

Medieval Britain and Ireland in 2022

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This section of the journal comprises two core sets of reports linked to work in 2022: finds and analyses relating to the Portable Antiquities Scheme (PAS) and related research reports; and site-specific discoveries and reports in medieval Britain and Ireland (MB&I), with a selection of highlighted projects. For MB&I, the Society is most grateful to all contributors (of field units, museums, universities, developers, specialist groups and individuals) who have provided reports on finds, excavations, field-surveys and building analyses. For MB&I, see below for the format and content of the Fieldwork Highlights section and for contact details of the compilers.

PORTABLE ANTIQUITIES SCHEME

*Edited by John Naylor*¹

The Portable Antiquities Scheme (PAS) records archaeological finds discovered by members of the public in England and Wales.² Many come from places that have been damaged or eroded, usually by agriculture, leaving the objects as the only evidence of past activity; others are of interest in their own right. By end of 2022 the PAS database contained 42,076 records (61,702 finds) of early-medieval date (c 410–c 1066) and 247,599 records (295,695 finds) of high and later medieval date (c 1066–c 1500).³ A proportion of

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² Full details of all finds recorded by PAS can be found at: finds.org.uk/database.

³ Date accessed 1 July 2023.

these are subject to the Treasure Act 1996 which gives museums the right to acquire them; in 2022, there were 1,384 Treasure cases in total from England, Wales and Northern Ireland.⁴

In 2022, 53,490 finds were recorded,⁵ of which 15,974 were of medieval date, including 2,774 pre-Conquest finds and 13,200 post-Conquest finds. Stray finds of coinage accounted for 5,095 finds, 347 of pre-Conquest date, and 4,748 post-Conquest coins.⁶

This round-up of finds and research from the last year includes summaries of interesting and important finds plus two short research notes,⁷ the first of which discusses the recent find of two important 6th-century saucer brooches, and the second the family history behind a recently discovered 13th-century seal matrix.

FOCUS ON COINAGE IN 2022

Early Medieval

Small numbers of 5th- to 7th-century gold coins continue to be recorded, with ten added in 2022. An important find, reported in 2020 via the Treasure Act 1996, is a gold *solidus* in the name of Valentinian III (425–55) found near Ash (Kent; PUBLIC-25E003; Fig 1a); the overall British corpus numbers fewer than 30 coins, most of which come from southern coastal counties (Bland and Loriot 2010, tab 33). The coin is not an official Roman issue but a Gallic ‘pseudo-Imperial’ imitation, probably struck by the Visigoths, identifiable through the annulet above the head. Looped for suspension, it is one of relatively few adapted 5th-century *solidi*, a fashion seen more commonly in the 6th century (Bland and Loriot 2010, tab 33; Williams 2010, tab 3).

Early silver pennies (*sceattas*) are typically found in higher numbers than other early-medieval coins and 105 were recorded in 2022, attesting to their high levels of circulation. Four of Series Pa found at Hatfield Peverel (Essex; ESS-93F94E; Fig 1b) belong to the earliest phase, dating to the 660s.⁸ All carry a runic inscription reading ‘pada’, possibly a moneyer’s name (Naismith 2017, 56). The use of small numbers of coins in 7th-century burials in south-eastern England is well attested and remains a potential origin for this discovery (Scull and Naylor 2016, 213–4, 220–1, tab 2; Williams 2019, 147–51). A Secondary Phase early penny of Series M (dating c 720–30) from Ulceby with Fordingham (Lincolnshire; LIN-6F30A1; Fig 1c) illustrates their

⁴ Finds reported via the Treasure Act 1996 are now included on the Portable Antiquities Scheme Database (PASD). PAS and Treasure Annual Reports are free to download (finds.org.uk/publications).

⁵ As of 31 December 2022. Figures include finds reported under the Treasure Act 1996. Date accessed 3 July 2023.

⁶ Coin finds include all medieval rulers up to and including Henry VII (1485–1509).

⁷ Thanks to all PAS FLOs, volunteers and specialists (both within and outside of the PAS) for their work in identifying and recording the thousands of medieval objects brought to the PAS every year, as well as providing broader contexts for many of our finds, and to the finders who offer their discoveries for recording. This round-up would not have been possible without their expertise and input into the individual records that are discussed. These records form the basis for the discussion of the items included. Additional thanks to Michael Lewis and Kevin Leahy for their discussion and comments on some of the objects included. Any errors remain the responsibility of individual authors.

⁸ The find was reported in 2022 as a potential hoard under Treasure Act 1996.

complex iconography; the reverse shows a vine scroll with berries — a common early-medieval motif probably signifying salvation and paradise (Gannon 2003, 117); the obverse is harder to interpret, but depicts a beast with its legs tucked underneath, a curled ‘tail’ motif above the animal’s back and pellets in the spaces around. One variety of Series M shows a standing animal with a tilted bush or tree behind from which bunches of berries hang; this may be a representation of the *Agnus Dei* (Gannon 2014). It is possible that the new find represents a devolved version of this, the curling ‘tail’ perhaps a rendition of the plant, the stray pellets copying the berries on the other coin (Gannon 2014, 167–8; cf Gannon 2013, no 573). A penny of Series L (type 12) found at Hambleton (Buckinghamshire; OXON-0A92FF; Fig 1d) belongs to the late Secondary Phase, after c 730, when coins were struck in increasingly base silver. One of few early pennies to include an inscription, it reads ‘[]NOONIA+’, a garbled rendition of the original DE LVNDONIA; this suggests that it may have been minted in, or copied coins struck in, London (Gannon 2003, 129; Naismith 2017, 98–9).

Thirty silver pennies dating from the reign of Offa of Mercia (757–96) to Edgar’s (959–75) reforms of the early 970s were recorded. Two later 8th-century coins of Offa are interesting finds. A portrait type showing an armoured Roman-style bust, found at Marden (Herefordshire; NMGW-D677C1; Fig 1e), gives the moneyer’s name, Babba, on the reverse. Babba is considered to have struck coins at Canterbury but the coin’s design directly copies those of Pendred, a London moneyer (Chick 2010, pl 10 nos 67 and 68).⁹ The coin illustrates the complex relationships between mints, moneyers and die cutters, and highlights how new finds continue to challenge and inform our understanding. The other penny, struck in East Anglia and found near Braintree (Essex; ESS-BA68FD; Fig 1f), has an unusual six-pointed star on its reverse. Stars are seen on some earlier Anglo-Saxon coins and they may have had religious and/or amuletic significance (Gannon 2003, 74–5). A slightly later East Anglian penny, found at Charndon (Buckinghamshire; BERK-6BFBED; Fig 1g), reflects a changing political landscape. Struck for a local (rather than Mercian) king, Æthelstan I (c 825–45), he is known only from his coins. Its crude style and blundered inscriptions may suggest that it is an imitation, and it joins a small number recorded between Oxford and Milton Keynes, reflecting routes linking central England with the E coast.¹⁰

The post-880 issues of Alfred of Wessex (871–99) were extensively copied in the Danelaw. Such coins are not counterfeits, rather issues by groups who had not previously struck coins copying designs which were already known and trusted (Blackburn 2005, 20). A ‘two-line/horizontal type’ found at Suffield-cum-Everley (North Yorkshire; YORYM-A2D5A2; Fig 1h) and dating to the 880s–90s names a London moneyer, Ludig. The coin’s light weight (1.33 g compared to the Anglo-Saxon weight standard of c 1.60 g) might suggest a Danelaw imitation (Naismith 2017, 170); indeed, both sides are cut with small crescent-shaped peck marks, characteristic of the testing of metals in Danelaw areas (Archibald 2011). A certain Danelaw imitation was found at Pakenham (Suffolk; CORN-A629AF; Fig 1i; Mackay 2019, 42–5). Copying Alfred’s ‘London

⁹ See database record for detailed discussion.

¹⁰ See NARC-BBF44C, BUC-5E1D33 and BH-76ED85.

Monogram’ type of the early 880s, these imitations probably continued into the 890s; it is only the third example recorded by the PAS.¹¹ A fragment of a penny found at Wellingore (Lincolnshire; LIN-964A4A; Fig 1j) takes Alfred’s ‘two-line/horizontal’ type as its inspiration. A rare example of an issue for Sigeferth of York, dating c 895–905, it is the first of its type recorded by the PAS.

The first widespread use of both the moneyer’s name and mint place came on Æthelstan’s (924–39) ‘circumscription cross’ (CC) type, giving us a relatively clear picture of minting and its organisation. A good example was found at Welbourne (Lincolnshire; LIN-805094; Fig 1k), reading REGNALD MO EFORPIC (Regnald, moneyer of York). These coins also herald Æthelstan’s claims of overlordship, the coins pronouncing him ‘King of all Britain’. The CC type and his ‘bust crowned’ portrait type outlived Æthelstan, continuing in use until Edgar’s reforms of the early 970s (Naismith 2017, 180–1). An example of a late pre-Reform portrait type under Edgar (959–75) was found at Warnford (Hampshire; SUR-6F9D6B; Fig 1l); struck in London, it is the first of this type recorded by the PAS from the county.

Post-Reform coins are more commonly found, and name dozens of different mints (Naismith 2017, 236–40). In practice, however, coins struck at just four — London, Lincoln, York and Winchester — account for well over half of mint-identified late-Saxon coins recorded by the PAS. A Gloucester-minted penny of Harthacnut’s (1040–2) ‘arm and sceptre’ type, found at Aston Tirrold (Oxfordshire; HAMP-993146; Fig 1m), is a welcome addition to our corpus and is one of only five PAS-recorded examples issued by Harthacnut as sole ruler. An important feature of this final phase of Anglo-Saxon coinage was the use of halfpennies and farthings, produced by halving or quartering whole pennies. While full pennies circulated widely, fractions are found over a more constrained area, mostly to the south and east of the line from the Severn to Humber. A Chester-minted cut halfpenny of Cnut’s (1016–35) ‘quatrefoil’ type found at Tarrant Crawford (Dorset; OXON-C184DE; Fig 1n) illustrates the vibrant movement and circulation of coinage at this time, while a cut farthing of Cnut’s ‘short cross’ type from Brobury with Monnington on Wye (Herefordshire; HESH-3CA48E; Fig 1o) is the most westerly PAS-recorded example of this denomination and only the second coin of Cnut from the county.¹²

Figs 1 and 2 here

High and Later Medieval

There were 130 Norman and Plantagenet coins recorded in 2022, comprising 77 pennies, 39 cut halfpennies and 14 cut farthings. A penny of William I’s (1066–87) ‘sword’ type dating to the late 1070s is a rare example from the mint at Sandwich (Kent). Found at near Calne (Wiltshire; WILT-3FA119; Fig 2a), it is

¹¹ See NMGW-F3934E and LON-DD1027.

¹² See also HESH-A41B97.

also the first of its type to be found in SW England.¹³ The chaotic period of Stephen's (1135–54) reign is dominated by the issue of his so-called 'Watford' type which can be poorly struck and difficult to read. A find from Ringmer (East Sussex; SUSS-5F3787; Fig 2b) is only the second PAS-recorded example from the Colchester mint.¹⁴ The important find of a lead striking of the posthumously issued 'Awbridge' type was found at Hurstborne Priors (Hampshire; NMGW-803248; Fig 2c). Such pieces may be trial strikings or, alternatively, they could have had an official function, perhaps relating to payment of taxes or customs dues (Naylor 2020).

The 'short cross' and 'long cross' coinages of 1180–1279 signal a large increase in circulation, reflected in the 1,754 examples recorded in 2022. A penny of John (1199–1216) found at Morville (Shropshire; WMID-07BCF5; Fig 2d) belongs to one of the commonest short cross groups, Class 5 (c 1205–07), but was struck at the short-lived mint in King's Lynn (Allen 2001, 6, table 2), from which the PAS has recorded fewer than 30 coins (from a total of well over 5,000 struck in John's reign). The coin has been folded in half, its bending probably a ritualised action during prayers to call for saintly intervention (Kelleher 2018). Coins minted at Rhuddlan are rare, with fewer than 100 recorded by the PAS, and form an interesting group. Ten were recorded in 2022 including a Class i found at Cardigan (Ceredigion; NMGW-F4104A; Fig 2e); unlike most other issues, these were struck using locally made dies and probably mostly produced under the auspices of the Princes of Gwynedd rather than the English Crown. This coin belongs early in the sequence, showing influences from short cross coins issued under Henry II, although hoard evidence implies that production only started in the 1190s (Mass 2001, 62–3).

Just over 2,500 coins dating from Edward I's (1272–1307) recoinage of 1279 to the end of Henry VII's (1485–1509) were recorded last year. The coins struck at Calais — 94 were recorded by the PAS in 2022 — make an interesting historical subset of the issues of this period. After the port was taken from the French by Edward III (1327–77) in 1347, silver and gold coins were struck here from the 1360s until the reign of Henry VI (1422–61) to convert foreign currency used in the wool trade into English coin (Stewart 2009, 200–1, 272). A penny struck in Edward III's Treaty Series of 1363–9 found at Dodford (Northamptonshire; NARC-511AF7; Fig 2f) is a rare silver coin from the mint, being only the third of its type recorded by the PAS; most Calais-minted silver coins appear to have been of the larger groat (Stewart 2009, 201). Only 25 stray finds of gold coins from the Calais mint have been recorded by the PAS, with three added last year. One, a quarter noble of Edward III found at Constantine (Cornwall; CORN-4E5A6C; Fig 2g), is the first Calais-minted of its type from the county.

An unusual group of coins, found comparatively rarely in Britain, are those struck in the French territories of English monarchs and princes from 1154 to 1453. Termed 'Anglo-Gallic', they were generally struck to the standards and designs prevalent in France rather than in England, illustrating the cross-Channel

¹³ Twenty-five stray finds of William I's coinage have been reported to the PAS to date from the region [Date accessed 28 June 2023].

¹⁴ The other (DOR-5E900D) from Clapham (West Sussex) appears to be a variation on the main type.

territorial power of English royalty at this time (Skingley 2015, 251). PAS-recorded finds have greatly increased our understanding of their circulation in Britain (Cook 1999, 274 lists only five coins, three with findspots), showing a wide distribution focused towards southern coastal counties. Seven were recorded last year; two come from the Thames foreshore in London comprising a base-silver ('black money') *denier* of Richard II (1377–99) as Duke of Aquitaine from Wandsworth (SUR-0B8AF5) and a base *hardi d'argent* from Greenwich West (LON-C92117; Fig 2h), a type which can only be broadly assigned to the Henrys IV–VI (1399–1461).

A total of 285 foreign coins were recorded, dominated by coins of Scotland, the Low Countries and Venice. The majority of the Scottish coinage recorded comprises issues from William I (1165–1214) to Alexander III (1249–86) with later coinage conspicuously rarer. Two very rare finds were recorded last year. A halfpenny of Robert the Bruce (1306–29) found near Bowness (Cumbria; LANCUM-34D98D; Fig 2i) is one of fewer than 20 PAS-recorded coins for this ruler, and only the second from Cumbria; 15th-century Scottish coinage is even less common, with a groat of James I (1406–37) found at Braunton (Devon; DEV-A7335D; Fig 2j) being a rare example of a larger denomination Scottish coin found in England. Among the continental European coins, a *grosso* of the Venetian Doge Giovanni Dandolo (1280–89) found at Dunkeswell (Devon; DEV-620EEB; Fig 2k) is both a rare example of a *grosso* in England and the earliest Venetian coin found in Britain. The coin is worn and had probably circulated for some time before being lost, but is significantly earlier than first major importation of Venetian coins in the early 15th century (Daubney 2009, 187–8). Finds of Low Countries coinage tend to be sterling imitations, copying and influenced by the pennies of Edward I (1272–1307). A *gros au lion* (or *leeuwengroot*) of Louis de Male, Count of Flanders (1346–84), struck at Ghent (Belgium) and found at Brafferton (Darlington; DUR-3FB531; Fig 2l) is a notable exception and only the fourth of Louis' coins recorded by the PAS. Its findspot, to the north of Darlington, is on the NE edge of the PAS-recorded distribution for continental medieval coin finds.

(J Naylor)

FOCUS ON NON-NUMISMATIC FINDS IN 2022

In 2022, 10,876 medieval objects (excluding stray and hoard finds of coinage) were recorded by the PAS, including a wide variety of object types and materials which shed light on everyday life. Some highlights and insights into our dataset are outlined below.

Early Medieval

A copper-alloy penannular brooch of Booth's type F1, with enamelled zoomorphic terminals, was found at Dumbleton (Gloucestershire; GLO-87276D; Fig 3a). Large penannular brooches of this type are rare discoveries with fewer than ten PAS-recorded examples; their dispersed distribution is roughly bounded by

the rivers Severn, Thames and Humber.¹⁵ Dating is notoriously difficult, based on few finds within secure contexts, with a broad 4th- to 7th-century range accepted, although a 5th-/6th-century production is probably most likely (Booth 2014, 44–7).

A rectangular harness mount with Style I decoration, found at Whitchurch Rural (Shropshire; WREX-D86DB1; Fig 3b), is a westerly outlier in the distribution of this art style.¹⁶ Now incomplete, the mount comprises four panels of decoration, two either side of a circular red inlay of garnet or glass, the surviving panels holding the same design. The surviving end panel has raised, moulded decoration around a rivet; the two rectangular panels either side of the inlay have chip-carved Style I zoomorphic decoration. Its elongate rectangular shape is a typical form, although the division into two main panels divided by an inlay is less common.¹⁷ It is interesting to note that the mount was found in the parish adjacent to where another early Anglo-Saxon object was discovered, a cruciform brooch, also considered an outlier (Martin 2015, 306, fig 1).

A late 6th-/7th-century gilded copper-alloy openwork pendant found at Preston Candover (Hampshire; SUSS-4884D1; Fig 3c) is decorated with moulded Style II decoration of a fish held between two predatory birds, a motif seen on a number of other pendants and mounts, including a close parallel from Coddham (Suffolk; Geake 2014, 117, fig 8b). Helen Geake (2014, 118) has argued that this design must have been ‘based on a communally understood and easily recognised mythology’, and that predatory animals, in this case the birds, can be related to martial masculinity. A large gold mount of the same design from the Staffordshire Hoard is interpreted as a mount from a saddle and it is possible that this pendant was also used in such a setting, perhaps hanging from a horse harness (Fern et al 2019, 93, 226, figs 2.66, 2.71).

A saucer brooch found at Sibton (Suffolk; SF-F1AA32; Fig 3d) is an interesting addition to the corpus.¹⁸ Most commonly found in the Upper Thames Valley and surrounding regions, examples from East Anglia are rarer. This find belongs on the eastern edge of a group recovered from across northern Suffolk and southern Norfolk.¹⁹ Many of these finds are decorated with five running spirals, while others include designs of six or seven running spirals. This new find, however, is a variant, with eight running spirals, and is seemingly only the second recorded example and the first exhibiting true running spirals; the other came from a cemetery at Fairford in Gloucestershire (Wylie 1852, 14).

A small circular brooch with protruding roundels may be a 6th- or 7th-century Frankish import. Found in the Charnwood area (Leicestershire; LEIC-8A9E47; Fig 3e), the flat brooch is simply decorated in three concentric circles, two plain moulded lines either side of a broader line formed of raised, rectangular pellets. Four roundels decorated with a ring-and-dot motif are evenly spaced around the edge and a fifth is placed in

¹⁵ Other finds listed as type F1: South Gloucestershire (GLO-FA1220), Buckinghamshire (BUC-BCE83B), Wakefield (SWYOR-4A2BC7), Lincolnshire (NLM-DF2FC2; possibly LIN-1AB297) and Suffolk (SF-EBD824)

¹⁶ Based on PAS-recorded finds.

¹⁷ Examples of this form recorded in 2022 include LEIC-9C3C24 and SUR-25B8CC; for another example with a red glass or garnet inlay, see BUC-F6FE23.

¹⁸ See also research note below (Naylor and Adams).

¹⁹ Based on current PAS mapping [date accessed 12 June 2023].

the centre. The brooch bears similarities with some 5th- to 6th-century Frankish brooches, although published examples are in silver, some gilded, and with the roundels inlaid with garnet or other red material; none are an exact parallel (Bertram 1995, 35, taf 7).²⁰ The new find appears influenced by this design style but is simpler, using raised roundels to mimic the inlays and in copper alloy rather than precious metal without any evidence of gilding.

Two buckles of Irish type are of note. A 7th- to 8th-century example found at Hilmarton (Wiltshire, WILT-55DC28; Fig 3f) has a triangular backplate and sub-oval frame seemingly derived from late 6th-/7th-century Anglo-Saxon buckles of type BU3 (Youngs 1989, 57–8, cat 45, cf cat 46; Høilund Nielsen 2013, 140–3). Decorated with a number of recessed cells, one encloses a triquetra and pellet motif, and three are roundels in place of the rivets seen on the Anglo-Saxon buckles. All of the cells contain a white residue, probably originally an enamelling. Two recessed cells on the frame are now empty. Several other Irish buckles with triangular backplates have been recorded by the PAS, although these appear to be stylistically further removed from the Anglo-Saxon prototype, suggesting that this example may be of earlier date.²¹ The other buckle plate came from Ewerby and Evedon (Lincolnshire; LIN-89F702; Fig 3g). Its sub-triangular form has stepped concave sides and a single large round cell at the terminal. The main field is decorated with symmetrical geometric and zoomorphic motifs: two open-jawed beasts face the round terminal cell located either side of a large triskele motif. These are highlighted with different colours of champlévé enamel. The surviving section of the loop is subdivided into cells including enamel and millefiori glass inlays. The twin beasts facing the terminal cell, along with the use of enamel and millefiori, are seen on the belt shrine from Moylough (Co Sligo, Ireland) and another Irish shrine mount, both of 8th-century date, illustrating the high quality of the Ewerby and Evedon example (Youngs 1989, 58–9, 207).

An incomplete silver disc brooch found in ‘South Oxfordshire’ (OXON-2A467C; Fig 3h) survives in the form of a decorated silver-gilt front plate — the gilding highlights decorated areas — and a plain copper-alloy back plate.²² The front plate shows a cross, the arms formed by plant motifs, and an outer ring including an inscription. Ten piercings survive, two of which hold rivets. These rivets probably formed a pattern similar to that seen on contemporary brooches, eg from Sutton (Norfolk), Beeston Tor (Derbyshire) and the group from Pentney (Norfolk), and is an important addition to this broader corpus (Weetch 2014, 84–9; Webster and Backhouse 1991, 229–31). The unusual inclusion of an inscription also adds to its significance: this reads *ÆLFGE[]ME AH[]AH[]H* — with damage removing a few letters — and uses the well-known Old English formula *X me ah* (‘X owns me’; Okasha 1995, 69) and the name of the owner, *Ælfge[]*, unfortunately incomplete.²³

²⁰ For finds of two English parallels, see SF2151 and SWYOR-989140.

²¹ See WMID-6E662D, WILT-81EB00 and YORYM-55A828.

²² This object was reported as potential treasure under the Treasure Act 1996; the exact findspot is currently withheld although has been recorded.

²³ With thanks to Elisabeth Okasha (see database record for her full discussion).

The 10th-century Anglo-Scandinavian East Anglian Series of Borre-style brooches are common finds in East Anglia and Lincolnshire, probably being produced in the former (Kershaw 2013, 56–65, fig 3.19, map 3.7). Finds outside of this area are noticeably rarer and so the discovery of a Type I brooch from Somerton (Oxfordshire; SUR-578B66; Fig 3i) is noteworthy. Its design comprises interlaced tendrils emanating from a central lozenge with a hollow circular centre. It is not an isolated Scandinavian/Anglo-Scandinavian object from the area, with a range of objects — from silver arm-rings to dirhams and silver ingots — reflecting ongoing contact between Danelaw and Anglo-Saxon areas (see Naylor 2022, 151–2, fig 9.1); another Borre-style disc brooch was found in the adjacent parish of Deddington (Oxfordshire; GLO-67FE0E) in 2019.

A mid- to late 10th-century rectangular brooch with Mammen-style decoration found at Sporle with Palgrave (Norfolk; LVPL-16D414; Fig 3j) is far less common (Kershaw 2013, 116). Depicting a bird, its head arched forwards and beak open, the body curving beneath with wings and tail perpendicular to each other behind, this is only the seventh example discovered.²⁴ All but one was found in East Anglia, with four, including this example, from the districts of Breckland or Kings Lynn and W Norfolk.

Eleventh-century stirrup-strap mounts are commonly recorded objects with around 1,500 now listed on the PAS's database, roughly tripling the number included in David Williams' (1997) study; another 67 were recorded in 2022. Their core distribution remains across southern England, especially Lincolnshire and East Anglia, and with no secure finds from the North West and very few north of the North Yorkshire Moors. However, the sparse distribution in SW England is now much changed (Williams 1997, fig 10), with nearly 20 examples recorded from Cornwall, including three last year. One from 'near Hayle' (CORN-479714) belongs to Williams' Class A (type 16) showing a facing animal with large ears and a pointed nose with tendrils below (Williams 1997, 78); it is one of only 17 recorded by the PAS. Type 16's distribution shows it to be conspicuously limited in East Anglia, half of those recorded coming from south and west of the area bounded by Gloucester, Oxford and Winchester. Another Cornish find, from Porthleven (CORN-88F5BA; Fig 3k), belongs to the common Class A (type 11A) and shows a left-facing lion, its head raised upwards and front paw raised (Williams 1997, 58–60); this is the most westerly of three examples recorded from the county.²⁵

Figs 3 and 4 here

High and Later Medieval

A copper-alloy disc brooch found at Thirkleby High and Low with Osgodby (North Yorkshire; DUR-711E68; Fig 4a) is decorated with a naturalistically depicted backwards-looking bird in red enamel on a white background with a branch or tendril in the field. John O'Neill and Teresa Egan (1996, 77–93, entries 7–11) illustrate similar 12th-century Limoges enamels of birds (although none on brooches), a close parallel being

²⁴ Other finds: West Stow Heath (Suffolk), Bergh Apton (Norfolk), Methwold (Norfolk; NMS-3CDCC4), Kempstone (Norfolk; NMS-ED240D), 'East Anglia' (LEIC-0BFA74) and Linwood (Lincolnshire; LEIC-6AF276).

²⁵ See CORN-FE884C and CORN-FB5995.

provided by a find from Norfolk (NMS-C14737) – with the bird produced in blue rather than red enamel – and they may come from the same workshop. The brooch potentially belongs to the 11th century, but, given the similarities to the Limoges examples, it may be a rare example of a 12th-century brooch (Hinton 2005, 171).

Buckles are one of the most commonly found medieval object types and over 1,300 were recorded last year, largely conforming to standard types (see Leahy and Lewis 2020, 138–59). Nevertheless, various interesting examples were recorded. Two 12th- to 13th-century buckles of Rogerson and Ashley’s (2011) ‘gaping-mouth beast’ type are noteworthy. One from Navenby (Lincolnshire; LIN-9D6520; Fig 4b) is a variant on their typical design in having an integral plate, and another from Elmore (Gloucestershire; GLO-04E60A; Fig 4c) is on the western edge of their overall distribution. Most gaping-mouth beast buckles come from Norfolk to East Yorkshire but the Elmore find is, curiously, one of three found the environs of Gloucester.²⁶ While most buckle plates tend to be either undecorated or to carry only simple, geometric designs, some have more ornate decoration, often using zoomorphic or anthropomorphic imagery. A gilded copper-alloy openwork rectangular panel from a buckle plate found at Worlington (Suffolk; SF-4392BC; Fig 4d) shows two facing dog-like beasts with long, sinuous bodies, looping tails and large-eared heads. These stand either side of a plant motif with fleur-de-lis head, the design within a border formed of four lines of incised V-shaped notches. Dating may come from a stylistically comparable group of high-quality buckle plates which show a variety of Biblical scenes, plus real or mythical beasts, produced in a low-relief Romanesque style datable to the 12th/early 13th centuries (Boughton and Egan 2009). A gilded copper-alloy buckle plate from Postwick with Witton (Norfolk; NMS-7DEFB2; Fig 4e) is of more elongate form but can be similarly dated, with its decorative scheme showing a Biblical scene of a nimbed, robed and seated figure, probably Christ enthroned. A damaged buckle plate found at near Spilsby (Lincolnshire; LIN-98A8C3; Fig 4f) has a decorated panel with an anthropomorphic figure comprising a human head above what appears to be a winged body riveted into a folded plate of two copper-alloy sheets. While there are parallels with mounts depicting the Evangelists found on processional crosses, a very close example was found at Witham (Lincolnshire) and is considered to be a 12th-century import from Germany or the Low Countries.²⁷

An unusual silver object known as a piedfort was found at Painswick (Gloucestershire; GLO-4455F7; Fig 4g). Struck from coin dies for a *double parisis* of Charles IV of France (1322–8) but on a flan heavier than a standard coin, the object’s weight does not conform to a weight standard (or multiple thereof). It cannot be considered a coin and so comes under the remit of the Treasure Act 1996. Piedforts struck from coin dies are rare (only 11 have been reported as treasure), most using French dies but with occasional examples struck from jetton dies. Of uncertain function, they may have acted as a reckoning counter for officials.

Three-hundred seal matrices were recorded in 2022, a mix of official, personal and generic non-personal types, mostly of 13th- or 14th-century date. While relatively few can be attributed with any certainty

²⁶ See WILT-7DBE98 and GLO-680D8B.

²⁷ Detailed discussion can be found in the database record.

to known (rather than simply named) individuals or offices, the sheer number recorded illustrates the growing importance of visible legal agreements (Hinton 2005, 193). Ecclesiastical seals, by their official nature, generally give the priory or abbey's name, and a small number are recorded with the PAS most years. A matrix reading S'PRIORIS ET CONVENT' DE BVTEL'G O[or D]E AD CR [or A] ('Seal of the Priory and Convent of Butley and its Canons Regular [of Saint Augustine]') belongs to Butley Priory in Suffolk and was lost close by in the Woodbridge area (DUR-BAFF71; Fig 4h). It uses a well-known design showing the Virgin and Child within an architectural setting. Another ecclesiastical seal, from Alne (North Yorkshire; SWYOR-08DC45), shows a building of three towers above a three-arched bridge below which water runs. It is probably a heraldic representation of the Deanery of Boroughbridge, with its inscription reading S'DECANTVS PONTIS BVIRGI ('Seal of the Deanery of Boroughbridge'). The seal was lost locally, at Alne, lying just c 5 km east of Boroughbridge.

A total of 29 lead religious seals (bullae) were recorded, including a number of interesting examples. A bull issued by Grand Master Roger De Moulins (1177–87) of the Order of the Hospital of St John of Jerusalem (Knights Hospitallers) was found at Bagworth and Thornton (Leicestershire; LEIC-B64E07; Fig 4i) – only the fifth PAS-example of the Order and the earliest in date.²⁸ One side depicts the Grand Master kneeling in front of a patriarchal cross, the other a body in a shroud on a bed, with a cross at either end below an architectural canopy. Two papal bullae of interest were found in Cornwall – from where few have been recorded previously – being issued by popes poorly represented in the corpus, in both cases being only the third example recorded by the PAS:²⁹ one issued by Eugenius IV (1431–9) was found at Bodmin (CORN-954D75; Fig 4j); the other, for Pius II (1458–64), comes from St Keverne (CORN-87707F; Fig 4k).

A pilgrim badge of St Osmund of Salisbury from Vintry (Greater London: KENT-ED8595; Fig 4l) is the first PAS-example recorded for this saint, one of around 50 pilgrim badges recorded last year. The lozenge-shaped badge shows a mitred bust of Osmund facing, with the remains on one of four supporting angels on the outside of the lozenge surviving. The badge is directly paralleled by one from Salisbury and is very similar to another which has the letters of his name in and around the field. Osmund was chancellor to William I (1066–87), appointed Bishop of Salisbury in 1078; he was venerated soon after his death in 1099, becoming the focus of pilgrimage to Old Sarum and Salisbury; and he was finally canonised in 1457 (Spencer 1990, 13, nos 2–3). This badge probably dates to around this latter time.

(J Naylor)

RESEARCH REPORTS

A pair of late 6th-century saucer brooches from Siddington, Gloucestershire, and their parallels

²⁸ See also: <www.bearersofthecross.org.uk/collections/getrecord/LDOSJ_3603> [date accessed 7 June 2023].

²⁹ For other finds see: HAMP-975133 and LIN-9E7F84 (Eugenius IV); HESH-2B381E and NLM-85A3C0 (Pius II).

Saucer brooches are one of the most commonly found brooch types in female graves of the 5th and 6th centuries in the Upper Thames Valley and in the S and W Midlands. With upturned rims and varied decoration on the flat base, they are usually found in pairs and were worn at the shoulders to fasten an overdress in place (Dickinson 2010, 181, fig 10). One group, large in size (over 60 mm diameter), and generally decorated in an adapted and devolved geometric form of Style I, belongs to the final, late 6th-century phase (Dickinson 1993, 26, 34; figs 51–3; 2011, 21); Hines (2008) has suggested dates of c 590–610 for their production. The decorative scheme in this group is often presented in multiple concentric panels divided by wedges which may be considered pseudo-inlays imitating the garnet settings seen on Kentish disc brooches (Hawkes 1985, 93–7; Dickinson 2002, 177). A recently discovered pair of brooches from Siddington (Gloucestershire; GLO-6A87D9 and GLO-19B6F2; Figs 5, 6a–b) form fine new additions to this late group and, along with other PAS finds of similar type, provoke new avenues for discussion.

The two brooches may represent evidence for a plough-damaged burial, although they remain in good condition; no other contemporary finds were made or evidence for a body discovered. Both are large, with diameters of 76 mm (GLO-6A87D9) and 77 mm (GLO-19B6F2) and are near-identical in design. Of standard saucer brooch form, remains of attachments survive on the reverse in the form of two pierced tabs for the pin mount and another tab for the catch-plate; the pin does not survive on either example. Gilding on both brooches reaches around halfway up the raised rim and it is possible that evidence for textile survives within the corrosion on the surfaces of each brooch.

The decoration is arranged in discrete panels, laid out in exactly the same way for each brooch (Figs 6a–b), comprising Style I elements transformed to simplified crescents and linear arrangements (Dickinson 1993, 23–6, 34; 2002). The central circular panel has four inward-facing concentric crescents of three or four grooves, the shape in the space between giving the impression of a Celtic cross. Two grooves frame this central area, outside of which two concentric rings of decoration are divided into four panels by triangular wedges: where visible, each has seven or eight triangular nicks on the outwards-facing edge. These panels have an inner line of basketwork decoration formed by groups of parallel vertical and horizontal lines and an outer line of three or four quarter-circle overlapping crescent shapes formed by repeated use of the motif at diminishing sizes.

These two new brooches share specific design styles and characteristics with a sub-group of the larger brooches considered the product of a single craftworker or workshop, including a pair from Puddlehill II (Bedfordshire), plus examples from Stone (Buckinghamshire) and Faversham (Kent) (Hawkes 1985, 93, figs 38–40, 42; Dickinson 2002, 176, fig 11i). To these can be added two discoveries recorded by the PAS. The first is an unusual find of two brooches (probably with the same design) from Stadhampton (Oxfordshire; BERK-2A13A9; Fig 6c); found face-to-face, the space between them contained an annular brooch and an amber bead and it is unclear whether they were placed in a grave or buried as a discrete deposit. The second is a badly damaged example found near Faringdon (Oxfordshire; FAJN-038883; Fig 6d), of which approximately

a third survives. All of these brooches share elements in their layout and style: the same central panel design is seen from Siddington, Stadhampton and Faversham, with a variation on the Puddlehill brooches using three rather than four crescent-shaped motifs; the triangular wedges are seen on all, though that from Stone lacks the ‘nicks’ on the outer edge. The form of the basketwork and crescents is consistent across all examples, although not all brooches show both: that from near Faringdon (the smallest brooch, with an estimated diameter of 60 mm) has only a single outer circle of crescent decoration, while the Faversham piece has no basketwork ring, leaving space between the outer circle and central panel, and the Stadhampton example exhibits a double-set of basketwork panels. With the exception of the smaller ‘near Faringdon’ brooch, these are of very similar diameters, c 74–77 mm.³⁰ Given the general consistency of size, design and style of execution, Sonia Chadwick Hawkes’ (1985, 93) argument that all such saucer brooches were products of the same craftworker/workshop is plausible. The example from near Faringdon is, perhaps, an outlier in this group, being smaller and with a different central design of concentric circles around a raised roundel, but the other elements suggest that it is related to the group or, at the very least, highly influenced by it.

Figs 5 and 6 here

The PAS-recorded finds are valuable additions to this inter-connected group of late-phase saucer brooches. The earlier finds, from Buckinghamshire, Bedfordshire and Kent, were all made from outside the core area for saucer brooch use and although Hawkes (1985, 93) was ‘certain the Puddlehill brooches originated in the workshops of the West Saxons’, no very close parallels were then known from the Upper Thames Valley. The PAS-recorded finds remedy this, bringing the group into that region. This highly dispersed distribution, from Gloucestershire to Kent, still raises questions of how such closely related items became so widely distributed. Links between eastern Kent and the Upper Thames Valley well are known with influences on material culture and decorative style commented on previously, perhaps representing trading links, diplomacy and marriage relationships (eg Hamerow et al 2013, 51–2, 56–7). Tania Dickinson (1993, 38–9) has argued that the larger saucer brooches are associated with ‘above-average grave assemblages’, perhaps bestowed at an age-related threshold. It seems plausible that the brooches were made in the Upper Thames region before being dispersed via local and regional social networks, which may have included marriage ties, to forge and strengthen relationships with other regional elites, resulting in a much-dispersed distribution pattern (Dickinson 1993, 39; Hawkes 1985, 93).

The organisation of their production — a single (itinerant?) craftworker, a workshop etc — remains uncertain. However, recent work on 6th–7th-century great-hall complexes, including Rendlesham (Suffolk), Sutton Courtenay (Oxfordshire) and Lyminge (Kent), highlights the connections between elite settlement and

³⁰ No diameter is available for the Faversham brooch, although the decorative field at around 44 mm (measurement taken from Dickinson 2002, fig 11i) is comparable to Stadhampton.

concentrations of craft and metalworking activities. These places were focal points of power in the local landscape and were likely important locations for gatherings and assemblies, including no doubt both social and economic elements (Scull and Thomas 2020, 53–4, 58; Brennan and Hamerow 2013, 346–7). Whether this sub-group of late-phase brooches came from craftworking at such locations remains speculative but, given their place in higher-level social networks, it is not implausible.

(*J Naylor and K Adams*)³¹

A very personal medieval seal matrix of Adam Tindal [Tynedale], Baron of Langley

In summer 2021, a metal detectorist reported an unusual copper-alloy seal matrix he had discovered south-east of Boldon (South Tyneside; DUR-85322D; Fig 7a). Of a relatively common form — vesica or pointed oval in shape with an intact suspension loop (or handle) on the reverse — it features a ‘two heads’ design as the central motif (Geake 2016). The motif is particularly detailed and well executed, showing two human heads conjoined within a beaded border: the head facing left (right on the impression) is a veiled female; the head facing right appears male, possibly with moustache and hood.

While its form and design are of a generally well-recognised type, the inscription is of most interest, giving information on its owner. Beginning with a star above a crescent, it reads SIGILLVM ADE DE TINDAL (‘Seal [of] Adam of Tindal/Tynedale’). Seals with personal names generally date to the 13th century and this example can almost certainly be associated with one of two individuals, a father and son both named Adam de Tindale, recorded as Barons of Langely in the later 12th to mid-13th centuries.

Figs 7 here

The Barony of Langley lies along the River Tyne to the west of Hexham in southern Northumberland. Centred on Langley Castle, a contemporary description notes that it was ‘13,000 acres in extent, contained within an approximate area bounded by the River Allen and the Black Dyke earthwork to the west; the southern edge of Muckle Moss to the north; Nether Warden and the South Tyne at Kingshaw Plain to the east; and Bush Fell to Harsondale Burn to the south’ (Telford 2007).

The Tindale or Tynedale family have been traced with some certainty from the later 11th century onwards, and were undoubtedly a powerful family in the turbulent years of the Scottish Wars that dominate Northumberland’s history during that period. The *Historic Peerage of England* records both Adam de Tindales as ‘Barons by Tenure’ (Courthope and Nicolas 1857, 477). The elder Adam held the Barony of Langley under Henry II and was Sheriff of Northumberland in 1190. He was succeeded by the younger Adam who held the

³¹ Naylor: see f/n 1; Adams: Finds Liaison Officer (Gloucestershire and Avon), Bristol City Museum, Queens Road, Bristol, Gloucestershire BS8 1RL; kurt.adams@bristol.gov.uk.

Barony until his death during Henry III's reign, certainly prior to 1251 (and possibly in 1233), leaving two daughters as co-heirs (Sanders 1960, 127). The elder daughter, Philippa, married Adam Nicholas de Bolteby and thus conveyed to her husband the Tindale Barony (Hodgson 1840, 364). Despite being entitled as Barons by Tenure, there is no evidence that either the Tindales or Bolteby took up their seats in Parliament. They did, however, exercise other privileges accorded to them by their 'ancient liberty', including 'taking thieves within its precincts, trying them at their own leet, and hanging them on their own gallows' (Sanders 1960, 363).

Numerous other feudal records and Pipe Rolls make reference to the Tindales. During Edward I's *Inspeximus* of 1298 (essentially a survey of the lands belonging to Hexham following the Scottish invasion of the previous year), 'Adam De Tyndal' is recorded as having (previously) donated to the church of Hexham the 'Entire manor of Warden with church, and chapels of Stayncroft, Hayden, and Langley'; records relating to Warden in particular make reference to the Tindale grant (Hinds 1896, 139; Hodgson 1840, 105, 120 and 175). Attesting to the pre-eminence of the Barony, several homages and rents owed to an 'Adam de Tindale' by their vassals are recorded, and there is reference to a Richard of Kirkhaugh who was 'in the train of Adam de Tindale at the siege of Berwick-upon-Tweed in 1300' (Hinds 1896, 141; Hodgson 1840, 66). The latter is, however, somewhat incongruous; no siege of Berwick is recorded that year (as far as can be ascertained) and would have occurred some 50 years after the recorded death of the younger Adam!

The findspot is located within the medieval manor of Boldon, which 'belonged from time immemorial to the See of Durham' and lent its name to the 'Provincial Domesday of [the] Boldon Buke', the great survey of the region carried out for Bishop Hugh Pudsey in 1180. In fact, all land between the Rivers Tyne and Tees was effectively held by the Bishop of Durham, the 'universal landlord within the palatinate' (Liddy 2008, 25). While there is no direct reference to the relationship between the Barony of Langley or the Tindale family and the neighbouring palatinate to the south, there can be little doubt that commercial and transactional relationships must have existed. Some of that business may have bought the Tindales to the manor at Boldon which, in turn, may account for the loss of this seal. By the 13th century, seal matrices were in ubiquitous use during the execution of official business, and an impression of a seal for Adam de Tindal is known to exist, attached to an award related to the priory at Lanercost in Northumberland. However, this seal matrix depicts a quite different motif, purportedly the arms of Adam de Tindal: 'a fesse between wheatsheaves' (Bates 1885, 41).

The seal matrix discovered near Boldon provides a good illustration of one of the PAS's guiding principles, namely that the archaeological knowledge gained through the recording of public finds enables 'the stories of past peoples and their landscapes to be told' (Lewis et al 2021), and even perhaps with a little romance. The finder of the seal matrix suggested that the motif on the seal may depict the elder Adam and his wife Helewise, whom local legends recount was the daughter of a local 'chieftain': while it is impossible to be certain, this is a fascinating prospect. There is evidence to suggest that seal matrices may have depicted such romantic or matrimonial relationships: for example, a 14th-century seal matrix found in Takeley (Essex; ESS-

35C614; Fig 7b) depicts facing male and female heads, a flowering plant between them, and is inscribed with the motto JE SVL SEL DE AMUR LEL ('I am the seal of loyal love'). A similar seal has the inscription 'Love me and I thee' (Harvey and McGuinness 1996, 89, no 83). In a serendipitous conclusion to this story, the seal matrix was purchased from the finder by the present Baron of Langley, Stuart Madnick, professor at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and current owner of Langley Castle (now a luxury hotel), to be displayed to the public in the castle's drawing-room (Hall 2022).

(B Westwood)³²

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LIST OF FIGURE CAPTIONS

FIG 1

Early-medieval coins

(a) PUBLIC-25E003 — looped Visigothic *solidus*. (b) ESS-93F94E — early silver penny of Series PaIII. (c) LIN-6F30A1 — early silver penny of Series M. (d) OXON-0A92FF — early silver penny of Series L. (e) NMGW-D677C1 — penny of Offa of Mercia. (f) ESS-BA68FD — penny of Offa of Mercia. (g) BERK-6BFBED — penny of Æthelstan I of East Anglia. (h) YORYM-A2D5A2 — Danelaw penny. (i) CORN-A629AF — Danelaw penny. (j) LIN-964A4A — penny of Sigferth of York. (k) LIN-805094 — penny of Æthelstan. (l) SUR-6F9D6B — penny of Edgar. (m) HAMP-993146 — penny of Harthacnut. (n) OXON-C184DE — cut halfpenny of Cnut (o) HESH-3CA48E — cut farthing of Cnut. Scale 1:1. *Images by J Clark (a), L Pitt-Jones (b), R Trevaskus (c, j, k, o), E Caswell (d, n), C de Sousa Cunha (e), C Lima (f), P Smither (g), E Donlon (h), T Fullbrook (i), S Maslin (l, m). Images courtesy of the Portable Antiquities Scheme.*

FIG 2

High and late medieval coins

(a) WILT-3FA119 — penny of William I. (b) SUSS-5F3787 — penny of Stephen. (c) NMGW-803248 — lead striking of dies for a penny of Stephen. (d) WMID-07BCF5 — penny of John. (e) NMGW-F4104A — penny of the Princes of Gwynedd/Richard I. (f) NARC-511AF7 — penny of Edward III. (g) CORN-4E5A6C — gold quarter noble of Edward III. (h) LON-C92117 — *hardi d'argent* of Henry IV–VI. (i) LANCUM-34D98D — halfpenny of Robert the Bruce of Scotland. (j) DEV-A7335D — groat of James I of Scotland. (k) DEV-620EEB — *grosso* of Doge Giovanni Dandolo. (l) DUR-3FB531 — *gros au lion* of Louis de Male. Scale 1:1. *Images by S Hawke (a), J Clark (b), C de Sousa Cunha (c), T Gilmore (d), G Whatley (e), E Cox (f), T Fullbrook (g), S Wyatt (h), I Bass (i), R Webley (j), L Shipley (k), B Westwood (l). Images courtesy of the Portable Antiquities Scheme.*

FIG 3

Early-medieval objects

(a) GLO-87276D — penannular brooch. (b) WREX-D86DB1 — harness mount. (c) SUSS-4884D1 — openwork pendant. (d) SF-F1AA32 — saucer brooch. (e) LEIC-8A9E47 — Frankish circular brooch. (f) WILT-55DC28 — Irish buckle. (g) LIN-89F702 — Irish buckle. (h) OXON-2A467C — silver disc brooch. (i) SUR-578B66 — Borre-style brooch. (j) LVPL-16D414 — Mammen-style brooch. (k) CORN-88F5BA — stirrup-strap mount. Scale 1:1 (b, c, e, f, g, h, i, j, k); scale 1:2 (a, d) *Images by K Adams (a), S White (b), J Clark (c), A Booth (d), M Gard (e), S*

Hawke (f), L Brundle (g), E Caswell (h), S Maslin (i), H Beeton (j), T Fullbrook (k). Images courtesy of the Portable Antiquities Scheme.

FIG 4

High and late-medieval objects

(a) DUR-711E68 — zoomorphic disc brooch. (b) LIN-9D6520 — ‘gaping-mouth beast’ buckle. (c) GLO-04E60A — ‘gaping-mouth beast’ buckle. (d) SF-4392BC — buckle plate. (e) NMS-7DEFB2 — buckle plate. (f) LIN-98A8C3 — buckle plate. (g) GLO-4455F7 — piedfort. (h) DUR-BAFF71 — seal matrix. (i) LEIC-B64E07 — bulla of the Order of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem. (j) CORN-954D75 — papal bulla of Pope Eugenius IV. (k) CORN-87707F — papal bulla of Pope Pius II. (l) KENT-ED8595 — pilgrim badge of St Osmond of Salisbury. Scale 1:1 (a–h); scale 1:2 (j–l). *Images by B Westwood (a, h), L Brundle (b), K Adams (c, g), A Booth (d), A Williams (e), R Trevaskus (f), M Gard (i), T Fullbrook (j, k), L Rogerson (l). Images courtesy of the Portable Antiquities Scheme.*

FIG 5

The two saucer brooches found at Siddington (Gloucestershire). Scale 0.75:1.

(a) GLO-6A87D9. (b) GLO-19B6F2. *Images by K Adams and courtesy of the Portable Antiquities Scheme.*

FIG 6

Drawings highlighting the decoration in similar style on four saucer brooches recorded by the PAS. Scale 0.75:1. Siddington (Gloucestershire): (a) GLO-6A87D9. (b) GLO-19B6F2. Stadhampton (Oxfordshire): (c) BERK-2A13A9. Near Faringdon (Oxfordshire): (d) FAJN-038883. *Drawings by J Naylor.*

FIG 7

(a) Seal matrix of Adam of Tindal/Tynedale, Barony of Langley (DUR-85322D), the image within box inverted to illustrate its appearance as imprinted. (b) Seal matrix showing two facing heads with flowering plant between them, possibly depicting a romantic or matrimonial relationship (ESS-35C614). Scale 1:1.

Images by B Westwood, (a), C McDonald (b). Images courtesy of the Portable Antiquities Scheme.