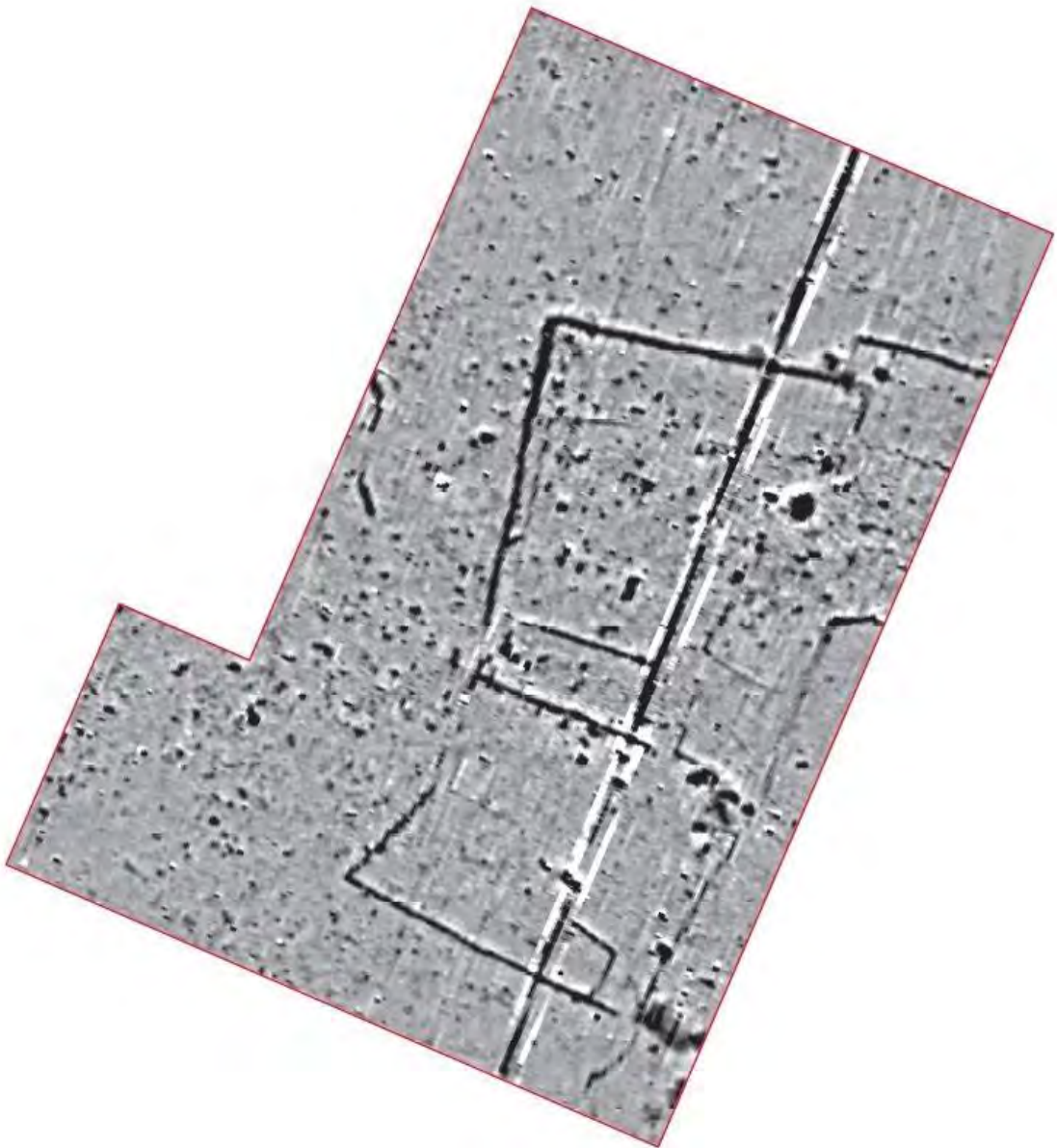


# Archaeology in Hampshire



**Annual Report 2014**

## FINDS REPORTED TO THE PORTABLE ANTIQUITIES SCHEME IN 2014

By Katie Hinds

During 2014 a total of 4,046 Hampshire finds were added to the Portable Antiquities Scheme (PAS) database in 2,113 records. One of these records comprises a hoard of 1,549 Roman coins so in order to maintain comparable figures with previous reports this has been excluded when calculating the percentages below.

- The finds were from all periods from the Palaeolithic to c.1800, with the following breakdown: Stone Age (9%), Bronze Age (1%), Iron Age (2.5%), Roman (43%), Early-Medieval (2.5%), Medieval (22%), Post-Medieval and Modern (18%), uncertain (2%).
- They were made from a range of materials: metal (87.5%, of which copper alloys, 75%), ceramics (3%), and worked stone (9.5%).
- Most finds were discovered whilst metal-detecting (99%), some as 'eyes only' surface finds; the others were found through a variety of means including gardening and chance finding (1%).

A proportion of finds examined by the Hampshire Finds Liaison Officer and colleagues were not recorded – generally finds that post-date 1700. The artefacts described below are considered to be particularly interesting examples reported to the Scheme during 2014. The PAS database number (Find ID) is included in each description. The public online database contains detailed information and colour photographs for each object recorded by the Scheme, including those below: see [finds.org.uk/database](http://finds.org.uk/database).

### Principal finds

#### *An Early Bronze Age arrowhead from Petersfield (PUBLIC-279713)*

A complete Early Bronze Age barbed-and-tanged flint arrowhead (c.2500 BC to c.1500 BC) that was discovered, identified and recorded by a member of the public (Fig. 17). It was a surface find on grassland in the Petersfield area. The arrowhead is symmetrically triangular in shape, the tang square and the barbs square-ended. Both sides have been pressure flaked with invasive retouch and one side is marginally flatter in profile with a small central portion remaining unflaked. It measures 27mm in length, 14mm in width and 4mm in thickness, weighing 1.1 g. Similar flint barbed-and-tanged arrowheads are associated with the Beaker phase of the Early Bronze Age c.2500 BC-1500 BC. This example fits into the sub-classification of Fancy barbed-and-tanged arrowheads described as Conygar Hill type (Butler 2005, 162-165, fig. 69, ref 4). These typically have square barbs and a square tang, with the barbs shorter or the same length as the tang, resulting in the arrowhead having a slightly convex base.

#### *Two fragments of Bronze Age gold ribbon from Hook (HAMP-36C41B)*

Two fragments of gold band or ribbon, which were apparently joined, date to the Middle to Late Bronze Age (c.1600-800 BC) (Fig. 18). Both are parallel-sided and of rectangular shape. The smaller fragment has a jagged break at either end, while the longer one has a jagged break and straight cut end. Both are slightly crumpled. The fragments are decorated on one face only with raised ribs. The strips measure: 23.49x8.98x0.52mm (weighing 1.77g) and 36.14x 9.01x0.53mm (weighing 1.21g). A similar object recorded on the PAS database (BERK-387817) notes a parallel from Hamel, Oxfordshire, found in 'the same layer as pottery dating to the late Beaker period' (Palmer 1980, 128-132).

#### *A Late Bronze Age spear from Brockenhurst (HAMP-5FEE35)*

This Late Bronze Age plain pegged spearhead (Fig. 19) was discovered on a shelf in its current owner's shed, with a piece of paper inserted in the socket saying it had been found in the 1970s in the Lymington river close to Brockenhurst. If the artefact was discovered in the river, it is likely to have been a deliberate and contemporary river deposition.

The spearhead has a leaf-shaped blade with a chamfered edge and pronounced central mid-rib and falls into Needham's period 6-7 (1996, 121-140), 1150 BC - 800 BC. It measures 217.25mm in length, 56.32mm in max.width, 25.21mm in max.thickness, 26.48mm in diameter, with a socket depth approximately 183mm and weighs 160g (to the nearest 2g).



Fig. 17 Early Bronze Age barbed-and-tanged flint arrowhead from Petersfield

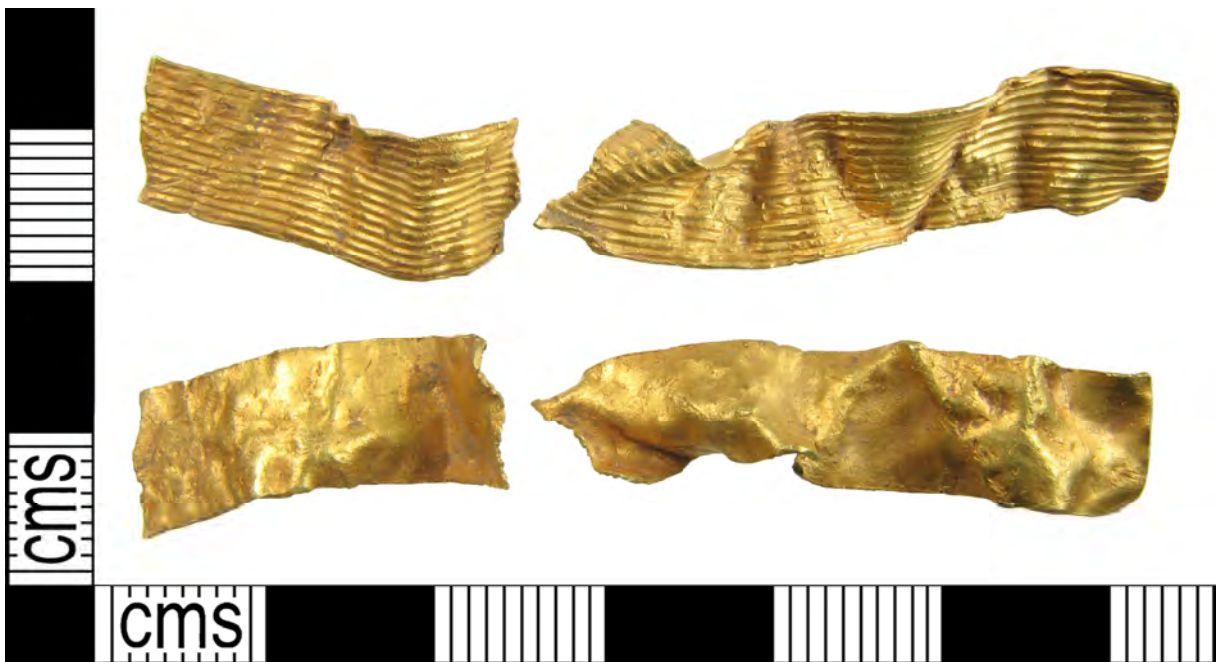


Fig. 18 Fragments of gold band or ribbon from Hook



Fig. 19 Late Bronze Age plain pegged spearhead from Brokenhurst

*A Late Iron Age toggle from Petersfield (HAMP-85188B)*

A cast copper-alloy toggle (Fig. 20), similar to SF691365 (PAS database), is probably Late Iron Age in date (c.300 BC - AD 100) and possibly missing enamel or perhaps coral settings. It has an ovoid body (formed of two solid, angled hemispheres) with a flat circular terminal at each end, around which runs a concentric groove. At the widest point between the hemispheres is a pair of projecting circular collets, decorated on their outermost edges with tiny moulded circular knobs. On either side of the object is a single moulded ring-and-dot.

The toggle measures 30.23mm in length, 22.23mm in max.width (inclusive of loop), 19.39mm in depth (across the collets) and weighs 34.62g.

*An Iron Age coin from South Wonston (HAMP-39AE23)*

A rare, but incomplete, Iron Age cast potin unit of continental origin from the Soissons region of Belgica, c.60-20 BC (Fig. 21). The Suessiones were a Belgic tribe inhabiting the region between the Oise and the Marne in Western Belgium during the first century BC. The coin is known as the 'Soissons Eye Boar' (Rudd 2010, 31 ref 85) and there are only two other examples of this type recorded on the PAS database. Roughly half the coin is missing, the fracture is apparently recent given the lack of discolouration along the break. There is a scar from the casting sprue at 3 o'clock. The obverse depicts a head facing right; the reverse an eye-and-boar motif with pellets and neck torc below.

*A Late Iron Age/Roman brooch from Oakley (KENT-92FE41)*

A Late Iron Age to Roman copper-alloy Rosette brooch of Léontomorphe or 'lion bow' type, dating to AD c.25-65 (Fig. 22). The brooch is complete except for parts of the central element and consists of three distinct sections all held together by a central rivet. The wings cover the five remaining coils of the spring and have punched decoration on the front that continues onto the bow, which is in the shape of a crouching lion, the details of its form highlighted with short incised lines. Behind the bow is a rosette made of two thin sheets of



Fig. 20 Late Iron Age toggle from Petersfield



Fig. 21 An Iron Age coin from South Wonston

copper alloy, one forming a decorative crescent with ten projections, the other lozenge-shaped and decorated with three rows of punched pellet lines. The rosette is of a different copper alloy to the bow, which may have originally given a pleasing contrast of colour. The rectangular foot is decorated with three vertical grooves. The catchplate extends to the reverse. The brooch measures 53.8mm long, 25.6mm wide, 8.4mm thick and weighs 14.35 grams. Two close parallels come from Roman Hacheston (Blagg *et al.* 2004, 92-93, nos 55-56) and indicate a date of the 1st century AD for the Oakley brooch.



Fig. 22 A Late Iron Age/Roman brooch from Oakley

*A Roman silver coin from Wonston (SUR-E50EAE)*

A base silver unit of Licinius (AD 308-24) (Fig. 23), Jupiter on eagle reverse type with the legend IOVI CONSERVATORI AVG around, minted at Trier AD 309-13 (Sutherland 1967, 224, no 825). This base silver denomination is very uncommon and was struck by Constantine for his colleagues Licinius and Maximinus II and is the first specimen of Licinius recorded on the PAS database.

*A Roman coin from Broughton (WILT-913D38)*

A worn Roman As of Severus Alexander minted at Rome and dating to AD 230 (Fig. 24). The reverse depicts a Victory standing right, foot on helmet, inscribing VOT X on shield fixed to a palm tree with the inscription PM TRP VIII COS III PP. The obverse is an example of a bust variant not mentioned in Sutherland (1967, 111 no 506).

*An Early Medieval buckle from Micheldever (HAMP-A0905A)*

An Early Medieval (Anglo-Saxon) copper alloy buckle frame, probably dating from the late 5th to early 7th century (Fig. 25). The frame is a single-loop, rectangular in shape with a recessed bar. The pin is missing. The underside of the buckle is flat and plain while the upper face is thickly gilded with four leaf-shaped settings at the corners, two of which retain crushed red settings, probably garnets. Between these are areas of moulded rib and dot decoration. The buckle frame measures 34.68 x 21.85mm and weighs 8.53g and belongs to Marzinzik's Type 1.6 (2003, 24-5, pl 16, rectangular with a narrowed bar). Other similar examples, but with attachment



Fig. 23 A Roman silver coin from Wonston



Fig. 24 A Roman coin from Broughton

plates, are found in southern and eastern England and date broadly from the 6th century, for example Mucking II, Essex, Grave 823, although an example from Highdown, West Sussex, Grave 34, appears to come from a late fifth-century grave.



Fig. 25 *An Anglo-Saxon buckle from Micheldever*

*An Early*

*Medieval scabbard chape from Breamore (WILT-E6FCB4)*

An incomplete copper-alloy Frankish scabbard chape of Menghin's (1983, 126-128, 351-353) Type 3a dating to AD 400 - 600 (Fig. 26). The scabbard chape is trefoliate in shape and consists of a central anthropomorphic terminal flanked by two zoomorphic terminals. Only the front plate remains, terminating in an old break at the end of the central element. At the opposite end is a stylised human head moulded in low relief, the hair indicated by fine longitudinal incised lines, the brow ridge and nose with moulded ribs and the eyes with ring-and-dot motifs. Below is a beard and mouth created by an extension of the moulding above, beyond which are three moulded and raised chevrons. The zoomorphic terminals to either side of the central element are decorated with incised transverse grooves representing stylised wings and bird's heads turned inwards. A circular rivet hole for the eye would also have attached the chape to the scabbard. One rivet remains intact.

*A Late Medieval pendant from Sherfield English (HAMP-53CCA3)*

A Late Medieval gold pendant (Fig. 27) with a gemstone setting, in the form of a flower, dating to the 15th century. The pendant comprises three parts: two plates of thin gold sheets, each representing five double petals, and a central mounted gem or glass setting with integral rivet (which passes through the two sheet layers). The surface of the upper petal sheet is cut convexly at the ends of the petals. The surface of the lower petal sheet has hammered decoration with incised scored straight lines to the reverse. The petals are also cut convexly at the ends. Soldered to the back plate are four gold wire loops; attached to one of these is a larger loop from which the artefact would have been fixed to a chain. The three smaller loops would probably have carried chain links. The central stone or glass is dark red and set into a gold bezel with irregularly scalloped edges. The pendant measures 24.18mm in length, 22.79mm in width, is 11.79mm in depth and weighs 5.19g.

The British Museum has two very similar pendants (P&E 1967, 1208.9 & P&E 1979, 1103.1) both of



Fig. 26 A Medieval scabbard chape from Breamore



Fig. 27 A Late Medieval pendant from Sheffield English

*A Medieval seal matrix from Stockbridge (HAMP-FE2B25)*

An incomplete Medieval copper alloy pointed-oval seal matrix missing part of the flan (Fig. 28). It has a pierced lug to the reverse. The matrix depicts a female face on with headdress, long skirts, cloak and long sleeves. Her tunic is not fitted at the top, which suggests a 12th - 13th-century date and the style of the headdress is also in agreement. The right arm is clasped to the chest while the left holds a hawk, the jesses hanging down from its legs. Below is a hanging hare or rabbit. Around, and within two beaded lines, is the inscription S'BEATRICIE:W[A-]EnSIS.

The majority of pointed-oval personal seal matrices date from the mid to late 13th century, and are more popular among women than men (Harvey & McGuinness, 1996, 79-88). The spacing of the letters in the legend suggest that two are missing; the first appears to have an angled line at the start, possibly an 'A'. The name could be a form of de Warenne, a family who owned land throughout England during this period, or perhaps more simply 'Walensis', a not uncommon designation originally meaning foreigner and by this date 'Welsh'. There is no obvious connection between the findspot and either name.



Fig. 28 A Medieval seal matrix from Stockbridge

*A Medieval heraldic mount from Nether Wallop (HAMP-99F1B6)*

A medieval (c.1270-1372) enamelled and gilded copper alloy heraldic trefoil mount (Fig. 29), probably from a horse harness and missing much of the enamel and gilt decoration. At the centre of the mount is a hole, presumably for a rivet. At the centre of the artefact is a shield: 'Azure a bend cotised between two lions rampant.' There are two tiny patches of blue enamel in the field. From each angle of the shield are three branches each ending in a trefoil springing into a red enamelled field.

The mount is probably an attempt at the arms of Bohun: 'Azure a bend Argent cotised between six lions rampant Or' (Ashley 2002, 15-16, nos 122-4) but reduced here to fit the space. Enamelled and heraldic horse harness pendants of similar style predominate in the later 13th and 14th centuries (Griffiths 1995). This fits with the dates of the de Bohun family, Earls of Hereford and Essex, the arms of whom were borne by several members of the family in turn until 1372 when the line became extinct (Burke 1883, 57-8). The artefact measures 40.55mm in length, 38.68mm in width, 2.05mm in thickness and weighs 15.51g.

*A Post-Medieval coin of Frisia from Braishfield (HAMP-A3BB85)*

This incomplete and very worn silver 1-stuiver of Friesland (Frisia) (Fig. 30) is dated 1627 on coin and was probably minted at Leeuwarden in the United Provinces of the Netherlands (Krause & Mishler 2003, ref 42).

There are about a hundred Post-Medieval Dutch coins on the PAS database which suggests they were circulating in Britain during this time.



Fig. 29 A Medieval heraldic mount from Nether Wallop



Fig. 30 A Post-Medieval coin of Frisia from Braishfield

#### Acknowledgements

With thanks to Steven Ashley, Lloyd De Beer, Laura Burnett, Dr Mary Chester Kadwell, Joanna Cole, Dr Helen Geake, Jennifer Jackson, Richard Henry, Julie Shoemark, David Williams and Neil Wilkin for their aid in the identification and analysis of the finds discussed above.

#### References

- Ashley, S 2002 *Medieval Armorial Horse Furniture in Norfolk*, *East Anglian Archaeology* **101**, Dereham.  
 Blagg, T, Plouviez, J & Tester, A 2004 *Excavations at a Large Romano-British Settlement at Hacheston, Suffolk, 1973-74*, *East Anglian Archaeology* **106**, Dereham.

- Burke, J 1883 *Burke's Peerage*, London.
- Butler, C 2005 *Prehistoric Flintwork*, Stroud.
- Griffiths, N 1995, in Clark, J *The Medieval Horse and its Equipment. Medieval Finds from Excavations in London*, London, 61-70, catalogue nos 53-81.
- Harvey, P D A & McGuinness, A 1996 *A Guide to British Medieval Seals*, Toronto.
- Krause, C & Mishler, C 2003 *Standard Catalogue of World Coins 1601-1700*, Wisconsin.
- Marzinzik, S 2003 *Early Anglo-Saxon Belt Buckles (Late 5th to Early 8th Centuries A.D.): their classification and context* (BAR Brit Ser **357**), Oxford.
- Mattingly, H, Sydenham, E A & Sutherland, C H V 1938 *The Roman Imperial Coinage Volume IV part ii*, London.
- Menghin, W 1983 *Das Schwert im Frühen Mittelalter*, Stuttgart.
- Needham, S. 1996 Chronology and Periodisation in the British Bronze Age, *Acta Archaeologica* **67** 121-40.
- Palmer, N 1980 A Beaker Burial and Medieval Tenements in the Hamel, Oxford, *Oxoniensia* **XLV** 124-225.
- Rudd, C 2010 *Ancient British Coins*, Norwich.
- Sutherland, C H V 1967 *Roman Imperial Coinage Vol. VI*, London.