

Furthermore the close stylistic associations between the London carvings and those in Scandinavia have prompted the suggestion that they may have been produced by a community of Scandinavian craftsmen working within the City³¹.

The evidence provided by the closely related group of buckles suggests that the city may have also been home to a workshop specialising in the production of *Ringerike*-style metalwork, a proposition strengthened by the fact that the Barnes example is an unfinished piece³² indicating that 'metalworkers, trained in the style, were at work in London'³³. This workshop attribution is also supported on distributional grounds, for in addition to the three London finds, two of the related buckles discovered outside the City were found within a twenty mile radius of the capital.

This interpretation should be viewed in the wider context of the capital's importance as an economic and manufacturing centre during the Late Saxon and Saxo-Norman periods as demonstrated by a range of archaeological and historical evidence³⁴, not least the coin-dies which demonstrate that London was the base for a centralised die-cutting industry from the 1030s³⁵.

Meanwhile, excavations have revealed evidence for non-ferrous metalworking in the form of such detritus as moulds, ingots and motif-pieces, suggesting that during the Late Saxon and Saxo-Norman periods 'metalworking was widespread throughout the city'³⁶. More rel-

30. *Ibid.*, 64.

31. *Ibid.*, 64.

32. *Ibid.*, 51.

33. J. A. Graham-Campbell 'The End in England' in Roesdahl et al., *The Vikings in England and their Danish Homeland* (1981) 182.

34. See M. K. Lawson *Cnut: The Danes in England in the Early Eleventh Century* (1993) 206; P. Nightingale 'The Origin of the Court of Husting and Danish Influence on London's Development into

evant to the present discussion are objects relating to the manufacture of dress-accessories. They includes a tile-mould recovered from an 11th-century context interpreted as being used in the production of Thor's hammers: an additional piece of evidence for the Anglo-Scandinavian milieu that existed in the capital at this time³⁷. Also of note is the hoard of pewter dress-accessories including partly finished beads, rings and disc brooches discovered at Cheapside. This is best interpreted as the contents of a late 11th century jeweller's cache³⁸.

The fact that the only Scandinavian parallels for the buckle come from Denmark is most likely a result of the particularly close links forged between the two countries during Cnut's rule over the joint Anglo-Scandinavian kingdom³⁹. The distinct Anglo-Scandinavian cultural environment fostered by such links is evidenced in a variety of media from both England and Denmark, a notable example being the decoration on a pair of gilt copper-alloy stirrup plates from Velds, Ørum, Viborg, Jutland, which represents an amalgam of Anglo-Saxon Winchester-style and Scandinavian *Ringerike*-style artistic influences⁴⁰.

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a Capital City' *Econ Hist Rev* 102 (1987) 559-78; *op cit* fn 19.

35. *Op cit* fn 9, 195.

36. *Op cit* fn 19, 389.

37. *Op cit* fn 19, 167, cat. no. 175.

38. P. R. G. Hornsby, R. Weinstein & R. F. Homer *Pewter: a celebration of the craft* MoL 1989, cat. no. 8.

39. Lawson, *op cit* fn 34.

40. J. Backhouse, D. H. Turner & L. E. Webster (eds) *The Golden Age of Anglo-Saxon Art 966-1066* (1984), no. 98.

Excavations and post-excavation work

City of London. Museum of London Archaeology Service, Walker House, 87 Queen Victoria Street, London EC4V 4AB (020 7410 2200).

Croydon & District, processing and cataloguing of excavated and museum collections every Tuesday throughout the year. Archaeological reference collection of fabric types, domestic animal bones, clay tobacco pipes and glass ware also available for comparative work. Enquiries to Jim Davison, 28 Blenheim Park Road, South Croydon, CR2 6BB.

Greater London, by Museum of London Archaeology Service. Excavations and processing in all areas. General enquiries to MOLAS, Walker House, 87 Queen Victoria Street, London EC4V 4AB (020 7410 2200).

Borough of Greenwich. Cataloguing of excavated and other archaeological material, the majority from sites in the borough. For further information contact Greenwich Borough Museum, 232 Plumstead High Street, SE18 1JT (020 8855 3240).

Hammersmith & Fulham, by Fulham Archaeological Rescue

Group. Processing of material from the Borough. Tuesdays, 8.00 p.m.-10 p.m. at Fulham Palace, Bishop's Avenue, Fulham Palace Road, SW6. Contact Keith Whitehouse, 85 Rannoch Road, W6 9SX (020 7385 3723).

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