around 1515, he became a wealthy man and held high office, serving under King Henry VIII as captain of a ship of war, the 'Pelican'. In this capacity, he captured Baron St Blanchard, the Admiral of France, in 1546. Clement was Sheriff of Norfolk in 1588 and died without issue in 1597. His splendid tomb is in Oxburgh church, and on it his deeds, including his capture of the French baron, are recorded in a fulsome epitaph.

The identity of this Clement as opposed to the first Clement Paston (father of Sir William) is confirmed by the style of the lettering, which is late 16th century, and by the parallels cited above. It is rare to be able to identify the owner of an individual object, and it is all the more pleasing that he is a well-known historical figure. If the other hawk-ring also has a Paston connection, it is interesting to speculate that they were lost on the same hawking expedition at Ashill, and that Clement Paston's hawk-ring may have been handed on to his heirs after his death. Unfortunately, his will does not mention a hawk-ring (Blomefield 1806, 487-9).

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AN ENAMELLED LATE SAXON DISC BROOCH FROM WALPOLE ST PETER

by Steven Ashley and Andrew Rogerson

An unusual find, recently recorded in West Norfolk, augments a small series of similar enamelled late 10th- and 11th-century disc brooches which may have had amuletic qualities.

The body of the brooch is of gilt copper alloy, the gilding surviving almost intact on all the metal surfaces. The base-plate has been cut to a circular shape with seven rounded lobes, and tooling is visible around the outer edge of the reverse as a slight chamfer. On each lobe is soldered a tiny cylinder formed of sheet strip. A dark blue glass pellet remains in six of these. On the reverse a double pin-lug and catchplate are formed of thick sheet and soldered to the backplate. Each contains traces of iron, presumably the remains of the pin. On the front a collar formed of a strip is soldered to the base-plate, and contains a *cloisonné* enamel five-petalled flower design. The flower's centre is filled with greenish yellow enamel, the petals with slightly cracked white enamel, and the field with dark blue which is pitted in one place. The cellwork is made up of an outer ring of metal strip and five individual petals.

Buckton (1986) listed fifteen similar disc brooches, all except two from Eastern England, with the one Norfolk example being found in Feltwell. One other example has since been recorded in Suffolk, at Santon Downham (Suffolk SMR). The type, then, is rare and should be considered as exceptional, for Buckton has suggested, quite convincingly, that such brooches which are decorated with cross designs, the 'evil eye' and even a Medusa's head, were intended as a means of warding off evil influences, i.e. as good luck charms. Both archaeological and art-historical evidence points to a period of production in the late 10th and 11th centuries (Buckton 1986, 15).
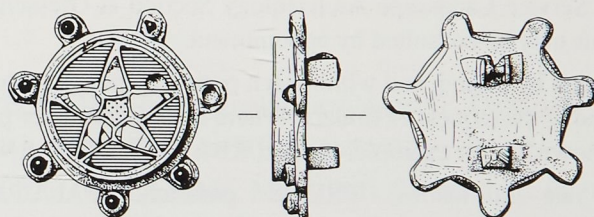

Fig. 1
A Late Saxon enamelled disc brooch. Scale 1:1

The findspot of the well-known enamelled disc, probably part of a brooch of this type, at Great Saxham, Suffolk, may have been close to the site of the house of a major pre-Conquest landowner (Evison 1977, 1). Although this disc was cited as dating evidence for the beginnings of common-edge settlement in East Suffolk (Warner 1987, 17), no other Late Saxon material has been reported from the vicinity. The Walpole St Peter brooch, however, was found in an area well-served by archaeological field survey. It was picked up in 1993 from the ploughed surface of one of the many Late Saxon settlements in Norfolk Marshland located during the Fenland project. (Silvester 1988, 76-7). Several concentrations of 10th- and 11th-century pottery indicate an intense level of pre-Conquest settlement in Walpole parish. Late Saxon brooch finds from the same site comprise firstly a 10th-century lead disc brooch decorated in low relief with a billeted border enclosing a band of chevrons around an equal-armed cross and central boss, and secondly a silver brooch incorporating an Edward the Confessor penny of 1050-3 and exhibiting its reverse face, which also carries a cruciform device. Other broadly contemporary metalwork includes a copper alloy openwork 'Winchester-style' strap-end, and a circular-sectioned gold finger-ring with tapering and butting terminals. The quality of these objects, along with this enamelled brooch, may point towards a settlement of high status akin to that suggested at Great Saxham.

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ARCHAEOLOGICAL FINDS IN NORFOLK 1993

Edited by David Gurney

This is a selection of important finds (from a total of 25,371 object identifications in 1992-3) details of which have been entered onto the Sites and Monuments Record in 1993, maintained at the Norfolk Museums Service Landscape Archaeology Section at Gressenhall and at the Castle Museum, Norwich. This may be consulted by appointment.

The entries are arranged by period, and within each period by parish alphabetically. Grid references have been omitted at the request of finders. Where material of other periods is recorded but not described, this is shown by, for example, (+PAL, RB).

Period abbreviations are as follows: PREHIS prehistoric; PAL/UPAL/LPAL Palaeolithic/ Upper/Lower; MESO Mesolithic; NEO Neolithic; BKR Beaker; BA/EBA/MBA/ LBA Bronze Age/Early/Middle/Late; IA Iron Age; RB Romano-British; ES Early Saxon; MS Middle Saxon; LS Late Saxon; MED Medieval; PM post-Medieval; U undated. Metal artefacts are of copper alloy (bronze) and Iron Age, Saxon and Medieval coins are of silver unless otherwise stated.

Norfolk Landscape Archaeology and the Castle Museum are most grateful to all those who bring in finds for identification, thereby contributing to the Sites and Monuments Record and this annual list. The assistance of colleagues in other institutions, especially the British Museum and Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge, in the identification of finds is gratefully acknowledged. The majority of the finds listed have been found in the course of metal-detector survey, but the list also includes fieldwalking finds and new discoveries of sites either by field observation or by aerial photographic survey.

The illustrations are by Sue White (Figs 1-3) and Steven Ashley (Fig. 4).

PALAEOLITHIC

Morley (Site 29416). Handaxe, black flint, Late Acheulian (M. Bone).

Shropham (Site 30195). Grey flint LPAL handaxe found on pit conveyor belt (J. Lightwing).

Wymondham (Site 23825) (+RB, ES). Handaxe (S. Filby).

MESOLITHIC

Bradenham (Site 29492). ?MESO or ?BA massive shaft-hole implement, with one-sided 'hour glass' perforation (Atkinson).

Hindringham (Site 25071) (+RB, MS, LS, MED, PM). Late MESO microlith, 2 blades/flakes (P.West).

Methwold (Site 29346). MESO, NEO or BA red deer antler mattock (C.Copsey).

NEOLITHIC

Buxton with Lammas (Site 7690). New cropmark evidence indicates that those seen previously