

ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING REPORT

Farm Reservoir Ash Road Rendlesham RLM 030

A REPORT ON THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING, 2006
(Planning app. no. PN/05/0074)



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HER information

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This monitoring was undertaken by Roy Damant, occasionally assisted by Jonathan van Jennians and Mike Green, who also conducted the TST survey. John Newman managed this project with liaison from Jez Meredith. Finds processing was carried out by Gemma Adams and the specialist finds report by Richenda Goffin and Cathy Tester. Other specialist identification and advice was provided by Edward Martin and Colin Pendleton. Jude Plouviez was the curatorial officer in charge

Summary

Monitoring of this site during the construction of a farm reservoir revealed a series of clay extraction pits of likely medieval date. The site was adjacent to an early lane shown on Hodskinson's map of 1783 and it was likely that the dug clay was transported along this route.

Of particular interest were two pits containing abundant quantities of Late Neolithic Grooved Ware pottery and flint flakes. This form of pottery (in other areas of the country associated with funerary monuments and henges) is a rare find from Suffolk.

Roman pottery in the topsoil probably originated from further up the hillside (site RLM 035).

Glossary

| | |
|----------------------------------|-------------------|
| Neolithic | 4,500 - 2,500 BC |
| (Late Neolithic | 3,200 - 2,500 BC) |
| (Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age | 3,200 - 1,500 BC) |
| Bronze Age | 2,500 - 800 BC |
| Iron Age | 800 BC - AD 43 |
| Roman | AD 43 - 410 |
| Anglo Saxon | AD 410 - 1066 |
| Medieval | AD 1066 - 1550 |
| Post-medieval | AD 1550 - 1800 |
| Modern | AD 1800 - present |

1. Introduction

The Planning Authority (Suffolk Coastal District Council) was advised by the Conservation Team of Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service that an archaeological monitoring be conducted as a condition of planning consent for the creation of a farm reservoir adjacent to Ash Road, Rendlesham.

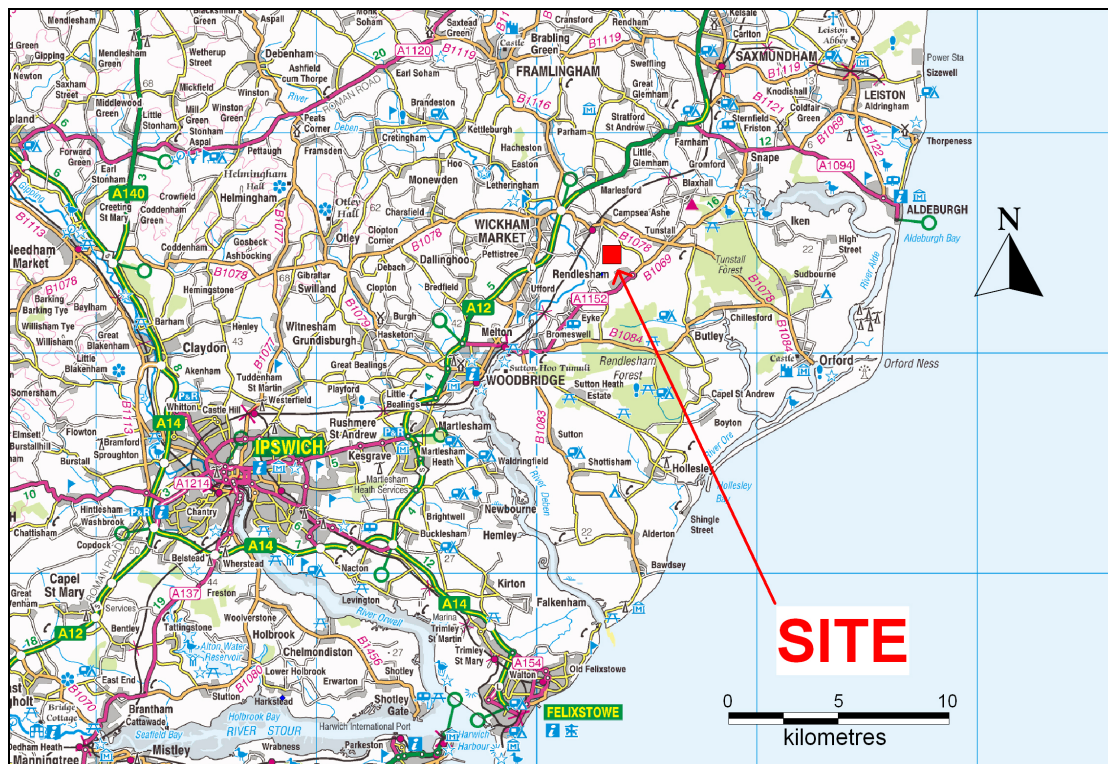


Figure 1. Location of site

The site is located to the north-east of the village of Rendlesham, approximately 200m east of Ash road. The reservoir is situated near the summit of a low hill on a south-facing slope. The underlying geology consists mainly of sand and gravel but with frequent patches and seams of clay.

Previous archaeological investigations on this site (Meredith 2006) revealed several phases of clay extraction pit, provisionally dated from the Roman to the medieval periods. Ditches of medieval and post-medieval date were also uncovered. Hodkinson's map of 1783 shows an early lane passing along the eastern side of the site; suggesting that the medieval and later activity might have been associated with its proximity to this route.

The site is close to several sites of archaeological interest as recorded in the Suffolk Historic Environment Record (Fig. 2). Immediately to the north-west is site RLM 035, evaluated by trial trenching as an alternative site for a farm reservoir. Here prehistoric and Roman features were identified. Nearby a number of other sites have been recorded, including a suspected Anglo-Saxon cemetery c.150m to the south-east (RLM 006), beyond this a scatter of Iron Age pottery recorded further to the east (RLM 10) and a rectilinear enclosure identified through aerial photography to the north (RLM 028). Further afield, Roman, Saxon and medieval finds have been recovered from RLM 011

and 012 to the south-west and also in this direction, the medieval church of St Gregory's (RLM 015) probably indicates the Saxon and medieval core of the village.

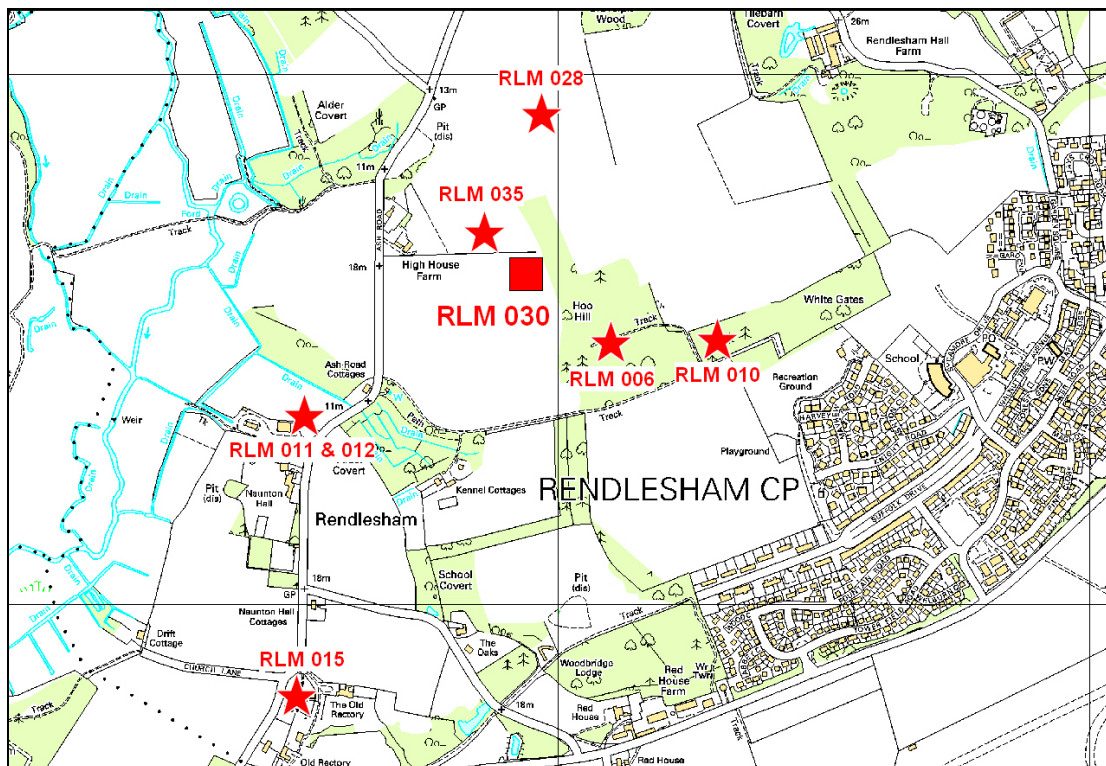


Figure 2. The site in relation to nearby locations of archaeological interest

2. Method

The site (c.80m by 70m) was cleared of topsoil and subsoil using a box scraper. An archaeologist observed the topsoil and subsoil strip but the removal of soil by box scraper and the subsequent tracking over of the site that accompanies this procedure made observation of archaeological features extremely difficult. A smaller area towards the north-eastern corner of the site was stripped in a more controlled way using a 360° mechanical digger equipped with a toothless ditching bucket. Within this controlled stripped area, closely supervised by the archaeologist, a variety of archaeological features were identified.

Smaller features were hand cleaned and sampled by excavation to assess their character, record deposits and recover datable finds. The large pits 0034 and 0032/0036 were sampled using a 360° machine. Excavated features were drawn in section to a scale of 1:20 and described using context record sheets. The locations of the site, of features and of modern interventions were recorded during a TST (total station theodolite) survey (Fig. 3).

The site archive will be deposited with the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service in Ipswich. The site code RLM 030 will be used to identify all elements of the archive associated with this project, and records have been logged with the Archaeology Data Service using the Oasis reference suffolkc1-48683.

3. Results

Context numbers 0030 to 0047 (Appendix 1) were used for features and deposits encountered across the site and 0001 was reserved for unstratified finds (numbers 0002 to 0029 had been used previously for the initial evaluation phase of the project). The feature locations are shown in Figure 3.

Pit 0030 was oval in plan, with a maximum width of 3.8m and depth of 500mm. Fill 0031 was mid brown clay silt sand and contained two sherds of medieval pottery.

A large irregular pit or series of pits 0032/0036 (cut 0032 was towards north-west end of group, cut 0036 towards the south-east end). In total these pits extended c.16m (north-west to south-east) with a maximum width of c.6m (north-east to south-west). Steep sides and a flat base were seen in both sections with cut 0032 of 650mm depth and cut 0036 of 1.3m depth. The mid brown slightly clayey silty sand contained a single sherd of medieval pottery within fill 0037.

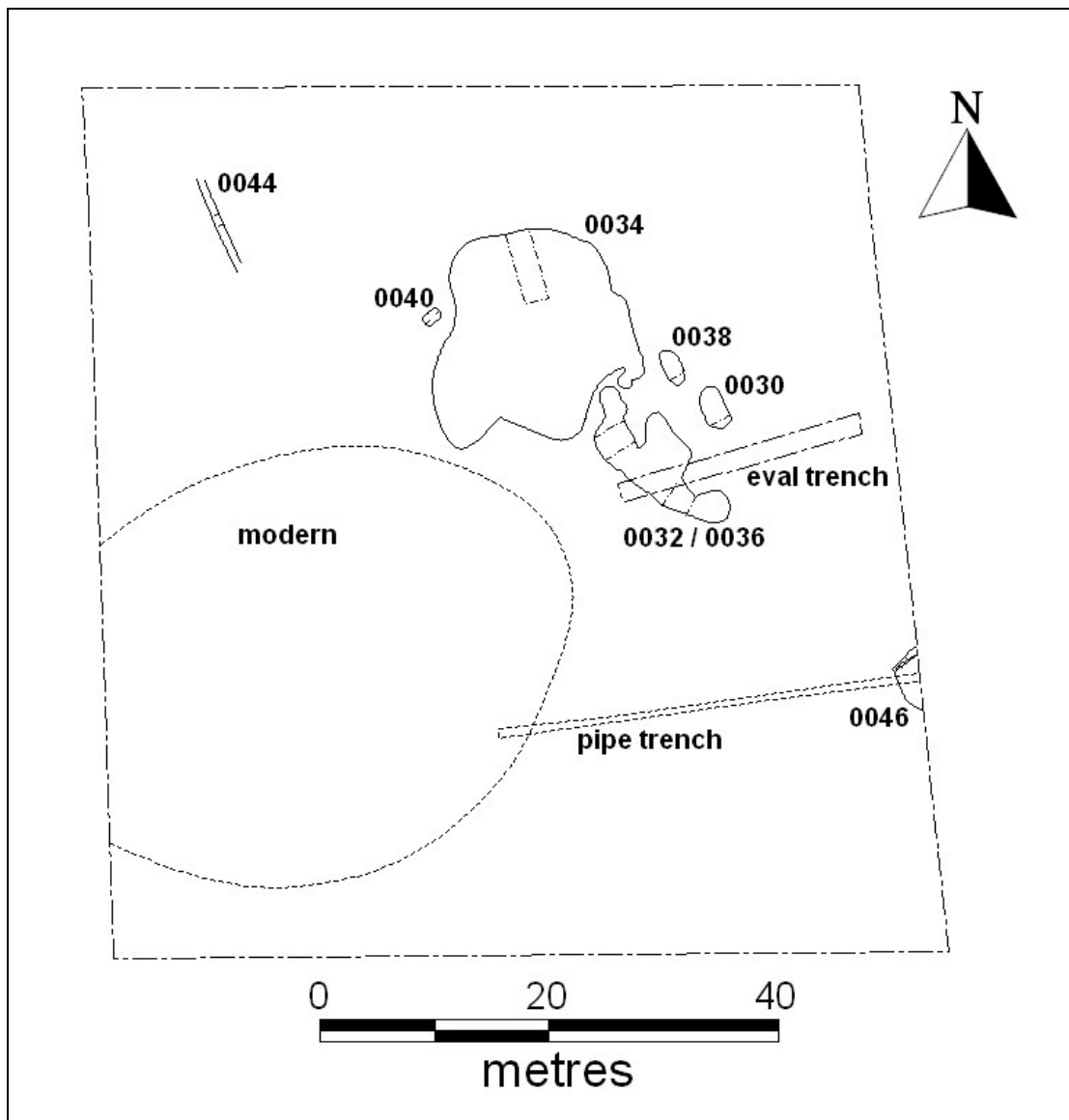


Figure 3. Location of features identified

Pit 0034 was a very large amorphous cut or series of cuts for a hand dug quarry into natural grey chalky clay. Of between c.16m and 20m across, this feature was up to 1m in depth where it was sampled by excavation. Fill 0035 (mid brown slightly clayey silty sand) contained ten fragments of medieval pottery. A machine excavated sample into this feature (fill 0042) also contained pottery of both prehistoric and medieval date.

The oval cut for pit 0038 (see cover) had a maximum dimension of 3.3m and a depth of 1m. The mid brown clayey silty sand was divided into upper (0039) and basal (0043) fills (see photo on front cover).

Cut 0040 was an oval pit 1.8m by 1.2m (longest axis north-east to south-west), with gently sloping sides and a level base of 400mm depth. Fill 0041 was mottled light brown silty sand. Finds include Grooved ware pottery and flint flakes of probable Late Neolithic date (3,200 to 2,500 BC).

Ditch 0044 was a north-west to south-east running cut in the north-west corner of the site with a width of 500mm and depth of 120mm and an open U-shaped profile. Fill 0045 was mid brown silty sand.

Pit 0046 was a semi-circular feature observed against the eastern edge of the site, with a maximum observable dimension of c.5m with a depth, where sampled, of 150mm. The mid to dark brown clayey silty sand fill (0047) contained Neolithic finds, including twelve sherds of Grooved Ware pottery.

A presumed large modern quarry (pit 0028; Meredith 2006) covered nearly a quarter of the site area. During the ultimate removal of this feature by box scrapers it was shown to consist of a number of pockets of fill similar to the amorphous groups of hand dug quarries observed to the north-east of this feature (e.g. 0032, 0034 and 0036). It is possible that this large feature was of earlier date than previously assumed or, alternatively, obscured a series of earlier features.

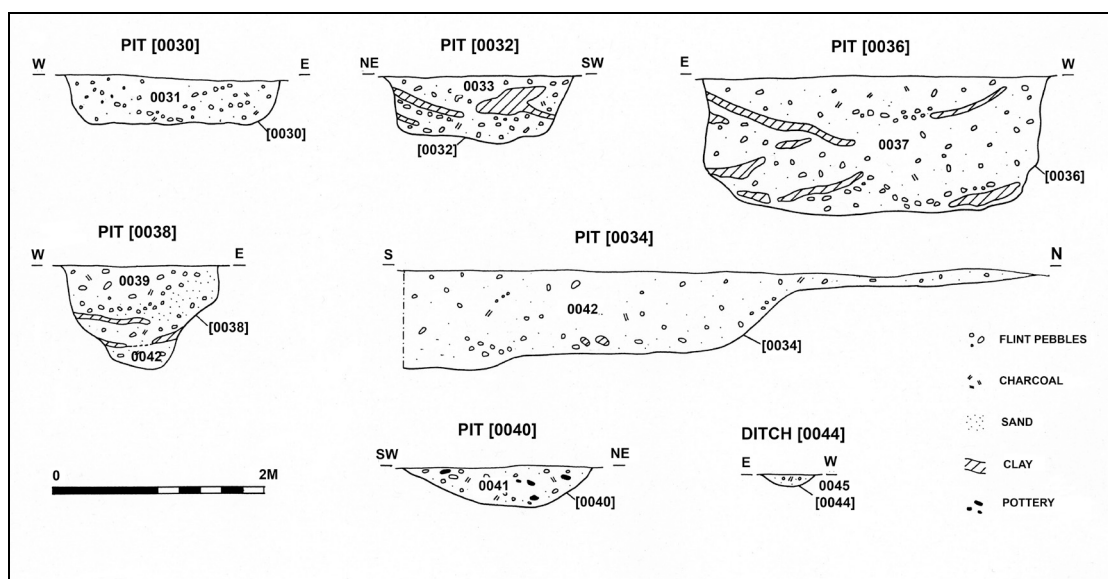


Figure 4. Sections of features

4. The Finds

Richenda Goffin and Cathy Tester

Introduction

Finds were collected from eight contexts during the monitoring, as shown in the table below.

| Ctxt | Pottery | | Flint | | Lava Quern | | Fired clay | | Miscellaneous | Spotdate |
|-------|---------|------|-------|------|------------|------|------------|------|---------------------------------|-----------------|
| | No. | Wt/g | No. | Wt/g | No. | Wt/g | No. | Wt/g | | |
| 0001 | 6 | 21 | 1 | 2 | | | | | B flint 1 (64g); CBM 1-(99g) | PMed, Med |
| 0003 | 2 | 56 | | | 2 | 82 | | | | Med, Rom |
| 0031 | 2 | 5 | | | | | | | | Med |
| 0035 | 10 | 60 | | | 4 | 4 | 1 | 7 | Iron 8 (46g) | L13th-14th C |
| 0037 | 1 | 10 | | | | | | | | L13th-14th C |
| 0041 | 28 | 106 | 29 | 272 | | | 4 | 27 | | Later Neolithic |
| 0042 | 6 | 62 | | | | | | | | L13th-14th C |
| 0047 | 12 | 43 | 3 | 17 | | | | | | Later Neolithic |
| Total | 67 | 363 | 33 | 291 | 6 | 86 | 5 | 34 | | |

Table 1. Finds quantities

Pottery

Introduction and methodology

Sixty-seven sherds of pottery (363g) ranging in date from prehistoric to post-medieval were recovered from eight contexts. The quantities by period are summarised in Table 2 and the full catalogue by context is in Appendix 2.

| Period | No. | % No | Wt/g | %Wt |
|---------------|-----|-------|------|-------|
| Prehistoric | 41 | 61.8 | 155 | 42.7 |
| Roman | 1 | 1.5 | 54 | 14.9 |
| Medieval | 24 | 35.3 | 150 | 41.3 |
| Post-medieval | 1 | 1.5 | 4 | 1.1 |
| Total | 67 | 100.0 | 363 | 100.0 |

Table 2. Pottery quantities by period

The pottery was quantified by count and weight. Hand-made prehistoric wares were divided into broad fabric groups based on their main visible inclusions. Post-prehistoric fabric codes were assigned from the Suffolk Roman and post-Roman fabric series. Details of fabric, form and form element were recorded and decoration and surface treatment were also noted. A x10 binocular microscope was used to identify the fabrics. The data has been input by context onto an Access database.

Prehistoric pottery (identified by Edward Martin)

Forty-one sherds of prehistoric pottery weighing 155g were recovered from three contexts, all pits. All but one of the sherds, which represent a minimum of four vessels, were identified as later Neolithic Grooved Ware which dates approximately between 2800 and 2000 BC and is at least partially contemporary with the Beaker pottery tradition (Gibson 2002, 84-87).

The Grooved Ware sherds are grog-tempered and two broad fabric groups were identified. Fabric **G1** has abundant grog and plate-like voids, very 'chunky' and angular. Fabric **G2** is sandier than G1 with less angular grog, some of it very rounded and black. Both fabrics have the distinctive 'corky' appearance that is typical of East Anglian Grooved Ware (Martin 1993). Grooved Ware quantities by fabric are shown in Table 3 below.

| Fabric | No | Wt |
|---------------|-----------|-----------|
| G1 | 26 | 111 |
| G2 | 14 | 38 |
| Total | 40 | 149 |

Table 3. Later Neolithic Grooved ware fabric quantities.

The only form of decoration is deep grooving, most of it horizontal. One piece has diagonal grooves which may have formed part of a chevron pattern (0041). The Grooved Ware assemblage includes rim sherds from two vessels which are both in fabric G1. The first (0041) has an internal applied cordon similar to an example from Great Bealings (Martin 1993, fig. 27, 10). The other (0047) is a simple pointed rim with horizontal grooving on the exterior and two grooves on the interior, similar to another example from Great Bealings (ibid., fig. 27, 11).

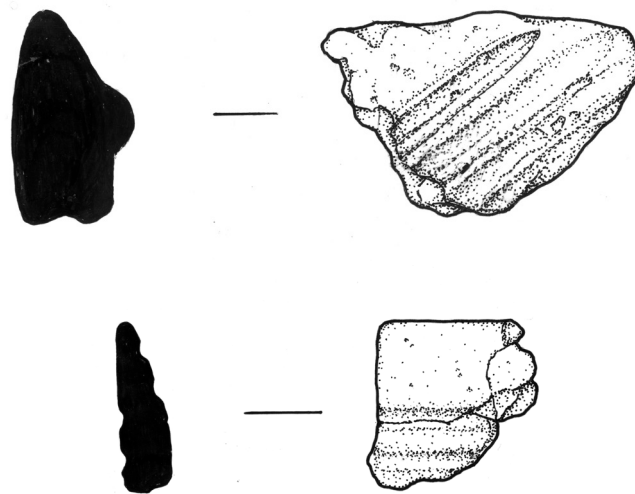


Figure 5. Grooved Ware rim sherds from pits 0040 (top) and 0046 (bottom).
(Actual size)

The Grooved Ware sherds were recovered from the fills of two pits 0040 (0041) and 0046 (0047) which they probably dated. Both pits had associated worked flint, 29 pieces from 0040 and three from 0046, which are probably contemporary in date to the pottery.

A single non-Grooved Ware sherd of probable later Neolithic or early Bronze Age date made from a fine light pink/brown sandy fabric with sparse flint inclusions up to 2mm in length was a residual sherd in the later-dated pit 0034 (0042).

Late Iron Age/Roman pottery

A single fragment of wheel-made Late Iron Age/Roman pottery was recovered from topsoil layer 0003. It is an abraded base from a 'Belgic' grog-tempered storage jar (GROG) which dates to the first half of the 1st century AD.

Post-Roman pottery

Twenty-five sherds (154g) of medieval and post-medieval pottery were identified. Quantities by fabric are shown below.

| Fabric | Code | No. | Wt/g |
|----------------------------------|-------------|------------|-------------|
| Hollesley-type wares | HOLL | 11 | 80 |
| Medieval coarsewares | MCW | 13 | 70 |
| <i>Total medieval wares</i> | | <i>24</i> | <i>150</i> |
| Glazed red earthenwares | GRE | 1 | 4 |
| <i>Total post-medieval wares</i> | | <i>1</i> | <i>4</i> |
| Total post-Roman wares | | 25 | 154 |

Table 4. Medieval and post-medieval fabric quantities

Medieval pottery was collected from six contexts from three pits, the topsoil and unstratified. The pottery consists of coarsewares which include Hollesley-type wares of late 13th to 14th century date. A jar with a developed square rim was an unstratified find (0001). Several fragments of the strap handle of a jug were recorded in pit 0034 (0035) together with other medieval coarsewares. The base of a small vessel, probably also a jug, made in a Hollesley-type fabric was also found in pit 0034 (0042).

A single fragment of Glazed red earthenware (GRE) of 16th-18th century date was unstratified (0001).

Ceramic building material (CBM)

A single fragment of CBM was an unstratified find (0001). It is made from a fabric which has mixed silty yellow and dark red bands and pellets. Only one dimension was measurable (35mm). As this fabric occurs in both the Roman and post-medieval period it is not possible to offer a certain date.

Fired clay

Five non-diagnostic fragments of fired clay were recovered from two features. A single abraded piece was found in pit 0034 (0035) with a small group of medieval pottery. Four fragments in a coarse sandy fabric were found in pit 0040 (0041) with the Late Neolithic pottery.

Lava stone

Six fragments (86g) of Rhenish lava stone were recovered from two contexts. The material was fragmentary and abraded but probably represents the remains of hand-operated rotary querns. Two small pieces from topsoil deposit 0003 had no diagnostic features, although they may have had one of the outer surfaces still present. The lava stone from pit 0034 (0035) was even more fragmentary.

The lava stone from both contexts was found in association with medieval pottery and may be medieval as well. However, the possibility that it is earlier cannot be ruled out.

Flint (identified by Colin Pendleton)

Introduction

Thirty-three fragments of struck flint were recovered from three contexts, pit 0040 (0041), pit 0046 (0047) and unstratified (0001). The flint is dark grey to black in colour and cortex where present is usually an off-white colour sometimes stained orange-brown. All of the pieces are unpatinated. The flints are listed by context in the table below.

| Ctxt | Type | No | Notes |
|-------------|-------------|-----------|---|
| 0001 | flake | 1 | Small flake hinge fractured with some simple edge retouch |
| 0041 | core | 1 | Flake core with some hinge fractures, squat, multi-platformed and irregular. |
| | core | 3 | Three fragments, probably quartered flint, with occasional flakes removed to form simple cores. |
| | core | 1 | Possible quartered flint, used as a flake core with incipient cones of percussion. Irregular and crude. |
| | core | 1 | A shattered or quartered fragment. |
| | core | 2 | Two fragments off cores. |
| | flake | 3 | Three irregular snapped flakes. |
| | flake | 1 | Hinge-fractured flake |
| | flake | 1 | A snapped primary flake. |
| | flake | 4 | Squat flakes |
| | flake | 1 | Irregular flake |
| | flake | 2 | Two squat flakes with hinge fractures |
| | flake | 1 | With one with slight edge retouch/use wear. |
| | spall | 8 | Spalls (small flakes under 20mm in length) |
| 0047 | flake | 1 | Small squat flake with hinge fractures |
| | flake | 1 | Flake with limited edge retouch on distal end |
| | flake | 1 | Snapped long flake, parallel flake scars on dorsal face |

Table 4. Worked flint by context.

The assemblage

A multi-platformed flake core is irregular producing squat, hinge-fractured flakes. Five 'quartered flints' were probably used as flake cores. The pieces are simple, crude and irregular and one shows incipient cones of percussion. A further two pieces are core fragments.

Thirteen unmodified flakes are present. The flakes are generally small and squat in shape, often irregular, sometimes jagged in appearance. Four are snapped. A snapped long flake with parallel flake scars on its dorsal face (0047) was also found. Three slightly retouched flakes, one small and hinge-fractured are present. Eight small spalls were also found.

Discussion

None of the flint is closely datable. Most of it appears to be quite irregular and indicates the use of hard-hammer technology and shows little evidence of careful core preparation. All of these features are characteristics of the late Neolithic period or later and it seems likely that these flints are contemporary with the later Neolithic Grooved Ware pottery which was also present in these features.

Burnt Flint

A single fragment of burnt flint 'pot-boiler' (64g) was unstratified (0001).

Iron

Eight fragments of iron (46g) found in pit 0034 (0035) include the remains of at least three nails which are undatable but were found in association with medieval coarseware pottery.

Discussion of the finds evidence

The finds assemblage is relatively small and limited in the range of types present, but indicates activity on this site or in the vicinity during the later Neolithic, Roman and Medieval periods.

Late Neolithic pottery and flint which are probably contemporary and were identified in the fills of two pits. All but one sherd of the pottery is later Neolithic Grooved Ware which is relatively rare in Suffolk and always of interest because that period is less well represented in the archaeological record. Longworth and Cleal compiled just 20 entries within the county in their Gazetteer (1999, 195-196) but since then, the list has steadily grown with varying amounts found at sites near the coast and on estuaries such as at Sutton Hoo (BML 018 – Fern in prep.) and Kirton (KIR 055– Meredith in prep.) and also inland at Barking (BRK 104), Chilton (CHT 015 – Craven, in prep.) and Eriswell (ERL 148 – Caruth/Craven in prep.)

A single wheel-made ‘Belgic’ grog-tempered storage jar sherd of Late Iron Age or Early Roman date was recovered from the topsoil, but no Roman features were identified on the site. Other Roman-dated sherds, also unstratified, were found during the evaluation of Reservoir Sites 1 and 2 (RLM 030 and RLM 035 – Meredith, 2006) indicating activity in the vicinity during that period.

The remainder of the pottery is medieval or later and was recovered from several pits, some of which may have been dug for clay extraction. The site is located to the west of a possible medieval lane, shown on Hodskinson’s map of 1783. Medieval coarsewares including Hollesley-type wares dating to the 13th and 14th century were identified.

Post medieval finds consist of a single sherd of unstratified pottery.

5. Conclusions

The majority of the features encountered were irregular or amorphous in plan, often steep-sided and flat based and sometimes containing medieval pottery; some of it dated to the 13th and 14th centuries. During the initial trial trenching and evaluation of the site (Meredith 2006) Roman pottery was recovered from a number of these features, but these were likely to be residual in later contexts. The large pit along the western edge of the site was presumed to be modern (because of its size and regularity) but subsequent machining indicated that this area might have consisted of a sequence of smaller pits and therefore might have been, at least in places, part of the medieval series.

The medieval pits appeared to be hand-dug quarries, targeting sandy clay seams within the predominantly sand and gravel natural deposits. The location of an old lane immediately to the east of the site, as shown on Hodskinson's map of 1783 (and possibly therefore of medieval origin), might have been significant for the siting of these quarries. The extracted clay was close enough to the lane to allow for transport to local dwellings or other centres where it could be used for daub or for any number of other purposes.

An undated linear feature running north-west to south-east (ditch 0044) appears to run parallel with the present field boundary and is thus likely to be part of the medieval or later setting out of fields.

A single piece of Early Roman pottery was recovered from the topsoil. A pit and pottery dating to this period were identified c.60m to the north during the evaluation of neighbouring site RLM 035. This sherd was likely to have originated slightly further up slope and was thus probably a residual fragment.

Two pits contained Grooved Ware pottery and worked flint of Late Neolithic date. Such individual pits could be indicative of settlement from this remote period or they could be isolated landscape or territory markers. Grooved ware pottery is sometimes found with settlement evidence but is frequently associated with henges and burial monuments. Very little is known about this pottery or the people who made it with only twenty known Grooved Ware sites recorded for Suffolk ten years ago (Longworth and Cleal 1999). Recently, however, a number of new Grooved Ware sites have been identified in Suffolk, often with a coastal or riverine distribution.

6. References

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Meredith, J., in prep, KIR 055. SCCAS Report.

APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT LIST

| OP | Context | Description |
|------|---------|--|
| 0030 | 0030 | Oval pit axis N-S, 1.9x3.8m, depth 500mm. Flat base, steep-sided on W edge. |
| 0031 | 0030 | Homogenous, mid brown, slightly clayey silty sand. Frequent sub angular / rounded stones (>30mm), occasional charcoal flecks and lumps. |
| 0032 | 0032 | Amorphous, probably series of pits. Steep-sided almost vertical on NE edge, flat base. |
| 0033 | 0032 | Mid brown slightly clayey silty sand. Frequent sub- rounded/ -angular stones >50mm, occ. charcoal flecks. Tip lines & pockets of olive brown clay. |
| 0034 | 0034 | Very large amorphous pit or series of pits, roughly oval. |
| 0035 | 0034 | Mid brown slightly clayey silty sand. Occasional stones sub-rounded/ -angular >40mm, occasional charcoal flecks and lumps. |
| 0036 | 0036 | Irregularly shaped, probable series of pits, steep-sided, flat bottomed with deeper pockets. Machine excavated. |
| 0037 | 0036 | Mid brown slightly clayey silty sand. Frequent sub-rounded sub-angular stones >50mm |
| 0038 | 0038 | Elongated / oval pit, axis c.N-S. Length 3.3m, width 1.45m, depth 1m |
| 0039 | 0038 | Upper fill of pit. Mid brown slightly clayey silty sand. Frequent stones >500mm, occasional charcoal flecks and lumps |
| 0040 | 0040 | Oval pit, axis NE-SW. Width 1.8m, length 1.1m, depth 400mm. Sloping sides to central deeper flat base. |
| 0041 | 0040 | Light brown, silty sand, mottled with small light orangey brown pockets. Occasional stones sub-rounded and sub-angular >40mm, occasional charcoal flecks and lumps of black degraded pot |
| 0042 | 0034 | Fill of N-S machine excavated sondage on N edge of pit(s) 0034. Similar to 0035. |
| 0043 | 0038 | Basal fill of 0038; similar to 0039. |
| 0044 | 0044 | NW-SE running ditch with width of 500mm and depth of 120mm. |
| 0045 | 0044 | Mid brown silty sand, occasional small stones >15mm. Very occasional charcoal flecks. |
| 0046 | 0046 | Semi-circular? Feature against E edge of site, partially exposed by loose scraper excavating at 30° from bund, machine truncated. |
| 0047 | 0046 | Mid / dark brown clayey silty sand, occasional stones, frequent charcoal flecks. |

APPENDIX 2: POTTERY (RLM 030)

| Ctxt | Fabric | Sherd | No | Wt/g | Notes | Spotdate |
|------|--------|-------|----|------|---|-------------|
| 0001 | GRE | b | 1 | 4 | | 16th-18th C |
| | HOLL | r | 1 | 7 | CP/Jar. Square developed rim | L13-14th C |
| | HOLL | b | 2 | 4 | Abraded | L13-14th C |
| | MCW? | b | 1 | 2 | Much coarser fabric | Med |
| | MCW? | b | 1 | 4 | Very coarse, possibly med or even prehistoric? Abraded | Med |
| 0003 | HOLL | b | 1 | 2 | | L13-14th C |
| | GROG | ba | 1 | 54 | Base of storage vessel, Belgic grog | 1-60 AD |
| 0031 | MCW | b | 2 | 5 | Abraded | Med |
| 0035 | HOLL | b | 4 | 16 | S | L13-14th C |
| | MCW | b | 1 | 3 | | Med |
| | MCW | h | 3 | 38 | Jug handle? joining sherds | Med |
| | MCW | b | 2 | 3 | | Med |
| 0037 | HOLL | b | 1 | 10 | | L13-14th c |
| 0041 | G1 | rb | 2 | 17 | Rim with internal applied cordon and deep oblique grooves | L Neo |
| | G1 | b | 9 | 62 | Three sherds are deep grooved. Soft abraded sherds with orange exterior, black core and interior surface. | L Neo |
| | G1 | b | 6 | 6 | Very small bodysherds | L Neo |
| | G2 | b | 3 | 11 | Two joining bodysherds. Finer denser fabric. Rounded black grog | L Neo |
| | G2 | b | 8 | 10 | Small and abraded bodysherds | L Neo |
| 0042 | HOLL | ba | 1 | 27 | Base of small jug? 'fumed'. Abraded | L13-14th c |
| | HOLL? | b | 1 | 14 | Fine, very micaceous. Abraded. APD decoration | L13-14th c |
| | MCW | b | 3 | 15 | | Med |
| | QS | b | 2 | 6 | Coarse sand, joining sherds LNeo/EBA? | LNEBA |
| 0047 | G1 | rb | 3 | 9 | Simple pointed rim with external & internal grooves. Non-joining b/s with deep horizontal grooving. | L Neo |
| | G1 | b | 6 | 17 | Small and abraded bodysherds. All with orange exterior surface, black core and interior surface. | L Neo |
| | G2 | b | 1 | 10 | Three deep horizontal grooves. Orange exterior, black core and interior. Hard | L Neo |
| | G2 | b | 2 | 7 | Joining sherds, one groove. Orange exterior, black core and interior.. | L Neo |

(Key: b = body sherd, ba = base sherd, r = rim sherd; L Neo = later Neolithic, LNEBA = later Neolithic or early Bronze Age, Med = Medieval.)