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Archaeological Service

Excavation Report 93/26



Suffolk County Council

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A.A.C. WATTISHAM

BCG 005
(Great Brickett)

A.A.C WATTISHAM, GREAT BRICETT, BCG 005, EXCAVATION REPORT

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1. BACKGROUND

The results from an archaeological evaluation (See evaluation report, Plan AP DGD/1/93, Housing Development, R.A.F. Wattisham (Great Bricett), Archaeological Survey) carried out by the Field Projects Division of the Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Unit in March of 1993, on the area of land covered by planning application AP DGD/1/93, were significant enough to merit the total excavation of a selected part of the area (See Appendix I. Brief and Specification for the Excavation). The excavation, which took place in the second week of July 1993, was commissioned by the Ministry of Defence Land Agents and was funded by the Ministry of Defence, the work was carried out by the Field Projects Division of the Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Unit. The area excavated was centred on TM 03285132 and is recorded on the county SMR as Great Bricett 005 (BCG 005). BCG 005 lies some 50 metres to the south east of the recorded Roman site BCG 004 immediately to the south of the old Roman Road (Margary 34a) which once linked Coddtenham with Long Melford (See Fig 1.). Topographically the site sloped very gently to the south east and lay some 500 metres to the north west of the nearest naturally occurring source of water. The heavy topsoil encountered lay on top of a 0.2 to 0.3 metre layer of clayey silt subsoil resting on Boulder Clay.

2. METHOD

An area of approximately 11 by 15 metres (161 square metres) was stripped, by mechanical excavator, of its 0.3 metre covering of topsoil down to the naturally occurring silty clay subsoil. The specification allowed for 100 square metres to be totally excavated. It was, however, possible to satisfactorily excavate the whole of the stripped area in the time allocated for the excavation. The area chosen incorporated the western end of the northern most evaluation trench (Trench 2). Not only was this the area considered most promising during the evaluation, which revealed features dating to both the Roman and Medieval periods, but its position close to the known Roman site BCG 004 and the line of the old Roman Road (Margary 34a) immediately to the north made it the obvious choice. The surface of the site was cleaned manually and the features revealed were partially excavated and recorded on a 1:50 scale plan (See Fig 2.) while their sections were drawn at a scale of 1:20 (See Appendix V.). A metal detector was used across the surface of the site to try and locate any metal finds in the features. Only one piece of non-ferrous metalwork, a fragment of lead flashing, was recovered from feature 32, while the ferrous finds included 8 nails and stud fragments and a hinge hasp (See 23,24,29,31 and 46 in Appendix IV) . All the finds recovered were processed and identified, these are listed and described in Appendices III and IV.

3. RESULTS

Not only did the excavation of the site reveal features with the expected Roman and Medieval dates but a hitherto unexpected Prehistoric phase of occupation was also recorded.

3.1. The Prehistoric Period

The earliest dated pottery found on the site belonged to the Neolithic period although the features from which it was recovered were dated to the Early Bronze Age (37) and Medieval periods (28). The Neolithic pottery and the worked flints found in features 23, 37, and 45, were all residual although their source was likely to have been close to the site because the pottery was relatively unabraded which would tend to

indicate that it had been deposited shortly after being broken. The six sherds of Neolithic pottery recovered are described in Appendix IV. The earliest dated feature on the site (37) was a gently curving slot (See Fig 3.) which ran right across the site for a distance of 15 metres in a north-east to south-westerly direction, and was attributed to the Early Bronze Age (Beaker) period. Pottery of this date was also found as a residual deposit in the Early Roman dated feature 36 which cuts 37. The nine sherds of Beaker pottery recovered are described in Appendix IV. Although there was no structural evidence for the presence of buildings etc, indicating occupation of the site in either the Neolithic or Early Bronze Age the ceramic evidence indicated that the settlement was likely to be somewhere nearby.

3.2. The Roman Period

Only two features could be attributed to the Roman period (See Fig 4.), both of these (23 and 36) dated to the 1st and 2nd centuries AD. Feature 23 was a north to south orientated ditch running down the eastern side of the excavation which had been previously identified south of the site during the evaluation in Trenches 3 and 4, where it was given the context number 14. Feature 36 was a north to south orientated slot or small ditch running parallel to and some 8.5 metres to the east of 23. Feature 36 was not recognised to the south of evaluation Trench 2 which seemed to truncate it on its north side. Feature 36 was also not seen in Trench 2 during the evaluation possibly due to the machined level being deeper. Other residual finds of 1st and 2nd century Early Roman date were recovered from later Early Medieval contexts (29,30,31,32 and 50). Again there was no structural evidence for buildings etc, to indicate occupation actually on the site in the Early Roman period. The pottery, however, was relatively unabraded and therefore likely to have been generated by a settlement in the close proximity of the excavated site. The ceramic finds of Roman date included a stamped Samian base (C 120 to 150) and a base sherd of colour coated (RC), probably a Colchester product from the late second or early third centuries. The greatest quantity of Roman pottery recovered from one single feature was fifty sherds from the north to south orientated ditch (23), the majority coming from the section with the OP number 25.

3.3. The Medieval Period

The highest number of features attributed to one time period were dated to the 12th and 13th centuries AD in the Medieval period (See Fig 5.). These include 4 post-holes (45,53,57,59), a small pit (46), a shallow linear depression (28) and the linear cobbled surface (5/30) with its associated depression (32/50). It is also likely that, by association, many of the features, mainly post-holes, undated due to there lack of finds can be attributed to this period. The pottery dated to this period includes a few sherds of Stamford Ware and one sherd which may be Thetford Ware while the majority was typical Medieval coarse ware. The cobbles and their underlying depression probably represent a pathway where the flints and other debris were simply laid down when the walkway became muddy. The post-holes do not seem to form any regular pattern which could indicate a structure or building, although this does not necessarily mean that they had not been present on the site. Some buildings of the Medieval period were very shallow lain and are consequently sometimes poorly preserved in the archaeological record.

3.4 The Modern Disturbances

Only two modern disturbances were identified during the excavation (See Fig 6.). A Gas Main (62) was seen running from the south west to the north east across the north west corner of the site. A small test hole was excavated into the Gas Main trench and the rest was left unexcavated. The corner of a field drain system (38 and 39) was located on the eastern side of the site, again a small section was excavated while the majority was left untouched.

3.5. The Undated Features

Due to the lack of finds recovered from them sixteen features remained undated. These include thirteen post-holes (27,34,35,40,41,42,43,44,49,52,54,55,56), one stake-hole (58), a shallow depression (62) and a slot (33). It is likely, however that the majority of the undated post-holes were from the Medieval period because they formed a group which included the post-holes 53, 57 and 59 which produced ceramic evidence dating them to the 12th and 13th centuries. Certainly 49 must have been of at least Medieval date because it cut the Medieval feature 50, while post-hole 27 and slot 33 cut the Early Roman ditch 23, so must have at least post-dated the backfilling of that feature. Post-hole 44 was very similar in form and fill to 45 which lay immediately to the east of it and, therefore, was likely to be of a similar Medieval date. Post-holes 34 and 35 were very shallow and may have been natural disturbances. The shallow depression 62 had a very light brown silty leached fill and may have been a natural disturbance, if it was a genuine feature it is likely to have been Prehistoric in date.

4. THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL INTERPRETATION OF THE SITE

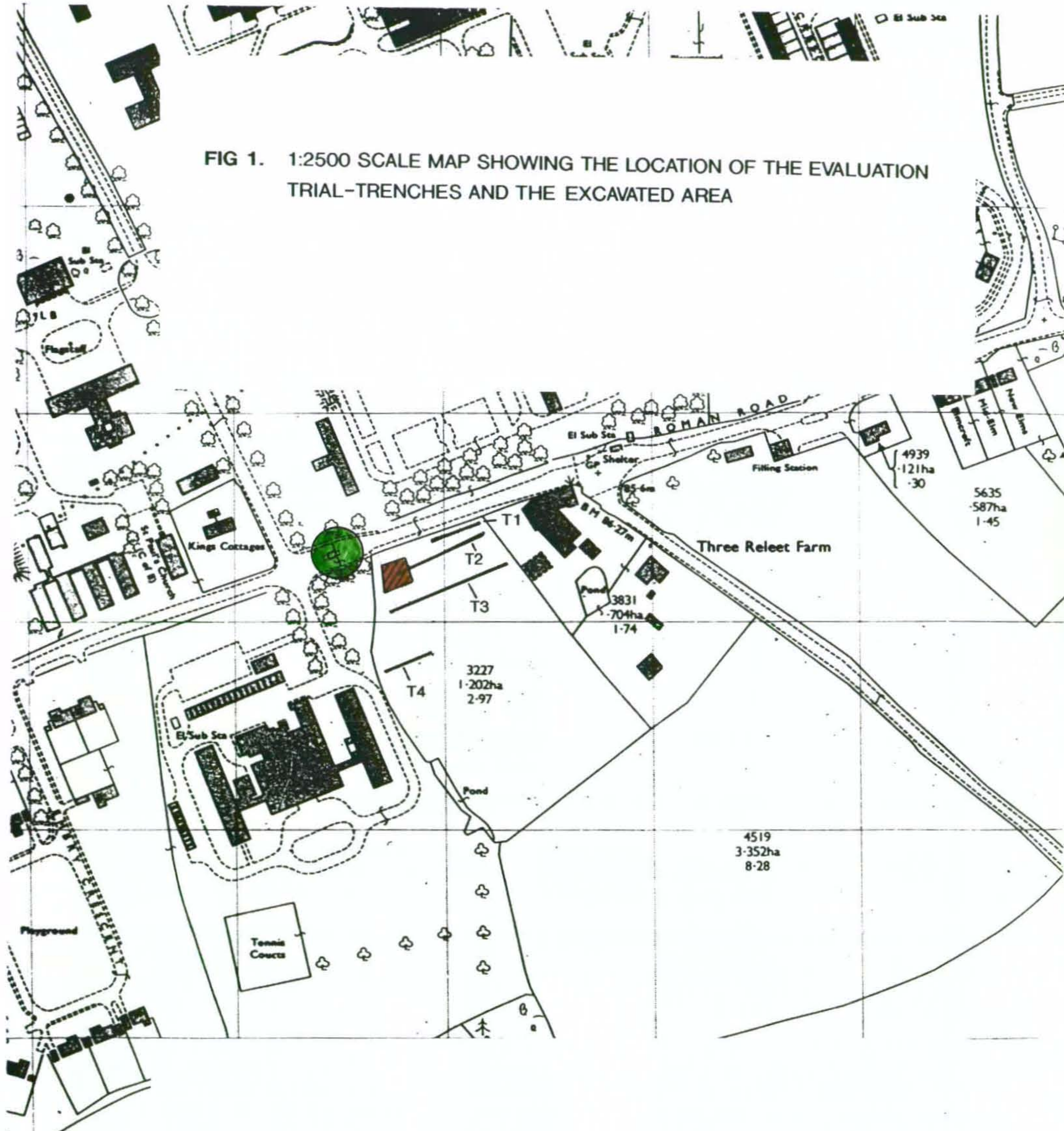
The area of the site, although not the centre of occupation at any time, has produced evidence for human activity from as far back as the Neolithic and Early Bronze Age with further peaks in the Early Roman and Medieval periods. The quantities of finds from all periods was small and there was no obvious structural evidence for the presence of buildings on the site, although there were a number of post-holes probably dating to the Medieval period. It is likely that the excavated area lay peripherally to what would have been small rural farming communities or even a single family farmstead. The ditches and slots probably represented field boundaries, certainly the Early Roman dated features were consistent with ditches orientated at right-angles to the known Roman Road immediately to the north. The prehistoric material recovered was interesting in that it is quite rare to find deposits of this date on the heavy, poorly drained Boulder Clay soil encountered on the site. It is possible that the 30 centimetres of silty subsoil which lay on the solid Boulder Clay improved the drainage enough to make the cultivation of the site a viable proposition.

5. CONCLUSION

The archaeological deposits revealed on the site were satisfactorily recorded in the short time allowed for the excavation. The number of clay sites excavated is low compared to the number located on more freely draining soils. This is partly due to the fact that the better soils attract settlement before the poor quality clay soils, consequently in times of relatively low population pressure the settlements are found concentrated in the areas with lighter soils which in turn generate a higher number sites of archaeological interest in these areas. The Great Bricett site (BCG 005), however, shows that the areas with relatively heavy soils should not be dismissed out of hand. The excavation, although made more difficult by the heavy clay soil, recovered evidence for human activity in the Prehistoric, Roman and Medieval periods. The site proved to be of higher potential than at first thought and shows that in future more work is necessary on sites of this kind so that the settlement distribution on heavy clay soils can be better understood. The limited size of the site did not allow for an in depth interpretation of the occupation in the area, a larger excavation would have been necessary to provide a more comprehensive picture and would probably have included structural evidence for the settlements along with the ceramic evidence.


Stuart Boulter
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Suffolk C.C.
December 1993

FIG 1. 1:2500 SCALE MAP SHOWING THE LOCATION OF THE EVALUATION TRIAL-TRENCHES AND THE EXCAVATED AREA

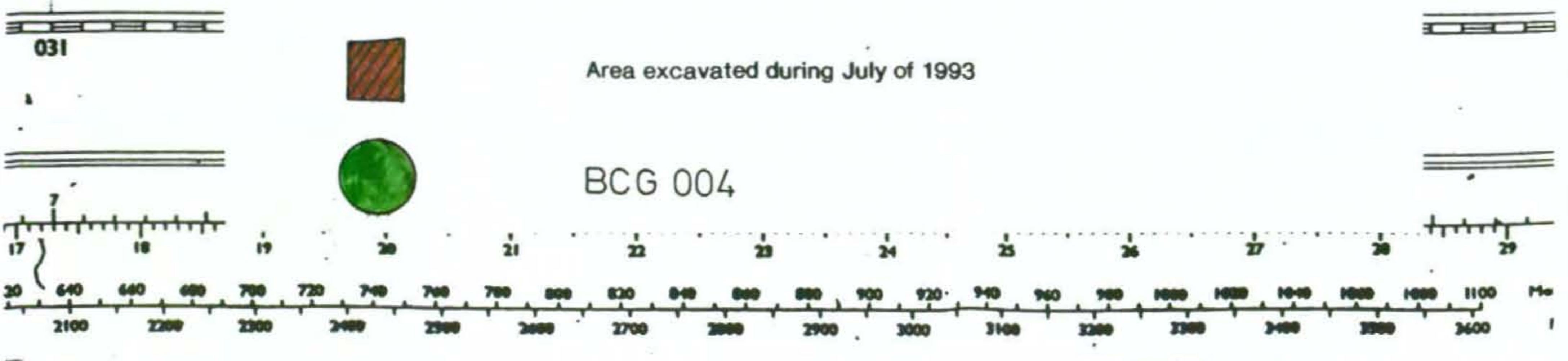


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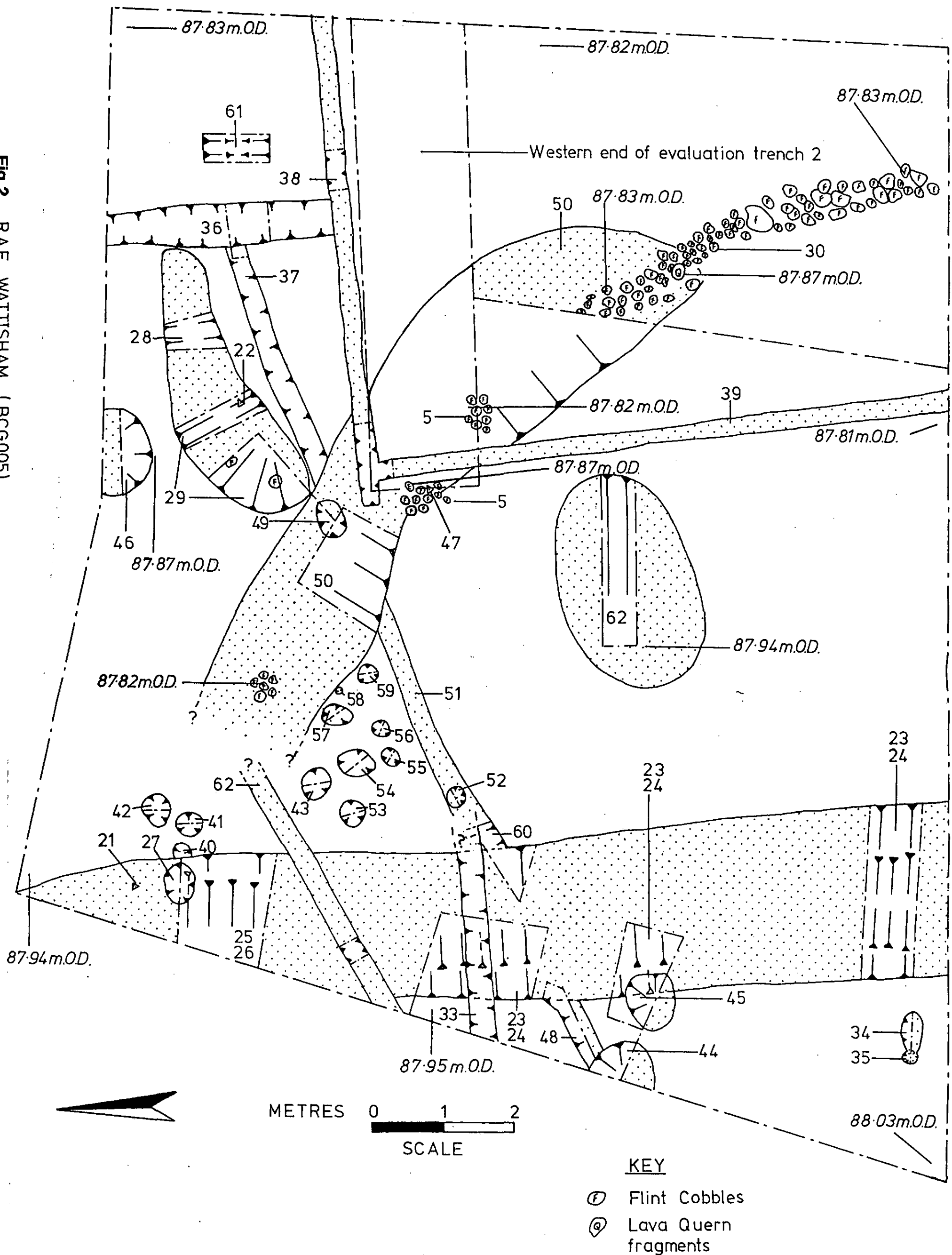
— T1 - T4 Evaluation Trial-Trenches excavated during March of 1993

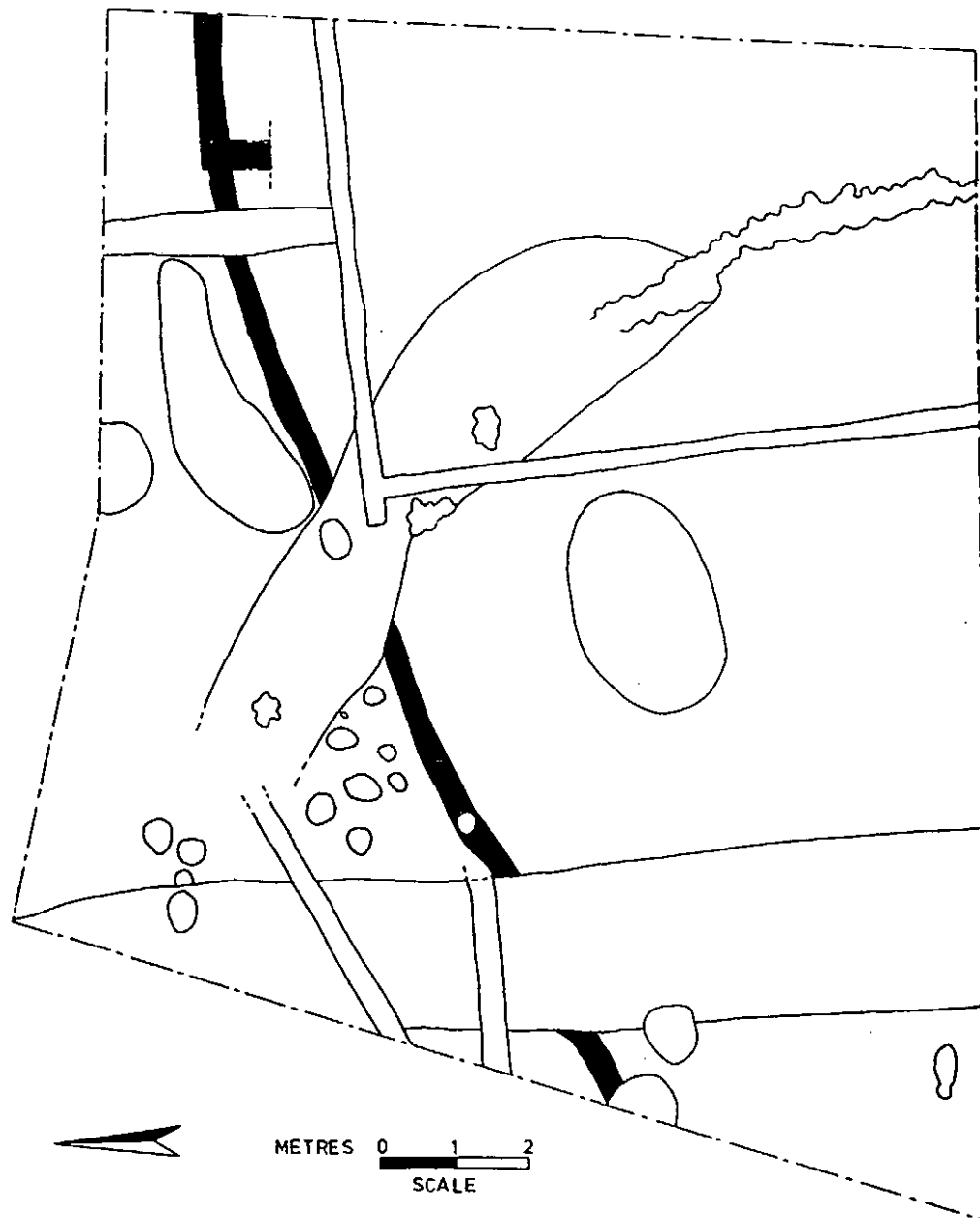
 Area excavated during July of 1993

 BCG 004

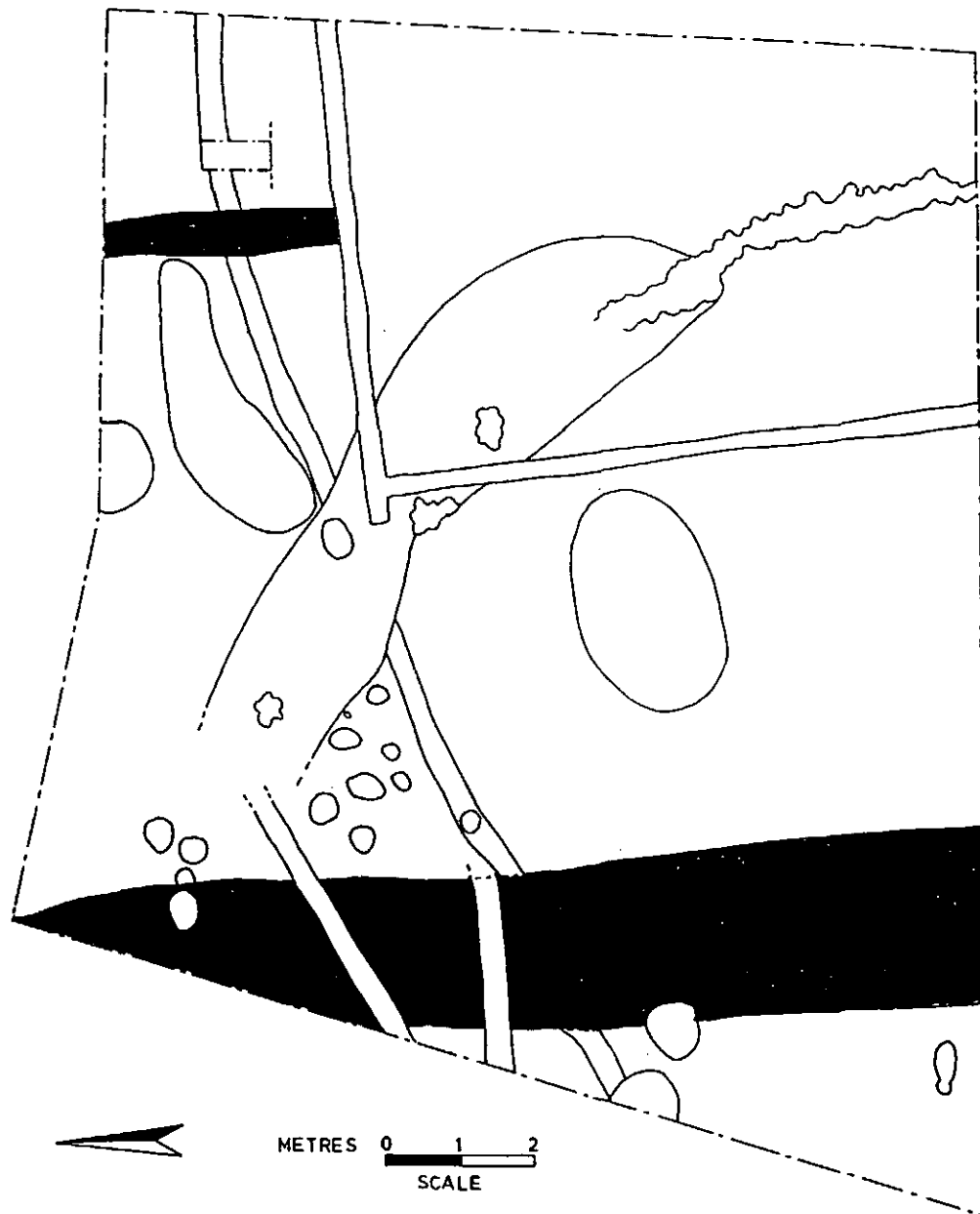


1:50 SCALE EXCAVATION PLAN





**Fig 3. 1:100 SCALE PHASE PLAN SHOWING THE FEATURE DATED
TO THE EARLY BRONZE AGE PERIOD (BEAKER)**



**Fig 4. 1:100 SCALE PHASE PLAN SHOWING THE FEATURES DATED
TO THE EARLY ROMAN PERIOD (C1/C2)**

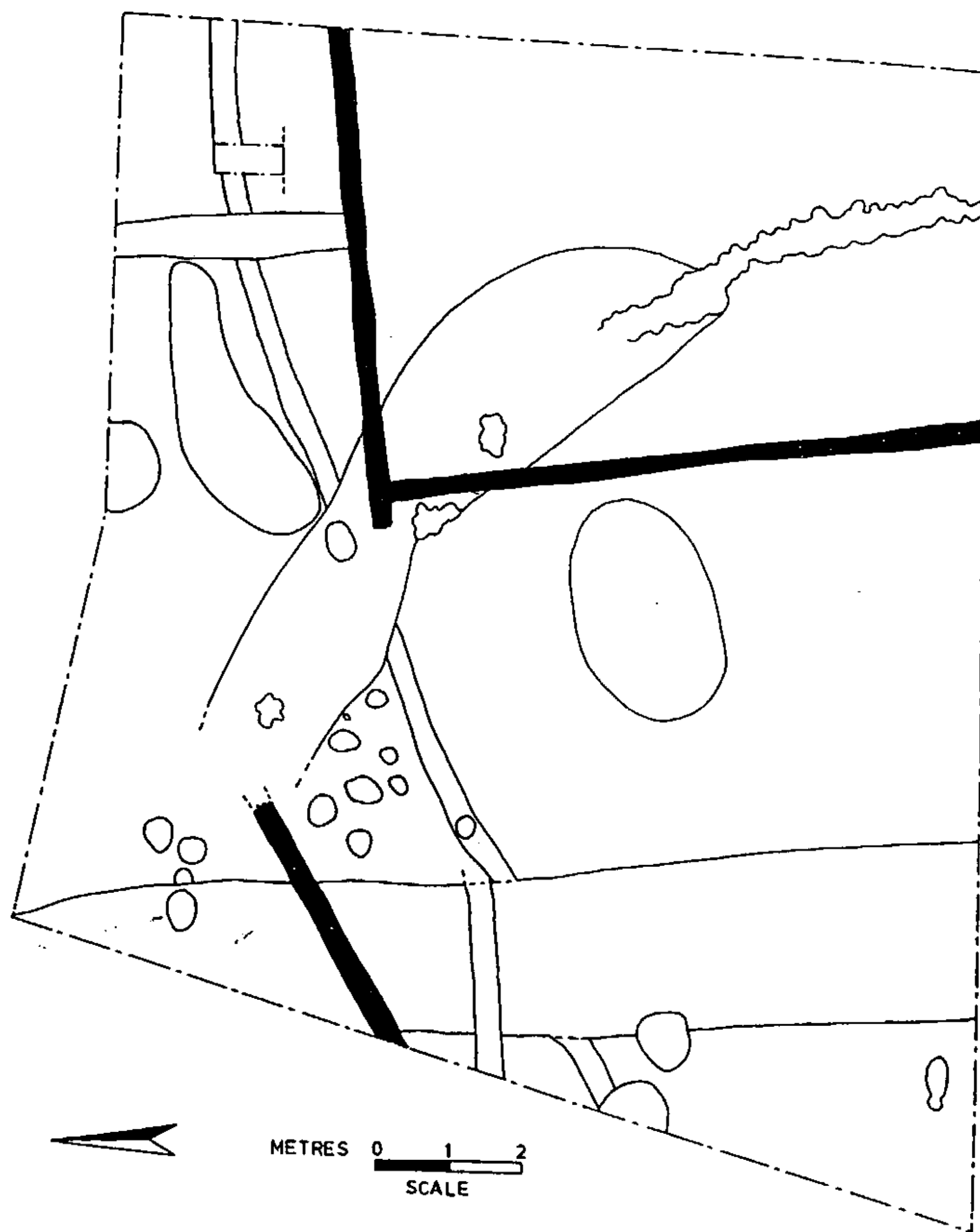


Fig 6. 1:100 SCALE PHASE PLAN SHOWING THE MODERN FEATURES

Brief and Specification for an Archaeological Excavation

RAF Wattisham - DGD/1/93

1. Background
 - 1.1 An application to build new housing on this site has been granted conditional upon an acceptable programme of archaeological work being carried out. It has been decided that the area affected by building should be recorded by a combination of monitoring and archaeological excavation.
 - 1.2 The archaeological background and site assessment are to be found in the evaluation report of March 1993.
2. Brief for archaeological recording
 - 2.1 To provide a record of archaeological deposits which will be damaged or removed by any development, including services and landscaping, permitted by the current planning consent for application DGD/1/93.
 - 2.2 The main academic objective will centre upon the high potential of this site to produce evidence for the nature of settlement adjacent to the Roman road; and the location of tenements and date range of Medieval occupation adjacent to Bricett road.
3. Specification for excavation

Recording will be based upon a combination of limited excavation to provide further evidence for settlement in the area adjacent to the Roman road as identified in the evaluation, coupled with subsequent monitoring of development in this area and in the area of Medieval occupation along the Great Bricett road frontage.

 - 3.1 Excavation to include the area of features to the west end of trench 2 (ref. evaluation report).
 - 3.2 Topsoil may be mechanically removed using an appropriate machine fitted with a toothless bucket. All machine excavation is to be under the direct control and supervision of an archaeologist.
 - 3.3 An area of circa 200 square metres should be machine stripped, the most informative areas totalling circa 100 square metres should be subject to hand cleaning and further excavation.
 - 3.4 Fully excavate all features which are, or could be interpreted as, structural.
 - 3.5 All other features should be sufficiently examined to characterise function and date; a minimum of 50% of the fills to be excavated unless otherwise agreed in specific instances during the monitoring process.

- 3.6 A finds recovery policy is to be agreed before the project commences. Use of a metal detector will form an essential part of finds recovery.
- 3.7 All finds will be collected and processed. No discard policy will be considered until the whole body of finds has been evaluated.
- 3.8 All ceramic, bone and stone artefacts to be cleaned and processed concurrently with the excavation to allow immediate evaluation and input in decision making.
- 3.9 Metal artefacts to be stored and managed on site according to conservation guidelines, and evaluated for significant dating and cultural implications before despatch to a conservation laboratory within 4 weeks of excavation.
- 3.10 A projected timetable for all stages of the project must be agreed in advance of the project start date to enable adequate monitoring to be carried out.
- 3.11 The composition of the project staff, including sub-contractors, must be agreed before the project begins.
- 3.12 N.B. No assessment has been made of non-archaeological underground hazards and constraints, e.g. services.
- 4. Specification for monitoring
 - 4.1 Monitoring is to be concentrated on areas within 80 metres of the Roman road and Great Bricett road frontages.
 - 4.2 Record in plan all features exposed in building trenches which are, or could be interpreted as structural (i.e. clay floor areas, cobbled yard areas); rubbish pits; boundary ditches. Adequate sample sections of specific features to be recorded.
 - 4.3 An attempt should be made to record material which may characterise function and date of exposed features.
- 5. Report requirements.
 - 5.1 An archive of all records and finds to be prepared consistent with the principle of 'Management of Archaeological Projects', English Heritage 1991 (particularly Appendix 3 and Appendix 4).
 - 5.2 The data recording methods and conventions used must be consistent with, and approved by, the County Sites and Monuments Record.
 - 5.3 The objective account of the archaeological evidence must be clearly distinguished from its archaeological interpretation.
 - 5.4 An opinion as to the potential and necessity for further analysis of the excavation data beyond the archive stage, and the suggested requirement for publication. Further analysis will not be embarked upon until the primary fieldwork results are assessed and the need for further work is established. Analysis and publication can be neither developed in detail or costed at this stage.
 - 5.5 An important element of the report will be a description of the methodology.

- 5.6 The site archive should be deposited with the County Sites and Monuments Record within 12 months of the completion of work. It will then become publicly accessible. Finds should be appropriately conserved and stored [in accordance with U.K. Inst. Conservators Guidelines]. Every effort should be made to get the agreement of the landowner/developer to the deposition of the finds with the County S.M.R. as an indissoluble part of the site archive.

Specification by: R D Carr

Suffolk County Planning Department,
Shire Hall,
Bury St Edmunds,
Suffolk IP33 2AR

Date: 22 June 1993

Reference: RAFWATT.DOC

APPENDIX II. CONTEXT LIST AND DESCRIPTIONS

OP	CONTEXT	MOD	DATE	DESCRIP
1	1	U/S		U/S topsoil finds from Trench 2
2	2	U/S		U/S topsoil finds from Trench 3
3	3	U/S		U/S topsoil finds from Trench 4
4	4	Med		Pit or butt end of ditch
5	5	Med		Layer of flints, possibly cobbles
6	6	Roman		Ditch? N-S, part of field drain 39
7	7	?		Small N-S running ditch, possibly modern
8	8	Modern		Large modern disturbance
9	9	Modern		Modern disturbance with large piece of wood
10	10	Modern		Modern disturbance, possibly related to 9&11
11	11	Modern		Large area of modern disturbance
12	12	?		P-hole, clay filled with prominent p-pipe
13	13	Roman		N-S running ditch, same as 15
14	14	Roman		N-S running ditch, same as 16
15	13	Roman		N-S running ditch, same as 13
16	14	Roman		N-S running ditch, same as 14
17				Not allocated
18				Not allocated
19				Not allocated
20	1			U/S finds from main excavation area
21	23	Rom/Med?		Spot-find, Quernstone fragment
22	28	Rom/Med?		Spot-find, Quernstone fragments
23	14	Roman		N-S running ditch, same as 14/16, top 30cm
24	14	Roman		N-S running ditch, below top 30cm 23
25	14	Roman		N-S running ditch, top 30cm
26	14	Roman		N-S running ditch, below top 30cm 25
27	27	Med?		P-Hole, cuts 25/26
28	28	Med		Shallow curved slot
29	28	Med		Shallow curved slot
30	5	Med		Linear cobbled surface, seen in evaluation
31	5	Med		Finds from cleaning over cobbled surface 30
32	32	Med		Shallow NW-SE running depression under 5
33	33	Rom/Med?		E-W running slot, cuts 23/24
34	23			P-hole west of 23
35	35			Small P-hole W of 34, R/ship with 34 unclear
36	36	Rom?		N-S running slot, cuts 37
37	37	Br-Age		E-W running slot, cut by 50 and 36
38	38	Modern		E-W running land drain
39	39	Modern		N-S running land drain, connects with 38
40	40			P-hole cut by 23
41	41			P-hole E of 40
42	42			P-hole N of 41
43	43			P-hole S of 41
44	44	Med?		Shallow pit/depression against W side of site
45	45	Med		Small shallow pit/p-hole, cuts 23
46	46	Med		Pit, yellow clay fill, against N side of site
47	5	Rom/Med?		Spot-find, Quernstone frag in cobbled surface
48	37	Br-Age		E-W running slot, almost certainly cut by 23
49	49	Med?		P-hole, cuts 50
50	32	Med		Shallow NW-SE linear depression under 5
51	37	Br-Age		E-W running slot, same as 37
52	52			P-hole cutting slot 37/51
53	53	Med		P-hole SW of 43
54	54	Med?		P-hole S of 43
55	55	Med?		P-hole S of 54
56	56	Med?		P-hole E of 55
57	57	Med		P-hole N of 56
58	58	Med?		P-hole/S-hole E of 57
59	59	Med		P-hole E of 56
60	37	Br-Age		E-W running slot, almost certainly cut by 23
61	37	Br-Age		E-W running ditch/slot, possibly overdug
62	62	Modern		Gas-main running SW-NE over NW corner of site

APPENDIX III. FINDS SPREAD SHEET

O P	CONTEXT	POTTERY	A-BONE	SLAG	RAW-MAT	ROOFTILE	STONE	DAUB	PB-PEWTER	WKD-FLINT
1	1	40								
2	2	25				10				
3	3	10				360				
4	4									
5	5	50	450			350	2040	5		
6	6									
7	7		50							
8	8									
9	9									
10	10									
11	11									
12	12									
13	13	5	135							
14	14	15	35							
15	15		75							
16	14									
17										
18										
19										
20	1	250								
21	23						710			
22	28						425			
23	14	35	825				20			1
24	14	35	2650				350	15		
25	14	450	510					160		
26	14									
27	27									
28	28	25				20				
29	28	340	115	10	2	50	320	5		3
30	5									
31	5	155	15			35				
32	50	100		10					1	
33	33									
34	23									
35	35									
36	36	20								
37	37	55								
38	38	5								
39	39									
40	40									
41	41									
42	42									
43	43									
44	44		10							
45	45	35			1					1
46	46	2								1
47	5						350			
48	37		5							
49	49									
50	5	70	75			260				
51	37									
52	52									
53	53	35								
54	54									
55	55									
56	56									
57	57	5	55							
58	58									
59	59	5								
60	37									
61	37	75	5					60		4
62	62									

WEIGHT IN GRAMMES

NUMBER OF OBJECTS

APPENDIX IV.
FINDS DESCRIPTIONS FROM BOTH THE EVALUATION AND EXCAVATION
(Source J.Plouviez & E.Martin)

OP 1-14, finds from evaluation

<u>OP</u>	<u>CONTEXT</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>DATE</u>
1	1	2 rim sherds 3 body sherds	Medieval
2	2	1 rim sherd 1 base sherd 1 body sherd 1 fragment of tile	Medieval Medieval Medieval Undated
3	3	1 rim sherd	Roman
5	5	1 very large fragment of lava millstone, large 10cm+ central hole 2 base sherds 7 body sherds 2 fragments of tile (1 Tegula) 1 baked clay fragment	Roman/Medieval? Medieval Medieval Roman Undated
13	13	1 rim sherd, oxidised fabric 2 body sherds, micaceous fabric	Roman Roman
14	14	1 rim sherd, micaceous fabric, thickened rim with notching on underside	Roman C1/C2

APPENDIX IV.

OP 20-61, finds from the excavation

<u>OP</u>	<u>CONTEXT</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>DATE</u>
20	1	1 rim sherd, micaceous fabric, jar 1 body sherd, grey, grog and sand tempered, storage vessel 2 rim sherds and 18 body sherds, coarse wares 1 rim sherd and 2 body sherds, white glazed, Stamford Ware	Roman, C1/C2 Roman Medieval, C13 Medieval, C12
21	23	1 large fragment of quernstone, spotfind	Roman
22	28	Fragments of lava quernstone	Roman/Medieval?
23	14	3 body sherds, micaceous (GM) 1 fragment, light brown fabric, only one surface, thick Fragments of lava quernstone 1 flint core, single platform, flakes removed part the way round, partly cortical, blue white patination 1 Fe nail?	Roman Roman? Roman? Meso/Neolithic? Undated
24	14	1 base with joining fragment, Samian, Form Drag 27? or 33?, stamp MARTI (MARTIUS?), Lezoux? 3 small body sherds, grey (1GM) Fragments of lava quernstone 1 hinge hasp?	Roman AD 120-150 Roman Roman Undated
25	14	5 rim sherds, 4 joining, V.form 5.4 3 base sherds, 2 joining, 1 complete with a powdery pinky/red deposit (oxidised?) on exterior 34 body sherds, mostly part of same V.form 5.4 1 rim sherd and 3 body sherds probably intrusive 1 large fragment of baked clay, one flat surface, probably part of oven or hearth	Roman, C1/C2 Roman, C1/C2 Roman, C1/C2 Medieval, C13/C14 Undated
28	28	4 body sherds, handmade, abundant coarse burnt flint filler, 11-12mm thick, light reddish brown to brown 1 body sherd, wheelmade, hard sandy fabric, dark grey 1 fragment of tile or brick, no surfaces	Neolithic? Medieval Roman?

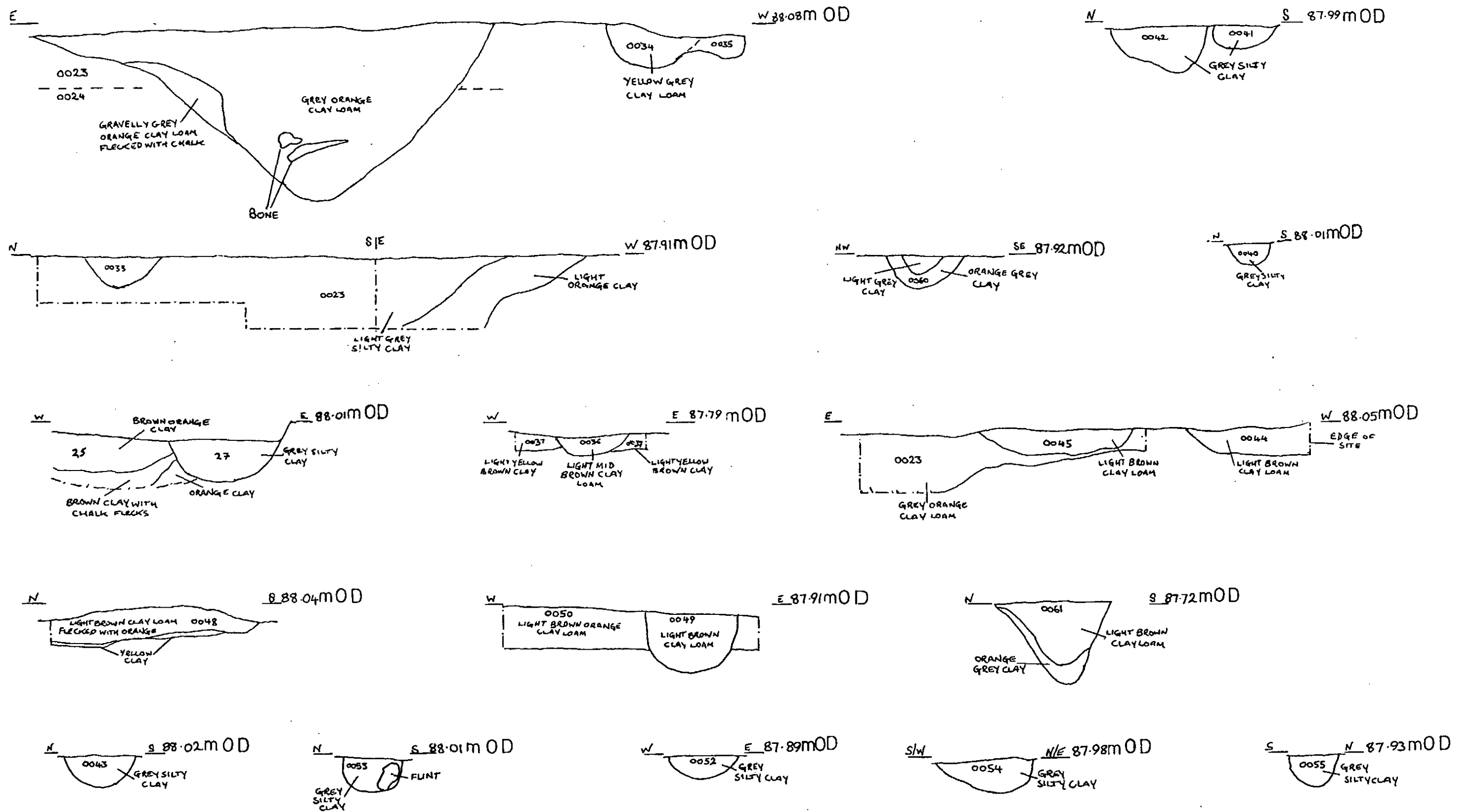
APPENDIX IV.

<u>OP</u>	<u>CONTEXT</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>DATE</u>
29	28	1 body sherd, sand and grog temper, grey, oxidised surface, storage vessel 1 rim sherd, 5 body sherds and 51 body sherds coarse wares and early medieval ware with coarse sandy fabric 1 body sherd white glazed, Stamford Ware, shelly fabric 1 rim, large, recently hit, intrusive? 6 fragments of baked clay, 2 fragments of slag 1 Fe fragment 3 pieces of flint, all natural Fragments of quernstone	Roman Medieval, C12/C13 Medieval, C13 Medieval, C14? Undated Undated Undated Undated Roman/Medieval?
31	5	5 body sherds, small and abraded 2 rim sherds and 37 body sherds 1 of the body sherds is possibly Thetford Ware 1 fragment of burnt clay 1 fragment of abraded brick or tile with no surfaces 1 Fe nail fragment?	Roman Medieval, C12/C13 Undated Roman? Undated
32	50	1 rim sherd and 1 body sherd, GM 1 rim sherd, 1 base sherd and 8 body sherds of coarse ware 2 body sherds, glazed white Stamford Ware 2 fragments of slag 1 fragment of Pb, probably flashing, not very corroded	Roman, C2? Medieval, C12 Medieval, C13 Undated Undated
36	36	1 body sherd, grog tempered with some sand, 8-9mm thick, reddish brown with greyer core, decorated with horizontal rows of comb stamp impressions, 10mm apart. Also 2 small scraps, probably same fabric as above 1 base sherd, colour coated (RC), probably Colchester product	Early Bronze Age (Beaker) Roman, Mid C2
37	37	3 body sherds, handmade, grog tempered with some sand and sparse burnt flint fragments, 8-11mm thick, reddish brown with grey core. Decorated with horizontal rows of comb stamp impressions 6-8mm apart, probably all from one vessel	Early Bronze Age (Beaker)
38	38	1 body sherd, some mica in fabric	Medieval, C12/C13?
45	45	1 base sherd, 3 body sherds 1 flint flake of blade-like proportions, partly cortical, white patination, plain butt	Medieval, C12/C13 Meso/Neolithic?
46	46	1 fragment of pottery 1 piece of probably naturally shattered flint 5 Fe nail or stud fragments	Medieval? Undated Undated
47	5	Fragments of Quernstone	Roman/Medieval?

APPENDIX IV.

<u>OP</u>	<u>CONTEXT</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>DATE</u>
50	5	2 rim sherds (same vessel), and 2 body sherds, GX	Roman, C2
		2 body sherds	Medieval
		1 flat 27mm thick fragment of tile and one small fragment of the same	Roman
53	53	2 body sherds (same vessel)	Medieval, C12/C13
57	57	4 small body sherds (same vessel?)	Medieval, C12/C13
59	59	1 body sherd	Medieval
61	37	1 body sherd, handmade, abundant burnt flint filler, 8mm thick, reddish brown	Neolithic?
		1 rim sherd, handmade, sand and some burnt flint as fillers, reddish brown to brown with slightly greyer core, fairly hard and well made, shallow vertical fluting visible on the interior of the rim, such fluting is one of the diagnostic features of Neolithic Grimston Ware (See I. Smith in F. Pryor, Excavation At Fengate, 1st Report, 1974, 31)	Neolithic?
		1 rim sherd (now in two pieces), handmade, grog tempered with some sand, 9mm thick, reddish brown with grey core, decorated with horizontal rows of comb stamped impressions 10mm apart, possibly from same vessel as that in 36	Early Bronze Age (Beaker)
		1 body sherd, handmade, grog tempered with some sand, reddish brown, 5mm thick, decorated with horizontal rows of lightly impressed comb stamp impressions	Early Bronze Age (Beaker)
		3 body sherds (now in four pieces), handmade, grog tempered with sparse burnt flint, reddish brown with grey core, 6mm thick, decorated with finger-nail rustication in the form of horizontal lines between horizontal rows of oblique impressions, probably all one vessel.	Early Bronze Age (Beaker)
		4 flint flakes, (2 non-cortical and 2 partly cortical; 2 plain butts and 1 cortical butt; 1 white patinated the rest unpatinated)	Meso/Neolithic?

SHEET 1.



APPENDIX V. 1:20 SCALE SECTION DRAWINGS

SHEET 2.

