

Table 8.05: Sceat and styca finds at selected wics

<u>Site</u>	<u>Source</u>	<u>Total</u> <u>c. 685-</u> <u>866/7</u>	<u>Local</u> <u>Sceats</u>	<u>Stycas</u>	<u>Local</u> <u>sceats</u> <u>+Stycas</u>	<u>%</u> <u>Local</u>
Ribe	Feveile, <i>SiEMC 1</i>	204	164	-	164	80
Sledmere[1]	Bonser, <i>SiEMC 2</i>	155	17	24	41	26
Hamwic[2]	EMC	107	48	-	48	45
South Newbald[3]	<i>NC 1983+YN 3</i>	125	52	72	124	99
Fishergate	YAT & APC	47	7	19	26	55

Notes on Sources:

[1] In compiling his corpus of finds and identifying the ‘North of England ‘productive site’’ as Sledmere (*SiEMC2*, p. 159-182) Bonser opined that over 1,000 coins have been found and remarks on the surprisingly small proportion of local issues.

[2] Forty-six archaeological excavation were carried out between 1946 and 1986 although this represents examination of only 3% of the area of Hamwic. The Six Dials area was excavated from 1977 to 1981. Hugh Pagan’s ‘The Older Finds of Anglo-Saxon Coins from Southampton’ in Andrews (1988), p. 62-70 is a forensic reconstruction of C19th finds but this cannot be achieved in sufficient detail to augment the statistical analysis here. There is a rich variety of pennies of Mercia & Wessex and Carolingian coins demonstrating the continuum of activity. Some local issues read HAMTVN, which is listed in the Burghal Hidage.

[3] James Booth, pers comm 19 August 2014: There were Roman coins at Newbald (including a beautiful coin of Geta, a surface find by Dave Haldenby) but there were no Southern sceats. The historical record recommences abruptly with sceats of Eadberht, and there are only Series Y sceats and stycas thereafter. Nor are there any later Saxon pennies -- only late medieval coins, ‘a remarkably distinctive distribution’. The site seems to have been occupied and deserted abruptly.

Purpose:

To compare the local composition of assemblages at major sites.

Fishergate is compared to Sledmere and South Newbald in Chapter 8.2.1.