 253–5, pls XLI–II.

depicts a very well-modelled lion about to maul a man.[30] Key handles depicting lions in a more simplified manner are relatively common from sites in Britain, with examples known from Caerleon, Wall, Fishbourne, and Baldock.[31] Recent finds recorded by the PAS include similar key handles depicting a lion from Rodney Stoke, Somerset (HAMP225), Brundish, Suffolk (SF9345), Much Hadham, Herts. (BH-E96707), and Creslow, Bucks. (BUC-304A71).
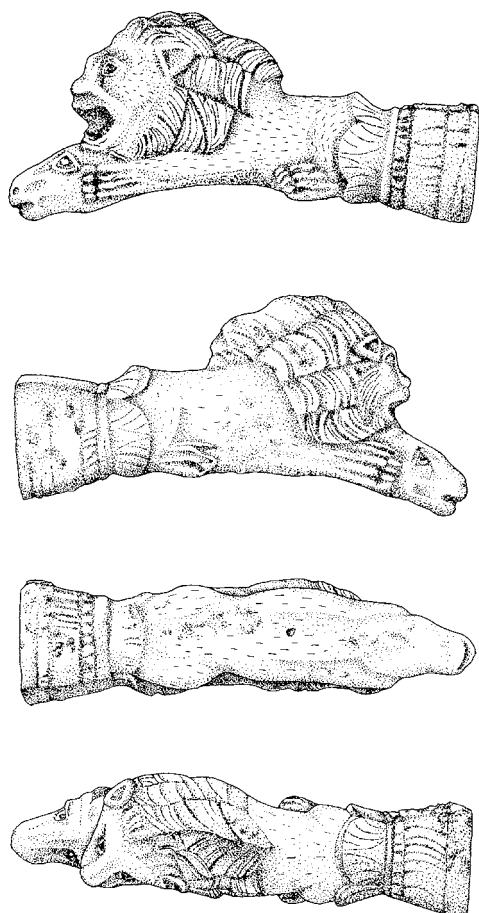
FIG. 8.   Winthorpe, lion key-handle (No. 7). Scale 1:2. (*Drawn by A. Marshall; © West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service*)

(8) **Shelton** (DENO-C83845) (FIG. 9).[32] A gritstone bust of a human male, perhaps representing a Lar, dating to the second/third century. The head is sub-circular and is flattened at the back and front; it has a roughly hexagonal face with a pointed chin, defined by a groove, which protrudes slightly when seen from the side, simple slightly dished eyes, a wedge-shaped nose in low relief,

[30]   M. Henig, 'A bronze key handle from Brampton, Norfolk', *Antiq. Journ.* 64, (1984), 407–8, fig. 14, pl. LVII.
[31]   G. Lloyd-Morgan, 'Objects of copper alloy', in E. Evans, *The Caerleon Canabae. Excavations in the Civil Settlement 1984–90*, Britannia Monograph 16 (2000), 365, no. 111, fig. 87.
[32]   Found by A. Knight. Record by R. Atherton. Identified by M. Henig.

and a mouth defined by a short horizontal groove. Shallow depressions on each side of the head probably represent the ears. There is no neck, the shoulders are squared, and the arms are not defined. The base is slightly curved towards the back, so the object does not stand up on its own. There is damage to the right front chest, the back and top of the head, and possibly the base of the right shoulder. The bust is 68.5 mm high, 66.0 mm wide, 30.0 mm thick across the shoulders; the head is 41.5 mm wide and 34.5 mm thick; it weighs 187.31 g. The closest parallel for this object is a bust, probably of a female, with simple eyes and a wedge-shaped nose from Cirencester.[33] Other similar objects include heads from Broadway, Worcs., Guiting Power and Cirencester(?), Glos.,[34] and Harby, Leics.[35]
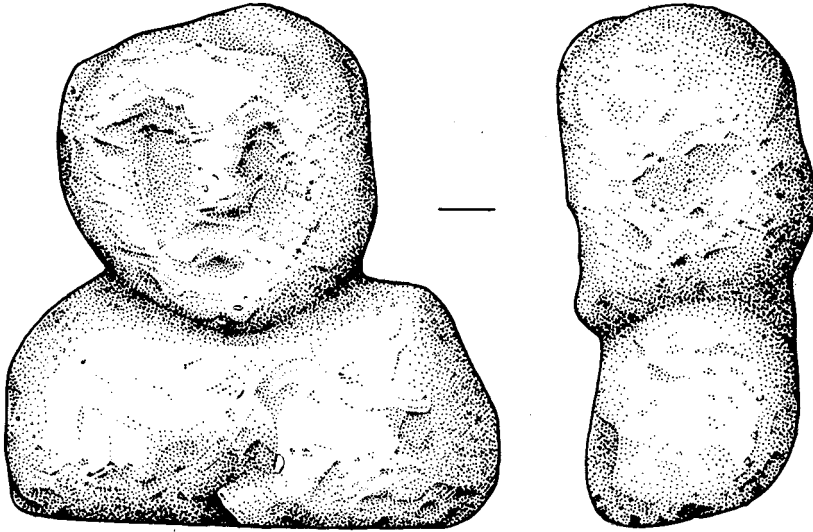
FIG. 9.   Shelton, gritstone bust (No. 8). Scale 1:1.
(*Drawn by J. Goddard; © J. Goddard*)

(9) **Perlethorpe cum Budby** (DENO-54B3D1) (FIG. 10).[36] An enamelled copper-alloy swivel from an oil flask. The body is rectangular with a longitudinal, central cylindrical perforation. There is a circular collar around the perforation at the base of the object, and projecting from each top corner of the body, is a hook ending in a rounded knop, which would have held a pair of chains for the suspension of the flask. Both of the faces of the rectangular body are decorated with champlevé enamel cells; one face with two opposing triangles of red enamel with a circle

[33]   M. Henig, *Roman Sculpture from the Cotswold Region*, Corpus Signorum Imperii Romani. Great Britain 1.7 (1993), no. 159.
[34]   ibid., 156–8.
[35]   L. Cram, M. Henig and K. Ambrose, 'A stone "Celtic" human head from Harby, Leicestershire', *Leics. Arch. Hist. Soc. Trans.* 79 (2005), 91–7.
[36]   Found by J. Kirk. Record by R. Atherton.

of green enamel to either side, the other with two rows of opposing red, blue, and possibly green enamel cells. There are three rivet-holes on one face (one at the top, one in the middle of the body, and one through the base of the collar) but there do not appear to be any rivet-holes on the other face. Neither of the two loops has obvious signs of wear, although there is some damage to the outer surfaces of the loops. The swivel is 26.57 mm long, 37.35 mm wide from loop to loop, 7.7 mm thick and weighs 12.85 g. A similar example with a double hook and applied decoration on both sides of the centre-piece, but also with a suspension loop passing through a hole at the top is known from Woodstock, Oxon.[37] A similar, but undecorated swivel recently recorded by the PAS was found at The Rodings, Essex (ESS-1DC305).
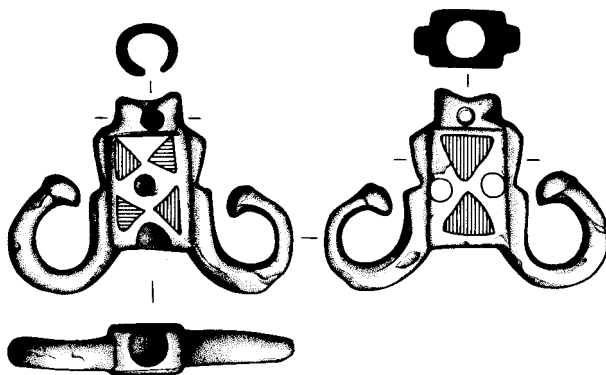
FIG. 10.   Perlethorpe cum Budby, oil flask swivel (No. 9). Scale 1:1.
(*Drawn by J. Goddard; © J. Goddard*)

WORCESTERSHIRE

(10) **Broughton Hackett** (WAW-2EFFB6 and WAW-2F4145) (FIG. 11).[38] Two very similar copper-alloy mounts depicting stylised anthropomorphic heads. The mounts were found metres apart and are likely to have originally been attached to the same vessel or casket. Both mounts are sub-circular with semi-circular hollow cross-sections and have very similar facial features. The almond-shaped eyes are defined by a groove. On one mount one eye also has a hollow recess (WAW-2EFFB6). Very fine grooves define the eyebrows. The flat, wedge-shaped nose is slightly damaged on one example (WAW-2EFFB6). The mouth is indicated by a fine horizontal groove, the chin is poorly defined, and the round face is bordered by a flange, which is slightly offset. Approximately one third of the flange is missing from one of the mounts (WAW-2EFFB6). The hair is depicted on the upper half of the flange by vertical and oblique linear grooves. The hollow backs contain traces of lead. The fill of one (WAW-2EFFB6) is concave and there is an irregular central hole. The mounts are comparable in size; one (WAW-2F4145) is 32.65 mm long, 29.45 mm wide, 10.85 mm thick, and weighs 15.6 g and the other (WAW-2EFFB6) is 32.2 mm long, 30.1 mm wide, 10.4 mm thick, and weighs 20.3 g. The facial features and the depiction of the

[37]   J.R. Kirk, 'Bronzes from Woodeaton, Oxon', *Oxoniensia* 14 (1949), 27, no. H.3, pl. III B.
[38]   Found by Mr Wright. Record by A. Bolton.

hair resemble in style those of the horned head on the bucket-mount from West Hill, Uley, Glos.[39]
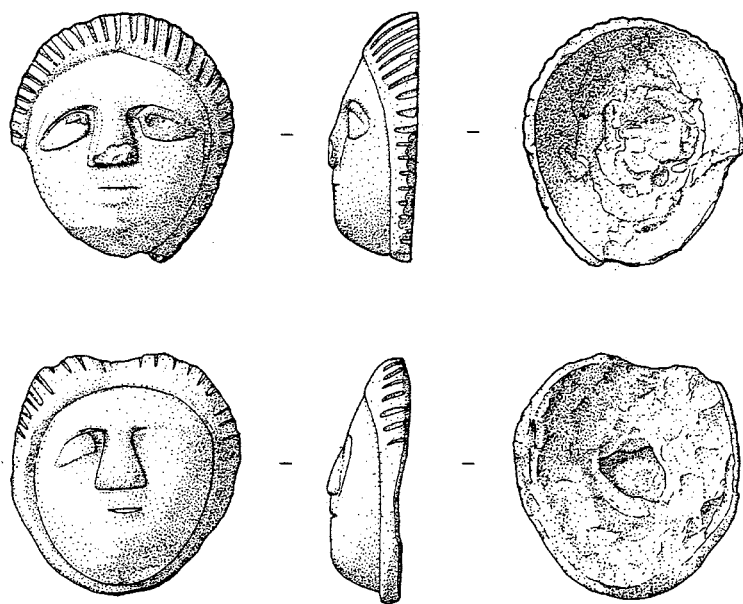

FIG. 11.   Broughton Hackett, two mounts in form of heads (No. 10). Scale 1:1.
(*Drawn by C. Stevens; © C. Stevens*)

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE

(11) **Wadenoe** (NARC-E42213) (FIG. 12).[40] Two tiers of an enamelled copper-alloy stand. The tiers are shaped like small tables with a large central, circular hole, knopped projections at each corner to secure the legs of the upper tier, and small circular perforations placed slightly in from each projection. There is a panel on each side with elaborate blue and turquoise enamel decoration. The dimensions of the lower tier are 32 by 32 by 30 mm and those of the upper tier are 24 by 22 by 31 mm. The two tiers are generally in good condition, although a large part of one side of the lower tier is missing. A stand, with almost identical decoration but in turquoise and green enamel, and also missing its top tier, was found at Catterick, North Yorks.[41] The Wadenhoe stand was discovered less than a mile from the Roman shrine at Brigstock where another altar/stand was discovered with the same decorative motifs as the smaller stand, but with red and blue enamel.[42]

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[39]   Henig, op. cit. (note 26), 98, no. 2, figs 83 and 85.
[40]   Found by R. Roberts. Record by T. Brindle.
[41]   Lentowicz, op. cit. (note 23), 68, no. 243, fig. 259.
[42]   M.V. Taylor, 'Statuettes of horsemen and horses and other votive objects from Brigstock, Northants', *Antiq. Journ.* 43 Part II (1963), 268, no. 3c, fig. 1.
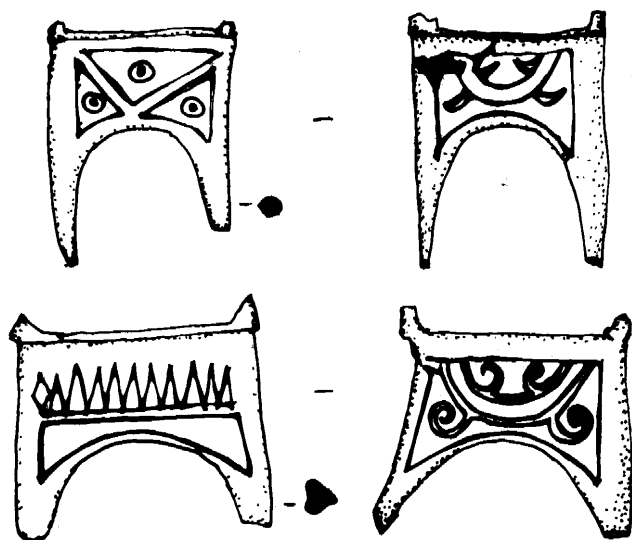
HERTFORDSHIRE

(12) **Hinxworth** (BH-ED9F44) (FIG. 13).[43] A cast copper-alloy figurine of Minerva-Fortuna, executed in Greco-Roman style. The object is modelled in the round and is largely complete. It depicts a standing female deity facing forward, her right arm bent upwards at the elbow in the action of throwing a now-missing spear, and a cornucopia held in the crook of her bent left arm. She wears a Greek-style helmet with a double keyhole-shaped depression for a plume attachment; the helmet is pushed back above the eyes revealing a corona of hair beneath. At the back of her head, the hair is plaited into three tresses emerging from beneath the helmet and running down the nape of the neck to end between the shoulder blades. The facial features are very worn, but eyes, nose, and a mouth are evident. The neck is bare. On the torso is a cuirass of scale armour with traces of a Medusa aegis on the breastplate. Beneath the cuirass she wears a long, pleated *peplos*, gathered into folds, and covering her to the ankles. There is no sign of feet, although a small circular hole underneath may indicate that the figurine was once attached to a plinth. There is no known parallel for this piece, which appears to incorporate significant elements of Athena-Tyche, the Greek equivalent of Minerva-Fortuna. Given its findspot and the attributes of the newly-discovered goddess, Senuna,[44] the figurine from Hinxworth may represent Senuna-Minerva-Fortuna. The figurine probably dates from the first or second century. The condition of the piece is reasonable, although the surface is orange-brown due to a layer of iron corrosion; this may have come from an associated iron object, or may be the result of iron panning in the surrounding soil. Pitting of this surface is due to the incomplete formation of this iron corrosion layer. The figurine is 63 mm high, 28 mm wide, 10 mm thick and weighs 41.3 g.

(13) **Standon** (CAM-6D9662) (FIG. 14).[45] A cast copper-alloy figurine of a schematically-depicted boar standing on the remains of what appears to be a rectangular base. The boar's body

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43   Record by J. Watters. Identified by R. Jackson and G. Burleigh.
44   DCMS Treasure Annual Report 2002, R.P.J. Jackson, 38 2002 T215.
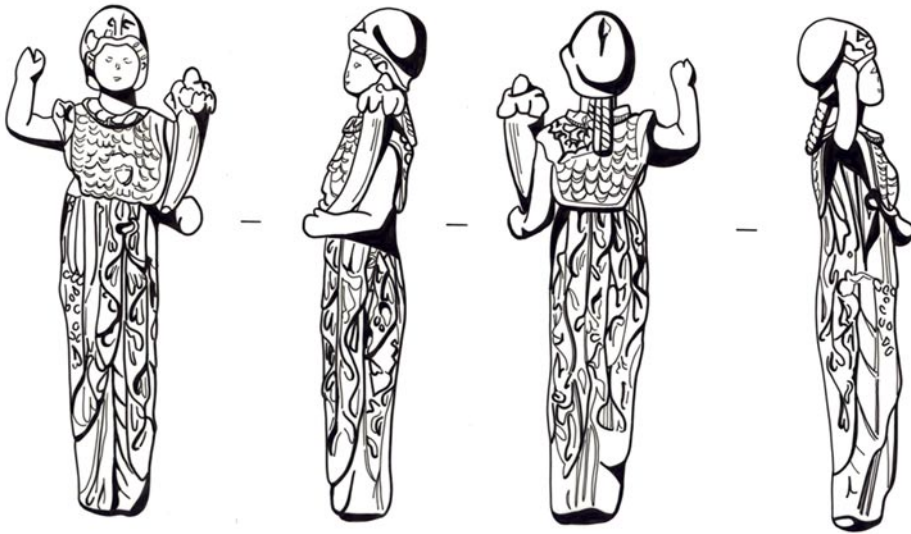45   Found by K. Easton. Record by P. Walton.

FIG. 13.   Hinxworth, Minerva-Fortuna figurine (No. 12). Scale 1:1.
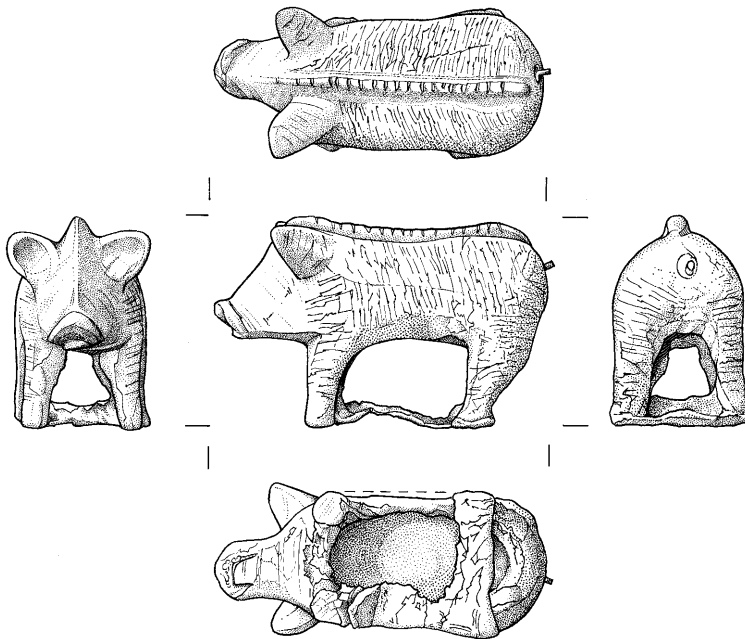(*Drawn by D. Watters; © D. Watters and St Albans Museum*)

FIG. 14.   Standon, boar figurine (No. 13). Scale 1:1.
(*Drawn by J. Richards; © J. Richards*)

is D-shaped in section and is partially hollow. A prominent knurled rib representing the dorsal crest runs its length and the body, legs, and back of the ears are decorated with horizontal and oblique incised lines which schematically represent hair. The boar's head is triangular with a straight lower edge and the ears are upright, rounded, and forward-facing. The flat-ended snout is simplistically rendered and no other facial features are represented; the head is smooth and there are no tusks. A small, circular-sectioned lug extends from the back of the boar which is probably intended to represent a tail, although it may be casting waste. The base is thin-walled and would have provided little support, but may have been the means by which the boar was attached to another object. The boar is 45 mm long, has a maximum width of 20 mm, and a height of 27 mm. The boar is less realistically portrayed and lacks much of the attention to detail seen on the boar figurine from Camerton, Somerset, for example.[46]

OXFORDSHIRE

(14) **Chinnor** (BERK-41B625) (FIG. 15).[47] An unusual copper-alloy harness-fitting, probably a pole-mounted terret. It comprises two conjoined circular hoops aligned side by side and attached to a base or 'skirt'. Each of the hoops has a triangular cross-section with the apex at the inner edge, and a diameter of approximately 23.5 mm. The base is in the form of an inverted pelta, with bevelled outer edges and midway along each long edge is a peak with a knop projection, one of which is largely missing. The concave base has a lead filling surrounding a central, roughly oval depression which contains iron corrosion from the missing mount for attachment.
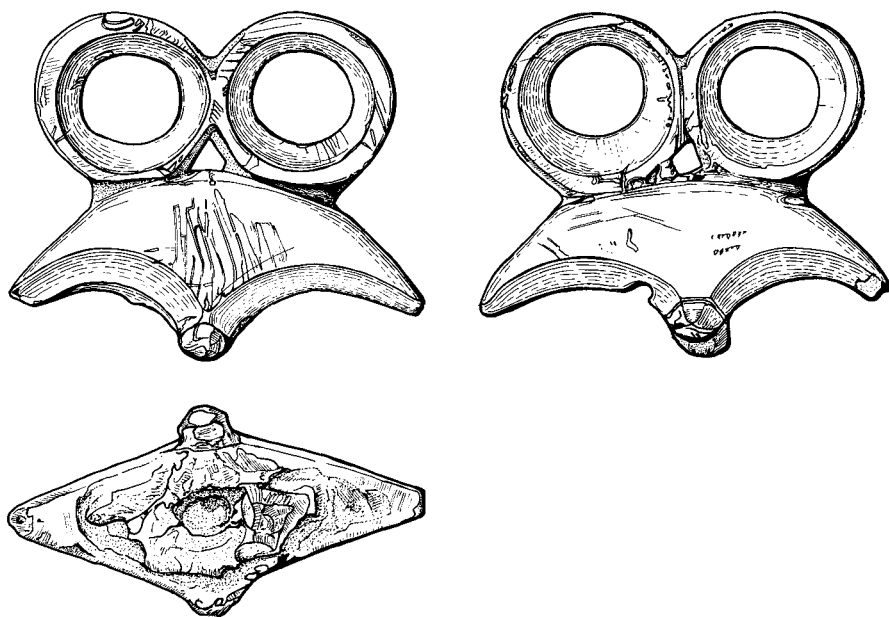
FIG. 15.   Chinnor, harness-fitting (No. 14). Scale 1:1.
(*Drawn by S. Lucas; © S. Lucas*)

[46]   R. Jackson, *Camerton. The Late Iron Age and Early Roman Metalwork* (1990), 26–7, frontispiece and pl. 1.
[47]   Found by P. Pearce. Record by K. Sutton and S. Worrell.

An area in the centre of one face of the 'skirt' is very scratched. Pole- and strap-mounted terrets frequently have a base or skirt, which is often either rectangular or scalloped in shape to cover part of the fitting, which is most frequently, but not exclusively made of iron. The terret is 54.65 mm long, 43.4 mm wide, 27.65 mm thick, and weighs 92.65g.

The form of the Chinnor terret is difficult to parallel. Pole-mounted terrets with single hoops are the most common form, with examples known from Lowbury Hill, Berks.,[48] and Castleford, West Yorks.[49] More unusual and elaborately-decorated pole-mounted terrets are known from King's Lynn[50] and Saham Toney, Norfolk.[51] Terrets with multiple perforations, rather than an open hoop, are rare; an example with a plate with three perforations is noted from Kalkriese, Osnabrück.[52]

(15) **Near Woodstock** (BERK-EF07C2) (FIG. 16).[53] A figurine of a bird holding a seed in its beak, perhaps intended to represent a pigeon or dove. The bird has been cast in the round with a flat back and a fan-shaped tail. At the junction between the tail and the back there is a pronounced semi-circular depression and there is a corresponding depression on the underside of the body and tail. The body then tapers towards an angular, lozenge-shaped stand representing legs and feet. The wings are not defined and no plumage or feathers are indicated. The figurine is 39.8 mm long, 15.3 mm wide, 32.3 mm high, and weighs 22.35 g. The stand may indicate that it was intended as a fitting to decorate a box or other item of furniture. Bird figurines are noted from Woodeaton, Oxon., but none provides close parallels for this piece.[54]
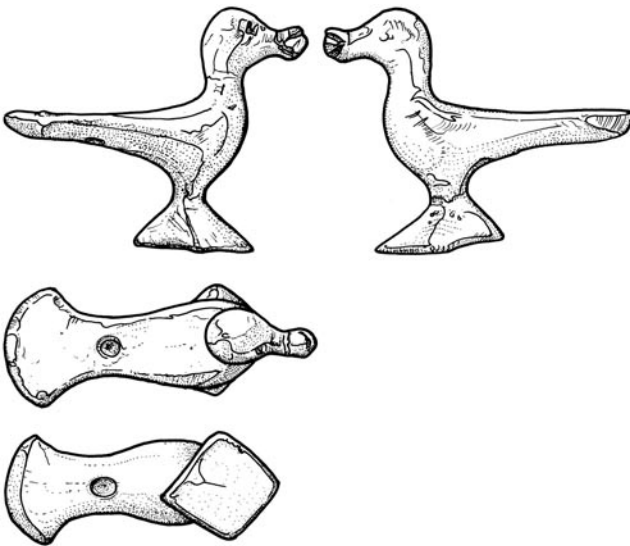
FIG. 16.   Near Woodstock, bird figurine (No. 15). Scale 1:1.
(*Drawn by S. Lucas; © S. Lucas*)

[48]   R. Atkinson, *The Romano-British Site on Lowbury Hill in Berkshire* (1916), 45, pl. XIII.
[49]   M.C. Bishop, 'Military equipment', in H.E.M. Cool and C. Philo, *Roman Castleford Excavations 1974–85 Volume 1. The Small Finds*, Yorkshire Archaeology 4 (1998), 77, no. 301, fig. 26.
[50]   D. Gurney, 'Archaeological finds in Norfolk 1993', *Norfolk Archaeology* 42 (1994), 108, fig. 2.
[51]   D. Gurney, 'Archaeological finds in Norfolk 1996', *Norfolk Archaeology* 45 (1997), 542, fig. 2 C.
[52]   W. Schlüter, 'The Battle of the Teutoburg Forest: archaeological research at Kalkriese near Osnabrück', in J.D. Creighton and R.J.A. Wilson (eds), *Roman Germany Studies in Cultural Interaction*, JRA Supp. Ser. 32 (1999), 144, fig. 5.16.
[53]   Found by G. Knight. Record by K. Sutton.
[54]   Kirk, op. cit. (note 37), 31, nos 3–7, pl. V, A-E; J. Bagnall-Smith, 'Votive material from Romano-Celtic temple sites in Oxfordshire', *Oxoniensia* 60 (1995), 181.

NORFOLK

(16) **North-west Norfolk** (FIG. 17).[55] A large and elaborate, cast copper-alloy Ionic capital from a candelabrum. The capital is well modelled, with an abacus above scrolling volutes. There is asymmetric scallop ornament between the volutes and there are rope-like mouldings on both sides. The echinus on both faces is decorated with an anthropomorphic mask of characteristically South Italian form. The capital has a large vertical perforation, lined with lead, where it was attached to the top of the column, and from which hooked fittings for the suspension of oil lamps would have projected. The perforation has a diameter of 29 mm and the irregular hole in the lead has an approximate diameter of 14 mm. There are traces of solder on the upper surface of the capital around the recessed central perforation. The capital is 72 mm wide, 54 mm deep, and 47 mm high. The closest parallel for this remarkable object is a complete candelabrum, with a capital of similar proportions, from excavations at Herculaneum.[56]
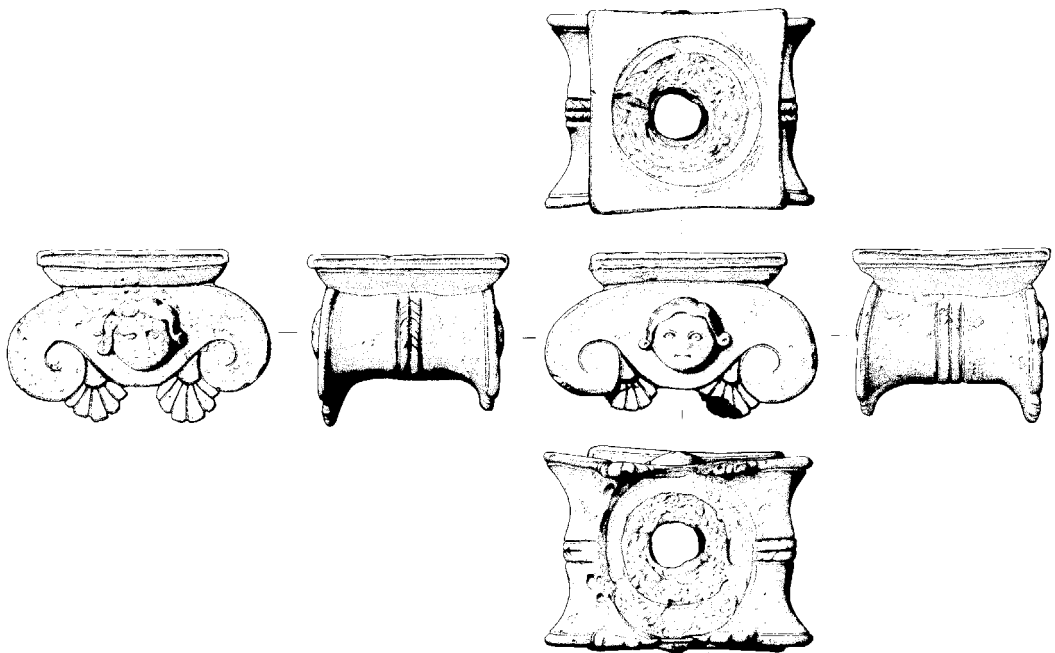
FIG. 17.   North-west Norfolk, Ionic capital from a candelabrum (No. 16). Scale 1:2.
(*Drawn by J. Gibbons; © Norfolk Landscape Archaeology*)

(17) **Beeston with Bittering** (NMS-650F10) (FIG. 18).[57] A copper-alloy mount, possibly from furniture, with the head of Medusa in high relief. The rather fleshy, rounded face with well modelled eyes, arched eyebrows, broad nose, and closed mouth is set within flowing ray-like

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55   Record by S. Ashley.
56   J. Ward-Perkins and A. Claridge, *Pompeii AD 79* (1976), no. 135.
57   Found by S. Maloney. Record by S. Ashley.

locks of hair on a convex circular flange. Small horns spring from the forehead with wings, each decorated with a single feather motif, above. There are curvilinear engraved lines on both sides of the flange below the chin. The reverse of the roundel is concave with traces of turning lines, and there is an off-centre, roughly-finished and irregularly-shaped depression. There is no surviving evidence for the method of attachment. It has a diameter of 50 mm and is 23 mm deep. A very similar mount is known from Sandy, Beds.,[58] and a roundel with a depiction of Medusa, a moulding around the edge, and lead packing at the reverse was excavated from the Marlowe Car Park site, Canterbury.[59]
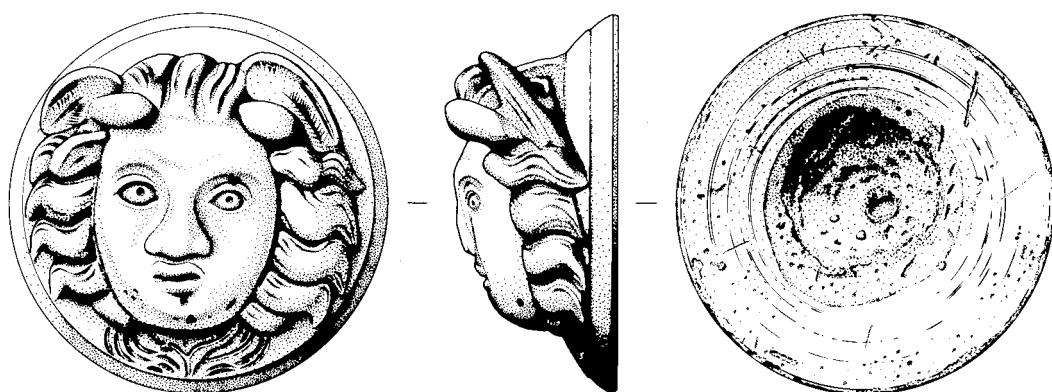
FIG. 18.   Beeston with Bittering, Medusa mount (No. 17). Scale 1:1.
(*Drawn by J. Gibbons; © Norfolk Landscape Archaeology*)

SUFFOLK

(18) **Holbrook** (SF-DCB627) (FIG. 19).[60] A copper-alloy figurine of a three-horned standing bull. Three-horned bulls are a well-known Gallo-Roman iconographic symbol, with the third horn perhaps indicating increased supernatural power.[61] The pointed ears project from the side of the head at right angles, beneath two projecting tapering horns. Between these horns, in the centre of the head is the remains of a third, very worn horn. The forehead is flat and has a central longitudinal groove. The eyes are slightly protruding and are defined by a groove. The nose is short and rounded and the mouth is represented by a horizontal groove. The neck is thick and ridged with transverse mouldings defining musculature. The body is rectangular and narrow, 15 mm deep, 36.5 mm long, 10.9 mm wide across its centre and 12.8 mm wide across its hindquarters. Wrapped around the centre of the body is a broad transverse decorative band, or '*dorsuale*', which is 5.6 mm wide and delimited by grooves; it contains moulded ovals with

[58]   M.J. Green, *A Corpus of Religious Material from the Civilian Areas of Roman Britain*, BAR 21 (1976), 207 and pl. IVf.
[59]   I.P. Garrard, with a contribution by M. Henig, 'Other objects of copper alloy and silver', in K. Blockley, M. Blockley, P. Blockley, S.S. Frere and S. Stow, *Excavations in the Marlowe Car Park and Surrounding Areas. The Archaeology of Canterbury Vol. V Part II: The Finds* (1995), 1032, no. 437, fig. 439.
[60]   Found by L. Bond. Record by F. Minter. Identified by M. Henig.
[61]   Green, op. cit. (note 58), 32; M. Henig, S. Read and L. Cram, 'Three-horned bull', *Britannia* 17 (1986), 346–7.
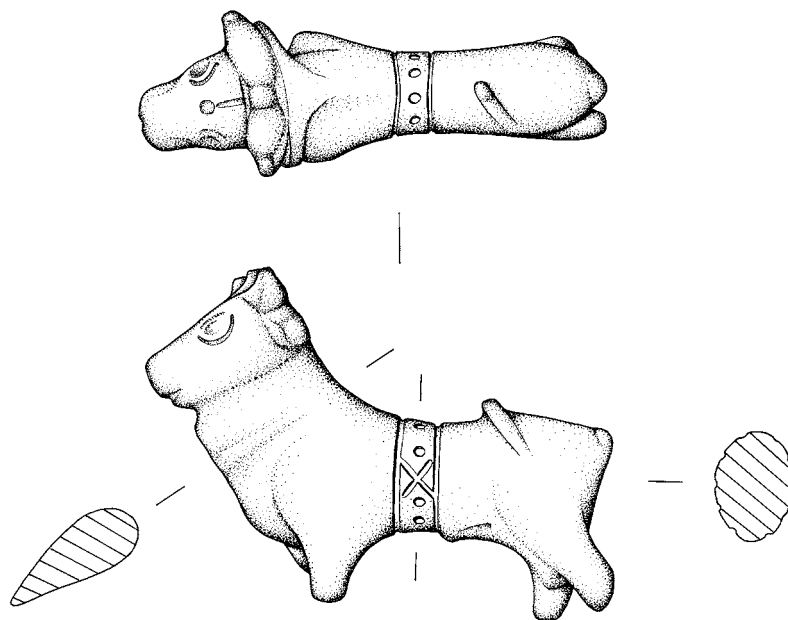
FIG. 19.   Holbrook, three-horned bull figurine (No. 18). Scale 1:1.
(*Drawn by D. Wreathall; © Suffolk County Council*)

cross-shaped mouldings on both sides. The bull's hind quarters are slightly rounded and the tail is to one side with its tip resting on its back, as if it is being vigorously swished from side to side. The bull has large testicles and a slight moulding representing the phallus. Both forelegs are incomplete, one leg is slightly raised, and the shoulders are muscular. The hind legs are straight and one is placed slightly in front of the other, presumably depicting a walking gait. From nose to tail the bull is 60.6 mm long and its triangular head is 22.2 mm long, 22.5 mm wide and 15.8 mm thick.

The presence of the '*dorsuale*' around the body suggests that the bull has been formally prepared for sacrifice, contrary to the view of bulls as divine, theomorphic substitutes for deity. Sacrificial bulls are familiar from state reliefs like the Suovetaurilia relief now in the Louvre,[62] and the fragmentary Ravenna relief.[63] A parallel *dorsuale* can be seen around the belly of a pig on a nicolo intaglio from Old Penrith.[64] Other three-horned bull figurines are known from Maiden Castle, Dorset, Jewry Wall, Leicester, and Devizes, Wilts., as well as a pipe-clay figurine from Colchester, Essex.[65] An additional copper-alloy three-horned bull figurine has recently been recorded by the PAS from Watlington, Oxon. (BUC-668F820).

[62]   D.E.E. Kleiner, *Roman Sculpture* (1992), 141–2, fig. 117.
[63]   D. Strong, *Roman Art* (1988), 110, fig. 55.
[64]   M. Henig, 'Intaglio', in P.S. Austen, *Bewcastle and Old Penrith. A Roman Outpost Fort and Frontier Vicus*, Cumberland & Westmorland Res. Ser. 6 (1991), 178, no. 614, fig. 87.
[65]   R.E.M. Wheeler, *Maiden Castle, Dorset*, Rep. Res. Comm. Soc. Antiq. 12 (1943), 75–6, pl. xxxi; K.M. Kenyon, *Excavations at the Jewry Wall Site, Leicester*, Rep. Res. Comm. Soc. Antiq. 15 (1948), 272, fig. 96; G.C. Boon, 'Genius and Lar in Celtic Britain', *Jahrbuch des Römisch-Germanischen Zentralmuseums Mainz* 20 (1973), 266–9, pl. 59, no. 15; Green, op. cit. (note 58), 32 and 217, pl. XIX a and b.

(19) **Brockley** (SF-452BA2) (FIG. 20).[66] The lower terminal and fragment of the shaft of a cast copper-alloy jug handle. The back of the terminal is slightly concave to accommodate the body of the copper-alloy vessel, to which it would have originally been soldered. The front face of the terminal is rounded and moulded to depict a female head with a triangular head-dress, the tip of which tapers into the centre of the handle shaft. The face is almost round with moulded eyebrows above oval eyes, in which central circular indentations represent the pupils. The nose is slightly flattened and the small mouth is represented by moulded lips with a straight horizontal groove between them. The sides of the triangular head-dress frame the face and its terminals extend to below where the ears would be. It has two central, oblique grooves forming a 'V' above the forehead and either side of this there are curvilinear grooves following the line of the rim and beading along its upper tapering edges. About half way down the head-dress the handle shaft begins with two scroll-like motifs which project on either side of the head-dress. The handle shaft is rectangular with two parallel longitudinal grooves either side of a central ridge and is 14 mm wide and 7.5 mm thick. The handle is 51 mm in total surviving length and weighs 47.3 g. The complete terminal is oval, approximately 32 mm long, 23.2 mm wide, and 10 mm thick. Copper-alloy jugs with complete cast copper-alloy handles, the lower terminals of which depict a face or mask, are known from Canterbury, Kent, and Stanfordbury, Beds.[67]
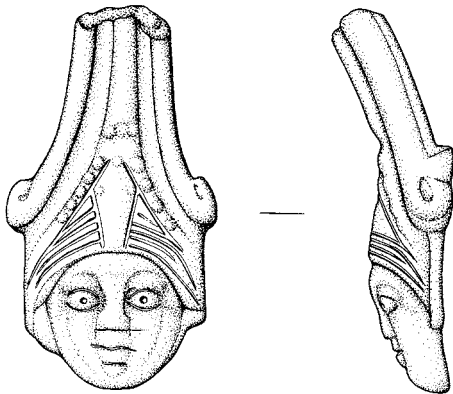
FIG. 20. Brockley, jug handle terminal (No. 19). Scale 1:1.
(*Drawn by D. Wreathall; © Suffolk County Council*)

(20) **Hawkedon** (SF-E05DF4) (FIG. 21).[68] A copper-alloy figurative brooch in the form of a standing human figure. The figure is standing facing, wearing a long tunic, with the arms held slightly away from the body at the sides. The head projects and is more fully moulded than the body, which has only low-relief detail and is virtually flat. There are grooves representing hair on the top of the head, and the nose and eyes are just discernible, although very corroded. The tunic has vertical grooves for folds on the lower part and traces of diagonal marks from the figure's right shoulder. The legs/feet are represented only by small projections, of which only one survives. The brooch is missing its pin, has damaged arms, and its surfaces are corroded and abraded. The pin was hinged between two close-set lugs behind the base of the figure and

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66 Found by K. Jay. Record by F. Minter.
67 J.M.C. Toynbee, *Art in Roman Britain* (1962), 175, nos 114 and 116, pls 130 and 132.
68 Found by L. White. Record by J. Plouviez.

the catch-plate is behind the head. The brooch is 27.2 mm long, the body area is 1.5 mm thick, and the head is 5 mm thick. Representations of the human figure are uncommon on brooches; only two parallels with full figures and similar in form and posture have been found. The brooch from Le Vieil-Évreux, Normandy[69] is very similar to that from Suffolk and an example from Augst is broadly similar but has a more rounded body and a lunate attachment to the head.[70]
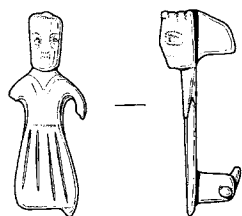

FIG. 21. Hawkedon, brooch in form of human figure (No. 20). Scale 1:1. (*Drawn by D. Wreathall; © Suffolk County Council*)

ESSEX

(21) **Great Canfield** (ESS-B4BC67) (FIG. 22).[71] A complete cast copper-alloy amulet or charm in the form of a three-dimensional boar's head, from which extends a curved representation of a boar's tusk. The boar's head is simply rendered and has an integral, sub-circular back-plate from which the animal's head projects. The peaked brow extends to the snout. Beneath the snout is a wedge-shaped indent that forms the open mouth and short lower jaw of the boar. The animal's ears rise vertically from the back of the head and have circular indents on the front to represent their folds. The head of the boar is otherwise plain, with no attempt to render the eyes or any other features. The tusk, which is rectangular in section, extends horizontally from the back of the head and then sweeps upwards and slightly back on itself and gently tapers to a blunt point. Beneath the tusk, just beyond the head, is a transverse, circular loop, presumably for suspension. The object is 105.6 mm long, of which 36.9 mm is the boar's head; the head is 23.3 mm wide across the back-plate and 12.1 mm wide at the snout. The tusk is 18 mm wide at the broadest point and 9.5 mm thick and it is 5.6 mm wide at the tapered end. The loop has an external diameter of 20.1 mm. The object weighs 182.39 g.

A copper-alloy boar's head, tusk, and suspension loop is known from Esch, Germany, though this head is much more realistically portrayed and more artistically competent than the Great Canfield example.[72] This type of object was presumably designed to be portable. A boar's head, this time mounted on a pedestal and fitted with a real tusk, is of unknown provenance and another is known from Frenz.[73] An amulet depicting a boar's tusk but with a lion's head terminal is known from Hod Hill, Dorset.[74]

[69]   I. Fauduet, *Musée d'Évreux collections archéologiques. Bronzes gallo-romains. Instrumentum* (1992), 87, no. 481.
[70]   E. Riha, *Die römischen Fibeln aus Augst und Kaiseraugst*, Forschungen in Augst 3 (1979), 199, no. 1708, Tafel 66.
[71]   Found by T. Roe. Record by C. McDonald.
[72]   Menzel, op. cit. (note 13), 95, no. 226, Taf. 105.
[73]   Menzel, op. cit. (note 13), 173–4, no. 480–81, Taf. 147.
[74]   J.W. Brailsford, *Hod Hill. Volume One. Antiquities from Hod Hill in the Durden Collection* (1962), 116, no. 18, fig. 15.
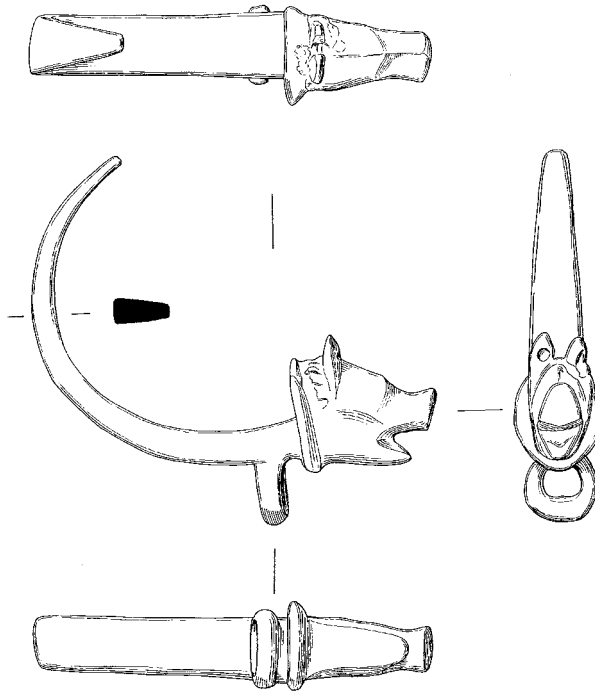
FIG. 22. Great Canfield, amulet in form of boar's head and tusk (No. 21). Scale 1:2.
(*Drawn by I. Bell; © Essex County Council*)

(22) **Kelvedon** (ESS-861894) (FIG. 23).[75] An incomplete cast copper-alloy mount showing the chest, neck, head, and forelegs of a panther emerging from the centre of a three-petalled calyx, which forms the flattened base of the mount. Overall the mount is 36.1 mm high and weighs 112.3 g. The panther's front legs are splayed and slightly raised. One leg is complete, with three incised lines to represent the claws and a slightly damaged paw. The other leg is missing its paw and is truncated to a length of 8.2 mm. The panther's neck is turned sideways, so that it curves back slightly on itself as if looking over its right shoulder. The head has two small, flattened ears and the face has a moulded, raised brow ridge from which runs the bridge of the nose. The mouth is open, with two teeth bridging the gap between upper and lower jaw. Running from the ear around its jaw-line is a very slight, moulded ruff with faint, diagonally-incised lines. The panther is 29.6 mm long, with the head being 15.8 mm long and 11.6 mm wide. The base of the mount is a sub-circular disc, 43 mm in diameter, that has been moulded with a curved edge and six trifoliate petals**.** The lower face of the disc is flat with no signs of fixing or soldering, but it was almost certainly applied to the side of a casket or other piece of furniture. Panthers are associated with the god Bacchus, and often appear in Roman art pulling his chariot or carrying him on their back. Here the emergence from the calyx may be an allusion to rebirth. There is abundant evidence for the popularity of the cult of Bacchus.[76] A very similar mount has recently

[75] Found by D. Wray. Record by C. McDonald.
[76] B. Walters, 'Two busts from Littlecote', *Britannia* 19 (1988), 407–10; V. Hutchinson, *Bacchus in Roman Britain: The Evidence for his Cult*, BAR 151.i (1986), 145.
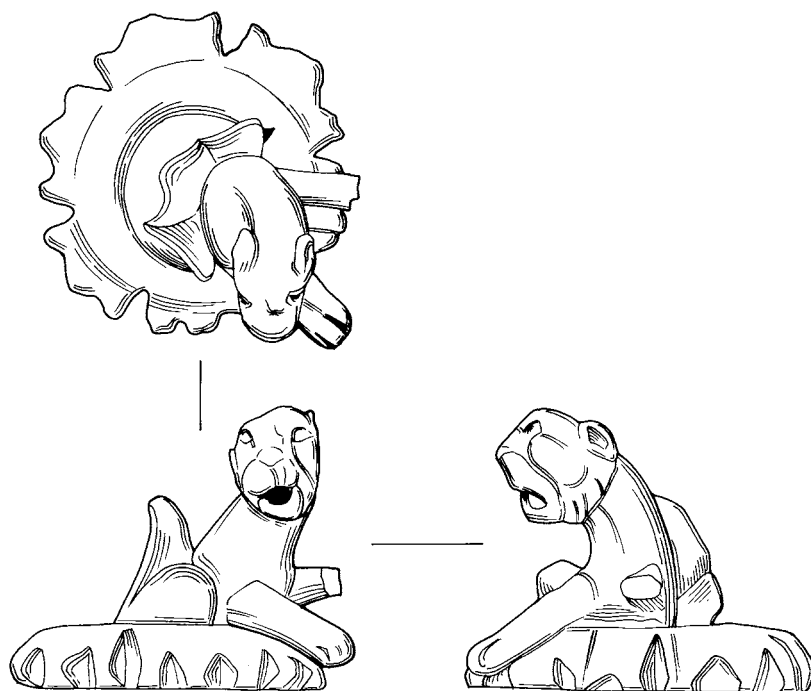
FIG. 23.   Kelvedon, panther mount (No. 22). Scale 1:1.
(*Drawn by I. Bell; © Essex County Council*)

been found in Buxhall, Suffolk, and recorded by the PAS (SF-6E91C7). Another similar mount is known from Layham, Suffolk.[77] The mount from Kelvedon was kindly donated to Colchester Museums (Acc.No. COLEM: 2005.34).

(23) **Roxwell** (ESS-E5CE07) (FIG. 24).[78] The copper-alloy object is possibly a jeweller's test piece or die. It is rectangular in plan and section and is 33.1 mm long, 19.2 mm wide, 5 mm thick, and weighs 20.65 g. It is engraved at one end with a pair of clasped hands set within a circular border of dots. At the opposite end of the same face, is an engraved portrait of a Roman emperor, diademed and facing left and probably representing Julian (A.D. 355–363). In front of the portrait is the engraved word SABATIV (see below, pp. 475–6, No. 10). The back of the object is plain. The clasped hand motif — a symbol related to the *junctio* or marriage union — was commonly found on Roman jewellery such as finger-rings and bracelets. This object may have been used for making repoussé components for jewellery, by pressing gold foil into the shallow die. The function of the portrait remains unclear, although a connection with coinage seems most likely. Although the manner by which the portrait is engraved precludes its use in the minting process, the similarity in style and size suggests it could have been copied from a coin as an 'engraving test' or perhaps even used as a draft for the production of coin dies used to strike unofficial imitations. The presence of

[77]   E. Martin, C. Pendleton and J. Plouviez, 'Archaeology in Suffolk', *Proc. Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and History* 37 Part I (1990), 150–4, fig. 24A.
[78]   Found by R. Abbott. Record by C. McDonald. Identified by C. Johns, S. La Niece, I. Leins and C. McDonald.
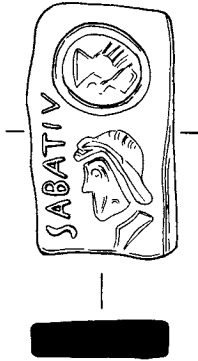
FIG. 24.   Roxwell, engraved die (No. 23). Scale 1:1.
(*Drawn by I. Bell; © Essex County Council*)

the possible head of Julian strongly favours a mid- to late fourth-century date for the object. The original surface survives in a good condition with a dark green-grey patina, suggesting that the object may be highly leaded. No parallel for this unusual object has been found. A copper-alloy cube with intaglio devices on each side, of which five were in beaded borders, and with a pair of clasped hands on one side is known from Kingscote, Glos.[79]

DEVON

(24) **Cullompton** (DEV-D8DC28) (FIG. 25).[80] A copper-alloy figurine depicting Mars, standing with his right arm raised. He is bearded and wears a rounded cap, although the generally poor
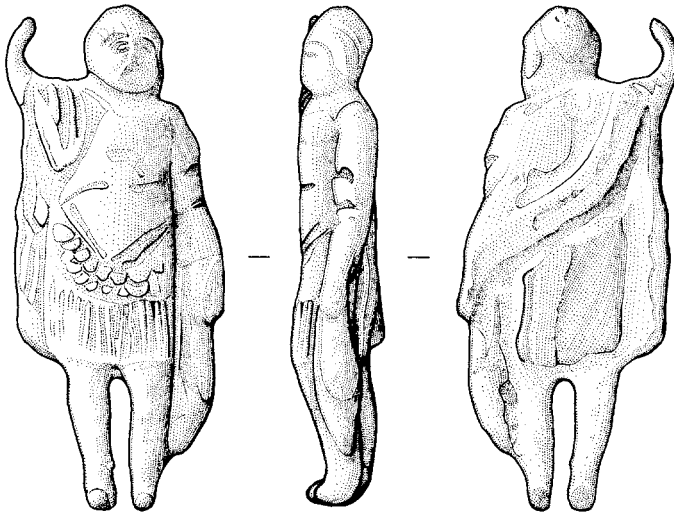
FIG. 25.   Cullompton, Mars figurine (No. 24). Scale 1:1.
(*Drawn by J. Reed; © Exeter City Council*)

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[79]   M. Henig, 'Cube seal of copper alloy', in J.R. Timby, *Excavations at Kingscote and Wycomb* (1998), 186, no. 1, fig. 89; M. Henig, 'Responses to reports in Lucerna 30', *Lucerna* 31 (2006), 5.
[80]   Found by D.J. Eastland. Record by S. Worrell.

condition of the piece makes it impossible to say whether the cap might originally have held a crest or brim. He wears a plain metal cuirass with an angular, dipping rim across the abdomen, with two rows of probable scallop-shaped lappets. Below this, and depicted only on the front, is a series of probable leather straps. The cloak passes over the right arm, with vertical folds at the front, and diagonally across the back, then over the left arm before hanging down at the left flank. Little detail survives of the legs and the feet are incomplete. The figurine is 67 mm long, 28.5 mm wide, and weighs 54.6 g. A close parallel is the well-preserved Mars figurine from Wycomb, Glos.[81]

DORSET

(25) **Compton Abbas** (SOMDOR-B23561) (FIG. 26).[82] A cast copper-alloy ox-head bucket-mount. The upper part, which has a circular perforation (diameter 5 mm) for attachment at the centre, is also decorated with a number of linear ridges. This section is separated from the ox's horns by a narrow moulded ridge. The horns are simple and straight, with slightly protruding, pointed ends and linear grooves in the area above the head, some of which have short transverse lines between them. There is a narrow horizontal band below this, decorated on one side by a row of small circular stamps. The ox's face is rounded in the area of the eyes and narrows and then flares out again at the nose. The circular eyes have dark blue glass settings and the area around them is decorated with wide, stamped arcs. There is a slightly irregular, oblique incised line below each eye forming a 'V' shape. The nostrils are faintly defined by two short vertical lines. Immediately below the snout, which has a flat, straight lower edge, is another circular perforation, with a diameter of 2.8 mm. The mount is flat and may therefore have adorned quite a large vessel. It is 58.5 mm long, 32 mm wide, and weighs 20.7 g.

The ox-head on this mount is similar to an example excavated from the villa at Shakenoak, Oxon., although the glass settings in the eyes of the Compton Abbas mount are an unparalleled
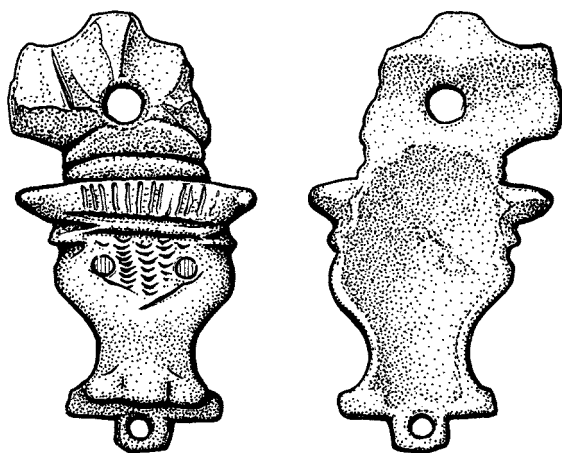

FIG. 26.   Compton Abbas, ox-head bucket-mount (No. 25). Scale 1:1.
(*Drawn by M. Trevarthen; © Somerset County Council*)

[81]   J.M.C. Toynbee, 'Roman sculpture in Gloucestershire', in P. McGrath and J. Cannon (eds), *Essays in Bristol and Gloucestershire History (*1976), 87, pl. between 44 and 45.
[82]   Found by Mr J. and Mrs V. Harper. Record by N. Payne. A corpus of ox-head vessel mounts/handle escutcheons is currently being prepared by A. Bolton.

feature.[83] The Compton Abbas mount is one of 19 recorded by the PAS between Autumn 1997 and June 2006; one each in Bedfordshire, Dorset, Leicestershire, Warwickshire, Newport, and Denbighshire, two in Cheshire, three in Suffolk, and four in Staffordshire and Lincolnshire.

(26) **Cerne Abbas** (SOMDOR-1DB306) (FIG. 27).[84] A small cast copper-alloy terminal in the form of an eagle's head, possibly from a knife or razor. The terminal is partially hollow, with a cylindrical socket. The poorly-executed bird holds a small spherical object, probably representing a seed or pellet of food, in its beak. Between the beak and the eye there is a deeply-grooved, slightly curving line on either side. The eyes, unusually, are indicated by incised vertical, pointed ovals. Behind the eyes on each side is a vertical, pointed oval ridge, incised with six short diagonal grooves. The back of the head is decorated with five vertical grooved lines, presumably to indicate feathers. The object is 23 mm long, 19.7 mm deep, and 15 mm wide. The circular base has a diameter of 12.4 mm and it weighs 13.9 g.

Terminals in the form of an eagle's head are not common finds and it is often difficult to ascribe a function with any certainty. An incomplete terminal with a cylindrical socket found in Calstone Wellington, Wilts. is similar in form to that from Cerne Abbas, although the eagle's head (also with food in its beak) is depicted as emerging from leaves.[85] The function of the animal head terminal in the form of a stylised eagle or griffin head found in the *canabae* at Caerleon was interpreted as a possible pommel for a sword or other weapon due to the rectangular hole at the top of the head for a tang or other attachment.[86]
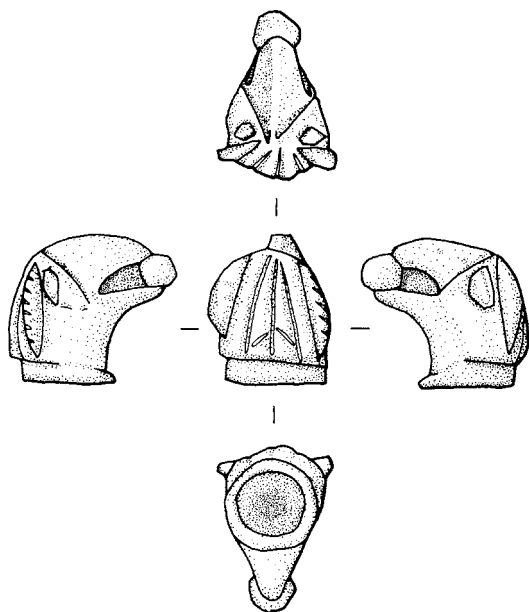

FIG. 27. Cerne Abbas, eagle's head terminal (No. 26). Scale 1:1.
(*Drawn by S. Hughes;* © *Somerset County Council*)

[83] A.C.C. Brodribb, A.R. Hands and D.R. Walker, 'Bronze, silver and lead objects', in *Excavations at Shakenoak Farm, near Wilcote, Oxfordshire Part I: Sites A & D* (1968), 82, no. 1, fig. 27.
[84] Found by R. Lovett. Record by N. Payne.
[85] N. Griffiths, 'The Roman army in Wiltshire', in P. Ellis (ed.), *Roman Wiltshire and After. Papers in Honour of Ken Annable* (2001), 60, no. 39, fig. 3.7.
[86] G. Lloyd-Morgan, 'Other objects of copper-alloy,' in E. Evans, *The Caerleon Canabae: Excavations in the Civil Settlement 1984–90* (2000), 370, no. 122, fig. 89.

WILTSHIRE

(27–31) **Kingston Deverill** (WILT-92B052) (FIGS 28–32).[87] A hoard of copper-alloy vessels consisting of three *trullei* and two strainer-bowls. The first find, a *trulleus* (No. 27) was discovered with the use of a metal-detector. Following the reporting of the object to the Wiltshire Finds Liaison Officer, Wessex Archaeology was commissioned to excavate the findspot. The small-scale excavation (*c*. 1.8 by 1.8 m) revealed a large sub-circular feature *c*. 0.4 m below the ploughsoil. Within it were two more *trullei* and two strainer-bowls, a small quantity of pottery and animal bone.[88]

(27) A complete copper-alloy, deep *trulleus* with a bulging wall and flaring foot (FIG. 28), of Den Boesterd's Gödåkertyp. [89] There is a narrow rib and a band of white metal coating below the rim, above a band of incised palisade decoration. A further narrow rib is situated above the base. The handle, grooved on both edges, has a disc-shaped terminal with a central hole. The maker's stamp, P. CIPI. POLIBI, is located on the handle just before the terminal. The body is slightly dented and the hole torn in its side is probably the result of recent plough damage**.** The base has
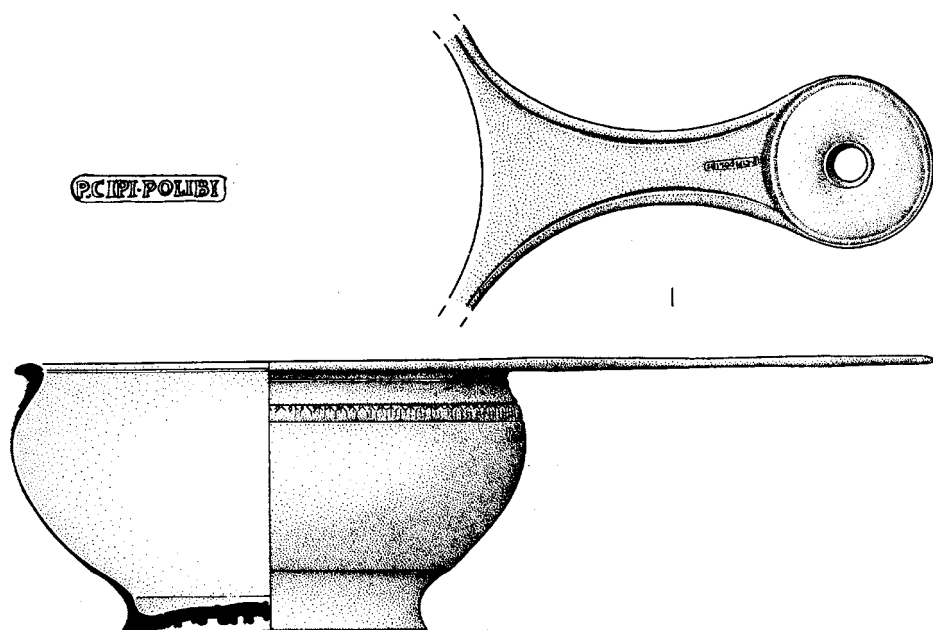

FIG. 28.   Kingston Deverill, *trulleus* (No. 27). Scale 1:3.
(*Drawn by N. Griffiths; © N. Griffiths and South Wiltshire Museum*)

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[87]   Found by P. Bancroft. Record by K. Hinds and S. Worrell.
[88]   The fieldwork was undertaken by Catherine McHarg who also compiled the unpublished archive report, *Kingston Deverill, Wiltshire, Roman Hoard Interim Report*, Wessex Archaeology Ltd Report reference: 17030 August 2005. A full discussion of the objects, their context and significance is in preparation and will be published in *Wiltshire Studies*.
[89]   M.H.P. Den Boesterd, *The Bronze Vessels in the Rijksmuseum G.M. KAM at Nijmegen* (1956).

the characteristically heavily-turned underside with four concentric circles of varying widths surrounding a central roundel. At the centre of the latter there is a ring-and-dot motif. The vessel is 105 mm high, its length with the handle is 372 mm, the external diameter at the vessel mouth is 202 mm, and the base diameter is 123 mm. The object weighs 1358 g.

Products of the workshop of Cipius Polybius[90] are very unusual finds outside the northern frontier region. This *trulleus*, as well as No. 28 (below), is very similar in form, but with variations in its decorative motifs, to an example from Loughor, West Glamorgan.[91]

(28) A complete copper-alloy deep *trulleus* with a bulging wall and flaring foot (FIG. 29), of Den Boesterd's Gödåkertyp, very similar in form to No. 27. There is a narrow rib and a band of white metal beneath the rim and on the band of incised palisade decoration, which is bound by a beaded rib above and a plain rib below. There is also a narrow moulded ridge above the base. The handle, grooved on both edges, has a disc-shaped terminal with a central hole. The body has a large hole, 82 by 22 mm, and discovered with the vessel was a piece of oval, slightly convex copper-alloy sheeting with the remains of two rivets which presumably served as a repair patch. The underside of the base has four concentric circles surrounding a central roundel. The vessel is 87 mm high, its length with the handle is 359 mm, the external diameter at the mouth is 190 mm, and the base diameter is 119 mm. The vessel weighs 1152 g.
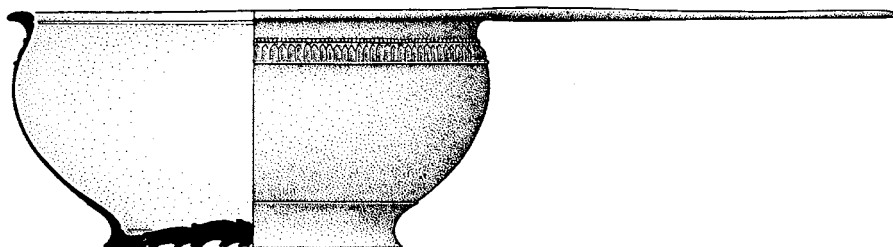

FIG. 29.   Kingston Deverill, *trulleus* (No. 28). Scale 1:3.
(*Drawn by N. Griffiths; © N. Griffiths and South Wiltshire Museum*)

(29) A complete copper-alloy trulleus with a deep body and low foot (FIG. 30). The steep-sided body curves slightly outwards. It has a large dent in the body and is cracked below the handle. Below the rim is a broad, flat rib with incised lines above and below. A deep groove lines both edges of the handle, and also outlines the terminal disc and the hole within it. The underside of the base of the bowl has three concentric circles enclosing a circular roundel. The vessel is 115 mm high, its length with the handle is 361 mm, the external diameter at the mouth is 193 mm, and the base diameter is 112 mm. The vessel weighs 1139 g.

[90]   J. Bennet and R. Young, 'Some new and some forgotten stamped skillets, and the date of P. Cipius Polybius', *Britannia* 12 (1981), 37–44.
[91]   G. Lloyd-Morgan, 'Objects of copper alloy and silver', in A.G. Marvell and H.S. Owen-John, *Leucarum. Excavations at the Roman Auxiliary Fort at Loughor, West Glamorgan 1982–84 and 1987–88*, Britannia Monograph 12 (1997), 247–9, no. 56, fig. 94.
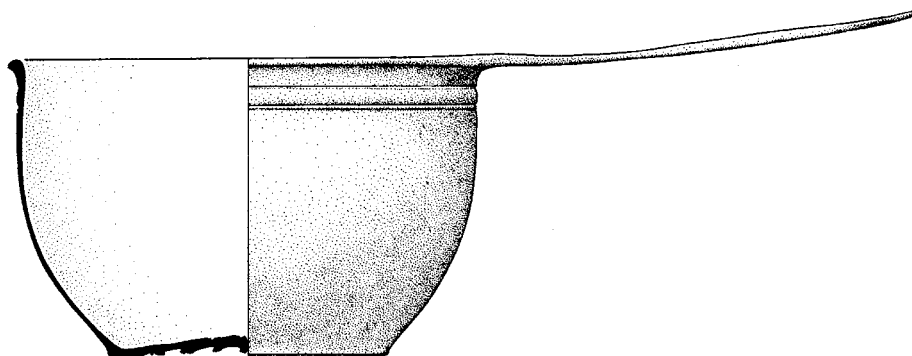
FIG. 30.   Kingston Deverill, *trulleus* (No. 29). Scale 1:3.
(*Drawn by N. Griffiths; © N. Griffiths and South Wiltshire Museum*)

(30) A damaged, but mostly complete copper-alloy biconical carinated strainer bowl (FIG. 31). The internal strainer and zoomorphic head spout are now detached. The out-turned, horizontal rim is grooved at its internal outer edge. There is an irregularly-shaped hole for the insertion of the spout. The slightly convex strainer, now in three pieces, was found inside the vessel,
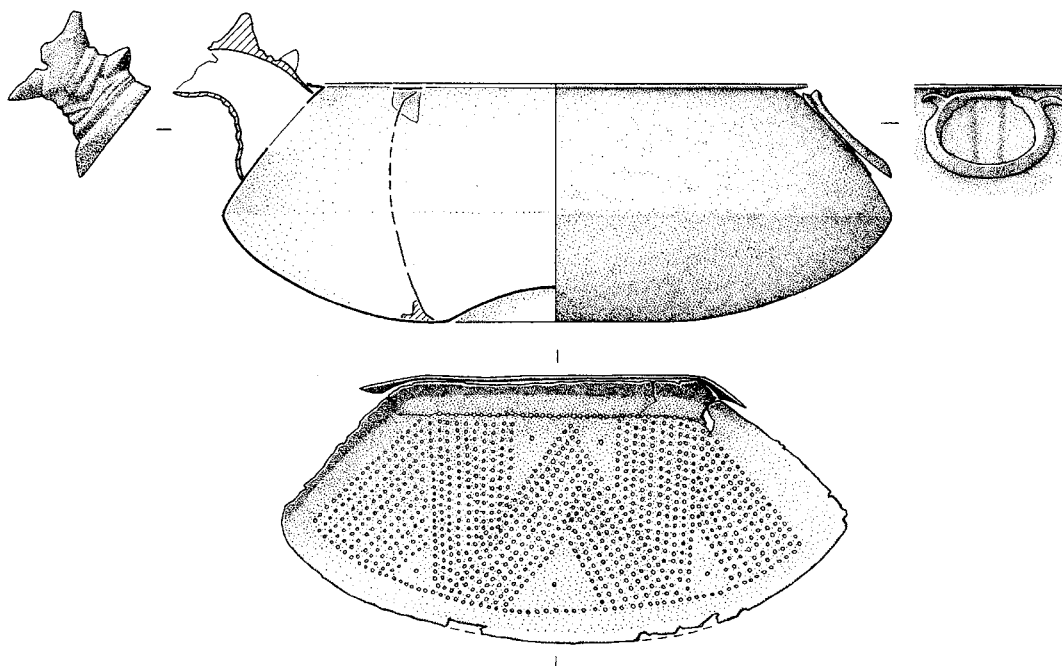

FIG. 31.   Kingston Deverill, strainer bowl (No. 30). Scale 1:3.
(*Drawn by N. Griffiths; © N. Griffiths and South Wiltshire Museum*)

but was partly detached. The lower edge is curved and the two surviving shorter edges are angled inwards. The strainer has multiple piercings in a zig-zag formation, enclosed within a pierced border. The spout is perhaps in the form of a stylised animal's head with rounded ears and a rectangular snout above an open, down-turned mouth. Opposite the spout is a D-shaped handle with a triangular section and with two curving spurs projecting from the hoop, just below the rim. Three discoloured areas on the base probably mark where the feet, not found during excavation, were attached. The vessel is 85 mm high, the external rim diameter is 200 mm, the body carination has a diameter of 275 mm, and it weighs 498 g.

(31) A damaged, but mostly complete copper-alloy, biconical, carinated strainer bowl of similar form to No. 30 (FIG. 32). The internal strainer, spout, lid, three feet, and a handle are all detached, but present. The out-turned, horizontal rim has a rolled-in edge and a groove at its internal outer edge. The thin-walled body is damaged at the carination, where the maximum diameter is 260 mm. Below the rim is a square perforation for the attachment of the spout. The zoomorphic spout is similar to that of No. 30. Opposite the spout is a D-shaped handle, which is very similar to, but more rounded than that of No. 30. There is a sheet copper-alloy, rectangular repair on the vessel wall beneath the handle. The internal strainer, now in two pieces, is very similar to No. 31. Around the base are three equidistant almond-shaped marks from the attachment of the feet,
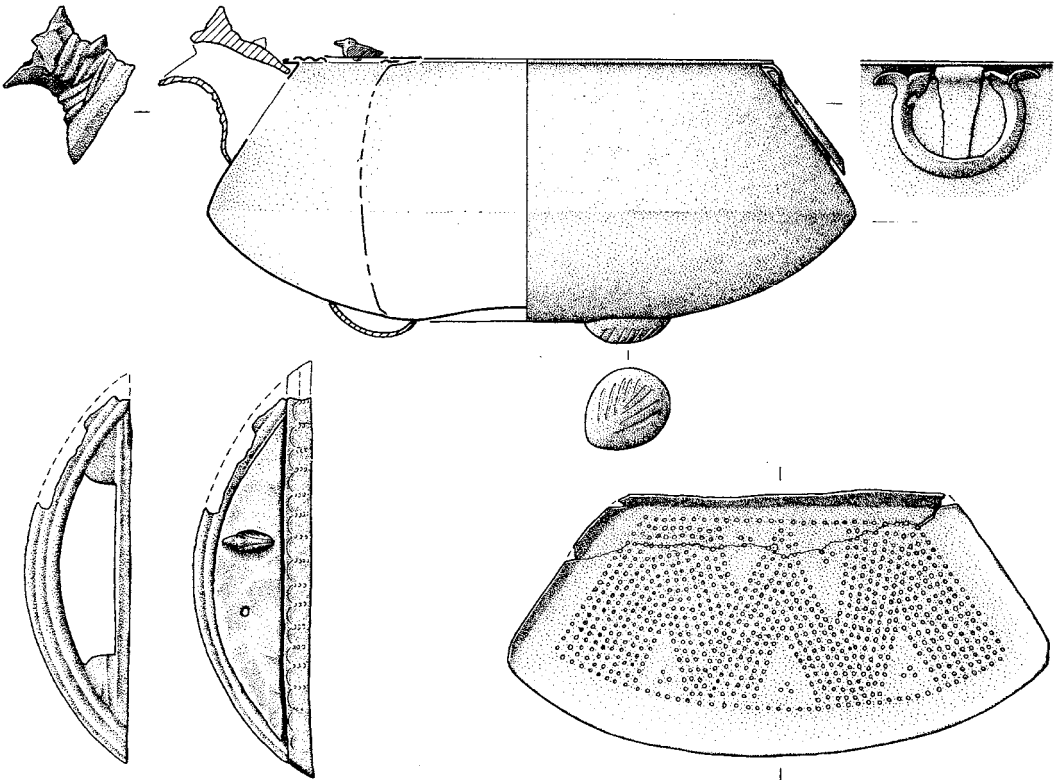

FIG. 32.   Kingston Deverill, strainer bowl (No. 31). Scale 1:3.
(*Drawn by N. Griffiths; © N. Griffiths and South Wiltshire Museum*)

one of which is below the spout. The copper-alloy feet are concave and have oblique grooves on the outer surface resembling a shell. Two feet have oval lead weights within them.

The separate lid would have covered the area between the strainer-panel and the spout. Two wide grooves flank the curving edge and beyond these is an elongated hole which measures 77 by 22 mm. A separate D-shaped piece fits above the hole and is decorated with a sitting bird mount. A rivet-hole indicates that there would originally have been a second mount. The final element of the lid is a copper-alloy strip, decorated on the upper surface with curved stamps. The vessel has a base diameter of 92 mm, an external rim diameter of 194 mm, a depth of 102 mm, and it weighs 547 g.

A similar strainer bowl was discovered in 2003 at Chettle, Dorset, with other copper-alloy and glass vessels.[92]

HAMPSHIRE

(32) **Crondall** (HAMP-BEFA01) (FIG. 33).[93] A first/second-century, copper-alloy, military mount. The upper crescent-shaped part has knobbed terminals which meet above a horizontal bar. At either end of the bar a groove defines a broad vertical ridge before a rounded terminal. On the reverse of the bar are the remains of two square-sectioned rivets. Below the bar is a short rectangular-sectioned arm with a triangular-sectioned moulding at its centre. Below this there is a hollow-backed, large crescent-shaped element with rounded knops on either side of its upper edge and knobbed terminals. Where the terminals meet, there is an apparently phallic extension with a short D-shaped bar with a central rounded moulding. There is a square-sectioned rivet on the reverse. Both crescents have bevelled internal edges**.** The mount is 58.5 mm long, 30 mm wide, 5.1 mm thick, and weighs 17.9 g. An incomplete mount recently recorded by the PAS from Castle Hedingham, Essex (ESS-A380C7), provides a close parallel. A pendant in a similar form is known from Colchester.[94]
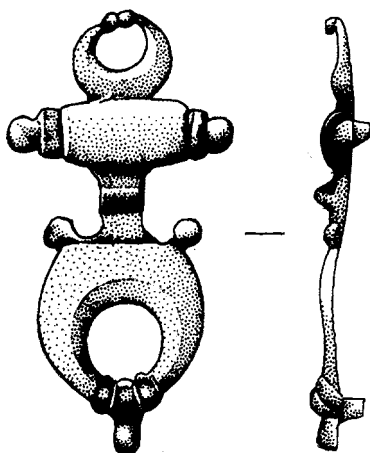

FIG. 33.   Crondall, military mount (No. 32). Scale 1:1.
(*Drawn by A. Cracknell; © Winchester Museums Service*)

92   A.P. Fitzpatrick, *A Group of Early Roman Finds from Dorset*, unpub. interim report, Wessex Archaeology.
93   Found by J. Doe. Record by S. Worrell.
94   Webster, op. cit. (note 85), 78, no. 70, fig. 4.

(33) **Itchen Stoke and Ovington** (HAMP-1E6536) (FIG. 34).[95] A copper-alloy mount, or perhaps an incomplete hair pin, in the form of a male head and neck.[96] The hair is defined by a straight incised groove across the forehead, with oblique incised lines extending from it to the crown of the head. At the back of the head, the hair is defined by transverse lines which extend from both sides and meet at the centre, sometimes overlapping, forming a point just above the nape of the neck. The face is recessed slightly from the hair and the features are represented simply; the eyes are sub-circular recesses with a raised central dot, the wide nose is a raised triangle, and the mouth is two lateral grooves separated by a ridge. The ears are crudely represented by large raised triangles with a central circular recess. Beneath the head the object is waisted to form the neck before ending in a flat circular terminal from which a short rectangular-sectioned shaft projects. Considerable white metal coating remains on all surfaces, particularly the front but not on the shaft. The object is 22.25 mm long, 10.65 mm wide, and weighs 7.05 g. An object of very similar form and interpreted as a pin head, also probably representing a male, is known from Colchester.[97] The object has been donated by the finder to Winchester Museums Service (Accession No. WINCM:AY 265.2).
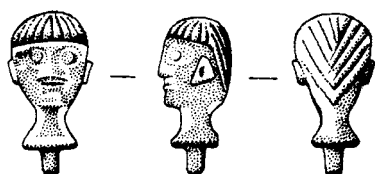

FIG. 34.   Itchen Stoke and Ovington, mount in form of male head (No. 33). Scale 1:1.
(*Drawn by A. Cracknell; © Winchester Museums Service*)

ISLE OF WIGHT

(34) **Newchurch** (IOW-B354E4) (FIG. 35).[98] An almost complete cast copper-alloy figurine representing a long-nosed hound which probably dates to the fourth century. The three-dimensional male hound is similar to the breed now known as the Irish wolf-hound. It is in a relaxed seated pose, resting on its haunches on a small integral, rectangular plinth, with its forepaws together at the front. It glances upwards slightly with its head turned to the right and its mouth closed. The nose is elongated and its cheeks are quite pronounced. The ears are erect and pointed, although the tip of the right ear is broken off. The collared neck is slender, as are the muscular haunches, torso and front legs. Its tail is curled around to the left, close to the body. Worn decorative hatching on the chest, body, haunches, right shoulder, and each cheek represents hair. The front and rear paws do not appear to have received as much attention to detail as the other elements. The hatching on the hound's right side which represents hair may originally have been present over the entire surface but has worn off in most places, perhaps as a result of frequent handling. The underside of the plinth is rough and uneven suggesting that it might have been attached to a larger object. The form of the plinth is closely paralleled by that on the fine bronze boar figurine from Camerton, Avon,[99] which preserves traces of a solder fastening. The dog is 39 mm long, 35 mm wide, 13.5 mm thick, and weighs 34.72 g.

The Isle of Wight hound is very similar in its naturalistic style and attention to detail, but

95   Found by P. Pynigar. Record by J. Puls.
96   J. Puls and R. Hobbs, 'Roman hair pins from Hampshire', *Lucerna* 30 (2005), 6.
97   Crummy, op. cit. (note 3), 30, no. 503, fig. 31.
98   Found by Mr Alan Rowe. Record by F. Basford.
99   Jackson, op. cit. (note 46), 26–7, frontispiece and pl. 1.
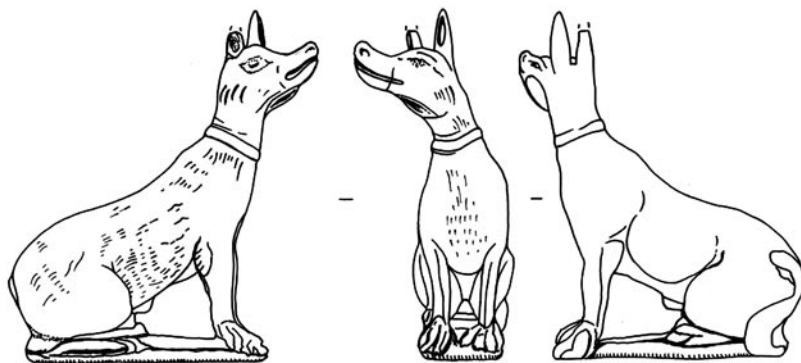
FIG. 35.   Newchurch, hound figurine (No. 34). Scale 1:1.
(*Drawn by F. Basford; © F. Basford*)

with a different pose, to a hound from the Roman temple at Lydney, Glos. In total, seven dogs are known from Lydney.[100] Other dog figurines, all probably intended as votives, are recorded from Aldborough, Carrawburgh, and Kirkby Thore.[101] On the Continent Roman bronze hounds have been recorded from Trier[102] and Carnuntum.[103]

The figurine was discovered on a site which overlooks a spring 300–400 m to the south, issuing from the base of the chalk. Other finds from this site include Iron Age and Roman coins from the Republican period to the late fourth century and a considerable number of Roman brooches and other artefacts, found intermittently since 1994.[104]

SURREY

(35) **Guildford** (SUR-1AC0D5) (FIG. 36).[105] A copper-alloy votive miniature hearth shovel in two joining pieces, with a break across the handle. The shaft swells slightly towards its centre and has a
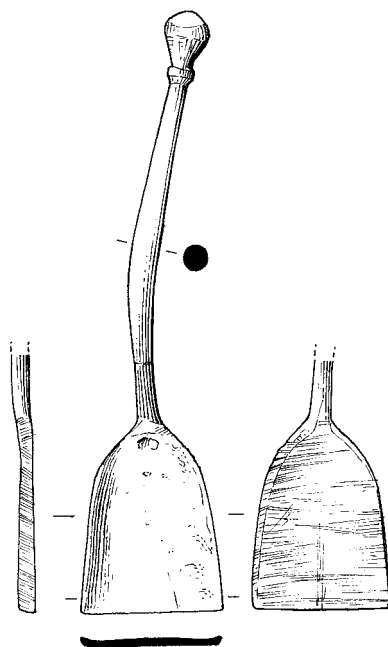

FIG. 36.   Guildford, miniature hearth shovel (No. 35). Scale 1:1.
(*Drawn by D. Williams; © D. Williams and Surrey County Council*)

[100]   R.E.M. Wheeler and T.V. Wheeler, *Report on the Excavation of the Prehistoric, Roman and Post-Roman Site in Lydney Park, Gloucestershire*, Rep. Res. Comm. Soc. Antiq. 9 (1932), 88–9, 114–20, pls XXV–XXVI.
[101]   Toynbee, op. cit. (note 67), 126–7.
[102]   H. Menzel, *Die römischen Bronzen aus Deutschland: II Trier* (1966), 45–6, no. 95.
[103]   R. Fleischer, *Die römischen Bronzen aus Österreich* (1967), 185, no. 261.
[104]   Isle of Wight County Sites and Monuments Record 993.
[105]   Found by B. Stonard. Record by D. Williams.

biconical terminal with a collar below. The shovel end is left rough internally but has prominent file marks on the outside. It is 80 mm long, 19 mm wide, and weighs 6.7 g. A miniature shovel in a similar form, but with the shovel end decorated, is known from Cirencester, Glos.[106] Other miniature shovels recorded by the PAS were found in Witney, Oxon. (WMID4391), and Barton upon Humber, Humberside (NLM-029211).

(36) **Abinger** (SUR-17D794) (FIG. 37).[107] A small bust probably representing the head and shoulders of Cupid, emerging from a calyx. The hair has a 'crest' on the crown of the head and the rest of the hair is full and wavy, the eyes are well-defined and hollows at their centre suggest that the pupils must originally have held inlaid settings. The face is full, the nose quite broad and the mouth is closed. The reverse is hollow with traces of lead within it. The bust is 31 mm long, 22.5 mm wide, and 14 mm thick.
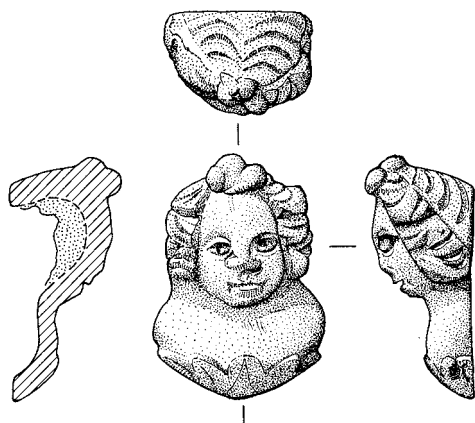

FIG. 37. Abinger, Cupid bust (No. 36). Scale 1:1. (*Drawn by D. Williams; © D. Williams and Surrey County Council*)

EAST SUSSEX

(37) **Willingdon and Jevington** (SUSS-DB2C32) (FIG. 38).[108] A copper-alloy enamelled brooch in the form of a boar, complete apart from the pin. The long pointed snout curves upwards, the ears point forwards, and there are horizontal ridges at the brow and at the top of the snout. The mane is defined by oblique grooves, many of which retain the white metal coating. Behind the mane the back levels before rising again above the haunches to create a 'hog's back' profile with a short tail, which is defined by oblique grooves which retain traces of mid-green enamel. The body, which is outlined by reserved metal ridges, has a central oblong cell extending from behind the head to the tail, which is divided by a central transverse curving ridge which curls back on itself at its terminal. In the upper part of the cell there are three metal dots in a transverse line in the front half of the body. The body cell is inlaid with mid-green enamel which survives well in the upper section, but there are only traces of enamel, which is also likely to have been mid-green, in the lower section. A concentric circle of mid-green enamel surrounds the dot at

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[106] J.W. Brailsford, *British Museum Department of British and Mediaeval Antiquities Guide to the Antiquities of Roman Britain* (1951), 71, fig. 37.

[107] Found by R. Mintey. Record by D. Williams.

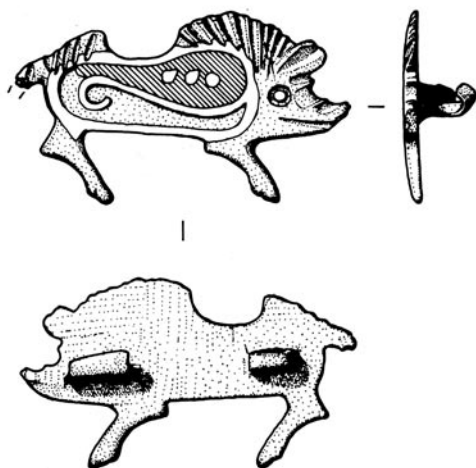[108] Found by J. Parks. Record by L. Andrews-Wilson and S. Worrell.

FIG. 38.   Willingdon and Jevington, boar brooch (No. 37).
Scale 1:1.
(*Drawn by D. Andrews; © D. Andrews, PAS and Sussex
Archaeological Society*)

the eye. The white metal strip attached to the surface around the edges of the enamel cell on the
body, the three dots on the body, and the eye are very well preserved. The brooch is 43.17 mm
long, 25 mm wide, and weighs 8.2 g.

The brooch is similar to an example from Aldborough, North Yorks., although the latter brooch
is inlaid with red, blue, and green enamel and has no metal dots in the body cell.[109] An example
recently recorded by the PAS from Burbage, Wilts. (WILT-A2E866), is a close parallel to the
Willingdon and Jevington brooch, but its body is inlaid with red enamel.

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[109] M.C. Bishop, *Finds from Roman Aldborough. A Catalogue of Small Finds from the Romano-British Town of
Isurium Brigantum*, Oxbow Monograph 65 (1996), 56, no. 338, fig. 33.