2021

Archaeology in Hampshire

Annual Report

INTRODUCTION

Welcome to the Annual Report of Archaeology in Hampshire for 2021. Up until 2003, Hampshire County Council published an Annual Report of Archaeology in Hampshire. The first volume was published in 1977 (for the year 1976) and for over a quarter of a century it proved to be a valuable resource bringing together in summary fashion archaeological work carried out in a particular year, whether it was by a professional organization, academic institution or local society. The report ensured that knowledge of such work was easily and conveniently available to all interested parties. The final report of this 'first series' was published in 2004 (for 2003). Following a hiatus of several years, The Hampshire Field Club (HFC) was invited to produce a new series of reports and began with a round-up of the 'missing' years. These can be downloaded from the Hampshire Field Club website. From 2008 the report has been published annually, and copies are available for download from the HFC website.

Developments in technology have forced a re-think about the most efficient way to publish interim statements, and it was decided therefore to publish the Annual Report online as a PDF document. This provides a convenient and cost-effective solution and also offers the option of printing what is required.

This report was compiled in 2022. It had been assumed that the lockdowns (Covid-19) during the previous two years would have resulted in reduced archaeological fieldwork. In actual fact, this was not as drastic as suspected and the reports for these two years are only slightly shorter than usual. However, disruptions caused by the pandemic were still being felt in 2022, with some institutions and organisations unable to submit summary reports.

The structure and content of the report

The report is organized by District and then alphabetically by location. Individual entries consist of a location with a grid reference. This is followed by an identifier, usually a Site UID, which links it to a record held in the Historic Environment Record (HER) database for Hampshire. It is through the identifier that further information about a particular project can be acquired. Many of the sites also provide a reference to additional literature, usually an unpublished 'grey literature' report. If the report is available online, a link is provided. In addition to archaeological fieldwork, the report includes records summaries of building surveys.

THE PORTABLE ANTIQUITIES SCHEME (PAS)

Some local societies already publish a selection of the finds recorded on the Portable Antiquities Scheme (PAS) database for their county. The Finds Liaison Officer for Hampshire has kindly agreed to compile a selection for 2018 showcasing some of the more interesting and important finds. These range in date from prehistory through to late medieval times and include artefacts fashioned from a variety of different materials. An annual roundup of finds is usually produced, but for 2020 and 2021 they have been combined into a submission and included in this Annual Report.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The data for 2021 was assembled and edited by Nick Stoodley. This marks my final year compiling and editing the Annual Report, and I would like to take this opportunity to thank all the organisations, individuals and groups that have generously contributed information since I began working on the project in 2008.

It would not have been possible to produce the 2021 report without the assistance of numerous individuals and organisations. The Hampshire Field Club is acknowledged for financial assistance. I am particularly indebted to Alan Whitney of the Environment Department (HCC) for providing information from HER database. I am grateful to the various archaeological organisations, both amateur and professional that have provided information (in no particular order): Emma West (Headland Archaeology), Diana King (Foundations Archaeology), Cheryl Green (Context One heritage and archaeology), George Children (Border Archaeology), Jessica Cook (Cotswold Archaeology), Katherine Marshall and Paul McCulloch (Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd. (Winchester), Karen Thomas (Mola), Finn Cresswell (Wessex Archaeology), Alison Smalley (Meon Valley Archaeological and Heritage Group), Geoff Buss (Heritage and Archaeological Rangers Team), Stuart Rippon (WARG), Mark Stedman, Bill Fergie and Edward Roberts, and Nicola Elphick (Archaeology South East). Special thanks are extended to Simon Maslin and Jenny Durrant for pulling together so admirably the selection of PAS finds. Finally, I am grateful to Mike Broderick for uploading the report onto the Hampshire Field Club website and managing its content on my behalf.

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Front cover A post-medieval copper-alloy sword belt fttin g from Mattingley

FINDS REPORTED TO THE PORTABLE ANTIQUITIES SCHEME IN 2020-2021

By Dr Simon Maslin and Dr Jenny Durrant

During 2020-2021 a total of 3539 Hampshire finds were added to the Portable Antiquities Scheme (PAS) database in the form of some 2,873 records. These finds relate to the following archaeological periods: Palaeolithic to Neolithic (2.3%), Bronze Age (2.2%), Iron Age (5.7%), Roman (34.4%), early medieval (6.5%), Medieval (25.3%), post-medieval and modern (23%), and those of uncertain date (0.5%).

The materials from which finds were made are: metal (94.2%, of which copper-alloys, 60.7%), ceramics (2%) and worked stone (2.9%).

The most common artefact types recorded were coins (48.6%), followed by brooches (7.01%) and buckles (5.3%).

A proportion of finds examined by the Hampshire Finds Liaison Officers and colleagues were not recorded – generally those that post-date 1700. The artefacts described below are considered to be particularly interesting examples reported to the Scheme during 2020-2021. The PAS database number (Record 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 (www.finds.org.uk/database).

During 2020 and 2021, the Covid-19 pandemic seriously affected the working of the Portable Antiquities Scheme. During lockdowns or working-at-home, the Finds Liaison Officers were unable to meet finders. Also, the central team at the British Museum were on furlough leave for prolonged periods and Treasure cases necessarily became less of a priority within the Coroner's remit. However, many finds were reported by individuals who started metal-detecting during their one hour of permitted exercise or made discoveries whilst out walking.

Principal finds

A lower Palaeolithic pointed handaxe from Warsash (HAMP-12EA21) (Fig. 8)

An incomplete Lower Palaeolithic bifacial pointed handaxe. Dark grey flint with iron staining on one face and an extensive area of cortex remaining on the other face. It exhibits wear from the action of water and post-depositional damage.

Length: 143.21mm; width: 70.6mm; thickness: 30.85mm; weight: 344g.

Fig. 8 A lower Palaeolithic pointed handaxe from Warsash (HAMP-12EA21), ©Hampshire Cultural Trust

A Neolithic flaked and polished axehead from Hambledon (HAMP-8EDE8F) (Fig. 9)
A near-complete Neolithic flaked and polished axehead of cream-grey flint. The blade on the dorsal retains areas of small removals or retouch, while the blade on the ventral face has a large modern removal probably caused by mechanical damage prior to its discovery.
Note: this find was recorded remotely during Covid restrictions from information and photographs provided by the finder.
Length: 160mm; width: 60mm; thickness: 35mm; weight: 296g.

Fig. 9 A Neolithic flaked and polished axehead from Hambledon (HAMP-8EDE8F), ©Hampshire Cultural Trust

A complete Iron Age lipped terret ring dating to c. 100BC - AD 50, from Bentworth (SUSS-B4DD95) (Fig. 10)
Unusually, this is a complete example of a "lipped" terret ring. It is almost circular in plan, with seven transverse lipped knops set at 9.5mm intervals with the middle knop centred at the apex of the ring and a curved strap bar beneath. The surfaces of the knops are worn and abraded, and there are worn sections along each side of the lower edge of the ring. This object fits into Spratling group V type (1972, fig. 8, no. 35).
Height: 51.62mm; width: 57.54mm; thickness at base: 8.81mm; weight: 52.48g.

An unusual Iron Age anthropomorphic terminal from Buriton (HAMP-38C769) (Fig. 11)
A cast copper-alloy anthropomorphic socketed terminal fitting of late Iron Age to early Roman date, *c*. 1st century BC to 1st century AD. The object has a tubular body with a terminal in the form of a human (male) head, moulded in three dimensions. This head has typically insular "Celtic" features, including a triangular face, a pointed chin, a wedge-shaped nose, a small and narrow triangular mouth and bulbous oval eyes in triangular sockets. There are small round ears on either side of the head. The hair is defined by incised lines, with a line around the brow and parallel lines sweeping back across the head. The tubular neck has incised line decoration in the form of two parallel lines which sweep around, possibly suggesting a torc or clothing. The rear of the neck has a large projecting loop which is integrally cast with the fitting and flanked with parallel bands of incised lines on the back of the neck. The outer part of the loop appears poorly cast and is heavily worn, suggesting use as an attachment to a chain or strap fitting, which was subject to heavy use and considerable tension. The interior of the tubular neck/body is hollow, with damage to one side and a collar around the lower/open end comprised of an incised line margin and a prominent groove. The interior of the object has no traces of rusted iron or any other material, suggesting that whatever the fitting was mounted on may have been made of something organic, such as wood.

This object is of unknown function, but it is most likely a terminal from something like a flesh hook or a sceptre. Parallels for this find are known from Chalton, Hampshire (cf. Frere 1957, 218-9; Cunliffe 1976, 62-3 no. 4).

Fig. 10 Iron Age lipped terret ring (SUSS-B4DD95), ©Sussex Archaeological Society

Fig. 11 An anthropomorphic Iron Age mount from Buriton (HAMP-38C769), ©Hampshire Cultural Trust

Socketed terminals of similar general construction and date on the PAS database include those ascribed to drinking horns (e.g. SF-882904, NMS-003D82 and NMS-178AE0). The find was donated to Petersfield museum by the finder.
Length: 34.5; width: 31.5; thickness: 18.8; weight: 31.34g.

An Iron Age harness fitting from Bullington (SUR-738A17) (Fig. 12)
An Iron Age (*c.* 100 BC – 100 AD) "concealed loop" strap union or horse brooch type fitting. The plate is flat, 68.9mm across and openwork with bilaterally symmetrical flanking S-shaped elements with fields of incised "basket weave" decoration, flanked by a pair of lateral quarter-circle winged projections. The central designs of both of these sides comprise large circles with S-shape or opposing teardrop elements containing central circles. Bridging the two side elements are small circular and lenticular plates decorated with incised concave triangles within circles. The reverse of the plate is undecorated with a flat strap loop, an in-line double lugged hinge, and a hooked catchplate for a missing iron pin or bar perpendicular to the axis of the loop.

A similar (enamelled) example of this type of object is from the Polden Hill Hoard, in the collection of the British Museum (1889,0706.77).
Length: 68.9 mm; height: 8.3 mm; width: 55.2 mm; thickness: 1.3 mm; weight: 31.31g.

Fig. 12 An Iron Age harness fitting from Bullington (SUR-738A17), ©Hampshire Cultural Trust

A late Iron Age Roman provincial coin of Gaul, from Hayling Island (HAMP-28D003) (Fig. 13)
An incomplete copper-alloy Gaulish *semis à l'aigle* from the Lisieux region/Lexovii (Gaul), dating to the 1st century BC. Obverse: SIMISSOS.PVBLICOS.LIXOVIO, quatrefoil within an inner circle. Reverse: VERCOBRETO.CISIAMBOS.CATTOS, an eagle left (see Allen, 1995: p. 74, nos. S132-133).

This coin represents an extremely rare find for the UK and likely demonstrates the connections and importance of Hayling Island as a pre-Roman trading centre.
Diameter: 19 mm; weight: 4.1 g.

An incomplete mid Iron Age or Roman plate brooch from Exton (HAMP-0227CB) (Fig. 14)
An incomplete cast mid Iron Age or Roman copper-alloy continental plate brooch, originally comprising four roundels in a lozenge shape around an upper and lower hexagonal void. The two remaining roundels each have a central circle within an inner circle. It is likely these originally contained enamel, but no trace is visible as they have not been cleaned. The roundels are joined by a single sub-rectangular lobe. From the lower roundel project two additional lobes: one to the left to join with a roundel in the mirror-image position and one beneath this to join to the bottom (fourth) roundel in a mirror image of the surviving upper.

Fig. 13 A late Iron Age Roman provincial coin of Gaul, from Hayling Island (HAMP-28D003) ©Hampshire Cultural Trust

Fig. 14 An incomplete mid Iron Age or Roman plate brooch from Exton (HAMP-0227CB), ©Hampshire Cultural Trust

The reverse is plain, with scratches probably from modern cleaning. The hinged pin mount survives, with traces of the iron bar in one of the pin holes. The corresponding catch-plate is absent as it would have been on the fourth roundel.

Continental plate brooches are a diverse type which were probably made to order. This type is of symmetrical form with the mirror axis around a central void. The example is unusual as it comprises two such voids and cannot be paralleled. Sally Worrell and Sophie Adams (British Museum) agree that this item is a Mackreth PL CONT 4c but suggest the dating is uncertain as it has similarities to middle Iron Age brooches.

Weight: 6.57g; length (roundel to roundel outers): 29.38mm. Length (upper roundel to lower lobe): 30.29mm; diameter of roundel with pin attachment: 13.27mm; width (external of pin mount): 7.61mm.

A complete cast copper-alloy bucket escutcheon or mount of late Iron Age to early Roman date from Nether Wallop (HAMP-58FAC9) (Fig. 15)

A complete cast copper-alloy bucket escutcheon or mount of late Iron Age to early Roman date. It is in the form of a stylised bovine head with forward projecting horns, raised eye sockets, and raised muzzle and mouth. The left eye is positioned slightly higher up the muzzle than the right one. A small round rivet hole is located on the animal's forehead. Projecting from the top of the animal's head, between the horns, is a loop, presumably for the handle of the bucket. Although appearing to be a continuous element of the mount, it is formed from a separate piece of metal attached to the rear of the mount. This attachment comprises the head loop with a lower rectangular tab. The forehead hole pierces this lower tab element. The join between the head loop attachment and the top of the animal's head is not easily visible. The bottom of the mount is formed by a flattened ovate projection with a small off-centre hole, which appears to have been pierced after the mount was made and is, therefore, a modification. The rear of the mount is slightly concave/recessed on the underside of the head and raises to a flattened surface behind the muzzle.

Length: 47.45mm; width: 20.76mm; thickness: 5mm; weight: 14.82g.

Fig. 15 A complete cast copper-alloy bucket escutcheon or mount of late Iron Age to early Roman date from Nether Wallop (HAMP-58FAC9), ©Hampshire Cultural Trust

A Roman zoomorphic lock component from Winslade (HAMP-47B5C4) (Fig. 16)
This is a cast copper-alloy Roman lock component in the form of a duck. The bird is modelled with closed wings, which are delineated by incised lines, and a tail with a recessed top to separate from the wing tips. The base of the bird has a small ridge around its circumference. The beak and neck have incised line decoration to accentuate the features, and the eyes are circular, 4mm in diameter and have red coral inlays. The base is flat with a large central projection that has a rectangular cross-section, 7.5mm wide by 4.1mm thick, and tapers slightly. The terminal has a pair of opposed cutaways behind the tip. These are likely connected with a component under the lock plate to open the catch.

A comparable example from Augst in Switzerland (*Augusta Raurica*) is published in Riha (2001); it was found *in situ* with a lock plate, demonstrating its function.
Length: 35.6mm; height: 46.2mm; width: 15.5mm; weight: 21.63g.

Fig. 16 A Roman zoomorphic lock component from Winslade (HAMP-47B5C4), ©Hampshire Cultural Trust

A Roman copper-alloy Eagle figurine from Beech (HAMP-73D619) (Fig. 17)
A cast copper-alloy figurine in the form of a bird, perhaps an eagle, with wings held out from the body to either side and folded across the back. The surface is decorated with lozengiform "feathers", each with a central hole; the flight feathers are finely modelled with incised chevrons indicating the barbs. The feet are missing, so it is unclear as to what the figurine was mounted on. The head is damaged by corrosion, and most of the beak is missing; however, the bird has lenticular eyes and the hooked beak of a bird of prey.

The eagle was associated with Jupiter in Roman mythology, and this figurine may have been associated with a votive group relating to that deity. A number of comparable figurines of broadly similar style are recorded on the database: SWYOR-2CD5BDBUC-7689C7, NARC-BE3893, BERK-3D4CE1, SWYOR-412737 and LIN-383C86. Other examples are illustrated in Green (1978, plates 66-72, from Chesterholm, Chesters, York and Corbridge).
Length: 63.4mm; height: 56.9mm; width: 45.4mm.

Fig. 17 A Roman copper-alloy Eagle figurine from Beech (HAMP-73D619), ©Hampshire Cultural Trust

A Roman cast copper-alloy fitting or mount in the form of a standing bird from Nether Wallop (HAMP-5ED544) (Fig. 18)

An incomplete cast copper-alloy fitting or mount of Roman date (*c.* AD 43-410) in the form of a three-dimensional forward-facing and standing bird. It is likely an eagle. The head was damaged in the past, and the beak is mostly missing. There are traces of circular eyes. The wings are closed to either side of the body and form a flat back to the item, with incised diagonal lines on both wings to denote feathers and a single line down the centre line of the bird's back to delineate each wing. The wings are further delineated by moulded lines which define their undersides. The back of the bird's neck has a series of further diagonal lines to depict additional feathers. The eagle stands on chunky legs (oval cross-section) that project slightly forwards to counterbalance the body and form a central gap between the legs. Each leg terminates with three splayed talons that rest on an irregular oval base. The feet and legs appear to be oversized when compared to the rest of the body. The underside of the base does not retain any evidence of fixings or attachments. However, the centre of the underside has a slightly concave sub-circular depression.

Length: 40mm; height: 31.82 mm; width: 16mm; weight: 29.63g.

A copper-alloy and lead Roman anthropomorphic steelyard weight from Itchen Valley (BERK-AF0483) (Fig. 19)

This find is a copper-alloy and lead Roman anthropomorphic steelyard weight, slightly under the mass of 1 Roman *Unica* (ounce) and made in the form of a double head, with two faces each distinctly different in form. The larger head is more pronounced, projects further forward and has more distinct features. Both eyes are deeply sunken, the nose is large and bulbous, and the lips of the mouth are clearly defined. The second face is flatter and worn. The eyes are just about perceptible, but the nose and mouth are very worn. There is a slight beard still visible and large tufts of hair on the sides of the head. On the top of the heads is a suspension loop and the bottom of the weight is flat.

The two faces opposite each other could represent the Roman God Janus. However, the crudeness of the weight makes this unclear. This type of figurative weight might have had apotropaic properties; the idea of invoking

a deity in the form of a weight perhaps acting to guarantee the seller's measures, with the double head watching both parties in the transaction and providing protection for both seller and buyer. The objects is insular in style but similar to a double weight from Pompeii (Franken 1994, 169, no. B58).
Height: 27.9mm; width: 16.5mm; thickness: 18.5mm; weight: 23.29g.

Fig. 18 A Roman cast copper-alloy fitting or mount in the form of a standing bird from Nether Wallop (HAMP-5ED544), © Hampshire Cultural Trust

Fig. 19 A copper-alloy and lead Roman anthropomorphic steelyard weight from Itchen Valley (BERK-AF0483)

A Roman furniture fitting depicting the god Oceanus from Old Basing and Lychpit (SUR-77CBD4) (Fig. 20)
A decorated copper-alloy object, perhaps from a large item of furniture or household fitting comprising a flat rectangular strip, 119.1mm in length, holding a cylindrical sheath for an iron bolt or rod on the reverse, and a large teardrop-shaped convex cast appliqué (90mm by 73mm) in the form of the face of the god Oceanus modelled in high relief. This appliqué is hollow and appears to have been brazed to the strip.

Oceanus is depicted with heavy-lidded eyes, opened wide with deep recesses for pupils, which likely once accommodated a setting in another material. These are set above a broad nose with a slot-like mouth with a recess beneath. Superimposed seaweed fronds form the god's face, the uppermost extending mask-like across the temples, eyes and cheeks. This overlaps 'moustache'-like fronds which frame the mouth. These, in turn, overlap a further frond which forms the upper layer of the beard, one long tongue-like projection extending from it while the outline of another leaf is incised into it. The hair rises in sinuous locks, on which run parallel lines, picking out individual strands. These locks are symmetrically arranged on either side of the temples, with a twisting clump at the centre of the forehead from which the hair rises high towards the back in multiple tendrils. At the back of the head, two frond-like terminals can be seen between the locks. On either side of the temples, a serpentine head projects turned inwards. Wear makes it difficult to tell their original form; recessed eyes and a shallow mouth are visible, and the frilled back of the head recalls the scales on the heads of *kete* (sea monsters). The cup-like outturned ears also have foliate edges; behind each, a dolphin surfaces, swimming down towards the chin. Framing the chin is a fringe of winding beard strands, ends turned in corkscrew curls.

The strip to which the mask is attached carries an incised plant scroll. Much is obscured by the appliqué and iron corrosion product, but enough shows to reveal its hybrid character. To the right, a hedera (ivy leaf) is visible; to the left, a vine(?) leaf, with angled strokes indicating the 'feathery' edges of stalk and leaf. The incisions carry white metal inlay or traces of a white metal coating. The iron bolt or rod within the copper-alloy sheath on the back of the strip has a square section and a protuberance emerging from one of two openings in the mounting sleeve. It is unclear how this bolt functioned, but also found associated with this object was a bent copper-alloy plate measuring 91.7mm by 72.6mm, which may represent a locking plate or a mounting fixture. No close parallel has so far been identified for an object of this form; however, it most likely derives from furniture of some kind since the iron bolt seems too thin for a vehicle fitting.

Archaeological investigation of the findspot by Prof. Mike Fulford of the University of Reading has concluded that the find was deposited beneath a cobbled floor, probably within a building as a special placed deposit, close to a placed bovid skull. The cobbled floor was itself sealed by a dark earth horizon containing pottery of 2nd-century AD date.

The ownership of the find was retained by the landowner, and the find has now been acquired by the British Museum.
Length: 119.1 mm; width: 90 mm.

An incomplete figurine of Mercury from Hayling Island (HAMP-7F0E46) (Fig. 21)
This is an incomplete Roman copper-alloy figurine of Mercury, comprising the upper torso, head and right arm (total height 45.4mm). The figurine is cast three-dimensionally and depicts a nude young male, probably originally in a standing position. The head is appropriately sized for body proportions and has finely modelled features with eyes, nose, mouth and curled hair. Mercury wears a winged cap and carries a portion of the staff or stem of a now lost accessory in his right fist, most likely a *caduceus*. The left shoulder exhibits a small silvery patch of metal, possibly a tin solder or remnants of a white metal coating. There are further traces of this metal in the break. The figure is composed of a copper-alloy, so these may be traces of old repairs.

Mercury was one of the *dii consentes* within the Roman pantheon, being the patron god of financial gain, commerce, poetry, travellers and luck. He also fulfilled the role of guiding dead souls to the underworld, as well as being the messenger of the gods. In most depictions on figurines he appears naked (cf. SF-FBCE78) or naked with the exception of a *paenula* draped over one shoulder (cf. SF-BB84FE). A number of other figurines of Mercury have been recorded with the PAS from elsewhere in the country. These include examples from the Isle of Wight (IOW-80A331), North Yorkshire (YORYM-5FFBFB), Oxfordshire (BERK-F1499B), Wiltshire (WILT-564501) and Nottinghamshire (WMID-799EB1). This particular style of depiction and pose is very similar to another, more complete, example from Lincolnshire (LIN-25CC02).
Length: 29.4 mm; height: 45.4 mm; width: 28.3 mm; weight: 24.1g.

Fig. 20 A Roman furniture fitting depicting the god Oceanus from Old Basing and Lychpit (SUR-77CBD4)

Fig. 21 An incomplete figurine of Mercury from Hayling Island (HAMP-7F0E46), ©Hampshire Cultural Trust

A Roman copper-alloy jug from Greywell (SUR-B256F9) (Fig. 22)

This is a Roman copper-alloy jug, *c*. 2nd-3rd century AD, made from sheet metal and with a damaged base. The body is slightly crushed but is conical with an oval midsection of around 225mm diameter. The base narrows below this into a cylindrical footring of 168mm diameter, now detached, comprised of a lathe-turned circular plate with a soldered sheet metal rim which has broken from the body, probably as a result of plough damage. The body of the jug narrows upwards into a neck which is 42.4mm in diameter. This has a thickened rim with a projecting spout and an opening of 32.5mm (internal diameter). Attached to the rear of the neck is a long (165mm) separately cast handle, 50mm wide at the top and 8.3mm thick. The lower end of this handle attaches to the body of the jug with a leaf-shaped escutcheon which has a circular knopped terminal. The top of the handle is arched, with a projecting knop at the angle and a double lugged hinge at the neck. This hinge lug would have held a spindle and a lid, which is now lost. The jug was found inverted towards the margin of a ploughed field; the base and lower portion had been damaged by agricultural machinery. Nothing appeared to have been contained within the jug.

Parallels to this form exist in examples in the Rijksmuseum (Den Boesterd 1956, 70-71, nos 257 & 258). An example from the Verulamium excavations (Waugh & Goodburn 1972, 132, no. 143) is of similar form and construction and is attributed to the beginning of the 4th century AD.

This find was donated to Hampshire Cultural Trust by the finder and professionally conserved for the county collection. Following cleaning, the underside of the base was revealed to have a six-armed star (or possibly a Chi-Rho) scratched onto it.

Height: 270 mm; diameter: 225 mm; weight: 850g.

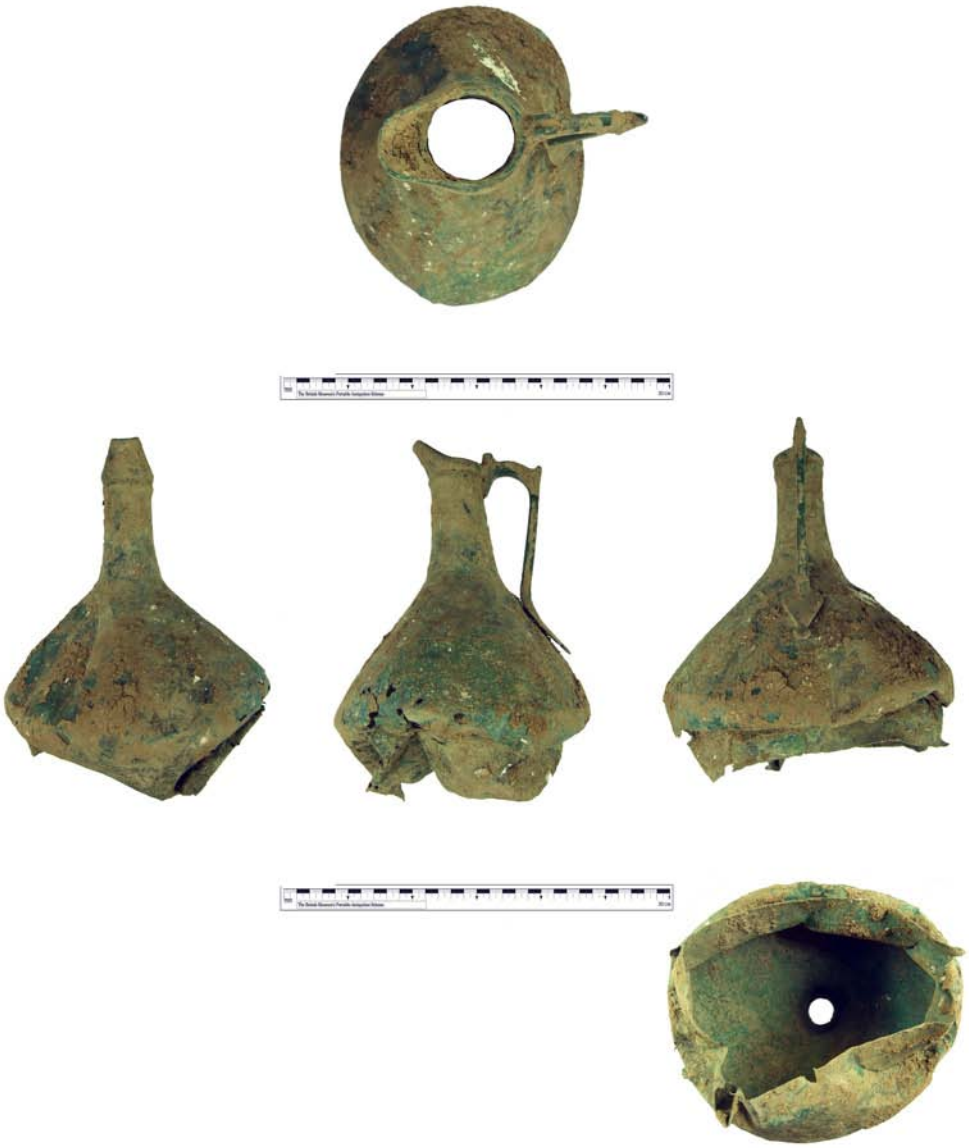

Fig. 22 A Roman copper-alloy jug from Greywell (SUR-B256F9)

An early medieval Merovingian gold tremissis from Bradley (HAMP-A4A672) (Fig. 23)
An early medieval Merovingian gold tremissis of Dronrijp type (probably Pol Series IV Class 2; Boeles D; MEC 519-20; Prou 1240), probably minted in Austrasia or Frisia (modern Low Countries) and dating to the early/mid 7th century, *c.* AD 620-40. Obverse: bust, left; Reverse: cross on horizontal base with a pellet below, L U either side. Pseudo-legends. For comparisons see (Pol 2008; Grierson & Blackburn 1986, 135-8, pl. 25 nos 519-20).

Gold early medieval tremisses are rare, and this is one of only three PAS-recorded examples of the Dronrijp type. The coin's obverse is in poor condition with few clear details except for pseudo-letters and the back of the head/diadem.
Diameter: 12mm; weight: 1.27g.

Fig. 23 An early medieval Merovingian gold tremissis from Bradley (HAMP-A4A672), ©Hampshire Cultural Trust

A silver gilt sword pommel cap from Grateley (SUR-024831) (Fig. 24)
A nearly complete cast and gilt silver sword pommel cap of early medieval date (*c.* late 6th-7th century AD), of the so-called 'cocked hat' form. One face is heavily damaged, and one terminal end has been lost. The pommel cap is hollow and sub-triangular in shape with sloping shoulders and two broad triangular faces; its centre is slightly in relief and decorated with simple incised decoration. On the undamaged side, this comprises three ring-and-dot motifs in a triangle arrangement, one at the apex of the pommel cap and the other two below to either side, the lower pair connected to the upper motif by an incised line. The lower margin of the panel has a cabled border. The decoration on the opposing face has been mostly lost aside from a ring-and-dot motif at the apex, with diverging lines forming a triangular shape beneath. The relief central panels are flanked by plain gilded fields across the sides of the shoulders. The shoulders each have a pair of deeply indented grooves. Each terminal has a transversely ridged collar, one with three projecting rivet tubes (with the central rivet, silver, retained), the other now broken away.

This object originally covered a sword pommel that fitted over the edge of the sword's tang and fixed to the upper guard, securing the hilt assembly. This example can be categorised as Menghin's (1983, 309-11) Type 2b 'Brighthampton-Ciply' and Hines and Bayliss' (2013, 183) Type SW2-a. The pommel form and, in particular, the ornament is very similar to that observed on the ring-sword from Grave C at Buckland, Dover (British Museum, 1963,1108.751). The broken terminal may suggest that this pommel cap originally carried a ring-fitting.

The object was reported under the 1996 Treasure Act and has been acquired by Hampshire Cultural Trust.
Length: 39.9 mm; height: 13.9 mm; width: 12.8 mm; weight: 10.6g.

Fig. 24 A silver gilt sword pommel cap from Grateley (SUR-024831)

Fig. 25 A silver early medieval penny of Eadgar (AD 959-975), from Chilcomb (HAMP-1983FB), ©Hampshire Cultural Trust

A silver early medieval penny of Eadgar (AD 959-975) from Chilcomb (HAMP-1983FB) (Fig. 25)
A complete early medieval silver penny of Eadgar (959-975), of the 'reform portrait' coinage dating to *c.* AD 972/3-975, struck by the moneyer Byrhtric, at Lympne mint. This is the first penny of Eadgar struck at this mint to have been recorded by the PAS and only the second from the mint overall, the other being a penny of Æthelred II (KENT-D96CA7) (North 1994, 149-50; BMC vi).
Diameter: 20.3 mm; weight: 1.33g.

A medieval harness pendant from Corhampton and Meonstoke (HAMP-AA239F) (Fig. 26)
This copper-alloy harness pendant of medieval date (*c*. 12th century) is intact. The pendant has a circular plate with a trapezoidal projection at the lower edge and an integral perforated suspension loop set at 90 deg. to the pendant proper at the upper edge. The plate is moulded with a design depicting a Griffin's head, right, with a globe suspended from its beak and an S-shaped device, with triangular curlicued terminals, behind its head. The projection from the lower edge is decorated with a nested series of M shapes.

Based on the shape of the plate, potential parallels include SF-0ED08C, KENT-1E2DAB, HAMP-37C9C3 and SUR-6A6142. YORYM-61D961 demonstrates a possible parallel for both shape and design, albeit in openwork form. A potential parallel from an excavation context is a pendant found at Llantrithyd ringwork, also probably from a horse harness, which was found with a selection of 12th-century metalwork and coins (Goodall in Charlton *et al*. 1977, 50, no. 82).
Length: 45.9 mm; width: 25.3 mm; thickness: 6.9 mm; weight: 7.71g.

Fig. 26 A medieval harness pendant from Corhampton and Meonstoke (HAMP-AA239F), ©Hampshire Cultural Trust

A medieval personal seal matrix dating to the 13th-14th century AD from Chilcomb (HAMP-73C2F4) (Fig. 27)
This medieval seal matrix (*c*. 13th-14th century) was cast out of copper-alloy. The dieface is heater shield-shaped and depicts a church or castle with three towers and three stars around. The legend reads S' GIFROT DANEL D' ZOMERZETE, which may be read as "*Sigillum* (Seal of) *Gifford (or Giffard) Daniel of Somerset*". The reverse is flat with an integrally cast round suspension loop projecting from a tapering ridge which runs part way down the centre line of the matrix. This seal presents an unusually early written example of the 'voicing' of the /s/ sound in Somerset to /z/, which is a distinctive feature of the regional accent.
Length: 27.5 mm; width: 22.1 mm; thickness: 9.7 mm; weight: 10.91g.

Fig. 27 A medieval seal matrix from Chilcomb (HAMP-73C2F4), ©Hampshire Cultural Trust

A complete medieval cast copper-alloy seal matrix from Lockerley attributed to the Priory at Mottisfont (HAMP-CE0EE2) (Fig. 28)

The die is a pointed oval (vesica) shape and depicts the Trinity in the form of a robed and enthroned figure of God the Father, who has a halo and radiance emerging from his head and is depicted holding up a sheet as background to the crucified Christ, who has the dove of the Holy Spirit present above the left shoulder. Beneath this depiction of the Trinity, and separated from the upper portion by a stone arch, is a demi-figure of a praying cleric, likely representing the Prior or Abbot.

The legend, in black letter, reads **sigillu officii prioris (p'or - etas?) Cce trinitat' de moteCfont** or "*seal of the [...] prior of (the priory) of the Holy Trinity of Mottisfont*". The legend has contraction marks over the -u and the -ce, and the "C" is an orthographic variant of "s", with "Cce" being an abbreviation for *Sancte*. The reverse is flat with a projecting vertical flange which is pierced for suspension.

The Augustinian priory (the Priory of the Holy Trinity) was founded at Mottisfont in 1201 by William Briwere. It allegedly held a finger of John the Baptist and was an important medieval pilgrimage location. The priory was dissolved in 1536, and the estate was passed to Henry VIII's Lord Chamberlain, Lord Sandys. The black letter style of the legend on this matrix dates this object to the latter part of the history of the priory, *c*. 15th to early 16th century. This form of the composition of the Trinity is directly paralleled iconographically in contemporary 15th century "Throne of Mercy" type Nottingham alabaster Trinity panels and figurines (examples in the Victoria and Albert Museum, accession no. A.53-1946).

The seal matrix was recorded from emailed details only; it was sold at auction before it could be seen by the FLO.

Length: 60mm; width: 40mm; weight: 50.08g.

A medieval book clasp from Hurstbourne Priors (HAMP-58A97E) (Fig. 29)

A complete book clasp of Howsam type A.9.2 (14th or 15th century) cast from copper-alloy. It comprises a hollow rectangular 'box chape' with a lozengiform element with an elaborately moulded quatrefoil boss comprising a central four-lobed flower and leaf-shaped lobes. From this boss, the clasp narrows to form the neck, head and snout of a stylised animal. Through the animal's mouth is a copper-alloy hoop which may have taken a cord to make it easier to attach and detach the clasp. The quatrefoil boss rises above the level of the box and is of hollow construction. A hole is visible on the underside; this would have fitted over a peg fixed to the other cover. Projecting from the quatrefoil to the same level as the box is a stylised animal head with eyes and a pronounced snout. The clasp was originally secured to a leather strap, and the two rivets for this attachment are present, from the front to the backplate, which lies flush with the surfaces of the box.

Fig. 28 A complete medieval cast copper-alloy seal matrix from Lockerley attributed to the Priory at Mottisfont (HAMP-CE0EE2), ©Hampshire Cultural Trust

Fig. 29 A medieval book clasp from Hurstbourne Priors (HAMP-58A97E), ©Hampshire Cultural Trust

The upper face of the box has a single engraved line following the shape of the box. Within this is engraved MAR in Lombardic script, representing the first three letters of a dedication to the Virgin Mary. The dedication to 'Mary' is unusual. Most of these mounts are inscribed 'IHC', representing the first three letters in the Greek alphabet for 'Jesus'. Traces of red enamel are present within this inscription and on the neck and snout of the animal head. On both the upper and lower external surfaces are traces of gilding, much of which has been lost due to the burial environment and modern cleaning.
Length: 68 mm; width: 28 mm; thickness: 5 mm; weight: 40.5g.

A medieval padlock in the form of a horse from Cliddesden (HAMP-DA703B) (Fig. 30)
An incomplete copper-alloy medieval zoomorphic barrel lock or padlock in the shape of a horse (*c.*. AD 1100 - 1400). The horse's head is depicted with a bridle comprising three transverse grooves across the forehead and a raised line across each cheek and around the back of the head. The mouth of the animal is formed by a subcircular hole. This hole runs through the head and opens on the neck of the animal. The horse has well-defined projecting ears but missing the tips due to historic loss. Two raised lines horizontally across the back represent a saddle. Around the back of the neck is a series of vertical short, dotted lines, which represent a mane or perhaps chain mail. A similar pattern is on the front of the forelegs, therefore possibly indicating defensive protection rather than hair. Four short legs project from the body. Only the rear right leg is complete - the others have been damaged in the past.

In the rear of the horse's body are three sub-rectangular apertures in a triangular formation. At the front of the padlock (the chest of the animal) is a lobate opening. The object is hollow, and the locking mechanism is missing. It survives in good condition with an even green patina and a small light scuff mark in one area.

Such padlocks were probably used to secure small caskets. A similar example was found during excavations at Winchester in a 12th- to mid 13th-century context (Goodall in Biddle 1990, 1011, fig. 313, no. 3665).
Length (max, head to bottom): 41mm; width (across back): 13.67mm; width (max, at shoulders): 14.92mm; height (top of head to bottom of back leg): 30.99mm; weight: 20.92g.

Fig. 30 A medieval padlock in the form of a horse from Cliddesden (HAMP-DA703B), ©Hampshire Cultural Trust

Fig. 31 A post-medieval French gold Ecu d'or Soleil du Dauphiné of Louis XII of France (1498-1515) from Warnford (HAMP-6A89B6), ©Hampshire Cultural Trust

A post-medieval French gold Ecu d'or Soleil du Dauphiné of Louis XII of France (1498-1515) from Warnford (HAMP-6A89B6) (Fig. 31)
A post-medieval French gold Ecu d'or Soleil du Dauphiné of Louis XII of France (1498-1515), probably Duplessy (1999) 654. Obverse: field quartered with arms of France (3 lys) and Dauphine (dolphin bowed with a purse in its mouth), LVDOVICVS : DEI : GRACIA : FRAnCORV : REX. K. Reverse: triple stranded cross fleuretty, XPS : VINnCIT : XPS : REGnAT : XPS : IMPERAT (Christ lives, Christ reigns, Christ commands). The coin is possibly lightly clipped with parts of the inscription only partially visible.

The Ecu d'or au Soleil du Dauphiné was issued by several French kings, and this coin appears to be the only example recorded by the PAS for Louis XII.
Diameter: 24.7 mm; weight: 3.27g.

A copper-alloy pendant cast using the dies of two jettons from Penton Mewsey (BERK-F93AEA) (Fig. 32)
A crude, cross-shaped pendant, pierced for suspension, which has been cast in a mould prepared from two different copper-alloy jettons and dating to the 16th century. The jettons are Nuremberg 'stock' types, in each case showing the imperial orb ('*Reichsapfel*') within a trefoil border, the designs surrounded by lettering in imitation of coinage. Both jettons look to be early to mid 16th-century types, the first being of Jorg or early Hans Schultes I, the second being anonymous. A comparable find is HESH-78CEA3.
Diameter: 23.5mm; thickness: 2mm; weight: 3.6g.

An incomplete gold gem-set finger ring of post-medieval date (HAMP-016C09, Treasure case 2021 T24) (Fig. 33)
The bezel is hexagonal with a colourless (or very pale blue/grey) faceted gemstone, possibly of rock crystal. The hexagonal mount is irregular. On each of its six sides are engraved flutes - three each on the longer sides and two each on the four faces, which join the shoulder with the hoop. These create cells in which there are traces of opaque white enamel. At the shoulders, the moulded hoop is cusped on each side of the main stone setting. These mounts each have a triangular 'cut out' underneath the shoulder mount. Following the hoop from both shoulder settings is an area of moulded scrollwork. On the opposite side to the bezel, the hoop is plain. The interior of the hoop is plain. There is considerable surviving white opaque enamel, which has discoloured to green in some portions, in the two s-shaped scrolls.

Gold finger rings of this date are not well represented in the PAS database, but the form of this ring is resonant with gem-set rings (e.g. WMID-0F2605) and later mourning rings (e.g. SWYOR-DB246B). The raised cusping

Fig. 32 A Copper-alloy pendant cast using the dies of two jettons, from Penton Mewsey (BERK-F93AEA)

Fig. 33 An incomplete gold gem-set finger ring of post-medieval date (HAMP-016C09, Treasure case 2021 T24) ©Hampshire Cultural Trust

shoulders faintly echo the mannerist designs in Boyvin's series of engravings made in the mid-16th century but published in 1600 in Paris as Le Livre de Bijouterie. It is likely that this ring was made in the second half of the 16th century.

Disclaimed as Treasure and returned to the finder.

Thickness: 0.8mm; weight: 2.3g

A silver hawking ring from Monxton attributed to Robert Henley (HAMP-A4123A) (Fig. 34)

This is an intact post-medieval hawking ring or vervel, annular in shape and fashioned from silver. The object is a flat annular ring with a small constriction on the inner edge of one side. Both faces are inscribed with small palm fronds and italicised lettering reading *retorne * to / robart * Henlye*.

Vervels of the annular ring type are the most commonly recorded type of vervels on the PAS database (Lewis & Richardson 2019, Type A). The style of lettering on this object is generally consistent with that on inscribed vervels, metalwork and jewellery (such as posy rings) dating to the mid to late 17th century, which was a period when falconry was a fashionable pursuit. Within this date range, the most likely candidate for the named personage on the vervel could be Sir Robert Henley (1631-1692) of the Grange, near Alresford, Hampshire. He was a Member of Parliament for Andover (1679 - 1681) and the county of Hampshire (1691 - 1692). Vervels of similar type and date previously reported under the 1996 Treasure Act include DOR-8B87F1 (2020T719), WMID-4B2AF5 (2020 T317) and NMS-5C4634 (2018 T237).

Diameter: 14.7mm; thickness: 1mm; weight: 0.97g.

Fig. 34 A silver hawking ring from Monxton attributed to Robert Henley (HAMP-A4123A), ©Hampshire Cultural Trust

A complete post-medieval copper-alloy sword belt fitting from Mattingley (1550-1650) (HAMP-B20682) (Fig. 35)

The item comprises a horizontal plate with three asymmetrical plates suspended from it. The horizontal (upper) mount is formed from a single sheet. The form is symmetrical about the centre. The left and right sides each form a broad lobe, narrowing to the neck and terminating with a tri-lobed terminal. These elements have a foliate design in moulded relief. Joining these elements is a central flower pattern consisting of an upper and lower central petal with a leaf to the left and right. This top bar contains three circular holes, originally for rivets (missing) to attach the item to the belt. From the bottom of this upper plate project three hoops for suspending the three lower mounts. The reverse is plain.

Each of the three lower hooked mounts is present, and their shape and decoration echo the upper piece. Each of these lower mounts has a tri-lobed terminal, with a single rivet hole through the centre. Each still retains the iron rivet. Above this, each mount is sub-triangular, rising and expanding to a shoulder before forming a single bar. This bar loops outwards, joining each mount to the corresponding hoop from the main mount, and closes with a pronounced rounded knop. The hook is bent round so far that it is almost closed into a loop, and it is not possible

to remove these lower mounts from the attachment loops. Each has a single rivet hole between the shoulders (rivets missing) with foliate decoration encompassing this and down the body of the mount. The reverse is plain.
Fragments of such strap fittings are quite common finds, but the completeness of this example is unusual. The finder has kindly offered to donate the item to Hampshire Cultural Trust.
Weight: 49g. Thickness (upper plate): 2.66mm. Thickness (central suspended plate): 2.53mm. Whole item: width (top plate): 70.70mm; width (suspension loops): 46.62mm. Height (middle of top mount to bottom of central suspended plate): 72.45mm. Main (horizontal) plate width: 70.70mm. Height (top edge of mount to bottom of suspension loop): 28.09mm. Height (max of mount): 16.61. Height (min of main plate): 12.17mm. Central lower mount: width (suspension loop): 4.12mm; width (upper lobe): 16.06; width (widest mid-point): 18.84mm; width (lower lobe): 21.26mm.

Fig. 35 A complete post-medieval copper-alloy sword belt fitting from Mattingley (HAMP-B20682), ©Hampshire Cultural Trust

A fragment of post-medieval shoe from Warsash (HAMP-FEC174) (Fig. 36)
A leather shoe upper, or vamp, possibly of post-medieval date (c. 1600-1800). The toe is rounded, and its shape suggests it was for the right foot. Where the vamp joined the quarters is a double and parallel line of stitch holes, with a single line of stitch holes following the cut-out section across the bridge of the foot. A deep crease on the right side and a continuous crease from right to left across the bridge are evidence of use wear. Damage, including a hole in the centre of the bridge and creases at the toe, may be historic. Unstratified leather shoes are difficult to date. For comparative items, see Friendship-Taylor in medieval and post-medieval Finds from Exeter (Allan 1984).

This item was recorded during Covid lockdown restrictions from information and photographs provided by the finder. The photograph and measurements were taken approximately one month after discovery, during which time the item had dried and slightly changed its shape.
Min width: 40mm; max width: 95mm; max length: 135mm; weight: 18g.

Fig. 36 A fragment of post-medieval shoe (HAMP-FEC174) from Warsash, ©Hampshire Cultural Trust

Acknowledgements

We would like to thank Sophie Adams, Rebecca Ellis, Michel Feugère, Norbert Franken, Mike Fulford, Martin Henig, Malcolm Jones, John Naylor, John Pearce, and Sally Worrell for their assistance in identifying and analysing these finds.

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