

Spirit of Sutterby Project

The Third Archaeological Fieldwalking Survey at Sutterby, Lincolnshire

February 2016 (SHL16)

1. The Spirit of Sutterby Project

- 1.1 The Spirit of Sutterby is a community history project initiated in 2013 and operating in the Spilsby area of Lincolnshire. The focus of the group's study is the deserted medieval village of Sutterby which includes the former church of St John the Baptist. The church is vested in the organisation 'The Friends of Friendless Churches'.¹
- 1.2 There are four themes to the project's work:
- The Church: Study of fabric and documentation
 - The Churchyard: Survey of gravestones, archival records and family history
 - The Village: Archaeological survey of the layout and chronology of the lost village
 - The Natural History: Recording, conservation and management of the natural environment.
- 1.3 The outline history of Sutterby was described in the first Sutterby Fieldwalking Report (SCF14) issued in November 2014 and available on the Spirit of Sutterby website.²
- 1.4 In 2015 the field to the south of Sutterby church was fieldwalked (SHF15) and the report of this survey can also be found on the website (as above).
- 1.5 This report describes a third fieldwalking survey carried out on Sutterby Hill field to the east of the church in February 2016. (See Figure 1.). The site code is SHL16. The National Grid Reference for the centre of the survey area is TF 3868 7268

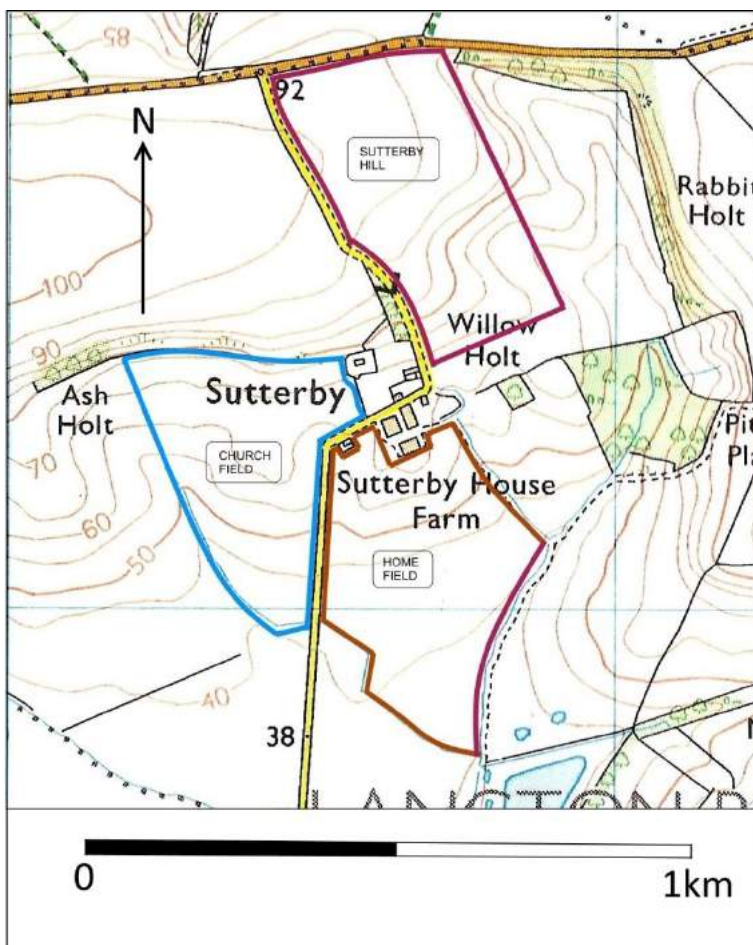


Fig. 1. Three seasons of survey at Sutterby. Church Field was surveyed in 2014, part of Home Field in 2015 and part of Sutterby Hill in 2016.

2. The Survey Area and Methodology

- 2.1 The aim of the 2016 fieldwalking survey was to examine an area thought to lie in one of the open fields of Sutterby, outside the medieval settlement core. Such a survey could show the background (non-settlement) distribution of pottery derived from manuring activities and chance losses and may give data relating to land-use with time.
- 2.2 The survey was carried out on 21 and 28 February 2016, by seventeen volunteers from the Spirit of Sutterby project all of whom had undergone basic training in the survey techniques. The collected material was washed and sorted by the group at a later date and sent to specialists for analysis.
- 2.3 The field surveyed lay in the north eastern quadrant of Sutterby parish as part of the large open field called East Field prior to enclosure. In medieval and post-medieval times it had been let and cultivated in strips and presumably had once been ridge and furrow, although no trace remains today. At enclosure in 1841 the East Field (and the West Field) were divided into smaller parcels of land and these are shown on the first edition six inch Ordnance Survey map of 1888. Three of these enclosure fields have now been recombined to form a field now called 'Sutterby Hill'. (Fig. 2)
- 2.4 The survey area comprised the western part of Sutterby Hill, which had been sown with wheat. Surface visibility was good, varying from 75% to 95%, and the surface was well weathered. The landowner asked that the survey centre on the cultivation 'tramlines'. These were approximately twenty-four metres apart and formed the twenty-two (A - V) transects for the survey. The transects were divided into six 50 metre stints (1 - 6) - The final stint (6) was of variable length. The total area surveyed was in the region of 14 hectares (c. 35 acres). (Figure 2)

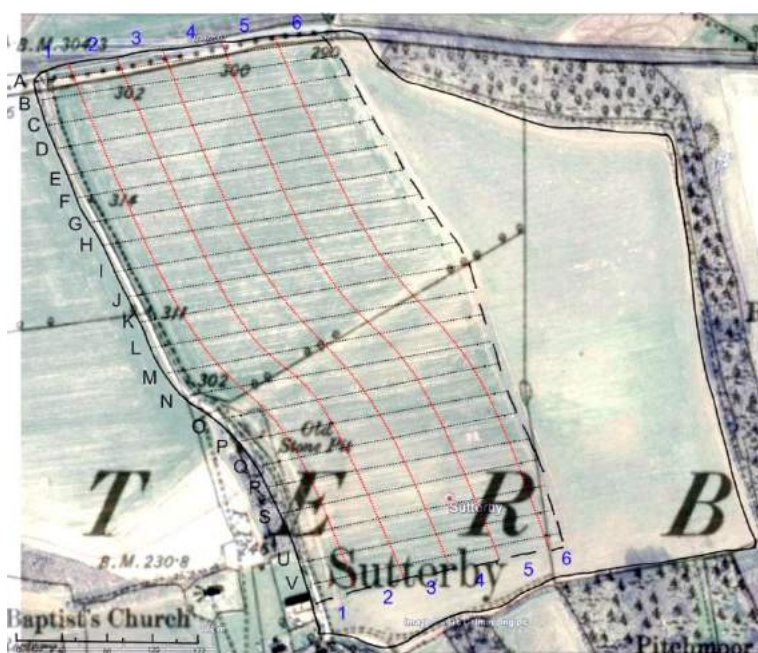


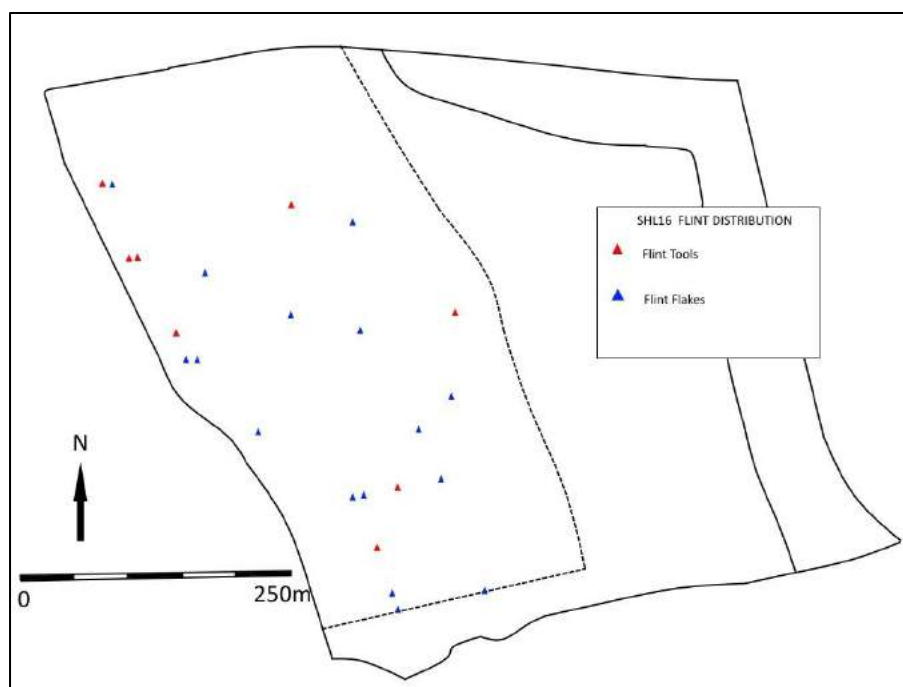
Fig. 2. Sutterby Hill field - Google scan with survey area marked, overlaid on first edition six inch O.S. map of 1888 with old field boundaries shown. Approximate positions of transects (A to V) and stints (1 to 6) are shown.

- 2.5 Some of the old field boundaries are clearly visible on Google aerial scans. It is also clear from these aerial scans that the small chalk quarry labeled 'Old Stone Pit' on the O.S. map has partly been backfilled and incorporated into the field. The pit seems to have been in use from the early nineteenth century until the 1880s and had a lime kiln built into its eastern side, now presumably buried by the backfilling. A more detailed account of the pit and kiln is given at Appendix 1 to this report.
- 2.6 Old estate and terrier maps of Sutterby³ show that the lane from Driby village crossed the survey area entering at the top corner and running south to link with Sutterby main street.
- 2.7 This survey was more difficult than in previous years. - The majority of the flint was heavily patinated (white) making it difficult to distinguish from the plentiful chalk in the topsoil. In some

areas the red chalk had been ploughed to the surface and, in tabular form, it looked very similar to Toynton ware pottery.

3. Results

- 3.1 A total of twenty-two worked flints weighing c. 124g were collected. They were examined by Tom Lane and his report is given at Appendix 2. Of the twenty-two flints, eight were tools (six scrapers and two blades) and fourteen were struck flakes.
- 3.2 The distribution of worked flint is shown at Fig. 3, below. There is an absence of worked flint in the north of the survey area, but otherwise the distribution seems fairly random. However, taken together with results from previous years there is clearly a Neolithic and Bronze Age presence in the vicinity of Sutterby and a prehistoric settlement area may be close by.



*Figure 3
Distribution of worked
flint in the survey area.
There is an absence of
flint in the northern part,
but otherwise the
distribution seems
random.*

- 3.3 As expected, the amount of pottery collected was considerably less than in the village core areas surveyed in previous years. A total of 169 potsherds, weighing c. 2044 grams, was examined by pottery specialist Alex Beeby at Heritage Lincolnshire. The full pottery analysis report is given at Appendix 3.
- 3.4 The assemblage is fragmentary and much of the material, particularly that of medieval date, is also notably abraded. All of the pottery is post-Roman in date; none predates the medieval period and there are no earlier medieval types. In common with the previous fieldwalking assemblages from this area, the group is dominated by Toynton type ware, although there are few fragments that could be definitely attributed to the very latest phases of this industry, in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. Other than Toynton wares, there is a broad range of post medieval pottery types, with glazed red and brown glazed earthenwares particularly well represented, alongside a smaller number of sherds in black glazed earthenware; these are common domestic types of the post medieval period. Sherds which can be securely identified as being of eighteenth century date are fairly rare, with the bulk of the post medieval pottery probably of sixteenth to seventeenth century date.
- 3.5 There are several pieces of continental origin, items which are likely to have arrived in Britain through the important east coast port at Boston. A fragment of unglazed Dutch red earthenware from L5 is of particular note. This piece may derive from a collar rimmed bowl. Whilst oxidised coarse-wares of Dutch origin are not especially uncommon in south Lincolnshire, pieces are usually glazed. There are two fragments of German stoneware

including a piece from a drinking jug in Siegburg ware and a second, from a closed form in Frechen ware.

- 3.6 The range of pottery by date is shown at Figure 4. The main evidence (60%) is for medieval activity, probably derived from manuring fields while the settlement was at its most populous in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries. Agricultural land-use continues through to modern times, but the spreading of domestic refuse diminishes as the population dwindles.
- 3.7 The distribution of medieval (1150 - 1550) pottery across the survey area is shown at Figure 5. Of the 102 sherds plotted here, 98 of them are Toynton ware. Unlike previous surveys there is no Anglo-Saxon or Saxo-Norman material present. The distribution shows more pottery towards the north of the survey area than in the south, but there are no notable concentrations of material to suggest anything other than routine manure spreading carrying domestic waste onto the arable fields.

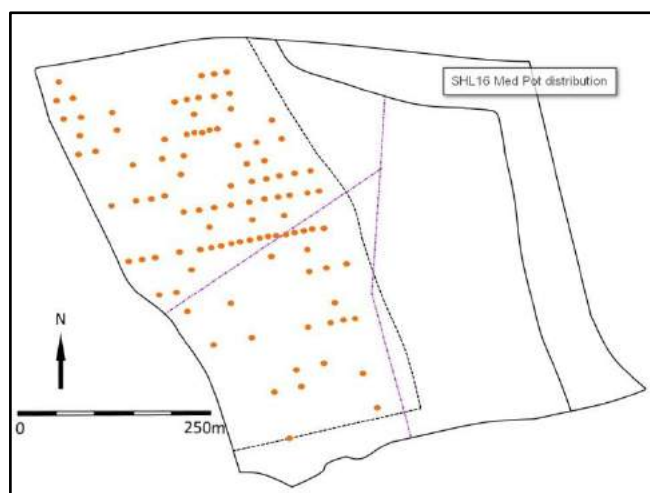
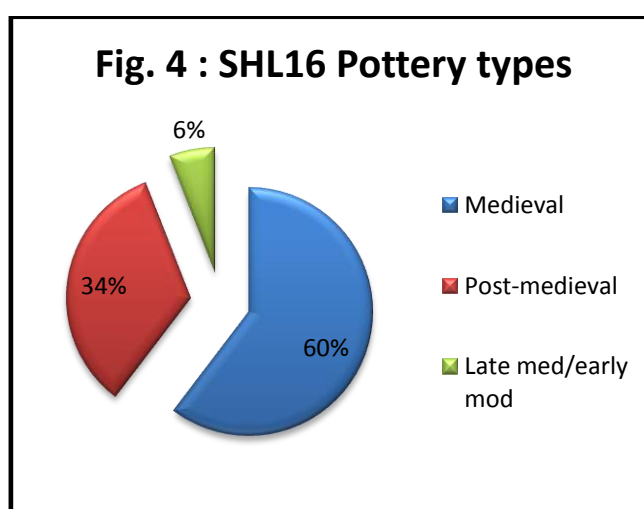


Fig. 5 Medieval pottery distribution

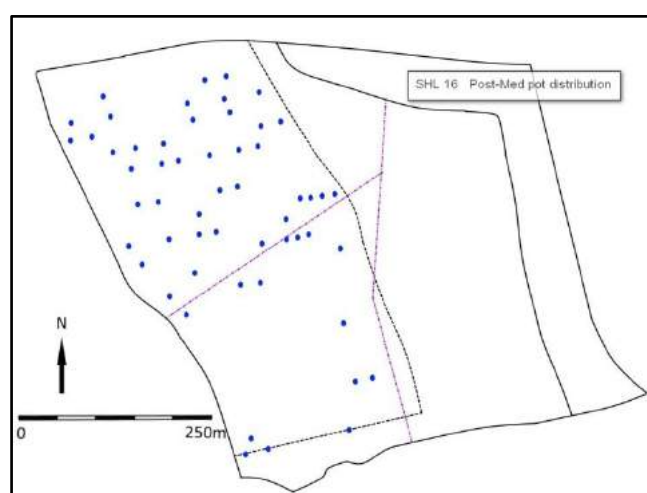


Fig. 6 Post Medieval pottery distribution

- 3.8 The distribution of post medieval (1550-1750) pottery is sparser, but spatially similar to that of the medieval wares (Figure 6) with considerably more in the north of the survey area. There is clearly some difference in agricultural practices - possibly the strips to the south (which are lower and wetter) were kept in pasture more often and not manured as often as the arable strips to the north?
- 3.9 Only 6% (10 sherds) of the pottery was late post-medieval to early modern (1700-1900) and a distribution plot has not been shown as the sample is too small to be useful. The lack of later pottery reflects the small population of Sutterby (four or five families) in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries.

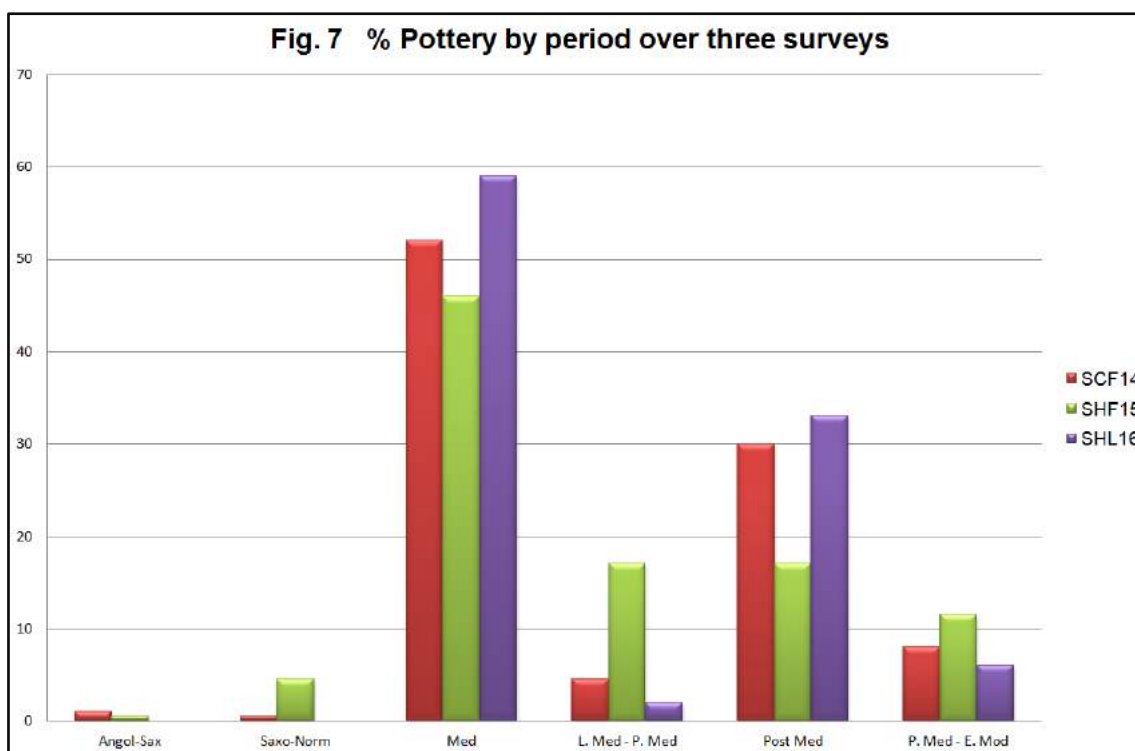
- 3.10 The occurrence of the continental wares in the collection is intriguing as they are relatively rare in the much denser pottery scatters sampled in the village core. On Church Field (SCF14) one sherd of Siegburg stoneware and one of Frechen stoneware were recovered and in 2015 on Home Field (SHF15) two sherds of Raeren stoneware were collected. It is, therefore, surprising that three sherds of imported ware (Frechen and Siegburg stonewares, and Dutch red earthenware) were found amongst such a sparse assemblage. Most of these sherds are from drinking jugs and range in date from 1400 to 1650. They will have been relatively easy to obtain from the port of Boston and its local markets. Hurst comments '*Raeren stoneware drinking mugs ... became so common between 1500 and 1550 that they have been found on every type of site of this period right down the social scale to peasant houses*'.⁴ So, not really 'exotics' but about as exotic as we get at Sutterby!



A Raeren stoneware drinking jug of fifteenth or sixteenth century. Mugs like this would probably have been available in the markets of Boston

4. Summary of 2016 Survey

- 4.1 As in previous surveys, there is a general background of prehistoric activity in the Sutterby area. The material from SHL16 mostly dates from the early Neolithic. The quantities are small and there is still no focus of activity that might be identified as a settlement area.
- 4.2 There is no detectable Roman presence at Sutterby even though the presumed route of the Lincoln to Burgh le Marsh Roman road passes only 800m to the north of the survey area.
- 4.3 The two previous surveys recorded small amounts of Anglo Saxon pottery (four sherds from SCF14 and 7 from SHF15) but no Anglo-Saxon material was found on Sutterby Hill. This may reflect the extent of land-use in the area in the Anglo-Saxon period.
- 4.4 Similarly there was no Saxo-Norman to early medieval pottery collected, although it was present in small quantities on the previous survey areas.
- 4.5 The majority of the pottery collected was of medieval date (1200-1500) and almost all of it came from the nearby Toynton kilns.
- 4.6 Only a very small proportion of the pottery was late to post-medieval in date. This may reflect late medieval changes in population and land-use.
- 4.7 Thirty-three percent of the pottery from Sutterby Hill survey (mostly from the northern part) was post-medieval (1600-1800) in date indicating that the northern part of the survey area was probably being routinely manured during this period.
- 4.8 The comparison of the pottery from the three surveys (percentage of total collected, by period) is shown in the chart at Figure 7.



- 4.9 There was no significant evidence collected from the field to indicate the quarrying or lime-burning activities that had been carried out on at its western edge. One fragment of vitrified brick was noted from stint H2.
- 4.10 Similarly there was no evidence in the patterning of finds to indicate that the pre-enclosure road from Driby to Sutterby had once crossed this field.

5 Acknowledgements

- 5.1 The Spirit of Sutterby Project gratefully acknowledges assistance, advice and access given by Harrington Estates, Lincolnshire Wolds Countryside Service, Heritage Trust of Lincolnshire and the Friends of Friendless Churches. The costs of the survey were met from the Spirit of Sutterby group funds.

David Start FSA MCifA
for Spirit of Sutterby Project
November 2015

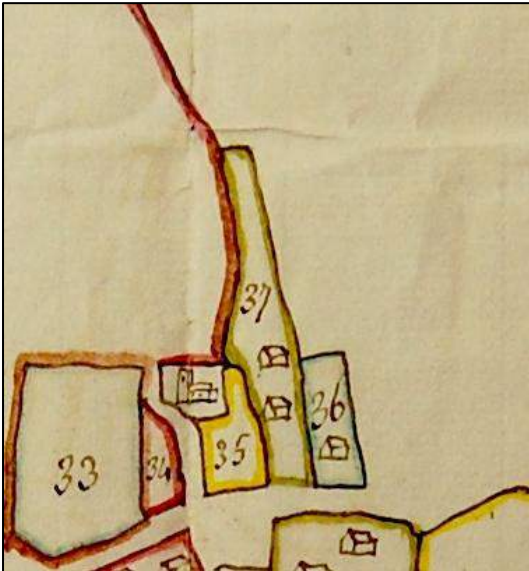
NOTES:

- ¹ Further information on Friends of Friendless Churches may be found on their website at www.friendsoffriendlesschurches.org.uk/
- ² Fieldwalking reports for 2014 (Church Field) and 2015 (Home Field) can be found in the documents section of the Projects/Village part of the Spirit of Sutterby website at: www.spiritofsutterby.co.uk/#!/village-documents/c1xkc
- ³ e.g. *LAO Dioc/Terrier Bundle/Sutterby* and *LAO 1-MM/15/3*
- ⁴ Hurst, J G, 1991, Medieval and Post Medieval Pottery imported into Lincolnshire, in Tyszka, D, Miller, K, and Bryant, G (eds), *Land, People and Landscapes*, Lincoln. p. 58.

SPIRIT OF SUTTERBY

A Note on the Sutterby Stone Pit and Lime Kiln

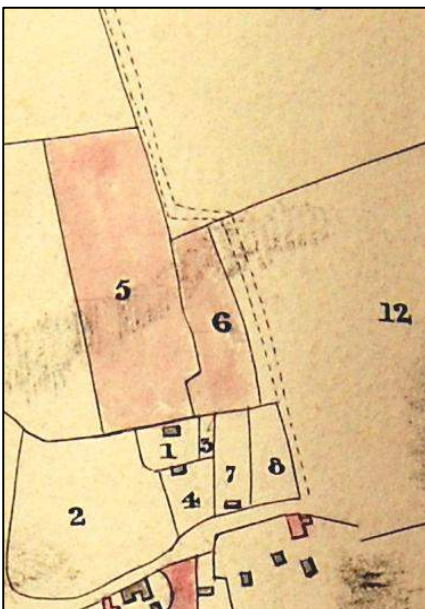
The modern road into Sutterby village, running south from the Harrington to Ulceby Cross road, winds downhill through a steep cutting which originated as a small chalk quarry in the mid-nineteenth century. The original road passed west of the church, but was later rerouted through the stone pit cutting, presumably to take advantage of the reduced gradient. The development of this small quarry and its lime kiln can be tracked on maps from 1763 to the present day.



An estate map of Sutterby of 1763 gives no hint of the stone pit and shows the road to the village entering to the west of the church. [LAO 1-MM/4/9/1]



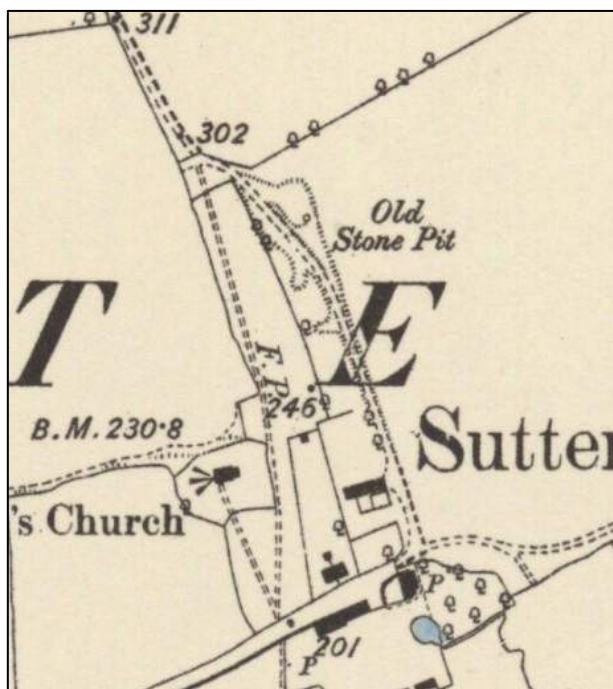
This 1805 estate map still shows no suggestion of the quarry. It shows the track from Driby curving in to the east end of the village, but not onto the main street. [LAO 1-MM/15/3]



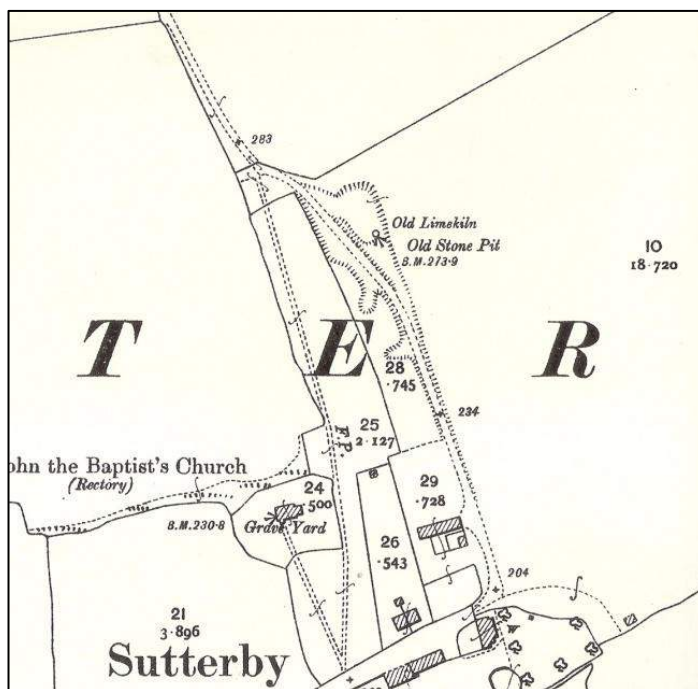
The Sutterby tithe map of 1841 formalises the new road position, but does not show the stone pit – However, the move of the road to this position suggests it was in existence at this time. [LAO Dioc/tithe Award/C159]



This estate map of 1861 is the first time that the existence of the pit is shown. The new road is shown with an enlarged area approximately where part of the pit later develops. The old path to the village now runs to the east of the church. [LAO 1-MM/4/21/14]



The first edition (1887) six inch O.S. map shows the extent of the stone pit, although it names it 'Old', thus presumably disused. The lime kiln is shown as a small circle with a path leading to it. The old path to the church (F.P.) is shown.



The 1906 edition of the twenty-five inch O.S. map labels the kiln and shows that it has a benchmark. This map gives the best definition of the overall shape of the quarry.



The 1946 edition of the six inch O.S. map shows an 'L' shaped building just at the point where the road deviates through the stone pit. (See aerial photograph below)



The aerial photograph shown at upper left (RAF/106G/UK/1730/3048) was taken on 12 September 1946. It gives a good view of the remains of the chalk quarry and shows the buildings noted on the 1946 O.S. map (above right). It also shows a structure to the north of the kink in the road, but this is probably a stack rather than a building.



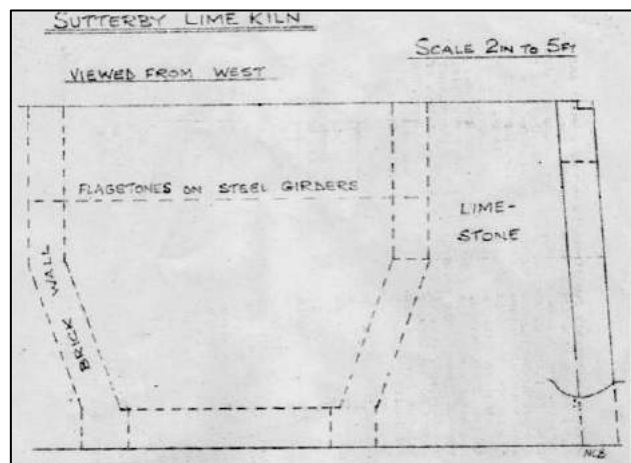
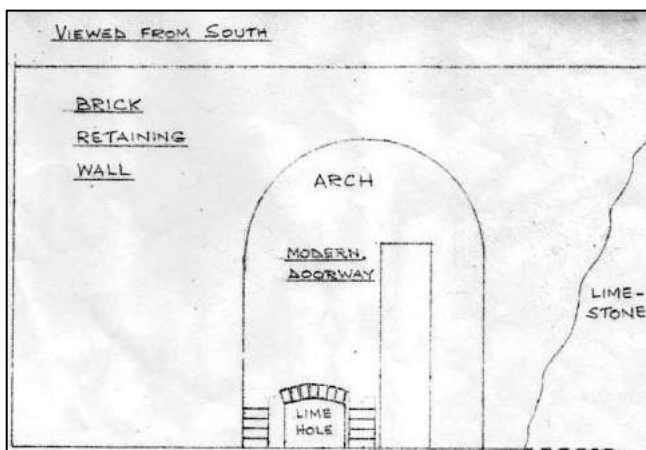
The aerial photograph shown at bottom left (OS/73030) was taken on 23 March 1973. Sutterby Farm had recently been taken into new management and land-use had been rationalised – the north eastern part of the stone pit has been back-filled and levelled to create the landscape that can be seen today. The backfilling shows as a white soilmark on the darker soil of the field. The remains of the kiln are presumably buried.

In a 1968 edition of *Lincolnshire Industrial Archaeology*¹ of the Lincolnshire Local History Society a report written by N J Lyons on Sutterby Lime Kiln appeared:

'[A survey was undertaken] ... on June 11th 1967....By 1906 a track had been formed down through the hamlet from which has obviously come the present day metalled road. Across this road are the remains of 2 limestone quarries. The kiln is actually built into the east bank of the stone pit with its top level with the adjacent field. This enabled the quarried stone to be brought round to the kiln top by a track. The kiln appears to have been used during World War II as an air raid shelter. The present narrow doorway has '1940' carved in the cement rendering and the new roof of flagstones supported by steel girders obviously dates from the same time.'

Two sketches (an elevation and a section) accompanied the 1968 record. Lyons went on to publish an article on the types of lime kilns in use in the Wolds around this time.² He describes the 'common perpetual kiln', noting:

'[The common perpetual kiln] ... is a close counterpart to the Sutterby kiln. ... [It] is generally placed in the side of a chalk or limestone hill to avoid expense in brickwork or masonry ... [and takes the form of] ... an inverted truncated cone from 12 to 15 feet in diameter at the top, excavated out of the chalk or limestone rock lined with good hard bricks capable of withstanding a considerable amount of fire'.



Lyons's drawings show that the kiln was a brick built structure set into the eastern quarry face, with an unloading door facing south. Internally it had an inverted cone of brickwork, but this had been modified during the second world war to create a chamber roofed with flagstones laid on steel girders. An additional doorway (shown as c. 5' 3" high (1.58m) and 18" wide (0.46m)) had been made in the front elevation with the date 1940 inscribed above.

Lyons comments that the kiln may have been used as an air raid shelter, but this is highly unlikely given the low population of Sutterby and the improbability of an attack on the village. However, the Home Guard and regular army units trained nearby (on the Langton sheep walks) in 1940 and it is quite possible that they 'requisitioned' the lime kiln, maybe as a store, for their training activities.³

Summary and Conclusion:

It seems likely, therefore, that the chalk quarry and its lime kiln came into use in the first quarter of the nineteenth century, but had gone out of use by 1887. The lime kiln was still in existence in 1967 (when it was recorded) and appears to have been modified in 1940 for war time use, possibly by the local Home Guard. The eastern part of the quarry had been backfilled by 1973 (evidenced in the aerial photograph) presumably burying the remains of the kiln in the process. No trace of it is visible today. The L shaped structure on the 1946 O.S. map (actually two buildings) can be seen on the aerial photograph of 1946. These buildings are unlikely to have any connection with the stone quarry or the kiln and are probably agricultural buildings.

Notes:

¹ Lyons, N J L, 1968, 'Lime Kiln at Sutterby' in *Lincolnshire Industrial Archaeology*, vol 3, No.3 p.9.

² Lyons, N J L, 1970, 'A note on lime kilns' in *Lincolnshire Industrial Archaeology*, vol 5, No.2 pp. 25-29.

³ Pers. comm. John Hudson, local historian, Nov 2016.

Flint

By Tom Lane

APPENDIX 2

Introduction

Flints collected during fieldwalking at Sutterby Hill (SHL16) were submitted for Analysis.

Condition

As would be expected in a fieldwalking collection, the items are all abraded or very abraded. No special conservation measures are required for their retention in a museum collection.

Results

Cxt No	Description	No	Wt(g)	Date
D1	Disc scraper. Heavily patinated. 27 x 24 x 6mm	1	5	Early Neolithic
D1	Flake. Heavily patinated. 26 x 19 x 5mm	1	3	
F4	Disc Scraper. Heavily patinated. 25 x 32 x 11mm	1	10	
G1	Disc Scraper. Heavily patinated. 25 x 23 x 5mm	1	4	
G1	Scraper. Heavily abraded. Heavily patinated. Possibly unfinished. 42 x 35 x 10mm	1	20	
G5	Unworked flake. Patinated but with more recent damage.			
H2	Flake. Heavily patinated. Some cortex remaining. Heavily abraded. 37 x 20 x 8mm	1	7	
J1	Utilized Flake. Blade flake with blade scars on dorsal surface. Minimal secondary working on parts of lateral edges. Heavily patinated. 50 x 16 x 5mm	1	5	
J3	Flake. Heavily patinated. 30 x 14 x 4mm	1	2	
K1	Flake. Heavily Patinated. 22 x 16 x 4mm	1	2	
K1	Flake. Heavily patinated. 22 x 15 x 2mm	1	2	
K4	Flake. 'Recent' break along one edge. Heavily patinated. 22 x 19 x 2mm	1	2	
K6	Side and end scraper. On Squat flake. Heavily patinated. 31 x 31 x 11mm	1	14	
N1	Flake. Heavily abraded. Heavily patinated. 20 x 14 x 5mm	1	2	
N5	Irregular flake. Heavily patinated. 35 x 27 x 8mm	1	6	
O4	Irregular flake. Heavily patinated. 21 x 16 x 5mm	1	2	
Q2	Flake. Unworked.			
Q2	Flake. Heavily patinated. 31 x 22 x 5mm	1	5	
Q3	Side Scraper? Broken and unfinished. Heavily patinated. 33 x 33 x 7mm	1	11	
Q4	Waste Flake. Probably from initial core depletion. 42 x 20 x 11mm	1	12	

S2	Utilized Flake. Secondary working along one side and end. Unpatinated. 30 x 18 x 11mm	1	5	
U2	Flake. Broken. Triangular section. Heavily patinated. 14 x 9 x 3mm	1	1	
V2	Flake. Broken. Heavily patinated. 21 x 19 x 3mm	1	2	
V4	Flake. Unpatinated. 28 x 17 x 4mm	1	2	
No Grid (NG)	Flake. Heavily patinated. 27 x 17 x 3mm	1	3	
NG	Flake. Broken. Heavily patinated. 25 x 19 x 4mm	1	5	
NG	Core fragment with blade scars on dorsal surface. Heavily patinated. 47 x 25 x 9mm	1	12	
NG	End Scraper. Heavily patinated and abraded. Possibly unfinished. 32 x 29 x 10mm	1	10	
NG	Flake. Very heavily abraded. Possible utilized with secondary working in one small area. Appearance of a rough out for a disc scraper. Heavily patinated. 40 x 38 x 13	1	23	
NG	Flake. Heavily patinated. 26 x 17 x 4	1	3	

Provenance

All the items were collected during fieldwalking and were relatively widely scattered.

Range

The collection contains both debitage (the debris from flintworking) and tools. There is a relatively high tool to waste flake ratio. Tools are predominantly scrapers, most probably all dating to the Early Neolithic. They comprise Disc and End scrapers. Early and Late Neolithic scrapers tend to have strong similarities but these are all very heavily patinated, suggesting the earlier of the two periods (although patination is not always solely an indicator of age, but of geology and soil types too). Two of the flints, both flakes from V4 and S2 are non-patinated but are hard to date due to lack of chronological indicators.

Potential

Clearly there has been flintworking and toolmaking on this field. The vast majority appear to belong to the Earlier Neolithic but may not all be precisely contemporary. The field may certainly be the site of 'settlement' and may profit from a more detailed surface survey.

SUTTERBY HILL FIELDWALKING (SHL16) – THE POTTERY

Alex Beeby

INTRODUCTION

The material was laid out and viewed in transect/stint order. The pottery pieces (sherds) were identified and then counted by individual transect/stint number. Pottery was examined visually and using x20 magnification. This information was then added to an Access database. A full list of the pottery is included in Table 2 below, with a summary of types shown in Table 1. The pottery codenames (Cname) used, are in accordance with the Post Roman pottery type series for Lincolnshire, as published in Young *et al.* (2005). Four fragments of ceramic building material, including a single piece of medieval flat roofing tile, were also noted (Table 3).

THE POTTERY

A total of 169 sherds from approximately 167 vessels, weighing 2044 grams, was recorded. The assemblage is fragmentary and much of the material, particularly that of medieval date, is also notably abraded. The pottery was fairly evenly scattered across the field and the pattern of distribution across the area may be due to manuring.

All of the pottery is post Roman in date; none predates the medieval period and there are no earlier medieval types. In common with the previous fieldwalking assemblages assessed from Sutterby, the group is dominated by Toynton type ware (TOY), although there are few fragments that could be definitely attributed to the very latest phases of this industry, in the 15th and 16th centuries. Other than Toynton wares, there is a broad range of post medieval pottery types, with glazed red (GRE) and brown glazed (BERTH) earthenwares particularly well represented, alongside a smaller number of sherds in black glazed earthenware (BL); these are common domestic types of the post medieval period. Sherds which can be securely identified as being of 18th century date are fairly rare, with the bulk of the post medieval pottery probably of 16th to 17th century date.

There are several pieces of continental origin, items which are likely to have arrived in Britain through the important east coast port at Boston. A fragment of unglazed Dutch red earthenware (DUTR) from L5 is of particular note. This piece may derive from a collar rimmed bowl. Whilst oxidised coarsewares of Dutch origin are not especially uncommon in south Lincolnshire, pieces are usually glazed. There are two fragments of German stoneware including a piece from a drinking jug in Siegburg ware (SIEG) and a second, from a closed form in Frechen ware (FREC).

Table 1, summary of the pottery listed by type

Period	Cname	Full Name	Earliest Date	Latest date	NoS	NoV	W(g)
Medieval	MEDLOC	Medieval local fabrics	1150	1450	1	1	4
Medieval to early post medieval	TOY	Toynton Medieval Ware	1280	1600	98	98	1201
	DUTR	Dutch Red Earthenware	1400	1650	1	1	13
	MP	Midlands Purple ware	1400	1600	1	1	8
	SIEG	Siegburg-type Ware	1400	1550	1	1	17
Post medieval	CIST	Cistercian-type ware	1480	1650	2	2	8
	GRE	Glazed Red Earthenware	1500	1700	26	25	349
	FREC	Frechen stoneware	1530	1680	1	1	2
	BERTH	Brown glazed earthenware	1550	1800	19	18	305
	BL	Black-glazed wares	1550	1750	6	6	47
	DUTRT	Dutch Red Earthenware-types	1550	1650	1	1	27
	MY	Midlands Yellow ware	1550	1650	1	1	10
	STSL	Staffordshire/Bristol type slipware	1650	1780	1	1	9
Late post medieval to early modern	ENGS	Unspecified English Stoneware	1700	1900	4	4	32
	PORC	Porcelain	1700	1900	1	1	5
	PEARL	Pearlware	1770	1900	5	5	7
Total					169	167	2044

IDENTIFICATION AND DATING

Table 2 below shows a full list of the pottery recorded.

Table 2, the Pottery Listed by Transect/Stint

Cxt	Cname	Sub Fabric	Form	NoS	NoV	W(g)	Decoration	Part	Comment	Date
A2	TOY		Jug	1	1	11		Handle	Abraded	L13th-15th
B1	TOY		Bowl	1	1	23		BS	Abraded	L13th-15th
B1	TOY		Bowl?	1	1	13		Rim?	Long everted rim?; abraded	L13th-15th
B2	MY		Jar or Bowl	1	1	10		BS		M15th-M16th
B5	GRE		Bowl	1	1	29		Base Angle		16th-17th
B5	GRE		?	1	1	3		BS	Abraded	16th-M17th
B5	TOY		Jug	1	1	2		BS		L13th-15th
B5	TOY		Bowl?	1	1	13		Base	Abraded	L13th-15th
B5	TOY		Jug	1	1	52		Handle	Rod handle; abraded	L13th-15th
C1	GRE		?	1	1	1		BS	Abraded; ?ID	16th-17th
C1	TOY		Jug	2	2	6		BS	Abraded	L13th-15th
C2	GRE		Jar or Bowl	1	1	11		BS		16th-17th
C2	TOY		Closed	1	1	4		BS		16th-M17th
C4	CIST		Drinking Vessel	1	1	2		BS		L15th-E17th
C4	TOY		?	3	3	8		BSS	Abraded	L13th-15th
C5	GRE		Bowl	1	1	9		BS		16th-M17th
C5	TOY		Jug or Jar	1	1	14		BS		L13th-16th
C5	TOY		?	1	1	6		BS	Abraded	L13th-15th
C6	BL		Jar or Bowl	1	1	12		BS		M17th-18th
D1	BERTH		Jar or Bowl	1	1	21		BS	Abraded; amber glaze	16th-17th
D1	DUTRT		Bowl	1	1	27		Rim	Complex rim; abraded	16th-M17th

Cxt	Cname	Sub Fabric	Form	NoS	NoV	W(g)	Decoration	Part	Comment	Date
D1	TOY		Jug	1	1	1		BS	Abraded	L13th-15th
D2	TOY		Jug or Jar	1	1	5		BS		L13th-15th
D3	GRE		Bowl	1	1	20		Rim	Long everted rim; abraded	16th-17th
D4	GRE		Jug?	1	1	16		BS with ?HJ	Abraded	16th-M17th
D4	TOY		Jug or Jar	1	1	12		BS	Abraded	L13th-15th
D5	BERTH		?	1	1	8		BS	Dutch?; Abraded	16th-17th
D5	TOY		Bowl	1	1	27		Base	Abraded	L13th-15th
E1	TOY		?	2	2	2		BSS	Abraded	L13th-16th
E2	FREC		Closed	1	1	2		BS	?ID	M16th-17th
E2	GRE		Jar or Bowl	1	1	5		Rim	Everted rim	16th-17th
E3	GRE		Bowl	2	1	35		Rim; BS	Hammerhead rim; abraded	16th-M17th
E3	TOY		Jug or Jar	1	1	9		BS	Abraded	L13th-15th
E4	TOY		Bowl	1	1	11		BS		L13th-16th
E4	TOY		Jug?	1	1	62		Base	Thick internal ridges; some internal glazing	L13th-15th
E4	TOY		Jug	1	1	3		BS	Abraded	L13th-15th
E4	TOY		?	2	2	29		BSS	Abraded	L13th-15th
E6	GRE		Bowl	2	2	20		Rim; BS		16th-17th
E6	TOY		?	1	1	5		BS	Abraded	L13th-15th
F2	GRE		Bowl	1	1	13		BS		16th-M17th
F2	TOY		?	1	1	26		Base	Abraded	L13th-15th
F3	BERTH		BS	1	1	14		BS	Abraded; amber glaze; TOY	16th-17th
F3	GRE		Bowl	1	1	10		BS		16th-17th
F3	PORC		?	1	1	5		BS		19th-20th
F3	TOY		Jug	1	1	8		BS	Burnt; abraded	L13th-15th

Cxt	Cname	Sub Fabric	Form	NoS	NoV	W(g)	Decoration	Part	Comment	Date
F3	TOY		Jug	1	1	30		Handle	Strap handle; abraded	L13th-15th
F4	BERTH		Bowl	1	1	27		Rim	Rounded rim; abraded; DUTRT?	16th-17th
F5	BERTH		Bowl?	1	1	8		BS	Amber glaze	16th-17th
F5	BL		?	1	1	4		BS		17th-18th
F5	MEDLOC	Oxidised; fine; Fe; Ca	Jar?	1	1	4		BS	Sanded external surface; very unusual; roof furniture?; TOY?	13th-16th
F5	TOY		Jug	1	1	11		BS		L13th-15th
F6	TOY		?	1	1	4		BS	Abraded	L13th-15th
G3	TOY		Jug or Jar	1	1	61		Base	Abraded	L13th-16th
G5	BOUA		?	1	1	8		BS	?ID	M12th-14th
G5	TOY		Bowl?	1	1	15		Rim	Abraded	L13th-15th
G6	PEARL		Teacup?	1	1	1	Blue transfer print - floral design	BS		19th
H1	TOY		?	1	1	6		Base	?ID; abraded	L13th-15th
H2	BL		Bowl	1	1	8		BS		M17th-18th
H2	GRE		Bowl?	1	1	3		BS		16th-M17th
H2	TOY		?	1	1	7		BS		L13th-15th
H2	TOY		Bowl?	1	1	7		Rim?	Abraded	L13th-15th
H2	TOY		Bowl	1	1	16		Rim		L13th-16th
H4	GRE		Bowl	1	1	23		Rim	Rounded rim with lid seat	16th-17th
H4	STSL	Orange	Press Moulded Dish	1	1	9	Brown trailed on cream	BS		M17th-18th
H4	TOY		?	1	1	10		BS	Abraded	L13th-16th

Cxt	Cname	Sub Fabric	Form	NoS	NoV	W(g)	Decoration	Part	Comment	Date
H5	TOY		Jug or Jar	2	2	25		BSS	Abraded	L 13th-15th
H5	TOY		Jug	1	1	33		BS with HJ	Abraded	L 13th-15th
H6	TOY		Jug	1	1	3		BS		L 13th-15th
H6	TOY		Jug or Jar	1	1	4		BS	Abraded	L 13th-15th
I3	BERTH		?	1	1	6		BS	Abraded; amber glaze	16th-17th
I3	TOY		Jug	1	1	34		Handle	Strap handle with multiple grooves	L 13th-15th
I3	TOY		Jug or Jar	2	2	9		BSS	Abraded	L 13th-15th
I4	TOY		?	2	2	10		BSS	Abraded	L 13th-16th
I5	TOY		Bowl	1	1	22		Rim	Long everted rim	L 13th-16th
I5	TOY		?	2	2	14		BSS	Abraded	L 13th-15th
I6	BERTH		Bowl	2	2	21		Bases	Abraded; amber glaze	16th-17th
I6	BERTH		?	2	2	6		Rim?; BS	1 pc abraded; amber glaze	16th-17th
I6	TOY		Jug	1	1	33		Handle	Oval handle with central groove; abraded	L 13th-15th
I6	TOY		Jug or Jar	1	1	15		BS	Abraded	L 13th-15th
J1	BL		Drinking Vessel	1	1	14		Base		M16th-17th
J2	GRE		Jar or Bowl	1	1	12		BS	Bichrome with amber internal glaze	16th-17th
J3	CIST		Drinking Vessel	1	1	6		BS		16th-E17th
J3	GRE		Jug or Jar	1	1	4		BS		16th-M17th
J3	TOY		Jug or Jar	1	1	10		BS	Overfired/burnt	L 13th-15th
J4	TOY		Jug or Jar	1	1	5		BS	Abraded	L 13th-15th

Cxt	Cname	Sub Fabric	Form	NoS	NoV	W(g)	Decoration	Part	Comment	Date
J5	BERTH		Jug	1	1	26		BS with HJ		M16th-17th
J5	TOY		Jug	1	1	6		BS		L13th-15th
K1	GRE		Bowl	1	1	46		Rim	Rounded rim	16th-17th
K1	TOY		Jug or Bowl	1	1	7		BS?		L13th-16th
K1	TOY		Jug	1	1	3		BS		L13th-15th
K1	TOY		Bowl	1	1	9		Base		L13th-16th
K2	ENGs		Straight sided bottle?	1	1	21		Base		19th-E20th
K2	PEARL		Plate	1	1	3	Blue transfer print - Willow Pattern	BS		19th
K2	TOY		Jug or Jar	1	1	16		Base	Abraded	L13th-15th
K3	TOY		Jug	1	1	66		Base		L13th-15th
K3	TOY		Jug	3	3	15		Rim; BSS	Abraded	L13th-15th
K3	TOY		?	1	1	10		BS	Abraded	L13th-15th
K4	GRE		Jug	1	1	17		Handle		16th-M17th
K4	TOY		Bowl	1	1	9		Rim	Long everted rim	L13th-16th
K4	TOY		?	3	3	21		BSS	Abraded	L13th-15th
K5	BERTH		Jar or Bowl	1	1	19		BS		17th-18th
K5	BERTH		Bowl?	1	1	17		BS	Abraded; amber glaze	M16th-17th
K5	GRE		Jar or Bowl	1	1	20		Base		16th-17th
K5	TOY		Bowl	1	1	26		Base	Abraded	L13th-16th
K5	TOY		Jug or Jar	3	3	9		BSS	Abraded	L13th-15th
K6	TOY		?	1	1	14		BS	Burnt; abraded	L13th-15th
L2	GRE		Bowl	1	1	14		BS		16th-M17th

Cxt	Cname	Sub Fabric	Form	NoS	NoV	W(g)	Decoration	Part	Comment	Date
L2	TOY		Jar or Bowl	1	1	8		Base		L 13th-15th
L4	TOY		Jug?	1	1	2		BS		L13th-15th
L5	DUTR		Bowl?	1	1	13		Rim	Collar rimmed bowl?; unusual; Fe slip? Unglazed	L14th-16th
L6	BERTH		Bowl	1	1	37		Base		16th-17th
M1	GRE		Jar or Bowl	1	1	5		BS		16th-M17th
M1	TOY		Jug or Jar	1	1	10		BS	Abraded	L13th-15th
M1	TOY		?	1	1	6		Base?	Abraded; sooted	L13th-15th
M3	BERTH		Jar or Bowl	1	1	6		Base		16th-17th
M3	BL		?	1	1	2		BS		17th-18th
M5	TOY		Jug	1	1	10		BS		L13th-15th
M5	TOY		Jug or Jar	1	1	21		BS		L13th-15th
M6	TOY		Jug or Jar	1	1	7		BS	?id- BOUA?	L13th-15th
N1	GRE		Bowl	1	1	11		BS		16th-17th
N1	TOY		Bowl	1	1	23		BS		L13th-16th
N2	ENGs		Closed	1	1	1		BS	Probably Nottingham/Derby	18th-19th
N2	TOY		Jug	1	1	4		Base		L13th-15th
N3	ENGs		Bowl?	1	1	4		Base?		18th-19th
O5	TOY		Bowl	1	1	33		Base		L13th-16th
P1	TOY		Bowl?	1	1	11		BS		L13th-15th
P2	SIEG		Drinking Jug	1	1	17		BS		14th-16th
P4	ENGs		Bottle	1	1	6		BS		19th-E20th
P4	TOY		Jug or Jar	1	1	10		BS	Abraded	L13th-15th
P5	GRE	TOY	Bowl	1	1	13		BS		16th-M17th
P5	TOY		?	2	2	8		BSS		L13th-15th

Cxt	Cname	Sub Fabric	Form	NoS	NoV	W(g)	Decoration	Part	Comment	Date
P5	TOY		Jug	1	1	7		BS	Pressed strip or handle join	L13th-15th
R3	TOY		Bowl	1	1	13		BS		L13th-16th
R4	TOY		Jug or Jar	1	1	27		Base		L13th-15th
S2	TOY		Bowl?	1	1	8		BS	Burnt	L13th-16th
S3	MP	Fe slag	?	1	1	8		BS	?ID	L14th-16th
S5	BERTH		Bowl	1	1	27		Base	Amber glaze	M16th-18th
S5	BERTH		Bowl	1	1	35		Rim	Abraded; amber glaze	16th-17th
S5	PEARL		?	1	1	1		BS		19th
S5	TOY		?	1	1	5		BS		L13th-15th
T6	PEARL		Flat?	1	1	1	Blue transfer print - chinoiserie	Base?		19th
U1	BL		Jar or Bowl	1	1	7		Base		M17th-18th
U2	PEARL		?	1	1	1		BS		19th
U5	TOY		Bowl?	1	1	16		Base		L13th-16th
V1	BERTH		Jar or Bowl	2	1	27		BSS		M16th-18th
V2	TOY		Jug	1	1	9	Finger pressed along base?	Base		L13th-15th
V4	GRE	TOY	Bowl	1	1	9		Base		16th-M17th
NO GRID	TOY		Jug	1	1	8		BS		L13th-15th

Table 3, Ceramic Building Material Recovered from the Pottery

Cxt	Cname	Full Name	Fabric	NoF	W(g)	Description	Date
B5	PNR	Peg, nib or ridge tile	OX/R/OX; TOY	1	24		13th-15th
E3	CBM	Ceramic building material	Oxidised; fine sandy	1	2		Undated
I3	CBM	Ceramic building material	Oxidised; medium sandy	1	3		Undated

Cxt	Cname	Full Name	Fabric	NoF	W(g)	Description	Date
P2	RTMISC	Miscellaneous roof tile	Oxidised; fine; vesicular	1	5	Black ?tar over the broken edge	13th-18th

ABBREVIATIONS

BS	Body sherd
CXT	Context
HJ	Lower Handle Join
NoS	Number of sherds
NoV	Number of vessels
TR	Trench
W (g)	Weight (grams)

REFERENCES

Young, J., Vince, A.G. and Nailor, V., 2005, *A Corpus of Saxon and Medieval Pottery from Lincoln* (Oxford)