

Cresswell Pele Tower Community Archaeology Project Fieldwalking



Fieldwalking Fisheries Field, to the north-east of Cresswell Pele Tower.

ARS Ltd Report 2017/23
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Cresswell Pele Tower Community Archaeology Project

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ARS Ltd Report 2017/23

Archaeological Research Services Ltd

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Executive Summary

The Cresswell Pele Tower Community Archaeology Project is led by Cresswell Parish Council and the Greater Morpeth Development Trust. The fieldwalking survey reported within this document was undertaken as part of a Heritage Lottery Funded project aimed at removing the tower from the Historic England Heritage at Risk Register and providing public access as well as providing volunteer opportunities and public engagement archaeological activities to discover the history of Cresswell and its tower as part of the project. The project will conserve the tower for future generations to enjoy and place it in its wider historical and archaeological context. As well as fieldwalking, the current programme of archaeological work includes geophysical survey, archaeological evaluation trenching and a watching brief. All aspects of the archaeological work have been conducted in collaboration with the local community allowing for local engagement with the project and the tower, and providing training and participation opportunities in heritage and archaeological activities and skills.

Cresswell Pele Tower is a Scheduled Monument (NHLE: 1014509) and a Grade II Listed Building (NHLE: 1042148). The tower is centred at NGR NZ 29364 93356 (Figure 1), at the south end of Druridge Bay. It is currently closed to the public and is included in Historic England's Heritage at Risk Register with its principal vulnerability being recorded as vandalism.*

The aims of the fieldwalking survey were as follows:

- To set Cresswell Tower within its wider geographical and chronological setting.*
- To increase the knowledge and awareness of the heritage of Cresswell for a wide audience, to include schools, young people, volunteers, visitors, and the local community.*
- To provide volunteers, school children, young people and members of the public with participation and training opportunities in archaeological fieldwork*

The flint material recovered during the fieldwalking exercise is primarily Mesolithic in date and is also primarily material that was recovered locally from the nearby beach, as flint does not occur naturally elsewhere in this part of the region. The material varies in colour and quality, much like the flint that was recovered from the Low Hauxley site at the north end of Druridge Bay during excavations carried out there in 2013 (Waddington and Bonsall 2016).

The Cresswell assemblage is dominated by debitage although some good examples of worked tools are present. A lot of the flint is heavily patinated indicating that it is of considerable age and some of the flints displayed evidence of having been burnt. Occasional pieces of chipped chert and quartzite are present within the assemblage across the three fields, as well as some probable microliths and a possible tranche axe head that was made from pink quartzite.

The presence of Roman Iron Age sherds within the assemblage is consistent with what was found at Low Hauxley (Waddington and Bonsall 2016) where sherds of both local, Roman Iron Age, and imported Roman Samian Ware were found. The sherds from Cresswell are indicative of trade/exchange with areas with access to Roman commodities, if not the presence of Romanised communities themselves.

The medieval and post-medieval ceramics found at Cresswell are consistent with the nearby presence of the presumed 14th-15th century pele tower and the later, 18th century mansion house, that was built on to it.

In comparison to Fisheries Field, Fields 2 and 3 produced much less definite medieval material. This is consistent with these fields being located further away from the centre of Cresswell and therefore further away from where the medieval settlement would have been.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Scope of work

1.1.1 The Cresswell Pele Tower Community Archaeology Project is led by Cresswell Parish Council and the Greater Morpeth Development Trust. Cresswell Pele Tower is a Scheduled Monument (NHLE: 1014509) and a Grade II* Listed Building (NHLE: 1042148). The fieldwalking survey described within this document was undertaken as part of a Heritage Lottery Funded project aimed at removing the tower from the Historic England Heritage at Risk Register and providing public access, as well as providing volunteer opportunities and public engagement activities as part of the project. The project will conserve the tower for future generations to enjoy. As well as fieldwalking, the current programme of archaeological work includes geophysical survey, archaeological evaluation trenching, and a watching brief. All aspects of the archaeological work have been conducted in collaboration with the local community allowing for local engagement with the project and the tower, and providing training and participation opportunities in heritage and archaeological activities and skills.

1.1.2 Fieldwalking was undertaken as part of the project due to its effectiveness at providing wider contextual information about a site. In the case of Cresswell the fieldwalking results will provide important information to help the tower and its environs, as well as the archaeology and the history of Cresswell, to be understood. Fieldwalking is a particularly good technique for involving volunteers and is relatively quick and inexpensive. It also provides training in artefact recognition; skills which can be transferred to excavation and fieldwork.

1.2 Location, land use and geology

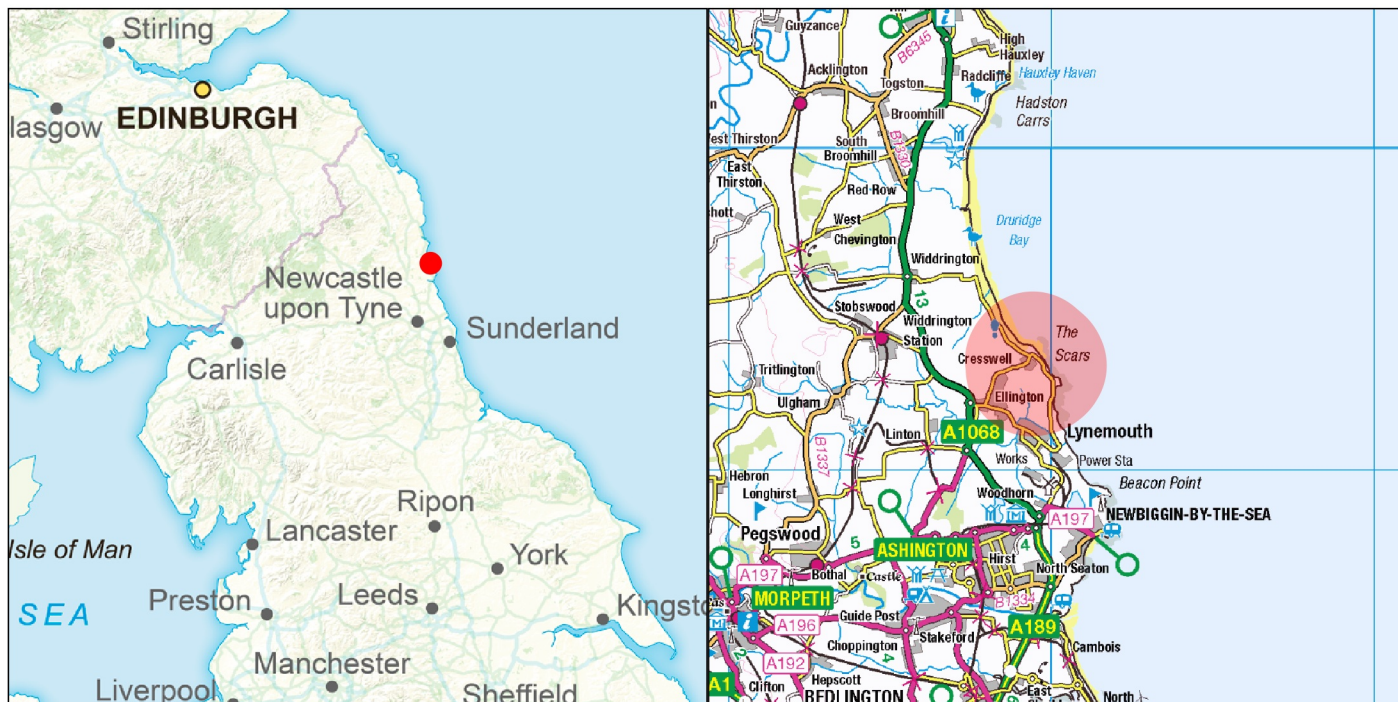
1.2.1 Cresswell is located on the Northumberland coast, at the southern end of Druridge Bay. Cresswell Pele Tower is centred at NGR NZ 29364 93356 (Figure 1).

1.2.2 Three fields were covered as part of the fieldwalking survey. Field 1, Fisheries Field, is an 'L'-shaped field located to the east and south of Cresswell Pele Tower and covers an area of approximately 11.57ha. The field's long axis runs from north-west to south-east. The elevation of the field ranges from 8m aOD in the northern corner of the field to 18m aOD in the far south-west. The field rises gradually from the east towards the west with the incline becoming more pronounced at the southern extent of the field. The south-west portion of the field is situated on a relatively flat plateau. A stream named 'Stank Letch' runs along the southern border of the field from west to east where it discharges into the sea. The geology of the field comprises Pennine Middle Coal Measure formation overlain by glacial till (BGS 2017).

1.2.3 Field 2 is located to the south and east of Blakemoor Farm. The farm is situated to the north of Cresswell village on the western side of the road that runs parallel to the coastline, from north to south, through Cresswell. The field covers an area of 7.1ha and is an irregular shape with its long axis running from west-south-west to east-north-east. The elevation of the field varies from 5m aOD in the far east to 13m aOD in the far west, with a steady incline across the field. The geology of the field comprises Pennine Middle Coal Measure formation overlain by blown sand (BGS 2017).

1.2.4 Field 3 is located immediately to the west of Field 2, to the south-west of Blakemoor Farm. The field covers an area of 4.7ha and is roughly rectangular in shape

with its long axis running from north to south. The elevation of the field varies from 12m aOD in the north-east corner to 15.6m aOD at the far southern extent, displaying a gradual, steady incline across the field to the south. The geology of the field comprises Pennine Middle Coal Measure formation overlain by blown sand and glacial till (BGS 2017).



Site name: Cresswell Pele Tower
 Date: February 2017
 Drawn by: PC
 Scale: Varies

Key:
 Site location



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Figure 1:
 Site location

2. AIMS

2.1 The aims of the fieldwalking survey were as follows:

- *To set Cresswell Tower within its wider geographical and chronological setting.*
- *To increase the knowledge and awareness of the heritage of Cresswell for a wide audience, to include schools, young people, volunteers, visitors, and the local community.*
- *To provide volunteers, school children, young people and members of the public with participation and training opportunities in archaeological fieldwork*

3. METHODOLOGY

3.1 The fieldwalking methodology followed that set out in the Written Scheme of Investigation (see Appendix I).

3.2 Field 1 was walked once across a period of two days by a team of 11-16 people traversing in a north-east to south-west direction, always keeping at rights angles to the eastern field boundary. The weather was mainly overcast, damp and cold on both days and the terrain was uneven and muddy underfoot. The field was covered in short stubble at the time of fieldwalking.

3.3 Field 2 was walked once by a team of 16 people traversing in a north-east to south-west direction, always keeping at rights angles to the eastern field boundary. The weather was mainly overcast with sunny spells, but was damp and cold and the terrain was uneven underfoot. The field was covered in short stubble at the time of fieldwalking.

3.4 Field 3 was walked once by a team of 16 people traversing in an east to west direction, always keeping at rights angles to the eastern field boundary. The weather was mainly overcast with sunny spells, but was damp and cold and the terrain was uneven underfoot. The field was covered in short stubble at the time of fieldwalking.

3.5 Light conditions were good for each of the fields and it was damp, meaning that artefacts stood out well on the surface of the ground, but the stubble obscured a percentage of the surface and will therefore have impeded the ability to collect 100% of finds.



Figure 2. Walking Field 2 near Blakemoor Farm, looking west.



Figure 3. Using the GPS equipment to accurately map the location of each find that had been marked with a cane.

4. RESULTS

4.1 Field 1 (Fisheries Field)

4.1.1 A total of 392 finds were recovered from Field 1. These include 293 pieces of flint, two pieces of chert, 43 sherds of pottery, 53 fragments of clay pipe, and one sandstone pebble.

4.1.2 The Field 1 lithic assemblage is dominated by flakes and debitage with some cores and blades present, although it also includes five scrapers, five retouched flakes, two retouched blades and one microlith (Figure 4, Figure 5, Figure 6 and Figure 8).

4.1.3 Within the pottery assemblage there is one definite Roman Iron Age sherd with seven possible Roman Iron Age sherds present. Six sherds are believed to be Roman Iron Age to medieval with two additional sherds also possibly dating to within the same range. Seventeen sherds are definitely medieval with an additional seven possible medieval sherds. One sherd is believed to be medieval to post-medieval in date and two sherds are un-dateable (Figure 7 and Figure 9).

4.1.4 The majority of the clay pipe assemblage is dominated by white stem fragments although there are some bowl fragments and one grey bowl fragment.

4.1.5 The non-lithic finds, such as pottery and clay pipe, were spread fairly evenly across the field with no obvious distribution pattern present, although the very eastern portion of the field was slightly less dense than elsewhere.

4.1.6 The distribution of lithics is characterised by the significant concentration of material in the central, southern portion of the field where there was a much higher density of finds on an area of medium slope extending down from an area of plateau. Elsewhere across the field there was a relatively even lower density of lithics. Discounting the flakes and debitage, which very much dominate the assemblage, there was a higher concentration of cores and scrapers in the main cluster. Interestingly the bevelled pebble tool was also found on the area of plateau immediately above the cluster of lithics which have evidently been transported downslope from the plateau area. This part of the field displays the steepest incline and it can therefore be assumed that the cluster of flints in this area is attributable to their displacement by ploughing which has been accentuated by the slope.



Figure 4. Mesolithic scraper made on flint beach pebble (SF 373 F1). Scale = 1cm graduations.



Figure 5. Mesolithic retouched blade microlith (SF 363 F1). Scale = 1cm graduations.

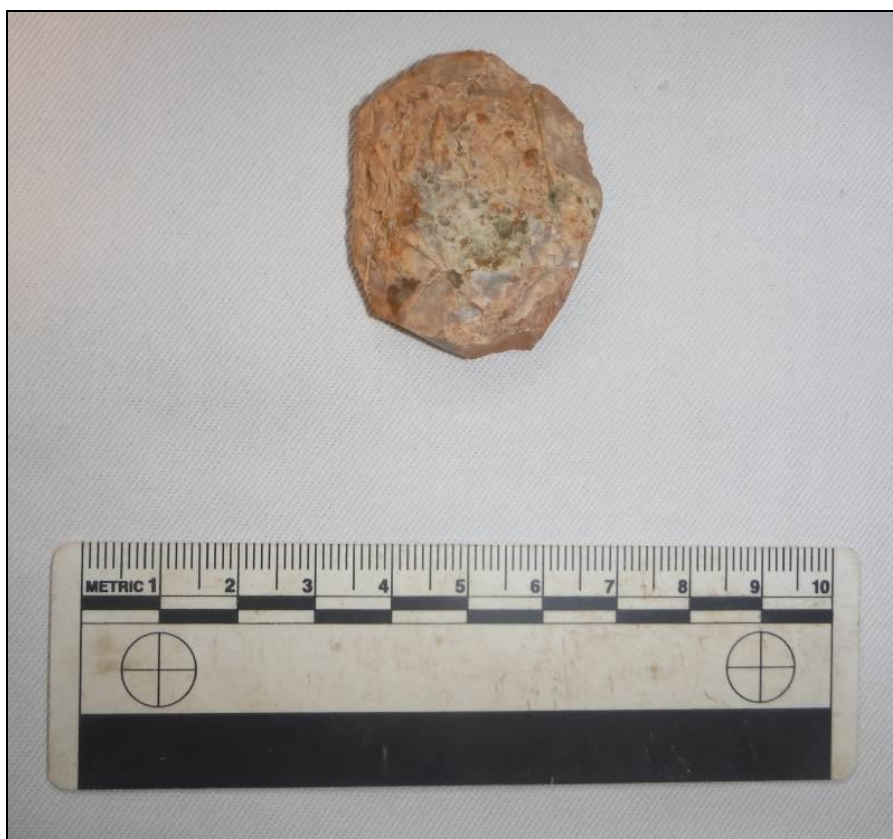
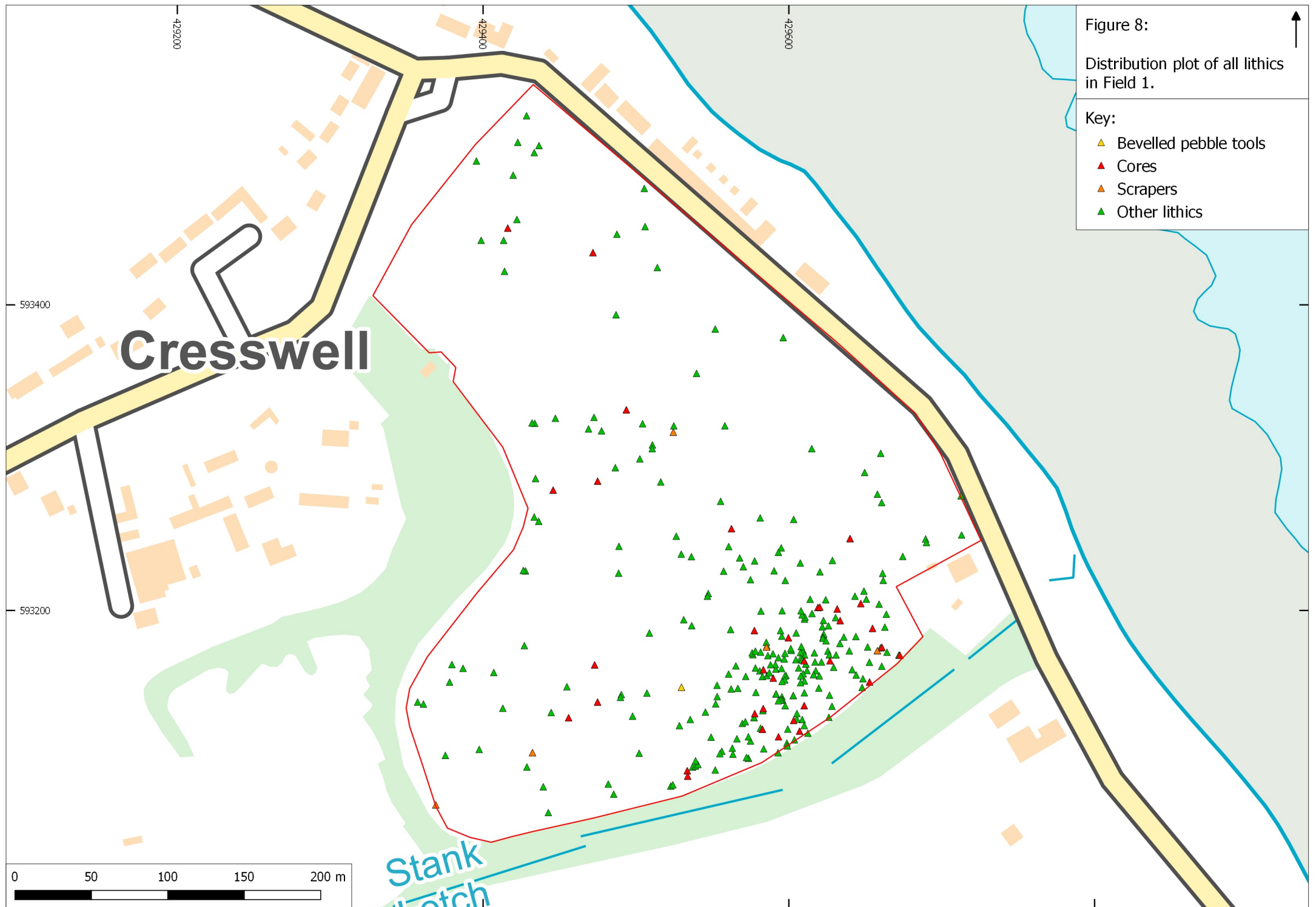
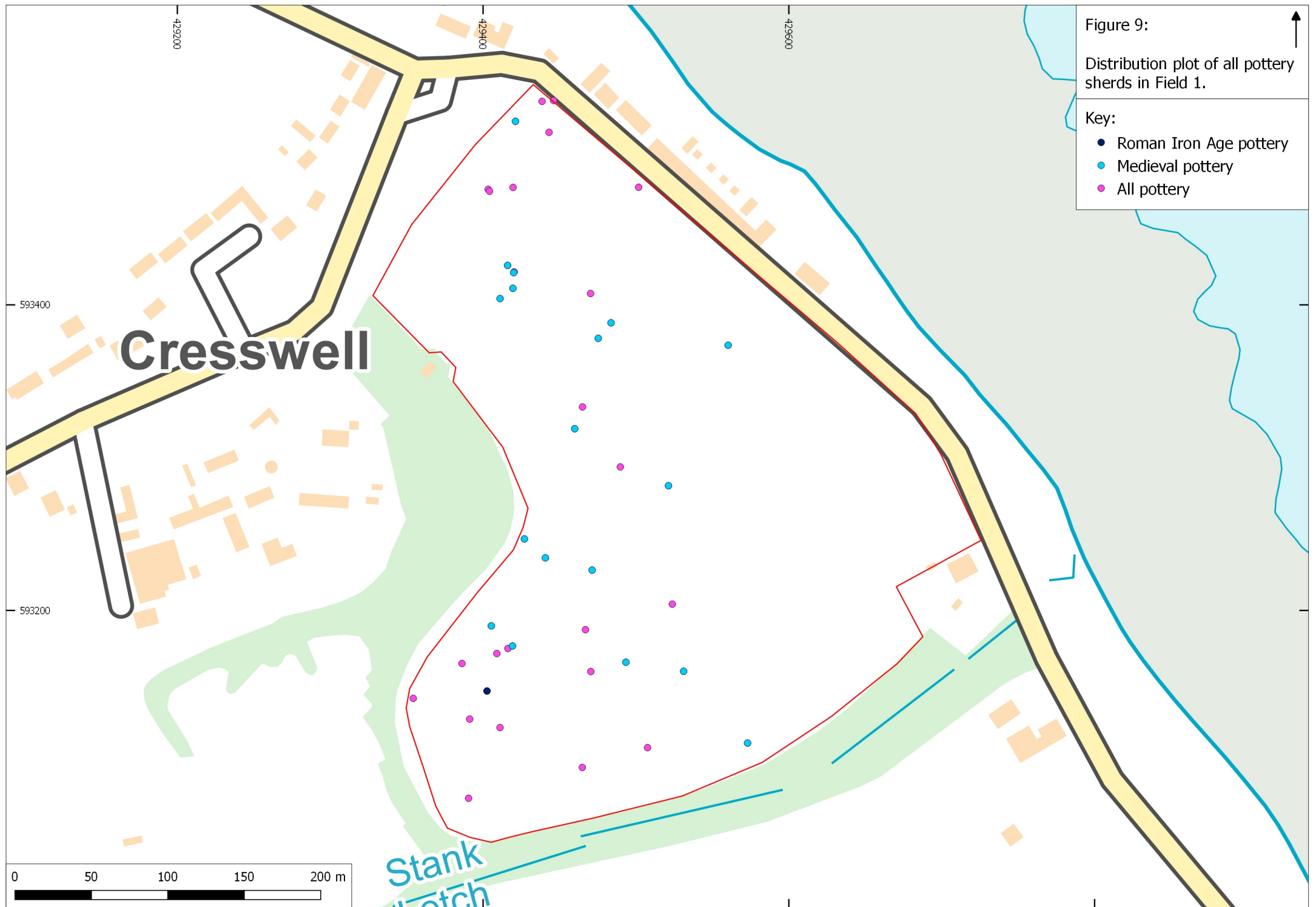


Figure 6. Scraper (SF 251 F1). Scale = 1cm graduations.



Figure 7. Sherds of Medieval green-glazed pottery (SF 402 and 26 F1). Scale = 1cm graduations.





4.2 Field 2 (Blakemoor Farm east field)

4.2.1 A total of 203 finds were recovered from Field 2. These include 102 pieces of flint, 13 sherds of pottery, 83 fragments of clay pipe, and one sandstone bevelled pebble tool. Also recovered was a possible broken pink quartzite tranchet axe head, a fragment of stone pestle, two pieces of metalworking slag and the stem and part of the bowl of a wooden smoking pipe.

4.2.2 The flint from the Field 2 assemblage is dominated by flakes and debitage although it also includes 16 cores, seven scrapers, one retouched flake and three blades (Figure 10, Figure 11, Figure 12, Figure 13 and Figure 16).

4.2.3 Within the pottery assemblage, there is one Roman Iron Age sherd while six sherds are believed to be possibly Roman Iron Age to medieval. Three sherds are Late Iron Age to medieval in date. Only one sherd is ascribed as medieval with an additional four possible medieval sherds (Figure 14 and Figure 17).

4.2.4 The majority of the clay pipe assemblage is dominated by white stem fragments although there are some bowl fragments and some burnt grey examples present (Figure 15).

4.2.5 Both the lithic and non-lithic finds were relatively evenly spread across the field; there were some 'blank' areas, but this did not seem to represent any clear pattern. The moderate, but even, gradient of the field and the even distribution of finds means that the majority of the finds must have originated from the higher ground otherwise a concentration at the base of the slope would be expected.



Figure 10. Mesolithic beach pebble core (SF 126 F2). Scale = 1cm graduations.



Figure 11. Mesolithic scrapers (top row) (SF 85, 141 and 124 F2) and thumbnail scrapers (bottom row) (SF 118 and 221 F2). Scale = 1cm graduations.



Figure 12. Mesolithic end scraper (SF 128 F2). Scale = 1cm graduations.



Figure 13. Probable Mesolithic bevelled pebble tool (SF 44 F2). Scale = 1cm graduations.



Figure 14. Rim sherd from a Roman Iron Age vessel (SF 84 F2). Scale = 1cm graduations.



Figure 15. Section of white, post-medieval, clay pipe stem printed with the word 'FINN'. The other side reads '..NS CUTTY' (SF 208 F2). Scale = 1cm graduations.

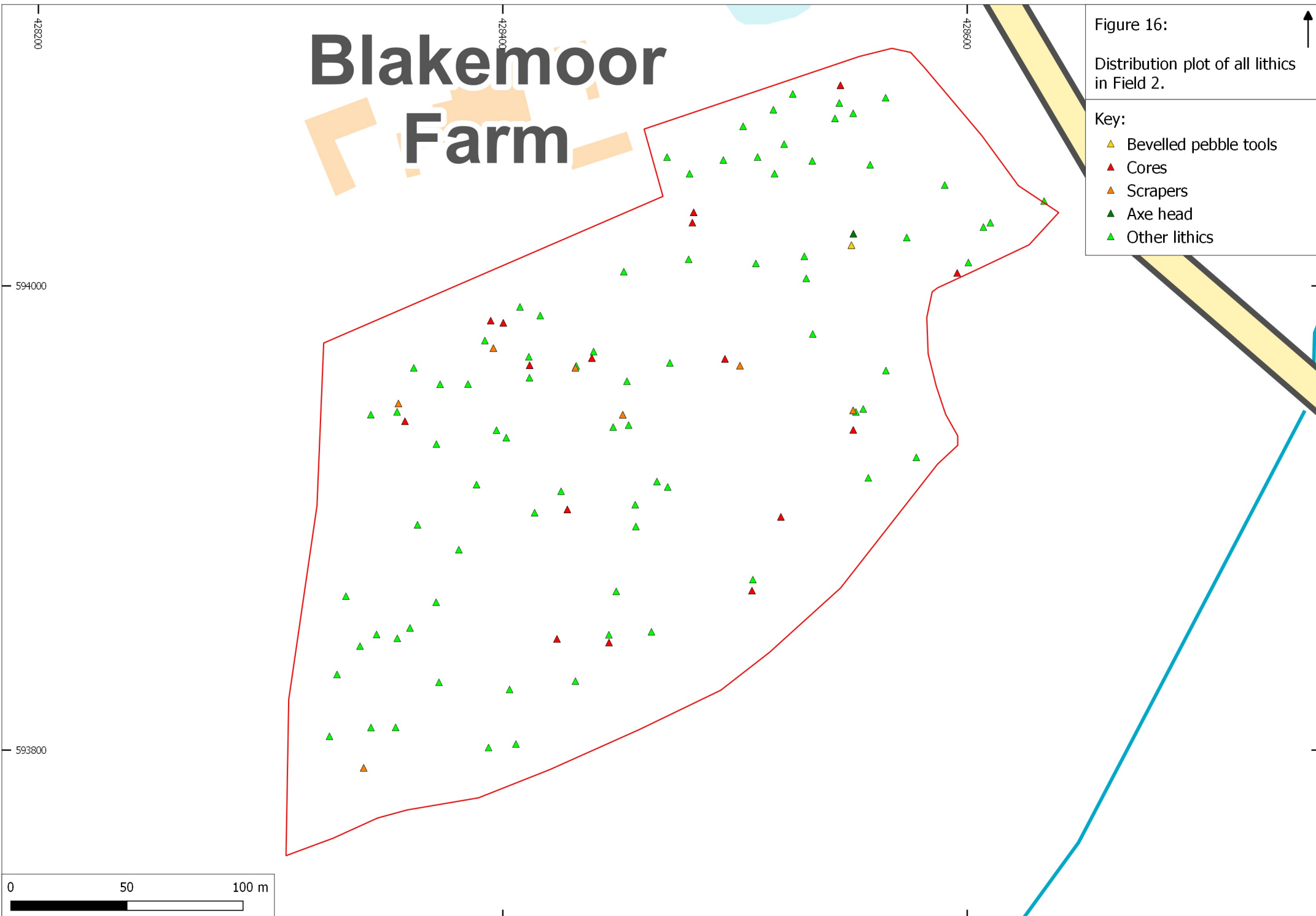
Blakemoor Farm

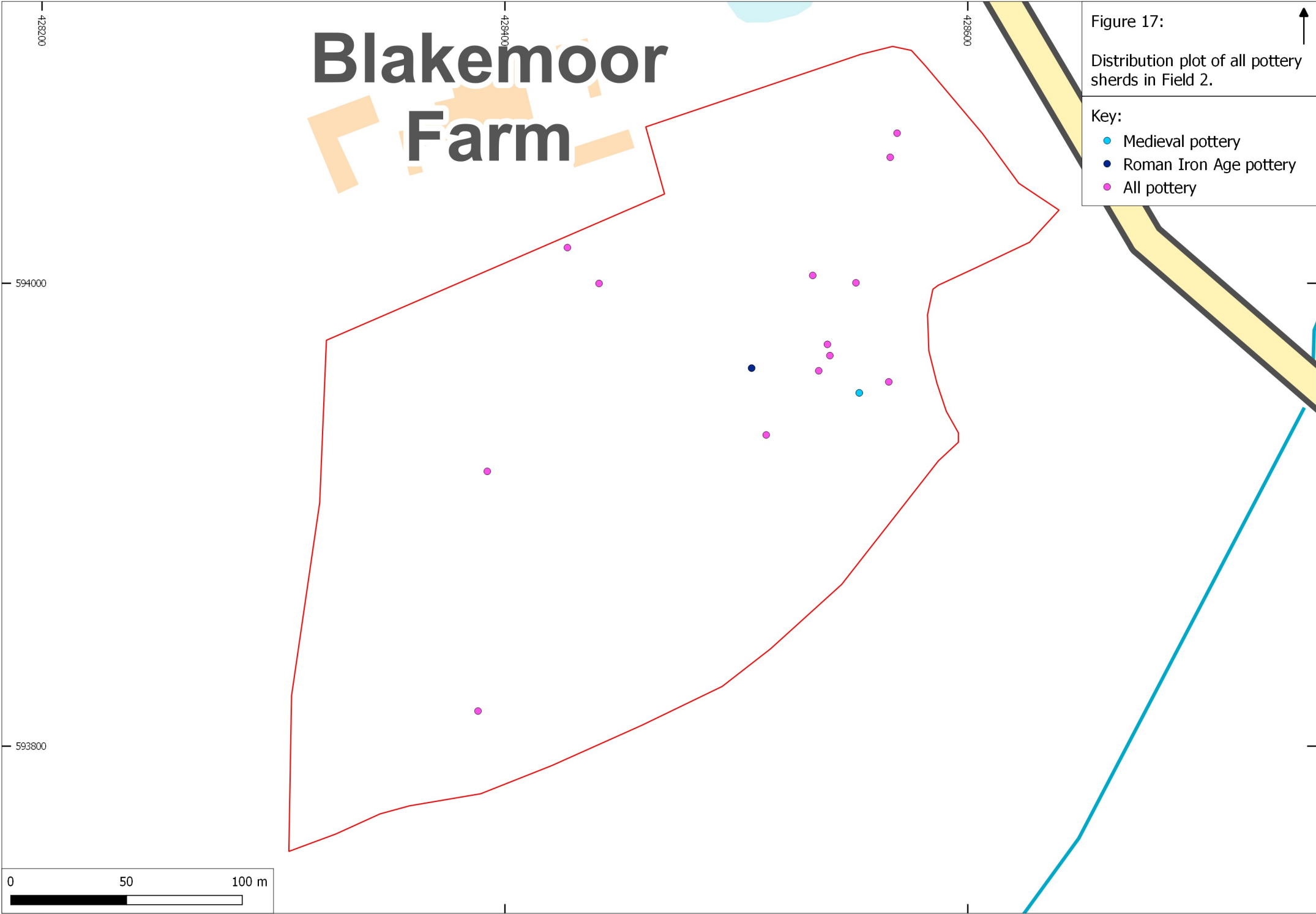
Figure 16:

Distribution plot of all lithics in Field 2.

Key:

- ▲ Bevelled pebble tools
- ▲ Cores
- ▲ Scrapers
- ▲ Axe head
- ▲ Other lithics





4.3 Field 3 (Blakemoor Farm west field)

4.3.1 A total of just 15 finds were recovered from Field 3. These include seven pieces of flint, 6 fragments of clay pipe, one piece of agate and one piece of chert.

4.3.2 The flint from the Field 3 assemblage includes four flakes, one of which is retouched, and three cores. The pieces vary in colour from brown to light grey and those that could be dated are believed to be Mesolithic (Figure 18).

4.3.3 The majority of the clay pipe assemblage is dominated by white stem fragments although there is one bowl fragment which is decorated with a heart motif.

4.3.4 The distribution of finds across the field was quite sporadic with large areas not containing any finds at all. The majority of the finds were recovered from near the field boundaries with only one or two having been collected from the centre of the field.



5. CONCLUSION

5.1 The flint material recovered during the fieldwalking exercise is primarily Mesolithic in date. The majority of the raw material is locally collected beach flint. The material varies in colour and quality, and is much like the flint assemblage that was recovered from the Low Hauxley site at the north end of Druridge Bay during excavations carried out there in 2013 (Waddington and Bonsall 2016).

5.2 The Cresswell assemblage is dominated by debitage although some good examples of worked tools are present, all of which are consistent with a general Mesolithic date for the assemblage. A lot of the flint is heavily patinated indicating that it is of considerable age and some of the pieces display evidence of having been burnt. Occasional pieces of chipped chert and quartzite are present within the assemblage across the three fields, as well as some probable microliths and a possible tranche axe head made from pink quartzite. The tranche axe head fragment is of significance as these are a form of artefact most usually associated with the Early, rather than the Late, Mesolithic. If this is the case in this instance then the axe head fragment could be in the region of 10,000 – 12,000 years old. The rest of the lithic assemblage is by and large consistent with a Middle or Late Mesolithic date, and given its similarity to the radiocarbon dated Low Hauxley assemblage is likely to date from the early 8th millennium cal BC and perhaps as late as the 6-7th millennia cal BC.

5.3 Two probable bevelled pebble tools were found at Cresswell and are consistent with examples that were found both at Howick (Waddington 2007) and at Low Hauxley (Waddington and Bonsall 2016). Residue analysis carried out on an example of a bevelled pebble tool from Howick revealed carbonised residues to be present which had formed by contact with fat, oil, wax or a burnt organic residue (Waddington 2007). This information, coupled with the results of wear analysis and consideration of their geographic distribution and their contextual associations, has led to the proposal that these stone tools were used as skin softeners, particularly on seal skins, which could then have been used to make boats and other skin-made items. It is possible that the Cresswell examples were used for such a purpose, particularly as they link with the nearby cluster of Mesolithic flint material in Field 2.

5.4 The lithic material from Cresswell is consistent with Mesolithic settlement and processing activities which would suggest that a home-base type settlement may have been located nearby, most probably on the area of plateau in Field 2. Evidence from other Mesolithic sites, such as Howick (Waddington 2007) and Low Hauxley (Waddington and Bonsall 2016), indicates that Mesolithic settlement sites very often occur close to fresh water supplies. In the case of Cresswell, Field 2 (Fisheries Field) has a stream running along its southern boundary as well as a natural spring located at the northern extent of the field. The dense concentration of flints recovered from below the area of plateau along the southern boundary of this field follows this pattern of locating Mesolithic settlement close to a freshwater source just before it discharges into the sea. It is likely, therefore, that a Mesolithic settlement and tool processing site was situated on the higher, flat plateau on the south-west side of the field, most probably in the vicinity of the position where the bevelled pebble tool was found. The high number of cores and the various retouched tools recovered from Field 2 indicate that the main

cluster of Mesolithic material not only represents activities associated with settlement sites but also that flint tool manufacture and curation took place there.

5.5 The ceramic assemblage recovered during the Cresswell fieldwalking exercise contains pottery dating to the Roman Iron Age period, the medieval period and the post-medieval period. There is also a sherd which possibly dates to the early medieval period. The majority of sherds have come from the bodies of vessels although rim and base sherds are represented within the assemblage as well as some examples of handles.

5.6 The presence of Roman Iron Age sherds within the assemblage is consistent with what was found at Low Hauxley (Waddington and Bonsall 2016) where sherds of both local, Roman Iron Age, and imported Roman Samian Ware were found. The sherds from Cresswell are indicative of trade/exchange with areas with access to Roman commodities, if not the presence of Romanised communities themselves.

5.7 The medieval and post-medieval ceramics found in Field 1 at Cresswell are consistent with the nearby presence of the presumed 14th-15th century pele tower and the later, 18th century mansion house, that was built on to it. The ceramics are likely to represent the disposal of household domestic waste as well as perhaps the spread of nightsoil across the field to maintain its fertility. A more substantial assemblage of this material, particularly from within the immediate vicinity of the pele tower/mansion house, may shed some light on the trade, affluence and social habits of the occupants of both the tower and the later mansion house.

5.8 In comparison to Fisheries Field, Field 2 contained much less definite medieval pottery while Field 3 produced no pottery at all. These results are consistent with Fields 2 and 3 being located further away from the centre of Cresswell and therefore further away from where the focus of medieval settlement would have been.

6. PUBLICITY, CONFIDENTIALITY AND COPYRIGHT

6.1 Any publicity will be handled by the client.

6.2 ARS Ltd will retain the copyright of all documentary and photographic material under the Copyright, Designs and Patent Act (1988).

7. STATEMENT OF INDEMNITY

7.1 All statements and opinions contained within this report arising from the works undertaken are offered in good faith and compiled according to professional standards. No responsibility can be accepted by the author/s of the report for any errors of fact or opinion resulting from data supplied by any third party, or for loss or other consequence arising from decisions or actions made upon the basis of facts or opinions expressed in any such report(s), howsoever such facts and opinions may have been derived.

8. ARCHIVE DEPOSITION

8.1 An archive will be prepared by ARS Ltd, consisting of all artefacts, primary written documents, plans, photographs and survey electronic data, which will be deposited in due course with the Great North Museum under an accession number to be confirmed.

9. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

9.1 ARS Ltd would like to thank all those involved with the project, particularly Community Project Manager Barry Mead and all of the volunteers involved with the fieldwalking.

10. REFERENCES

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APPENDIX I – WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION

Cresswell Tower

Written Scheme of Investigation for Archaeological Works

1. Introduction

1.1. Project Background

- 1.1.1. The Cresswell Tower project is led by Cresswell Parish Council and the Greater Morpeth Development Trust. The archaeological works set out within this document will be undertaken as part of a Heritage Lottery Funded project aimed at removing the tower from the Historic England Heritage at Risk Register and providing public access as well as volunteer opportunities and public engagement activities as part of the project. The project will conserve the tower for future generations to enjoy. The programme of archaeological work includes geophysical survey, fieldwalking, archaeological evaluation trenching, building survey, watching brief and archival research. All aspects of the archaeological work are to be conducted in collaboration with the local community allowing for local engagement with the project and the tower, and providing training in heritage skills.
- 1.1.2. Cresswell Tower House is a Scheduled Monument (NHLE: 1014509) and a Grade II* Listed Building (NHLE: 1042148). The tower is centred at NGR NZ 29364 93356 (Figure 1), at the south end of Druridge Bay. It is currently closed to the public and is included in Historic England's Heritage at Risk Register with its principal vulnerability being recorded as vandalism.
- 1.1.3. Cresswell Tower House is thought to date to the 14th or 15th century and represents a well-preserved example of a border tower house or 'Pele'. The tower is unlikely to have stood in isolation, and probably had an associated external hall and other ancillary structures that have not survived. The tower was first shown on historic mapping on Armstrong's map of 1769 when it was labelled as 'Cresswell Hall'. By this time the tower had an adjoining mansion house. By 1840 the mansion house had been demolished, but the tower was retained as a feature in the landscaped grounds of a new hall. This hall's carriage ride ran past the tower and a mounting block was built in order to allow visitors to disembark and view the old building. In the 20th century the estate was sold to the Ashington Coal Company after a decline in fortunes of the Barker-Cresswell family. The new hall was demolished in the 1930s, but the tower remained and was used occasionally for parties and local events. After the Second World War, however, the tower went into a period of general decline (Ryder 2003, 73-4). In recent years the tower has stood on the edge of a caravan park, closed to visitors, but subject to vandalism.
- 1.1.4. The tower was surveyed by Peter Ryder as part of a small conservation program undertaken in 2000 (Ryder 2003). Ryder's survey of the tower followed the opening up of blocked access on the ground floor allowing for inspection of the tower's interior. The survey includes drawn plans, cross sections and elevations of all walls and it provides a description of the fabric and historical development of the building (Ryder 2003).

- 1.1.5. The tower was the subject of an archaeological watching brief in 2014 undertaken as part of preliminary investigations into the structural integrity of the building. This monitored the removal of a build-up of soil and debris at first floor level, exposing a flag-stone floor, the date of which could not be established at the time of the watching brief (Eadie 2014).
- 1.1.6. This document is a written scheme of investigation (WSI) setting out the required archaeological fieldwork to be undertaken as part of the project.

1.2. Aims

- 1.2.1. The aims of the programme of archaeological works are as follows:

- To investigate Cresswell Tower within its wider geographical and chronological setting.
- To record in detail the structural features and below-ground remains associated with consolidating the tower and providing public access.
- To increase the knowledge and awareness of the heritage of Cresswell for a wide audience, to include schools, young people, volunteers, visitors, and the local community.
- To provide volunteers, school children, young people and members of the public with participation and training opportunities in archaeological fieldwork and historical assessment and the chance to contribute to safeguarding an important heritage landmark of south-east Northumberland. Provision must be made for at least 50 volunteers to participate and receive training in the works outlined below together with provision for up to 100 school children.

- 1.2.2. Any changes to the agreed WSI will be discussed with, and agreed with, Northumberland County Council (NCC) and Historic England before implementation.

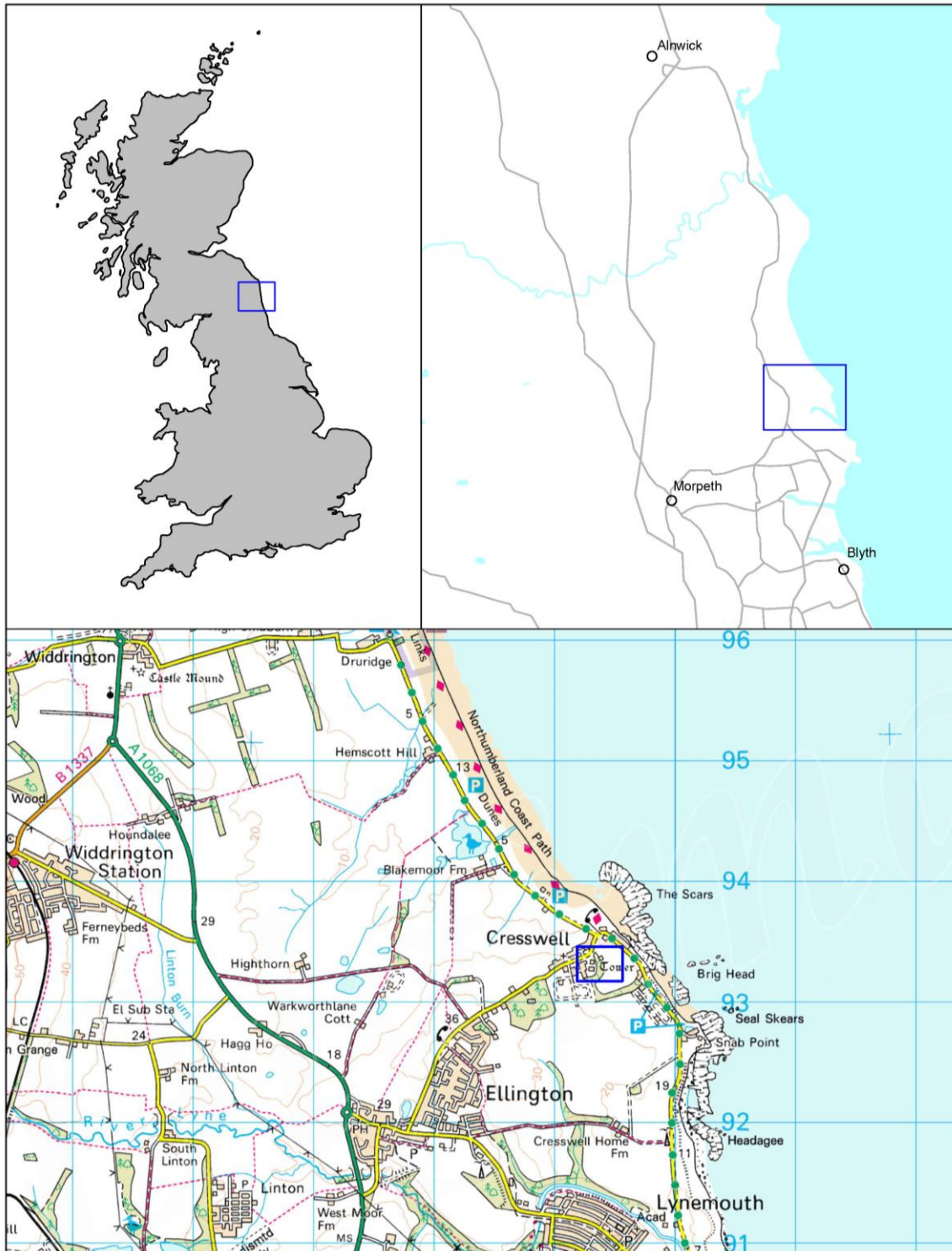


Figure 1. Location of Cresswell Tower.

2. Geophysical Survey

2.1. Coverage

- 2.1.1. A geophysical (magnetometer) survey is to be undertaken across the field to the east and south-east of the tower and within a small walled garden to the west of the tower. This covers an area of c.11.5 ha (highlighted in blue on Figure 2 at the end of this document). Provision must be included for public participation and showcasing the technique to volunteers, the public and school groups.

2.2. Selected technique

- 2.2.1. The geophysical survey technique selected for the site is magnetometry.

2.3. Objectives

- 2.3.1. The objective of the detailed gradiometer survey is to identify anomalies of possible archaeological origin within the survey area (see Figure 2) in order to inform the location and potential significance of any buried archaeology on the site. The survey will be used to identify targets for archaeological evaluation.
- 2.3.2. The presentation and interpretation of the results will be carried out in accordance with the *Code of Conduct of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists* (CIfA 2014a) and will follow the English Heritage guidelines (2008a) *Geophysical Survey in Archaeological Field Evaluation* and the CIfA *Standard and Guidance for archaeological geophysical survey* (2014c). The contractor undertaking the survey should be a corporate member of the International Society of Archaeological Prospection (ISAP).

2.4. Methodology

- 2.4.1. A survey grid comprising 30m x 30m individual grids will be set up over the selected survey areas. The survey grid must be accurately positioned and co-registered to the Ordnance Survey National Grid.
- 2.4.2. The grids are to be surveyed using a Bartington Grad 601-2 gradiometer or superior model. The Grad 601-2 has two gradiometer sensors and therefore collects two lines of data during each traverse. Data are collected in a zigzag fashion within the grid starting in the north-west corner, facing east. Readings are taken every 0.25m on traverses 1m apart. This equates to 3600 readings in a complete 30mx30m grid. Sensor balance will be checked and adjusted at regular intervals.
- 2.4.3. All staff employed on the geophysical survey will be suitably qualified and experienced for their respective project roles and have practical experience of geophysical survey.
- 2.4.4. All staff will be made aware of the archaeological potential of the area and will be fully briefed on the work required by this WSI.
- 2.4.5. Provision must be made to demonstrate the technique to volunteers, allow them to

have a go at undertaking traverse surveys, as well as to ensure the areas are fully professionally surveyed. Provision also needs to be made to demonstrate data processing and the use of the software to produce images.

2.5. Data Processing, Interpretation and Report

2.5.1. Data processing will be undertaken by an experienced geophysicist using *Geoscan Geoplot V3*. Anomalies will be digitised and geo-referenced. They are to be colour coded to provide the most likely interpretation. Anomalies will be numbered and catalogued as systematic groups or individual anomalies as appropriate. The report will include a graphical and textual account of the techniques undertaken, the data obtained and an archaeological interpretation of that data and conclusions about any likely archaeology. The report will describe the work undertaken and the results obtained. It will (as a minimum) include the following.

- A Non-technical summary
- Introduction
- Geological and topographical setting
- Methodology
- Discussion of archaeological and historical background
- Discussion on the results of the survey
- Conclusions and recommendations
- Sources
- Copy of brief
- Figure showing location of the site
- Figure showing location of survey grids and referencing
- Figure showing processed data
- Figure showing trace plots of processed data
- Figure showing abstraction and interpretation of anomalies.

3. Fieldwalking

3.1. Introduction

3.1.1. The field to the east and south-east of Cresswell Tower has recently been brought under crop. When the field is freshly ploughed and has had some time to weather down it will be suitable for fieldwalking. It is to be fieldwalked using the methodology outlined below. This covers an area of c.11.4 ha (highlighted in orange on Figure 3).

3.2. Methodology

3.2.1. Fieldwalking undertaken at close-spaced intervals of 2m walking transects provides a c.100% surface coverage assuming each person observes the ground 1m either side of their transect and that the field in question is walked when there is bare soil or limited sprouting crop. The field is to be line-walked at 2m intervals following the detailed methodology set out below as detailed in Passmore and Waddington (2009).

- 3.2.2. All walkers will be asked to keep to this range of visibility to ensure consistency throughout the survey. Every find spot will be point-referenced with a total station or survey-grade GPS and the field boundaries surveyed so that the field plan can be related to the Ordnance Survey grid.
- 3.2.3. Each find will be marked by a cane inserted into the ground and the find inserted into a plastic bag for ease of cataloguing and identification.
- 3.2.4. The field will be mapped according to slope unit (morphometric mapping) so that each find spot can be ascribed to the type of slope on which it was found. The slope unit categories will be based on those devised for fieldwalking projects elsewhere in England (Waddington 1999, 45-6), which were abstracted from standard slope types identified by Butzer (1982, 58).
- 3.2.5. Slope type will be recorded as this has important implications for the interpretation of surface artefact distributions as geomorphic processes operating on different slope units will affect artefact distribution and retrieval in different ways (Waddington 1999, 85-91). These processes need to be taken into account before meaningful inferences can be made.
- 3.2.6. A catalogue of all finds must be produced noting type, date, measurements and material *etc.* for the various finds. A report is to be produced containing an accurate field plot showing slope units and numbered findspots of different types of material as well as text descriptions of each field, together with discussion.

3.3. Report

- 3.3.1. A report will be produced detailing the results of the fieldwalking. The report will describe the work undertaken and the results obtained. It will (as a minimum) include the following.
 - A Non-technical summary
 - Introduction
 - Archaeological and Historical Background
 - Methodology
 - Discussion on the results of the survey including specialist analyses.
 - Conclusions and recommendations
 - Figure showing location of the site
 - Figure showing location of the fieldwalking finds.
 - Colour photographs of selected artefacts.

4. Archaeological Evaluation

4.1. Objectives

- 4.1.1. The aim of the archaeological evaluation excavation work is to identify and assess archaeological features in the vicinity of Cresswell Tower in order to inform on:

- the presence, condition of preservation and potential significance of buried archaeology on the site
 - delimit the extent of buried archaeological remains across the site
 - determine the nature and date of any archaeological features encountered
 - provide information on the form, function and development of the site over time including site phasing
 - identify whether any further archaeological work is required and whether any of the planned works on the site for visitor access and conservation have the potential to impact on any buried remains and what the best management responses are to mitigate any such impacts
- 4.1.2. This will allow for the development of a broad understanding of the history of the site, both before and after the tower's construction. The location of the evaluation trenches will be, in part, determined by the results of the geophysical survey and fieldwalking exercises. Further evaluation trenches will be placed in the immediate vicinity of the tower in order to investigate the potential for the survival of remains associated with the tower's lost contemporary buildings, as well as the later hall built onto its north side.
- 4.2. Methodology**
- 4.2.1. Once the results of the geophysical survey and fieldwalking have been compiled, a targeted programme of archaeological evaluation trenching will be recommended and a trench location plan agreed with NCC and Historic England. It is likely that this will involve the excavation of three 20mx2m trenches and two 10mx2m trenches positioned within the field to the east and south-east of the tower house, as well as in the vicinity of the tower house and within the walled garden to the west. Provision should be made for the excavation of 200m² of evaluation trenches together with provision for the inclusion of volunteers together with school groups during the course of this work.
- 4.2.2. All archaeological work must comply with:
- *Regional statement of good practice for archaeology in the development process, Yorkshire, the Humber & the north east* (SYAS 2011 - available for download from the SYAS website).
 - The Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) *Code of Conduct* (2014a) and *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (CIfA 2014b).
 - Relevant English Heritage best practice guidance documents (see below).
- 4.2.3. Any changes to the agreed WSI will be discussed with, and agreed by, NCC before implementation.
- 4.2.4. All turf, topsoil and backfilled spoil will be carefully removed by machine and turfs carefully stacked on plastic sheets with turf laid on to turf and soil laid on to soil to prevent degradation of the turf. Once the trenches have been cleaned, features will be examined by sectioning as appropriate.
- 4.2.5. Excavation of archaeological features will be undertaken as far as is required to

characterise them, identify sequence and, where possible, to establish their date.

- 4.2.6. All archaeological features and deposits will be excavated by hand using trowels and small tools unless unusually large feature fills, such as large ditch deposits, occur when in such instances larger hand tools may be used. All archaeological deposits and features will be recorded with an above ordnance datum (AOD) level.
- 4.2.7. The site will be accurately tied into the National Grid and located on a 1:2500 or 1:1250 map of the area. The site archive will include plans and sections at 1:50; 1:20 or 1:10 as appropriate with long sections of each trench and sections and profiles of each feature, a photographic record, and full stratigraphic records on recording forms/context sheets. Each context will be recorded on pro-forma records which will include the following: character and contextual relationships; detailed description (dimensions and shape; soil components, colour, texture and consistency); associated finds; interpretation and phasing as well as cross-references to the drawn, photographic and finds registers. Each context will be recorded on an individual record.
- 4.2.8. A photographic record will be maintained including photographs of all significant features and overall photographs of each area or trench. All images will be taken in black and white print and colour digital format, and will contain a graduated photographic scale. The main photographic archive will comprise 35mm b/w SLR print film, supplemented by digital SLR (minimum 7 megapixels).
- 4.2.9. All stratified finds will be collected by context or, where appropriate, individually recorded in 3 dimensions. All finds and pottery will be retained other than material which is 19th century or later.
- 4.2.10. Any deposits relating to funerary/ritual activities, such as burials and cremation deposits, will be left in situ, where feasible. However, should it be deemed necessary to remove any such human remains, this will be undertaken in line with best practice (English Heritage 2004a; English Heritage and The Church of England 2005; APABE/English Heritage 2013; Brickley and McKinley 2004). Domestic/industrial activity (such as walls, postholes, floors, hearths) will be sufficiently excavated to understand their form and function and to recover potential dating evidence and artefact and ecofact assemblages. Typically this will be a minimum of 20% of all linear features, half-sections of discrete features (e.g. post holes) and 100% of hearths or artefact-rich pits which have high potential for recovery of artefacts and ecofacts.
- 4.2.11. Area deposits such as buried soils, or middens, will be hand excavated at a minimum 10%. Subsequent excavation by machine will be considered.
- 4.2.12. Historic England's Science Advisor for the North East, will be provided with advance notice of the commencement of the fieldwork and afforded the opportunity to visit the site once the fieldwork is underway. For all securely stratified deposits not contaminated by high-levels of residual material and relevant to the aims of the sampling strategy, 40-60 litres of sample will be taken, or 100% of the sample if smaller. This material will be floated and passed through graduated sieves, the smallest being a 300 μ mesh. Should other types of environmental deposits be encountered appropriate specialist advice will

be sought and an appropriate sampling strategy devised. Samples will be assessed by a suitable specialist with provision for further analysis as required. All environmental sampling will be undertaken in line with *Environmental Archaeology a guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation* (English Heritage 2011).

- 4.2.13. Each evaluation trench will be scanned with a metal detector to assist in identifying any metal objects. All spoil heaps material will also be scanned.

4.3. Finds Processing and Storage

- 4.3.1. All finds processing, conservation work and storage of finds will be carried out in compliance with the *ClfA Standard and Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (2014d) and those set out by UKIC (1990).
- 4.3.2. Artefact collection and discard policies will be appropriate for the defined purpose.
- 4.3.3. Bulk finds which are not discarded will be washed and, with the exception of animal bone, marked. Marking and labelling will be indelible and irremovable by abrasion. Bulk finds will be appropriately bagged, boxed and recorded. This process will be carried out no later than two months after the end of the excavation.
- 4.3.4. All small finds will be recorded as individual items and appropriately packaged (e.g. lithics in self-sealing plastic bags and ceramic in acid-free tissue paper). Vulnerable objects will be specially packaged and textile, painted glass and coins stored in appropriate specialist systems. This process will be carried out within two days of the small find being excavated.
- 4.3.5. Metal finds will be sampled, processed and analysed in line with *Centre for Archaeology Guidelines: Archaeometallurgy* (English Heritage 2001), and *Guidelines on the X-radiography of archaeological metalwork* (English Heritage 2006a). Any waterlogged artefacts or ecofacts will be sampled, processed and analysed using *Waterlogged Wood: Guidelines on the Recording, Sampling, Conservation and Curation of Waterlogged Wood* (English Heritage 2010) and *Waterlogged Organic Artefacts. Guidance on their Recovery, Analysis and Conservation* (English Heritage 2012).
- 4.3.6. Artefacts, ecofacts and deposits suitable for dating purposes will be identified and obtained in line with *Dendrochronology: Guidelines on producing and interpreting dendrochronological dates* (English Heritage 1998), *Archaeomagnetic Dating: Guidelines on producing and interpreting archaeomagnetic dates* (English Heritage 2006b), and *Luminescence Dating: Guidelines on using luminescence dating in archaeology* (English Heritage 2008b).
- 4.3.7. Any surface finds will be collected, recorded and processed in line with *Our Portable Past: a statement of English Heritage policy and good practice for portable antiquities/surface collected material in the context of field archaeology and survey programmes (including the use of metal detectors)* (English Heritage 2014) and any finds

deemed to constitute 'treasure' under the terms of the *Treasure (Designation) Order 2002* will be dealt with in line with *The Treasure Act 1996 Code of Practice* (England and Wales (DCMS 2008)). Any metalwork recovered by the excavation will be analysed and reported on by a relevant specialist. The metalwork recovered from the original excavation has now been analysed and reported on and this will be integrated with any further analysis resulting from this excavation and included in the site report.

- 4.3.8. During and after the excavation all objects will be stored in appropriate materials and storage conditions to ensure minimal deterioration and loss of information (including controlled storage, correct packaging, and regular monitoring, immediate selection for conservation of vulnerable material). All storage will have appropriate security provision.
- 4.3.9. All retained artefacts and ecofacts will be cleaned and packaged in accordance with the requirements of the recipient museum.
- 4.3.10. A risk assessment will be undertaken before commencement of the work and health and safety regulations will be adhered to at all times.
- 4.3.11. A site information board will be mounted in an accessible position for visitors to the excavation and regular site tours will be given. An open day will also be held during the excavation.

4.4. Report

- 4.4.1. Following completion of the excavation the contractor will produce a report which will include:
 - A non-technical summary.
 - Introduction and objectives of the excavation.
 - Methodology of the excavation.
 - An objective summary statement of results.
 - A phased stratigraphic discussion of the archaeological features.
 - An interpretive discussion of the results, placing them in a local and regional framework and an assessment of the importance of the remains.
 - Appropriate supporting illustrations, including a site plan, trench and section plans, feature sections and plans and a phased site plan.
 - A site location plan at 1:2500 or 1:10000 as appropriate and a phased interpretation of the site as appropriate.
 - The results of an assessment of artefacts, ecofacts and industrial residues carried out by suitable specialists, who will be furnished with relevant contextual and stratigraphic information.
 - If sufficiently significant remains are recovered then an analysis of the above based upon the specialist assessment recommendations.
 - A detailed context index and supporting data in tabulated form or in appendices.
 - An index to and the proposed location of the archive.
 - References.
 - A copy of the brief and OASIS form

- Photographs of work in progress on the site.

4.4.2. Within the report:

- All plans will be clearly related to the national grid.
- All levels will be quoted relative to ordnance datum.

4.4.3. Copies of the final report will be submitted to NCC as a paper copy and a digital copy on CD or DVD.

4.4.4. Additional project dissemination will be undertaken as required by the significance of the archaeological finds and deposits encountered. Additional dissemination may include: an article for Archaeology in Northumberland, talks at local archaeology days or conferences, more formal dissemination such as a journal article.

4.5. Archive Deposition

4.5.1. A digital, paper and artefactual archive, which will consist of all primary written documents, plans, sections, photographs and electronic data will be submitted to archive. Advice on the retention and discard of finds and samples will have been provided by specialists during the assessment and/or analysis phases and this information will be discussed with the museum when preparing the site archive. Arrangements for the deposition of the finds and site archive will be made with The Great North Museum and Woodhorn Archives in advance of commencement of fieldwork. Following agreement with the client, details of archiving arrangements will be incorporated into the project design. The digital archive will be prepared in line with current best practice outlined in Archaeology Data Service /Digital Antiquity Guides to Good Practice (ADS/Digital Antiquity 2011) and a copy will be deposited with the Archaeology Data Service at the University of York.

4.5.2. The contractor will either arrange for copyright on the deposited material to be assigned to the archive, or will licence the archive to use the material, in perpetuity. This licence will allow the archive to reproduce material, including for use by third parties, with the copyright owner suitably acknowledged.

4.5.3. All artefacts and associated material will be cleaned, recorded, properly stored and deposited in the archive (see above), in line with *Archaeological Archives: A guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation* (Brown 2007), and *Standard and Guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives* (ClfA 2014e).

4.5.4. A full set of annotated, illustrative pictures of the site, excavation, features, layers and selected artefacts will be supplied to the HER and deposited with the archive as digital images on a CD ROM that will be attached with the report.

4.5.5. NCC will be notified on completion of fieldwork, with a timetable for reporting and archive deposition.

- 4.5.6. Written confirmation of the archive transfer arrangements, including a date (confirmed or projected) for the transfer, will be included as part of the final report.
- 4.5.7. An OASIS online record <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/> will be initiated for the project. Key fields will be completed on Details, Location and Creators forms. All parts of the OASIS online form will be completed for submission to the HER. This will include an uploaded .pdf version of the entire report (a paper copy will also be included within the archive).
- 4.5.8. NCC will be notified of the final deposition of the archive.

5. Building Survey

5.1. Objectives

- 5.1.1. The objective of the building survey is to record the tower to modern technological surveying standards in order to facilitate its consolidation and future management and to produce accurate graphics for use in the site's interpretation. This phase of work will also provide a record of the flag-stone surfaces on the ground and first floors of the building which are due to be lifted and re-set. This meets a recommendation from the 2014 watching brief report (Eadie 2014, 13).

5.2. Methodology

- 5.2.1. Detailed photography of the internal and external elevations of the tower for photogrammetric purposes will be carried out using a digital SLR camera mounted on a pneumatic extendable mast with a height of 10m.
- 5.2.2. Overlapping photographs which overlap by at least 50% will be taken with the camera positioned at a set distance from the elevation and aligned parallel to the building façade, such that the photographs can be rectified using PhoToPlan software or equivalent to minimise camera distortion.
- 5.2.3. The rectified photographs will be scaled using targets placed on the elevation and surveyed using a Total Station. At least four targets will be placed within each photograph as per the methodology set out in Historic England's guidance on measured survey techniques for historic buildings (English Heritage 2003).
- 5.2.4. The scaled, rectified photographs will form the basis for the production of accurate scale drawings using AutoCAD software, or equivalent. These will be used for structural analysis of the building, as well as to aid with the production of site interpretation artworks and for assisting long term management of the building by the availability of accurate digital elevations and plans.

6. Watching Brief

6.1. Objectives

- 6.1.1. The objective of the watching brief is to identify any archaeological features present and to define their form, function and date in relation to the findings from the earlier phases of archaeological works outlined in the previous sections.

6.2. Methodology

- 6.2.1. The watching brief will be undertaken during the lifting of the floor surfaces on the ground and first floor levels of the tower, as well as during groundworks associated with the installation of electrical cables and other infrastructure.
- 6.2.2. The watching brief will be undertaken after the building survey when a full record of the existing floor surfaces has been produced.
- 6.2.3. The floor surfaces will be lifted by hand and the resultant surface will be cleaned and inspected with the particular aim of recovering datable evidence for the tower's construction and/or the laying of the floor surfaces.
- 6.2.4. The excavation of service trenches will be undertaken using a mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket. All excavations will be carried out under archaeological supervision.
- 6.2.5. The watching brief will be undertaken by a suitably qualified archaeologist who will be fully appraised of the archaeological potential of the site. The archaeologist will be given the opportunity to stop site work within a given area in order to investigate potential archaeological features and be allocated adequate time to allow for the recording of any such features.
- 6.2.6. The watching brief will be undertaken in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists *Code of Conduct* (2014a) and *Standards and Guidelines for Archaeological Watching Briefs* (2014f).
- 6.2.7. Where archaeological features and/or deposits are identified during the watching brief, then the features will be investigated by hand to allow their form, character, date, phasing and degree of survival to be ascertained. An accurate plan of the excavated areas will be maintained, features noted and section lines recorded to Ordnance Datum. Should archaeological features be present then the locations and height AOD of the features will be accurately fixed, surveying in either the planning baselines or the features themselves.
- 6.2.8. A photographic record will be maintained including photographs of all significant features and general working images. All images will be taken in black and white print and colour digital format, and will contain a graduated photographic scale. The main photographic archive will comprise 35mm b/w SLR print film, supplemented by digital images (minimum 7 megapixels).
- 6.2.9. Provision must be made for obtaining up to two radiocarbon dates.

- 6.2.10. All excavation, post-excavation processing, reporting, and archiving will be carried out in accordance with relevant guidance and will follow the methodology outlined for archaeological evaluation in Section 4 of this document.

7. Archival Research

7.1. Objectives

- 7.1.1. Archival research into the history of the tower and the surrounding area will enhance the interpretation of features identified through the various archaeological methods employed, as well as providing potential targets for further research and investigation during the Delivery Phase. This will also feed into the public dissemination of the results of the project in the form of a guide book and interpretation panels within the tower.

7.2. Methodology

- 7.2.1. Archival research will be led by the contractor and will include contributions undertaken by volunteers co-ordinated and trained by the contractor. The work will be carried out in accordance with the guidance of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2014g) and will include the following:

- Geotechnical data (if available)
- Cartographic Sources
- Photographic sources including aerial photographs (NMR, HER and other collections as appropriate) and provision to be made for training of volunteers specifically in aerial photograph analysis and transcription
- Historical documents held at local and national archives, as well as those held in any relevant private archives identified during the course of the investigation
- Records and indexes
- Archaeological, historical or industrial journals, books or documents
- HER covering the area of the farm and its immediate environs.
- NRHE and NHLE records covering the area of the tower and its immediate environs.

- 7.2.2. The results of the archival research will be used to place the tower within its wider geographical, historical and chronological context.

8. Volunteer Involvement and Outreach

- 8.1.1. One of the principle aims of the project is to *provide volunteers, school children, young people and members of the public with training and experience in recording and looking after historic and archaeological remains*. The project will require the professional archaeological contractor to provide training in archaeological techniques. Volunteers will be involved in all elements of the project outlined above. Training in archaeological excavation and recording techniques will be provided, alongside participation opportunities to assist with specialist survey equipment such as the gradiometer, the total station and high level photography. Provision by the archaeological contractor must also be made for the training volunteers in the archaeological analysis of standing

buildings and in finds identification and to participate in post-excavation processes such as finds processing and archiving, as well as the production of digital reports and illustrations. Training must also be provided in research techniques and introductions to common archival resources.

- 8.1.2. The appointed contractor must undertake a programme of walks, talks and presentations open to the public, key stakeholders, and specialist groups. This should be a rolling programme that takes place throughout the duration of the project.
- 8.1.3. Provision must also be made to facilitate site visits from schools, local groups, and specialist audiences such as The Castle Studies Group and the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle upon Tyne.
- 8.1.4. A one-day guided study tour of the site and relevant comparanda sites in the local area will be provided by the archaeological contractor for members of the Castle Studies Group.

9. Publication

- 9.1.1. The results of all phases of the archaeological works and research will be collated into an academic publication, taking the form of a short book. This will have a print run of 200 copies in softback for distribution and sale.
- 9.1.2. The book will be professionally typeset, copy edited, refereed, indexed and proofed.

10. Monitoring Arrangements

- 10.1.1. The contractor will liaise with Northumberland County Council and Historic England at regular intervals throughout the course of the work so that appropriate monitoring visits can be arranged

11. Project management

- 11.1.1. The contractor directing the work on behalf of The Parish Council and the Greater Morpeth Development Trust will be a Registered Organisation with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA). Registered Organisations are continuously assessed to ensure that the highest standards of work are carried out, in line with the *Code of Conduct* of the CIfA (2014a). Given that the site in question is both a Scheduled Monument and Listed Building this is deemed an essential requirement.
- 11.1.2. All staff employed on the project will be suitably qualified and experienced for their respective project roles and have practical experience of the necessary specialist tasks. The staff must also have experience of community-based archaeological projects and working with the public and young people and have undergone safeguarding training. All staff will be made aware of the archaeological importance of the area surrounding the site and will be fully briefed on the work required by this specification. Each member of staff will be fully conversant with the aims and methodologies and will be given a copy of

this WSI and risk assessment to read. All professionals employed on the works will be fully qualified and experienced archaeologists to ensure that appropriate decisions regarding excavation and sampling will be made in the field.

12. Staff and Specialists

12.1.1. The Project will be managed by an experienced archaeologist with 'Member' status of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists.

12.1.2. Only specialists who can provide the required level of expertise will be employed to carry out specialist analytical work. The contractor must engage with a specialist on late-medieval castles who can provide advice throughout the project. The successful contractor will be required to provide a list of specialists for approval in advance of works commencing.

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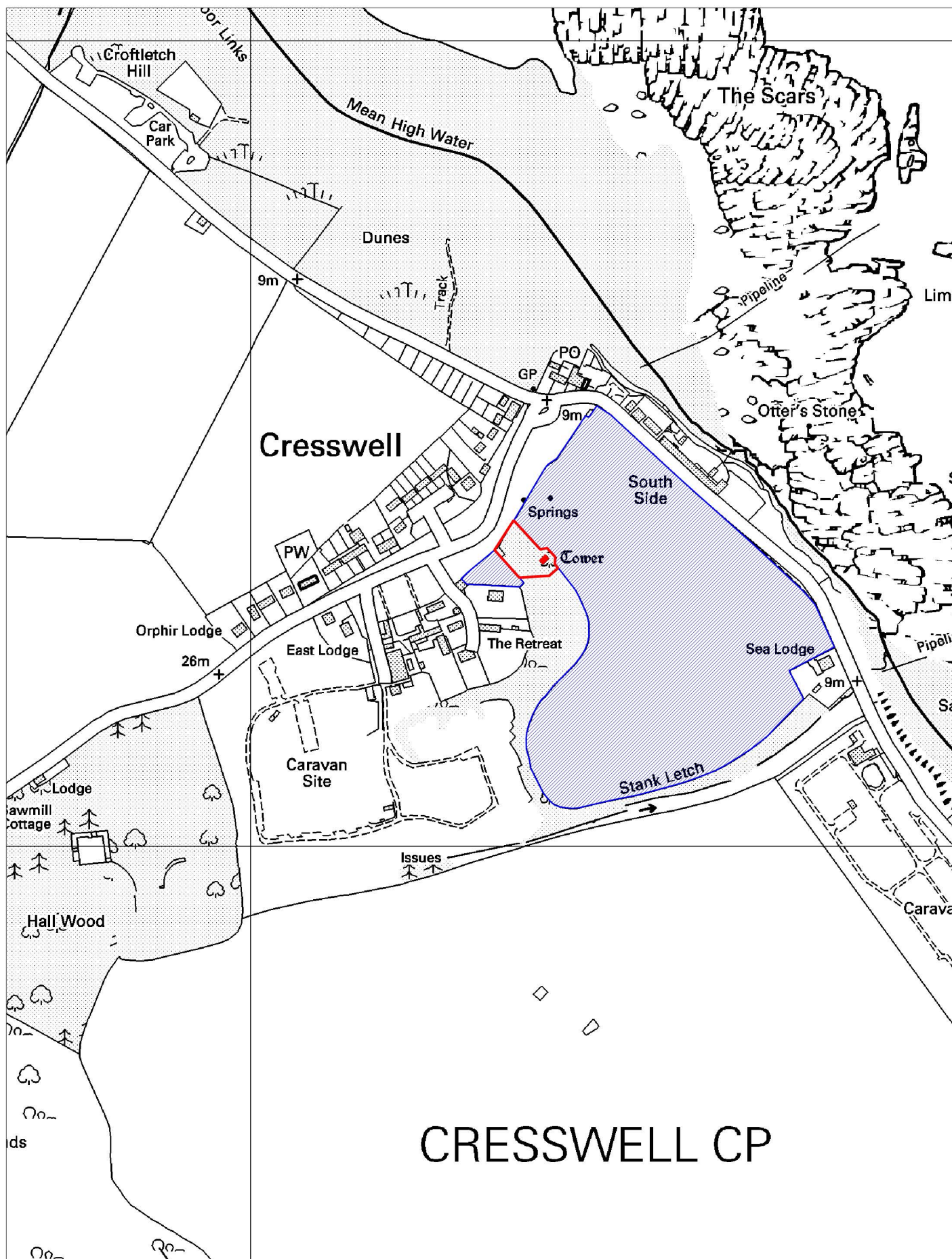
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CRESSWELL CP

Site name: Cresswell Tower House
Date: August 2015
Drawn by: GS

Key

Site Boundary Geophysics Area

This drawing: Copyright ARS Ltd
Ordnance Survey mapping (if applicable):
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Figure 2: Geophysical Survey Area



0 50 100 150 200 m





CRESSWELL CP

Site name: Cresswell Tower House
Date: August 2015
Drawn by: GS

Key

Site Boundary Fieldwalking Area

This drawing: Copyright ARS Ltd
Ordnance Survey mapping (if applicable):
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Figure 3: Fieldwalking Area



0 50 100 150 200 m



APPENDIX II – FINDS CATALOGUE

Field	SF No	Material	Colour	Type: General	Type: Specific	Period	Notes
1	1	pottery		body sherd		RIA-MED	
1	2	pottery	grey	body sherd		med	possibly Anglo-Saxon
1	3	flint		flake			patinated
1	5	flint	red-brown	flake	primary		beach flint
1	6	flint	orange-brown	flake			
1	8	pottery		base sherd		RAI-MED?	
1	9	pottery		base sherd		med?	
1	10	pottery	med grey	rim sherd		RIA?	
1	12	flint	red-brown	flake			broken and patinated
1	13	flint	med grey	blade			broken and patinated
1	14	flint	med grey	flake	primary		broken and patinated
1	15	pottery		rim sherd		med?	
1	17	clay pipe	white	stem		post-med	circular section
1	18	flint	med grey	flake	primary		patinated beach pebble flint
1	19	clay pipe	white	bowl		post-med	
1	20	clay pipe	white	stem		post-med	circular section
1	22	pottery		body sherd		med-post med	perforation present
1	23	pottery	green	body sherd		med	green glaze pottery
1	24	flint	dark-grey	flake	primary		beach pebble
1	25	pottery		base sherd		med	
1	26	pottery		body sherd		med	green glaze pottery
1	27	pottery	orange-brown	body sherd		RIA-MED	
1	28	flint	red-brown	flake	primary		beach pebble flint
1	29	flint	red-brown	core	flake core		beach pebble
1	29	flint	med grey	flake			patinated
1	30	flint	red-brown	flake	primary		patinated beach pebble flint
1	31	clay pipe	white	stem		post-med	circular section
1	32	pottery	brown	body sherd		med?	
1	33	flint		flake	primary		burnt beach pebble flint
1	34	clay pipe	white	stem		post-med	circular section
1	35	clay pipe	white	stem		post-med	circular section
1	36	clay pipe	white	stem		post-med	circular section
1	37	clay pipe	white	stem		post-med	circular section
1	38	clay pipe	white	stem		post-med	circular section
1	40	flint	dark-grey	flake			patinated beach flint
1	41	flint	med grey	blade			triangular sectioned patinated beach pebble flint
1	42	flint	med grey	bashed lump			beach pebble
1	43	clay pipe	white	stem		post-med	circular section
1	44	clay pipe	white	bowl		post-med	
1	45	flint	med grey	core	platform	mes	patinated
1	46	pottery		base sherd		med	wheel thrown vessel
1	47	pottery	green	body sherd		med	green glaze pottery

1	48	flint	red-brown	flake			broken
1	49	clay pipe	white	stem		post-med	circular section
1	51	pottery		body sherd		med?	
1	52	clay pipe	white	stem		post-med	circular section
1	53	flint		bashed lump	primary		broken burnt beach pebble flint
1	54	clay pipe	white	stem		post-med	circular section
1	55	clay pipe	white	stem		post-med	circular section
1	56	flint	red-brown	bashed lump	primary		beach pebble
1	57	flint	brown	flake			
1	58	clay pipe	white	stem		post-med	circular section
1	59	flint	med grey	flake	primary		beach pebble flint
1	60	flint	red-brown	flake			broken
1	61	flint	orange-grey	bashed lump	primary		beach flint
1	62	flint	med grey	core		mes	patinated beach pebble
1	63	pottery	red-brown	base sherd		med	
1	64	flint	red-brown	blade		mes	patinated
1	65	flint	red-brown	flake			patinated
1	66	flint		flake	primary		patinated beach pebble
1	67	flint	med grey	core			broken beach pebble flint
1	68	clay pipe	white	stem		post-med	circular section
1	69	clay pipe	white	stem		post-med	circular section
1	70	clay pipe	white	bowl		post-med	
1	71	flint	orange-grey	flake			
1	72	pottery	dark-grey	body sherd		med	
1	73	flint		flake			burnt
1	74	clay pipe	white	bowl		post-med	
1	75	flint	red-brown	flake			
1	76	flint	brown	scraper		mes	
1	77	flint	med grey	bashed lump	primary		beach flint
1	78	flint	red-brown	flake			broken and patinated
1	79	flint	med grey	flake			broken and patinated
1	80	flint	med grey	flake	primary		broken beach pebble flint
1	81	pottery		body sherd			
1	82	flint	med grey	flake	primary		beach pebble flint
1	83	flint	med grey	core	pebble	mes	beach pebble flint
1	84	clay pipe	white	stem		post-med	circular section
1	85	pottery		handle		med	fragment
1	86	flint	red-brown	retouched flake			
1	87	flint	light grey	retouched flake			beach flint
1	88	pottery		body sherd		med	green glaze pottery
1	89	flint	red-brown	flake	primary		patinated
1	90	flint		flake	primary		patinated beach flint
1	91	clay pipe	white	stem		post-med	circular section
1	92	clay pipe	white	stem		post-med	circular section
1	93	flint	med grey	flake	primary		beach pebble flint
1	94	flint	red-brown	flake	primary		beach pebble flint
1	95	flint		flake			burnt
1	96	clay pipe	white	stem		post-med	circular section

1	97	flint		flake			patinated
1	98	flint	orange-brown	flake			broken beach pebble flint
1	100	flint	orange-grey	flake			
1	101	flint	med grey	flake	primary		patinated beach flint
1	102	clay pipe	white	stem		post-med	circular section
1	103	pottery		handle		med	green glaze pottery
1	104	chert	blue-grey	flake	primary		
1	105	flint	light grey	flake			
1	106	flint		flake			burnt
1	107	pottery	brown	rim sherd		RIA-MED?	
1	108	clay pipe	white	stem		post-med	circular section
1	109	flint		flake			broken and burnt
1	110	flint	red-brown	flake			
1	111	flint	med grey	flake	primary		patinated
1	112	flint	light grey	flake			broken
1	113	flint		flake			burnt
1	114	flint	red-brown	flake	primary		beach pebble
1	115	flint	med grey	flake			
1	116	flint	red-brown	core	flake core	mes	patinated
1	117	flint		flake	primary		broken and burnt
1	118	flint	red-brown	bashed lump	primary		
1	119	clay pipe	white	stem		post-med	circular section
1	120	flint	orange-grey	blade		mes	broken
1	121	flint		flake			broken and burnt
1	122	flint	red-brown	flake			
1	124	flint		flake			burnt
1	125	flint		flake			broken and burnt
1	126	flint	light grey	flake			broken
1	127	flint	med grey	flake	primary		patinated
1	128	flint	light grey	blade			trinagular sectioned patinated blade segment
1	130	flint	orange-brown	flake	primary		beach flint
1	131	pottery		body sherd		med?	
1	132	pottery		body sherd		RIA-MED	
1	133	flint	red-brown	flake	primary		beach pebble flint
1	134	flint		flake			patinated
1	135	sandstone	brown	bevelled pebble tool		mes?	segment of a possible bevelled pebble tool
1	136	pottery		body sherd		med	
1	137	flint		flake	secondary		patinated
1	138	flint	red-brown	core			beach pebble flint
1	139	flint		flake			patinated
1	140	pottery	orange-grey	body sherd		RIA-MED	
1	142	flint	med grey	flake	primary		beach flint
1	143	flint	orange-grey	flake	primary		beach pebble flint
1	144	flint		flake			burnt
1	145	flint	red-brown	bashed lump			beach pebble

1	146	flint	red-brown	retouched flake			
1	147	clay pipe	white	stem		post-med	circular section
1	148	clay pipe	white	stem		post-med	circular section
1	149	flint	red-brown	flake	primary		beach pebble
1	150	flint	red-brown	flake	primary		beach pebble
1	152	flint		flake			burnt, patinated and broken
1	154	flint	light grey	flake			
1	155	flint		microlith		mes	broken backed bladlet segment heavily patinated
1	156	flint	med grey	bashed lump	primary		beach flint pebble
1	157	flint		bashed lump	primary		patinated beach pebble
1	158	flint		core	flake core		patinated
1	159	flint	med grey	blade			
1	160	flint	red-brown	flake	primary		patinated
1	161	flint		flake			burnt
1	163	flint	red-brown	flake	primary		beach pebble
1	164	flint		flake			patinated
1	165	flint		blade			burnt
1	166	flint		bashed lump			burnt beach pebble flint
1	167	flint		flake			burnt
1	168	flint	med grey	flake			
1	169	flint	med grey	core	flake core	mes	patinated beach flint
1	170	flint		flake	primary		patinated beach pebble flint
1	171	chert	med grey	flake	rejuvenation flake		
1	172	flint	dark-grey	flake	primary		beach pebble flint
1	173	flint		flake			patinated
1	174	flint		core	pebble	mes	patinated beach pebble
1	175	flint	med grey	flake			patinated
1	176	flint	red-brown	blade	primary	mes	patinated beach flint
1	177	flint		blade			broken and burnt
1	178	flint		blade		mes	patinated and broken
1	179	flint	light grey	flake			
1	180	flint	med grey	flake			broken and patinated beach pebble flint
1	181	flint	light grey	flake	primary		patinated beach flint
1	182	flint	med grey	blade			patinated and broken beach pebble flint
1	183	flint		blade			broken and patinated
1	184	flint	med grey	flake			patinated
1	185	flint		blade		mes	patinated
1	186	flint		scraper			burnt and broken
1	187	flint	light grey	flake	rejuvenation flake		
1	188	clay pipe	white	stem		post-med	circular section
1	189	flint		flake			burnt
1	190	flint		flake	primary		patinated beach flint
1	191	flint	red-brown	flake			
1	192	flint	red-brown	flake			
1	193	flint		flake			broken and burnt
1	194	flint	med grey	bashed lump	primary		

1	195	flint		flake	primary		burnt and broken
1	196	flint		core	flake core	mes	patinated beach flint
1	197	flint	light grey	flake			broken and patinated
1	198	flint		flake			patinated
1	200	flint	med grey	flake			patinated
1	202	flint	red-brown	blade			beach flint
1	203	flint	red-brown	flake	primary		beach pebble flint
1	204	flint		flake			broken and burnt
1	205	flint		flake			patinated
1	206	flint		flake			patinated beach flint
1	207	flint	red-brown	flake	primary	mes	bi-polar flake of beach pebble flint
1	209	flint		core		mes	patinated
1	210	flint	brown	core	multi-platform	mes	
1	211	flint	brown	flake			
1	212	clay pipe	white	stem		post-med	circular section
1	213	flint	red-brown	core	multi-platform	mes	
1	214	flint		flake	primary		broken and patinated
1	216	flint	brown	flake	primary		
1	217	clay pipe	white	stem		post-med	circular section
1	218	flint	med grey	flake			patinated
1	219	clay pipe	white	stem		post-med	circular section
1	220	flint	red-brown	flake	primary		beach pebble flint
1	221	flint	dark-grey	core		mes	patinated
1	222	flint	red-brown	flake			patinated
1	223	flint		flake			burnt and broken
1	224	clay pipe	white	bowl		post-med	
1	225	flint	orange-grey	flake	primary		beach pebble flint
1	226	flint	med grey	flake			broken and patinated
1	227	flint	brown	flake			
1	228	flint	orange-brown	flake			patinated
1	229	flint	red-brown	flake			
1	230	clay pipe	white	stem		post-med	circular section
1	231	flint	red-brown	flake			patinated
1	232	flint	orange-brown	flake	primary		beach pebble flint
1	236	flint	med grey	bashed lump			beach pebble flint
1	237	flint	red	blade		mes	patinated
1	238	flint	red	flake	primary		beach flint
1	239	flint	red-brown	flake	primary		beach flint
1	241	flint	med grey	flake	primary		broken and patinated
1	243	flint	med grey	core			
1	244	flint	med grey	retouched flake			recycled core fragment
1	245	flint	orange-brown	core	pebble	mes	beach flint
1	246	flint		bashed lump	primary		beach pebble flint
1	247	flint	red-brown	flake	primary		beach flint
1	248	flint	brown	core	flake core		beach flint

1	249	flint		retouched flake			beach pebble flint
1	250	flint	brown	core	pebble	mes	patinated beach pebble flint
1	251	flint	red-brown	scraper		mes	patinated beach pebble
1	252	flint		flake			patinated
1	253	flint		flake	primary		patinated
1	254	flint		flake	primary		burnt beach flint
1	255	flint		flake			broken and burnt
1	256	flint	light grey	core	flake core		broken
1	257	flint	red-brown	flake	primary		patinated beach pebble flint
1	258	flint		flake	primary		patinated beach flint
1	259	flint		flake			brunt
1	260	flint		flake			burnt
1	261	flint	red-brown	flake	primary		patinated beach flint
1	262	flint	light grey	flake			
1	263	flint	med grey	flake			broken and patinated
1	264	flint		flake			patinated
1	265	flint		utilised flake			patinated
1	266	flint	brown	flake	primary		beach pebble flint
1	267	flint		core	flake core		patinated
1	268	flint	brown	flake	primary		
1	269	flint		flake			beach flint patinated
1	270	flint		flake			patinated
1	271	flint	med grey	flake	secondary		patinated
1	272	flint		flake	primary		broken and patinated
1	273	flint	light grey	flake	primary		
1	274	flint		flake			patinated
1	275	flint		flake			broken and patinated
1	276	flint		core	flake core	mes	patinated
1	277	flint		blade			patinated
1	279	flint	red-brown	flake			broken
1	280	clay pipe	white	stem		post-med	circular section
1	282	flint		flake			broken and burnt
1	283	flint		flake			broken and patinated
1	284	flint		flake			patinated
1	285	flint	light grey	flake			
1	286	flint		blade			broken and burnt
1	287	flint	med grey	flake			patinated
1	288	flint		core	flake core	mes	patinated
1	289	flint		flake			patinated
1	290	flint	red-brown	flake	primary		
1	291	flint		flake	primary		patinated beach pebble flint
1	292	flint		flake			patinated
1	294	flint	orange-grey	bashed lump			beach pebble flint
1	295	flint	light grey	flake			broken and patinated
1	296	flint		flake			burnt and broken
1	297	flint	brown	flake	primary		beach pebble flint
1	298	flint	red-brown	flake			patinated
1	299	flint	red-brown	flake			

1	300	flint	light grey	flake			
1	301	flint	light grey	flake			patinated
1	303	flint	med grey	flake			patinated
1	304	flint		blade			burnt and broken
1	305	flint	light grey	flake			patinated
1	306	flint	med grey	flake			broken
1	307	flint		flake			patinated
1	308	flint	light grey	flake	primary		beach flint
1	309	flint	brown	flake			
1	310	flint	light grey	flake			
1	311	flint		flake	primary		beach pebble flint
1	312	flint		flake			broken and burnt
1	313	flint	med grey	blade		mes	patinated and broken
1	314	flint	light grey	blade		mes	broken
1	315	flint	med grey	core	micro	mes	patinated
1	316	flint	med grey	flake			patinated
1	317	flint	light grey	flake			broken
1	318	flint		flake	primary		patinated and broken
1	319	flint		core	flake core	mes	patinated beach flint
1	320	flint		flake			patinated
1	321	flint	med grey	flake			broken
1	322	flint	red-brown	flake			patinated
1	323	flint	red-brown	flake	primary		beach pebble
1	324	flint		flake			patinated
1	325	flint	red-brown	blade		mes	broken and patinated
1	326	flint	light grey	flake			patinated
1	327	flint	med grey	blade		mes	broken and patinated
1	328	flint	med grey	flake			patinated and broken
1	329	flint		flake			burnt
1	330	flint	light grey	flake			
1	331	flint		core	platform	mes?	patinated
1	332	clay pipe	white	stem		post-med	circular section
1	333	flint	med grey	retouched blade		mes-neo	
1	334	flint	med grey	blade		mes	patinated
1	335	flint		core	platform	mes	patinated
1	336	flint	med grey	blade			broken patinated
1	337	flint		core	multi-platform		patinated beach flint
1	338	flint		flake			patinated
1	339	flint	med grey	flake	primary		beach pebble flint
1	340	flint	med grey	blade		mes	
1	341	flint		flake			burnt
1	342	pottery	orange	rim sherd		RIA-MED	
1	342	flint		core	flake core	mes	patinated
1	343	flint	red-brown	flake			patinated
1	344	flint	light grey	flake			patinated
1	345	flint		flake			patinated
1	346	flint		flake			patinated
1	347	flint	light grey	flake			burnt and broken

1	348	clay pipe	white	stem		post-med	circular section
1	349	pottery		body sherd		med	
1	350	flint		flake			patinated
1	351	flint		flake			broken and burnt
1	352	flint		flake			burnt
1	353	flint	brown	flake			patinated beach pebble
1	354	flint		flake	primary		patinated beach flint
1	355	flint	red-brown	flake	primary		beach flint
1	356	flint	med grey	flake	primary		beach pebble
1	357	flint		flake			broken and burnt
1	358	flint	red-brown	flake	primary		beach pebble flint
1	359	flint		flake			burnt
1	360	clay pipe	white	stem		post-med	circular section
1	361	flint		core	pebble		patinated beach flint
1	362	flint	dark-grey	core	flake core		
1	363	flint	med grey	retouched blade		mes	patinated beach pebble
1	364	clay pipe	white	stem		post-med	circular section
1	365	flint		flake			burnt
1	367	flint	red-brown	blade	utilised	mes-neo	
1	368	flint	red-brown	flake	primary		beach flint
1	369	flint	med grey	bashed lump			beach pebble
1	370	pottery		body sherd		med?	
1	371	clay pipe	white	stem		post-med	circular section
1	372	flint		flake			broken and burnt
1	373	flint	red-brown	scraper		mes	patinated beach pebble flint
1	374	pottery	grey	body sherd		RIA?	
1	375	clay pipe	white	stem		post-med	circular section
1	376	clay pipe	white	stem		post-med	circular section
1	377	flint	med grey	retouched flake			broken
1	378	clay pipe	white	stem		post-med	circular section
1	379	flint	red-brown	scraper		mes	
1	380	flint	brown	core	pebble		beach pebble flint
1	381	flint		core	platform	mes	patinated
1	382	flint	red-brown	core	flake core	mes	patinated beach pebble
1	383	pottery		rim sherd		RIA?	
1	384	flint		flake			patinated
1	385	flint	red-brown	flake			
1	386	flint	red-brown	flake			
1	387	pottery	orange	body sherd		RIA?	
1	388	pottery		base sherd		RIA?	
1	389	flint	red-brown	flake	primary		broken and patinated
1	390	flint	red-brown	flake	primary		beach pebble flint
1	391	flint	red-brown	flake	primary		beach pebble
1	392	flint	brown	flake	primary		beach pebble flint
1	393	clay pipe	white	stem		post-med	circular section
1	394	pottery	orange	rim sherd		RIA	
1	395	flint	light grey	flake	rejuvenation flake	mes	patinated

1	396	clay pipe	grey	bowl		post-med	
1	397	flint	light grey	flake			broken
1	398	clay pipe	white	stem		post-med	circular section
1	399	pottery		body sherd		med?	
1	401	flint	orange-brown	flake			patinated
1	402	pottery	green	rim sherd		med	green glaze pottery
1	403	pottery	light grey	body sherd		med	
1	404	flint	orange-grey	flake	primary		beach pebble flint
1	405	clay pipe	white	stem		post-med	circular section
1	406	clay pipe	white	stem		post-med	circular section
1	407	pottery		body sherd		med	green glaze pottery
1	408	pottery	dark-grey	body sherd			
1	410	clay pipe	white	stem		post-med	circular section
1	411	pottery		body sherd		RIA-MED	
1	412	flint		flake			burnt
1	413	pottery	orange	body sherd		RIA?	
1	414	flint	med grey	flake			
1	415	flint		flake			burnt
1	416	pottery	beige	base		RIA?	
1	417	clay pipe	white	stem		post-med	circular section
1	418	clay pipe	white	stem		post-med	circular section
1	419	pottery	light grey	body sherd		med	
1	420	clay pipe	white	bowl		post-med	fragment
2	1	clay pipe	white	stem		post-med	circular section
2	2	flint	med grey	flake			beach pebble flint
2	3	clay pipe	white	stem		post-med	circular section
2	4	flint	dark grey	core	platform		
2	5	flint	med grey	flake	primary		patinated beach flint
2	6	flint	med grey	flake			patinated beach flint
2	7	flint		pebble			beach pebble
2	9	flint	med grey	flake			
2	11	clay pipe	white	stem		post-med	circular section
2	12	flint	red-brown	flake	primary		beach flint
2	13	clay pipe	white	stem		post-med	circular section
2	14	clay pipe	white	bowl		post-med	
2	15	clay pipe	white	stem		post-med	circular section
2	16	flint	red-brown	flake			broken
2	17	clay pipe	white	stem		post-med	...BURNS CUTTY' on sides, circular section
2	18	clay pipe	white	stem		post-med	circular section
2	19	clay pipe	white	stem		post-med	circular section
2	20	flint		flake			burnt and broken
2	21	clay pipe	white	stem		post-med	circular section
2	22	flint	orange-grey	flake			
2	23	clay pipe	white	stem		post-med	circular section with lettering '...BERWICK...' on one side
2	23	flint	med grey	flake	pebble		patinated beach flint
2	24	clay pipe	white	stem		post-med	circular section
2	25	flint	red-brown	flake	primary		beach flint

2	26	slag	dark grey				
2	28	flint		flake			patinated beach flint
2	29	flint		flake	primary		patinated
2	30	flint	light grey	flake			broken
2	31	flint		flake	primary		beach flint patinated
2	32	pottery		body sherd		med?	
2	33	pottery	grey core	lug or handle		med?	lug or handle fragment from an evenly fired pot
2	34	flint	med grey	flake			
2	35	clay pipe	white	foot		post-med	Foot fragment of clay pipe with rest, base of bowl and part of stem
2	36	flint	red-brown	flake			
2	37	flint	orange-grey	flake	primary		beach flint
2	38	flint		flake			broken and burnt
2	39	clay pipe	white	bowl		post-med	
2	40	clay pipe	white	stem		post-med	circular section
2	41	clay pipe	white	stem		post-med	circular section
2	42	flint	red-brown	flake			
2	44	sandstone	red-brown	bevelled pebble tool		mes?	wear marks present on wider end
2	45	quartzite	pink	axe head?		mes	Possible broken/removed balde end of a substantial tranchet axe head
2	46	clay pipe	white	stem		post-med	circular section
2	47	flint	brown	flake	primary		patinated beach flint
2	48	flint	orange-grey	flake	primary		beach flint
2	49	pottery		body sherd		LIA-MED	
2	51	pottery		body sherd		RIA-MED?	
2	52	clay pipe	white	stem		post-med	circular section
2	53	flint		flake			broken and burnt
2	54	flint	med grey	core			beach flint
2	55	wood	white	stem		post-med	section of pipe stem with part of bowl surviving at one end careved from wood
2	56	flint	red-brown	flake			beach pebble
2	58	clay pipe	grey	bowl		post-med	mostly in-tact
2	59	pottery		rim sherd		RIA-MED?	
2	60	flint		flake			broken, burnt flint flake
2	61	pottery		body sherd		RIA-MED?	
2	62	pottery		body sherd		LIA-MED	
2	63	flint	orange-grey	flake			broken
2	64	pottery		rim sherd		RIA-MED?	
2	65	pottery		handle		med	
2	66	flint	red-brown	flake			broken
2	67	clay pipe	white	stem		post-med	circular section
2	68	flint	orange-grey	flake	secondary		
2	69	flint	light grey	scraper	recycled	mes	recycled scraper
2	70	slag	grey				
2	71	flint	dark grey	core	platform	mes	patinated beach flint
2	72	quartzitic stone	med grey	pestle	fragment of a pestle	medieval?	

2	73	clay pipe	white	stem		post-med	circular section
2	74	clay pipe	white	stem		post-med	circular section
2	76	flint	red-brown	core	flake core		
2	77	clay pipe	white	stem		post-med	circular in section
2	78	clay pipe	white	stem		post-med	
2	79	clay pipe	white	stem		post-med	circular section
2	81	clay pipe	white	stem		post-med	circular section
2	82	clay pipe	white	stem		post-med	circular section
2	83	pottery		body sherd		RIA-MED?	
2	84	pottery		rim		Roman IA	rim fragment of well-fired wheel thrown vessel with quartzitic inclusions. Likely to have had a slip, since decayed
2	85	flint	orange-grey	scraper		mes	
2	86	clay pipe	white	stem		post-med	circular section
2	87	clay pipe	white	stem		post-med	circular section
2	88	clay pipe	white	stem		post-med	circular section
2	90	flint	red	flake	primary		broken
2	91	clay pipe	white	bowl		post-med	
2	92	flint	red-brown	core	flake core		glacial cortex
2	93	flint	dark grey	core	multi-platform	mes?	
2	94	flint	red	flake	primary		patinated beach flint
2	95	clay pipe	white	bowl		post-med	
2	96	flint	orange-grey	flake	primary		beach flint
2	97	pottery	beige	body sherd		med?	body sherd of probable medieval pottery with traces of glaze on outer surface
2	98	pottery		body sherd		LIA-MED	
2	99	clay pipe	white	bowl		post-med	connecting area of bowl and stem
2	100	clay pipe	white	stem		post-med	circular section
2	101	clay pipe	white	stem		post-med	circular section
2	101	flint	orange-grey	flake			
2	102	flint		flake			broken and patinated
2	103	clay pipe	white	stem		post-med	circular section
2	105	flint		core	flake core	mes	glacial patinated flint
2	106	flint	med grey	core	flake core		
2	107	flint	light grey	flake			
2	108	clay pipe	white	stem		post-med	circular section
2	109	clay pipe	white	stem		post-med	circular section
2	110	flint	light grey	flake			broken, patinated small flake
2	111	clay pipe	white	stem		post-med	circular section
2	112	flint	med grey	flake			broken with chalky cortex
2	113	clay pipe	white	stem		post-med	circular section
2	114	clay pipe	white	stem		post-med	circular section
2	115	clay pipe	white	stem		post-med	circular section
2	116	flint		flake			broken and burnt
2	117	flint	red-brown	core	flake core		beach flint
2	118	flint	light grey	scraper	thumbnail	mes	
2	119	flint	med grey	flake			broken

2	120	flint	med grey	flake	core rejuvenation flake	mes?	
2	121	clay pipe	white	stem		post-med	circular section
2	122	clay pipe	white	stem		post-med	circular section
2	123	clay pipe	white	bowl		post-med	
2	124	flint	med grey	scraper	recycled	mes	scraper that has been deach rolled and then used as a core with a blade removal
2	125	flint	orange-grey	flake			
2	126	flint	red-brown	core	pebble	mes	beach pebble core
2	127	flint	light grey	blade		neo?	retouched broken blade segment with triangular section of possible neo date. No patination, chalky cortex
2	128	flint	orange-grey	scraper	end	mes	
2	129	flint	dark grey	flake			broken, non-patinated chalky flint
2	130	flint	red-brown	core		mes	
2	131	flint	orange-grey	flake	primary		beach flint
2	132	clay pipe	white	bowl		post-med	
2	134	clay pipe	white	bowl		post-med	
2	135	clay pipe	white	bowl		post-med	
2	136	flint	red-brown	core	multi-platform		
2	137	clay pipe	white	bowl		post-med	
2	138	flint	brown	flake			beach flint
2	140	flint	red	flake	primary		beach flint
2	141	flint	med grey	scraper		mes	patinated
2	142	flint		flake			patinated
2	143	flint		flake			burnt
2	144	clay pipe	grey	stem		post-med	circular section
2	145	clay pipe	white	stem		post-med	circular section
2	146	clay pipe	white	stem		post-med	circular section
2	147	flint	light grey	flake			beach flint
2	148	flint	med grey	flake			beach flint
2	149	clay pipe	white	stem		post-med	circular section
2	150	clay pipe	white	stem		post-med	circular section
2	151	clay pipe	white	stem		post-med	circular section
2	152	flint		flake	primary		white patinated
2	153	flint	red	flake			
2	153	clay pipe	white	stem		post-med	circular section
2	154	clay pipe	white	stem		post-med	circular in section
2	157	flint	orange-grey	flake			
2	158	flint	red	flake	primary		beach flint
2	159	flint	med grey	core	platform	mes	patinated
2	160	pottery		rim sherd		RIA-MED?	
2	161	flint	red-brown	flake	primary		patinated beach flint
2	162	clay pipe	white	stem		post-med	circular section
2	163	clay pipe	white	stem		post-med	circular section
2	164	flint	red-brown	flake	primary		beach flint
2	165	clay pipe	white	stem		post-med	circular in section
2	166	clay pipe	white	stem		post-med	circular section

2	167	clay pipe	white	stem		post-med	circular section
2	168	clay pipe	white	stem		post-med	circular section
2	170	flint	orange-grey	flake			beach flint
2	171	clay pipe	white	bowl		post-med	fragment
2	172	clay pipe	white	stem		post-med	circular section
2	173	flint	red-brown	flake	primary		beach flint
2	174	flint	orange-grey	flake			broken
2	175	clay pipe	white	stem		post-med	circular in section
2	176	flint		blade		mes?	broken and burnt with triangular section
2	177	flint		blade		mes	triangular sectioned broken blade segment, patinated
					core rejuvenation flake		
2	178	flint	red-brown	flake			
2	179	clay pipe	white	stem		post-med	circular section
2	180	flint	med grey	flake	primary		patinated beach flint
2	181	clay pipe	white	stem		post-med	circular section
2	182	flint	orange-grey	flake	primary		
2	184	flint	med grey	flake			broken
2	185	clay pipe	white	stem		post-med	circular section
2	186	clay pipe	white	stem		post-med	circular section
2	187	clay pipe	white	bowl		post-med	
2	188	flint	dark grey	flake		neo?	broken, non-patinated chalky flint
2	189	clay pipe	grey-white	stem		post-med	circular section
2	190	flint	med grey	flake			chalky cortex
					core rejuvenation flake		
2	191	flint	orange-grey	flake		mes?	
2	192	clay pipe	white	stem		post-med	circular section
2	193	clay pipe	white	stem		post-med	circular section
2	194	flint	med grey	flake			broken
2	195	flint	red-brown	flake	primary		beach flint
2	196	flint	med grey	flake	primary		beach flint
2	198	flint		core		mes	patinated beach flint
2	199	clay pipe	white	stem		post-med	circular section
2	200	flint	red-brown	flake			beach rolled and heavily patinated
2	203	clay pipe	white	stem		post-med	circular section
2	204	clay pipe	white	stem		post-med	circular section
2	205	clay pipe	white	stem		post-med	circular section
2	206	flint	red-brown	flake	primary		beach flint
2	207	flint	dark grey	core	flake core		nodular flint with chalky cortex
2	208	clay pipe	white	stem		post-med	circular in section with indistinct lettering on
2	209	clay pipe	white	stem		post-med	slight elliptical section
2	210	clay pipe	white	stem		post-med	circular in section with '..NS..CULL...' on one side and a pattern on the opposing side
2	211	flint	red	flake			broken
2	212	flint		flake			broken and burnt
2	213	flint	light grey	core	flake core	LUP-mes	heavily patinated and rolled beach flint
2	214	clay pipe	white	stem		post-med	circular section

2	215	flint	red-brown	flake	primary		beach flint
2	216	clay pipe	white	stem		post-med	circular section
2	217	flint	brown	retouched flake			patinated retouched flake
2	218	flint	orange-grey	flake			broken
2	219	flint	med grey	flake			broken and patinated
2	220	pottery		handle		med?	
2	221	flint	light grey	scraper	thumbnail	mes	
2	222	flint	dark grey	flake			beach rolled and heavily patinated
3	1	clay pipe	white	stem		post-med	elliptical in section
3	2	flint	orange-grey	flake			beach flint, patinated with more recent plough chips
3	3	clay pipe	white	stem		post-med	circular in section
3	4	agate	red	core	flake core	mes	
3	5	flint	orange-grey	core	multi-platform	mes	beach flint core
3	6	chert	blue-grey	flake		Mes?	broad chunky triangular sectioned flake
3	7	clay pipe	white	stem		post-med	circular in section
3	8	clay pipe	white	stem		post-med	slight elliptical section
3	10	flint	med grey	core	multi-platform	mes	burnt
3	11	flint	light grey	flake	primary		broken flake with cortex indicative of glacial origin
3	12	flint	red speckled	core	flake core	mes	
3	13	clay pipe	white	bowl		post-med	pipe bowl fragment with heart decoration on side
3	14	flint	red-grey	flake			
3	15	clay pipe	white	stem		post-med	circular in section
3	16	flint	brown	retouched flake			broken