THE DECORATIVE ART OF NEOLITHIC CERAMICS
IN SOUTH-EASTERN ENGLAND AND ITS RELATIONS

VOLUME II

Illustrated catalogue
Catalogue of Neolithic Pottery in
South-eastern England

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NOTE ON THE ARRANGEMENT AND ILLUSTRATIONS

The catalogue is divided into three sections: Part I, Windmill Hill wares; Part II, Peterborough ware; and Part III, Rinyo-Clacton ware. Within each section the sites are listed alphabetically by counties. Figure numbers follow in sequence throughout the three sections.

Unless otherwise stated, all illustrations are full size. In drawing the pottery an attempt has been made to reproduce in a simple but accurate fashion the distinctive features of form and decoration. The usual conventions have not always been observed in drawing the cord ornament on Peterborough ware, for in many instances such conventions cannot do justice to the actual appearance of the ornament. In such instances peculiarities of the ornament have been represented by other means. In general, the drawings attempt to interpret the intention of the potter, for this is of greater significance than accidental irregularities of form or decoration. Such irregularities have therefore been ignored in the majority of cases.

The usual conventions have been followed in illustrating complete pots or pots of which sufficiently large portions survive to warrant complete or partial reconstruction in the drawing. In the case of small sherds, a uniform method of presentation of decorated surfaces has been adopted; the exterior is shown to the left of the section, the inner side
of the section faces to the right, and the interior of the sherd is shown to the right of the section.
PART I: WINDMILL HILL WARES
BEDFORDSHIRE

Dunstable - Barrow 2, The Five Knolls

Luton Museum. (Transferred from Dunstable museum.)


From the mound of the barrow; no primary deposit was found, but there were two secondary cremations. In addition to the Western Neolithic pottery the mound yielded a sherd of Ebbsfleet ware, two sherds of Rinyo-Clacton ware, several sherds of Beaker, a sherd with a narrow overhanging-rim, barbed-and-tanged and triangular arrowheads and other worked flints. Except for the decorated Western Neolithic sherd described below, all the pottery was thought to be Iron Age.

Heavily weathered sherd of hard, yellowish-buff ware, thickly gritted with small fragments of burnt and unburnt flint and coarse sand (most of which has dropped from the surfaces, leaving small round vesicles). Straight wall and rolled-over rim with three lines of deep oval impressions.

2. Registered under L/10/586/39 are approximately 30 more sherds of Western Neolithic ware. Of these 12 are shell-
BEDFORDSHIRE: Dunstable -

Five Knolls, Barrow 2

Fig. 1
Dunstable - Barrow 2, The Five Knolls - 2

gritted; one has a horizontally projecting rim, 3/4" wide and forming a sharp angle with the inner wall; another seems to have been a heavy rim projecting internally and externally; two small pieces are decorated, one with faint oval impressions, the other with deep oblique jabs in Abingdon style. None of the flint-gritted sherds is decorated or is large enough to give much indication of shape.
BEDFORDSHIRE

Dunstable & Maiden Bower


Piggott, 1931, 90-2, fig. 6.

The pottery appears to have come from the ditch of a causewayed camp near the Iron Age fort (Piggott, 1954, 21).

It is important to note that two classes of ware are represented in this group (a) shell-gritted and (b) sand- and flint-gritted. This distinction was not made in the original account of the pottery, with the result that the two sherds of fig. 6, 4 are shown as parts of the same pot; in fact the rim sherd is gritted with flint and the shoulder sherd with shell.

(a) Shell-gritted sherds: (The numbers refer to Piggott's fig. 6.) 4. Shoulder with deep oval stabs made towards the right in the Abingdon-Whiteleaf manner; 5. Heavy rim projecting on either side of neck and with top of strap handle of Abingdon type; faint oblique strokes on rim; 6. Everted rim and remains of two perforations below, made before firing; 7. Slightly thickened rim,
(a) one perforation below, made after firing; 9. Out-turned rim, vertical wall below; narrow flutings across rim; vertical strokes below extremely faint, may not be decoration.

(b) Sand- and flint-gritted sherds: 1. Sherds from carinated bowl, shoulder diameter slightly greater than external rim diameter; rim in fact smaller than illustration suggests; fabric compares closely with thin, hard, sand-gritted sherds from Abingdon; 2. Eversion of rim exaggerated in illustration; 3. Rim very uneven but if the sherd is vertically orientated its form falls within the normal range of the south-eastern series; 4. Rim only; the sherd has split vertically and the rim probably projected internally; faint vertical strokes in neck and very fine diagonal strokes on rim, reminiscent of one type of "imitation cord" ornament at Abingdon; 8. Should probably be orientated vertically; outer edge of rim missing; slight internal projection; faint dots in neck probably made with bird-bone; 10. Three lines of bird-bone impressions below a weak shoulder; 11. Thin, fine ware with thick, smooth slip; four irregular lines of bird-bone impressions.
As a whole the group is related most closely to the Abingdon series, but the use of bird-bone and the presence in three instances of lines of dots below the shoulder indicate connections with the Mildenhall style.
BEDFORDSHIRE

Streatley - Barton Hill Farm, Site I.


Mr. Dyer has kindly allowed illustrations of the sherds to be included here.

The pottery was found in the primary silt of a circular ditch, 2½ to 3" deep, with a narrow entrance causeway facing north. Within the area enclosed by the ditch were two crouched skeletons in shallow graves, and the footing trenches of a rectangular chamber or (?) mortuary house. The site has suffered severely from deep ploughing and the covering mound, if one ever existed, had been obliterated.

1. Fig. 2:1.
Small sherd with rim projecting on both sides of the neck and bearing deeply scored chevrons. Extremely flaky ware, containing sand and coarse burnt flint. Black exterior and core; red interior.

2. Fig. 2:2.
Undecorated sherd from small vessel, with concave and slightly expanded rim. Good, homogeneous ware, containing sand and fine burnt flint. Black throughout.
Streatley - Barton Hill Farm, Site I. - 2.

3. Fig. 2:3.
Plain sherd with inwardly projecting rim. Hard, compact, finely laminated structure producing sharp, right-angled fractures. Many fine smoothing striae on surfaces. Contains very small fragments of burnt flint.

4. Fig. 2:4.
Two small sherds from vessel of similar shape and fabric, but with two lines of shallow oval depressions on the rim and the remains of a single twisted cord impression encircling the interior just below the rim.

5. 
Fragment from rim perhaps of same form as No. 2, but of thick flaky ware similar to that of No. 1. Most of the surface of the rim has flaked off, but it is possible to detect at the outer edge the ends of what seem to have been deep and close-set transverse impressions. Nos. 17-18 from Whiteleaf, Bucks., afford the best parallels. Two small and undecorated wall sherds are of the same flaky fabric.
BEDFORDSHIRE: STREATLEY -
Barton Hill Farm, Site 1

FIG. 2
BERKSHIRE

Abingdon

Ashmolean Museum


Large quantity of pottery from a causewayed camp of unusual plan and situation,

Two varieties of ware are present: I, shell-gritted, and II, stone-gritted, the latter forming a small proportion of the whole. Excavations in the previously unexplored outer ditch by Mr. H. J. Case in the summer of 1954 have produced the only stratigraphical information available. Mr. Case has kindly permitted his observations to be included here prior to publication.

The stratigraphical sequence of the outer ditch indicates (1) that Ware I and the most developed forms - i.e., heavy-rimmed pots with strap-handles - were in use during the earliest occupation of the site, and (2) that Ware II did not appear until the final phase of occupation. Beaker (?) seems to have been present at this stage.
Abingdon - 2

Ware I: The characteristic Abingdon bowl has a heavy rim and tends to have a rather squat, ungraceful shape; carinations are common, but often interrupt the contour rather than emphasize a change in direction of curves; the carinations appear to have been pinched out or applied as low cordons. Vertical or horizontal strap-handles occur frequently. Rims are T-shaped, bulbous, everted, rolled outwards, flanged, or (rarely) inturned. Decoration on walls is chiefly by punctuation (sometimes with a comb), but rims are either punctuated or channelled. Of particular interest are decorative motifs on rims which produce the effect of whipped cord (possibly the impression of a string of small seeds) or twisted cord (a series of close-set diagonal strokes).

Ware II: Fluting and burnishing are confined to this ware. T-rims and strap-handles are absent, as are the pseudo-cord motifs. Simple rims are proportionately more numerous than in Ware I. There is one flat, splayed base.

It should be noted that, with one or two exceptions, decoration appears exclusively on vessels with heavy rims.
BERKSHIRE

Blewbury - Churn Plain

Newbury Museum


Sherds from (apparently) a pit beneath Barrow C. None decorated. Rims are rolled or everted.
BERKSHIRE

Pangbourne

Reading Museum.

Piggott, S., "Neolithic Pottery and other remains from Pangbourne, Berks. . . . ", PPSEA, vi (1928-9), 30-33; Pl.VII.

Large bowl of Abingdon type with bulbous, stroke-ornamented rim and, probably, four lugs. The find was made by workmen, but it seems that the bowl was associated with the skeleton of a woman, one antler, the tooth and ribs of a deer, and the molar of a pig.
BUCKINGHAMSHIRE

Iver

British Museum; reg. nos. 1938.11-6, 73-98.


Among the sherds collected in and around shallow pits at this site is an undecorated group, heavily weathered (Lacaille, 1940, 296; profiles illustrated on 297). The thinness of the wall in No. VIII and the lower end of a strap-handle on No. X suggest that this group is related to Abingdon ware. The absence of rims and the abraded condition make it less surprising that no decoration can be seen. It is possible that the small plain saucer (our FIG.37:8) belongs to this group.
BUCKINGHAMSHIRE

Marlow

Formerly Treacher Collection; present location not ascertained.


Undecorated sherds from brick-earth pits.
BUCKINGHAMSHIRE

Monk's Risborough - Whiteleaf Barrow.

Aylesbury Museum.

See Appendix III, pp. 221-8, figs. 5-7 and Pl. XXV.
CAMBRIDGESHIRE

Chippenham - Barrow 5

Cambridge Museum.


Listed by Piggott, 1954, 383.

Complete bowl found with charcoal in a "scoop" at the edge of the outer ditch of the barrow. Undecorated. In shape and dimensions the bowl is practically identical with that from the River Nene at Milton Ferry, Northants. (q.v.).
CAMBRIDGESHIRE

Shippea Hill - Peacock's Farm

Cambridge Museum.


Listed by Piggott, 1954, 383.

Group of sherds from level of lower peat, and below buttery clay; separated from beaker and other Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age wares by a deposit 9' thick. All undecorated. Rims are mainly rolled or everted; two are slightly thickened; one is upright and attached to a carination by a vertical neck. Apart from the absence of decoration, which need not be significant in so small a group, there appears to be no typological distinction between this assemblage and others classified as Mildenhall ware (see Mildenhall, Suffolk).
ESSEX

Lion Point, Clacton

S. Hazzledine Warren Collection

All the pottery comes from the submerged surface. On grounds of form and decoration it may be classified provisionally as Mildenhall ware.

A. Associated groups (found together in individual sites or holes).


Note: The decorated pot figured in this paper is illustrated also in Piggott, 1954, fig.11, 5, and erroneously stated to come from Ipswich.

Site 105: Fifteen sherds of which thirteen are from rims; none decorated. Rims are simple, everted, inturned (2) or thickened. One of the latter type is very heavy and rectangular in profile.

Site 106: Undecorated wall sherds only. In addition to the chips from polished axes (Warren et al., PPS., ii (1936), 181), there is a flint javelin-head.
Lion Point, Clacton - 2

Site 107: 

With the Mildenhall ware were found three sherds of Peterborough type (1-3); as this site showed disturbance (Warren, loc.cit.) the association is dubious. The decorated sherds of Mildenhall type comprise: a shoulder with two lines of oblong punctuations; a thickened and everted rim with widely spaced vertical channels on outer surface of neck, oblique and vertical fluting over rim and inside; a rim with internal fluting; plain rims are everted, rolled over, flanged or thickened in various ways. Colour varies from black and grey to red and buff; tempering materials consist of burnt flint, sand and angular fragments of quartz, sometimes combined. The decorated sherds have the most carefully smoothed surfaces; a few of the plain pieces are flaky in structure.

Site 111: Sherds of four plain pots; one piece comes from a shoulder, the rest from everted and flanged rims. This group is of interest because the sherds have in several cases broken along unmistakable ring-joints.

Site 116: No decoration; small sherds from rims of 10-12 pots; simple, everted, rolled over and inturned (one). Ware as from Site 107.
Lion Point, Clacton - 3

Site 117A: Sherds from rims of two pots, both plain and everted.

Linear ditches: (see Warren, loc.cit., 184). Sherds from four undecorated vessels; one has a simple, everted rim and a shoulder of equal diameter; the other rime are slightly thickened and everted. Ware as from Site 107; two are flaky in structure.

B. Stray sherds.
Warren et al., "The Archaeology of the Submerged Land-Surface of the Essex Coast", PPS., 11 (1936), The decorated Western Neolithic pottery is not fully described.


Fig. 4, 22.
Sherds of small bowl with everted rim and rounded shoulder; surfaces worn and partly obscured by incrustation; no decoration preserved on rim or interior. Elaborate channelled design in neck and over shoulder, interrupted on shoulder by zone of pin-pricks. Thin, hard ware; black to brown slip where preserved; small amount of angular quartz grit.
ESSEX: Lion Point, Clacton

Fig. 4
Lion Point, Clacton - 4


Fig. 4:23.
Heavy rim projecting on either side of neck; channelled chevron decoration, probably same design as 22. Dark ware, covered with dark red slip; medium burnt flint and quartz.

24. Fig. 4:24.
Bulbous rim sherd, bearing fine channelled lattice pattern. Hard, laminated ware; black slip; sparse burnt flint.

25. Fig. 5:25.
Sherd worn, but chevron pattern still visible on externally enlarged rim. Has had carefully smoothed surfaces.

26. Fig. 5:26.
Sherd with externally enlarged rim (worn) and neck covered with channelled lattice pattern. Red slip where preserved.

27. Fig. 5:27.
Externally enlarged rim (worn, but may have had oblique channelled strokes) and straight neck with broad, regularly spaced vertical strokes on exterior.

28. Fig. 5:28.
Slightly enlarged rim; outer surface worn; inner surface covered with vertical flutings.
Lion Point, Clacton - 5

29-33. Fig.; 9; 29-33.

Five rim sherds with perforations and/or pits made before firing. No. 29 illustrated in Warren, fig. 2, 7.
ESSEX: Lion Point, Clacton
ESSEX

Dovercourt - Mill Bay

S. Hazzledine Warren Collection

Warren et al., "The Archaeology of the Submerged Land-Surface of the Essex Coast", PPS., ii (1936), 182; fig.2, 1 and 4.

In addition to the two undecorated published bowls, Mr. Warren collected a small quantity of sherds from a "camp site".

Site 104. Fig. 7i.

Only two sherds are decorated: one comes from the shoulder of a bowl of Mildenhall type and bears traces of a zone of triangular punctuations; the other is a thickened rim of unusual form covered with narrow flutings. The eight plain rims are everted, bevelled or thickened. The ware is grey or black, with traces of black slip; grit consists of burnt flint, sand or angular quartz.
ESSEX: Dovercourt - Mill Bay - Site 104

Fig. 7
Partly destroyed pit in side of sandpit. Sherds of two undecorated pots, one with bulbous and slightly everted rim, the other with thickened upright rim. Both of brown ware, with smooth surfaces; gritted with burnt flint and angular quartz. There is also a sherd of thin, hard, gritty ware from junction of wall and flat base; possibly intrusive. A flake from a polished axe, 6 serrated flakes and a scraper were also found.
ESSEX

Walton-on-Naze - Stone Point

S. Hassledine Warren Collection.

Warren, S.H., et al., "The Archaeology of the Submerged
Land-Surface of the Essex Coast", PPS, 11 (1936), 182.

Undecorated sherds from a cooking-hole, associated with a
chip from a polished axe, a discoidal pounder, and a few
flakes.
HAMPShIRE

Christchurch - Holdenhurst Long Barrow

Red House Museum, Christchurch

Piggott, S., "The Excavation of a Long Barrow in Holdenhurst Parish, near Christchurch, Hants." , PPS., iii (1937), 1-14; figs. 3 and 4.

Undecorated sherds from primary silt of barrow ditch. Rims are simple, flattened, slightly enlarged; imperforate lugs; one sherd comes from bowl with shoulder diameter greater than that of rim. Flint and probably shell grit. Related to Hembury ware. Stratified below Peterborough ware.
Hampshire

Corhampton

Winchester Museum

Unpublished; listed by Piggott, 1954, 383.

Stray find: undecorated, bag-shaped pot with imperforate lugs.
Hampshire

Haddon Hill

British Museum.


Part of a large, undecorated bowl, classified by Piggott as Hembury ware. Stray find.
HAMPSHIRE

Michelmersh - Broom Hill


Habitation "floor" on gravel capping of promontory partly surrounded by marsh; height, 330 feet. B-beaker found, but not in association with Neolithic pottery.

The pottery is related in form and decoration to the Whitehawk-Abingdon groups. The decoration of Fig. I, 1, apparently made by pressing into the damp clay a string of small seeds, recurs at Whitehawk and Abingdon, though there confined to close-set impressions across the rim. The decorated pot and another with a flattened rim bear horizontally projecting imperforate lugs.
HAMPSHIRE

Southbourne

British Museum; reg.nos. 1948.10-1.1-7.


Undecorated sherds from pit in side of cliff; seven vessels represented. Two rims are internally and one is externally bevelled; the other rims are simple; there is a fragment of a small cup. There are two imperforate lugs and one with a vertical perforation. Possibly related to Hembury ware. With one exception, the sherds are extremely vesicular and seem to have been gritted with shell. Associated flints include part of a javelin-head, 16 serrated blades, 11 utilized blades, cores and waste.
Hampshire

Isle of Wight

Niton


Sherds from mound of barrow which yielded also Peterborough and Beaker wares. All undecorated; two simple rims; a third, from a carinated pot, has a deep internal bevel. A fragment of a pottery spoon was also found.
KENT

Grovehurst, Milton-next-Sittingbourne

British and Cambridge Museums

Piggott, 1931, 138 and fig.21.

The surviving artifacts and sherds of one vessel are in the British Museum; a large sherd, almost certainly from the same vessel, is in the Cambridge Museum.

The pot, of simple form with slightly rolled rim and a line of evenly spaced perforations below, is virtually identical with that from Site E, Mildenhall, Suffolk (see Fig.21).

The pottery, flints and stone axes come from a habitation site where were found an unspecified number of pits, 3' to 4' deep, 10' in diameter, the bottoms covered with a layer of "burnt vegetable matter" 1' thick. As is clear from Payne's account (p.123), these pits were found over a period of 7 years, from 1871-1878, and only in some cases did he personally conduct the excavations. There can thus be no assurance that the pottery and artifacts which now survive were found in direct association; further, some of the
pottery may not have been preserved, for Payne says (loc.cit.)
"The urns appeared to have been when whole in the shape of
a flat-bottomed basin, some specimens being pierced with
holes round the rim."

Piggott (1954, 304, 308) has recently suggested that the
surviving pottery should be classified as a form of
Peterborough ware. Yet, as shown on p.412ff, perforations
before firing never occur in pots which on other grounds
may be attributed to the Peterborough complex, whereas they
appear regularly in Western Neolithic contexts and even in
the primary levels at Windmill Hill.
NORFOLK

Edingthorpe

Norwich Museum.

Unpublished; listed by Piggott, 1954, 383.

Unassociated finds from habitation site yielding Peterborough, Rinyo-Clacton, Beaker and other wares.

1.  *YI234* Site No. 9/49; museum reg. no. 177/952. The only decorated sherd is a small fragment of an enlarged rim; two rows of shallow diagonal strokes across top of rim, deeply incised vertical chevrons below rim on exterior. Hard ware; dark, reddish-brown surfaces; paste full of very small fragments of burnt flint.

2. From Sites Nos. 49/26 and 17/49 come undecorated sherds from bowls approximating to the East Anglian type and another with everted rim, short, incurved neck and rounded wall. All are flint- or quartz-gritted.
NORFOLK

Gayton

Cambridge Museum; reg.no. 37.7. (as from Massingham Heath).


Undecorated sherd with rolled-over rim; brown ware.
NORFOLK

Grimes Graves

British Museum.

Clark, G. and Piggott, S., "The Age of the British Flint Mines", *Antiquity*, vii (1933), 166-83; fig. 7a.

Simple, undecorated bowls from Pits 1 and 2 seem to belong to the Western Neolithic complex.
NORFOLK

Shropham

Property of Mrs. H. Thornton, Manor Farm, Shropham.

Unpublished.

(Note: This sherd was mistakenly attributed to Peterborough in Piggott, 1954, 385.)

Stray find.

1. FIG. 9.
Sherd with enlarged rim of somewhat bulbous profile; entire surface of rim decorated by 5 rows of diagonal strokes in alternating directions; on exterior of neck remains of apparently similar arrangement of longer strokes; interior of neck worn and no decoration preserved. Brown ware with slightly glossy darker brown slip on exterior; medium burnt flint.
NORFOLK: Shropham

FIG. 9
NORFOLK

Snettisham

Castle Museum, Norwich; Estate Museum, Sandringham


The sherd in the Castle Museum, Norwich, is from an enlarged but undecorated rim.
NORTHAMPTONSHIRE

Milton Ferry - from the River Nene

G. Wyman Abbott Collection; formerly in the Peterborough Museum, now on loan to the Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology at Cambridge.

Unpublished.

(Note: This is the pot listed by Piggott, 1954, 383, as from Peterborough.)

Stray find.

1. Fig 12.10.
Large sherd, affording complete profile of small bowl in classical Mildenhall style. External rim and shoulder diameters, 5 1/4", height, 3". Widely spaced channelling across rim and vertical in neck; four rows of small crescentic impressions below shoulder; no internal decoration. Hard, thin ware; no slip preserved, but surfaces smooth and even; gritted with burnt flint and quartz.
NORTHAMPTONSHIRE: Milton Ferry

Fig. 10
OXFORDSHIRE

Dorchester

Ashmolean Museum.


Sherds of stone-gritted Abingdon type from Site I; none decorated.

Unpublished: Site IX.

Restored vessel; barrel-shaped with flat base and four imperforate lugs; no decoration.
OXFORDSHIRE

North Stoke

Ashmolean Museum.

Unpublished.

Undecorated wall sherds, gritted with burnt flint, from ditches of Long Mortuary. Enclosure at south end of Cursus.
SUFFOLK

Creeting St. Mary

Ipswich Museum; reg.no. 1925-110.

Unpublished; brief reference in Piggott, 1931, 139.

Casual finds.
The site has yielded in addition material from Rinyo-Clacton and Beaker settlements, but there is no evidence that these sherds were associated with either.

1. FIG. 11:1.
Rim and neck sherd; shallow channels across rim; vertical fluting over interior to bottom of sherd; exterior worn, but apparently decorated with vertical channels. Hard, reddish-brown ware with medium grit.

2. FIG. 11:2.
Neck and shoulder sherd from vessel with thinner walls; vertical flutings on exterior over neck and continuing below shoulder; interior plain. Same ware as No. 1.

3.
Undecorated sherd with everted rim in the same ware.
SUFFOLK: Creating St. Mary

Fig. 11
SUFFOLK

Eriswell - Foxhole Heath

Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology, Cambridge; reg. no. 24.1939.A/B.


Listed by Piggott, 1954, 383, as from "Erriswell, Cambs."

Stray find; sherd from upper part of a bowl in Mildenhall style, with typical channelled and dotted decoration on rim, neck, and below shoulder; interior plain. Fairly hard ware, with slip preserved on both surfaces; glossy black outside, greyish inside; grey-brown core; burnt flint.
SUFFOLK

Ipswich - Dales Road Brickfield

Ipswich Museum.

Unpublished.

This stray find is presumably that referred to by Piggott, 1954, 383.

1. [FIG. 1]

Large sherd giving essential profile of typical bowl of Mildenhall type. Channelled strokes across rim; vertical strokes in neck both inside and out; band of oval dots on shoulder, running across small vertically perforated lug; apparently interrupted zone of five or more lines of similar dots on wall below shoulder; Rather soft ware; black slip on both surfaces; grey fracture shows laminated structure; large burnt flints.

From the same site, but not in association, comes a small plain bowl with simple rim, slightly flattened base and somewhat oval in shape. Fine, hard ware, with black slip on exterior; very little grit.
SUFFOLK

Ipswich - Kesteven Road

Unpublished.

Habitation site excavated by Mr. Basil Brown; a brief account of the excavation is given as a note in the Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology, xxv (1951), Part 2, 212-13.

Serrated flakes and grain-rubbers were associated with the pottery.

Reconstructed bowl: external rim and shoulder diameters, 11"; height, 7 1/4"; everted rim; well-marked shoulder; flutings across rim and to base of neck inside; vertical channels in neck outside; below shoulder, 4 rows of circular and carefully spaced dots. Fine, hard ware; brown slip inside and out; lighter brown in fracture, which shows slightly laminated structure; extremely fine and sparse burnt flint grit and micaceous sand.

Fragment from neck and shoulder of similar pot, but channels in neck very faint and dots below shoulder more carelessly applied. This piece is slightly vesicular, and seems to contain quartz as well as burnt flint grit.
1 and 2

SUFFOLK: Ipswich - Kesteven Road

Fig. 13
In association with the above were undecorated rim sherds of 10 more vessels, two of navette form, others of simpler forms with light or everted rims; there are in addition two heavy rims. These sherds vary considerably in texture and hardness; several are gritted with quartz as well as flint.
SUFFOLK

Ipswich - Norwich Road Brickfield

Ipswich Museum.

Moir, J. Reid, *The Antiquity of Man in East Anglia* (Cambridge 1927), 87; fig. 35.

Large undecorated sherd with everted rim, internally thickened; narrow neck; and wall swelling outwards below slight shoulder. Erroneously considered by Reid Moir to be of Palaeolithic date. Apparently found near a wooden wind-break.

An earlier account of this site (*JRAI*, XLVII, 1917, 367-412) does not refer to the wind-break, but illustrates the same large sherd and two others, one of which seems to have vertical channels in the neck (Pl. XVI, fig.2) and evidently belongs to a bowl of Mildenhall type.
SUFFOLK

Martlesham Plantation

Ipswich Museum; reg. no. 1951.156.

Unpublished.

Apparently from habitation site, but not systematically excavated. Small fragments of pottery only.

1. **Fig. 14:1.**
Sherd from shoulder of small bowl, with typical Mildenhall dot decoration. Soft, powdery, reddish ware.

2. **Fig. 14:2.**
Sherd from rim with channelled decoration diagonally across rim and diagonally or vertically in neck. Ware similar to above.

3. Also small rim sherds from undecorated vessels, two with thumb-grooves, of soft, powdery brown ware.
SUFFOLK: Martlesham Plantation

FIG. 14
SUFFOLK

Mildenhall - Bombay Cottage

Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology, Cambridge; reg. no. Z.14862.


Stray find.

1. FIG. 15.
Sherd with slightly enlarged and everted rim; three lines of oval depressions on rim; oblique channelling in neck and inside below rim. Relatively hard ware, gritted with burnt flint; shiny brown surfaces and black core.
SUFFOLK: Mildenhall - Bombay Cottage

Fig. 15
Mildenhall - Hayland House

Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology, Cambridge; not registered.


Listed by Piggott, 1954, 383, (as from Hayland House, Norfolk) and illustrated in fig. 11, 4.

From sandhill, 60' in diameter and 2' high, near the River Lark. The Neolithic pottery was found on or near the presumed old ground surface, which was thought to be indicated by an irregular layer of potboilers and circular dark patches.

The reconstructed decorated bowl is of Mildenhall type; the rim projects internally and externally and bears narrow oblique channelling; the neck is filled with broad vertical channels; on the shoulder (which is of somewhat greater diameter than the rim) sit two vertically perforated lugs (matched only at Whiteleaf); four lines of bird-bone impressions encircle the wall just below the shoulder. Good, hard, brown ware, sparsely gritted with burnt flint.

Sherds from undecorated vessels (Leaf, _op. cit._, fig. 3) have everted or rolled-over rims and two probably belong to
carinated forms. These are of hard, dark grey ware, gritted with coarse sand and a little burnt flint.
Mildenhall - Hurst Fen


Habitation site 4 miles east of Hayland House on a low sand-hill on the edge of the chalk close to the source of the Eriswell Lode.

Exploratory excavation revealed dark patches in the sand, but no traces of postholes or structures. The only pottery found is typical Mildenhall ware, unfortunately badly weathered and in small pieces. It is clearly related in form, decoration and fabric to the material collected by Dr. H.A. Fawcett at Site E, Mildenhall (probably in fact Hurst Fen) and to that now being recovered by Professor J.G.D. Clark in his more extensive excavation of the site. Flints discovered by Lady Briscoe include leaf-shaped arrowheads, javelin heads, part of a polished axe, what appears to be the butt of a narrow, elongated axe, serrated flakes, scrapers, but few cores. Greenstone fragments found on the surface come from a tuff comparable to Group VI. Portions of querns were found, in one case directly associated with pottery. Teeth of ox and sheep were present.
SUFFOLK

Mildenhall - "Site E"

Unpublished.

A large quantity of pottery, marked as above, was deposited at the Institute of Archaeology by Dr. H. A. Fawcett in 1945. No information is available as to the circumstances in which it was found, but it is believed to have come from Hurst Fen, where subsequent excavations have produced further quantities of the same wares. Dr. Fawcett's material was divided by him into groups, marked I to XII, but the significance of this is unknown. No artifacts of flint or other relics accompany the pottery.

Ware: The predominating colours are browns and greys; No.1 is the only specimen dark enough to be called black. Most pots appear to have had a slip (though this has frequently disappeared on exposed surfaces), but vary considerably in smoothness of finish. The decorated vessels have been more carefully smoothed than the plain, which are often quite uneven. No burnishing is apparent; as Dr. Fawcett had treated the sherds with wax it is now difficult to be sure how much lustre was originally present. The tempering material is burnt flint and quartz, sometimes used in combination. The flint is coarse in many instances.
Mildenhall - "Site E" - 2

**Group I**

**FIG.16.**
Restored vessel; rim and shoulder diameters, 10", height 9". Rim profile variable, but in most places projects on either side of neck; neck straight; shoulder slight.
Transverse strokes on rim; in neck and below shoulder, irregular lines of dots; alternate lines formed of small, deep and large, shallow impressions.

**Group II**

**FIG.17:2-3.**
Undecorated pots, represented by two slightly enlarged rims.

**Group III**

**FIG.17:4-16.**
No.4 comes from a carinated vessel with flanged rim.
External surface decayed, but probably had vertical channels in neck and transverse channels on rim. Slightly oblique channels inside rim.

No.5 is apparently from curving wall with oblique channels on exterior.

Nos.6-16 are undecorated and a wide range of rim forms is present. No.11 had a rim diameter of 11".
Group I

SUFFOLK: Mildenhall - Site E

FIG. 16
No. 17 is represented by two sherds from a small carinated bowl with rim projecting on both sides of neck. Shallow circular to oval dots on outer edge of rim, forming curvilinear pattern in neck, and in zone of uncertain depth below shoulder. Inner edge of rim bears oblique channels; vertical channels over internal convexity of neck.

No. 18. Sherd from small, thin-walled bowl with slightly enlarged and rolled over rim (two-piece construction clearly visible), very short neck, rounded shoulder. Transverse strokes on inner edge of rim. Remains of what seems to have been a series of short, broad, vertical strokes in neck; confused pattern of punctuations, made with a small hollow bone, over neck and wall.

No. 19. Sherd from small bowl, decoration carelessly applied but in classical Mildenhall arrangement, with vertical strokes in neck and zone of lines of small dots below.

Nos. 20-27. Sherds with characteristic channelled or punctuated ornament.
18
Group IV
SUFFOLK: Mildenhall - Site E
Fig. 18
SUFFOLK: Mildenhall - Site E

Fig. 19
Group IV

SUFFOLK: Mildenhall - Site E

Fig. 20
Group IV

SUFFOLK: Mildenhall - Site E

FIG. 22
SUFFOLK: Mildenhall - Site E

Fig. 23
No.28. Part of bowl of simple form, with slightly enlarged and rolled rim (two-piece construction visible), diameter c. 15". Decorated solely by a line of perforations below the rim made before firing.

Nos.29-31. Three unattached lugs. Only No.29 is decorated; it appears to have been part of a horizontally attached handle with a perforation of considerable size. Nos.30-31 were applied vertically, but have horizontal perforations. The shape of No.31 suggests that it had been placed in a concave neck.

Nos.32-44. Undecorated rims of a variety of forms. Nos. 32a and 32b belong to the same pot and demonstrate strikingly the variation of rim profile which may occur in a single vessel.

**Group V**

**Fig. 24:45-6.**

Undecorated rims of two vessels. This group includes also a fragment of the wall of a pot which has had a zone of punctuations below the shoulder.

**Group VI**

**Fig. 24:47-50.**

Undecorated rims of four pots.
GROUP V

GROUP VI

GROUP VII

SUFFOLK: Mildenhall - Site E

FIG. 24
Mildenhall - "Site E" - 5

Group VII

Fig. 26:11-5.
Nos. 51 and 52 are from small vessels, each of which has remains of a single perforation made before firing below the rim. Nos. 53-55 are undecorated.

Group VIII

Fig. 26:60-70.
Nos. 56 and 57 are enlarged and rolled over rims, with channelled decoration on all surfaces.

No. 58 is from a small bowl of classical Mildenhall type, with channelling on rim, on inside and outside of neck; zone of semicircular punctuations below shoulder.

Nos. 59 and 60 are enlarged rims with vertical channels.

Nos. 61 and 62 are undecorated fragments of carinated bowls.

Nos. 63-70 are undecorated rims of various forms.

Group IX

Fig. 26:71.
Plain sherd from bowl of simple form with rolled over rim.
Group VIII
SUFFOLK: Mildenhall - Site E
FIG: 25
Mildenhall - "Site E" - 6

Group X

FIG. 26:72.
Sherd from bowl which has had at least two perforations made before firing in a slightly hollow neck. The perforations were about 1 1/4" apart; it is uncertain whether or not there were more.

Group XI

FIG. 27:1
Plain sherds with rims of various forms. No. 74 shows well-marked ring-joints.

Group XII

Not illustrated.
Sherds from a bowl almost identical with No. 72 (Group X); one perforation made before firing is present.
Group XI

SUFFOLK: Mildenhall - Site E

Fig. 27
SUFFOLK

Worlington

The site is still (Spring 1955) in course of excavation, but Lady Briscoe has kindly permitted reference to the material so far recovered.

The decorated sherds, comprising a rim of Mildenhall type with deep diagonal channelling and another with internal fingertip fluting, come from the mound and revetment of a large barrow built over what seems to have been a Neolithic crematorium. The latter is represented by a large burnt area containing cremated bones, many, mostly plain, Western Neolithic sherds, and a polished flint axe. The cremated bones were covered by "planks" and a small mound. Subsequently this was disturbed and covered by the larger barrow, in which was a central cremation placed in a hollow and accompanied by (though not contained in) a small, plain, flat-based vessel of a common East Anglian type.
SURREY

Farnham - Badshot Long Barrow

Guildford Museum.

Keiller, A. and Piggott, S., "Badshot Long Barrow" in A Survey of the Prehistory of the Farnham District (Surrey), Surrey Arch. Soc., 1939, 133-149; fig. 54, 1 and 2.

Fragment of vertically perforated lug with traces of decoration, possibly derived from the mound; undecorated rim of simple form from primary silt of south ditch.
SUSSEX

Brighton - Whitehawk Camp

Brighton and Lewes Museums


Causewayed camp yielding a large quantity of pottery, sufficiently distinctive in form and decoration to merit individual classification as "Whitehawk ware" (Piggott, 1954, 74). The characteristic bowl is carinated and, in contrast with typical Abingdon and Mildenhall forms, the greatest diameter is at the rim. A further peculiarity is the application of ornament to simple bowls with upright rims. This combination is seen in pottery from the early levels at Windmill Hill, but not in the Abingdon or Mildenhall styles. Carinated

The rims of the typical Whitehawk bowls are usually not perceptibly enlarged, but are everted or rolled over. Bulbous, flanged, T-headed, angular and inturned rims are common, however, Plain, "baggy" or carinated pots with lugs occur.
Decorative techniques include fluting, channelling, punctuation, perforation before firing, fingernail impressions (rare) and, in one instance, impressions made with a string of small seeds. Ornament is mainly confined to rims, necks and shoulders, but occasionally extends down the wall towards the base; the inner edges of rims may bear vertical or oblique channels or a line of punctuations, but these do not ordinarily extend far over the inside of the neck.

Patterns are mainly simple: transverse or oblique channellings on rims, zones of vertical or oblique channellings below; close-set horizontal strokes forming panels seem to be a distinctive feature. Punctuations may occur alone or in combination with channelling. The channelled sherds (Ant.J., xiv, figs. 19-21) assigned to the Ebbsfleet group by reason of their chevron patterns should probably be classified as Whitehawk ware, since chevron patterns are now known to occur in other developed Western Neolithic groups in eastern England.

There seems to be no evidence of stylistic development and the pottery may be treated as a unit. It is contemporary with cord-ornamented Ebbsfleet ware and, as pointed out in
the Peterborough section, a number of undecorated Ebbsfleet sherds are also present. A *terminus ante quem* for the primary use of the camp is afforded by fragments of B and (possibly) A Beakers and rusticated sherds separated by a sterile layer from the earlier deposits.
SUSSEX

Cissbury


Lane-Fox, A., "Excavations in Cissbury Camp, Sussex", JRAI, v (1875), 357-90; Pl. XVIII, fig. 8.
Piggott, 1931, 92.

From shaft of flint mine:
Undecorated bowl of wide-mouthed carinated form characteristic of Whitehawk ware (see Whitehawk Camp, Brighton, Sussex).
SUSSEX

Goodwood - The Trundle

Lewes Museum


Causewayed camp; the pottery may conveniently be classified as Whitehawk ware (see Whitehawk Camp). The only significant distinction between the assemblages from the two camps lies in the absence of wide-mouthed carinated bowls at The Trundle, but as the amount of pottery recovered from this site is considerably smaller than that from Whitehawk, the difference may be more apparent than real. Forms are mainly simple, though the proportion of developed rims - inturned, thickened, or flanged - is high. Undecorated "baggy" pots with lugs are present. Decoration was applied to pots with light rims as well as to those of more elaborate shape.
SUSSEX

New Barn Down

Worthing Museum.

Curwen, E.C., "A Late Bronze Age Farm and a Neolithic Pit-Dwelling on New Barn Down", Sussex Arch. Coll., lxxv (1934), 137-170; figs. 29, 30-36a.

One wall sherd with horizontal channels or grooves; rest undecorated. Rim forms and carinations suggest that this small group should be classified with Whitehawk ware (see Whitehawk Camp, Brighton, Sussex).
Sussex

Rye - Playden

Formerly in Rye Museum; destroyed during World War II.


Listed by Piggott, 1931, 140.

The pottery, originally classified as Neolithic, was subsequently agreed to be of Middle/Late Bronze Age date (Hawkes, *Ant. J.*, xv (1935), 467-71). Recently, however, R.J.C. Atkinson has suggested verbally that the partially excavated Site B at Playden may be a Long Mortuary Enclosure and that the flat-based pot A3 is comparable with a Neolithic pot (as yet unpublished) from Site IX at Dorchester, Oxon. But until more comparative material comes to light the date of the Playden pottery must remain uncertain.
SUSSEX

Selsey

Guildhall Museum, Priory Park, Chichester

Unpublished; listed by Piggott, 1954, 383.

The sherds presumably come from a habitation site, but as they were washed out of the cliff no information is available as to their associations.

Note: The dimensions specified are those of reconstructed pots in the museum; as these reconstructions consist chiefly of plaster, only the original sherds are illustrated here.

1. Fig. 28.

Diameter $9 \frac{1}{2}$", height $6 \frac{1}{2}$". Shoulderless bowl, greatest diameter at rim. Simple, upright rim; one vertically perforated lug preserved. Oblique channels over rim, and extending inside; row of fingernail impressions below outside; space between rim and lug filled with lines of vertical and horizontal punctuations, possibly made with a comb. Brown with black patches; hard, smooth ware; no visible grit; smoothing marks inside.

Several similar sherds may belong to this or to other vessels; some have shiny black inner surfaces.
Selsey - 2

2. **Fig. 29.**
Diameter $9\frac{1}{4}''$, height $7''$. Diameters at rim and at slightly marked shoulder are the same. Rim upright, slightly enlarged; a low, oval, imperforate lug sits on the shoulder line. Both sherds are similarly decorated inside with a combination of long channelled strokes and punctuations; on the outside the decorative scheme seems to have altered from place to place round the circumference, the punctuations and strokes not always being combined. Brown, hard, sandy ware containing a little burnt flint.

3. **Fig. 30:3.**
Diameter $10\frac{1}{4}''$, height $6\frac{1}{2}''$. Greatest diameter at simple upright rim. Interior decorated with punctuations and oblique strokes; on exterior oblique stabs and fingernail impressions in horizontal and vertical rows. Orange-buff; hard, sandy; sparse burnt flint.

4. **Fig. 30:4.**
Rim sherd with vertical strokes inside; on the exterior a line of short, oblique pseudo-cord impressions, very faint; perhaps made with a string of seeds. Brown sandy ware; fine burnt flint.

5. Part of small plain cup; hard black sandy ware with fine burnt flint.
PART II: PETERBOROUGH WARE
PETERBOROUGH
FIGS 31-10^7
BEDFORDSHIRE

Dunstable - Barrow 2, The Five Knolls

Luton Museum; reg. no. L/586/39.

From the mound of a round barrow; for documentation see under this site in the Western Neolithic section.

1. Fig. 31.

Small, heavily weathered rim sherd of Ebbsfleet bowl, form El or E3u; oblique lines of fine whipped cord across rim and inside. Bright red outside, buff interior and core; soft ware; burnt flint.
BEDFORDSHIRE: Dunstable - Five Knolls, Barrow 2

Fig. 31
BEDFORDSHIRE

Eaton Socon

Cambridge Museum; reg. no. 48.2528.


Pottery found on ledge cut into side of what may have been a linear ditch; also on the ledge were flint flakes, fire-blackened stones, black soil, wood ash.

1. FIG. 32.

Sherd from bowl of Mortlake type, rim form M2a; on and inside rim, in neck and below shoulder, twisted cord maggots in chevron arrangement; on wall, two continuous lines of twisted cord and trace of another zone of chevrons. Red to buff outside, buff inside, with powdery surfaces; black, flaky core; liberally gritted with unburnt flint.

Two small wall sherds may belong to the same vessel.
BEDFORDSHIRE: Eaton Socon

Fig. 32
BEDFORDSHIRE

Kempston

Bedford Modern School Museum.

Piggott, 1931, 122-4; fig. 16, 1-12.

From the River Ouse.

Group of sherds in the Mortlake style, though Piggott's fig. 16, 1 is a heavy version of Ebbsfleet form E1/E3. Fig. 16, 6 is not from a shoulder but represents the junction, at a wide angle, of wall and flat base (hence the lack of decoration). Decorative motifs include impressions of bird-bone, whipped and twisted cord maggots, long lengths of coarse whipped cord forming deep grooves, the intervening flat ridges bearing oblique incisions.

An unusual variety of grits has been employed: unburnt flint, coarse sand, crushed granite, and spar (?).
BEDFORDSHIRE

Streatley - Barton Hill Farm. Site III.

Unpublished. Excavated in September 1955 and referred to by kind permission of Mr. J. F. Dyer.

The site is not as yet completely excavated, but work so far done has revealed a circular ditch; inside the enclosure were traces of a circular structure with an entrance and apparently built of turves. The sherds come from the ditch filling, which yielded also fragments of several early-looking Overhanging-rim Urns.

1. Fig. 33.
Sherd from bowl of Mortlake type, rim form Mla. Fingernail impressions set obliquely along the inner edge of the rim and in columns across the rim. Irregular impressions of similar shape on either side of the shoulder. Remains of three deep and irregular pits in the neck and of another in the wall below. Traces of a panelled design inside, evidently vertical lines made with a loosely twisted cord. Brown exterior, black interior; hard ware containing medium burnt flint and very small black pebbles.

Four wall sherds, decorated with bird-bone impressions seem to belong to other vessels.
BEDFORDSHIRE: Streatley - Barton Hill Farm, Site III

Fig. 33
BERKSHIRE

Abingdon

Ashmolean Museum.

From ditch-filling of causewayed camp (stratigraphical position unknown).

1. Fig. 14:1 Reg. No. 1928.365.
Fragment of rim in Fengate style, form F2, with four concentric arcs, possibly made with the fingernail (the sherd is much abraded). Black, flaky paste.

2. Fig. 14:2 Reg. No. 1928.364.
Fragment of rim in Fengate style, form F2, with exaggerated projection at bottom; five irregular rows of fingernail impressions in chevron pattern. Typical Peterborough fabric.
BERKSHIRE: Abingdon

Fig. 34
BERKSHIRE

Blewbury - Churn Plain

Newbury Museum; reg. no. 0.A.269.


The sherds come from the mounds of two round barrows; Peterborough, Western Neolithic, Rinyo-Clacton, Beaker, Food Vessel, and Cinerary Urns are represented.

Owing to the facts that the collection has been partly dispersed and that there are discrepancies between the numbers marked on the sherds now in the museum and the numbers attached to the sherds illustrated in the report it is difficult to classify this group. The three sherds illustrated in Fig. 35, p. 170, Nos. 3B, 12B and 34C, as Peterborough ware cannot be found. The only certain Peterborough sherd is No. 36C (described in the report as "fragment of cinerary urn of early type"). It represents the neck and shoulder of a bowl in the Mortlake style, with two continuous lines of twisted cord impressions below the shoulder and oblique impressions of indeterminate nature in the neck. Buff exterior; interior and core jet black; flaky; potsherd grit.
BERKSHIRE

Newbury - Enborne Gate

Newbury Museum; reg. no. O.A.241.

Hardy, W.K., "Neolithic Pottery from Enborne Gate",

Seven sherds, apparently from bowls of Mortlake type, were
found at the bottom of a pit 5' in diameter and 4' deep in
a gravel quarry. Two fragments of sarsen (? parts of a
muller or quern) and 2 flint flakes associated.

No rims have been preserved; there are two fragments from
shoulders. Three sherds, possibly all from the same bowl,
have well defined horizontal ridges and grooves, which appear
to have been formed by repeated close-set impressions of a
bird-bone or similar stamp (the exterior surfaces are too
weathered to permit exact identification). One shoulder
sherd, also weathered, appears to have borne only irregularly
distributed impressions made with the thumbnail or an imple-
ment of similar shape. A wall sherd bears three horizontal
rows of close-set twisted cord maggots, lightly impressed;
and two wall sherds, from different bowls, have horizontal
rows of small and deep crescentic impressions, apparently
made with a bird-bone. It is possible that the latter are
from the rest of the pottery, and is similar to that of the Rinyo-Clacton sherds from the Churn Barrow (q.v.); the type of decoration can be paralleled at Clacton.

Apart from the sherds just mentioned, the ware is in general relatively good, though flaky; the surfaces tend to be gritty, with many fragments of burnt or unburnt flint.
BERKSHIRE

Wallingford

See OXFORDSHIRE: Mongewell
BUCKINGHAMSHIRE

Hedsor

British Museum; reg. no. 1921, 3-15, 1.

Baynes, E. Neil, "A Neolithic Bowl ... from the Thames at Hedsor, near Cookham", Ant. J., 1 (1921), 316 f.; fig. 1.
Piggott, 1931, 149; Pl. IV, B.

From the Thames.

1. FIG. 35 (rim profile only)

Complete bowl of Mortlake style, rim form Mla; external rim and shoulder diameters, 6 7/8"; height, 5". Oblique twisted cord maggots on rim, in neck, four rows below shoulder, two rows inside rim; on lower wall, four rows of complicated impressions, possibly of reef-knot plus tip of fingernail. Reddish-brown in colour with dark patches; hard, heavy ware with smooth surfaces; coarse burnt flint visible but not protruding.
BUCKINGHAMSHIRE: Hedson

Fig. 35
BUCKINGHAMSHIRE

High Wycombe

Unpublished; information kindly supplied by Mr. A.M. Ap Simon.

A small scatter of weathered sherds of Ebbsfleet type was discovered during the excavation of a Roman villa in 1954. At least one rim is of form E1/E3, with diagonal incisions; the majority of rims appear to be of form E5. Decoration consists mainly of indeterminate stamped impressions, possibly bird-bone. Typical thin, hard, gritty fabric containing burnt flint.

Sherds of cord-zoned beaker were also found, but not in association.
BUCKINGHAMSHIRE

Iver

British Museum; reg. nos. 1938, 11-6, 73-98.

Piggott, 1954, 384.

Pottery and flints were found in shallow pits, 12" in diameter, cut into the loam overlying brick earth and gravel, and 15" below the surface; other sherds were scattered in the vicinity of the pits at the same level. Of the decorated sherds it is stated that some were in a pit or pits; of the undecorated apparently only the saucer was thus found. Having examined the material in the British Museum, the present writer considers that the pottery does not form a homogeneous group and that two, possibly three, different types are present: (1) Peterborough ware; all the decorated sherds probably belong to this group; (2) a small group of plain fragments of soft gritless ware (nos. 98 a-e) seem more akin to early Food Vessel or Cinerary Urn than to Neolithic pastes; (3) the group of larger sherds, heavily weathered, with thinner walls than any of the rest and with rounded or weakly shouldered profiles (Lacaille, p. 297, VIII, IX and XI), full of burnt flint, includes a piece showing one end of a
strap handle (Lacaille, p. 296, X). Such a handle is likely to occur only on a Beaker (and the quality of the ware seems to preclude this) or on a pot of Abingdon type. In view of this the affinities of the undecorated saucer must be regarded as less certain than Piggott (1954, 310) assumes. Nevertheless, it is included in the catalogue because of its intrinsic interest.

The only flints definitely in association with pottery were a broad, steeply flaked end-scraper and a few utilized flakes.

1. Fig. 36. Reg. nos. 80, 81, 88. Lacaille, Pl. I, I.
Two sherds from rim and one from wall of pot in Mortlake style, rim form Mla. On rim: deep, narrow grooves, apparently made by pressing into the damp clay a very thin twisted cord or thread; the small fingernail marks on the ridges between seem to be an accidental result of this procedure. In base of neck and on wall below: crescentic maggots in fine whipped cord. Sharply incised lattice pattern inside. Exterior: purplish-brown to red; interior: black. Crisp, flaky ware, containing burnt flint.

2-3. Fig. 36: Reg. Nos. 82 and 86. Lacaille, Pl. I, II & VI.
Two wall sherds, possibly from the same pot. Elaborate designs of concentric arcs, apparently made by pressing into
BUCKINGHAMSHIRE: Iver
the clay a fine cord which had first been whipped, then twisted. Red to grey-red in colour; heavy; not flaky; burnt flint and micaceous sand.

4. FIG. 26:4. Reg. no. 83. Lacaille, Pl. I, III.
Rim of simple form, original profile modified by rows of deep bird-bone impressions outside and irregular crescentic pits inside. Dark brown, smooth surfaces; flaky; small amount of fine burnt flint.

5. FIG. 27:5. Reg. no. 84. Lacaille, Pl. I, IV.
Sherds from neck and shoulder of bowl of Mortlake type. Two deep conical pits in neck made with an implement and producing internal bosses; deeply impressed whipped cord maggots in exterior and interior of neck; fingernail rustication on wall below shoulder. Brown ware, smooth surfaces; relatively hard and flaky; sparse burnt flint.

Rim sherd of simple form, modified by application of ornament: bird-bone on outer edge of rim and probably in base of neck; on rim and inside, deep grooves, possibly made by pressing in a cord - fingernail marks on ridges seem to indicate this. Black ware; smooth surfaces; brittle and flaky; burnt flint.
BUCKINGHAMSHIRE: Iver

FIG. 37
Wall sherd with horizontal ridges formed by pushing up the clay from below with fingernail. The flat bevel at the base of the sherd is difficult to interpret; it does not seem likely to be the edge of a flat base, and it is possible that the sherd has been figured upside-down.

Undecorated, flat-bottomed saucer, nearly complete; rim diameter, 3 3/4"; base, 2"; height 1 1/8" to 3/4"; base of uneven thickness. Brown, with darker patches; hard, slightly sandy ware, containing a little burnt flint and traces of grass or other organic temper.
CAMBRIDGESHIRE

Chippenham - Barrow No. 5

Cambridge Museum; reg. no. 49.277.


Single sherd, found beneath outer edge of revetment bank of palisade barrow which had been built over habitation site yielding numerous sherds of rusticated and A-Beakers.

I. Fig. 10a.

Sherd from bowl of Mortlake type, rim form M2a; decorated on rim and interior with irregular incised lattice pattern. Orange-buff ware, with few small dark patches in core; relatively hard, with sparsely distributed burnt flint. The ware compares closely with that of the A-Beakers from the site, both in colour and texture.
CAMBRIDGESHIRE: Chippenham - Barrow 5

Fig. 38
ESSEX

Danbury

Dunning, G.C., "Neolithic ... Pottery from Danbury, Essex", Ant. J., xiii (1933), 60; fig. 1.

Stray find in Twitty Fee gravel-pit.

Sherd from upper part of bowl in Mortlake style, rim form Mla; incised herringbone patterns on rim and wall; fingertip pits in neck; incised lattice pattern inside. Purplish-brown outside, black inside; heavy; coarse sand and flint.
ESSEX

Lion Point, Clacton

S. Hazzledine Warren Collection.

A. Published pottery:

Warren, S.H., et al., "Archaeology of the Submerged Land-
surface of the Essex Coast", PPS., ii (1936), 178 ff.:

Fig. 3, 4: Large fragment (lacking rim) of typical Ebbsfleet
pot, decorated only with deep pits set at base of neck, from
Site 102, a "pit-dwelling", in which it was found with Beaker
sherds, including a cordoned beaker with fingernail ornament.

Fragments of pots in Mortlake style: Pl. XXXIX, 2, 3, 5, 6,
7 (but not 4, as stated on p. 188). The only rim (No. 2)
is of form M3a.

B. Unpublished pottery:

1. Pl.XXXIX.2.

Vessel in Mortlake style, rim form M1a; although few of
the sherds can be joined, a complete profile seems to be
present. Restored dimensions: outer rim diameter, 9 3/4 ";
height, 10"; diameter of flattened base, 2 1/2 ". Except
for two rows of vertical twisted cord impressions arranged
above and below the shoulder, all decoration is by fingernail,
Lion Point, Clacton - 2

oblique crescentic impressions alternating with continuous horizontal lines; the ornament extends to the base. Colour outside varies from black at top to brick red on wall to greenish-brown at base; interior, black; Surfaces and fracture edges flaky; abundant burnt and unburnt flint grit, up to 3/16" diameter, protruding from both surfaces.
Lion Point, Clacton - 3

2. FIG. 40:2.
Rim sherd, probably belonging to a simple hemispherical bowl. The rim has been rolled over inside. All decoration is by impressions of the fingernail, which on the exterior appear to have formed 7 pendant concentric semicircles; wider single impressions adorn the top and inner side of the rim. Traces of sharp incisions below the rim inside may indicate the presence of a lattice pattern.

Hard ware, containing large fragments of burnt flint. The core is dark, but the surfaces have been covered with a very thin, smooth, slightly glossy slip which tends to peel off, and is reddish-brown in colour.

3. FIG. 40:3.
Rim sherd, apparently from a shallow saucer with rounded base. The rim form, with the shallow trough encircling the interior just below the top, has no close parallel. The exterior is decorated by diagonal impressions of very coarse whipped cord, which extend over the rim to the bottom of the trough. The ware is hard, full of large fragments of burnt flint, which protrude on both surfaces. The colour throughout is black.
Lion Point, Clacton - 4

4. FIG. 4Q14.
Fragment of shallow saucer, possibly oval, to judge from the very slight curvature of the rim. No decoration. The ware is relatively hard and well-compounded, mixed with sand, a small quantity of burnt flint, crushed granite, and perhaps comminuted potsherds. No slip remains and the surfaces are rough. The interior and core are black, the exterior has patches of red, black and brown. This specimen is included here with some reserve.
ESSEX: Lion Point, Clacton

Fig. 40
Lion Point, Clacton - 5

5. Fig. 4.1:5.

This sherd should perhaps be classified as an early Food-Vessel on account of its form and the lozenge decoration on the inner bevel of the rim, which is best paralleled on the sherd from the upper ditch silting of the Holdenhurst Long Barrow (Piggott, 1937, fig. 6,2). The lozenges appear to have been drawn with a point; the two rows of crescents inside are filled with a white incrustation which may be original. A thin red slip is retained in places; the ware is relatively hard and contains coarse angular grit.

6. Fig. 4.1:6.

Rim projects on either side of vertical wall and is unusually angular, with flat top; twisted cord impressions run straight across and obliquely over the inner and outer bevels. No decoration appears on the exterior; inside sharply incised lines indicate a lattice pattern. The ware is hard, though with very compact laminated structure in section. Medium-sized burnt and unburnt flint fragments are plentiful. A fine, smooth slip covers both surfaces, which are black outside and reddish inside. Smoothing marks, resembling tooling with a chisel-ended implement, are visible inside.
Wall sherd, very worn. Two rows of faint, cuneiform impressions form a chevron pattern. Ware hard and gritty, owing to the large quantity of small to medium-sized fragments of burnt and unburnt flint. No slip remains. Reddish outside, black inside.
ESSEX: Lion Point, Clacton

Fig. 41
Lion Point, Clacton - 7

8. FIG: 1268.
Wall sherd, with three rows of short, deep, oblique twisted cord impressions. Hard ware, with abundant fragments of unburnt flint, some very large. Ring-joint visible at one edge. Surfaces covered with fine, matt slip, brown outside, black inside and showing fine smoothing marks, as if wiped with cloth. Black core.

9. FIG:14269.
Sherd illustrated in Warren et al., 1936, Pl. XXXIX, 5; redrawn. From neck and shoulder of bowl of Mortlake type. Rows of oblique whipped cord impressions running in alternate directions, beginning just above shoulder. The first two rows made with coarse cord, lower two with a finer one. Black outside, grey inside; hard ware; medium burnt flint.

10.
(Not illustrated.)
Small heavily abraded fragment from neck of bowl of Mortlake type, with short vertical twisted cord impressions in the hollow of the neck immediately below the rim. Inside, traces of lattice pattern. Hard ware, with much medium-sized burnt flint. Red slip inside and out, black core.
ESSEX

Walthamstow

British Museum; reg. no. 69,7-26, 24.


Stray find (much other material from site, but this seems to be the sole specimen of Neolithic pottery).

The sherd is now (1955) on loan to the Victoria and Albert Museum for the Travelling Exhibition of English Prehistoric Pottery; the description is therefore based on a photograph and on the Museum's catalogue entry.

Sherd from rim and neck of bowl of Ebbsfleet type (exact rim form uncertain); cord impressions running obliquely across outer edge of rim and "vertical dashes" inside; three pits in neck. Colour said to be "dull brown"; in the photograph fragments of flint are seen in the outer surface, which has a flaky slip.
HAMPSHIRE

Bishop's Waltham

Unpublished: the writer is indebted to Mr. Paul Ashbee for permission to examine and refer to this material.

From the mound of a bell-barrow, excavated in 1953.

A few wall sherds of coarse, flint-gritted ware, with twisted cord maggots, probably belong to the Peterborough group.

( Christchurch

Piggott, 1931, 151, listed a rim fragment of Peterborough ware found in association with Beaker. This had been said by O.G.S.Crawford to be in the Herbert Druitt Collection. The material is not now in the Druitt Collection in the Red House Museum, Christchurch, and Mr. J.B.Calkin informs the writer that he knows nothing of it. )

Hinton Ampner

Winchester Museum.

HAMPSHIRE -2

Hinton Ampner - (contd.)

Piggott, 1954, 384.

From ditch filling of Lamborough Long Barrow.

Sherd from bowl of Ebbsfleet type, rim form El; oval impressions on rim, twisted cord maggots below shoulder and inside.

The fragment is said to have been found within a foot of the bottom of the ditch, but excavation and report are unsatisfactory. (c.f. Piggott, 1954, 61.)

Holdenhurst

Red House Museum, Christchurch.

Piggott, S., "The Excavation of a Long Barrow in Holdenhurst Parish, near Christchurch, Hants.", PPS., iii (1937), 11; fig. 6, 1.

From secondary silt of ditch of long barrow, stratified below Beaker, rusticated ware, and sherd of Peterborough-Beaker hybrid bowl described on p. 147-8 of our text.

Sherds from rim, neck and shoulder of bowl in Mortlake style, rim form M2a. Decorated with fine whipped cord maggots forming herringbone on rim, irregular crescents at base of neck and continuous lines below shoulder and inside.
Holdenhurst - (contd.)

Reddish-brown outside with yellow patches; patches of black, brown and buff inside. Flaky ware, soapy to touch; rather coarse burnt flint.

Prior's Dean

Piggott, 1931, 151.

Stray find: sherd with bird-bone impressions in furrows; said to be in private hands and has not been traced.

Isle of Wight

Niton


From mound of barrow (No. 2) erected over a primary inhumation without grave goods, but with skeleton of Beaker type.

Two rim sherds of Mortlake style (both form M2a) with whipped and twisted cord impressions. Three wall sherds with fingernail, ? bird-bone and cord impressions.
HAMPSHIRE - 4

Isle of Wight

Niton - (contd.)

In the material of the mound were also found a fragment of a pottery spoon, two fragments of Beaker, and parts of several vessels, probably Western Neolithic.

Ryde

Carisbrooke Castle Museum.

Listed by Piggott, 1931, 154.

Apparently stray sherds with bird-bone, incised lines; one with a raised fillet.
HUNTINGDONSHIRE

Orton Longueville

G. Wyman Abbott Collection, on loan to Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology, Cambridge.

Unpublished; listed by Piggott, 1931, 151.

From hut sites in gravel, associated with Rinyo-Clacton ware.

1. Fig.?43.
Sherd with rim of form M1a, hollow neck and pronounced shoulder. On rim, close-set vertical chevrons, drawn with sharp point. Three rows of oblique cuneiform impressions, one in neck above shoulder and two below, running in alternate directions. Below, two irregular rows of longer, slightly curved lines, perhaps drawn rather than impressed. On inner overhang of rim, short incisions; below, two rows of straight lines, running obliquely in alternate directions, followed by a row of fingernail impressions, concave side upwards. The ware is soft, though it contains a small amount of burnt and unburnt flint grit; the section shows typical laminated structure; the colour is orange-buff throughout and the surfaces are matt and powdery.

2. Fig.?44.
Sherd with rim of form M3a, hollow neck and pronounced shoulder. The decoration is similar to that on No. 1,
except that the rows of impressions are more irregular and
tend to be rectangular in shape. Ware as No. 1, but flakier.

3. FIG. 42:
Sherd with narrow rim of form Mla, flat on top; hollow neck
and pronounced shoulder; direction of wall below shoulder
suggests a flattened base. On the rim, two rows of oblique
impressions, probably made with the fingernail, running
parallel; in the neck, very shallow oval pits, probably made
with the thumb and showing the mark of the nail. Below, a
row of oblique whipped cord impressions with knot showing at
tops. Below the shoulder, four more rows of whipped cord
impressions, running in alternate directions. The lower part
of the vessel appears to have been plain. Inside the rim,
an irregular row of dragged marks made by a chisel-ended
implement, probably of wood. The ware is soft, with very
little flint grit. The core is dark, the surfaces buff in
colour and matt.
HUNTINGDONSHIRE: Orton Longueville

FIG. 45
Sherds of three pots of Ebbsfleet style were found during the 1954 excavations of the Roman town and Mr. S.S. Frere has kindly made them available for inclusion here.

1. **YKU1-46**
Sherds from rim, neck, shoulder and wall of typical Ebbsfleet pot, form El: rows of fingernail impressions below rim inside, on rim, below rim outside, on shoulder and extending down wall for a short distance; deep pits in neck, made apparently by pushing in thumb with nail upwards; Thin, hard ware; matt surfaces, with dark red slip on exterior, buff slip on interior; slip tends to flake off; brick-red in fracture; tendency to flakiness in structure; abundantly gritted with medium burnt flint, which protrudes through slip on both surfaces; gritty to touch.

2. Two fragments from pot of similar ware, with broad whipped cord maggots.

3. Three fragments from rim and shoulder of pot similar to No. 1, with fingernail decoration inside and on rim and over
Canterbury - 2

shoulder; remains of shallow pit at base of neck. Ware similar to above, but black throughout except for the interior of the shoulder sherd, which has a buff slip.

The quality and texture of this pottery compares very closely with that from Ebbsfleet.

Associated with the pottery were 11 small flint blades and flakes, only one of which shows traces of retouch; small pebbles appear to have been used; there are two fragments of burnt pebbles.

Canterbury (near)

Clinch, G., Handbook of English Antiquities (London, 1905), p. 34 and fig. 36.

The sherd can be seen, in spite of the poor photograph, to belong to the Mortlake group. The short hollow neck appears to be undecorated; on the rim and below the neck are rows of oblique cuneiform impressions, running in alternate directions.

The sherd is said to have been found "many years ago in a sepulchral deposit near Canterbury".

At time of publication it was in the author's possession; present location unknown.
Ebbsfleet, Northfleet

British Museum; reg. no. 1939, 7-6.


All characteristic forms are represented; the proportions of lattice pattern and of narrow-mouthed pots with rims of forms E3a and E.4b are high; two sherds, apparently belonging to the latter type, have pits in the straight necks (fig. 7, nos. 10 and 14). Fig. 7, 8 probably does not come from a shoulderless bowl as indicated by the illustration; the sherd in fact recurves at its lower edge, and it comes within the E3 category.

The associated flint flakes lack distinctive features.

Folkestone - Caesar's Camp


Stray finds from interior of camp. Two rim sherds, possibly from bowls of Mortlake type, with indeterminate decoration.
KENT

Tankerton Bay

Maidstone Museum.


Stray find; other material from site, but no reliable association.

1. FIG. 47.

Sherd from typical bowl of Mortlake style, form Mla; twisted cord chevrons on rim, inside rim, over base of neck and shoulder (lower part of sherd covered by concretion); deep pits in neck made by finger-tip. Relatively good, solid ware; black throughout; large, sparse fragments of burnt and unburnt flint; soapy to touch.
KENT: Tankerton Bay

Fig. 47
Tunbridge Wells - High Rocks Caves.

Unpublished material, excavated in September 1955 and figured by kind permission of Mr. J. Money.

The site is a rock-shelter in the Weald. The pottery was found round a hearth and stratified above a layer yielding microliths. The flints associated with the pottery seem to have been waste flakes only. In addition to the rim sherds, there was a considerable number of plain wall sherds, all of the same quality and fabric. All the pottery is relatively hard, gritted with burnt flint. The surfaces are smoothed but slightly irregular and are covered with the same thick "slip" as the Ebbsfleet sherds from Canterbury. The colour varies from chocolate to lighter brown.

1. Fig. 48:1.
Sherd from rim and neck of Ebbsfleet bowl: rim form E1; in the neck, large shallow pits made with thumb-tip.

2. Fig. 48:2.
Sherd with enlarged and extremely irregular rim.

3. Fig. 48:3.
Simple upright rim with flattened top.
4. Fig. 48:4.

Simple rim with internal bevel; just visible in the fracture below the rim is part of a perforation made before firing.
KENT: Tunbridge Wells - High Rocks Caves

Fig. 48
Hammersmith

London Museum; lent by Dr. F. Corner.

All from the Thames.

Unpublished; these are probably the sherds mentioned by Lawrence, G.F., "Antiquities from the Middle Thames", Arch. J., lxxxvi (1929), 86, as having come from the south side of the river.

1. FIG. 49. Reg. no. C.940.
Large sherd of typical Ebbsfleet ware, form E1; diagonal incisions on rim, producing a cabled effect; large pits at base of neck made with the thumb tip; no other decoration. Thin, hard ware, containing unburnt flint grit. Exterior brown, with smooth slip-like surface; interior covered by calcareous concretion.

2. FIG. 50. Reg. no. C.941.
Large sherd from rim, neck and shoulder of a vessel of Ebbsfleet style, rim E2. Incised lattice on rim; fingertip pits in neck; horizontal rows of shallow oval fingertip impressions, starting just above the shoulder and continuing below; inside the rim, incised pendant triangles filled with diagonal lines and bordered outside by small semi-circular impressions.

The sherd is black throughout, and of typical flaky
Hammersmith - 2

Peterborough fabric, with abundant burnt flint grit.

Sherd from small pot of Ebbsfleet type, rim form El; shallow oval impressions round outside of rim and one small shallow oval fingertip pit in the neck. The hole through the neck has been drilled after firing.
Thin, hard, gritty ware, containing small fragments of burnt and unburnt flint.
LONDON

Putney

London Museum; reg. no. 50.10.

Curle, A.O., "Two Late Neolithic vessels from the Thames", Ant. J., iv (1924), 149 f.; Pl. XXVIII, 2.
Mentioned by Lawrence, G.F., "Antiquities from the Middle Thames", Arch. J., LXXXVI (1929), 89, as found at Barn Elms.

The bowl was formerly in the Royal Scottish Museum, Edinburgh, but was transferred to the London Museum in 1949.

The bowl was bought from a dealer, who stated that it had come from the site of a pile-dwelling in the Thames at Putney.

1: Fig. 52.

Complete bowl with flattened inturned rim, decorated in all-over herringbone pattern by application of "barbed-wire" stamps; slight variations in spacing and number of transverse impressions seem to indicate that the cord was wrapped somewhat loosely round the core. Black throughout; coarse unburnt flint grit.

Although this decorative technique (see Appendix I for discussion) is known only on B2 and other beakers of related form, and on the closely similar bowl from Mortlake in the
LONDON: Putney

Fig. 52
Putney - 2

British Museum, this specimen and that from Mortlake may well belong to the Peterborough complex. The shape is paralleled in an unpublished sherd from Heathrow, Middlesex (q.v.).
Wandsworth

Brentford Public Library - Layton Collection; reg.no.P.21.

Smith, R.A., "Specimens from the Layton Collection at Brentford Public Library", Arch. lxix (1917-18), 10; figs. 9 and 10; listed by Piggott, 1931, 153.

From the Thames at Wandsworth, near Hammersmith Bridge.

FIG.53.

Large fragment, giving complete profile, of pot of Fengate type; rim form Fl/2. On exterior and interior of rim, rows of deep impressions made with a short length of irregularly whipped "cord" (possibly bast or a similar material). Small deep pits made with a blunt, rounded implement immediately below the overhang of the rim; corresponding bosses inside. Below bosses, a series of short horizontal lines, probably made with the fingernail. Over the external walls, series of flattened and irregular concentric semicircles; the lines have been made by deep fingernail impressions set end-to-end in typical Fengate manner.

Relatively good ware, not particularly flaky; gritted with fine particles of shell and a little burnt flint. Black outside and dark brown inside.
Wandsworth - 2

The "white filling" in the decoration referred to by R.A. Smith and by Piggott seems to be the remains of a calcareous incrustation such as appears commonly on other pottery from the Thames.
MIDDLESEX

Heathrow

London Museum; general registration no. 49/87.

Unpublished; material kindly made available for inspection by Mr. W.F. Grimes.

Listed by Piggott, 1954, 384.

During the construction of the London Airport, two pits containing Peterborough ware were excavated by Mr. Grimes. In all seventeen pots are represented, of which three have been restored.

The group, which is all in the Mortlake style, though with one or two rims approaching Fengate forms, is of particular interest for the great variety of decorative techniques employed: finger-tip pits in necks, twisted and whipped cord, incision, grooving, fingernail impressions and rustication, ridging, stab-and-drag, and bird-bone; several of these frequently combined on one pot. Motifs include herringbone, lattice, semicircles combined with lattice inside the rim, and traces of what may have been more elaborate curvilinear ornament on walls. In richness and variety of decoration the group is paralleled only in the pottery from the West Kennet Long Barrow. Decoration seems to have extended to the bases of the more complete pots.
Two of the restored vessels are small shouldered bowls with flattened bases. The third is an oval saucer with flattened rim which is partly decorated with crescentic impressions. (This is the saucer referred to by Piggott (1954, 310) as coming from Harmondsworth.) A fragment from a simple, shoulderless bowl has a flattened rim, projecting internally and decorated with incisions apparently intended to form a lattice pattern; the walls are ridged horizontally by fingernail pressure.

The ware is in general hard and not particularly flaky; burnt flint is the most common grit used, but some pots contain also quartz and micaceous sand. The ware of the oval saucer is superior to that of the rest.
NORFOLK

Edingthorpe

Castle Museum, Norwich; general reg. no. 177.952.

Unpublished; listed by Piggott, 1954, 384.

A note on the site was published by R.R. Clarke in *Norfolk Archaeology*, xxx (1950), 156-9.

Large habitation site, yielding Western Neolithic (Mildenhall ware), Peterborough and Rinyo-Clacton wares, as well as beakers, "Early Bronze Age" pottery, and an abundant flint industry.

The sherds discussed below were recovered during the excavation of what appears to have been a hut site. A slightly worn grooved sherd was associated (Fig. 117:1). .

1. EII7;H1.

From Site II B/C 5/6.

Small rim and neck sherd: rim is a light version of M2a but long neck suggests Ebbsfleet ware. The rim bears rather coarse whipped cord maggots; in the neck, both outside and inside, apparently random oval impressions, perhaps made with the fingernail.
Edingthorpe - 2

2. Flüe 54:2.

From same site.

Sherd from the shoulder of a vessel bearing large whipped cord maggots in herringbone arrangement above and below shoulder-line. Another sherd comes probably from the wall of the same pot and is similarly decorated.

All sherds are of very hard ware, containing much small to medium burnt flint grit, which protrudes from both surfaces. The sherds tend to split vertically. The colour varies from black through brown to red.
NORFOLK: Edingthorpe

Fig. 54
NORFOLK

Grime's Graves

Flint mine.


No. 2: Sherd from rim of simple shallow bowl; three lines of twisted cord impressions below rim, one on rim top; from Pit 2, Gallery 10. Figured in "Report on Excavations at Grime's Graves, Weeting, Norfolk, March-May, 1914" (London, 1915), fig. 80; and by Clark and Piggott, loc. cit., fig. 7, b.
NORFOLK

Ickburgh

Castle Museum, Norwich; reg. no. 51.939.


Listed by Piggott, 1954, 384.

Stray find.

Small sherd from curving wall of pot apparently of Mortlake type, decorated with whipped cord maggots in herringbone arrangement; relatively hard, coarse ware, full of very large burnt flint grit; reddish exterior, black interior and core. Closely resembles Edingthorpe No. 2.

(The second sherd referred to by Clarke comes probably from the rim of a cinerary urn, and is of quite different fabric.)
NORTHAMPTONSHIRE

Astrop

Ashmolean Museum; reg. nos. 1928.416.a-k; 1928.417.

Listed by Piggott, 1931, 151.

No precise information is recorded as to the circumstances in which the pottery was found, but on grounds of typology and fabric it seems safe to assume that all the Neolithic sherds belong together. The site is an ironstone quarry, 1 1/2 miles north of the River Cherwell, and the finds were mostly made by workmen. The pottery was chiefly discovered in pits full of black earth, calcined stone, ashes, animal bones and lumps of chalk. Some of the pits were 3' deep, 10' long, 9' wide at the top and 3' wide at the bottom. Most of the pottery was Romano-British. Judging by the relatively good state of preservation of the Neolithic sherds these are likely to have been protected in a pit of some kind and to represent domestic refuse.
Astrop - 2

1. (416.a.) Leeds, fig. I, 1.

Fig. 55:1.

Sherd from lower wall and base of beaker-like vessel; base with slight foot-ring. External decoration consists of continuous lines made partly by single fingernail impressions, partly drawn with the fingernail, apparently forming a panelled design; towards the base, single, larger fingernail marks. The interior bears a series of incised horizontal lines extending to the base.

The ware is vesicular, perhaps containing a little potsherd grit, dark brown in colour, and smoothed outside.

Neither the ware, internal decoration nor, apparently, the upper part of the pattern on the outside or the manner in which it is made are characteristic of beakers. The profile, the foot-ring, band of zigzags and the vertical nail impressions towards the base are, however, features which may be derived from the beaker tradition. This appears to be a genuine case of hybridization in a predominantly late (Fengate stage) Peterborough context.

About a dozen small rim sherds of this large vessel have been preserved, together with 5 wall sherds. The rim, of form F3, bears alternately hatched triangles, formed by continuous lines of fingernail impressions. Below the rim, and actually in its overhang, a close-set row of small, oval pits made with the fingertips. There appears to have been no neck, the wall continuing straight down from the overhang of the rim; on the upper part of the wall were at least three horizontal grooves about 1/16" wide. The unattached wall sherds have lines of fingernail impressions. Chevrons made by fingernail decorate the inner bevel of the rim.

The ware is extremely vesicular, and may contain potsherd grit. The core is black and the surfaces light brown in colour, covered by a very thin greyish slip which tends to flake off.

3. (416.e and 416.j) Leeds, fig. I, 2-3; fig. II, 5.

It is probably that both sherds belong to the same vessel. No. 416.h, a small sherd from the lower part of a rim of the same type, is very worn, but possibly belongs to this vessel also.
The rim is of form P2, and bears 10 parallel horizontal lines of twisted cord impressions, interrupted at the left side by a diagonal line, beyond which no decoration is visible. In the narrow hollow neck are small oval pits made with the fingertip. On the wall, beginning one inch below the shoulder, are diagonal rows of fingernail impressions, rather irregular. The internal decoration has been elaborate: on the inner bevel of the rim, two rows of short twisted cord impressions, running obliquely in opposite directions; on the curves of the neck, two rows of longer impressions, the upper row showing a large knot at the top of each impression. It is interesting to note that the impressions on the outside of the rim show that a very fine cord or thong had been twisted twice before being pressed into the damp clay - each individual twist has the marks of three filaments obliquely across it.

The ware is clayey in texture, soapy to the touch, and has probably been gritted with potsherds; no other grit is visible. The exterior is light brown in colour, the interior orange, and the core a purplish brown.
Fragment from the upper part of rim and two wall sherds.
The rim, probably of form F2, bears fine twisted cord impressions, arranged partly in triangles, one inside the other, and partly in crossing diagonal lines. The exterior seems to have been sparingly decorated and the design is obscure, but incorporates diagonal lines in fine twisted cord, short vertical impressions of coarser twisted cord, and fingernail impressions arranged in continuous horizontal lines and set singly and vertically. The internal decoration has been more elaborate, with twisted cord chevrons, hatched triangles, and rows of vertical nail impressions.

Although the ware and decoration are similar, the sherd shown at the bottom of the figure may not belong to the same pot as the other two, owing to its greater thinness. The ware in all is fairly hard, homogeneous, clayey in texture; slightly vesicular, possibly gritted with potsherds. The colour is a dark purplish brown throughout, and the surfaces tend to peel off to a depth of 1 mm.
NORTHAMPTONSHIRE

Peterborough

G. Wyman Abbott Collection, on loan to the Institute of Archaeology, except type specimen, No. 1 below, now in Peterborough Museum.


Habitation site: the pottery comes mainly from pits uncovered in the course of gravel digging. The available information as to associations and circumstances of discovery has been set forth in the publications cited above; some further details are given by Hawkes, C.F.C., and Fell, C.I., "The Iron Age Settlement at Fengate, Peterborough", Arch. J., c (1943), 188 ff.

In addition to the Neolithic wares the area has yielded a large quantity of A-beaker and rusticated pottery; the exact details of the association of these sherds with specific Neolithic pots is not known, except in one instance; it is understood, however, that whereas Beaker pottery alone was found in certain pits, the Peterborough ware was usually accompanied by Beaker, though sometimes stratified below it
in the pit filling.

All the pottery figured and described in the original publications has been redrawn and will be dealt with (insofar as it can be identified) in the order in which it was first presented.

A. Type specimen
1. (Wyman Abbott, loc.cit., fig. 3.)

Mortlake style, but no rim preserved; fine whipped cord maggots in neck, inside and out, and three rows on wall arranged in chevrons; below, three lines made with long lengths of whipped cord. Brown surfaces, blackish core; flaky; contains burnt flint grits.

B. Material published by Leeds
(Note: Leeds's statement (loc.cit., 223) that some rims of Mortlake type are undecorated is incorrect: traces of decoration are visible on all rims of this type.)
NORTHAMPTONSHIRE: Peterborough

Fig. 58
Leeds believed fragments of three different pots to be present, basing his distinction on state of preservation and slight irregularities in application of decoration, but almost certainly only one pot is represented.

Mortlake style, with flat-topped rim, varying in profile from form M1b to M3b; short lengths of twisted cord (usually two or three twists only), placed end to end, but occasionally with spaces between the impressions, making two concentric lines round rim and eight to nine on wall below shoulder; neck and interior undecorated. Relatively hard ware, containing large fragments of burnt and unburnt flint and a small proportion of coarse sand. Surface entirely decayed on some fragments (Leeds' Group I(c)); where surface better preserved, exterior has remains of shiny dark brown slip with a buff to orange layer below. Interior of all sherds is black or dark brown; all have black core.

3. (Leeds' fig. 2, profile fig. 12; Group II; all members of this group have not been identified.)

Mortlake style, rim form M1a; decorated with crescentic
Peterborough - 4

twisted cord maggots: two rows on rim, one row above and three below shoulder; two inside below rim. Brownish exterior with red patches; black core; internal surface almost entirely decayed; both surfaces partly covered with hard incrustation. The ware is slightly harder than dried mud and has been gritted with small potsherds.

4. (Leeds' fig. 3, profile fig. 12; Group III.)

Mortlake style, rim profile variable, but essentially Mlb; decoration by short parallel impressions of twisted cord with knot at end, very close-set, on and inside rim, in neck and on upper part of wall. Soft, mud-like ware, much decayed inside; best preserved fragment has smooth, matt finish, reddish brown to rust-coloured outside, buff inside, black core. No grit is visible and the surfaces are vesicular.

5. (Leeds' fig. 11, profile fig. 12; Group III.)

Mortlake style, with flattened rim of form Mlb; incised decoration probably by means of sharp flint forming chevrons on rim, disorderly lattice pattern on wall and inside rim. Relatively hard ware, flaky, slightly vesicular, containing coarse sand and a little burnt and unburnt flint; dark brown outside, reddish buff inside, black core; surfaces smooth.
Peterborough - 5

6. (Leeds' fig. 4, profile fig. 12; Group IV; Leeds' estimate of the dimensions and shape of this pot cannot be reconciled with the proportions of the actual fragments.)

**Fengate style:** rim form Fl; flattened base. Rim, neck and upper part of wall covered with broad shallow strokes in herringbone arrangement; below, fingernail impressions, partly in regular, close-set vertical lines, partly haphazard; the ornamental scheme seems to have varied from place to place round the wall. Reddish brown outside; surfaces relatively smooth where preserved; blue-black core; flaky fabric, apparently gritted with large fragments of shell, most of which have dissolved out, but occasionally leaving impressions in clay.

**Leeds' Group VI(b)**

On p. 227 Leeds (loc.cit.) relates that all the sherds in this group were found in the fillings of two large pits, 2 feet apart; at the bottom of one pit was a contracted skeleton, with head to the east and lying on the right side. The association cannot be considered a closed one in the strictest sense, since at least the material in the burial pit may represent occupation scatter shovelled in with the
NORTHAMPTONSHIRE: Peterborough
earth covering. Yet it is noteworthy that the sherds, whether of Mortlake or Fengate style (except for Nos. 13, 14, and 21) all have the same unusual thin brittle slip, observed only in this group. For this reason it is probably safe to assume that all are contemporary and perhaps the products of one potter. It is not recorded from which of the pits individual sherds were recovered; included in the yield is part of the base of a beaker with a notched stamp impression, a fragment of a flint chisel of sub-rectangular cross-section, the butt of a narrow polished axe and a large scraper with steep retouch.

7. (Leeds' fig. 7a, profile fig. 12; Group VI(b) 1.)

Mortlake style, rim a clumsy version of form M1a; decoration on rim and exterior by incision, probably with flint point, in rough herringbone and confused lattice; confused twisted cord impressions inside rim. Very thin, smooth, brittle slip on surfaces, glossy inside; orange-buff outside, buff inside; dark core; slightly vesicular and containing small amount of burnt flint. Hard.
NORTHAMPTONSHIRE: Peterborough

FIG. 64
Sherds from upper part of shoulderless bowl with rim internally bevelled; decoration on exterior incised, possibly with fingernail; design appears to represent alternately hatched triangles, but lines tend to curve; rim bevel decorated with fingernail impressions, outer edge notched. Surfaces pinkish-grey; core black; exterior matt and vesicular; interior smooth and glossy. No visible grit.

Fengate style: rim form Fl. Rim sherds only preserved, so that orientation uncertain, but probably as figured; rim bears decoration of straight and curved lines, executed entirely by separate, end-to-end fingernail impressions, except for two lines which appear to have been drawn with fingernail. Pattern consists of alternately hatched triangles and concentric semicircles. Top of rim notched by fingernail impressions, inner bevel bears chevrons. Exterior: smooth, glossy, pinkish-grey slip forms thin skin over blue-black core. Interior: originally similar, now decayed; No visible grit. Smoothing marks visible under rim bevel.
10. (Leeds' fig. 9, profile fig. 12; Group VI(b) 3.)

Fengate style: rim form Fl. Sherds from neck and wall. On the rim, all decoration by fingernail; at least three groups of concentric semicircles, upright; between these groups zone of herringbone and panel of rustication in Somersham manner, i.e., the clay has been pinched up into thin vertical ribs by fingernail pressure. The wall bears groups of shallow vertical or diagonal lines, apparently drawn with a comb (or combs, as the spacing and number of teeth represented varies from group to group). Surfaces covered with thin, smooth, glossy skin, pinkish-grey on rim, reddish on wall; black core. Relatively hard ware. Possibly contains extremely fine shell grit.

11. (Leeds' fig. 7 c-d; profile fig. 12; Group VI(b) 3.)

Fengate style: rim form Fl/3. All rim sherds probably belong to the same pot. Decoration by twisted cord, forming lozenge and possibly hatched triangle designs. Shallow, irregularly circular dots in centres of designs. Decoration on rim bevel consists of long lines of continuous fingernail impressions, alternating with herringbone. Groups of shallow
diagonal and vertical lines on wall, probably drawn with comb, extend from below rim to base. Hard ware, both surfaces covered with smooth, slightly glossy, pinkish-tuff skin; black core; slightly vesicular; possibly gritted with potsherds. Smoothing marks visible under outer edge of rim.

12. (Leeds' fig. 7 e; Group VI(b) 3.)

Wall sherd with incised chevron pattern. Relatively hard ware; no visible grit; surfaces slightly pitted, matt and orange-brown in colour; dark core. Thickness and quality of ware suggest that this is not part of a beaker.

13. (Not illustrated by Leeds, (except possibly profile in fig. 12), but probably referred to by him on p. 230 as having parallel diagonal cord-impressed lines on the rim. Presumably it was associated in one of the pits with the other sherds of Group VI(b) 3.)

Fengate style: rim form F3. The surface is covered with a thin, hard encrustation; but the decoration on the rim seems to consist of parallel diagonal lines made, not with a cord, but by fingernail impressions. On inner bevel, faint oval impressions, probably fingernail. Black exterior and core, brown interior. Soft; contains potsherd grit.
NORTHAMPTONSHIRE: Peterborough

Fig. 68
Peterborough - 10

14. (Leeds' fig. 10. It is not certain from Leeds' remarks (p. 230) whether or not this pot was actually associated with the other sherds, or whether he simply classifies it with them. This is the only specimen of which a complete profile has been preserved.)

Figs. 94-95.

Fengate style: rim form F1. Vertical fingernail impressions on rim; diagonal impressions on inner bevel; haphazard impressions on exterior below rim. Dark grey surfaces; black core. Soft, flaky, slightly vesicular, possibly contains potsherd grit. Thick, splayed flat base of very small diameter.

15. (According to Leeds (p. 230) this sherd was associated with Group VI(b) 3 in one of the pits. As it is the only beaker sherd which can now be said to have been associated with specific Neolithic sherds it is worth figuring, though unfortunately it is not particularly informative.)

Figs. 106-107.

Sherd from junction of wall and base of beaker, bearing one characteristic notched stamp impression. Bright red exterior, brown interior, brown core. Relatively hard, slightly gritty, contains potsherd grit. The thin, neatly made base contrasts with bases on Nos. 11 and 14.
16. (Leeds' fig. 7 f; Group VI(b) 3.)

Sherd from wall, probably near base, with paired fingernail impressions. Hard, heavy ware; pinkish-buff to light red exterior; black core and interior. Contains potsherd grit.

Sherds of Group VI(b) 3 of which Leeds provided profiles in fig. 12:

17. Two sherds from rim of Fengate Style: F1 or 2. Decoration probably consisted of groups of upright concentric semicircles, drawn or impressed with fingernail. Broad inner bevel has multiple chevron pattern of fingernail impressions. Ware is extremely vesicular and much decayed. Orange-brown-black skin on surfaces; black, flaky core.

18. (Group VI(b) 2; probable profile, Leeds' fig. 12.)

Sherd from rim, apparently of shoulderless bowl. On exterior, immediately below rim, incised vertical chevrons; on inner bevel, herringbone design made by fingernail impressions. Surfaces covered with slightly glossy, thin, pinkish-red skin; black core. Soft, flaky ware, slightly vesicular, no visible grit.
NORTHAMPTONSHIRE: Peterborough

Fig. 70
C. Unpublished material
Sherds not figured by Leeds but of the same type as Group VI
(b) 3.

19. Fig. 71:19.
Sherd from top of rim of Fengate style: form Fl or 3. Decorated by fingernail impressions and diagonal lines, possibly drawn with fingernail; fingernail chevrons on inner bevel. Bright red skin on both surfaces; black core; soft, flaky ware.

20. Fig. 71:20.
Fengate style: rim form Fl or 2. Irregular fingernail rustication on exterior; single row of diagonal fingernail impressions on inner bevel. Reddish-buff skin on both surfaces, black core. Hard, brittle, flaky ware, possibly gritted with potsherds.

21. Fig. 71:21.
Fengate style: rim form F2/3. The narrow rim has incised vertical chevrons on the exterior and a row of diagonal incisions across the inner bevel. Groups of fine parallel diagonal lines on the wall probably made with a comb. Exterior, dark brown, smooth, slightly glossy; interior and core, black. Flaky ware, gritted with potsherds.
NORTHAMPTONSHIRE:

Peterborough

Fig. 71
Peterborough - 13

22. FIG. 72a.

This pot was probably a waster; the rim, as shown in the illustration, is extremely irregular; the joined sherds which constitute the area of wall shown below the rim have now a pronounced outward curve, which it is impossible to reconcile in any plausible reconstruction with the small flat base. None of the other, unjoined, wall sherds shows this curve, however, so the reconstruction drawing is based on probability, assuming that the intention was to produce a pot similar to FIG. 69b.

Rim form F2. Paired fingernail impressions on exterior, vertical chevrons on inner bevel. Surfaces: smooth dark brown skin, with red patches; blue-black core. Extremely brittle and vesicular; probably contained potsherd grit, most of which has disappeared.

D. Group of sherds from Tebb's Pits, accompanied by statement that they were found together in a "pot hole", 10' in diameter, 5' deep, which was filled with dark soil, intermixed with a few pieces of charcoal and some worked flints; many rotten fragments not recovered. All the sherds preserved come from small, thin-walled vessels.
23. **FG7J23**.
Mortlake style: rim form approximating to M2b. Diagonal whipped cord impressions over rim; whipped cord maggots in chevron pattern inside rim. One plain sherd may belong to this pot. Reddish-brown surfaces, black core. Soft ware, with matt, powdery surface; no visible grit.

24. **FG7J44**.
Sherds from pot of Mortlake style: rim form M1. Twisted cord maggots (very fine) form chevrons on rim, in base of neck and on wall; diagonal maggots inside rim. Ware as No. 23.

25. **FG7J25**.
Wall sherds, with short maggots in fine twisted cord, forming regular herringbone pattern. Ware as No. 23.

26. **FG7J826**.
Wall sherd combining twisted and whipped cord maggots. Ware as No. 23.
E. Other sherds

27. FIG7327. (profile only)
Mortlake style, rim form M3a. Much decayed sherd; decoration appears to have consisted of diagonal twisted cord maggots diagonally over rim and in neck, and irregular impressions above shoulder; other sherds with similar impressions may be part of same pot. Exterior: thin, rust-red coating over black core; interior: black. Gritted with potsherds and possibly chalk or shell.

28. FIG7328 (profile only)
Mortlake style, rim form M3a. Extremely decayed sherd, with indeterminate impressions on rim and shoulder. The sherd has been reburnt and is bright red throughout. Vesicular, flaky ware, containing sand and possibly a little fine shell grit.

F. Group of sherds accompanied by note: "Walker's Pits, June 1923. From trench near pot hole containing Neolithic pottery and small pot hole containing pottery of same type". Clearly the information available does not warrant the assumption that these sherds were associated in any strict sense.
Fig. 69

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE: Peterborough
Associated group from Tebb's Pits
Peterborough - 16

29. FIG. 74129.
Sherd from lower part of rim and upper part of wall of vessel with overhanging rim. The rim has been neatly decorated with alternately hatched triangles in very fine twisted cord. Good, well-made, well levigated and homogeneous; no visible grit. Smooth, slightly glossy, dark brown surfaces, black core.

30. FIG. 74130.
Sherd from upper part of rim. Twisted cord impressions in four horizontal lines at top, alternately hatched triangles below; transverse impressions over inner bevel. Thicker than No. 29, but similar ware.

31. FIG. 74131.

32. FIG. 74132.
Sherd apparently from shoulder of small, thin-walled, biconical vessel. Undecorated. Shape suggests a pigmy cup. Exterior, red and glossy; interior and core, black; Fine ware, slightly vesicular inside.
Note: It is obvious that at least Nos. 29 and 30 belong to Cinerary Urns. But apart from the better quality of the paste, there is no means of distinguishing the form and decoration of No. 29 from Fengate style F3.
NORTHAMPTONSHIRE: Peterborough

Fig. 74
OXFORDSHIRE

Asthall

Ashmolean Museum; reg. no. 1922.369.

Leeds, E.T., Note appended to Peterborough paper, Ant. J., ii (1922), 235-6; fig. 15.

V.C.H. Oxon., Pl. III, C.

Piggott, 1931, 152.

Habitation site (?); pit 3' diameter, 2' deep.

Quarry - ? gravel.

1. Fig. 75:1.

Sherd illustrated in Leeds, op.cit., fig. 15, top left.

The rim form is atypical and the enlargement slight; so far as any classification can be applied it falls within the M2b group. The rim is transversely notched; in the very narrow groove below is a row of pits, approximately 1/8" in diameter, made with a cylindrical point. Slightly smaller pits, but apparently made with the same implement, are distributed on the wall between or over curvilinear incised lines. The form and decoration remain unparalleled. The ware is soft, soapy to the touch, and contains a few comparatively large fragments of burnt flint as well as a little shell grit.

Light red inside, black core and exterior.
There appears to be some confusion in Leeds' description of these sherds; No. 2 (top right in Leeds, op.cit., fig. 15) must surely be the one he intended in the phrase "one of the smallest Neolithic vessels so far known from the south of England". The profile shows it to have belonged to a shoulderless bowl or saucer, probably shallow. The rim is simple and pointed; the exterior is plain; inside, below the rim, are faint twisted cord impressions - a straight horizontal line, interrupted by a semicircle, and two semicircles lower down. The ware is soft and contains large fragments of shell grit. The exterior is smoothed, but uneven, and black in colour; the interior is brown, and the core a brownish-black.

Associated with pig teeth, animal bones, a flint flake.
OXFORDSHIRE: Asthall

Fig. 75
OXFORDSHIRE

Cassington
Ashmolean Museum.

Pits in gravel.

A. Tolley's Gravel Pit
Reg. no. 1933.1624.
Leeds, E.T., "Recent Bronze Age Discoveries in Berkshire and Oxfordshire", Ant. J., xiv (1934), 272; Pl. XXXIV, 2, a.

Small wall sherd with two rows of bird-bone impressions forming pseudo-maggots. Said by Leeds to contain shell grit.
From pit in Beaker cemetery with six dismembered skeletons.

B. Tuckwell's Gravel Pit
Reg. no. 1934.71.
Leeds, op.cit., 1934, 275; Pl. XXXIV, 2, b.
V.C.H. Oxon., I, 242; Pl. III, a.

Apparently stray find.

PL. 26:1.
Sherd in Mortlake style, with rim of form Mla, bearing three rows of cuneiform stamps; rows of similar stamps encircle
Cassington - 2

neck just above shoulder (arranged vertically) and wall (in herringbone arrangement); two rows encircle interior of rim. The stamp may have been of wood: clear marks left by grain at bottom of depressions. Characteristic Peterborough fabric; laminated structure, though relatively hard and heavy; a few large flint grits; dark brown.

C. Tolley's Gravel Pit
Leeds, op. cit., 1940, 5; Pl. I, E, F.
From "fire-pit", which also yielded two flint flakes and a pig's tooth.

1. Reg. no. 1934.81.

FIG.: 78:2 (profile)
Lower wall and part of flat base of large, heavy vessel: at top of fragment the wall is 9/16" thick, towards base, 7/8"; base nearly 1" thick in portion preserved, but may have varied. Well-marked splay at junction of wall and base. Wall completely covered with very lightly impressed twisted cord, apparently arranged in groups of 5 to 7. (The three pits which appear in Leeds' photograph are accidental.) Typical Peterborough paste; laminated structure; blue-black core; thick light reddish-brown slip covers inner and outer surfaces; gritty with small quantities of shell and potsherds.
Cassington - 3

2. Reg. no. 1934.82.

Fengate style, rim form Fl. On the rim two rows of very fine twisted cord impressions, running in alternate directions; the upper row extends over the inner projection of the rim. The neck is plain, but has one perforation, probably drilled after firing. Close-set diagonal twisted cord impressions run down the wall from the shoulder. Black ware, with pinkish angular grits (not shell grit as stated by Leeds).

The cord impressions on this sherd are much more deeply impressed than those on 1934.81, the ware is different, and it seems improbable that the wall (which at the base of the fragment is only 3/8" thick) could have attained the thickness of the top of 1934.81. Yet the two sherd were in definite association and the nature of the decoration is the same in both cases.

D. Partridge's Pit (found by workman)

Reg. no. 1935.68, a-i.

Leeds, op.cit., 1940, 2-4; Pl. I, A-D.
Cassington - 4

1. (a) Leeds, Pl. I, A.
   Fig. 71;1.
   (The large patch of plaster in Leeds' photograph omitted from drawing.)
Rim form Fl. All decoration by rows of bird-bone impressions. On the rim, 3-4 rows, irregular except for that at the top; a row in neck just above shoulder; traces of a row below shoulder; similar impressions on internal overhang of rim and two rows in neck inside. Two oval thumb-tip impressions in the neck, at the lower edge of rim. Characteristic Peterborough fabric; light red to brown outside; black inside; black core. A small quantity of quartz and potsherd grit.

2. (b) Leeds, Pl. I, C.
Fig. 71;2.
Rim form Fl. On the rim, fingernail impressions forming four continuous horizontal lines. The neck is formed by a shallow groove, 7/16" wide, and in it two irregular pits, evidently formed by the end of a bone. Below the shoulder a row of impressions made with the articular end of a bird's leg bone; followed by two\textsuperscript{x} rows of impressions similar to,

\textsuperscript{x} In Leeds’ photograph three rows. A fragment then joined to the base of the sherd illustrated in Fig. 71;4 has since become separated.
OXFORDSHIRE: Cassington

Fig. 77 Partridge's Gravel Pit
Cassington - 5

but smaller than, those in the neck. A single continuous line of fingernail impressions on inner overhang of rim; below this three oblique lines of fingernail impressions. Characteristic Peterborough fabric, flaky paste, containing quartz grit. Reddish to light brown outside, light brown inside, blue-black core.

3. (c) Leeds, Pl. I, D.

Rim form F2. On what remains of the rim, lines of twisted cord running diagonally, and some showing a curve. These may have formed part of an irregular design of concentric semicircles and triangles (cf. Peterborough, Fig. 69.) Diagonal cord impressions across inner overhang of rim. Characteristic Peterborough fabric, flaky structure; gritted with crushed granite. The inner surface shows very fine smoothing marks in the slip, as if wiped with a cloth.

4. (d) Leeds, Pl. I, B.

Rim form M2. On the rim twisted cord lines which appear to have formed part of an alternately hatched triangle design.

It is not certain whether the neck and wall sherd (which does not join the rim) really belongs to the rim; the cord
impressions which run obliquely across the wall sherd from the shoulder are much finer than those on the rim. Traces of two fingertip impressions remain at the top of the wall sherd. Black paste, with grit from crushed granite (not shell as stated by Leeds).

5. (e,f,g) Leeds, pp. 3-4.
Wall sherds, probably from three different vessels, each bearing faint and apparently haphazard arrangements of twisted cord lines.
1935.68.g., FIG.78.5, is 9/16" thick and compares closely with 1934.81.a. from Tolley's Pit.

6. (h) Leeds, p. 4.
FIG.78.6.
Sherd including neck of a pot with rim probably of form Pl. Remaining parts of lower edge of rim and upper part of wall bear diagonal cord impressions; in the neck, two circular pits made with the fingertip. Characteristic Peterborough fabric; light brown outside, dark brown core and interior; shell grit.
OXFORDSHIRE: Cassington

Fig. 7b
Cassington - 7

7. (i) Leeds, p. 4.
Part of flattened base, $1\frac{1}{16}$" thick and c. $2\frac{1}{2}$" in diameter; surfaces red, core black; sandy grit.

This base compares well with that of the pot from Lion Point, Clacton, illustrated in Fig. 39.

E. Smith's Pit II
Reg. no. 1939.496.
Leeds, op.cit., 1940, 5; Pl. II, G.

Sherd with irregular rows of maggots (probably whipped cord); black; shell grit. From lowest silt of Ring-ditch A, in cross-section excavated by OUAS in 1939. Sherd of B-beaker at same level.

F. Tolley's Pit
Reg. no. 1940.216.
Unpublished.

Group of coarse, shell-gritted sherds, yellow to dark grey in colour; no rim; no decoration except traces of fingertip pits in neck; fragment of base 1" thick. Associated with five flint flakes, two of them serrated.
OXFORDSHIRE

Dorchester

Ashmolean Museum.


Ceremonial sites.

1. Ebbsfleet ware (as yet unpublished) was found in the secondary silt of the Cursus (pp. 63, 66) and of Site VIII (pp. 60, 66).

2. Mortlake ware: p. 109 and Pl. X:A. Bowl with deep neck and sharp carination, profusely decorated with bird-bone impressions; the inturned but only slightly thickened rim is typologically more closely related to the Ebbsfleet form El than to Mortlake forms.


Nos. 2 and 3 come from the filling of pits in the oval ditch belonging to the second phase of Site I.

4. Sherds of Peterborough type were also found in the
secondary fillings of the ditches of Site VI (p. 117; Pl. X, B, 172, 173) and Site II (p. 113) and in the primary and secondary silt of the Ditch III, Site XI (p. 62).

In the main the Ebbsfleet-Mortlake pottery seems to be later than the stone-gritted Abingdon ware in these sites and, at Site I, than Rinyo-Clacton.
OXFORDSHIRE

Eynsham - Foxley Farm

Ashmolean Museum; reg. nos. 1941.1125. a-d.

Bradford, J.S.P., "Neolithic 'B' pottery from near Eynsham", Ant. J., xxiii (1943), 51-2; Pl. XII.

Two pits in gravel, filled with burnt matter, pottery, bones of young pig and cow.

1. (a) Bradford, Pl. XII, 1.
Rim form essentially M1a, although in Bradford's figure it appears to be M3a; rim varies considerably in profile. Deeply impressed cord maggots in herringbone arrangement on rim; on wall, with one row just above shoulder; four rows inside below rim. In neck, four rows of oblique fingernail impressions. Reddish-brown; coarse; medium burnt flint.

2. (b) Bradford, Pl. XII, 2.
Rim form M1a. On rim, in neck and on wall, widely spaced twisted cord impressions in herringbone arrangement; inside two similar rows, both running in the same direction. Pale buff-pink ware, relatively solid; large, sparsely distributed burnt flint.

3. (c) Bradford, Pl. XII, 3.
Sherd from rim of shoulderless bowl. The exterior is decorated by horizontal rows of impressions, perhaps made with a
bird-bone, so deep and closely set that they form regular grooves. The inner edge of the rim is slightly bevelled and bears similar impressions. The external diameter of the rim was probably about 4". Ware similar to above.

4. (d) Unpublished; two rim sherds with long curving impressions of twisted cord, possibly belonging to No. 5.

5. Unregistered; unpublished.

Rim form Fl, bearing two horizontal lines of twisted cord impressions, and possibly a third at the top. The top line now appears as a narrow groove, but this may be the result of pressure on the rim while it was still plastic. A hole has been drilled through the neck after firing. Widely spaced twisted cord maggots form herringbone design on the wall, apparently terminated by continuous horizontal lines of fingernail impressions. No internal decoration.

Characteristic Peterborough fabric, laminated structure; gritted with shell and possibly potsherds. Red to black outside, brown inside, black core.

6. Other unregistered sherds include: a neck fragment, with fingernail impressions outside and bird-bone inside; a wall fragment with obscure impressions, either bird-bone or fingernail.
OXFORDSHIRE: Eynsham - Foxley Farm

FIG. 79
OXFORDSHIRE

Mongewell

Three complete bowls all found together in the Thames opposite Mongewell House.

1. British Museum; reg. no. 1923, 12-4, l.
Smith, R.A., "Two Prehistoric vessels", _Ant. J._, iv (1924), 127 ff.; fig. l; Pl. XXVI, no. 1.
Piggott, 1931, 149.
Piggott, 1954, Pl. X, l.

**FIG.40:1 (rim profile only)**

Bowl in Mortlake style, rim profile variable, but essentially form M2a; greatest diameter, 11\(\frac{1}{2}\) "; height, 9\(\frac{7}{8}\) "; flattened base, 4\(\frac{1}{2}\) " in diameter. Rim decorated with twisted cord impressions: for 1/3 of circumference in continuous horizontal lines, the rest in short maggots forming chevrons. Neck plain. Wall from shoulder to base covered with rows of oblique fingernail impressions; round part of the circumference these are separated by continuous lines of horizontal fingernail impressions. No internal decoration except for oblique incisions on inner edge of rim. Smooth, greyish-yellow ware; hard and heavy; contains burnt flint.
Mongewell - 2

2. Reading Museum; reg. no. 277,45 (1)

Smith, R.A., "The Development of Neolithic Pottery",
Arch. LXII (1910), 341; Pl. XXXVIII, fig. 3.
V.C.H. Oxon., Pl. III, d.
Piggott, 1931, 149.

Bowl in Mortlake style, rim form M2a; maximum diameter (at
shoulder), 6 1/4 "; height, 4 1/2 "; base slightly flattened.
Coarse twisted cord maggots on rim, in base of neck, on lower
wall, and partly over base, and arranged in groups inside
below rim; small pits in neck made with fingertip after cord
decoration applied, and displacing a small amount of the clay
to the right. Large fingernail impressions, vertical or
oblique, run in discontinuous spiral round upper part of wall.
Patchy red, brown and grey colours outside, interior covered
with black deposit. Hard, heavy ware, soapy to touch;
burnt and unburnt flint visible in surfaces but does not
protrude; many small firing cracks.

A small oval depression just inside the rim almost certainly
represents a cereal grain incorporated in the clay; similar
depressions are visible on the outside of the base.
OXFORDSHIRE: Mongewell

Fig. 80
Mongewell - 3

3. Reading Museum; reg. no. §.277.45 (2).

Smith, R.A., op.cit., Pl. XXXVIII, fig. 2.


Piggott, 1931, 149.

Fig. 81.

Bowl in Mortlake style, rim tends to form M3a; diameter $5\frac{1}{16}$", height $4\frac{3}{16}$". On rim, row of crescentic impressions; in base of neck and on wall, alternating rows of fingernail and small crescentic impressions, probably made with bird-bone; over part of lower wall running down to base, vertical rows of impressions apparently made with the articular end of a bone. No internal decoration. Grey ware, containing burnt flint.
OXFORDSHIRE: Mongewell

FIG. 81
OXFORDSHIRE

Stanton Harcourt

Ashmolean Museum; reg. nos. 1935.71; 1935.72, a-w.

Leeds, E.T., "New Discoveries of Neolithic Pottery in Oxfordshire", Oxon., v (1940), 6-9; Pl. II, C, D, E; Pl. III.

Linch Hill gravel pit; found by workmen. Except for 1935.72.r-w, Leeds thought all likely to have been associated.

1. 1935.71; Leeds, Fig. 2 and Pl. III; V.C.H. Oxon., Pl. III, b.

FIG. 82.1 (profile and indication of scheme of decoration)
Restored bowl, 10 3/4" high, 11 1/2" diameter at rim; small flattened base. Rim form F3. Decorated entirely by whipped cord maggots, very regular and about 1/2" in length. Each impression shows at the top a knot or larger loop.
The decoration continues down to the base and on the wall the maggots are set vertically at about 1/4" intervals. The upper row on the rim is vertical, the lower oblique. A vertical row decorates the inner bevel of the rim; below it an oblique row. The two lowest rows inside run obliquely, both in the same direction, and have been made with a different stamp which shows a large knot-like impression in the centre. The impressing of the three internal rows below the rim has produced a corrugated effect. Flaky fabric with much shell grit. Light red outside.
2. 1935.72.a; Leeds, Pl. II, C.

Rim form M2a. The rim, neck and walls are decorated by rows of oblique (in the neck vertical) fingernail impressions. On the walls these are so deep as to raise ridges nearly 1/8" above the surface. Two diagonal incisions run down from the inner edge of the rim. Flaky grey fabric, faintly red surfaces.

3. 1935.72.b; Leeds, Pl. II, E.

Rim of form M1a, with obscure impressions, bird-bone or twisted cord. At the lower edge of the rim small incisions, probably made with tip of fingernail. Running down from shoulder, widely spaced impressions, possibly twisted cord. On inner bevel of rim, a row of small oval impressions. Lattice pattern in neck inside. Flaky ware, surfaces smoothed, no visible grit. Red to brown outside, red inside, reddish-black core.

4. 1935.72.c; Leeds, Pl. II, D.

Fragment of rim, probably of form F1, with horizontal lines of continuous fingernail impressions. Dull brown with black core; flaky; shell grit.
5. Unregistered and unpublished sherd, uncertain whether from Stanton Harcourt or from Eynsham.

Rim of form Mla, with incised herringbone; traces of diagonal incised lines in neck just above the (missing) shoulder. Incised lattice pattern inside. Extremely flaky ware, containing large fragments of shell.

Rest of material from site: The two rims illustrated by Leeds, Pl. II, A and B, seem to come from early Overhanging-rim Urns; the paste is more solid and homogeneous than that of the other sherds and one at least contains much potsherd grit. The other pieces listed by Leeds on p. 9 are wall sherds of indeterminate nature, except for the fragment of concave base, 1935.72.g, fig. 3, b.
SUFFOLK

Barnham

Castle Museum, Norwich; reg. no. 32.19.

Unpublished; listed by Piggott, 1954, 384.

1. Fig. 183.

Two sherds, perhaps both from the same pot. Rim, form Mla, with three rows of short, deep, vertical incisions; in the neck, an irregular row of vertical crescentic impressions made with the thumb-tip; inside, the remains of a pattern of triangles, made by series of bird-bone impressions (compare Liddell, 1929, Pl. I, col. 5, nos. 4 and 5). Small fragment from shoulder, with row of oval impressions. Hard, sandy, flaky ware, containing a small proportion of burnt flint grit which protrudes on both surfaces; black core; exterior dark brown; interior buff.
SUFFOLK: Barnham

Fig. 83
SUFFOLK

Creeting St. Mary

Ipswich Museum; reg. no. 1939-14.

Unpublished.

Found with flints in blackened sand.

FIG. 84.
Rim sherd, classifiable either as ultimate Peterborough (Fengate style with rim of form F2) or Overhanging-rim Urn. On balance, the curvature of the rim, thinness and characteristic striae below overhang, could be taken to indicate the former class. Twisted cord impressions forming hatched triangle, with suggestions of horizontal and diagonal lines filling spaces on either side. Trace of twisted cord on inner bevel. Dark shade of buff outside, grey inside, black core; relatively homogeneous ware, containing a little burnt and unburnt flint.
SUFFOLK: Greeting St. Mary

Fig. 84
SUFFOLK

Honington

Cambridge Museum; reg. nos. 49.232, 235, 239.


Habitation site on low mound of gravel, close to tributary of Little Ouse; stratified below occupation level yielding Rinyo-Clacton ware and an abundant flint industry.

The six small and mostly formless sherds, with bird-bone and whipped cord maggot decoration, should probably be classed as Mortlake ware. The only rim is illustrated in Fell, fig. 5, 3. It appears to come from a small, thin-walled bowl or saucer with straight sides. The narrow rim is inturned and bears on its flattened top two rows of close-set impressions, probably bird-bone. A band of similar impressions lies just below the outer edge of the rim. The sherd illustrated in Fell, fig. 5, 1, is there given a more pronounced neck and shoulder than the present writer believes it to have; it has rows of bird-bone impressions on the exterior and widely spaced impressions made by a chisel-like implement inside.

The sherds are of soft buff ware, with shell grit; the fabric contrasts markedly with that of the Rinyo-Clacton ware from the site.
SUFFOLK

Icklingham

British Museum; Sturje Collection; reg. nos. 1914, 2-12, 1-10.

Piggott, 1931, 124-6; fig. 17, 1-7.

Occupation site.

1. (1). Piggott, 1954, Pl. X, 2; Piggott, 1931, fig. 17, 3; (wall sherd).
Fig. 8: Wall profile only
Fenigate style, rim form F2; 16" high, diameter at rim 5 1/2 "; rim extremely irregular; walls nearly vertical; thick, flattened base. On rim, deep sub-circular stabs; incised lattice on inner bevel of rim; extremely coarse incised lattice over wall from neck to base; pits in neck made with fingertip. Black at top and inside, walls reddish; vesicular; contains abundant fine burnt flint.

2. (2). Piggott, 1931, fig. 17, 1.
Sherds from simple bowl; three lines of twisted cord impressions below rim; fingernail notches across rim; single perforation made after firing. Buff outside, black inside; vesicular; small amount of flint.
Icklingham - 2

3. (3). Piggott, 1931, fig. 17, 2.
Sherd from simple bowl with irregular incised decoration on exterior. Light orange-buff throughout; surfaces powdery and vesicular; small amount of burnt flint.

4. (4 and 9). Piggott, 1931, fig. 17, 4.
Two rim sherds, form M2a; regular and sharply incised lattice pattern over rim. Ware as No. 3.

5. (5). Piggott, 1931, fig. 17, 5-7.
Three sherds, all apparently from the same vessel; Fengate style, rim form F2; profile of rim irregular, one of the fragments has no internal projection at top of rim; exterior of rim decorated by continuous lines of fingernail impressions presumably forming pendant concentric arcs; chevron pattern made by fingernails on inner edge of rim. Black ware; sandy; contains small fragments of quartz and burnt flint.
(Note: It is impossible that these sherds can have belonged to a saucer as shown in Piggott, 1931, fig. 17, 7.)
Icklingham - 3


Extremely decayed sherd from vessel of Fengate style, rim form probably Fl. Incised (or fingernail-impressed) panelled pattern on remains of rim; chevrons made by fingernails on inner edge; orange-buff with grey core; contains much burnt flint. (Four conical pits in the decayed area probably produced by root action or dripping water.)

7. (10).

Eight wall sherds with coarse incised lattice pattern may belong to No. 1 or to a similar pot.
SUFFOLK

Ipswich - Bramford Road

Ipswich Museum, J. Reid Moir Collection; reg. no. 1929.217.

Unpublished; listed by Piggott, 1931, 152.

Stray find from brickearth pit.

Fig. 86.

Sherd from rim and shoulder of vessel of somewhat indeterminate form. The rim approximates to form M1b, but is hardly enlarged: the internal and external projections have probably been formed when the decoration was being applied. The neck is narrow and shallow and the shoulder weak. The decoration consists entirely of chevrons made by impressions of short lengths of twisted cord; it is possible that three different cords were used for rim, exterior and interior. The ware appears to be black and to contain large burnt flint grits, but the surfaces and fractures are much obscured by the adherent brickearth.
SUFFOLK: Ipswich - Bramford Road

Fig. 66
SUFFOLK

Lakenheath

Briscoe Collection.


Many of the A beakers and rusticated sherds illustrated in the above report are closely paralleled at Peterborough. Among them is one sherd, fig. 9, f of the report, which appears to come from the upper part of the rim of a Peterborough pot of the Fengate style. The inner bevel is well developed and slightly concave, but undecorated. Two vertical rows of close-set rectangular impressions on the outer surface might have been made by the type of comb which at Peterborough was used for drawing groups of lines down the walls of pots.
SUFFOLK

Lakenheath

Cambridge Museum.

Unpublished.

Three small wall sherds bearing whipped cord maggots are more likely to be Peterborough ware than anything else.
SURREY

Croydon - Beddington Lane

*Ant. J.*, v (1925), 432, note.
Listed by Piggott, 1931, 152.

Stray find in gravel pit; shoulder and part of wall with four rows of bird-bone or knotted cord impressions below shoulder, one just above it. Apparently gritted with burnt flint.

Brockham - Barley Mow Sand Pit

Guildford Museum, reg. no. S.7043.

Piggott, 1931, 152; incorrectly listed as from Betchworth.

**Fig. 87.**

Fragment from neck and shoulder of pot of Mortlake type; fingertip pits in neck; below, a row of vertical fingernail impressions; the shoulder emphasized by lines of horizontal fingernail impressions above and below; on wall, rows of oblique twisted cord maggots, in several cases accompanied by impression of tip of fingernail. *Buff* exterior, *black* core and interior; hard, flaky ware; smooth surfaces; contains coarse sand and medium burnt flint.
SURREY: Brockham - Barley Mow Sand Pit

FIG. 87
SURREY

Farnham - Badshot Long Barrow

Guildford Museum, no reg. nos.


From secondary silt in south ditch of barrow.

The three restored vessels all have rims of form M2a, and are of interest for the variety of ornamental techniques employed - incision, fingertip impressions and rustication, impressions made with short lengths of twisted cord, bird-bone, and internal swags perhaps made with string of small vertebrae.

* Note, however, that the small vessel illustrated in Pl. XII, 1 and fig. 56 of report has been built round half-a-dozen small sherds and that only about 1/2" of the rim is original.

Subsequent to the excavation a wall sherd, probably belonging to the pot illustrated on Pl. XI of the report, was found in the field nearby (Surrey Arch. Colls., xlvii (1941), 90-2).

Now in Farnham Museum.
Rim sherd in Guildford Museum; unpublished. 
Rim form M2a; twisted cord chevrons on rim; vertical cord 
lines over inner bevel; inside, remains of two single pendant 
semicircles, larger than those of fig. 55 of report, but 
probably made in similar fashion; in hollow of neck outside, 
shallow fingertip and other indeterminate impressions. 
Ware similar to rest.

In gravel, near spring; one sherd in secondary filling of a 
pit, which also yielded flake from polished flint axe; the 
other sherd unassociated.

The two sherds are small and formless; one is said to com-
bine whipped cord maggots and fingertip impressions, the 
other to have maggots only. Both contain burnt flint,
SURREY: Farnham - Badshot Long Barrow

Fig. 58
SURREY

Mortlake

A. British Museum.

All from the Thames.

1. Reg. no. 1909, 6-25, 1.
Smith, R.A., "The Development of Neolithic Pottery",
Arch., lxii (1910), 340, Pl. XXXVII, fig. 3.
FIG:89:1 (rim profile only)
The Mortlake type-bowl; nearly complete; 6 7/8" external
rim diameter; 5 1/4" high; wall 5/16" thick just below
shoulder, 1/2" at base; atypical rim, form M3a; decorated
entirely by herringbone pattern of short lengths of twisted
cord (or perhaps thong).
Greenish black, with some calcareous incrustation; surfaces
smoothed but uneven, slightly glossy outside, matt inside;
no visible grit.
Found with No. 2.

2. Unregistered.
Piggott, 1931, fig. 18, 2.
Described by R.A. Smith, loc. cit., 340.
Found with No. 1.
This sherd is at present (1955) on loan to the Victoria and
Mortlake - 2

Albert Museum and is included in the travelling exhibition of English prehistoric pottery.
Rim of form Mla; continuous horizontal lines of twisted cord on and inside rim, two lines below shoulder; twisted cord maggots in neck and in chevron pattern on wall in two zones, separated by zone of fingertip impressions. Black.

3. Reg. no. 72, 3-29, 11.
Curle, A.O., "Two Late Neolithic Vessels from the Thames", Ant. J., iv (1924), 149 f., Pl. XXVIII, 1.
Aberoromby, Bronze Age Pottery, i, Pl. XXX, 21.
Piggott, 1931, fig. 14, 6.

Fig. 89: 3.
Companion to bowl from Putney (q.v.), but decoration more carefully applied and extends inside rim; base flattened. The reservations made in connection with the Putney bowl apply equally to this specimen.
Mortlake - 3

B. London Museum.

All from the Thames.

Unpublished.

Fig. 90:4.
Sherd from small bowl of Ebbsfleet type, rim form E1; diagonal incisions across rim; no other decoration survives, but it should be noted that the outer surface has flaked off from the shoulder downwards.
Black throughout; hard, gritty ware; quartzitic sand mixed with clay. Calcareous concretion on surfaces.

5. Reg. no. A.10215.
Unpublished.

Fig. 90:5.
Sherd from rim and neck of bowl of Ebbsfleet type, rim form E2. Incised lattice on rim; neck covered with small, irregularly spaced circular and oval impressions; lattice-filled incised triangles pendant from rim inside.
Dark brownish-grey slip, well preserved; very hard, flaky ware, containing much unburnt flint grit.
SURREY: Mortlake
Mortlake - 4 (London Museum)

Unpublished.

Fig. 91.
Sherd from bowl of Ebbsfleet type, rim form E1; decorated with rows of fingernail impressions: on outside of rim, one in neck above shoulder, three below shoulder, four inside rim. Brown exterior, greyish-brown interior, black core; hard ware, containing much burnt and unburnt flint, but typical Peterborough flaky structure.

Lawrence, G.F., "Antiquities from the Middle Thames", Arch.J., LXXXVI (1929), fig. 1, 2.

Fig. 92.
Large fragments from bowl probably to be classified as Ebbsfleet ware: the rim form is a heavy version of type E3'; apart from a row of small, shallow, irregular pits in the neck, perhaps made with a bird-bone, the decoration consists entirely of long and coarse whipped cord impressions, arranged in diagonal rows across the rim and base of neck and in confused herringbone on wall, extending to bottom of sherd. Brown surfaces, black core; typical flaky Peterborough fabric, sparsely gritted with small fragments of burnt flint.

Sherds Nos. C.954-5 come from a similarly decorated vessel.
Mortlake - 5 (London Museum)

Lawrence, G.F., "Antiquities from the Middle Thames", Arch. J. lxxxvi (1929), fig. 1, 1 (internal decoration not indicated). Fig. 93.
Sherd from bowl of Mortlake type, rim form M3a; decorated entirely by whipped cord maggots in chevrons - on and inside the rim, below the shoulder.
Surfaces brown to black, black core; typical flaky Peterborough fracture; large pieces of unburnt flint; sandy to touch.

Lawrence, op. cit., fig. 1, 4. Fig. 94.
Sherd from bowl of Mortlake type, rim form M2a (the rim only slightly enlarged, neck very short); diagonal incisions across rim; fingertip pits in neck; wall, as far as it has been preserved, entirely covered with close-set continuous horizontal lines of twisted cord impressions.
Black throughout; typical Peterborough fabric; sparsely gritted with small fragments of unburnt flint.
Mortlake - 6 (London Museum)

Unpublished.

Fig. 95.
Sherd from bowl of Mortlake type, rim form M2a; on the rim finely incised chevron pattern; in the neck, small conical pits not made with the fingertip; finely incised diagonal strokes above shoulder; continuous lines of twisted cord below shoulder; short twisted cord impressions on internal bevel of rim, roughly executed incised lattice pattern inside below rim.
Black throughout; thick; typical Peterborough fabric.

Unpublished.

Fig. 96.
Sherd from bowl of Mortlake type, rim form M1a; rim bears three continuous horizontal lines made by separate fingernail impressions, on its outer edge a row of sharp, diagonal incisions; in the neck, oval pits made with the fingertip; horizontal rows of diagonal twisted cord impressions in base of neck and below shoulder; the two rows on the wall separated by a row of paired fingernail impressions; incised lattice inside rim.
Dark surfaces; typical Peterborough fabric.
12. Reg. no. A.13667. Lawrence, *op.cit.*, fig. 1, 3 (omitting internal decoration). *FIG. 97*. 

Large sherd from bowl of Fengate type; rim a narrow version of F3. Decorated entirely by close-set fingernail impressions, set diagonally in horizontal rows; pits in the neck made with fingertip; on inner bevel of rim, chevron pattern made by fingernail. Black throughout; heavy, gritty ware, containing a little burnt flint; interior thickly coated with calcareous concretion.

Three large wall sherds from this pot are in the British Museum, apparently unregistered.
SURREY: Mortlake

1956 27
SURREY

Thorpe

London Museum.

Unpublished; referred to by permission of the excavator, Mr. W.F. Grimes.

Habitation site, producing fragments of ten vessels and a polished flint axe.

In all cases the walls of the pots are thin, but the ware varies from hard and gritty to soft and vesicular. Rim forms E1, E3 and E5 are represented, but not E2. There are also two simple, open bowls. In most cases decoration is restrained: fingernail and fingertip impressions; fine to coarse whipped cord; pits in the necks of two pots; one pot combines whipped cord diagonally across the rim with large pits in the neck and rows of fingernail impressions covering part of the neck and all that remains of the wall. The E5 rim has incised lattice decoration. More elaborate and carefully applied lattice pattern covers the neck of a small pot of form E1, some of the lozenges being filled with cross-strokes; diagonal incised lines on the neck inside; coarse whipped cord over the rim and below the shoulder. A very small simple bowl has diagonal lines of coarse whipped cord outside and incised lattice pattern inside.
SURREY

Weybridge

Weybridge Museum; no.reg. no.

Listed by Piggott, 1931, 152.

From the Thames near Weybridge.

Fig. 98.
Large sherd from bowl of Mortlake type, rim form Mla.
Incised chevron pattern on rim extends over internal overhang; on exterior application of the strokes has produced facetting of rim profile. Two large circular pits in neck, producing low bosses inside, probably made with fingertip. The shoulder is emphasized by a high, thin ridge; three more ridges below, separated by wide grooves.

The sherd has suffered considerable abrasion and is partly covered by patches of thick calcareous concretion, but as far as can be seen decoration below the neck is absent except for the ridges. Owing to the condition of the fracture edges it is difficult to tell whether the ridges have been pinched up or applied.

The ware is smooth and soapy to the touch and contains a small quantity of medium-sized unburnt flint. The colour
Weybridge - 2

is grey throughout, with buff patches. Traces of a soft, thin, darker grey "skin" are visible.
SURREY

Wisley

British Museum; reg. nos. 1923.7-7.43-53.


From pit or pits in river sand on left bank of the Wey.

1. (43 and 44) Smith, figs. 1 and 3.

Fig. 99:1.

Two sherds, showing rim, neck and upper wall profile; rim form Mla; outer bevel of rim, base of neck and remaining part of wall covered with close-set bird-bone impressions; similar faint impressions inside rim. Brown surfaces, flaky black core; flint and possibly potsherd grit.

2. (46) Smith, fig. 2.

Fig. 99:2.

Sherd from rim and neck; form is narrow version of F2; impressed or incised chevron pattern on rim; two rows of vertical fingernail impressions inside rim. Brown ware, flaky and brittle; burnt flint.

3. (45) Smith, fig. 4. (wrong orientation)

Fig. 99:3.

Vertical neck and flat, slightly enlarged rim of form related
Wisley - 2

to E 4; close-set bird-bone decoration on top of rim and two rows inside; much of outer surface lost and the only remaining feature is one small conical pit just below rim. Purplish brown ware, flaky structure only visible in parts of fracture; sparse burnt flint.


Rim and neck sherd, form El; chevron pattern on rim and inside and two small fingernail impressions just below rim outside; all impressions worn and blurred. Brown surfaces; flaky black core; burnt flint.

5. (48) Unpublished.

Wall sherd with lines of stab-and-drag, made by implement with narrow blunted point.


Small wall sherds with bird-bone impressions.
SURREY: Wisley

FIG. 99
SURREY: Mortlake
SUSSEX

Whitehawk Camp, Brighton

A. Brighton Museum.


The Ebbsfleet ware, concentrated in Ditch III, was contemporary with the main occupation of the camp and thus with the Whitehawk style of Western Neolithic pottery.

The decorated sherds are illustrated as follows:

Fig. 15: Rim, neck, shoulder; form E2, with short, straight everted neck and rim; incised lattice on rim; vertical incisions in neck; whipped cord maggots in herringbone below shoulder.

Fig. 16: Fragment of shoulder, possibly same vessel as Fig.15.

Fig. 17: Sherd from neck; incised lattice inside.

Fig. 18: Sherd with very coarse whipped cord maggots.

(Figs. 19, 20, 21, included by Piggott in the Ebbsfleet group, probably are to be classed as Whitehawk ware; the chevrons are unusual, but not unparalleled; the shoulders of Figs. 19 and 20 are not of Ebbsfleet type.)
To the decorated sherds may be added, on criteria of form, a few plain sherds, as follows:-

Fig. 8: Rim and neck; form El or E3.

Fig. 25: Rim, neck and characteristically rounded shoulder; form E2; the broad, irregular furrows are another typical feature (c.f. Combe Hill).

Fig. 35: Rim, neck and rounded shoulder; narrow-mouthed vessel; form \( \frac{3}{4}E2 \).


The decorated sherds are illustrated as follows:-

Fig. 20: Sherds from rim, neck, shoulder and wall: form E2, with short neck; fine whipped cord maggots arranged diagonally across top of rim and in chevrons below, apparently extending for some distance down wall; similar chevrons inside rim.

Fig. 21: Wall sherds with vertical or slightly oblique fine whipped cord lines running down to two continuous
horizontal whipped cord lines; two sherds have also vertical rows of small, close-set fingernail impressions.

Fig. 22: Sherds from rim, neck and shoulder: form E2, with elongated neck; incised lattice on top of rim; in base of neck and over shoulder, chevron pattern in coarser whipped cord than used for Figs. 20 and 21; confused whipped cord impressions inside.

Figs. 20 and 21 come from Ditch III, but Fig. 22 from Ditch II. They occurred at a higher level in the ditch siltings than the first group.

The ware of the Ebbsfleet sherds cannot be distinguished from that of the associated Western Neolithic pottery.

It may be noted that no "non-Western" flint types appear to have been found in association with the Ebbsfleet ware; the only such object from the camp is the petit tranchet arrowhead from Ditch I (Ross Williamson, 1930, Pl. XIV, 14).
Whitehawk Camp, Brighton - 4

B. Lewes Museum.

To the decorated sherds may be added a small fragment in a private collection housed in the Lewes Museum; presumably a stray find.

FIG. 100.

Rim form E5, with zigzag pattern in whipped cord.
SUSSEX: Brighton - Whitehawk Camp

Fig. 100
SUSSEX

Friston

Lewes Museum; no reg. no.


Stray find.

1. FIG. 101.
Sherd from neck and shoulder; outer edge of rim just indicated; slack profile, probably Mortlake type; at base of neck, below shoulder and inside, rows of twisted cord maggots, some straight and some curved. Exterior and core, light brown; interior has flaky buff surface; heavy ware; somewhat gritty to touch; well gritted with small to medium burnt flint.
SUSSEX

Jevington - Combe Hill

Lewes Museum.

Musson, R., "An Excavation at Combe Hill Camp near Eastbourne", Sussex Arch. Coll., lxxxix (1950), 105-116; fig. 3.

Small causewayed camp; limited excavation in inner ditch produced pottery of Ebbsfleet type, bones of ox and pig, two fragments of grain rubbers, a leaf-shaped arrowhead with rudimentary trimming, a steeply flaked end-scraper, a blade-core and presumably, though it is not mentioned in the report, a very small axe of flint-mine type. (A trenchet axe is understood to have been found, but not in situ.)

As the illustrations in the report are much reduced and inadequate, all the rim sherds in the museum have been redrawn and examples of all variants are figured here. Most of the "featureless" sherds were destroyed by the excavator in an attempt to separate out their constituent elements.

1. Musson, fig. 3, 16. Also illustrated (with the rim at varying angles) by Childe (1952, fig. 1) and Piggott (1954, fig. 49, 4).

Fig. 102:1.
As the angle at which the sherds should join is uncertain, the profile shown here is simply that of the pot as partially
reconstructed. The rim in any case seems to have been a straight version of E2. Coarse twisted cord impressions set vertically over shoulder and diagonally inside rim. (Enough of the pot survives to render improbable Childe's suggestion (loc. cit.; 11) that the shoulder decoration may have been arranged in panels.) Smooth, greyish-brown surfaces; flaky black core; sparsely gritted with flint.

2. Musson, fig. 3, 10.

Fig. 102:2.

Rim sherd, form E4; (but possibly E2). On top of rim and immediately below it outside, impressions resembling chevrons but seemingly made in one piece with an implement. Heavily weathered, surfaces pinkish buff; core grey-brown; full of small burnt flint.


Fig. 102:3.

Sherd from shoulder and neck; ware and decoration similar to No. 2, but better preserved and with thinner wall.

4. Musson, fig. 3, 17 (pit on shoulder not shown).

Fig. 102:4.

Rim, neck and shoulder, form E4; one circular pit on shoulder line, made with implement; broad shallow groove
Jewington - Combe Hill - 3

In neck probably accidental. Smooth greyish-buff exterior; reddish-brown interior and core; flaky, brittle ware, sparsely gritted with burnt flint.

5. Musson, fig. 3, 14 (probably).

**Fig. 103:5.**

Rim, neck and shoulder; form E3; rim diagonally notched. Exterior grey to buff, with small red patches suggesting remains of slip; interior, reddish-buff; grey core. Ware gritty but not especially flaky.

6. Musson, fig. 3, 9 (probably).

**Fig. 104:6.**

Rim, neck and shoulder; form E2; undecorated; reddish-buff and full of flint grits.

7-10. These cannot be identified in Musson, fig. 3.

**Fig. 104:7-10.**

Undecorated sherds with rims approximating to form E2. Except that No. 9 is flaky, range of pastes and colours is as described above.
SUSSEX: Jevington - Combe Hill

Fig. 103
Jevington - Combe Hill - 4

11-12. Musson, fig. 3, 4, 7. (?)  
**Fig. 104:11-12.**

Owing to smallness of sherds, orientation uncertain; but rims of forms E1 or E3a, though sharp angle at outer edge and pronounced internal projection is suggestive of the Mortlake form M2a. Diagonal incisions on rim of No. 11, and fingernail impressions on No. 12. Normal ware.

13-15. Not identified in Musson, fig. 3.  
**Fig. 104:13-15.**

Atypical rims, related to E1 or E3a; diagonally notched. Normal ware.

16. Not identified in Musson, fig. 3.  
**Fig. 104:16.**

Undecorated rim sherd, of same form as Nos. 11-12; one of five, all probably from same pot. Surfaces light buff, core grey; extremely flaky; large burnt flint.

17. Not identified in Musson, fig. 3.  
**Fig. 104:17.**

Undecorated rim sherd, typical form E1 or E3a; one of five, all probably from same pot. Ware quite different in appearance from all the rest - black, with leathery-looking surfaces and many firing cracks; flaky; large flint grits.
SUSSEX: Jevington - Combe Hill

Fig. 104
18-21. Not identified in Musson, fig. 3.

**Fig. 105:18-21.**

Simple upright rims, not readily classifiable except for No. 19, which is probably E4. Normal ware.

22. Not identified in Musson, fig. 3.

**Fig. 105:22.**

Rim form E4, with two broad shallow grooves in upright neck. Light brown, homogeneous ware; small flint grits abundant.

23. Musson, fig. 3, 15.

**Fig. 105:23.**

Sherd from rim of simple bowl; narrow groove inside. Brown; flaky; large flint.

24-25. Musson, fig. 3, 15.

**Fig. 105:24-25.**

Two sherds, probably from same vessel, form approximates to E4, but top of rim rolled over and squeezed down outside; large pits inside straight neck, producing low external bosses; irregular diagonal incisions inside; fingernail impressions on outer edge of rim. Surfaces red; core grey; medium burnt flint. A third sherd may belong with these, but seems to have its pit on the outside.
Jevington - Combe Hill - 6

In addition there are six sherds with large, deep pits, producing internal bosses; four seem to have the pit in a slightly hollow neck, the others in indeterminate positions.

One sherd from a round base has been preserved.
SUSSEX

Newhaven - Castle Hill

Lewes Museum; reg. no. 39.48/1.

Field, L.E., "Castle Hill, Newhaven", Sussex Arch. Coll., lxxx (1939), 265 (the sherd is wrongly oriented in the figure).

Stray sherd found during excavation of hill fort.

[FIG. 106.]
Sherd from neck and shoulder, probably Mortlake type; decorated with irregular rows of deep and sharp vertical impressions, apparently made with the end of a flint blade; purplish-brown outside, light brown to orange inside; grey-brown core; hard ware, somewhat flaky in structure; abundantly gritted with medium burnt flint.

( Findon - Church Hill

Pull, J.H., "Further Discoveries at Church Hill, Findon", Sussex County Magazine, xxvii (1953), 16.

Quoted by Curwen, E.C., The Archaeology of Sussex (London, 1954), 117. It is claimed that sherds of a "Neolithic B type bowl" were found in mine shaft 4. No sherds of Peterborough ware were observed during a visit to Worthing Museum; it is possible that the author is in fact referring to sherds of a Rinyo-Clacton pot from the site which appears to be unpublished.)
SUSSEX: Newhaven - Castle Hill

Fig. 106
SUSSEX

Selme ston

Lewes Museum.

Clark, J.G.D., "A Late Mesolithic Settlement Site at Selme ston, Sussex", Ant. J., xiv (1934), 138-158; fig. 3.

Eight sherds with twisted cord maggot and fingernail decoration from a secondary hearth in a Mesolithic pit. The two rim sherds are too fragmentary for classification and the rest of the pieces are very small. The group apparently is of Mortlake type, but rather undistinguished. A sherd of Beaker (type indeterminate), two fabricators and a few worked flints came from the top-soil over the pit.

Curwen, E.C., The Archaeology of Sussex (London, 1954), 69, suggests that a sickle flake with dense lustre may have belonged to the makers of the Peterborough sherds, but this is pure speculation.
SUSSEX

Selsey Bill

Guildhall Museum, Priory Park, Chichester. (now mislaid.)


From habitation site in gravel pit; saucer-shaped depressions appear to have produced 7 Western Neolithic sherds as well as the eleven sherds of ill-fired, vesicular, gritless ware which could be reconstructed to form the upper part of a large undecorated pot with M2a rim and weak neck and shoulder.

The absence of ornament on a pot of Mortlake style is unique.

Probably from the Thames, as the sherd is partly covered with calcareous incrustation.

†1Q.107:1.
Sherd from bowl of Ebbsfleet type, rim form El; decorated solely by close-set diagonal impressions of a short length of twisted cord: one row on outside of rim, one above shoulder, two below shoulder, two inside rim.


†1Q.107:2.
Sherd from bowl of Mortlake type; rim of form Mla, but modified by deep groove made by stab-and-drag with an implement of wood or bone; similar grooves in the wall; the ridges between the grooves bear diagonal slashes; incised lattice inside rim.

Exterior brown; interior orange to black; core brown to black; hard, gritty ware, containing micaceous sand and a little burnt flint.
PART III: RINYO-CLACTON WARE
RINYO-CLACTON

FIGS 108-126
BEDFORDSHIRE

Dunstable - Barrow 2, The Five Knolls
Luton Museum.

Two sherds from mound of round barrow; for documentation see entry for this site in Western Neolithic section.

Wall sherd, 1½" x 1", with three deep, carefully made, flat-bottomed grooves, 1/8" wide. Reddish-buff throughout; liberally gritted with small fragments of shell.

2. FIG. 2. No reg.no.
Wall sherd, 1" square, with three grooves, 1/16" wide.
Brown; shell grit.
BEDFORDSHIRE: Dunstable - Barrow 2, The Five Knolls

Fig. 108
BEDFORDSHIRE

Leagrave - Waulud's Bank

Luton Museum; reg.no. W.B. 158: 31268/53


Semi-circular enclosure with broad and shallow external ditch and discontinuous bank, at source of River Lea. Pottery found in primary silting of ditch.

1. FIG. 109.
Wall sherd with shallow, flat-bottomed grooves 1/8" wide and at distances from each other of 1/16" to 1/8". Brownish-grey ware; soft and soapy to touch; contains shell grit.

2.
Plain sherds of similar ware were also found.
BEDFORDSHIRE: Leagrave - Waulud's Bank

Fig. 109
BERKSHIRE

Abingdon

Ashmolean Museum.


Sherds from ditch of causewayed camp; stratigraphical position not recorded.

No. 1. Reg.no. 1928.966

Leeds, op.cit., 475 and Pl. LXXIV, fig.2, h.

Wall sherd, 3/8" thick, the outer surface covered with deep pointed oval stabs, 1/4" wide at open end, all with points running in the same direction. Light brown outside; interior and core, brownish-grey. Soft ware, with abundant shell grit.

The nature of the decoration seems to link the sherd with the series from Lion Point, Clacton, and Creeting St. Mary rather than with any other recognized class of pottery.


Sherd with three horizontal grooves, 1/8" wide and 1/4" apart. Exterior and core, dark brown; interior, buff; shell grit.

Probably Rinyo-Clacton.
BERKSHIRE

Blewbury - Churn Plain

Newbury Museum.


From mound of round barrow; see also entry in Peterborough section.

The two sherds illustrated in the report (fig.35, 67C and 41C) are from the wall of a pot with a zone of shallow grooves at the top followed by a zone of fingernail impressions.

Pinkish-buff outside; pinkish-grey inside; buff core.

Smooth, fine-grained ware, containing a little shell grit.

(Nos.46C, 74C, 57C have grooves only.)

Unpublished sherds: No.61C is of similar ware, but bears only deep oval impressions, 1/8" long, arranged in irregular lines.

No. 47C. FIG. 12:1.

Rim sherd; broad shallow grooves, made with finger, start 1/2" below rim outside; grooves vary from 3/8" to 1/2" in width; the intervening ridges are only 1/16" wide. Ware as above.
Blewbury - Churn Plain - 2

No. 56C. Fig.:.

Small thin rim sherd, with two sharp diagonal incisions.
Fine grey ware.
(In the report this is classified as "rough beaker-like vessel of some kind").
BERKSHIRE: Bladbury - Churn Plain

Fig. 110
BERKSHIRE

Sutton Courtenay

Ashmolean Museum.

Piggott, 1936, 193.

Pits in gravel.

Pit P
Circular, 4' in diameter, 18" deep, with recess at one side. Much charcoal in filling. Abundant flint industry: cores, flakes, hammerstones, fragment of a Group VI axe, 3 rounded scrapers, side-scraper, hollow scraper, serrated blades, petit tranche derivative arrowhead (Class D); quartzite hammerstone; bone point or awl, carefully shaped.
Associated pottery: Leeds, Pl. XXIX; Piggott, fig.7, 1 and 2. Reg.no. 1929.785a. (1) Sherds from vessel with pointed rim; grooved ladder pattern inside; cordons of triangular section outside, some of them converging. Black ware; full of shell grit.
(2) Rim sherd of a second vessel; pointed rim with inner bevel; grooved ladder pattern on bevel and in two rows outside. Grey ware; full of shell grit.
Sutton Courtenay - 2

Pit T
Flint scrapers, serrated flakes; fragment of sandstone pebble; pieces of burnt clay.
Associated pottery: Leeds, Pl. XXXIV, 2, d. Wall sherd with convergent cordons of triangular section; cordons alternately plain and notched.
CAMBRIDGESHIRE

Cambridge - Hills Road

Cambridge Museum.

Frere, H.S., "Late Neolithic Grooved Ware near Cambridge", Ant. J., xxiii (1943), 34 ff., fig. 3.
Listed by Piggott, 1954, 386.

Occupation site; pit cut into the chalk; flint industry (chiefly primary flakes) and pottery associated with bones - "probably of small domesticated ox, and possibly of very large sheep."

Two rim and seven wall sherds. Rims have slight internal bevels and applied cordons below. External decoration: solely horizontal grooves of varying widths; Frere's fig. 3,3 is wall sherd with confused relief ornament inside.

The ware is shell-gritted (oyster and cockle shells); the presence of a freshwater gasteropod and foramenifera in the clay suggested that fen-clay may have been used. The pottery may thus postdate the Fenland submergence. (See Appendix 1.)
CAMBRIDGESHIRE

Cherry Hinton - South Barrow

Cambridge Museum.

Information in advance of publication kindly supplied by Mr. C.H. Houlder.

Cherry Hinton South and North Barrows lay 450' and 700' NNE of the War Ditches; two-thirds of each had already been destroyed by chalk quarrying before excavation; no evidence survived as to central burials or cremations. Each barrow appears to have been of bell or disc type, with external bank and internal berm; internal diameters were of the order of 100'. In each case a number of small pits had been cut into the chalk in the area enclosed by the ditch.

Most of these pits were sterile, but one in the North Barrow yielded five fresh flint flakes; one in the South Barrow, approximately circular, with a diameter of 2' and a depth of 1'4", yielded a scraper, flakes, core and, at the bottom, three sherds of a Rinyo-Clacton vessel of flowerpot shape with estimated rim diameter of 12". The filling of this pit consisted of brown earth and "ash", which the excavator believes to represent the remains of a post.

From the primary silting of the South Barrow ditch came two
small plain sherds, flint flakes and a hollow scraper; the upper filling yielded more flakes, worn fragments of necked beakers and rusticated sherds - these had perhaps been ploughed out from the body of the mound.

1. FIG.: 111.
The Rinyo-Clacton sherd bears grooves only, 1/8" wide, arranged in horizontal lines and multiple chevrons. Exterior red, interior black; contains unusually coarse flint grit.
CAMBRIDGESHIRE: Cherry Hinton - South Barrow

FIG. 111
CAMBRIDGESHIRE

Chippenham - Barrow 2

Cambridge Museum; reg. no. 36.61.


1. Wall sherd of Rinyo-Clacton ware in the woodhenge style. Two slight vertical cordons separate panels of shallow diagonal grooves, the ends of which impinge upon the cordons. Reddish-brown surfaces, dark core. Soft, slightly crumbly ware, containing very small quantity of burnt flint grit.

This sherd was found with a cremation in a hole, 12" in diameter and 12" deep, cut into the old ground surface beneath the barrow and situated just inside the surrounding chalk ring. The excavator thought the sherd might have come from an urn, but was unable to find parallel material; he had no doubt that the association with the cremation was deliberate, and believed this to be the first secondary deposit. The central cremation was covered by an Overhanging-rim urn of an early type.
CAMBRIDGESHIRE: Chippenham - Barrow 2

Fig. 112
CAMBRIDGESHIRE

Ely

Cambridge Museum; reg. no. 22.587.


1. FIG. 113.

Large sherd from rim and wall of straight-sided vessel, diameter about 4 1/2". Simple, flat rim. No internal decoration. On exterior: flat-bottomed grooves arranged horizontally and in horizontal and vertical chevrons. Grey throughout; relatively hard ware; fine micaceous sand incorporated in the clay.

The sherd is alleged to have been found with the following, but the association is uncertain: a large triangular polished flint knife; sherd from lower wall and base of vessel of apparently identical ware, but with zones of shallow oval depressions separated by notched stamp lines. The latter has the appearance of a Beaker/Rinyo-Clacton hybrid.
CAMBRIDGESHIRE: Ely

FIG. 113
CAMBRIDGESHIRE

Shippea Hill - Plantation Farm

Cambridge Museum.


Habitation site on low mound.

A number of sherds, evidently associated with A-beakers, rusticated ware and early Food Vessels on the surface of the mound, might on typological grounds be classified in the Rinyo-Clacton series:

Pl. XLV, 15 - three narrow, flat-bottomed grooves;
Pl. XLV, 18 - horizontal and diagonal incisions;
Pl. XLVI, 24 - broad grooves, probably made with the fingertips.

The presence of a petit tranchet arrowhead and a number of plano-convex knives indicates a strong non-Beaker element in the flint industry.
Lion Point, Clacton

S. Hazzledine Warren collection.

Warren, S.H., et al., "The Archaeology of the Submerged Land-Surface of the Essex Coast", PPS, ii (1936), 191-3; figs. 4, 5; Pl. XXXIX, 11, 12; Pl. XL.

The majority of the pottery was found in pits within a restricted area (Area 4) on the submerged surface. It is significant that few sherds or flints were scattered about; that only eight sherds of Western Neolithic pottery occurred in the area; and that Rinyo-Clacton ware was only once found outside it. Associated with the pottery in the pits were: potboilers; flint waste; flint discs; scrapers; transverse and petit tranchet derivative arrowheads; chips of polished axes; serrated flakes; quartzite and quartz pebbles.

(Note: The object, "probably a sickle", referred to on p.181 of the report was not found in a pit or in association, and is now believed by Mr. Warren to be part of an axe.)

It is emphasized in the report (p. 181) that the richness and variety of the contents of these pits contrasts strongly with the poverty of pits in other areas of the submerged surface.

A flake from the cutting edge of a polished axe of igneous
Lion Point, Clacton - 2

rock, identified as Group 1 (see Appendix 1, p. ) was found in Cooking-hole 10 in Area 4. It is the only such object found by Mr. Warren on the submerged surface.

All vessels of which reconstruction drawings can be made are illustrated in fig. 4 of the report. Fig. 4, 4 and fig. 4, 5 are also illustrated in Piggott, 1954, fig. 57, 1 and 6 (the latter wrongly attributed to Creeting St. Mary).

This site has produced few simple rims; the majority have an internal bevel; internal decoration is normal: horizontal grooves; horizontal or undulating cordons, the former with vertical notches; the zone of oval depressions inside the rim of fig. 4, 3, seems to be unique. External decoration is predominantly in the intaglio style: horizontal grooves; multiple chevrons; multiple triangles; lozenges. Shallow oval depressions commonly fill the spaces inside triangles and lozenges and between sets of chevrons. Larger depressions, often with incisions across the intervening ridges (P. XL, 13, 14) are especially characteristic of this site and suggest imitations of basket-work or netting. Fingernail impressions and rustication are not infrequent (Pl. XL, 11, 12). One wall sherd has a vertical cordon and paired fingernail impressions (P. XXXIX, 11): this is a feature characteristic of the Woodhenge style.
Lion Point, Clacton - 3

Only three more sherds can usefully be illustrated here. All come from Area 4.

1. **Fig. 114:1.**
Large wall sherd with zone of oblique fingernail impressions between zones of broad horizontal grooves. (This may come from fig. 4, 3 of the report, overlapping with the lower part.)

2. **Fig. 114:2.**
Small sherd with three round pellets. This is of considerable interest as it seems to be the only pellet-ornamented sherd in the south of Britain and provides a further link with the Orkney and Caithness sites.

3. **Fig. 114:3.**
Heavily weathered sherd (not from a pit); a low cordon of rounded section running vertically and horizontally seems to be the remains of a rectangular feature; sharply incised diagonal and horizontal lines lie outside. Within the presumed enclosure are incised multiple triangles on a slightly raised area; impinging on this, to the right in the illustration, are low, flat cordons suggesting one end of a lozenge. Woodhenge style.
ESSEX: Lion Point, Clacton

Fig. 114
The ware of the above is similar to that of the pottery previously published. As a group it is remarkably homogeneous. The colour ranges from black through grey to brown, with occasional reddish shades. None of it contains coarse grit. Very small fragments of burnt flint or of potsherds are sometimes visible. Vesicularity is common. The clay nearly always contains a proportion of sand.
ESSEX

Newport

S. Hazzledine Warren Collection.

Piggott, 1936, 193, 196.


Note: It has not been possible to examine the sherds or to include drawings of them owing to the fact that they have temporarily been mislaid. The brief description therefore follows that of Piggott in 1936.

The material was found in a partially destroyed pit, 4½ ft deep and about 5 ft in diameter, and was confined to the lower half of the filling.

Pottery: Abraded sherds with grooves, relief decoration and ornament inside the rim.

Other associations: One petit tranchet derivative, Class H; 11 saws or serrated flakes; 14 scrapers; 13 utilized flakes; 45 cores; 150 untrimmed flakes; 285 waste chips.
Hampshire

Christchurch - Furzy, Latch Farm

Red House Museum, Christchurch - Druitt Collection.


From pit in gravel quarry; flakes and burnt flints associated but no details available. It is worth noting, however, that in Calkin's Table I (p. 45) Furzy is shown to have yielded a higher proportion of transverse arrowheads, plano-convex knives, picks, and implements with polished edges than the three other "areas of intensive collecting". From Druitt's notes (Calkin, p. 61) it appears that two sherds of rusticated ware were associated with the Rinyo-Clacton sherds.

1. Figg. 115:1.
Sherd with simple, flat-topped rim and collar 1 1/8" deep. Grooved decoration: apparently multiple chevrons on collar, the interspaces filled with short zigzags; below collar the scheme may have been chevrons and vertical dashes. Collar and decoration indicate Woodhenge style.

2. Figg. 115:2.
Sherd from simple rim; horizontal grooves only, 1/8" wide.
3. FIG. 115:3.
Sherd from simple rim; confused chevrons or zigzags.

4. FIG. 115:4.
Sherd from lower wall and flat base; no splay; horizontal grooves.

5. FIG. 115:5.
Sherd from simple rim; multiple chevrons above, followed by discontinuous grooves.

Three more wall-sherds have grooved chevrons or zigzags.

The sherds are buff to brown in colour; slightly vesicular; a small amount of sand is mixed with the clay.
HAMPShIRE: Christchurch - Furzy, Latch Farm
Christchurch - Hurn - Barrow I

Red House Museum, Christchurch.


Eight sherds concentrated in small area on old ground surface and believed by the excavator to have been deliberately deposited in the interval between the digging of the grave-pit and the erection of the barrow. The grave-pit was empty.

One rim has an internal cordon, broad and rounded (fig. 4, 8); chevron pattern seems to be represented on a wall sherd (fig. 4, 9); two sherds have small, irregular depressions, in one case probably made with a bird-bone (fig. 4, 10); the latter has a simple rim and an unusual bulge or shoulder below. All the sherds are from small vessels and are figured at full scale in the report. The paste contains abundant fine quartz grit.
Hampshire

Roundwood - The Round Barrow

Winchester Museum.


From the material of a bell barrow, the mound of which was mainly formed of scraped up soil. The concentration of some 100 sherds in a small area suggests that they represent scrapings from a hearth.

Also in the mound were a few sherds of Beaker, probably of type A, bone points or pins, flints, and bones of wild and domesticated animals.

The sherds are in varying states of preservation: some are quite fresh, others heavily weathered. Not all the pieces figured by Crawford can now he identified in the collection.

1. Fig.116:1.
Roundwood - 2

2. FIG.:116:2.
Sherd with flat, externally expanded rim. On and below rim series of short horizontal grooves. Soft, crumbly ware containing many small potsherds. Patchy colouration; greenish-grey to orange.

3. FIG.:116:3.
Crawford, Pl. II, 1. Sherd from straight-sided vessel with one deep groove running round the top of the simple rim. Three horizontal grooves below, followed by pendant multiple triangles, the centre filled with irregular dots. The triangles are formed by series of contiguous fingernail impressions. Fairly hard ware; orange exterior, black interior; contains sand and shell grit.

Wall sherd with horizontal lines of short, shallow grooves and part of a hatched triangle or similar pattern. Has been treated with a preservative. Flaky texture; no visible grit.

5. FIG.:116:5.
Probably the same piece as Crawford, Pl. II, 71. Wall sherd with vertical cordon and narrow incisions running obliquely to it (one incision crosses over the cordon). Decayed, greyish ware; no visible grit.
Roundwood - 3

6. Fig. 116:6.
Crawford, Pl. II, 69. Wall sherd with cordon. The orientation is uncertain; that shown seems to be the most plausible but no parallels are known for the diagonal cordon. Except for the oblique impressions to the left of the cordon, which evidently have been made with the fingernail, all the remaining decoration has been applied with a notched stamp or stamps. The stamp was not, however, exactly the same as those used on Beakers - the ends of the impressions are more pointed and the septa are narrower. The sherd has been treated with a preservative; it contains a little burnt flint.

7. Fig. 116:7.
Sherd from base with deep semicircular impressions made by an implement. Soft ware, containing small particles of burnt flint; orange-buff exterior, black interior.

8. Fig. 116:8.
Sherd from base with irregular horizontal grooves. Soft ware, containing fine particles of burnt flint; red exterior, black interior.

Other sherds figured by Crawford clearly belong to the same group; no parallels are known, however, for the pieces with
Roundwood - 4

comma-like impressions.

Nos. 1, 5 and 6 are in the Woodhenge style; the rest are perhaps more closely related to the Clacton group, though no rims of the distinctively Clacton type are present.
HERTFORDSHIRE

Fishobury, Sawbridgeworth

Musgrave Collection.

Piggott, 1936, 193.
Piggott, 1954, fig. 57, 2-3.

Material from pits; sherds of three pots associated with petit tranche derivative of Class D, flint scrapers, serrated flakes, and bone points.

The pottery appears to be closely related to that from Clacton, with internally bevelled rims, in one case the bevel bears grooves and notches (Piggott, 1954, fig. 57, 2 and 3). Fig. 57, 2 combines, on the exterior, a zone of horizontal grooves with pendant multiple triangles and dots; its splayed base has a row of punch-marks. Fig. 57, 3, with horizontal grooves only, has an unusual concave base.
HUNTINGDONSHIRE

Orton Longueville

G. Wyman Abbott Collection, on loan to Cambridge Museum.

Piggott, 1931, 115 and fig. 14, 3.

Known to have come from a pit which yielded also the Peterborough sherds described in the relevant section.

Sherds with zones of flat-bottomed horizontal grooves alternating with zones of deep, oval depressions about 1/4" in length. Typical dark, gritless ware.
East Malling - Snodland Quarry

Unpublished; listed by Piggott, 1954, 386.

In the possession of Dr. W.A. Roach, West Malling, Kent.

From a shallow depression in the chalk. A barbed-and-tanged arrowhead was found in the same pit.

About a dozen sherds from a single pot. The rim is simple and upright; a single groove runs round its flat top. Below is a single line of dots, followed by horizontal grooves; some sherds bear grooved chevrons.

Information kindly supplied by Dr. Roach.
NORFOLK

Edingthorpe

Castle Museum, Norwich. General reg. no. 177.952.

Unpublished; listed by Piggott, 1954, 386.

Habitation site.

Most of the sherds are stray finds, turned up by deep ploughing in a field which has yielded Western Neolithic, Peterborough, ? B-beaker, A-beaker, rusticated, and Early Bronze Age pottery; but one sherd (No. 1), was excavated from a shallow pit with a central post-hole which contained also the Peterborough sherds described elsewhere.

1. FlG2'1l7:1.


Wall sherd with discontinuous horizontal grooves and diagonal grooves below. The sherd is slightly weathered, and contrasts with the fresh appearance of the Peterborough sherds with which it was associated; it may therefore be assumed slightly to antedate the latter.

Nos. 2-6 are stray finds from Area 17/49.


Wall sherds decorated with narrow grooves in horizontal and diagonal lines. No. 4 may have had dots inside a triangle,
but the sherd is weathered so that these are somewhat conjectural. No. 5. has external grooves, 1/8" wide, and a simple, rounded rim. No. 6 has broad and shallow external and internal grooves, the latter seemingly made by fingertip pressure; the rim is rounded.

Except for No. 1, the walls of these vessels have been unusually thin. The ware is very similar to that from Lion Point, Clacton, soapy to the touch, slightly vesicular, brown or grey, and practically gritless. Only occasionally is it possible to observe a few grains of rounded quartz (probably contained in the clay of which the pots were made) and perhaps potsherd grit.
NORFOLK

West Runton

Castle Museum, Norwich.

Gell, A.S.R., "Grooved Ware from West Runton, Norfolk", Ant. J., xxix (1949), 81; fig. 1.
Listed by Piggott, 1954, 386.

In material fallen from a cliff. A fragment of A-beaker, flint flakes, and hammer-stones were found at the same time, but the association could not be determined. Immediately above the fall, in the cliff face, was a mass of blackish sand, containing charcoal and shells; traces of what appeared to be a level floor were seen. Two skeletons lay in the top of the black mass.

The bowl is almost complete; flower-pot shape, with pointed rim and slightly concave base. The decoration is sharply incised; three horizontal lines below the rim, then series of multiple chevrons arranged to form irregular lozenges; trace of single chevrons in same relative positions at base, smooth, hard, red ware, containing large flint grits.
A. Published material:
Leeds, E.T., "Further Discoveries of the Neolithic and Bronze Ages at Peterborough", _Ant. J._, ii, (1922), 226-7 and fig. 6.

Leeds states (p. 221) that these sherds, comprising his Group VI(a), were found in pits and only in one particular area of the Fengate site. It is not known whether any objects of flint or other material were associated.

Note: None of these pots has a "collar" as suggested by Leeds (p.226).

1. _FIG.118:1_. Leeds, fig. 6, a.
Sherds from vessel with simple rim and slightly curving wall. Flat-bottomed grooves, 1/8" wide, in zone of horizontal lines at top and zigzags below.

2. _FIG.118:2_. Leeds, fig. 6, b.
Sherd with simple pointed rim and (probably) grooved multiple chevrons.

3. _FIG.118:3_. Leeds, fig. 6, d.
Sherd from junction of wall and splayed base; horizontal grooves on wall.
NORTHAMPTONSHIRE: Peterborough

Fig. 118
Peterborough -2

4. FIG. 118; 4. Leeds, fig. 6, c.
Wall sherd with small, deep punch-marks and trace of grooved chevrons.

5.
The other sherd illustrated by Leeds, fig. 6, e, is from a wall and has multiple chevrons.

The colour of No. 1 is reddish-grey, covered on the outside by a thin, fragile black skin; No. 3 is reddish outside only. The rest of the sherds are black. The paste is vesicular and contains a little potsherd grit; Nos. 3 and 4 are unusual in that they have flaky black cores.

B. Unpublished material:
Sherds in box labelled: "Tebbs' Pits, Fengate, Peterborough, 1934". Potsherds found 4'3" deep in small pothole near packet of cremated bones and must have been associated. Potsherds scattered in the bottom of the hole. Top 3'6" had been cleared by mechanical digger.

The only cremated bone which has been preserved is a small and distorted fragment of a long bone; it may come from a human tibia.
Peterborough - 3

6. FIG. 119.

Despite the varying thickness of the sherds, only one pot seems to be represented, although one wall sherd is slightly weathered. Decoration is entirely by grooves in chevron design. Deep notches across rim; slightly splayed base.

The ware is light in weight, soft, homogeneous, and contains a few minute pieces of unburnt flint grit. The outside is a reddish-buff in colour as is the inside, except at the base, where it is black. The core is buff.
NORTHAMPTONSHIRE: Peterborough - Tebbs' Pits

Fig. 119
OXFORDSHIRE

Cassington

Ashmolean Museum.

Pits in gravel.

I. Tolley's Pit
1. Reg. No. 1934.78
Leeds, E.T., "New Discoveries of Neolithic Pottery in Oxfordshire", Oxon., 5 (1940), 1-12, Pl. II, J.
Associated with 1934.79. From "fire-hole" in beaker-cemetery field, only a few yards distant from the fire-hole which yielded Peterborough sherds of the Fengate style (Leeds, op.cit., p. 5 and Pl. I, E and F).

Between horizontal grooves is a zone of relief decoration, made by applying extremely small rolls of clay to the surface to form lozenges. The technique is unparalleled, but the intention was apparently to produce the effect of net-work seen on the sherd from Abingdon and on many of those from Lion Point, Clacton, and Creeting St. Mary, where, however, a different technique has been employed. Soft brown ware, about 5/16" thick, with abundant shell grit.

2. Reg. No. 1934.79
Piggott, 1936, 194 and fig. 7, 3.
Leeds, op.cit., Pl. II, F.
Case ington -2

Rim and wall sherds with applied cordons and ladder pattern; the rim has an internal bevel and ladder pattern. The ware is identical with that of 1934.78.

II. Cassington, Pit I

To be published by H.J. Case.
Reg. No. 1952.588a

1. An extremely thin sherd with chevron pattern in grooves.

2. A small rim sherd over which have been applied tiny loops of clay in a fashion reminiscent of the sherds from Honington, Suffolk (pellets on the rim, Stone, 1949, fig. 2, 2) and Woodlands, Amesbury, Wilts. (Stone, op.cit., fig. 1, a.)

3. Sherd with small lug, perforated horizontally; similar to that on vessel from Amesbury (Stone, op.cit., fig. 1, c).
OXFORDSHIRE

Dorchester - Site I

Ashmolean Museum.


Ceremonial site.

1. Reg. No. 1947.379 (49)

Rim sherd of unusual form, slightly inturned and with steep inner bevel bearing two rows of dots; on the exterior, shallow grooves forming chevrons, the remainder of the surface covered with close-set dots. Brown surfaces, black core; soft, gritless ware with laminated structure.

2. Reg. No. 1947.379 (50)

Wall sherd of similar ware, bearing single triangle formed by shallow grooves, the interior filled with dots.

No. 1 at least antedates Phase I of the site and is thus presumably contemporary with the sherds of stone-gritted
Dorchester - Site I - 2

Abingdon ware found on the old turf-line and in primary positions in various features of the monument.
OXFORDSHIRE

Stanton Harcourt - Partridge's Pit

Ashmolean Museum; no registration number.

To be published by N. de l'E.W. Thomas in a forthcoming volume of Oxoniensia; illustrated and described by his kind permission

1. Fig. 120.

Vessel found inverted and surrounded by black soil, thus probably in a pit; base and part of wall removed by mechanical grab. Restored dimensions: height 10 1/4"; rim diameter, 8 1/2"; maximum diameter (at about 3" below rim), 9 1/2"; base diameter, 6 1/4". Thickness of wall, 3/8".

The vessel is biconical in shape, with a collar varying from 2 3/4" to 3 1/2" in depth. The collar is decorated with alternating zones of ladder pattern and horizontal grooves, and terminates in a horizontal cordon. The rim has a slightly concave inner bevel with ladder pattern. Ten transversely notched vertical cords originally extended from the base of the collar towards the bottom of the pot, dividing the walls into panels of approximately equal width. Each of the surviving seven panels bears a slightly different design of diagonal grooves and/or grooved ladder pattern. One panel has in addition two curved grooves running horizontally between the cords, forming an irregular oval which encloses a row of vertical notches. Dark brown ware, smoothed but irregular and vesicular. No visible grit.
Development of the decoration in the surviving panels. Scale: 1/4.

OXFORDSHIRE: Stanton Harcourt - Partridge's Pit

Fig. 120
SUFFOLK

Creeting St. Mary

Ipswich Museum; general reg. no. 1937,22.

The material is mostly unpublished; a brief note on the site appeared in Proc. Suffolk Inst. of Arch. and Nat. Hist., xxxv (1951), Pt. 2, 209. Three pots have been illustrated elsewhere (see below).

It should be noted that one of the pots figured by Piggott, (1954, fig. 57, 6) as from this site comes in fact from Lion Point, Clacton (q.v.).

The material comes from pits ("holes") about which little information is available; fortunately the finds from each pit have been kept separate. Pits containing Mildenhall and beaker wares have also been discovered in the area.

Hole 1.

1. See Piggott, 1954, fig. 57, 5.
Pot with irregular zigzag pattern from rim to base. Notches over inner edge of rim and low cordon below. Reddish ware, slightly vesicular and containing a little quartz grit.

2. Pot 2.
Lower part of narrow, straight-sided pot with thick walls, disproportionately thin base, and slight foot-ring. Faint
Creating St. Mary -2

vertical fingernail impressions scattered on wall. Red, sandy ware.

3. FIG. R121:3.
Fragment from wall and base (diameter 11-12") of vessel with vertical sides bearing broad and deep round-bottomed grooves, probably made with the fingertips. Orange-buff outside, grey inside: soft, powdery and vesicular.

4. FIG. R121:4.
Sherds, probably all from the same pot, with close-set shallow horizontal grooves. One fragment may come from a rim with ladder pattern on the internal bevel. Thin, vesicular, soft ware.

Other associations: Polished-edge flint knife of Clark's Type III, 3" long by 2" at the widest part; small core; small awl; thin flake with serrated edges; facetted quartzite pebble.

Note: An unpolished oval flint knife, slightly smaller than the above, comes from the same site and is said to have been associated with three B2 beakers. (Reg. no. 1931.232-4.)
Cressing St. Mary - 3

Hole 2

5. FIG. 1215.
Rim sherd with horizontal grooves outside and ladder pattern on inner bevel.

6. FIG. 1216.
Small sherd with simple rounded rim and traces of horizontal and oblique incisions outside.

7. FIG. 1217.
Similar to No. 1, but lacking ladder pattern on internal bevel.

The ware of all fragments is buff, usually with a black core; light and vesicular; one contains flint grit.

Other associations: Four blades with serrated edges; one discoidal core; one cortical flake.

Hole 4

See English Prehistoric Pottery, Victoria and Albert Museum (H.M.S.O., 1952), 4. Conjectural restoration made from three sherds. Three horizontal grooves below the rim, followed by an all-over pitting of the surface with a chisel-
ended implement.

(Now on loan to the Victoria and Albert Museum for the travelling exhibition of English prehistoric pottery.)

9. FIG. 121:9.
Wall sherd with broad grooves, probably made with fingertips. Soft, disintegrating fabric.

10. FIG. 121:10.
Wall sherd with flat-bottomed grooves, 1/8" wide and at intervals of 3/16".

11. FIG. 121:11.
Wall sherd with flat-bottomed grooves, 1/16" wide and at intervals of 1/8".

12. FIG. 121:12.
Wall sherd with remains of grooved multiple triangles and dots.

Sherds from simple rim and base of small pot, apparently entirely decorated with shallow oval impressions; several wall sherds also survive.
SUFFOLK: Creeting St. Mary
Creeting St. Mary - 5

The ware varies from greyish- to yellowish-buff and is generally soft and gritless.

Other associations: One small core; two end-scrapers on flakes (one broken); roughly trimmed leaf-shaped point; one crude fabricator of D-section; small facetted sandstone pebble.

Hole 5

Pot with elaborate design of multiple chevrons, the roughly lozenge-shaped intervals filled with close-set impressions made by a chisel-ended implement; bordered at top and bottom by horizontal grooves; ladder pattern on internal bevel of rim.

15. Fig.;122;15.
Sherd from wall of large pot with flat-bottomed grooves at regular intervals. The grooves run horizontally at the top, but tend to curve towards the base.

16. Fig.;122;16.
Small sherd from thicker wall and with narrower grooves.
Sherd with deep and broad grooves, triangular in cross-section.

Small sherd with very wide and shallow grooves made with the fingertips.

Sherd from simple, flat-topped rim with widely spaced flat-bottomed grooves on wall.

Sherd with notched rim and ladder pattern on internal cordon; diagonal and horizontal grooves outside above remains of triangle.

The ware of all is orange-to yellowish-buff outside, occasionally black inside; soft and vesicular.

Other associations: Discoidal cores, end-scrapers, massive scraper on flake, trimmed blades.
Cressing St. Mary - 7

Hole 6

21. Fig. 122;21.
Wall sherd similar to No. 15 from Hole 5. (There are fragments of at least two more pots of the same kind.)

22. Fig. 122;22.
Fragment with wide shallow grooves, made with the fingertips. Badly disintegrated.

23. Fig. 122;23.
Rim sherd with horizontal grooves outside and two internal cordons, the upper bearing oblique notches.

24. Fig. 122;24.
Small rim sherd with narrow horizontal incisions outside and oblique notches on internal cordon.

25. Fig. 122;25.
Wall sherd with grooves and ladder pattern.

26. Fig. 122;26.
Two fragmentary cylindrical objects of pottery, one with carefully finished end.

In addition there are a number of decayed sherds with narrow horizontal incisions and some undecorated pieces.
Hole 5

Hole 6

SUFFOLK: Creeton St. Mary

FIG. 122
Cresting St. Mary - 8

Other associations: One discoidal core; large end-scraper; round scraper; several awls; a possible arrowhead with tang and one barb (not conforming to any of Clark's series of petit tranche derivatives, but probably related thereto); quantity of trimmed and untrimmed flakes; fragment of sandstone, apparently broken from a polisher.
SUFFOLK

Great Bealings

Ipswich Museum; E.C. Moor Collection.

Unpublished.

Fifteen sherds of Rinyo-Clacton ware come from a site called "Rookery Mound", which has produced also considerable quantities of Beaker. As the material seems all to have been excavated by a workman, no information as to stratigraphy or associations is available.

Most of the sherds are from walls and bear grooves only, a few arranged in chevrons. Fingernail impressions occur on one and another appears to have had close-set circular pits, probably a variation of the oval impressions so frequently arranged in zones on vessels from Clacton. Only one rim sherd is present; it has an internal bevel; on the exterior diagonal grooves run up to a single horizontal groove immediately below the top.
SUFFOLK

Honington

Cambridge Museum; reg. nos. 49.230-260.


Listed by Piggott, 1954, 386.

Habitation site on low mound of sand deposited over gravel near bank of river. It appears (Fell, op.cit., 32) that some of the Neolithic material had been destroyed by workmen before the nature of the site was recognized, so that a comparatively large settlement may be presumed.

Except for the intrusive Bronze Age urns, the archaeological material was stratified below or in layers of sand laid down by the river during floods and this stratigraphy is of considerable interest. Scattered on the original gravel sub-soil were a few sherds of somewhat indeterminate Peterborough ware, and a comparatively small number of scrapers, saws, utilized flakes, waste flakes, cores and burnt stones. Some cores and blades of Mesolithic character occurred in the same horizon. Separated from this horizon by a sterile
Honington - 2

layer of sand was an "old ground level" in which were observed many dark patches of varying size - possibly hut or tent floors and cooking-holes. The highest concentration of sherds and flints was in these dark patches. This level was covered by a layer of fluviatile sand in which were incorporated a few scraps of pottery and a number of flint implements. An upper "old ground surface" yielded evidence of further settlement, with dark patches and a flint industry, but no pottery. The flint industries on both surfaces and in the fluviatile sand are homogeneous and in marked contrast with that from the level yielding Peterborough ware.

Pottery: Fell, op.cit., fig. 9 and Pl. VIII. Sherds of five decorated vessels, remarkably thin-walled. The two most complete specimens are open bowls with slightly curving sides and bear delicate cordon ornament, either horizontal or converging; both have incised chevrons on the rims and one has in addition two small applied pellets. The other sherds appear to come from vessels with straighter walls and have small notched cordons and grooves. Associated were undecorated sherds of coarser fabric from the bases of vessels of flower-pot shape. The soft, brown, gritless ware is of the characteristic Rinyo-Clacton type.
Honington - 3

Other associations: Fourteen petit tranchet derivatives of classes Cl and D and two unfinished specimens; two boring tools; broken fabricator (or chisel) of lozenge section, with slight grinding of ridges; broken rectangular polished flint knife; leaf-shaped arrowhead; rechipped fragment of polished flint axe; two hammer or anvil stones; 48 large scrapers; 97 saws; and a great abundance of utilized flakes, struck flakes, cores and burnt stones.

From the upper level come a smaller quantity of similar types, the arrowheads again being of Classes Cl and D, and the tranchet axe illustrated in Fell, op.cit., fig. 8, 3. (The exact provenance of this axe is not indicated in the text, but the specimen bears the mark "N.II"; the upper old ground surface was designated "Neolithic II" by the excavator.)
SUFFOLK

Icklingham

British Museum.

Unpublished.

Habitation site; associated with the Peterborough ware published by Piggott (1931, fig. 17; 1954, Pl. X, 2).

1. FIG. 123.1. Reg. No. 1914, 2-12, 6.
Small sherd with two flat horizontal cordons. Relatively hard, flaky ware; red outside with well preserved slip similar to that on sherds from Skara Brae and Rinyo. No visible grit except perhaps a few small potsherds.

2. FIG. 123.2. Reg. No. 1914, 2-12, 11.
Small sherd, rather decayed, with faint horizontal grooves. It appears to come from a straight-walled vessel.
SUFFOLK: Icklingham

Fig. 123
SUFFOLK

Ipswich - Dales Road Brickfield

Ipswich Museum.

Unpublished.

The pottery comes from a broad, shallow pit, 18" below the topsoil, discovered during commercial excavations for brickearth.

1. Reg. no. 1940.47. Not figured.
Sherds from pot with simple flat rim, decorated only by parallel horizontal grooves which start immediately below the rim. Reddish, gritless ware.

2. Fig. 124, 2. Reg. no. 1940.47.1.
Sherds from large pot (rim diameter estimated at 15"), which appears to have had a horizontal cordon and an indeterminate number of vertical cordons dividing the wall into panels. The scheme was probably basically that of the Stanton Harcourt pot (q.v.), but with more elaborate decoration. All sherds appear to belong to the same pot, but are too fragmentary for restoration.

Between the simple rim and horizontal cordon there appear to have been panels of horizontal grooves alternating with concentric circles (or spirals). One fragmentary circular boss has been surrounded by concentric circles (or a spiral); its
SUFFOLK: Ipswich - Dales Road Brickfield

FIG. 124
position is uncertain. The panels between the vertical cordons have been filled partly with vertical, horizontal, or irregularly arranged fingernail impressions and partly with oblique and vertical grooves. All the cordons bear oblique notches made with the fingernail. Red surfaces, black core; thick, soft and practically gritless.

3. Reg. no. 1940.47.2.
Sherds from large vessel with simple flat rim and slightly curving walls; scheme of decoration uncertain: on the rim sherd, narrow horizontal grooves only; other sherds combine chevrons or triangles with vertical grooves and fingernail impressions.
Red surfaces, core black and red; heavy, hard ware with large fragments of burnt and unburnt flint.

4. Reg. no. 1940.47.3.
Wall sherd, heavily weathered so that decoration now very faint, but at least four concentric rectangles appear to be present, the innermost being filled with shallow oval dots. Reddish ware; heavy and containing much fine grit.

5. Reg. no. 1940.47.4.
Wall sherd with two narrow horizontal grooves and broad
fingernail impressions below. 
Brick-red, with small quantity of fine grit.

6. FIG. 325.6. Reg. no. 1940.47.6. 
Wall sherds with grooved designs of multiple chevrons, panels of short oblique lines running diagonally in alternating directions, and horizontal lines with vertical stab-and-drag lines beneath. 
Red outer surface and core, black inside. All may not come from the same pot, as two of the sherds are relatively hard and gritless while the third is friable and contains a little coarse sand.
SUFFOLK:
Ipswich -
Dales Road
Brickfield

FIG. 125
SUFFOLK

Pakenham - Grimstone End

Ipswich Museum; unregistered.

Unpublished.

Sherds excavated in 1953 from area enclosed by ring-ditch. A central cremation was accompanied by a small, plain vessel of a type common in Suffolk and Cambridgeshire in similar contexts. The site had been to some extent disturbed by intrusive Saxon inhumations.

No base fragments survive, the wall sherds are very small, and there is only one fragment from a rim with internal bevel.

1. FIG. 126:1.

Sherd bearing remains of vertical cordon pinched up with the fingernails and four wide grooves approaching it diagonally; striae left by end of tool clearly visible at bottoms of grooves. Smooth light brown surface outside; brownish-orange inside, vesicular and uneven; grey core; sparse and fine unburnt flint grit.

2. FIG. 126:2.

Sherd with similar decoration; the pinching up of the cordon has produced a cabled effect. Brownish-orange surfaces; dark core; smooth and gritless.
Three sherds with narrow cordon, semicircular in section; on either side of the cordon impressions made perhaps with small cockle shell. Thin, smooth, soft, reddish ware.

Three sherds have horizontal grooves only; four have irregular fingernail rustication; some very small and worn pieces may have had pointillé decoration.
SUFFOLK: Pakenham - Grimstone End

Fig. 126
SUSSEX

Findon - Church Hill Flint Mine

Worthing Museum.

Unpublished. (This may be the pottery referred to as "Neolithic B" by J.H. Full, Sussex County Magazine, xxvii (1953), 15.)

Part of the slightly splayed base and lower wall, plus several small wall fragments, of a thin, almost gritless, yellowish vessel, decorated with deep grooves of rectangular section apparently arranged in somewhat irregular horizontal lines.

The accompanying label states that it was "found beneath Floor 2", but the shaft number is not specified.

The ware seems to resemble closely that of the rusticated pot from Shaft 1 (Curwen, 1955, fig. 27) which was associated with a late beaker and cremation.