II. Finds Reported under the Portable Antiquities Scheme

By SALLY WORRELL

IINTRODUCTION

The Portable Antiquities Scheme was established in 1997 as an initiative to record archaeological objects found by the public and was extended to the whole of England and Wales in 2003.[1] Surveys of Roman period finds recorded by the PAS have been published in *Britannia* annually since 2004. This sixth report gives a brief overview of find types and their distribution, followed by descriptions of significant individual artefacts and assemblages recorded by the Finds Liaison Officers.

OVERVIEW

48,212 artefacts were recorded on the PAS database in 2008, 23,973 (49.7 per cent) of which are Roman in date. As before, this figure includes those finds to which a date has been attributed that spans the late Iron Age and early Roman period. The 2008 data include 3,495 pot sherds, 25 glass vessel fragments, 6 quernstone fragments, 89 tile and architectural fragments, and 14,608 coins and other metallic objects (as well as 5,738 coins included in the Treasure process). The total number of non-Treasure metallic objects recorded is very similar to that from 2007 (14,833). Objects that qualify as treasure under the terms of the Treasure Act 1996 are published in the Treasure Annual Report by the British Museum and are excluded from this survey (with the exception of a hoard of Late Iron Age copper-alloy vessels and the gold crescent-shaped pendant amulet (Nos 1–3 and 28, below)).

Table 1 shows the number of Roman non-ceramic artefacts recorded on the PAS database by county and grouped by PAS region. For convenience of presentation and to enable comparison with other datasets, the Roman non-ceramic artefacts have been subdivided according to function, based on the scheme proposed by Crummy, with some modifications.[2] As in previous years, the 2008 data include only a small quantity of the many artefacts recorded from Norfolk, although all records from that county have been entered onto the Norfolk Historic Environment Record.

As in all previous years, coins are the most common artefact reported; the 11,478 single coin finds recorded this year account for 78.57 per cent of all metallic finds.[3] Again there is some variability between counties in the percentage of all finds accounted for by coins. In 23 counties more than 100 coins were recorded. Coins comprise on average 80.4 per cent of finds in these counties, but the proportion varies from 60.3 per cent in Wiltshire to 90.5 per cent in Cambridgeshire. Leaving aside the atypical data reported for 2006, the increase since 2003 in the percentage of coins recorded by the Scheme noted in last year's report has continued. The percentage reported this year (11,478 coins; 78.57 per cent of finds) is slightly higher than in 2007 (11,343; 76.7 per cent), with significant increases in the number of coins recorded in East

[1] S. Worrell, 'Roman Britain in 2006 II. Finds reported under the Portable Antiquities Scheme', *Britannia* 38 (2007), 303.

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

[3] A selection of the most important coins is published annually in the *British Numismatic Journal* by S. Moorhead.

© World copyright reserved. Exclusive Licence to Publish: The Society for the Promotion of Roman Studies 2009

https://doi.org/10.1017/S0068113X00000131 Published online by Cambridge University Press

TABLE 1. NUMBERS OF NON-CERAMIC ARTEFACTS RECORDED BY THE PAS IN 2008 BY COUNTY AND TYPE

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	Total
Wales															
Anglesey	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Denbigh	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	4
Wrexham	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	12
Carmarthen	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2
Monmouth	6	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	31	39
Newport	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	6
Powys	2	2	1	1	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	8	17
Glamorgan	9	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	17
Swansea	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Gwynedd	1	1		-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Flintshire	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	7	10
Conwy	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	20
England															
Tyne & Wear	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	7
Northumbd	3	4	1	6	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	4	21
Durham	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	10
Cleveland	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
N.Yorks.	66	33	11	15	3	1	5	9	5	3	3	4	2	281	441
E.Yorks.	87	18	6	6	3	5	3	8	5	1	1	-	-	763	906
S.Yorks.	16	3	-	1	2	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	34	58
W.Yorks.	10	5	3	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	2	-	-	98	123
N.Lincs.	37	-	-	6	1	1	1	2	-	1	1	-	1	258	309
Cumbria	10	4	-	2	-	2	6	1	4	-	1	1	3	34	68
Cheshire	21	5	-	3	-	6	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	168	205
Lancs.	4	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	8
Gt. Manchester	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	20
Merseyside	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	6
Lincs.	162	45	19	28	1	8	9	4	5	6	2	3	10	1445	1747
Notts.	70	9	3	12	2	6	3	-	1	1	-	1	-	230	338
Derbys.	16	3	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	-	1	1	38	62
Herefs.	5	3		5	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	30	44
Shrops.	38	3	1	5	-	1	3	-	1	-	2	-	-	50	104
Staffs.	35	2	-	6	-	-	1	2	1	-	-	3	-	38	88
W.Mids.	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	11
Leics.	66	20	1	2	1	3	3	1	-	3	1	3	1	784	889
Rutland	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	7	11
Worcs.	12	2	1	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	39	61
Warwicks.	40	10	1	3	-	1	-	-	3	2	3	3	-	305	371
Northants.	35	12	-	11	1	4	-	1	4	-	4	1	1	523	597

https://doi.org/10.1017/S0068113X00000131 Published online by Cambridge University Press

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	Total
Norfolk	110	37	20	46	3	7	14	-	12	18	2	-	11	33	313
Suffolk	143	29	16	28	1	4	5	1	8	6	7	4	12	956	1220
Cambs.	55	15	2	6	4	6	1	-	6	1	-	-	-	910	1006
Essex	52	13	9	15	-	5	4	1	10	2	4	5	1	577	698
Beds.	31	23	3	9	1	-	1	-	5	2	3	-	2	571	651
Herts.	36	12	6	12	2	4	-	-	7	-	2	1	1	492	575
Bucks.	26	16	2	7	1	2	3	1	1	1	-	1	3	256	320
Oxon.	27	11	1	5	2	4	2	-	2	3	1	-	-	266	324
Gt.London	3	2	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	19	28
Hants.	89	24	6	24	-	2	1	-	6	7	6	3	7	567	742
Berks.	2	1	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	33	40
IOW	30	5	2	4	-	-	4	1	1	2	-	-	-	195	244
Surrey	23	2	-	7	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	132	169
W.Sussex	22	8	4	9	1	5	2	-	3	1	-	2	1	281	339
E.Sussex	6	5	1	7	1	2	-	-	-	-	4	1	2	152	181
Kent	10	3	-	4	1	3	-	-	-	1	-	1	3	32	58
Wilts.	63	24	4	4	4	5	1	1	1	3	3	1	1	175	290
Glos.	37	7	-	4	1	1	-	-	4	-	-	-	1	84	139
Avon	11	3	-	4	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	43	64
Somerset	59	3	2	10	2	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	-	294	374
Dorset	17	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	68	89
Devon	2	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	64	69
Cornwall	6	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	22	31
Isles of Scilly	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		1	1
Total	**1636**	**435**	**128**	**332**	**40**	**94**	**78**	**48**	**104**	**67**	**55**	**43**	**70**	**11478**	**14608**

KEY
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- to third-century military equipment
J. Fourth-century belt fittings
K. Studs/mounts
L. Miscellaneous objects
M. Objects of unknown/uncertain function
N. Coins

Yorkshire, North Lincolnshire, Cheshire, Lincolnshire, Leicestershire, and Bedfordshire. This reflects the continuing success of the initiative to record large assemblages of Roman coins known as ‘grots’ found by detectorists, as referred to in last year’s report. Overall, the number of coins documented on the PAS database, almost all of which will have been found on rural sites,

https://doi.org/10.1017/S0068113X00000131 Published online by Cambridge University Press

is considerably more than double the number recorded from rural and temple sites in Reece's study in 1991.[4] A doctorate currently in progress has identified 458 groups where more than 20 coins have been recorded by PAS within the same parish.[5]

The quantities of artefacts recorded in other categories remain broadly comparable to those previously reported, but with a decrease in the proportion accounted for by religious (F) and miscellaneous objects (L). Brooches account for 11.2 per cent of all finds recorded and other items of personal adornment 3 per cent. In both these categories, there are again high numbers from Lincolnshire and Suffolk. In the thirteen counties with large samples of brooches (>40), the proportion of total finds accounted for by them varies from 5.5 per cent in Hertfordshire to 35.1 per cent in Norfolk. Many of the sixteen counties where more than ten other items of personal adornment have been recorded also have high numbers of brooches. The proportion of other items of personal adornment varies between 1.5 per cent in Cambridgeshire and 11.8 per cent in Norfolk.

As ever, there is substantial variation between counties and regions in the quantity of artefacts recorded and the variation documented this year closely follows that observed in previous reports. Only small numbers of metal objects have been recorded in much of Wales and in several northern and western English counties and much higher quantities in eastern English counties, especially in Lincolnshire, Suffolk, Cambridgeshire, East Yorkshire and Leicestershire. The number of artefacts, both coins and others, recorded from East and North Yorkshire and Cheshire, and to a lesser extent from West Yorkshire, has substantially increased in 2008. Nevertheless, while the number of Roman period finds recorded for individual counties may fluctuate, depending on particular circumstances, such as the reporting of significant groups of material or collections, the regional dimension in the quantities and types of artefact reported to the PAS is now firmly established. This is true in general terms as well as in points of detail. For example, the distribution of button-and-loop fasteners reported in 2008 occurs predominantly in North, East and West Yorkshire and Lincolnshire, a pattern noted in last year's report, which examined all such finds reported to the PAS since 1997.[6] The ancient and contemporary factors responsible for these distribution patterns — including the production, circulation and deposition of metal objects in the past, and subsequent land-use, contemporary agricultural regimes and detecting patterns — now require further exploration.[7]

ARTEFACT DESCRIPTIONS

The entries below set out some highlights of the past year's discoveries recorded by the Finds Liaison Officers.[8] Fuller details of the objects recorded by the PAS can be obtained from the Scheme's central office,[9] and there are full descriptions of finds on the PAS website: www.finds.org.uk. The reference number in brackets associated with each record is the PAS identifying find

4 R. Reece, *Roman Coins from 140 Sites in Britain* (1991).

5 By P. Walton, holder of an AHRC collaborative doctoral award under the supervision of the British Museum and the Institute of Archaeology, UCL.

6 S. Worrell, 'Roman Britain in 2007 II. Finds reported under the Portable Antiquities Scheme', *Britannia* 39 (2008), 341–7.

7 'How representative is the data collected by the Portable Antiquities Scheme? A geo-statistical investigation', AHRC collaborative doctorate between the British Museum and the University of Southampton held by K. Robbins.

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

9 Department of Portable Antiquities and Treasure, British Museum, London, WC1B 3DG. Contact Dan Pett, Portable Antiquities Scheme, dpett@british-museum.ac.uk.

https://doi.org/10.1017/S0068113X00000131 Published online by Cambridge University Press

record.[10] A selection of the most significant Roman coins recorded by the PAS is included in the annual 'Coin Register' in the *British Numismatic Journal*. As previously commented upon, research use of these data must take account of the processes by which they have accumulated.[11]

WALES

NEWPORT

(1–4) **Langstone** (NMGW-9C0216; Treasure: Wales 07.24) (COLOUR FIGS 1–2).[12] A hoard of copper-alloy vessels (two bowls and a strainer) of late Iron Age to early Roman date and a Roman period, wooden tankard; the latter was located 12.8 m away from the hoard. Follow-up archaeological investigation of the findspot established that all four artefacts were deposited into the same bog or lake edge context, probably with votive intent. The tankard was deposited possibly, though not demonstrably, at a similar time to the vessels. Since it was not a directly associated object, it was deemed not to be Treasure. Further research into the landscape and environmental context of the hoard and tankard is planned.

(1) A virtually complete copper-alloy, lathe-finished bowl of shallow, squat form with a rounded base. It has a low girth, upright neck and everted rim, which is decorated with incised circular grooves and wavy lines, set in low relief. A copper-alloy cast escutcheon, with a ring for hanging and storage, is attached by a shank which perforates the vertical rim. The decorative escutcheon is lobed and winged with insets containing a red 'sealing wax' glass. Some damage is evident, caused by differential erosion in the ground and minor denting during retrieval. The vessel is 99.5 mm high, the internal rim diameter is 174 mm, and the maximum diameter of the body is 220 mm. The object weighs 356.5 g.

(2) A virtually complete lathe-finished, copper-alloy bowl of identical form to No. 1. It is decorated with incised circular grooves and infilling 'ladder' work. The escutcheon, secured at the rim with an internal washer, is similar in form to that on No. 1 and has a central bi-concave 'toggle' motif defined by lateral incised margins. The bowl is damaged through differential erosion and recent denting: there is a long gash around the girth. The vessel is 86.5 mm high, the internal rim diameter is 164 mm, and the maximum diameter of the body is 205 mm. The object weighs 243.1 g.

(3) A complete copper-alloy wine-strainer with a round-bottomed body with a rounded lip and a wide flange. The flange has a raised outer rim. The base of the bowl is decorated with a perforated pattern in a circle of approximately 100 mm diameter. A triskele design with circular flourishes at the end of each limb is defined by the absence of perforations, while the surrounding perforated spaces are made up of three arched trumpet motifs, each occupying 120 degrees of the circular design. The strainer has a simple looped escutcheon with a suspension-ring, attached to the underside of the flange. The flange is slightly nicked, dented and scratched. The object is 113 mm high, the internal rim diameter is 131 mm, the width of the flange is 23.5–25 mm, and the external diameter of the flange is 179 mm. The object weighs 223.3 g.

(4) A virtually complete, wooden, stave-built tankard with sheet copper-alloy fittings and a cast copper-alloy handle. The vessel has a near-vertical profile with a simple rim and a flat raised base, which has been slotted into grooves in the six staves. Two wide and continuous circular bands of sheet copper-alloy surround the outer circumference of the tankard and an overturned narrow strip of copper-alloy forms the rim. The cast handle is plain with a continuous C-shaped back and T-shaped lateral plates attached to the body by two pairs of bronze rivets with slightly

[10] 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.

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

[12] Found by C. Mills. Identified by A. Gwilt and M. Lewis.

https://doi.org/10.1017/S0068113X00000131 Published online by Cambridge University Press



COLOUR FIG. 1. Langstone, hoard of two strainers and a sieve (Nos 1–3).
(*Photo: J. Wild; © National Museum and Gallery of Wales*)

domed heads. The tankard has suffered some cracking, damage and shrinkage during the drying-out process. The vessel is 150 mm high, the internal rim diameter is 150 mm, the base diameter is 166 mm, the staves are about 11.5 mm thick, and the handle is 78 mm long.

The two bowls may be identified as of the Southern British 'Rose Ash' type, a Late Iron Age/native form which has been dated to between *c.* 50 B.C. and A.D. 50. The escutcheons are of Late La Tène style with lip and wing mouldings which echo a wider mid-first-century A.D. development also seen on horse and chariot equipment. The red 'sealing wax' glass is of Iron Age tradition. However, the lathe finishing and circular grooves on these vessels suggest manufacture in the mid-first century A.D. The wine-strainer is one of a small known group with broad flanges and without handles.[13] By virtue of their association elsewhere with *trullei*, dippers, oar-handled

[13] D. Tomalin, 'A Roman symmetrical flanged bronze strainer found in Surrey and its counterparts in highland Britain', *Surrey Archaeological Collections* 79 (1989), 53–65.

https://doi.org/10.1017/S0068113X00000131 Published online by Cambridge University Press



COLOUR FIG. 2. Langstone, tankard (No. 4). Scale 1:2.
(*Photo: J. Wild; © National Museum and Gallery of Wales*)

strainers and shallow bowls of Roman form, they have previously been dated to the late first and early second centuries A.D. However, this example is decorated with a native or 'Celtic' triskele design and is fitted with a suspension-ring indicating it forms part of a set with the Iron Age bowls. A date of manufacture between *c*. A.D. 40 and A.D. 60 is proposed for the strainer, while the hoard of bowls and strainer is thought to have been deposited *c*. A.D. 50–75. The tankard is a native form of vessel used for communal drinking of beer or cider and is especially prevalent across western Britain. It is one of only six known complete surviving tankards from Britain and Ireland. Its plain handle and form ally it with examples of Class V tankards.[14] The existing parallels are thought to span the mid-first to fourth centuries A.D. However a close parallel for the tankard-handle comes from a well at the Roman fort of Loughor, Swansea, for which the depositional context is thought to date to the early to mid-second century A.D., suggesting that this form of tankard was made and in circulation *c*. A.D. 50–150. The tankard (not Treasure) has been acquired by the National Museum of Wales which also hopes to acquire the bowls and strainer.

14 J.X.W.P. Corcoran, 'Tankards and tankard handles of the British Early Iron Age', *PPS* 18 (1952), 93.

https://doi.org/10.1017/S0068113X00000131 Published online by Cambridge University Press

POWYS

(5) **Yscir** (NMGW-8487B1) (FIG. 1).[15] An incomplete, military, copper-alloy phalera with hinged pendant from horse harness, dating from the mid-second to third century A.D. The central cruciform component has a domed boss and traces of white-metal coating between three sub-rectangular strap attachments with scrolled terminals, each containing a copper-alloy pin. One damaged copper-alloy junction loop survives. A rectangular, ridged panel is located above a hinge which holds an incomplete harness pendant of tear-drop form. While numerous pieces of military harness are known from the first and early second centuries, few later examples have been recorded. Prior to the Antonine period, the loops of phalerae were concealed. The change to placing loops around the edge of the phalera, as in this example, is also seen on a phalera with junction loops from Newstead, Scottish Borders.[16]

More recently many artefacts of Late Iron Age to Roman date, including numerous Roman military fittings (harness-strap fittings, pendants and decorative mounts) have been recovered from outside the Roman fort of Brecon Gaer at Yscir, Powys. The assemblage is currently being recorded and researched by the Portable Antiquities Scheme and it is hoped that subsequent fieldwork will provide further contextual information on the finds.



FIG. 1. Yscir, military harness phalera (No. 5). Scale 1:1. (*Photo: J. Wild. © National Museum and Gallery of Wales*)

ENGLAND

NORTH YORKSHIRE

(6) **Pickhill with Roxby** (LVPL-CB8B04) (FIG. 2).[17] A cast copper-alloy tripod mount in the form of a female bust above a hollow base. Two parallel lines of stamped dots run across the shoulders and chest, down both sides and across the waist. These may indicate a garment,

[15] Found by D. Hingley. Recorded by M. Lodwick. This item has since been donated to Brecknock Museum.

[16] M.C. Bishop and J.C.N. Coulston, *Roman Military Equipment from the Punic Wars to the Fall of Rome* (2nd edn, 2006), 145, fig. 90.

[17] Found by M. Simpson. Recorded by F. McIntosh and S. Worrell.

https://doi.org/10.1017/S0068113X00000131 Published online by Cambridge University Press

perhaps a tunic. On the chest there are two rosette motifs formed by seven concentric stamped circles surrounding a central circular stamp, possibly representing nipples. The body is flat with no musculature defined. The head is disproportionately large and the physiognomy typically 'Celtic' — moulded eyebrows, almond-shaped eyes with a circular inset representing the pupil, a long, wedge-shaped nose in low relief, a slit for the mouth, and triangular recesses representing the ears. The hairstyle is also distinctively 'Celtic' with the cap of hair brushed onto the forehead in straight oblique lines and a middle parting indicated by a groove. A small circular hole on the top of the head is of uncertain function. The rectangular base has four incised transverse lines across the front and on both sides. On the back of the mount, there is an integral, square-sectioned shank which extends horizontally from the centre of the figure and turns upwards at right angles to end in a square terminal. The object is 70 mm high and 38.5 mm wide.

This is the eighth tripod mount depicting an anthropomorphic figure to have been found in

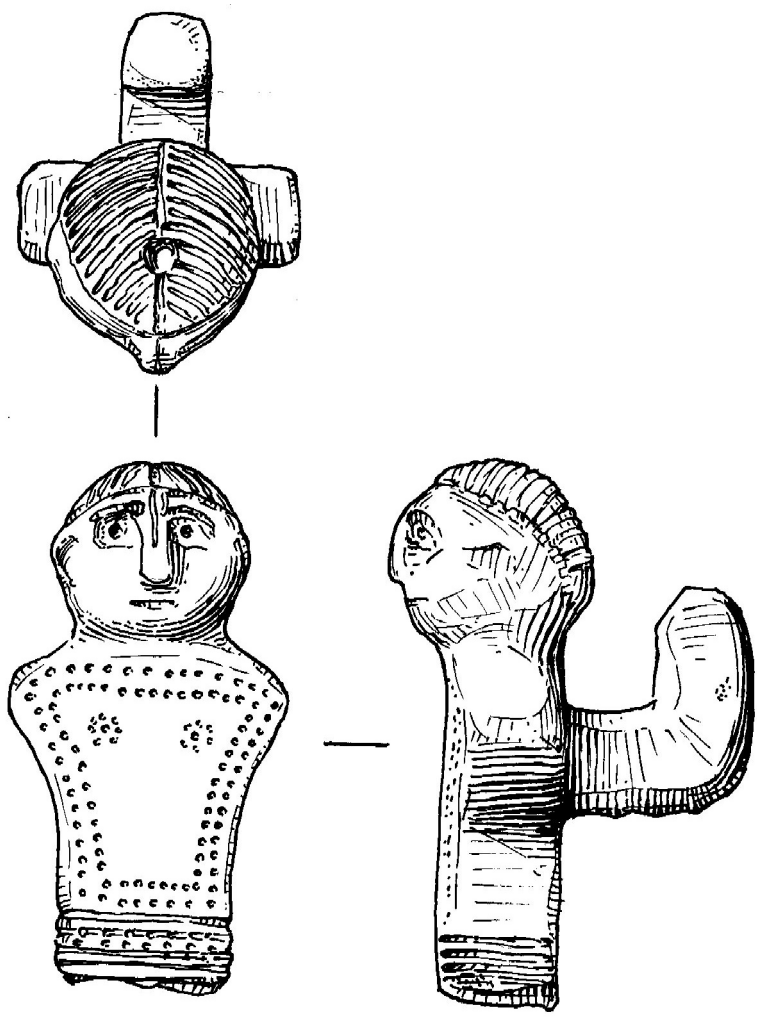


FIG. 2. Pickhill with Roxby, tripod mount (No. 6). Scale 1:1.
(*Drawn by D. Williams; © D. Williams*)

https://doi.org/10.1017/S0068113X00000131 Published online by Cambridge University Press



COLOUR FIG. 3. Brompton-on-Swale, human ear from statue (No. 7). Scale 1:1.
(*Photo: L. Andrews-Wilson; © L. Andrews-Wilson and York Museums Trust*)

https://doi.org/10.1017/S0068113X00000131 Published online by Cambridge University Press

Britain. Mounts representing Bacchus are known from Birrens, Dumfries and Galloway, Lincoln, Harlow (Essex), and London;[18] a further two examples recorded by the PAS were found at Greetwell (Lincs.)[19] and Pocklington (E Yorks.) (YORYM-ECD06D2).

(7) **Brompton on Swale** (YORYM-08CBC4) (COLOUR FIG. 3).[20] A cast copper-alloy, full-size, anatomically-correct human right ear. The outer frame or helix is well-defined and the lobe is joined to the side of the face without a cleft. The hollow portion of the upper ear is strongly recessed and the back of the ear is well rounded. The inner surface is uneven. Strands of hair are visible as moulded wavy lines in front of the ear. There is a small hole in the hair close to the ear. The hair style is very likely to date the object to the second or third century A.D. The ear measures 80.6 mm long, 54.3 mm wide, 31.8 mm thick, and weighs 256 g. The patina is mid-green-grey.

This object is a significant addition to the handful of large-scale bronze statuary fragments from Britain. Apart from three fragments from a large statue with neat overlapping curls indicative of a Julio-Claudian hairstyle known from Billingford, Norfolk, other examples include pieces of equestrian statues from Asthill (Norfolk), Gloucester and Lincoln.[21] Bronze heads with naturalistic physiognomy known from Britain include the mid-first-century A.D. head of Claudius from the River Alde, Rendham, Suffolk and the head of Hadrian from the Thames at London.[22] Other Roman finds found in the vicinity and recorded by the PAS include six denarii of Hadrian, Marcus Aurelius, Commodus, Septimius Severus, Caracalla and Geta.

EAST YORKSHIRE

(8) **Kirk Deighton** (SWYOR-D1BF15) (COLOUR FIG. 4; FIG. 3).[23] An oval, orange carnelian intaglio with slightly convex upper surface and convex sides. The device is of a parakeet or parrot with an upturned tail and holding a pair of cherries in its mouth. The intaglio would originally have been set in the bezel of a finger-ring. It is 14.1 mm long, 10.8 mm wide, 5.5 mm thick, and weighs 0.96 g. It dates no later than the early second century A.D.



COLOUR FIG. 4 (above). Kirk Deighton, intaglio with parrot holding cherries device (No. 8). Scale 2:1. (*Photo S. Laidlaw; © S. Laidlaw*)

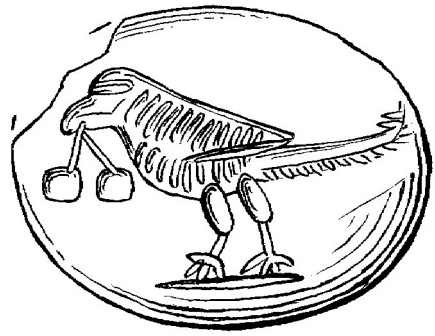


FIG. 3 (right). Kirk Deighton, intaglio with parrot holding cherries device (No. 8). Scale 4:1. (*Drawn by D. Williams; © D. Williams*)

18 A.S. Robertson, *Birrens (Blatobulgium)* (1975), 117, no. 2, fig. 35; F.H. Thompson, 'Some lost Roman bronzes from Lincoln', *Antiq. Journ.* 51 (1971), 100–3, pl. 25; R. Bartlett, 'A Roman tripod mount from Old Harlow, Essex', *Essex Journal* 20 (1985), 55–6; M. Henig, 'A Roman tripod-mount from the G.P.O. site, London', *Antiq. Journ.* 56 (1976), 248–9.

19 Worrell, op. cit. (note 1), 309, no. 3, fig. 4.

20 Found by G. Walton. Identified by M. Henig and R. Jackson and recorded by L. Andrews-Wilson and S. Worrell.

21 M. Henig, *Britannia* 16 (1985), 293–4, pl. 24 b; A.K. Lawson, 'A fragment of life-size bronze equine statuary from Asthill, Norfolk', *Britannia* 17 (1986), 333–9; M. Henig, *Corpus Signorum Imperii Romani Great Britain 1. 7 The Cotswold Region with Devon and Cornwall* (1993), no. 178.

22 J.M.C. Toynbee, *Art in Roman Britain* (1964), 46–8 and 50–1, pls iv and vi.

23 Found by B. Swainston. Identified by M. Henig and recorded by A. Cooper.

https://doi.org/10.1017/S0068113X00000131 Published online by Cambridge University Press

Parrots as Bacchic symbols are frequently depicted on gems, but examples holding cherries are rare. A gold finger-ring from London, now lost, was incised with a parrot holding cherries in its beak[24] and a very similar intaglio, but on red jasper and without the cherries, has been found at Castleford, W Yorks.[25] Birds are shown with cherries in their beaks on stucco from Fishbourne Roman palace, W Sussex.[26]

(9) **Wetwang** (YORYM-41CD72) (FIG. 4).[27] An incomplete copper-alloy dodecahedron. The object has large spherical projections at each corner and large, irregularly cut, circular holes of variable sizes, surrounded by incised pentagonal lines on some faces. One face is completely missing, six faces are complete, and the remaining five faces are incomplete. The object is 50 mm long, 82.4 mm wide, the maximum width of each face is 42 mm, the maximum length of each face is 38 mm, and it weighs 270 g.

Dodecahedra are known from sites across Rome's northern provinces. Suggestions as to their purpose range from use as surveying instruments, candlesticks, polygonal dice or a game.[28] Another dodecahedron has recently been recorded by the PAS from Compton, Surrey (SUR-729950).

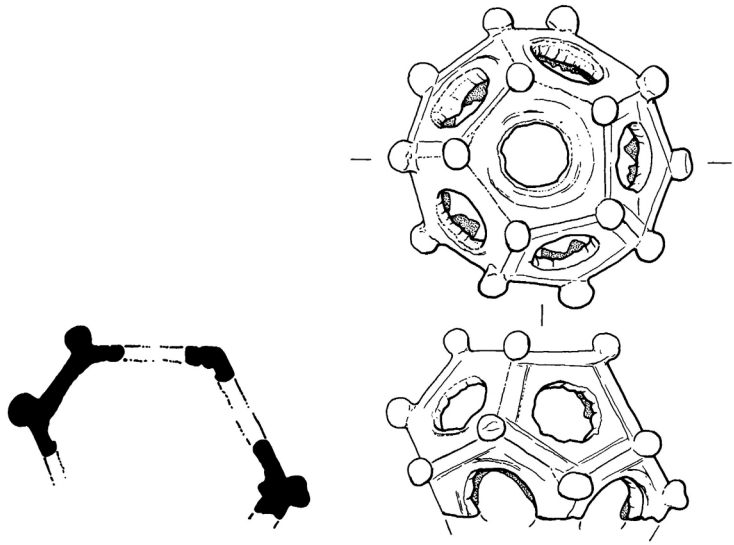


FIG. 4. Wetwang, dodecahedron (No. 9). Scale 1:2.
(*Drawn by D. Andrews; © D. Andrews and York Museums Trust*)

[24] R.E.M. Wheeler, *London in Roman Times* (1930), 98, no. 3, fig. 30; M. Henig, *A Corpus of Roman Engraved Gemstones from British Sites,* BAR 8 (3rd edn, 2007), no. 779.

[25] M. Henig, 'The intaglios and gold jewellery', in H.E.M. Cool and C. Philo, *Roman Castleford Volume I. The Small Finds* (1998), 26, no. 6, pl. 6.

[26] B. Cunliffe, 'Stucco and painted plaster', *Excavations at Fishbourne 1961–69 Vol. II: The Finds* (1971), 50, no. 1, fig. 26.

[27] Found by T. Laverack. Recorded by L. Andrews-Wilson.

[28] L. Allason-Jones and R.F. Miket, *Catalogue of Small Finds from South Shields Roman Fort* (1984), 218–19, no. 3.741.

https://doi.org/10.1017/S0068113X00000131 Published online by Cambridge University Press

CHESHIRE

(10) **Dodcott cum Wilkesley** (LVPL-2092E5) (FIG. 5).[29] A zoomorphic plate brooch in the form of a horse walking left. The ground is represented by a strip of horizontal metal cast with the horse. The right foreleg is mostly missing, but a trace of it close to the head indicates that the leg was bent. The head is lowered as if feeding, with the neck arched and the short mane depicted by incised lines. The intact catchplate is extended and the hinged pin which was secured between two lugs by an iron axis bar is now missing. Traces of a white-metal coating survive. The brooch is 21 mm high, 33 mm wide, 3 mm thick, and weighs 10 g. Although no close parallel is known from Britain, similar brooches are known from sites in Hungary.[30]

Two other Roman brooches found in North-West England and recorded by PAS in 2008 are a kraftig-profilierte brooch from Atherton, Greater Manchester (LVPL-1B0623) and a swastika brooch from Northwich, Cheshire (LVPL-F52FB5). The three brooches are all examples of types which originated in Pannonia and it is very likely that they were associated with troops raised or previously stationed in that province.

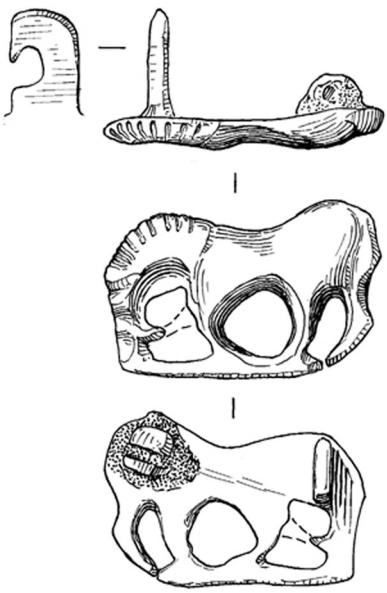


FIG. 5. Dodcott cum Wilkesley, horse brooch (No. 10). Scale 1:1. (*Drawn by D. Williams; © D. Williams*)

LANCASHIRE

(11) **Lancaster** (LANCUM-7780D3) (FIG. 6).[31] A second-century, copper-alloy furniture fitting or mount in the form of a bust of Diana in her capacity as the goddess of hunting. The elaborate hairstyle and facial features are similar to those depicted on the figurine of Diana from Bassingbourn, Cambs., with drilled eyes, thick lips, a splayed lower nose and the hair drawn up

[29] Found by T. McCormick. Recorded by F. McIntosh.

[30] E.V. Patek, 'Verbreitung und Herkunft der römischen Fibeltypen von Pannonien', in *Dissertationes Pannonicae* ser. 2, 19 (1942), 219, pl. xix, nos 11–13.

[31] Found by N. Fieldhouse. Identified by M. Henig and recorded by D. Boughton and S. Worrell.

https://doi.org/10.1017/S0068113X00000131 Published online by Cambridge University Press

into two top knots; unlike the Bassingbourn Diana, the latter do not appear to be pulled into a bun.[32] The garment, perhaps a chiton, has multiple folds and the neck is bare. There is a quiver behind the right shoulder. The back of the mount is flat except for a slight hollow at its base with possible traces of solder, indicating that it was probably attached to a box or piece of furniture. The fitting is 49.5 mm long, 35 mm wide, 15 mm thick, and weighs 57.9 g.

Very few metal votive representations of Diana are known from Britain. Copper-alloy figurines of the goddess are known from Bassingbourn, Cirencester, Wroxeter and Exeter, and a lead figurine from excavations at The Lanes, Carlisle;[33] in addition an incomplete figurine, possibly representing Diana, was found at North Crawley, Bucks., and recorded by PAS (BUC-D17112).

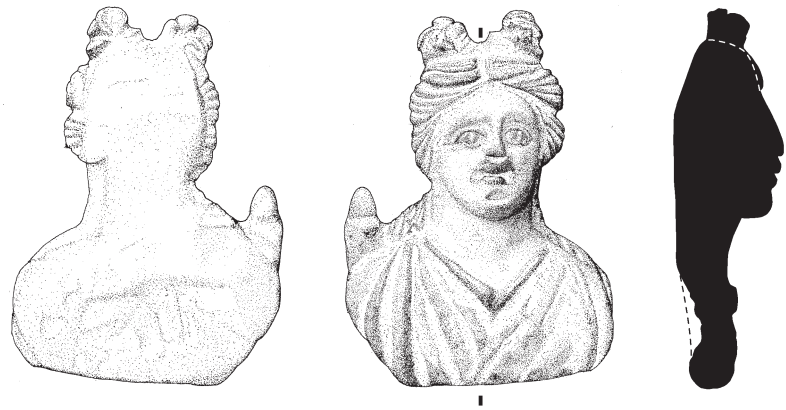


FIG. 6. Lancaster, furniture fitting depicting Diana (No. 11). Scale 1:1.
(*Drawn by A. Parsons; © Lancashire County Council*)

NORTH LINCOLNSHIRE

(12) **Winterton** (NLM-F50443) (COLOUR FIG. 5).[34] An incomplete copper-alloy pan in polychrome champlevé enamel. The body of the pan is convex and one side has sustained some damage; the rim has been pushed in, no trace of a handle now survives, and the base is missing. The body is decorated with an enamelled chequerboard pattern of four rows and thirty-three columns of square cells. Although the enamel does not survive in all the cells, it is clear that each row and column had alternating red, dark blue, turquoise/pale blue, and yellow squares. Diagonal lines of the same-coloured cells recur, but there are insufficient columns for this pattern to be fully repeated. Much of the light green patina has worn off the inside of the bowl and on the exterior of the rim. The bowl is 38 mm high, has a distorted external rim diameter varying between 51.5 mm and 92.5 mm, the thickness of the rim is 1.8–2.6 mm, and the base diameter is 58 mm. The vessel weighs 112.6 g.

The form and colour used on the Winterton pan are very similar to the Staffordshire Moorlands

32 J.P. Alcock, 'The Bassingbourn Diana: a comparison with other bronze figurines of Diana found in Britain', *Proc. Camb. Antiq. Soc.* 79 (1992), 40–1, fig. 1.

33 Alcock, op. cit. (note 32), 39–44; M.R. McCarthy, T.G. Padley and M. Henig, 'Excavations and finds from The Lanes, Carlisle', *Britannia* 13 (1982), 84–5, pl. IIIa.

34 Found by Mr Hancock. Recorded by L. Staves and S. Worrell. Acquired by North Lincolnshire Museum.

https://doi.org/10.1017/S0068113X00000131 Published online by Cambridge University Press

Pan.[35] Based largely on the style of ornament, enamelled pans have been classified into three main groups, plus a group which does not fit within the classification. The Winterton pan fits into this unclassified group and is very similar in form and decorative style to a pan with a bichrome chequerboard pattern of blue on white enamel from Bingen, near Mainz, Germany.[36] A chequerboard pattern of square cells with red, blue and green enamel, representing Hadrian's Wall, is also found on the Rudge cup, and in blue, red, green and yellow enamel on a container in the form of a cockerel from Cologne.[37]



COLOUR FIG. 5. Winterton, enamelled pan (No. 12). Scale 1:1.
(*Photo: L. Staves; © North Lincolnshire Museum*)

LINCOLNSHIRE

(13) **Thonock** (LIN-D6E2B1) (COLOUR FIG. 6; FIG. 7).[38] An incomplete, three-dimensional, copper-alloy enamelled fish, perhaps a vessel attachment or lock bolt, dating to the early second



COLOUR FIG. 6. Thonock, enamelled fish (No. 13). Scale 1:1.
(*Photo: A. Daubney; © A. Daubney*)

[35] S. Worrell, 'Roman Britain in 2003 II. Finds reported under the Portable Antiquities Scheme', *Britannia* 35 (2004), 326, no. 8, frontispiece.

[36] L. Lindenschmit, *Alterthümer iii, i, 4, no. 4. Préhistoire* ii (1933), 116, fig. 28, 2; C.N. Moore, 'An enamelled skillet-handle from Brough-on-Fosse and the distribution of similar vessels', *Britannia* 9 (1978), 326, no. D.1.

[37] Moore, op. cit. (note 36), 325, no. 1, fig. 2.1; H. Menzel, *Die römischen Bronzen aus Deutschland III* (1966), 59, no. 122, Taf. 78.

[38] Found by J. and L. Bennett. Identified by M. Henig and E. Künzl, recorded by S. Worrell and A. Daubney.

https://doi.org/10.1017/S0068113X00000131 Published online by Cambridge University Press

century A.D.[39] The hollow fish is made up of two joining halves, one of which is heavily damaged. Each half contains traces of what appears to be solder on the internal surfaces at the head and tail. The fish has a triangular lateral fin on each side and a small, triangular dorsal fin decorated with finely incised lines. The base is flat and the incomplete tail is mostly missing on one side. The surviving side of the tail curves strongly upwards, terminating in a rounded end, but the tail fin is missing. Situated below the fish's gill, the base has a rectangular fitting (12 mm long, 9 mm wide, 1.5 mm thick) which projects from the right side. Close to the centre of the fitting are three raised square mouldings set within a slight recess beneath the fish. There are contiguous mouldings on the other half of the fish but there is no sign of a similar projection on the left side. The eyes are represented by a central dot of blue enamel surrounded by a ring of black enamel. The gills and mouth are also depicted in black enamel and the body and tail are decorated with three or four rows of wide crescent (half-moon) cells filled with green enamel. The fish is 67 mm long, a maximum of 12 mm wide, and weighs 10.06 g and 9.5 g.

It has not been possible to find a direct parallel for this object, but its decoration is similar to that on Romano-British enamelled vessels of Künzl's neo-Celtic style group,[40] as seen on the flask with crescent and elongated triangle cells in red and blue enamel from Catterick. Other objects, such as the cockerel with crescent and triangular cells representing feathers in pale green and yellow enamel found in London, also carry similar decoration.[41] Although the use of marine animals as a decorative motif is common — dolphins being the most distinctive and frequently

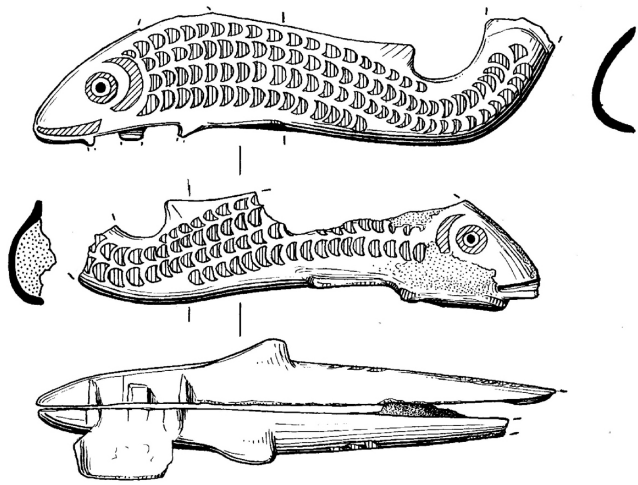


FIG. 7. Thonock, enamelled fish (No. 13). Scale 1:1.
(*Drawn by D. Williams; © D. Williams and Lincolnshire County Council*)

39 E. Künzl, pers. comm.

40 E. Künzl, 'Großformatige Emailobjekte der römischen Kaiserzeit', in S.T.A.M. Mols *et al.* (eds), *Acta of the 12th International Congress on Ancient Bronzes, Nijmegen 1992*, Nederlandse Archeol. Rapporten 18 (1995), 39–50.

41 L. Allason-Jones, '15.2.4 Enamelled flask from Catterick Bypass (Site 433)', in P.R. Wilson, *Cataractonium: Roman Catterick and its Hinterland. Excavations and Research, 1958–1997 Part II* (2002), 78–80, fig. 268, pl. 96; British Museum, *A Guide to the Antiquities of Roman Britain in the Department of British and Medieval Antiquities* (1922), 94, fig. 116; E. Künzl, 'Enamelled bronzes from Roman Britain: Celtic art and tourist knick-knacks', *Current Archaeology* 222 (September 2008), 22–7.

https://doi.org/10.1017/S0068113X00000131 Published online by Cambridge University Press

encountered species within Roman art — no direct parallel has been found. Enamelled brooches sometimes take the form of a fish, but none has close similarities to this example. This fish may be a gudgeon or other bottom-feeder, but other identifications cannot be excluded: the flex in the tail might, for example, be intended to represent a leaping movement.

The function of the fitting is uncertain. Three-dimensional handles depicting dolphins, attached to vessels at the mouth and tail and also decorated with enamel motifs, are known from Verulamium and from Ambleteuse, Pas-de-Calais (a two-handled vessel), but this object could not have served this function.[42] Although not contemporary, a similar fish, rendered in three dimensions and identified as a rainbow trout or salmonoid, was associated with the hanging bowl from the Sutton Hoo ship burial and connected to an escutcheon at the base of the bowl by a pedestal.[43]

(14) **Wellingore** (LIN-2BE126) (FIG. 8).[44] An incomplete copper-alloy, phallic type amulet in the form of a hand with the fingers clenched and the thumb thrust between the index and middle finger making the *mano fica* gesture. The sides of the hand are decorated with longitudinal grooves. The hand projects from one end of a straight-sided fitting with a semi-circular perforation which curves down at the broken end. When complete the perforation would have been circular and a phallus would have adorned the other terminal. The object is 42 mm long, 20 mm wide, and 6 mm thick. An amulet similar to this example was found at 9 Blake Street, York.[45] Other examples of this form of phallic amulet are known from military contexts in Britain and on the Continent, including two complete copper-alloy amulets from Vienne and Lyon.[46]

Both the representation of the *mano fica* gesture and the phallus are apotropaic in function. Hand and phallus amulets are usually associated with the early Roman army but a group of five was found with a bone needle in an infant burial (no. 1) at Catterick, N Yorks.[47]

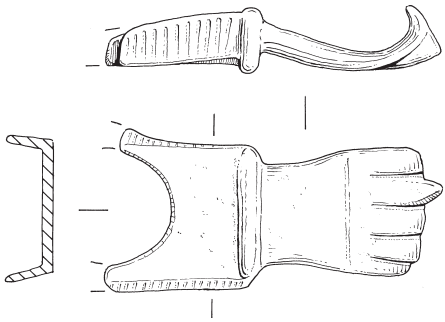


FIG. 8. Wellingore, hand and phallus amulet fragment (No. 14). Scale 1:1.
(*Drawn by D. Watt; © D. Watt and Lincolnshire County Council*)

[42] S.S. Frere, *Verulamium Excavations I* (1972), 130–2, no. 135, fig. 41; Moore, op. cit. (note 36), 326–7, no. 8; A. Kaufmann-Heinimann, *Götter und Lararien aus Augusta Raurica Herstellung, Fundzusammenhänge und sakrale Function figürlicher Bronzen in einer römischen Stadt*, Forschungen in Augst 26 (1998), 235, GF13, Abb. 186.

[43] M. Henig, *The Art of Roman Britain* (1995), 104–5; R. Bruce-Mitford, *The Corpus of Late Celtic Hanging-Bowls* (2005), 263–4, figs 332–3, 341, 347.

[44] Found by R. Teather. Recorded by A. Daubney and S. Worrell.

[45] H.E.M. Cool, G. Lloyd-Morgan and A.D. Hooley, 'The finds from 9 Blake Street', in *Finds from the Fortress* (1995), p1. 538, fig. 717.

[46] S. Boucher, *Inventaire des Collections Publiques Françaises no. 17: Vienne, Bronzes Antiques* (1971), 101, no. 63 with pl.; S. Boucher, *Bronzes romains figurés du Musée des Beaux-Arts de Lyon* (1973), 178, no. 312 with pl.

[47] I.J. Lentowicz, '15.2.3 Copper-alloy objects from Catterick Bypass and Catterick 1972 (Sites 433 and 434)', in Wilson, op. cit. (note 41), 68, no. 244.

https://doi.org/10.1017/S0068113X00000131 Published online by Cambridge University Press

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE

(15) **Orston** (DENO-CD8FB3) (COLOUR FIG. 7).[48] A copper-alloy fitting depicting the head and neck of an eagle griffin, perhaps a vessel mount. The creature has a sharply curving 'hooked' beak, with no sign of nostrils, and pointed ear-tufts. A moulding extends from the beak and passes below the eye to the ear. A raised oval panel on the griffin's head runs from between the ear-tufts down the back of the neck to a point and is decorated with four longitudinal cells depicting feathers. Near the base of the panel, the feathers are inlaid with pale enamel, either white or yellow. Below the griffin's neck the mount tapers and two moulded ridges form a triangular cell on each side of a sub-rectangular cell. No traces of enamel or other possible settings survive. The reverse of the mount is concave. It measures 42 mm high, 28.9 mm wide, 24.5 mm deep, and weighs 24.8 g.

No close parallel for this object is known, but a copper-alloy fitting probably from a metal vessel, decorated with a griffin's head, occurs in the high-status burial at Lexden, Colchester.[49] Griffin iconography is rare on Roman artefacts from Britain, but examples include a vehicle mount representing the foreparts of a griffin from Trawscoed, Merionethshire,[50] and later Roman razor handles.[51]



COLOUR FIG. 7. Orston, mount depicting the head and neck of a griffin (No. 15). Scale 1:1. (*Photo: A. Rohde; © Derby City Council*)

48 Found by M. Wilson. Recorded by A. Rohde and S. Worrell.
49 E.M. Jope, *Early Celtic Art in the British Isles* (2000), 270, pl. 180, d-e.
50 J.L. Davies, 'A bronze vehicle mount from Trawscoed, Dyfed', *Britannia* 18 (1987), 277–8.
51 G. Boon, '"Tonsor humanus": razor and toilet-knife in Antiquity', *Britannia* 22 (1991), 25 and 28, fig. 3, e.

https://doi.org/10.1017/S0068113X00000131 Published online by Cambridge University Press

SHROPSHIRE

(16) **Pontesbury** (HESH-43BE84) (COLOUR FIG. 8; FIG. 9).[52] An incomplete, cast, heavily-leaded, copper-alloy male bust (61.5 mm high, a maximum of 62.6 mm wide, 26.3 mm thick and weighing 239.5 g). The solid head is disproportionate in size to the body. The large eyes are almond-shaped with small raised pupils and clearly defined eyelids. Beneath the broad nose, the simple mouth is represented by a short, horizontal line. The full hair is swept over the ears to the nape of the neck and is defined by incised curving lines which extend back from the high forehead. The beard is full, close-cropped, and in places defined by stippling. The moustache is long and drooping. The small flat ears have little definition other than the prominent outer frame. Both incomplete arms are raised, with the right arm crooked. There are incised chevrons on the lower arm. The torso is rectangular and the front has cast decoration which may represent armour or clothing, although abrasion has removed much detail. The base is relatively flat with a sub-rectangular socket, which is 22.8 mm long, 4.6–6 mm wide, and 8.5–10 mm deep. This socket provides the means for fixing the figure as a mount.

Its style suggests that the object dates from the Tetrarchic period (A.D. 293–313), when very short hair and beard were more common, as seen on the porphyry bust of Galerius in Cairo.[53] It has not been possible to find a close parallel for this object, although the portrait has some similarities with the bronze figurine depicting a late second- or third-century cuirassed emperor, also with almond-shaped eyes, allegedly from England, and a bust which might portray a usurper emperor of the late third century.[54] Figural vehicle fittings with a rectangular-socketed base are known from Cologne and this object perhaps served a similar function.[55]



COLOUR FIG. 8. Pontesbury, male bust (No. 16). Scale 1:1.
(*Photo: P. Reavill; © P. Reavill and Birmingham City Council*)

[52] Found by N. Robinson. Identified by M. Henig, R. Jackson and S. Worrell and recorded by P. Reavill.

[53] K. Weitzmann, *Age of Spirituality. Late Antique and Early Christian Art, Third to Seventh Century* (1979), 12, no. 5.

[54] D.G. Mitten and S.F. Doeringer, *Master Bronzes from the Classical World* (1967–1968), 285, no. 279; Toynbee, op. cit, (note 22), 125, no. 5, pl. 5.

[55] Menzel, op. cit. (note 37), 170–1, nos 473–4, Taf. 144.

https://doi.org/10.1017/S0068113X00000131 Published online by Cambridge University Press

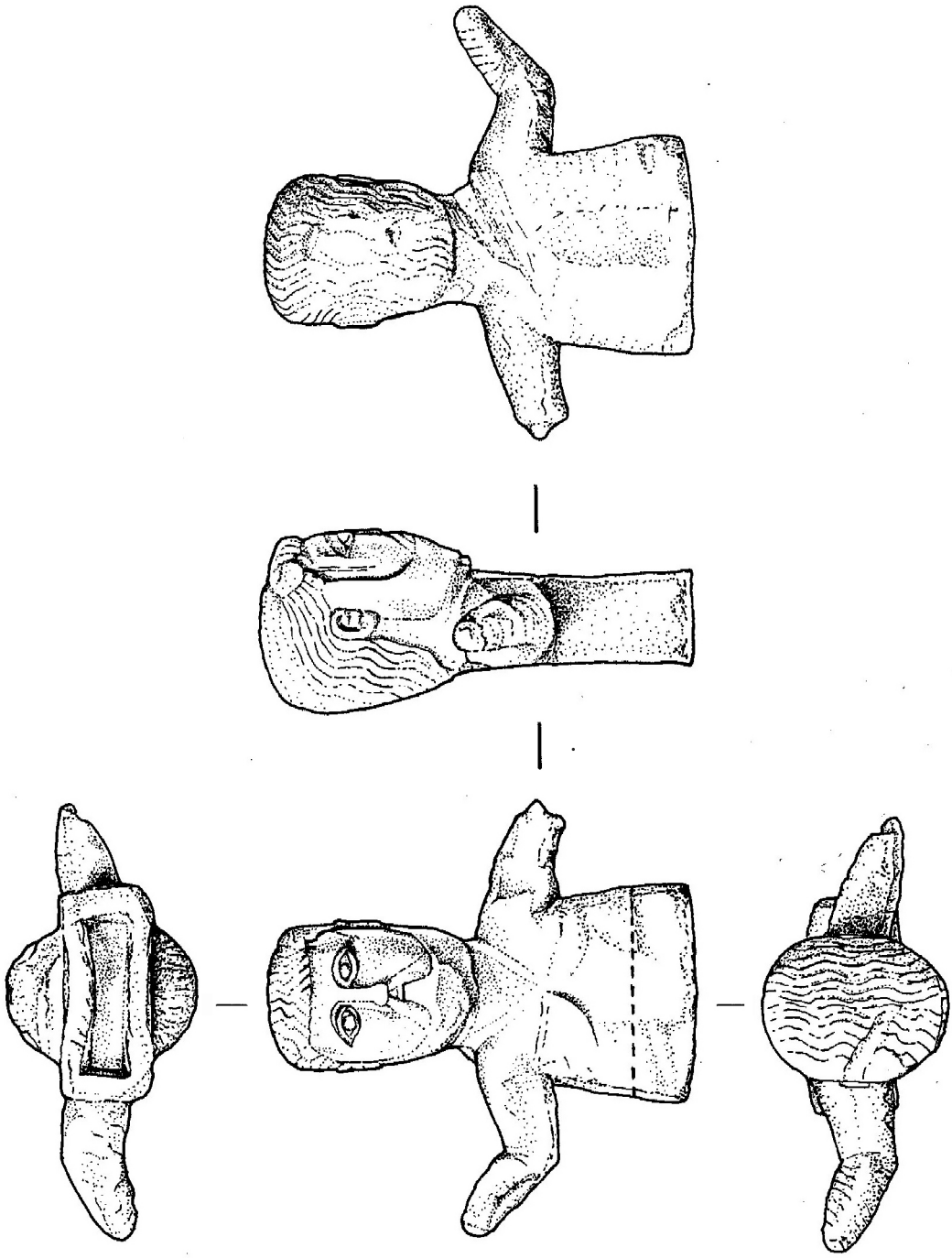


FIG. 9. Pontesbury, male bust (No. 16). Scale 1:1. (*Drawn by L. Chapman; © L. Chapman and Birmingham City Council*)

https://doi.org/10.1017/S0068113X00000131 Published online by Cambridge University Press

WARWICKSHIRE

(17) **Tanworth in Arden** (WAW-C54295) (FIG. 10).[56] A copper-alloy figurine representing a female wearing a crested helmet, probably Minerva, but in a very unusual stance. The figurine is 53.2 mm long, 25.6 mm wide, and weighs 21.4 g. The upper body and head are bent back at the shoulders; the legs are truncated but widely splayed as if straddling a horse. The lower body is naked and the hips very wide. The V-shaped line across them indicates the crotch and the buttocks and prominent labia are also emphasised. The waist is narrow and there are slight indications of breasts. The reverse surface of the upper body is covered with a grid of incised horizontal and vertical lines suggesting scale armour, while the vertical lines on the lower body may represent the pleats of a military tunic. A curved line represents a collar and the sleeves are wide and appear to end at the elbow. The right arm extends outwards and is bent at the elbow; it ends in a large fist that is likely to have held a weapon. The left arm is truncated. The head is disproportionately small and the face, though worn, appears feminine. No direct parallel for this presumably insular figurine, perhaps representing an equestrian Minerva identified with the Celtic goddess Epona, is known. The figure has a possible counterpart in the equestrian figurines which are thought to represent a conflation of Mars with a Celtic god.[57]

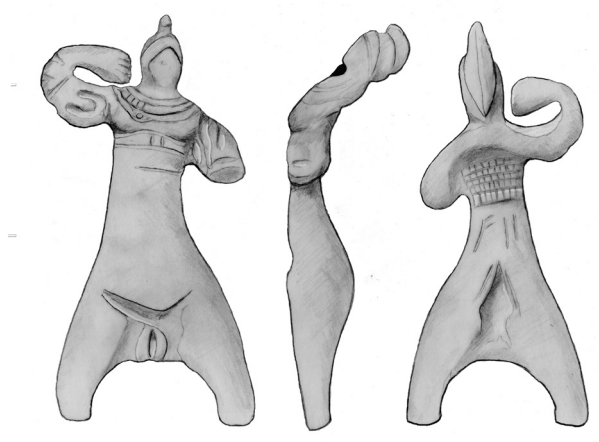


FIG. 10. Tanworth in Arden, equestrian Minerva figurine (No. 17). Scale 1:1.
(*Drawn by K. Leahy; © K. Leahy*)

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE

(18) **Cholesbury** (BUC-F16307) (COLOUR FIG. 9; FIG. 11).[58] An unusual, first- to second-century A.D., copper-alloy harness fitting, which in general form closely resembles a pole-mounted terret. The hoop is formed by a graceful curve which ends in two opposing horse heads, joined at the back of the neck. This is attached to a broad transverse moulding above the base or 'skirt'. The lower jaw of each animal is cast integrally with the neck and chest and there is a circular perforation behind each lower jaw. The almond-shaped eyes protrude slightly and are

56 Found by T. Smith. Recorded by K. Leahy.
57 Worrell, op. cit. (note 1), 328–9, no. 25, figs 26a-c.
58 Found by P. Elborn. Recorded by S. Worrell and R. Tyrell.

https://doi.org/10.1017/S0068113X00000131 Published online by Cambridge University Press

outlined by a narrow linear border. Between the ears on each head is a circular perforation, the function of which is unknown. The mouths are represented by a short horizontal line, and there is slight wear on the rounded muzzles. The skirt is scalloped in shape and is decorated with four pairs of incised lines extending from the moulding. Its edges are notched to give a regular patterned edge, which is considerably worn in places. It is likely that each corner would have terminated in a rounded knop: traces of two survive. Beneath the skirt a mass of iron corrosion obscures the detail of the missing mount for attachment. The object is 46.5 mm high, 35.1 mm wide, 4 mm thick, and weighs 54 g.

The form of the Cholesbury fitting is difficult to parallel. The hoop's small internal diameter (11 mm) suggests that this object is unlikely to have been used as a rein-guide. However it is very likely that it functioned as a harness-fitting to secure a leather strap. Other similarly-sized objects, with loops with internal diameters ranging from 12 to 19.8 mm, and presumably of a comparable function, have been recorded by PAS from North Thoresby, Lincs. (LIN-FFF1B4), and Wickham Skeith, Suffolk (SF-6C4522).

Excluding figural pieces, the horse as a decorative form or motif is not common in early Roman Britain. Apart from the possible furniture mount with a single horse's head from Wroxeter,[59] the majority of examples occur on harness equipment and include a vehicle fitting from Vindolanda, martingale fittings with three circular loops and a central horse's head from Richborough, Soham, Cambs., and Cirencester, and an openwork disc with a standing horse within it from



COLOUR FIG. 9. Cholesbury, harness fitting (No. 18). Scale 1:1.
(*Photo: R. Tyrell; © R. Tyrell and Buckinghamshire County Council*)

[59] J.P. Bushe-Foxe, *Third Report on the Excavations on the Site of the Roman Town at Wroxeter Shropshire 1914* (1916), 31, no. 1, pl. 20.

https://doi.org/10.1017/S0068113X00000131 Published online by Cambridge University Press

Cottenham, Cambs.[60] Other items of first-century harness equipment with zoomorphic ornament, often representing a pair of animals, include the terret with two confronted dolphin heads and a linchpin with two heavily-collared dog's heads and a boar's head between from Colchester.[61] Although on the Continent items of harness equipment depicting horses are not common, a number of vehicle mounts are known. Examples include a pair of polygonal mounts, each with the head and neck of a horse, in the National Museum, Sofia, a mount supporting two adorsed horse's heads and necks in the Hermitage Museum, Leningrad, and other instances from Rome, France and Spain.[62]

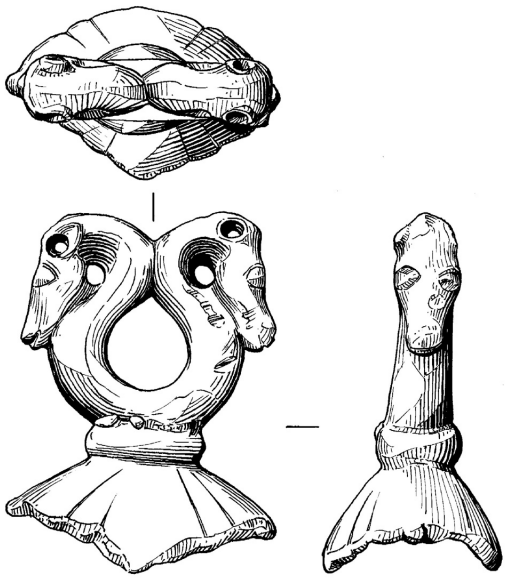


FIG. 11. Cholesbury, harness fitting (No. 18). Scale 1:1. (*Drawn by D. Williams; © D. Williams and Buckinghamshire County Council*)

(19) **Ravenstone (**BUC-FE7F61) (FIG. 12).[63] A continental, composite disc brooch with a complex enamel design. The main plate is circular, 19.9 mm in diameter, with a hollow back. A raised flat, circular plate at the centre has a diameter of 11.3 mm. This inner plate is decorated with alternate wedges of turquoise and dark red enamel which radiate from a central, recessed circular cell. Originally this probably contained enamel, but no trace of this now survives. Around the raised plate is a concentric border of closely-spaced, stamped, ring-and-dot motifs, of which eleven survive enclosed by a circle formed by short oblique incised lines. This plate is

60 J.M.C. Toynbee and A. Wilkins, 'The Vindolanda horse', *Britannia* 13 (1982), 245–51; B. Cunliffe, *Fifth Report on the Excavations of the Roman Fort at Richborough, Kent*, Rep. Res. Comm. Soc. Antiq. 23 (1968), 104, no. 208, pl. xlvii; A. Taylor, 'Prehistoric, Roman, Saxon and Medieval artifacts from the southern Fen edge, Cambridgeshire', *Proc. Camb. Antiq. Soc.* 74 (1987), 6–7, nos 15, 17, fig. 2; G. Webster, 'Gazeteer of military objects from Cirencester', in J. Wacher and A. McWhirr, *Early Roman Occupation at Cirencester* (1982), 109, no. 99, fig. 35.

61 C.F.C. Hawkes and M.R. Hull, *Camulodunum First Report on the Excavations at Colchester 1930–1939*, (1947), 331, nos 6–7, pl. xcix.

62 Toynbee and Wilkins, op. cit (note 60), 250–1, pls XXIV–XXV.

63 Found by E. Baker. Recorded by R. Tyrell and S. Worrell.

https://doi.org/10.1017/S0068113X00000131 Published online by Cambridge University Press

surrounded by four smaller discs, each 11.4 mm in diameter, which in turn have three projecting rounded lugs. Each disc is similarly decorated with a cross design in blue and white millefiori enamel, with degraded, possibly red enamel in each quadrant. One of the twelve surrounding lugs is missing, but traces of red enamel survive in many of the others. The missing hinged pin was secured between two lugs and the intact catch-plate has a circular perforation. The brooch is 50.4 mm long, 46.3 mm wide and 2.1 mm thick. It is difficult to provide a close parallel for this brooch, but disc brooches with a stud and millefiori or mosaic enamel are known from Richborough, Colchester and Puckeridge-Braughing.[64] In addition, examples closer in style to the Ravenstone brooch are known on the Continent, for example brooches of Riha's Type 7 from Augst and Ettlinger's Type 45 from sites in Switzerland.[65]

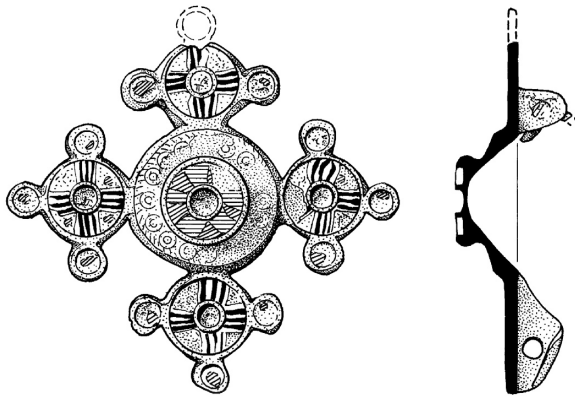


FIG. 12. Ravenstone, Continental composite disc brooch (No. 19). Scale 1:1.
(*Drawn by D. Williams; © D. Williams and Buckinghamshire County Council*)

NORFOLK

(20) **Beighton** (NMS-1CFD67) (FIG. 13).[66] A large copper-alloy figurine of Mars, 142 mm high and 68 mm wide. The god is beardless and has thick hair which flows in waves down the back of his neck and is covered by a large, Corinthian helmet. He wears a cuirass with a curved dipping rim across the abdomen, which terminates in two rows of scale pteryges, either of metal or leather, over a knee-length tunic. The deity stands with an outstretched right arm, the left being broken a little above the elbow. The right hand is likely originally to have held a spear. The straight right leg is broken just above the ankle; the left leg is complete with the knee bent forwards. While the legs are somewhat crudely rendered, the torso and the details of cuirass and drapery are better modelled. There is heavy accretion on the upper part of the figurine which

64 J. Bayley and S. Butcher, *Roman Brooches in Britain: A Technological and Typological Study based on the Richborough Collection*, Rep. Res. Comm. Soc. Antiq. 68 (2004), 129, no. 369, fig. 98; Crummy, op. cit. (note 2), 17, no. 83, fig. 14; A. Olivier, 'The brooches', in T. Potter and S. Trow, *Puckeridge-Braughing, Hertfordshire the Ermine Street Excavations 1971–1977,* Hertfordshire Archaeology 10 (1988), 50, no. 72, fig. 21.

65 E. Riha, *Die römischen Fibeln aus Augst und Kaiseraugst* (1979), taf. 65, nos 1695–9; E. Ettlinger, *Die römischen Fibeln in der Schweiz* (1973), taf. 14, no. 15.

66 Found by D. Clarke. Recorded by A. Marsden and S. Worrell.

https://doi.org/10.1017/S0068113X00000131 Published online by Cambridge University Press

obscures the appearance of the face and right arm and hand. Its weight suggests a highly-leaded copper-alloy, as indeed does the colour of the metal on a scuffed area on the figurine's back. The quality of the piece, of competent though not excellent workmanship, may suggest that it is a product of a Romano-British workshop.

Other large figurines of Mars include examples from the Foss Dyke, Lincs., Barkway, Herts., and Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk.[67] A fragment measuring 62 mm in length and consisting of only the helmet crest from a large figurine of Mars (or Minerva) was found in Kirtling, Cambs. (PAS: SF-1BF426). The standing Mars is a common figurine type in Britain. For example, fourteen figurines, generally less than 100 mm high, have been recorded by the PAS between October 1997 and June 2009. Of these, six are naked while eight are wearing military dress, twelve are depicted wearing helmets and two have caps.

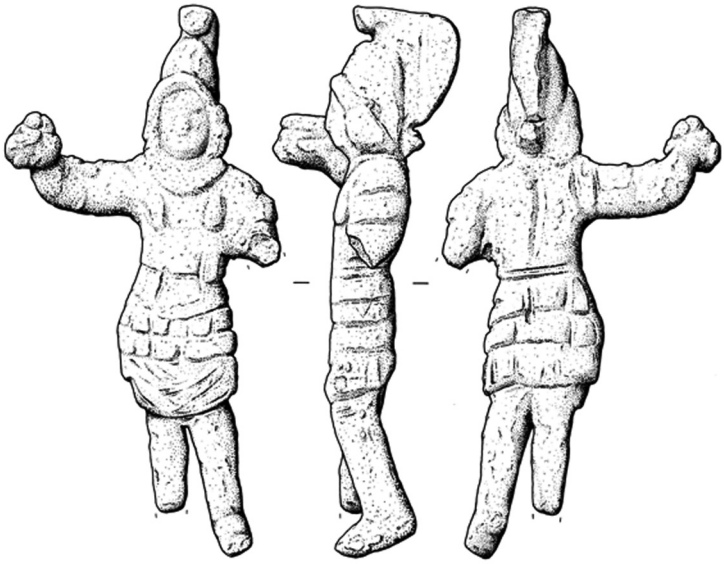


FIG. 13. Beighton, Mars figurine (No. 20). Scale 1:2.
(*Drawn by J. Gibbons; © Norfolk Landscape Archaeology*)

(21) **Caistor St Edmund** (NMS-47EB06) (FIG. 14).[68] Two circular-sectioned fragments of possible copper-alloy furniture legs. Both are lathe-turned and broken at either end, and although not identical, are of similar form and proportions. The shaft of the larger piece has, at its broken upper end, a diameter of 10 mm and two engraved lines before swelling to form a baluster-like moulding with a diameter of 19 mm and a single engraved line. Below this, the shaft has a diameter of 10 mm and a collar above an engraved line. The conical expansion at the lower

[67] Toynbee, op. cit. (note 22), 131, no. 17, pl. 19; M. Henig, *Religion in Roman Britain* (1984), 54, pl. 15; 50, pl. 12; M.J. Green, *A Corpus of Religious Material from the Civilian Areas of Roman Britain*, BAR 24 (1976), 214, pl. 2, a.

[68] Found by M. Turner. Recorded by S. Ashley.

https://doi.org/10.1017/S0068113X00000131 Published online by Cambridge University Press

terminal has a diameter of 18 mm and the broken stump of a narrowed projection on the base with a diameter of 9 mm. The object is >52 mm long.

The smaller fragment is >39 mm long and is very similar in form to the larger. The top of the shaft is 10 mm in diameter and is decorated with two engraved lines. The baluster-like moulding has a diameter of 19 mm and a single engraved line, and below the shaft continues with a diameter of 10 mm.

It is possible that both objects are parts of couch legs, familiar from Roman reliefs depicting funeral banquet scenes, such as the couch on which Aelia Aeliana reclines on a York tombstone or examples from Chester.[69] The wooden furniture fragments from Scole, Norfolk, include a fragment of a lathe-turned leg with a baluster moulding in a similar style to these copper-alloy fragments from Caistor St Edmund.[70]

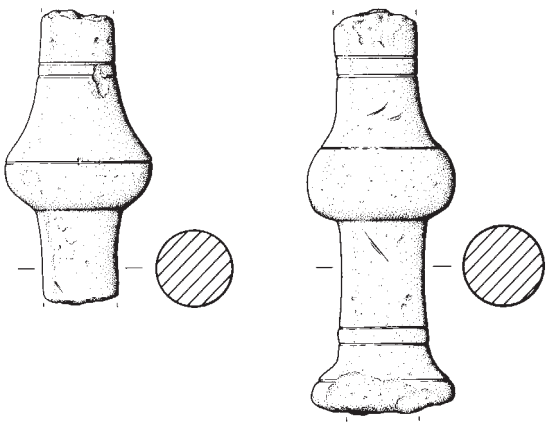


FIG. 14. Caistor St Edmund, furniture legs (No. 21). Scale 1:1. (*Drawn by J. Gibbons; © Norfolk Landscape Archaeology*)

(22) **Sculthorpe** (NMS-65D691) (FIG. 15).[71] The counter-plate from an elaborate military belt set of late fourth- to early fifth-century date. It comprises a five-sided front plate with a triangular terminal at its apex. There is a perforation in the outer foil of the terminal, and one smaller perforation and one incomplete blind hole in the two remaining foils. Both sides of the plate have been cut down in antiquity. The elaborate, chip-carved, geometric decoration comprises, on the (originally) rectangular half of the plate, two rectangular panels containing running scrolls between what remains of four square panels, each of which contains a swastika. The triangular section of the plate has a central panel containing a rosette, within small, sub-triangular geometric panels and bordering lines of punched dots. There are twin rivet-holes at the worn, straight outer edge with transverse notches. One rivet-hole contains a copper-alloy rivet that retains a fragment of the triangular back-plate on the reverse. Part of the terminal of the back-plate, now separated from the other fragment, remains attached by solder to the reverse of the front-plate.

69 J. Liversidge, *Furniture in Roman Britain* (1955), fig. 9, nos 1, 11.

70 J. Liversidge, 'Wooden furniture fragments', in A. Rogerson, *Excavations at Scole 1973*, East Anglian Archaeology 5 (1977), 204–6, no. 1, fig. 87.

71 Found by V. Butler. Identified by S. Ashley and B. Ager. Recorded by S. Ashley.

https://doi.org/10.1017/S0068113X00000131 Published online by Cambridge University Press

The mount may have been cut down for use as a different form of fitting, like those with a pentagonal plan from Bad Kreuznach and Tamuda,[72] or less plausibly as a strap-end similar to the example from Rhenen and Samson, but the buckle-loop would have been quite large.[73]

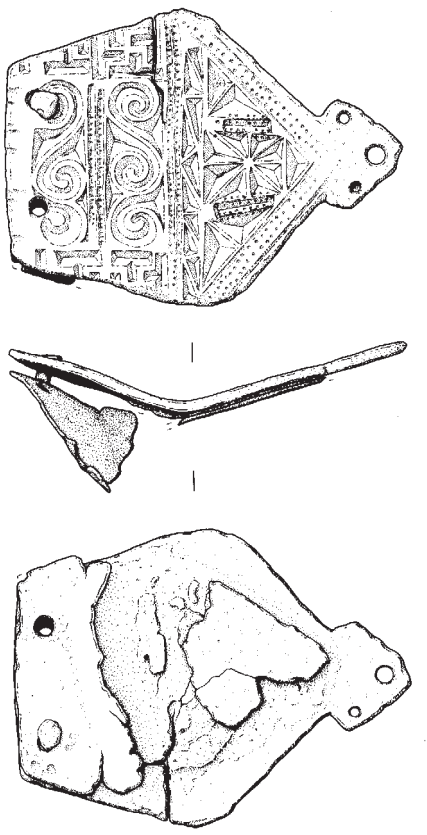


FIG. 15. Sculthorpe, Late Roman to early Anglo-Saxon strap fitting (No. 22). Scale 1:1. (*Drawn by J. Gibbons; © Norfolk Landscape Archaeology*)

SUFFOLK

(23–24) **Barking (**SF-3820E3 and SF-A53C93) (FIGS 16–17).[74] Two copper-alloy figurines of cult animals associated with Mercury, a near-complete standing goat (No. 23) and a tortoise/turtle (No. 24), found approximately 3 km apart.

(23) The goat figurine, rendered in a simplified style, is 33.5 mm long, 32.8 mm high, 11.3 mm wide, and weighs 23.2 g. The head is large in comparison with the body and tilts forward

72 H. Bullinger, *Spätantike Gürtelbeschläge: Typen, Herstellung, Trageweise und Datierung* (1969), Taf. 9, nos 4–5.

73 H.W. Böhme, *Germanische Grabfunde des 4. bis 5. Jahrhunderts zwischen unterer Elbe und Loire* (1974), Taf. 68.6 and 98. 17.

74 Found by T. Ransome and C. Noble. Recorded by A. Brown and S. Worrell.

https://doi.org/10.1017/S0068113X00000131 Published online by Cambridge University Press

slightly, giving the impression that the goat is butting. The front of the head is flattened, the eyes are pointed ovals, the small oval ears project horizontally, and the incomplete horns curve backwards. The neck is thick and the body narrow, with each pair of legs represented by a single, solid rectangular projection with a flat base and small circular depression to front and back. The tail is represented by a short, semi-circular projection. The coat is depicted by short, incised vertical grooves.

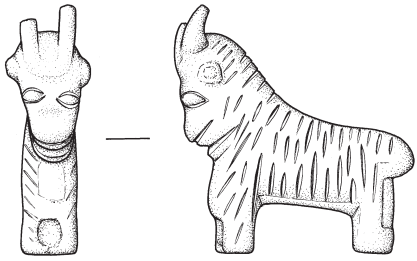


FIG. 16. Barking, goat figurine (No. 23). Scale 1:1. (*Drawn by D. Wreathall; © Suffolk County Council*)

(24) The tortoise or turtle figurine has a sub-oval convex body with a flat underside. It appears to have been free-standing. On each side of the shell are two small, semi-circular knops that represent the front and back legs. The head is turned to one side and a short projection opposite represents the tail. The shell is decorated with an incised lattice. The object is 21.6 mm long, 15.8 mm wide, 5.4 mm thick, and weighs 5.8 g.

Figurines of tortoises and turtles are rare in Britain. Other examples include the tortoise/turtle with more detailed rendering of the head and shell from a mid-second- to third-century context at Colchester and the tortoise, goat and cockerel figures accompanying the bronze figurine of Mercury from King Harry Lane, Verulamium.[75] A small silver figurine of Harpocrates found in the Thames at London is shown with the attributes of other gods and is accompanied by a tortoise, dog and hawk.[76] Tortoise figurines are also known from continental Europe, including examples from Hainault and Bavai, Belgium, and Vallon, Switzerland.[77]

Figurines representing Mercury's zoomorphic attributes are common finds. Thirty-two have been recorded by PAS to June 2009, consisting of sixteen cockerels, ten goats, five rams, and one tortoise. Of these, twenty-two were found in East Anglia and the East Midlands.

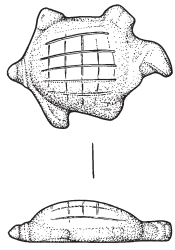


FIG. 17. Barking, tortoise figurine (No. 24). Scale 1:1. (*Drawn by D. Wreathall; © Suffolk County Council*)

75 Crummy, op. cit. (note 2), 143, no. 4237, fig. 173; L. Pitts, *Roman Bronze Figurines from the Civitates of the Catuvellauni and Trinovantes*, BAR 60 (1979), 57, no. 39, pl. 12.

76 T.W. Potter, *Roman Britain* (2nd edn, 1997), 82, fig. 77.

77 G.M. Faider-Feytmans, *Recueil des bronzes de Bavai* (1957), 96–7, nos 116–17; Kaufmann-Heinimann, op. cit. (note 42), 237, 285, GF16, GF83, Abb. 189, 285, 248.

https://doi.org/10.1017/S0068113X00000131 Published online by Cambridge University Press

ESSEX

(25) **Colchester** (ESS-A60B25) (FIG. 18).[78] A small, copper-alloy figurine of a realistically-rendered wild boar, standing on a sub-rectangular base. The figurine is 32 mm long, 6.8 mm wide, 21.5 mm tall; the base measures 16.3 mm long and 8.6 mm wide; the object weighs 13.5 g. The snout is flat-ended and upturned — a feature more reminiscent of a domesticated pig than a wild boar — as also seen on figurines from Hounslow, the Gower peninsula, Muntham Court, W Sussex, Chesters, Aldborough, Colchester, and Camerton — the last being stylistically the closest to this figurine.[79] The short tusks are prominent and incised lines represent the eyes and hair. The sub-rectangular ears are upright with a small depression at the front. On the stylised dorsal crest, the bristles are indicated by slightly curved, incised lines which slope forwards. The poorly modelled tail is similar in style to that on the Iron Age boar figurine from Woodingdean, E Sussex.[80] The fore legs are angled slightly backwards and the hind legs are bent with a slight casting flaw between them. The hooves are cast directly onto the base, which is worn and damaged around the edges. Unusually, the udder is clearly shown beneath the belly and this is the first example depicting a female wild boar. Twenty-two wild boar figurines were published by Foster in 1977 and an additional eight figurines have been recorded by PAS.



FIG. 18. Colchester, wild boar figurine (No. 25). Scale 1:1.
(*Photo: L. McLean; © L. McLean and Essex County Council*)

GREATER LONDON

(26) **Wandsworth** (LON-A96FC4) (FIG. 19).[81] A copper-alloy, early post-Conquest, pelta-shaped plate brooch of Hull's Type 235.[82] The tips of the crescent-shaped plate curve inwards and abut and each terminal bears a stamped ring-and-dot motif. Projecting from each side is a rounded knop, also decorated with a ring-and-dot motif. On the upper edge and opposite the crescent tips are two close-set, perforated lugs. The front surface is decorated with a circular motif, with a beaded ring in the circular depression and a copper rivet in the centre. The intact hinged pin is secured between two lugs but the iron axis bar is now corroded. The brooch is 36.5 mm long, 32.8 mm wide, 1.6 mm thick, and weighs 6.1 g.

78 Found by J. Brown. Recorded by L. McLean and S. Worrell.
79 J. Foster, *Bronze Boar Figurines in Iron Age and Roman Britain*, BAR 39 (1977), figs 5, 6, 8–12; R. Jackson, *Camerton: The Late Iron Age and Early Roman Metalwork* (1990), 26–7, pl. 1.
80 Foster, op. cit. (note 79), 30, no. 6, pl. 5.
81 Found by B. Wells. Recorded by K. Sumnall and S. Worrell.
82 M.R. Hull, *Brooches in Pre-Roman and Roman Britain*, G.M. Simpson, N. Crummy and B. Blance (eds) (forthcoming).

https://doi.org/10.1017/S0068113X00000131 Published online by Cambridge University Press

Brooches of this type — in common with other Conquest-period plate brooches — have thin, flat plates and are usually tinned.[83] Only a very small number are known from Britain, including two, each with a pair of lunate openings, from Colchester.[84] This brooch type is more common on the Continent, with examples known from France, Switzerland, Germany and Hungary. A very similar brooch of Feugère's Type 24dl from Lézignan (Corbières, France) also has a copper-alloy bar with knobbed terminals threaded through the lugs on its upper edge.[85]

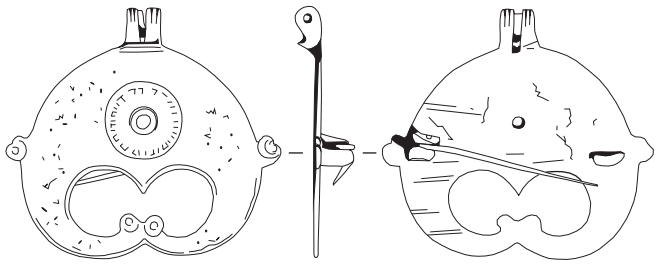


FIG. 19. Wandsworth, pelta-shaped plate brooch (No. 26). Scale 1:1.
(*Drawn by S. Rowntree; © MoLAS*)

WILTSHIRE

(27) **Longbridge Deverill** (HAMP-34EBF6) (FIG. 20).[86] A substantial Late Roman buckle frame of a variant of a Hawkes and Dunning Type IIA buckle.[87] The incomplete frame depicts a well-rendered human head between a pair of confronted dolphins' jaws whose tails make involuted terminals. The 'Celtic' cap of hair is moulded and incised lines show the hair converging at the back, before splaying out below. The eyes are pointed ovals and the mouth a simple horizontal line; most of the nose has been lost to corrosion. On both surfaces a deep V-shape incision below the head defines the bust. The dolphin heads are equally well-moulded, with the upper 'lips' curling up and adjoining the human head. There are drilled holes in the lower parts of both jaws and punched ring-and-dot motifs for the eyes. As with the human head, the dolphins are decorated on both sides, which is an atypical feature since the reverse of most Type II buckles is flat and undecorated.

The dolphins' bodies are decorated by incised lines and punched crescent-and-dot stamps — the latter on the front surface only. It has been suggested that the crescent-and-dot stamps might represent scale armour on the shoulders of a soldier, rather than forming part of the dolphins' bodies.[88] Protruding at right angles from the side of the frame are two perforated circular lugs retaining traces of the corroded iron axis bar which would have held the pin, now missing. None of the known examples matches the moulding or decoration of this artefact.[89]

83 Bayley and Butcher, op. cit. (note 64), 155.
84 Hawkes and Hull, op. cit. (note 61), pl. 98, nos 170–3.
85 M. Feugère, *Les Fibules en Gaule Méridionale de la conquête à la fin du V siècle ap. J.-C.* (1985), 340, pl. 147, no. 1854.
86 Found by S. Cole. Recorded by R. Webley.
87 S.C. Hawkes and G.C. Dunning, 'Soldiers and settlers in Britain, fourth to fifth century: with a catalogue of animal-ornamented buckles and related belt-fittings', *Medieval Archaeology* 5 (1961), 50–7, figs 17–18.
88 S. Laycock, pers. comm.
89 A. Appels and S. Laycock, *Roman Buckles and Military Fittings* (2007), 191ff.

https://doi.org/10.1017/S0068113X00000131 Published online by Cambridge University Press

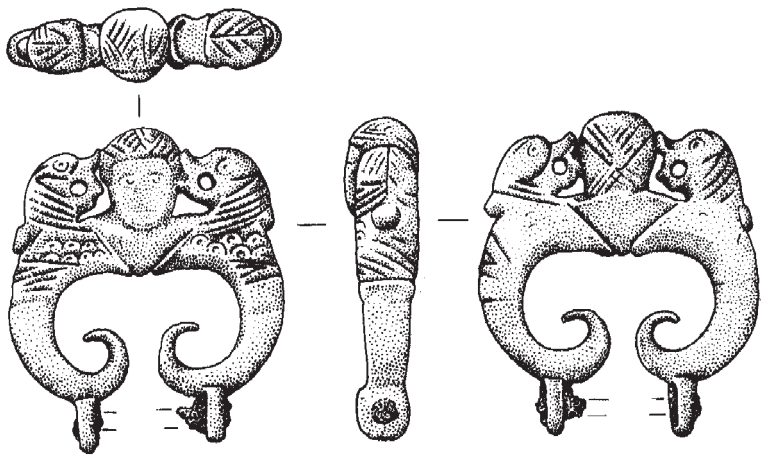


FIG. 20. Longbridge Deverill, Hawkes and Dunning Type IIA buckle frame (No. 27). Scale 1:1.
(*Drawn by A. Cracknell; © Winchester Museums Service*)

CORNWALL

(28) **Maker with Rame (**CORN-955DE8; 2008 T782) (FIG. 21).[90] A gold crescent-shaped pendant amulet, which closely resembles the pestle component of Late Iron Age and Romano-British centre-looped cosmetic sets.[91] The object has a central, bi-conical suspension-loop and a keeled bar, with seven linear facets running along the length of the boat-shaped body and a ridge at the base. The bead or loop is hollow and made in two parts which have been soldered together and then attached to the body of the amulet, again with solder. The solder might have been an alloy of gold and silver which would have lowered the melting point to allow the two parts to join together. The suspension-loop is perpendicular to the body of the amulet, which is unusual for most examples run parallel. This would have allowed the amulet to be suspended as a pendant around the neck so that it could lie flat against the chest.

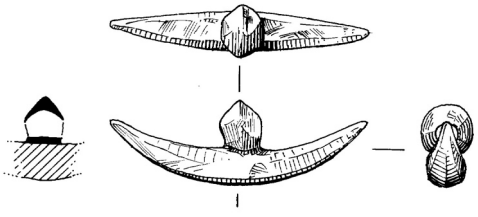


FIG. 21. Maker with Rame, crescent-shaped pendant amulet (No. 28). Scale 1:1.
(*Drawn by D. Williams; © D. Williams*)

[90] Found by C. Budding. Identified by R. Jackson. Recorded by R. Jackson and A. Tyacke.
[91] R. Jackson, 'Cosmetic sets from Late Iron Age and Roman Britain', *Britannia* 16 (1985), 165–92; Worrell, op. cit. (note 6).

https://doi.org/10.1017/S0068113X00000131 Published online by Cambridge University Press

The primary function of cosmetic sets is thought to be for the preparation of powdered cosmetics, but their form and decoration would appear to have imbued them with additional roles relating to status, identity, protection and fertility. This pendant, an item of jewellery seemingly made as a conscious imitation of a cosmetic set, is likely to have shared the ornamental and amuletic roles, but not the function. It may have been used to represent such an implement, as a symbol, especially since it is made of gold. The object is 34.6 mm long, 7 mm wide, 10.9 mm thick, and weighs 5.7 g.

Portable Antiquities Scheme, Institute of Archaeology, 31–34 Gordon Square, London WC1H 0PY
s.worrell@ucl.ac.uk

This paper is published with the aid of a grant from the Portable Antiquities Scheme

https://doi.org/10.1017/S0068113X00000131 Published online by Cambridge University Press