

Middle Bronze Age burials and an Anglo-Saxon ditch: Excavations by the Colchester Archaeological Group in 2003-5 at Teybrook Farm, Brook Road, Great Tey, Essex, CO6 1JF



Written by Laura Pooley and Howard Brooks

with information supplied by Pauline Skippins and members of CAG

with contributions by Stephen Benfield, Hazel Martingell, Jacqueline McKinley,
Pip Parmenter and Adam Wightman

figures by Howard Brooks, Laura Pooley and Emma Holloway
illustrations by Emma Holloway

Site Address: Teybrook Farm, Brook Road, Great Tey, Essex, CO6 1JF
National Grid Reference: TL 8931 2500 (centre)
Colchester Archaeological Group site code: TRD
Colchester Historic Environment Record (CHER) number: ECC4262
Colchester Museum Accession Code: COLEM: 2018.86

<http://caguk.net/>

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1 Summary

Excavations at Teybrook Farm, Great Tey, Essex were carried out by the Colchester Archaeological Group in 2003-5. The earliest evidence of human activity recorded was a large number of pieces of residual and unstratified worked flint, dating to the Mesolithic, Neolithic and Bronze Age periods. A single Neolithic pit/scoop was also excavated.

The most significant discovery was a ring-ditch (barrow) within which were 14 cremation burials. Eleven of the burials were in urns of the Middle Bronze Age Ardleigh-style, a regional variant of the broad Deverel-Rimbury pottery tradition, found in northeast Essex and southeast Suffolk. The cremated remains of 8 individuals had survived. Both males and females were represented, ranging in age from a neonate/infant 0-1 years old to adults 30-40 years old.

An Anglo-Saxon ditch, possibly an estate boundary, had later been cut through the ring-ditch. Dated from the 6th to the early 8th century, most of the pottery recovered from this ditch was domestic in nature and likely indicates the presence of an Anglo-Saxon settlement in the vicinity. A pit and two/three postholes were also of similar date.

2 Introduction

Teybrook Farm is located 10km west of Colchester town centre, at Brook Road, Great Tey, Essex. Site centre is National Grid Reference TL 8931 2500. A field to the east of the farm was excavated by members of the Colchester Archaeological Group (CAG) from 2003-5 at the invitation of the landowner.

The site was discovered during the stripping of c 0.8 ha in preparation for an extension to the existing centre at Teybrook Farm, when the machine driver noticed an earthenware vessel (B1). A magnetometer survey carried out by the late Peter Cott, and David and Aline Black, indicated that the urn was inside a ring-ditch. CAG, which was already excavating a Roman road at Teybrook farm c 360m to the west, arranged to excavate. The first season in 2003 (Phase 1), under the direction of the late James Fawn, principally examined the ring-ditch and later east/west ditch that cut across the site. The second season in 2005 (Phase 2), under the direction of Pat Brown and Pauline Skippins, examined a number of cut features to the north of the ring-ditch and a small section of the east/west ditch.

It is apparent that, following James Fawn's death, some site finds have been lost (certainly a few bags of Anglo-Saxon pottery, and all the reported Neolithic pottery). The Phase 1 record consists only of unlabelled photographs, the majority of the finds and some site drawings, but no paper archive apart from an enigmatic notebook. It is a huge tribute to CAG that the difficult Phase 1 archive has been worked up to a point where the authors were in a position to write this report. The Phase 2 record consists of proforma site record sheets, photographs and site plans, but some of the finds have similarly gone astray.

3 Archaeological background

Teybrook Farm, Great Tey lies within the area of the Roman river valley. The drift geology consists of largely Lowestoft formation with gravels exposed in the valley sides, and alluvial deposits on the valley floor of the Roman River. There are deposits deriving from a glacial meltwater lake containing human occupation dating back c 40,000 years.

A range of cropmark complexes indicate multi-period occupation of the area. Prehistoric occupation is attested by the presence of a range of circular cropmarks indicative of Bronze Age burial mounds overlooking the Roman River valley. Further cropmarks complexes are recorded along the northern side of the Roman River and to the east. The cropmarks include a range of sub-rectangular, sub-square and irregular ditched enclosures, as well as linear features representing field-systems and trackways.

To the south is the main Roman road of Stane Street (now A120), the route from Colchester to Braughing, with a scheduled Roman villa recorded to the south of Great Tey (north of the site).

Post-Roman settlement of the area was historically dispersed, comprising a small focal settlement at Great Tey with hamlets, isolated manors, church/hall complexes, farms, moated sites and cottages.

The fieldscape is complex, comprising a mix of pre-18th century irregular fields (these are probably of medieval origin and some maybe even older) and pre-18th century co-axial fields (also of probable medieval origin), the latter in particular respond to the local topography. Post-1950s boundary loss can be described as moderate to severe in some areas. There are areas of historic enclosed meadow pasture of probable medieval or earlier origin in the valley floor of the Roman River.

The land at Teybrook Farm was pasture in the 19th century and a piggery in the 20th century until the present owners started ploughing again.

Teybrook Farm

Aerial photographs of Teybrook Farm had previously identified the large ring-ditch cut by a broad linear ditch (EHER 8810; CHER MCC7123). An area to the east of this cropmark was previously investigated during the laying of waterpipe. Two substantial features were excavated, one of which is believed to be a continuation of the linear ditch identified in cropmarks. It was a 3.9m wide ditch with rounded bottom that was recorded for a depth of 1.2m. No dating evidence was found.

The cropmark of a double-ditched Roman trackway or road leading south to Stane Street (EHER 8798) also runs to the west of the site. Several seasons of archaeological investigation between 1986-2006, were carried out by CAG along the length of this cropmark (<http://caguk.net/excavations/excavations-at-great-tey-roman-road/>). These excavations also revealed the remains of a Bronze Age ring-ditch c 6.7m in diameter.

4 Results (Figs 2-5)

4.1 Prehistoric

The earliest evidence for human activity at Teybrook Farm is represented by a large number of pieces of residual and unstratified worked flint, dating to the Mesolithic, Neolithic and Bronze Age periods (see below). A single Neolithic pit/scoop was excavated during Phase 1 (TRD9) but most of the pottery from the pit was misplaced after excavation and little information about the feature has survived.

4.2 Middle Bronze Age (Figs 2-3 & 5)

The first significant phase of activity on the site dates to the Middle Bronze Age.

The ring-ditch measured 23m diameter internally and 27m diameter externally. The ditch itself was loosely V-shaped, measuring on average c 1.6-1.8m wide and c 0.7-0.8 deep. It had been cut, almost in half, by an Anglo-Saxon ditch, and later phases of quarrying had removed the western edge. The soil from the ring-ditch would likely have been cast into the centre to form a burial mound or barrow, although no trace of that mound had survived. Only two finds were recorded as coming from the ring-ditch. These were a Mesolithic flint tranchet axe/adze (from just under the topsoil) and a Neolithic flint axe. It is not certain if any other finds were recovered from the ring-ditch during excavation, if they were, no finds or records could be identified by the authors.

Cut into the southern-half of the ring-ditch were 14 individual burial pits containing the surviving cremated remains of 8 individuals (see Table 1). Two of the 14 had been disturbed by the Anglo-Saxon ditch, and all but one of the remaining burials had been badly damaged by ploughing with only the very base of the features surviving where they had been cut into natural. Given the level of disturbance, it is likely that the burial pits had been dug into the mound of the barrow rather than the mound being constructed over the burials, which might have provided a greater level of protection.

There were three unurned burials. Two comprised shallow sub-round pits with no surviving burial remains (B22 and B23). The third, also a shallow sub-round pit, contained the cremated remains of an adult, >18 years old, who was possibly male (B19).

There were eleven shallow, sub-round, burial pits containing the remains of urned cremations. Two had been very badly disturbed and were described in the site notes having 'a few dispersed pot fragments but no significant bone' (B20) and as being an 'inverted urn...largely disturbed and destroyed, no significant bone' (B28), however none of the urn fragments could be located for analysis during this current work. The remaining urns available for study were all typical of the Middle Bronze Age Ardleigh-style, a regional variant of the broad Deverel-Rimbury pottery tradition, found in northeast Essex and southeast Suffolk.

Ten of the burials contained a single urn with only one (B10) containing the remains of two burial urns. Seven of the urns (eight if you include B28) were buried inverted. Three were buried upright.

Cremated human remains were recovered from six of the urns. One of the urns was found to contain the remains of two individuals – an adult over 18 years old buried with a neonate/infant 0-1 years old (B24). There were also two adult females aged 25-45 years old (B1, B2), a sub-adult ?male 16-18 years old (B27), an adult/sub-adult ?female less than 15 years old (B10) and a juvenile c 5-9 years old (B25).

Several fragments of Middle Bronze Age urn and cremated bone recovered from the Anglo-Saxon ditch suggests that an unspecified number of burials had been truncated by the ditch.

No trace of any burials was found in the northern-half of the ring-ditch or outside of the ring-ditch.

Context	Urn position	Comments
B1	Inverted	Inverted urn holding the cremated remains of an adult female, c 30-40 years old
B2	Upright	Upright urn holding the cremated remains of an adult ?female, c 25-45 years old
B3	Inverted	Inverted urn, no surviving bone
B10	Inverted and upright	Inverted urn and upright urn. The burial contains the cremated remains of an adult/sub-adult ?female, <15 years old, but it is uncertain which urn the bone came from.
B19	Unurned	Unurned burial holding the cremated remains of an adult ? male, >18 years old
B20	-	Site notes describe a 'few dispersed pot fragments but no significant bone for collection'. The pot fragments could not be located for analysis for this report.
B21	Inverted	Inverted urn, no surviving bone
B22	Unurned	Unurned burial, no surviving bone
B23	Unurned	Unurned burial, no surviving bone
B24	Upright	Upright urn holding the cremated remains of an adult, >18 years old buried with a neonate/infant 0-1 years old.
B25	Inverted	Inverted hold holding the cremated remains of a juvenile, c 5-9 years old
B26	Inverted	Inverted urn, no surviving bone.
B27	Inverted	Inverted urn containing the cremated remains of a sub-adult ? male, c 16-18 years old.
B28	Inverted	Site notes describe an 'inverted urn cut by the east/west ditch, largely destroyed and dispersed, no surviving bone'. The pot fragments could not be located for analysis for this report.

Table 1 Burial summary



Photograph 1 Excavation of the Middle Bronze Age burials



Photograph 2 Excavation of the ring-ditch, looking southeast

4.3 Late Iron Age and Roman

No features of a definite Late Iron Age (LIA) or Roman date were identified on the site.

Eleven sherds at 309g of Iron Age pottery was recovered from the Anglo-Saxon ditch (10 sherds at 307g) and pit F10 (1 sherd at 2g). Jar sherds from the ditch are from a single deposit and may suggest that the vessel had been disturbed from a LIA feature.

A total of 26 sherds at 225g of Roman pottery was recovered: intrusively in an earlier burial feature (B27, 2 sherds at 12g, probably from plough disturbance); from later dated features (Anglo-Saxon ditch (12 sherds at 82g) and pit F10 (6 sherds at 13g)); and from unknown contexts (6 at 118g). The majority of these were small- to medium-sized abraded sherds which had been around for a while before being deposited in these contexts.

A small number of fragments of Roman ceramic building material, including some large unabraded pieces were also recorded from later dated features. The occurrence of this material on the site might indicate that a quantity of Roman CBM was being reused on or near to the site in the post-Roman period. This material may have been sourced from the nearby Roman villa located 500m to the north.

4.4 Anglo-Saxon (Figs 3-4 & 5)

Anglo-Saxon ditch (TRD5/TRD7/TRD15/F16)

A large ditch aligned WSW/ENE was traced on site for a distance of 120m. It was sectioned 12 times (Fig 2) although unfortunately not all of the section drawings can be matched to locations on plan. The ditch had a rounded base and measured c 2.8-3.1m wide and c 0.5-1m deep.

Approximately 0.3-0.7m of soil at the base of the ditch had been sealed by a charcoal layer containing a significant deposit of Anglo-Saxon material. This layer measured 0.15-0.35m thick and appears to signify the final backfilling of the ditch and the end of its use as a probable field boundary. A layer of soil overlying this deposit was probably topsoil laid down once the ditch had settled. Interesting, this layer of charcoal is not consistent across the width of the ditch, but concentrates within the southern half of it, indicating that whatever activity produced this deposit originated to the south of the ditch and was pushed/dumped into it from that direction.

During and immediately after excavation it was widely thought that this ditch was of Roman origin and formed an estate boundary for the nearby Roman villa. Members of CAG have subsequently informed the authors that this conclusion was reached by the identification on site of Roman ceramic building material (CBM) and pottery in the base of the ditch. However, none of these finds can now be identified among the bulk material. Five (72g) of the twelve Roman pottery sherds from the ditch were associated with the Anglo-Saxon charcoal layer, with depths for the remaining 7 (10g) pieces not being recorded. Similarly, although 38 small abraded fragments of Roman CBM (364g) along with three pieces of Roman brick (1,196g), tegula (318g) and imbrex (206g) were also recovered from the ditch we do not have depths for them. Furthermore, a number of sherds of Anglo-Saxon pottery recovered from the ditch but were not recorded as being directly associated with the charcoal layer, which means it is impossible to determine if any of these sherds were found in the base of the ditch or not. The current available evidence would certainly suggest that the ditch is more likely to be of post-Roman date, but a Roman origin cannot be completely discounted.

Although layers in the base of the ditch cannot be confidently dated, the Anglo-Saxon charcoal layer within it can be. Material recovered from this layer is dated from the 6th to the early 8th century and is domestic in nature. In fact, all of the Anglo-Saxon pottery from the ditch (174 sherds at 1316g), regardless of whether they were recorded as being from the charcoal layer or not, are dated to this period.

Other features

Four other features were dated from the 6th to the early 8th century. These were elongated pit F10 and postholes F15 and F19. Posthole F18 only contained a fragment of abraded Roman CBM but is likely to be associated with the rest of the features of this date.

Pit F10 contained pottery from the LIA (1 sherd at 2g), Roman (6 at 13g) and Anglo-Saxon (92 at 2072g) periods. Other finds from F10 included Roman CBM (15 small abraded fragments (694g), eight fragments of brick (1872g) and two fragments of tile (198g)), along with 96 fragments of fired clay

(598g), 12 iron nails (14g), eight fragments of iron sheet (19g), an unidentified iron object (6g), animal bone and charcoal.

4.5 Medieval and later

Three sherds of post-Anglo-Saxon pottery were recovered from the site, intrusively in Anglo-Saxon pit F10 (possibly naturally deposited after the pit had settled), and in pit F20 (1 sherd at 4g, dated to the 13th/14th century) which also included some modern surface disturbance.

On the northwestern edge of the site, a series of quarry pits (TRD13/TRD14) were identified cutting through the ring-ditch. Identified at the time as quarry pits for the removal of sands and gravels, they were recorded as containing pottery of medieval and post-medieval date, as well as coke/coal fragments, glass, peg-tile and modern brick. None of this modern material was available for assessment by the authors, aside from one bag recorded as coming from topsoil layers over these features. It is presumed that these finds were discarded soon after excavation, with only the residual earlier material being retained.

5 Finds

5.1 Pottery

by Stephen Benfield

Pottery from the Middle Bronze Age burials

Parts of nine Middle Bronze Age pottery urns (B1-B3, B10, B21, B24-B27), individually accompanying cremation burials, were recovered from within the area of the ring-ditch on its south side. The nature and frequency of decoration on these pots is typical of the Ardleigh style, a regional variant of the broad Deverel-Rimbury pottery tradition, found in northeast Essex and southeast Suffolk. Radiocarbon dates from burials associated with Ardleigh style urns from Brightlingsea range from 2199-1510 cal. BC to 1510-1270 cal. BC and radiocarbon dates obtained from unurned cremations at Ardleigh itself fall with that range (Brown 1999, 78). However, while one urned and one unurned cremation at Brightlingsea produced early dates, overall the dating of burials there indicates a date range centred on c 1600-1300 BC. Although the origin may lie slightly earlier, broadly the Deverel-Rimbury pottery tradition, including the regionally distinct 'Ardleigh' style, can be dated to the second half of the second millennium BC (Brown 2008, 43).

All of the urns are grog-tempered and together with some sparse flint or sand this is the main tempering agent (Fabric M); although more significant quantities of flint and sand-temper are present in the fabric of two urns (B10.1, B24) as well as sherds from an urn not attributed to a burial (BX) and a few sherds from the base edge of an otherwise unrepresented urn found with the sherds making up urn B10 (B10.2). None of the pots are complete and all are truncated, typically either the upper part or lower part of the pot surviving as joining sherds depending on whether they were buried upright or inverted in the ground – inverted being more common. The urns vary in size and include large vessels (B1, B3, B10.1, B21 & B26) as well as examples of smaller bucket-like urns (B25 & BX) and globular urns (B27). One large urn (B3) has a pair of post-firing holes made close to the rim to repair a crack in the body and these appear to be relatively common on these types of urns. A group of a few sherds in moderately thick grog-tempered fabric (TRD DG) have fine lines incised onto the surface and probably come from a globular urn with a decorated upper body (see Brown 1999 fig 58 no. 34). Rather more unusual is a base from an urn with a distinct footring (B24) which is probably also from a globular urn and one of the urns from Ardleigh has a protruding foot forming a distinct base (Brown 1999 fig 59 no. 37).

The decoration on the urns consist of three types of finger-tip impressions, placed variously on the body and rim tops, in the form of applied decorated cordons and horseshoe-like motifs. Also, one small group of sherds has lightly scored lines and a globular urn, with small, pierced lugs, is burnished over the body. The most extensive decoration is rounded impressions made by the end of the finger-pad which have been intensively applied to the upper parts of two urns (B10.1 & B26). One of these (B26) also has applied horseshoe motifs. The decoration on these two pots is particularly characteristic of the Ardleigh style (Brown 1999, 78). On other urns bands of decoration, and decoration on cordons and on rim edges appears to be made with the end of the finger, although in some cases it might be possible that a tool was used (B1, B3 & B21). Fingernail decoration occurs on the body of two small-medium sized urns (B25 & BX). These two share some similarities with pots from burials at White Colne where a number of urns have fingernail impressions on the body (Brown 1999, fig 69 no. 118,

fig 71 126 & 128). Also sharing some similarity with another pot at White Colne is the urn with horseshoe motifs (B26) where the two that survive on the sherds are filled with dense finger-tip impressions mirroring their shape (Brown 1999, fig 75 no.142). The White Colne site is situated approximately 2 miles to the northeast of the site at Great Tey and the relative proximity of the sites might suggest these could be made by socially connected groups or even the same individual.

Urns from burials

B1 (Fig 6.1) Most of a large urn, upper part complete as large joining sherds (base and lower part of wall missing), grog-tempered, finger-tip decorated cordon around upper body, rim edge decorated with finger-tip impressions essentially forming matching band with cordon, flat plain rim top. Urn inverted in ground. Fabric M, reddish-brown surface (9 sherds, 3500g).

B2 (Fig 6.2) Part of base of urn and lower wall, plain, grog-tempered. Urn upright in ground. Fabric M, reddish-brown surface (14 sherds, 1604g).

B3 (Fig 6.3) Upper part of a large urn, broken (joining sherds), band of finger-tip decoration made up of two rows, one on rim edge and one immediately below the rim, cordon with finger-tip decoration around upper body, two adjacent post-firing holes just below rim presumed repair of old break (see Brown 1999, fig 91.9). Urn inverted in ground. Fabric M, reddish-brown & grey/ brownish-grey surfaces (34 sherds, 1824g).

B10.1 (Fig 6.4) Rim from a large urn, complete (made up of joining sherds), some grog, sparse-moderate flint and sand-temper, dense, close-set finger-tip decoration in rows (seven/eight rows surviving), with one small area of well-defined horizontal finger-tip impressions and another larger area similar but with less well-defined impressions, rim top flat, plain. Urn inverted in ground. Fabric M, reddish-brown-dark grey surface (17 sherds, 1528g).

B10.2 (Fig 6.5) Joining sherds from an urn, base edge with curving lower body wall, sandy fabric with sparse fine-medium flint/quartz, sparse larger flint pieces in underside of base, light horizontal wiping on surface, one other non-joining sherd. Fabric O, reddish-brown surface (3 sherds, 94g).

B21 (Fig 7.6) Large urn, grog-tempered, broad flat rim (complete circumference) with internal and external lip, decorated with band of finger-tip impressions and part of incomplete second band below rim, cordon on upper body decorated with finger-tip impressions. Urn inverted in ground. Fabric M, brown/reddish-brown surface (67 sherds (with other small pieces/fragments), 3200g).

B24 (Fig 7.7) Much of base of pot with small footring, quite broken-up, large part of base assembled from c 30 sherds, smoothed exterior, sandy, grog-tempered fabric with some sparse small-medium flint, small post-firing hole made in base close to one edge. Pot upright in ground. Fabric M, surface orange-brown/ dark grey (30 sherds (with 50+ small pieces), 390g).

B25 (Fig 7.8) Small urn, most of rim and part of upper body, smoothed (uneven) body with traces of vertical wiping, fingernail decoration on top of rim, spaced, angled fingernail decoration on body. Urn inverted in ground. Fabric M, dark grey-brown surfaces (17 sherds (plus fragments), 220g).

B26 (Fig 7.9) Large urn, incomplete rim circumference and part of upper body surviving, rim top decorated with finger-tip impressions, upper body decorated with dense finger-tip impressions, part of an angled (horseshoe) cordon forming an inverted U shape (see Brown 1999 fig 56.17) and part of scar from second horseshoe cordon, finger-tip decoration on surviving cordon section, finger-tip decoration on area within the cordon follows the U shape. Urn inverted in ground. Fabric M (12 sherds (plus fragments) 1046g).

B27 (Fig 7.10) Urn (globular urn) with slightly lipped rim, internal bevel and low cordon on body with small perforated lugs, burnished surface and burnished over rim onto interior, lower wall smoothed internally (see Brown 1999, fig 57.21, 59.37 & 63.66) joining sherds but wall sherds not able to be joined to rim. Urn inverted in ground. Fabric M, brown -grey-brown surfaces (10 sherds, 462g).

Other MBA pottery

BX (Fig 7.11) Sherds from a small urn (probably from a burial) the sherds appear all to be part of one pot, some joining in groups, grog-tempered with common small-medium flint-temper, flat topped rim decorated with small ? finger-tip impressions, body decorated with fingernail impressions at more than one orientation. Fabric M (8 sherds, weight 152g).

TRD DG (Fig 7.12) Body sherds probably from a globular urn decorated with light incised, closely spaced lines. Fabric M (10 sherds, 32g). *These sherds probably came from a truncated burial backfilled within the Anglo-Saxon ditch.*

Other prehistoric pottery

In addition to the grog-tempered pottery associated with the Middle Bronze Age burials there is a significant quantity of hand-made prehistoric sherds among the assemblage that are primarily flint-

tempered and whose fabric is significantly different from that of the urns. In total these comprise 102 sherds weighing 1216g. The pottery is listed by fabric in Table 2. The fabrics broadly follow those common used in recording prehistoric pottery in Essex (Brown 1988).

Fabric code	Fabric description	No.	Wt./g
B	Flint-tempered small-medium	56	838
C	Flint-tempered small-medium with occasional large (2 mm+)	30	208
D	Flint-tempered, small-large, ill sorted	2	6
E	Flint & sand-temper	8	46
I	sand-tempered	2	20
L	Quartz, sometimes with sand-temper	1	4
O	Quartz, flint and some sand (poorly sorted)	3	94

Table 2 Other prehistoric pottery by fabric

During the excavation pottery from a small pit or scoop (TRD9) was dated as Neolithic. Only a few, small scraps of pottery from this feature were available to be recorded (7 sherds weighing 8g), the rest having been lost over the intervening years. All are flint-tempered (Fabric C or possibly Fabric D) with generally dark-grey surfaces. One small rim top piece survives which is decorated with incised lines. Overall the pottery could be broadly of early-middle Neolithic date; although it was noted that this might be Middle Neolithic Peterborough ware. A photograph of the pottery originally recovered from the feature shows approximately 30 flint-tempered sherds having maximum dimensions of up to 50mm and with grey or red brown surfaces. The sherds appear moderately thick. Many have impressed decoration, while two of the sherds, one of which might be a rim, display an impressed herringbone pattern. Another sherd appears to be from a curving rim and has two adjacent, round, finger-end impressions just below the lip. Overall the sherds in the photograph suggest a group of Peterborough ware, a pottery style that broadly dates to the period of the mid-4th millennium BC – late-3rd millennium BC (c 3600 – 2300 BC).

The remaining prehistoric pottery is somewhat different in appearance to this with surfaces commonly being oxidised (orange-red) or reduced brown-grey; although it should be noted that a number of these sherds are abraded. It is also significantly different to the fabrics of the Bronze Age urns which are grog-tempered. Where the context is known a few residual sherds come from pit F10 but most come from contexts in the area of the ring-ditch – from ditch TRD5 where it cuts the ring ditch and a quarry pit TRD13 located over the ring ditch.

Almost all of the sherds are plain body sherds with fine to medium flint, sometimes with occasional larger flint pieces (Fabric B & Fabric C). There is one rim sherd (TRD13/1) from a bowl with a row of spaced finger-tip indentations made below the rim; also a base edge sherd which has indications of an increased density of flint gritting on the underside (TRD7/12). While there are few diagnostic pieces a mid-late Bronze Age date seems likely for most if not all of this pottery.

Late Iron Age and Roman pottery

A small quantity of pottery of late Iron Age and Roman date was recovered. In total this amounts to 37 sherds together weighing 534g. The pottery is listed by fabric in Table 3. The fabrics refer to the Colchester Roman pottery fabric series (**CAR 10**) and vessel forms to the Colchester, *Camulodunum* (Cam) type series (Hull 1958).

Fabric code	Fabric description	No.	Wt./g
GROG	Grog-tempered 'Belgic' type	11	309
BACG	Central Gaulish plain samian	1	6
DJ	Coarse oxidised ware	4	36
GA	Black-burnished ware Category 1 (BB1)	2	8
GX	Roman coarse reduced wares, principally local/regional grey wares	18	173
BSW	Black surface wares	1	2

Table 3 Roman pottery by fabric

The potential date range of the more closely dated of the pottery spans the early 1st century AD to 4th century. Where the context is known the pottery is residual being associated with pottery of Saxon date. Grog-tempered Late Iron Age-style pottery (GROG) was recovered as sherds from the upper fill of the ditch TRD5 ('Saxon layer'). The sherds from the ditch are unusual in that while almost all of the Late Iron Age and Roman pottery consists of small-medium size sherds showing abrasion the grog-tempered sherds from the ditch comprise a significant part of the body from a large wheel-turned jar suggesting they had been disturbed from a relatively protected context not long before being

deposited here. An abraded greyware sherd (GX) from a late Roman flanged bowl (Cam 305) dating to the late 3rd-4th century and a sherd of Roman black surface ware (BSW) also came from this layer. Late Iron Age and Roman pottery was also recovered from pit F10, this includes a sherd of grog-tempered ware, sherds of coarse oxidised (sandy-orange) ware (DJ) of probably mid 1st-2nd century date and two small sherds of Dorset black-burnished ware (GA), probably from a bowl, dating to the period of the mid 2nd-4th century. A single sherd of Central Gaulish samian (BACG) was also recovered from the site and appears to be from the rim of a cup of form Dr 27 dating to the early-mid 2nd century. Part of what is almost certainly a flagon base in coarse oxidised (buff) ware and broadly dating to the period of the mid 1st-2nd century was also recovered.

Anglo-Saxon pottery

A large quantity of vegetable-tempered Anglo-Saxon pottery (CAR 7 Fabric 1) was recovered consisting of 498 sherds together weighing 5945g. Other pottery of probable Anglo-Saxon date is represented by just a few sand-tempered sherds. The majority of this pottery can be associated with the fill of the large ditch (TRD5/TRD7/F16) and a large pit (F10). In total 174 sherds (1316g) can be attributed to the ditch and 92 sherds (2072g) to the large pit. One or two sherds can also be attributed to postholes F15, F19 and probably F18. The virtual absence of early Anglo-Saxon 'brickearth' fabric (Fabric 97) and absence of any clear late Anglo-Saxon pottery suggests that the assemblage dates to the period of the 6th-early 8th century. At Mucking the quantity of vegetable-tempered pottery increases dramatically during the 6th and 7th centuries, although sand-tempered pottery continued to make up a significant proportion of the pottery there (Tyler & Major 2005, 121). Vegetable pottery also appears to overlap with Middle Saxon Ipswich ware, current during the period c 720-850 (CAR 7, 25 & Blinkhorn 2012, 8). The nature of the assemblage, which is completely dominated by plain jars, can be characterised as entirely domestic in nature. One sherd has a small area of burnt residue on the internal surface probably resulting from use in a domestic context.

Almost all of the pottery contains significant quantities of fragments of vegetable matter and this material dominates the fabric of most of the sherds. Although some of these sherds contain sand-temper (Fabric 1C) this is mostly fine, and not particularly prominent or dominating within the fabric except for one pot (S1). Otherwise, one thick sherd, from ditch TRD5 has a soft, silty, oxidised 'brickearth'-like fabric, but also contains some vegetable fragments, and there are two sand-tempered sherds from F10 (sx3). Some of the pottery is soft enough to be marked by a fingernail and could be classified as Fabric 1A, but most is moderately hard and can probably be classified as Fabric 1B or 1C; although these fabric classifications are somewhat subjective and during cataloguing much of the vegetable-tempered pottery was simply recorded as Fabric 1. For fabric types Fabric 1A-Fabric 1C see CAR 7, 24.

The forms present appear to be limited almost entirely to plain, ovoid and globular jars with everted rims. Bases generally have rounded edges. The rims, as well as the curvature and thickness of body sherds indicate a range of sizes of these jars, including at least two relatively large globular jars represented by the body and base of a pot from the ditch (S7) and by body sherds from the pit F10. The only other vessel types recognised are a bowl or wide mouth jar with a vertical wall from pit F10 (sx1) (S15) and a few small sherds from a perforated pot from the ditch (S14). What is probably a similar perforated pot was recorded from a *Grubenhaus* at Mucking (Hamerow 1993, fig 175, GH194 no.1). None of the pottery is decorated, although the surfaces are smoothed or lightly burnished and a few necks show more intense burnishing than on the pot body.

The nature and quantity of the early Anglo-Saxon pottery suggests significant activity or settlement on or around the site within the period of the 6th-early 8th century. The pit F10 and sherds from one or two postholes also hint at activity and possibly settlement infrastructure on this area. One of the most critical questions relating to the recorded archaeology of the site is the relation of the Anglo-Saxon pottery to the large ditch (TRD5/TRD7/F16). There are indications from the records that the Anglo-Saxon pottery comes from the upper fill, described as the 'Saxon layer' associated with a concentration of charcoal or a 'burnt' layer. Of interest is the presence of part of a Late Iron Age jar among the Anglo-Saxon pottery from this ditch. If truly associated with the Anglo-Saxon material, the condition of it suggests it had been disturbed from a protected Late Iron Age context in the Saxon period. Anglo-Saxon sites commonly produce some Roman period finds, apparently scavenged from abandoned nearby Roman sites, of which this pot (given the context with which it is associated) might be an example. However, this does not appear to be the case for any of the other Late Iron Age or Roman pottery.

Selection of Anglo-Saxon pottery from ditch TRD5/TRD7/F16

S1 (Fig 8.1) Globular jar with well defined everted rim, sandy fabric (medium translucent quartz sand) with moderated vegetable-temper, surface abraded. Fabric 1C, dark grey surface (9 sherds, 131g).

S2 (Fig 8.2) Ovoid jar, sandy fabric (fine sand), surface abraded. Fabric 1C, brown/grey-brown surface (2 sherds, 58g).

S3 (Fig 8.3) Ovoid jar rim with non joining body sherd, smoothed/burnished body, burnished on neck. Fabric 1C, dark grey surface (5 sherds, 65g).

S4 (Fig 8.4) Small ovoid jar, sandy fabric (fine sand). Fabric 1C, brown/ grey-brown surface (3 sherds, 20g).

S5 (Fig 8.5) Globular jar rim, smoothed body, light burnish on neck. Fabric 1A, grey-brown surface (1 sherd, 42g).

S6 (Fig 8.6) Ovoid jar rim, moderately hard fabric. Fabric 1B, dark grey abraded to buff-grey surfaces (2 sherds, 46g).

S7 (Fig 8.7) Large section of wall and part of base from a globular jar – reconstructed from sherds. Fabric 1C, Grey-brown & reddish-brown surface (16 sherds, 342g).

S8 (Fig 8.8) Ovoid jar rim, smoothed/burnished on neck, 5 joining rim sherds (one sherd with some sand (medium sand) Fabric 1C possibly different pot). Fabric 1A, dark brownish grey surface (10 sherds, 76g).

S9 (Fig 9.9) Ovoid jar rim, moderately hard fabric, one large sherd & small rim sherd. Fabric 1B, reddish-brown & grey surface (2 sherds, 79g).

S10 (Fig 9.10) Globular jar with well defined shoulder and everted rim, surface smoothed/burnished including just inside rim, groups of sherds join to form profile, other body sherds not joining; possible small plant/seed fragment impression on neck. Fabric 1A, reddish-brown & grey surface (43 sherds, 842g).

S11 (Fig 9.11) Wide mouthed ovoid jar or bowl rim, thin wall. Fabric 1A, reddish-brown & grey surface (43 sherds, 842g).

S12 (Fig 9.12) Ovoid jar rim. Fabric 1A, dark grey surface (4 sherds, 14g).

S13 (Fig 9.13) Ovoid jar rim. Fabric 1B, brownish grey surface (1 sherd, 20g).

S14 (Fig 9.14) Bowl with perforated rim and two other thicker perforated sherds from the same pot (perforated bowl). Fabric 1B, grey-brown surface (3 sherds, 14g).

Saxon pottery from pit F10

S15 (Fig 9.15) Ovoid jar, rim sherds (two joining) burnished surface extending over rim. Fabric 1B, grey-brown surface (3 sherds, 106g).

Late Anglo-Saxon to medieval pottery

Only a few sherds could, or might date to this period. These are in relatively hard, sandy fabrics but do not appear to be Roman. There are two small body sherds from pit F10 (from sx2 & sx3) one weighing 4g, the other 10g; one with oxidised surfaces. They are possibly of late Anglo-Saxon to medieval but are not closely-dated. A small sandy greyware sherd (4g) from the top of pit F20 (30) is more certainly medieval (CAR 7 Fabric 20) probably dating to the period of the c 12th/13th-14th century.

5.2 Cremated Bone

by Jacqueline I. McKinley

Introduction

Cremated bone from seven Middle Bronze Age contexts was received for analysis, six from urns and one unurned burial. The assemblage comprises part of a larger group of 14 Middle Bronze Age burial pits all identified within the confines of a ring-ditch (Figure 3). The burials were all located in the south of the area, between 1.5m and 5m from the inner margins of the ring ditch.

Methods

The contents of two of the vessels (burials B1 and B2) had been excavated in 20mm deep spits to allow detail of the burial formation process to be ascertained. These divisions were maintained throughout analysis (the weights of bone from these contexts are shown together in Table 4 but

separately within the archive). The material from three burials (B19, B24 and B27) had not been processed prior to receipt by the writer. The whole-earth contents of the vessels were wet-sieved to 1mm sieve fraction; all non-osseous material was sorted from the 5mm and greater sieve fraction; the <5mm sieve fraction was retained for scanning.

Recording and analysis of the cremated bone followed the writer's standard procedure (McKinley 1994a, 5-21; 2000a; 2004a). The small fraction residues from four contexts had been retained for scanning by the writer. Age was assessed from the stage of skeletal and tooth development (Beek 1983; Scheuer and Black 2000), and the degree of age-related changes to the bone (Brothwell 1972; Buikstra and Ubelaker 1994). Sex was ascertained from the sexually dimorphic traits of the skeleton (Bass 1987; Buikstra and Ubelaker 1994).

Results

A summary of the results from analysis is presented in Table 4. Full details are in the archive.

Condition and disturbance

The surviving depths of the grave cuts was not recorded nor is there any record of whether bone was present at surface level. This absence of objective data regarding the level of truncation, which had clearly occurred as a result of ploughing, means the writer can offer no informed opinion on the probable quantity – if any – of bone loss from the various deposits in most cases. The deepest surviving graves comprised those containing the remains of burials B1 and B2, the former surviving to a minimum of 0.22m and the latter 0.14m. Burial B1 had been made in an inverted urn; the uppermost 60mm of the vessel (i.e. the truncated base) contained only 5.7% of the total weight of bone recovered, with only 5.3g of bone (c 0.3% of the total) laying within the upper-most 20mm. It is unlikely that much, if any, bone was lost from this burial as a result of disturbance. A greater proportion of the total weight of bone from the burial was contained in the upper 60mm of the vessel from B2 (25.1%), with 65g of bone (6.2% of the total) recovered from the upper-most 20mm and the bone was probably exposed at surface level (the writer has no contextual confirmation of this). It is likely that at least a small amount of bone will have been lost from the deposit as a result of disturbance.

The bone from all contexts is in excellent visual condition and trabecular bone is well represented.

context	burial type	bone weight	age/sex	pyre goods	comment
B1	urned	1561.5g	Adult, c 30-40 years, female		non-metric trait – wormian bone
B2	urned	972.0g	Adult, c 25-45 years, ?female	blue staining	
B10	urned	60.7g	Subadult/adult, >15 years, ?female		
B19	unurned	177.0g	Adult, >18 years, ?male	1.1g animal bone	
B24	urned	34.5g	1) Adult, >18 years 2) Neonate/infant, 0-1 years		
B25	urned	100.7g	Juvenile, c 5-9 years		
B27	urned	435.9g	Subadult, c 16-18 years, ?male		

Table 4 Summary of results from analysis of cremated human bone

Demographic data

The remains of eight individuals were identified (Table 4) including three immature individuals (neonate/infant, juvenile, subadult male), four adults (two females, one male and one unsexed) and one subadult/adult female. Although the assemblage is not representative of the cemetery population as a whole, the range of ages and inclusion of individuals of both sex indicates it was probably drawn from a normal domestic population, all members of which could have qualified for cremation and burial within this setting.

Pathology

No pathological lesions were observed. Wormian bones (extra sutural bones in the skull vault) are classed as a non-metric trait possibly of genetic origin though parturition trauma has also been postulated as a possible cause.

Pyre technology and cremation ritual

The bone was almost all white in colour, indicative of full oxidation (Holden *et al* 1995a and b). One or two fragments of skull vault from burials B1, B2 and B19 were slightly blue/grey, affecting only the diploe in one case (B19) and the endocranial vault in one other (B2). The variations are very minor and do not suggest any specific problems with the cremation process (McKinley 1994a, 72-81; 2000a).

The weights of bone recovered from undisturbed burial B1 and the slightly disturbed burial B2 can be taken as indicative of the weight of bone originally deposited in the graves. That from B1 represents c 97% of the average weight of bone expected from an adult cremation and that from B2 c 61% (McKinley 1993). Both fall in the upper range of weights recovered from Early-Middle Bronze Age burials, that from B1 being close to the average of 1525.7g recorded from primary barrow burials (McKinley 1997). Similarly, high weights of bone were recovered from the two Late Bronze Age singletons recently recovered as part of the A120 project – 1054.4g and 1085.4g (former undisturbed; McKinley forthcoming). The weight of bone from the juvenile burial was understandably lower than that from most of those containing the remains of adults, but again, lack of contextual data renders it impossible to comment on the possible extent – if any – of bone lost from these deposits.

Cremation burials of any period very rarely contained all the bone which would have remained at the end of cremation and wide ranges in bone weights are common (McKinley 1997; 2000a). Both cultural and non-cultural factors may affect the weight of bone recovered from a burial, the latter 'measurable' factors including the levels of disturbance and the age (immature *versa* adult) and sex of the individual (McKinley 1993; 2000a); what is unclear is what influenced the decision as to how much of the bone to include in the burial. One of the few 'cultural' patterns currently observable is the consistently high weights recovered from Bronze Age singletons commonly associated with barrows (McKinley 1997, 142). This suggests that one potentially significant factor may be the 'status' of the individual, whatever criteria that may be measured by – wealth, occupation, or the esteem in which they were held.

The maximum recorded bone fragment was 69mm from B1, with a similar maximum of 66mm from B2. In both instances, the majority of the bone (48.2% and 56.1% respectively) was recovered from the 10mm sieve fraction. The maximum fragment sizes from the other burials, all of which had been truncated/disturbed to some degree, was considerably smaller – 19-32mm – the majority of the bone in all cases being recovered from the 5mm sieve fractions (48-82.9%). There are a number of factors which may affect the size of cremated bone fragments, the majority of which are exclusive of any deliberate human action other than that of cremation itself (McKinley 1994b). In this case, increased fragmentation clearly occurred as a result of post-depositional disturbance and there is no evidence to suggest deliberate fragmentation of any of the bone prior to burial.

Between 24.1% and 44.0% of the bone by weight was identifiable to a specific skeletal element, the ease of identification tending to decrease with increased fragmentation and lower bone recovered. As is commonly observed, the proportion of trabecular bone (particularly elements of axial skeleton) identifiable was lower in the more heavily fragmented remains, with a corresponding increase in the proportion of skull elements identified, the latter retaining their distinctive appearance even as very small fragments. With the exception of B24 (from which a substantial amount of bone is likely to have been lost), each context included some identifiable elements from all areas of the skeleton and there is no clear indication of selection of specific elements for burial.

Tooth roots and the small bones of the hands and feet are commonly recovered in cremation burials of all periods. Relatively large numbers of these small skeletal elements were recovered from all the burials (adjusting for size of the deposit and probable loss due to disturbance). Undisturbed burial B1 contained fragments of 8 tooth roots and a minimum of 55 hand/foot bones; B2 contained three and 46 elements respectively; the other burials containing between one (B24) and 25 (B27) hand/foot bones. Similarly, large numbers of these small elements were recovered from the Late Bronze Age burials from the A120 sites, where a clear temporal variation in the inclusion of the elements was observed – the early prehistoric burials containing more than the later Iron Age and Romano-British ones (McKinley forthcoming). The writer believes the frequency of these small skeletal elements may be linked with the mode of recovery of the bone from the pyre site for burial; their common inclusion suggesting recovery by raking and winnowing rather than hand recovery of individual bone fragments (McKinley 2004b).

A small quantity of cremated animal bone, indicative of the remains of a pyre good, were recovered from B19 (Table 4). A survey of Bronze Age burials (mostly Early-Middle) has shown that c 16% contain small quantities of animal bone (McKinley 1997). It may be significant that in this case the only such remains recovered were from the only adult male burial identified. Blue/green spot staining was noted on fragments of hand bone from B2 which may be indicative of the close proximity of copper-alloy to the bone during cremation.

Burial B1 contained a substantial quantity of bone and the vessel appears to have been used to almost full capacity; a relatively rare occurrence within the cremation rite across its temporal range. Only 5.6% of the bone by weight (87.6g) lay in the uppermost levels of the vessel and the 5.3g from the upper-most 20mm may have been there as a result of bioturbation. Elements from all skeletal areas were recovered throughout the depth of the vessel indicating there was no ordered deposition – which would correspond with the proposed mode of recovery of bone from the pyre (see above). Fragments of bone from lower levels of the vessel were found to join those from higher levels; e.g. left patella from spits 2 and 5, distal humerus from spits 4 and 9, and right scapula from spits 1 and 5. A similarly dispersed distribution was observed in B2, though there was a concentration of skull elements in the upper-most spit.

Burial B24 contained the remains of two individuals, an unsexed adult and a neonate/infant. On average, c 5% of Bronze Age (mostly Early-Middle) cremation burials contain the remains of two individuals, predominantly an adult with an immature individual (dual cremation and burial; McKinley 1997). The burial – and probable cremation – of two individuals together suggests a close link between them, reflecting either a family relationship or one of close friends/comrades (McKinley 2000b, 116-117).

5.3 Lithics

5.3.1 Three prehistoric axes¹ *by Hazel Martingell*

1) Complete Mesolithic flint tranchet axe/adze, good quality grey flint. Recovered from just under the topsoil, within the Bronze Age ring-ditch. 110mm long, 40mm wide, 25mm thick, weight 140.15g. The knapping technique consists of precise flake removals with very little edge trimming (PAS ref: ESS-051593).

2) Complete Mesolithic flint axe/pick. 92mm long, 36mm wide, 27mm thick, weight 88.96g. This piece was recovered from a shallow scoop containing Neolithic pottery to the east of the ring-ditch. It is made on light grey flint with inclusions and has an area of brown staining. The knapping technique consists of precise flaking on the curved surface with more random removals across the steeper side. The flat surface is probably a natural break along the cleavage plane. The irregular nature of the artefact suggests that originally the axe was bigger and was substantially modified and reduced in size to form a pick, a fabricator or a punch (PAS ref: ESS-05A266).

3) Complete Neolithic flint axe. It measures 128mm long, 37mm wide, 36mm thick and weighs 271.26g. Flaked on both surfaces except where there are areas of cortex. The flint is rough in quality, probably a large cobble originally. The knapping technique consists of the removal of deep flakes at the butt end and flat shallow flake removals at the blade end. The artefact gradually expands from butt to blade. From the northern part of the ring-ditch (PAS ref: ESS-05D296).

5.3.2 Lithics *by Adam Wightman*

The lithic assemblage recovered during the fieldwalking and both phases of excavation comprised a total of 225 potential worked flints, 109 from the fieldwalking exercise and 116 from the excavation phases. Of this total, 30 of the pieces are believed to have not been modified by human hands (29 of which were recovered during the fieldwalking).

With the exception of a few pieces of probable chert (i.e the flakes from CB and AL), the whole assemblage consists of nodular flint. The bulk of the flint has crazed or water-worn cortex indicating that it derived from local secondary gravels sources, although a small component of the assemblage may have been made using material curated from primary chalk locations. The predominant colour of the visible surfaces is mottled or mid/dark grey.

There is a high incidence of patination of the surfaces of the flints, primarily on flints which look Mesolithic/early Neolithic in character, but also on pieces which could date to later in the Neolithic or

1 The axes were recorded under the Portable Antiquities Scheme

Bronze Age. There are pieces made on both bullhead flint, which is found in the Thames basin area, and on very light cream flint which probably derives from Lincolnshire.

In what follows, the character of the assemblages recovered from the different phases of work will be described and discussed in association with the tabulated data taken during the analysis of the flints. A broader discussion will follow on from this.

Fieldwalking finds

The fieldwalking finds were mostly recovered from the area of the ring-ditch, although others were collected from the area of the Neolithic scoop (bags AN & AO), in the middle of the field where Neolithic pottery was found (bags 5 & 8), from the area of the Saxon ditch (19) or from the ring-ditch itself (bags 23, 24, 29, 30, AA, AB & AP). All of the fieldwalking material was examined by Hazel Martingell shortly after it was recovered.

Fifty-seven flints were in bags labelled with numbers (1-36) (Table 5). This material contains a high proportion of diagnostic pieces. There are blades/bladelets, some of which are retouched and some removed by indirect percussion, which can be dated with confidence to the Mesolithic (amongst bags 1-17). The remaining blades (in bags 1-25) belong to the early Neolithic, as do the soft hammer flakes and the axe thinning flake in bag 14. The flakes and cores in bags 26-36 are either Neolithic (predominately later) or Bronze Age in date and include six retouched pieces (scrapers, retouched notches and a piercer). Interestingly, the flakes in bags 29 and 30 appear to have been struck from the same nodule of flint, which could suggest that flint knapping occurred on the site at some point in the later prehistoric period.

Fifty-four flints which could not be dated with any confidence to particular prehistoric periods, were placed in bags labelled with letters of the alphabet (AA-CD). Twenty-nine of these pieces are considered by this author to be natural and two are burnt flints. This material is dominated by waste pieces from the knapping process and hard hammer flakes, many of which are broken. Much of the possible usewear/edge damage noted on these pieces (and possibly some of the retouch) may have been caused by ploughing or other recent agricultural practices. It is possible that these processes may also account for some of the breaks noted on many of the flakes. Three of the pieces appear to have been retouched but none are typologically diagnostic. There are three probable blades which could be included with the Early Neolithic material and a small patinated flake (AJ) which probably dates to this period if not before.

bag no.	artefact type	cortex %	soft/hard hammer	platform prep	retouch
1	?bladelet				
2	flake (patinated)	50	?hard	no	usewear/edge damage
3	retouched blade (broken)	0			abrupt retouch left lateral ?scraper
4	blade	0	soft	yes	usewear/edge damage
5	blade (patinated)	0	soft	yes	usewear/edge damage
6	retouched blade (broken)	0	?no	yes	semi-abrupt retouch left lateral (?backing) use on right lateral
7	flake/blade (patinated)	5	soft	yes	
8	blade (broken)	0			
9	flake	60	soft	no	
10	bladelet (meso)	0	soft	no	usewear/edge damage
11	blade	0	soft/indirect	yes	
11a	retouched flake	55	hard	no	abrupt retouched notch distal (dorsal)
	core fragment (flake)	15			
	ten natural pieces				
12	retouched blade	50	soft	?no	rough, semi-abrupt retouch right lateral (ventral)
13	blade	10	soft	yes	usewear/edge damage
14	blade (patinated)	0	soft/ind	yes	
	axe thin flake	0	soft		
	retouched flake	5	?soft		rough retouch both laterals
	?flake	30	?soft		usewear/edge damage
	flake (broken)	0	?hard	?yes	usewear/edge damage
	flake	0	?hard	no	
	flake (broken)	15	?soft	yes	usewear/edge damage
	flake	5	soft	?	

	debitage	0			
	?debitage				
15	blade (broken)	0	soft	yes	
16	blade (broken)	55	no	no	usewear/edge damage
17	debitage	0			?possible retouch
18	flake (patinated)	35	hard	?no	?usewear/edge damage
19	blade (snapped)	0	hard	?no	usewear/edge damage
20	blade (broken)	50			
21	flake (broken)	0			
22	flake (patinated)	40	hard	no	usewear/edge damage
23	flake (broken)	60	?soft	yes	
24	?blade				
25	blade (broken)	0	soft	yes	usewear/edge damage
26	retouched flake	5	hard	no	semi-abrupt retouch both lateral edges (ventral)
27	end scraper (flake)	45	hard	no	abrupt retouch right lateral/distal
28	core (pebble/flakes)	60			
29	retouched flake	0	hard	no	abrupt retouch left lateral & distal nosed scraper?
30	flake (broken)	0			
31	flake (broken)	40			
32	retouched flake	5	hard	no	retouched notch left lateral, abrupt retouch right lateral (backing?)
33	retouched flake	5	hard	no	retouched notch left lateral & usewear right lateral
34	?flake (patinated)		?hard		
35	?flake	100			edge damage
36	retouched ?flake	20			abrupt retouch forming a point ?piercer
AA	natural piece				usewear/edge damage
AB	flake	0	?hard	no	usewear/edge damage
AC	flake	45	hard	no	
AD	natural piece				
AE	natural piece				
AF	waste piece	20			
AG	?flake/blade (broken/patinated)	0			
AH	natural piece				
AI	flake	0	?soft	?no	
AJ	flake (patinated)	0	hard	no	
AK	blade (trimming piece)	100	?hard		
AL	?flake	0			usewear/edge damage
AM	2 burnt flints				
AN	flake	0	hard	no	
AO	natural piece				
AP	flake	40	?hard	no	
	?flake	0			
AQ	flake	0	hard	no	
	retouched ?flake	45			invasive, shallow retouch
AR	?flake	0			
AS	seven natural pieces				
	blade (broken)	0	?hard	no	usewear/edge damage
	flake	0	hard	no	
	flake (broken)	20			
	flake (patinated)				usewear/edge damage
AT	?flaked flake	70			two flakes removed from ?ventral
AU	?flake	5			usewear/edge damage
AV	core fragment (flake)	30			
AW	natural piece				
AX	seven natural pieces				
	?waste piece	20			
	?tool of convenience	0			tablet of flint used for impact.
AY	?flake (patinated)	0			
	waste ?flake	100			
	?waste piece	0			
	waste piece	40			
	waste flake	0	hard	no	

CA	retouched flake (plunge)	10	hard	no	short stretch of abrupt retouch distal (dorsal)
CB	retouched ?flake (broken)	0			rough, abrupt retouch around circumference
CC	?flake	60			
CD	?flake	70			

Table 5 Fieldwalking flints

Excavation finds

Seventy-eight pieces were recovered from cut features during Phase 1 of the excavations (Table 6), and eleven flints during Phase 2 (Table 7). The worked flints from Phase 1 were recovered from a Saxon ditch (TRD5- thirty-four pieces), a quarry pit (TRD 13 and TRD 14- thirty-nine and four pieces respectively) which cut the Bronze Age ring-ditch and from an uncertain context (TRD20) which could be burial B20 (one piece). In Phase 2, nine pieces were recovered from an elongated pit (F10) and one piece was recovered from each of post-holes F15 and F19. All of the worked flints from the excavations are considered to be residual in later contexts. Thirty-one pieces are recorded as unstratified (Table 8), four of which were natural pieces which have been subsequently discarded.

The flint assemblage recovered from the excavation phase contains similar material to the assemblage recovered during the fieldwalking. Mesolithic blades and bladelets are present, and a possible microlith was recovered from TRD13 ?L5. A significant number of blades are likely attributable to the early Neolithic (including the two which are retouched), as are the probable axe-thinning flakes. Many of the blades are patinated, and a couple appear to have been detached by indirect percussion, presumably using a punch. Blades with retouched notches and short stretches of semi-abrupt retouch are present in the assemblage, and one blade has been retouched into an end scraper. No blade cores were recovered. Thin flakes with platform preparation which have been detached using a soft hammer are also present in the assemblage. These are most likely to date to the Mesolithic or Early Neolithic periods.

The majority of the flakes in the assemblage were detached using a hard hammer without any preparation of the platform. Many of these flakes are short and squat, and the majority are relatively thick. A significant number of the flakes have been retouched, although there are relatively few formal tool types. Small notches and short stretches of semi-abrupt retouch on the lateral edges are once again the most common form of retouch seen on the flakes. It is probable that the majority of these flakes date to the Neolithic or Bronze Age.

Lots of waste pieces (debitage) and waste flakes were recovered. These would have been discarded as part of the knapping process and further support the suggestion that flint knapping was occurring on the site at some point in the prehistoric period.

context	find no.	artefact type	cortex %	soft/hard hammer	platform prep	retouch
TRD 5, Saxon ditch	1	flake (broken)	90	hard	no	usewear/edge damage
	3	flake (broken)	0	hard	no	usewear/edge damage
		flake	95	hard	no	
		blade (broken)	0			usewear/edge damage
	22	retouched flake	15	hard	?	abrupt retouch, distal, abandoned scraper
		?blade	0			
		flake	20	hard	no	usewear/edge damage
		retouched flake	0	?soft	no	abrupt & semi-abrupt on leaf-shaped flint
		flake (broken)	10	hard	no	usewear/edge damage
		debitage				
		debitage				
		debitage				
		debitage				
	68	retouched flake	0	hard	?yes	fine semi-abrupt retouch on left lateral
		blade (broken) patinated	35	?soft	?yes	
TRD 5, Saxon ditch – charcoal layer	-	flake (plunge)	85	hard	no	
		flake (plunge)	25	hard	no	usewear/edge damage
		retouched flake	15	?hard	?yes	retouched notch right lateral (dorsal)
		?retouched flake	35	soft	yes	retouched notch right lateral (dorsal) or usewear/edge damage

		retouched flake	0	soft	?yes	rough retouch on distal
		flake (broken)	40			
		flake (patinated)	0	soft	no	
		flake (broken)	15			
		retouched flake	15	?soft	no	rough retouch both laterals & distal
		flake	0	soft	?yes	
		flake (broken)	45			
		retouched flake	35	?hard		extensive rough, abrupt retouch left & right lateral (ventral & dorsal)
		?axe thinning flake	30			
		retouched blade (snapped)	0	soft	yes	concave abrupt retouch right lateral
		?blade	40			
		core (flake)	30			multi-directional
		core (flake)	5			(two platforms)
		debitage	0			
		debitage	30			
TRD 13, quarry pit	4	retouched flake	5	hard		left lateral small, neat semi-abrupt retouch
		flake (broken)	5	?hard		
		?flake	0			
		?flake	0			
		?flake	50			
	13	natural piece				discarded
		flake	15	hard	no	usewear/edge damage
		flake	20	hard	no	usewear/edge damage
		flake	0	?hard	no	
		flake(broken)	5			
		flake	10	?soft	no	
		retouched ?flake	45			
		blade	5	?hard	yes	
	21	?core fragment	75			?rolled
		flake	0	hard		
		?flake	10			
TRD 13, quarry pit – subsoil	12	?flake	100			
		?flake	5			
		flake	5	hard	no	usewear/edge damage
TRD 13, quarry pit – L4+L5 interface	14	retouched flake	40			very small retouched notch
TRD 13, quarry pit – L5	17	flake	5	hard	?yes	
		retouched flake (tool)	5	hard	no	long, invasive retouch
TRD 13, quarry pit – ?L5	2	flake	15	hard	no	usewear/edge damage
		?flake	90			
		flake (broken)	40			
		flake	60	?soft	no	
		?blade snapped	0			patinated
		bladelet snapped	0			retouched notch- microlith?
		?bladelet	0			
	15	bladelet	0	soft		possible usewear/edge damage or pos retouch
TRD 13, quarry pit L6	22	?flake	95			
		?flake	90			
		?blade (patinated)	0			
		flake (broken)	35			usewear/edge damage
		flake	0	hard	no	
		flake	5	hard	no	
		flake (broken)	0	hard	no	
TRD 13, quarry pit – trench H		flake	0	?hard		usewear/edge damage
		blade	0	soft	yes	
TRD 14, quarry pit – topsoil	19	flake (patinated)	0	?soft		

TRD 14, quarry pit	21	flake core fragment	30			
		flake	0	hard	no	usewear/edge damage
		flake	0	?soft	no	
TRD 20		flake	0	hard	?yes	possible retouch

Table 6 Worked flints from excavation phase 1 contexts

context	find no.	artefact type	cortex %	soft/hard hammer	platform prep	retouch
F10 sx1, pit	1	snapped bladelet	0			
	16	flake	100			
		flake	5	hard	no	usewear/edge damage
		waste piece	40			
		retouched ?flake	0			area of semi-abrupt and retouched notch on opposing lateral edges
F10 sx3, pit	14	flake (broken)	70	hard	no	
		retouched flake (broken)	35			area of semi-abrupt retouched right lateral (ventral)
	19	flake	0	hard	?yes	
F10 sx5, pit	15	flake	0	hard	no	
F15, posthole	34	?flake (broken)	0			
F19, posthole/scoop	-	probable axe thinning flake	0	soft		

Table 7 Worked flints from excavation phase 2 contexts

artefact type	cortex %	soft/hard hammer	platform prep	retouch
flake	0	hard	no	
flake	55		no	
flake (plung frac)	15	hard	no	
flake	65	hard	no	
flake (broken)	0	hard	no	usewear/edge damage
flake	75	hard	no	usewear/edge damage
retouched flake	0	?soft	?yes	retouched notches left & right lateral (ventral/dorsal)
retouched flake	20	hard	no	retouched notch right lateral (dorsal)
flake	15	hard	no	
flake	0	hard	no	
flake	25	hard	no	
flake	45	hard	no	
retouched flake	90	hard	no	retouched notch right lateral
flake	30	hard	no	
retouched flake	0	hard	0	retouched notches on right lateral (ventral)
retouched ?flake	35	-		rough ?retouch distal (?denticulate)
flake	15	hard	no	
retouched flake	15	hard	no	retouched notch on left lateral (ventral)
flake	10	hard	no	
flake (patinated)	0	hard	no	
flake (broken)	0			
?core fragment	0			
?blade		Soft	70	
retouched blade (broken)	10	Soft	yes	retouch and retouched notches on both lateral edges
retouched blade	0	Soft	yes	retouched notch on distal end, usewear/edge damage on lateral edges
retouched blade (broken & patinated)	0			abrupt scraper retouch on distal end and top of right lateral
blade (broken & patinated)	0	Soft	yes	

Table 8 Unstratified flints

Conclusion

Overall, the flint assemblage from the fieldwork at Great Tey is representative of significant prehistoric activity in the landscape from the Mesolithic through to the Bronze Age. However, it is unlikely that

much, if any, of the flints are associated with the burial activities which took place on the site in the Middle Bronze Age. The quantity of worked flints recovered could be suggestive of habitation in the close vicinity during these periods, although regular seasonal use is also a possibility. Unfortunately, the low number of diagnostic tools recovered makes it difficult to comment on what activities may have been taking place on the site.

5.4 Animal Bone

by Dr Pip Parmenter

Introduction

The bone recovered from Great Tey was generally in an extremely poor condition, almost all of it is fragmented to a point that identification to either species or element is impossible. Those pieces that are larger have suffered with significant surface degradation.

Method

Bones were identified and recorded to species and element when possible. The category sheep/goat has been used due to the difficulties in clearly identifying the species sheep (*Ovis* sp.) or goat (*Capra* sp.). Fragments that could not be identified to a particular species were recorded under the categories of 'large' (probably cattle, large deer, and horse), and 'small' (probably sheep/goat, pig and dog). Fusion evidence was recorded where it was visible. The unidentifiable bone fragments were recorded. Evidence of bone processing including butchery, fracture, burning, and gnawing was recorded where visible, as was any bone pathology.

Results

Anglo-Saxon ditch

Phase 1 excavations: The ditch contained very fragmentary bone and tooth fragments. Cattle molars were at various stages of wear, representing more than one animal, some of which appear to have been relatively young. Nine relatively large pieces of bone were associated with the molars and are thought to have been pieces of mandible. Pig molars were unrooted and unworn and may have been from one animal. None of these teeth or bone fragments appeared to have been burnt, and surface wear was too poor to allow for the identification of butchery marks, if they were present. Other small fragments of highly comminuted bone, unidentifiable to species or element were also recovered.

A charcoal layer visible in the upper fill of the ditch contained 125g of burnt bone. The bone is so highly comminuted that it is impossible to discern whether it is human or animal. Having said this, it has been burnt at temperatures high enough to render it white and this is often associated with cremation.

Phase 2 excavations (F16): F16 also contained cattle and pig molars, most of which are fragmentary. These molars all had some level of wear, including the pig molars. Highly fragmented burnt bone was also recovered from this feature. The level of burning was quite variable with surface colour varying from black to grey and white which may suggest that the burning was accidental.

Other features

Possible cremated bone was also recovered from TRD6 (unidentified feature), TRD9 (Neolithic scoop) and F20 (pit). Only a very small number of very small bone fragments (26g) were recovered from TRD6. Rather more (51g) was recovered from TRD9 and F20 (81g), but again, this was very highly fragmented. In all instances it is impossible to ascertain for certain whether or not the bone was human or animal.

A relatively large amount of bone (478g) was recovered from elongated pit F10. This was very similar to the assemblages recovered from the Anglo-Saxon field boundary ditch with highly fragmented teeth and pieces of bone (by association presumed to be mandibles but otherwise unidentifiable), both burnt and unburnt bone.

Discussion

The animal bone recovered during excavations at Great Tey is severely limited by its fragmentation and condition. It is interesting that a large proportion of the assemblage is made up of teeth and mandibles as the presence of cranial material is often associated with significant ritual activity and while this cannot be verified or ruled out within this context, it is equally possible that this crania was simply the result of primary butchery (the removal of the extremities of the animal). The presence of

cremated material is also interesting, though limited somewhat by context. The presence of verified urned and unurned cremations on the site suggests that the burnt and fragmented bone present in TRD5, TRD9 and F20 are likely human, but this is impossible to say for certain.

5.5 Other finds

by Laura Pooley

Ceramic building material (CBM)

A total of 83 fragments of CBM weighing 5011g were recovered. These were overwhelmingly of Roman date, aside from five small fragments (12g) which could not be positively dated, but are probably Roman.

Type of CBM	Quantity	Weight (g)	Quantity as a % of total	Weight as a % of total
Brick/tile	46	443	56	9
Brick	19	3522	23	70
Tile	10	510	12	10
Tegula	2	318	2	6
Imbrex	1	206	1	4
Probably Roman brick/tile	5	12	6	1
<i>Total</i>	<i>83</i>	<i>5011</i>		

Table 9 Roman ceramic building material

These pieces of CBM primarily came from the Anglo-Saxon ditch (41 fragments at 2081g, 49% total quantity and 42% total weight) and pit F10 (25 fragments at 2564g, 30% total quantity and 51% total weight). It is possible that this CBM originated from the remains of the Roman villa located to the north of the site.

Fired clay

A total of 243 fragments of fired clay, weighing 1293g, were recovered. The vast majority were featureless fragments with only seven showing surfaces, five of which were curved. There was no evidence of wattle voids on any of the pieces. As with the CBM, the vast majority of the pieces came from the Anglo-Saxon ditch (128 fragments at 668g, 53% total quantity and 52% total weight) and pit F10 (85 fragments at 603g, 35% total quantity and 47% total weight).

Ceramic objects

SF1: Ceramic spindlewhorl from the charcoal layer of the Anglo-Saxon ditch, 34mm diameter, 8mm thick, 8mm spindle-hole, 12g.

SF2: Seven fragments of fired clay loomweight from the Anglo-Saxon ditch. Five small featureless fragments, one fragment has a slightly curving surface and the last has a partial internal hole. Fine sandy fabric, black internally, creamy/reddish-orange exterior. 100g.

Stone object

SF3: Unstratified stone hone. Rectangular, worn smooth on sides and edges, one side incised with a deep groove, 84mm long, 54mm wide, 36mm thick, 168g.

Ironwork

No conservation, x-rays or identification was carried out on the ironwork when it was excavated. Many of the pieces are now in such a poor condition that identification has been virtually impossible. The two probable iron knife fragments were identified as Saxon knives by Sue Tyler of the former Essex Field Archaeology Unit soon after they were excavated and before their subsequent deterioration.

Anglo-Saxon ditch

Iron finds from the ditch included 55 fragments of iron nails weighing 140g and 52 fragments of iron sheet weighing 204g. Some of the sheet fragments (9 at 54g) are intrusive as they are of a modern date and are probably binding strips. The nail fragments have both square-sectioned and round-sectioned shanks, longest 66mm, majority 20-35mm long at 6-7mm diameter.

Pit F10

Finds from pit F10 included two fragments of a curved iron sheet (8g), an unidentified fragment of iron (7g), 12 fragments of iron nails (14g) and:

SF4: Iron strip in two pieces with rectangular cross-section which tapers to a point at both ends, 74mm long, 13mm wide (centre) which tapers to 3mm wide at each end, 7mm thick, 6g.

SF5: Probable iron knife fragment, now in four pieces and very badly shattered and corroded. 51mm long, 19mm wide, 44mm thick, 10g.

Posthole F19

SF6: Probable iron knife fragment, corroded, shattered and in a very poor condition. Appears to have a triangular cross-section, 95mm long, 12mm wide, 4mm thick tapering to 2mm, 10g.

Other finds

Burnt flint: A total of 21 pieces of burnt flint weighing 260g were recovered. Burnt flint is usually considered to be indicative of prehistoric activity where it was used as pot boilers. However, most of the pieces came from the quarry pits, with the remainder from Anglo-Saxon contexts (the ditch, F10 and F15).

Charcoal: A small quantity of charcoal was recovered, primarily from the Anglo-Saxon ditch and pit F10, weighing 123g.

Glass: A single fragment of green Roman window-glass was recovered from pit F10 (2g).

Slag: Thirteen fragments of slag (6g) were recovered from the quarry pits.

6 Discussion

Mesolithic to Bronze Age

Excavations at Teybrook Farm, Great Tey revealed a quantity of worked flint of Mesolithic, Neolithic and Bronze Age date, along with a single Neolithic feature, which indicates activity on the development site in the early and late prehistoric periods.

Middle Bronze Age

The most significant discovery was a large ring-ditch or burial mound, which would have formed a substantial standing monument within the landscape. Fourteen burial pits had been placed within the southern half of the barrow. Evidence would suggest that the mound had been constructed first and the burials placed into the mound. Unfortunately, limited dating evidence was recovered from the ring-ditch, with the only two finds by traceable and those of Mesolithic and Neolithic date. This might suggest that the ring-ditch is earlier than the burials, but the authors could not confirm if these were the only finds recovered during the excavations. It is therefore uncertain if the ring-ditch is earlier than the burials which were inserted into it, or if it was constructed specifically for the cremations.

Due to the high levels of disturbance, cremated bone was recovered from only seven of the burial pits. The remains of eight individuals were recovered, both men and women, with adults, children and infants present.

Eleven pits contained cremation urns, upright and inverted, of the Middle Bronze Age 'Ardleigh-style', a regional variant of the broad Deverel-Rimbury pottery tradition, found in northeast Essex and southeast Suffolk. This tradition is characterised by its use of fingertip rustication, cordons and arcading to decorate pottery (Clarke and Lavender 2008, 59).

A number of Middle Bronze Age cemeteries have been excavated over the last few decades within 25km of Great Tey. Containing cremation urns in the 'Ardleigh-style', the burials had either been buried within or clustered around barrows. These cemeteries are broadly defined by their: large ring-ditches with no internal burials; smaller ring-ditches often (though not always) with internal burials which have been inserted between the larger ring-ditches; flat burials in between the ring-ditches; and fairly large open spaces (Clarke and Lavender 2008, 59). Such cemeteries have been recorded at Ardleigh, Brightlingsea, St Osyth, Birch, as well as Chitts Hill and Mile End in Colchester (Brown 1999; Clarke & Lavender 2008; Germany 2007; Holloway and Spencer 2005; Crummy 1977; Pooley 2018).

At Ardleigh (Brown 1999), about 27 ring-ditches were excavated ranging from 3-25m in diameter. Thirty-nine burial pits were recorded within the barrows, with others excavated in between them. At Brightlingsea (Clarke & Lavender 2008), 31 ring-ditches were excavated with diameters ranging from 4-12m. Forty-eight burials were recorded but only eight came from barrows, the rest being located around them. Thirty-four of the 48 buried had been buried in upright or inverted urns, the rest were unurned. St Osyth, Birch, Chitts Hill and Mile End (Germany 2007; Holloway and Spencer 2005; Crummy 1977; Pooley 2018) are similar with 22, 7, 3 and 2 ring-ditches respectively, measuring between 3.8 and 8m in diameter, with the vast majority of the cremation burials being recovered from areas in between the barrows, many buried in upright and inverted urns. Few of these cemeteries produced significant burials within the barrows themselves. In these instances it has been suggested that the burials had been placed relatively high in the mound rather than underneath it, and had been truncated and lost by activities like levelling and ploughing. Clarke & Lavender (2008, 59) suggest that between 250 and 500 burials might have been lost in this way at Brightlingsea. From the burials that had survived, the cremated remains of men, women, adults, children and infants were present on all of the cemetery sites.

How does the Great Tey barrow fit into this pattern of these 'Ardleigh-style' cemeteries?

At Ardleigh the ring-ditches ranged in diameter from 3-25m, at Brightlingsea 4-12m diameter and at St Osyth, Birch, Chitts Hill and Mile End 3.8-8m diameter. A Middle Bronze Age barrow at Rush Green, Clacton measured c 23.5m diameter (Buckley & Priddy 1983) and a Middle Bronze Age barrow recently excavated at Dovercourt was 25m diameter (Pooley 2020). So, at 27m diameter the Great Tey barrow is large but comparable to other examples from Essex.

It might seem unusual that only one ring-ditch was present at Great Tey, especially as cemeteries like Ardleigh, Brightlingsea and St Osyth contained over 20 barrows each. The cemeteries at Chitts Hill, Birch and Mile End were significantly smaller though with seven, three and two barrows excavated respectively. Furthermore, although only one barrow was excavated at Rush Green and Dovercourt, the cropmarks of others are known within 100m to 2km of both sites (Buckley & Priddy 1983; Pooley 2020). Indeed investigations by the Colchester Archaeological Group between 1986-2006 did reveal the remains of a probable Bronze Age barrow approximately 350m to the WSW (<http://caguk.net/excavations/excavations-at-great-tey-roman-road/>). So, the Great Tey barrow should not be seen in isolation but as part of a wider Middle Bronze Age burial landscape.

The Great Tey barrow is however slightly unusual in that all of the cremation burials recovered from the site were located not only within the barrow itself but concentrated within the southern half of the mound. No outlying burials were identified either. Few internal burials were present in any of the barrows from other cemeteries, although as already mentioned, it is thought that many of these burials are likely to have been lost by later activity. The exception to this is 'Ring 3' at Ardleigh where, although smaller at c 13m diameter, 23 urned and three unurned burials were excavated inside the barrow, all but two of which were located in the northern half of the mound (Brown 1999, 17-24). Like the Great Tey examples, many of the urned burials from Ring 3 were also inverted, with both men and women, adults, children and infants being buried within the barrow. Also similar to Great Tey, the burials from Ring 3 produced at least four examples of a mother and young child being buried together, as well as single cremations and multiple cremations of several individuals (Brown 1999, 159-160).

Anglo-Saxon

The Anglo-Saxon ditch could be interpreted as either a field boundary ditch or drainage ditch. It is uncertain when the ditch was originally dug, but a significant deposit of 6th- to early 8th-century pottery appears to represent the final use of the ditch as a rubbish dump. Most of the pottery recovered from this ditch was domestic in nature and likely indicates the presence of an Anglo-Saxon settlement in the vicinity. The concentration of this material along the southern edge of the ditch appears to suggest that the material came from between here and the Roman river. However, a pit and two/three postholes to the north of the ditch were also of similar date.

A final note

In 2006 CAG arranged for four reproduction Deverl-Rimbury urns and all of the cremated human bone to be reburied on the site 'to the south of the centre of the ring-ditch'. A modern decorated yellow mug from a Chelsea pottery was placed in one of the urns to ensure that future investigators would not be confused.

7 Acknowledgements

The Colchester Archaeological Group would like to thank the Browning family of Teybrook farm for their kindness and generosity in allowing access to their land and for all their help during the excavations.

The digging team for the first phase of excavation was led by James Fawn, an influential member of CAG for nearly 50 years, who sadly passed away in 2008. The excavation team were Aline & David Black (Geophysics), Pat Brown, Don Goodman, Denise Hardy, John Mallinson, Anna Moore, Francis Nicholls, Ruth Rolfe, Pauline Skippins, Gill Shrimpton, David Sims, Andrew White and Peter Wilcher. The second phase was led by Pat Brown and a smaller excavation team consisting of Don Goodman, Denise Hardy, David Harrison, Louise Harrison, John Mallinson, Les Peck, Gill Shrimpton and Pauline Skippins. Finds processing for the second phase was conducted by Gillian Brown, Janet Harrison, and Dorothy & David Townend.

This report was written by Laura Pooley and Howard Brooks with information supplied by Pauline Skippins and members of CAG. The authors would like to thank Stephen Benfield, Hazel Martingell, Jacqueline McKinley, Pip Parmenter and Adam Wightman for their contributions. CAG would also like to thank Sue Tyler for her initial on-site pottery and finds identifications. Figures are by Howard Brooks, Laura Pooley and Emma Holloway. Illustrations are by Emma Holloway.

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9 Archive

The archive will be deposited with Colchester Museum under accession number COLEM: 2018.86.

Appendix 1 Contexts and finds list

Phase 1 – Context List

Bronze Age Burials

TRD B1	urned, inverted
TRD B2	urned
TRD B3	urned, inverted
TRD B10	urned, inverted
TRD B19	unurned
TRD B20	largely destroyed, few pot fragments (now lost)
TRD B21	urned
TRD B22	unurned
TRD B23	unurned
TRD B24	urned
TRD B25	urned, inverted
TRD B26	urned, inverted
TRD B27	urned, inverted
TRD B28	urned, inverted

Other contexts

TRD 4	Context not identified during report writing
TRD 5	Anglo-Saxon ditch
TRD 6	Context not identified during report writing
TRD 7	Anglo-Saxon ditch
TRD 8	Context not identified during report writing
TRD 9	Neolithic Scoop (most of finds lost)
TRD 11-12	Contexts not identified during report writing
TRD 13	Quarry pit
TRD 14	Quarry pit
TRD 15	Anglo-Saxon ditch
TRD 16-18	Contexts not identified during report writing
TRD 29-42	Contexts not identified during report writing

Phase 1 – Finds List

Context Numbers	Find Type	Description	Qt.	Wt. (g)	Date
Burials					
B1	Pottery	Most of a large urn, upper part complete as large joining sherds (base and lower part of wall missing), grog-tempered, finger-tip decorated cordon around upper body, rim edge decorated with finger-tip impressions essentially forming matching band with cordon, flat plain rim top. Urn inverted in ground. Fabric M, reddish-brown surface.	9	3500	Middle Bronze Age
B2	Pottery	Part of base of urn and lower wall, plain, grog-tempered. Urn upright in ground. Fabric M, reddish-brown surface.	14	1604	Middle Bronze Age
B3	Pottery	Upper part of a large urn, broken (joining sherds), band of finger-tip decoration made up of two rows, one on rim edge and one immediately below the rim, cordon with finger-tip decoration around upper body, two adjacent post-firing holes just below rim presumed repair of old break (see Brown 1999, fig 91.9). Urn inverted in ground. Fabric M, reddish-brown & grey/ brownish-grey surfaces.	34	1824	Middle Bronze Age
B10	Pottery	Rim from a large urn, complete (made up of joining sherds), some grog, sparse-moderate flint and sand-temper, dense, close-set finger tip decoration in rows (seven/eight rows surviving), with one small area of well defined horizontal finger-tip impressions and another larger area similar but with less well defined impressions, rim top flat, plain. Urn inverted in ground. Fabric M, reddish-brown-dark grey surface.	17	1528	Middle Bronze Age
		Other sherds, probably from above urn: Miscellaneous sherds, very broken-up, probably part of a large urn (20+ small sherds plus fragments, two sherds with dense finger-tip decoration, Fabric M, reddish-brown-dark-grey.	20	120	Middle Bronze Age
		Joining sherds from an urn, base edge with curving lower body wall, sandy fabric with sparse fine-medium flint/quartz,	3	94	Middle Bronze Age

		sparse larger flint pieces in underside of base, light horizontal wiping on surface, one other non-joining sherd. Fabric O, reddish-brown surface			
		Small sandy sherd, common quartz sand, some indication of finger-tip impressions, grey surface, red fabric, Fabric L	1	4	?Prehistoric
B21	Pottery	Large urn, grog-tempered, broad flat rim (complete circumference) with internal and external lip, decorated with band of finger-tip impressions and part of incomplete second band below rim, cordon on upper body decorated with finger-tip impressions. Urn inverted in ground. Fabric M, brown/reddish-brown surface.	67+	3200	Middle Bronze Age
B24	Pottery	Much of base of pot with small footring, quite broken-up, large part of base assembled from c 30 sherds, smoothed exterior, sandy, grog-tempered fabric with some sparse small-medium flint, small post-firing hole made in base close to one edge. Pot upright in ground. Fabric M, surface orange-brown/ dark grey.	30+	390	Middle Bronze Age
B25	Pottery	Small urn, most of rim and part of upper body, smoothed (uneven) body with traces of vertical wiping, fingernail decoration on top of rim, spaced, angled fingernail decoration on body. Urn inverted in ground. Fabric M, dark grey-brown surfaces.	17+	220	Middle Bronze Age
?B25	Pottery	Grey-brown fabric, orange surface, moderately thick sherds, flint-tempered, Fabric C, abraded.	2	94	Middle Bronze Age
B26	Pottery	Large urn, incomplete rim circumference and part of upper body surviving, rim top decorated with finger-tip impressions, upper body decorated with dense finger-tip impressions, part of an angled (horseshoe) cordon forming an inverted U shape (see Brown 1999 fig 56.17) and part of scar from second horseshoe cordon, finger-tip decoration on surviving cordon section, finger-tip decoration on area within the cordon follows the U shape. Urn inverted in ground. Fabric M.	12+	1048	Middle Bronze Age
B26 / B27	Pottery	Sherds and fragments of bronze Age urn(s) mostly plain sherds, one or two with spaced finger tip decoration, quite broken-up, many with flaking surfaces, Fabric M, grey-brown / brownish-grey Spit 1 inside urn: c 50 small sherds and fragments Spit 2 inside urn: c 10 small sherds and fragments Spit 3 inside urn: c 20 small sherds and fragments Spit 4 inside urn: c 50+ small sherds and fragments	130	398	Middle Bronze Age
B27	Pottery	Urn (globular urn) with slightly lipped rim, internal bevel and low cordon on body with small perforated lugs, burnished surface and burnished over rim onto interior, lower wall smoothed internally (see Brown 1999, fig 57.21, 59.37 & 63.66) joining sherds but wall sherds not able to be joined to rim. Urn inverted in ground. Fabric M, brown -grey-brown surfaces	10	462	Middle Bronze Age
		Sandy greyware (abraded), presumed Roman	2	12	Roman
B28	Pottery	Urn returned to landowner (not seen)	-	-	-
		Single small sherd, flint-tempered, abraded, Fabric C, grey	1	2	?Bronze Age
		Single sherd, Fabric M, orange-brown	1	22	Middle Bronze Age
BX (probably from B25 or B28)	Pottery	Sherds from a small urn (probably from a burial) the sherds appear all to be part of one pot, some joining in groups, grog-tempered with common small-medium flint-temper, flat topped rim decorated with small ?finger-tip impressions, body decorated with fingernail impressions at more than one orientation. Fabric M, orange-red/grey-brown.	8	152	Middle Bronze Age
Other features					
TRD 4/1	Pottery	Anglo-Saxon: black, sandy body sherd, some veg-temper in surface, thin walled pot, but appears to be Saxon, Fabric 1C	1	2	Anglo-Saxon
TRD 4/2	Pottery	Anglo-Saxon: Everted rim, ovoid jar, Fabric 1B	1	26	Anglo-Saxon
TRD 4/6	CBM (NR)	Brick/tile fragment, abraded	1	8	Roman

TRD 5/1	Pottery	Anglo-Saxon: Miscellaneous plain sherds from jars, quite broken up, includes rounded base edge, Fabric 1 Iron Age or Anglo-Saxon: Thick orange sandy sherd with some vegetable temper, possibly Iron Age or Saxon, Fabric 97?	28 1	156 20	Anglo-Saxon
	Flint	Flake (broken), cortex %: 90%, hard/soft hammer: hard, platform prep: no, usewear/edge damage	1	2	Neolithic or Bronze Age
TRD 5/3	Burnt flint (NR)	-	3	14	-
	Flint	1) Flake (broken), cortex %: 0, hard/soft hammer: hard, platform prep: no, usewear/edge damage. 2) Flake (broken), cortex %: 95, hard/soft hammer: hard, platform prep: no. 3) Blade (broken), cortex %: 0, usewear/edge damage.	3	46	Blade: Mesolithic or early Neolithic; Flakes: Neolithic or Bronze Age
	CBM (NR)	Brick/tile fragment, abraded	1	2	Probably Roman
TRD 5/4	Pottery	Prehistoric: common fine-medium flint, Fabric B	1	8	Prehistoric (?Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age)
	Pottery	Anglo-Saxon: Misc plain body sherds, quite broken up, Fabric 1	200	100	Anglo-Saxon
TRD 5/5	Pottery	Prehistoric: Fabric C	1	6	?Bronze Age
TRD 5/6	Fired clay	Fragments, two with surfaces, no other recognisable features, soft sandy fabric, creamy-orange	3	30	-
TRD 5/7	Fired clay (NR)	Two featureless fragments	2	2	-
TRD 5/9	Pottery	Anglo-Saxon: ovoid jar rim, Fabric 1C, reddish-brown	1	13	Anglo-Saxon
TRD 5/10	CBM (NR)	Featureless fragment, abraded.	1	2	Probably Roman
	Charcoal	Small fragments	20	8	-
TRD 5/11	Pottery	Anglo-Saxon: 4 sherds plus tiny fragments, Fabric 1C, brown/grey-brown.	4	28	Anglo-Saxon
TRD 5/14	Pottery	Anglo-Saxon: Fabric 1C, reddish-brown.	1	8	Anglo-Saxon
TRD 5/21	Pottery	Prehistoric: 23 sherds + fragments, part of a stab cord from an urn, Fabric M, reddish-brown. Prehistoric: Fabric C, reddish-brown. Anglo-Saxon: Fabric 1A, reddish-brown.	24 1 1	126 6 13	Middle Bronze Age Middle Bronze Age Anglo-Saxon
TRD 5/22	Worked flints	1) Retouched flake, cortex %: 15, hard/soft hammer: hard, platform prep: ?, abrupt retouch, distal, abandoned scraper. 2) ?Blade, cortex %: 0. 3) Flake (broken), cortex %: 20, hard/soft hammer: hard, platform prep: no, usewear/edge damage. 4) Retouched flake, cortex %: 0, hard/soft hammer: soft, platform prep: no, abrupt & semi-abrupt on leaf-shaped flint 5) Flake (broken), cortex %: 10, hard/soft hammer: hard, platform prep: no, usewear/edge damage. 6-9) Debitage	9	22	Mesolithic or early Neolithic and Neolithic or Bronze Age
TRD 5/24	Pottery	Anglo-Saxon: Fabric 1C, grey	1	5	Anglo-Saxon
TRD 5/36	CBM (NR)	Brick/tile fragments, fine sandy orange fabric, abraded	6	74	Roman
TRD 5/37	CBM (NR)	Imbex, fine sandy orange fabric with common small flint/grit inclusions	1	206	Roman
TRD 5/38	Fired clay (NR)	Four featureless fragments	4	8	-
	CBM (NR)	Tile, 17mm thick, abraded. Tegula with flange, 16mm thick, fine sandy fabric, orange with grey centre.	2 1	40 152	Roman

TRD 5/39	CBM (NR)	Two small featureless fragments, abraded.	2	4	Roman
TRD 5/43	Pottery	Anglo-Saxon: Fabric 1A, 1) reddish-brown and grey; 2) brown/grey-brown.	2	18	Anglo-Saxon
TRD 5/50	Burnt bone	Two small fragments	2	<1	-
TRD 5/54	Fired clay (NR)	Six small featureless fragments, one fragment with an irregular flat surface; fine sandy orange fabric	7	26	-
TRD 5/58c	CBM	Brick, large fragment, 38mm thick, fine sandy brownish-orange fabric	1	618	Roman
TRD 5/59	Pottery	Anglo-Saxon: Fabric 1A, reddish-brown.	4	2	Anglo-Saxon
TRD 5/60	CBM (NR)	Brick, large fragment, 34mm thick, fine sandy orange fabric	1	444	Roman
TRD 5/68	Flint	1) Retouched flake, cortex %: 0, hard/soft hammer: hard, platform prep: ?yes, fine semi-abrupt retouch on left lateral 2) Blade (broken) patinated, cortex %: 35, hard/soft hammer: ?soft, platform prep: ?yes	2	10	Mesolithic or Early Neolithic
TRD 5/79	Animal bone	Small fragments	2	6	-
TRD 5/80	Pottery	Prehistoric: Fabric B, reddish-brown. Anglo-Saxon: Fabric 1A, includes rim sherds from an ovoid jar, reddish-brown & grey.	1 8	6 31	Bronze Age Anglo-Saxon
TRD 5/80 Spit 1	CBM (NR)	Tegula with flange, 18mm thick, fine sandy orange fabric. Brick, fragment, coarse (gritty) sandy fabric, reddish/brown, abraded. Brick/tile, six featureless fragments, abraded.	1 1 6	166 82 26	Roman
	Fired clay	Loomweight fragments, five small featureless fragments, one with slightly curving surface, one with a partial internal hole, fine sandy fabric, black internally, creamy/reddish-orange exterior.	7	100	-
TRD 5/81 Spit 2	Pottery	Anglo-Saxon: Fabric 1A, reddish-brown and dark grey & Fabric 1C, reddish-brown.	8	56	Anglo-Saxon
	Fired clay	Six fragments, five featureless, one with external sanded face and internal void approximately 17mm diameter (daub fragment), fine sandy orange fabric.	6	30	-
	Animal bone	Mostly teeth fragments.	24	18	-
	Burnt bone	-	7	2	-
TRD 5/83	Pottery	Anglo-Saxon: Misc plain sherds from jars, quite broken up, includes rounded base edge, Fabric 1.	5	54	Anglo-Saxon
TRD 5/?	Fired clay (NR)	Fragment of fired clay with large flat surface, no trace of voids or other features, slightly coarse sandy orange-creamy/orange fabric.	1	126	-
	Pottery	Anglo-Saxon: Rim sherds from ovoid/globular jars, Fabric 1, reddish-brown and grey. Anglo-Saxon: Sherds from same pot, including rim, jar form, Fabric 1, light grey.	16 3	93 42	Anglo-Saxon
TRD 5/saxon layer	Pottery	Prehistoric: abraded flint-tempered sherds, probably Bronze Age. Prehistoric: Wheel made, large jar body sherds, joining, Fabric GROG. Roman: Fabric GX, abraded, includes large rim sherd from a Cam 305 bowl, late 3rd to 4th century, 4 sherds at 70g; Fabric BSW, abraded, one sherd at 2g. Anglo-Saxon: Miscellaneous including jar rim sherd, Fabric 1 Anglo-Saxon: Includes jar rim with start of perforation bore (not completed) or more probably a firing spall blown out from hollow in fabric, Fabric 1B. Anglo-Saxon: Fabric 1C	2 10 5	12 307 72	Bronze Age Late Iron Age Roman
			20 3	171 22	Anglo-Saxon Anglo-Saxon
			2	26	Anglo-Saxon

		Anglo-Saxon: Misc sherds, Fabric 1	5	42	Anglo-Saxon
		S1: Globular jar with well defined everted rim, sandy fabric (medium translucent quartz e sand) with moderated vegetable-temper, surface abraded, Fabric 1C, dark grey.	9	131	Anglo-Saxon
		S2: Ovoid jar, sandy fabric (fine sand), surface abraded, Fabric 1C, brown/grey/brown	2	58	Anglo-Saxon
		S3: Ovoid jar rim with non-joining body sherd, smoothed/burnished body, burnished on neck, Fabric 1C, dark grey	5	65	Anglo-Saxon
		S4: Small ovoid jar, sandy fabric (fine sand), Fabric 1C, brown/grey-brown	3	20	Anglo-Saxon
		S5: Globular jar rim, smoothed body, light burnish on neck, Fabric 1A, grey-brown.	1	42	Anglo-Saxon
		S6: Ovoid jar rim, moderately hard fabric, Fabric 1B, dark grey – abraded buff grey	2	46	Anglo-Saxon
		S7: Large section of wall and part of base from a globular jar – reconstructed from sherds, Fabric 1C, grey-brown and reddish-brown	16	342	Anglo-Saxon
		S8: Ovoid jar rim, smoothed/burnished on neck, 5 joining rim sherds (one sherd with some sand (medium sand), Fabric 1C, possibly different pot), Fabric 1A, dark brownish-grey	10	76	Anglo-Saxon
		S9: Ovoid jar rim, moderately hard fabric, one large sherd & small rim sherd, Fabric 1B, reddish-brown and grey	2	79	Anglo-Saxon
		S10: Globular jar with well defined shoulder and everted rim, surface smoothed/burnished including just inside rim, groups of sherds join to form profile, other body sherds not joining: Note: small ?plant/ shell impression on neck. Fabric 1A, reddish-brown and grey.	43	842	Anglo-Saxon
		S11: Wide mouthed ovoid jar or bowl rim, thin wall, Fabric 1A, reddish-brown and grey	2	22	Anglo-Saxon
	Fired clay (NR)	Mostly small featureless fragments, one has an internal and external edge 36mm thick	30	244	-
	Iron	Two fragments of iron nails, very corroded and fragmented; one shank, 25mm long, thin square-sectioned; one shank and partial head, 33mm thick, thick square-sectioned.	2	2	-
	Flint	1) Flake (plunge), cortex %: 85, hard/soft hammer: hard, platform prep: no 2) Flake (plunge), cortex %: 25, hard/soft hammer: hard, platform prep: no, usewear/edge damage 3) Retouched flake, cortex %: 15, hard/soft hammer: ?hard, platform prep: ?yes, retouched notch right lateral (dorsal) 4) ?Retouched flake, cortex %: 35, hard/soft hammer: soft, platform prep: yes, retouched notch right lateral (dorsal) or usewear/edge damage 5) Retouched flake, cortex %: 0, hard/soft hammer: soft, platform prep: yes, rough retouch on distal 6) Flake (broken), cortex %: 40 7) Flake (patinated), cortex %: 0, hard/soft hammer: soft, platform prep: no 8) Flake (broken), cortex %: 15 9) Retouched flake, cortex %: 15, hard/soft hammer: soft, platform prep: no, rough retouch both laterals & distal 10) Flake, cortex %: 0, hard/soft hammer: soft, platform prep: no 11) Flake (broken), cortex %: 45 12) Retouched flake, cortex %: 35, hard/soft hammer: hard, extensive rough, abrupt retouch left & right lateral (ventral & dorsal) 13) ?Axe thinning flake, cortex %: 30 14) Retouched blade (snapped), cortex %: 0, hard/soft hammer: soft, platform prep: yes, concave abrupt retouch right lateral 15) ?Blade, cortex %: 40 16) Core flake, cortex %: 30, multi-directional	19	97	Mesolithic or early Neolithic and Neolithic or Bronze Age

		17) Core flake, cortex %: 5, (two platforms) 18) Debitage, cortex %: 0 19) Debitage, cortex %: 30			
	Burnt flint (NR)	-	4	74	-
	Spindlewhorl	Spindlewhorl, 34mm diameter, 8mm diameter spindle hole, 8mm thick, ceramic	1	12	Anglo-Saxon
'From Saxon layer' Probably TRD 5	Pottery	Bag A: Misc plain sherds prob from jars, quite broken up, includes rounded base edges, Fabric 1 Bag B: Misc plain sherds prob from jars, quite broken up, includes sherd with internal burnt residue, Fabric 1 Bag C: Misc plain sherds, Fabric 1, brown and dark grey Bag D: Misc plain sherds prob from jars, includes joining body sherds, Fabric 1, dark brown/dark grey. Bag E: Plain sherds from rounded base edge of pot prob from jar, includes joining sherds, Fabric 1, dark grey Bag H: Misc plain body sherds, quite broken up, Fabric 1 Bag X: Perforated rim and two other thicker perforated sherds from the same pot (perforated bowl, see Hamerow - Mucking GH 194), grey-brown	21 10 11 22 5 28 3	180 66 44 148 54 104 14	Anglo-Saxon
	Animal Bone	Saxon layer inside bronze age ditch – jaw and teeth	-	-	-
	Burnt Bone	Animal/Human?	-	-	-
	Charcoal	Medium quantity	-	58	-
	Fired clay	Curved surface, soft fine sandy fabric, pinkish-cream	2	20	-
	Iron	Sheet fragments, largest 83mm long, 30mm wide, 3mm thick, very fragmentary and shattering	43	150	-
	Iron	Iron nails, shaft fragments, longest 66mm, 7mm diameter	27	98	-
TRD 5 Ruth's trench	Pottery	Sherds from minimum of two pots, plain, probably jar sherds, one thick walled jar which includes one small rim sherd, several sherds join	20	316	?
TRD 5 / TRD 7	Pottery	S12: Ovoid jar rim, Fabric 1A, dark grey.	4	14	Anglo-Saxon
		S13: Ovoid jar rim, Fabric 1B, brownish grey.	1	20	Anglo-Saxon
TRD 6/7	Pottery	Prehistoric: Body sherds, burnished/smoothed externally and smoothed internally, some join, includes sherd with small plain (rounded) cordon, similar or part of B27, Fabric M.	21	170	Middle Bronze Age
		Roman: Base edge sherd, Fabric GX	1	2	Roman
TRD 6/10	Pottery	Prehistoric: Rim, sand and some flint (s-m) temper, Fabric E	1	2	Middle/Late Bronze Age
TRD 6/12	Pottery	Prehistoric: Sherds from an urn, includes part of finger-tip decorated cordon, quite broken up with some flaking sherds, 30 sherds and small pieces/frags (not washed), Fabric M.	30	120	Middle Bronze Age
TRD 6/25	Burnt bone	001-005 five very small bags of burnt bone, sample residue?	sq	-	-
TRD 6/27	Pottery	Prehistoric: Body sherds, burnished/ smoothed externally and smoothed internally, some sherds join, includes sherd with small plain (rounded) cordon. Similar or possibly part of pot B27	21	170	Middle Bronze Age
		Roman: Base edge sherd, Fabric GX	1	2	Roman

TRD 6/30/31/32	Pottery	Prehistoric: Misc sherds, body & base edge of large urn, common moderately well sorted fine-medium flint (circa 50 sherds in small pieces), Fabric B, brownish-orange/red-brown. Prehistoric: Moderate ill sorted flint (fabric C/D), one sherd with row of stab decoration, Fabric C, orange	50 2	790 46	Middle Bronze Age
	CBM (NR)	Tile, 16mm thick, fine sandy fabric, reddish-orange, abraded	3	196	Roman
TRD 6/31	Pottery	Roman: Jar base, Fabric GX; cup rim-sherd, Fabric BACG, Dr27, mid-late 2nd century Modern: flower pot	2	80	Roman
			1	12	Modern
TRD 6/35	Pottery	Prehistoric: Small orange coloured sherd, silty fabric, Fabric M	1	4	?Middle Bronze Age
TRD 6/36	Pottery	Prehistoric: Small orange coloured sherds, silty fabric (poss fired clay), Fabric M	5	10	?Middle Bronze Age
TRD 6/37	Pottery	Small pottery fragments, orange sandy fabric	7	2	?
TRD 6/41	Animal bone	Very small fragments	3	<1	-
TRD 6/45	Animal bone	Very small fragments	vsq	-	-
TRD 6/50	Pottery	Prehistoric: Sparse flint-temper	1	2	Middle/Late Bronze Age
TRD 6/53	Pottery	Prehistoric: Moderately thin sherd, smoothed/ burnished surface, Fabric M	1	12	Middle Bronze Age
TRD 6/155	CBM (NR)	Tile fragment, very fine soft sandy fabric, reddish-orange, abraded	1	12	Roman
TRD 6/DA	Pottery	Prehistoric: Sand and some flint (s-m) temper, Fabric E	1	8	Middle/Late Bronze Age
TRD 7/1	Pottery	Prehistoric: Small abraded sherd, Fabric M	1	2	Middle Bronze Age
TRD 7/4	Iron	Nail shaft fragment, 30mm long, 6mm diameter	1	2	-
TRD 7/5	Pottery	Anglo-Saxon: Misc sherds, Fabric 1	7	30	Anglo-Saxon
TRD 7/6	CBM (NR)	Brick/tile fragment, abraded	1	2	Probably Roman
TRD 7/7	Fired clay	Four show evidence of a curved surface, others featureless, creamy-brown soft sandy fabric	8	20	-
TRD 7/8	CBM (NR)	Brick/tile fragments, one 12mm thick, abraded	6	20	Roman
	Animal bone	Teeth, medium quantity	-	-	-
TRD 7/10	Iron	Small fragment, possibly a nail shaft, 20mm long, 6mm diameter	1	2	-
TRD 7/11	CBM (NR)	Small fragments, abraded	10	28	Roman
	Iron	1) Several sheet fragments with rectangular cross-section, all 2-3mm thick; four join into T-shaped strip, 84mm & 75mm long, 20mm wide; two join, 31mm long, 20mm wide; others 51mm long by 22mm wide, 30mm long by 20mm wide, frag 16mm by 11mm. Binding strips? 2) Nail fragments, nine shaft fragments (25-38mm long, 3-4mm diameter), one head with partial shaft (20mm long, shaft 9mm diameter, thick (7mm) round head 20mm diameter	9 10	54 26	Probably modern
TRD 7/12	Pottery	Prehistoric: Base edge, common fine-medium flint-temper, indication of dense gritting on underside – typical of LBA, Fabric B	1	26	Middle/Late Bronze Age

TRD 7/16	CBM (NR)	Brick, 34mm thick, red fine sandy fabric, abraded	1	134	Roman
	Fired clay (NR)	Medium/small featureless fragments, orange-brown to cream	40	50	-
TRD 7/18	Various (NR)	Bag of modern finds from surface clean	-	-	Modern
TRD 9	Burnt bone	Small quantity	-	-	-
TRD 9/36	Pottery	Prehistoric: Small fragmented sherds, one small ?rim piece/ decorated with incised lines – might suggest Peterborough ware (note: pottery from this feature dated as Neolithic during excavation), Fabrics C/D, generally dark grey.	7	8	?Neolithic
TRD 11	Pottery	Prehistoric: Small pieces/ fragments ,sandy with some flint, Fabric E	4	6	Bronze Age
TRD 13 (ruth's trench H)	Worked flint	Blade, cortex %: 0, hard/soft hammer: soft, platform prep: yes	1	<1	Mesolithic or early Neolithic
TRD 13/1	Pottery	Prehistoric: Rim from a thin walled bowl with finger-tip below rim (one other small sherd), Fabric E, orange-brown	1	18	Middle Bronze Age
TRD 13/2 – L5	CBM (NR)	Tile fragment, 10mm thick, abraded	1	4	Probably Roman
	Flint	1) Flake, cortex %: 0, hard/soft hammer: soft, platform prep: yes, usewear/edge damage 2) Flake?, cortex %: 90 3) Flake (broken), cortex %: 40 4) Flake, cortex %: 60, hard/soft hammer: soft, platform prep: no 5) Blade (snapped), cortex %: 0, patinated 6) Bladelet snapped, cortex %: retouched notch- microlith? 7) Bladelet, cortex %: 0	7	-	Mesolithic or early Neolithic and Neolithic or Bronze Age
	Burnt flint (NR)	-	1	6	
TRD 13/3 – L6	Fired clay	Prehistoric: Small flint-tempered sherds, Fabric C, brown/red-brown	4	8	Bronze Age
	Fired clay	Featureless fragment	1	2	
TRD 13/4	CBM (NR)	Brick/tile fragment, abraded	1	2	Probably Roman
	Flint	Pond quarry 1) Retouched flake, cortex %: 5, hard/soft hammer: hard, left lateral small, neat semi-abrupt retouch 2) Flake (broken), cortex %: 5, hard/soft hammer: hard 3-4) ?Flake, cortex %: 0 5) ?Flake, cortex %: 50 6) Natural piece (discarded)	6	64	Neolithic or Bronze Age
TRD 13/5	Pottery	Prehistoric: Flint-tempered sherd & sandy sherd, abraded, Fabric C	2	2	?Bronze Age
TRD 13/7	Pottery	Prehistoric: Flint-tempered sherd & sandy sherd, abraded, Fabric C	2	2	?Bronze Age
	various	Bag of modern finds from topsoil layers	-	-	Modern

TRD 13/12	Flints	From subsoil X (seals quarry and ring ditch) 1) Flake?, cortex %: 100 2) Flake?, cortex %: 5 3) Flake, cortex %: 5, hard/soft hammer: hard, platform prep: no, usewear/edge damage	3	-	Neolithic or Bronze Age
	Burnt flint (NR)	From subsoil X (seals quarry and ring ditch)	4	48	-
TRD 13/13	Flints	1) Flake, cortex %: 15, hard/soft hammer: hard, platform prep: no, usewear/edge damage 2) Flake, cortex %: 20, hard/soft hammer: hard, platform prep: no, usewear/edge damage 3) Flake, cortex %: 0, hard/soft hammer: ?hard, platform prep: no 4) Flake (broken), cortex %: 5 5) Flake, cortex %: 10, hard/soft hammer: ?soft, platform prep: no 6) Retouched ?flake, cortex %: 45 7) Blade, cortex %: 5, hard/soft hammer: hard, platform prep: yes	7	42	Mesolithic or early Neolithic and Neolithic or Bronze Age
	Burnt flint (NR)	-	1	6	-
TRD 13/14 – L4/L5 interface	Flint	1) Retouched flake, cortex %: 40, very small retouched notch	1	<1	Prehistoric
	Burnt flint	-	1	2	-
	CBM (NR)	Brick fragment, 27mm+ thick, plus one tiny fragment, fine sandy fabric, reddish-orange, abraded	2	24	Roman
	Fired clay (NR)	Burnt on surface	1	2	-
TRD 13/15 – under L4 (?L5)	Flint	Bladelet, cortex %: 0, hard/soft hammer: soft, possible usewear/edge damage or possible retouch	1	<1	Mesolithic or early Neolithic
TRD 13/17 – L5	Flint	1) Flake, cortex %: 5, hard/soft hammer: hard, platform prep: ?yes 2) Retouched flake (tool), cortex %: 5, hard/soft hammer: hard, platform prep: no, long, invasive retouch	2	20	Neolithic or Bronze Age
TRD 13/19	Pottery	Prehistoric: Small flint-tempered abraded sherd, Fabric C, orange-brown	1	2	?Bronze Age
TRD 13/20	Pottery	Prehistoric: Small flint-tempered sherds, abraded, Fabrics C & D, orange-brown	5	15	?Bronze Age
TRD 13/21	Flint	1) Core fragment, cortex %: 75, ?rolled 2) Flake, cortex %: 0, hard/soft hammer: hard 3) ?Flake, cortex %: 10	3	96	Neolithic or Bronze Age
	Burnt flint (NR)	-	1	16	-
TRD 13/22 – L6	Flint	1) ?Flake, cortex %: 95 2) ?Flake, cortex %: 90 3) ?Blade (patinated), cortex %: 0 4) ?Flake (broken), cortex %: 35, usewear/edge damage 5) Flake, cortex %: 0, hard/soft hammer: hard, platform prep: no 6) Flake, cortex %: 5, hard/soft hammer: hard, platform prep: no 7) Flake (broken), cortex %: 0, hard/soft hammer: hard, platform prep: no 8) Flake, cortex %: 5, hard/soft hammer: hard, usewear/edge damage	8	34	Mesolithic or early Neolithic and Neolithic or Bronze Age
	Burnt flint (NR)	-	2	74	-
	CBM (NR)	Brick/tile fragment, abraded	1	8	Roman

TRD 13/23	CBM (NR)	Brick/tile fragment, 20mm thick, soft fine sandy fabric, orange, abraded	1	50	Roman
TRD 13/24	Pottery	Prehistoric: Small abraded sherd, Fabric M, orange-brown	1	6	Middle Bronze Age
TRD 13/US	Slag (NR)	Small fragment	1	6	-
TRD 14 – topsoil	Flint	Flake (patinated), cortex %: 0, hard/soft hammer: ?soft	1	6	Mesolithic or early Neolithic
	Burnt flint (NR)	-	1	8	-
TRD 14 – lower fill of ring ditch	Flint	1) Flake core fragment, cortex %: 30 2) Flake, cortex %: 0, hard/soft hammer: hard, platform prep: no, usewear/edge damage 3) Flake, cortex %: 0, hard/soft hammer: soft, platform prep: no	3	24	Mesolithic or early Neolithic and Neolithic or Bronze Age
	Burnt flint (NR)	-	1	4	-
TRD 15	Fired clay (NR)	Featureless fragments	2	2	-
	Charcoal (NR)	-	7	<1	-
	Clinker/Cinder (NR)	-	1	6	-
TRD 17	Fired clay (NR)	Featureless fragments, soft sandy fabric	14	10	-
TRD 18	Pottery	Prehistoric: Small piece/ frag, Fabric C	1	1	Middle/Late Bronze Age
TRD 20	CBM (NR)	Tile fragment, 16mm thick, abraded	1	50	Roman
	Fired clay (NR)	Featureless fragments	12	6	-
	Flint	Flake, cortex %: 0, hard/soft hammer: hard, platform prep: ?yes, possible retouch	1	2	Neolithic or Bronze Age
	Charcoal	-	7	<1	-
TRD 31	Iron	Iron sheet fragment, 29mm long, 18mm wide, 4mm thick	1	4	-
TRD 41	Pottery	Anglo-Saxon: Pieces/fragments, quite broken up	14	8	Anglo-Saxon
TRD 42	Pottery	Anglo-Saxon: Fabric 1B	2	6	Anglo-Saxon

TRD JM/AJF A	Pottery	Body sherd, sandy with fine flint, Fabric E	1	12	Bronze Age
TRD S	Pottery	Roman: cream fabric, probably a flagon base, abraded, Fabric DJ, mid 1st to 2nd century Anglo-Saxon: Body sherd, possibly hand-made, possibly Fabric 97, broad score mark on surface	2 1	34 8	Roman ?Anglo-Saxon
TRD extension to trench over BA ditch	Pottery	Roman: Abraded, Fabric GX Anglo-Saxon: Fabric 1B	1 1	2 4	Roman Anglo-Saxon
TRD David's D	Pottery	Anglo-Saxon: Miscellaneous sherds, Fabric 1B	4	20	Anglo-Saxon
TRD DG's pot?	Pottery	Prehistoric: Body sherds with close set light incised/scored linear decoration (lines), Fabric M, brown.	10	32	Middle/Late Bronze Age
TRD surface, first trench east beyond bund	Pottery	Prehistoric: Rim from urn, angled internally, smoothed surface, rare flint-temper. Very similar to urn from B27 (possibly part of the same pot), Fabric M, brown.	3	70	Middle Bronze Age
TRD AV B	Pottery	Prehistoric: Grog-tempered, two possibly three sherds with smooth orange-red surface (possible hematite coated), Fabric M(HC).	3	8	Bronze Age
TRD U/S	Pottery	Prehistoric: Body sherd, abraded, Fabric C; small sherd, Fabric B; sherd with traces of raised decoration, abraded, Fabric I	3	24	Prehistoric - ?Bronze Age
TRD trench F part 2	Pottery	Roman: Jar rim and mic other small sherds, abraded, Fabric GX	7	10	Roman
TRD JM Urn from top	Pottery	Prehistoric: Broken-up sherds from a Middle Bronze Age urn, including part of a cordon with finger-tip decoration (c 50 small-medium sherds), Fabric M, orange-brown	50	314	Middle Bronze Age
TRD U/S	Hone	Stone worn smooth one sides and edges, 84mm by 54mm by 36mm thick, incised with one deep groove	1	168	-

Phase 2 – Context List

F1-F9	Contexts not identified during report writing
F10	Elongated pit
F11-F14	Contexts not identified during report writing
F15	Posthole
F16	Part of the Anglo-Saxon ditch
F17	Posthole
F18	Posthole
F19	Posthole/Scoop
F20	Pit
F21	Pit/Posthole

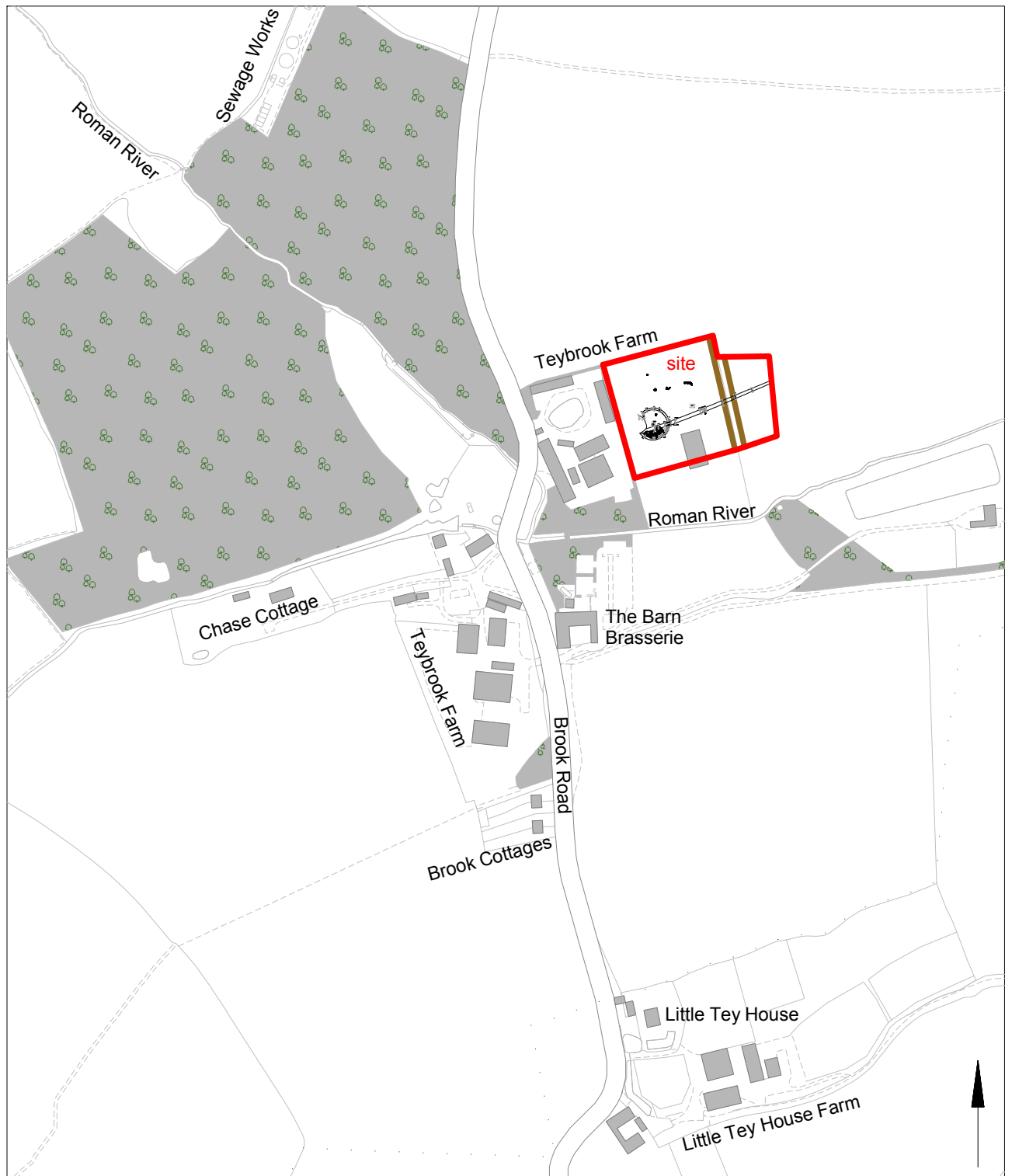
Phase 2 – Finds List

Context Number	Finds No.	Find Type	Description	Qt.	Wt. (g)	Date
F8	33	Pottery	Anglo-Saxon: Sandy sherds from two pots, one with clear veg-temper, Fabric 1C	2	16	Anglo-Saxon
F10 sx1	1	Pottery	Anglo-Saxon: Body sherds from large ?globular jar – includes large sherds, some crazing of surfaces from heat / use in cooking?, Fabric 1B, grey-brown	34	982	Anglo-Saxon
		Fired clay (NR)	Featureless fragments	22	40	-
		Flint Flake	Snapped bladelet, cortex %: 0	1	<1	Mesolithic or early Neolithic
		Animal bone	Teeth and burnt fragments, very small quantity	vsq	-	-
		Charcoal (NR)		30	2	-
	13	CBM (NR)	Brick, fragment, 38mm thick, mid red/brown fine sandy fabric with small flint inclusions.	1	376	Roman
			Tile, fragments, 23mm & 28mm thick, orange/red fine sandy fabric.	2	198	
	16	Pottery	Anglo-Saxon: Miscellaneous sherds, probably 2 pots including small rim from jar and thick sherd from large pot (jar), Fabric 1B, brownish-grey, brown	7	110	Anglo-Saxon
		CBM (NR)	Brick/tile, fragment, 25mm thick, abraded	1	54	Roman
		Fired clay (NR)	Small-medium featureless fragments, fired cream to reddish-brown to grey	19	144	-
		Animal Bone	Teeth and small quantity of burnt bone, small quantity	sq	-	-
		Glass	Green window glass	1	2	Roman
		Iron (NR)	Nail shaft fragments, longest 35mm	8	6	-
		Charcoal (NR)	-	13	12	-
		Flint	1) Flake, cortex %: 100 2) Flake, cortex %: 5, hard/soft hammer: hard, platform prep: no, usewear/edge damage 3) Waste piece, cortex %: 40 4) Retouched ?flake, cortex %: 0, area of semi-abrupt and retouched notch on opposing lateral edges	4	18	Neolithic or Bronze Age
		Burnt flint (NR)	-	1	2	-
	17	Fired clay (NR)	Featureless small/mediums fragments, very soft and friable, lightly fired	19	202	-
	18	Pottery	Anglo-Saxon: Body sherds from large ?globular jar – includes large sherds & thick sherds – one sherd 15 mm thick, Fabric 1B, grey-brown & orange-brown	11	542	Anglo-Saxon
		CBM (NR)	Brick/tile fragment, abraded	1	2	Roman
F10 sx2	2	Bone	Animal bone, very small quantity	-	-	-
		CBM (NR)	Roman brick/tile fragment, no thickness, abraded	1	72	Roman
		Fired Clay (NR)	Small featureless fragments, very soft	3	16	-

		Charcoal (NR)	Very small quantity	-	2	-
	23	Pottery	Anglo-Saxon: Miscellaneous sherd, probably one pot, Fabric 1B Anglo-Saxon: Looks hand-made, sandy fabric, grey core, orange-brown surfaces, later Saxon sand-tempered pottery?, Fabric 97/21, orange-brown.	4 1	28 10	Anglo-Saxon
		CBM (NR)	Brick, 32-35mm thick	4	766	Roman
		Animal bone	Burnt	30	28	-
	?	Iron (NR)	Curved iron sheet fragment, badly corroded	2	8	-
F10 sx3	14	Pottery	Prehistoric: Fine dark grog, probably Late Iron Age, Fabric GROG. Anglo-Saxon: Misc sherds, Fabric 1B	1 6	2 32	Late Iron Age Anglo-Saxon
		CBM (NR)	Brick/tile fragments, soft sandy fabric, abraded	6	68	Roman
		Fired clay (NR)	Small fragments, soft fabric, red, reddish-orange, grey	10	44	-
		Animal bone	Jaw and teeth	10+	80	-
		Charcoal (NR)	Small/medium fragments	32	28	-
		Flint	1) Flake (broken), cortex %: 70, hard/soft hammer: hard, platform prep: no 2) Retouched flake (broken), cortex %: 35, area of semi-abrupt retouched right lateral (ventral)	2	6	Neolithic or Bronze Age
		Iron	Iron sheet fragment (knife?), in four pieces, badly split and corroded, 51mm long, 19mm wide, 4mm thick Iron fragments, 14mm by 7mm by 5mm	5 1	10 <1	-
	19	Pottery	Anglo-Saxon: Small rim sherd, hand-made, dark sandy fabric, Fabric 97(3) Anglo-Saxon: Misc sherds, including thick bodied ?jar, Fabric 1B Anglo-Saxon: Misc sherds, including thick base sherd, Fabric 1B Prehistoric: Small abraded sherd, Fabric B	1 4 7 1	4 64 80 2	Anglo-Saxon Anglo-Saxon Anglo-Saxon Bronze Age
		Fired clay (NR)	Small/medium featureless fragments, very soft and friable, reddish-brown, grey	26	162	-
		Animal bone	-	30	24	-
		Charcoal (NR)		12	7	-
		Flint	Flake, cortex %: 0, hard/soft hammer: hard, platform prep: ?yes	1	4	Neolithic or Bronze Age
	?	Iron	Object in two pieces, strip with rectangular cross-section that tapers to a point at both ends, 74mm long, 13mm wide (centre), tapers to 3mm wide, 7mm thick	2	6	-
F10 sx4	22	Pottery	Roman: Abraded sandy orange fabric sherds, Fabric DJ Anglo-Saxon: Small rim sherd from a jar, Fabric 1B	2 1	2 4	Roman Anglo-Saxon
		Charcoal (NR)	-	12	2	-
F10 sx5	15	Pottery	Anglo-Saxon: Sandy sherd, but possibly from base, Fabric 1C	1	4	Anglo-Saxon
		CBM (NR)	Brick, 32mm thick, coarse sandy fabric, reddish brown/grey Tile, curved (?imbrex), 8mm thick, fine sandy fabric, orange-red, abraded	1 1	192 14	Roman
		Animal bone	Jaw and teeth	3+	18	-

		Flint	Flake (broken), cortex %: 0, hard/soft hammer: hard, platform prep: no	1	8	Neolithic or Bronze Age
F10 sx6	20	CBM (NR)	Brick, 32mm & 37mm thick, coarse sandy fabric, reddish-brown on surface (heat affected?), reddish-orange generally	2	538	Roman
		Fired clay (NR)	Small featureless fragments	4	18	-
		Animal bone	-	23	28	-
	?	Iron	Iron nail shaft fragment in four pieces, 59mm long, 7mm diameter, corroded and shattered	4	8	-
F10 sx7 (or sx1)	21	Pottery	Roman: Small, soft sandy sherd, look poss hand-made but is prob Rom, Fabric GX Anglo-Saxon: Rim sherd from a jar, Fabric 1B	1 1	2 8	Roman Anglo-Saxon
		CBM (NR)	Brick, fragments, 24mm, 26mm & 32mm thick, reddish/orange – orange/brown, fine sandy fabric, abraded Brick/tile, fragments, abraded	3 2	264 20	Roman
		Fired clay (NR)	Small featureless fragments	3	16	-
		Animal bone	Bone and teeth, medium quantity	mq	214	-
F10	24	Pottery	Anglo-Saxon: Rim sherds (two join) from Saxon ovoid jar, burnished surface including inner rim, Fabric 1B, grey/brown. Anglo-Saxon: Other sherds including base sherd, Fabric 1B	3 7	106 82	Anglo-Saxon
F10	32	Pottery	Roman: Dark sandy fabric, appears to be BB1, including small rim sherd from bowl form, Fabric GA, mid 2nd to 4th century. Roman: Small thin sandy sherd, Fabric GX Anglo-Saxon: Misc small sherds, Fabric 1B	2 1 4	8 1 16	Roman Roman Anglo-Saxon
F15	34	Pottery	Anglo-Saxon: rim from a straight sided jar/bowl, lipped rim (1 sherd loose – fresh break), Fabric 1C, grey-brown	1	48	Anglo-Saxon
		Burnt Flint (NR)	-	1	6	-
		Flint	Flake? (broken)	1	2	-
		Charcoal (NR)	Very small quantity	vsq	2	-
F16 sx1	26	CBM (NR)	Brick, fragments, 36mm thick, reddish-orange fine sandy fabric, abraded	2	84	Roman
		Fired clay (NR)	Small/medium featureless fragments	18	82	-
		Animal Bone	Teeth	sq	18	-
		Burnt Bone	Very small quantity	vsq	-	-
		Iron (NR)	Probably a nail but completely shattered and fragmented	14	10	-
F16 sx2	27	Pottery	Anglo-Saxon: Misc sherds (4 sherds + frags), Fabric 1	4	22	Anglo-Saxon
		Fired clay (NR)	One medium, rest small, featureless fragments, reddish-orange, pinkish-cream	11	58	-
		Animal Bone	Teeth	15	50	-
		Burnt Bone	-	16	6	-
		Charcoal (NR)	-	11	<1	-

F16 sx3	25	Pottery	Anglo-Saxon: jar rim, Fabric 1B, orange-brown.	1	6	Anglo-Saxon
		Burnt Bone	Very small quantity	vsq	-	-
F16	31	Pottery	Anglo-Saxon: sherds from ?base of a jar, some join, Fabric 1B, brownish-grey	16	100	Anglo-Saxon
		Animal Bone	Teeth	6	8	-
		Charcoal (NR)	-	3	<1	-
F18	28	CBM (NR)	Brick/tile fragment, abraded	1	8	Roman
F19	29	Pottery	Anglo-Saxon: abraded vegetable-tempered sherd, Fabric 1B	1	12	Anglo-Saxon
		Fired Clay (NR)	Featureless fragments	3	4	-
		Flint	1) Probable axe-thinning flake, cortex %: 0, hard/soft hammer: soft	1	2	Early Neolithic
		Iron	Iron object, possibly a blade, corroded, shattered and in poor condition, appears to have a triangular cross-section, 95mm long, 12mm wide, 4mm thick tapering to 2mm	8	10	-
		Stone (NR)	Fragments of shattered granite, natural	4	322	-
F20	6	Glass slag (NR)	Including one large piece (410g) – label reads 'surface clean'	9	426	Modern
		Cremated bone	Small quantity	sq	62	-
	30	Pottery	Medieval (probably), hard sandy sherds, c 13th to 14th century.	1	4	Medieval
		CBM (NR)	Brick/tile fragment, abraded	1	<1	Roman



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Fig 1 Site location

0 200 m

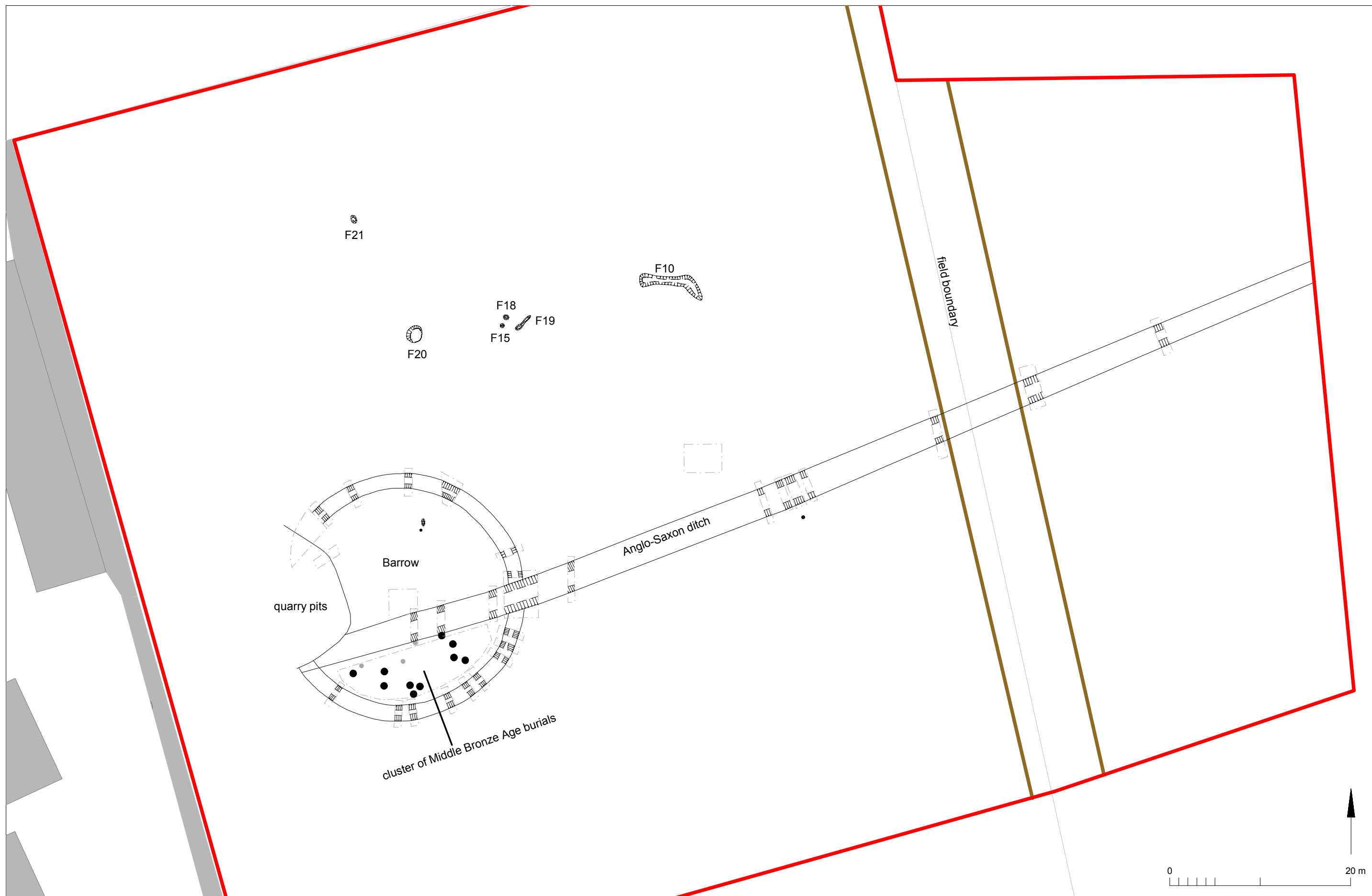


Fig 2 Results

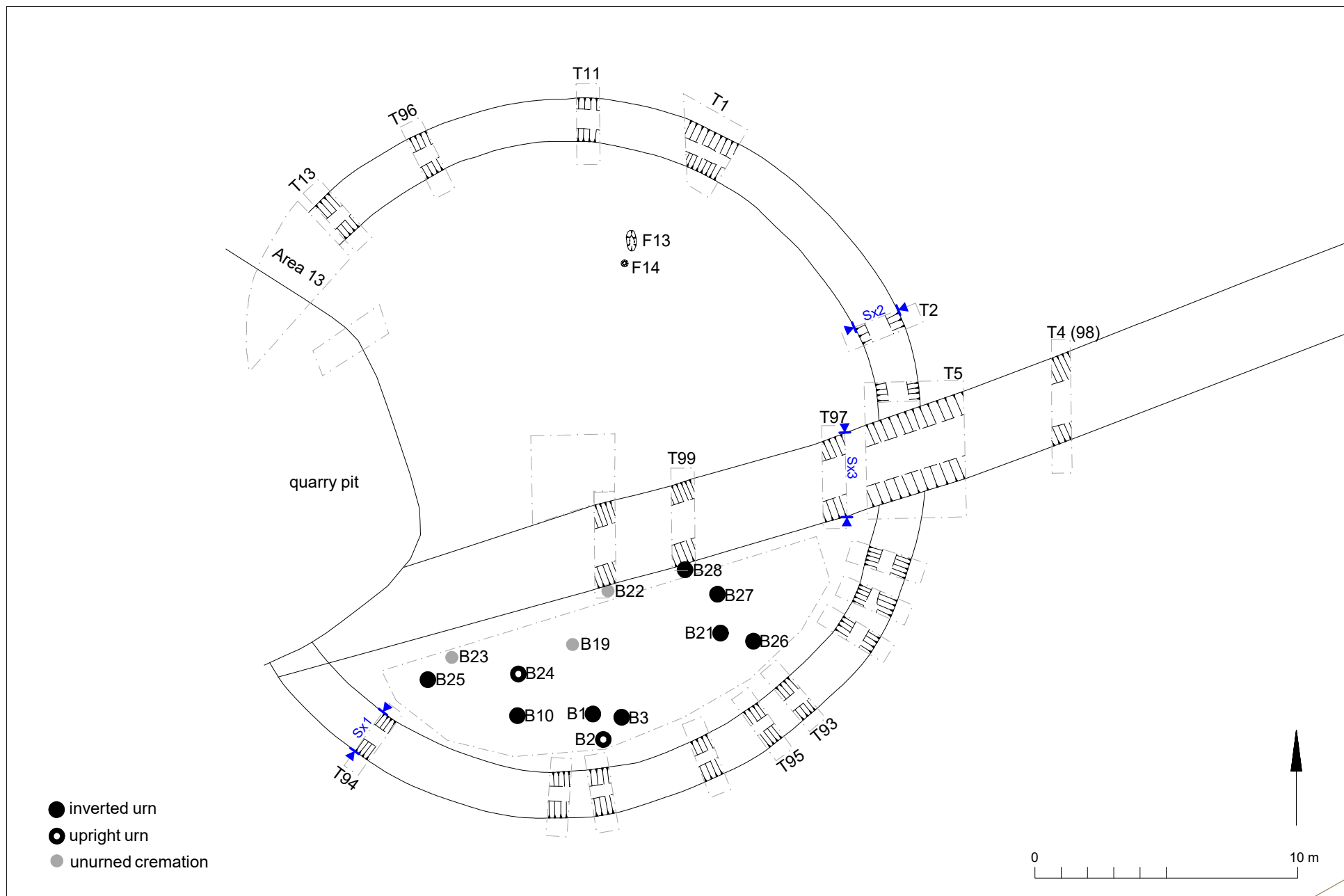


Fig 3 Close-up of the ring-ditch and Middle Bronze Age cremations

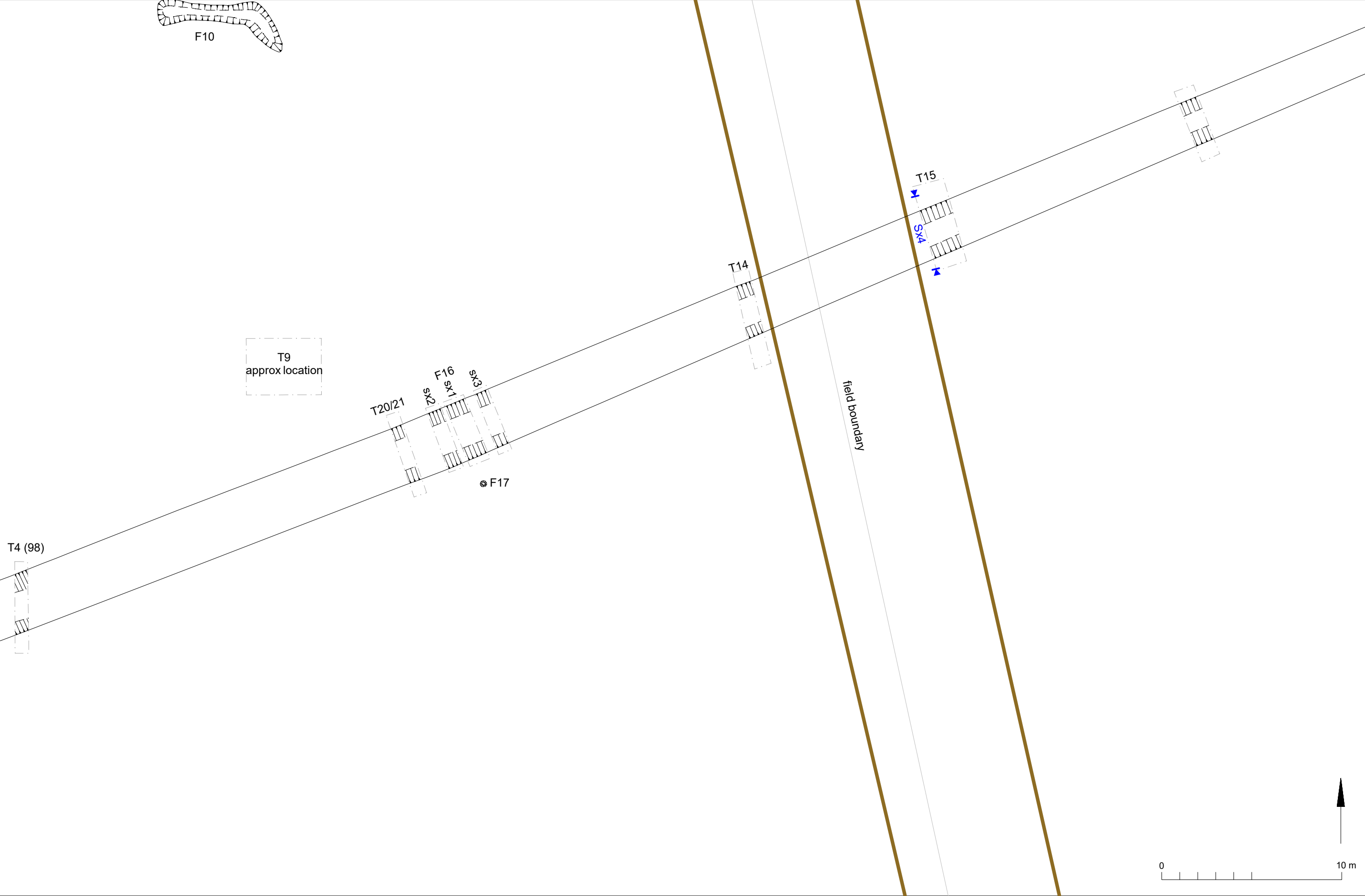


Fig 4 Close-up of eastern side of site

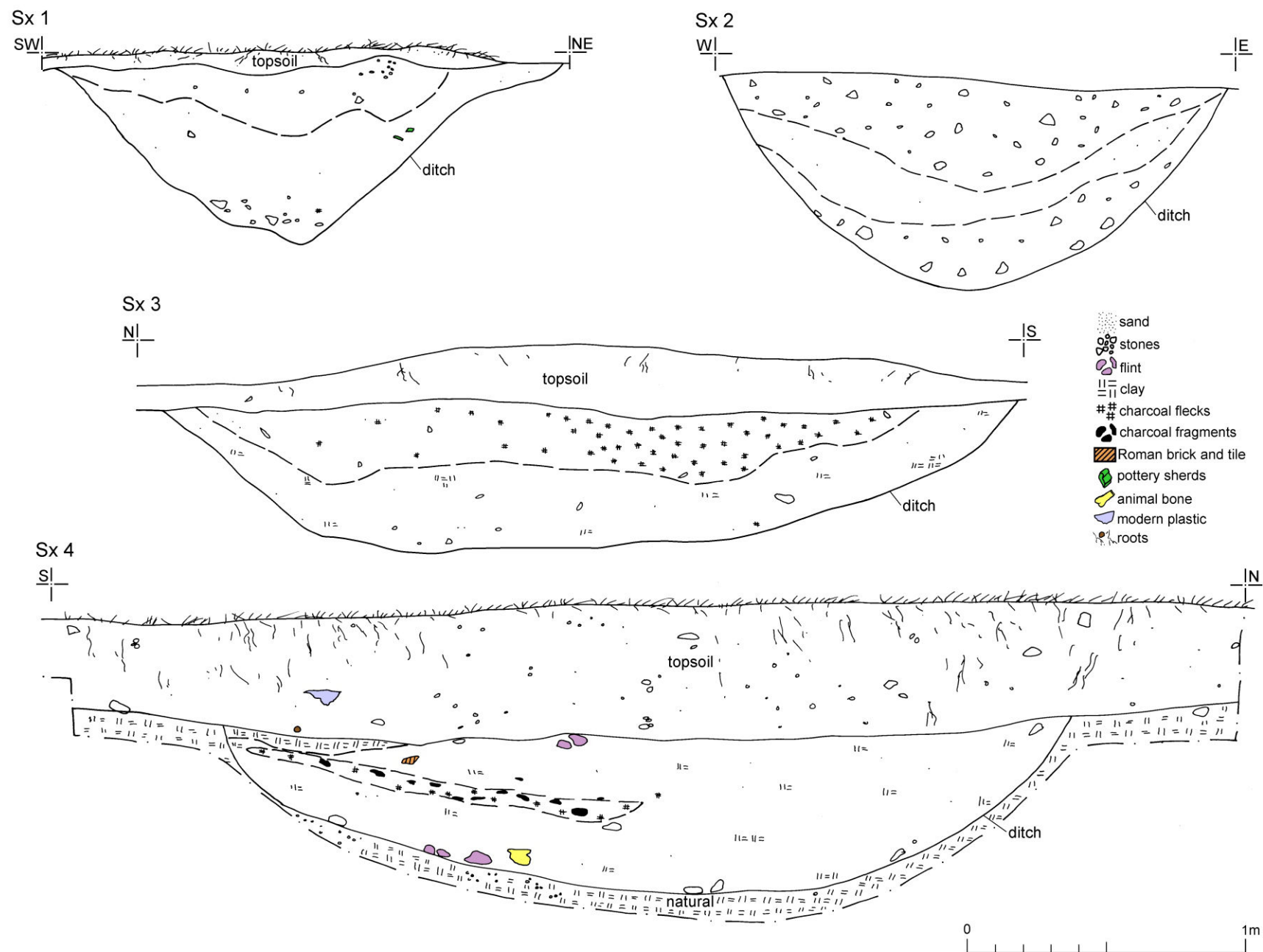


Fig 5 Sections through the Middle Bronze Age ring-ditch (Sx 1-2) and the Anglo-Saxon ditch (Sx 3-4).

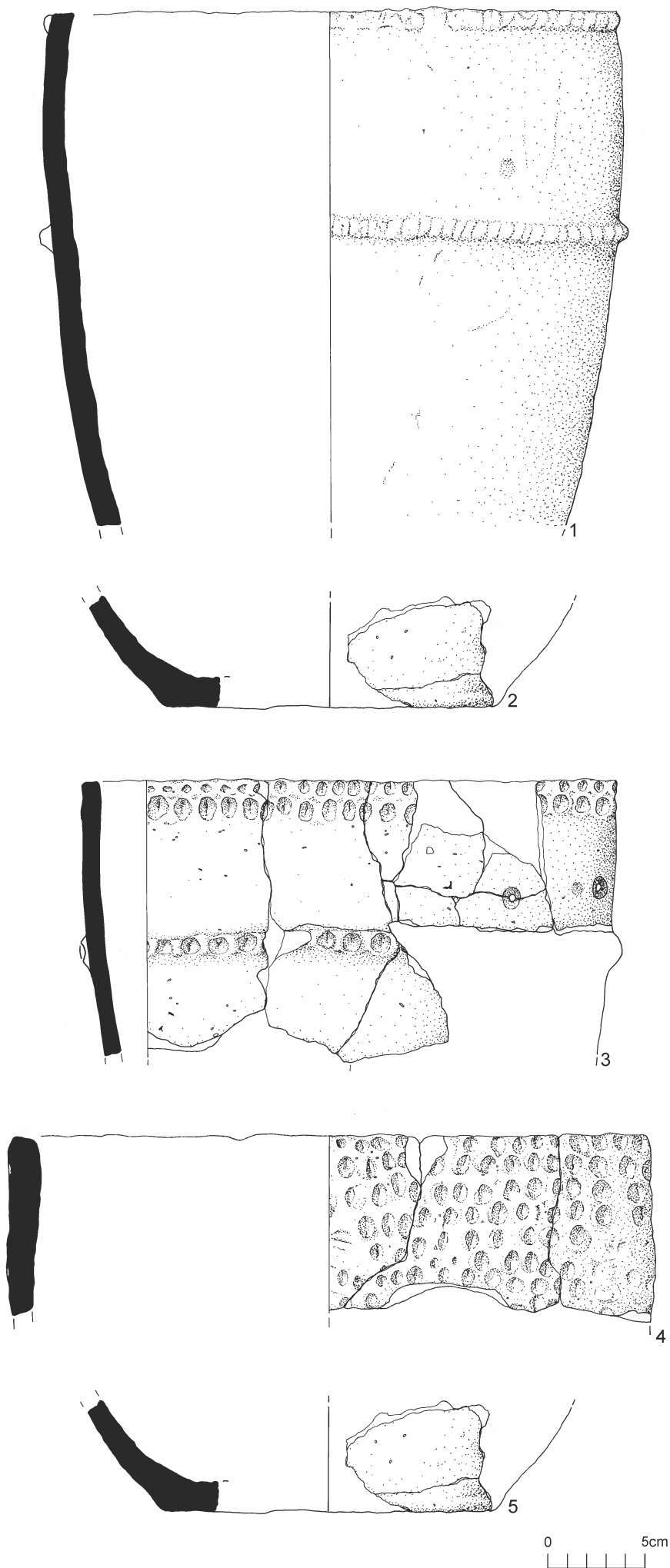


Fig 6 Pottery from the Middle Bronze Age burials.

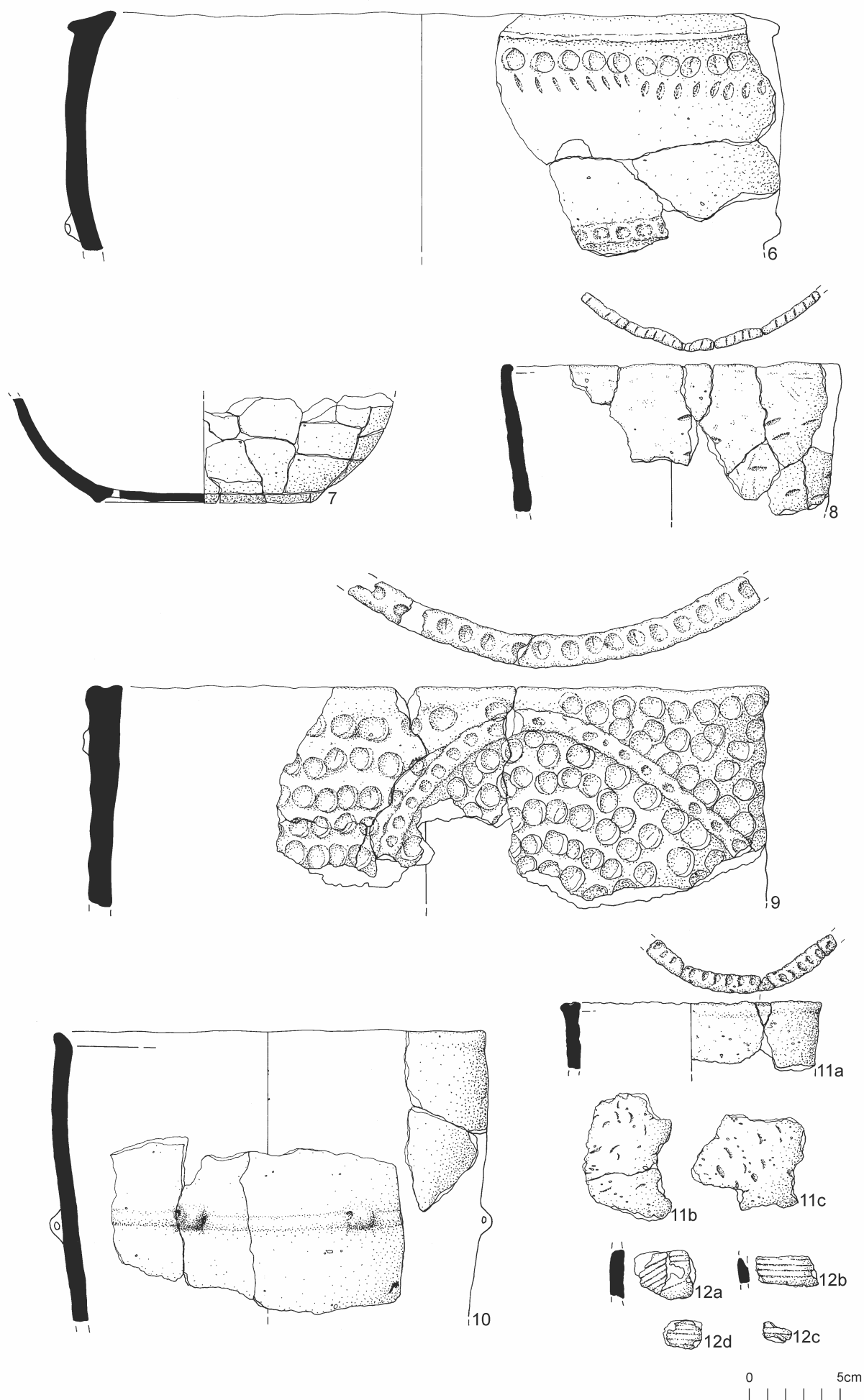


Fig 7 Pottery from the Middle Bronze Age burials (6-10) and other Middle Bronze Age pottery (11-12).

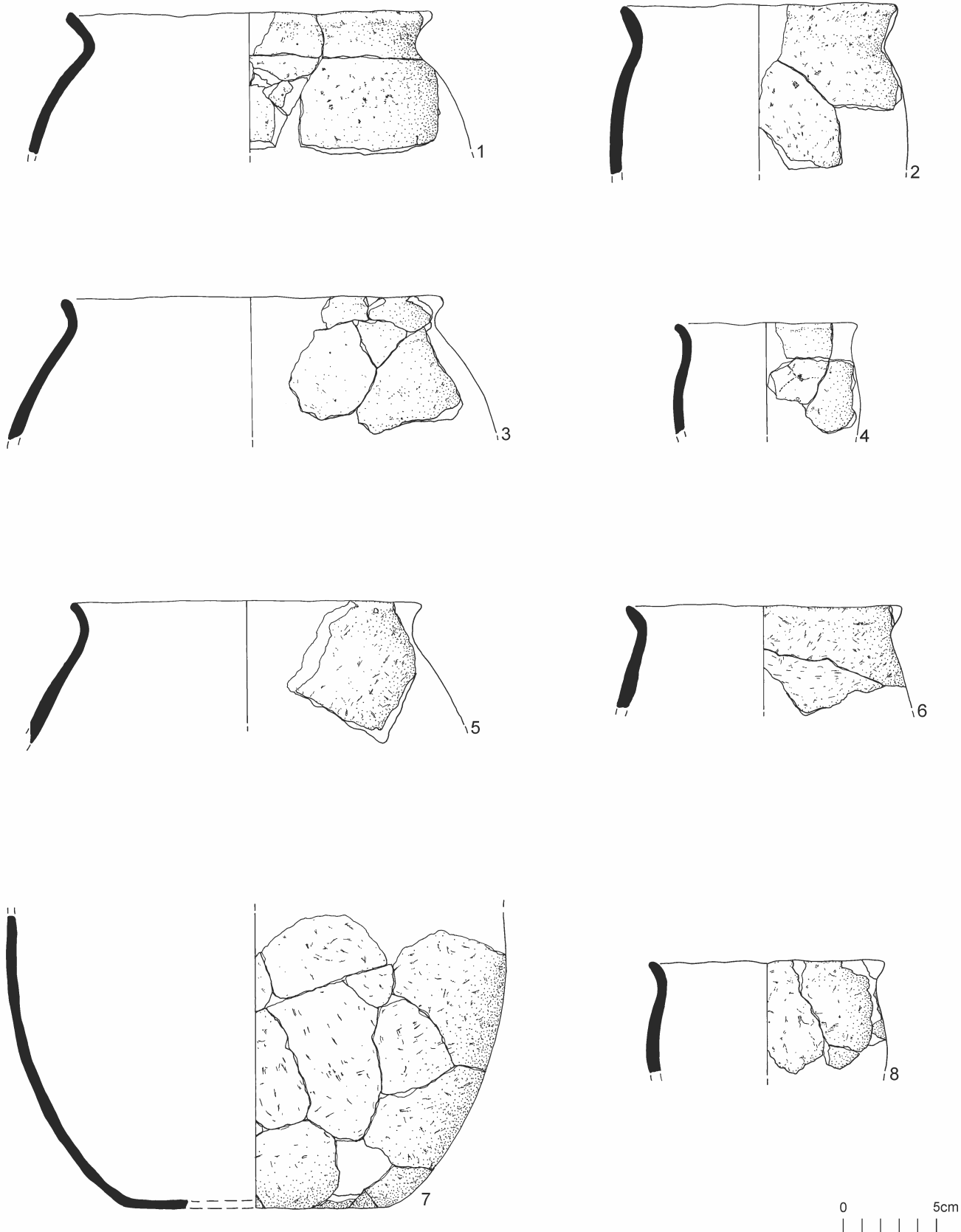


Fig 8 Anglo-Saxon pottery from ditch TRD5/TRD7/F16.

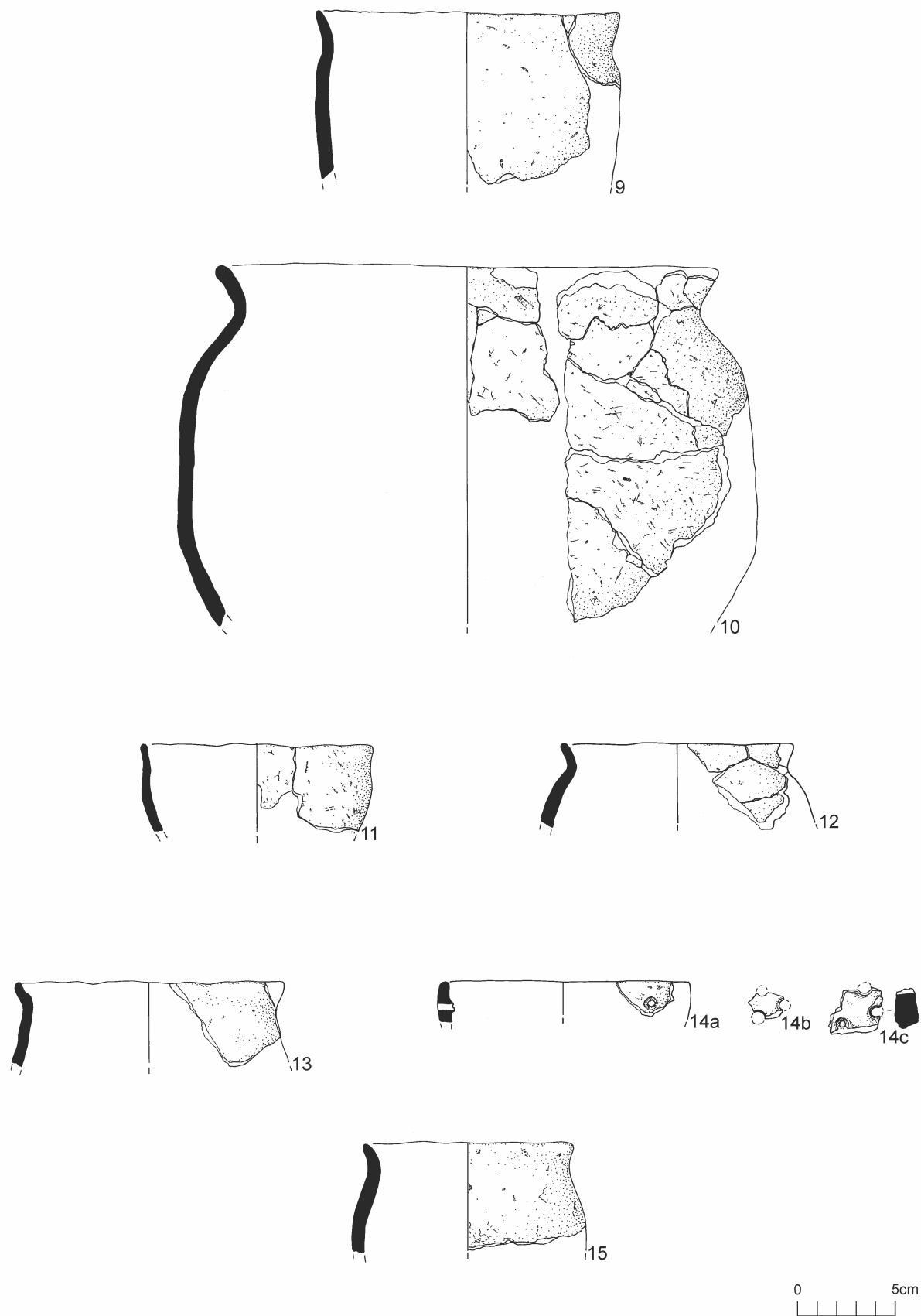


Fig 9 Anglo-Saxon pottery from ditch TRD5/TRD7/F16..