

# ROMAN LONDON EASTERN CEMETERY

## ASSESSMENT OF THE NON-CERAMIC FINDS

Angela Wardle

February 1993

### 1. INTRODUCTION

Excavations and chance finds have shown that the extensive cemeteries of Roman London lie outside the city to the north, west and east. The project seeks to examine all available evidence for the cemetery to the east of the city wall and to the south of Aldgate High Street. Since 1983, 11 excavations and numerous watching briefs have recovered some 700 burials, both inhumations and cremations. The non-ceramic artefacts recovered from 10 unpublished sites are assessed here, with consideration of material from WTN84 (Whytehead 1986) and finds in antiquarian collections.

The sites are:

SCS83	ETN88
TTL85	HOO88
HAY86	MNL88
MSL87	PRE89
MST87	WTN90

### 2. THE MATERIAL

#### 2.1 Work undertaken for the assessment

The registered and bulk finds from the ten sites were located; non-ferrous artefacts were scanned, with the aid of radiographs where appropriate; iron objects were assessed from radiographs where available. Identifications have been checked and corrected where necessary, and the paper records amended. Computer records have been checked, (but not yet fully updated - see 2.7 below). Objects requiring conservation treatment for identification or stability have been noted; also any groups which may require scientific analysis.

Objects were identified as grave goods and other finds according to the stratigraphic record and each class assessed for its potential in addressing the research aims of the project.

The stratigraphic archive was incomplete in some cases (MNL88,PRE89) and in these cases such classification must remain provisional. Further analysis is also required for the more complex sites, notably MSL87.

Brief descriptions of the range of finds from each site, together with full quantification, indicating, within the limitations of the information currently available, which are purposefully deposited grave goods and which are occupational debris or residual, can be found in summary assessments (appended).

#### 2.2 Quantity of excavated material

Of the 468 inhumation burials from the ten sites (588 with WTN84) approximately 138 (164) produced artefacts (Table 1). Forty-five cremation deposits (from a total of c 120 cremations) produced non-ceramic artefacts of which 16 are likely to be burial goods - further study of the remaining material is required.

The burials produced approximately 300 grave goods in total, including coins. Table 2 gives provisional numbers of these by site and material. The numbers of accessioned finds (all materials) from grave backfills is also noted and the number (27) of other items of intrinsic interest, most residual. Many of these are clearly redeposited grave offerings, (see Appendix).

#### 2.3 Provenance of material

Although most sites are not physically linked, the area is regarded as a single cemetery (Barber and Bowsher 1990). The majority of the finds come from inhumations, including 'plaster' or 'chalk' burials with a smaller quantity associated with cremations (see above), ranging in date, provisionally, from the late 1st/2nd century to the 5th century AD. All grave goods and other associated objects, including coffin nails were recorded on plan. Material found in grave backfill deposits, which has been quantified separately, apparently demonstrates a high degree of residuality, with much redeposited cremation debris in evidence, but further study of this is necessary (see below). In some areas medieval and post-medieval quarrying and construction activities have caused considerable disturbance of the Roman levels. Objects

which are clearly of original funerary significance, some of considerable intrinsic importance, have been identified in post-burial contexts. Little of the identified Roman material is obviously unassociated with the burial processes.

#### 2.4 Antiquarian finds

Finds of Roman date have been recorded in the area since the 17th century and the evidence has been collated (Barber and Bowsher 1993). There is an obvious collection bias, weighted towards the recovery of complete vessels and considerable variation in the accuracy and detail of provenance, but the material is a useful resource. Many of the artefacts, even those not recorded as being associated with human bone are clearly grave furniture. The gazeteer records thirty locations, some with multiple find-spots, listing some 40 artefacts or groups, 17 accompanying burials, 26 ceramic cremation vessels, also lead and stone coffins and tombstones. Many of the finds are now in the collections of Museum of London and the British Museum (Roach Smith Collection) and \*\* have been located. Some material has been published (eg Wheeler 1930; RCHM 1928).

#### 2.5 Range and variety

Artefacts found in all types of burial fall into clearly defined categories a) objects worn on the person, b) grave goods, broadly comprising coins, vessels, unworn personal ornament, and 'equipment'.

Jewellery and other accessories, found in both major categories are well represented in different materials, comprising brooches of silver and copper alloy; bracelets of silver, copper alloy, shale, glass, tortoiseshell and ivory; earrings; necklaces and anklets of glass and jet; amulets; finger rings, several with intaglios; hairpins of bone and jet; belt fittings and shoes, represented by the hobnails from their soles.

These finds range in date from the 2nd to the 5th century and show considerable variation in quality and the degree of elaboration.

Other grave goods include several coins placed in the mouth and others apparently selected and deposited deliberately, pewter and glass vessels with complete examples of types rarely found in London, and a considerable number of items loosely defined as equipment, among them combs, dice, a gaming set, wood and ivory vessels, figurines and a stylus.

The grave groups vary considerably in character, from single items of simple personal ornament, footwear or pottery to multiple offerings - jewellery and trinkets, worn and unworn personal possessions and equipment for the afterlife.

The assemblage also contains lead coffins, evidence for wooden coffins in the form of nails and other fittings and grave markers such as tombstones and inscriptions. Some well attested types of container, lead canisters and glass cinerary urns for example, are missing or are poorly represented in the excavated sample.

The finds from undisturbed burials are frequently well preserved with many complete objects present. Ironwork is more corroded than other metals and radiography is essential to confirm identifications. Finds from the backfills of the graves comprise a similar range of material but most objects are fragmentary.

Material that is unassociated with burials, from the ditches for example, is also often fragmentary and worn, much of it apparently redeposited.

Burial conditions on all sites have not in general permitted the survival of organic materials such as wood, leather and textiles and few mineral replaced organics have been observed.

#### 2.6 The sample

The number of artefacts considered here represents an unknown percentage of the potential number from the entire London cemetery. The recent excavations cover a considerable area, and while the degree to which they are representative of the eastern cemetery as a whole is as yet uncertain, there has been no bias in the collection strategy for the excavated material, as the sites were excavated and recorded in toto. The degree of disturbance in some areas is an additional complication, and might explain the apparent dearth of some classes of material, but despite these caveats the collection remains the largest assemblage of grave goods and furniture from London available for study.

#### 2.7 Previous study/documentation

##### Present state of finds archive

Registered finds from all sites have been accessioned as specified in individual summaries.

Computerised records, in the DGLA format, now exist for all sites, but much updating and correction is necessary (in

accordance with amendments noted in the course of assessment).

All stratified coins have been identified but the data has not been computerised.

Radiography of copper alloy objects has been undertaken as appropriate but for most site assemblages only a limited amount of iron has been x-rayed. Specific requirements are noted in the individual site summaries and quantified below (4.\*), but radiography is in general recommended, particularly in view of possible future discard policies.

#### Previous publications

Individual items and groups have been exhibited and published (eg ed Murdoch 1991). Preliminary notes also exist on specific objects, noted in the individual summaries. Copies of the documentation have been filed with the appropriate site records.

In addition to the excavated artefacts, antiquarian collections of material, mostly chance finds in the area defined, are held in several locations, principally at the MoL and BM, and some has been published (eg Wheeler 1930).

Documentary evidence for this material has been collated (Barber and Bowsher 1993)

### 3. Potential for analysis

The original research aims of the project were designed to examine all aspects of the history of the cemetery and its inhabitants. Study of the artefacts associated with the burials can contribute to the specific research aims in varying degrees.

(The topics are arranged broadly in the order set out in the draft pre-assessment document, not according to the potential contribution of the finds.)

#### 3.1 Study of the pre-existing landscape

The assemblages from pre-burial contexts are small and do not appear to contain artefacts that would indicate any former use of the area. Further study might clarify the degree of residuality but the finds contribution to this study is potentially slight.

#### 3.2 Origin of cemetery and its dating

Many of the artefacts accompanying burials can be dated closely and in conjunction with pottery studies and other dating tools can assist in determining an overall dating framework. Coins and glass vessels, many of which are complete, will be of particular value, although the likely presence of antique or heirloom goods should be taken into consideration. Many of the grave groups consist of several items which can strengthen the evidence.

#### 3.3 Extent of the cemetery

Antiquarian sources record burials of various types, in the selected area, about 40 with by finds (2.4). The findspots provide useful addition to the excavated data and although the collection of this material was subject to greater bias, its distribution is potentially significant. However, in order to define the extent of one particular cemetery area this evidence should be examined in a wider context, with reference to other London material.

#### 3.4 Evidence for the access road and its relationship to the burial area

Most non-ceramic finds from the road surfaces appear to be residual, consisting largely of redeposited burial material, but further analysis, particularly of the numismatic evidence (SCS83, MNL88, where stratigraphic data is at present incomplete) may refine the dating. The dates of the burials/tombs thought to be aligned are also indicative.

#### 3.5 Internal layout of the cemetery/spatial organisation

The distribution of antiquarian find spots may assist in defining areas of burial those unused areas and indicate aspects of its organisation in relation to landscape features.

The range and types of finds can be analysed to see if there are patterns associated with particular methods of burial. In this way it may be possible to identify clustering. The study is linked to the question of definitions of wealth and status (below).

#### 3.6 Study of burial rites

The artefacts will be of particular importance in examination of the burial process, the identification of specific rites and any temporal changes.

**3.6.1 Burial'containers'** The type of container or coffin employed may be of significance in terms of chronology, status, patterns of burial etc. The sample is felt to include sufficient variation of type for valid comparison:

### Cremations

Various non-ceramic containers are known to have been used. The excavated evidence is limited, but there are traces of wooden boxes and a fragment of glass cinerary urn; the antiquarian material includes a lead canister. Specialist examination of the residual glass may identify further fragments.

### Inhumations

Evidence for wooden coffins exists in the form of nails and other fittings from at least 260 inhumations. Although no mineral replaced organics have been observed, many nails are well preserved. As these were planned in situ and accessioned, there is potential for a detailed study of coffin construction and analysis of the nail types supplementing the evidence from WTN84 (Whytehead 1986,61). The latter site also produced lead-bound wooden coffin (*ibid* 60), evidence for which is also found in the antiquarian material.

The excavated lead coffins (MSL87, WTN90), supplemented by examples from antiquarian collections, demonstrate a variety of construction techniques and decorative elements, some with apotropaic significance. The use of such coffins has implications for questions of variations in status and interpretation of ritual (below).

The antiquarian collections also include types of coffin not represented in the excavated sample (stone sarcophagus, Gazetteer No ).

#### 3.6.2 Grave goods

Artefacts accompanying burials can be studied both as grave groups and as individual items, to obtain the maximum amount of information about aspects of both major forms of burial rite and to address wider questions about the population. The assemblage is sufficiently varied both to allow classification of the objects according to function, and for comparison of the grave groups.

### Inhumations

Personal ornament and clothing. Objects worn on the person, jewellery, items of clothing and accessories, provide some evidence as to the appearance of the body. The range is sufficiently diverse to consider whether the type of personal ornament worn in the grave differs from that deposited as funerary offerings or found in contemporary domestic assemblages.

It may be possible to identify trends in the popularity of different materials, for example as was attempted for bracelets with the larger sample from Lankhills (Clarke 1979, 301) - see also 3.\* below (analysis jet/copper).

There is no direct evidence for clothing in the form of textile remains but the position of pins may suggest the presence of shrouds.

Other categories of funerary offerings can also be compared with objects found in non-burial assemblages to examine the relationship between objects used as domestic items and as grave goods.

The repeated appearance of certain artefacts, either singly or in groups may have social or cultural significance.

Examination can be made of the ways in which grave goods relate to the age and sex of the body, as revealed by skeletal evidence, and to assess how they were connected with the individual; whether objects were likely to have been personal possessions or objects specifically selected for burial. There appear to be some inconsistencies, particularly in the larger assemblages from MSL, which suggest that this is a potentially useful exercise.

Initial examination of some grave groups (as MSL E124) suggests that it will be possible, for example by examination of dating anomalies, to identify heirlooms or antique objects among the grave goods.

### Deposition

The location of grave goods shows considerable variation and the significance of the relative positions of different types can be questioned. In certain cases the position of an object might indicate that it was worn, or suggest the presence of clothing or a shroud (see above) but the significance of depositional patterns can also be assessed in terms of ritual and belief (qv). This examination is clearly applicable to inhumed burials, where goods can be placed both inside or outside the coffin, but variation can be demonstrated also in some cremations (below).

### Preservation

Comparison of the state of preservation of materials from different types of burial, particularly the plaster burials will be of interest, ... for future excavation techniques...

### Cremations

Finds from cremation deposits display a similar range and can be classified by function in the same way, but the sample is obviously smaller. Study of the condition and deposition of the objects is important - as there is great variation which

has significance for interpretation of the cremation rite. Artefacts can be burnt or unburnt, and placed inside or outside the cremation vessel.

#### Evidence for the cremation process

Further analysis of the finds from the spreads of pyre debris, recognised at HOO88, may provide information about the technicalities of the cremation process. The large quantity of glass from these contexts, much of it burnt, is of particular interest.

The condition of the finds associated with the cremations shows variation and is an important factor both in study of the process itself and in its possible ritual significance (qv). Comparison can be made between burnt and unburnt finds and their location. Finds from cremation residues should be examined further to assess whether they were burnt with the body, worn personal ornament (beads etc),

#### 3.7 Comparison of different types of burial rite

The data are sufficiently large to allow comparison of the finds associated with various rites; to investigate whether there are any material differences or correlations between the types of artefacts associated with the two major processes, cremation and inhumation and the variations of rite, for example, amphora burials, plaster burials, within these basic processes. The potentially secure dating framework (above) may refine the understanding of chronological changes.

#### 3.8 Recognition of patterns of burial

Different types/classes of burials may be indicated by variation in the quantity and types offering (below) and might show evidence of planning if so-called higher status burials were consistently found in the same areas over periods of time. Certain burials, notably those from Mansell Street (MSL87), stand out for the quality and number of their grave goods and patterns of burial should be examined to see if there is any evidence of clustering, as observed elsewhere in London (Bentley and Pritchard 1982, 157-8).

#### 3.9 The identification of activities from secondary deposits

In general the backfill of the inhumations reflects the nature of the deposit through which the grave was cut and much of the material is likely to be residual, consisting in most cases of fragmentary objects, some of which are likely to be redeposited items from earlier burials. It is possible however that some objects may have been deposited as part of the inhumation ritual and closer analysis of the assemblages might indicate the recurrence of particular artefacts. The degree of fragmentation and wear will be a factor in this study.

#### 3.10 Evidence for ritual and belief

There are clearly problems in taking evidence of material objects too far when investigating the beliefs of another age (Philpott 1991, 228 -40), but some objects or materials, known from literary and other sources to have ritual or apotropaic significance, are present, as for example coins placed in the mouth, the Medusa pendants, figurines and the lion-head studs, which are probably from caskets. Certain coins, notably those from MSL87 (gp ) and elsewhere may have been selected for the symbolism of their designs. Horse burials as at MSL87 have been found in other cemeteries ( ). Various aspects of the burial rites which can be observed in the archaeological record can be examined in this light - the selection of particular objects and the recurrence of specific artefacts, the deposition of grave goods, the deliberate breaking or burning of artefacts (cf Alcock 1980), while the treatment of disturbed burial material may indicate attitudes to the dead. The long duration of the cemetery provides an opportunity for investigation of possible changes in such practices and rituals.

#### 3.11 Evaluation of status and other social factors

Studies of wealth and status face similar problems, but the archaeological record shows great variation in the type and elaboration of burials, both in grave construction and in the number and type of funerary offerings. The entire grave group, including the skeletal evidence, should be taken into account in any assessment, but specific finds studies should consider the number of artefacts and their quality in terms of material and technology or craftsmanship, and the presence of imported articles, which may have been expensive, glassware for example.

Correlation between types of grave goods and specific methods of burial, including the presence or absence of structures, will assist in determination of status and patterning.

#### 3.12 On-site and off-site activities

There is no direct evidence from the finds for activities such as tomb building, coffin construction, timber felling and haulage or pyre construction, all of which must be inferred. The presence of tools might indicate these activities but none were identified in non-burial contexts. It is possible that radiography of the remaining ironwork might lead to further identifications.

#### 3.13 Finds studies

Specific classes of material and individual objects are of particular importance with implications both for the cemetery studies and in a wider context. They merit specialist treatment:

### 3.13.1 Glass

The cemetery sites yielded the finest assemblage of Roman glass ever found in London, covering a variety of vessels with dates of manufacture ranging from the late 1st/ early 2nd century to the late 4th/early 5th century. Most of the complete vessels were found in situ with burials and other redeposited funerary offerings have been recognised. There appear to be no purpose-made funerary goods, and the types are assumed to be representative of vessels in circulation in the city during this time, with a secondary use as grave goods. Comparison with other major City and Southwark assemblages would be of value.

The great strength of the cemetery glass lies in the range of containers, with their long time span. Of particular interest are the late Roman types, some seen for the first time in London. Specialised drinking vessels are rare, but the 3rd century beaker from ETN88 is outstanding and vessels of quality have been recognised among the residual fragments.

Analysis of the date and significance of the cemetery glass can be made by comparison with material from outside London. There are possibilities for comparison of specific types, for example the Frontinus bottle and the late Roman bulbous-bodied vessels, with other material from London sites, but detailed analysis of the glass in a London context would require considerable research and further work on the London database.

Objects of glass will be considered with the other finds.

### 3.13.2 Coins (discuss with MH/JH)

Coins are found as grave offerings, sometimes, as when placed in the mouth, clearly as part of the burial ritual. There is some suggestion of the deliberate selection of types for their funerary significance as in group E2 from MSL87, and it may be possible to observe such selection elsewhere.

In addition, the coins have an obvious function as a dating tool.  
(numismatic assessment needed)

### 3.13.3 Jet and Shale

The burials have produced a large quantity of material described as jet and shale. Recent studies (eg Hunter 1991) suggest that it is possible to examine such material by non-destructive means to establish its identity with more precision, jet or cannel coal for example, and consequently its possible source. Identification of the proportion of true jet to cannel coal will be of considerable interest - and higher incidence of jet might be indicative of London's status.

### 3.13.4 Technological analysis of bracelets

Recent analysis of copper alloy artefacts has suggested that specific alloys were used for particular objects (Bayley in Neal et al 1990; Bayley 198 ). The bracelets from the cemetery, with antiquarian finds, form a sufficiently large sample to justify analysis by x-ray fluorescence to see if there is any pattern in the alloys used for different types and for comparison with other samples nationally. The study would contribute to the evaluation of the jewellery (above).

### 3.13.5 Belt Fitting (MSL87)

The late Roman chip-carved belt set requires specialist study. Its presence in a London burial raises social and cultural questions. It is to be published in the MoL Corpus of Military Equipment from London (forthcoming) and it is proposed that the work carried out for that publication (by Nick Griffiths) will be used.

### 3.13.6 Intaglios

\*\* intaglios found among the grave goods should be examined by M Henig. Some preliminary work has been carried out but no full report has been traced. The objects are of importance as items of jewellery and for their symbolism.

## 3.14 Significance of the assemblage/Relationship to the character and development of Roman London and its hinterland

Burials are a major source of evidence about the inhabitants of any city, since they frequently contain complete examples of artefacts seen only in fragmentary condition elsewhere and in potentially significant groupings. The 3rd and 4th century burials are particularly important in this respect as the contemporary occupation levels inside the city are severely disturbed, making the cemetery a prime source of information about the inhabitants of London at this time.

### 3.15 Comparison with other burial areas of Roman London

.. summarise previous work .. eg Bentley & Pritchard...?DUA sites ..... antiquarian evidence previously collected.

### 3.16 Comparison/contrasts with other Roman period burial areas in London

summarise other major excavations suitable for comparison ... point out the necessity of looking at continental material,

particularly for the more unusual/?specialised burial goods ..

#### 4. Proposals for future work - Methods

##### 4.1 Archive

Correction/updating of computer records (as indicated by AW) to enable information to be entered on to the database.

Options:

a) Correct existing (DGLA) files and create MOLAS-style files from these. Archive old DGLA files.

b) Create new files from existing DGLA files (computing department) and do all corrections on these. Archive the incorrect versions of the old files.

In addition the accession cards to be rearranged in accordance with Finds Department policy (?by volunteers). A less essential but time-consuming task - the cards can be used as they are.

##### 4.2 Clarification of grave goods/residual material from larger sites, notably MSL87 - using site archive.

4. Examination of backfill material to identify any items associated with the burial rite (see 3. ). Condition and wear may be indicators, but this study should be combined with careful consideration of the stratigraphic record.

##### 4. Production of catalogue

Evidence for the cemetery should be clearly presented and it is important that all burial assemblages should be fully illustrated and catalogued (by grave group).

Many notes (some published) already exist and much is a matter of collation of information, but research of individual items and detailed study of groups is essential.

##### 4. The project data base will be a prime tool for analysis.

All relevant finds data will be entered ....

4. Examination of coffin construction -from the nails and fittings. Coffin nails to be classified by length and head type. Analysis, using a data base, to establish types found in each grave, to seek significant groupings, possible identification of batches, any correlation of head shape and length and any chronological variation in the average length.

#### 5. Proposals for future work- timetable

Completion of the research archive

1. Completion/correction of the computer records. ?5 days

2. Coin records to be entered on to coin data files  
? 2 days

##### 3. Conservation

Radiography of selected ironwork.

Investigative cleaning of specified objects.

Time as specified in the conservation report

##### 4. Work by MOLAS finds specialist

Scanning of new radiographs; examination of cleaned objects: updating identifications as necessary.  
? 2 days

.....

### Research - MOLAS

5. Clarification of grave furniture etc from MSL87      10 days

6. Examination of backfill material      10 days

7. Preparation of catalogue of burial groups  
(including research of individual objects)

?nos of burials with grave goods : c 150  
approx no of non-ceramic entries : c 200      ? 30 days

Input of finds information on to data base      ?  
(nb more information than would be on MOLAS  
data bases c 300 objects)

Analysis of data to answer research aims      ?20 days

?Study of comparative material/sites      ?

Analysis of coffin nails and fittings      ?10 days

Text preparation - finds discussions  
- integrated discussion      ?10 days+

revisions/edits/integration      ?  
bibliography      ?

.....

### Specialist work

#### Glass (specialist)

Work required and timetable

Steps 1 and 2 should be completed at an early stage  
of the research phase.

1. Creation of full glass data files from all sites:      5 days  
preliminary identifications and inputting of data.

2. Research of c.30 vessels, including all in situ  
grave goods for full comment, using London data and  
external sources. Residual vessels and burnt fragments  
will also be studied. The research will concentrate on  
providing dating evidence - eg mould linking of  
bottles, with emphasis on dated parallels.      30 days

3. Text preparation:  
catalogue entries  
discussion to answer research aims  
bibliography      10 days

-----  
45 days

#### Intaglios (specialist)

Report on \*\* objects

Coins ???

.....

#### Technical studies

XRF c. 25 copper alloy objects (AML)

XRF c 60 jet/shale objects (?)

Illustration : c. 200 objects (summary list appended)

Photography :

#### 4.3.5 Coffin and casket construction

Previous studies have demonstrated the value of attempting some analysis of coffin nail type and size (Clarke 1979,332-41; Whytehead 1986,61; Kingsholm-J Summerfield pers.comm). It is proposed to measure the length and head width of complete examples - examination of a sample group from HOO88 suggests that this is feasible. The data will be entered on to the project data base (see below) and examined (using eg Quattro Pro) to seek any correlation between length and head width, size groupings, any chronological variations in average length, any evidence for the use of batches and any other significant groupings.

The detailed recording of the nail positions should permit reconstruction of some coffins, as at Kelvedon (Rodwell, 1988). Preliminary studies have already been undertaken (?HOO88 - Level III archive). Various box fittings will also be examined in attempt to suggest possible reconstructions.

#### 4.4 Graphics

The visual element of the final report will be of great importance (3.6.2) and full presentation of the grave groups will entail much illustration, by line drawings and photographs. Photography of coins will be necessary for grave offerings, particularly when the type is thought to be of significance.

Provisional estimates:

Line drawings, finds : c.250

coffins and reconstructions : c. 10

Photography, finds and groups : c. 20

coins : c. 50 (100 images)

## 5. Proposals for future work- timetable

### 5.1 Archive (see 4.1)

- |  |         |
|--|---------|
| 1.1 Accessioning (WTN90)                           | 2 days  |
| 1.2 Completion/correction of the computer records. | ?5 days |
| 1.3 Creation of coin data files                    | ?2 days |

#### [1.4 Conservation

Radiography of selected ironwork c15 large boxes  
Investigative cleaning of specified objects.  
Time as specified in the conservation report]

- |   |         |
|---|---------|
| 1.5 Scanning of new radiographs; examination of cleaned objects: updating records | ?2 days |
|---|---------|

---

## 5.2 Research and catalogue (see 4.2)

- |  |         |
|--|---------|
| 2.1 Identification of grave furniture from MSL87 etc | 10 days |
| 2.2 Pre-burial material )                            |         |
| 2.3 Examination of backfill material )               | 10 days |
| 2.4 Examination of pyre material )                   | 2 days  |

### 2.5 Preparation of catalogue of burial groups (including research of individual objects)

(nos of burials with grave goods : c 150  
(approx no of non-ceramic entries : c 220 ? 30 days

## 5.3 Analysis (see 4.3)

- |   |          |
|---|----------|
| 3.1 Input of finds information on to data base  | ? 4      |
| 3.2/ Analysis of data to answer research aims<br>4 (using database)                   | ?20 days |
| 3.3 Study of comparative material -<br>excavations/iconographic and literary evidence | ?10      |
| 3.5 Analysis of coffin nails and fittings   | ?10 days |

## 5.3 Text - discussions

- |                             |           |
|-----------------------------|-----------|
| - finds discussions         | ? 5       |
| - integrated discussion     | ?10+ days |
| revisions/edits/integration | ?         |
| bibliography                | ?         |
- 

## 5.4 Specialist work

### 4.1 Glass (see 4.2.6)

Steps 1 and 2 should be completed at an early stage of the research phase.

- |  |        |
|--|--------|
| 1. Creation of full glass data files from all sites: | 5 days |
|--|--------|

preliminary identifications and inputting of data.

2. Research of c.30 vessels, including all in situ grave goods for full comment, also residual vessels and burnt fragments will also be studied. The research will concentrate on providing dating evidence with emphasis on dated parallels. 30 days

3. Text preparation:  
catalogue entries  
discussion to answer research aims  
bibliography 10 days

-----  
45 days

---

5.4.2 Intaglios  
Report on 5 objects

5.4.3 Coins ???

---

5.4.5 Technical studies  
XRF c. 25 copper alloy objects (AML)  
XRF c 60 jet/shale objects (?)

5.4.6 (see 4.4)

Graphics  
Finds drawings : c.250  
Coffins and reconstruction drawings:  
Photography, finds : c. 20  
coins : c. 50

References

Alcock, J P, 1980 'Burial Practice in Roman Britain', Archaeol J, 137,50-85

Barber, B, Bowsher D and Whittaker, K, 1990 'Recent Excavations of a Cemetery of Londinium', Britannia, XXI, 1-12

Bayley, J, 1990 'Qualitative analyses of copper alloy objects', in Neal et al Excavation of the Iron Age, Roman and Medieval Settlement at Gorhambury, St Albans, HBMC, 136

Bentley, D and Pritchard, F, 1982 'The Roman Cemetery at St. Bartholomew's Hospital', TLAMAS, 33, 134-172

Clarke, G, 1979 Winchester Studies 3. Pre-Roman and Roman Winchester Part II. The Roman Cemetery at Lankhills, OUP

Evans, G and Pierpoint, S, 1986 'Divers Coffins and the Bones of Men', LA, vol 5, no8, 202-6

Farwell, D and Molleson, T, forthcoming Poundbury Volume II: the Cemeteries, Excavations 1964-87, Dorset Nat Hist and Archaeol Soc monograph

Green, M J, 1976 A Corpus of Religious Material from Civilian Areas of Roman Britain, Oxford, BAR no 24

Green, M J, 1978 Small Cult Objects from Military Areas of Roman Britain, Oxford, BAR no 52

Hodson, and Tyers, P, 1988 'Data Analysis for Archaeologists, Institute of Archaeology Package', in ed. S.Rhatz Computer and Quant Methods in Archaeology, BAR Int Series 446, Oxford

Hunter, F, 1991 An Investigation of Methods of Identifying Archaeological Jet-like Artefacts, University of Bradford.

McWhirr, A, Viner, L and Wells, C, 1982 Cirencester Excavations II: romano-British Cemeteries at Cirencester, Cirencester Excavation Committee

Philpott, R, 1991 Burial Practices in Roman Britain AD 43-410, BAR Brit Series 219

Pirling, R, 1966,1974,1979 Das romische-frankische Graberfeld vom Krefeld-Gellep, Berlin, (Germanische Denkmaler de Volkerwanderungszeit, Serie B,2,1966;8,1974,10,1979)

Pirling, R, 1986 Romer und Franken am Niederrhein, Mainz am Rhein

Rodwell, K A, 1988 The prehistoric and Roman settlement at Kelvedon, Essex, CBA Research Report 63/Chelmsford Archaeological Trust Report 6

Sherlock, D and Welch, M 1992 Norton, Cleveland

Stead, I M and Rigby, V Verulamium: the King Harry Lane Site:English Heritage Archaeological Report No 12, HBMC

van Lith, S M E & Randborg, K, 1985 'Roman glass in the West: A Social Study', ROB, 35, 413-532

Wenahm, L P, 1968 The Romano-British Cemetery at Trentholme Drive,York, London

Whytehead, R, 1986 'The Excavation of an Area within a Roman Cemetery at West Tenter Street London, E1', TLAMS, 37, 23-124

Wheeler, REM, 1930 London in Roman Times