

Finds from Surrey 1997–9

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with contributions by

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This latest group of metal finds (with the exception of no 2), was reported to me up to the end of 1999 and all have been recovered using metal detectors. As with the previous catalogues of finds from Surrey (Williams 1996 and 1999) most of the prehistoric and Roman and all Saxon material is included here together with all notable medieval and post-medieval finds. Again, coins and tokens are excluded from the listing, with the exception of those of the Iron Age, but records of other coins and tokens have been passed to the Sites and Monuments Record for the county. All the finds shown as coming from Peper Harow were found during a metal detector rally in March 1999. Many of the finds indicated as coming from Reigate (except nos 29 and 122) were found in July 1998 to the east of Bancroft Road where a deep deposit of humic soil was removed prior to redevelopment. This area lay to the rear of the tenements on the east side of Bell Street and the finds listed probably form a fraction of what could have been recovered had more extensive work been possible. Three objects published here (39, 77 and 100) have been reported under the terms of the Treasure Act 1996.

CATALOGUE

An index to places appears at the end of the catalogue. All finds are of copper alloy unless stated otherwise.

Prehistoric

BRONZE AGE (fig 1, nos 1–4)

- 1 Complete, unlooped palstave in very worn condition. Traces of the original surface survive mainly within the socket. Middle Bronze Age, c 1400BC. From Peper Harow.
- 2 Blade fragment from a socketed axe of Late Bronze Age date (Davison 1999). From Croham Hurst, Croydon.
- 3 Fragment from the tip of the blade, probably of a rapier. From Mickleham.
- 4 Stuart Needham reports: This is possibly a rivet from a Bronze Age weapon such as a halberd or dirk, although I have not been able to find a close match so the identification must remain uncertain. The technique employed here, with a separate locking washer, is only rarely found on British weapons but is a frequent feature in some parts of Europe. From Godstone.

IRON AGE (fig 1, nos 5–7)

- 5 Hilary Major reports: One-piece copper-alloy brooch, with little of the original surface

surviving. A *Là Tene* III brooch with a four-coil spring and a small trumpet cap with a moulded button immediately above it. The bow has a similar moulded button, flanked by narrow lower mouldings, with a small beak below. The bow section is variable, the upper part of the bow having a circular section, and the lower part a lenticular section. The bow is now slightly distorted, and would have been straighter originally. The pin and foot are missing.

The affinities of this brooch are clearly with the 'Aylesford' brooches (Hull type 20) of the later 1st century BC. The bow moulding and beak (usually more degenerate) can be paralleled on other brooches, such as those from Grave Y at Aylesford (Hull & Hawkes 1987, plate S7.13). The second button immediately above the head is, however, a very unusual feature and somewhat reminiscent of Pannonian *Doppelknopffibeln*, with their double buttons on the bow (eg Hattatt 1987, fig 14). From Bletchingley.

- 6 Potin coin, Class 1. From Hawk's Hill, Leatherhead area, precise findspot uncertain.
- 7 Silver coin of Amminus, c AD15. From Bletchingley.
- 8 Gold quarter stater of Tasciovanus, c 20–25BC. From South Godstone. Not illustrated.

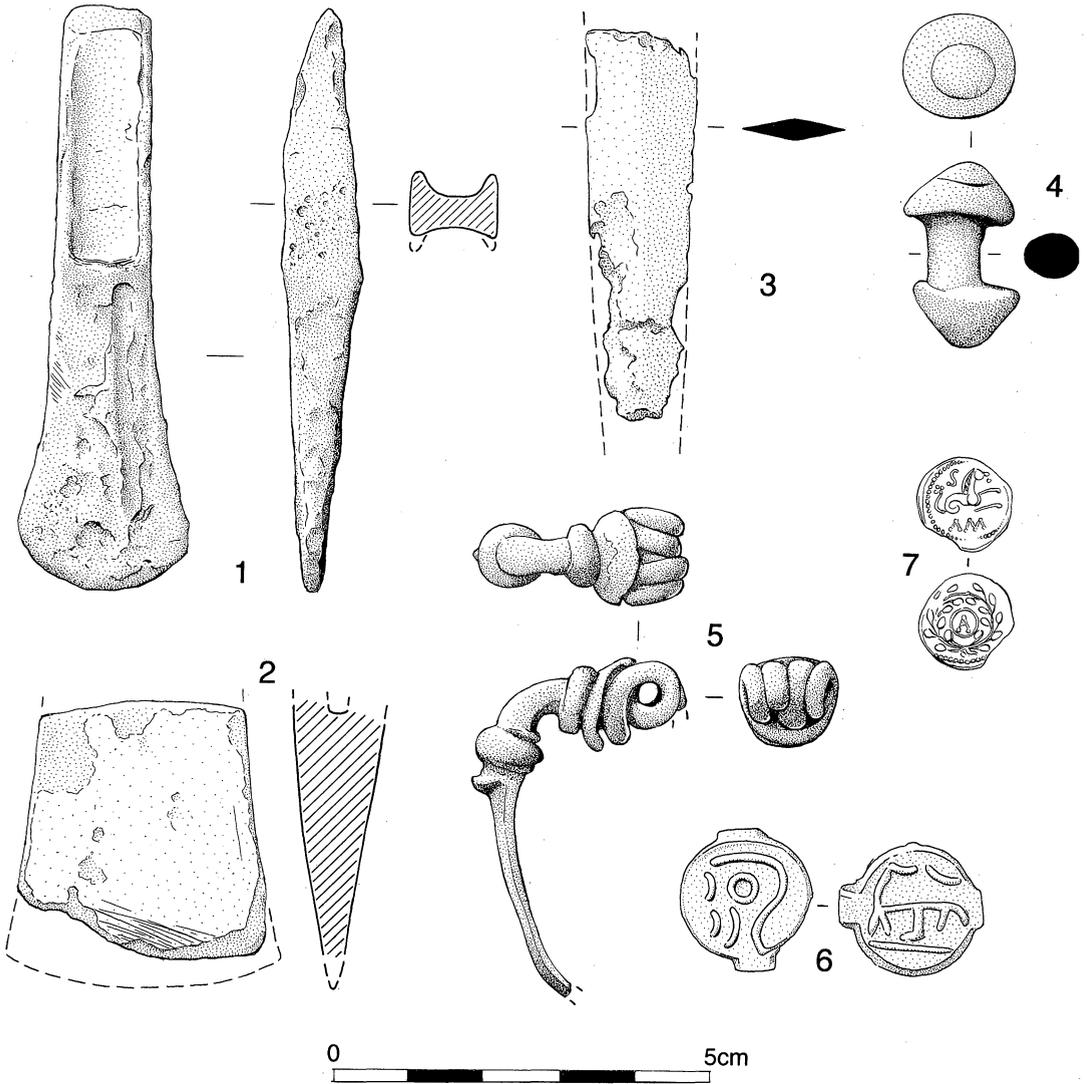


Fig 1 Prehistoric finds from Surrey, nos 1–6 (1:1, except no 1, 1:2)

Romano-British, by Joanna Bird
(except nos 40 and 50) (figs 2–5)

9 Brooch of Colchester type, in which the spring is formed in one piece with the rest of the brooch. The bow is plain and tapering, with plain flat side-wings; the hook, which held the external chord of the spring, is a characteristic of the type. Only the first turn of the spring now survives, and the catchplate is completely missing except for a raised scar at the foot of the bow. A number of these brooches have been found at Colchester and two closely similar ones are illustrated in Hawkes & Hull (1947, pl 90, nos 14–15). The type is dated Tiberian–Neronian, ie cAD15–60 (Crummy 1983, 12

and fig 6, nos 38 and 40). From the south foreshore of the Thames west of Kew Bridge.

10 Two-piece brooch of Colchester B type, characterized by the semi-cylindrical side-wings and the lug behind the head with two holes for the chord and the axial bar. Complete except for the pin and its spring and bar; the bow has been dented about halfway down. The side-wings carry vertical mouldings, and similar mouldings decorate the bow, which is notched at the head. The catchplate is solid. The Colchester B type is dated c AD50–70. From Godstone.

11 Two-piece brooch of Colchester B type (see no 10), complete except for a small break in the coils of the spring, and in excellent condition. The wings are decorated with an incised vertical

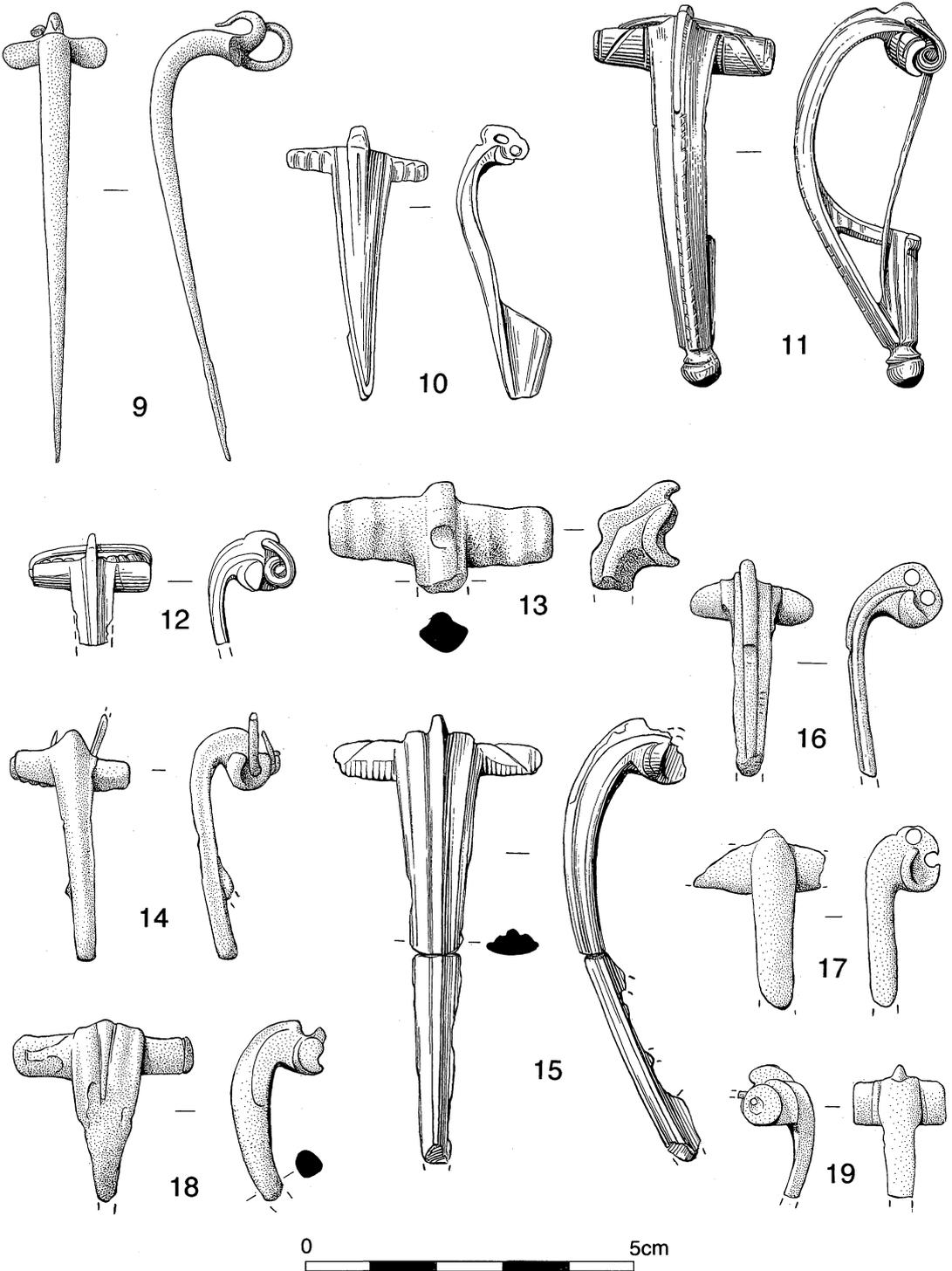


Fig 2 Romano British finds from Surrey, nos 9-19 (1:1)

- line at each edge and an incised diagonal between them. A raised rib runs approximately one-third the length of the bow from the head, and below it the central moulding carries finely incised chevron decoration, now rather worn. There is a vertical line along each edge of the bow and the catchplate has a plain triangular hole. The offset knob at the foot is an uncommon feature on this type of brooch. From Hawk's Hill, Leatherhead area, precise findspot uncertain.
- 12 Small two-piece brooch of Colchester B type (see no 10). The pin, foot and catchplate have broken off but what survives is in excellent condition. On this example the side wings are undecorated; the upper bow carries a central rib moulding with a shallower secondary rib at each side. From Betchworth.
- 13 Bow brooch of Colchester B type (see no 10). The spring and pin, most of the lug behind the head, and the lower bow and catchplate are all missing. The heavy side-wings carry vertical mouldings and the head of the bow is notched. A similar brooch has been found at Colchester (Crummy 1983, fig 6, no 48). From Betchworth.
- 14 Bow brooch of Colchester B type (see no 10), now lacking about half the spring, the pin and most of the catchplate; the second hole in the lug behind the head is also broken. There are traces of incised decoration on the side-wings. From Brockham.
- 15 Two-piece brooch of Colchester BB type, characterized by the profile of the bow mouldings, the semi-cylindrical side-wings and the lug at the head with two holes to attach the axial bar and the chord of the spring. The side-wings are decorated with single incised lines; the bow, now in two pieces, has a high central rib flanked by a wide rib at each side. Only scars of the pierced catchplate remain, and all the spring is missing apart from a fragment of the axial bar which shows that, while the brooch itself was cast in bronze, the spring was made of iron. The Colchester BB type is dated *c*AD65–80. From Peaslake.
- 16–17 Small two-piece brooches of Colchester BB type (see no 15). The bow on 16 has a rib running down from the head, flanked by two further ribs; on 17 the bow is abraded but apparently plain. Spring, pin, catchplate and foot on both brooches are now missing. From Godstone.
- 18 Bow brooch, a Colchester Derivative, now lacking the spring, pin, foot and catchplate; the ring at the head, which originally held the chord of the spring, is also broken. The side-wings have pierced disc-shaped ends to carry the axial bar of the spring, and are decorated with an incised vertical line at the edge. The upper bow has five vertical mouldings, narrowing sharply to the single plain lower portion. There is a close parallel from Verulamium from a context dated *c*AD85–105 (Vaugh & Goodburn 1972, fig 29, no 9), though the type was introduced somewhat earlier. From Betchworth.
- 19 Small two-piece brooch of Polden Hill type, in which the spring is attached by an axial bar held in the returned ends of the semi-cylindrical side-wings. On this example the chord of the spring is held in a hole behind the head of the bow. The bar and approximately two-thirds of the spring are present, but the pin, catchplate and foot are missing. *c*AD50–75. From Godstone.
- 20 Bow brooch; the lower part of the bow and the catchplate survive. The bow carries three vertical ribs and the catchplate has a triangular hole. Probably second half of the 1st century AD. From Godstone.
- 21 Bow brooch; the lower part of the bow and the catchplate survive. The narrow bow carries vertical ribs, and the catchplate has a large triangular hole. The exact type of brooch is not identifiable, but a date within the 1st century is likely. From Godstone.
- 22 Bow brooch; the lower part of the bow and the catchplate survive. The abraded bow has a central rib, and the catchplate has a small round hole. The exact type of brooch is not identifiable, but a date within the 1st century is likely. From Godstone.
- 23 Bow brooch; the lower part of the bow and the solid catchplate survive. The bow is very abraded; it has a central rib with two fine incised vertical lines, while the flutings at each side carry fine incised zigzag lines. The exact type of brooch is not identifiable, but a date within the 1st century is likely. From Godstone.
- 24 Bow brooch; the bow is decorated with a central rib and the catchplate is solid. Probably second half of the 1st century AD. From Godstone.
- 25 Heavy two-piece brooch, an unusual hybrid of Colchester, Colchester B, and Dolphin types. Only the upper part is now present, comprising the head of the bow, the side-wings and most of the spring. The presence of the top of the catchplate at the back of the bow suggests that the brooch was rather short, of similar proportions or even shorter than Crummy 1983, fig 6, no 60 (a hinged Dolphin brooch). While the head of the bow has a humped D-shaped profile characteristic of the Dolphin, it also carries a moulding on top in the form of the forward-facing hook of the Colchester; behind this is a pierced lug to carry the chord of the spring, as on Colchester B brooches. The only other ornament is a curved incised line at each side of the head; the side-wings are plain, and turn back at the ends. A Claudio–Neronian date is likely. From Peper Harow.
- 26 Bow brooch of Headstud type, now missing the lower part of the bow, the catchplate, the pin and about half the spring. There is a forward-facing hook at the top of the bow and a pierced lug behind the head; these carried the external chord and axial bar of the spring. The wings are flat and decorated with four vertical ribs,

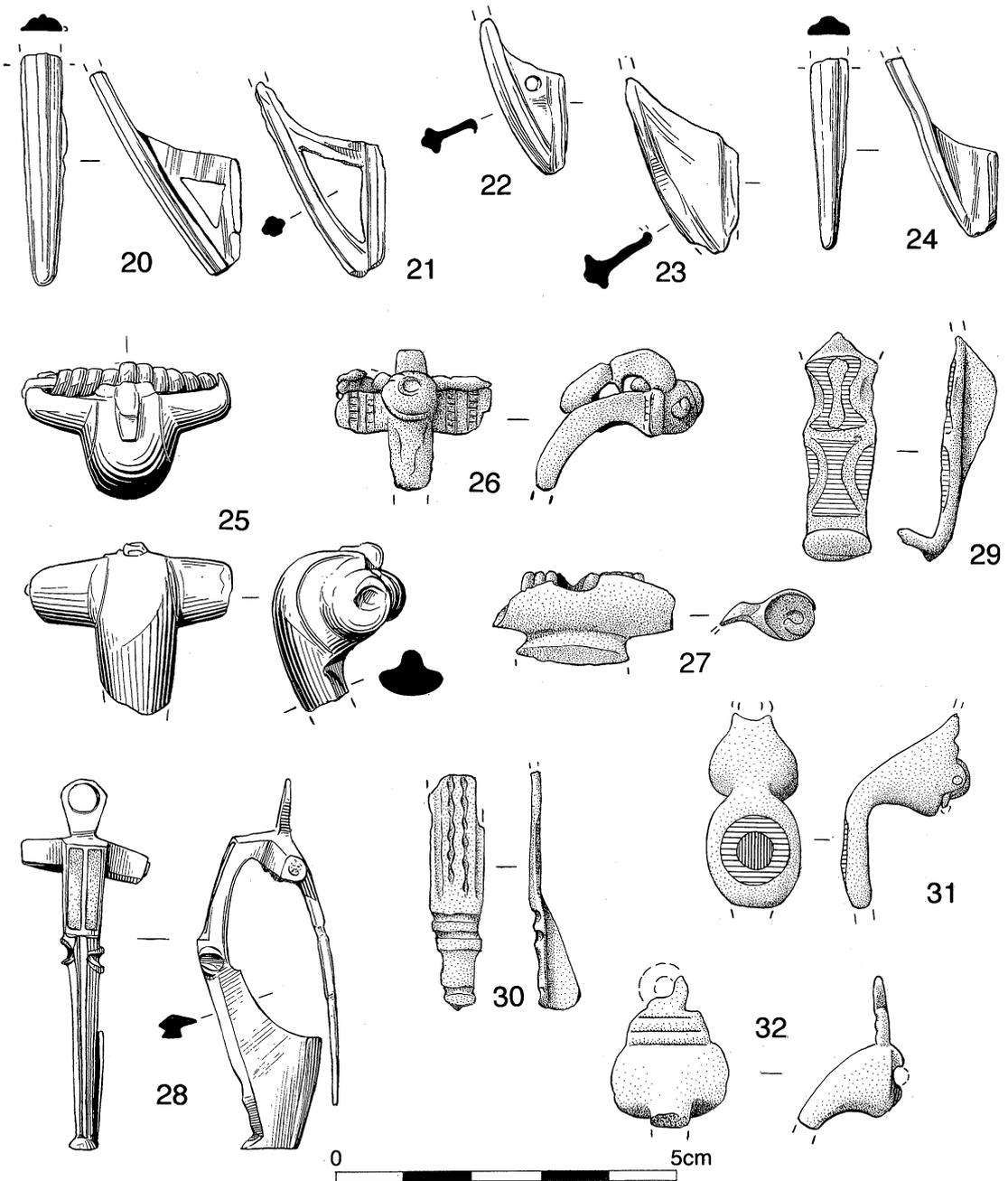


Fig 3 Romano British finds from Surrey, nos 20-32 (1:1)

alternately beaded and plain. The characteristic round stud at the head of the bow has been riveted on separately at the tip of the hook; it has a central hollow, originally enamelled, within a ring of radiating lines. The bow is fluted at each side, and may have been further decorated down the centre. The Headstud type

dates from the second half of the 1st century into the early 2nd; the separate stud indicates a date in the earlier part of the range for this brooch. From Godstone.

27 Top of a bow brooch, including most of the spring within what originally must have been a cylindrical case. The head of the bow,

- semi-circular where attached to the spring case, is broken and abraded, and its precise shape is not possible to determine. For what is probably a similar brooch, though with elaborate decoration, see Mackreth 1973, no 12. A date in the second half of the 1st century is likely. From Brockham.
- 28 Bow brooch, complete except for small abrasions and in excellent condition; cast in one piece apart from the pin and its hinge attachment. It has an integral ring at the head above solid, slightly tapering wings, through which the hinge is fastened, probably on an iron bar. The profile of the bow is angular, and the upper part carries two narrow rectangular cells, originally enamelled, above a simple acanthus-leaf moulding; the upper part of a brooch from Caerleon is closely similar (Collingwood & Richmond 1969, fig 103, no 29). The acanthus motif is commonly found on Trumpet brooches, and Collingwood and Richmond show a Trumpet brooch (provenance unknown), which has the same moulding above a lower bow, decorated with a similar narrow channel (fig 104, no 56). The foot is everted, the catchplate solid. The hinge and the link with Trumpet brooches indicate a date from the late 1st century to the first half of the 2nd century. From Godstone.
- 29 Lower half of the bow from a brooch. The sides are chipped and abraded, making it difficult to determine the exact shape of the bow, but the surviving enamel decoration suggests that it tapers slightly to the foot. The everted foot links the brooch with such types as the Headstud, Trumpet and Sawfish, but the sharp eversion of the foot and the style of the decoration are difficult to parallel precisely. The surviving decoration comprises two panels arranged one above the other. Each panel has semi-circular enamelled cells at the sides with the space between enamelled a different colour. The upper panel has blue enamel in the central motif, the lower has blue in the semi-circles; the colour in the upper semi-circles and the lower central motif is not now discernible but red is the most likely. The wider central motif of the upper panel is further decorated with a narrow dumb-bell shaped ornament reserved in bronze in the centre. Given the general parallels cited above, a date in the second half of the 1st century or the first half of the 2nd century is likely. From Reigate.
- 30 Lower half of the bow from a brooch. The foot and catchplate are missing and the sides are abraded, but it is probable that the bow had five vertical ribs, one at each side and three in the middle; the central one is cast in a zigzag pattern. Below the ribs are a series of plain horizontal mouldings. Without the head it is not possible to identify the exact type, but a 1st century date is likely. From Bourne Hall lake, Ewell.
- 31 Brooch of Trumpet type, with the remains of a ring on top of the head and a round plate in the centre of the bow; the rest of the bow and the catchplate are missing. The plate has a ring of blue enamel round an abraded central stud. The pin was sprung behind the head; only the axial bar and part of the five turns of the spring are now present. The brooch is simply made, lacking the details of moulding and decoration usual on this type (eg Collingwood & Richmond 1969, fig 104, no 64), suggesting a date in the later 2nd century. From Westcott.
- 32 Brooch of Trumpet type of which only the upper part survives. This is cast in one piece and consists of the trumpet-shaped head, a rectangular plate above it which is decorated with two horizontal grooves, and a broken ring on top. Behind the head are two pierced wings, also now broken, which carried the spring for the pin. Some trumpet brooches have the ring formed separately of wire and clasped by a collar at the head; here the same visual effect is achieved more simply in the casting. The ring would normally have carried a chain linking the brooch to another and enabling the pair to be used to fasten a garment. Trumpet brooches usually have a moulding on the crest of the bow, unfortunately lost here; they vary from simple brooches such as this to elaborately moulded and enamelled examples (Collingwood & Richmond 1969, fig 104, nos 46-60). They were introduced in the later 1st century with a *floruit* in the first half of the 2nd century. From Westcott.
- 33 Round plate brooch, badly chipped, especially round the edge, and now lacking the pin and part of the catchplate. The edge is scalloped, with eight arms which apparently consist of alternate solid lugs and pierced roundels. The arms are linked by festoons of incised dots, and an incised circle separates this festoon band from an inner band decorated with a rather uneven wavy line of incised dots; both these areas of decoration also carry well-preserved silver or tin plating. The centre is marked by a beaded border and has a hole in the middle through which an enamelled stud was probably riveted. The underside has been heavily filed after casting; the pin was originally attached to the hinge by an iron rivet. Plate brooches with such decorative shapes and piercings and silvery finish are early in the series, and probably date from the mid to later 1st century AD. From Godstone.
- 34 Round plate brooch, the surface divided into three zones, all originally enamelled: a narrow outer band, an inner band with, probably, eighteen raised bronze spots, and a central ring with a bronze spot. No enamel can now be discerned. The sprung bronze pin was held between two lugs, and the spring apparently had three turns round an iron axial bar; most of the spring, bar and pin are now missing. A similar brooch from Colchester has a central boss in place of the enamelled ring (Crummey

- 1983, fig 14, no 83). 2nd century AD. From Godstone.
- 35 Small round plate brooch with a ring of six unevenly spaced bronze spots and a conical central boss; the boss has been made separately and fixed through the plate. The lug for the hinged pin, traces of the iron pin and part of the catchplate are present. The field between the rim and boss was originally filled with enamel; some of the enamel is still present, largely discoloured but showing red where it has partly flaked away. An almost identical brooch, with blue enamel, comes from Colchester (Crummy 1983, fig 14, no 80). 2nd century AD. From Godstone.
- 36 Round plate brooch with six enamelled roundels projecting from the broad rim. The rim is knurled, and the field between the rim and the centre is filled with blue enamel with a ring of, probably, ten enamel spots, alternately red and white. The centre is occupied by a disc of bronze with a small central boss, cast in one piece with the brooch. The outer roundels are damaged and only one now holds enamel, in red; on the basis of the inner ring they probably alternated in red and white. The pin was hinged on an iron rivet; the pin and most of the catchplate are now missing. 2nd century AD. From Godstone.
- 37 Round plate brooch decorated with a convex hexagon outlined in bronze; this has bronze roundels at the tips of its arms and a seventh roundel in the centre. The surviving enamel within the hexagon is now coloured greenish blue; and what survives in the outer field is similar. The seven roundels are also enamelled but the colour(s) are difficult to discern. The brooch is sprung with an iron spring; the pin, catchplate and part of the rim are now missing. 2nd century AD. From Godstone.
- 38 Lozenge-shaped plate brooch with a square central boss raised on three steps. The boss retains much of its enamel, but the original colour is not now discernible. The four corners of the plate carry decoration of incised roundels, probably three along each side of the boss and two above them, but none of the corners is complete and it is not possible to say if they also had round projections at the tips, as often occur on this type. Most of the hinge is present, with traces of the iron rivet that held the pin. 2nd century AD. From Bourne Hall lake, Ewell.
- 39 Gold *bullae* (identified by Catherine Johns) in the shape of two convex discs linked by a grooved band and folded over in the centre. These bag-shaped amulets were traditionally worn as a sign of free birth by the sons of Roman citizens from infancy until coming of age, when they were ceremoniously laid in the family shrine. A particularly fine example, with elaborate decoration, comes from the House of the Menander at Pompeii (Ward-Perkins & Claridge 1976, no 48). 1st century AD. From Chelsham.
- 40 (By DW). Circular mount with central circular panel divided into four segments by a four-leaved design. On the reverse, set slightly asymmetrically is a rectangular loop. Probably Roman and probably a harness mount or belt slide, although no parallels have been found. From Mickleham.
- 41-2 Cast buckles. No 42 lacks most of its crescent-shaped end; 41 is similarly shaped but smaller and lacks only the bar for the tongue. The two buckles belong to a type that is decorative as well as functional, with scrolled terminals. They were attached by passing the strap or belt through the rectangular end and fastening it down with a stud or rivet. The cited parallels (see Allason-Jones & Miket 1984, nos 3.616-17) suggest that the type was primarily military, and a late 1st to early 2nd century AD date is likely. Both from Sanderstead area.
- 43 Heavy cast stud. The terminal is rather crudely worked to show a lion's head, a common decoration for studs and for items such as key handles. The position of the shaft, asymmetrically placed, is visible at the lower end. With a crescent-shaped indentation, presumably from the object to which it was attached. Romano-British, but not closely datable. From Mickleham.
- 44 Small mount in the shape of a lion's head, with considerable incised detail; the reverse is hollow, with an iron shank for attachment. Such mounts were used decoratively; there is an almost identical one from Richborough (Henderson 1949, pl 44, no 168), dated before the 3rd century AD. From Godstone.
- 45 Rectangular, hollow-cast stud, now incomplete, in the shape of two wide curved ribs with a narrow central rib in the channel between them; there is a single shank at the back for attachment. An identical stud from Verulamium has the shank terminating in a disc, leading Goodburn to suggest that it was a fastener for textile or leather (Goodburn 1984, fig 14, no 145); such a disc was probably originally present on this stud, but has now broken away. The Verulamium example comes from levels dated c AD330-60. From Westcott.
- 46 Part of a bell-shaped stud with a fine groove on the lip and a conical central boss; the rather thick shaft is characteristic (Allason-Jones & Miket 1984, nos 3.889-935); such studs could have served as decorative terminals on a variety of objects. From Godstone.
- 47 Knob terminal, decorated with grooves and a smaller knob on top, attached to an iron shaft (Allason-Jones & Miket 1984, nos 3.733-6). From Godstone.
- 48 Heavy cast key handle in the shape of an openwork trefoil with small knob finial, standing on an elaborately moulded rectangular base. Only the attached end of the iron key survives, the rest having rusted away. Several such handles have been recorded from Roman sites in Britain and Germany (Allason-Jones &

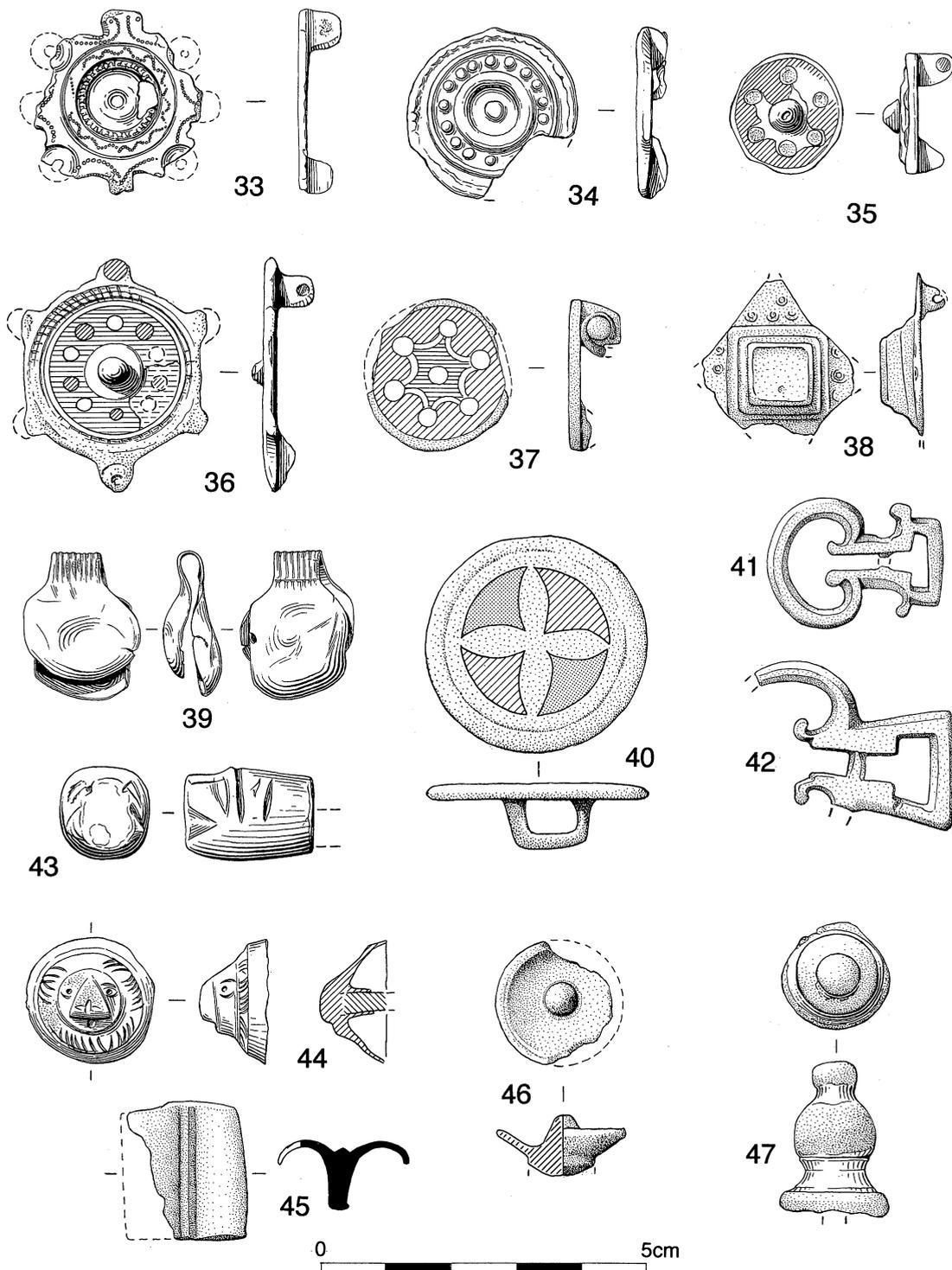


Fig 4 Romano British finds from Surrey, nos 33-47 (1:1)

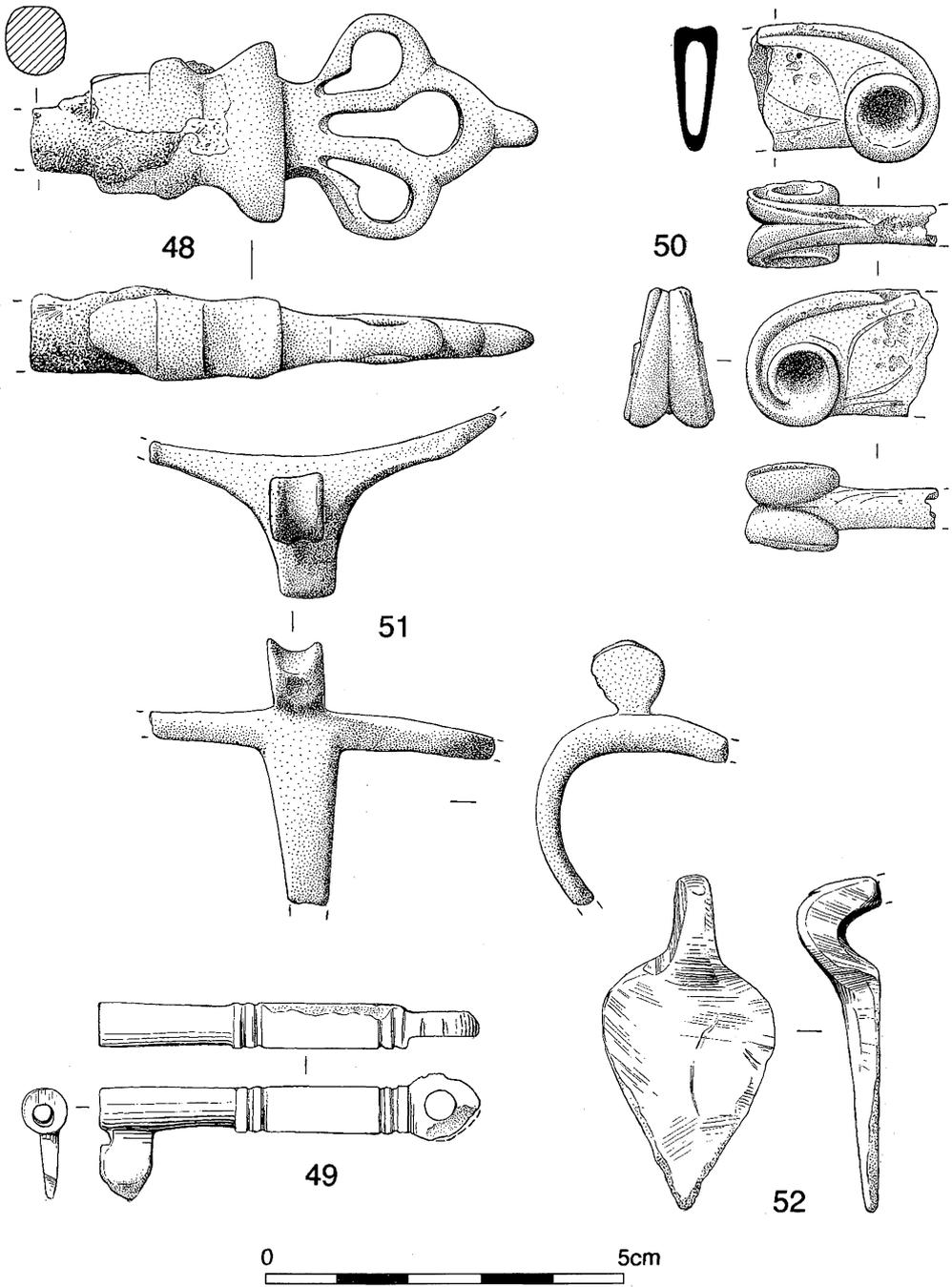


Fig 5 Romano British finds from Surrey, nos 48-52 (1:1)

Miket 1984, 144-5, no 3.347; Crummy 1983, 126 and fig 142, no 4161; Goodburn 1984, 49 and fig 18, no 166). They are not closely dated: the example from Richborough, where handle and key are both cast in bronze, is dated before

c AD90, while at Kastell Zugmantel the type is dated after c AD150 (Henderson 1949, 125 and pl 34, no 86). From Westcott.

49 Key, now lacking part of the bit. For the general shape and round stem, see Goodburn 1984, fig

- 19, no 169, from Verulamium; on this example the stem becomes square half way up and is decorated with incised grooves. From Godstone.
- 50 Val Rigby reports: This fragment is from a flat, hollow cast bronze object; the surviving length is 26mm, the maximum width 17mm. One bronze rivet survives; at each surface it has been burred and polished to an invisible join. It ends in a pair of well-modelled, crisp 'ram's horn' terminals in high relief, with grooved edges. There is also additional patterning on each side, which has been scratched freehand rather than engraved with a very fine pointed tool. It may be the preliminary sketch for an engraved design, which was not completed, or was possibly just added somewhat ineptly by the owner — it is not up to the standard of the cast decoration. The motif is a closed bud, and it is slightly different on each face. No close parallels have been discovered and the function of the fragment remains uncertain. There are continental parallels for metal knife handles with human face-mask terminals continuing from the Bronze Age and this provides one possible interpretation (Megaw 1970, discussion for nos 198–9). Traces of iron corrosion on the inside suggest that the flat tang of an iron knife blade had been inserted and secured by at least one bronze rivet. Viewed from above, the 'ram's horn' terminals resemble the pairs of ornamental 'wings' on terrets of the 1st century AD in the Polden Hill hoard, Somerset (Brailsford 1975). In the absence of any dating evidence, stylistically, a date of manufacture in the 1st or early 2nd century AD seems appropriate. From Godstone.
- 51 Broken handle from a Roman vessel with a rim diameter of approximately 100mm. The arms of the handle are scalloped, and were originally attached to the rim; the handle itself is rectangular in section, and tapers downwards from the rim. A reel-shaped feature is set on top of the handle. Two probably identical handles, both complete, come from sites in present-day Switzerland: one, from grave 16 at Giubiasco (Ticino), is in the Ashmolean Museum at Oxford (ref Fortnum G516), the other was found before 1865 at Porrentruy (Jura) and is in the Musée des Antiquités Nationales, Paris (Tassinari 1975, pl 38, no 203). They share the reel-shaped element, the scalloped arms, the same tapering shaft and a similarly curved profile. Each handle curls out at the lower end and sits on a mount in the shape of a large and elegant lyre shaped leaf; the mount would have been attached to the body of the vessel. The Ashmolean example is identified as coming from a cylindrical beaker (*modiolus*), so the reel-shaped motif would have been purely ornamental, rather than for the attachment of a lid. The Giubiasco grave is dated to the Augustan period, suggesting a date before the middle of the 1st century AD for this piece. From Ewell.
- 52 Plain leaf-shaped fitting with part of a heavy integral suspension ring at the top. The back is unfinished and slightly curved, indicating use as a soldered mount for attaching the handle to a bronze vessel; the handle would have been carried in a separate ring. There is a similar fitting from Richborough (Radford 1932, pl 14, no 54). From Godstone.

Late Saxon (fig 6)

STRAP-ENDS, by Gabor Thomas

- 53 Cast tongue-shaped strap-end with recessed attachment plate pierced by three rivet holes for attachment. The front bears cast decoration consisting of a raised longitudinal border, which defines two sub-rectangular fields of highly stylized foliage. The traces of a white metal coating on the reverse are most likely to be tin, as were the iron strap-ends from Coppergate, York. This example represents a continental Carolingian import or a copy based on an imported prototype. There are a number of unpublished metal-detected parallels from Wiltshire, Kent and Leicestershire. Excavated parallels come from Domburg in The Netherlands and most recently Bull Wharf, London, which has an extensive range of imported Carolingian artefacts. This example is most likely to be 10th century in date. From Peper Harow.
- 54 Strap-end with expanded wedge-shaped split-end, the back plate of which has broken away, central shaft of oval section and zoomorphic terminal in the form of an animal head seen from above. The stylized terminal is reserved from the shaft by two incised transverse lines and the sides of the split-end are provided with a border of punched ring-and-dots. Two raised sub-rectangular knobs mark the junction between the split-end and shaft; it is not clear whether these were intended to be functional. This example belongs to a well-known series of Late Anglo-Saxon strap-ends of which numerous examples come from excavated contexts indicating a long period of usage spanning the 9th through to the 11th century, with examples from Hamwic and Winchester. The series is closely related to the more common 9th century convex type, which is best exemplified by high status examples in contemporary silver hoards such as Trewhiddle, Cornwall. From Dorking.

STIRRUP-STRAP MOUNTS

- 55 Mount of Class A, Type 12 (Williams 1997) with only a central projecting boss. The apex loop is missing and the single central rivet is of iron. 11th century. From Capel.
- 56 Mount of Class A, Type 6. This type is characterized by the zoomorphic terminal and decoration consisting of a central foliate design and two flanking open-mouthed 'snakes' with

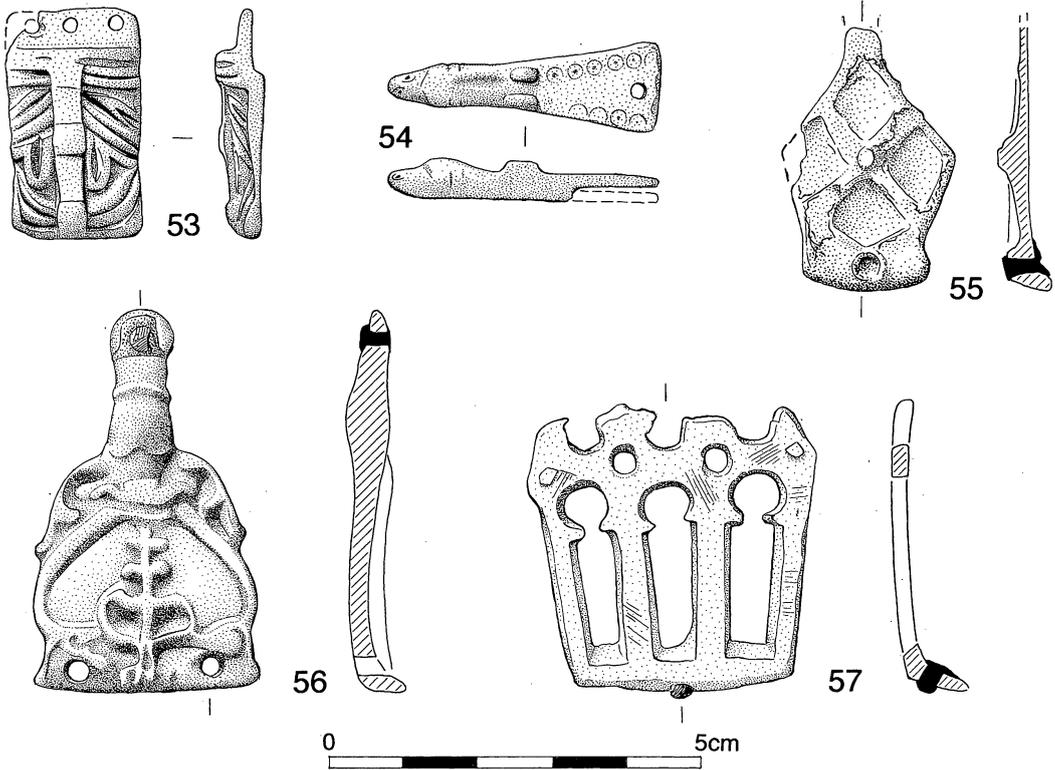


Fig 6 Saxon finds from Surrey, nos 53-57 (1:1)

bifurcating tails. An iron rivet survives in the apex hole. This example is very similar to Williams 1997, no 109. 11th century. From Betchworth.

57. Openwork trapezoidal mount of Class B with three pierced round-headed window-like shapes and two circular openings. There are two raised studs in the top corners. The precise form of the upper edge and the positions of rivet holes here is not clear. There is a single centrally-placed iron rivet in the flange and the face is covered with the marks of filing. There are no close published parallels for the decoration on this mount. 11th century. From Peper Harow.

Medieval (figs 7-11)

58. Circular lead seal die with remains of possible suspension loop at the apex. The design shows a rather crude fleur-de-lis around which is the legend + SIGILAWILLELMIVEDER, the seal of William Veder. John Cherry suggests a date in the first half of the 13th century for this seal. From Betchworth.
59. Circular lead seal die with pierced projecting grip on the reverse. The central device is an eight-pointed flower but the legend is no longer

decipherable. Probably first half of the 13th century. From Reigate.

60. Circular lead seal die with stub of pierced lug and raised circle on reverse. The design shows a four-armed foliate cross and the surrounding legend appears to read *S(?R)ICARDDL (?E)(?G) IS. This may be the seal of Richard de Legis (? Leigh). 13th century. From Westcott.
61. Circular seal die with pierced lug on reverse. The heraldic design depicts two boars' heads with fleurs-de-lis above and below. The surrounding legend reads *SFULCONIS PEYFORER, the seal of Fulk Peyforer. The seal can be identified with the Kentish family of Peyforer (variously spelled Paisforire, Paynforer or Peyfrer) who held property in Kent from 1086 to at least 1373. Mary Saaler adds: The earliest reference so far found occurs in Domesday when Osbert Paisforire was holding lands in Kent, at Lullingstone, Buckland in Woodnesborough, Marshborough (near Deal) and Harty (near Sheerness). In 1264 the family held lands at Charing and, in 1373, they had lands at Wichling which lies south of Sittingbourne. In addition there was a manor known as Peyforer in Eynsford. Research has revealed only one individual with the name Fulk. He was involved in a transaction concerning lands in Cobham,

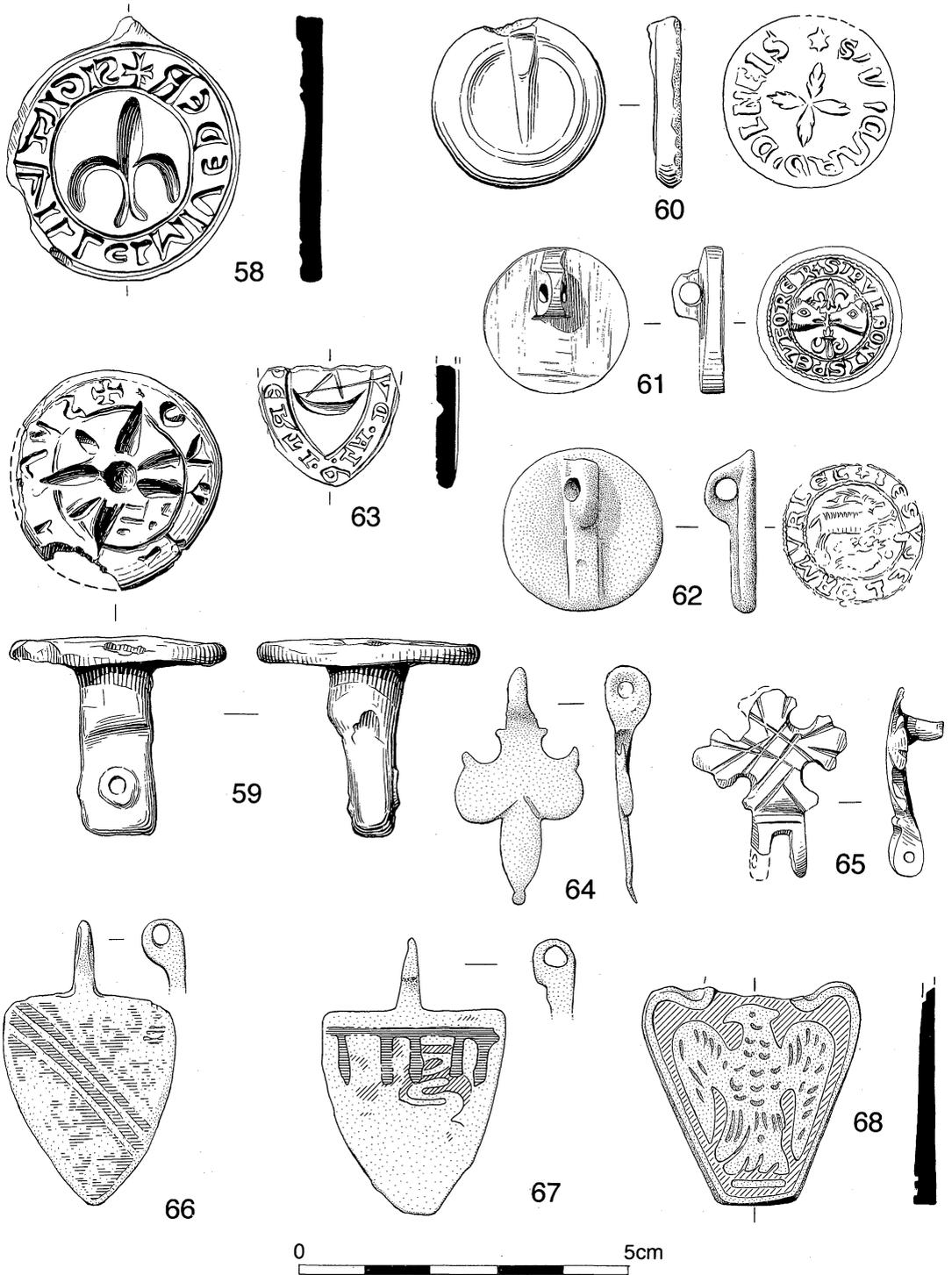


Fig 7 Medieval finds from Surrey, nos 58–68 (1:1)

- near Rochester, in 1236. From then on he was concerned in other land deals in the Maidstone area, particularly at East Barming, Teston and Frinsted. During the 1260s Fulk Peyforer was sheriff of Kent but was unsuccessful in carrying out his duties of collecting taxes and delivering the money to the Exchequer because of severe civil unrest, usually known as The Barons' War. At this time Simon de Montfort led the barons against Henry III and conflict occurred in the county of Kent. In 1274 Fulk, then described as a former tax collector, received payment of £5 for expenses incurred in his work as collector and, in 1277, the final reference showed him working as a judge, making enquiries at Maidstone concerning a case of murder. This evidence would suggest a mid-13th century date for the seal. From Godstone. (Kent Feet of Fines; Close Rolls 1264-8; 1272-9).
- 62 Circular seal die with pierced lug on reverse. The design is worn but appears to show a hunting scene with a stag. The legend can be read as IESUSEL[?D]AMURLEL (*je su sel de amour lel*), which seems to refer to a 'loyal love'. From the Thames southern foreshore west of Kew bridge.
- 63 Lower half of a pointed oval seal die with traces of a suspension loop on the reverse. The design may be a star and a crescent. The remaining legend reads . . . ERTI.D.LA.DV. . . , which can probably be read as the seal of [Rob]ertus de la Duf[. . .]. The seal appears to have been cancelled by being broken in half. From Betchworth.
- HORSE-HARNESS PENDANTS, incorporating comments by Nick Griffiths**
- 64 Gilded pendant in the form of a fleur-de-lis, a common form of pendant. From Westcott.
- 65 Pendant suspension mount in the form of a four-armed cross with trefoil terminals, with crudely chiselled ornament. No traces of gilding. From Reigate.
- 66 Shield-shaped pendant with decoration in blue enamel. The original surfaces, probably once gilded, have worn away leaving the enamel standing proud of the surface. The design consists of two broad blue bands either side of which are the faint traces of six small lions. The arms are almost certainly intended to be those of the de Bohuns, earls of Essex and Hereford. De Bohun pendants are second only to the royal arms in terms of the numbers found. From Dorking.
- 67 Shield-shaped pendant. The surface is very worn and there are only slight traces of gilding surviving. The design consists of a blue label of three points with what were probably three lions against a red background. These are the royal arms of Edward used in the lifetime of his father Edward I, 1284-1307. A similar example comes from Salisbury (Cherry 1991, fig 2, no 8). From Horley.
- 68 Pendant, the suspension loop missing, with decoration of an eagle with outstretched wings. The enamelled background is black. There is a very similar example from Ewell (J Harte, pers comm). From east Surrey, precise findspot uncertain.
- 69 Gilded frame-type pendant with attachment mount for suspension. The mount has two rivet holes for fixing to a leather strap; it was bent almost double when found but has been restored in the drawing. The quatrefoil pendant contains a free-swinging cross, with an iron pin, which has a central aperture for a separate component, now missing. Such separate components were noted on a similar pendant from Reigate (Williams 1999, no 53). Both frame and cross bear slight traces of rocked tracer decoration, which may indicate a 13th century date. The arrangement of rivet holes on the suspension mount suggests that such pendants may have been fixed to a broad strap, perhaps the brow band of the horse. From Mickleham area.
- 70 Frame-type pendant with attached mount. The pendant consists of a circular frame which contains a free-swinging component in the form of a broad-armed cross. The assemblage was perhaps once gilded although there is no trace of this remaining. From Peper Harow.
- 71 Gilded harness fitting with three rectangular apertures, two of which have broken away. Two of the original three rivets survive. The purpose of these fittings, which are reasonably common finds, is not known. Similar fittings are known to have been mounts for revolving harness decorations (Griffiths 1986) but this does not seem to be the case with this example. From Westcott.
- 72 Spatulate object with traces of gilding. Possibly a pendant, though no close parallels have been found and the form of attachment argues against this interpretation. There appear to have been two rivet attachment holes. From Reigate.
- STIRRUP AND SPUR ROWELS**
- 73 Upper part of a stirrup with suspension bar on reverse for the leather. The cover plate is decorated with lines of punched opposed triangles. A complete example from London, with similar decoration, is illustrated in Clark 1995 (fig 55), where a date in the 14th century is proposed. From Bletchingley.
- 74-5 Spur rowels with 6 points and 14 points respectively. Both are probably of late medieval date. From Horley (74) and Dorking (75).
- RINGS**
- 76 Stirrup-type ring, probably once gilded, with setting for four, or possibly five stones, almost certainly of glass. Probably 13th century. From Peper Harow.

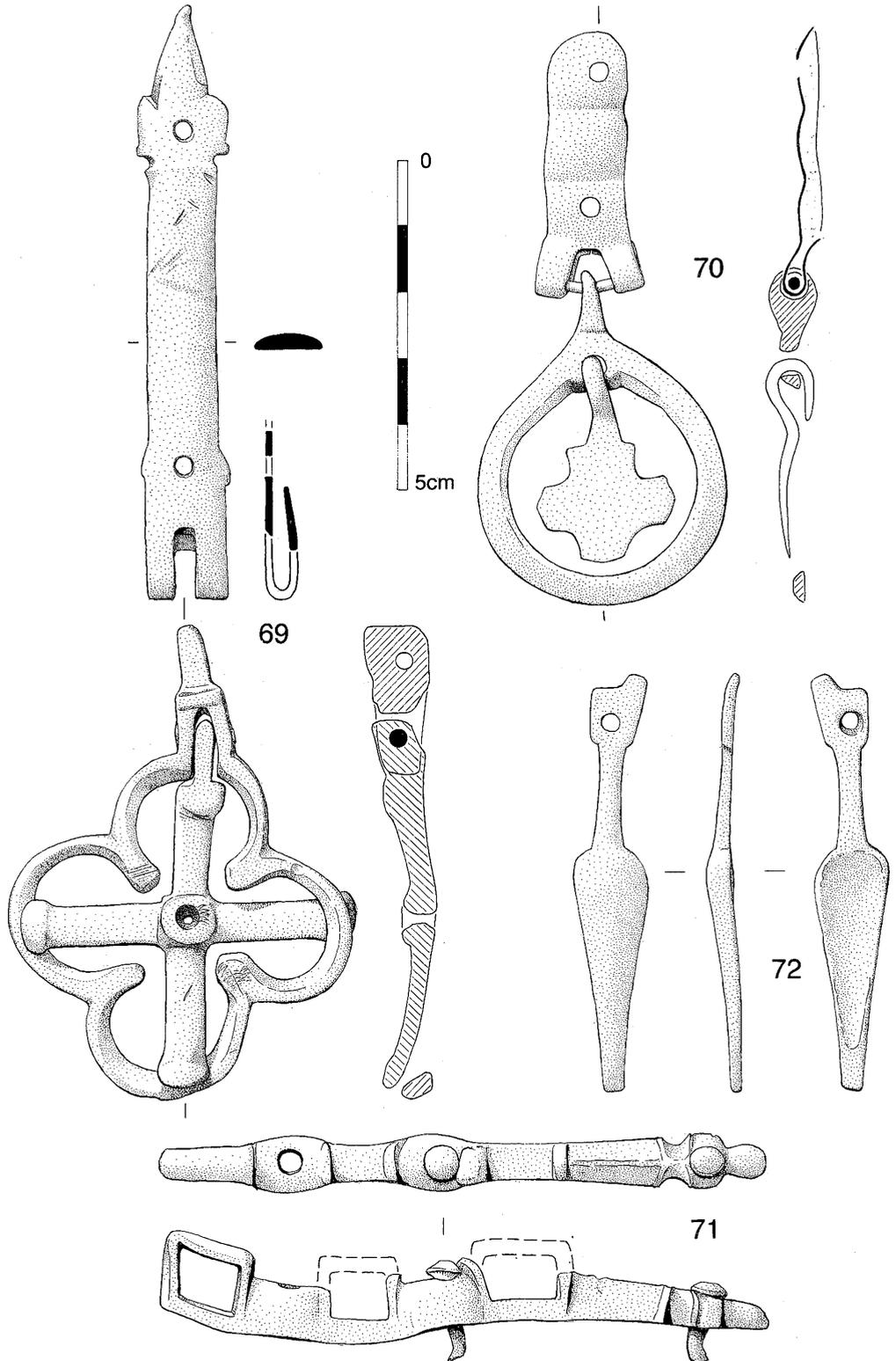


Fig 8 Medieval finds from Surrey, nos 69–72 (1:1)

- 77 Gilded silver iconographic ring fragment. The bezel is engraved with two saints. That on the left may be St Barbara, identified by her symbol of a tower, and on the right is probably St Catherine holding a sword and a book (identifications by James Robinson). 15th century. Now in Guildford Museum. From Godstone.

BUCKLE AND BUCKLE PLATES

- 78 Rectangular buckle frame with seating for pin and V-groove on lower face. The plate has an aperture for a single rivet. Corrosion traces suggest that the pin was of iron. Similar buckles from London date to the second half of the 14th century. From Dorking.
- 79 Oval-lipped buckle frame with offset bar and fragment of plate. The decorated plate has a punched border of raised pellets. From Reigate.
- 80 Oval-lipped buckle frame with offset bar and plate with two rivets. In London, similar buckles occur mainly in the 14th and early 15th centuries. From Reigate.
- 81-2 Oval buckle frames with ornate outside edge, one with pin and plate with two rivets. Finds from London suggest that these buckles are a long-lived design from the 12th to 14th centuries. From Mickleham (81) and Bletchingley (82).
- 83 Oval-lipped buckle frame with offset bar, pin and plate with five rivets. The plate, and possibly the frame as well, have a white metal coating. From Dorking.
- 84 Annular brooch with pin and raised setting for six glass stones. A similar brooch from Westbury, Bucks (Ivens *et al.*, 1995, fig 150, 28) is thought to date to the 14th century. From Peper Harow.
- 85 Upper part of buckle plate showing a rampant lion. There are traces of gilding, and there is blue enamel in the recessed field. The lion is picked out with faint engraved lines. Probably 13th century. From Leatherhead.
- 86 Upper part of gilded buckle plate with holes for five rivets, only one of which survives. There are two concentric engraved border lines in which is a series of blundered letters. From Westhumble.
- 87 Buckle plate, perhaps once gilded, with engraved decoration. Within the central frame is a representation of a fish. Around the frame is series of letters in Lombardic characters which begins, or ends, with a cross. This appears to read PARCEPRESENTARUN. On its own it is difficult to find a meaning for this, apparently Latin, motto, or for its relevance, if any, to the fish. I am grateful to John Clark for pointing out to me a French motto '*par ce present ami aumer ret ...*' (with this gift a lover returns love ...) which appears on a posy ring (Evans 1931). A buckle would, however, be an unusual gift as a love token. It may be therefore that both fish and motto were purely decorative and not intended to convey any particular meaning.

Probably later 13th or early 14th century. From Hooley.

- 88 Double oval buckle fragment with attached buckle plate, pin and remains of one of two iron rivets. Both buckle and plate are heavily decorated with raised foliate motifs against a black field, possibly the remains of a niello inlay. Double oval buckles appear in London in the first half of the 14th century and become the predominant type of buckle by the 16th century. This example, of simple form, is likely to date to the 14th century. From Peper Harow.

MISCELLANEOUS

- 89 Pendent loop from a bar mount. From Betchworth.
- 90 Bar mount with pendent loop. From a belt or similar. Examples from London date to the second half of the 14th century. From Westcott.
- 91 Lozenge-shaped bar mount, from a belt. From Bletchingley.
- 92 Small key with simple bit, oval-section shank and circular bow. In London such simple keys have a wide date range from the 12th to 14th centuries. From Westhumble.
- 93 Key bit with hollow shank. Probably 14th century. From Westhumble.
- 94 Lead *bullae* of Pope Alexander IV (1254-61). The heads are those of Ss Peter and Paul. Papal bullae are fairly frequent finds and can be found well away from monastic sites. They were attached to official papal documents. From Betchworth.
- 95 Book clasp (Egan 1998, fig 214). Similar clasps from London come from later 14th and early 15th century contexts. From Reigate.
- 96 Sword or dagger chape. Incised decoration of horizontal and diagonal lines. Possibly 12th century (Williams 1996, fig 10, no 68 for a similar example). From Leatherhead area.

Post-medieval (figs 11-13)

- 97 D-shaped buckle with central bar, decorated with rosettes and other motifs. Probably 17th century. From Dorking.
- 98 Belt stiffener with raised faceted boss and central aperture, presumably to take the buckle pin, and remains of cloth at both ends. There are a number of similar examples of late medieval date from Battle Abbey (Hare 1985, fig 50, nos 44-6). Probably 15th/16th century. From Reigate.
- 99 Belt fitting with religious motto IHS. Probably from a sword belt set. 16th/17th century. From Betchworth.
- 100 Lozenge-shaped silver-gilt dress hook cast in relief with a central quatrefoil rosette and pelleted border. This dress hook is typical of the dress-fittings found in Tudor portrait painting, although the foliate decoration on this example represents a new type (David Gaimster, pers comm). From Chelsham.

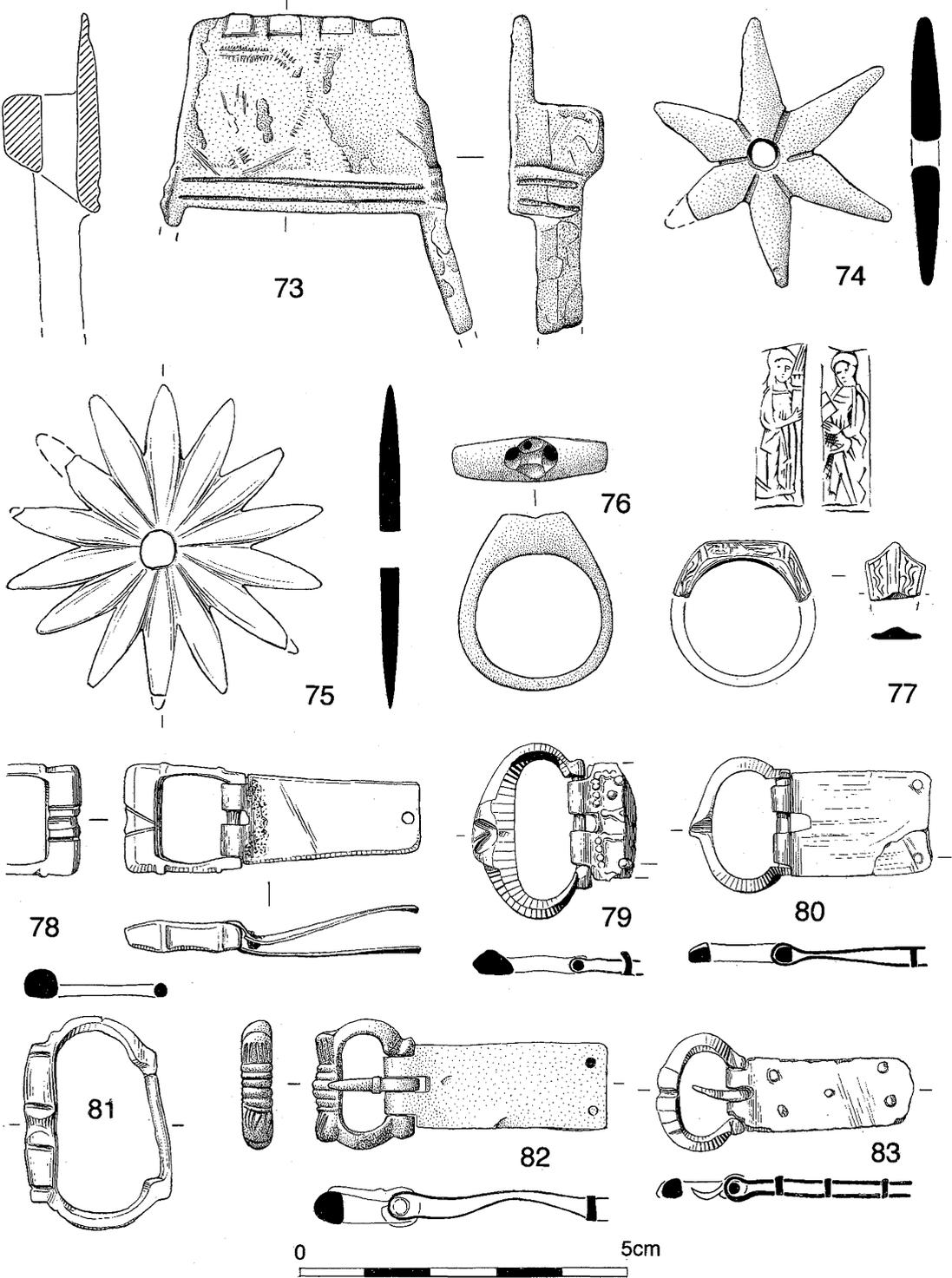


Fig 9 Medieval finds from Surrey, nos 73–83 (1:1)

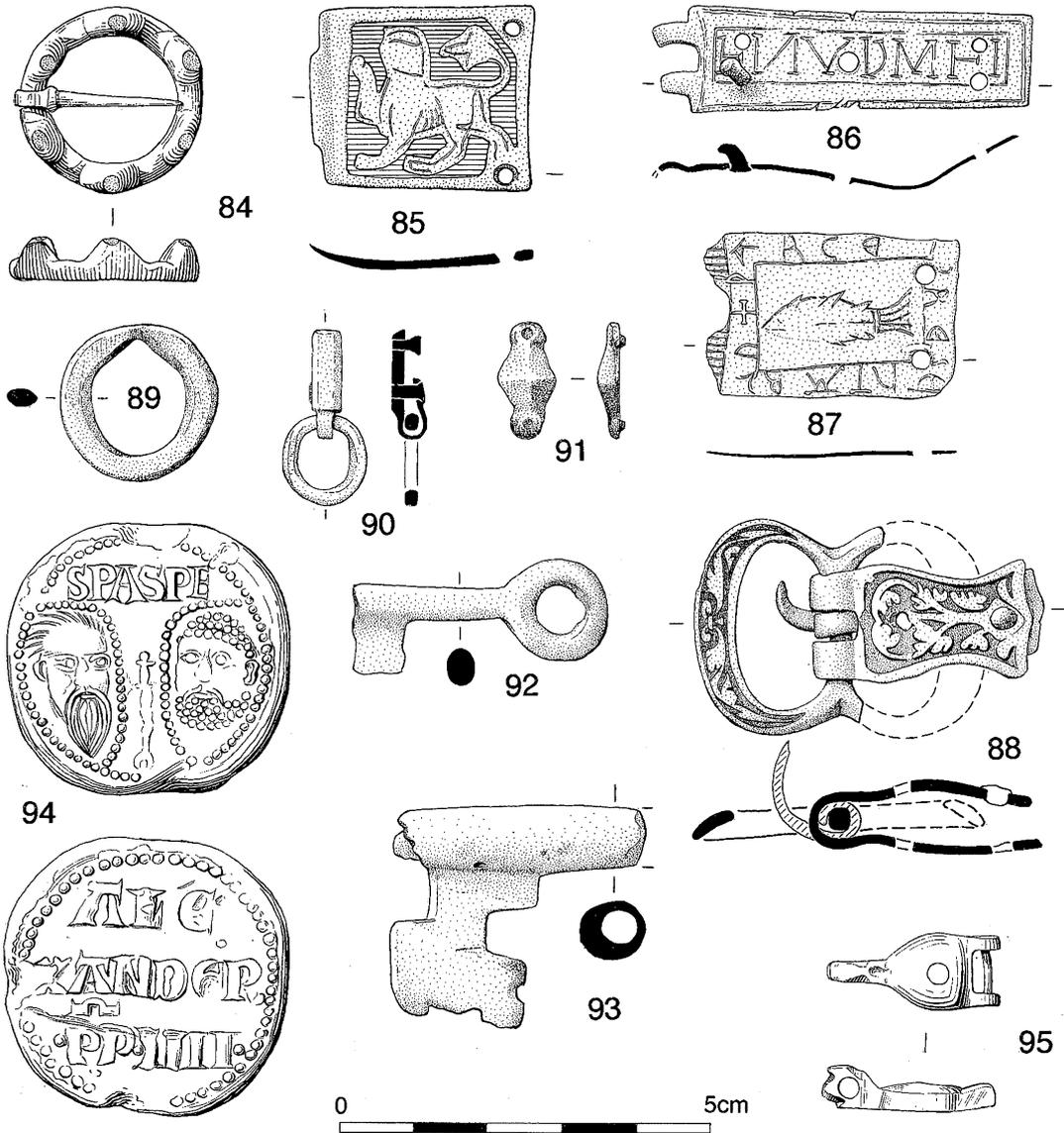


Fig 10 Medieval finds from Surrey, nos 84-95 (1:1)

- 101 Square stud, gilded, with raised quatrefoil design. Probably 16th century. From Dorking.
- 102 Gilded hollow head from a large pin, now squashed flat. The head has twisted wire and other applied decoration. 16th century. From Westcott.
- 103 Sword or dagger chape. The chape is complete and contains remains of a leather scabbard apparently of two sheets, which is held in place with a length of wire inserted from the rear, although the exact method of attachment is not visible. The front of the chape is pierced by a

central trefoil and two rows of circular holes. The rear comprises a thin, flat copper-alloy plate; there are traces of white metal solder along the junction of the plate and the sides of the chape. Late medieval to 16th century. From Betchworth.

- 104 Possible sword or dagger chape fragment. The crude cast decoration appears to show a lion's head. Perhaps 16th century or later. From Westcott.
- 105 Seal die with trefoil terminal and the initials HR. 17th century. From Westcott.

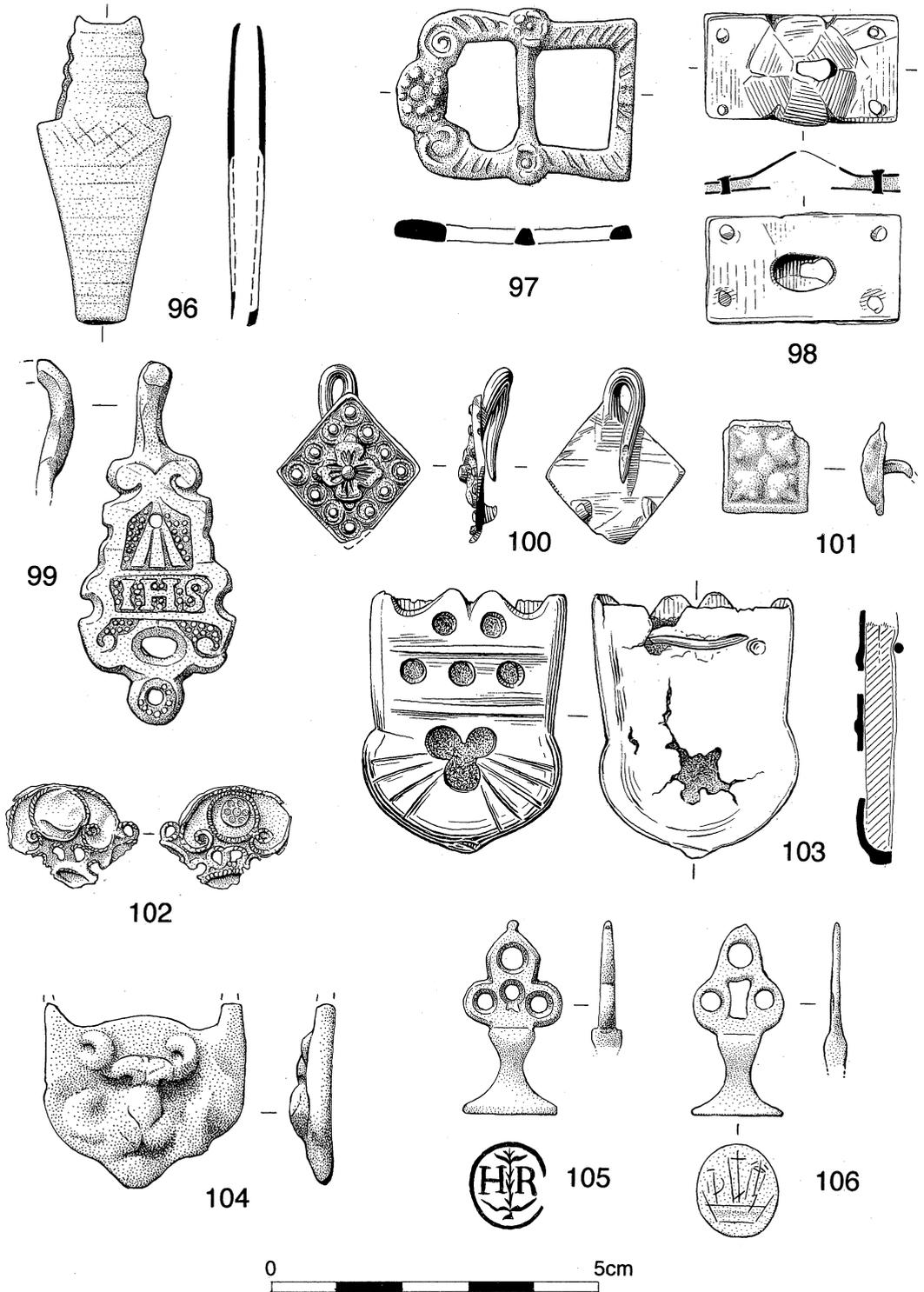


Fig 11 Medieval and post-medieval finds from Surrey, nos 96–106 (1:1)

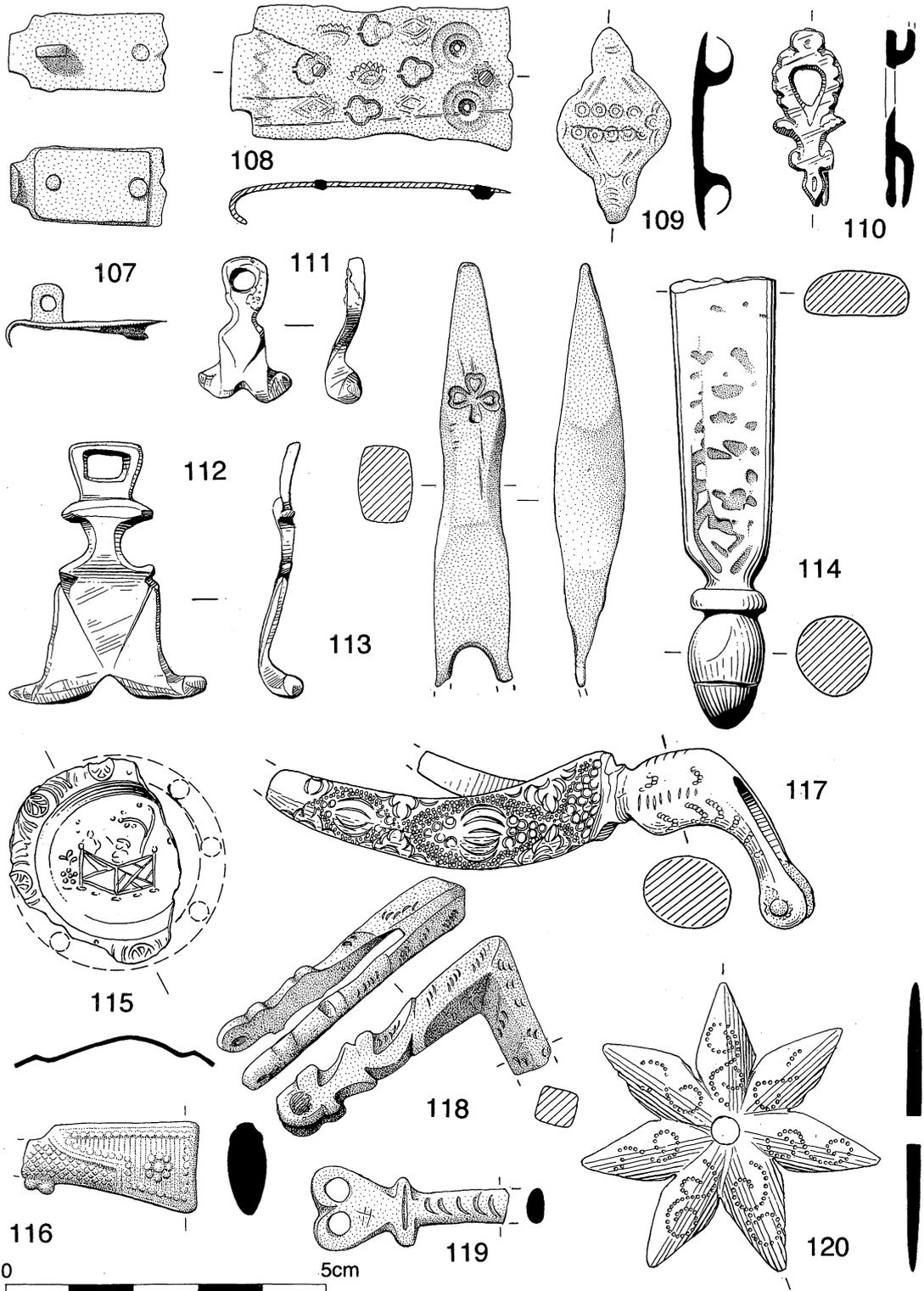


Fig 12 Post-medieval finds from Surrey, nos 107-20 (1:1)

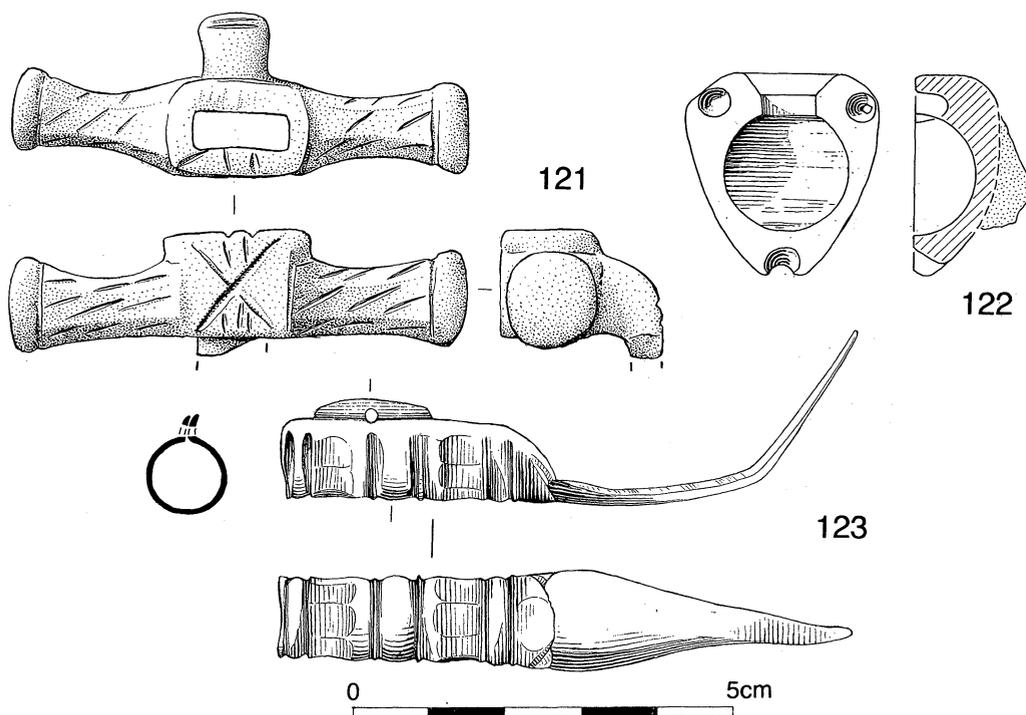


Fig 13 Post-medieval finds from Surrey, nos 121-3 (1:1)

- 106 Seal die with trefoil terminal and incised image of a masted sailing ship. 17th century. From Bletchingley.
- 107 Hooked clasp, from a book, with pierced projection on upper surface. Similar clasps were found at Battle Abbey (Hare 1985, fig 51, nos 70-1) where it is suggested that the projection was for attaching a tassel or trinket. Probably 16th century. From Betchworth.
- 108 Book clasp, with punched decoration of acorns, lozenges and concentric circles. Findspot uncertain.
- 109 Belt or harness stud with two spikes on the reverse and decoration consisting of punched circles and lines. 16th/17th century. From Bletchingley.
- 110 Belt or harness stud of foliate form. 16th/17th century. Findspot uncertain.
- 111-12 Handles. The precise function of these handles is unclear; examples published in metal-detecting literature show the perforated terminal attached by a looped wire to a circular sheet metal plate. Date uncertain, perhaps 17th/18th century. From Reigate (111) and Dorking (112).
- 113 Heavy cast object, possibly a handle, with bifurcating attachment. Stamped clover-leaf device, presumably a manufacturer's mark. Uncertain date, perhaps 17th/18th century. From Betchworth.
- 114 Heavy cast handle terminating in an acorn knob, probably from a vessel such as a pipkin. The worn cast decoration contains the name of the manufacturer, which may be read as GILES (I am grateful to Geoff Egan for this reading). Uncertain date, possibly 17th century. From Westcott.
- 115 Miniature lead alloy plate with central design inspired by contemporary Chinese imports, or their imitations (Egan 1996, fig. 15 etc, for similar playthings). Probably 18th century. From Burgh Heath.
- 116 Solid cast stock from a toy lead-alloy rifle. Presumably of 19th century date, from the shape of the stock. From Dorking.

SPURS, by Blanche Ellis

- 117 Spur with punched decoration and remains of iron rowel pin. There are traces of gilding on the sides as well as white metal coating, probably silver, on the neck. The terminals are missing. This is a more rounded version of the angle-neck form; the decorative pattern involves lozenge shapes formed by double lines between small punched foliage and circles suggesting bunches of grapes. Both silvering and gilding is not unusual on this type of spur; eg a rowel from the archbishop's palace, Canterbury (Rady 1991, 42-3 and fig 14, no 6), St



Fig 14 Cornelian intaglio seal, from Godstone. (Photograph by Robert Williams)

- Ebbe's, Oxford (Hassall 1984, 224 and fig 33, no 127), and Sandal Castle, Yorks (Ellis 1983, 253-5, no 8). First half of the 17th century. From Leatherhead.
- 118 Gilded spur neck of 'angle-neck' form, with punched decoration and remains of iron rowel pin. This form is often shown in full-length portraits by Van Dyck and his contemporaries, eg on portraits of Lord John Stuart and Lord Bernard Stuart (National Gallery 811727), and Prince Charles Louis Count Palatine, probably painted in England in 1638 (National Gallery 6364). Such spurs as this and the rowel, 120 below (and Williams 1999, nos 107-8, from Bletchingley), were at the height of their popularity c 1630-50. From Westcott.
- 119 Spur side fragment with heart-shaped terminal and incised or punched decoration. Mid-17th century. Other examples from Beeston Castle (Ellis 1993, figs 114-15). From Betchworth.
- 120 Gilded seven-point spur rowel with punched curvilinear decoration. Mid-17th century. From Peper Harow.
- 121 Dagger guard, crudely decorated with incised lines. 16th century. From Peper Harow.
- 122 Half a bivalve mould for casting bullets. Martin Pegler, Senior Curator of Weapons, Royal Armouries, comments: The approximate size of this mould equates to that of a ball for a 0.65 inch bore, which is a fairly common pistol or carbine size and would also have been used for sporting purposes. The mould is unusual on a number of counts: firstly most early moulds are of iron, and the use of copper alloy is unusual (modern moulds are either brass or aluminium); secondly, its shape is curious — generally early moulds are cylindrical, whilst later moulds are square; and thirdly, a mould cannot be freestanding and must have fixing points for handles so that it can be opened immediately once the lead has cooled. Moulds of 18th and 19th century date usually had iron handles cast into their sides whilst contemporary moulds have screw-on fittings for wooden handles. The adhering iron on this example may be the remnants of such a handle. This is probably early to mid-19th century and may well have been a locally-made item which although practical does not conform to a known commercial pattern. From Reigate.
- 123 Tail pipe, probably from a musket of British Army pattern. The tapering end is now bent. The tail pipe was situated beneath the firing mechanism of the gun, the ramrod fitting into the cylinder. 18th or early 19th century. From Dorking.
- 124 Cornelian intaglio-seal (fig 14), by Martin Henig
Ovoid intaglio of cornelian (the colour varies from yellow to deep brown), flat on both faces and highly polished except within the area of cutting, measuring 20 x 14 x 3.5mm; it is set within a base-metal gilded frame with moulding around, pierced at each end for mounting in a swivel. The intaglio depicts a draped bust of the goddess Diana, her hair characteristically bound in a chignon. In front of her is her bow, with her quiver behind her shoulder. The subject was quite common on ancient gems, especially during the late Republic (Henig 1994, 55, no 93) and was inevitably copied and adapted later (Weber 1992, 256-7, no 406, ascribed to the 17th century but more probably 18th century). This gemstone is decidedly neo-Classical in style (18th/early 19th century), though not of quite the first quality. The grooves are coarse and, in contrast to those on ancient gems, the cut areas have received no polish. It is typically set in a swivel mount with open back, common in the 18th century —

here of base metal but gilded. It is, however, an attractive object and a reminder to archaeologists that the last significant period of glyptic art in western Europe was the one which ended round about the accession of Queen Victoria. These gems are not to be dismissed as modern,

still less as some sort of forgery; they are important artefacts in their own right. From Godstone.

Dr Henig is grateful to Gertrud Seidmann for discussing the gem with him.

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