

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATIONS AT EAST TENTER STREET LONDON E1.

LEVEL III ARCHIVE REPORT

SITE CODE ETN 88

DAVID BOWSER

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Abstract

Excavations were carried out by the Department of Greater London Archaeology at East Tenter Street between 6.06.88 and 24.06.88.

2.50m of post-medieval overburden was removed by machine to reveal a series of large quarry pits cut into the natural brickearth and gravels. These also cut a series of inhumation burials, 5 orientated E-W and 3 N-S. All the inhumations had indications of wooden coffins and in 3 of the E-W graves the coffins had been filled with a plaster deposit. Both the E-W and N-S inhumations contained associated grave goods including; a glass vessel; cu. alloy bracelet; hobnail boots; 2 jet pins; a bone pin and cu. alloy beads.

Two remnants of presumed unrelated structures were found, one pre-dating a N-S grave lying parallel to a face of the structure and the other remnant cut a possible cremation pit. These structures were constructed of mortar bonded courses of flint nodules and may be funerary structures.

Acknowledgements

The excavation was funded by the Oxford Housing Association with attendance and assistance supplied by Elliots the building contractors.

The excavation was carried out by the skilful team of Gordon Malcolm, Liz Howe, Mark Barratt, Ben Brodie and Adrian Miles. Assistance was also provided by the DGLA(N) Finds staff and the Conservation Dept. from the Museum of London. Detail skeleton drawing by Bruno Barber.

INTRODUCTION

Site Location

etn88 introduction

The site is located at NGR TQ 3399 8102 bounded by four streets; East Tenter Street, St. Marks Street, Scarborough Street and South Tenter Street, see figs 1 and 2.

Background to Archaeological investigations

The site lies in an area recognised since the 17th century as a Roman cemetery for London, inhumation and cremation burials have been found in the vicinity, see appendix 3. Immediately to the west of the site another excavation by the Department of Greater London Archaeology (North) at WTN 84 in 1984 revealed 132 Roman burials.

Trial work by DGLA(N) in 1985 concluded that the western street frontage was basemented below the archaeological deposits. The rest of the site had brickearth surviving between cuts at 2.50m below post-medieval overburden. From this depth human bone and Roman pottery were recovered as well as evidence of a mortared flint structure.

When the site was under threat from proposed development DGLA(N) undertook a controlled excavation on the basis of the above evidence.

Site conditions and methods of work

The work was carried out in two stages;
i. a watching brief whilst 22 caisson holes were dug (2.00m diameter) to note the presence of human bone,
ii. on the basis of this those caisson holes from which human bone was recovered an area of 2.00m² was stripped to the Roman deposits and then hand dug. 6 caisson holes were investigated, this piecemeal method making conditions very awkward.

The contractors grid was used as the basis of the archaeological grid and this was tied in to local features appearing on the 1:1250 OS map, see figs 2 and 3.

Organisation of the report

[123] = context number
(1.1) = sub group number in sub group matrix
(20) = % of silt, clay etc. in context descriptions

All contexts are in one subgroup and each subgroup has its own matrix and descriptions, discussion is entered where most applicable. For plan, section and photo numbers see appended lists. A4 copies of the Level III drawings are included in this report.

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etn88 Archaeological Sequence

The dimensions, OD heights, etc.. for each grave is summarised on the appended skeleton drawings and therefore not included in the text. The data for each inhumation is stored on a skeleton database (see appendix 2).

THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE

Group 1

1.1 Natural Strata

Figure4

Discussion of group 1

The natural strata of the site is a brickearth deposit overlying banded sands and gravels. The top of the surviving brickearth occurs between 11.28m and 10.63m OD and slopes from north to south. There has been horizontal truncation (see Group 8) although at the adjacent site of WTN 84 (Whytehead, 1989) the Roman ground surface was conjectured at c.11.15-11.25m OD.

Group 2

2.1: possible cremation

stratigraphic sequence of contexts

```
(4.1) [60]
*****°*****
      [63]
(2.1) °
      [62]
*****°*****
      natural
```

context descriptions

[63] mod. compact orange brown clay (20), silt (80), frequent flecks charcoal and part of ?cremation lid.

[62] circular cut, diameter 0.05m, steep sides depth 0.13m.

Discussion

Presence of charcoal and the possible cremation lid suggest this could be the remnants of a cremation burial, disturbed by the subsequent building of structure (4.2).

Group 3

3.1: structure 1

Figure 5,8

stratigraphic sequence of contexts

```

(3.2)  [81]          [54]  (11.4)
*****°*****°*****
      °
      Û-----î
      °

```

```

(3.1)          [72]
*****°*****

```

(1.1) natural

context description

[72] four courses of flint nodules up to 0.15m diameter and occasional rough face chalk and ragstone blocks up to 0.20m diameter. The bottom course laying on brickearth was not bonded. The other three courses were bonded with well compacted yellow-brown mortar, each course was approx. 0.10m thick. The surviving structure was 1.80m N-S and 2.00m E-W and 0.55m high. The East face of the wall appeared to have some mortar rendering similar to that used in the bonding. The East and North faces of the structure appeared to be real but the South-West side had been truncated.

[78] same composition as [72] delineated from [72] by a line of silt.

3.2: layers abutting structure 1

stratigraphic sequence of contexts

```

(5.8)  [66]
*****°*****
      [79]
      °
(3.2)  [80]
      °
      [81]
*****°*****
(3.1)  [72]

```

context descriptions

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[81] loosely compact grey-brown clay (60), silt (40),
occ. pot, bone 20mm thick.

[80] loosely compact charcoal (50), silt (50) with occa.
flecks Cu. alloy, Fe frags and burnt clay, 70mm thick.

[79] loosely compact yellow-brown clay (40), silt (60)
with occa. pot and charcoal flecks, 60mm thick.

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Discussion of Group 3

Structure 1 is the corner of a structure of unknown function and size due to truncation. The remnants of possible rendering on the East face suggest this may be an exterior face. [78] was part of the structure which has collapsed due to undercutting by [54] and which means the width of the walls is not known. No construction cut for the structure could be found. Layers (3.2) were abutting the East side of the structure and cut by one grave parallel to the East face of the structure. The mode of deposition of these layers is unknown due to the truncation.

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etn88 provisional dating

Group 4

4.1: structure 2

Figure5

stratigraphic sequence of contexts

```
unstrat
*****°*****
    [61]
(4.1)  °
    [60]
*****°*****
(2.1)  [63]
```

context descriptions

[60] E-W linear cut 0.76m wide, 0.24m deep with steep sides, the base at 10.49m OD.

[61] Flint nodules in well compacted yellow-orange mortar.

Discussion of Group 3 and 4

(4.1) represents a E-W wall 0.76m wide of a structure of unknown function and size. It is of similar construction and the base is at similar OD height to structure 1. Given the cemetery activity on this and adjacent sites, these two structures may be remnants of funerary structures such as a mausoleum.

etn88 provisional dating

etn88 provisional dating
Group 5 Inhumation Burial

5.1: E-W inhumation

Figures 6,7

stratigraphic sequence of contexts

```
unstrat
*****°*****
    [19]
(5.1)  °
    [18]
    °
    [17]
*****°*****
(1.1)  natural
```

context descriptions

[17] E-W grave cut

I18][19] extended supine inhumation [18] only lower legs and feet survive. Head would have been located at west end. [18] would have had wooden coffin as shown by coffin stain. Lying outside the coffin was a fragmented glass vessel (appendix 2) in the N/E corner of the grave. The coffin as shown by the coffin stain was placed against the South side of the grave perhaps to allow room for the glass vessel to be placed next to it. The grave was backfilled with [19] mod. compact grey brown silty sand.

5.2: E-W inhumation

Figures 6,7

stratigraphic sequence of contexts

```
(11.1) [20]
*****°*****
    [25]
    Ö-----Û-----Ï
    [23] [24] (5.2)
    Û-----Ï-----ì
    [22]
*****°*****
(1.1)  natural
```

context descriptions

[22] E-W grave cut

etn88 provisional dating

etn88 provisional dating

[23][24] extended supine inhumation [23], head would have been located at the west end. Legs extended, right arm flexed. [23] had been placed in a wooden coffin as shown by the outline of plaster deposit [24], which was found over and under the skeleton to a thickness of 90mm.

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[25] mod. compact orange-brown silty sand with occa. Fe nails being the backfill of grave cut [22].

5.3: N-S inhumation

Figures 6,7

stratigraphic sequence of contexts

```

(11.2)          [1]
*****°*****
                [15]
(5.3)           °
                [14]
                °
                [13]
*****°*****
(1.1)          natural

```

context descriptions

[13] N-S grave cut

[14] extended supine inhumation, head would have been located at North end. Although truncated from above the pelvis finger bones were found in the pelvis suggesting that one or both arms were flexed. Placed in a wooden coffin as shown by a coffin stain and associated Fe nails. One hobnail boot was recovered from beside the lower right leg inside the coffin stain.

[15] mod. compact orange clay silt being the backfill to grave cut [13].

5.4: N-S inhumation

Figures 6,7

stratigraphic sequence of contexts

```

(11.2)          [1]
*****°*****
                [12]
(5.4)           °
                [11]
                °
                [10]
*****°*****
(1.1)          natural

```

etn88 provisional dating

etn88 provisional dating

context descriptions

[10] N-S grave cut

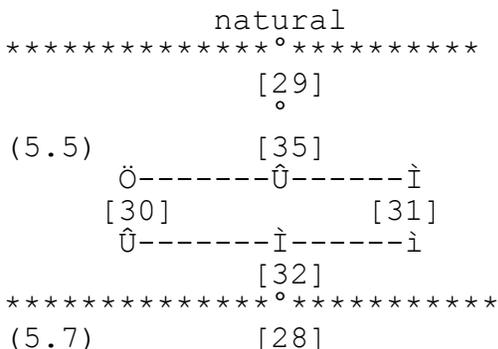
[11] extended supine inhumation, head would have been located at the north. Both arms flexed with the right hand on left wing of pelvis and left hand lying on right humerus. A Cu. alloy bracelet was worn on the left wrist. The presence of associated Fe nails indicated a wooden coffin.

[12] mod. compact mid brown silt backfill to grave cut [10]. Two fragments of mortar and ragstone outside the "coffin line" may have been used as packing.

5.5: E-W inhumation

Figures 6,7

stratigraphic sequence of deposits



context description

[32] E-W grave cut

[31][30] prone extended inhumation [31], head located at the East. Left arm flexed and lies under (i.e. in front of) pelvis, the right arm is extended and lies on ribs (i.e. the back). A pair of hobnail boots were under and at right angles to the face, some ?cu. alloy beads were also found in the area of the skull. The burial was in a wooden coffin as shown by coffin stain [30] and associated Fe nails. The wood grain of the base of the coffin was preserved in the corrosion products from the hobnail boots confirming; that there was a wooden coffin and, that the hobnail boots were placed in the coffin under the head.

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[35] mod compact orange sandy silt contained in coffin
stain [30], this being grave backfill that collapsed into
the coffin.

[29] grey-orange sandy silt, backfill to grave cut [32].

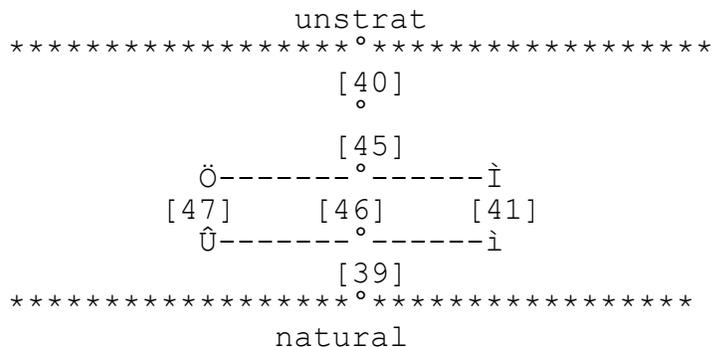
etn88 provisional dating

etn88 provisional dating

5.6: E-W inhumation

Figures 6,7

stratigraphic sequence of deposits



context descriptions

[39] E-W grave cut

[47][46][41] extended supine inhumation [46] with head located at west. Arms extended with hands lying at sides of pelvis. Legs extended with feet pointing SE. Skeleton in plaster fill [47] being over and under the body and to the sides of the skull. The plaster fill was contained within coffin stain [41] i.e. burial in a wooden coffin.

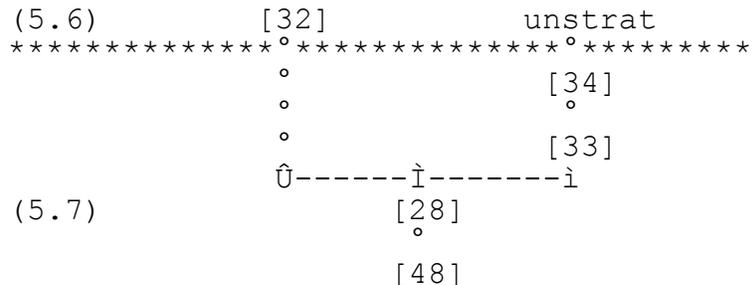
[45] mod. compact grey sand silt with occa Fe nails representing collapse of the backfill into the coffin.

[40] grave backfill, mod. compact orange grey silt with occa Fe nails.

5.7: E-W inhumation

Figures 6,7

stratigraphic sequence of deposits



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etn88 provisional dating
Ö-----°-----İ
[49] [53] [42]
Û-----°-----İ
[27]
*****°*****
(1.1) natural

etn88 provisional dating

etn88 provisional dating
context descriptions

[27] E-W grave cut

[49][53][42] supine extended inhumation [53], head at West. Both arms flexed with hands lying beside their side of the pelvis, legs extended. Skeleton encased in plaster deposit [49], 50mm thick. Plaster and skeleton in wooden coffin as indicated by coffin stain [42] and associated Fe nails. Within the plaster two jet pins were found above the skull and one bone pin beside the lower right leg. These may relate to shroud or clothing.

[48] grey brown sandy silt, grave backfill filling coffin collapse.

[28] orange brown sandy silt, grave backfill

[33][34] small cut [33] 1.30mx0.40m and 0.10m deep on edge of grave cut [28], fill [34] similar to [28]. Presumably part of grave [27] not separate cut.

5.8: N-S inhumation

Figures 6,7

stratigraphic sequence

```
(10.1) [59]
*****°*****
      [67]
      °
(5.8) [69]
      Ö-----Û-----Ï
      [68] [70]
      Û-----Ï-----ì
      [60]
*****°*****
(3.2) [79]
```

context descriptions

[66] N-S grave cut

[68][70] extended supine inhumation [70], head at North lying on right side. Both arms flexed with the left lower arm lying across pelvis and the right hand lying on left shoulder. Right leg extended, left leg flexed with the knee 0.20m above the rest of the skeleton which must relate to

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burial situation rather than post deposition change. Burial
in wooden coffin as shown by coffin stain [68].

[69] grey brown clay silt with occa. mortar and charcoal
flecks, deposit contained within coffin stain [68], i.e.
grave fill collapsed into coffin.

[67] grey brown clay silt with occ. charcoal and shell.
Backfill of grave cut [66].

Discussion of Group 5

The inhumations have been grouped together on the basis of
similar activity rather than on stratigraphic grounds. Apart
from (5.6) and (5.7) they are a series of isolated cut
features and apart from (5.8) they are all cut into natural
and appear to be backfilled with same material as was dug out
for the graves. The small area of excavation and vertical
truncation allows little to be said about the layout or
patterning of the burials.

For more general discussion of the topics covered below see
WTN84 (Whytehead, forthcoming) and appendix 3. Also as yet
there are no specialist reports available e.g. skeletal report
and once these are complete further discussion will be added.

alignment and organisation

There are two alignments of grave approximately N-S, with the
head at the North and E-W, with the head at the West apart
from (5.5).

Grave alignment is measured as a bearing from True North to
the feet end of the grave, and taken as an average of the
orientation of the grave cut, mid-line of the body and coffin
line (as given by a coffin stain, coffin nails and outline of
"chalk"), see table below and inhumation database.

<u>sub-group</u>	<u>body mid-line</u>	<u>grave cut</u>	<u>coffin line</u>	<u>average</u>
5.1	103	103	102	103
5.2	118	107	109	111
5.3	201	204	-	203
5.4	201	204	-	203
5.5	-	293	293	293
5.6	102	-	105	104
5.7	109	103	108	107
5.8	-	201	200	201

Table showing grave orientation, measured in degrees to True
North.

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Thus the N-S inhumations range from 201-203 and the E-W range from 103-113 degrees, (reversing prone burial 5.5). So, given an expected 5 degree error in grave digging (kendall, 1982) there are two alignments of average 108 degrees and 202 degrees almost exactly at 90 degrees to each other (average 90 degrees).

This is obviously too small a sample to analyse further, however it can be compared and added to any analysis done on the other Eastern cemetery sites.

The site is too small the truncation too great to tell much about the spatial organisation of the cemetery. The density of burials is lower than areas of WTN84, MSL87 and MST88 to the West although the horizontal truncation no more at ETN88 than the other sites mentioned. The other notable feature of the organisation of the burials is the "gap" between (5.4) and (5.5) of some 6m with no burials but natural surviving at height where burials would be expected. The site is too small to attempt to interpret this "gap" or open area but it may fit into the overall pattern of the cemetery when viewed as a whole (see also H0088 for open spaces within the cemetery).

Wooden coffins

All the inhumation burials showed some evidence of being buried in wooden coffins.

<u>sub-group</u>	<u>length</u>	<u>breadth</u>	<u>depth</u>	<u>in situ coffin nails?</u>
5.1	-	-	-	yes
5.2	-	-	-	yes
5.3	-	-	-	yes
5.4	-	-	-	yes
5.5	-	0.39m	-	yes
5.6	1.86m	0.40m	-	yes
5.7	1.90m	0.66m	-	yes
5.8	1.50m	0.44m	-	yes

Table showing dimensions of wooden coffins and presence of coffin nails.

All the coffins had associated coffin nails but only in three inhumations is it possible to see enough evidence of their actual location and orientation to assess possible construction techniques.

(5.7) three of the corners have one or two of the nails pointing upwards suggesting the sides and/or ends are resting on the base with the nails driven up through the base into the

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sides/ends. Each corner has a nail on its side perhaps joining the side to an end.

(5.6) each side has a series of nails pointing upwards, possibly at intervals of 0.25-0.30m, presumably driven up through the base into the sides that would be resting on the base. There are no corner nails at the East end, at the West end one or two nails are lying on their side at each corner.

(5.5) only the east end survives with nails lying on their side at each corner to connect the end to the sides, with one nail on the South side lying on its sides to connect the side to the base.

Obviously the coffins could be constructed with wooden pegs and coffin nails, but on the basis of these coffin nails there is no evidence for lids and the use of nails appears to be to connect the base to the sides and the sides to the ends. These are the load bearing joints were one would expect a heavier construction than to connect a lid, which may have been pegged or even just rested on top.

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"Chalk" burials

Three of the E-W graves contain "chalk" burials. In all three the "chalk" deposit appeared to be over and under the bones and ranged in thickness from 50mm to 90mm. Samples of these deposits are awaiting analysis.

Attitude

All the inhumations were extended and all supine apart from (5.5). Where observable all the legs were extended apart from (5.8) where the left leg appears to be flexed. Arm positions can be seen in five of the burials. (5.6) and (5.7) the arms are lying at their respective sides of the body with the hands at the side of the pelvis. (5.4) has the left hand on the opposite shoulder and the right hand on the opposite pelvic wing, (5.8) has the same arrangement but with the opposite hands. (5.5), which is prone, has the right arm extended at the side of the body and the left hand on the opposite side of the pelvis.

Grave cuts

All the grave cuts appeared to be rectangular cuts of a similar size. The base of the graves were at 10.20mOD - 10.75mOD. At WTN 84 the skeletons were found between 9.05mOD and 11.04mOD. The highest surviving grave top was 11.20mOD at ETN88.

Burial goods

Four of the eight inhumation burials contained burial goods i.e. artefacts placed in the grave as part of the burial rite. (5.4) had a cu. alloy bracelet worn on the left wrist. (5.3) had one hobnail boot by the right lower leg inside the coffin. (5.5) had two hobnail boots placed under the head, these were lying on the base of the wooden coffin as the grain of the wood was visible on the hobnails. Along with the hobnail boots were a number of cu. alloy beads.

(5.1) had a complete glass vessel placed outside the coffin on the base of the grave (see appendix 1). The vessel being placed outside the coffin is somewhat peculiar as, being such a fine ware, was bound to be broken as the grave was backfilled.

(5.7) a "chalk" burial had three pins, two jet found above the head and one bone by the right lower leg. The two jet pins found above the skull were perhaps hair pins worn at the time of burial? The bone pin may relate to a shroud or clothing

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worn at burial, there is no other evidence for this such as an impression in the "chalk".

The burial goods occurred in the E-W, the N-S and the "chalk" burials and are similar to the burial goods found in the other Eastern cemetery sites.

Group 3,4 and 5 discussion

(3.1) and (4.1) have been interpreted as the stone foundations of funerary structures or mausolea, both are on "alignments" similar to the inhumation burials. These two structural elements do not appear to be directly related to each other so there were two structures.

Both the structures were resting on brickearth at 10.49m OD(4.1) and 10.61m OD (3.1). The top of the surviving structures were at 11.16m OD and 10.65m OD. Given that the brickearth survives to a height of 11.28m OD both these structures were below ground i.e. foundations. Whether they supported an above ground tomb or merely surrounded the burial(s) below ground is hard to ascertain, however the relatively massive width of (3.1) would suggest it could have supported a substantial above ground structure.

Similar structures, surviving with the related burial(s) have been found at MSL87, WTN84 and SCS84.

Inhumation burial (5.8) lies parallel to the East face of (3.1) and is stratigraphically later than the wall.

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Group 6

6.1: ?dumping

stratigraphic sequence of contexts

```

(11.3)      [10]          [36]      (7.1)
*****°*****°*****
           Û----î----î
                [38]
                °
(6.1)                [43]
                °
                [44]
                °
                [50]
*****°*****°*****
(1.1)      natural

```

context description

- [50] redeposited brickearth, no inclusions, 60mm thick.
- [44] recorded as shallow cut but really interface between two layers.
- [43] mod. compact grey-black clay silt, freq. oyster, pottery and charcoal, 70mm thick.
- [38] redeposited brickearth.

discussion group 6

A series of ?dumps of redeposited brickearth and charcoal filling a slope in the underlying natural brickearth.

Group 7 Cuts

7.1: cuts

stratigraphic sequence of contexts

```

(8.1)      [26]
*****°*****°*****
           Ö----î----î
                [52]      [37]
                °
(7.1)                [51]      [36]
                °
*****°*****°*****
(1.1) natural      [38] (6.1)

```

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context description

- [36] rectangular cut 0.32m x 0.21m, 0.12 deep.
- [37] brown clay silt.
- [51] circular cut, 70mm diameter.

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etn88 provisional dating
[52] grey silt

Discussion of group 7

Two cuts in isolation. The overlying deposits (see 8.1) were removed by machine so it is not known what level they were cut from although recorded as being sealed by [26].

Group 8

8.1: ?plough soil

stratigraphic sequence of contexts

```
unstrat
*****°*****
(8.1)      [26]
           °
           Ö---ì---Ì
*****°*****°*****
(7.1)      [37]      [52]
```

context description

[26] mod. compact mid brown silt, freq. pottery, 0.60m
thick only recorded in section.

Discussion of Group 8

Uniform nature of deposit suggests a deposit formed by agricultural activity such as a plough soil. In section this lies directly, physically over the natural brickearth and implies the natural surface of the brickearth slab has been horizontally truncated. Evidence of post cemetery ploughing was found at WTN 84 and HOO 88, see appendix 3.

Group 9

9.1: ?Robber trench

stratigraphic sequence of deposits

```
(11.4)      [54]
*****°*****
           [76]
           °
(9.1)      [75]
           °
           [74]
           °
           [77]
```

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etn88 provisional dating
*****^o*****
(3.1) [72]

etn88 provisional dating

etn88 provisional dating

context descriptions

[77] linear cut steep sided, 0.50m deep not full excavated.

[74] ?fragment of structure 1 [72] being flint nodules bonded by mortar.

[75] mod compact brown black silty clay, 0.27m thick, not fully excavated.

[76] grey silty clay, not fully excavated.

Group 9 discussion

Cut [77] lies parallel to the South face of Structure 1 and contained large fragments of the structure. This group relates to the either the deliberate robbing or destruction of the structure.

Group 10

10.1 post burial activity

stratigraphic sequence of deposits

```
unstrat
*****°*****
      [56]
      °
(10.1) [57]
      °
      [59]
*****°*****
(5.8)  [6.7]
```

context descriptions

[59] loosely compact grey brown clay(40), silt(60), 50mm thick.

[57] E-W linear cut 0.40m wide and 0.20m deep.

[56] brown clay(50), silt(50) with freq. tile and ragstone frags, fill of [57].

Discussion Group 10

Post-burial (5.8) deposit and cut feature of unknown interpretation.

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The earliest activity recorded on site was (2.1) a possible cremation pit disturbed by a later structural foundation (4.1). Then structures (4.1) and (3.1) were constructed. To the East of (3.1) a series of deposits accumulated (3.2) into which inhumation (5.8) was dug parallel to the East face of Structure 1, suggesting it was still visible ie extant.

The other inhumation burials of Group 5, if contemporary, would also be dug. (10.1) indicates some post burial activity after (5.8) is backfilled, however the nature of this activity is unclear.

After Structure 1 had gone out of "use" it was partially robbed by (9.1).

Overlying a hollow in the natural brickearth a series of brickearth and "charcoal" layers (6.1) indicate some activity/occupation layers. (6.1) and the surrounding brickearth are overlain by a plough soil (8.1) presumably post cemetery, which shows some horizontal truncation of the top of the brickearth. There were two stakeholes recorded in this area but as they overlying deposit of (8.1) was removed by machine it is not certain from where they were cut and so to what they relate.

The latest recorded activity on site (group 11) was a series of large pits cut into the natural sands and gravels, presumably quarry pits. They post date all the Roman deposits, and are probably a continuation of the quarry activity seen at WTN84 to the West.

<u>context</u>	<u>sub-group</u>	<u>context type</u>	<u>plan</u>	<u>level II</u> <u>section</u>
1	: 11.2	: cut	: 4	: 1
2	: 11.2	: fill	: -	: 1
3	: 11.2	: skeleton(redep.)	-	: -
4	: 11.2	: cut	: 4	: 1
5	: 11.2	: fill	: -	: 1
6	: 11.2	: fill	: -	: 1
7	: 11.2	: skeleton(redep.)	-	: -
8	: 11.3	: cut	: 82	: -
9	: 11.3	: fill	: -	: -
10	: 5.4	: grave cut	: 10	: -
11	: 5.4	: skeleton	: 10	: -
12	: 5.4	: grave fill	: -	: -
13	: 5.3	: grave cut	: 13	: -
14	: 5.3	: skeleton	: 13	: -
15	: 5.3	: grave fill	: -	: -
16	: 11.2	: fill	: -	: -

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17	:	5.1	:	grave cut	:	17	:	-
18	:	5.1	:	skeleton	:	17	:	-
19	:	5.1	:	grave fill	:	-	:	-
20	:	11.1	:	cut	:	20	:	-
21	:	11.1	:	fill	:	-	:	-
22	:	5.2	:	grave cut	:	22	:	-
23	:	5.2	:	skeleton	:	22	:	-
24	:	5.2	:	"chalk"	:	24	:	-
25	:	5.2	:	grave fill	:	-	:	-
26	:	8.1	:	plough soil	:	-	:	2
27	:	5.7	:	grave cut	:	27	:	-
28	:	5.7	:	grave fill	:	-	:	-
29	:	5.5	:	grave fill	:	-	:	-
30	:	5.5	:	coffin stain	:	30	:	-
31	:	5.5	:	skeleton	:	32	:	-
32	:	5.5	:	grave cut	:	32	:	-
33	:	5.7	:	cut	:	33	:	-
34	:	5.7	:	grave fill	:	-	:	-
35	:	5.5	:	grave fill	:	-	:	-
36	:	7.1	:	cut	:	36	:	-
37	:	7.1	:	fill	:	-	:	-
38	:	6.1	:	layer	:	38	:	2
39	:	5.6	:	grave cut	:	39	:	-
40	:	5.6	:	grave fill	:	-	:	-
41	:	5.6	:	coffin stain	:	-	:	-
42	:	5.7	:	coffin stain	:	42	:	-
43	:	6.1	:	fill	:	-	:	2
44	:	6.2	:	cut	:	44	:	2
45	:	5.6	:	grave fill	:	-	:	-
46	:	5.6	:	skeleton	:	46	:	-
47	:	5.6	:	"chalk"	:	46	:	-
48	:	5.7	:	grave fill	:	-	:	-
49	:	5.7	:	"chalk"	:	53	:	-
50	:	6.1	:	layer	:	50	:	-
51	:	7.1	:	cut	:	51	:	-
52	:	7.1	:	fill	:	-	:	-
53	:	5.7	:	skeleton	:	53	:	-

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context	sub-group	context type	level II	
			plan	section
54	: 11.4	: cut	: 54	: 3
55	: 11.4	: fill	: -	: 3
56	: 10.1	: fill	: -	: -
57	: 10.1	: cut	: 57	: -
58	: 11.5	: layer	: 58	: -
59	: 10.1	: layer	: 59	: -
60	: 4.1	: cut	: 60	: -
61	: 4.1	: structure	: 61	: -
62	: 2.1	: cut	: 62	: -
63	: 2.1	: fill	: -	: -
64	: 11.5	: cut	: -	: 3
65	: 11.5	: fill	: -	: 3
66	: 5.8	: grave cut	: 66	: -
67	: 5.8	: grave fill	: -	: -
68	: 5.8	: coffin stain	: 68	: -
69	: 5.8	: grave fill	: -	: -
70	: 5.8	: skeleton	: 68	: -
71	:	: not used	:	:
72	: 3.1	: structure	: 72	: 4,5
73	: 11.4	: fill	: 73	: -
74	: 9.1	: fill	: -	: -
75	: 9.1	: fill	: -	: 4
76	: 9.1	: fill	: -	: 4
77	: 9.1	: cut	: 77	: 4
78	: 3.1	: structure	: 78	: -
79	: 3.2	: layer	: 79	: -
80	: 3.2	: layer	: 80	: -
81	: 3.2	: layer	: -	: -

Appendix 1: Glass Beaker

A complete glass beaker on a small folded foot in a very fine colourless glass. It was free-blown and decorated, while still hot, with applied blue blobs. When cold, the lip was decorated with fine horizontal wheel-cut lines.

This form of vessel dates from the late 3rd century until the end of the 4th century or early 5th century but examples decorated in this manner were made only during the late 3rd or early fourth centuries.

The high quality of this vessel, its fragility and its presence in a grave would suggest that it was not a piece of ordinary tableware but a valuable and cherished personal possession. Similar examples, none from cemeteries, are rare in Britain and known only by small fragments (the East Tenter Street beaker is by far the best example in this country).

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They are slightly more common on the continent especially in the towns and their cemeteries alongside the River Rhine and River Mosel, e.g. Koln, Bonn and Trier. It is probable that this was the region where they were made.

John Shepherd

Museum of London

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burial database

Appendix 2; Skeleton database

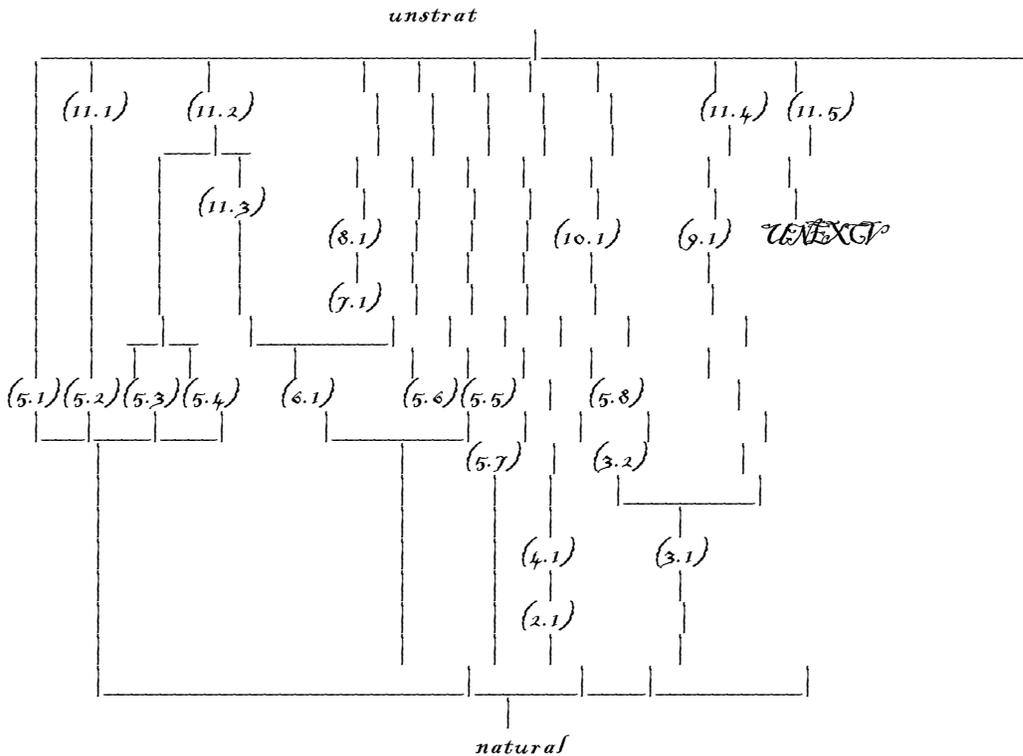
The information concerning the inhumations has been stored on a dbase III+ structure and is stored on floppy disc awaiting updating when spot dates and the skeletal report are completed.

The table below shows all the fields apart from the skeletal information. This is followed by an explanation of the keywords and descriptions of the attitude of the body.

sub-group	skele	fill	small	description
			find	

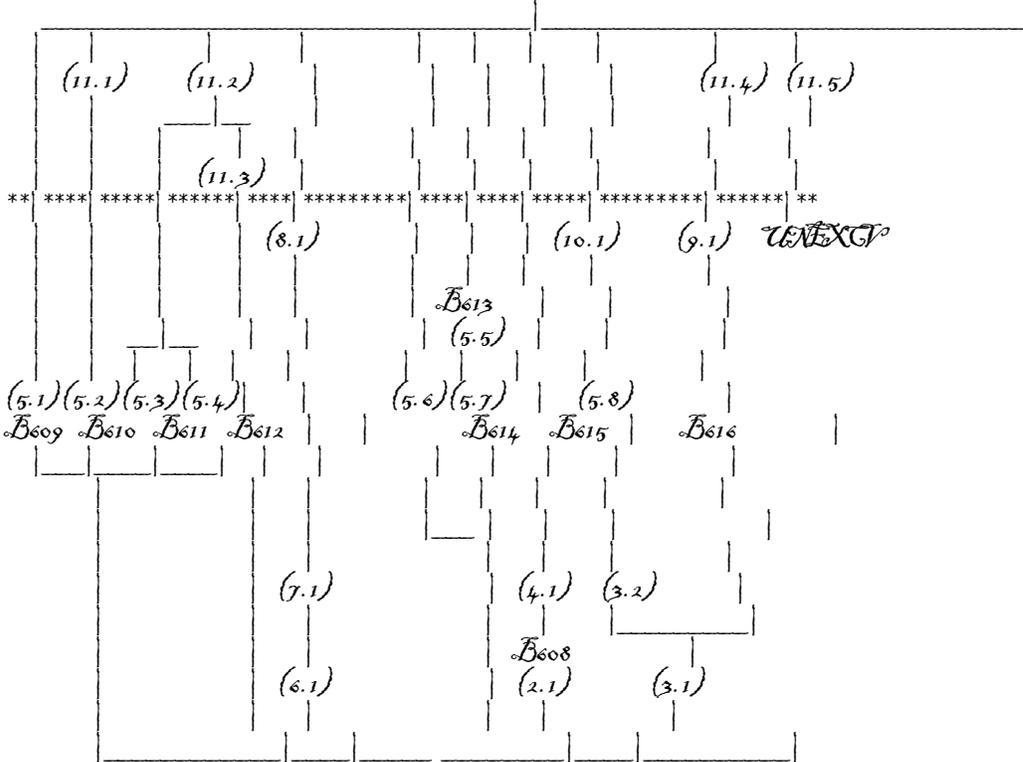
burial database

c S u b g r o u p m a t r i x .



ETN 88 Sub group
matrix . a m e n d e d v e r s i o n

unstrat



natural