

SOME RECENT ARCHAEOLOGICAL FINDS FROM NORFOLK

RECENT FINDS OF NEOLITHIC BOWL POTTERY IN NORFOLK

by Frances Healy

The discovery of sherds of Mildenhall ware by Peter Wade-Martins at Warham (Site 1826) and by Derek Woollestone at Honingham (Site 16390) prompts a review of the local occurrence of the broader pottery tradition to which they belong. Find-spots are plotted in Fig. 1 and briefly described in Table 1, designated by their numbers in the county Sites and Monuments Record, which is the main source of the information published here. This site number is given brackets after the place-name. Selected material is illustrated in Figs. 2 and 3, where it is given a P. number, and described in Table 2. Only definite identifications have been included. Most of the material has been examined by the writer, exceptions being the sherds from Snettisham (1688, P7) and Shropham (9027, P15), which cannot now be traced, and the sherds from Methwold (5235) which were identified by Tony Gregory.

The Pottery

Round-based Neolithic bowls, apparently introduced more than 6,000 years ago as adjuncts of a farming economy, were the first pots made in Britain, and are comparable with pottery in use in adjacent parts of the continent at the same time. Several styles have been distinguished within the general tradition. The main ones found in Norfolk are briefly described below. Dates are expressed in radiocarbon years bc and in approximate solar years BC derived from the Clarke (1975) curve.

Grimston Ware is defined by Manby (1970, 16–17) and Smith (1974a, note 24; 1974b, 31–33) as characterized by open, carinated and S-profiled forms with relatively light, simple, hook-shaped, or beaded rims, in fine, hard, often burnished fabrics, and undecorated apart from occasional light rippling or fluting (e.g. P3–P6, P16). The style is concentrated in eastern Britain, rarer on the Atlantic seaboard, and abundant (as Lyles Hill ware) in Ireland (Smith 1974a, fig. 14). Radiocarbon dates from Broome Heath (10602) of 3474 ± 117 bc (BM-679; 4350 BC), 2629 ± 65 bc (BM-757; 3425 BC), 2573 ± 67 bc (BM-756; 3325 BC), and 2217 ± 78 bc (BM-755; 2900 BC) indicate that it was locally current for over a thousand years, in accordance with its long persistence in other regions (Wainwright 1972, 73–75; Smith 1974b, 32–33; Green 1976, 22).

Mildenhall Ware is defined by Smith (1954, 224–227) and Longworth (1960, 228–240) as characterized by neutral or closed, carinated forms with pronounced rims and shoulders, decorated with standardized channelled and impressed motifs consisting mainly of lines and dots (e.g. P7, P9–P15, P17). Decorated bowls form the minority of any assemblage, the bulk consisting of plain pots without Grimston ware characteristics. Mildenhall ware is confined to East Anglia and adjoining areas, although related to other regional decorated bowl styles. Radiocarbon dates from Eaton Heath (9544) of 3145 ± 150 bc (BM-770; 3950 BC) and from Spong Hill (1012) of 3000 ± 120 bc (BM-1534; 3800 BC) and 2700 ± 80 bc (BM-1533; 3500 BC) indicate that it was developed by the early fourth millennium BC. There is some stylistic evidence that it remained current until c. 2500 BC (Longworth 1960, 239; Clarke 1970, 266–267).

Ebbsfleet Ware, the earliest-developed aspect of the Peterborough series, is defined by Piggott (1954, 308) and Smith (1956, ch. III) as characterized by globular forms with clearly-defined necks, surmounted by light rims which are generally simple, out-turned or T-shaped, sometimes decorated with scored, fingernailed, pitted, impressed or corded motifs, in thin, hard, well-fired fabrics (e.g. Wainwright 1973, P1, P12–P13). Ebbsfleet Ware is found throughout the south and east of England, excluding the south-western peninsula. It seems to have developed in and around the Thames valley by c. 3500 BC (Smith 1974a, 112), perhaps remaining current into the second millennium BC.

Plain bowls without decoration or other distinguishing characteristics (e.g. P2, P8, P18) occur both alone, as at Brampton (16143) and in association with decorated wares, as at Warham (1826) or Spong Hill (1012), throughout Britain and throughout the currency of the individual styles.

All bowl styles were, in other words, extremely long-lived, continuing in manufacture well after the emergence of more florid and plastic Later Neolithic styles from c. 3250 BC. In the absence of further radiocarbon dates, most local finds cannot be dated with any precision.

The flint collection from Honingham (16390)

P17, P18 and other unillustrated plain bowl sherds formed part of a scatter occupying an area of almost 2 ha above the 30m contour on the north slope of the valley of the river Tud. Struck flint collected from the sandy soil of the field after ploughing in 1979–80 and 1983 is listed in Table 3 and selected pieces are illustrated in Fig. 4. As a whole, the collection conforms to the general characteristics of industries associated with Neolithic bowl pottery (Healey and Robertson-Mackay 1983). The only indications that it may not be homogenous are a *tranchet* adze of Mesolithic type, which is more heavily patinated than the rest of the collection and may pre-date it, and a 'thumbnail' scraper of a form more generally associated with Beaker pottery. The latter may perhaps relate to four sherds of apparently later Neolithic or Early Bronze Age pottery, one of them rusticated, which also form part of the collection. The presence of so much prehistoric pottery (a total of over 60 sherds) in a flint scatter is exceptional in an arable area, and suggests that material is being freshly-ploughed from pits or other subsoil features.

Discussion

The thirty-five find-spots in Fig. 1 show an almost six-fold increase over the six Norfolk finds of Neolithic bowl pottery plotted just over twenty years ago by Rainbird Clarke (1960, fig. 10), which were those from Snettisham (Sites 1667 and/or 1688), Gayton (Site 2322), Grimes Graves (Site 5640), Edingthorpe (Site 6899), Shropham (Site 9027), and the Broome Heath long barrow (Site 10597). While this represents a corresponding increase in archaeological activity, both in the field and in the identification of previously-discovered material, it regrettably represents a much smaller increase in insight into the period. The circumstances in which most finds were made go a long way to account for this. Only eight of the thirty-five finds were made during the deliberate investigation, by excavation, field-walking, or both, of Neolithic sites, namely those from Grime's Graves (Site 5640), Thetford (Site 5655), Edingthorpe (Site 6899), Eaton Heath (Site 9544), the Broome Heath long barrow and enclosure (Sites 10597 and 10602), Bunker's Hill, Witton (Site 12548), and Honingham (Site 16390). The rest were all more-or-less casual discoveries. The largest number (fifteen) were made during the excavation of post-Neolithic sites; the next largest

(seven) during commercial excavations, sometimes monitored by archaeologists. Few of the deliberate investigations formed part of broader research programmes and some were small-scale and opportunistic.

Most has been learnt from the three large-scale excavations, at Broome Heath (10602), Eaton Heath (9544), and Spong Hill (1012). Broome Heath and Spong Hill both evidence repeated occupation of the same restricted area over many hundreds of years (Wainwright 1972; Healy forthcoming). All three sites show consistent segregation of possibly contemporary pottery styles, whatever its significance: only Grimston Ware was found in the pits, post-holes and fossil soil at Broome Heath, Mildenhall Ware and Ebbsfleet Ware were found in separate features at Eaton Heath, and Mildenhall Ware and Grimston Ware in separate features on Spong Hill. Possible evidence for the subsistence base of the occupants of these settlements and for their use of and impact upon the surrounding landscape is confined to possibly unrepresentative grain impressions on pottery from Broome Heath and Spong Hill and, more informatively, to the fossil soil and pollen preserved beneath an earthwork built *c.* 2900 BC on Broome Heath, which has been interpreted as reflecting early forest clearance followed by a phase of agriculture and a subsequent phase of pasture (Dimbleby and Evans 1972). The well-known pollen sequences of the Breckland meres (Godwin and Tallantire 1951; Godwin 1968; Sims 1973, 1978) cannot be closely related to local settlements.

For this and other periods of prehistory, advances are most likely to come from research programmes designed to integrate environmental evidence, communal monuments, settlements, and the activities of their inhabitants into the history of the landscape. Lithic material, like the scatter from Honingham (Site 16390), is of particular value in a much-ploughed area because of its indestructibility. Such an approach has been applied with particular effect by the Welland Valley project on the south-west edge of the Fens (Pryor 1982). To the east of the basin, as part of the Fenland Project, which covers Cambridgeshire, Lincolnshire and Norfolk, Bob Silvester of the Norfolk Archaeological Unit is recording the archaeology and topography of the Norfolk Fens and evaluating their potential for further investigation, especially where settlements can be related to contemporary water-logged deposits which may preserve palaeobotanical evidence and other organic material. Known fen edge finds, like those from Hockwold-cum-Wilton (5308, 5311-2, 5317, 5320 and 14662) and Methwold (5235) are proving to be only the tip of an iceberg of prehistoric activity.

The existing haphazard record also points to other areas which would repay systematic examination. The sands and gravels of the river valleys crossing the boulder clay of central East Anglia carry occupation sites, including Broome Heath (10602), Spong Hill (1012) and Sparham (3023). They offer the opportunity for the regular monitoring of gravel extraction and for survey of areas of gravel and of contiguous boulder clay, much of both of which is under the plough, with a view to determining the frequency and location of settlements and the extent of contemporary activity beyond them, especially over the boulder clay, which is generally thought to have remained afforested until a much later date. Bell's (1983) work in the dry valleys of the South Downs has shown that the land-use history of areas around even arid sites may be reconstructed from episodes of erosion and stability registered in artefact-dated colluvial deposits, and may be further refined by molluscan analysis. In the different environment of the central East Anglian valleys the evidence of successive ploughsoils eroded from farther upslope during episodes of cultivation might well be supplemented by that of polleniferous valley peats.

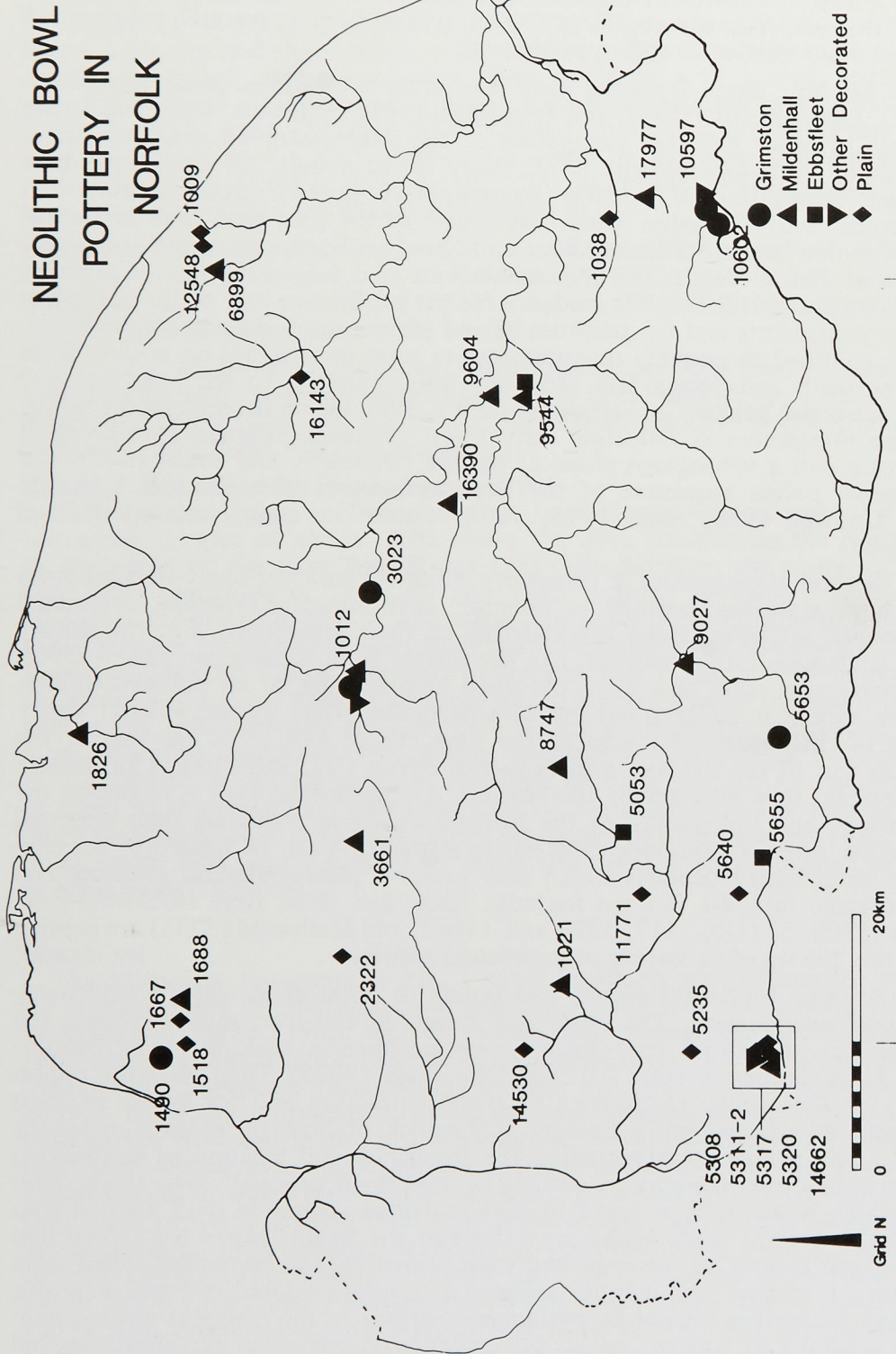


Fig. 1
Distribution of Neolithic bowl pottery in Norfolk. Particulars in Table 1. Scale 1 : 550,000

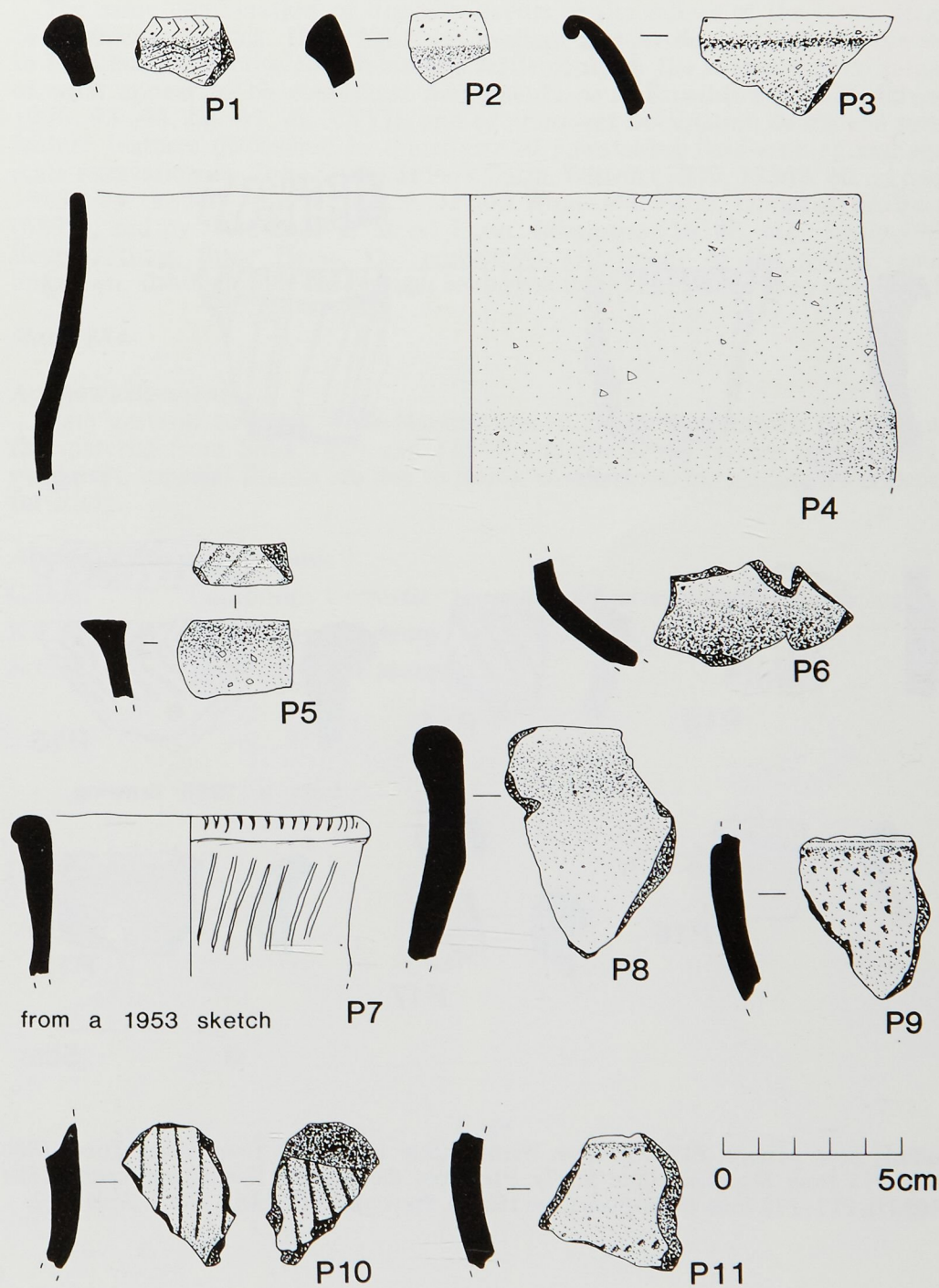


Fig. 2
 Neolithic bowl pottery: P1 – P2 from Caldecote, Oxborough (Site 1021); P3 – P6 from Snettisham (Site 1490); P7 from Snettisham (Site 1688); P8 – P11 from Warham (site 1826). Particulars in Tables 1 and 2. Scale 1 : 2.

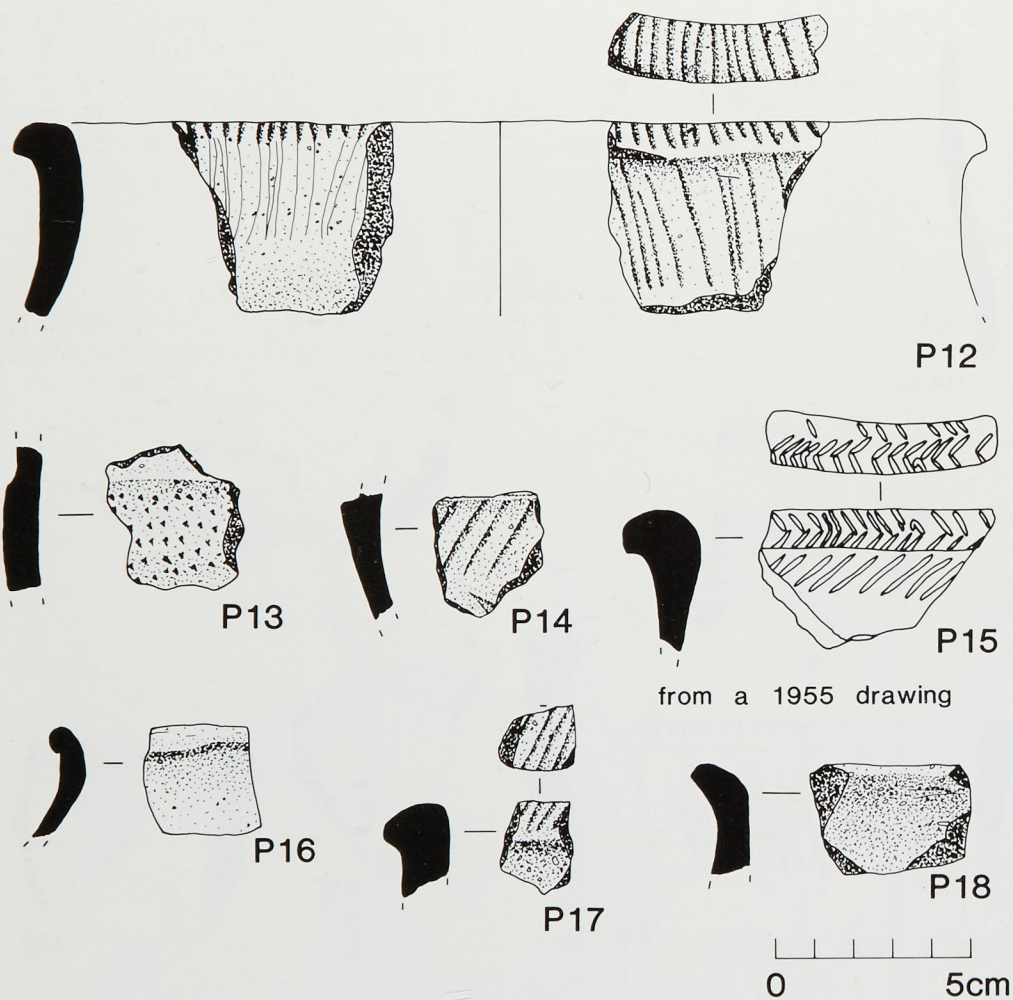


Fig. 3

Neolithic bowl pottery: P12–P13 from Warham (Site 1826); P14 from Saham Toney (Site 8747); P15 from Shropham (Site 9027); P16 from the Broome Heath Long barrow (Site 10597); P17–P18 from Honingham (Site 16390). Particulars in Tables 1 and 2. Scale 1 : 2.

The same combination of deposits occurs in the valleys of the Loam Region of north-east Norfolk. Here, light, yet resilient and fertile, loess-based soils seem to have been attractive for prehistoric settlement, on the evidence of crop-marks of what appear to be communal monuments, as at Roughton (13358; Edwards 1978, 93-94, fig. 47, pl. XXVI), and of abundant occupation debris and subsoil feature features discovered in the course of painstaking field-walking and small-scale excavation by John Owles at Park Farm, Witton (1009, 12548, etc.; Lawson 1983), by the late John Turner at Bacton Wood Mill Farm, Edingthorpe, Bacton (6899), and by John Pope at Street Farm, Brampton (16143, etc.; Healy 1983). Beyond these three farms, the prehistoric settlement of the region remains unknown, although they are enough to suggest that it must have been considerable.

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Abbreviations used in Table 1

| | |
|--------|--|
| C.U.M. | Cambridge University Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology |
| K.L.M. | King's Lynn Museum |
| N.C.M. | Norwich Castle Museum |

Table 1. Finds of Neolithic bowl pottery plotted in Fig. 1

| County No. | Parish, etc. | Other Location | N.G.R. | Brief description | References | Collections, accession nos. etc. | Drawings |
|------------|--------------|-----------------|-----------------------------|--|---|----------------------------------|----------------|
| 1009 | Witton | Park Farm | TG/3355 3196 (centre) | Sherds of at least 5 plain bowls found 1973 during excavation of Anglo-Saxon settlement; rim of a further ?Neolithic bowl found in field-walking. | Lawson 1983, 21-22 | N.C.M. 607.962 | |
| 1012 | North Elmham | Spong Hill | TF/9820 1948 (centre) | Mildenhall ware, sometimes with other decorated bowl, recovered from 5 clusters of pits; smaller quantities of Grimston ware recovered from separate pits 1972-81 during excavation of Saxon cemetery. | | N.C.M. L. 1976.1 | |
| 1021 | Oxborough | Caldecote | TF/745 035 | 1 Mildenhall ware and 1 plain bowl rim sherd collected 1975 with small quantity of struck flint during field walking on Romano-British and later site. | | N.C.M. 290.984 | P1, P2 |
| 1038 | Chedgrave | | TM/348 994 | Charred sherds of a plain, ?Neolithic bowl, burnt flint, and a few pieces of struck flint found 1973 close to 2 pits containing cremated bone and, in 1 case, further struck flint; revealed by road-building excavations. | Healy forthcoming | N.C.M. 214.984 | |
| 1490 | Snettisham | | TF/6850 3495 | Sherds of at least 3 Grimston ware bowls and some struck flint found 1971 during quarry extension; also later material, including 1 ?Beaker rim sherd. | Gibson, 1982, 241, fig. SKE.1 : 17 - 19 | N.C.M. 576.971 | P3, P4, P5, P6 |
| 1518 | Snettisham | Stanton's Field | TF/699 328 | Sherds of 2 plain bowls found 1951 in scatter of predominantly Romano-British & Middle Saxon material. | | N.C.M. 160.957 | |

Table 1. Finds of Neolithic bowl pottery plotted in Fig. 1 (2)

| County No. | Parish, etc. | Other Location | N.G.R. | Brief description | References | Collections, accession nos. etc. | Drawings |
|------------|----------------------|------------------------------|-----------------|---|------------------------------|--|----------------------------|
| 1667 | Snettisham | | TF/7192 3309 | Plain bowl rim sherd found 1951. | | N.C.N. 214.952 | |
| 1688 | Snettisham | | TF/7302 3321 | Rim sherd of Mildenhall ware bowl found 1949. | | Sandringham Estate Museum 1953; whereabouts now unknown. | P7 |
| 1826/65 | Warham | | TF/9409 4121 | Sherds of at least 4 Mildenhall ware bowls and 1 plain bowl excavated 1982 from 3-4 shallow features exposed when surface of natural scraped clean by bulldozer back-filling pit. | | N.C.M. 389.983 | P8, P9, P10, P11, P12, P13 |
| 2322 | Gayton | | TF/7686 2053 | 3 sherds of a plain bowl found 1936, in rabbit burrow on terrace at foot of which are flint blocks humanly worked & mining tools* (original N.C.M. record card). | Smith 1956 | C.U.M. 37.7 | |
| 3023 | Sparham | Sparham Pools Nature Reserve | TG/0756 1791 | Sherds of at least 15 Grimston ware bowls and a small quantity of struck flint excavated 1959 from a hollow exposed during gravel quarrying and recovered unstratified from quarry. | Healy forthcoming | N.C.M. 103.959 | |
| 3661 | Weasenham All Saints | Weasenham Lyngs | TF/8548 1969 | 2 sherds of a Mildenhall ware bowl excavated 1972 from surface of fill of ditch of oval enclosure apparently forming part of linear barrow cemetery. | Peterson & Healy forthcoming | K.L.M. | |

Table 1. Pottery Finds of Neolithic bowl pottery plotted in Fig. 1 (3)

| County No. | Parish, etc. | Other Location | N.G.R. | Brief description | References | Collections, accession nos. etc. | Drawings |
|----------------|---------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|---|-------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------|
| 5053 | Little Cressingham | | TL/8636 9889 | Sherds of 3 Ebbsfleet ware bowls recovered from pre-barrow contexts during 1977 excavation of Early Bronze Age round barrow. | Lawson forthcoming | N.C.M. 87.984 | |
| 5235 | Methwold | | TL/6905 9315 | 2 plain bowl rim sherds found 1975 on surface of ploughed field. | | Private possession | |
| 5308/c4 | Hockwold-cum-Wilton | site 61/68, fields 79-80 | TL/6932 8776 | Sherds of 1 Mildenhall ware bowl and at least 10 plain bowls excavated 1964-5 among predominantly Beaker & Bronze Age pottery from an occupation deposit on a sandhill in peat fen. | Bamford 1982, 23, fig. 27 | N.C.M. 511.964, 205.965 | |
| 5308/c1, c3 | | sites 63 & 69, field 80 | TL/6925 8777 | Sherds of 1 Mildenhall ware bowl and at least 13 plain bowls excavated 1964-5 among predominantly Beaker & Bronze Age pottery from an occupation deposit on a sandhill in peat fen. | | N.C.M. 671.964, 277.965 | |
| 5311 & 5312 | Hockwold-cum-Wilton | sites 50 & 51, field 79 | TL/6951 8759, TL/6963 8766 | Sherds of at least 1 plain bowl in collection of predominantly Bronze Age pottery from 2 sites made early 1960's. | | N.C.M. 660.965 | |
| 5317 | Hockwold-cum-Wilton | field 47 | TL/686 882 | Surface finds of sherds of 1 decorated and 3 plain bowls made 1960, also Beaker and Food Vessel sherds. | Gibson 1982, fig. HcW.2: 3, 4 | N.C.M. 120.960 | |
| 5320 | Hockwold-cum-Wilton | site 70, field 52 | TL/6820 8780 | Sherds of 2 plain bowls, leaf-shaped arrowhead & other struck flint found 1965. | | N.C.M. 278.965 | |

Table 1. Finds of Neolithic bowl pottery plotted in Fig. 1 (4)

| County No. | Parish, etc. | Other Location | N.G.R. | Brief description | References | Collections, accession nos. etc. | Drawings |
|------------|------------------------|---|-----------------------------|---|--------------------|--|----------|
| 5640 | Weeting with Broomhill | Grime's Graves | TL/817 898 | Plain bowl sherds found 1971-2 during excavation of Later Neolithic Flint mine shafts. | Longworth 1981, 39 | | |
| 5653/c1 | Brettenham | | TL/9390 8468 | Sherds of at least 21 Grimston ware bowls and a flint industry of over 100 pieces excavated 1966 from a pit exposed during salvage excavations on a Romano-British site; also 2 small Later Neolithic or Early Bronze Age sherds. | Healy forthcoming | N.C.M. 145.966 | |
| 5655 | Thetford | Hewitt's site XX | TL/845 876 (approx.) | Surface find of sherds of a large ?Ebbsfleet ware bowl made in early 1900's. | Healy forthcoming | N.C.M. 9.179.955 | |
| 6899 | Bacton | field 49, Bacton Wood Mill Farm. Ed- ingthorpe | TG/304 306 | Sherds of 1 Mildenhall ware bowl and plain bowls excavated from features; sherds of 2 plain bowls collected from surface, from 1948. | Smith 1956 | N.C.M. 177.952 | |
| 8747/c140 | Saham Toney | | TF/9150 0390 (centre) | Mildenhall ware sherd found during field-walking on Romano-British site, 1980. | | Private possession | P14 |
| 9027 | Shropham | | TL/995 939 | Rim sherd of Mildenhall ware bowl found in 1949. | Smith 1956 | Formerly in private possession; whereabouts now unknown. | P15 |
| 9544 | Norwich | Eaton Heath | TG/209 060 | Mildenhall ware excavated from pits, Ebbsfleet ware and plain bowls from shafts, 1971. | Wainwright 1973 | N.C.M. 531.972 | |

Table 1. Finds of Neolithic bowl pottery plotted in Fig. 1 (5)

| County No | Parish, etc. | Other Location | N.G.R. | Brief description | References | Collections, accession nos. etc. | Drawings |
|-----------|--------------|--------------------------|-----------------|--|---------------------------------|------------------------------------|----------|
| 9604 | Norwich | Earlham | TG/2048 0936 | Sherds of 3 Mildenhall ware bowls found 1914 in gravel pit. | Healy forthcoming | N.C.M. 215.947 | |
| 10597 | Ditchingham | Broome Heath long barrow | TM/3449 9132 | Sherds of at least 7 Grimston ware bowls collected from rabbit-scrapes 1935-66. Decorated bowl rim sherd collected in similar circumstances 1977. | Healy forthcoming | N.C.M. 10.959 16.953 694.966 | P16 |
| 10602 | Ditchingham | Broome Heath | TM/3430 9115 | Sherds of over 400 Grimston ware bowls excavated 1970-1 from pits, post-holes & fossil soil sealed beneath earthwork. | Wainwright 1972 | N.C.M. 202.972 | |
| 11771 | Ickburgh | | TL/8149 9781 | Plain bowl rim sherd and struck flint excavated 1976 from pit exposed in side of pipe trench. | | N.C.M. 215.984 | |
| 12548/c13 | Witton | Bunker's Hill, Park Farm | TG/3242 3162 | Sherds of 1 ?Ebbfleet ware bowl and 1 or 2 plain bowls excavated from pit 1971, with Later Neolithic or Early Bronze Age sherds and struck flint. | Lawson 1983, 18, fig. 12A: 1, 3 | Private possession | |
| 12548/c14 | Witton | | TG/3245 3162 | At least 1 plain bowl sherd excavated from pit 1971 with Later Neolithic or Early Bronze Age pottery and struck flint. | Lawson, 1983, 18, fig. 12B: 1 | Private possession | |
| 12548/c15 | Witton | Bunker's Hill, Park Farm | TG/3253 3163 | Over 50 sherds of plain bowl excavated from pit and collected from area around it 1982-3; also a smaller quantity of Later Neolithic or Early Bronze Age sherds, struck flint, and many 'pot-boilers'. | | Private possession | |

Table 1. Finds of Neolithic bowl pottery plotted in Fig. 1 (6)

| County No. | Parish, etc. | Other Location | N.G.R. | Brief description | References | Collections, accession nos. etc. | Drawings |
|------------|---------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------|--|------------|--|----------|
| 14530 | Fincham | | TF/6913 0635 | Sherds of at least 2 plain ?Neolithic bowls collected 1979 during field walking. | | Private possession | |
| 14662 | Hockwold-cum-Wilton | field 79 | TL/6950 8770 | Sherds of at least 2 plain bowls among a collection of predominantly Bronze Age pottery made c. 1959-60. | | K.L.M. A307 | |
| 16143/c9 | Brampton | Street Farm | TG/2220 2410 | Sherds of at least 8 plain bowls excavated 1980 from shaft exposed during construction work; also smaller quantities of Later Neolithic or Early Bronze, Iron Age, and Romano-British sherds and struck flint. | Healy 1983 | N.C.M. L 1975.16(11) | |
| 16390 | Honingham | D. G. Woollestone's field 46b | TG/1215 1219 | Sherds of 1 Mildenhall ware bowl and at least 10 plain bowls found 1979-83 during field-walking over flint scatter. Also 4 ?Later Neolithic/Early Bronze Age sherds, 1 R-B sherd. | | N.C.M. 292.982 and private possession | P17, P18 |
| 17977/c1 | Loddon | | TM/3650 9700 | Sherd of Mildenhall ware bowl found 1982 during field-walking; also struck flint & Later Neolithic or Early Bronze Age pottery. | | Private possession | |

Table 2. Descriptions of illustrated pottery

| No. | Site | Colour exterior | core | interior | Texture | Filler(s) | Decorative Technique(s) | Style | Comments |
|-----|------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|---|-----------------|--|
| P1 | 1021 | Black | Dark brown | Dark brown | Medium, hard | Flint | Incision | Mildenhall ware | Very abraded |
| P2 | 1021 | Dark brown | Dark brown | Dark brown | Medium, hard | Flint | | Plain bowl | Very abraded |
| P3 | 1490 | Brown | Buff | Brown | Fine, hard | Flint, sand | | Grimston Ware | |
| P4 | 1490 | Orange-brown | Orange-buff | Brown | Fine, hard | Flint, sand | | Grimston Ware | |
| P5 | 1490 | Orange-brown | Brown | Orange | medium, laminated | Flint | Rilling | Grimston Ware | |
| P6 | 1490 | Orange-brown | Grey | Orange-grey | Fine, hard | Flint, sand | | Grimston Ware | |
| P7 | 1688 | Recorded as of black | Recorded as of black | Recorded as of black | Recorded as of black | Recorded as of black | Recorded as of black | Mildenhall ware | Sketched and described by Rainbird Clarke. Diameter unknown. |
| P8 | 1826 | Brown-grey | Grey-brown | Brown-grey | Coarse, hard | Flint, sand | | Plain bowl | |
| P9 | 1826 | Brown-grey | Grey | Brown | Medium, hard | Flint, sand | Impression with wedge-shaped implement. | Mildenhall | |
| P10 | 1826 | Black | Dark brown | Brown-black | Medium, hard | Flint, sand | Channelling | Mildenhall ware | |
| P11 | 1826 | Orange-grey | Grey | Brown-grey | Medium, hard | Flint, sand | Impression with semi-circular implement | Mildenhall ware | |
| P12 | 1826 | Brown-buff | Grey | Brown-grey | Medium, hard | Flint, sand | Channelling, incision, burnish | Mildenhall ware | |

Table 2. Descriptions of illustrated pottery

| No. | Site | Colour | | interior | Texture | Filler(s) | Decorative Technique(s) | Style | Comments |
|------|-------|---------------------|---|-------------|-----------------|-------------|--|--------------------|---|
| | | exterior | core | | | | | | |
| P13- | 1826 | Buff-brown | Brown-grey | Brown-grey | Medium, hard | Flint, sand | Impression with wedge-shaped implement | Mildenhall ware | |
| P14 | 8747 | Dark brown-black | Dark brown | Light brown | Medium, hard | Flint, sand | Channelling | Mildenhall ware | |
| P15 | 9027 | Recorded as | 'porous with flint frags., dark burnished surface outside: fawn rough surface inside with more grit'. | | | | | Mildenhall ware | Drawn and described by Derek Howlett |
| P16 | 10597 | Brown | Black-grey | Brown | Fine, hard | Flint | Burnish | Grimston Ware | |
| P17 | 16390 | Orange | Grey | Grey | Coarse, hard | Flint, sand | Channelling | Mildenhall ware | |
| P18 | 16390 | Orange | Grey | Grey-orange | Medium, hard | Flint, sand | | Plain bowl | |

Table 3. The flint collection from Honingham (Site 16390)

| Category | Number | Comments | Drawings |
|--------------------------------|--------|--|----------|
| Cores | 11 | Including 5 blade cores | |
| Irregular waste | 4 | | |
| Flakes | 455 | Including 4 struck across blade core platforms and 2 with the regular, blunting edge-wear described by smith as Class A utilization (1965, 92-93) and by Whittle as edge-bevelling (1977, 71). | |
| Blades | 275 | Defined visually as relatively narrow, parallel-sided flakes; including 1 struck across the edge of a blade core platform; probably overrepresented because particularly prone to breakage. | |
| Arrowheads | 4 | 3 flakes and 1 blade with slight bifacial edge retouch reducing or removing the bulb and producing at least 1 pointed end; <i>cf.</i> edge-retouched leaf-shaped arrowheads identified at Hurst Fen, Suffolk (Clark <i>et al.</i> 1960, fig. 13: F32 - F38). | F1, F2 |
| Scrapers | 24 | Including 1 'thumbnail' form. | F3, F4 |
| Borers | 6 | | F5 |
| ?Borers | 2 | Possibly products of plough-damage | |
| Serrated pieces | 22 | Almost all made on blades; including 8 with edge-gloss; probably underrepresented because abrasion of edges hampers identification. | F6 |
| Miscellaneous retouched pieces | 8 | | |
| <i>Tranchet</i> adze | 1 | Fragmentary and patinated | |
| Hammerstone | 1 | Formerly a core | |
| Total | 813 | | |

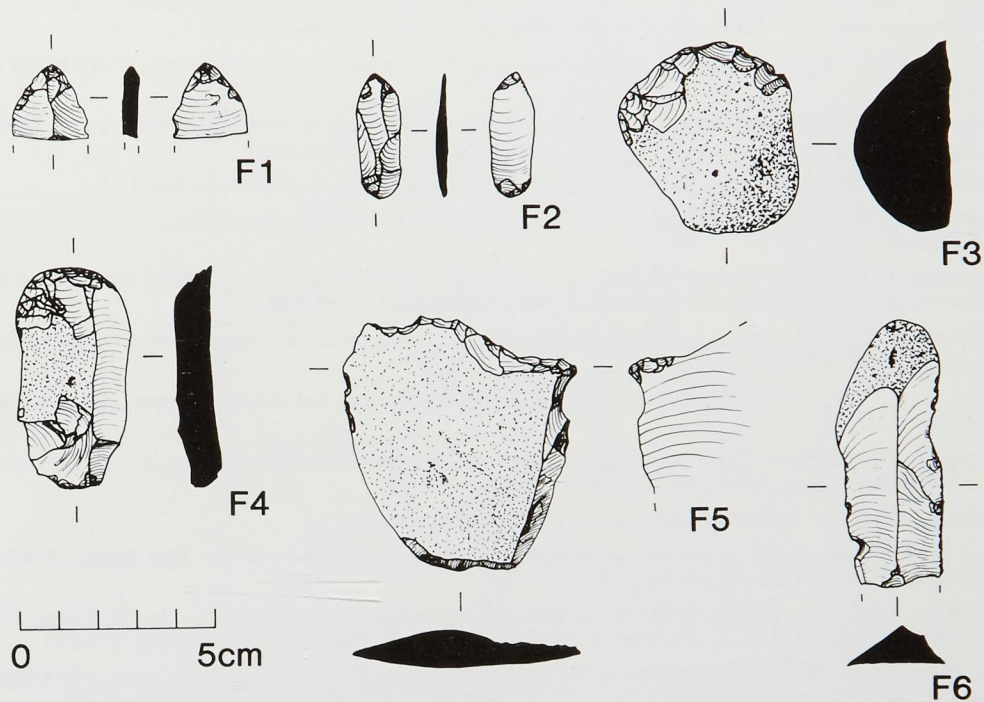


Fig. 4

Struck flint from Honingham (Site 16390): F1 – F2 edge-retouched arrowheads; F3 – F4 scrapers; F5 borer; F6 serrated blade. Scale 1 : 2.

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**THE MILE CROSS HOARD:
TWO EARLY BRONZE AGE AXES FROM NORWICH**
by Andrew J. Lawson

A small hoard comprising two bronze flat axes was discovered in 1977 by Mr. Albert Burman whilst erecting a fence in the rear garden of his former home at 6 Rye Close, Mile Cross, Norwich. The exact find spot (County Site 685N; NGR TG 2182 1092) lies between the house and a gate from the garden to a path which flanks the west side of the property, six feet from the gate and at c. 80 ft. (24.4m) O.D. (Fig. 1). At the time of discovery Mr. Burman did not realise the