

Northamptonshire Archaeology

A Late Roman Coin Hoard and Burials
from Garley's Field, Ketton

Rutland
2002-2003



Simon Carlyle

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Report 07/189

Northamptonshire Archaeology

2 Bolton House
Wootton Hall Park

Northampton NN4 8BE

t. 01604 700493 f. 01604 702822

e. sparry@northamptonshire.gov.uk

w. www.northantsarchaeology.co.uk



STAFF

Project Manager: Anthony Maull Cert Arch

Text: Simon Carlyle BSc MSc AIFA

Fieldwork: Peter Masters BA HND PIFA, Alex Thorne BSc, Tim Upson-Smith BA PG Dip, Rob Smith and Nathan Flavell BA PG Dip

Geophysical survey: Mark Holmes MA, Adrian Butler BSc MA AIFA, Ian Fisher BSc and Steve Morris

Metal detector survey: Steve Critchley BSc

Roman pottery: Roy Friendship-Taylor M Phil MAAIS PIFA

Coin conservation: Diana Friendship-Taylor

Roman coins: Mark Curteis PhD

Small finds: Tora Hylton

Human bone: Trevor Anderson MA

Illustrations: Jacqueline Harding BA HND & Pat Walsh BA

Editing: Andy Chapman BSc MIFA

QUALITY CONTROL

	Print Name	Signed	Date
Checked by	P Chapman		
Verified by	A Maull		
Approved by	A Chapman		

(Front cover illustration: Grave 2, a stone-lined cist containing the remains of three individuals, as discovered in March 2002 during the excavation of a field drainage sump)

OASIS REPORT FORM

PROJECT DETAILS		
Project title	A Late Roman Coin Hoard and Burials from Garley's Field, Ketton, Rutland	
Short description (250 words maximum)	In March 2002, five Romano-British graves, containing the remains of at least 11 late Roman inhumation burials from the 3rd century onward, and a late Roman coin hoard, comprising 1418 coins and coin fragments dated to the late 4th/early 5th centuries, were discovered during the mechanical excavation of an agricultural drainage sump in Garley's Field, Ketton, Rutland.	
Project type (eg desk-based, field evaluation etc)	Rescue excavation	
Previous work	None	
Future work (yes, no, unknown)	None	
Monument type and period	Roman burials	
Significant finds (artefact type and period)	Late Roman coin hoard and bronze and shale bracelets	
PROJECT LOCATION		
County	Rutland	
Site address	Garley's Field, Ketton	
National grid reference	SK 9877 0622	
Study area	15.2ha (excavation area c 125m ²)	
Height aOD	65m	
PROJECT CREATORS		
Organisation	Northamptonshire Archaeology	
Project Brief originator	-	
Project Design originator	Anthony Maull, Northamptonshire Archaeology	
Director/Supervisor	Peter Masters, Northamptonshire Archaeology	
Project Manager	Anthony Maull, Northamptonshire Archaeology	
Sponsor or funding body	English Heritage	
PROJECT DATE		
Start date	August 2002	
End date	January 2003	
ARCHIVES	Location	Content (eg pottery, animal bone etc)
Physical	Rutland Museum Mr Andrew (landowner)	Coins, burials, site records Other finds
Digital		
BIBLIOGRAPHY		
Journal/monograph, published or forthcoming, or unpublished client report (NA report)		
Title	A Late Roman Coin Hoard and Burials from Garley's Field, Ketton, Rutland	
Serial title and volume	07/189	
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LATE ROMAN COIN HOARD AND BURIALS
FROM GARLEY'S FIELD, KETTON
RUTLAND
2002-2003

Abstract

In March 2002, a late Roman coin hoard and human remains were discovered during the mechanical excavation of an agricultural drainage sump in Garley's Field, Ketton, Rutland. Following an initial examination and assessment of the site by Northamptonshire Archaeology and officers of the Leicestershire Museums, Arts and Records Service, funding was sought from English Heritage to carry out an archaeological investigation to fully excavate the disturbed burials and to examine the surrounding area for evidence of further archaeological remains. The programme of work, which was carried out by Northamptonshire Archaeology between August 2002 and January 2003, comprised remedial excavation and metal detecting, geophysical and fieldwalking surveys.

The excavation and metal detecting survey resulted in the identification of five graves, including the one that had been completely destroyed by the machine excavation that led to the site's discovery. The remains of at least 11 inhumation burials were recovered, along with evidence that at least three of the graves had been re-used. Three bracelets, one of shale and two of copper alloy, and two pottery accessory vessels were recovered from two of the graves, providing a date for the burials from the 3rd century onward. A further 326 coins were also found, increasing the total number of coins and coin fragments from the hoard to 1418. The hoard had been deposited in one of the graves, either at the time of burial or perhaps as a later insertion. The latest coins in the hoard, Theodosian issues dating to AD395-402, suggest that the hoard was probably deposited in the first decades of the 5th century. Therefore, the hoard, with regards to its very late date, is highly unusual. Furthermore, because it is also potentially the largest and latest hoard ever recorded from a grave in Britain, it is currently unique.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Site location and project background

During the mechanical excavation of a field drainage sump at Garley's Field, Ketton, Rutland (NGR SK 987 062; Fig 1) the landowner, Mr Andrew, unexpectedly disturbed the remains of three inhumation burials, which appeared to have been placed within a single stone-lined cist. Mr Andrew also recovered 127 late Roman coins in the same general area as the burials (Plate 1). Aware of the significance of his discovery, Mr Andrew immediately ceased all works and contacted Northamptonshire Archaeology (NA), knowing that they had previously undertaken an extensive series of excavations ahead of quarry extraction immediately to the west of Garley's Field, on land taken into Ketton Quarry. The Leicestershire Museums, Arts and Records Service (LMARS) were contacted and on the 26th and 27th March 2002 an examination and assessment of the site was carried out by a small team from Northamptonshire Archaeology, accompanied by officers from LMARS. With the kind assistance of Steve Critchley, the site was scanned with a metal detector and a further 911 coins were recovered from the spoil and surrounding area, bringing the total number of coins found at that time to 1038.

Due to the circumstances of the discovery, funding was sought from English Heritage to carry out an archaeological investigation to fully excavate the disturbed burials and to examine the surrounding area for evidence of further archaeological remains. A project design was prepared by

Northamptonshire Archaeology and submitted to English Heritage (NA 2002) and funding was duly received to record the remains through a programme of fieldwork comprising remedial excavation and metal detecting, geophysical and fieldwalking survey. This work was carried out by Northamptonshire Archaeology between August 2002 and January 2003.

On completion of the fieldwork an assessment report and updated project design (Maull and Carlyle 2004) was prepared and sent to English Heritage, the Leicestershire Archaeological Planning Officer and the Leicestershire Sites and Monuments Officer. On approval, the post-excavation analysis and coin conservation programme was carried out throughout 2006/7. This report, which has been prepared in accordance with Appendix 7 of the English Heritage procedural document *Management of Archaeological Projects (MAP2)* (EH 1991), presents the findings of the archaeological investigation and forms the basis for a publication report, to be issued shortly in the *Transactions of the Leicestershire Archaeological and Historical Society*.

1.2 Location of archive

A digital copy of this report will be transferred to LMARS on CD or as an e-mail file as appropriate. A microfilm copy of the site archive and narrative will be made to RCHME standards and submitted to the National Archaeological Record. The burials and the site archive will be transferred to Rutland Museum, following publication of the final report. The museum has purchased the coin hoard, and this will be transferred to them shortly, once the coins have been returned from the conservator. All the other finds have been transferred to the landowner, Mr Andrew.

1.3 Topography and geology

The study area covers approximately 15.2ha and lies across three arable fields, immediately to the east of the Castle Cement quarry works, Ketton (Fig 1). The excavation in the area of the burials covered *c* 125m². The site lies at approximately 65m aOD, on the upper slopes of the valley of the River Welland, which lies to the south. The land slopes to the south from a broad plateau to the north of the site, and several fluvio-glacial channels are clearly visible in the mapped contours, sloping towards the south-east, south and south-west. The underlying geology in the area of the graves is mapped as Upper Lincolnshire Limestone. Immediately to the east of the graves the geology changes to Lower Lincolnshire Limestone, with a small pocket of Lower Estuarine silts and clays, and further to the east to Northampton Sands (OS 1978). The soils across the western and central part of the study area belong to the Elmtou 1 (343a) soil association, comprising shallow well-drained brashy calcareous fine loamy soils. Across the eastern part of the site, overlying the Northampton Sands, the soils are of the Banbury (544) soil association, comprising well-drained brashy fine and coarse ferruginous soils (SSEW 1983).

1.4 Archaeological and historical background

The site is located immediately to the east of the nearby Castle Cement's works, Ketton (Fig 1), which has been the subject of an extensive archaeological evaluation since 1997 by Northamptonshire Archaeology (Meadows 1999 and 2000; Meadows and Holmes 2001). The remains of a Roman settlement have been fully investigated, including a series of enclosures with associated timber buildings and a number of T-shaped malting ovens. The recovery of the latter indicates that the Roman inhabitants were involved with the production/selling of beer on a semi-commercial scale. It can also be suggested that the settlement may have been larger than a single-family farmstead since other finds have been collected from the site since the 1960s by local quarry

workers (Pollard 1999). These include pottery and metalwork, with the pottery encompassing a wide date range from the early 2nd to the 4th/early 5th centuries AD.

The Leicestershire Sites and Monuments record (SMR) contains a number of sites within the general vicinity of Garley's Field (Figs 1 and 2); only those relevant to the site have been listed in Table 1 below.

Table 1: Summary of sites and Monument Record (SMR) entries

SMR No.	NGR Grid Ref.	Parish	Description
MLE5388 MLE5389 MLE5390	SK970 057	Ketton	Cropmarks discovered by aerial photography on the edge of quarry face consisting of linear features, some perpendicular to each other to form trackways, enclosures and fields of possible prehistoric date. Roman pottery has been recovered in the area along with an inhumation burial in 1987.
MLE5391	SK982 063	Ketton	A Roman inhumation burial in a stone coffin, discovered during quarrying operations in 1974. Site now destroyed.
MLE5393 MLE5987 MLE5988 MLE5989	SK982 070	Ketton	Cropmark of an Iron Age sub-rectangular enclosure in addition to other linear marks which may indicate ancillary features. Site now destroyed by quarrying.
MLE5135 MLE8279	SK964 056	Edith Weston	Two Neolithic crouched inhumation burials found in 1901 in Wytchley Warren quarry and surrounding area.
MLE5425	SK9906 0600	Ketton	Line of Roman road (The "Tixover Road") leading from the Roman town of Great Casterton to the Roman villa at Tixover.
MLE8463	SK9850 0720	Tinwell	Location of Roman coin hoard
MLE5802	SK9930 0702	Tinwell	Cropmarks of a ring ditch, rectilinear enclosure and other features.
MLE5392	SK9914 0610	Ketton	Cropmarks of two ring ditches. Subsequent geophysical survey and trial excavation have revealed further features in the same area.
MLE5399	SK9928 0612	Ketton	Denuded Bronze Age barrow, discovered by geophysical survey and subsequently excavated.
MLE5396	SK991 056	Ketton	Roman occupation revealed during a watching brief.
MLE5387 MLE8546 to MLE8552	SK991 053	Ketton	Bronze Age barrow cemetery, enclosures, Roman road (continuation of "Tixover Road" see MLE5425 above) and other features.
MLE6418	SK9845 0550	Ketton	Hoard of Bronze Age metalwork, comprising 16 socketed and looped axes, a looped knife, and a fragment of ingot.
MLE8099	SK984 050	Ketton	Roman pottery reported from Ketton Grange.
MLE5422	SK972 048	Ketton	Cropmark of Bronze Age ring ditch, excavated in 2006
MLE5407	SK980 046	Ketton	Roman tessellated pavement found in 1902 while digging foundations for two cottages close to Ketton Post Office.
MLE5406	SK984 041	Ketton	1st century AD burials recovered during land clearance for house extension.
MLE5549	SK958 041	North Luffenham	Cropmark of ring ditch
MLE6419	SK995 046	Ketton	Barbed and tanged flint arrowhead found in 1963 during roadworks in Pit Lane.

Study of the SMR suggests that two main periods of occupation and activity are represented within Garley's Field and its immediate area, these being the Bronze Age and late Iron Age/Roman periods. The remains of probable ploughed out burial mounds and a hoard of Bronze Age metalwork represent the former; the Roman remains comprise a road, a coin hoard, inhumation burials, a possible villa and general rural settlement activity.

The late Iron Age and Romano-British periods are extensively represented within and around the present village of Ketton, which lies a short distance from the Roman villa at Tixover. The Roman town of Great Casterton lies 3km to the north-east, on the route of Ermine Street, which formed the principal route between London and Lincoln. Indeed, the close proximity of Ketton to the minor Roman road (MLE5425) leading from Great Casterton to the Roman Villa at Tixover, and possibly thereafter to the Roman small town at Irchester, Northamptonshire, attests that the area was of some importance in this period. This is further supported by the discovery of a tessellated pavement (MLE5407) within the village of Ketton itself, the floor suggestive of a high status building, possibly that of a further Roman villa. The preponderance of cropmarks discovered by aerial photography within the area, if not of Roman date, may relate to settlement activity of the preceding Iron Age, which would suggest continuity of settlement between the two periods, as suggested by Liddle (1994, 35). Additional remains dating to the Roman period have also been unearthed in Tinwell parish, some 1km north-west of Garley's Field, where a large coin hoard consisting of up to 2609 coins and fragments of pottery of mid-late 3rd century date were discovered in 1999. Subsequent fieldwalking suggested that there were settlement remains within the area (Meadows 2000). Post-Roman activity within Ketton parish has also come to light recently, where work undertaken by Northamptonshire Archaeology prior to quarrying recovered the remains of a late Saxon settlement with timber halls, a single-cell church and an associated cemetery (Meadows and Holmes 2001).

1.5 Fieldwork methodology

Introduction

The fieldwork programme, which was carried out between August 2002 and January 2003, comprised remedial excavation and metal detecting, fieldwalking and geophysical surveys. The fieldwalking and geophysical surveys produced no significant results and have not been included in this report. The results of these surveys are presented in the assessment report and updated project design (Maull and Carlyle, 2004). On completion of the project, all records and materials will be compiled into a structured archive in accordance with the guidelines of Appendix 3 in the English Heritage procedural document *Management of Archaeological Projects (MAP2)* (EH 1991). The arrangement of the archive will comply with the particular requirements of LMARS.

Monitoring of all aspects of fieldwork was carried out by LMARS and English Heritage. All parties were informed of the commencement and progress of works and monitoring visits were arranged accordingly. The strategy of fieldwork and post-excavation analysis was undertaken to fulfil the overall aims and objectives of the Project Design (NA 2002) and assessment report and updated project design (Maull and Carlyle, 2004). All work was carried out in accordance with the IFA *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Excavations* (1995, revised 2001) and the *Code of Conduct* of the Institute of Field Archaeologists (1985, revised 2000).

Excavation

The excavation covered an area of approximately 125m² and was conducted in the area that had previously been disturbed by the machine excavation of a field drainage sump. The work had resulted in moderate to severe damage to the underlying archaeological deposits (Plate 2). This damage was especially prevalent in the northern part of the sump, where the entire archaeological horizon had been removed.

A site grid and temporary benchmark were established and related to the Ordnance Survey National Grid. The site was cleaned by hand and excavation was carried out on all archaeological features. Human remains were excavated following notification of the relevant authorities, and removed under Home Office licence. An overall site plan was produced at a scale of 1:50, with individual graves drawn at a scale of 1:10 and 1:20, with accompanying sections drawn at a scale of 1:10. Levels were taken across the site and on all major features, and related to Ordnance Survey Datum. Each discrete feature and deposit was given a unique context number, in a single continuous sequence, and described on *pro-forma* record sheets describing details such as character, composition and general depositional sequence of the site stratigraphy. A full photographic record was maintained throughout the course of the project on 35mm black and white negative and colour transparency film, supplemented with digital images.

Artefacts and ecofacts were collected by hand, but unstratified animal bones and modern material were not collected. All finds were cleaned, catalogued and prepared for storage prior to their assessment by suitably qualified specialists. X-radiography of the coins was carried out prior to their assessment and identification; they were then sent to a conservator for cleaning and stabilisation.

Environmental samples of up to 40 litres were taken from the burials following advice from Dr Helen Keeley, consultant environmental advisor. However, due to the disturbed and disarticulated nature of the burials, it was not possible to sample from specific areas of the body, hence samples were only retrieved from the general grave fills.

Metal detecting survey

During the course of the excavation, a metal detecting survey of the area around the graves, attendant spoil heaps and areas thought to be of further archaeological interest was undertaken, the purpose being not only to recover further coins and other metal artefacts relating to the burials, but also to pre-empt the illegal activities of 'night-hawks' operating in the area. The wider area was also intensively scanned, but owing to the severe background noise resulting from certain agricultural practices within the fields to the north and east of the site, the survey was limited to the area in the immediate vicinity of the excavation. In total, a further 326 coins were recovered, bringing the total number of coins and coin fragments in the hoard to 1418.

2 THE ROMAN BURIALS

2.1 Introduction

In total, five graves were identified within the excavation area (Fig 3), including the grave that had been destroyed when the burials were first discovered (Grave 1). The surviving graves were sub-rectangular, aligned west-east (with the heads at the west end) and occupied an area measuring approximately 10m north-south by 5m east-west, with the graves cut directly into the natural limestone substrate (Plate 3). Three graves (Graves 3, 4 and 5) were identified in the east-facing section of the sump (Figs 3 and 4). Grave 2, the only intact grave, was a stone-lined cist formed from limestone slabs (Fig 5; Plates 5 and 6); Graves 3 and 4 may also have been stone-lined, but this could not be confirmed due to the extensive damage caused by the excavation of the sump. It is likely that the graves formed part of a larger cemetery group, and further graves await discovery in the immediate area.

Based largely on the evidence of the one intact burial (Burial 4) interred in the stone-lined cist (Grave 2), which was laid out in a supine position with its head to the east (Fig 5; Plate 6), it seems likely that the other burials would have been similarly positioned in their respective graves. With

the exception of Burial 4, the burials were incomplete, heavily fragmented and recovered in varying states of preservation. A summary of the graves, burials, grave fills and their respective context numbers is given in Appendix 1. In the text, context numbers in square brackets refer to cuts, those in parentheses to deposits.

The date of the burials derives from three sources, all producing a date range from the 3rd to early 5th centuries AD. These sources were:

- Remnants of two accessory pottery vessels from the fill of the stone-lined cist (Grave 2), which were associated with the earlier interments (Burials 5, 6 and 7) removed to make way for Burial 4.
- A shale and two copper alloy bracelets, found with Burial 11 in Grave 5.
- The east to west alignment of the graves.
- The coin hoard associated with Grave 1.

2.2 The graves

Grave 1

Grave 1 [15], which had been almost totally destroyed by mechanical excavator when the site was discovered, was located approximately 5m to the north-east of Grave 5. The cut and grave construction was probably similar to that of Grave 2, with a similar arrangement of Collyweston slabs lining the grave. The skeletal remains (Burials 1 to 3), those of two adult males and an unsexed juvenile aged between 13 and 15, were disarticulated and highly fragmentary.

There was an extensive green bronze stain on the right femur (Burial 1), probably caused by contact with coins from the hoard. No evidence was found for a box or pottery container, which suggests that the coin hoard may have been buried in a cloth or leather bag that had rotted away, although no mineralised organic fibres adhered to the coins to be certain of this. There was no surviving evidence as to whether the hoard was contemporary with the inhumation or was perhaps a later insertion into the probable cist.

Grave 2

Grave 2 [11] measured 2.04m long, 0.45m wide and 0.51m deep (Fig 5; Plate 6). The roughly rectangular, flat-bottomed, steep-sided cut was lined with slabs of Collyweston stone, forming a cist, and tapered towards the foot end. The grave was partially filled with dark yellowish brown silty clay (12) containing occasional Collyweston limestone fragments. The grave contained the remains of four individuals (Burials 4 to 7), including one intact, articulated burial (Burial 4).

The earlier burials (Burials 5 to 7) were poorly preserved and fragmentary and had been largely removed from the grave and placed above the top stones of the cist when Burial 4 was interred. The disarticulated remains were those of two adult males, over 40 years of age, and an unsexed individual between the ages of 18 and 23. Some bones belonging to the original occupants of the grave were found within the cist, along with sherds of two early 3rd-century pottery accessory vessels (Fig 6.1), which indicates that the earlier burials may have been interred in the first half of the 3rd century.

The latest burial (Burial 4) was more-or-less intact and well-preserved. The remains were those of a young male, aged between 18 and 20 years, the body positioned with its head at the eastern end of the grave. There was no surviving evidence for a coffin, so presumably the body would have been wrapped in a shroud.

Grave 3

Grave 3 [4] was severely damaged by earlier machine excavation, leaving only the western end of the grave in the east-facing section of the excavation area and part of the base of the grave. However, sufficient survived in plan and section to indicate that it had a width of c 1.15-1.25m and a depth of 0.56m, with gradual to steep sides and a concave to flat base. The fill comprised orange brown silty clay (3) with medium to large Collyweston limestone cobbles (up to 300mm long by 180mm wide by 40mm thick), the stones possibly forming the sides of a collapsed cist. The grave contained the disarticulated and highly fragmentary skeletal remains of an adult female and male (Burials 8 and 9).

Grave 4

Grave 4 [13] was only partially revealed in plan, with the majority of the grave continuing outside of the machine cut trench to the west. It had gradual to steep sides, a concave to flat base and measured at least 0.32m wide and 0.20m deep. The fill (8) was the same as that recorded in Grave 3 [4]. The disarticulated and highly fragmentary remains (Burial 10) were those of an unsexed adult.

Grave 5

As with Graves 3 and 4, Grave 5 [6] had been severely damaged, with only approximately 0.1m of its western side end surviving in the east-facing section of the excavation. It may have measured up to 1.02m long by c 0.6m wide by 0.33m deep. It had steep sides, a concave to flat base and its fill (5) was the same as that recorded in Grave 3. The skeletal remains (Burial 11), possibly the remains of a child, were disarticulated, highly fragmentary and consisted solely of skull fragments. Two copper alloy bracelets and fragments of a shale bracelet, dated to the 3rd to 4th centuries, accompanied the burial.

Chronology

Due to the circumstances of their discovery, in particular the loss of stratigraphic information, it has not been possible to establish a well-defined chronology for the burials, other than assign them to a broad date range over two centuries. The graves represent what is probably only part of a small Romano-British cemetery, probably associated with one of the settlements in the immediate area. Based on the evidence of the grave goods, namely the two pottery accessory vessels and the bracelets, the earliest burials appear to date to the early 3rd century. With the exception of Graves 4 and 5, all of the graves had been re-used, with the remains of the earlier burials either left *in situ*, or in the case of Grave 2, largely removed and placed on top of the cover stones over the cist. Graves 1 and 2 appear to have been re-used on more than one occasion. These later burials broadly date to the 3rd and 4th centuries.

The coin hoard from Grave 1 may have been deposited with the final burial (Burial 1) when the body was interred, or it could have been concealed in the grave many years later. The latest coin issues in the hoard date to AD395-402, indicating that the hoard was probably deposited in the first two decades of the 5th century, when the coinage still had some monetary value.

2.3 The human bone by Trevor Anderson

Introduction

Cleaned human bone from five graves was forwarded for examination. One individual, found within a stone-lined grave, was relatively intact (Burial 4). The rest of the material was largely disarticulated and highly fragmented. Osteological examination suggests that a minimum of eleven individuals are represented (Table 2).

Table 2: *The osteological findings*

Grave	Burial	Context	Sex	Age	Stature
1	1	17	M	30-40	
	2	18	M	-	
	3	19	?	13-15	
2	4	20	M?	18-20	1.632m (5' 4½")
	5	21	M	45+	1.793m (5' 10¾")*
	6	22	?	18-23	
	7	23	M	40+	1.693m (5' 7¾")**
3	8	24	F	23-39	1.587m (5' 2¾")
	9	25	M	Grown	
4	10	26	?	Grown	
5	11	27	?	?	

* Stature provided by an adult male ulna. It is not certain that it is the same individual which was aged by heavily worn teeth in the same layer.

** Stature provided by an adult male tibia. It is not certain that it is the same individual which was aged by a mandible fragment in the same layer.

The material

Grave 1 (Burials 1 to 3)

The remains consisted of disarticulated, highly fragmented bone, in total less than 15% of a complete skeleton. They included: a mandible fragment with a lightly worn right third molar *in situ* and first and second molars lost *post-mortem*; three loose teeth (an unworn right maxillary second molar (juvenile) and a lower left second premolar and right canine, both with dentine exposed); a hyoid; and left temporal and twenty-six cranial fragments.

Post-cranial bones included nine vertebral arch fragments (one cervical; seven thoracic; one lumbar); seventeen rib fragments, including one head and one sternal end. Limb bones included fragments of humeri; proximal left radius; fragment of right ulna; mid-shaft right femur (with extensive green staining anteriorly) and left femoral shaft. Also, 48 small fragments of long-bone shafts were recovered. A fragment of a left clavicle lateral shaft and a metacarpal shaft (right third) and two proximal hand phalanges complete the sample of adult bones.

Although no adult bones are duplicated, the marked variation in morphology of the two femora suggests they represent two different individuals (Burials 1 and 2). The right femur is much more robust with a mid-shaft circumference of 95.5mm. The same measurement on the left bone is some 9mm smaller. Both femora are probably male (Black, 1978). Based on three teeth, one adult may

be *c* 30-40 years old (Burial 1). The canine is more heavily worn, suggesting the upper age; the two other teeth are less worn.

The following juvenile bones were also recovered (Burial 3): three thoracic vertebrae, with unfused end-plates; a head and of an unfused rib and a small rib fragment; an unfused proximal right ulna; a small femoral shaft (circumference 64.5mm) and an unfused iliac crest fragment. The unfused ulna suggests an age of under 14-16 years, depending on the sex of the individual (Scheuer & Black, 2000: Fig 9.23). The femoral circumference suggests a juvenile aged 12-15 years (thirty-three medieval juveniles with a femoral circumference of 60-70mm were found to be, by dental development and long bone lengths (Ferembach *et al* 1980), between 8-17 years, the mean age being 12.1-14.3 years. The unworn molar, with the apex of one root only just open, suggests an age of 14-15 years.

Grave 2 (Burials 4 to 7)

The latest burial in the stone-lined cist (Burial 4) was an articulated supine skeleton. The skeleton is largely complete; however, the lumbar spine, most of the sacrum and the left pelvis were not recovered. The skull displays recent damage, with the frontal bone shattered by severe force. Several small elements, including hand bones (R lunate; first metacarpal; L hamate; scaphoid; triquetral; fifth metacarpal; a proximal; two medial and three distal phalanges) and two coccygeal vertebrae belonging to this skeleton were found disarticulated in the upper fill. On balance the sexing criteria, including cranial morphology, support the view that the remains are male (Ferembach *et al* 1980). The lack of dental attrition, as well as the state of epiphyseal fusion support an age of *c* 18-20 years (Ferembach *et al* 1980). Based on the only complete fully-fused bone, the left tibia, stature was assessed as 1.632m (5' 4½") (Trotter & Gleser, 1958). The skull displays several minor anatomical variants (archive), which include the rather rare *os inca* (Hauser & de Stefano, 1989: Table 22), sagittal ossicle (*ibid.* Table 18) and precondylar tubercle (*ibid.* Table 31). The majority of the mandibular teeth were covered by a firmly-adherent fawny-brown concretion. This *post-mortem* alteration may possibly be related to the decomposition of materials in the burial chamber. Both first molars display large mesio-occlusal carious cavities. All third molars were congenitally absent.

Disarticulated bones within Grave 2, as well as bones scattered in close proximity to the cist (Burials 5-7), represent the remains of skeletons that were largely removed to make space for the later burial (Burial 4). Duplication of seven adult bones within Grave 2, including the atlas, the first metacarpal and several feet bones (Table 3), indicate that at least two skeletons had been buried in the grave prior to the final internment. Examination of the adult disarticulated material above Burial 4, in deposit 9, suggests that a third adult had been buried in this grave (Burial 7).

The supernumerary bones within the grave were located in close proximity to the articulated skeleton and near to the grave base. The location of many of the adult bones mirrors the deposition of the articulated supine skeleton. This adds credence to the view that these additional bones represent overlooked skeletal elements that were left *in situ*, prior to the deposition of the final burial.

Table 3: The location of adult bones inter-mixed with the articulated juvenile burial in Grave 2

Articulated burial	Additional adult bones
Skull	Foot medial phalanx
Spine	Atlas (x2); axis; CV4?; CV7; TV1; TV arch fragment; LV arch; Hand: R. metacarpal II; Foot: distal phalanx
Ribs	First right and left rib; rib fragment
R Hand	R Hand: hamate; lunate; metacarpal I. Phalanges: two proximal; two medial; one 1st distal
L Hand	L Hand: metacarpal I. Phalanges: three proximal; one medial
L leg	L patella, with ossification of the ligamentum patellae
Feet	R hand: metacarpal II & IV; L hand: metacarpal I, III, IV. A proximal phalanx. R foot: calcaneus; talus fragment (joins to talus in layer 9); cuboid; metatarsal I, II (x2) III, V (missing distal end). A 1st distal phalanx; L foot: cuneiform II; cuboid (x2); metatarsal I, II, IV (x2), V (x2). 1st distal phalanges (x2); a proximal phalanx.

The bones recovered as disarticulated within Grave 2 (in deposit 12) are listed in Table 4. They are fragmented and represent less than 10% of a complete skeleton. Based on the heavily worn teeth and the morphology of the mandible these bones include an elderly (over 45 years) male. The intact ulna provides a stature estimate of 1.793m (5 10³/₄"") (Trotter & Gleser, 1958). There was evidence of joint degeneration of the left elbow.

Table 4: Disarticulated adult bones found within Grave 2

Skull	L zygomatic fragment; eleven fragments; hyoid corpus
Dentition	incomplete mandible, five teeth, R mand 5 and four roots (R max 5; L max 3; R mand 3;2). Note: a fragment of left mandible with three teeth (L 5,6[AM],7,8) from layer 9 joins to the this mandible
Spine	CV: two bodies and six arch fragments; TV: TV2; one body and sixteen fragments; LV: an arch fragment
Ribs	R: a head end and a fragment; unisided a sternal end and a fragment
Shoulder	right scapula fragment
Arms	left ulna
Hands	R: trapezium; capitate; hamate; pisiform; 1st proximal phalanx ; L: trapezium (large); hamate; scaphoid (large); triquetral; 1st proximal phalanx. Phalanges: two proximal; twelve distal
Pelvis	fragment of left? ilium
Legs	R patella, with ossification of the ligamentum patellae; L fibula, missing proximal end; femoral fragment.
Feet	R: metatarsal I (shaft incomplete); II; III (missing distal end); 1st proximal phalanx; L: talus; navicular; cuneiform I; metatarsal III (missing proximal end); 1st proximal phalanx. Sesamoids: six (hands/feet)

Analysis of the disarticulated bone from Grave 2 shows that disarticulated vertebra (TV2) accurately joins to the vertebrae (CV7; TV1) mixed with the juvenile and a disarticulated patella presents with similar morphology and ligament ossification to a patella found with the juvenile. As

such, the bones classed as disarticulated on-site (Table 4) and the adult bones, which were intermingled with the juvenile (Table 3), appear to represent the same individuals. Combination of the two groups increases the minimum number of adults within the grave to three. This is based on the presence of an additional right second metatarsal in deposit 12 (Table 4).

The disarticulated bones scattered in the vicinity of Grave 2 (in deposit 9) are listed in Table 5. They consist largely of small highly-fragmented non-diagnostic limb-bones. They represent less than a quarter of a complete skeleton. Duplication of the left mastoid region indicates that three adults were represented in this layer (Table 5). Based on the very large supra-orbital processes, large humeral head (48.4mm) and large talus (58.1mm), one was clearly male (Bass, 1987: 151; Ferembach *et al* 1980; Steele, 1976). Duplication of dental remains indicate the presence of a young adult, 18-23 years old and mature adult of *c* 40+ years (based on a heavily worn third molar). One repaired long bone, a left tibia, provides a stature estimate of 1.693m (5' 7¾") (Trotter & Gleser, 1958). There was evidence of joint degeneration on a distal left humerus.

Table 5: Disarticulated adult bones found external to Grave 2

Skull	seven frontal fragments; forty-eight vault fragments; nine occipital fragments; nine temporal fragments, including three left mastoids; four sphenoid fragments; zygomatic, R: fragment; L: intact; nine fragments.
Dentition	mandible six fragments, three joining; nine teeth. A fragment of left mandible with three teeth (L 5,6[AM],7,8) joins to the mandible in layer 12. Remaining dentition: two adults: one young adult (L mand: 5,6,7); one mature(?) adult: R max 5; R mand 8,7).
Spine	CV: one complete; three bodies; two body fragments; six arch fragments; TV: one complete; five body fragments; twenty-three arch fragments; LV: one complete; nine body fragments; fourteen arch fragments; sixteen arch fragments; Sacrum: two fragments
Ribs	R: four head ends; eight fragments; L: one head end; three fragments; Unsided: a sternal end and eleven fragments
Shoulder	L clavicle lateral shaft fragments (x2); scapula: R & L glenoid cavities; R acromial fragment; L coracoid and seven fragments
Arms	R: humeral head; distal humerus (x2); R radius, a distal end and a shaft fragment; L: humeral head; distal humerus (x2); ulna, proximal and distal ends Unsided: humeral head fragment and nine shaft fragments; radius: two un-sided head fragments
Hands	R: capitate (x2); hamate; scaphoid; metacarpal III; IV (distal end only); V (missing distal end); 1st distal phalanx ; L: trapezium; capitate; hamate; lunate (x2); metacarpal II (missing distal end); III (missing distal end); IV (missing proximal end); V (x2), one complete, one missing distal end; 1st distal phalanx. Phalanges: three proximal; five medial; two distal.
Pelvis	R & L: forty-nine fragments
Legs	R: femur (x2), two heads and two shafts; tibia (x2) duplication of proximal ends; fibula, distal end; patella; L: tibia duplication of distal ends; fibula, distal end; patella; Unsided: femur, eighteen fragments; tibia: ten fragments; fibula: nine fragments; forty leg fragments
Feet	R: tals (x2), one joins with fragment in layer 12; navicular; cuneiform; four proximal phalanges; L: calcaneus; navicular; metatarsal I (missing proximal end); III (shaft only); IV; Unsided: four calcaneal fragments; three navicular fragments; a metatarsal head

Two bones in this layer, external to the grave, were found to join to bones within the grave (Tables 3-5). An incomplete right talus joins to a fragment of adult talus intermingled with the articulated

skeleton (Burial 4). A fragment of left mandible, with green staining, as well a loose tooth were found to join an incomplete disarticulated adult mandible within the grave. In addition, two left elbow bones both with degeneration (one found in the grave and one outside the grave) may be from the same individual. Thus, the osteological evidence supports the view that the bones scattered in the vicinity of Grave 2 represent the earlier occupants of the grave.

Grave 3 (Burials 8 and 9)

These burials were represented by disarticulated, highly fragmented bones and remains, in total less than 20% of a complete skeleton. Individual bones or groups of bones were identified on-site and bagged separately. This indicates that the only bones in articulation appear to be a right radius and ulna and a right pelvis and right femoral head were found in close proximity (Table 4).

Duplication of right femoral heads indicate that two adults were represented (Table 4). One individual, based on pelvic morphology, was female (Ferembach *et al* 1980). An age of 23-39 years could be obtained by examination of the pubic symphysis (Ubelaker, 1984: 53-59). An intact right radius provides a stature assessment of 1.587m (5' 2³/₄"') (Trotter & Gleser, 1958). The second individual was represented by an incomplete right femur, part of which was found in the section (Table 4). The vertical diameter of the femoral head (46.3mm), suggests that this bone is from a male (Bass, 1987: 221-222).

Table 6: Identification of the bones which represent Burials 8 and 9

Deposit	Skeletal element
3	frontal fragment; hyoid cornu; R mandibular canine; CV 3 & 4; L humerus: distal metaphysis; Hand phalanges: proximal (x2); distal (x2); R proximal femur, joins to femur in "b", a second individual; Foot: R cuneiform I; Unsided: medial phalanx; sesamoid.
"section"	hyoid cornu; L scapula fragment; L hand: metacarpal; pelvic fragment; femoral fragment, joins to femoral head in "c & e"; Foot: R navicular
3a	R radius & ulna
3b	Second individual: R femoral shaft and R bicondylar fragment, joins to upper femur in "3"
3c & e	R ilium; proximal femur, joins to femoral fragment in "section"
3d	L proximal tibial shaft; fibula fragment
3f	R scaphoid; Hand: proximal phalanx
3g	R hand: trapezoid; triquetral; metacarpal II (missing proximal end); Hand: proximal phalanx; R. proximal tibial fragment
3h	Right pubic fragment
3i	?L femur distal condylar fragment
3j	?L femur distal condylar fragment
3j & k	L. femur distal shaft fragment
3l	hyoid; R maxillary second premolar; mid TV arch; SV 5; R Hand: metacarpal I; IV (shaft only); Hand: distal phalanx; Foot: medial phalanx
3m	femoral

Grave 4 (Burial 10)

Burial 10 was represented by disarticulated, highly fragmented bones, in total less than 5% of a complete skeleton. Two fused proximal tibia fragments and a fragment of a left calcaneus were identified. In addition, eight lower limb fragments and twenty-three unidentified fragments were recovered. The bones represent an unsexed adult.

Grave 5 (Burial 11)

Only two very small, rather thin skull fragments were recovered. A definite sex and age estimation was not possible.

Conclusion

The skeletal remains recovered from the five graves, damaged and disturbed by farming activity, were largely disarticulated and highly fragmented when examined archaeologically. Osteological evidence suggests a minimum of eleven individuals were represented. Nine were assessed as adult, with six males and one female identified. The youngest individual was 13-15 years old.

The surviving stone-lined cist (Grave 2) appears to have contained three individuals (a young adult and two mature males) prior to the burial of the articulated 18-20 year old male (Burial 4). The earlier occupants (Burials 5-7) were represented by bones intermingled with the articulated burial; disarticulated within the grave and scattered externally to the stone-lining. Apparently, the bones of the earlier occupants were deliberately removed to make way for the later burial. However, the osteological evidence indicates that several of bones were left *in situ* prior to the deposition of the final burial.

Two of the other burial groups were found to contain duplicated bones. In Grave 1, the green-stained right femur, possibly stained by contact with the coin hoard in the grave, was from a robust male. In addition, another adult, possibly also male, as well as a 13-15 year old, were represented. Two adults, one female and one male, could be recognised in the largely disarticulated bones in Grave 3. In the two burials in which only small eroded fragments were recovered (Graves 4 and 5) a definite age and sex diagnosis was not possible.

3 THE FINDS

3.1 The Roman pottery by Roy Friendship-Taylor

This small group of pottery amounted only to some 17 sherds from about four separate vessels, weighing 231g. The largest group originated from the lower Nene kilns around Water Newton (*Durobrivae*), Cambridgeshire.

There were clearly two separate grey colour-coated vessels, one probably from a globular flask, similar to vessels illustrated in Perrin (1999, fig 12, 26-30 and fig. 13, 38) (Fig 6.1), dateable to around the early 3rd century AD. The other vessel was an out-turned rim bowl in a calcareous fabric, also probably from the lower Nene region, with a rim profile consistent with a later 2nd to early 3rd century date (Fig 6.2). A summary of the pottery by context is presented in Table 7.

There was just one other sherd: a body sherd in a soft oxidised fabric of which nothing can be said.

Table 7: Summary of Roman pottery by context

Context	Fabric	No. sherds	Weight (g)	Vessel Type	Attribute	Date	Notes
1	C2	2	29	?	BO	Late C 2nd	
1	OX	1	6	?	BO	?	
7	C2	4	61	UG	R,BO,BS	Late C 2nd/early C 3rd	Same vessel as 12.1
12	C2	9	63	UG	R,BO	Late C 2nd/early C 3rd	Same vessel as 7
12	CG	1	18	JEV	R	Early C 3rd	
Total		17	231				

Key Fabric: C2 grey colour-coated; OX oxidized; CG calcareous grit
Vessel type: UG globular flask; JEV jar everted rim
Attribute: BO body sherd; R rim sherd; BS base sherd

3.2 The Roman coin hoard by Dr Mark Curteis

Archaeological background

A hoard of 1,418 coins (including 46 coin fragments) was discovered in Garley's Field, Ketton, between March and August 2002. The find was originally made by the landowner, Mr Andrew, who unexpectedly disturbed the remains of at least two inhumations and recovered 127 late Roman coins in the general area of the burials. The remainder of the hoard was recovered in several phases.

The coin hoard was associated with Burial 1, which was destroyed by the machine excavation that had led to the site's discovery, causing the hoard to become dispersed. The skeleton was disarticulated and fragmentary. There was an extensive green stain on one of the leg bones, suggesting that this had been in contact with the coins prior to disturbance. There was no evidence for a pottery container and the excavators believed that the coins may have originally been buried in a cloth or leather bag. It is not certain if the coins were a primary grave deposit, or had been placed in the grave at a later date.

Due to the circumstances of the recovery it has not been possible to distinguish the coins originally recovered by Mr Andrews in the general area of the burials from those recovered by Northamptonshire Archaeology. The analysis of the hoard has not identified any obvious anomalies within the collection which would suggest that some of the coins were intrusive.

Numismatic background

The latest issues of Roman coinage which reached Britain in any number were the small bronze issues of the House of Theodosius, which form the bulk of the hoard. These coins emanated from the mints of Gaul until 395. With the closure of the Gallic mints, supplies for Britain were drawn from Rome, Aquileia and to a lesser extent mints in the East. The latest issues to arrive, minted in the names of Honorius and Arcadius, were of the SALVS REIPVBLICAE type, minted in Italy and the East. This coin was superseded in c 403 by a new issue bearing the legend VRBS ROMA FELIX. This coinage did not reach Britain. Consequently, it has been concluded that the payment of official salaries and the state's obligations entered into in Britain ceased in about 402 (Casey 1984, 48), i.e. the supply of coinage to Britain ceased in 402. Hence, the absence of later coins in a hoard does not prove that it was not deposited at a date later than 395-402. It is also highly uncertain how long these coins remained in use and they probably continued in circulation for a number of years after they were minted.

Analysis

The hoard contains coins ranging in date from radiates of the late 3rd to late 4th century Theodosian bronze issues (388-402). Table 8 shows a summary breakdown of the hoard and it can be seen that as few as 1.4% are dated earlier than the 4th century while only 14% of the coins predate 383. Many of the coins of the hoard are in poor condition and a total of 118 (8%) are illegible although it is likely from their weight and size that many of these are also Theodosian in date.

Table 8: Hoard summary

Mint	Trier	Lyon	Arles	Rome	Aquilea	Others	Uncertain	Total
Pre 296	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	18 (1.4%)
296-330	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1 (0.1%)
330-35	5	1	-	-	-	-	13	19 (1.5%)
335-41	9	1	-	-	-	-	19	29 (2.2%)
341-48	9	1	-	-	-	-	12	22 (1.7%)
348-64	1	5	-	-	-	-	32	38 (2.9%)
364-78	-	6	7	-	3	1	33	50 (3.8%)
378-83	-	1	1	-	-	-	3	5 (0.4%)
383-402	19	38	124	49	35	6	847	1118 (86%)
Total								1300
Illegible								118

With one exception, all the coins are base metal with little intrinsic value. The exception is a silver siliqua of Arcadius. The presence of a single silver coin in a large base metal hoard is highly unusual, but equally such coins are very rare generally as site finds and hence it is unlikely that this coin is intrusive. The presence of the siliqua may indicate that the bronze coins, which had little intrinsic value in themselves, were seen to have some monetary value at the time of deposition.

The numbers of late 3rd and 4th century base metal coins frequently recovered from Roman sites would suggest, however, that this value was not very high, and any token value dictated by the state could be negated by subsequent reformations of the coinage system, several of which took place during the late 3rd and 4th centuries. The result was that base metal coins of the preceding monetary system could be left with little or no value (i.e. become demonetized).

The average diameter of the late 3rd century radiates, the earliest coins in the hoard, is *c* 12mm compared with an average figure of *c* 18mm seen elsewhere. Similarly, many of the Valentinianic coins in the hoard have been deliberately trimmed down to as little as 11mm. The average for such coins generally is *c* 18mm, while the average here is *c* 14mm. The average diameter of the Theodosian coins in the hoard is 13mm which is the average for their type. Thus many of the earlier coins in the hoard are small for their type, but relatively similar in module to that of the Theodosian bronzes. It is probable that many of the earlier coins were in circulation (or more likely were re-introduced into the currency pool), and became incorporated into the hoard, because they had a

similar module to that of the coinage of the late 4th century. As the bronze coins had a low value we can imagine economic transactions taking place with numbers of coins, or even bags of coins of set weight, that some of them were old may not have mattered, it was size and weight that was important.

An analysis of the 4th century coins by mint (Table 8) clearly shows that between 330 and 348 most of the hoard coins were minted at Western mints (Trier and Lyon), and at Lyon in particular. This trend continues into later Constantinian times (348-64), but in this period the main mint switches to Trier. During the period 364-83 we no longer see coins minted at Trier, the bulk being supplied from mints at Lyon and Arles with some now coming from Italian and Eastern mints (Aquila and others). In the following Theodosian period (383-402) we see the reintroduction of coins from Trier and the appearance of coins minted in Rome. There is a relatively high proportion (57%) of coins from Italian and Eastern mints (Rome, Aquileia and others). This picture of 4th century coinage supply generally reflects the provincial picture. Although mints such as Rome, Aquileia and Arles were in operation prior to 364 they are not represented here because they formed a smaller proportion of the currency pool and we are dealing with low coin counts.

The vast majority of the coins in the hoard have the reverse legend VICTORIA AVGGG or SALVS REIPUBLICAE and are dated 388-402. Those with the former legend were minted at the Western mints, while the latter were minted in Italy and the East. The Western mints ceased to supply the VICTORIA AVGGG type in 395, while those in Italy and the East continued and, as noted above, were supplied to Britain until 402. The relatively high proportion of coins with SALVS reverse legend, and the presence of at least ten coins minted after 395, would indicate that the hoard is very late, falling right at the end of the Romano-British coin sequence.

The relative chronology of hoards dating to the Theodosian period has been refined by Guest (1997) who has made a detailed study of British hoards closing with issues of Arcadius and Honorius, which he terms 'Honorian' (i.e. containing coins dating 388-402). Guest (1997, 415) concluded that silver coins circulated and were hoarded as late as AD 420 and bronze may have continued in circulation even longer, thus inferring that bronze hoards in Britain containing coins minted down to 402 could potentially have been deposited as late as, or later than, 420.

By looking closely at the chronological structure of hoards he divided 'Honorian' bronze hoards into three chronological groups (Guest 1997, 421-2) based on ratios of coins dated 388-402 to those of earlier periods. The earliest of the groups (termed Group 1) is characterized by having over 20% of the hoard predating 294/6, approximately 20% dating 364-78 and approximately 70% dating 383-402. Group 2 is characterized by having less than 10% coins predating 294/6, approximately 5-10% dating 364-78 and approximately 80% dating 383-402. Group 3, the latest group in his relative chronology, sees less than 5% predating 294/6, less than around 5% dating 364-78, and over 85% of the contents dating 383-402. The Ketton hoard has only 1.4% predating 294/6, 3.8% dating 364-78 and 86% dating 388-402. This would place Ketton amongst the latest group of 'Honorian' hoards and therefore is amongst the latest group of Roman bronze hoards found in Britain.

The distribution of Group 3 hoards is particularly concentrated on the east coast around the Thames Estuary. Two possible explanations (after Guest 1997, 414) for this could be that bronze coinage was last used in this area or that the distribution may indicate the area most affected by Saxon raids. Only one hoard is recorded further inland (Laxton, Northamptonshire) and Ketton, on present evidence, could also be seen as outside the main concentration of find spots. However, because of the very low number of recorded hoards of this period, Ketton could be seen to confirm that the distribution of these very late hoards extended inland as far as Rutland and Northamptonshire, in which case piracy and invasion are unlikely to have been the single cause for hoarding at this time.

Hoards associated with burials are not unknown, but they are not particularly common. In Britain only twenty-one graves have been known to have contained hoards, of these, in nineteen cases they

appear closely associated with the skeleton (Robertson 2000). Of the nineteen, only six definitely post-date the adoption of Christianity as the official religion of the Roman State. Only two of the six have coins dating down to the reign of Honorius, and the Ketton hoard appears on the present evidence to be the latest of the three.

In most of the cases the coins would appear to be a primary deposit in the grave, e.g. 22 bronze coins apparently in the hand from a hoard found in Portsmouth in 1843 (Robertson 2000, 357); 6 siliqua and a bronze coin in a compact lump on the ribs in a ditch burial from Kingston Lisle, Berkshire found in 1939 (Robertson 2000, 369); and 12 bronze coins from the hip bone of a hastily interred burial from Winchester found in 1843 (Robertson 2000, 345). Consequently, we could infer from the copper alloy stain on the leg bone at Ketton that this hoard is also from a primary burial context, although this can not be confirmed and the possibility remains that the coin hoard was concealed in the grave at later date.

It may be significant that the hoard was found *c* 1km further down the side of the Welland valley to another hoard, the Tinwell hoard (DCMS 2000, 118-9). Although the Tinwell hoard was somewhat earlier (having been deposited *c* 275) and was mainly composed of base-silver radiates (2829 radiates and one base-silver denarius), the proximity may not be accidental and raises the possibility that both hoards form part of a series of votive deposits on religious sites that concentrate in this area, perhaps symbolically marking the boundary between the Corieltauvi and Catuvellauni (Curteis 1996 and 2000).

Therefore, the hoard, with regards to its very late date, is highly unusual. Furthermore, because it is also potentially the largest and latest hoard ever recorded from a grave in Britain, it is currently unique.

The coins, many of which are in poor condition, have been cleaned and stabilised. All the coins have been weighed and measured and the full catalogue, along with the coins themselves, will be deposited with Rutland County Museum.

3.3 The bracelets by Tora Hylton

Two bracelets, manufactured from copper alloy and one in shale, were found in association with Burial 11, Grave 5. The burial comprised only two very small, rather thin skull fragments, and it was not possible to confirm the sex or age of the individual (see human bone report). The bracelets are small in size and the internal dimensions (38-49mm in diameter) suggest that they would have been worn by a child.

The copper alloy bracelets are complete and both may be termed 'expandable'; one has a twisted expanding clasp, created by coiling the terminals around the hoop (Fig 6.3), the other is penannular (Fig 6.4). The former resembles known examples from *Verulamium*, St Albans (Waugh and Goodburn 1972, fig 32, 35) and Gadebridge Park Roman villa (Neal and Butcher 1974, fig 60, 152). Other examples have been recovered from inhumation grave deposits in Colchester (Crummy, 1983, fig 41, 1601) and *Durocbrivae*, Dunstable (Matthews 1981); all date to the 3rd and 4th centuries. The penannular bracelet is furnished with shaped terminals, which appear to represent the head and tail of a snake. It is possible that this may be a crude representation of a serpent, a symbol of health and healing, rebirth and the spirits of the departed (Johns 1998/2000, 7). For a discussion on bracelets and rings in the form of snakes, see Johns 1996.

The shale bracelet comprises three fragments; although incomplete, enough survives to indicate that originally the bracelet would have been partially ornamented with transverse V-shaped notches (Fig 6.5), a common motif on jet and shale bracelets of Roman date. Although not identical, examples with similar decorative motifs are known from Colchester (Crummy 1983, fig 38, 1560) and

Verulamium, St Albans (Waugh and Goodburn 1972, fig 56, 216). Shale and jet was actively collected and worked during the 3rd and 4th centuries, so it would be reasonable to suggest that the bracelet be of a similar date.

Fig 6.3 Armlet with twisted expanding clasp, copper alloy. Complete, hoop with expanded circular cross-section and tapering towards the terminal ends that are wound around the hoop and enable the armlet to expand and decrease. Good patina surviving in places. Ext. diameter: 42mm Int. diameter: 38mm Height: 3mm. SF 1365, Context 5, Burial 11

Fig 6.4 Armlet, copper alloy. Penannular, ribbon strip type with shaped terminals, one rounded and the other tapered, possibly symbolising a serpent. The exterior surface of the armlet, although heavily corroded, appears to be decorated with oblique grooves. Ext. diameter (oval): 36 x 45mm: Height: 2.5mm Th: 1mm. SF 1366, Context 5, Burial 11

Fig 6.5 Armlet, shale. Incomplete, half-missing, remainder in three pieces. D-shaped cross-section, broken terminals furnished with transverse V-shaped notches, suggesting that armlet may have been partially plain and partially decorated. Ext. diameter: 60mm Int. diameter: 49mm Height: 6mm. SF 1369, Context 5, Burial 11

4 DISCUSSION

The five Romano-British graves excavated in Garley's Field, Ketton, which were discovered by chance during the excavation of a field drainage sump, are probably part of a small cemetery associated with one of the nearby settlements. The extent of the cemetery is uncertain; geophysical survey of the surrounding area detected several 'grave-like' anomalies, but it was not possible to distinguish these from natural voids in the limestone bedrock. However, it is to be suspected that there are other graves in the immediate area. Given their location beneath the crest of the hill to the north, it is possible that the burials were interred close to the boundary of the settlement/estate, and could be categorized as 'backland burials' (Esmonde-Cleary 2000).

The size of the graves indicates that they were dug, and in the case of the cists, constructed to contain single burials. However, with the exception of Graves 4 and 5, all of the graves had been re-used, with the remains of the earlier burials either left *in situ*, or in the case of Grave 2, largely removed and placed on top of the cover stones over the cist. Graves 1 and 2 appear to have been re-used on more than one occasion. That the graves could be re-opened years, if not decades after the interment of the primary, and in some cases secondary burials, suggests that they were marked in some way, possibly with small mounds, or given the local abundance of limestone with gravestones. The absence of nails and wood stains from any of the graves suggests that the bodies were not placed in timber coffins, but were probably wrapped in shrouds when they were interred. For burials interred in a stone-lined cist, it is unlikely that a wooden coffin would have been necessary.

The construction of the surviving cist (Grave 2), with flat stones, set vertically on edge, lining the sides and ends of the grave pit and cover stones placed over the top, conforms to 'Type 2' in Philpott's classification of cists and stone-lined graves (Philpott 1991). These have a widespread distribution, with the majority located along the Jurassic limestone belt, which extends from Dorset, through Wiltshire, Gloucestershire, the South and East Midlands and Lincolnshire, as far as North Yorkshire. In the East Midlands, such graves generally date to the 4th century AD, although 3rd century examples are known, e.g. Ancaster (Wilson 1968).

The length of time between successive burials in each grave is uncertain, but given the fragmentary nature and limited representation of the skeletal elements that had been moved to make way for the latest burial in Grave 2, a period of at least several years is likely. At a depth of *c.* 0.6m, the approximate depth of the Garley's Field burials, the human body takes approximately six months to skeletonize, and at least a further two months for the skeleton to disarticulate (Micozzi 1991, 49-64). Further degradation and fragmentation of the bone, as apparent in the surviving elements of the earlier burials, suggests a period of two to three years at the very least between successive burials.

On current evidence, and given the fragmentary nature and poor state of preservation of the skeletal remains, it is not possible to ascertain whether the individuals in the cemetery are related, perhaps belonging to an extended family group over several generations, or represent unrelated members of a wider settlement/estate community. In the cases where the graves had been re-used, it is possible that the later burials were being placed in graves that held the remains of their immediate family members, and that the graves were being used as family 'tombs'. However, no particular care or reverence appears to have been attached to the remains of the earlier occupants of the graves, so this is perhaps unlikely. Convenience may have been a more likely motive.

Only two of the graves contained grave goods. In the base of Grave 2 there were sherds from two pottery accessory vessels; and three bracelets, two manufactured from copper alloy and one from shale, were recovered from Grave 5. Based on the dating of these items, the earliest burials appear to date to the early 3rd century. However, given the scarcity of 2nd and early 3rd century inhumation burials, it is likely that the majority of the burials date to the later 3rd and 4th centuries. In addition, the small size of the bracelets from Grave 5 indicates that they accompanied a child burial, and it has been observed that shale bracelets are commonly found with child burials, more often than not in 4th century contexts (Chambers 1986, 37-44). Therefore, on the basis of the grave goods, the burials can broadly be dated to the 3rd and 4th centuries.

Potentially one of the latest burials discovered at Garley's Field was Burial 1 from Grave 1 (destroyed by machine excavation of the drainage sump), which contained a late 4th/early 5th century coin hoard, the presence of the coins indicated by an extensive green stain on one of the leg bones. The hoard may have been deposited with the final burial (Burial 1) when the body was interred, or it could have been concealed in the grave many years later. To date, twenty-one coin hoards have been recovered from Romano-British graves, and of these, nineteen have been closely associated with the attendant burials. However, these hoards contained a small number of coins and there are no known examples of a hoard as large as the Garley's Field hoard being found in a grave in direct association with a burial. The latest coins in the hoard, Theodosian issues dating to AD395-402, suggest that the hoard was probably deposited in the first decades of the 5th century, probably when the coinage still had some monetary value. This would place the Garley's Field hoard amongst the latest group of 'Honorian' bronze hoards found in Britain.

Whether it is possible to determine the religious beliefs once held by the occupant of a grave with the burial rites observed in their interment is debatable. A trend to west-east alignment and an absence of grave goods in the 3rd and 4th centuries is often cited as evidence for Christian burial practice, although these indicators are far from conclusive and are often only discernible in the large urban cemeteries (e.g. Poundbury, Dorset; West Tenter Street, London; and Butt Road, Colchester). Indeed, the move towards inhumation away from cremation as the main practice of disposing of the dead appears to have radiated out across the Empire from Rome, beginning in the 2nd century, long before the influence of Christianity could have been an influential factor (Petts 2003). In rural areas, such as at Garley's Field, burial practices were far less standardized and display a wider range of traditions, from crouched burials in shallow graves and cist-burials to decapitation burials (Taylor 2001). This diversity may reflect the persistence of pagan and other non-Christian religions and cults in rural areas, or the lesser degree of influence of the civic or Church authorities in standardizing burial rites, including Christian burial rites, in rural areas.

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APPENDIX 1

Summary of contexts and features

Abbreviations

Context [**] identifies cut features

Contexts in bold refer to burials

*Artefact Types***P** pottery; **C** coin; **Fe** iron object; **Fe** iron object; **Cu** copper alloy object; **Pb** lead object; **Sh** shale object.

Context no.	Feature type	Comments	Artefact type
1	Ploughsoil	Modern ploughsoil.	P Pb Fe
2	Subsoil	Intermittent across site.	
3 24 25 [4]	Grave 3	Truncated grave visible in west section. Burials 8 (24) and 9 (25), adult male and female.	
5 27 [6]	Grave 5	Truncated grave visible in west section. Burial 11 (27), skull fragments only.	Cu Sh
10 7 (9) 21 22 23 12 20 [11]	Grave 2	Stone-lined cist containing Burial 4 (20), young adult male. Burials 5 (, 6 and 7, two adult males and an unsexed adult, removed from grave to make way for Burial 4. Deposit 10 was an intrusive layer of modern ploughsoil, introduced by plough disturbance and earlier machine excavation of drainage sump.	P St P
8 26 [13]	Grave 4	Truncated grave visible in west section. Burial 10 (26), adult.	
14 17 18 19 [15]	Grave 1	Burials 1 (17), 2 (18) and 3 (19), two adult males and an unsexed juvenile. Grave totally destroyed by machine excavation of drainage sump. Coin hoard recovered from this grave.	C
16	Natural substrate	Limestone regolith (weathered upper part of limestone bedrock).	

APPENDIX 2

Catalogue of coins in hoard

The following abbreviations are used to denote obverse type:

C1	Constantine I	C2C	Constantine II Caesar	Cs2C	Constantius II Caesar	UR	<i>Urbs Roma</i>
Cp	<i>Constantinopolis</i>	Cs2	Constantius II	Cn	Constans	The	Theodora
Hel	Helena	HC	House Constantine	Mag	Magnentius	JC	Julian Caesar
V1	Valentinian I	Vn	Valens	G	Gratian	V2	Valentinian II
A	Arcadius	MM	Magnus Maximus	FV	Flavius Victor	E	Eugenius
T1	Theodosius I	H	Honorius	HC	House Theodosius		

Post 383 obverse legends (after LRBC):

MM 1DN MAG MA-XIMVS PF AVG	MM 3 DN MAG MAXI-MVS PF AVG	FV 1 DN FL VIC-TOR PF AVG
V2 1DN VALENTINI-ANVS PF AVG	V2 4 DN VALENTINIANVS PF AVG	T 1 DN THEODO-SIVS PF AVG
A 1 DN ARCADI-VS PF AVG	A 3 DN ARCAD-IVS PF AVG	A 5 DN ARCA-DI AVG
H 1 DN HONORI-VS PF AVG	H 3 DN HONORIVS PF AVG	H 5 DN HONO-RI AVG

Pre-Diocletianic types

Gallienus: Radiate (1)

<i>No.</i>	<i>Reverse</i>	Rome	<i>m.-m.</i>	<i>Reference</i>	<i>Qty.</i>
1	AETERNITAS AVG		-	-	1

Divus Claudius II: Radiates (3)

		Rome			
2	CONSECRATIO altar		-	Cun 2313	1
		Irregular			
3	CONSECRATIO eagle		-	Cun 2877	1
4	CONSECRATIO altar		-	Cun 28731	1

Tetricus I: Radiates (3)

		Irregular			
5-6	PAX AVG		-	-	2
7	Uncertain		-	-	1

Gallic Empire: Radiates (9)

		Uncertain mints			
8	PAX AVG		-	-	1
9	Illegible		-	-	1
		Irregular			
10-15	PAX AVG		-	-	6
16	Illegible		-	-	1

Carausius: Radiates (2)

17-18	PAX AVG		Uncertain mint	-	-	2
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Post-Diocletianic types**SILVER: SILIQUA****Arcadius (1)**

<i>No.</i>	<i>Obv.</i>	<i>Mint</i>	<i>Reverse</i>	<i>m.-m.</i>	<i>Ref. (LRBC)</i>	<i>Qty.</i>
19	1	?	VIRTVS ROMANORVM	--/[...]	-	1

BRONZE**294-330 (1)**

<i>No</i>	<i>Ruler</i>	<i>Mint</i>	<i>Reverse</i>	<i>m.-m.</i>	<i>Ref. (RIC)</i>	<i>Qty</i>
20	C2C	?	CAESARVM NOSTRORVM	--/[...]	-	1

330-41 (48)

<i>No</i>	<i>Ruler</i>	<i>Mint</i>	<i>Reverse</i>	<i>m.-m.</i>	<i>Ref. (RIC)</i>	<i>Qty</i>
21	Cs2C	Tr	GLORIA EXERCITVS (2 std.)	--//TRS	VII 521	1
22	Cp	Tr	Victory on prow	--//TRP*	VII 548	1
23	C1	Tr	GLORIA EXERCITVS (1 std.)	--//TRS	VII 586	1
24	C1	Tr	GLORIA EXERCITVS (1 std.)	--//TRP•	VII 590	1
25	C2C	Tr	GLORIA EXERCITVS (1 std.)	--//•TRP•	VII 591	1
26	Cs2	Tr	GLORIA EXERCITVS (1 std.)	--//TRP•	VIII 50	1
27	Tha	Tr	PIETAS ROMANA	--//TRP	VIII 79	1
28	Cs2	Tr	GLORIA EXERCITVS (1 std.)	--//TRP branch	VIII 82	1
29	Tha	Tr	PIETAS ROMANA	--//•TRP•	VIII 85	1
30-32	Cn	Tr	GLORIA EXERCITVS (1 std.)	M//TRPU	VIII 111	3
33	HC	Tr	GLORIA EXERCITVS (1 std.)	--//[...]TRP•	-	1
34	Cn	Ly	GLORIA EXERCITVS (1 std.)	Y//SLG	VIII 24	1
35	C2C	?	GLORIA EXERCITVS (2 std.)	--//[...]	-	1
36-38	Cp	?	Victory on prow	--//[...]	-	3
39-40	UR	?	Wolf and twins	--//[...]	-	2
41-42	C2C	?	GLORIA EXERCITVS (1 std.)	--//[...]	-	2
43	Cs2	?	GLORIA EXERCITVS (1 std.)	--//[...]	-	1
44-50	HC	?	GLORIA EXERCITVS (1 std.)	--//[...]	-	7
51-52	Hel	?	PAX PVBLICA	--//[...]	-	2
53-54	Tha	?	PIETAS ROMANA	--//[...]	-	2
55	C1, posth.	?	Emperor in quadriga	--//[...]	-	1
56	Cs2?	?	?	--//[...]	-	1
57	C2C	Irreg.	GLORIA EXERCITVS (2 std.)	--//TR•S	VII 539	1
58-59	HC	Irreg.	GLORIA EXERCITVS (2 std.)	--//[...]	-	2
60	C2	Irreg.	GLORIA EXERCITVS (2 std.)	--//[...]	-	1
61-62	HC	Irreg.	GLORIA EXERCITVS (1 std.)	--//[...]	-	2
63	UR	Irreg.	Wolf and twins	--//[...]	-	1
64	Cp	Irreg.	Victory on prow	--//PLG	VII 241	1
65	Cp	Irreg.	Victory on prow	--//[...]	-	1
66	Hel	Irreg.	PAX PVBLICA	--//[...]	-	1
67-68	HC	Irreg.	?	--//[...]	-	2

GARLEY'S FIELD, KETTON, RUTLAND

341-48 (22)

No	Ruler	Mint	Reverse	m.-m.	Ref. (RIC)	Qty
69	Cs2	Tr	VICTORIAE DD AVGGQ NN	D//TR[...]	VIII 193	1
70	Cn	Tr	VICTORIAE DD AVGGQ NN	e//TRS	VIII 198	1
71	Cn	Tr	VICTORIAE DD AVGGQ NN	e//[TR...]	VIII 198	1
72	Cn	Tr	VICTORIAE DD AVGGQ NN	branch//[TR...]	VIII 205	1
73-74	Cn	Cn	Tr VICTORIAE DD AVGGQ NN	branch//TRP	VIII 205	2
75	Cs2	Tr	VICTORIAE DD AVGGQ NN	--//TRP•	VIII 207	1
76	Cn	Tr	VICTORIAE DD AVGGQ NN	D//TRP	VIII 195	1
77	Cn	Tr	VICTORIAE DD AVGGQ NN	D//TR[...]	VIII 195	1
78	Cs2	Ly	VICTORIAE DD AVGGQ NN	HR//[...LG]	VIII 59	1
79-82	Cn	?	VICTORIAE DD AVGGQ NN	--/[...]	-	4
83-86	HC	?	VICTORIAE DD AVGGQ NN	--/[...]	-	4
87	Cs2	?	VOT/XX/MVLT/XXX	--/[...]	-	1
88	HC	?	VOT/XX/MVLT/XXX	--/[...]	-	1
89-90	HC	Irreg.	VICTORIAE DD AVGGQ NN	--/[...]	-	2

348-64 (38)

No	Ruler	Mint	Reverse	m.-m.	Ref. (LRBC)	Qty
91	Cn	Tr	FEL•TEMP•REPARATIO (phoenix on globe)	--//TRP	VIII 232	1
92	JC	Ly	FEL TEMP REPARATIO (FH)	--//GPLG	VIII 198	1
93	Cs2	?	FEL TEMP REPARATIO (FH)	--/[...]	-	1
94-96	HC	?	FEL TEMP REPARATIO (FH)	--/[...]	-	3
97	Mag	?	SALVS DD NN AVG ET CAES	--/[...]	-	1
98-100	Cs2	?	SPES REIPVBLICE	--/[...]	-	3
101-07	HC	?	SPES REIPVBLICE	--/[...]	-	7
108-09	Cs2	Irreg.	FEL TEMP REPARATIO (FH)	--//GPLG	VIII 189	2
110	Cs2	Irreg.	FEL TEMP REPARATIO (FH)	--/[...]PLG	VIII as 189	1
111	HC	Irreg.	FEL TEMP REPARATIO (FH)	--//GPLG	VIII 189	1
112-17	Cs2	Irreg.	FEL TEMP REPARATIO (FH)	--/[...]	-	6
118-28	HC	Irreg.	FEL TEMP REPARATIO (FH)	--/[...]	-	11

364-78 (50)

No	Ruler	Obv..	Mint	Reverse	m.-m.	Ref. (LRBC)	Qty
129	V1		Ly	GLORIA ROMANORVM	O/F II/LVGP	317	1
130	V1		Ly	GLORIA ROMANORVM	OF/II//LVGS	338	1
131	G		Ly	GLORIA ROMANORVM	OF/II//[...]	339	1
132	G		Ly	GLORIA ROMANORVM	OF/II//LVGS	347	1
133	G		Ly	SECVRITAS REIPVBLICAE	OF/IR//LVGP	353	1
134	HV		Ly	GLORIA ROMANORVM	--//LVGP	-	1
135	Vn		Ar	SECVRITAS REIPVBLICAE	-/I.I//[...]	492	1
136	Vn		Ar	SECVRITAS REIPVBLICAE	OF/III//CON*	523	1
137-38	V1		Ar	SECVRITAS REIPVBLICAE	--//PCON	525	2
139	Vn		Ar	SECVRITAS REIPVBLICAE	--//SCON	528	1
140	G		Ar	GLORIA NOVI SAECVLI	--//TCON	529	1
141	HV		Ar	SECVRITAS REIPVBLICAE	--//CON	-	1
142	V1		Aq	SECVRITAS REIPVBLICAE	A/-//SMAQP	965	1
143	HV		Aq	GLORIA ROMANORVM	A/-//SMAQP	965-66	1
144	Vn		Aq	GLORIA ROMANORVM	B//SMAQP	970	1
145	V1		Si	GLORIA ROMANORVM	F/kA//ASISCS	1396	1
146-47	V1		?	GLORIA ROMANORVM	--/[...]	-	2
148-50	V1		?	SECVRITAS REIPVBLICAE	--/[...]	-	3
151	Vn		?	GLORIA ROMANORVM	--/[...]	as 1937	1

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152-53	Vn	?		GLORIA ROMANORVM	--/[...]	-	2
154-60	Vn	?		SECVRITAS REIPVBLICAE	--/[...]	-	7
161-62	G	?		GLORIA NOVI SAECVLI	--/[...]	-	2
163-68	HV	?		GLORIA ROMANORVM	--/[...]	-	6
169-73	HV	?		SECVRITAS REIPVBLICAE	--/[...]	-	5
174	V1	?		?	--/[...]	-	1
175	HV	?		?	--/[...]	-	1
176-78	HV?	?		?	--/[...]	-	3

378-83 (5)

No	Ruler	Obv..	Mint	Reverse	m.-m.	Ref. (LRBC)	Qty
179	G		?	VIRTVS ROMANORVM	--/[...]	-	1
180	G		Ly	VOT/XV/MVLT/XX	--/LVG[...]	377	1
181	G		Ar	VOT/XV/MVLT/XX	--/[...]	-	1
182	G		?	VOT/XV/MVLT/XX	--/[...]	-	1
183	T		?	VOT/XV/MVLT/XX	--/[...]	as 149	1

383-402 (271)

No	Ruler	Obv..	Mint	Reverse	m.-m.	Ref. (LRBC)	Qty
184	MM	1	Tr	SPES ROMANORVM	--/SMTR	156	1
185	FV	1	Tr	SPES ROMANORVM	--/SMTR	158	1
186	V2	1	Tr	VICTORIA AVGGG (1)	--/TR	165	1
187	T	1	Tr	VICTORIA AVGGG (1)	--/TR	166	1
188	V2	1	Tr	VICTORIA AVGGG (1)	--/TR	168	1
189	T	1	Tr	VICTORIA AVGGG (1)	--/TR	169	1
190-93		HT		Tr VICTORIA AVGGG (1)	--/[TR]	168-70	4
194-98		A	1	Tr VICTORIA AVGGG (1)	--/TR	170	5
199	E	1	Tr	VICTORIA AVGGG (1)	--/TR	172	1
200-01		HT		Tr VICTORIA AVGGG (1)	--/TR	-	2
202	H?		Tr	VICTORIA AVGGG (1)	--/TR	as 174	1
203	MM	1	Ly	SPES ROMANORVM	--/LVGS	387	1
204-06	V2	1	Ly	VICTORIA AVGGG (1)	--/LVGP	389	3
207-08	V2	1	Ly	VICTORIA AVGGG (1)	--/LVG[...]	389	2
209	V2	4	Ly	VICTORIA AVGGG (1)	--/LVG[...]	390	1
210-12	T	1	Ly	VICTORIA AVGGG (1)	--/LVGP	391/4	3
213	T	1	Ly	VICTORIA AVGGG (1)	--/LVGS	391/4	1
214-15	T	1	Ly	VICTORIA AVGGG (1)	--/LVG[...]	391/4	2
216-18	A	3	Ly	VICTORIA AVGGG (1)	--/LVGP	392	3
219	A	3	Ly	VICTORIA AVGGG (1)	--/LVGS	392	1
220-22	A	3	Ly	VICTORIA AVGGG (1)	--/LVG[...]	392	3
223	E	1	Ly	VICTORIA AVGGG (1)	--/LVGP	393	1
224-25	A	1	Ly	VICTORIA AVGGG (1)	--/LVGP	395	2
226	A	1	Ly	VICTORIA AVGGG (1)	--/LVG[...]	395	1
227	H	3	Ly	VICTORIA AVGGG (1)	--/LVGP	396	1
228-29	A	1	Ly	VICTORIA AVGGG (1)	V-/LVGP	397	2
230	A		Ly	VICTORIA AVGGG (1)	--/LVGP	-	1
231	HT	1	Ly	VICTORIA AVGGG (1)	--/LVGP	-	1
232-37	HT		Ly	VICTORIA AVGGG (1)	--/LVGP	-	6
238-39	HT		Ly	VICTORIA AVGGG (1)	--/LVGS	-	2
240	HT		Ly	VICTORIA AVGGG (1)	--/LVG[...]	-	1
241-42	MM	3	Ar	VO/TIS/V	--/SCON	559	2
243-46	MM	1	Ar	SPES ROMANORVM	--/PCON	560	4
247	MM	1	Ar	SPES ROMANORVM	--/[...]CON	560	1
248-56	V2	1	Ar	VICTORIA AVGGG (1)	--/PCON	562	9
257	V2		Ar	VICTORIA AVGGG (1)	--/PCON	562-4	1
258	V2		Ar	VICTORIA AVGGG (1)	--/SCON	562-4	1
259	V2	4	Ar	VICTORIA AVGGG (1)	--/[...]CON	564	1

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260	V2	4	Ar	VICTORIA AVGGG (1)	--/TCON	564	1
261-63	T	1	Ar	VICTORIA AVGGG (1)	--/PCON	565/8	3
264-69	T	1	Ar	VICTORIA AVGGG (1)	--/SCON	565/8	6
270-71	T	1	Ar	VICTORIA AVGGG (1)	--/TCON	565/8	2
272-76	T	1	Ar	VICTORIA AVGGG (1)	--/[...]CON	565/8	5
277-78	A	3	Ar	VICTORIA AVGGG (1)	--/TCON	566	2
279	A	3	Ar	VICTORIA AVGGG (1)	--/[...]CON	566	1
280-83	A	3	Ar	VICTORIA AVGGG (1)	--/PCON	566/9	4
284-85	A	3	Ar	VICTORIA AVGGG (1)	--/SCON	566/9	2
286-95	A	3	Ar	VICTORIA AVGGG (1)	--/TCON	566/9	10
296-304	A	3	Ar	VICTORIA AVGGG (1)	--/[...]CON	566/9	9
305	A	3	Ar	VICTORIA AVGGG (1)	--/TCON	570	1
306-11	H	3	Ar	VICTORIA AVGGG (1)	--/TCON	570	6
312	H	3	Ar	VICTORIA AVGGG (1)	--/[...]CON	570	1
313	H	3	Ar	VICTORIA AVGGG (1)	--/[...]CON	-	1
314-16	H		Ar	VICTORIA AVGGG (1)	--/[...]CON	-	3
317	A		Ar	VICTORIA AVGGG (1)	--/PCON	-	1
318	A		Ar	VICTORIA AVGGG (1)	--/SCON	-	1
319-20	A		Ar	VICTORIA AVGGG (1)	--/TCON	-	2
321	H?		Ar	VICTORIA AVGGG (1)	--/SCON	-	1
322-30	HT		Ar	VICTORIA AVGGG (1)	--/PCON	-	9
331-37	HT		Ar	VICTORIA AVGGG (1)	--/SCON	-	7
338-49	HT		Ar	VICTORIA AVGGG (1)	--/TCON	-	12
350-64	HT		Ar	VICTORIA AVGGG (1)	--/[...]CON	-	15
365	T	1	Rm	VICTORIA AVGGG (1)	--/R[...]	780	1
366	HT		Rm	VICTORIA AVGGG (2)	--/Rε	782-4	1
367	A	3	Rm	VICTORIA AVGGG (2)	--/Rε	784	1
368	HT		Rm	VICTORIA AVGGG (2)	•//RP	785-8	1
369	T	1	Rm	VICTORIA AVGGG (2)	•//--	787	1
370	A	1	Rm	VICTORIA AVGGG (2)	•//R[...]	788	1
371-72	V2	4	Rm	VICTORIA AVGGG (2)	:// RP	789	2
373-74	T	1	Rm	VICTORIA AVGGG (2)	://--	790	2
375	A	3	Rm	VOT/V/MVLT/X	--/R[...]	794	1
376	V2	2	Rm	SALVS REIPVBLICAE (2)	--/RP	796	1
377	V2	2	Rm	SALVS REIPVBLICAE (2)	--/R[...]	796/9	1
378-79	V2		Rm	SALVS REIPVBLICAE (2)	--/--	796/9	2
380	HT		Rm	SALVS REIPVBLICAE (2)	--/RP	796-8	1
381-82	T	1	Rm	SALVS REIPVBLICAE (2)	--/R[...]	797	2
383	T	1	Rm	SALVS REIPVBLICAE (2)	--/RQ	797/802	1
384	A	1	Rm	SALVS REIPVBLICAE (2)	--/RQ	798	1
385	A	1	Rm	SALVS REIPVBLICAE (2)	--/Rε	as 798	1
386	A	1	Rm	SALVS REIPVBLICAE (2)	--/RQ	798/807	1
387-89	V2	2	Rm	SALVS REIPVBLICAE (2)	--/R•P	799	3
390	V2	2	Rm	SALVS REIPVBLICAE (2)	--/R•[...]	799	1
391-92	T	1	Rm	SALVS REIPVBLICAE (2)	--/R•[...]	800/4	2
393-94	H	4	Rm	SALVS REIPVBLICAE (2)	--/[...]	806/9	2
395	A	5	Rm	SALVS REIPVBLICAE (2)	--/[...]	807	1
396	H	4	Rm	SALVS REIPVBLICAE (2)	--/Rε	809	1
397	H	4	Rm	SALVS REIPVBLICAE (2)	--/R[]	809	1
398	H	5	Rm	SALVS REIPVBLICAE (2)	--/[...]	810	1
399	T	1	Rm	SALVS REIPVBLICAE (2)	--/R[...]	-	1
400	A	1	Rm	SALVS REIPVBLICAE (2)	--/[...]•[...]	-	1
401	A		Rm	SALVS REIPVBLICAE (2)	--/R[...]	-	1
402	HT		Rm	SALVS REIPVBLICAE (2)	--/RP	-	1
403-05	HT		Rm	SALVS REIPVBLICAE (2)	--/RS	-	3
406	HT		Rm	SALVS REIPVBLICAE (2)	--/RQ	-	1
407	HT		Rm	SALVS REIPVBLICAE (2)	--/R•P	-	1
408	HT		Rm	SALVS REIPVBLICAE (2)	--/R•[...]	-	1
409-13	HT		Rm	SALVS REIPVBLICAE (2)	--/R[...]	-	5
414	MM	1	Aq	SPES ROMANORVM	--/SMAQP	1003	1
415-16	V2	1	Aq	VICTORIA AVGGG (2)	--/SMAQP	1091	2
417-21	V2	1	Aq	SALVS REIPVBLICAE (2)	--/AQP	1105	5
422-25	V2	1	Aq	SALVS REIPVBLICAE (2)	--/AQS	1105	4

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426	V2	1	Aq	SALVS REIPVBLICAE (2)	--//AQ[...]	1105	1
427-29	T	1	Aq	SALVS REIPVBLICAE (2)	--//AQP	1106/9	3
430-31	T	1	Aq	SALVS REIPVBLICAE (2)	--//AQ[...]	1106/9	2
432-33	A	1	Aq	SALVS REIPVBLICAE (2)	--//AQP	1107	2
434-36	A	1	Aq	SALVS REIPVBLICAE (2)	--//AQP	1107/10/12	3
437	H	1	Aq	SALVS REIPVBLICAE (2)	--//AQ[...]	1111/13	1
438-42	HT	1	Aq	SALVS REIPVBLICAE (2)	--//AQP	-	5
443-45	HT	1	Aq	SALVS REIPVBLICAE (2)	--//AQS	-	3
446-48	HT	1	Aq	SALVS REIPVBLICAE (2)	--//AQ[...]	-	3
449	V2	4	Tes	GLORIA REIPVBLICE	--//[...]	1856/61	1
450	T	1	Cy	VOT/X/MVLT/XX	--//SMKA	2557	1
451	A	3	Cy	VOT/V	--//SMK[...]	2562	1
452	V2	4	Cy	SALVS REIPVBLICAE (2)	--//SMKA	2568	1
453	V2	4	An	VOT/XX/MVLT/XXX	--//ANA	2738	1
454	HT		Al	?	--//ALE[...]	-	1

Uncertain mint (655)

<i>No</i>	<i>Ruler</i>	<i>Obv..</i>	<i>Mint</i>	<i>Reverse</i>	<i>m.-m.</i>	<i>Ref. (LRBC)</i>	<i>Qty</i>
455	MM	1	?	VOT.....	--//[...]	-	1
456-62	MM	1	?	SPES ROMANORVM	--//[...]	-	7
463	A	1	?	VOT/V/MVLT/X	--//[...]	-	1
464	V2	4	?	VOT/X/MVLT/XX	--//[...]	-	1
465	T	1	?	VOT/X/MVLT/XX	--//[...]	-	1
466	T	1	?	VOT/XV/MVLT/XXX	--//[...]	-	1
467-71	V2	1	?	VICTORIA AVGGG (1)	--//[...]	-	5
472-74	V2	4	?	VICTORIA AVGGG (1)	--//[...]	-	3
475-80	V2		?	VICTORIA AVGGG (1)	--//[...]	-	6
481	T	1	?	VICTORIA AVGGG (2)	--//[...]	-	1
482-495	T	1	?	VICTORIA AVGGG (1)	--//[...]	-	14
496-506	A	1	?	VICTORIA AVGGG (1)	--//[...]	-	11
507-59	A	3	?	VICTORIA AVGGG (1)	--//[...]	-	53
560-87	A		?	VICTORIA AVGGG (1)	--//[...]	-	28
588-96	H		?	VICTORIA AVGGG (1)	--//[...]	-	9
597-599	H	1	?	VICTORIA AVGGG (1)	--//[...]	-	3
600-12	H	3	?	VICTORIA AVGGG (1)	--//[...]	-	13
613	H?		?	VICTORIA AVGGG (1)	--//[...]	-	1
614-827	HT		?	VICTORIA AVGGG (1)	--//[...]	-	214
828-34	V2	1	?	SALVS REIPVBLICAE (2)	--//[...]	-	7
835	V2	4	?	SALVS REIPVBLICAE (2)	--//[...]	-	1
836-39	V2		?	SALVS REIPVBLICAE (2)	--//[...]	-	4
840-60	T	1	?	SALVS REIPVBLICAE (2)	--//[...]	-	21
861-71	A	1	?	SALVS REIPVBLICAE (2)	--//[...]	-	11
872-74	A	3	?	SALVS REIPVBLICAE (2)	--//[...]	-	3
875-81	A		?	SALVS REIPVBLICAE (2)	--//[...]	-	7
882	A?		?	SALVS REIPVBLICAE (2)	--//[...]	-	1
883-85	H		?	SALVS REIPVBLICAE (2)	--//[...]	-	3
886-890	H	1	?	SALVS REIPVBLICAE (2)	--//[...]	-	5
891-1104	HT		?	SALVS REIPVBLICAE (2)	--//[...]	-	214
1105-07	HT		?	SALVS REIPVBLICAE (2)?	--//[...]	-	3
1108	HT		?	VICTORIA AVG (4)	--//[...]	-	1
1109	V2		?	VICTORIA AVG (4)	--//[...]	-	1

Uncertain reverse (191)

<i>No</i>	<i>Ruler</i>	<i>Obv..</i>	<i>Mint</i>	<i>Reverse</i>	<i>m.-m.</i>	<i>Ref. (LRBC)</i>
<i>Qty</i> 1110-11	V2		?	?	--//[...]	-
1112-13	T	1	?	?	--//[...]	-

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1114-15	A	1	?	?	--//[...]	-	2
1116-17	A	3	?	?	--//[...]	-	2
1118-20	A		?	?	--//[...]	-	3
1121	H		?	?	--//[...]	-	1
1122	H	3	?		--//[...]	-	1
1123-1300	HT		?	?	--//[...]	-	178

Uncertain

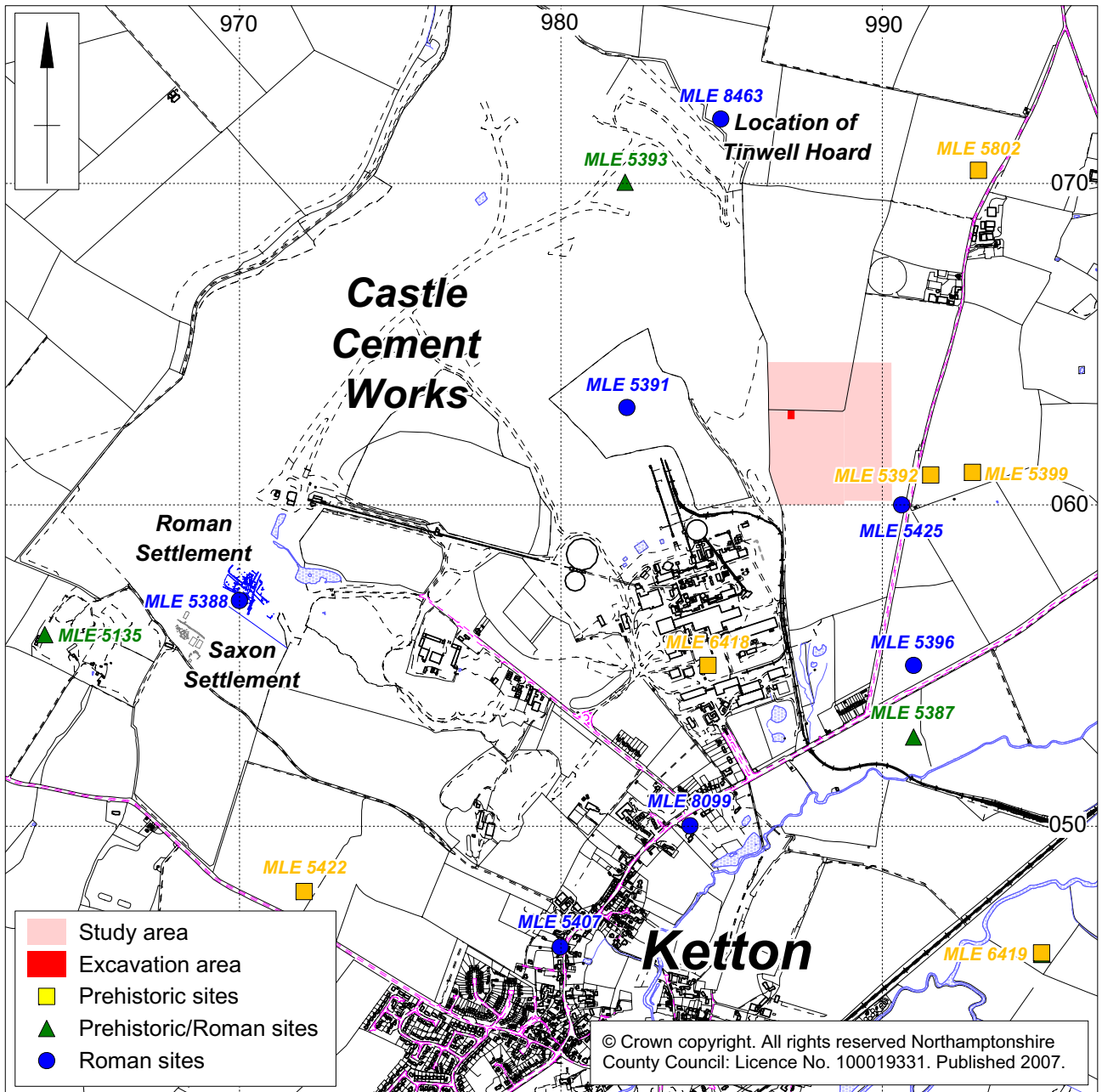
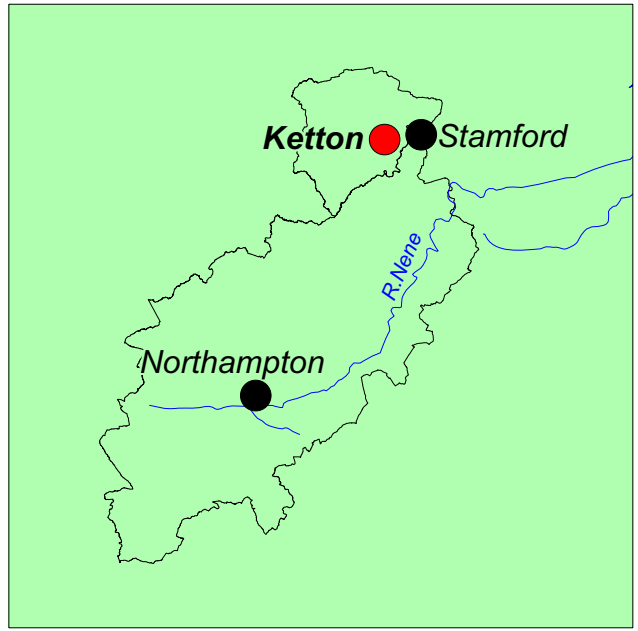
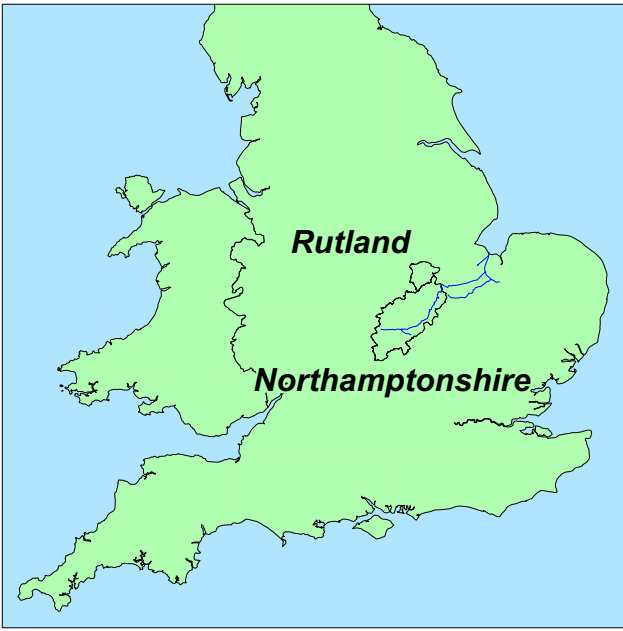
1301-1418	Illegible		118*
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* Includes 46 fragments of coins

Cun – Besly, E. and Bland, R. (1983) *The Cunctio Treasure: Roman coinage of the Third Century AD*. London

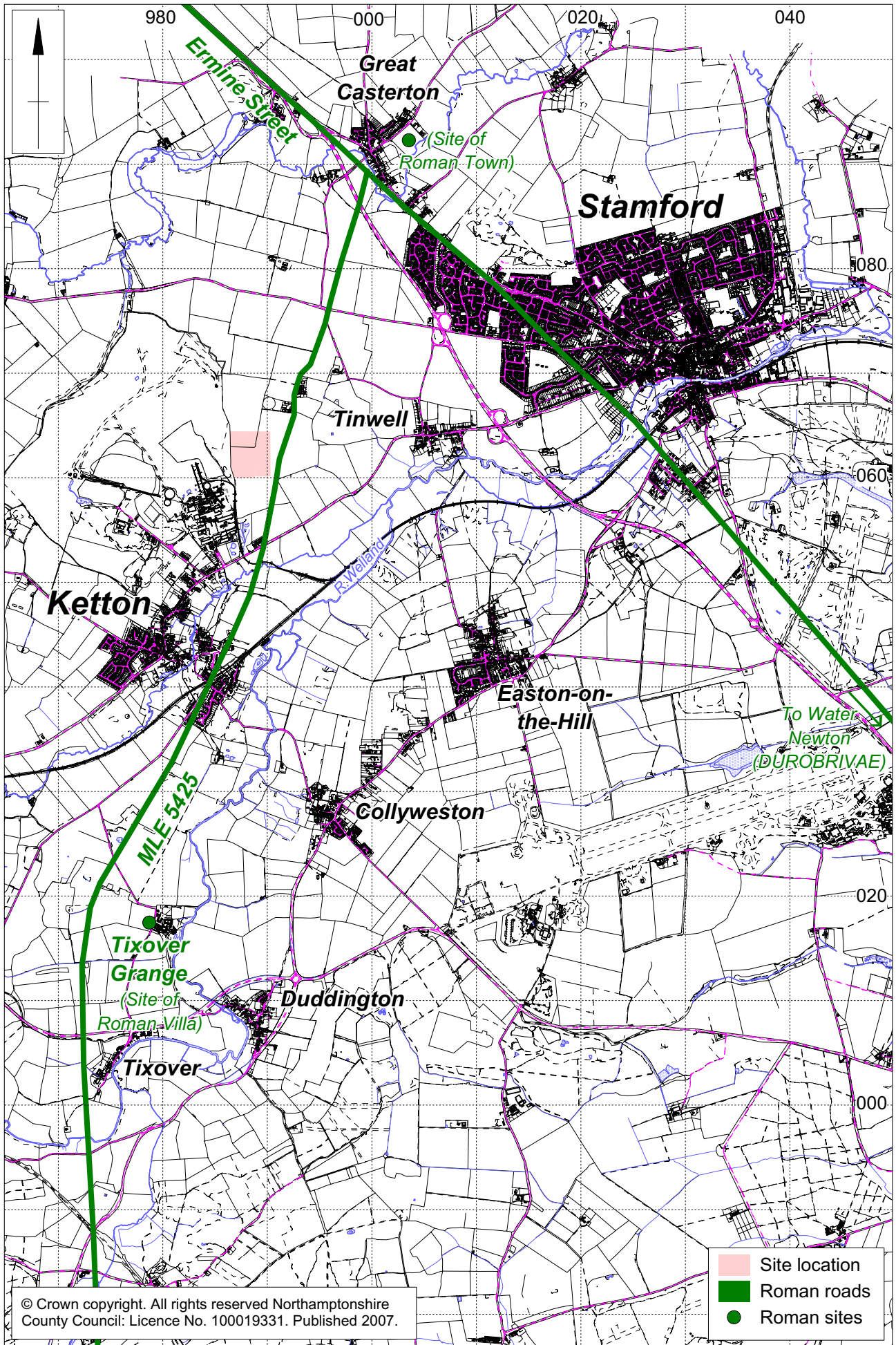
RIC – Roman Imperial Coinage

LRBC – Carson, R. A. G. and Kent, J. P. C. (1978) *Late Roman Bronze Coinage (Part 2)*. London



Scale 1:20,000

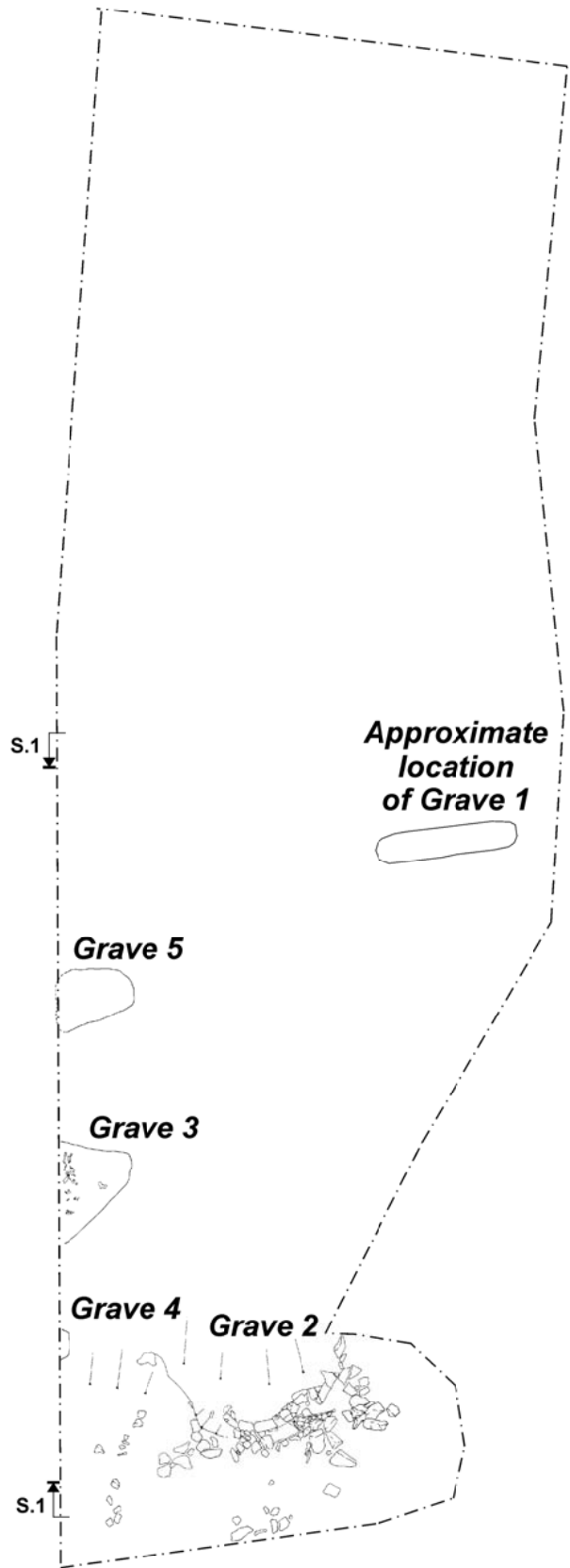
Site location Sites and Monument Record (SMR) sites Fig 1



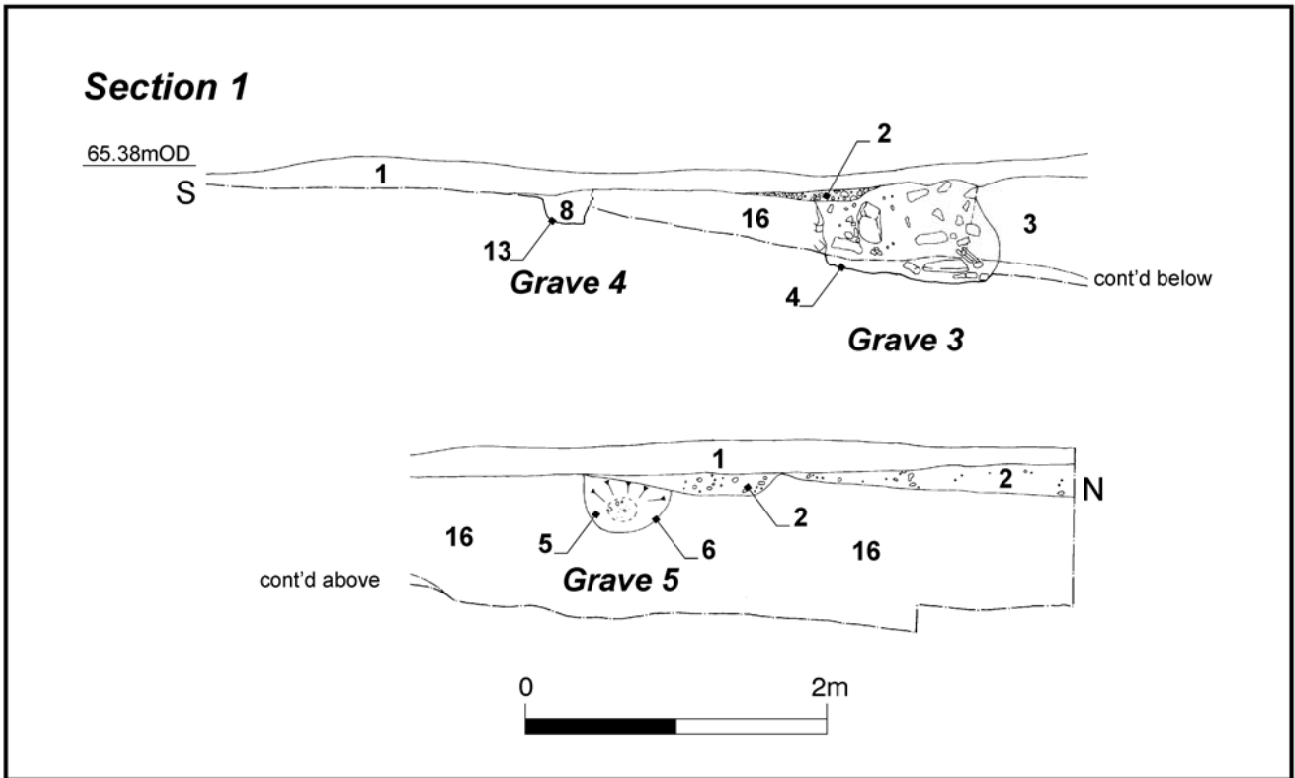
Scale 1:50,000

Roman roads and settlements in the wider area Fig 2

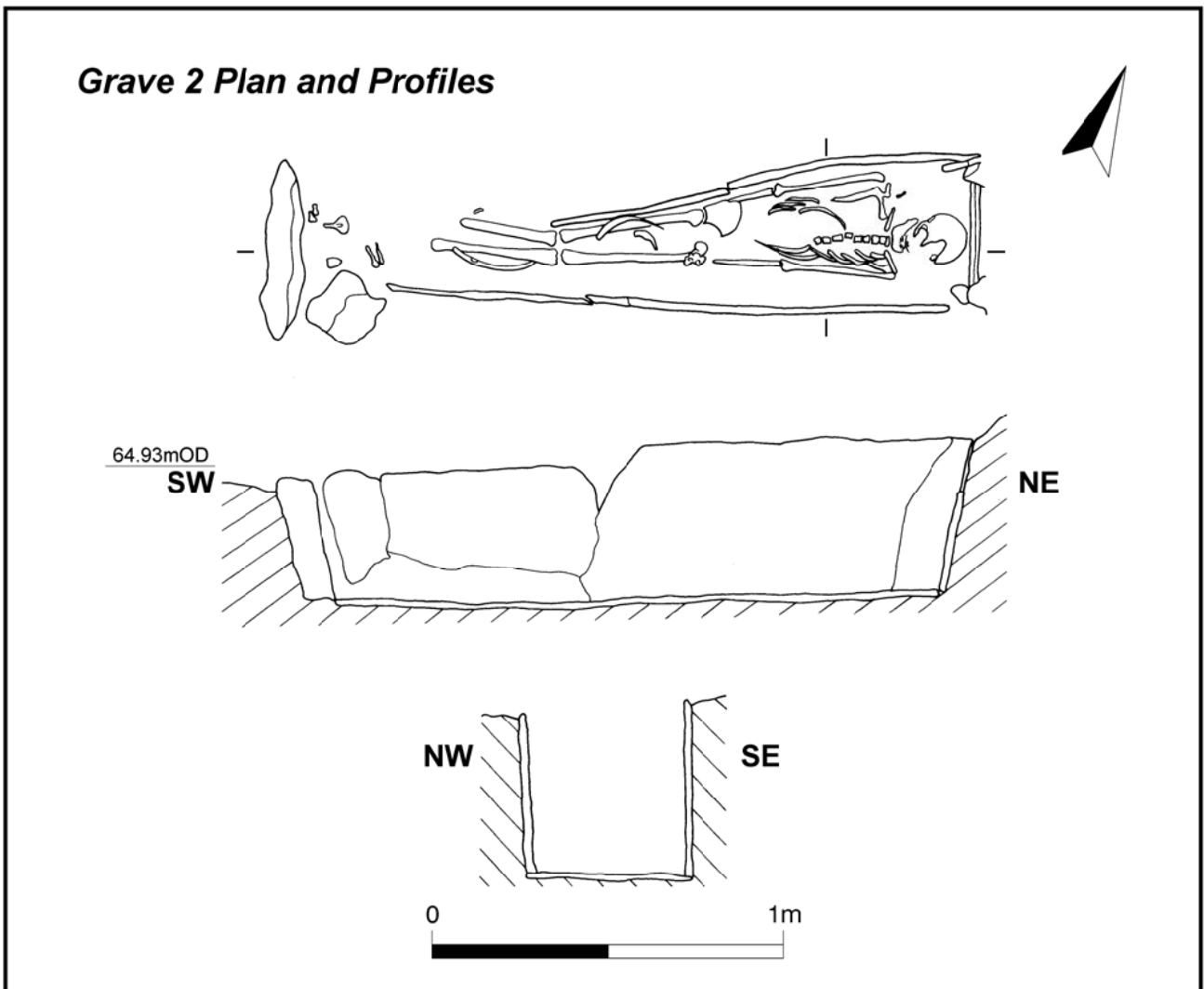
Excavation area



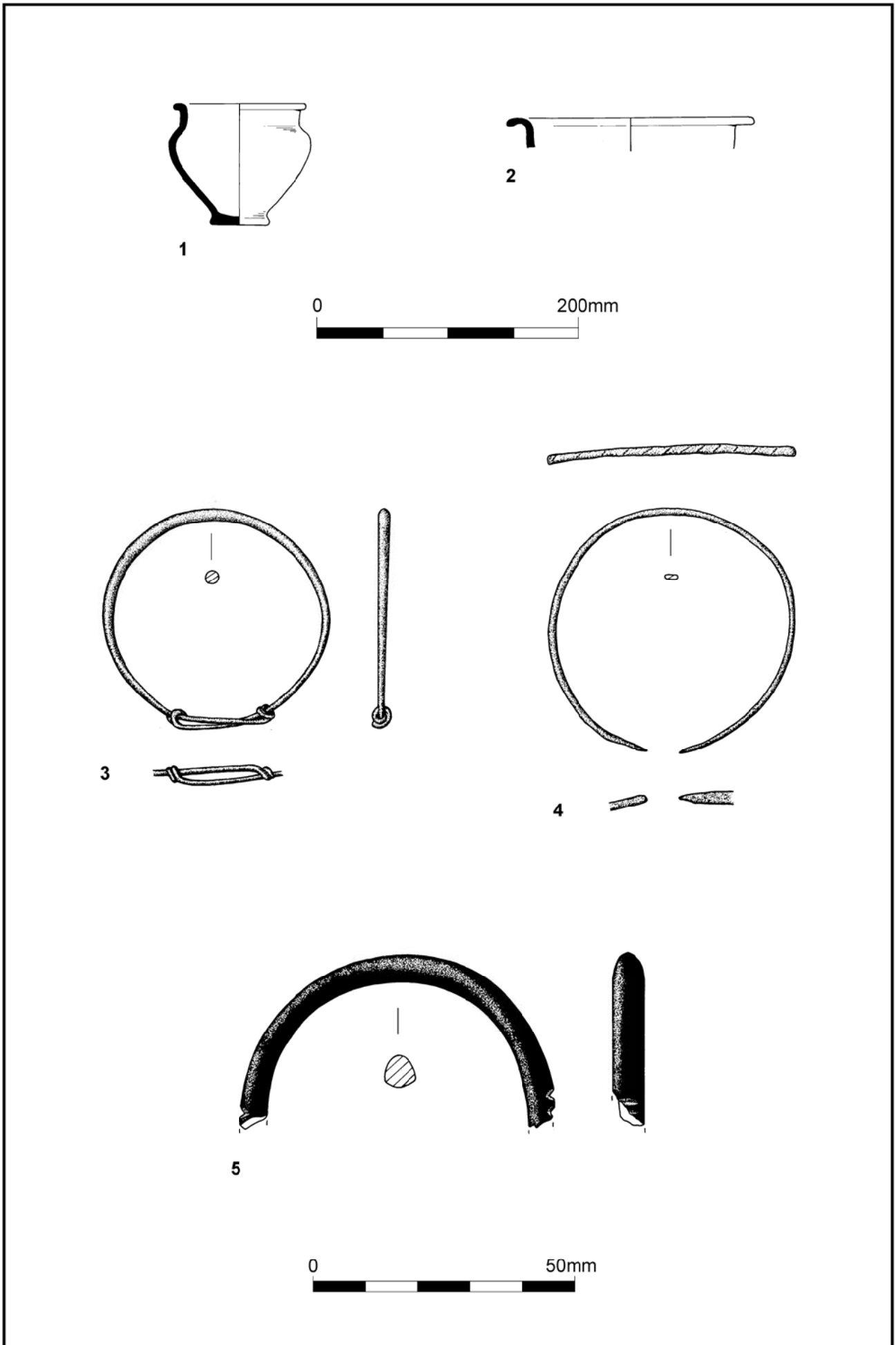
General site plan Fig 3



Graves 3, 4 and 5 in section (S.1) Fig 4



Plan and profiles of Grave 2 Fig 5



Roman pottery (1-2); and bracelets in Grave 5 (3-5) Fig 6



Plate 1: Late Roman coins from hoard, prior to conservation.



Plate 2: General view of south end of excavation area, facing south-east.



Plate 3: Excavation of Grave 2, facing south-east.



Plate 4: Grave 3, facing west.



Plate 5: Grave 2, covering stones *in situ*, facing west.



Plate 6: Grave 2, burial exposed, facing east.