

**Field walking at Mouse Lane,
Steypning, West Sussex**

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Parish Steypning

District Horsham District

NGR TQ 168 115 (centre)

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Geology, topography and present land use (figure 1a and 1b)

The site lies at about 20m OD on West Melbury Marly Chalk Formation overlain by Head Deposits of mixed clay, silt, sand and gravel. The northern and eastern boundaries of the field is a small stream which flows into the mill stream; to the north-east of this small stream are the earthworks of what is assumed to be the site of the deserted settlement of Charlton (see below).

The field is very flat and is at present under arable use.

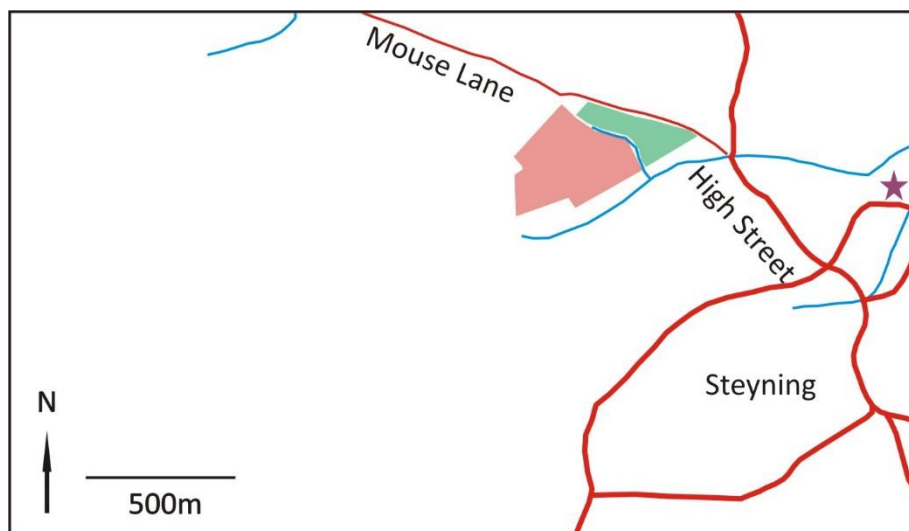


Figure 1a Location of the area field walked (red) and of the settlement earthworks (green). Steyning church is marked with a star.

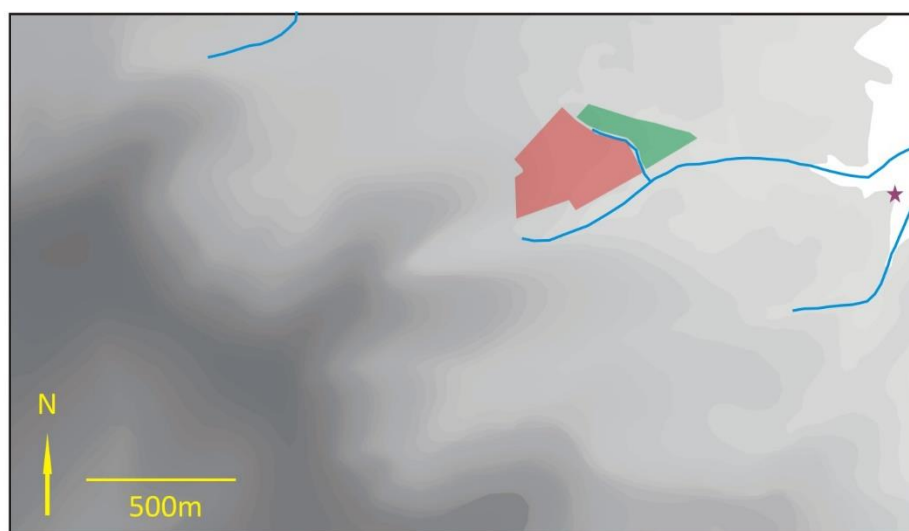


Figure 1b Topographical context of the area field walked (red) and of the settlement earthworks (green). Steyning church is marked with a star. Contours are at 5m intervals with land below 10m OD remaining white.

Historical and archaeological background

The earliest documentary record for Charlton dates to an Assize held in 1279, and in a further Assize of 1307 the settlement is known as *Cherleton juxta Stenyng*. The name indicates that it was held by a churl or freeman, and the *-ton* suffix suggests a date for its foundation as post-c.730 (Cox 1976). The Manor of Charlton is first mentioned as a separate polity in 1440; prior to this it is not certain whether or not it was a part of Steyning Manor. Steyning was granted to Fécamp Abbey, in Seine Maritime, probably by Edward the Confessor and the grant was confirmed by William the Conqueror. The Manor continued in the same ownership until wars with France meant that alien holdings were repatriated, and in 1403 it was granted by the Crown to Sir John Cornwall and his wife Elizabeth, sister of Henry IV. On Cornwall's death in 1443 it passed to Syon Abbey, but by that date Charlton had become a separate manor comprising the rural part of Steyning Manor together with some land in Ashurst.

Both manors remained in the hands of Syon Abbey until its Dissolution in 1539 when they came into the hands of the Pellatt family who had previously leased them from the Abbey from at least 1484, and now leased it from the Crown. In 1557 William Pellatt was granted Charlton in fee by the Crown, and his grandson Benjamin sold it to Sir Thomas Sherley of Wiston in 1593. Other manors and reputed manors, with lands that had been part of the original Steyning estate appear, were held of Charlton Manor – Gatewick, Nash and Ewelme. In the early 14th century Steyning Manor, and with it the land of Charlton, was held as the demesne lands of Fécamp Abbey, and owed work services, but in 1338 tenants of the manor who lived in Charlton had commuted their service of carrying wood.

Both free and copyhold tenants held land of Charlton manor between the 15th and 19th centuries. In 1541 there were 32 freehold tenants with 94 tenements, and 18 copyhold tenants with 29 tenements and in 1622 there were 29 freeholders with 60 tenements, but only 7 copyholders. By 1834 no copyholders remained, but 22 freehold tenants held 50 tenements. Already by 1639 many tenements had been engrossed by successive lords of the manor, so that most of the land round Charlton hamlet belonged to the demesne (Baggs *et al* 1980).

With a borough to feed and a tidal port at Steyning through which to trade any surplus, Charlton appears to have been intensively farmed, mainly under arable use. In 1086 55 plough teams were at work and in 1496 one of the open fields, The Hyde or The Westfield was described as being in Charlton. The four open fields lay around the hamlet of Charlton and

were first named in the 17th century, the Great Laine to the south-west, the Bayard to the east, and Street furlong and the Medlands to the west and north; most of the land in them was held of Charlton manor and had been enclosed by 1639 – by that date Charlton Court Farm was the largest in the parish at 572a (Baggs *et al* 1980) The Hurstbrook was a common pasture belonging to Charlton manor in 1374, and pasture-rights there were mentioned between 1568 and 1609.

The stream which runs to the south of the field walked supported at least two, and, given a late 15th century record of 'a pond in the middle', possibly three mills and two, Charlton and Gatewick Mills belonged to Charlton. The demesne lands of Charlton Manor supported about 350 sheep in 1531 and contained 250a sheep down in 1639 (*ibid*).

A manor house with a gate house is mentioned at Charlton in 1464. The present building is listed, from an external examination, as 17th century but it has a timber frame which may date back to the 15th century and it has been suggested that a rectangular earthwork platform to the south of the house may represent the meeting place for the Court Leet (Aldsworth 2007). Extensive analysis and dendrochronological dating of a barn to the west of the house shows that it originated as a three-bay building which was rapidly remodelled as an eight-bay aisled barn with both phases constructed of green timbers from trees felled in the winter of 1404 / 5 and 1406. It was probably built in the spring and summer of 1406, early in the ownership of Sir John Cornwall.

The field between the area surveyed and Mouse Lane has a number of earthworks which appear to represent a series of house platforms possibly on either side of a routeway and may represent the settlement of Charlton. A LiDAR survey of this field is shown in figure 2.

It is intended that an analytical survey of these earthworks should be undertaken in order to clarify any visible phasing, to try to determine whether the apparent 'village street' is contemporary with the platforms or if it is damage caused to by the route of the present public right of way, and to assist in any management strategy. This field is now used as grazing for a limited number of horses.

The large field to the south-west of the earthworks has been subject to a number of changes in recent years. Comparison with the Tithe Map of 1840 (figure 3) indicates that the present track running to the 19th century rifle range and the present picnic area, and bordering the field in question, was not then in existence. A path ran from Mouse Lane close to Charlton Court Farm across the field. giving access to woodland on the slope of the downs.

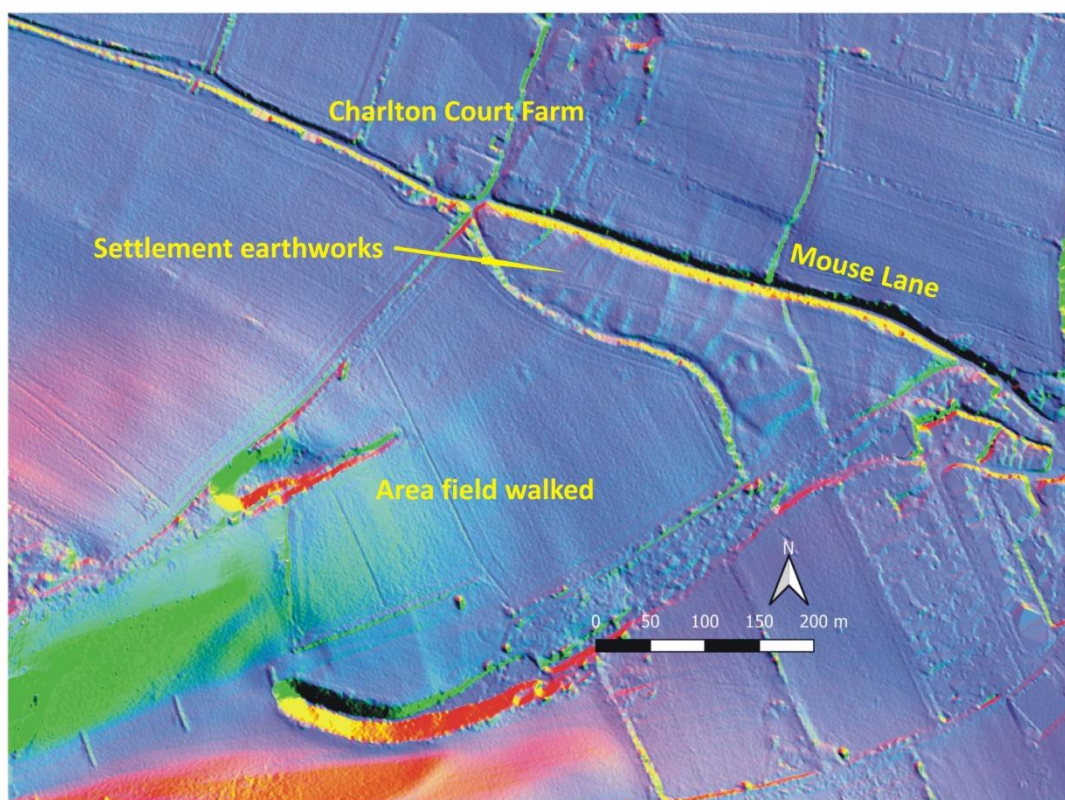


Figure 2 LiDAR image of the earthworks visible beside Mouse Lane and close to Charlton Court Farm

The field had been subjected to informal field walking by Alex Davey and a list of his pottery finds, identified by Luke Barber, is attached as Appendix I.

Fieldwalking

The field was walked in late August / early September 2019 after the crop had been removed but before ploughing under less than ideal conditions with the temperature over 30°C. A straight baseline was set by compass along the southern boundary of the field and offsets constructed at 20m intervals. Squares 20m x 20m were then marked and each square walked in east / west lines by two people for 10 minutes. All pottery, shell, worked flint, slag / cinder and building material was collected but metal was not unless it appeared not to be modern.

The Finds

A summary of the finds is shown in appendix 2.

Worked flint identified by the Surrey Archaeological Society's Lithics Group

Only two pieces of worked flint were identified; both were undiagnostic flakes.

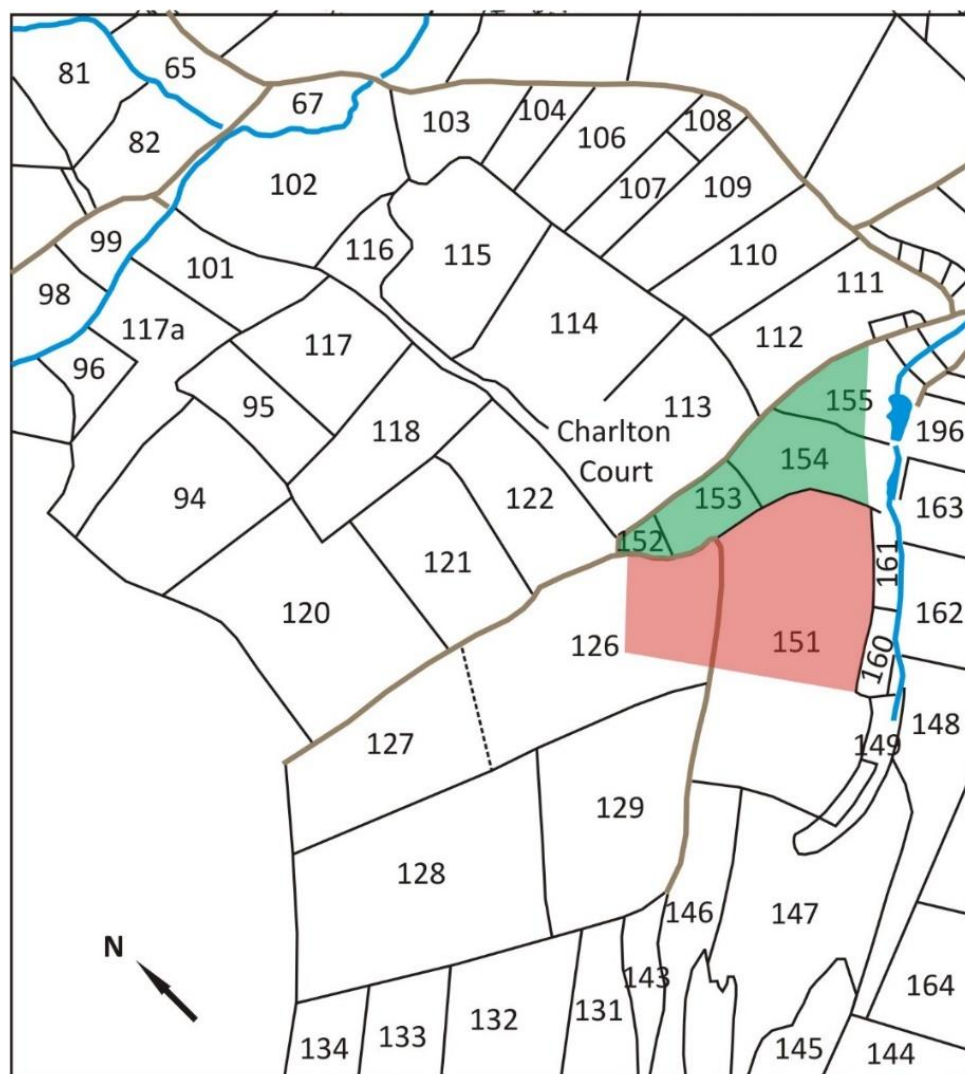


Figure 3 Part of the Tithe Map for Steyning parish dated 1840 showing field boundaries at that date, the area fieldwalked (red) and the earthworks (green). Field names and ownership are given in appendix 2

The Finds

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Pottery by Luke Barber

Introduction

The archaeological fieldwalking recovered a relatively large assemblage of pottery from the site: 857 sherds weighing 4077g. Due to the nature of the fieldwork and unstratified nature of the material the main concern of the current work was to establish the date profile of the assemblage rather than the analysis of fabrics and forms, though notes on these have been added to the archive.

The material from each transect/grid was divided into ceramic period, sometimes with the aid of a X10 hand-lens, based on fabric and form and quantified by sherd count and weight. This information, along with observatory notes on fabric and form, was used to create an Excel spreadsheet as part of the digital archive. Similar notes and quantifications were added to the Excel spreadsheet for other categories of find present (appendix 3).

Overall the pottery assemblage is, unsurprisingly, dominated by small heavily abraded sherds. Generally, the earlier the sherds the smaller and more abraded they are, a particularly notable trait of the High Medieval assemblage (see Table 1). As such it is clear they have been subjected to much reworking over the years, though one of two fresher sherds are present – probably pieces that have been ploughed from stratified contexts in the relatively recent past. The pottery assemblage, as seen by the author, is quantified in Table 1 by ceramic period.

Period	No	Weight	Average weight
Late Post-medieval	85	658g	7.7g
Early Post-medieval	52	442g	8.5g
Late Medieval	167	939g	5.6g
High Medieval	334	1097g	3.3g
Saxo-Norman	191	795g	4.2g
Mid/Late Saxon	1	16g	16g
Roman	16	67g	4.2g
Prehistoric	11	63g	5.7g
Totals	857	4077g	4.8g

Table 1: Quantification of appraisal assemblage by period (see below for dates allocated to each period)

Ceramic Periods

Prehistoric (c. 1500BC – 43AD)

The 11 sherds of prehistoric pottery are all tempered with varying quantities and sizes of crushed calcined flint, very occasionally with some quartz. No feature sherds are present so dating is problematic. The ill-sorted calcined flint sherd from H5 could be as early as the Middle Bronze Age and that from H13 could be as late as the Iron Age. Overall the material is best viewed as a background scatter of general Bronze Age to Early Iron Age date. All sherds are well worn with the exception of a fresh 21g sherd from F5.

Romano-British (c. 43-410)

At 16 sherds, this period produced a similar quantity to the preceding one. For this period all sherds are notably small and abraded. Coarseware jars with simple everted rims dominate – usually in grog-tempered or fine sandy wares. Other types include a mortaria sherd from G14 and a whiteware flagon handle from I6. Overall the emphasis appears to be on the first half of the Roman period and the assemblage is best interpreted as a background scatter from manuring cultivated land.

Mid/Late Saxon (c. 675-1000)

This period is surprising in that it accounts for just a single sherd from I13. This consists of a fresh 16g sherd tempered with abundant medium/coarse alluvial flint grits in a sand-free silty matrix. Such a fabric had a long chronological range so is impossible to date closely. The friability of the pottery of this date may be the reason for its absence – once into the ploughsoil it will fragment easily. The presence of this single unabraded sherd hints at *in situ* deposits below the ploughline.

Saxo-Norman (c. 1000-1200)

This period sees a sharp increase in the quantity of pottery present. Although there are a few sherds with quite coarse alluvial flint tempering that may well be of the 11th century the vast majority are of slightly finer alluvial gritted types, often with sparse to moderate fine/medium quartz that sit better in the early 12th to very early 13th centuries. There are a number of developed cooking pot rims, typically flaring but with thickening and internal/external beading. The vessels are well formed, medium/well fired and usually oxidised. Although alluvial grits are the dominant tempering agent there are a few sherds with chalk tempering that could easily be of the 11th century. Overall, there appears to be some activity in the 11th century but with a marked rise from about 1125.

High Medieval (c. 1200-1350)

This period produced the largest from the site: 334 sherds, weighing 1097g. The pottery develops from that of the Saxo-Norman period with a rapid reduction in the quantities of alluvial grits in the early 13th century and a general replacement with quartz as the main tempering agent. Sandy wares dominate from the mid-13th century on and come in a range of grades. Cooking pots and bowls with more rectangular clubbed rims become more common (though very few rim sherds are present in the current assemblage) as does glazing. Jugs increase in numbers during the 13th century and there are a number of examples in the current assemblage, sometimes with combed decoration. Some of these better fired types,

of 'West Sussex Ware' style may extend into the Late Medieval period. It is quite clear that the intensity of the C12th- century manuring increased during the 13th to early 14th centuries suggesting the associated domestic source of the material to be close by.

Late Medieval (c. 1350-1550)

At 167 sherds (939g) there is a notable decrease in the quantity of pottery in this period. The contrast is even greater if one considers the vast majority of the Late Medieval assemblage belongs to the mid 15th to mid 16th centuries. As such it is almost certain that this reduction occurred in the mid 14th century and was a result of the plague wiping out a large proportion of the population. However, activity did continue between the mid 14th and mid 15th centuries with a scatter of fine sandy/silty buff ware sherds which developed into the more common Painted Wares around the middle of the 15th century. A number of sherds with typically wide flaring rims are present in the assemblage. There is also a single German (Raeren) stoneware import of the c. 1475-1550 period from transect I7.

Early Post-medieval (c. 1550-1750)

There is a decrease in the quantities of pottery present in this period. Local glazed red earthenwares, often well fired with a dull green internal glaze, dominate the assemblage though few forms are discernable. The majority of these are of 16th- century types and can best be seen as the tail end of the Late Medieval activity in the middle of the 16th century. However, some later 16th- to 17th- century pottery is also present though only at minimal levels. The sherds consist of a continuation of the glazed red earthenwares but also more German imported stoneware is present (Frechen and Westerwald eg transect B1 and C1). Material of the first half of the 18th century is minimal – a few glazed red earthenware sherds, a London stoneware tankard fragment (transect D3) and part of an early/mid-18th- century white salt-glazed stoneware bowl (transect C4). Overall it would appear manuring continued as the same level as the Late Medieval period at the beginning of this period, but had drastically died down by the 17th century and stayed at that low level for the rest of the early post-medieval period.

Late Post-medieval (c. 1750+)

This period sees an increase in refuse disposal but not straight away. There are very few definite sherds of the second half of the 18th or early 19th centuries. Examples include a creamware sherd from transect E10 and a sparse scatter of pearlware (eg transect B2). The majority of the pottery appears to relate to the period after c. 1820 with the latest pieces

being of late 19th- or very early 20th- century date. A fairly typical domestic range is present, including unglazed red earthenware flower pots, a range of local glazed red earthenware coarseware vessels and industrially produced table and tea wares.

Discussion

The distribution of pottery finds by date is shown in figure 4. As always with this type of fieldwork much of the variation in density of finds is due to differing amounts of experience of those participating. In this example there are additional challenges to any interpretation caused by the condition of the field when walked, particularly the amount of weed cover at the northern edge of the field, close to the stream bed.

The assemblage of probable Bronze Age pottery, albeit sparse, is not a major surprise given the known activity on the downs overlooking the field. There are a number of barrows, several cross ridge and spur dykes between Steyning Round Hill and Chanctonbury and a hillfort on the latter named hill. Settlement sites have not been recognised but use of the light soils below the scarp of the chalk for farming seems likely.

The heavily abraded Romano-British material adds to a small corpus known from the urban area of Steyning; excavation at Market Field (Gardiner 1993) and chance finds in Saxon Road (West Sussex HER 4048), King's Barn Lane (West Sussex HER 1204) and St Andrew's churchyard (West Sussex HER 1205) (all Harris 2004, 11-12). None of these areas have produced evidence of settlement, although brick and tile were found at Market Field, but again, use of the land for farming is likely.

The Saxo-Norman pottery suggests that the settlement originated in the 11th century but was intensified after c.1125. A hiatus during the period c.1350-1450 hints at the effect of the Black Death (1348-50) and successive outbreaks of plague and other infectious disease.

Although some recovery appears after about 1450 the amount tails off during the 16th and 17th centuries, the period when the number of tenants of the manor also decreased and more land was taken into the demesne (see above).

A considerable number of the grids produced slabs of Horsham Stone (see appendix 2) which suggests some buildings with either substantial roofs or floors and the single possible piece of a High Medieval crested roof tile found in grid square C2 may also suggest a high status building.

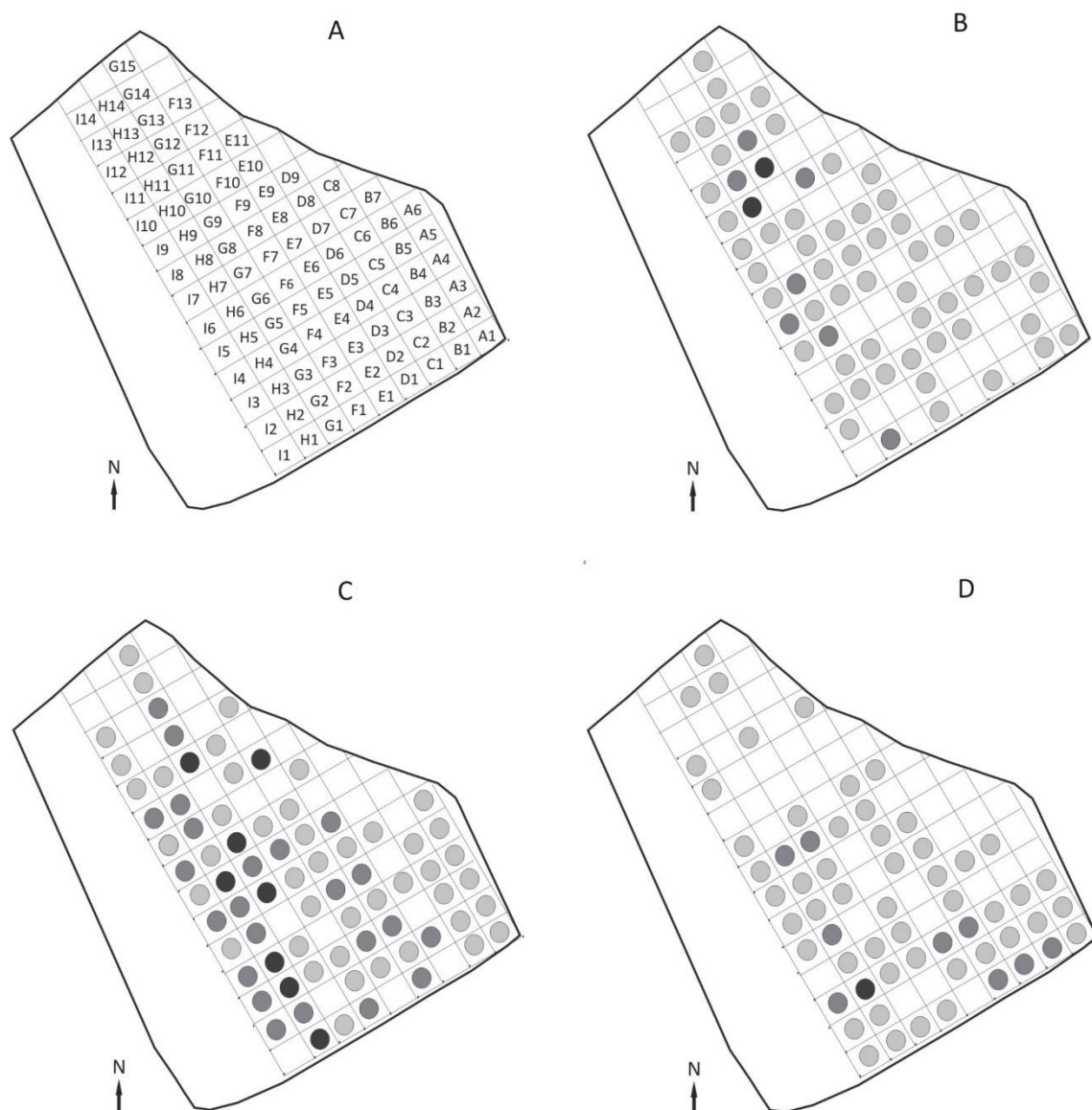


Figure 4 Location of grid squares used for fieldwalking (A) and the distribution of Saxo-Norman (B), High Medieval (C) and Late Medieval (D) pottery. The number of sherds in each 20m grid square was 1-4 (●), 5-9 (●) and over 10 (●).

Acknowledgements

Field walking was undertaken under the aegis of Steyning Museum, with the kind permission of the landowner and farmer, Richard and Johnny Goring of the Wiston Estate, arranged by Janet Pennington. The fieldwork was undertaken by Amon Anderton, Nigel Bateman, Robert Cripps, Maria Gardiner, Rose Hooker, Vivien Kingston-Jones, David Lea, Vicky Lillywhite, John Lonergan, Elvin Mullinger, Jenny Newell, Janet Pennington, Pamela Platt, Nick Quinn, Elizabeth Rice, Lois Roemer, Martin Simons and Jennie Williamson. The pottery was assessed

by Luke Barber of Sussex Archaeological Society, and Jenny Newell and Janet Pennington read and improved an earlier draft of this report.

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Appendix I

Pottery collected by Alex Davey and identified by Luke Barber

Accession code	Fabric	Sherd no.	Weight (g)	Date range	Notes
2015.173	Grey ware	1	10	43-410	Rim
2015.174.1-10	Chalk-tempered ware	10	80	1050-1200	Handle, rim +
2015.175.1-15	Coarse grit with some chalk	15	134	1125/1150-1250	Rims, base
2015.176	Coarse grit with some chalk	81	372	1125/1150-1250	
2015.177.1-21	Sandy ware	21	142	1200-1350/1375	Rims
2015.178.1-4	Sandy ware	4	33	1200-1350/1375	Base; patterned
2015.179	Sandy ware	84	345	1200-1350/1375	
2015.180.1-9	Glazed sandy ware	9	59	1200-1350/1375	One 'French' ware
2015.181.1-4	Glazed sandy ware	4	126	1200-1350/1375	Jug handles
2015.181.5-9	Unglazed sandy ware	5	142	1200-1350/1375	Jug handles
2015.182.1-13	Silty ware	13	123	1350-1450	Rims
2015.183.1-4	Silty ware	4	83	1350-1450	Handles
2015.184.1-5	Silty ware	5	181	1350-1450	Bases
2015.185	Silty ware	1	14	1350-1450	Patterned
2015.186	Silty ware	67	453	1350-1450	
2015.187.1-13	Harder glaze	13	191	Mid-16th - mid-17th C	Rims

2015-188.1-4	Harder glaze	4	87	Mid-16th - mid-17th C	Bases. patterned, handles
2015.189	Harder glaze	27	165	Mid-16th - mid-17th C	
2015.190.1-4	Salt-glazed stoneware	4	63	Mid-Late 17th C	Frechen

Appendix 2

Finds from fieldwalking in autumn 2019

Grid	Flint	Oyster shell	Pottery	Tile	Fire-cracked flint	Clay pipe	Horsham slab
A1	0	15	7	46	1	0	
A2	0	12	4	34	0	0	
A3	1	6	8	3	5	0	
A4	0	5	9	10	1	0	
A5	0	5	1	6	5	0	
A6	0	3	1	6	0	0	
B1	0	16	22	52	1	2	
B2	3	21	15	16	1	0	
B3	1	14	10	13	1	0	Yes
B4	0	3	5	12	0	0	
B5	0	4	6	5	0	0	
B6	0	1	2	15	0	0	
C1	0	23	11	37	3	1	
C2	0	12	12	31	0	0	
C3	0	7	2	9	1	0	
C4	0	11	3	17	1	0	
C5	0	0	1	20	2	0	
C6	0	0	2	11	0	0	
D1	0	1	16	33	1	0	
D2	0	20	6	14	0	0	Yes
D3	0	13	18	34	0	0	Yes
D4	0	3	7	11	4	0	
D5	0	2	6	18	0	0	
D6	0	7	4	13	0	0	
D7	0	0	10	31	0	0	Yes
D8	0	1	4	6	0	0	
D9	0	1	6	2	0	0	Yes
D10	0	0	0	4	0	0	

E1	0	4	1	9	0	0	
E2	0	17	4	7	0	0	
E3	0	10	18	26	0	0	
E4	0	2	2	2	2	0	
E5	0	2	13	35	3	0	
E6	0	2	4	19	0	0	
E7	0	3	8	30	3	0	
E8	0	0	5	24	4	0	
E9	0	6	4	25	1	0	
E10	0	2	10	21	1	0	
E11	0	1	0	10	0	0	
E12	0	3	1	18	1	0	
F1	0	17	16	37	4	1	Yes
F2	0	9	2	7	0	0	Yes
F3	0	9	15	14	1	0	
F4	0	3	3	19	7	0	
F5	0	12	10	32	10	0	
F6	0	0	4	1	0	0	Yes
F7	0	6	9	26	0	0	
F8	0	8	8	15	0	0	
F9	0	0	1	6	0	0	
F10	0	1	14	13	1	0	
F11	0	7	4	60	5	0	
F12	0	3	3	34	4	1	
F13	0	5	3	22	0	1	
F14	0	1	2	9	0	0	
F15	0	0	0	10	0	0	
G1	0	2	2	5	0	0	
G2	0	2	0	6	0	0	
G3	0	15	11	23	0	0	
G4	0	2	7	0	0	0	
G5	0	0	0	0	0	0	
G6	0	10	21	26	13	0	Yes
G7	0	12	11	43	11	0	
G8	0	10	17	34	2	0	Yes
G9	0	6	12	29	2	0	Yes
G10	0	7	40	43	10	0	Yes
G11	0	3	18	66	5	1	Yes
G12	0	0	13	52	0	0	Yes
G13	0	2	12	54	11	0	Yes
G14	0	4	11	41	6	0	
G15	0	3	3	18	0	0	

H1	0	13	24	33	6	0	
H2	0	21	18	38	2	0	
H3	0	9	29	43	0	0	
H4	0	7	20	27	7	0	
H5	0	11	29	44	6	0	
H6	0	10	18	25	15	0	
H7	0	3	22	30	10	0	
H8	0	9	13	37	0	0	
H9	0	2	12	30	1	0	
H10	0	3	23	34	0	0	
H11	0	1	7	23	8	0	
H12	0	2	5	60	2	0	
H13	0	0	8	23	28	0	
H14	0	2	4	27	0	0	
I1	0	11	4	17	2	0	
I2	0	36	16	23	2	2	Yes
I3	0	15	14	12	7	0	Yes
I4	0	38	10	33	0	0	
I5	0	5	9	29	8	0	
I6	0	12	23	39	8	0	
I7	0	18	7	17	9	0	
I8	0	5	12	1	8	0	
I9	0	3	14	8	2	0	
I10	0	4	9	22	0	0	
I11	0	7	13	18	2	0	
I12	0	0	3	13	1	0	
I13?	0	2	2	21	0	0	
I13?	0	1	5	11	1	0	

Appendix 3

Pottery identified by Luke Barber

Grid square	Ceramic period	No	Weight (g)	Comments
A1	SN	1	6	quartz & alluvial grits (AG). Worn. C12th-e 13th
A1	HM	2	8	Med quartz (q), fine q gr gl jug, thickened chamfered rim
A1	LM	1	18	fine q strap ha. Poss EPM
A1	LPM	2	9	GRE C18th
A2	HM	1	4	quartz & alluvial grits (AG). Worn. C12th-e 13th
A2	LM	1	1	Painted ware
A2	EPM	2	4	GRE early C17th-mid 18th

A3	PH	1	7	Calcined flint. BA
A3	SN	1	5	AG
A3	HM	2	3	inc wsw jug with gr gl & combing
A3	LM	2	8	Buff painted ware
A3	LPM	2	2	Pear tr (wild rose), YELL
A4	SN	2	6	AG
A4	HM	4	12	q & sp ag, q
A4	LPM	3	8	UE flp rouletted
A5	HM	1	2	q & sp ag e/m C13th
A6	HM	1	2	q & sp ag e/m C13th
B1	SN	1	2	Chalky
B1	HM	3	13	fq C14th
B1	LM	9	44	Painted ware
B1	EPM	7	64	FREC, GRE, WEST (cobalt ble & inc)
B2	SN	2	7	AG (flaring rim), flint no q poss C11th
B2	HM	3	4	q
B2	LM	3	15	Buff painted ware
B2	EPM	2	2	GRE early C16th-17th
B2	LPM	4	20	GRE, UE, PEAR TR (willow p plate)
B3	HM	4	9	q & sp ag, q
B3	LM	4	17	Flaring jar rim. Buff painted ware
B3	LPM	2	21	YELL, int ws mixing bowl, GRE
B4	RB	1	11	ESW jar (everted rim)
B4	SN	1	2	AG C12th
B4	HM	2	6	q
B4	LM	1	2	Buff painted ware
B5	RB	3	6	groggy
B5	HM	2	6	ill-sorted quartz (poss RB)
B5	LPM	1	2	UE flp (D-club rim)
B6	SN	2	5	AG C11-12th
C1	HM	2	8	fine q, medium q C14th
C1	LM	5	26	Int beaded flaring jar rim. Buff painted ware
C1	EPM	2	32	GRE, FREC
C1	LPM	2	8	ENGs bottle, GRE
C2	HM	1	34	cal flint & gr gl spots. Poss crested ridge tile
C2	HM	6	75	q & sparse ag, fine & medium q
C2	LM	3	22	GRE, Black & White Painted ware
C2	EPM	1	3	GRE C16th-17th, gr gl
C2	LPM	1	3	SUND
C3	LM	1	11	Fine HFE
C3	LPM	1	11	GRE
C4	SN	1	1	ox chalky
C4	HM	1	7	q, rare flint
C4	EPM	1	11	SWSG bowl

C5	LM	1	10	silty, int crude gl C16th
C6	SN	1	13	Q & ag (chamfered flaring CP rim)
C6	LPM	1	3	GRE
D1	SN	2	15	Q & ag. Ox CP, flaring curved rim. C12th
D1	HM	6	11	q
D1	LM	6	38	silty inc gr gl int. M C15th - mid 16th
D1	EPM	1	4	GRE C16th
D1	LPM	1	8	GRE
D2	HM	1	5	ox quartz
D2	LM	1	7	Gr gl spot, flaring rim. Buff painted ware
D2	EPM	3	47	GRE (gr gl) bowl with clun rim, FRECH
D2	LPM	1	7	Black GRE C18th
D3	SN	2	17	AG C12th
D3	HM	5	27	q/sp ag, q
D3	LM	8	51	silty, Painted ware flaring pitcher rim int beaded, flaring squa
D3	EPM	3	12	GRE, LONS tank
D4	SN	2	5	AG, ox
D4	HM	4	22	q, sp ag, x1 APTS
D4	LM	1	3	silty
D5	HM	5	14	q, rare flint, q C13th
D5	LM	1	2	Buff fine q C15th
D6	SN	1	2	AG, ox
D6	HM	1	11	fine q & fe ox. Poss RB
D6	LM	1	12	Flaring jar rim. Buff fine q, gr gl spots
D6	LPM	1	8	UE flp
D7	SN	2	5	AG, ox
D7	HM	5	12	q, sp flint, q
D7	LM	1	2	silty
D7	LPM	2	22	GRE, club rim jar?
D8	SN	3	2	Chalky, ag, ox
D9	SN	1	2	Chalky, ox
D9	HM	4	22	Q, sparse ag, q C13th
D9	LM	1	3	Silty buff
E1	PH	1	2	Cal fint, ox. BA
E2	HM	1	7	Q, sparse flint C13th
E2	LM	2	8	Fine q buff
E2	LPM	1	6	GRE C18th
E3	SN	3	24	C12th thickened everted CP rim AG
E3	HM	5	9	q
E3	LM	6	16	Buff/off-white fine q
E3	EPM	4	8	GRE C16th, STSL late C17th - m 18th
E4	SN	1	3	AG, ox
E4	HM	1	3	q
E5	PH	1	2	Ox cal flint

E5	SN	4	21	Ox CP beaded flaring C12th AG
E5	HM	5	9	q & sp flint
E5	LPM	2	14	GRE, UE
E6	HM	2	9	q, sp flint
E6	LM	1	2	Buff fine sandy, int gr gl
E6	LPM	1	4	GRE
E7	SN	1	2	AG, ox
E7	HM	2	2	Q, q/sp flint
E7	LM	3	11	Buff fine sandy
E7	LPM	2	23	GRE Mid C18th - 19th
E8	SN	2	10	sp shell/chalk, fine grits C11th?
E8	HM	1	1	Fine q
E8	LM	2	36	Slashed strap ha pitcher. HF buff
E9	HM	2	4	Q
E9	LM	2	42	Fine buff pitche
E10	SN	3	32	Pitcher/jug AG, ox
E10	HM	12	39	Q, sparse q & flint
E10	LPM	2	4	UE, CREA
E12	HM	1	2	Q
F1	PH	1	1	Calcined flint. BA
F1	SN	4	8	AG, ox
F1	HM	6	8	Q, q/sparse flint
F1	LM	2	13	Fine silty
F1	EPM	1	15	GRE C16th
F1	LPM	1	62	GRE jar (moulded club rim, INCH below, cl gl int C18th)
F2	SN	1	11	Q/AG, CP ox
F2	HM	1	2	Bowl with chamfered rim, ox q
F3	SN	4	9	Fine AG, ox Late C12th - early 13th
F3	HM	1	4	Fine q jug, ox
F3	LM	4	19	Buff fine q bowl, gr gl spots C16th
F3	EPM	2	17	Black GRE jar, downturned club rim C18th?
F3	LPM	1	13	Dish with hammerhead rim GRE
F4	LPM	1	21	Hf GRE dish, expanded rim
F4	LPM	2	18	GRE
F4	LM	1	4	Buff fine q jug Mid C14th-15th
F5	PH	1	21	Fresh. Calcined flint BA
F5	HM	1	5	Q, sparse ag, q C13th
F5	LM	4	29	Silty jar, thickened flaring rim
F5	LPM	2	15	GRE, ENGS dwarf ink
F6	SN	2	3	Fine ag, ox. Mid/late C12th
F6	HM	2	5	Q, sp flint e/m C13th
F7	SN	1	1	AG, ox
F7	HM	7	17	Q, q & sp flint
F7	EPM	1	7	Handle

F8	SN	2	7	AG, ox
F8	HM	3	11	Q & fine q
F8	LM	1	3	Fine q, poss HM
F8	EPM	1	4	GRE C17th - mid 18th
F9	EPM	1	5	GRE
F10	SN	9	42	Flaring beaded CP rim AG ox, C12th, x1 Chalky
F10	HM	4	11	Q, q with rare shell, C13th
F11	HM	2	7	Coarse q, q with rare flint e/m C13th
F11	LPM	2	29	GRE Mid C18th - 19th
F12	SN	1	10	Sparse AG, ox, rounded club rim
F12	LPM	1	23	GRE dish, hammerhead rim
F13	SN	1	1	Fine ag, ox
F13	LPM	1	11	GRE ha
G1	HM	1	4	Q
G1	LM	1	8	Fine q
G3	RB	1	2	Grog
G3	SN	1	1	Fine AG
G3	HM	3	10	Q, rare flint
G3	LM	3	19	Painted wre, buff fine q
G3	LPM	2	8	GRE, REFW pjar vert ridges
G4	SN	3	11	Fine AG
G4	HM	2	3	Fine, q & rare flint
G4	LM	1	1	Buff fine q
G6	SN	3	9	Fine AG, ox
G6	HM	12	36	Q, q with sp flint
G6	LM	4	19	Silty, x1 gr gl int
G6	EPM	1	18	GRE jar gr gl int, rounded club rim. C16th?
G7	SN	3	11	CP beaded flaring rims AG, ox
G7	HM	5	20	Q, q/sparse flint
G7	LM	2	40	Buff fine q
G7	LPM	1	10	GRE Mid C18th-19th
G8	SN	1	1	AG & chalk. Ox C12th - early 13th
G8	HM	11	32	WSW jug, q mid C13th - mid 14th
G8	LM	5	22	Silty, fine buff q
G9	SN	3	9	Fine AG, ox Mid C12th - e 13th
G9	HM	2	16	Q, sp q/ag, q
G9	LM	1	3	Fine buff
G9	LPM	3	23	UE, GRE everted rim jar. C18th
G10	SN	18	75	AG & fine AG with q. Beaded flaring and rounded club rims c
G10	HM	20	79	Most q, sparse/mod fine AG, ox. C. 1200-1250
G10	LPM	1	9	UP flp
G11	RB	1	4	Greyware jar, everted rim
G11	SN	5	14	Fine AG, q & ag
G11	HM	5	15	fine/med q

G11	LM	1	3	Fine buff
G12	RB	1	10	Grog jar, everted rim
G12	SN	2	13	Fine AG, ox
G12	HM	5	26	Fine AG & q, q
G12	EPM	1	25	GRE gr gl C16th
G12	LPM	3	39	GRE cream bowls, bulbous clun rims
G13	RB	1	7	Silty mortaria
G13	SN	3	2	Fine AG
G13	HM	2	4	Q
G13	LM	1	6	CP, fine buff q
G13	EPM	1	8	GRE m C16th-17th
G13	LPM	1	2	REFW plate
G14	SN	2	2	Fine AG, ox
G14	LM	1	7	Painted ware, ox
G14	LPM	4	22	GRE C18th bowl, rounded club rim
G15	HM	3	3	Q & sp fine AG, ox. E/M C13th
H1	RB	3	7	grog, ox silt & fine q
H1	SN	5	15	Fine AG, coarse q, ox
H1	HM	10	32	Fine ox & med q
H1	LM	2	19	Buff fine q
H1	EPM	2	31	GRE gr gl, triangular club rim. C16th
H1	LPM	1	14	UE large flp
H2	SN	3	12	Fine AG, ox
H2	HM	9	17	inc gr gl buff jug, combed
H2	LM	2	10	Buff fine q
H2	EPM	1	3	GRE mid C16th-17th
H3	RB	1	3	Ox sandy
H3	SN	4	16	Hammerheaded flaring rim Fine AG, ox
H3	HM	10	21	Fine & medium q, ox
H3	LM	11	82	Fine buff & fine q buff
H3	EPM	2	17	GRE bowl, triangular club rim C17th - mid 18th
H4	RB	1	3	Buff fine q
H4	SN	4	13	Fine AF, ox
H4	HM	11	29	Fine 7 medium q. Gr gl jug
H4	LM	2	8	Flaring rim jar
H4	LPM	2	9	SUND, ENGS bottle, fe wash, sg
H5	PH	1	2	MBA? Ill-sorted calcined flint
H5	SN	7	66	Fine & medium AG, some q. Thickened flaring rim CO, ox
H5	HM	8	22	Fine to medium q, occ AG
H5	LM	8	32	Fine buff flaring jar rim, gr gl int, buff fine q
H5	EPM	1	3	LONS
H5	LPM	3	12	GRE, YELL, UE
H6	SN	3	8	Fine AG, ox, medium AG. C10th-11th
H6	HM	8	27	Ox fine & medium q

H6	LM	3	10	Buff fine q. APTS
H6	EPM	2	8	GRE C16th-17th
H6	LPM	2	8	GRE, ENGS dwarf ink
H7	SN	5	20	Fine AG, ox
H7	HM	11	30	Fine, silt, med quartz
H7	LM	4	24	Painted ware, fine buff
H7	LPM	1	2	YELL ind slip white annular lines
H8	HM	4	20	Fine q jug, ox
H8	LM	6	26	Buff fine q
H8	LPM	3	29	UE, GRE, TPW2
H9	SN	3	23	Fine AG co necked, C12th
H9	HM	5	17	Q with sparse AG
H9	EPM	1	2	GRE C17th-mid18th
H9	LPM	1	26	GRE
H10	PH	1	9	Abund fine/med flint
H10	SN	11	53	Fine AG, ox
H10	HM	8	25	q, sp ag, x1 APTS
H10	EPM	2	13	GRE
H10	LPM	1	4	UE flp
H11	RB	1	3	Fine greyware - v abraded
H11	SN	5	10	Ox AG, fine AG, ox
H11	HM	1	1	Fine q
H12	SN	3	22	Fine AG
H12	LPM	1	1	YELL ind slip white annular lines
H13	PH	1	13	Q & calcined flint BA-IA
H13	SN	4	17	Fine AG, ox
H13	LPM	2	12	GRE, flow blue
H14	LM	1	1	Fine q
H14	LPM	3	11	UE, GRE, REFW bowl blue sponged
I1	LM	3	7	Buff fine q
I2	SN	3	13	Fine AG, ox
I2	HM	6	21	Gr gl fine whteware Surrey?
I2	LM	4	21	Fine q, fine buff
I2	LPM	2	11	GRE Mid C18th - mid 19th
I3	SN	2	5	Fine AG, ox
I3	HM	5	14	Q & fine AG, q e/m C13th
I3	LM	5	29	Buff etc
I4	HM	9	18	Fine & med q
I5	SN	2	7	Ext beaded flaring CP, fine AG & chalk, ox
I5	HM	1	1	Q
I5	LM	3	11	Painted ware
I5	EPM	1	10	GRE C17th - mid 18th
I5	LPM	2	20	GRE jar, rounded club rim, YELL baking dish
I6	RB	1	9	Whiteware flagon ha

I6	SN	7	23	Fine AG, ox, some q
I6	HM	8	20	Fine & medium q, ox
I6	LM	4	18	Fine buff
I6	EPM	1	22	Fine, GRE gr gl, Hf. C16th
I7	SN	1	6	Fine AG, ox
I7	HM	3	8	Fine/medium q
I7	LM	3	12	RAER, Painted ware
I8	PH	1	2	Sparse ill-sorted calcined flint
I8	RB	1	2	Fine greyware - v abraded
I8	SN	3	9	Fine AG, ox
I8	HM	5	30	Int beaded flaring. Fine/med q
I8	LM	2	8	Buff fine q
I9	SN	4	20	Slightly thickened flaring CP rim. AG, Fine AG
I9	HM	4	9	Fine & med q
I9	LM	4	13	x1 int beaded pitcher, Buff fine
I9	EPM	1	10	GRE bowl
I10	PH	1	3	Reduced, ill-sorted BA
I10	SN	1	4	Fine AG, ox
I10	HM	6	22	Fine & medium q, gr gl ox jug
I10	LPM	1	8	YELL bowl
I11	PH	1	1	Ill-sorted calcined flint, ox
I11	SN	2	2	Fine AG, ox
I11	HM	2	12	Q
I11	LM	1	5	Ox
I11	EPM	1	30	GRE C16th
I11	LPM	1	2	UE
I12	HM	1	5	Q, ox. Poss tile
I12	EPM	1	3	GRE Mid C16th - 17th
I12	LPM	1	1	PEAR TR (will plate)
I13	HM	4	10	Q & fine AG, q e/m C13th
I13	EPM	1	4	GRE C17th - mid 18th
I13	M/LS	1	16	Coarse AG sand free, ox bs C7th-10th
I13	SN	1	4	AG, ox