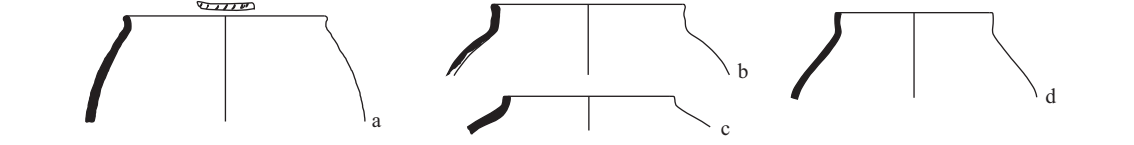
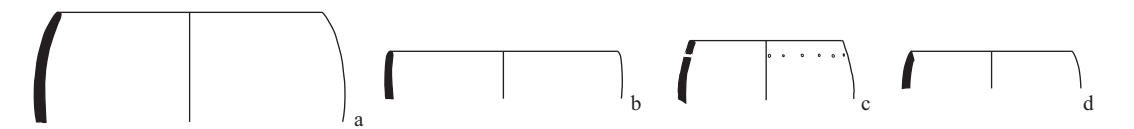


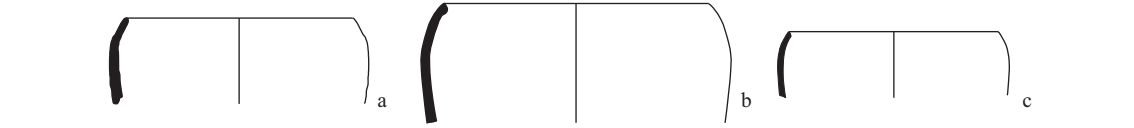
### Class I and II Jars



**Form A:** Jars with rounded, slightly bulbous bodies and short upright or out turned necks. Constricted vessels where the mouth diameter is distinctly smaller than that of the maximum girth. a. Broads Green (after Brown 1988a, 12, Figure 5, no. 7); b. Exning; c. Lofts Farm (after Brown 1988b 266, Fig. 15, no. 45); d. Striplands Farm (after Evans and Patten 2011, 23, Fig. 14, no. 28).



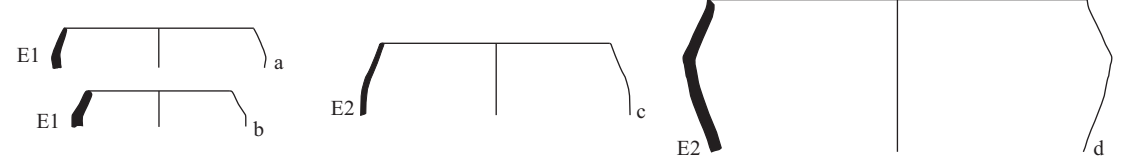
**Form B:** Ellipsoid jars with no distinct neck. The rim is essentially where the vessel wall ends. a. Caple; b. Rhee Lakeside South; c. Godwin Ridge; d. Striplands Farm (after Evans and Patten 2011, 23, Figure 14, no. 16).



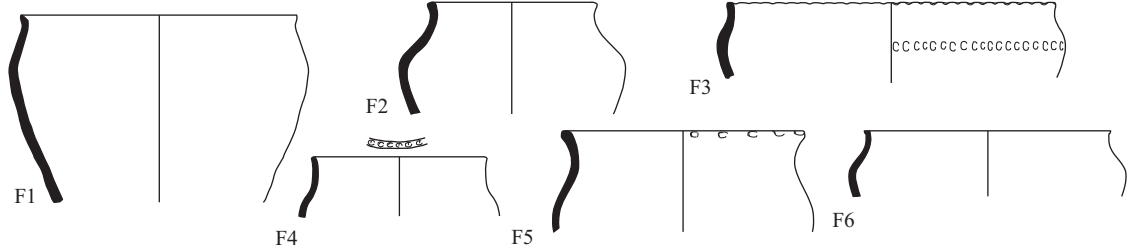
**Form C:** Ellipsoid jars with in-turned or 'hooked' rims, often with a rounded or internally bevelled lip. a. Broads Green (after Brown 1988a, 12, Fig. 5, no. 4); b. Caple; c. Mucking North Ring.



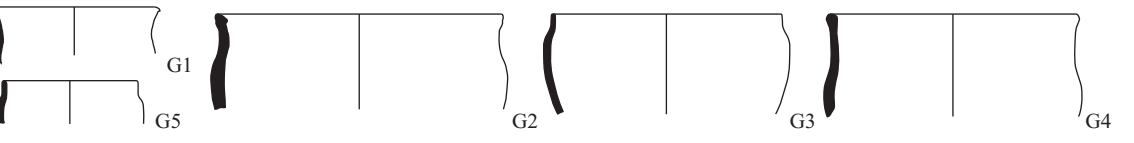
**Form D:** Ovoid, barrel-shaped, or slightly flared jars with a slight change in wall profile creating a distinct rim zone. *Varieties:* D1. Flared jars (Trumpington Park & Ride); D2. Squat tub-shaped jars, with ovoid or slightly flared walls (Caple); D3. Barrel-shaped jars (Wandlebury, after Webley 2005, 42, Fig. 2, no. 6 ).



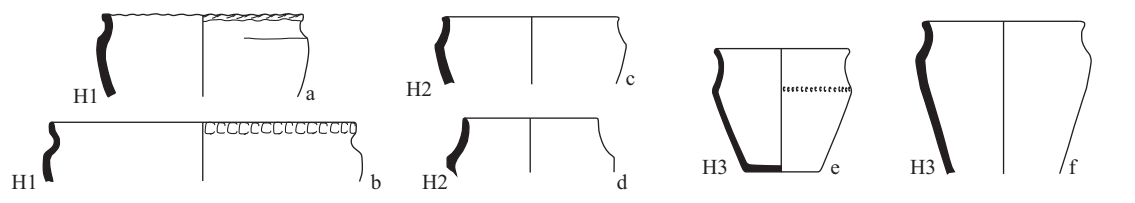
**Form E:** Bipartite jars with marked or angular shoulders. *Varieties:* E1. Jars with high marked or angular shoulders and short inward sloping necks (a-b. Exning); E2. Jars with a marked or angular shoulders and tall inward sloping necks (c. Aylsham Bypass; d. Burwell).



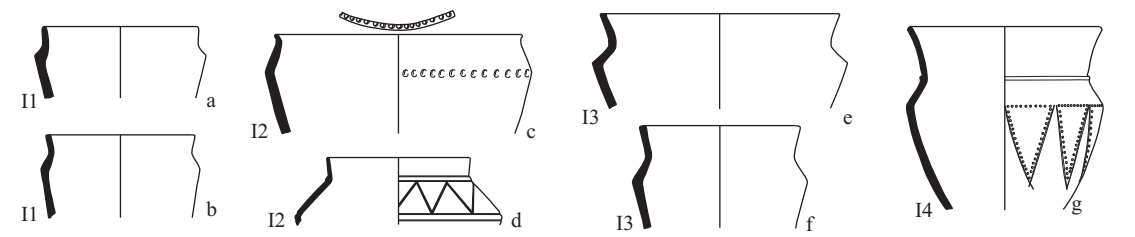
**Form F:** Jars with high rounded shoulders and upright or out turned necks. *Varieties:* F1. Jars with high gently rounded shoulders tending towards a bipartite profile with short upright or out turned rims (Burwell); F2. Jars with a deep rounded shoulders and short upright or slightly out turned necks. Constricted vessels where the diameter of the mouth is distinctly smaller than the maximum girth (Wandlebury, after Webley 2005, 42, Fig. 2, no. 4); F3. Jars with rounded shoulders and short upright, out turned or hollowed necks (Exning); F4. Round shouldered jars with relatively tall upright necks (Rhee Lakeside South); F5. S-profiled jars with rounded shoulders and concave necks (County Farm); F6. Jars with rounded shoulders and short slightly off-set upright necks (Burwell).



**Form G:** Jars with slack or weakly defined shoulders and upright, hollowed or out turned necks. *Varieties:* G1. Jars with weakly defined shoulders and flared necks (Linton); G2. Jars with weakly defined shoulders and hollowed necks (Exning); G3. Slack shouldered jars with short upright or out turned necks (Striplands Farm, after Evans and Patten 2011,24, Fig. 15, no. 29); G4. Slack shouldered jars with relatively tall upright necks (Trumpington Park & Ride); G5. Jars with weakly defined shoulders and short slightly off-set upright necks (Exning).

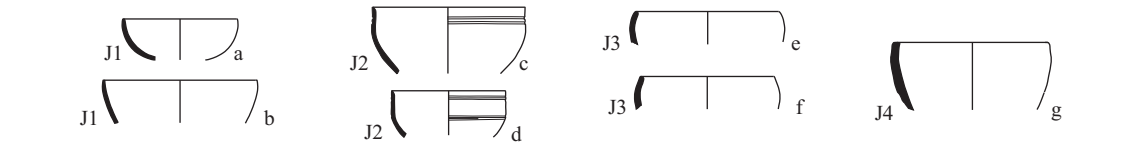


**Form H:** Jars with marked or angular shoulders and broadly upright hollowed or concave necks. *Varieties:* H1. Jars with high marked shoulders and short, relatively deep concave necks (a-b. Exning); H2. Jars with marked or angular shoulders and hollowed, upright or slightly in turned necks (c. Exning; b. Fordham Bypass); H3. Jars with angular shoulders and concave necks (e. Mucking South Rings; f. Fordham Bypass).

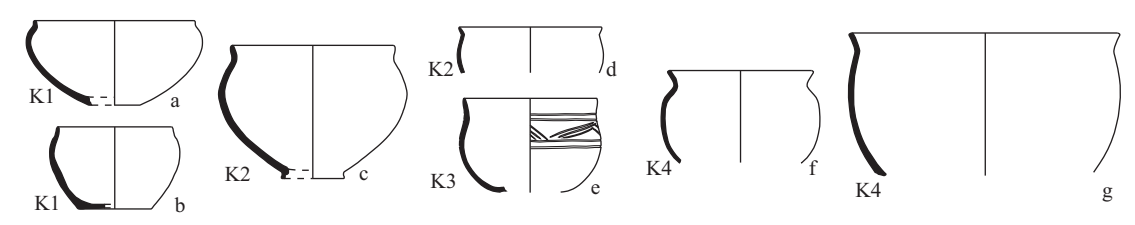


**Form I:** Tripartite jars with marked or angular shoulders and upright, everted or flared necks or rims. *Varieties:* I1. Jars with angular narrow shoulders and upright or everted rims (a. Lofts Farm, after Brown 1988b, 268, Fig.17, no. 78; b. Linton); I2. Jars with angular shoulders, often relatively long inward sloping necks, and short upright or everted rims (c. Gravel Hill; d. Alysham Bypass); I3: Tripartite jars with everted necks (c. West Harling, after Clark and Fell 1953, 19, Fig. 13, no. 37; f. Slough House Farm); I4. Tripartite jars with marked or angular shoulders and relatively tall flared necks (g. Mucking).

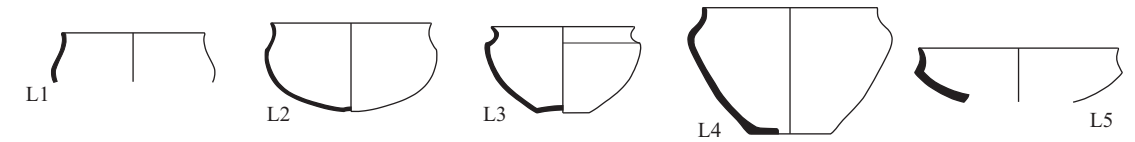
#### Class III and IV Bowls



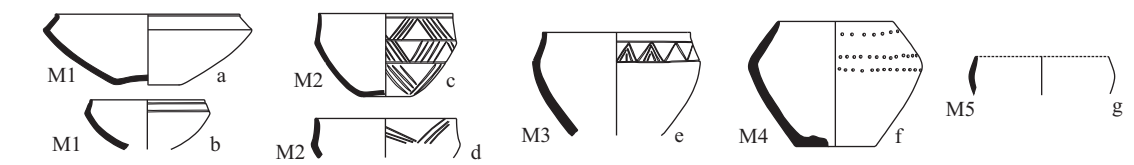
**Form J:** Open bowls. *Varieties:* J1. Broadly hemispherical bowls (a. Exning; b. Burwell); J2. Bowls with rounded bellies and short upright necks (c. Mucking North Ring; d. Mucking South Rings); J3. Bowls with rounded bellies and slightly in turned necks (e-f. Exning); J4. Deep open bowls (g. Gravel Hill).



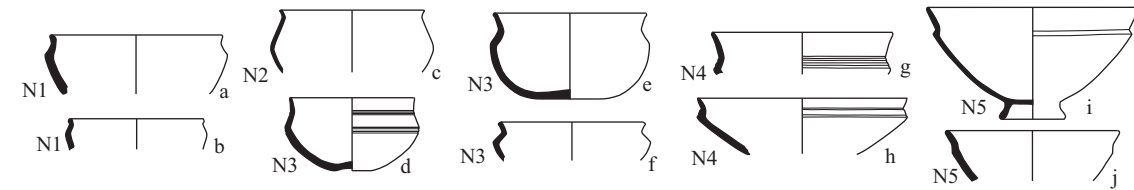
**Form K:** Round bodied bowls. *Varieties:* 1. Round bodied bowls with short upright rims (a. Stonea, after Jackson and Potter 1996, 246, Fig. 81, no. 3; b. Springfield Lyons); K2. Round bodies bowls with everted rims (c. Stonea, after Jackson and Potter 1996, 248, Fig. 83, no. 24; d. Mucking North Ring) K3. Round bodied bowls with slightly hollowed necks (e. Fengate); K4. Round bodied bowls with flared necks (g. Aylsham Bypass; h. Stonea, after Jackson and Potter 1996, 247, Fig. 83, no. 10).



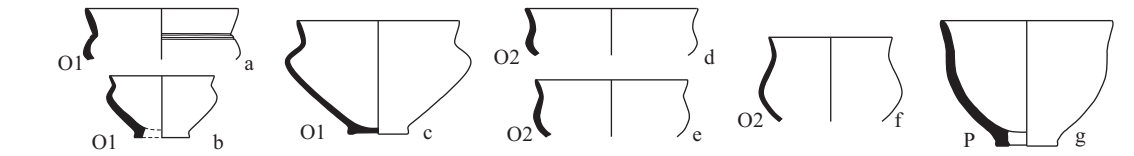
**Form L:** Bowls with well defined or angular shoulders and hollowed, concave, or off-set upright necks. *Varieties:* L1: Bowls with well defined shoulders and gently hollowed necks (Mucking North Ring); L2. Bowls with rounded bellies, marked or angular shoulders and concave necks (Must Farm); L3. Bowls with marked or angular shoulders and deep concave necks (Must Farm); L4. Bowls with a marked shoulders and off set upright necks. Constricted vessels where the diameter of the mouth is distinctly smaller than the maximum girth (Frog Hall Farm); L5. Relatively shallow bowls with flared lower walls, angular shoulders and upright concave necks (Little Oakley, after Barford 2002, 117, Fig. 91, no. 5).



**Form M:** Bipartite bowls with pronounced rounded or angular shoulders. *Varieties:* M1. Bowls with angular shoulders and short inward sloping necks, occasionally topped with beaded rims (a. West Harling, after Clark and Fell 1953, 21, Fig. 15, no. 69; b. Exning); M2. Bowls with marked or angular shoulders and either gently hollowed or straight slightly inward sloping necks (c. Gravel Hill; d. West Harling, after Clark and Fell 1953, 21, Fig. 15, no. 74); M3. Relatively deep bowls with high angular shoulders and short inward sloping necks (e. Exning); M4. Bi-conical bowls with low angular shoulders (f. Lofts Farm, after Brown 1988b, 267, Fig. 16, no. 69); M5. Bowls with pronounced rounded shoulders and short inward sloping necks (g. Exning).



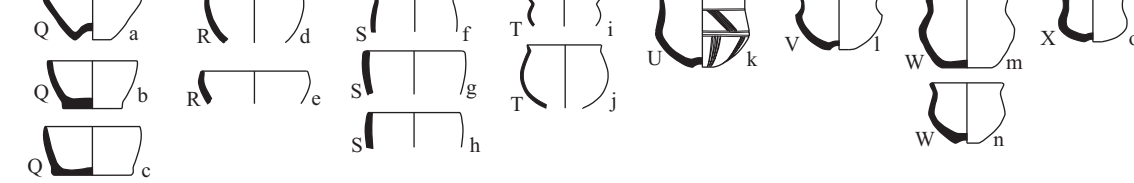
**Form N:** Tripartite bowl with either marked or angular shoulders and upright, everted or flared necks and rims. *Varieties:* N1. Bowls with high marked or angular narrow shoulders and short upright or everted rims (a-b. Exning); N2. Bowls whose bodies have a slightly bi-conical profile with relatively low marked or angular shoulders and short everted rims (c. Godwin Ridge); N3. Bowls with marked or angular shoulders and everted necks (d. Fengate; e. Bradley Fen; f. Exning). N4. Darmsden-Linton type bowls with sharply angled narrow shoulders, everted or slight flared necks and rounded or tapered rims. The zone between the base of the neck and shoulder is decorated with horizontal grooves. Although the vessels display a tripartite profile on the exterior, the shape of the necks on the interior is often slightly convex (g. Lofts Farm, after Brown 1988b, 267, Fig. 16, no. 60; Linton, after Fell 1953, 36, Fig. 4, no. 25); N5: Bowls with a high marked or angular narrow shoulders and flared necks. Vessels where the rim diameter clearly exceeds that of the shoulder. Although the vessels display a tripartite profile on the exterior, the interior often has a smooth profile (i. Wandlebury, after Harley 1957, 16, Fig. 7, no. 16; j. Trumpington Park & Ride).



**Form O:** Tripartite bowls with marked rounded or very pronounced rounded shoulders and everted or flared necks and rims. *Varieties:* O1. Bowls with very pronounced rounded shoulders and flared necks (a. Darmsden, after Cunliffe 1968, 185, Fig. 2, no. 8; b-c. Stansted SCS site, after Havis and Brooks 2004, 45, Fig. 31, nos. 16-17); Q2: S-profile bowls the marked rounded shoulders and everted or flared necks (d. Darmsden; e. Linton, after Fell 1953, 36, Fig. 4, no. 20; f. Alysham Bypass).

**Form P:** Open slightly flared bowls with a weakly defined shoulder (g. Glebe Farm).

#### Class V Cups



**Form Q:** Open profiled cups with slightly flared walls (a. Wandlebury, after Webley 2005, 43, Fig. 3, no. 14; b. Burwell; c. Striplands Farm, after Evans and Patten 2011, 23, Fig. 14, no. 19).

**Form R:** Hemispherical cups (d-e. Exning).

**Form S:** Cups with convex walls (f. Caple; g-h. Burwell).

**Forms T:** Rounded or bulbous bodied cups with everted or flared necks or rims (i. Striplands Farm, after Evans and Patten 2011, 24, Fig. 15, no. 25; j. Mucking North Ring, after Bond 1988, 33, Fig. 23, no. 103).

**Form U:** Bipartite cups (k. Fengate).

**Form V:** Cups with marked or angular shoulders and hollowed or concave necks (l. Kings Pit).

**Form W:** Tripartite cups with a marked or angular shoulders and upright or everted necks (m. Burwill; n. Flag Fen, after Pryor 2001, 251, Fig. 9.2, no. 7).

**Form X:** Shouldered cups (o. King's Pit).