Chapel Barn Farm
Aldeburgh

Archaeological Fieldwalking Report

Photograph © David Rea 2015

Undertaken with the Support of "Touching the Tide"

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Finds recording and analysis by Dr Ruth Beveridge, Suffolk Archaeology CIC

HER Information

Site Code:	ADB 223
Event Code:	ESF23378
Site Name:	Chapel Barn Farm, Leiston Road, Aldeburgh, IP15 5QE
Report Number:	2015/01
Date of Fieldwork:	24th September 2015
Grid Reference:	TM 44742 5910

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Appendix:

Summary

On the 24th September 2015, a day of community fieldwalking was undertaken at Chapel Barn Farm, Aldeburgh, in a field containing the marginal remains of St Mary, Hazlewood, one of two Aldeburgh churches listed in the Domesday Book.

The event was organised by the Aldeburgh and District Local History Society (ADLHS) with financial support for essential materials from the HLF-funded 'Touching the Tide' project. ADLHS secured the necessary landowner permissions and arranged for expert supervision of finds washing, preliminary identification, and subsequent finds analysis through the agency of Suffolk Archaeology CIC.

Thirty six volunteers took part, mostly ADLHS members, but including representatives of regional history and archaeology groups from Friston, Dunwich, Southwold and Lowestoft.

A total of 151 out of a potential 174 20m stints were walked, representing 87% of the 7.4ha field available for the survey. Pairs of walkers inspected a 2m width of ground either side of each stint, ensuring 20% coverage of the field area studied.

The fieldwalking produced finds from the prehistoric through to the modern period. Two sherds of prehistoric pottery were particularly significant and, in conjunction with flint and burnt stone, provide a strong indication of a possible Late Bronze/Iron Age settlement in the SE corner of the field. Roman pottery was sparse and abraded, and may therefore not be significant. An overlapping distribution of Saxon, early medieval and medieval pottery in the S half of the field shows a high potential for settlement, in these periods, around the church and to the W and S of the church. Of particular interest were six pieces of decorated medieval floor tile, most probably originating from within the church.

The results of the fieldwalk are sufficiently encouraging to warrant further investigation of the field, with particular reference to the area around the church ruins and the potential settlement areas identified above. ADLHS hopes to undertake this further research in 2016/17.

Figure 1. Contextual Site Location (in red) and selected HER entries (IA/Roman in black, Saxon/medieval in blue). ADLHS is grateful to J Meredith and Suffolk Archaeology for the use of the map which is extracted from their report on Barber's Point Excavations (FRS 001). Other site information is after Meredith 2015.

1. Introduction

1.1 ADLHS and its Objectives

The Society explores the local history of the area covered by Aldeburgh, Thorpeness, Leiston, Snape, Iken, and Sudbourne. Its aims are to facilitate and encourage research into the history of the area, to record present-day events for future generations and, where appropriate, to publish the outcomes of the Society's work. It carries out archaeological digs, have a comprehensive series of lectures and expeditions, and an ongoing oral history programme. More particularly, the ADLHS Committee has set up a Sub Group on Archaeology. Its aim is to have a rolling programme of practical archaeology projects and events, through which to learn and uncover more of the history of Aldeburgh and its surrounding area.

1.2 Reasons for this fieldwalk

Chapel Barn Farm had been the subject of an archaeological monitoring investigation carried out by the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service in 2005 (Meredith, J., 2005, *Archaeological monitoring of: Chapel Barn Farm, Aldeburgh (ADB 163)*. SCCAS report number 2005/004. Ipswich, Suffolk). This investigation had not included the adjacent Chapel Field, which contains the ruins of a chapel believed to date from the Saxon period.

To quote from the SCCAS report, "*The archaeological potential of this site centres on its proximity to the ruined medieval church of St Mary (ADB 005). Two churches are mentioned in the Domesday Book for Aldeburgh and it is likely that one of these is the Hazlewood church. It is thus probably of Saxon origin.*

The church was already in ruins by 1600 but burials continued until c.1700. By 1870 the ruins consisted of a portion of the east end window and the base of a round tower. Human bones were apparent in the ploughed soil, with coloured glass, glazed tiles and pieces of carved stone recovered from the uncultivated land around the church. Today all that remains is a block of masonry wall standing to a maximum height of 1.6m.

Other nearby features of archaeological interest include three post-medieval quarries (pre-1900) to the south of Chapel Barn farm, one of these is recorded as a 'clay pit'. The two ponds now within this area probably indicate where two of these pits once stood.

Slightly further away, at c.400m to the north-west of the farm buildings is site FRS 014. This has been recognised as a cropmark from aerial photographs and is of unknown date. It consists of a curvilinear enclosure and could possibly be a chalk ring associated with the nearby airfield. Also known from aerial photos, at c.700m to the south-west, is a ring-ditch (site FRS 015), possibly once enclosing a prehistoric burial mound."

Hazlewood Church was certainly in existence at the time of the Domesday Book, and was linked to Aldeburgh Parish Church. Maps in the 16th to 18th century showed it as a church, but it may have become disused by that time and mapmakers just repeated earlier maps. Hodgkinson's map of 1783 was the first to show it as ruins, and a map of 1766 was the last to map it as a church. The OS map of 1884 shows it as ruins. By 1990 all that was left was a mound in a ploughed field, and about a 1.5m high and wide section of old church wall running approximately north-south. Local knowledge is that on the east side of the field are lilac hedges (understood to be listed and preserved), thought to have been planted by the monks of Leiston Abbey (which closed around 1537), to mark the path between the Abbey and the river Alde. Richard Newman, the ADLHS's co-founder and

archaeological inspiration, reported, early in 2014, that the site had all but disappeared under the plough, but Thetford pottery-ware had been found around it. He had the verbal agreement of the owner, TJ Haworth-Culf that a fieldwalk could be done. Through 2014 and 2015, a number of ADLHS members had undertaken introductory course-work on conducting and organising fieldwalks, and the Hazlewood site presented both a challenge and an opportunity to develop skills, involve other local archaeological enthusiasts, and to investigate a site of particular relevance and interest.

1.3 Expert Support

The ADLHS fieldwalking team was supported by Dr Ruth Beveridge, from Suffolk Archaeology CIC, who provided much useful advice in the run-up to the exercise, and attended on the day to supervise the collection of finds, finds washing and drying, and subsequently removed the finds to SACIC's premises for further drying, classification and analysis.

1.4 Site Location

The location plan, below, was extracted from the 2005 Archaeological Monitoring report of Chapel Barn Farm, carried out by the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service as part of the consideration of a planning application on a site to the south of the farm buildings.

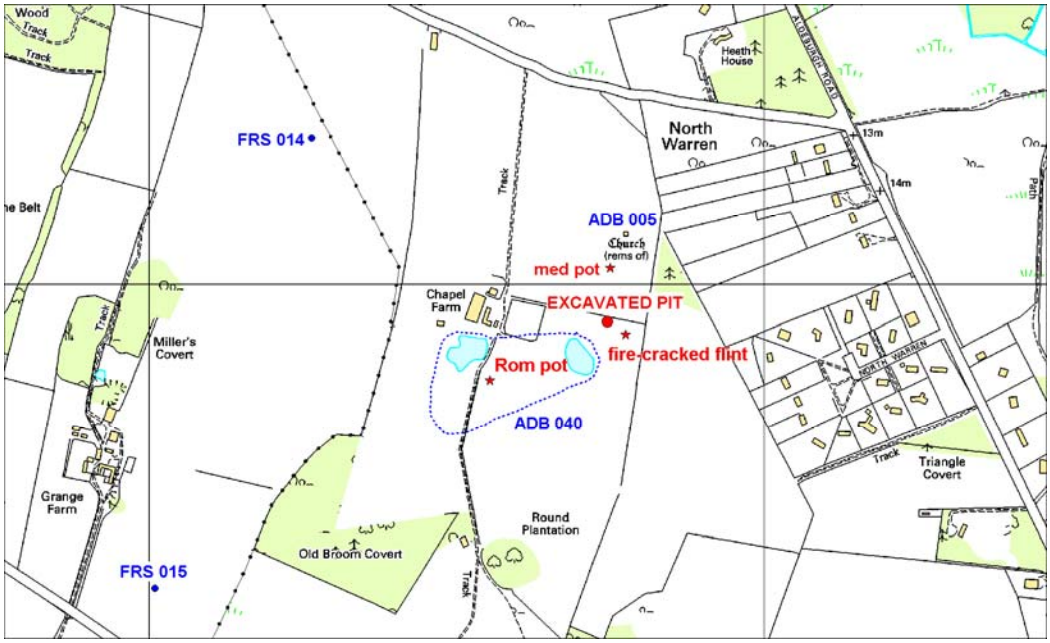


Figure 2

Location plan showing areas monitored and finds recovered (in red) and known archaeological monuments and features (in blue).

It serves to identify the location of what remains of the ruins of Hazlewood church, which lie within the 7.4 hectare field which was the subject of this ADLHS fieldwalk. The field occupies the area bounded by the track running north from the farm, the north, north-eastern and eastern boundaries marked on the plan, and the southern boundary which can be seen just above the excavated pit, and which runs back towards the farm buildings, as shown in more detail below.

Figure 3 – Field dimensions

1.5 **Site Description**

The southern and western sides of the field are relatively flat but, just to the north of the church ruins, the north-eastern quadrant of the field falls away quite markedly to a small copse, which lies some ten metres below the top of the field. The soil is very sandy and free-draining. It has been used for arable farming for the last few years, but is known to have been used for raising pigs in its recent past. Its most recent crop had been of turnips, which had been harvested in early August, and the field had been ploughed, and sown with a cover crop, some ten days before the fieldwalk. After an extended period of dry weather, some timely heavy rain and the lightness of the soil, presented a weathered surface very suitable for fieldwalking.

2. Methodology

2.1 **Selection of approach**

The team considered walking squares and transects, and concluded that, for a field of this significant area, about which there was a paucity of information on any past settlement, it made sense to walk transects. This would allow us to cover the majority of the field in a single fieldwalking day, and be sufficient to indicate whether further effort – through more detailed fieldwalking or geophysical surveying - might be justified. The field was therefore to be divided into 20m grid squares, the vertical lines of which would be walked, subject to the availability of volunteers, by pairs of fieldwalkers walking 1m either side of the centre line, and covering 1m either side of their path. This would result in 20% of each square being scanned for finds.

2.2 **Practical implementation**

It seemed likely that, even with some 36 volunteers, there would be insufficient time to walk the entire 7.4 hectares of Chapel field. In planning our walk, therefore, we decided that our anchor pole should be located in the SE corner of the field, and that the allocation of transects would be arranged such as to fan out, from the anchor pole, in a north-westerly direction. The organisers spent three hours, on the afternoon of the 23rd September, setting out flagged bamboo canes, marking the corners of the 20m grid, over approximately half of the field. Starting on the morning of the 24th September, each transect was walked by two people for exactly ten minutes. All finds were collected, bagged and labelled using the HER code and the relevant grid line number. The

fieldwalking ran from 9.45 to 12.00 and then again from 12.45 to 3.45. In spite of earlier concerns that not much more than half of the field could be covered in the time available, in the event, progress was excellent, and almost 80% of the 195 stints were walked. Finds were taken to the church hall at Aldeburgh Parish Church, where they were washed and set out to dry under the supervision of Dr Ruth Beveridge. Finds were carefully arranged within tagged partitions adjacent to their original finds bags so that, at the end of the day, they could be returned to those bags for transport to Suffolk Archaeology CIC's warehouse, for drying and for the subsequent finds classification and identification process.

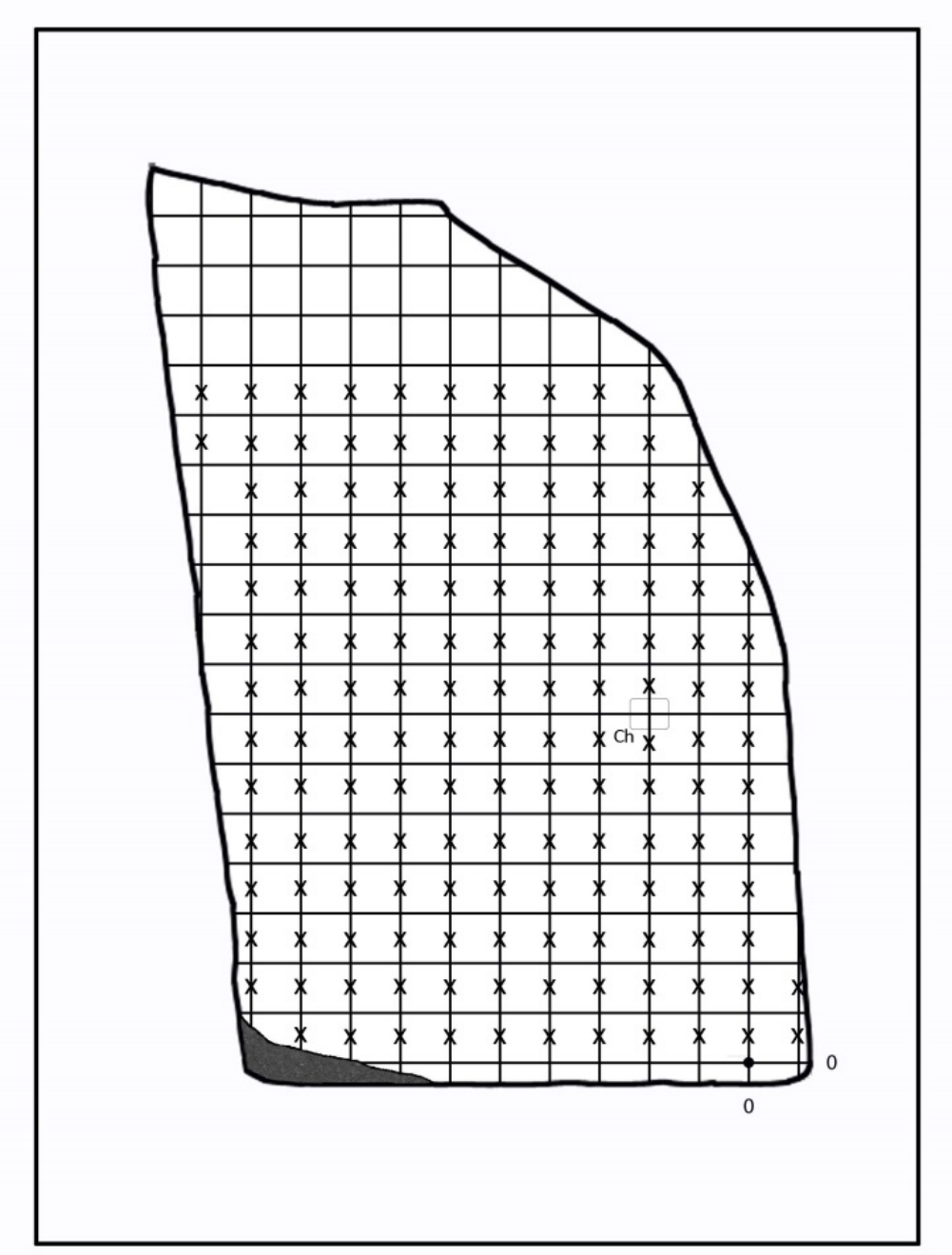


Figure 4

The figure shows how the 20m grid mapped onto Chapel Field, while the Xs denote the stints actually walked. Note the 0/0 anchor at the lower right-hand corner.

3. Results (Dr Ruth Beveridge)

3.1 Method

All of the finds from the fieldwalking were catalogued and entered into an Excel database. Selected groups of material were then plotted using MapInfo to show their distribution and their relation to the ruins of Hazlewood church which lies within the field. These selected finds distribution plots have been included in this report. A complete appendix of bulk finds is at the end of this document.

3.2 Introduction

Pottery dating to the prehistoric, Roman, Saxon, medieval and post-medieval periods was recovered; counts (numbers of sherds/fragments) and weights are displayed in the table below. In total one hundred and twelve sherds of pre-modern pottery and nearly twelve kilograms of brick and tile fragments were retrieved from the fieldwalking. Quantities of slate, flint, glass and clay pipe were also recovered. Fragments of modern clay pigeon were retrieved and discarded, as were two pieces of iron work which appeared to be tractor parts.

Find type	No.	Weight in g	Notes
Preh pot	2	21	
Roman	19	69	
Saxon pot	4	15	
Med pot	56	181.5	
Post med pot	31	227.5	
Modern pot	112	471	
CBM	1134	11773	Including fired clay
Slate	71	343.5	
Struck flint	43	385.5	
Heat altered flint/stone	30	485	
Clay pipe	2	14	
Glass	72	414.5	

Table 1. Finds quantification

3.3 Ceramic Material

3.3.1 *Pottery*

A total of two prehistoric sherds were recovered from the fieldwalking in the south-east corner of the field; they are both flint tempered wares. They are small pieces and could date from Middle Bronze age to Middle Iron age.

Nineteen sherds of Roman pottery were recovered, these were generally small and abraded grey wares. Overall they were found as scatters of single sherds, primarily in the eastern section of the field. The densest concentration of sherds was in the north eastern corner of the field, with nine of the total being found in this area.

Within the assemblage four sherds have been identified as being of Saxon date; these are small and abraded. Two were found in the south-western corner of the field; a further two were found in the eastern part of the field, one close to the church remains.

Four sherds were identified as being of early medieval date (11^{th} – 12^{th} centuries AD); they are coarse sandy wares; two were found together at location 140/100 – 120. These latter two were examined by pottery specialist Sue Anderson along with two of the Saxon wares. Her results are shown below in table 2.

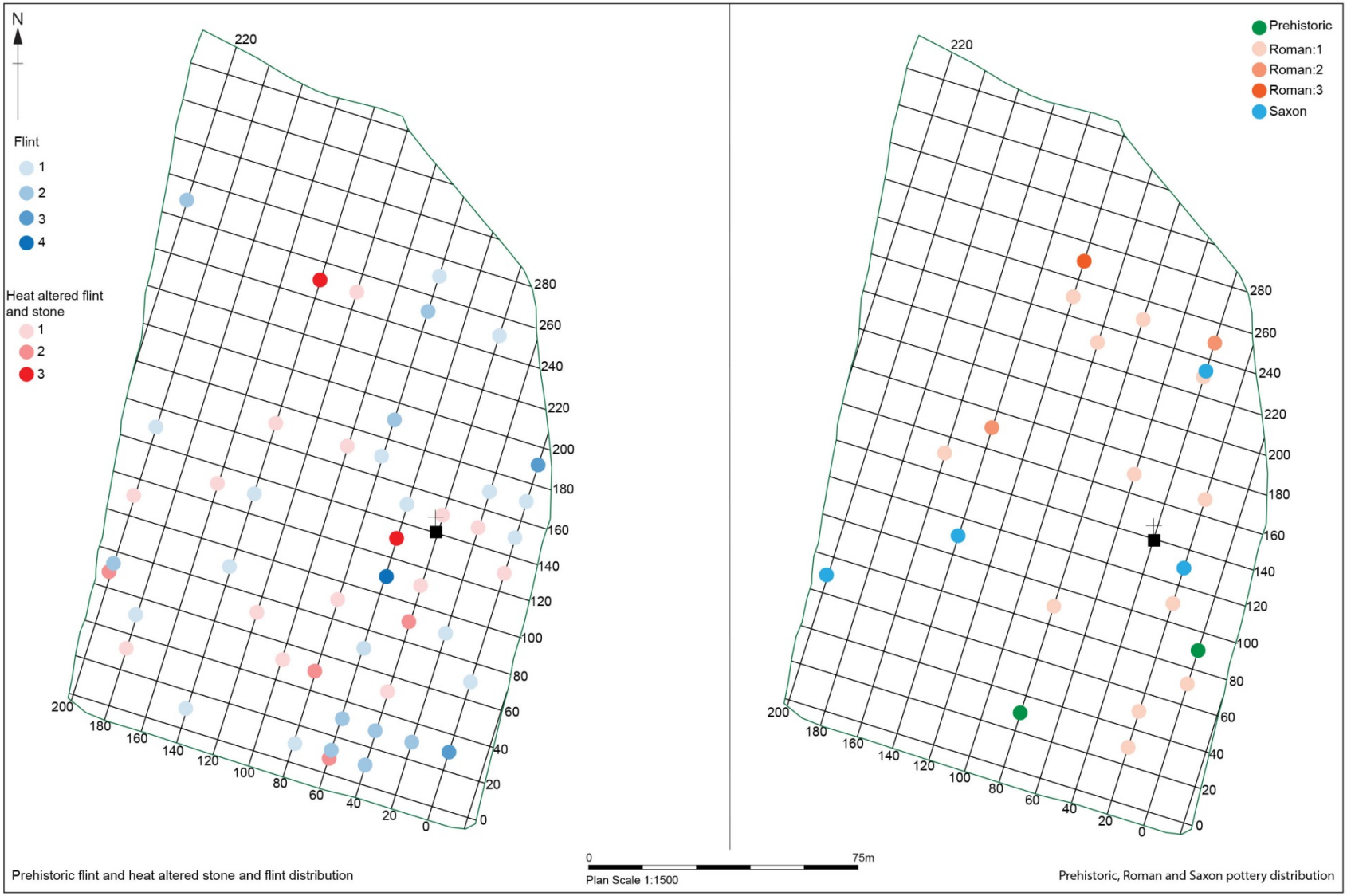


Figure 5: Scatter diagram showing distribution of Flints (left) and Roman & Saxon Pottery (Right)

Location	Fabric	No.	Wt/g	Description	Spotdate
20/120-140	SXNO	1	2	very soft oxidised body sherd with diamond rouletting	10th-11th c.?
140/100-120	THET	1	3	fine, thin-walled body sherd	10th-11th c.
	EMWSS	1	2	thin-walled, oxid int & ext	11th-13th c.
	EMW	1	3	thick, oxidised ext	11th-13th c.
Total		**4**	**10**		

Key: SXNO – Saxo-Norman; THET – Thetford-type ware; EMW(SS) – early medieval ware (sparse shelly)

Table 2. Sample of Saxon and early medieval ceramics

Anderson identified two sherds of Late Saxon date. One was a typical fine Thetford-type greyware body sherd. The other was an underfired sherd in a soft orange fabric with occasional clay pellets. It is identified as a Late Saxon sherd due to the diamond-rouletted decoration and may be a Thetford-type ware waster or possibly an import of this period. The style of the rouletting rules out a Roman date for the sherd.

Anderson further identified two sherds of Suffolk/Essex-type early medieval wares that were recovered together from 140/100 – 120 along with the Thetford ware sherd. These were in medium sandy fabrics, one of which had additional fine sparse shell inclusions (leached, leaving voids). Rural early medieval wares such as these were handmade and appear to have been produced for a longer period than the thin walled blackwares which are typically identified as early medieval wares in urban and some rural assemblages.

A total of fifty two sherds of medieval date (12th – 14th centuries AD) were recovered. This was the largest group of pottery excluding the modern material. These medieval sherds were scattered in a distinct oblique band across the field with only a single sherd being found in the north western corner. The medieval pottery appears to be in two concentrations, one around the ruins of the old chapel and a second cluster in the south-western corner of the field.

There was a smaller amount of post medieval pottery with some sherds of transitional wares dating between the 15th and 17th centuries. These are mainly scattered across the southern half of the field with one concentration being in the south western corner. Unlike the medieval pottery they are not focused around the chapel ruins.
The majority of the pottery recovered was modern; this was scattered fairly evenly across the field, primarily as single sherds.

3.3.2 *Ceramic building material and fired clay*

A total of 11,773g of ceramic building material was recovered during the fieldwalking. This was predominantly of post-medieval and modern date. Amongst this assemblage there were three pieces of medieval roof tiles; six pieces of medieval glazed tiles and nine pieces of 16th to 19th century glazed pan tiles.
The medieval roof tiles are distinguished by a grey core to their fabric and were found primarily in the south and south west quadrant of the field. Similarly, the pieces of medieval fired clay that were recovered (identifiable by the pieces of chalk within the clay) also tended to be found in the south western part of the field. In contrast, the six pieces of medieval glazed tile were all found close to the remains of Hazlewood church.
The distribution of the post medieval building material shifts. There is a general light scatter of later building material across the entire field, however it is concentrated in the

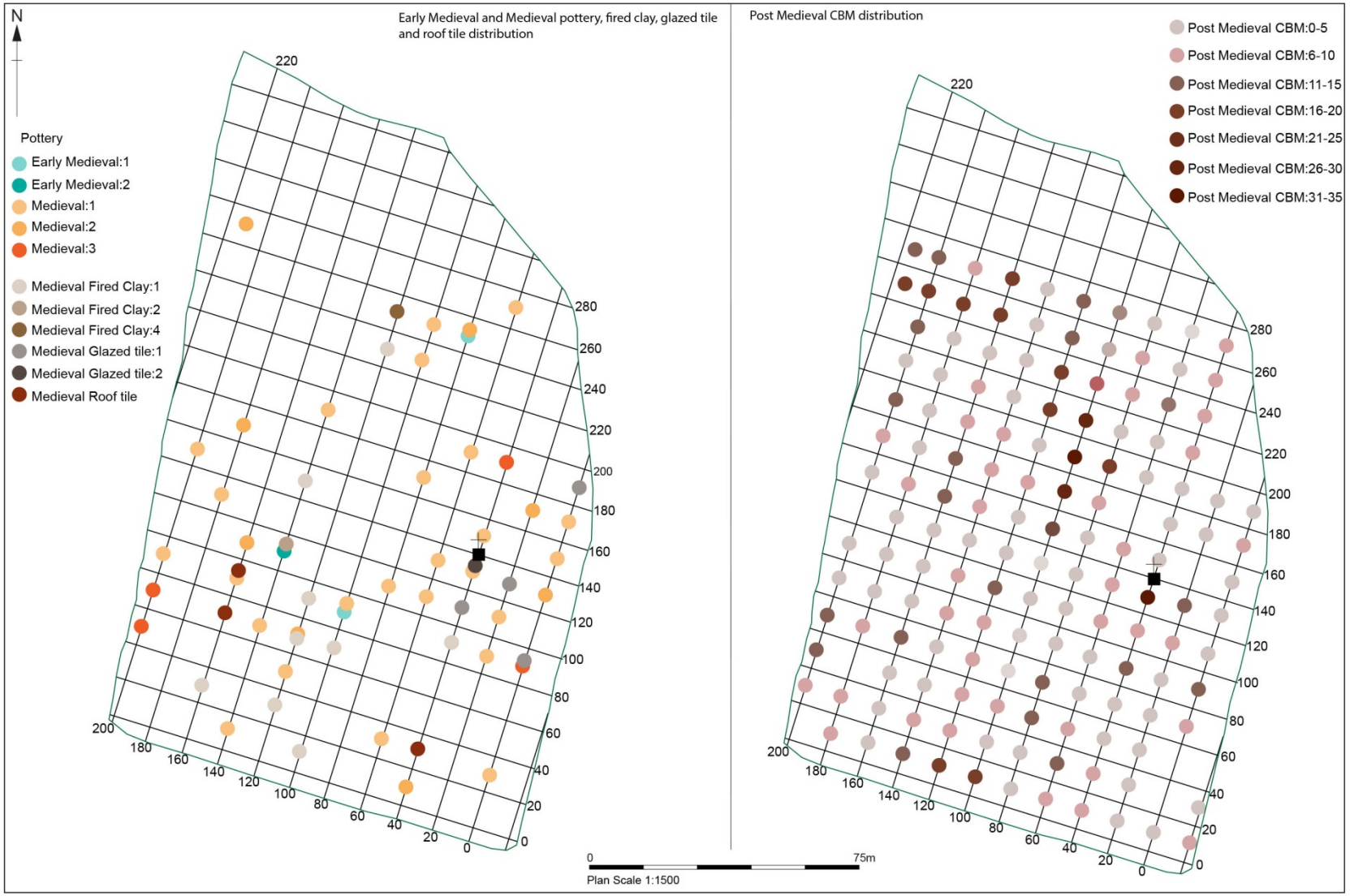


Figure 6: Scatter diagram showing distribution of Early Medieval & Medieval pottery (left) and Post-medieval CBM (Right)

north western quarter of the field; an area where few other groups of material were recovered from.

3.4 Worked flint

Forty-three worked flints were recovered during the fieldwalking. A breakdown by type is included in the table below. There were a further thirty heat altered flints collected, and two pieces of heat altered stone. A mixture of light grey chert and blue black glassy flint was found. Some of the flints were quite crudely struck and one piece has a hinge fracture, these are aspects associated with Iron age flint knapping techniques. Squat flakes and angular shatter pieces are also associated with Iron age worked flint. The assemblage contained a number of flints indicative of earlier prehistoric activity: a Neolithic end scraper, a Bronze age thumbnail scraper and of particular note a large Palaeolithic flake.

Type	No	Notes
Patinated primary flakes	1	
Unpatinated primary flakes	3	
Patinated tertiary flakes	5	
Unpatinated tertiary flakes	17	Some noted as Iron age
Other flakes	2	One with hinge fracture
Shatter core	1	
Shatter piece	3	
Angular shatter	2	Typical of Iron age
Palaeolithic flake	1	
Neolithic end scraper	1	
Bronze age thumbnail scraper	1	
Bronze age bladelets	2	
Iron age squat flakes	4	

Table 3. Worked flint quantities

3.5 Slate

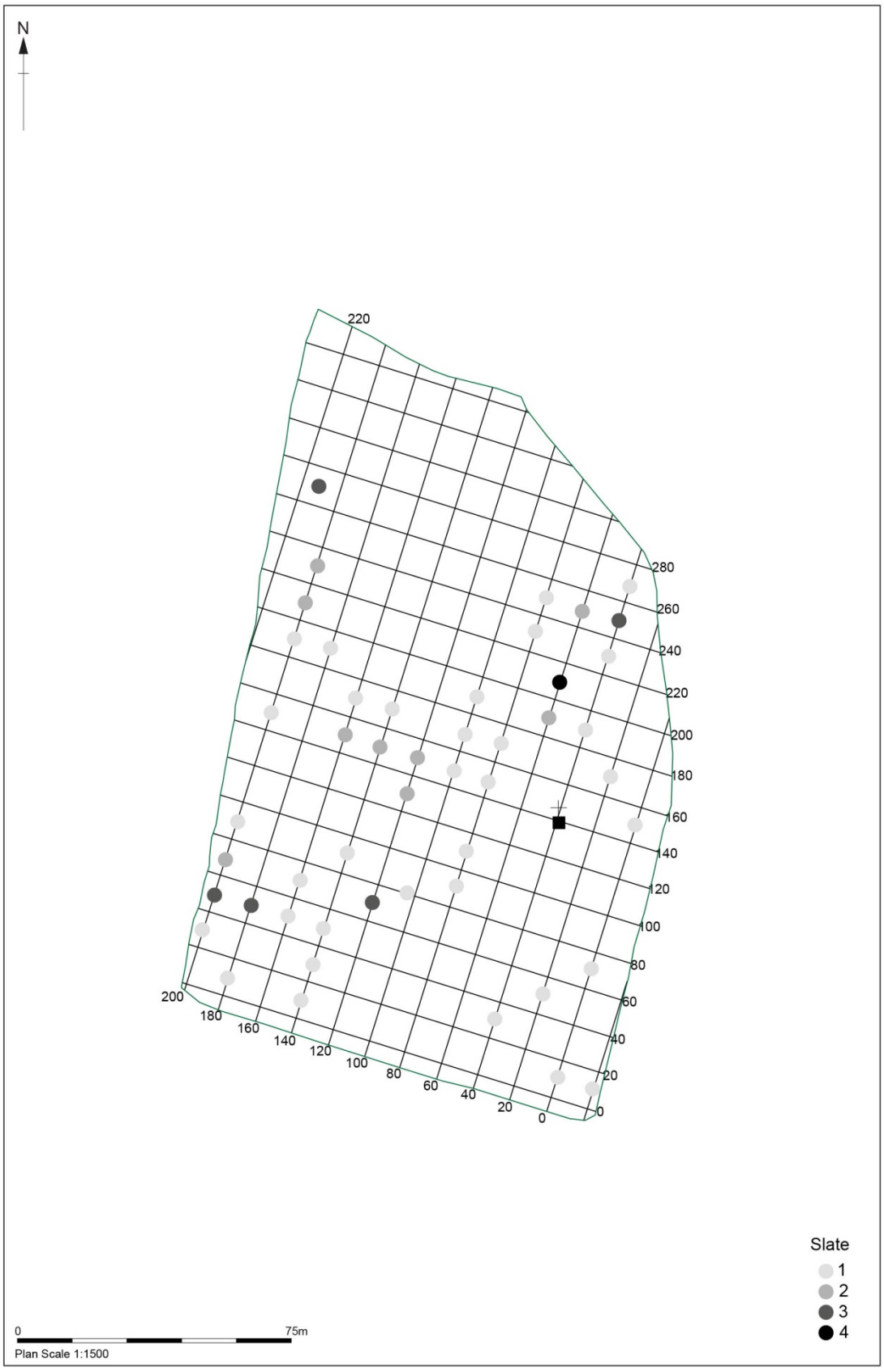
Over 300g of slate was recovered during the fieldwalking, it was concentrated in the south west corner of the field and also north of the church ruins. It is possibly representative of roofing material from dwellings or lean-tos constructed once the church had fallen out of its main period of use; records note the church was already in ruins by 1600.

3.6 Glass

Fragments of post medieval and modern glass were collected across the field; mainly pieces of bottle and window glass. It was primarily found in scatters of single fragments to the west of the church ruins and north of the horizontal 60 marker.

3.7 Clay pipe

Two pieces of clay pipe were collected. One was a piece of the stem. The second was a decorated bowl; little of the stem remains. The decoration around the bowl is that of a row of trees with truncated boughs. This is an unusual type of bowl (Kieran Heard pers. comm.) and would require further research to locate comparative examples. It is likely of 19th century date.



Slate distribution

Figure 7: Scatter diagram showing Slate distribution

3.8 **Oyster Shell**

Oyster shell was noted amongst the material collected. Of particular note were the larger quantities found close to the remains of the church ruins at 20/140 – 160; 40/140 – 160 and 60/140 – 160.

4. Discussion and conclusions (Dr Ruth Beveridge)

4.1 Categories of finds and periods represented

The fieldwalking produced finds from the prehistoric through to the modern period. The two sherds of handmade flint tempered wares are significant; the fragile nature of this type of pottery means it does not often survive long in plough soil and as such, it is probably close to the location of original deposition. The flint assemblage overall, is also more typical of Iron Age flint working techniques so together with the pottery suggests late Bronze Age/Iron Age activity on the site.

The small quantity of Roman pottery from the site raises the question of whether this too represents Roman activity at the location or is representative of manuring, being brought onto the site from occupation nearby. During the fieldwalking no metal detecting was carried out, this could be undertaken in the future. If Roman metalwork, particularly coins, were found this could be used to make a stronger case for actual Roman activity on the site itself.

4.2 Saxon and Medieval finds

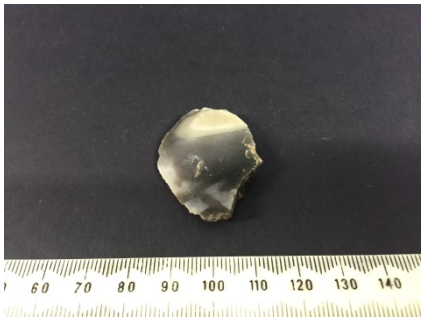
It is significant that Saxon and early medieval wares have been recovered during the fieldwalking as it is believed that Hazlewood church is one of two churches mentioned in Domesday for Aldeburgh. It is thought that the church might be of Saxon origin. Finding pottery of this early period could support this theory.

The larger quantity of medieval pottery, along with the presence of medieval tile and fired clay reflect the peak of activity on the site, coinciding with the main phase of church usage. The pieces of glazed tile were found close to the church ruins and are likely to have been from that building as they are not what would be commonly found in a domestic dwelling of the period.

The spread of post medieval and modern CBM across the field is not uncommon; the concentrations in the north west corner could be due to the demolition of agricultural buildings and this is something which could be investigated by examination of historical records.

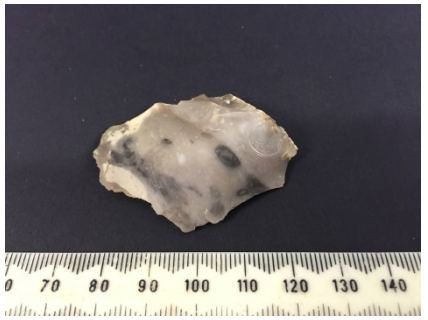
Prehistoric, Roman and Saxon Finds

Angular shatter piece



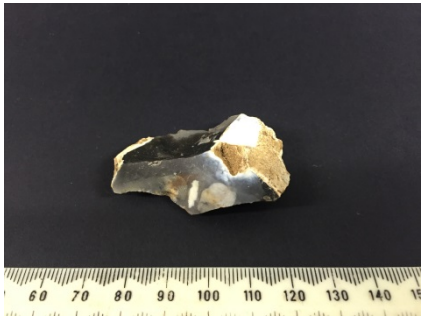
Bronze age thumbnail scraper

Flake with hinge fracture

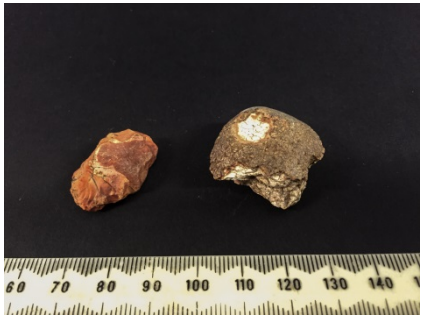


Iron age squat flake

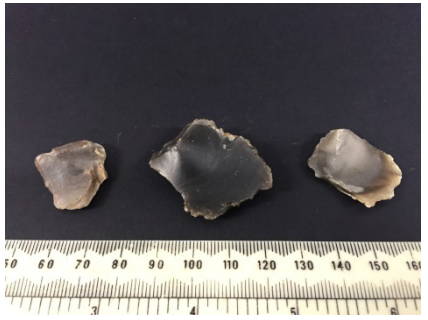
Neolithic end scraper



Patinated tertiary flake



Fire-cracked flints



Tertiary and two primary flakes

Prehistoric pottery sherd

Roman & two medieval pots

Saxon (Thetford) & two med pots

Saxon sherd w. diamond rouletting

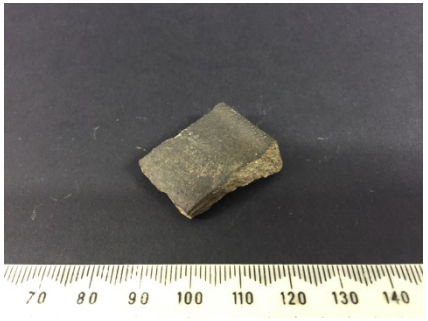
Medieval/Post-Med Pottery & Tile; Post-Med CBM; Modern Pottery

Medieval fired clay

Medieval glazed tile

Medieval glazed tile

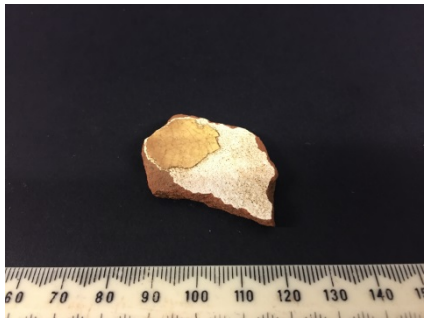
Three medieval pots (same loc)



Medieval pot rim

Post-medieval glazed tile

Post-medieval pottery

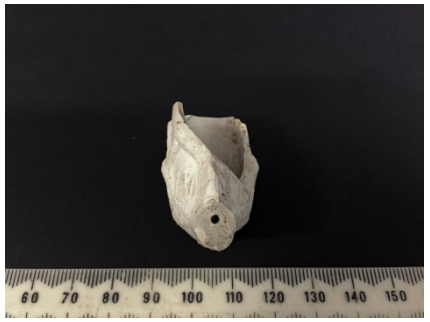


Post-medieval slip & glaze pot

Med pot , post-med CBM, Mod pot

19th c. decorated pipe bowl

19th c. decorated pipe bowl



19th c. decorated pipe bowl

5. Overall Conclusions

5.1 Learning-points for future work

We have made a contribution to the overarching aims of ADLHS in that we have carried out research into the history of the area, and through this report are recording it for future generations.

As far as the Archaeology sub-group is concerned the Chapel Barn field walk was our first practical programme and it has been carried out with some success:

- We have involved and trained (on the job) 36 volunteers from both our own and other history societies. All volunteers reported that they had enjoyed the day and many that they would be pleased to join in again.
- Our prior training and hard work on site paid dividends in the smooth running of the event and therefore achievement (80% of stints walked) and enjoyment of the participants. It may be that in future we should give more thought to finds washing – we need to think how best we can involve more washers to speed this process.
- One practical learning-point was that, in setting out stints the evening before, we had significantly underestimated the work-rate of our volunteers. The consequence of this was that two individuals, who might otherwise have been looking for finds, spent almost the entire day marking further stints in order to keep ahead of fieldwalkers.
- Finds washing, based at the church hall worked very well but, having re-bagged the wet finds, we asked Ruth Beveridge to take these back to Suffolk Archaeology's warehouse for drying and sorting. This inevitably led to Ruth spending a significant amount of time (and therefore incurring costs), which would have been avoided if we had undertaken this ourselves.
- After receipt of Suffolk Archaeology's finds report, it became obvious that we needed a debriefing session with the professional archaeologists and this is something that must be included in future plans.

A debriefing meeting was held (15 Jan 2016) between the archaeology group and SA to discuss what had been found, what was particularly significant, and what we might consider for future archaeological work at Chapel Barn Farm. Dr Ruth Beveridge and Jezz Meredith hosted this meeting and provided invaluable further guidance.

5.2 Archaeology

The archaeology team had no particular expectations ahead of the fieldwalk. We'd all undergone some training, thanks to Bill Jenman and "Touching the Tide", had developed a taste for practical archaeology through working at Barber's Point (FRS 001), and were keen to follow through on Richard Newman's inkling that something interesting might arise from a fieldwalk around the ruins of Hazlewood church.

The event itself went as well as we could possibly have expected, with a large turn-out of members, the recruitment of a few new members, and the participation of some other local groups. Not only that, but the weather was kind, the field was in good condition for our purpose, and – thanks to the organisational flair of various individuals – the walking of stints, collection and bagging and recording of finds, worked like clockwork, as did the establishment of a finds-washing team at the church hall, where everything was washed and re-bagged before the end of proceedings.

At this stage, although we knew that a large number of finds had been made, we had no real feel for their significance, or the archaeological periods they represented. Even after receiving Ruth's finds report, complete with its distribution charts, we were unable to interpret the degree of significance of the finds or, to any real extent, the potential for future archaeological discovery. It was only when we took part in a round-table discussion with Ruth Beveridge and Jezz Meredith that we were able to draw out the following points:

- Prehistoric pot survival is unusual (ref: 3.3.1 and 4.1). Our finds were both flint tempered wares and, in conjunction with the local flint and burnt stone distribution, indicates that there was probably a prehistoric settlement in the SE corner of the field (probably Bronze and/or Iron Age).
- There was only a sparse finding of Roman pottery, and that which was found was abraded, and is probably not of great significance. No Roman metal-work was found, but it might still be worth metal-detecting in future, just to be sure.
- The overlapping distribution of Saxon, early Medieval and Medieval pottery in the S half of the field shows a high potential for settlement, in those periods, around the church and to its W and S.
- The finds of post-Medieval ceramic building material and slate were in general distribution across the site, and so are not necessarily associated with the probable Medieval settlement. To the extent that there is a concentration of material, this appears to be towards the NW and E edge of the field.

This feedback was both helpful and very encouraging, and is strongly suggestive that ADLHS should carry out further work at Chapel Barn Farm. This might include:

- Targeted fieldwalking, focusing on particular hotspots and employing either closer stints or, perhaps, a change of approach – walking squares to give 100% coverage of particular areas;
- Metal detecting – again, possibly in specific zones;
- Geophysical surveying (resistivity and/or magnetometry) particularly around the church and to the S and W of the church to identify the walls of the church and any settlement dwellings, and ditches;
- Detailed shallow sieving of ploughed soil within a grid of test squares – an activity that might be arranged with the participation of local schools or as an Archaeology Open Day.

6. Acknowledgements

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Sue Anderson – pottery specialist;

Kieran Heard – clay pipe specialist:
Richenda Goffin – pottery, CBM and fired clay specialist;
Michael Green – worked flint specialist.
Finally, the ADLHS archaeology group, whose various skills, editorial contributions and unstinting efforts made the whole exercise possible: *Caron Hill, Victoria Cozens, Alison Andrews, David & Val Rea and Peter Howard-Dobson.*

Appendix 1: Catalogue of bulk finds

Grid Square	Pottery		Med fire clay	Med roof tile	Med glaze tile	Pmed glazed tile 16th - 18th	Pmed CBM	All CBM wt/g	Slate		Struck flint		Heat altered flint		PMed/Mod Glass		Pottery period	Struck flint notes
	No.	Wt/g	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g		
-20/0 - 20	**1**	**3**					7	59	1	6							Modern	
-20/20 - 40	**1**	**1**					2	32									Modern	
0/0 - 20							4	31	1	2								
0/20 - 40	**2**	**9**									3	15					Med/Pmed	primary and tertiary flakes
0/40 - 60															1	11		
0/60 - 80	**4**	**15**					7	66	1	14	1	5			1	3	Rom/Pmed	Broken flake
0/80 - 100	**4**	**14**			1		12	179							6	38	Pre/Med	
0/100 - 120						1	5	40										
0/120 - 140	**6**	**21**					4	25					1	47			Med/Mod	
0/140 - 160	**2**	**21**					1	19	1	7	1	2			2	17	Med/Mod	flint with hinge fracture
0/160 - 180	**1**	**3**					9	57			1	3			1	5	Med	tertiary flake
0/180 - 200					1		3	79			3	12						primary flake and shatter pieces
20/0 - 20							2	15										
20/20 - 40	**1**	**3**					1	8			2	24					Rom	tertiary flake and shatter core
20/40 - 60	**1**	**8**					1	9	1	0.5					1	1	Rom	
20/60 - 80	**1**	**2**					1	101									Mod	
20 /80 - 100	**3**	**13**					3	8					1	3	3	15	Med/Pmed/Mod	

20/100 - 120	**3**	**12**					9	50									Rom/Med/Mod	
20/120 - 140	**3**	**12**			1		13	384									Sax/Mod	
20/140 - 160	**2**	**5**											1	38			Mod	
20/160 - 180	**3**	**8**					3	17	1	4			1	14			Rom/Med	
20/180 - 200							3	8										
20/200 - 220															1	1		
40/0 - 20	**2**	**10**					6	40			2	29					Med	tertiary flake and shatter piece
40/20 - 40	**1**	**5**		1			7	61	1	0.5	2	5					Pmed	
40/40 - 60							1	5					1	8				
40/60 - 80							1	15										
40/80 - 100	**1**	**3**	1				14	87					2	7	2	8	Mod	
40/100 - 120	**2**	**5**			1		7	75					1	7			Mod	
40/120 - 140	**1**	**5**			2		34	836									Med	
40/140 - 160	**5**	**27**					5	43					1	3			Med/Mod	
40/160 - 180	**1**	**12**					2	6									Mod	
40/180 - 200	**3**	**9**					3	11	1	7							Med	
40/200 - 220							8	52										
40/220 - 240	**2**	**3**					7	44	1	6							Rom/Sax	
40/240 - 260	**2**	**9**					7	24	3	13	1	0.5			1	21	Rom	broken flake
40/260 - 280	**2**	**24**					7	21	1	0.5					1	7	Pmed/Mod	
60/0 - 20							8	60			2	17	2	16				tertiary flake and bronze age thumbnail scraper
60/20 - 40	**1**	**1**					11	49			2	4					Med	tertiary flakes
60/40 - 60							6	28										
60/60 - 80							4	17			1	2			1	3		tertiary flake
60/80 - 100	**2**	**6**					3	16									EPMed	

60/100 - 120	**9**	**35**					10	122			4	38			1	0.5	Med/Mod	tertiary flake, iron age squat flake, broken bronze age bladelet
60/120 - 140	**3**	**18**					6	66					3	44	1	9	Med/Mod	
60/140 - 160	**3**	**8**					7	32			1	6			1	0.5	EPMed/Mod	tertiary flake
60/160 - 180	**1**	**4**															Rom	
60/180 - 200	**2**	**3**					2	49	2	9							Med/Mod	
60/200 - 220							1	10	4	9								
60/220 - 240	**3**	**15**					9	61									Pmed/Mod	
60/240 - 260	**1**	**2**					5	43	2	3					2	4	Mod	
60/260 - 280	**1**	**2**					3	34							1	3	Med	
80/0 - 20	**2**	**23**					3	88				1	1				Pmed	broken primary flake
80/20 - 40	**2**	**15**					4	19									Pre/Mod	
80/40 - 60	**1**	**7**					12	26					2	71			Mod	
80/60 - 80	**1**	**0.5**					11	79							1	3	Mod	
80/80 - 100	**1**	**4**				1	4	209	1	5			1	1	1	4	Rom	
80/100 - 120	**4**	**10**					2	7	1	5					2	17	Med/Mod	
80/120 - 140							2	11							1	4		
80/140 - 160							3	19	1	6								
80/160 - 180	**1**	**4**					7	30	1	0.5	1	2					Med	tertiary flake
80/180 - 200	**2**	**6**					17	83			2	23			1	3	Pmed	tertiary flake and angular shatter piece
80/200 - 220	**2**	**4**					4	19									Mod	
80/220 - 240	**2**	**4**					6	41	1	3							Pmed/Mod	
80/240 - 260	**5**	**17.5**					9	35	1	1	2	32					Rom/Emed/Med/Pmed	tertiary flake and angular shatter piece
80/260 - 280							5	34			1	3						tertiary flake

100/0 - 20			1				18	147										
100/20 - 40	**1**	**14**					1	47									Pmed	
100/40 - 60							9	475					1	9				
100/60 - 80	**2**	**8**	1				3	52									EPMed	
100/80 - 100	**2**	**11**					4	8							2	7	Med/Mod	
100/100 - 120							5	22										
100/120 - 140						1	3	64							2	6		
100/140 - 160	**2**	**4**					18	104	1	0.5					3	19	Mod	
100/160 - 180	**10**	**54**					27	149	1	4			1	9	6	24	Mod	
100/180 - 200	**1**	**0.5**					31	223	1	10					1	0.5	Mod	
100/200 - 220							30	194							1	3		
100/220 - 240	**2**	**5**					13	79									Rom/Med	
100/240 - 260	**1**	**3**					6	95									Med	
100/260 - 280							8	35										
120/0 - 20	**2**	**5**					18	268									Mod	
120/20 - 40	**2**	**20**	1				10	160									Pmed/Mod	
120/40 - 60	**2**	**10**					9	161									Med/Mod	
120/60 - 80	**3**	**17**	1			1	8	75	3	29			1	8			Med/Mod	
120/80 - 100	**1**	**5**	1				9	51									Pmed	
120/100 - 120	**1**	**0.5**					13	109							1	13.0	Mod	
120/120 - 140	**2**	**9**					3	33	2	2							Mod	
120/140 - 160	**4**	**20**					4	8	2	6					2	12	Mod	
120/160 - 180							7	46										
120/180 - 200							2	10										
120/200 - 220	**1**	**0.5**					16	74									Mod	
120/220 - 240	**1**	**0.5**	1			1	17	141									Mod	
120/240 - 260	**3**	**10**	4				15	151					1	3			Rom/Mod	
120/260 - 280	**3**	**12**					11	42					2	45			Rom	
140/0 - 20	**1**	**0.5**					14	112	1	5	1	3					Med	tertiary flake

140/20 - 40							6	40	1	12								
140/40 - 60							5	31	1	0.5								
140/60 - 80	**1**	**2**					1	1820									Med	
140/80 - 100							6	37	1	0.5	1	4						tertiary flake
140/100 - 120	**4**	**10**	2				9	55							1	33	Sax/Emed/Mod	
140/120 - 140							3	12			1	11						iron age squat flake
140/140 - 160	**1**	**4**	1				7	37	2	22	1	57			1	4	Mod	large palaeolithic flake
140/160 - 180	**2**	**2**					10	126	1	13			1	60	4	34	Rom	
140/180 - 200	**1**	**4**					6	32									Med	
140/200 - 220	**1**	**0.5**					4	22									Mod	
140/220 - 240							4	57										
140/240 - 260							3	42					3	29	1	4		
140/260 - 280	**1**	**3**					4	28									Pmed	
160/0 - 20							1	2										
160/20 - 40	**1**	**3**	1				3	19									Mod	
160/40 - 60							1	10	1	5								
160/60 - 80				1			12	81	1	2								
160/80 - 100	**2**	**4**		1			5	17									Med/Mod	
160/100 - 120	**2**	**5**					3	26							1	6	Med	
160/120 - 140							5	14					1	10				
160/140 - 160	**3**	**15**					12	60	2	4					2	4	Rom/Mod	
160/160 - 180	**1**	**3**					11	74	1	2							Mod	
160/180 - 200						1	9	66										
160/200 - 220							6	55							1	0.5		
160/220 - 240							4	29										
160/240 - 260	**2**	**7**					17	113									Pmed/Mod	
160/260 - 280							17	85										
180/0 - 20							9	121	1	3								

180/20 - 40							8	108										
180/40 - 60									3	4	1	5						tertiary flake
180/60 - 80							9	61										
180/80 - 100							2	9										
180/100 - 120	**1**	**3**					2	37									Mod	
180/120 - 140	**2**	**3**					4	23									Med/Mod	
180/140 - 160	**1**	**2**					7	28									Mod	
180/160 - 180	**3**	**57**					1	24							1	0.5	Med/Mod	
180/180 - 200	**3**	**14**				1	2	40	1	5							Mod	
180/200 - 220							3	19										
180/220 - 240							3	52							2	34		
180/240 - 260	**2**	**3**					17	100									Mod	
180/260 - 280	**2**	**6**					7	82									Mod	
200/20 - 40							7	111	1	0.5								
200/40 - 60	**8**	**30**					11	72	3	17							Med/EPMed/Mod	
200/60 - 80	**6**	**29**					11	98	2	16	2	17	2	15			Sax/Med/Pmed/Mod	tertiary flake and iron age squat flake
200/80 - 100	**3**	**7**					8	29	1	21					1	2	Med/Mod	
200/100 - 120	**1**	**2**					9	56					1	21	1	3	Mod	
200/120 - 140							3	9							1	9		
200/140 - 160	**3**	**8**					5	24	1	11	1	1					Med/Mod	broken bronze age bladelet
200/160 - 180	**3**	**10**					7	58							1	3	Mod	
200/180 - 200	**1**	**15**					11	110	1	0.5					1	3	Pmed	
200/200 - 220							5	64	2	4					1	5		
200/220 - 240							13	76	2	4					1	7		
200/240 - 260						1	21	146										
200/260 - 280	**1**	**2**					13	118									Mod	
210/240 - 260	**2**	**7**					18	70									Med/Mod	

210/260 - 280							14	101	3	25	2	30						iron age squat flake and neolithic end scraper
0-20, 13/6	**1**	**42**				1	2	17									Pmed	
108/82	**2**	**8**							1	13							Emed/Mod	
13/190	**1**	**14**															Mod	
Totals	**224**	**985**	**15**	**3**	**6**	**9**	**1101**	**11782**	**71**	**343.5**	**42**	**351.5**	**32**	**468**	**72**	**414.5**		