

**1125. Haxby, York (addenda):
4 Roman base-silver nummi (2006 T8)**

Date: AD 355

Discovery: Found by Mr D Myers while metal-detecting in 2005.

Summary:

Mid-Constantinian (AD 330–335):

Urbs Roma, 1

Magnentian (AD 350–353):

Magnentius, 1

Post-Magnentian (AD 353–355):

Constantius II, 2

Discussion: For the original hoard see *CHRB* X, pp 398; *Treasure Annual Report* 2002, no. 206; and *Treasure Annual Report* 2003, no. 379.

Disposition: Generously donated by finder and landowner to Yorkshire Museum.

S HOLMES

**1126. Bedford area, Bedfordshire:
84 Roman base-silver nummi (2005 T143)**

Date: AD 356

Discovery: Found by Mr A Bossendorfer while metal-detecting in March 2005.

Description: This group consists of 84 coins made after the late Roman monetary reform of AD 348.

Constantius II & Constans (AD 348–350), 36

Magnentius (AD 350–353), 40

Constantius II (AD 353–356), 1

Uncertain emperor, 7

Discussion: The legends on the reverse of the nummi of AD 348–350 invariably read FEL(ix) TEMP(orum) REPARATIO which can be translated as 'happy times are here again'. It was an optimistic hope prompted by the year 348 coinciding with the 1,100th anniversary of the traditional founding of Rome and the belief that it marked the beginning of a new age for the embattled empire. The plentiful earlier coinage of the period AD 318–348 is absent here and this is generally the case with other 'Fel Temp' hoards.

Disposition: Bedford Museum, with funding from the MLA/V&A Purchase Grant Fund.

D THOROLD & R ABDY

**1127. Winchester area I, Hampshire:
7 Roman silver siliquae (2005 T199)**

Date: AD 367

Discovery: Found by Mr K Halls (deceased) while metal-detecting before 2004; reported by Mrs Halls.

Description: An exact parallel for this find can be found in the much larger hoard from West Bagborough (Somerset), which contained coins of a similar type and date (*Treasure Annual Report* 2001, fig. 196).

Constantius II (AD 337–361), 2

Julian, as Augustus (AD 360–363), 1

Valentinian I (AD 364–375), 2

Valens (AD 364–378), 1

Irregular copy (Julian), 1

Disposition: Winchester Museums Service.

I LEINS

**1128. Bredon B, Worcestershire:
2 Roman silver siliquae (2006 T474B)**

Date: AD 367

Discovery: Found by Mr S Burgess, Mr R Hart & Mr C Thompson while metal-detecting in 2006.

Description:

Julian (AD 360–363 AD), 1

Valentinian I (AD 364–375), 1

Discussion: Final coin minted AD 364–367.

Note: Bredon A found at the same time (16 base silver radiates to AD 260), same treasure number.

Disposition: Disclaimed, returned to finders.

R ABDY & S MOORHEAD

**1129. Caldecote, Northamptonshire:
54 Roman copper-alloy nummi (2006 T215)**

Date: AD 378

Discovery: Found by Mr J Care & Mr P Warren while metal-detecting in February 2006.

Description:

Late Constantinian, 1

Valentinianic, 14

Illegible nummi, 39

Disposition: Disclaimed, returned to finders.

R ABDY

**1130. Guildford, Surrey: 3 Roman silver coins
(2006 T318)**

Date: AD 388

Discovery: Found by Mr R Mintern while metal-detecting in 2000–2006.

Description:

Miliarenses:

Constantius II (AD 337–361), 1

Magnus Maximus (AD 383–388), 1 (*RIC* Trier 82)

Siliqua:

Valentinian I, Valens & Gratian (AD 367–375), 1

Disposition: British Museum acquired one miliarensis of Constantius II (*RIC* VIII, Constantinople 131, new officina (H)), remainder to be returned.

R ABDY

**1131. Nailsworth, Gloucestershire:
9 Roman silver siliquae (2005 T186)**

Date: c. AD 380s

Discovery: Found by Mr W Jacobs while metal-detecting in November 2004.

Description:

Julian (AD 360–363), 5

Valentinian I & Valens (AD 364–367), 2

Valentinian I, Valens & Gratian (AD 367–375), 1

Valens, Gratian & Valentinian II (AD 375–378/9), 1

Gratian, Theodosius I, Valentinian II (AD 378/9–383), 1

Disposition: Stroud Museum had hoped to acquire but withdrew, returned to finder.

R ABDY

**1132. Lincoln area, Lincolnshire: 3 Roman gold solidi
(2005 T292)**

Date: AD 390s

Discovery: Found by Mr R Barton while metal-detecting in July 2005.

Description: The coins from a close-knit chronological grouping of mint of Trier issues.

Gratian (AD 367–383), 1

Theodosius I (AD 379–395), 1

Valentinian II (AD 375–392), 1

Disposition: The Collection, Lincoln.

R ABDY

**1133. Bowerchalke (addenda), Wiltshire:
4 Roman silver siliquae (2005 T124)**

Date: About AD 395

Discovery: Found by Mr J Adams while metal-detecting in March 2005.

Description:

Valentinian I, Valens & Gratian (AD 367–375), 1

Theodosius I, Valentinian II, Eugenius & Arcadius

(AD 388–395), 2

Irregular, 1

Note: For the original hoard see *Treasure Annual Report* 2002, no. 207.

Disposition: Salisbury & South Wilshire Museum.

D ALGAR

**1134. Cople area, Bedfordshire (addenda):
10 Roman silver siliquae (2005 T39)**

Date: AD 402

Discovery: Found by Mr M Peach while metal-detecting between September and December 2004.

Description:

Valentinian I, Valens & Gratian (AD 367–375), 2

Gratian, Theodosius I, Valentinian II (AD 378/9–388), 1

Theodosius I, Valentinian II, Eugenius & Arcadius

(AD 388–395), 1

Honorius & Arcadius (AD 395–402), 5

Irregular, 1

Note: For the original hoard see *Treasure Annual Report* 2004, no. 453.

Disposition: Bedford Museum.

R ABDY

**1135. Cottenham, Cambridgeshire:
3 Roman silver siliquae (2005 T524)**

Date: AD 402

Discovery: Found by Mr J Baker while metal-detecting in October 2005.

Description:

Valens, Gratian & Valentinian II (AD 375–378/9), 1

(mint of Trier?)

Honorius & Arcadius (AD 395–402), 2 (mint of Milan)

Disposition: Disclaimed, returned to finder.

R ABDY

1136. Sible Hedingham, Essex: 19 Roman silver coins and a toilet implement fragment (2005 T371)

Date: AD 402

Discovery: Found by Mr J Adkin & Mr P James while metal-detecting in September 2005.

Description:

Denarius:

Octavian (29–27 BC), 1

Siliquae:

Valentinian I, Valens & Gratian (AD 367–75), 3

Valens, Gratian & Valentinian II (AD 375–8/9), 2

Gratian, Theodosius I, Valentinian II (AD 378/9–88), 1

Theodosius I, Valentinian II, Eugenius & Arcadius (AD

388–95), 1

Honorius & Arcadius (AD 395–402), 8

fragments, 3

Toilet implement fragment: Originally part of a late Roman double-ended type of implement with a comma-shaped 'toothpick' at one end, and an 'ear-scoop' at the other. Only part of the flat disc characteristic of such implements and the comma-shaped point survive. The obverse is decorated with a 'Chi-Rho' symbol, made by a series of punched chevrons closely set to form lines. The reverse has

similar impressed dots to form lines, but it is unclear what the original design was; some of the incised lines follow the edge of the curve, whilst others appear to form an equal-armed cross. It is possible that the fragment was deliberately cut (transforming it into a piece of Hacksilber), but the edges are too worn to be certain of this. Date: mid - late 4th century. Length: 17.5 mm; width: 9.0 mm; weight: 0.84g.

Discussion: Toilet implements with comma-shaped terminals are a well known late Roman type (for example, see three examples from the Hoxne hoard, The British Museum P&E 1992,04-08,151-53). The closest parallel is a complete implement from the Canterbury hoard (Johns & Potter 1985, 326, no. 17), which also has a Chi-Rho symbol composed of punched dots. There is also a complete implement in the Kaiseraugst treasure with a Chi-Rho, although this example is openwork (Cahn & Kaufmann-Heinimann 1984, 122, no. 39). However, both these examples are about twice the size of the projected size of this fragment; it is closest in dimensions to an unprovenanced piece in a private collection (*ibid.*, 125, fig. 68, no. 7).

The denarius fragment is a more unusual find in this association. It dates to the early part of the reign of Octavian (later Augustus), 31 BC - AD 14 and could have been in regular circulation up until the early part of the 2nd century AD. However, occasional evidence from other finds of late Roman coins shows that such denarii sometimes survived into later periods - presumably kept for their silver content as the denomination would probably no longer have been familiar so long after the discontinuation of denarius production (in the 3rd century AD).

Disposition: Braintree District Museum.

R ABDY & R HOBBS

**1137. Whitefriars, Canterbury, Kent:
698 Roman base-metal coins (2006 T416)**

Date: AD 402

Discovery: Found by Canterbury Archaeological Trust during controlled excavation in September 2006.

Description: A Theodosian bronze hoard consisting of 698 Roman bronzes (radiates and nummi):

1st to 3rd century, 2

Late 3rd century (incl. copies), 23

Constantinian (330-64) (incl. copies), 63

Valentinianic (364-83), 32

Magnus Maximus (383-8), 9

Theodosian – VICTORIA AVGGG (c 388-95), 307

Theodosian – SALVS REIPUBLICAE (c 388-402), 126

Theodosian – Others (c 388-402) incl. GLORIA REIP and SECVRITAS REIPUBLICAE types, 3

Theodosian – illegible, 36

Illegible, 97

Note: See Canterbury Archaeological Trust's Stratigraphic Report CW46.

Disposition: Disclaimed to remain with the main site archive (Canterbury Museum).

M HOULISTON

**1138. Burgate, Suffolk (addenda):
11 Roman silver siliquae (2006 T66)**

Date: AD 402

Discovery: Found by Mr I Charity & Mr J French while metal-detecting in January 2006.

Description:

Joint rule of Constantius II & Julian Caesar (AD 355-60), 1

Valentinian I & Valens (AD 364-7), 1

Valentinian I, Valens & Gratian (AD 367-75), 2

Valens, Gratian & Valentinian II (AD 375-78/9), 1

Theodosius I, Valentinian II, Eugenius & Arcadius (AD 388-95), 1

Honorius & Arcadius (AD 395-402), 5

Note: For the original hoard see Bland & Johns in *CHRB* X, 463-7, and for previous addenda see *Treasure Annual Report* 1998-9, no. 316.

Disposition: Diss Museum hopes to acquire.

R ABDY

1139. Balk, North Yorkshire: 8 Roman silver siliquae (2005 T38)

Date: AD 402

Discovery: Found by Mr A Atkinson, Mr A Hare, Mr K Leach, Mr D Marley & Mr M Stark while metal-detecting in January 2005.

Description: 8 siliquae, heavily clipped.

Julian Augustus (AD 360-363), 2

Valens (AD 364-378), 1

Eugenius (AD 392-394), 1

Arcadius & Honorius (AD 395-402), 4

Disposition: Yorkshire Museum.

C BARCLAY

**1140. Fareham, Hampshire (addendum):
A Roman gold solidus (2006 T321)**

Date: AD 406

Discovery: Found by Mr M Stevens while metal-detecting in June 2006.

Description:

Honorius (AD 402-403 or 405-406), 1 (mint of Ravenna)

Note: A first solidus (Honorius at Milan, PAS ID: HAMP-F927E7) found at Fareham in January 2006 as a single find was not reported as potential Treasure; acquired privately by Hampshire Museums Service.

Disposition: Hampshire Museums Service hopes to acquire.

R ABDY

1141. Hoxne, Suffolk (addenda): 6 Roman silver siliquae (2005 T483), 4 silver siliquae and a silver-gilt toilet implement fragment (2006 T516)

Date: AD 408

Discovery: Found by Mr A Smith while metal-detecting in October 2005 and October 2006.

Description:

6 silver siliquae:

Constantius II & Julian Caesar (AD 360-363); Julian Augustus (AD 355-360), 1 (Uncertain mint)

Valens, Gratian & Valentinian II (AD 375-378/9), 1 (mint of Trier)

Theodosius I, Valentinian II, Eugenius & Arcadius (AD 388-395), 1 (mint of Trier)

Uncertain siliquae fragments, 3

4 silver clipped siliquae:

Constantius II & Julian Caesar (AD 360-363); Julian Augustus (AD 355-360), 1 (mint uncertain)

Theodosius I, Valentinian II, Eugenius & Arcadius (AD 388-395), 1 (Milan)

Honorius & Arcadius (AD 395-402), 2 (Milan)

Toilet implement fragment: A small ovular scoop, above which is a loosely twisted square sectioned and gilded handle, comprising the terminal of an almost certainly double-ended implement. Three transverse discs form an offset between the handle and the scoop. This item is one of a number of examples of toilet implements known from the Hoxne hoard, the closest parallel being British Museum registration number 1994, 4-8, 147, an implement with a similar scoop at one end, a dolphin in the centre of the handle, and a socket (probably for a brush) at the other (Johns forthcoming). It is not certain however if this fragment comes from exactly the same type of implement; it may come from a more common type, for instance those with comma-shaped terminals at the opposite end. Length: 16.5mm; width: 5.0mm.

Note: These addenda form further addition to the great Hoxne hoard, for which see Guest (2005). For the last addenda see *Treasure Annual Report* 2004, no. 455.

Disposition: Generously donated by the finder and landowner to the British Museum.

R ABDY

**1142. Derby, Derbyshire:
22 Roman copper-alloy and silver coins (2005 T241)**

Date: Deposited various periods

Discovery: Found by Mr P Rogers while metal-detecting in May 2005.

Description:

Denarius of Trajan (AD 98-117), 1

Radiates (AD 260s-270s), 11

Nummi (AD 347-348), 2

Nummi (AD 354-361), 2

Nummi (AD 364-378), 5

Nummus (AD 378-383), 1

Discussion: This find does not represent a hoard, but rather a mixture of unrelated Roman site coins from various periods.

Disposition: Not Treasure, returned to finder.

R ABDY

1143. Northleach area, Gloucestershire: 28 Roman base-silver and copper-alloy coins (2006 T16)

Date: Deposited various periods

Discovery: found by Mr E May & Mr M Jones while metal-detecting in November 2005.

Description:

Tetricus I (AD 271-274), 4

Probus (AD 276-282), 1

House of Constantine (AD 324-330), 1

House of Constantine (AD 330-335), 6

House of Constantine (AD 335-341), 5

House of Constantine (AD 343-348), 3

House of Constantine (AD 348-361), 1

House of Valentinian (AD 364-378), 6

Uncertain (AD 260-296), 1

Discussion: The above group spans a period of more than 100 years and includes issues that would not appear together in a typical hoard deposited during the late 4th century AD.

Disposition: Not Treasure, returned to finder.

I LEINS

**1144. Pucklechurch, South Gloucestershire:
62 Roman denarii, nummi and radiates (2005 T485)**

Date: Deposited various periods

Discovery: Found by Mr T Morris while metal-detecting in September 2005.

Description:

Irregular Claudius (AD 41-54), 1

Denarius of Hadrian (AD 119-138), 1

Debased radiates / barbarous radiates (AD 260s-270s), 12

Nummi (AD 317-330), 2

Nummi (AD 330-340), 2

Nummi (AD 341-347), 5

Nummi (AD 348-61), 4

Nummi (AD 364-383), 22

Nummi (AD 388-402), 2

Illegible radiates / nummi, 11

Discussion: This find does not represent a hoard, but rather a mixture of unrelated Roman site coins from various periods.

Disposition: Not Treasure, returned to finder.

R ABDY

1145. Newport area, Isle of Wight: 66 Late Roman copper-alloy coins (2005 T220)

Date: Deposited various periods
Discovery: Found by Mr D Ley while metal-detecting in June 2005.

Description:

Roman Provincial (early 3rd century AD), 5
Debased radiates (third quarter of the 3rd century AD), 23
Constantinian nummi (4th century AD), 23
Valentinianic nummi (4th century AD), 8
Uncertain ancient bronze coins, 5

Discussion: A miscellaneous collection of late Roman bronzes.

Disposition: Not Treasure, returned to finder.

R ABDY

1146. Barming, Kent: 33 Roman silver and base-metal coins (2006 T199)

Date: Deposited various periods
Discovery: Found by Mr C Hare while metal-detecting in April 2006.

Description:

Hadrian, denarius, (AD 117–138), 1
Severan, base/plated denarius (AD 193–222), 1
Gallienus, radiate, (AD 260–268), 1
Barbarous radiate (AD 270s–280s), 1
Nummus (AD 317–330), 1
Nummi (AD 330–348), 6
Nummi (AD 348–364), 5
Nummi (AD 364–378), 5
Nummi (AD 388–402), 3
Uncertain 4th century AD, 2
Uncertain, c. AD 260–4th century, 7

Discussion: This find does not represent a hoard, but rather a mixture of unrelated Roman site coins from various periods.

Disposition: Not Treasure, returned to finder.

S MOORHEAD

1147. Cold Brayfield, Milton Keynes: 36 base-silver radiates and base-metal nummi (2006 T74)

Date: Deposited various periods
Discovery: Found by Mr G Bonner while metal-detecting in February 2006.

Description:

Radiates (AD 260s–270s), 4
Barbarous radiates, 1
Early Constantinian nummi (AD 318–324), 2
Mid-Constantinian nummi (AD 330s), 2
Mid-Constantinian nummi (AD 346–347), 3
Barbarous nummi (AD 330s–350s), 10
Valentinianic nummi (AD 364–378), 7
Theodosian nummi (AD 388–402), 2
Illegible radiates or nummi, 5

Discussion: This find does not represent a hoard, but rather a mixture of unrelated Roman site coins from various periods.

Disposition: Not Treasure, returned to finder.

R ABDY

1148. South Oxfordshire: 44 Roman silver sestertii and base-metal nummi (2005 T416)

Date: Deposited various periods
Discovery: Found by Mr R Smith while metal-detecting in September 2005.

Description: 44 Roman coins, a mixture from various periods, probably a collection of site losses:

Antonine or later sestertius, 1
Antonine dupondii / asses, 4
Radiates, 8 (including one barbarous)
Constantinian nummi AD 330s, 7 (including one barbarous)
Constantinian nummi AD 340s, 3
Barbarous nummus AD 350s, 1
Valentinianic nummi AD 364–383, 7
Illegible Constantinian or Valentinianic, 6
Theodosian, post-AD 388, nummi, 6
Illegible radiate or nummus, 1

Discussion: 18 sherds of Roman coarse ware pottery were recovered with the coins. These come from at least two different grey-ware vessels. It is not clear from the sherds which of these vessels contained the coins, if at all, as there is no clear trace of green patina that often comes from contact with coins. It is possible these sherds do not come from pottery vessels directly associated with the hoard, but are evidence for other Roman activity at the same location.

Disposition: Not Treasure, returned to finder.

R ABDY & J D HILL

1149. Stanford, Oxfordshire: 10 Roman coins and copper-alloy brooch (2005 T244)

Date: Deposited various periods
Discovery: Found by Mr A Holford while metal-detecting in May 2005.

Description:

Radiate:
Claudius II (AD 268–270), 1
Constantinian nummi:
(AD 313), 1
(AD 321–323), 1
(AD 323–324), 1
(AD 330–335), 1
(AD 341–348), 1
Magnentian nummus:
(AD 350–353), 1
Post-Magnentian nummi:
(AD 353–361), 2
Valentinianic nummi:
(AD 364–378), 1
Irregular nummi, 2

Discussion: Although this assemblage might contain a small Constantinian hoard with several intrusive coins, it is most probably not a hoard.

Disposition: Not Treasure, returned to finder.

R ABDY

1150. York area: Approximately 46 Roman silver and base-metal coins (2005 T128)

Date: Deposited various periods
Discovery: Found by Mr A Murray while metal-detecting in November 2004.

Description:

Early 1st century AD (Divus Augustus), 1
Severan Roman Provincial, 3
3rd century AD Roman Provincial, 2
Radiates:
Claudius II (AD 268–270), 1
Diocletian (AD 284–305), 1

Nummi:

Constantinian (AD 330s), 2
Constantinian (AD 346–348), 4
Constantinian (AD 348–350), 1
Constantinian (AD 354–361), 13
Valentinianic (AD 364–378), 7
Valentinianic (AD 378–383), 1
Theodosian (AD 383–402), 1
Theodosian (AD 408–423), 1
Leo I (AD 457–474), 1
Byzantine, 6th century AD, 1
Illegible (4th–5th century AD), 2

Extra material in bag marked 'Found in vicinity. Not necessarily from hoard'.

Radiates:
AD 260s, 4

Nummi:

Constantinian (AD 330s), 2
Constantinian (AD 346–348), 6
Constantinian (AD 354–361), 6
Valentinianic (AD 364–378), 8
Theodosian (AD 383–402), 14
5th century, post-AD 404 cross types (including 1 x cross in wreath of AD 425–435), 3
Illegible radiates or nummi, 17

Discussion: Forms a random mixture of various periods of Roman coinage probably recently metal-detected from the eastern Balkans, to judge by those specimens whose mints are immediately identifiable. All are worn and corroded and the overwhelming majority are the smallest and least prepossessing types; they probably represent the residue after the more saleable specimens had been selected out.

Disposition: Not Treasure, returned to finder.

R ABDY

1151. Gillingham Kent: Roman base-metal coins and lump of fused coins (2006 T605)

Found by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd during controlled excavation in 2005/2006; to be determined. See also object section no. 172, also from this site.

1152. Wiveliscombe, Somerset: 200+ Roman copper-alloy radiates, pottery vessel and covering slate (2006 T355)

Found by Context One Archaeological Services during controlled excavation in July 2006; to be determined.

1153. Chichester, West Sussex: Roman copper-alloy coins (2006 T302)

Found by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd during controlled excavation in June 2006; to be determined.

1154. Chichester, West Sussex: Roman copper-alloy coins (2006 T303)

Found by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd during controlled excavation in June 2006; to be determined.

C. EARLY MEDIEVAL

1155. Norwich, Norfolk: 5 Anglo-Saxon silver and gold coins (2005 T445)

Date: Late 7th century
Discovery: Found by NAU Archaeology in October 2005, during controlled excavation of a former painting works.

Description: One gold-plated base-metal imitation of a Merovingian gold tremissis, and four Anglo-Saxon silver pennies (sceattas), Primary Series (1 Series A, 3 Series B). The Primary series dates to the final decades of the seventh century, and although gold coins were no longer being issued during this period, they did occasionally continue to circulate. It is therefore likely, though not certain, that the plated imitation should be associated with the other four coins as a single hoard, although if so the hoard must later have been disturbed and dispersed, as the finds come from different excavated contexts. This assemblage represents a hoard disturbed and dispersed, possibly in the 13th century.

Disposition: To be determined.

G WILLIAMS & A MARSDEN

**1156. Aiskew, North Yorkshire (addendum):
An Anglo-Saxon silver penny (2006 T426)**

Date: Late 8th century

Discovery: Found by Mr B Court while metal-detecting in September 2006.

Description: A silver penny in the name of Cynethryth, wife of Offa, king of Mercia (757–796). For the original hoard, found between 1991 and 1997, see *Treasure Annual Report* 1995–1996, no. 17; *Treasure Annual Report* 1997–1998, no. 140; *Treasure Annual Report* 1998–1999, no. 326; D Chick, 2001. This earlier hoard contained 10 pennies of the light coinage of Offa, one light penny in the joint names of Offa and Eadberht, bishop of London, one penny in the name of Offa's contemporary Egberht, king of Kent (c. 756–c. 780), and one of Jaenberht, archbishop of Canterbury (765–792). The new coin was struck by the Canterbury moneyer Eoba, as were two of the coins from the earlier find, and the group as a whole reflects the southern part of Offa's kingdom.

Disposition: Yorkshire Museum hopes to acquire.

G WILLIAMS

1157. Lewes, East Sussex:

17 Anglo-Saxon silver pennies (2006 T547)

Date: Early 10th century

Discovery: Found by Archaeology South-East during controlled excavation of a feature interpreted as a cesspit, in October 2006.

Description: The coins date to the reign of Edward the Elder, King of Wessex, AD 899–924.

Edward the Elder, AD 899–924 (13)

1. Portrait l. *BMC* iii, [G]AR[E]/+++/ARD[MO], Gareard (North 651)
2. ?Portrait, [Æ]DEL[-]/+++/ERÐMO, Aethelferth (North 651)
3. Portrait r. *BMC* iv, [MEICIOI]/+++/MEIOIN], East Anglian (North 653)
4. Two-line *BMC* ii, WLF[H]/+++/ARDMO, ?Wulfheard (North 649)
5. Two-line *BMC* ii, HEARD/+++MÆR[MO], Heardmaer (North 649)
6. Two-line *BMC* ii, ÆDELS/+++TANMO, Aethelstan (North 649)
7. Two-line *BMC* ii, ADEL+/+++VLFMO, ?Aethelwulf (North 649)
8. Two-line *BMC* ii, DEORV/+++VALDMO, Deorwald (North 649)
9. Two-line *BMC* ii, GODEF/+++ERÐMO, Codeferth (North 649)
10. Two-line *BMC* ii, IOHA[N]/++[+]/NMO, Iohann (North 649)
11. Two-line *BMC* ii, D[Y]R[H]T/+++/[VALDMO], ?Dryhtwald (North 649)
12. Two-line *BMC* ii, WLFE/+++/ARDMO, ?Wulfheard (North 649)

13. ?Two-line, Illegible, Unknown

Plegmund, Archbishop of Canterbury AD 890–923 (1)

14. Two-line Class II, HREFR/+++/EÐMON, Hereferth (North 256)

Uncertain ruler, probably Edward the Elder

AD 899–924 (3)

15. Unknown, [B]AR[-]/+++/ARDMO, Unknown (North?649/651)

16. Unknown, [---EB]/+++/[----O], ?Sigebrand (North?649/651)

17. Unknown, BEAHS/+++TANMO, Beahstan (North 649/651)

Discussion: This is the first recorded hoard of this reign recorded from Sussex, and hoards of Edward the Elder are generally quite rare, especially from areas which were under Anglo-Saxon rather than Viking control. This is therefore a find of considerable local significance, but also of wider importance. Together with other recent hoards of the period from Brantham, Suffolk (*Treasure Annual Report* 2003, no. 390), Penrith area, Cumbria (2005 T471, see below no. 1158), and Harrogate area, North Yorkshire (2007, T2), this hoard will contribute to a significant expansion in our understanding of the coinage of Edward the Elder.

Disposition: To be determined.

T CLIFFORD & G WILLIAMS

1158. Penrith area, Cumbria:

Viking silver jewellery and coin hoard (2005 T471)

See object section no. 310

1159. Forest of Bere area, Hampshire:

Anglo-Saxon gilded silver coin brooch (2006 T198)

See object section no. 206

1160. Bridge, Kent: Four Anglo-Saxon graves with coins and associated objects (2005 T115a-d)

See object section no. 224

1161. Selling, Kent: Anglo-Saxon gold coin pendant (2005 T310)

See object section no. 268

1162. Aylsham area, Norfolk: Anglo-Saxon gold bead and coin pendant (2005 T474)

See object section no. 269

1163. Stradsett, Norfolk:

Anglo-Saxon gold coin pendant (2006 T520)

See object section no. 273

1164. Streethouse area, Redcar and Cleveland:

Two Anglo-Saxon grave assemblages (2005 T540 & 2006 T473)

See object section no. 226

1165. Bury St Edmunds area, Suffolk:

Early Medieval coin brooch (2006 T574)

See object section no. 207

D. MEDIEVAL

1166. East Meon, Hampshire:

Fused Medieval silver pennies (2006 T18)

Date: 9th or 12th century

Discovery: Found by Mrs A Kirk while metal-detecting in December 2005.

Description: The group contains the remains of seven or eight early Medieval pennies, fused together. Some of these are only fragmentary, others more or less intact. Apart from one projecting fragment, the coins are stacked. Unfortunately these outer coins are heavily worn and corroded, so that the coin type can not be clearly ascertained.

What little is visible is consistent with mid-Saxon coinage of the 9th century, or with Norman coinage of the early 12th century. However, the coins are too damaged to be more precisely dated.

Disposition: British Museum.

G WILLIAMS

1167. Stalbridge, Dorset:

Fused Medieval silver pennies (2005 T342)

Date: 1090s

Discovery: Found by Mr A Martin while metal-detecting in February 2005.

Description: The fused lump contains two coins which are more or less intact, together with fragments of at least two more coins, one recently broken away. One visible reverse is certainly of the 'Cross in Quatrefoil' type of William II (1087–1100), normally dated to c. 1089–1092, but the inscription is too badly buckled and corroded for further identification. The partially visible obverse of another coin appears to be of the preceding 'Profile' type, suggesting that the coins were deposited shortly after the type had changed. Total weight: 3.70g.

Disposition: British Museum.

G WILLIAMS

1168. York area, East Riding of Yorkshire:

8 Medieval silver coins (2005 T534)

Date: c. 1136–1145

Discovery: Found by Mr N Jones while metal-detecting in November 2005.

Description: Three of the intact pennies and both of the cut halves have also been bent, as is typical of hoards of this period. All of the coins are of the first type of Stephen (1135–1153), the so-called 'Watford' type (c. 1136–c. 1145).

1. Rev: ___RD:ON:___N__ 1.37g. Uncertain moneyer and mint.

2. Rev: TVRSTAN.ON:EV__ 1.3.5g. Thurstan of York. Completely bent over.

3. Rev: +___D:ON:SV. 1.40g. Uncertain moneyer, mint Southwark or Sudbury. Partially bent.

4. Rev: Completely illegible, very worn and corroded. 1.18g. Completely bent over.

5. Rev: +___E:_N:COL., 1.07g. Probably Alfwine or Safare of Colchester. Chipped.

6. Rev: Completely illegible, very worn, 0.73g. Cut half, bent through 90°.

7. Rev: ___CVS.O___, 0.68. Uncertain moneyer (possibly Henricus, but unrecorded) and mint. Cut half, partially bent.

8. Rev: ___B_R___, 0.67g. Badly corroded. Uncertain moneyer and mint. Bent and broken.

Discussion: The coins in this hoard are quite worn, suggesting that the hoard was deposited after the outbreak of civil war between Stephen and his cousin Matilda, rather than at the very beginning of the reign. However, the small size of the hoard suggests that it was a purse or other casual loss, rather than a savings hoard deliberately concealed for safety.

Disposition: East Riding Museum Service hopes to acquire.

G WILLIAMS

1169. Leiston area, Suffolk:

6 Medieval silver pennies (2006 T334)

Date: 1160s

Discovery: Found by Mr G Barker while metal-detecting in June 2006.

Description: Six coins of the Cross-and-Crosslets (Tealby) type of Henry II, issued between 1158 and 1180. Typically, the coins are poorly struck, and quite worn, so that much of the inscription is illegible.

1. Class C, moneyer Willam, mint uncertain (probably Newcastle). 1.26g

2. Uncertain class, mint and moneyer. Almost completely illegible. 1.39g

3. Class C, mint and moneyer illegible. 1.28g

4. Class C, moneyer ----AM (possibly Willam), mint illegible. 1.27g

5. Class C, moneyer PILL__ (probably Willam), mint illegible. 1.41g

6. Uncertain moneyer TV___ (probably Turstain, known at both Ipswich and Thetford), mint uncertain. 1.38g

Discussion: All of those coins which can be positively classified are of class C, now dated to c. 1163–c. 1167 (Crafter 1998, p. 61). The small size of this hoard suggests that it probably represents a purse or other casual loss rather than a savings hoard, and there is no obvious political context for the concealment of the hoard, in contrast with a number of slightly later hoards associated with civil conflict in the 1170s.

Disposition: Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge hopes to acquire.

G WILLIAMS

**1170. Thurlaston, Leicestershire:
6 Medieval silver pennies (2006 T484)**

Date: c. 1185.

Discovery: Found by Mr M Underwood while metal-detecting in October 2006.

Description: 6 pennies of the Short Cross coinage, issued c. 1180–1185, under Henry II:

Lincoln: Lefwine (1b2)

London: Osber (1b2), Pieres (1b2), Raul, 2 (1b2)

Worcester: Godwine (1b1)

Disposition: Disclaimed, returned to finder.

B J COOK

**1171. Vernhams Dean, Hampshire:
Silver coin brooch or badge of Henry II (2006 T350)**

See object section no. 315

1172. Udimore, East Sussex: 2 Medieval silver pennies (2005 T225)

Date: c. 1210?

Discovery: Found by Mr J Farrow while metal-detecting in March 2005.

Description: 2 pennies of the Short Cross coinage:

Canterbury: Iohan (5b1); Iohan M (5c)

Disposition: Disclaimed, returned to finder.

B J COOK

**1173. Upton, Northamptonshire:
2 Medieval silver coins (2006 T217)**

Date: 1207–1210 & 1299–1301

Discovery: Found by Mr T Binns while metal-detecting in October 2005.

Description: 1 cut halfpenny of the Short Cross coinage and 1 penny of Edward I:

Short Cross, London: Abel (5c)

Edward I, class 9b₁, London

Disposition: Not Treasure, returned to finder.

B J COOK

**1174. Uncertain location, Essex:
172 Post-Medieval silver coins (2006 T553)**

Date: Late 1250s – early 1260s

Discovery: Found by relative of Mr L Cryan & Mrs M Cryan during construction work in the 1920s; reported by Mr L Cryan & Mrs M Cryan.

Description: 172 silver coins, 170 of the English Long Cross type, one from the Irish coinage and one continental sterling imitating the Long Cross type. Henry III

Long Cross Coinage

Bristol: Iacob (IIIb, 2)

Bury St Edmunds: Ion (IIIbc)

Canterbury: Gilbert (IIIbc; Va2; Va3, 5; Vb2, 3; Vc); Ion

(Va3, 2; Vb2, 3; Vc, 2); Iohs (Vc, 2); Nicole (IIIb, 2; IIIb; IIIc; Va2; Va3, 2; Vb2, 7; Vc); Nichole (Vd, 2); Robert (Vc, 3; Vd; Vf; Vg); Walter (Vc; Vg); Willem (IIa; IIIbc, 2; Va3, 2; Vb2, 2; Vc, 7; Vf, 2; Vg, 5)

Durham: Ricard (Vc)

Exeter: Robert (IIIb)

Gloucester: Ion (IIIa; IIIc); Lucas (IIIb, 2)

Hereford: Ricard (IIIb); Walter (IIIb)

Lincoln: Ricard (IIIc); Walter (IIa; IIIb);

London: Ia/b; Davi (Vb2; Vc); Henri (IIIa, 3; IIIab, 2; IIIb,

2; IIIc; Vb2, 5; Vc, 4; Vg, 3); Iohs (Vc); Nicole (IIa,

2; IIIa; IIIb, 6; IIIc, 6; IVa; Va3; Vb2, 7; Vc, 3); Ricard

(Vb2, 5; Vc, 2; Vf, 2; Vg, 5); Walter (Vc; Vf); Willem

(Vc, 2; Vg, 6)

Newcastle: Ion (IIIab)

Northampton: Lucas (IIIb, 2); Philip (IIIab);

Tomas (IIIab)

Norwich: Iacob (IIIa)

Oxford: Willem (IIIa)

Wilton: Willem (IIIb)

Winchester: Ivrdan (IIIc, 2)

York: Rener (IIIb); Tomas (IIIb); Willem (IIIb)

Irish Coinage: Dublin: Ricard (IIa)

Imitation: Widekind type, probably struck at Blomberg

Discussion: No information survives as to the original

findspot of the coins, but the preservation with them

of a press cutting relating to the Hornchurch (Essex)

Treasure Trove of 1939 generated an idea that they

might originally have been part of this find, although

this now seems unlikely.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to Mr & Mrs Cryan.

B J COOK

**1175. Unknown area: 13 Medieval silver coins
(2006 T530)**

Date: 1260s?

Discovery: Purchased by Mr A Howitt from the apparent finder at a coin fair in September 2006; three already sold on before reporting the remainder to the process.

Description: 13 pennies of the Long Cross coinage:

Canterbury: Ion, 3 (5c, 3); Nicole, 2 (3a; 3b); Robert, 4 (5c; 5d; 5g, 2)

London: Henri, 2 (5c; 5g); Nicole, 2 (3c; 5b2);

Willem (5c)

Disposition: Not Treasure, returned to purchaser.

RATHERTON

**1176. Huggate, East Riding of Yorkshire:
Fused Medieval silver pennies (2006 T598)**

Date: c. 1279

Discovery: Found by Mr N Drewery while metal-detecting in 2003–2004.

Description: The fused parcel of coins comprises 'sterling' type pennies, struck after 1279, and must have been exposed to considerable heat (the melting point of pure silver is 961.93 degrees Celsius). Surface detail is clearly visible on only three coins, one of which was struck in London. The parcel weighs 52.8g, suggesting it contains approximately 37 silver pennies.

Disposition: East Riding Museum Service.

C BARCLAY

**1177. Rendham, Suffolk: 8 silver pennies of Edward I
(2006 T212)**

Date: 1280s

Discovery: Found by Mr I Palmer while metal-detecting in April 2006.

Description: 8 pennies of Edward I:

Class 1d, London; class 2b, London; class 4a₄,

Canterbury; class 4b, London (3); class 4c, London;

class 4e, London

Disposition: Disclaimed, returned to finder.

B J COOK

**1178. East Walton, Norfolk:
2 Medieval silver halfpennies (2006 T546)**

Date: Early 13th century?

Discovery: Found by Mr S Brown while metal-detecting in May 2006.

Description:

2 cut halfpennies of the Short Cross coinage:

York: uncertain moneyer (Henry II–John)

Uncertain mint: uncertain moneyer (class 5–6)

Discussion: The two East Walton coins have clearly been deliberately attached to one another in the past.

Disposition: Disclaimed, returned to finder.

A MARSDEN

**1179. Mid-Norfolk (addenda): 8 short cross pennies
and 3 silver short cross pennies of King John
(2005 T42 & 2005 T543)**

Date: 13th century

Discovery: Found by Mrs M Slaven while metal-detecting in December 2004 and November 2005.

Description:

2005 T543:

John, penny, Class 5a2 (normal 'S'), Goldwine of Canterbury, c. 1204–1205

John, penny, Class 5b1, Ilger of London, c. 1205–1207

John, penny, Class 6a1, Walter of London, c. 1210–1213

Discussion: Three coins in close proximity to one another. These are addenda to similar finds that have been made over the last few years, all comprising part of a dispersed hoard of short cross pennies probably deposited in the second decade of the thirteenth century. For the last addenda see Treasure Annual Report 2004, no. 463.

Disposition: Donated to Swaffham Museum.

A MARSDEN

**1180. Rugeley, Staffordshire: 2 silver pennies
of Alexander III of Scotland, issued 1280–1286
(2005 T68)**

Date: Late 13th or early 14th century

Discovery: Found by Mr D Strange while metal-detecting in September 2004.

Description: 2 silver pennies of Alexander III, king of Scotland, Second Coinage (1280–c. 1286)

Disposition: Disclaimed, returned to finder.

B J COOK

**1181. Pluckley, Kent: 4 silver pennies of Edward I
(2005 T304)**

Date: c. 1300–1305?

Discovery: Found by Mr N Hendry-Robinson while metal-detecting in August 2005.

Description: All four are silver pennies of King Edward I: Class 3e, Newcastle; Class 4b, London; class 9bi, London (2)

Disposition: Disclaimed, returned to finder.

B J COOK

**1182. Warkworth, Northumberland:
6 Medieval silver pennies (2005 T390)**

Date: 1320s

Discovery: Found by Mr W Clynes while metal-detecting in August 2005.

Description: 6 pennies of Edward I and Edward II. Class 3c, Bristol; class 10ab₃, London; class 10cf₂,

London; class 10cf₃, Canterbury; class 11a₂, London; class 14, Bury St Edmunds

Discussion: Two other coins were found in the vicinity – a Short Cross penny, class 4a (Willelm, London)

and a cut farthing of the Long Cross coinage, class 3b (London).

Disposition: Disclaimed, returned to finder.

B J COOK

1183. Oxted, Surrey: 8 Medieval silver pennies (2005 T284 & 2006 T222)

Date: 1320s

Discovery: Found by Mrs S Newland, Mr R Payne & Mr K Peters while metal-detecting in 2002 (1 coin), June 2005, and 2005 (1 coin, 2006 T222).

Description:

Edward I–II:

Pennies (8): Canterbury, 4b, 10cf_{5(b)}, 11b₃, London, 4b, 10cf_{2(a)}, 13; Newcastle, 9bi; Bury St Edmunds, 10cf_{2(a)}
Disposition: East Surrey Museum, Caterham, acquired the main hoard and hopes to acquire the 2006 addendum.

B J COOK

1184. Dunton Bassett, Leicestershire: 16 Medieval gold and silver coins (2005 T48 & 2005 T432)

Date: Late 1350s

Discovery: Found by Mr T Rainer & Mr R Ward while metal-detecting in February and October 2005.

Description: 1 gold noble, 3 silver groats, 4 silver halfgroats, 4 silver pennies, and 1 silver halfpenny. The spread of denominations is commonplace in mid-14th century English hoards.

Edward I–II

Pennies (6): Canterbury: 11b1; Durham: 10cf₂, 11b; London: 10–11; York: 3b, 3e

Edward III

Third (Florin) Coinage: Halfpenny, London, Withers type 7

Fourth Coinage, Pre-Treaty Period:

Gold, noble (1351–1361)?; silver: London, groats (3): Series C; Series D; Series E; halfgroats (3): Series C, Series D; uncertain series

Uncertain

Penny, 14th century, York

Disposition: Leicestershire County Council Heritage Services.

J BAKER & B J COOK

1185. Willingale, Essex:

Fused Medieval silver pennies (2005 T153)

Date: Post-1353

Discovery: Found by Mr J Hatt while metal-detecting in 1994.

Description: In excess of twenty silver Medieval long cross pennies, subsequently melted after deposition (cause unknown) and now forming an irregular mass of silver. Identification rests with the upper most coin, revealing the long cross reverse with a quatrefoil from the York mint, dated as above. Total weight: 33.16g.
Disposition: Epping Forest District Museum.

C McDONALD

1186. Myddle, Shropshire:

5 Post-Medieval gold doblas (2005 T419)

Date: Late 1360s–1370s

Discovery: Found by Mr J Garner & Mr J Sharrock while metal-detecting in September 2005.

Description: 5 gold doblas of Peter I, king of Castile, ('Pedro the Cruel' 1350–1369), from the Seville mint. Gold coins of the 14th century are not frequent finds.

We do know from documentary sources that foreign gold coins were regularly encountered in early and mid 14th century England, although these were generally Florentine florins and French écus.

There is a good explanation for the presence of coins of Pedro I in England, since the sons of King Edward III were heavily involved in Castilian politics. In 1367 Edward's eldest son, the Black Prince, led an army which restored Pedro I to power in Castile. Pedro was murdered two years later, but in 1371 Edward's fourth son, John of Gaunt, married Pedro's daughter Constance, and subsequently sought to claim Castile in her name. The coins found at Myddle could well have been the possession of a follower of the Black Prince who returned from the successful 1367 campaign.
Disposition: British Museum.

B J COOK

1187. Abridge, Essex (addenda):

2 Medieval gold nobles (2006 T368)

Date: c. 1377

Discovery: Found by Mr M Connolley & Mr M Gotts while metal-detecting in June 2006.

Description:

Edward III

Fourth Coinage (1351–1377): London, Pre-Treaty period, Series Gf and Treaty period, Group b

Discussion: For the original hoard (6 coins) and previous addenda (3 coins) see Treasure Annual Report 2002, no. 223 & Treasure Annual Report 2004, no. 465. The hoard to date had a face value when deposited of £3 13s.4d.

Disposition: Epping Forest District Museum hopes to acquire.

B J COOK

1188. Cliffe, Kent: 14th-century silver buckle and silver farthing of Edward I or II (2005 T151)

See object section no. 390

1189. Clitheroe Area, Lancashire:

30 Medieval silver coins (2006 T153 & 2006 T502)

Date: Mid-1420s

Discovery: Found by Mr J Blair & Mr R Blair while metal-detecting in March 2006.

Description:

Edward I–II

Penny: 10cf, London

Edward III, 4th Coinage (1351–1377)

Pre-Treaty period: groat, Series E, London; Post-Treaty period: penny, London

Uncertain, mid or late 14th century

Pennies: York (2); uncertain (1)

Henry V (1413–1422)

Groat: Cb, London (1); pennies: York, C (1), D (1) and G (4)

Henry VI (1422–1460)

Annulet issue: groats, London (1), Calais (9); halfgroats, Calais (3), penny, London (1); halfpennies, Calais (2)

The coins are a range of the silver coinage of the country at this time, from the fourpenny groat to the halfpenny, lacking only the farthing.

Disposition: Lancashire Museums hopes to acquire.

B J COOK

1190. York area, Yorkshire: 2 Medieval silver coins (2006 T356)

Date: late 1420s–30s?

Discovery: Found by Mr M Kneeshaw while metal-detecting in May 2006.

Description: Two silver halfpennies of King Henry VI, Annulet issue, Calais.

Disposition: Disclaimed, returned to finder.

B J COOK

1191. Skipton, North Yorkshire: 7 Medieval silver coins (2006 T354)

Date: c. 1430

Discovery: Found by Mr C Binns while metal-detecting in June 2006.

Description:

Henry IV (1399–1413)

Light Coinage: Groat, London, type II (1)

Henry V (1413–1422)

York, penny, class C (1)

Henry VI (1422–1460)

Groats: Annulet, London (1), Calais (2); Rosette Mascle, Calais (2)

Discussion: The coins had a total face value at the time of their use of 2 shillings and one penny, a sum that would correspond to something like £30 or £40 in modern terms. The groat was the highest-value silver coin then in use; higher values were available in gold, but these denominations would generally be reserved for stores of wealth and large-scale business, whereas

groats and lesser silver coins would have been used in moderate economic activity.

Most of the coins have been clipped and are thus relatively lightweight and do not represent good money. The oldest coin present is much the best-preserved there. This might suggest that the coins do not represent any sort of saved or selected material, but represent the worse-preserved coins available that would, for preference, have been used in daily business.
Disposition: Craven Museum, Skipton hopes to acquire.

B J COOK

1192. Brackley area, Northamptonshire: 324 Medieval silver groats (2005 T437)

Date: 1465

Discovery: Found by Mr I Turvey while metal-detecting in August 2005.

Description: 324 silver groats, 322 English (Edward III–Edward IV, first reign) and 2 Scottish:

Edward III, Fourth Coinage

Pre-Treaty period (1351–1360): Series B, London (1); Series C, London (4); Series D, London (4); E/D mule, York (1); Series E, London (9), York (1); Series G: Ga, London (2); Gb, London (3); Gd, London (1); Gf, London (1); G uncertain, London (1)
Post-Treaty Period: London (1)

Henry V

A/C, London (1); Ca, London (2); Cb, London (14)

Henry VI

Annulet: London (12), Calais (101), York (1)

Rosette Mascle: Calais (45)

Rosette Mascle/Pinecone Mascle London (1); Calais (4)

Pinecone Mascle: London (11); Calais (30)

Pinecone Mascle/Leaf Mascle: Calais (2)

Leaf Mascle: Calais (2)

Pinecone Mascle/Leaf Trefoil London (1)

Leaf Trefoil: A, London (1); B, London (1)

Trefoil: A, London (1); B, London (3); C, London (3); Calais (1)

Trefoil Pellet: London (1)

Leaf Pellet: A, London (3); B, London (2); C, London (17)

Unmarked: London (2)

Cross Pellet: B, London (3)

Lis Pellet: London (1)

Edward IV, First Reign

Heavy Coinage: I, London (2); I/II, London (1); II, London (2); III, London (7); IV, London (1)

Light Coinage: Va, London (2); Vb, London (1); Vc, London (7); Vd, London (9)

Scotland

Robert III: Heavy Coinage, Edinburgh (1); James II: First Coinage, Edinburgh (fragment)

Disposition: British Museum hopes to acquire a selection of the hoard.

B J COOK

**1193. Swindon area, Wiltshire:
54 Late Medieval silver coins (2006 T369)**

Date: 1465–1466

Discovery: Found by Mr J Stone, Mr R Stone & Ms J White while metal-detecting in July 2006; subsequent archaeological investigation below the plough soil by JWAS Archaeology Services confirmed there was no remaining archaeological feature.

Description: 54 silver coins, Edward I–Edward IV: Edward I–II

Pennies: Bristol, 1 (3g); London, 3 (9b, 2; uncertain, 1); York, 1 (uncertain class)

Edward III

Fourth Coinage: penny, York, 1 (details uncertain)

Henry V

Pennies, York (5)

Henry VI

Annulet: groats, London (2); Calais (2); pennies, London (1), Calais (3), York (1)

Rosette Mascle: groats, Calais (3); pennies, York (5)

Rosette Mascle or Pinecone Masle: penny, York (2)

Pinecone Mascle: groats, Calais (3)

Leaf Trefoil: groats, London (4)

Cross Pellet: groats, London (3); penny, York (1)

Uncertain: pennies, York (2)

Edward IV

Heavy Coinage: groats, London (6)

Light Coinage: groats, Bristol, 2 (VIa); York, 1 (VI)

Penny, Durham, Bishop William Dudley (additional discovery – possibly separate loss)

Uncertain

Penny, possible forgery

Disposition: Swindon Museum hopes to acquire.

K HINDS & D ALGAR

**1194. Pucklechurch, South Gloucestershire:
3 Medieval silver coins, a purse bar and jetton:
(2005 T484)**

Date: 1460s?

Discovery: Found by Mr J Morris & Mr T Morris while metal-detecting in September 2005.

Description: 3 silver coins, Edward III to Edward IV, plus a fragment of a purse bar and a jetton:

Penny, Edward III, Fourth Coinage, pre-Treaty period, Series C, London

Penny of Henry V, class G, London

Halfpenny of Edward IV, First reign, initial mark not visible, crosses by neck, London

Jetton, Crown type, French, late 14th/early 15th century

Discussion: Found in association with the coins was a copper-alloy object which seems to be the suspension loop of a purse-bar of a type belonging to the 15th century, enhancing the possibility of the coins forming a single deposit.

Disposition: Disclaimed, returned to finder.

B J COOK

**1195. Keymer area, West Sussex:
2 Medieval silver coins (2006 T146)**

Date: Late 1460s?

Discovery: Found by Mr D Smith while metal-detecting in March 2006.

Description: Two groats of King Edward IV, first reign (1461–1470)

Light Coinage (1464/5–1470)

Groat, type Vc (im rose), London

Groat, type VII (im lis), York

Disposition: Disclaimed, returned to finder.

B J COOK

**1196. Alby Area, Norfolk: Fragment of a gilded
forgery of an angel of Edward IV (2006 T505)**

Date: 1470–1483 (or later)

Discovery: Found by Mr J Renfree while metal-detecting in August 2006.

Description: A fragment of a gilded forgery of an angel of Edward IV, comprising about one third of the original coin. The E by the mast on the reverse is visible and this allows identification. The coin is folded over in two places, giving it a sub-rectangular shape and obscuring the obverse. The gold plating is mostly complete except in one or two places where the coin design is raised and, of course, at the breaks.

Discussion: This is not a gilded silver coin but rather a forgery of a gold coin, the gilding intended to deceive those receiving it into believing it was a genuine gold angel.

Disposition: Not Treasure, returned to finder.

A MARSDEN

**1197. Letcombe Regis, Oxfordshire:
5 Medieval silver pennies (2006 T513)**

Date: Late 15th or early 16th century

Discovery: Found by Mr L Slater while metal-detecting in August 2006.

Description: 5 pennies of Edward IV:

York, Archbishop George Neville (2); Durham, Bishop Lawrence Booth (1); Durham, Bishop William Dudley (2)

The coins are in relatively poor condition, due to wear and clipping, and average out at just below 80% of the official weight standard of the penny introduced in 1464 (it also pulls them below the revised weight standard of the penny introduced in 1526). In theory, given their reduced weight, they could have been in use up to the introduction of the debased coinage in 1544.

Disposition: Oxfordshire Museums Service hopes to acquire.

B J COOK

**1198. Blakeney, Norfolk: 3 accreted silver Venetian
soldini of Leonardo Loredano (2005 T148)**

Date: c. 1501–1521

Discovery: Found by Mr D Maranhas while metal-detecting in September 2004.

Description: Three Venetian soldini of Leonardo Loredano (1501–1521) accreted together.

Disposition: Disclaimed, returned to finder.

A MARSDEN

**1199. City of London: 8 Medieval silver coins
(2006 T329)**

Date: 1509–1526

Discovery: Found by Mr T Miller while searching the foreshore in April or June 2006.

Description: 6 groats and 2 halfgroats, Edward IV to Henry VIII:

Edward IV:

First reign: groats, 2 (Vb? and V-VI, London); halfgroats, Canterbury, 2 (im pall)

Richard III:

Groat, London (BH 1/SR 1)

Henry VII:

Groat, IIIc, 2 (im cinquefoil)

Henry VIII:

First Coinage: groat (im castle)

Disposition: No museum interest and so to be returned to finder.

E GHEY

E. POST-MEDIEVAL

**1200. Brixton Deverill, Wiltshire: 5 Post-Medieval
silver coins and a silver finger-ring (2006 T490)**

Date: Mid-16th century

Discovery: Found by Mr P Bancroft while metal-detecting in September and October 2006, the halfgroat lying inside the finger-ring.

Description: 5 coins of Henry VIII and Edward VI: Henry VIII

Third Coinage: groat, Tower, lis/lis

Edward VI

Coinage in name of Henry VIII: groat, Canterbury (1), York (1); halfgroat, Canterbury (1)

Coinage in own name: shilling, 1549, Canterbury
Finger-ring: Formed from a flat hoop with a bezel consisting of a four-petalled flower, soldered on to the hoop. Further decoration on the hoop comprises three crudely engraved eight-point stars and two chequered designs. Diameter: 21mm.

Disposition: Salisbury & South Wiltshire Museum hopes to acquire.

D ALGAR, K HINDS, N GRIFFITHS & J P ROBINSON

**1201. New Romney, Kent: 5 Post-Medieval silver
coins and clasp/purse bar (2006 T33)**

Date: c. 1547–1551

Discovery: Found by Canterbury Archaeological Trust during controlled excavation in December 2005.

Description: The find consists of three groats (the fourpenny coin), a halfgroat and a penny, giving a total of 1s. 3d.

Henry VIII:

Third Coinage (1544–1547): groat (bust 3), Tower, lis/lis: 2; groat (bust 2), Southwark, no initial mark, 1; halfgroat, Canterbury, no initial mark, 1

Edward VI:

Coinage in name of Henry VIII (1547–1551): penny, Tower, no initial mark, 1

Disposition: Disclaimed; to remain with the main site archive (Canterbury Archaeological Trust).

B J COOK

**1202. Catton Hall, Derbyshire: 5 Post-Medieval
silver coins of Mary I and Elizabeth I (2005 T583)**

Date: 1560s or later

Discovery: Found by Mr C Roberts while metal-detecting in June 2003.

Description: One groat of Mary I and one shilling and three sixpences of Elizabeth I:

Mary I (1553–1554)

Groat (broken and incomplete)

Elizabeth I

Shilling, im martlet

Sixpences, im pheon, 1565; im coronet, 1567 (2)

Disposition: Disclaimed, returned to finder.

E BESLY

**1203. Holderness area, East Riding of Yorkshire:
3 Post-Medieval silver coins (2005 T382)**

Date: 1570s or later

Discovery: Found by Mr D Toohie & Mr D Veal while metal-detecting in August 2005.

Description: One groat of Mary I and two sixpences of Elizabeth I:

Mary I (1553–1554)

Groat (pomegranate)

Elizabeth I

Sixpences: im pheon, 1564; im castle, 1571

Discussion: The groat was found a few feet away from the two sixpences. Two non-coin items were found in the vicinity: a lead musket ball and the rim of a pottery vessel. The pottery fragment seems to belong to an originally sizable vessel and there is no particular reason to link it to the coins. A single musket ball would also make an unlikely companion to a group of coins and both items belong to classes of material which occur on their own very commonly.

Disposition: Disclaimed, returned to finder.

B J COOK

**1204. South Warwickshire:
2 Post-Medieval silver coins (2006 T488)**

Date: 1570s or later

Discovery: Found by Mr M Bollard while metal-detecting in the summer 2006.

Description: One groat of Mary I and one sixpence of Elizabeth I:

1. Silver groat of Mary I, sole reign (1553–1554), mint mark pomegranate. Weight: 1.89g.
2. Silver sixpence of Elizabeth I, initial mark plain cross (1570–1580), dated 1578. Weight: 2.82g.

Disposition: Not Treasure, returned to finder.

B J COOK

**1205. Boynton, East Riding of Yorkshire:
4 Post-Medieval silver coins (2005 T378)**

Date: End of 1590s or later

Discovery: Found by Mr A Laverack while metal-detecting in June 2005.

Description: Four silver coins of Elizabeth I:

- Threepence: im plain cross, 1578
- Halfgroats, 3: bell; escallop, key

Disposition: Disclaimed, returned to finder.

B J COOK

**1206. Bishop's Hull, Somerset:
3 Post-Medieval silver coins (2006 T394)**

Date: Late 1590s or later

Discovery: Found by Mr C Lovell while metal-detecting in August 2006.

Description: Two shillings and one sixpence of Elizabeth I:

- Shillings: im lis; im woolpack
- Sixpence: im pheon, 1564

Disposition: Disclaimed, returned to finder.

B J COOK

**1207. Flixton, Suffolk: Silver coin pendant,
a three-halfpence of Elizabeth I pierced and gilded
(2006 T40)**

See object section no. 783

**1208. Shotover, Oxfordshire:
2 Post-Medieval silver sixpences (2005 T223)**

Date: 1600s

Discovery: Found by Mr R Louch while metal-detecting in April 2005.

Description: Two sixpences of James I:

- James I (1603–1625)
- First Coinage (thistle, 1603, 1st or 2nd bust: 1);
- Second Coinage (rose, 1605, 4th bust: 1)

Disposition: Oxfordshire Museums Service hopes to acquire.

J BAKER

**1209. Rowlands Castle, Hampshire:
35 Post-Medieval silver coins and a purse bar
fragment (2005 T359)**

Date: c. 1605–1610

Discovery: Found by Mr S Boys while metal-detecting in September 2005.

Description: 35 Post-Medieval silver coins of Elizabeth I and James I and a purse bar fragment.

Elizabeth I:

- Shillings, 6: cross crosslet; martlet, bell, A (2), crescent
- Sixpences, 27: pheon, 1562; rose, 1565; portcullis, 1566; lion, 1566, coronet, 1567, 1568 (2) 1569 and 1570; castle, 1571 (2); ermine, 1572 and 1573; eglantine, 1575 (3); long sword, 1580 (2); sword, 1582 (2); bell, 1583; crescent, 1589; tun, 1592 and 1593; woolpack, 1594; key, 1596; anchor, 1599

James I:

- First Coinage: sixpence, thistle (1604, 2nd bust)
- Second Coinage: sixpence, rose (1605, 4th bust)

Disposition: Disclaimed, returned to finder.

R KELLEHER & B J COOK

**1210. Chipping Norton, Oxfordshire:
59 Post-Medieval gold unites (2005 T65)**

Date: 1619 or later

Discovery: Found by Mr G Carpenter during construction work about 30 years ago; reported by the finder's grandson, Mr S Carpenter, in 2005.

Description: The 59 gold unites/units all date from the reign of James I (1603–1625), with 54 English issues and 5 Scottish issues.

James I gold unites

Second coinage (1604–1619)

- Tower mint:
- Lis, 2nd bust (1); Rose, 2nd bust (1); Rose, 4th bust (1); Scallop, 4th bust (4); Grapes, 4th bust (2); Coronet, 4th bust (1); Tower, 4th bust (6); Trefoil, 4th bust (8); Cinquefoil, 4th bust (1); Cinquefoil, 5th bust (5); Tun, 5th bust (12); Book, 5th bust (4); Crescent, 5th bust (1); Plain Cross, 5th bust (7)

Scotland

- Ninth coinage: Thistle, 5th bust (1); Tenth coinage: Thistle, 5th bust (4)

Discussion: Jacobean hoards are rare finds, and one consisting solely of gold coins is of some significance.

At the time of deposition the hoard amounted to a total value of £59.0.0 – a considerable sum of money. They were known as 'jacobuses' and stocks of them were preserved separately from later gold coins, and there are records of batches of them being used, sometimes for special gifts in ceremonial contexts, during the English Civil War and under the Commonwealth.

Disposition: Oxfordshire Museums Service hopes to acquire.

R KELLEHER & B J COOK

**1211. Loddiswell, Devon:
11 Post-Medieval silver coins (2005 T221)**

Date: c. 1641–1642

Discovery: Found by Ms C Dawson & Mr A Parkinson while metal-detecting in May 2005.

Description: 11 silver coins, Elizabeth I and Charles I:

- Elizabeth I
- Shillings (cross crosslet, 1; key, 1); sixpences (pheon, 1561: 2; coronet, 1568, 1; acorn, 1574, 1; plain cross, 1578, 1)

Charles I

- Shilling (tun, 1); sixpences (tun, 1; portcullis, 1; triangle-in-circle, 1)

Disposition: Plymouth City Museum and Art Gallery.

B J COOK

**1212. Tockwith, North Yorkshire:
37 Post-Medieval silver coins (2005 T386)**

Date: c. 1643

Discovery: Found by Mr A Billington, Mr N Lawrence & Mr C Roberts while metal-detecting in August 2005.

Description:

Elizabeth I

- Shillings (martlet, 2; A, 1; crescent, 1; tun, 1; illegible mark, 3); sixpences (lion, 1567: 1; coronet, 1569: 3; castle, 1571: 1; ermine, 1572: 1; eglantine, illegible date: 1; illegible matk, 158-: 1; tun, 1593: 2; woolpack, 1595: 1; key, 1596: 1; illegible, 1)

James I

- Second Coinage: shilling, 3rd bust (rose)

Charles I

- Halfcrown (tun); shillings (moor's head, 1; tun, 2; Group D uncertain, 2; N2229 uncertain, 1; triangle, 2; triangle-in-circle, 1; N2231 uncertain, 2); sixpence (bell)
- Scotland: Third Coinage, 20-pence Scots (V)

Disposition: Yorkshire Museum hopes to acquire.

B J COOK

**1213. Castle Carey, Somerset:
152 Post-Medieval silver coins (2006 T77)**

Date: c. 1644–1645

Discovery: Found by Mr S Foyle & Mr T O'Shea during construction work in February 2006.

Description: 152 silver coins, Edward VI to Charles I, face value £6 1s.6d.

Edward VI

- Third Period: shillings (tun, 1; Y, 1); sixpences (tun, 2; uncertain, 1)

Elizabeth I

- Shillings (lis, 2; martlet, 2; A, 4; tun, 2; woolpack, 1; key, 1; uncertain, 1); sixpences (star, milled, 1562: 1; pheon, 1561: 2; 1562: 2; 1564: 3, illegible: 1; rose, 1565: 1; portcullis, 1566: 2; lion, 1566: 1; 1567: 1; coronet, 1567: 2; 1568: 2; 1569: 3; 156-: 1; 1570: 1;

- castle, 1571: 1; ermine, 1572: 3; 1573: 2; uncertain: 1; eglantine, 1575: 2; plain cross, 1578: 1; long cross, 1580: 1; sword, 1582: 2; bell, 1582: 2; A, 1584, 1; crescent, 1587: 3; hand, 1590: 2; 1592: 1; tun, 1592: 1; 1594: 1; 159-: 1; woolpack, 1595: 1; uncertain (3)

James I

- First Coinage: shilling, 2nd bust (thistle, 1; lis, 2); sixpence (thistle, 1603: 1)
- Second Coinage: shillings, 3rd bust (lis, 2; rose, 1); 4th bust (rose, 3; uncertain mark, 1; escallop, 1; grapes, 1); sixpences, 4th bust (rose, 1; escallop, 1)
- Third Coinage: shilling, 6th bust (trefoil, 1)

Charles I

- Tower mint: halfcrowns (crown, 1; tun, 1; triangle, 2; star, 1; triangle-in-circle, 2; (P), 4; Ⓞ, 2; Group III uncertain, 2; shillings (lis, 1; crown, 2; tun, 7; anchor, 3; N2229, uncertain mark, 1; triangle, 3; star, 1; triangle-in-circle, 11; (P), 3; N2231 uncertain mark, 2); sixpences (rose, 1; bell, 2; crown, 2; tun, 2; N2241 uncertain mark, 1; anchor, 2; triangle, 2; triangle-in-circle, 2; (P), 1)
- Bristol mint: halfcrown (N2491, 1644)
- Oxford mint: shilling (N2439, 1643)

Disposition: Somerset County Museums Service.

B J COOK

**1214. Tanworth-in-Arden, Warwickshire:
3 Post-Medieval silver coins (2006 T357)**

Date: Later 1640s

Discovery: Found by Mr R Peach while metal-detecting in May 2006.

Description: 2 shillings and a halfcrown of Charles I:

- Halfcrown: im sun
- Shillings: im triangle (2)

Disposition: Disclaimed, returned to finder

A BOLTON

**1215. High Roding, Essex: Silver coin pendant of
João IV, king of Portugal (1640–1656) (2005 T564)**

See object section no. 780

B J COOK

**1216. Stocksbridge, South Yorkshire:
Post-Medieval silver forger's hoard (2006 T298)**

Date: Probably 1660s

Discovery: Found by Mr G Dale while metal-detecting between 2003 and 2005, and the addenda (8 further sheet fragments and the second coin) in October and November 2006.

Description: This find consisted of three groups of material:

1. Plate metal: 19 pieces of metal, weight range 3.2g to 0.16g. Surface analysis indicated that 18 were of good silver (96–99% fine); the exception is a lump of tin alloy. Two pieces include shaped impressions, suggesting they are fragments of larger artefacts.

2. Coin clippings: Seven clippings from official English silver coins, mostly either definitely or probably clipped edges of halfcrowns and shillings from the first, hammered, issue of Charles II (1660–1662).

3. Whole coins: two counterfeit shillings of King Charles I from the early 1640s.

Discussion: This group seems to be in some sense a forger's hoard.

Disposition: British Museum hopes to acquire.

B J COOK

1217. Tebay area, Cumbria:

16 Post-Medieval silver coins (2006 T224)

Date: c. 1696

Discovery: Found by Mr B Steadman while metal-detecting in April 2006.

Description: Edward IV–William III, 16 silver coins, face value 19s. 6d.

Edward VI

Third period: shilling, tun (1)

Elizabeth I

Shillings (martlet, 1); sixpences (pheon, 1562: 1; sword, 1582: 1):

Charles I

Halfcrown ((R), 1); shillings (crown, 1; tun, 2; anchor, 1; star, 1; triangle-in-circle, 2; (P), 1

Charles II

Halfcrown (1574, 1)

William III

Halfcrown (1696, 1), shilling (1696, 1)

Disposition: Penrith Museum hopes to acquire.

R KELLEHER

1218. York area: 5 Post-Medieval silver thalers (2006 T115)

Date: 17th century

Discovery: A chance find by Mrs M Chesher in 1939–1941.

Description:

1. Thaler of Johann Georg, elector of Saxony, and August of Naumberg (1611–1615), dated 1612, with 3 loops intact and signs of a fourth now missing. Weight: 29.55g. Reference: Davenport 7573

This coin is the only one manufactured with a random die alignment between its front and back, showing that it was the front, with the portrait of Johann Georg, which was intended to be seen upright in relation to the loops. The coin also shows signs of a previous use as jewellery, before the current loops were attached.

2. Thaler of Archduke Leopold of Austria as count of Tyrol (1623–1632), dated 1632, 4 loops attached. Weight: 28.78g. Ref: D 3338

3. Thaler of the city of Augsburg, dated 1643, with portrait of Emperor Ferdinand III, 4 loops attached. Weight: 29.47g. Ref: D 5039

4. Thaler of the city of Augsburg, dated 1694, in the name of Emperor Leopold I, 4 loops attached. Weight: 29.60g. Ref: D 5048

5. Thaler of Maximilian II Emanuel, elector of Bavaria (1679–1726), dated 1694, 4 loops attached. Weight: 29.66g. Ref: D 6099

Discussion: It seems evident that these five objects originally formed all or part of a piece of jewellery, probably made in south Germany (perhaps specifically in Bavaria) in the 1690s.

Disposition: No museum able to acquire, to be returned to finder.

B J COOK

1219. Dale Abbey, Derbyshire:

20 Post-Medieval silver coins (2005 T366)

Date: Late 17th century

Discovery: Found in 1950–60.

Description: 20 silver coins of Elizabeth I to James II. Elizabeth I:

Sixpence: im illegible, 157-

Halfgroat: im illegible

Three-halfpence: im eglantine, 1577

James I:

Second Coinage: Halfgroat, rose; pennies, 2 (rose?; coronet)

Third Coinage: halfgroat, lis

Charles I:

Halfgroat, 4: harp (bent into S-shape); triangle; star; illegible (pierced and clipped)

Pennies: 2 pellets; illegible

Commonwealth:

Halfgroat

Halfpenny

Charles II:

Hammered issue: halfgroat, 1; penny, 1

Milled issue: groat, 1679; twopence, 1675

James II:

Twopence, 1686

Disposition: Not Treasure, returned to current

owners and generously donated to Derby Museum & Art Gallery

RATHERTON

1220. Nacton, Suffolk: 6 Post-Medieval silver coins (2005 T333)

Date: Early 18th century?

Discovery: Found by Mr A Calver, Mr L Fox & Mr S Murrell while metal-detecting in July 2005.

Description: Three shillings and three sixpences of William III (1694–1702):

Shillings, 3: Tower, 1696; York, 1696; uncertain date

Sixpences, 3: Tower, 1696 and 1697; Exeter, 1696

Discussion: This group of coins probably represents a small purse loss amounting to 4s 6d. One sixpence is dated 1696 and the other two 1697, two shillings are dated 1696 and the reverse of the final shilling is too worn for the date to be seen. The legible coins are all from the time of the Great Recoinage (1696–1698), in which all the old hand-made coinage in circulation was recalled and reminted into machine-struck coin. Other mints outside London were opened temporarily to facilitate the recoinage, and issues of Exeter and York are present in this find. These recoinage large issues then dominated currency for some time, so it is not possible to be too precise when estimating the date of deposit of the find. It was probably within a decade of 1697, though it could be later still.

Disposition: Disclaimed, returned to finder.

F MINTER

1221. West Meon, Hampshire: Modern copy of an Anglo-Saxon coin pendant re-using a Roman silver denarius (2006 T625)

Date: Modern

Discovery: Found by Mr S O'Mahoney while metal-detecting in October 2004.

Description: The object appears to be a gold-plated silver denarius of the Roman Empress Faustina, which has been mounted for suspension with a silver staple and loop, with the staple attached to the loop with two rivets. Roman coins were quite commonly re-used as pendants in the early Anglo-Saxon period, either simply pierced for suspension or with an attached loop. Occasional gold-plated coin pendants are known from this period.

However, this does not appear to be a genuine early Medieval artefact, for a number of reasons. Firstly, the coin does not appear to be a genuine denarius of Faustina. It appears rather to be a cast copy, probably of modern manufacture. Although early Anglo-Saxon imitations of Roman coins are known, this is atypical in both style and fabric. The coin also seems insufficiently worn prior to gilding to be a genuine re-used late Roman coin. The mount, while it bears some similarity to the suspension brackets on Anglo-Saxon coins on a superficial level, does not match any genuine mount of the period which I have been able to trace. The

size is incorrect, as is the method of fastening, and it would be most unusual if not unique to mount a gold or gilded coin with a silver loop. Testing of the gilding has also revealed a higher level of mercury than can be accounted for by normal mercury gilding.

Discussion: A fairly modern fabrication, although traces of wear suggest that it may have been used for some time before deposition.

Disposition: Not Treasure, returned to finder.

G WILLIAMS

A. BRONZE AGE

1222. Llanmaes, Vale of Glamorgan: Middle Bronze Age gold bead and grave group (06.24)

Date: c. 1500–1150 BC

Discovery: Found during an archaeological excavation and laboratory processing of a human pit cremation burial. Part of a continuing research fieldwork project led by Amgueddfa Cymru – National Museum Wales (Treasure Annual Report 2003, no. 404; Treasure Annual Report 2004, no. 487) in November 2006 (and July 2005).

Description:

1. A small strip of gold, which has been rolled over to form a cylinder-shaped bead with an oval shaped cross-section. The ends touch but do not overlap.

Associated artefacts

2–12. Sherds of prehistoric pottery belonging to a large barrel urn with cordon and perforated wall and a smaller lugged/knobbed accessory vessel.

13. Everted rim sherd of thick walled prehistoric vessel.

14. Body sherd of prehistoric pottery with oval shaped impressed decoration.

15–31. Non-diagnostic body sherds and crumb fragments of prehistoric pottery.

32. Decorated burnt bone bead fragment. Small cylindrical shape with longitudinal perforation. Exterior surface is incised with parallel linear grooves.

33–5. Unidentifiable copper-alloy fragments.

36–8. Worked flint: proximal end of burnt blade and two unburnt flakes.

39. Fragments of fired clay (32).

Discussion: This simple gold bead, while not chronologically diagnostic, has a composition that is consistent with other Early and Middle Bronze Age gold-work in Britain. The pottery sherds (2–12) directly associated with the cremation are typical of the Deverel-Rimbury ceramic tradition of southern England (and allied regional developments), which flourished between 1500 and 1150 BC. The decorated burnt bone bead fragment, also discovered in sieving residues, is a significant and unusual association.

A sample of cremated human bone from the pit burial was sent to Queen's University Belfast for radiocarbon dating, but failed to produce an absolute date. The cremation pit was cut by (i.e. was earlier than) a post-hole belonging to a roundhouse. A sample from one of the post-holes belonging to this building produced a radiocarbon date of 1383–1129 BC (at 95.4% probability). The positioning of the roundhouse entrance near and over the cremation pit suggests a not entirely fortuitous association – the burial may have been placed just a short time prior to its construction.

Gold bead: Length: 7.5mm; width: 4.6mm; height: 3.9mm; thickness of sheet: 0.7mm; weight: 1.0g. Surface analysis conducted at Cardiff University

indicated a gold content of approximately 90%.

Disposition: It is anticipated that the bead and associated artefacts will be disclaimed and then donated to the National Museum of Wales as part of the overall excavation assemblage. The associated cremated human bone is not treasure and has been donated to the National Museum of Wales.

A GWILT

1223. Llancarfan, Vale of Glamorgan: Late Bronze Age hoard (05.15)

Date: c. 950–750 BC

Discovery: Found by Mr P Silva while metal-detecting (1–15, 17–19) and by follow-up archaeological excavation (16) in November 2005.

Description:

1. Carp's Tongue Type sword hilt, with incomplete hilt tang, bent cross-section. Length: 70.3mm; weight: 90.0g.

2. Carp's Tongue sword, narrowing lower blade fragment with rounded midrib and lateral grooves. Length: 74.9mm; weight: 86.5g.

3. Saint Nazaire Type sword – blade fragment with central midrib, emphasised to either side with four lateral grooves. Length: 95.2mm; weight: 86.2g.

4. Ewart Park Type sword – upper narrow blade fragment from leaf-shaped blade. Length: 120.1mm; weight: 112.0g.

5. Sword blade – non-diagnostic, ridged blade fragment. Length: 7.3mm; weight: 80.6g.

6. Sword blade – non-diagnostic, ridged blade fragment. Length: 77.1mm; weight: 98.5g.

7. End-winged axe – complete, with slightly damaged blade edge. Length: 138.8mm; weight: 251.5g.

8. Meldreth Type, Variant Aylsham faceted axe – complete, though with dented loop and damaged blade edges. Length: 75.3mm; blade width: 39.1mm; weight: 108.4g.

9. South Wales Type socketed axe – complete. Length: 94.3mm; blade width: 53.0mm; weight: 267.4g.

10. South Wales Type socketed axe – virtually complete, with damage to blade edge and loop, slight impact damage on one lower face. Length: 82.2mm; blade width: 43.1mm; weight: 162.4g.

11. South Wales Type socketed axe – virtually complete, with small part of upper wall/mouth absent. Length: 101.9mm; blade width: 49.2mm; weight: 260.6g.

12. South Wales Type socketed axe – 90% fragment, incomplete casting, damaged blade edge. Length: 111.2mm; blade width: 47.4mm; weight: 229.4g.

13. South Wales Type socketed axe – 95% fragment. Miscast, with damaged blade edges. Length: 63.1mm; blade width: 37.5mm; weight: 74.7g.

14. South Wales Type socketed axe-fragment. Length: 65.5mm; weight: 112.4g.

15. South Wales Type socketed axe mouth fragment.

Length: 60.6mm; weight: 109.4g.

16. Socketed axe – unidentifiable to type – small blade end fragment, found during archaeological investigation of findspot. Length: 29.0mm; blade width: 16.0mm; weight: 26.2g.

17. Two-runner casting jet, complete, possibly for sword or spearhead. Depth: 26.8mm; diameter: 38.3 x 40.4mm; weight: 104.7g.

18. Copper-alloy cake – complete. Length: 107.3mm; width: 76.9mm; thickness: 14.4mm; weight: 340.1g.

19. Copper-alloy cake fragment. Length: 62.8mm; width: 39.6mm; thickness: 13.6mm; weight: 107.8g.

Discussion: This hoard was buried during the Ewart Park phase of the Late Bronze Age and dates to between 950 and 750 BC. The combination of chronologically diagnostic artefacts (i.e. sword and axe types) is paralleled by many identical associations within hoards of this period elsewhere in Wales and southern England. The Saint Nazaire Type sword fragment is slightly earlier in manufacture and belongs to the Wilburton and Blackmoor phases of the Late Bronze Age between 1150 and 920 BC. It was probably an old scrap item, circulating for a long period before eventual burial in direct association with the other artefacts in the hoard. Two sword blade fragments (nos. 5 & 6), with markedly ridged blades, may also be of a similar earlier date, though are not identifiable with certainty to type.

Ribbed South Wales Type socketed axes, such as the seven examples in this hoard, are typical and dominant components within Late Bronze Age hoards in south-east Wales, where over 30 hoards now contain at least 140 examples. The Carp's Tongue and Saint Nazaire sword fragments, together with the end-winged axe, indicate the exchange and circulation of metalwork from south-east England, and northern and western France into this part of Wales.

Disposition: National Museum of Wales.

A GWILT

B. IRON AGE

1224. Boverton, Vale of Glamorgan: Iron Age collar and bracelets (05.10)

Date: c. AD 50–75

Discovery: Found by Mr B Gibbison and Mr A C Pearce while metal-detecting (1–2) and by follow-up archaeological excavation (3) in July and August 2005.

Description:

1. Cast bronze collar in two halves, one side broken near its mid-point after burial. The collar has a flat front segment, though turns through 90 degrees to form a vertical rear segment. The outer faces of these front and back segments were recessed and had four highly polished metal plates riveted onto them. The two collar halves were held together by a sturdy hinge in the middle of the back face. The front join of the collar is a

tongue and recess mechanism. Along the rear sections of the collar, the upper surfaces are flattened and each has square-shaped recesses cut into them in a single line. Into these, coloured enamel and glass have been set, forming an alternate pattern of red glass and an enamel of another colour. The hinge half is thickened at the front, forming a narrow rectangular projecting border, along which are four small circular recesses, into which different coloured enamels were set. External diameter: 140mm; width at front: 22.0mm; height at back: 19.0mm; thickness at terminal: 8.5mm; weight: 205.03g.

2. Half of a bronze bracelet in two fragments, the break being modern. Made of curved sheet, widening gradually at the flat-ended terminal, to give a wedge-like effect. The bracelet is also slightly curved in cross-section, the outer face convex. The edges of the bracelet are curved, whilst each top margin is slightly raised and defined. A line of dots (pointillé work) decorates each inner margin. Two scored straight but converging lines, some 12mm apart at the terminal edge, extend around the exterior bracelet surface, tapering inwards to form an apex. This triangle or chevron is filled with further pointillé decoration. External diameter: 52mm; thickness: 2mm; width at terminal: 20mm; surviving weight: 16.61g.

3. Complete bronze bracelet in two fragments, virtually identical to no. 2. Two scored straight lines may be observed converging away from one terminal, although the origins and apex have been removed by surface corrosion. This would once have formed a triangle or chevron motif. In places, pointillé decoration may be seen to fill the interior. No such motif and decoration extends away from the other terminal. Large areas of original surface have been damaged through corrosion, though remaining surfaces have a blue-grey-green patination. Small fragments of human bone (radius and ulna) survived in situ within the hoop. These two bracelets form a pair or set. External diameter: 53.0 x 55.8mm; thickness: 2mm; minimum width: 16.0mm; maximum width at terminals: 20.0mm; weight (including human bone and soil): 55.37g.

Discussion: The artefacts were found on ploughed arable land. The neck collar was found within plough soil at a depth of 15–20cm beneath the surface. The fragmentary bracelet was discovered some 50–70cm south-west of the neck collar. It was located at a depth of 25–30cm, within an undisturbed deposit beneath the plough soil.

The second and complete bronze bracelet and small fragments of human bone were discovered during the subsequent archaeological investigation of the findspot, approximately 30cm south-west of the fragmentary bracelet. It was sitting in the upper surface of the natural subsoil at a depth of 25cm beneath the ground surface. Further bone fragments, of human ribs, were recovered beneath the base of the detector pit containing the fragmentary bracelet. The evidence

retrieved is consistent with the collar and bracelet pair being grave goods accompanying a burial, possibly a crouched inhumation. No evidence for a grave cut survived and it can be surmised that virtually all the skeleton had been disturbed and destroyed by subsequent agricultural activity.

Heavy bronze neck collars are recognised as a distinctive class of native Iron Age artefacts in northern and western Britain, with their decoration belonging to a late La Tène or 'Celtic' artistic tradition. Their currency has been seen to span the first century AD and early second century AD; parallels include examples from Portland (Dorset), Llandysul (Ceredigion) and Stichil (Roxburghshire). The enamelled square and rectangular cells on the Boverton collar may be paralleled by the use of geometric enamel motifs found upon decorated horse and chariot equipment, also of native Iron Age form (as opposed to Roman military form), across south Wales and East Anglia. These also date from the mid to late first century AD. The use of enamelling, glass and the manipulation of the colour and reflective properties of different bronze alloys has its origins within the traditions of the Late Iron Age. Here, the seeming continued use of a red glass is a specifically Iron Age technology. However, at the same time, this leaded bronze artefact, using a high tin bronze and multicoloured enamel, points to a time when new Roman technologies were being introduced and selectively adopted, probably by native metalworkers. The dating of this collar is best informed by comparison with the Seven Sisters hoard (Neath Port Talbot), which contains bridle-bits and strap-unions with very similar multi-coloured, enamelled insets of square and rectangular shape and of native Iron Age form and style. Closely dateable artefacts associated within this hoard, principally early Roman cavalry harness pieces, indicate a burial date between AD 50 and 75, during the campaigning period of the Roman army in Wales. As such, the collar may also reasonably be dated to AD 50–75 and before the final conquest of Wales in AD 78. Bracelet pairs have been found at two other Iron Age sites in Wales: Coygan Camp and Llanmelin hillfort. Both discoveries may have been originally associated with human burials. The two bracelets from Boverton, of curved flat sheet construction may be identified as 1st century AD types, based upon similar parallels found upon Late Iron Age and Early Roman sites in situ in eastern England and East Anglia.

Disposition: National Museum of Wales.

A GWILT

C. IRON AGE/ROMAN

1225. Maescar, Powys:

Iron Age bronze toggle and Roman bell (05.6)

Date: AD 50–75

Discovery: Found by Mr B T Kershaw while metal-detecting in March 2005.

Description:

1. A complete decorated cast bronze harness fitting, known as a toggle; length: 101.5mm. On the upper face of its widened mid-section is a decorative inset motif in the La Tène or Celtic art style inlaid with red enamel. The use of only red enamel on this toggle suggests an Iron Age technique, probably made before or at the time of the Roman invasion. The toggle appears to be of a bronze, rather than a brass metal, as indicated by an absence of zinc. On current evidence it was probably buried between AD 40 and 75, during the Roman campaigning period in Wales, though made slightly earlier.

2. A cast copper-alloy bell with a sub-rectangular cross-sectioned mouth, tapering towards a domed top; height: 62.0mm. It is thought that such bells were attached to horse trappings. Although probably a Roman military introduction to Britain, it is apparent that horse-bells also circulated amongst the native tribal societies during the campaigning period (in Wales, AD 47–78) and immediate post-Conquest period.

Discussion: This case provided an opportunity to test the question of 'prehistoric' base-metal associations, here an Iron Age toggle and a bell exhibiting Roman technology, yet probably used and buried by Iron Age people, some time between AD 45 and AD 75, therefore in this part of western Britain 'pre-Roman'. The coroner acknowledged that the end of the Iron Age was not fixed at the same time in different parts of England and Wales, deeming AD 78 to be a reasonable benchmark for Wales. He found technology and manufacture to be determinative over use and burial and that the bell, on current evidence, was deemed to be Roman.

Disposition: The two objects were therefore not a prehistoric association and not treasure, and have been returned to their finder. They have since been donated to the National Museum of Wales.

A GWILT & E M BESLY

D. EARLY MEDIEVAL

1226. Gresford, Wrexham:

Anglo-Saxon silver sword pommel (06.17)

Date: 7th century

Discovery: Found by Mr R C Griffiths while metal-detecting in April 2006.

Description: The silver pommel cap is of flattened 'cocked hat' form. The two main faces have different designs. One side (face A) has a raised central panel of three cloisonné garnets, surrounded by a sunken panel decorated with granules (diameters about 0.7mm), each surrounded by silver filigree collars, between silver filigree borders. Where the cloisonné cells conjoin, they have step-pattern edges.

The other side (face B) has a small central panel decorated with three large silver granules (diameters 0.9–1.2mm) edged by silver filigree collars, and framed by concentric filigree wires, some terminating at one of three larger filigree collars (one at least having a central granule or inlay, the others now empty). The shoulders have similarly decorated, recessed panels, each containing six collared granules. At each end of the pommel are two rivet heads, each having deep filigree collars.

There were no visible traces of the iron sword tang within the pommel, which was filled with soil. Separation of pommel from the iron sword blade may therefore have occurred in antiquity.

Surface analysis by Mary Davis showed the pommel is composed of approximately 97–98% silver, with approximately 2–3% copper. The garnet insets were composed of SiO₂: 38–41%; Fe₂O₃: 27–29%; Al₂O₃: 20–23%; MgO: 5–7%; Ca: 1–2%; Mn: 0–2%. This is consistent with Almandine, the most common type of garnet.

Discussion: The combination of filigree and garnet identifies the pommel as Anglo-Saxon workmanship. The pommel cap appears to be related in form and layout of decorative panels to the gold example from Wellingore, Lincolnshire (Treasure Annual Report 2003, no. 117), which was considered to be a development of the flatter sword pommels of Menghin's Group C (Typ Krefeld Gellep – Stora Sandviken) and the developed 'cocked hat' pommels of his group E (Typ Beckum/Vallstenarum). The Wellingore example was attributed to the late 6th or early 7th century. The pommel is also similar in form and size to a gold-covered leaded bronze sword pommel from Aldbrough, East Yorkshire, attributed to Menghin's Group E and dated to the first half of the 7th century (overall length: 45mm; Treasure Annual Report 1998–99, no. 60). Like the Gresford pommel, that from Aldbrough also has cloisonné cell work on one face.

The use of garnet inlay and stepped cells relates the Gresford find to the sword pommels from the Sutton Hoo burial (first quarter of the 7th century), Stora

Sandviken (Blekinge, Sweden) and Väsby (Uppland, Sweden), though the latter are of more complex composite construction. The extensive use of filigree recalls the decoration on the gold buckle from the 7th-century Taplow barrow, Buckinghamshire, while the collared granule decoration is paralleled on the ring from Snape, Suffolk (Bruce-Mitford 1978, figs. 437 & 438a), on the Crundale buckle (mid-7th century; Webster & Backhouse 1991, cat no. 8) and on a pyramidal sword scabbard fitting from Newark, Nottinghamshire (first half of the 7th century; Treasure Annual Report 1998–99, no. 62). The Gresford cloisonné differs in detail from Sutton Hoo in cell form and in having no discernible patterned gold foil beneath the garnets. The cell pattern may be a flattened version of a semicircular repeating cell pattern on the early 7th-century Kingston Down brooch.

The form, decoration and above parallels for the Gresford pommel suggest a 7th-century date. Eventual cleaning may clarify whether apparent stylistic variations from the norms for pommels indicate that it is not a product of the Kentish workshops. The generic similarities suggest that it may be a regional copy or variant of the type, in silver rather than gold (and therefore of lower status).

The findspot raises the question of whether it represents Mercian craftsmanship. Garnet cloisonné metalwork has previously been noted from west Shropshire. An oval gold pendant set with central cabochon garnet surrounded by a border of notched cloisonné garnets in cell-work has recently been discovered; this may originally have been strung with other pendants on a high status necklace similar to that from Desborough, Northamptonshire, but this type of Anglo-Saxon metalwork in Shropshire is almost without precedent (Portable Antiquities Scheme Annual Report 2004/05, 55, no. 89; Treasure Annual Report 2004, no. 114). The Shropshire find recalls the Anglo-Saxon gold and garnet setting from Dunadd, viewed as imports from Northumbria or further south (Lane and Campbell 2000, 241). Length: 42.3mm; width at middle: 15.1mm; height: 14.2mm; weight: 20.7g.

Disposition: National Museum of Wales.

M REDKNAP

**1227. Goldcliff, Monmouthshire:
Anglo-Saxon silver-gilt scabbard fitting (06.21)**

Date: c. AD 800

Discovery: Found by Mr P Smith while metal-detecting on the foreshore in August 2006.

Description: An incomplete silver-gilt u-shaped fitting, most of it taking the form of a stylised animal head, modelled in relief. The animal head is characterised by a blunt, rounded snout with two circular recesses for nostrils, and ribbed recesses on the cheeks. The carefully delineated, large oval eyes have circular pupils inlaid with cabochon glass, emphasised by internal mouldings.

The upper jaw carries a row of regular, narrow mouldings indicating teeth with a prominent canine below the nostril. The lower jaw is broken off; from it run two incised lines which come together to make a large two-strand spiral, at junction of head and neck. The neck is defined by a raised collar running across the mount and beyond on the outer surface is the end of a decorative panel framing two curving lines, possibly interlace. An insufficient length survives to establish whether it may have been engraved with an inscription. Incomplete rivet holes at the broken end show how this piece was attached. The inside is plain.

The upper nose and brow show evidence of wear, with loss of gilding. Surface analysis by Mary Davis showed the fitting is composed of mainly silver, with approximately 7–10% copper. The inlays for the eyes are made from a soda-lime-silica glass. Although one eye appears amber coloured and the other green, the compositions are broadly similar, and the likely colorant is iron.

Discussion: The U-shaped profile and rivet hole show that this is the terminal of a decorative mount. The stylisation of the animal, inlaid cabochon eyes and other patterning show that this is Anglo-Saxon work of the late eighth or ninth century.

Animal heads are used as terminals on a variety of metal mounts in this period, from edgings to spurs. This most closely resembles, in its hollow, one-piece construction, a piece found in the Thames near Westminster (Webster and Backhouse 1991, no. 179), another silver-gilt, U-shaped mount. The silver and silver-gilt chapes from the St Ninian's Isle hoard, Dunrossness, Shetland, which also end in fanged heads, are tightly curved, composite pieces, each made from three components (Wilson 1973), unlike this find which is made from a single casting and exhibits little or no longitudinal curvature. As with the Goldcliff find, the St Ninian's Isle chapes have eyes originally set with studs, a single example in blue glass surviving. The form of the ears, the teeth and head decoration on the Thames find are also closer to the Goldcliff find than those on the St Ninian's examples. The Thames mount appears to be part of a more complex knife scabbard fitting. The new find may have had a similar function and have been part of a scabbard fitting for a valued single-edged knife, perhaps an inlaid seax typical of this period. Recent finds in Ireland of U-shaped metal saddle and book-shrine fittings are also reminders of other possible functions for such a prestigious mount.

Disposition: National Museum of Wales hopes to acquire.

M REDKNAP & S YOUNGS

E. MEDIEVAL

(I) BROOCHES

**1228. Llanbedr Duffryn Clwyd, Denbighshire:
Medieval silver annular brooch (06.11)**

Date: 13th or 14th century

Discovery: Found by Mr C Ross while metal-detecting in May 2006.

Description: A small silver annular stirrup brooch. The frame, of circular cross-section, has transverse nielloed banding around its front; the pin, of diamond section, has crudely chased zigzags on the front two facets. The fronts of the stirrup hooks also have transverse grooves. The two sides of the flattened loop of the pinhead wrap around the frame and meet at the top. External frame diameter: 14mm; pin length: 15mm; weight: 1.13g.

Disposition: Denbighshire Heritage Service.

M REDKNAP

**1229. Rhoose, Vale of Glamorgan:
Medieval silver annular brooch (05.14)**

Date: 13th or early 14th century.

Discovery: Found by Mr E K Watson while metal-detecting in September 2005.

Description: A small reversible silver annular brooch. The frame is of quadrant cross-section, and plain; the head of the pin, which is missing its lower shaft, has been carefully wrapped around a restriction on the frame from the front.

Discussion: Plain annular brooches with similarly shaped pins have been dated contextually, e.g. High Street and Wood Quay, Dublin, 13th century; decorated or inscribed versions are known from coin hoards, e.g. Ayr hoard 1, deposited c. 1280–1300. External frame diameter: 20mm; surviving pin length: 12mm.

Disposition: National Museum of Wales.

M REDKNAP

**1230. Llantilio Pertholey, Monmouthshire:
Medieval silver annular brooch (06.12)**

Date: 13th or 14th century

Discovery: Found by Mr D Mapps while metal-detecting in April 2006.

Description: A small silver annular stirrup brooch. The frame, of circular cross-section, has nielloed banding around both sides – on one side in four groups of three to five transverse grooves; on the other, continuous transverse banding is interrupted at three points by crossed bands. The pin has crudely chased zigzags on the front facets and a flat back. The short stirrup hooks are plain. External frame diameter: 13mm; weight: 1.02g.

Disposition: Abergavenny Museum hopes to acquire.

M REDKNAP

**1231. St Brides Wentlooge A, Monmouthshire:
Medieval silver annular brooch (06.2)**

Date: 13th or early 14th century.

Discovery: Found by Mr D Manley while metal-detecting in January 2006.

Description: A small reversible silver annular brooch. The silver frame bears some traces of gilding on and around the knops, and is of circular cross-section, adorned with six knops or swellings, each decorated with punched circles creating the impression of clusters. There is a similarly decorated knop at the junction of the pinhead and shaft.

Discussion: A number of brooches of this general type are known from England and Wales. A close parallel to the knop form occurs on a silver-gilt brooch from Great Wigborough, Essex (diameter: 22mm, four knops; Treasure Annual Report 2002, no. 70); similarly decorated knops occur on a more elaborate brooch from the Canonbie hoard, Dumfriesshire, deposited c. 1292–6 (Thompson 1956, no. 70). External frame diameter: 24mm; overall pin length: 26mm; weight: 7.0g.

Disposition: Newport Museum hopes to acquire.

M REDKNAP

(II) FINGER-RINGS

**1232. Llanover area, Monmouthshire:
Medieval silver-gilt finger-ring (06.26)**

Date: Late 15th or early 16th century

Discovery: Found by Mr D M Jones while metal-detecting in October 2006.

Description: A silver-gilt 'fede' or devotional ring with bezel in the form of a crowned sacred heart, separated by crossed fleurs-de-lis, forming flanking hearts. Clasped hands decorate the base of the hoop. Narrow lozenges with light diagonal hatching and short transverse incised lines decorate the sides. Internal diameter: 19mm; weight: 4.34g.

Disposition: Abergavenny Museum hopes to acquire.

M REDKNAP

**1233. St Brides Wentlooge, Monmouthshire:
Medieval silver finger-ring (06.9)**

Date: Late 15th or early 16th century.

Discovery: Found by Mr D Manley while metal-detecting in April 2006.

Description: A small silver-gilt devotional iconographic finger-ring, with five integrally cast oval bezels, alternating with narrow plain oval beads. One bezel bears an image of Christ in a loincloth, from the waist up; a second symbols of the Passion of Christ (hammer, nails and crown of thorns); and the remaining three bear symbols of the wounds of Christ: the sacred heart, the hands and the feet. The background of each bezel is countersunk within an oval border, but there are no signs of enamel.

Discussion: Similar representations of the wounds/passion symbols appear in printed sources such as Caxton (1488) or Wynkyn de Worde (c. 1521); a ring of similar though not identical form, from Abridge, Essex, has been attributed to the same period (Treasure Annual Report 2004, no. 210). Internal diameter: 20mm; weight: 5.38g.

Disposition: National Museum of Wales hopes to acquire.

M REDKNAP

**1234. Llancarfan, Vale of Glamorgan:
Medieval silver-gilt finger-ring (06.16)**

Date: 13th century

Discovery: Found by Mr J Sheeley while metal-detecting in May 2006.

Description: A silver-gilt ring of the type known as a stirrup ring, set with a small cabochon stone, possible garnet. Dimensions: Internal diameter: 21 x 19mm, misshapen and in two pieces; weight: 1.54g.

Disposition: To be determined.

M REDKNAP

**1235. Llantwit Major, Vale of Glamorgan:
Medieval silver-gilt finger-ring (05.1)**

Date: 15th century

Discovery: Found by Mr P Sutherwood while metal-detecting in February 2005.

Description: A silver-gilt iconographic finger-ring. It has a concave bezel, engraved with an image of St Christopher holding a staff and bearing the Christ-child on his shoulders, both facing left. The hoop is shaped as a twist or 'cable' with punch marks on the ridges, and is engraved with flowers – two on each shoulder, with one on the hoop below. Substantial traces of green enamel survive on the leaves and stems and red enamel may have been applied to the flowers.

Discussion: St Christopher was considered in the Medieval period to protect against sudden death. Comparison with other rings indicates a 15th-century date and the shoulder design and use of enamel is also found on a gold ring from Orton, Cumbria, attributed to the 15th century (Treasure Annual Report 2002, no. 99). Only three other iconographic rings found in Wales have been fully recorded, from Haverfordwest and Monkton, both Pembrokeshire, and Pencaemawr, Monmouthshire (Cherry and Redknapp 1992, 122; Treasure Annual Report 2000, nos. 109 and 110). Bezel: 13 x 6mm; weight: 3.7g.

Disposition: National Museum of Wales.

M REDKNAP

**1236. Penllyn, Vale of Glamorgan:
Medieval silver-gilt finger-ring fragment (06.18)**

Date: Late 15th or early 16th century

Discovery: Found by Mr A Evans while metal-detecting in March 2006.

Description: An oval bezel from a silver gilt devotional iconographic finger ring. It bears an image of Christ in a loincloth, from the waist up – probably an image of Pity. Surviving weight: 1.33g.

Discussion: For a complete ring of similar form and function, see St Brides Wentlooge (06.9), above.

Disposition: National Museum of Wales hopes to acquire.

M REDKNAP

**1237. Berriew, Powys: 13th- or 14th-century gold
finger-ring (06.22) PAS ID: PAS-125746**

Found by Dr A Gibson during archaeological excavation in July 2006. Disclaimed; to remain with site archive.

M REDKNAP

F. POST-MEDIEVAL

(I) FINGER-RINGS

**1238. St Donats, Vale of Glamorgan:
Post-Medieval gold finger-ring (05.3)**

Date: Late 16th–early 17th century

Discovery: Found by Mr S McGrory while metal-detecting in February 2005.

Description: A misshapen decorative gold posy ring. The outer surface is cast with a repeating pattern of quatrefoils chased for white enamel (in centres) and pale green enamel (petals), alternating with narrow collars with small collets containing dark blue glass pellets; most of the enamel is now missing. The inner face of the band is engraved in italic script with the legend: A frind's givft. Internal hoop diameter, in present form, 10 x 20mm; max. band width: 3mm; weight: 1.39g.

Discussion: The style of lettering and decoration, and form of the ring, indicate a late 16th- to early 17th-century date. Enamelled rings have been found in Wales at Llantrithyd, Monkash, and Old Beaupre, all in the Vale of Glamorgan.

Disposition: National Museum of Wales.

M REDKNAP

**1239. Llantwit Major, Vale of Glamorgan:
17th- or early 18th-century silver finger-ring (05.2)
PAS ID: PAS-127335**

Found by Mr S McGrory while metal-detecting in January 2005. Disclaimed; returned to finder.

M REDKNAP

(ii) Pins

**1240. Portskewett, Monmouthshire:
Post-Medieval silver pin (05.11)**

Date: 16th century

Discovery: Found by Mr N D Jones while metal-detecting in July 2005.

Description: A silver pin with gilt spherical head and decoration of filigree wire forming trefoils on each hemisphere (three circles round a central granule, within larger circle), and granules and annulets between larger circles. At the top of the head sits a single granule. A double band of filigree wire encircles the girth of the head, disguising the seam join for the two halves of the hollow head. The pin shaft is regular, though the lower half is missing. Head diameter: 14mm; overall length: 39mm; weight: 9.8g.

Disposition: Chepstow Museum

M REDKNAP

**1241. Michaelstone-y-fedw, Newport:
Post-Medieval silver-gilt pinhead (06.23)**

Date: 16th century.

Discovery: Found by Mr D Manley while metal-detecting in September 2006.

Description: Lower hemisphere from the head of a dress pin, decorated by three circles of filigree, each enclosing a central pellet surrounded by three filigree circlets. Overall diameter 11mm; weight: 0.67g.

Disposition: To be determined.

M REDKNAP

**1242. Wenvoe, Vale of Glamorgan:
Post-Medieval silver pin (05.12)**

Date: 16th century

Discovery: Found by Mr G Rees while metal-detecting in April 2005.

Description: A silver pin with gilt spherical head and decoration of filigree wire forming a simple pattern on each hemisphere (three conjoined circles with central granules) and granules and small annulets between larger circles. At the top of the head sits a single granule. A single plain band encircles the girth of the pinhead, disguising the seam join for the two hollow halves. Only the fractured stub of the pin survives. Head diameter: 10mm; overall length: 14mm; weight: 1.9g.

Disposition: National Museum of Wales.

M REDKNAP

(III) SEAL MATRICES

**1243. St Donats, Vale of Glamorgan: 17th-century
silver seal matrix (05.9) PAS ID: PAS-38E616**

Found by Mr C Watkins while metal-detecting in November 2004. Disclaimed; returned to finder.

M REDKNAP

G. UNCERTAIN DATE

**1244. Monmouth, Monmouthshire:
Silver wire ring (06.13) PAS ID: PAS-38FEE1**

Found by Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust during archaeological excavations in August 2004. Disclaimed; to remain with site archive (Monmouthshire Museums Service).

M REDKNAP

**1245. Llantwit Major, Vale of Glamorgan:
Gold strip (06.25) PAS ID: PAS-390F67**

Found by Mr D Hughes metal-detecting in October 2006; to be disclaimed.

M LODWICK

H. COINS

(I) ROMAN

1246. Llanvaches, Newport: 599 Roman silver denarii and associated pottery (06.14)

Date: c. AD 157

Discovery: Found by Mr B Stephens while metal-detecting in June and October 2006.

Description: 599 silver denarii:

Nero (AD 54–68), 3
Otho (AD 69), 2
Vitellius (AD 69), 4
Vespasian (AD 69–79), 52
Titus Caesar, 2
Domitian Caesar, 17
Titus (AD 79–81), 15
Domitian Caesar, 5
Divus Vespasianus, 1
Julia Titi, 1
Domitian (AD 81–96), 65
Nerva (AD 96–98), 24
Trajan (AD 98–117), 210
Hadrian (AD 117–138), 142
Sabina, 6
Aelius Caesar, 1
Antoninus Caesar, 3
Antoninus Pius (AD 138–161), 21
Faustina I, 4
Diva Faustina I, 11
Marcus Caesar, 4
Faustina II, 3
Counterfeit, 2

Discussion: The coins had been buried in a locally made greyware pot. One of the largest Antonine hoards recorded from Britain, the relatively fresh condition of some coins from earlier reigns, e.g. Trajan, may suggest an element of savings over a prolonged period. The find spot lies between the legionary fortress of Caerleon (Isca: 2nd Augustan Legion, 8km to the west) and the Civitas capital and market centre of Caerwent (Venta Silurum, 5km to the south-east).

Disposition: National Museum of Wales.

E M BESLY

1247. Trefeglwys, Powys:

1 Roman silver denarius (06.15)

Date: After AD 160

Discovery: Found by Mr S Chiles while metal-detecting in March 2006.

Description: Silver denarius of Hadrian (AD 117–138), RIC 176, 1

Discussion: Single finds of coins are not normally treasure; however, in this instance the NGR supplied by the finder placed this coin within 10 metres of that recorded for the discovery of a hoard of around 200 denarii of the period found in around 1835 (*IARCW* 820). The latest coin of the few recorded in detail was of Lucilla, struck during the reign of Marcus Aurelius (AD 161–180). It is highly probable that the new find forms a stray from the original hoard and it was therefore declared Treasure under Section 3 (4) (b–c) of the Treasure Act 1996.

Disposition: Powysland Museum, Welshpool.

E M BESLY

1248. Cardiff Castle A, Cardiff:

600+ Roman base-metal radiate imitations (06.7)

Date: AD 270s or 280s

Discovery: Found by Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust during archaeological excavations in January 2006.

Description: Approximately 622 radiate imitations, diameters ranging from 5mm to 15mm.

Discussion: The coins were found in the truncated remains of a pit, associated with ferrous scrap. At the time of writing, the assemblage has yet to be conserved and many coins are in clusters. The site of present-day Cardiff Castle was the location of a series of forts during the Roman period, including one of late third-century 'Saxon Shore' type.

Disposition: National Museum of Wales.

E M BESLY

1249. Cardiff Castle B, Cardiff:

11 Roman base-metal coins in a pot (06.8)

Date: Late third century AD?

Discovery: Found by Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust During archaeological excavations in January 2006.

Description: 11 Roman coins, found in association within the remains of an amphora.

Discussion: At the time of writing the coins have not been conserved and they cannot be identified, except that they probably range from the first to the late third centuries AD.

Disposition: National Museum of Wales.

E M BESLY

1250. Newcastle Higher, Bridgend:

42 Roman base-metal radiates (06.20)

Date: c. AD 285–90

Discovery: Found by Mr N Gowen and Mr D M Griffiths while metal-detecting in October 2006.

Description: 42 Roman radiates:

Central Empire

Gallienus and Salonina (AD 260–268), 5

Claudius II (AD 268–270), 3

Divus Claudius II (c. AD 270), 1

Gallic Empire

Postumus (AD 260–269), 2

Victorinus (AD 269–271), 11

Tetricus I and II (AD 271–274), 9

Irregular radiate, 1

Uncertain radiates, 10

Discussion: The findspot lies very close to that reported for the discovery of a hoard of around 550 coins of similar types in the 1870s (Aberkenfig, *IARCW* 281), dated by a single early Lyon mint coin of Diocletian. The newly found coins almost certainly form strays from that hoard.

Disposition: Disclaimed and returned to the finders.

E M BESLY

1251. Laugharne area, Carmarthenshire:

2,366 Roman coins (06.10)

Date: c. AD 290

Discovery: Found by Mr D John during agricultural drainage work in May 2006.

Description: Approximately 2,366 Roman coins of the third century AD (provisional total):

Central Empire

Volusian (AD 251–253), 1

Valerian, Gallienus and family (AD 253–260), 8

Gallienus and Salonina (AD 260–268), 327

Claudius II (AD 268–270), 280

Quintillus (AD 270), 19

Divus Claudius (c. AD 270), 64

Aurelian and Severina (AD 270–275), 12

Tacitus (AD 275–276), 15

Florian (AD 276), 1

Probus (AD 276–282), 24

Carinus (AD 282–285), 3

Diocletian (AD 285–305), 1

Gallic Empire

Postumus (AD 260–269), 27

Laelian (AD 269), 2

Marius (AD 269), 3

Victorinus (AD 269–271), 463

Tetricus I and II (AD 271–274), 1006

British Empire

Carausius (AD 286/7–293), 65

Irregular radiates, 27

Uncertain, 18

Discussion: The latest marks of Carausius are B E // MLXXI and S C //C. This is a typical 'Welsh' Carausian hoard, paralleled in the area by the Erw-hên (Carmarthenshire, 1965: 693 coins, *IARCW* 656 plus unpublished addenda) and Penard (Gower, 1966: 2,583 coins, *IARCW* 411) deposits, both c. AD 292, and a hoard of uncertain size found at Newton near Narberth (Pembrokeshire, *IARCW* 751) in 1856–7, recently found strays from which include a coin of Carausius of c. AD 291.

Disposition: Carmarthenshire Museums Service hopes to acquire.

E M BESLY

1252. Dryslwyn, Carmarthenshire:

13 Roman coins (06.1)

Date: After AD 367

Discovery: Found by Mr D Gittins while metal-detecting in August 2005 onwards.

Description:

Late Roman copper-alloy coins:

Constantine I (AD 306–337), 1

Constantius II, Caesar (AD 324–337), 1

House of Constantine, issues of AD 330–340, 7

Constans (AD 337–350), 1

Gratian (AD 367–383), 1

Illegible, 1

Discussion: At first sight a somewhat heterogeneous assemblage, this find is paralleled in Wales by similar groups with a wide date range from Cymyran (Treasure Annual Report 2001, no. 197) and Din Lligwy (National Museum of Wales, unpublished), both from the Isle of Anglesey.

Disposition: Carmarthenshire Museums Service.

E M BESLY

(II) EARLY MEDIEVAL

1253. Llanbedrgoch, Isle of Anglesey (addendum): Carolingian silver denier (05.8)

Date: 9th century AD

Discovery: Found by Mr A Gillespie while metal-detecting as part of a controlled programme of archaeological work in May 2005.

Description: Fragmentary silver denier of Charles the Bald (c. AD 848–877), Melle mint.

Discussion: A ninth coin from the scattered hoard previously reported (Treasure Annual Report 2003, no. 427, etc).

Disposition: National Museum of Wales, as part of site archive.

E M BESLY

(III) MEDIEVAL

1254. Wenvoe, Vale of Glamorgan: 2 Medieval silver coins (06.4)

Date: c. 1250–60

Discovery: Found by Mr C Love while metal-detecting in March 2006.

Description:

Henry III (1216–1272), Long Cross pennies, 2
London: Henri (3c) and Ricard (5b)

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

E M BESLY

1255. Llanddona, Isle of Anglesey (addenda): 659 Medieval silver pennies (05.13 and 06.3)

Date: c. 1325–40

Discovery: Found by Mr G Williams and Mr C Andrews while metal-detecting on the beach in Autumn 2005 and during 2006.

Description:

England, Edward I (1272–1307) and Edward II (1307–1327) pennies:

Berwick, 11; Bristol, 12; Bury, 33; Canterbury, 172;

Chester, 2; Durham, 86; Exeter, 1; Lincoln, 3; London,

292; Newcastle, 5; York, 14; uncertain, 6; Irregular, 3

Ireland, Edward I, Dublin pennies, 4;

Waterford pennies, 2

Scotland, Alexander III (1249–1286), second coinage
sterlings, 8

John of Louvain (1285–1309), Herstal crockard, 1

Valeran (II) of Ligny, Serain sterling, 1

Gaucher de Châtillon (c. 1313–1322), Yves sterlings, 2

Brabant, John III (1312–1355), Brussels sterling 'au
château brabançon', Chautard pl.IX, 9, 1

Discussion: For the previous portion, see *Treasure Annual Report 1998–1999*, no. 344; the latest coins remain class 15c pennies from London, Durham and Bury. The 970 coins of the Llanddona hoard form the biggest find of Edwardian pennies recorded from Wales. The site is coastal and periodically covered by large amounts of sand; future addenda are possible if the site is again uncovered.

Disposition: To be determined.

E M BESLY

1256. Llay, Wrexham: 1 Medieval gold coin and 30 Medieval silver coins (05.16)

Date: About 1412–20?

Discovery: Found by Mr P Williams and Mr J Williams while metal-detecting in December 2005 and January 2006.

Description:

Edward I (1272–1307)

London: penny, 4(b?), 1

uncertain mint: penny, 10ab1–2, 1

Edward III (1327–77)

London: half noble, Treaty period, b, 1; groats, Pre-Treaty C, 9; D, 3; E, 2; F, 1; Ga, 2; Gb, 2; Treaty period, f,

2; Post-Treaty period, 1; half groats, Pre-Treaty C, 3.

York: groat, Pre-Treaty E, 1; half groat, Pre-Treaty D, 1

Durham: penny, Pre-Treaty C, 1

Discussion: The latest coin is dated 1369–77, but all are worn and have been clipped. The half-noble, five of the groats and all half groats and pennies lie at or below the 60-grain standard current from 1412.

Disposition: Wrexham County Borough Museum.

E M BESLY

1257. Llantwit Major, Vale of Glamorgan: 5 Medieval silver groats (06.19)

Date: c. 1450

Discovery: Found by Mr S McGrory while metal-detecting in July and August 2006.

Description: 5 English silver groats:

Henry V (1413–1422), London, 1

Henry VI (1422–1461), Annulet issue, Calais, 1;

Annulet/Rosette Mascle issues mule, Calais, 1;

Leaf-pellet issue (1445–1454), London, 2

Discussion: From the fresh state of the latest coins, this group was probably lost or deposited fairly soon after their issue.

Disposition: National Museum of Wales hopes to acquire.

E M BESLY

1258. Cynffig, Bridgend: 4 Medieval silver groats (05.17)

Date: c. 1470

Discovery: Found by Mr C Gulley and Mr S Thomas while metal-detecting in November 2005.

Description:

Edward IV, First Reign (1461–1470)

Light coinage, 1464/5–1470, groats: London, 2;

Bristol, 1; York, 1

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finders.

E M BESLY

(IV) POST-MEDIEVAL

1259. Penllyn, Vale of Glamorgan: 2 Post-Medieval groats (06.5)

Date: c. 1555–60

Discovery: Found by Mr A Jenkins while metal-detecting in March 2006.

Description:

Mary (1553–1554), groat, 1

Philip and Mary (1554–1558), groat, 1

Discussion: Both coins are in unworn condition.

Disposition: Disclaimed; returned to finder.

E M BESLY

1260. Moneygran, County Londonderry: Viking silver ingot, Irish brooch terminal

Date: 9th century

Discovery: Found by Mr E Burns while metal-detecting in 2002.

Description:

1. A silver ingot with an incised X on one side.

Length: 46mm; width: 7.5mm; weight: 17.9g.

2. A bronze brooch terminal decorated with a cruciform arrangement of two ovals in a round cell.

Length: 140mm.

Disposition: Ulster Museum

R WARNER

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1	Winchester area	£2,000	67	Eaton	£15,300	228	Hythe	£75
2	Gilmorton	£600	69	Mylor	£8,500	229	Old Buckenham	£350
3	Calbourne	£125	71	Castleside area	£400	230	Dereham area	£90
4	Paul	£100	80	Bawsey area	£100	232	South Leverton	£250
5	Coggeshall	£220	81	Kings Lynn area	£3,000	233	Fyfield and Tubney	£95
6	Harlow	£270	82	Newark	£350,000	234	Polesworth	£250
7	Takeley	£600	84	Chiseldon	£800	237	Tadcaster	£290
8	Sittingbourne area	£400	85	Oswestry	£2,250	238	Black Notley	£250
9	Hinckley area	To be decided	86	Westbere	£30	239	Deerhurst	£350
10	Farndon	£750	87	Newchurch area	£120	240	Hursley	£150
11	River Penny area	£1,000	91	Warburton	£450	241	Bawsey	£40
12	Mendip Hills area	£38,000	93	Ludford	£280	242	Beccles area	£250
14	Ilam	£250	107	North Cornwall	To be decided	243	Hollingbourne	£320
15	Arundel area	£450	108	Cottered	£80	248	Shalfleet	£180
16	Chichester area	£1,500	110	Sudbury area	£230	249	Harrold	£1,100
17	Ely area	£475	112	Goring Heath	£125	250	Calbourne	£650
19	Kelvedon	£300	113	Nether Wallop	To be decided	251	Swaffham area	£2,200
20	Crawley	£450	115	Roxby cum Risby	£180	252	Mid Essex	£3,000
21	Fawley	To be decided	116	Pentney	£35	253	Niton and Whitwell	£750
22	Rowlands Castle	£320	117	Newark area	£80	254	Witham Friary	£750
23	Winchester area	To be decided	119	Highnam	£70	255	Branston area	£30
24	Buntingford	£450	120	Denton with Wootton	£1,600	256	Tarrant Hinton	£180
25	Newchurch	£290	122	Haltwhistle	£600	257	Great Dunham	£500
26	West Wight	£250	123	Chirton	£150	258	Easingwold area	£2,000
27	Brabourne	£350	124	Scawby	£180	259	Brabourne	£1,500
28	Kent area	To be decided	125	South Warwickshire	£540	260	Old Romney	£450
29	Maidstone area	£200	126	York	£1,000	265	Selby area	£600
30	Bawdeswell area	£35,000	171	Bury St Edmunds area	£135	266	Hambleton	£2,000
31	Radway	£750	172	Gillingham	To be decided	267	Northbourne	£2,000
32	Donhead St Mary's	£750	175	Turvey	£40	268	Selling	£100
33	Padstow	£70	176	West Essex	£50	269	Aylsham area	£925
34	Wembury	£550	177	Langford	£100	270	Pavenham	£75
35	Charminster	£290	185	Tadcaster	£2,680	271	Shepshe	£2,200
36	Sixpenny Handley	£200	186	North Essex	£250	272	Newball	£4,800
37	Brixton Deverill	£20	187	Hockwold cum Wilton	To be decided	273	Stradsett	£600
41	Ottery St Mary	To be decided	188	North West Norfolk	To be decided	274	Stafford	£4,500
42	Poulton	£750	189	Kington Langley	To be decided	275	Ogbourne St Andrew	£650
43	Yarmouth	£60	199	Lichfield area	£8,500	276	Holt Area	£80
44	Roxby cum Risby	£50	200	Edlesborough	£250	278	Manton	£300
45	Brampton	£950	201	Brighstone	£360	279	Farnborough area	To be decided
46	Arundel area	£150	203	Eastry	To be decided	280	Market Weighton area	£90
47	Maulden	£30	204	North of Ipswich	£1800 (incl 2003 T375)	283	Lyminge	£100
48	Braintree area	£60	205	Newchurch	£1,000	285	Thurnham	£2,200
49	Tattershall area	£160	206	Forest of Bere area	£45	289	Wootton	£250
51	Royston area	£450	207	Bury St Edmunds area	£150	290	Warnford	£350
53	Sedgefield	£110	214	East Walton	£150	291	Udimore	£25
54	Bradfield	£120	215	Torksey	£250	297	Sedgeford	To be decided
55	Langford	£300	216	Seething	£180	299	Rushton	£100
56	Maldon area	£360	217	Pocklington area	£300	300	Mildenhall area	£1,800
57	Mid Essex	Hoard: £400 addenda: £250	218	Spofforth area	£400	303	West Ilsley	£6,000
58	Tendring area	£800	221	West Wight	£250	304	Aughton	£9,000
59	Pencoyd	£1,300	222	Dartford	To be decided	305	Aldbrough area	£110
60	Shorwell	£75	223	Ringlemere	To be decided	306	Quidenham	£1,450
61	Ramsgate area	£1,100	224	Bridge	£10,000	307	Corby area	£75
64	Berwick-upon-Tweed area	£2,625	225	St Martin in the Fields	To be decided	308	Kelvedon	£1,000
65	Copdock	£1,100	226	Streethouse area	To be decided	309	Hotham	£100
66	Conard	£800	227	Headbourne Worthy	£65	310	Penrith area	£6,800
						315	Vernhams Dean	To be decided

316	Wiltshire area	To be decided	429	Pulham	£400	648	Paignton	To be decided	821	Bishop's Tawton	£150
317	Stanthorne	£350	430	Clavering	£120	650	Ugborough	£150	830	Stroud area	£80
318	Breadsall	£600	431	North of Colchester	£1,500	651	Compton Abbas	£200	831	Kingstone	£40
319	Cliffe	£800	432	Hurstbourne Priors	£1,100	652	Good Easter	£100	832	Wells area	£450
320	Thrussington	£275	433	Ilam	£3,000	653	Botley	£275	833	Brailes	£300
321	Heckington	£60	434	Bexhill area	£80	654	Kingstone area	£120	839	West Hagbourne	£250
322	North Crawley	£900	435	Buckingham	£80	655	Barkway	£350	840	Udimore	£80
323	Alby area	£1,500	436	Winterslow	£150	656	Arreton	£275	841	Fyfield and Tubney	£20
324	Radley	£25	486	Scarborough	£2,750	657	Swainsthorpe	£150	846	Wiveton	£450
325	West Clandon	£70	507	Exton	£100	659	Fawler	£90	847	Wellesbourne	£750
326	Winterbourne Bassett	£40	508	Oakley	£800	660	Stowmarket area	£800	849	Battle	£125
327	Lupton area	£50	509	Pytchley	£150	661	North Curry	£50	857	Shalfleet	£350
328	Cotwolds area	£250	510	Ewelme	£50	662	Taunton area	£500	858	Stalbridge	£175
330	Walterstone	£60	511	High Roding	£650	663	Willingdon and Jevington	£180	859	West Charlton area	£650
331	Godshill	£550	512	Bosworth	£120	664	Sullington area	£230	862	Pulham	£200
332	Oswestry	£60	528	Orford area	£600	665	Upton Lovell	£120	1038	Fareham	£400
333	Diss area	£280	529	West Crewkerne	£100	669	East Dean	£150	1039	Vernhams Dean	£800
334	Reigate	£60	535	Manston	£500	673	Havenstreet area	£150	1041	Winchester area	£630
336	Codford	£70	536	Swanley	£2,750	686	Orford	£200			(£180, £220, £230)
337	North West Essex	£350	537	Arreton area	£1,800	695	Wem area	£400	1042	Little Horwood	£25,000
338	Beachamwell	£350	538	Bayston Hill	£2,000	696	Whaplode	£600	1043	Climping	£1,200
339	Embsay	£125	542	East Dean and Friston	£40	697	South Colchester	£150	1044	Eastboune area	£90
340	Winwick	£5,500	547	Market Weighton	£250	698	Findon	£150	1045	Urchfont	£40
341	Rowington	£4,800	548	Aldingbourne	£2,200	699	Bishopstone	£90	1046	East of Colchester	£2,630
342	Great Durnford area	£100	549	West Clandon	£80	716	Lavenham	£2,800	1047	Westerham	£1,000
375	Udimore	£70	550	Hatfield Woodhouse area	To be decided	717	Boxted	£480	1054	South West Norfolk	£650
387	Felsted	£350	551	Pulham	£200	719	Kirkham area	£425	1056a	Orford area	£120
388	Thaxted	£60	555	Hamfallow	£400	720	Thakeham	£75	1056b	Orford area	£120
389	Stanton St John	£120	559	Edgefield	£80	721	Collingbourne Kingston	£125	1058	Lanlivery	£5
394	Manby	£700	561	Urchfont	£1,650	722	Edworth	£520	1061	Winchester area	£1,630
395	Tarrant Valley	£300	562	Long Stratton	£170	723	Pavenham	£300	1062	Albrighton	£2,000
396	Calbourne	£120	563	Dalton	£500	724	Little Budworth	£400	1071	West Wycombe I	£90
397	Markyate	£150	564	South Molton	£250	725	Chelmsford area	£2,800	1072	Winchester area II	£80
400	Highnam	£140	572	Tendring area	£300	726	South Essex	£280	1073	Pocklington area	£390
401	Easingwold area	£1,250	573	Tortworth	£550	727	Bletchingley	£1,100	1074	Alrewas and Fradley	£400
402	Dunterton	£10,000	575	Buckingham	£350	728	Driffield area	£300	1076	Bridgnorth area	£120
403	Marshwood	£2,250	576	Ivinghoe Aston area	£100	744	Orcop	£150	1077	East Winch	£520
404	Belton	£2,000	577	Newent	£90	755	Southwater	£1,650	1078	Doncaster	£170
406	Ewell	£750	578	Redbourn	£35	774	Leather head	£350	1083	Pontefract and Castleford	£60
407	Bexhill area	£2,000	579	Heckington	£420	777	South West Essex	£10,000	1085	Prestwood A	£30
409	Chichester area	£850	580	Hanslope	£60	778	Witham area	£600	1086	Padstow	£120
410	Shoreham-by-Sea	£100	581	Tickenham	£100	779	Wendover	£50	1089	Shellingford	£60
411	Helmsley	£300	582	Brixton Deverill	£80	780	High Roding	£15	1096	Burwash area	To be decided
412	Lache area	£300	588	Kings Somborne	£35	781	Monks Kirby	£100	1102	Poulton	£40
413	High Easter	£150	603	Corse	£110	788	Newent	£100	1103	Leckford	To be decided
414	Wickhambreaux	£150	604	Witham area	£250	789	Little Brickhill	£80	1110	Braithwell	£120
415	Congresbury	£120	605	Chalgrove	£25	790	Milborne Port	£150	1111	Alton	£18,465
416	West Chinnock	£150	612	Kensworth	£25	791	North Perrott	£300	1112	North West Suffolk	£72,000
417	Tolpuddle	£1,200	613	East of Colchester	£60	792	Woodbridge area	£325	1115	Sherfield on Loddon	£125
418	Ipplepen	£90	614	North of Colchester	£80	800	Shrewsbury	£25	1117	Knockin	£15
420	Codford	£250	615	North of Colchester	£80	803	Ham and Stone	£75	1119	Hale Area	£1,500
421	Cerne Abbas	£850	616	St. Cuthbert Out	£50	804	Denmead	£500	1123	West Wycombe II	£55
422	Thornbury	£100	642	Crondall	£150	805	Bayston Hill	£250	1126	Bedford area	£700
423	Kirkham area	£4,250	643	Shillington	£100	806	Honeybourne	£420	1127	Winchester area I	£200
424	Whitchurch	£500	644	Soulbury	£125	807	Highnam	£150	1130	Guildford	£1,600
425	Stowe	£3,000	645	Gwithian	£300	816	Billingshurst area	£120	1131	Nailsworth	£425
426	Durnford	£50	646	Derby	£220	817	Highnam	£180	1132	Lincoln area	£1,400
428	Tawstock	£75	647	Kingsbridge	To be decided	818	Littlehempston	To be decided	1133	Bowerchalke	£100

1134	Cople area	£90
1136	Sible Hedingham	£180
1138	Burgate	£300
1139	Balk	£95
1140	Fareham	£230
1156	Aiskew	£9,000
1166	East Meon	£50
1167	Stalbridge	£70
1168	York area	£320
1169	Leiston area	£500
1176	Huggate	£350
1183	Oxted	£65
1184	Dunton Bassett	£160
1185	Willingale	£50
1186	Myddle	£5,650
1187	Abridge	£1,600
1189	Clitheroe area	£1,560
1191	Skipton area	£2,200
1192	Brackley area	To be decided
1193	Swindon area	£9,100
1197	Letcombe Regis	£60
1200	Brixton Deverill	£1,720
1208	Shotover	£40
1210	Chipping Norton	£55,000
1211	Loddiswell	£128
1212	Tockwith	£275
1213	Castle Cary	£3,300
1216	Stocksbridge	£65
1217	Tebay area	£400
1223	Llancarfan	£2,300
1224	Boverton	To be decided
1226	Gresford	£5,550
1227	Goldcliff	To be decided
1228	Llanbedr Duffryn Clwyd	To be decided
1229	Rhoose	To be decided
1230	Llantilio Pertholey	£130
1231	St Brides Wentlooge A	£300
1232	Llanover area	£300
1233	St Brides Wentlooge	£150
1235	Llantwit Major	To be decided
1236	Penllyn	To be decided
1238	St Donats	To be decided
1240	Portskewett	£80
1242	Wenvoe	To be decided
1246	Llanvaches	£16,000
1247	Trefeglwys	To be decided
1248	Cardiff Castle A	To be decided
1249	Cardiff Castle B	To be decided
1251	Laugharne area	£3,800
1253	Llanbedrgoch	To be decided
1256	Llay	To be decided
1257	Llantwit Major	To be decided
1260	Moneygran	To be decided

Additional Information for 2004 Treasure cases with 'to be decided' outcomes at time of publication:

29	Northampton area	2004 T242	£1,750
158	Cholsey	2004 T342	£240
190	Exbury and Lepe	2004 T307	New Forest Museum Withdrew
261	Woodstock	2004 T257	£50
267	Exbury and Lepe	2004 T308	New Forest Museum Withdrew
274	Woodstock	2004 T283	£110
291	West Hagbourne	2004 T480	£50
304	Bletchington	2004 T404	£1,100
419	South Oxfordshire	2004 T467	£5,200
494	Upper Boat, Pontypridd	04.11	£180

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2005	226	907
2005	227	893
2005	228	85
2005	229	522
2005	230	114
2005	231	750
2005	232	814
2005	233	97 & 1077
2005	234	67
2005	235	5
2005	236	668
2005	237	586
2005	238	531
2005	240	766
2005	241	1142
2005	242	488
2005	243	579
2005	244	1149
2005	245	129
2005	246	960
2005	247	485
2005	248	903
2005	249	274
2005	250	932
2005	251	894
2005	252	612
2005	253	1100
2005	254	697
2005	255	672
2005	256	309
2005	257	847
2005	258	326
2005	259	27
2005	260	260
2005	261	61
2005	262	959
2005	263	869
2005	264	382
2005	265	982
2005	266	378
2005	267	1098
2005	268	185 & 1081
2005	269	877
2005	270	565
2005	271	475

T	Ref	No.
2005	272	313
2005	273	938
2005	274	43
2005	275	757
2005	276	120
2005	277	598
2005	278	122
2005	279	658
2005	280	193
2005	281	596
2005	282	28
2005	283	956
2005	284	1183
2005	285	1057
2005	286	567
2005	287	731
2005	288	479
2005	289	544
2005	290	899
2005	291	548
2005	292	1132
2005	293	597
2005	294	630
2005	295	801
2005	296	801
2005	297	1026
2005	298	308
2005	299	57
2005	300	262
2005	301	501
2005	302	848
2005	303	978
2005	304	1181
2005	305	312
2005	306	958
2005	307	901
2005	308	345
2005	309	205
2005	310	268 & 1161
2005	311	839
2005	312	769
2005	313	802
2005	314	896
2005	315	453
2005	316	483
2005	317	524
2005	318	219
2005	319	535
2005	320	856
2005	321	994
2005	322	644
2005	323	69
2005	324	870
2005	325	189

T	Ref	No.
2005	326	591
2005	327	201
2005	328	296
2005	329	923
2005	330	920
2005	331	243
2005	332	686
2005	333	1220
2005	334	724
2005	335	1059
2005	336	510
2005	337	605
2005	338	1089
2005	339	829
2005	340	921
2005	341	976
2005	342	1167
2005	343	904
2005	344	399
2005	345	845
2005	346	166
2005	347	30
2005	348	1111
2005	349	438
2005	350	244
2005	351	210
2005	352	267
2005	353	1015
2005	354	826
2005	355	387
2005	356	742
2005	357	1108
2005	358	22
2005	359	1209
2005	360	421
2005	361	542
2005	362	62
2005	363	63
2005	364	1022
2005	365	478
2005	366	1219
2005	367	1056
2005	368	1069
2005	369	797
2005	370	448
2005	371	190 & 1136
2005	372	929
2005	373	17
2005	374	290
2005	375	102
2005	376	836
2005	377	50
2005	378	1205
2005	379	728

T	Ref	No.
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2005	381	935
2005	382	1203
2005	383	854
2005	384	258
2005	385	220
2005	386	1212
2005	387	1070
2005	388	53
2005	389	1064
2005	390	1182
2005	391	946
2005	392	232
2005	393	124
2005	394	404
2005	395	223
2005	396	986
2005	397	295
2005	398	288
2005	399	1004
2005	400	231
2005	401	212
2005	402	700
2005	403	216
2005	404	159
2005	405	790
2005	406	566
2005	407	925
2005	408	277
2005	409	68
2005	410	1066
2005	411	473
2005	412	59
2005	413	100
2005	414	466
2005	415	13
2005	416	1148
2005	417	862
2005	418	1078
2005	419	1186
2005	420	1029
2005	421	15
2005	422	18
2005	423	375
2005	424	434
2005	425	698
2005	426	513
2005	427	348
2005	428	674
2005	429	957
2005	430	465
2005	431	745
2005	432	1184
2005	433	585

T	Ref	No.
2005	434	1112
2005	435	864
2005	436	240
2005	437	1192
2005	438	163
2005	439	1060
2005	440	1062
2005	441	259
2005	442	561
2005	443	1052
2005	444	172
2005	445	1155
2005	446	765
2005	447	235
2005	448	704
2005	449	70
2005	450	73
2005	451	1079
2005	452	223
2005	453	291
2005	454	1054
2005	455	229
2005	456	417
2005	457	851
2005	458	623
2005	459	997
2005	460	881
2005	461	545
2005	462	1046
2005	463	879
2005	464	993
2005	465	139
2005	466	320
2005	467	792
2005	468	467
2005	469	518
2005	470	128
2005	471	310 & 1158
2005	472	424
2005	473	1114
2005	474	269 & 1162
2005	477	681
2005	478	634
2005	479	358
2005	480	499
2005	481	898
2005	482	878
2005	483	195 & 1141
2005	484	1194
2005	485	1144
2005	486	1102
2005	488	52
2005	489	722
2005	490	723

T	Ref	No.
2005	491	811
2005	492	430
2005	493	294
2005	494	360
2005	495	7
2005	496	186
2005	497	983
2005	498	516
2005	499	149
2005	501	593
2005	502	855
2005	503	601
2005	504	1036
2005	505	395
2005	506	93
2005	507	76
2005	508	1013
2005	509	787
2005	510	300
2005	511	400
2005	512	807
2005	513	558
2005	514	963
2005	515	913
2005	516	817
2005	517	40
2005	518	880
2005	519	433
2005	520	142
2005	521	141
2005	522	796
2005	523	12
2005	524	1135
2005	525	662
2005	526	412
2005	527	1039
2005	528	604
2005	529	778
2005	530	180
2005	531	810
2005	532	940
2005	533	629
2005	534	1168
2005	535	211
2005	536	730
2005	537	1120
2005	538	635
2005	539	234
2005	540	226 & 1164
2005	541	351
2005	542	1105
2005	543	1179
2005	544	83
2005	545	278

T	Ref	No.
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2005	547	955
2005	548	776
2005	549	534
2005	550	416
2005	551	255
2005	552	31
2005	553	968
2005	554	1030
2005	555	439
2005	556	820
2005	557	1028
2005	558	301
2005	559	441
2005	560	361
2005	561	253
2005	562	511
2005	563	637
2005	564	780 & 1215
2005	565	781
2005	566	91
2005	567	885
2005	568	562
2005	569	799
2005	570	429
2005	571	357
2005	572	633
2005	573	532
2005	574	192
2005	575	276
2005	576	1019
2005	577	609
2005	578	153
2005	579	105
2005	580	608
2005	581	179
2005	582	988
2005	583	1202
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2006	2	492
2006	3	1086
2006	4	1096
2006	5	118
2006	6	546
2006	7	735
2006	8	1125
2006	9	568
2006	10	51
2006	11	65
2006	12	584
2006	13	81
2006	14	251
2006	15	631
2006	16	1143

T	Ref	No.
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2006	18	1166
2006	19	990
2006	20	861
2006	21	261
2006	22	364
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2006	24	713
2006	25	1049
2006	26	1053
2006	27	413
2006	28	330
2006	29	1080
2006	30	223
2006	31	223
2006	32	223
2006	33	1201
2006	34	11
2006	35	594
2006	36	41
2006	37	265
2006	38	999
2006	39	227
2006	40	783 & 1207
2006	41	733
2006	42	419
2006	43	307
2006	44	985
2006	45	194
2006	46	282
2006	47	414
2006	48	930
2006	49	495
2006	50	349
2006	51	284
2006	52	468
2006	53	397
2006	54	92
2006	55	696
2006	56	975
2006	57	230
2006	58	732
2006	59	135
2006	60	849
2006	61	213
2006	62	221
2006	63	409
2006	64	436
2006	65	486
2006	66	1138
2006	67	66
2006	68	1116
2006	69	167
2006	70	464

T	Ref	No.
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2006	73	293
2006	74	1147
2006	75	840
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2006	77	1213
2006	78	197
2006	79	283
2006	80	1045
2006	81	457
2006	82	1038
2006	83	463
2006	84	302
2006	85	530
2006	86	626
2006	87	1106
2006	88	714
2006	89	456
2006	90	127
2006	91	175
2006	92	497
2006	93	140
2006	94	324
2006	95	26
2006	96	991
2006	97	989
2006	98	1051
2006	99	692
2006	100	246
2006	101	759
2006	102	196
2006	103	343
2006	104	760
2006	105	1107
2006	106	1099
2006	107	1043
2006	109	547
2006	110	664
2006	111	19
2006	112	1056
2006	113	528
2006	115	786 & 1218
2006	116	90
2006	117	143
2006	118	461
2006	119	318
2006	120	523
2006	121	945
2006	122	937
2006	123	816
2006	124	1000
2006	125	137
2006	126	538

T	Ref	No.
2006	127	684
2006	128	654
2006	129	342
2006	130	996
2006	131	58
2006	132	54
2006	133	718
2006	134	621
2006	135	328
2006	136	119
2006	137	832
2006	138	998
2006	139	919
2006	140	577
2006	141	1074
2006	142	144
2006	143	703
2006	144	705
2006	145	152
2006	146	1195
2006	147	1083
2006	148	1073
2006	149	1087
2006	150	133
2006	151	967
2006	152	1101
2006	153	1189
2006	154	2
2006	155	372
2006	156	393
2006	157	470
2006	158	798
2006	159	529
2006	160	80
2006	161	316
2006	162	624
2006	163	1061
2006	164	715
2006	166	113
2006	167	590
2006	168	576
2006	169	779
2006	170	831
2006	171	752
2006	172	359
2006	173	398
2006	174	1003
2006	175	835
2006	176	38
2006	177	858
2006	178	652
2006	179	131
2006	180	335
2006	181	889

T	Ref	No.
2006	182	928
2006	183	1031
2006	184	828
2006	185	915
2006	186	169
2006	187	88
2006	188	772
2006	189	736
2006	190	924
2006	191	549
2006	192	233
2006	193	841
2006	194	1103
2006	195	872
2006	196	385
2006	197	789
2006	198	206 & 1159
2006	199	1146
2006	200	581
2006	201	519
2006	202	1094
2006	203	995
2006	204	228
2006	205	1005
2006	206	209
2006	207	949
2006	208	844
2006	209	319
2006	210	168
2006	211	1027
2006	212	1177
2006	213	1113
2006	214	651
2006	215	1129
2006	216	509
2006	217	1173
2006	218	941
2006	219	376
2006	220	541
2006	221	355
2006	222	1183
2006	223	1012
2006	224	1217
2006	225	208
2006	226	503
2006	227	176
2006	228	833
2006	229	866
2006	230	1016
2006	231	846
2006	232	867
2006	233	123 & 1082
2006	234	138
2006	235	936

T	Ref	No.
2006	236	420
2006	237	336
2006	238	699
2006	239	507
2006	240	804
2006	241	249
2006	242	286
2006	243	101
2006	244	1055
2006	245	744
2006	246	800
2006	247	1024
2006	248	368
2006	249	281
2006	250	37
2006	251	164
2006	252	602
2006	253	99
2006	254	712
2006	255	860
2006	256	247
2006	257	934
2006	258	1035
2006	259	331
2006	260	47
2006	261	939
2006	262	256
2006	263	16
2006	264	327
2006	266	619
2006	267	622
2006	268	886
2006	269	96
2006	270	512
2006	271	442
2006	272	46
2006	273	352
2006	274	578
2006	275	553
2006	276	392
2006	277	198
2006	278	592
2006	280	987
2006	281	837
2006	282	94
2006	283	947
2006	284	1018
2006	285	678
2006	286	338
2006	287	150
2006	288	241
2006	289	554
2006	290	60
2006	291	964

T	Ref	No.
2006	292	669
2006	293	1009
2006	294	403
2006	295	106
2006	296	370
2006	297	447
2006	298	1216
2006	299	71
2006	300	951
2006	301	115
2006	302	1153
2006	303	1154
2006	304	708
2006	305	116
2006	306	148
2006	307	74
2006	308	49
2006	309	774
2006	310	410
2006	311	1122
2006	312	218
2006	313	754
2006	314	556
2006	315	1017
2006	316	701
2006	317	838
2006	318	1130
2006	319	739
2006	320	299
2006	321	1140
2006	322	687
2006	323	688
2006	324	77
2006	325	555
2006	326	850
2006	327	641
2006	328	979
2006	329	1199
2006	330	279
2006	331	770
2006	332	743
2006	333	1121
2006	334	1169
2006	335	771
2006	336	504
2006	337	389
2006	338	942
2006	339	691
2006	340	589
2006	341	446
2006	342	600
2006	343	329
2006	344	356
2006	345	972

T	Ref	No.
2006	346	966
2006	347	280
2006	348	79
2006	349	551
2006	350	315 & 1171
2006	351	126
2006	352	709
2006	353	784
2006	354	1191
2006	355	1152
2006	356	1190
2006	357	1214
2006	358	559
2006	359	146
2006	360	147
2006	361	188
2006	362	187
2006	363	706
2006	364	156
2006	365	157
2006	366	887
2006	367	842
2006	368	1187
2006	369	1193
2006	370	1097
2006	371	494
2006	372	55
2006	373	660
2006	374	182
2006	375	537
2006	376	222
2006	377	607
2006	378	347
2006	379	24
2006	380	35
2006	381	339
2006	382	911
2006	383	571
2006	384	132
2006	385	445
2006	386	379
2006	387	762
2006	388	215
2006	389	1110
2006	390	223
2006	391	710
2006	392	526
2006	393	830
2006	394	1206
2006	395	437
2006	396	87
2006	397	455
2006	398	569
2006	399	782

T	Ref	No.
2006	400	506
2006	401	75
2006	402	1002
2006	403	639
2006	404	384
2006	405	843
2006	406	48
2006	407	918
2006	408	458
2006	409	1065
2006	410	1119
2006	411	505
2006	412	377
2006	413	1037
2006	414	373
2006	415	874
2006	416	1137
2006	417	927
2006	418	108
2006	419	550
2006	420	818
2006	422	297
2006	423	693
2006	424	922
2006	425	1007
2006	426	1156
2006	427	749
2006	428	606
2006	429	332
2006	430	1014
2006	431	969
2006	432	459
2006	433	758
2006	434	540
2006	435	617
2006	436	793
2006	437	502
2006	438	962
2006	439	570
2006	440	252
2006	442	454
2006	443	557
2006	444	740
2006	445	431
2006	446	670
2006	447	726
2006	448	363
2006	449	481
2006	450	642
2006	451	9
2006	452	1076
2006	453	514
2006	454	812
2006	455	666

T	Ref	No.
2006	456	508
2006	457	721
2006	458	775
2006	459	873
2006	460	737
2006	461	875
2006	462	575
2006	463	107
2006	464	795
2006	465	29
2006	466	876
2006	467	1118
2006	468	657
2006	469	496
2006	470	45
2006	471	871
2006	472	1034
2006	473	226 & 1164
2006	474A	1093
2006	474B	1128
2006	475	618
2006	476	888
2006	477	1033
2006	478	580
2006	479	943
2006	480	717
2006	481	614
2006	482	572
2006	483	852
2006	484	1170
2006	485	21
2006	486	489
2006	487	125
2006	488	1204
2006	489	663
2006	490	1200
2006	491	582
2006	492	334
2006	493	1040
2006	494	1050
2006	495	236
2006	496	965
2006	497	720
2006	498	738
2006	499	615
2006	500	671
2006	501	690
2006	502	1189
2006	503	552
2006	504	305
2006	505	1196
2006	506	734
2006	507	323
2006	508	813

T	Ref	No.
2006	509	977
2006	510	954
2006	511	741
2006	512	574
2006	513	1197
2006	514	36
2006	515	469
2006	516	195 & 1141
2006	517	711
2006	518	158
2006	519	926
2006	520	273 & 1163
2006	521	1032
2006	522	257
2006	523	895
2006	524	906
2006	525	1023
2006	526	112
2006	527	270
2006	528	435
2006	529	322
2006	530	1175
2006	531	1010
2006	532A	527
2006	532B	160
2006	532C	823
2006	532D	314
2006	532E, 532F,	610
2006	G, I, J	636
2006	532H	452
2006	533	890
2006	534	944
2006	535	1092
2006	536	184
2006	537	110
2006	538	815
2006	539	365
2006	540	493
2006	541	824
2006	542	1020
2006	543	482
2006	544	248
2006	545	905
2006	546	1178
2006	547	1157
2006	548	865
2006	549	340
2006	550	4
2006	551	44
2006	552	298
2006	553	1174
2006	554	1067
2006	555	422
2006	556	225

T	Ref	No.
2006	557	337
2006	558	763
2006	559	1104
2006	560	521
2006	561	543
2006	562	57
2006	563	111
2006	564	1048
2006	565	980
2006	566	8
2006	567	725
2006	568	271
2006	569	1008
2006	570	130
2006	571	643
2006	573	450
2006	574	207 & 1165
2006	575	173
2006	576	444
2006	577	292
2006	578	902
2006	579	525
2006	580	620
2006	581	667
2006	582	777
2006	583	560
2006	584	702
2006	585	694
2006	586	388
2006	587	953
2006	588	165
2006	589	78
2006	590	563
2006	591	491
2006	592	791
2006	593	931
2006	594	1001
2006	595	595
2006	596	680
2006	597	785
2006	598	1176
2006	599	805
2006	600	665
2006	601	892

T	Ref	No.
2006	602	443
2006	603	333
2006	604	659
2006	605	1151
2006	606	72
2006	607	952
2006	608	177
2006	609	321
2006	610	371
2006	611	1115
2006	612	914
2006	613	374
2006	614	174
2006	615	908
2006	616	418
2006	617	648
2006	618	773
2006	619	1049
2006	620	39
2006	621	1084
2006	622	480
2006	623	396
2006	624	863
2006	625	1221
2006	626	912
2006	627	599
2006	628	354
2006	629	217
2006	630	727
2006	631	1124
2006	632	477
2006	633	245
2006	634	685
2006	635	23
2006	636	747
2006	637	476
2006	638	973
2006	639	716
2006	640	1042
2006	641	748
2006	642	145
2006	643	183
2006	644	154
2006	645	753

T	Ref	No.
2006	646	647
2006	647	95
5	1	1235
5	2	1239
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5	10	1224
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5	14	1229
5	15	1223
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6	2	1231
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6	13	1244
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6	15	1247
6	16	1234
6	17	1226
6	18	1236
6	19	1257
6	20	1250
6	21	1227
6	22	1237
6	23	1241
6	24	1222
6	25	1245
6	26	1232
NI		1260

Note 1: void numbers are: 2005 T: 66, 161, 190, 239, 475, 476, 500. 2006 T: 114, 165, 265, 279, 421, 572.
Note 2: not included in this report: 2005 T487 & 2006 T441
Note 3: Welsh cases not listed in this report: 05.4, 05.5, 05.7, 06.6

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Note: All objects are illustrated at approximately twice life-size unless otherwise stated; all coins are illustrated at approximately actual size unless otherwise stated.

