

Spirit of Sutterby Project

The Second Archaeological Fieldwalking Survey
at Sutterby, Lincolnshire February/March 2015

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'.
- 1.2 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 issued in November 2014 and available in the documents section of the Projects/Village part of the Spirit of Sutterby website at: www.spiritofsutterby.co.uk/#/village-documents/c1xkc
- 1.4 This report describes a second fieldwalking survey carried out in fields to the south of the church in February/March 2015.

2. The Survey Area

- 2.1 The aim of the fieldwalking survey is to locate the sites of dwellings (crofts/tofts), roads and fields in and around the village core and to study any patterning of spatial development with time evidenced by the distribution of pottery and other artefacts.
- 2.2 In 2014, the field to the west of Sutterby church, known as Church Field, was surveyed (see Fig 1) (see also First Sutterby Fieldwalking Report for the full data). In summary, that survey showed a small prehistoric and Anglo Saxon presence in the survey area, but no Roman material at all. There was plentiful medieval pottery, dominated by products from the nearby Toynton kilns. There was a considerable spread of post-medieval pottery demonstrating continued settlement, but remarkably little Early Modern material suggesting the village was depopulated by that time and Church Field was probably in pastoral use. The spatial distribution of the material suggested that medieval crofts may have existed to the north (and possibly to the south) of the now extinct road running east-west through Sutterby.

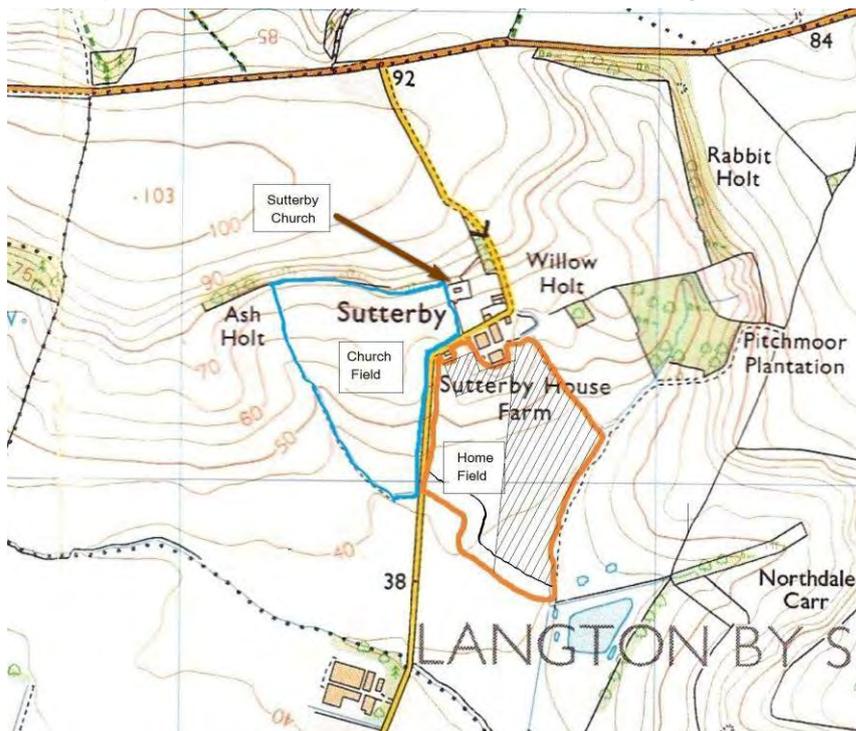


Figure 1. Survey areas at Sutterby. The 2014 fieldwalking was carried out on Church Field. In 2015, part of Home Field (hatched area) was surveyed

- 2.3 The area chosen for survey in 2015 lies to the south of Sutterby Church and is part of a large modern field known as Home Field. Only the northern and eastern parts of the field were cultivated to the degree necessary to enable fieldwalking survey to take place. The areas available for survey are shown hatched at Fig. 1. About seven hectares of the field was surveyed.
- 2.4 Aerial photography indicates that part of Home Field had surviving ridge and furrow prior to major agricultural improvements to the land carried out in 1971. The aerial photograph shown at Figure 2⁽¹⁾ was taken in 1973 and displays a series of soilmarks of enclosures/crofts adjoining an area of ridge and furrow field system which appear as sinuous north/south parallel lines. A recently installed field drainage system (Beth Dawson, pers comm) shows as a pattern of east/west lines.



Fig 2 Aerial photograph of Home Field (negative image) showing soilmarks of medieval crofts, old enclosures and ridge and furrow field systems. (See note 1)

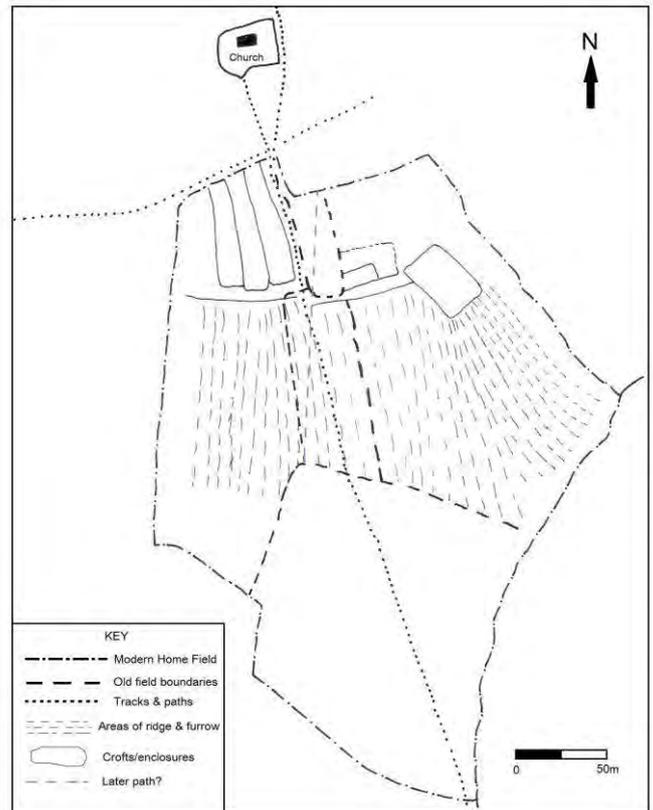


Fig 3. A sketch of the features visible in the aerial photograph. Roads and paths (ancient and modern) added. Field drainage not shown.

- 2.5 A sketch of the features visible in the aerial photograph is shown at Figure 3. Some of the marks visible on the aerial photograph relate to field boundaries removed in order to create the present Home Field. These may be seen on the first edition Ordnance Survey map of the area (1886-1897) shown at Figure 4.

3. The Fieldwalking Survey (Methodology)

- 3.1 The fieldwalking survey was carried out on 28 February 2015 and 8 March 2015 by volunteers of the Spirit of Sutterby Project. The site code was designated SHF15.
- 3.2 The eastern part of the field was surveyed into a series of transects (north/south) spaced at ten metre intervals. For ease of survey, they were aligned to the cultivation tracks and this resulted in eighteen transects which were labelled A to R. Transects were then subdivided into 50 metre long sections called stints. The shape of the field was such that there were ten stints to a transect in the west of the survey area (A), reducing to just one on the final transect (R) (Fig 5). Each transect was walked once with material from each stint collected in separate bags.

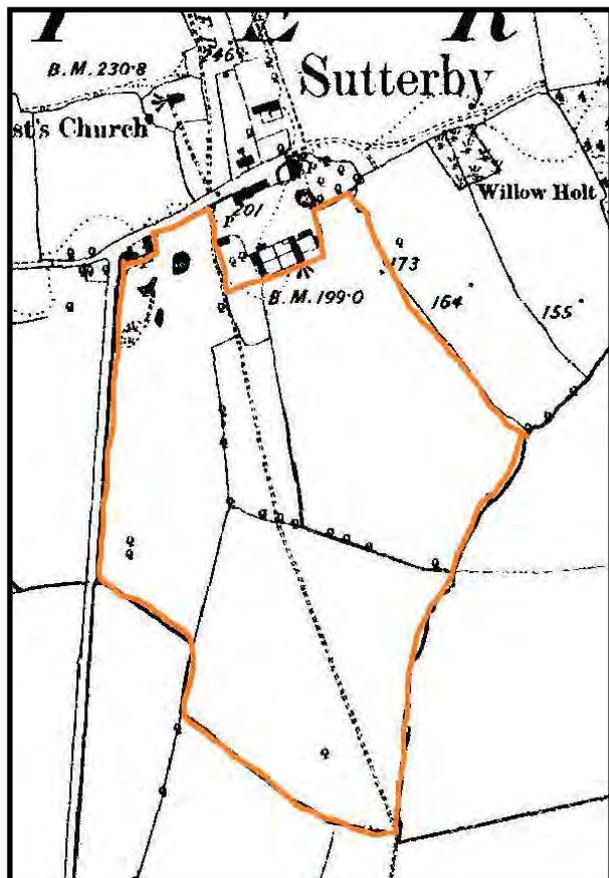


Figure 4. The first edition Ordnance Survey Map (1886-1897) shows Home Field as the combination of five old enclosures. A farm complex (with dwelling) was located where the current farm barns and sheds now sit. The predecessor of the dwelling in the NW corner of the field is shown. The footpath across the field no longer exists.

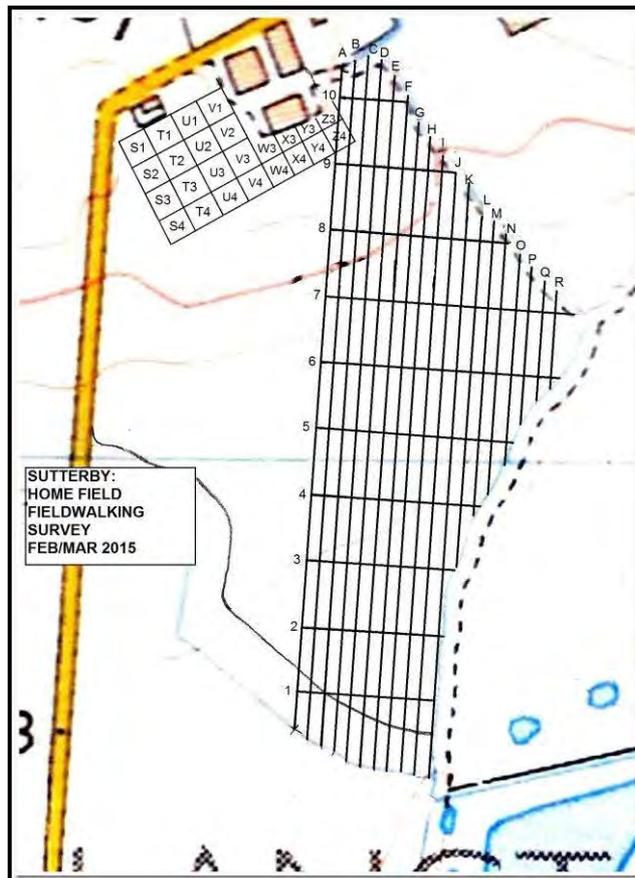


Figure 5. The eastern part of Home Field was surveyed as ten metre transects and 50 metre stints. The small area available for survey in the north-west part was surveyed as twenty metre grids. The total area surveyed was approximately seven hectares.

- 3.3 In the north west part of the field a small area was available for survey. A series of 20m x 20m grids (some partial) was surveyed on this area. This resulted in twenty complete grids and four partial grids. The grids were labelled S through to Z and numbered appropriately (see Fig 5). Each grid was surveyed for twenty minutes (including partial grids) and material collected in labelled bags.
- 3.4 Two survey methodologies (transect/stint and grid) were used, because they suited the areas available and broadened the survey training. Strictly speaking the two methods give results that are not directly comparable; A grid covers an area of 20m x 20m (400 sq m) and a stint is an area of 10m x 50m (500sq m) but the grids were intensively walked whereas a stint is walked once and effectively an area of only c 4m x 40m (160sq m) is surveyed. However, the results are plotted as if the sampling had been comparable.
- 3.5 All artefactual material was collected constituting mostly potsherds, ceramic building material (CBM) and some worked flint. The material was bagged according to transect and stint or grid and was later washed and sorted by Sutterby volunteers.
- 3.6 Ceramic building material (including much field drain) was examined and recorded for each stint/grid and the majority was discarded. Flint was examined and recorded; non-worked pieces were discarded. Glass was examined and all pieces discarded as modern. Pottery was recorded in a broad medieval/post medieval split. A table of total finds collected including discarded material is given at Appendix 1.
- 3.7 The pottery was analysed by a ceramics specialist at Heritage Lincolnshire (Alex Beeby). A pottery report listing pottery types and estimated date ranges for each stint and grid is given at Appendix 2.

3.8 The worked flint was also analysed by a specialist (Tom Lane) and a report describing the flint artefacts and giving an indication of date range is given at Appendix 3.

4. **The Fieldwalking Survey (Results)**

4.1 **Prehistoric material (c. 2500BC to AD43):**

4.1.1 Evidence for prehistoric settlement and activity in the Lincolnshire Wolds is well attested, particularly through the distribution of Neolithic long barrows² and later Neolithic and Bronze Age round barrows³. Worked flint has been collected throughout the area of the chalk wolds and it seems likely that Neolithic settlers were attracted to the light soils of the region. Thus it comes as no surprise that 36 worked flints were collected from the Church Field survey in 2014 (SCF14) and a further 37 were collected in the course of the present survey (SHF15) (see Appendix 3). It is interesting to note that once again, much of the collection (32%) is of Mesolithic and Early Neolithic date. The broad date range of the material for both surveys is summarised in the table below:

PERIOD	SHF15	SCF14
Mesolithic	4	1
Mesolithic/Early Neolithic	8	15
Neolithic	4	6
Late Neolithic/Bronze Age	1	6
Bronze Age	10	1
Prehistoric (undetermined)	10	7
TOTALS	37	36

4.1.2 The majority of the flint is made up of waste from flintworking with few tools present, but there are two tools of note: a knife or possible fabricator from C3 and a fabricator from I8. These are illustrated at Fig 6 below



Figure 6. A knife/possible fabricator from C3 and a fabricator from I8.

C3 is probably a knife, but with some fabricator characteristics. It has steep angle retouch all the way round, suggesting a Bronze Age date.

The fabricator from I8 is abraded and heavily patinated and may be Early Neolithic in date.

4.1.3 There are no definite fragments of prehistoric dated pottery in the collection, although there are ten small sherds recorded as miscellaneous and this group could include some prehistoric material, but there are no definite identifications.

4.1.4 The distribution of worked flint for the Home Field Survey is shown on the map at Fig 7 below. As with Church Field survey, there appears to be no spatial patterning to the material which seems randomly distributed.



Figure 7. Distribution of worked flints in the survey area.



Figure 8. Distribution of Anglo-Saxon pottery in the survey area.

4.2 Roman Material (c. AD43 - AD450)

- 4.2.1 As in the 2014 survey, there was a complete absence of Roman material from the survey. This is surprising, as there is a known Roman settlement just 1.2km to the south east of Sutterby (HER ref 42475) and the tentative route of the Roman Road from Lincoln eastwards to Burgh le Marsh and the coast runs a mere 900m to the north of the surveyed field.

4.3 Anglo-Saxon pottery (c. 450 - 1000)

- 4.3.1 A small quantity of Anglo-Saxon (A-S) pottery was collected during the survey. There were seven sherds, with four different fabrics, manufactured during the period AD450 - 800.
- 4.3.2 The distribution of the A-S material is shown at Fig. 8 but this has little relevance due to the small sample size. However the presence of A-S pottery in this and the previous survey is interesting and important as it confirms the A-S origins of the settlement.

4.4 Saxo-Norman and Early Medieval pottery (c. 950 - 1250)

- 4.4.1 Pottery from this period was largely absent from the Church Field survey but is well represented on Home Field with 55 sherds from six different fabric types. Stamford ware (eight sherds), Early Medieval Handmade Ware (23 sherds) and Lincolnshire Early Medieval Shelly Ware (nineteen sherds) formed the majority of the assemblage.
- 4.4.2 The distribution of the Saxo-Norman and Early Medieval pottery is shown on the map at Fig. 9. Interestingly the material is all towards the north of the survey area with larger concentrations in the areas thought to represent the crofts of Sutterby. One transect (E9) produced fifteen sherds from this period. It is tempting to speculate that the early settlement of Sutterby began in this area to the south of the roadway



Figure 9. Distribution of Saxo-Norman and Early Medieval pottery in the survey area.

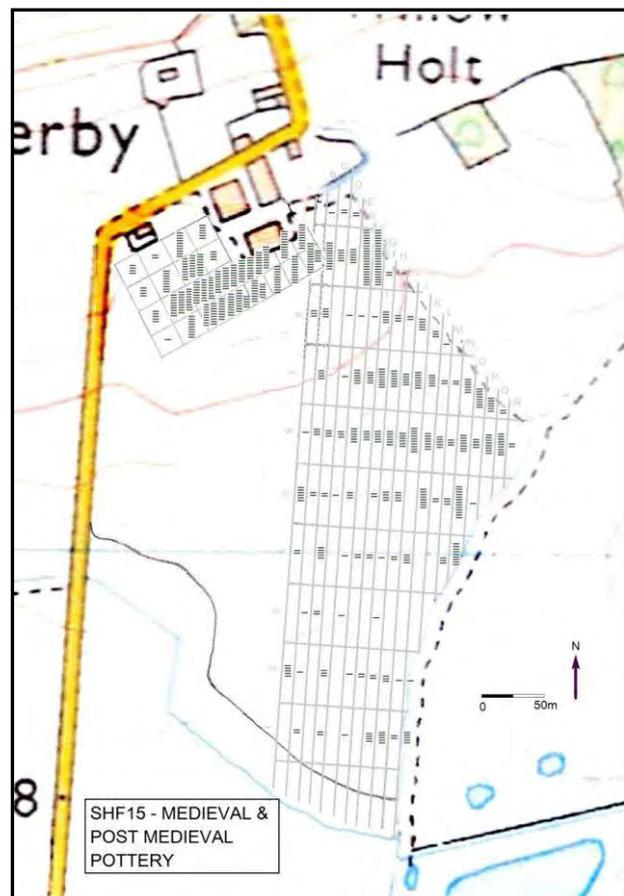


Figure 10. Distribution of Medieval and Late Medieval pottery in the survey area.

4.5 Medieval and Late Medieval Pottery (c. 1250 - 1600)

- 4.5.1 The medieval and late medieval periods are represented by a massive amount of pottery (757 sherds) suggesting intensive domestic deposition from the later thirteenth to the sixteenth centuries. The assemblage is dominated by Toynton ware and Alex Beeby has even speculated that it is possible that Toynton ware may have been produced at Sutterby. Several sherds appear overfired or crudely made and these pieces could conceivably be kiln waste material. Later medieval Toynton/Bolingbroke wares are also well represented, more so than in the previous survey.
- 4.5.2 The distribution of the material (see Figs. 10 and 11) shows large concentrations of pottery in the areas adjoining the road, probably indicating the locations of some of the crofts of Sutterby. The spread of material seems to be falling off by survey row S, suggesting a western edge to the settlement area; a suggestion borne out by the concentrations to the west recorded in the Church Field survey and shown in Figs 10/11 of the previous report.
- 4.5.3 There are smaller, but still considerable, concentrations of pottery further south, over the area presumed to be in ridge and furrow cultivation, particularly towards the east of the survey area. This may be due to manuring although the quantities seem high in comparison with the 'background' already noted in the 2014 Church Field survey. To the south of the ridge and furrow area the pottery concentration falls away; this is clear when Figs 3 and 10 are overlaid (See Fig 11). Even today, the southern part of this field is wet (despite the installation of field drainage), and it was probably not in arable cultivation in the medieval period.

4.6 Post Medieval and Modern Pottery (c. 1600 - 1900)

- 4.6.1 Post medieval pottery is well represented with 236 sherds collected although it is interesting to note that this represents 20% of the assemblage whereas post medieval material on Church Field accounted for 32%. The post medieval settlement in Home Field is clearly a

continuation of the medieval pattern but the Church Field distribution is less clearly understood.

- 4.6.2 In addition, 137 sherds of modern pottery were collected in the present survey, in contrast to Church Field, where only 34 modern sherds were found. This is more as expected, representing the continued settlement at the north edge of Home Field into modern times.
- 4.6.2 The distribution of the post medieval and modern material is shown at Fig. 12 and largely mirrors the medieval pattern, although the spread south is less extensive. The first edition O.S. map shows just five dwellings at Sutterby in the 1890s and the modern pottery distribution corresponds closely to the area of the three dwellings that were located to the south of the road.

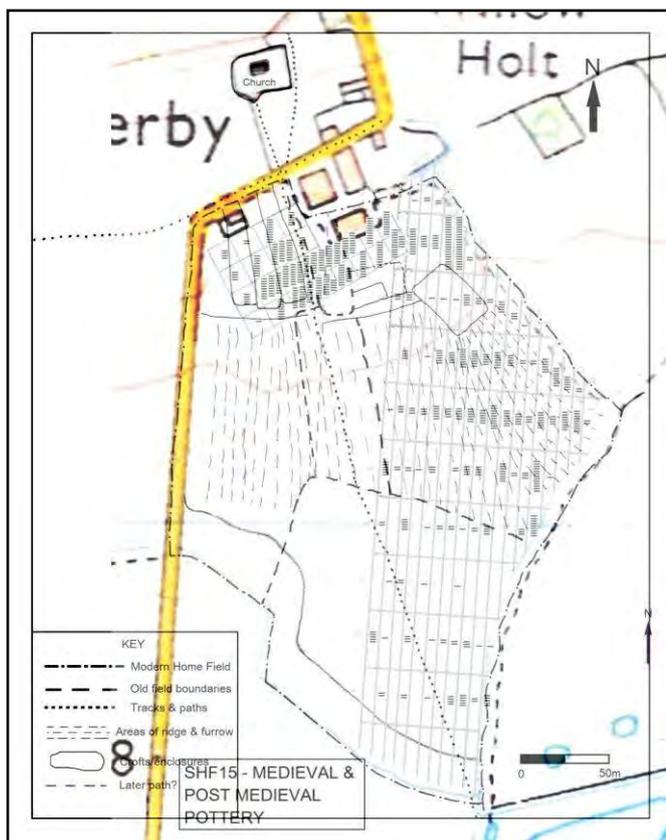


Figure 11. The sketch of features from aerial photography (Fig3), overlain onto the distribution plot of Medieval and Late Medieval pottery (Fig. 10)

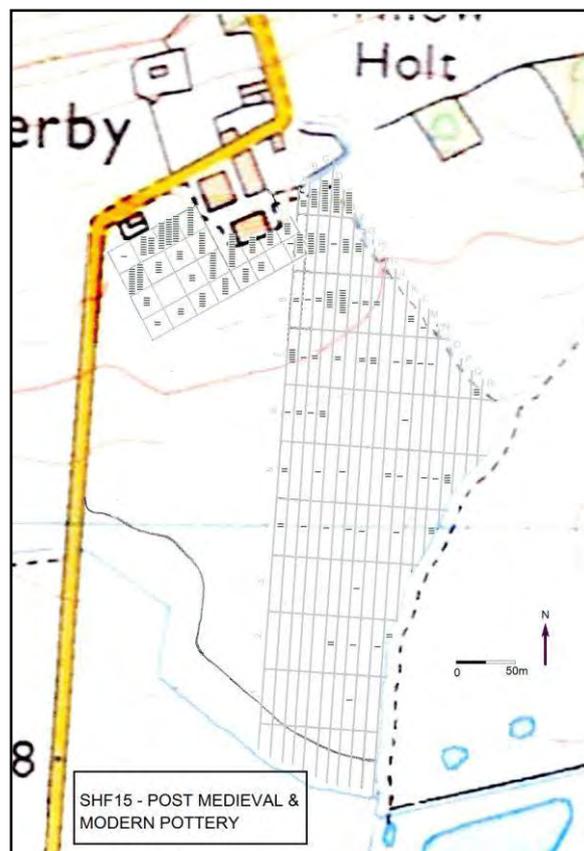


Figure 12. Distribution of post Medieval and modern pottery

4.7 Other Finds

- 4.7.1 In addition to pottery, there were several other finds of interest:
- clay pipe fragments (17th - 19th century) were found in stints/grids E7, G7, W3 and Z4;
 - part of a medieval schist hone stone was found in B9;
 - a spark plug ceramic was found in S2 - it has been identified as a Champion 3X type in use c.1928. Although usually found in early Ford cars, this one is probably from an early tractor;
 - a circular brass cover plate with hexagonal moulding and screw thread found in K8. This shows evidence of damage from explosion and is thought to be a fuse cover plate from a high explosive bomb - probably of German manufacture. (See photograph at Fig 13 below). There are no known bomb craters or bombing incidents in the vicinity but this was an area of much aerial activity in WW2 and there are anecdotes of German planes crashing nearby.



Figure 13. Brass plate with hexagon moulding and screw thread showing evidence of explosion damage. Possibly a fuse cover from a WW2 bomb. From K8.

5. Discussion

- 5.1 No prehistoric pottery was collected from Home Field, although a scatter of worked flint was recorded. As with last year's survey, the nature of the worked flint suggests that Sutterby is close to prehistoric settlement areas.
- 5.2 Once again, Roman material was completely absent. Anglo Saxon pottery was present, but not in quantities that suggest a nucleated settlement.
- 5.3 One of the key differences noted with this year's survey is the presence of Saxo-Norman material in significant quantities suggesting that the village existed as a nucleated settlement by the tenth/eleventh centuries, and that its early layout was to the south of the modern road.
- 5.4 The survey located a very large concentration of medieval pottery that is thought to indicate the main settlement area of medieval Sutterby. The settlement is presumed to spread under the area now covered by modern farm buildings and hard-standing. At its maximum extent, the crofts of Sutterby probably also spread onto the north side of the road, evidenced by pottery concentrations in the Church Field survey. That survey (SCF14) did not record the same high densities of medieval pottery although it covered a larger area (eleven hectares for SCF14 compared to about seven hectares for SHF15). The medieval pottery spread extends in significant quantities over the areas thought to be open fields (ridge and furrow) at that time. This is considered to be the result of manuring.
- 5.5 The quantities of pottery collected in the two surveys are shown as pie charts in Figs 14a and 14b. The number of sherds collected is given in the pottery report at Appendix 2 and is summarised in the table below:

PERIOD	SHF15	SCF14
Prehistoric	-	8
Anglo Saxon	7	5
Saxo-Norman to Early Med	55	2
Medieval	549	217
Late Med to Post Med	208	18
Post Medieval	236	131
Early Modern	137	34
Totals	1192	415

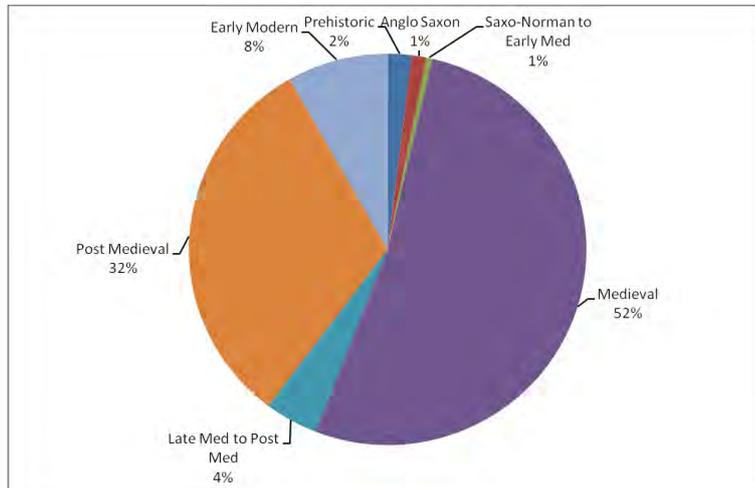


Figure 14a.
Pottery collected from Church Field in 2014 (SCF14). Total collected 415 sherds. Area surveyed c.11 ha.

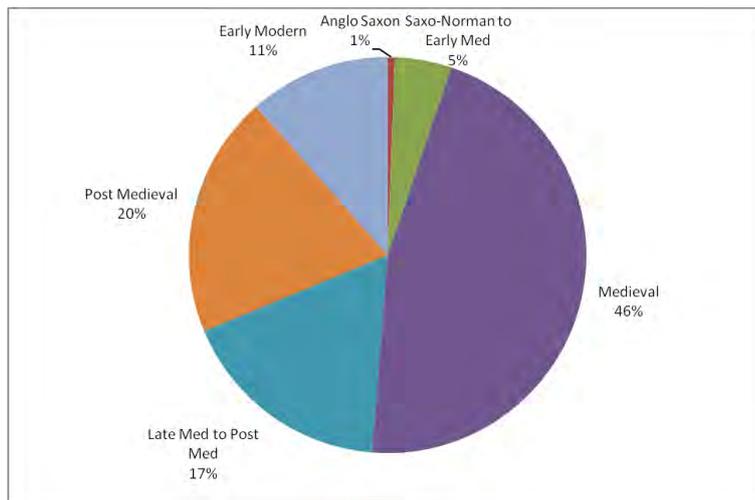


Figure 14b.
Pottery collected from Home Field in 2015 (SHF15). Total collected 1192 sherds. Area surveyed c.7 ha.

- 5.6 Home Field survey showed a much larger quantity of Late Medieval pottery through to modern material, the suggestion being that settlement continued into modern times to the south of the road, but petered out to the north of the road after the medieval boom.
- 5.7 The range of wares present in the pottery assemblage is small with no exotic types present. (see table below). Local wares predominate and there is no suggestion of a manorial presence from the pottery assemblage. Overall, the implication is that the settlement was relatively poor and/or has conservative tastes.

Range of Pottery Wares	SHF15	SCF14
Anglo Saxon	4	4
Saxo-Norm to E Med	6	2
Medieval	4	6
Late Med to Post Med	4	4
Post Medieval	15	10
Early Modern	5	6

6. Conclusions

- 6.1 In many ways the results of the Home Field Survey in 2015 mirror those of the Church Field survey in 2014, however, it now seems clear that the earlier settlement (represented by the Saxo-Norman pottery) was in the south part of the site with later expansion to the north. The siting (or re-siting?) of Sutterby Church may reflect an eleventh or twelfth century foundation, on the slope above a pre-existing village. Perhaps new crofts developed up on the slope below the church as the village expanded.
- 6.2 Much more pottery was recovered from Home Field than from Church Field suggesting that the slightly flatter area south of the roadway was the core of the medieval settlement. If this is so, the footprint of the modern farmyard has obliterated much of the medieval village site.

- 6.3 The current surveys (Church Field and part Home Field) appear to represent much of the core area of the medieval village settlement.
- 6.4 Nothing yet found gives any indication of higher status dwellings (e.g. a manor) in Sutterby.

7. Future Work

- 7.1 Our results, whilst most interesting, will only be meaningful in the context of the wider survey of Sutterby parish.
- 7.2 Permission should be sought to carry out similar survey work (i.e. archaeological fieldwalking) to the east of the church (Sutterby Hill Field - particularly the southern part) and in the field to the north of the village (View). This latter field was once associated with a lime kiln and, on the 1824 OS map, had an east/west road leading to a range of buildings. In addition it is close to the presumed route of the Roman road.
- 7.3 The fields to the south east of the medieval settlement (field including Willow Holt) are in permanent pasture and not available for fieldwalking. This area includes a feature marked on old maps as a Holy Well. This could be further researched both archivally and by walkover survey.

8. Acknowledgements

- 8.1 The Spirit of Sutterby Project gratefully acknowledges assistance, funding and access given by Harrington Estates, Heritage Lottery Fund (Down Your Wold), Lincolnshire Wolds Countryside Service, Heritage Trust of Lincolnshire and the Friends of Friendless Churches.

David Start FSA MCIfA
for Spirit of Sutterby Project
November 2015

NOTES

- 1. Former Ordnance Survey aerial photograph (previously held by the Lincolnshire Historic Environment Record). This photographic collection is now held at Lincolnshire Archives. Detail from photograph, run 73-030, frame 446, taken in 1973. Reproduced courtesy of Lincolnshire County Council.
- 2. Jones, D, 1998, Long Barrows and Neolithic Elongated Enclosures in Lincolnshire: An Analysis of the Air Photographic Evidence, in *Proceedings of the Prehistoric Society*, 64, pp 83-114.
- 3. May, J, 1976, *Prehistoric Lincolnshire*, History of Lincolnshire Vol 1, Lincoln. (see fig 39, p 72)

SUTTERBY, HOME FIELD (SHF15)
APPENDIX 1
Table of pre-analysis fieldwalking survey results
survey dates: 28 Feb 2015 and 8 March 2015
Field centred at TF 386 720

Grid	All Pot	Med Pot	PM pot	Flint	Discard	Comment
A1	-	-	-	-	1st	Nothing Kept
A2	5	5	-	-	2st	
A3	-	-	-	-	1cbm	Nothing Kept
A4	4	2	2	-	-	fossil
A5	7	6	1	-	2cbm;2f;1st	
A6	2	2	-	-	1cbm	fossil
A7	6	-	6	-	2cbm;1tooth	
A8	6	4	2	2	3cbm;1tooth	
A9	15	10	5	-	15cbm;2g;2slag;2teeth	fossil
A10	3	-	3	-	11cbm;2g	
B1	2	2	-	1	2f	
B2	2	2	-	-	2cbm	
B3	1	1	-	-	1cbm;1f	
B4	-	-	-	-	2cbm	Nothing Kept
B5	2	2	-	-	1cbm	
B6	5	4	1	-	2f;1cbm;1st	
B7	5	4	1	-	2cbm;2f	
B8	5	4	1	-	3cbm;3f;1g;1st	
B9	21	13	8	-	16cbm;5f;2g;1st	Poss whetstone frag
B10	10	2	8	-	4cbm;1g;1f	
C1	-	-	-	-	3f;2cbm	Nothing Kept
C2	-	-	-	-	5st;2f;1cbm	Nothing Kept
C3	3	3	-	1	5f;2cbm;1st	
C4	6	5	1	-	5f;3cbm;1st;1slag	
C5	3	3	-	-	2f;2st;2cbm;1Fe nail	
C6	5	5	-	-	8f;1st;3cbm	
C7	2	-	2	1	1f;1g	
C8	4	3	1	-	2f;1st	
C9	14	7	7	1	4cbm;1f;1g	
C10	15	2	13	-	1cbm;1f;4g	
D1	2	2	-	-	1cbm;1st	
D2	-	-	-	-	-	No bag found
D3	-	-	-	-	1cbm;1st;1f	Nothing Kept
D4	-	-	-	-	3cbm	Nothing Kept
D5	2	2	-	-	4cbm;3st	
D6	7	7	-	-	3cbm;2f;2st	
D7	1	1	-	-	1cbm;3f;1st	
D8	8	1	7	-	5g;1f	ginger beer top
D9	10	10	-	-	1f;1tooth	
D10	16	3	13	-	2cbm;2f;3g;3st	
E1	-	-	-	-	-	Nothing collected
E2	-	-	-	-	1cbm	Nothing Kept
E3	2	2	-	-	2st;1f;1cbm	
E4	3	2	1	-	1cbm	
E5	3	3	-	-	5cbm	
E6	6	6	-	-	4cbm	
E7	8	6	2	-	9cbm;2f;1g;1st	

E8	14	9	5	-	5cbm;5g;1f'1st	
E9	61	55	6	1	11cbm;3st;1f;1g	
E10	10	5	5	-	11cbm;1g	
F1	1	1	-	-	1cbm	Cist Ware
F2	3	3	-	2	2cbm	
F3	-	-	-	-	-	? no finds in tray
F4	2	2	-	-	1cbm;1st;1f	
F5	2	1	1	-	1g	
F6	4	4	-	1	6cbm;2f	
F7	6	6	-	-	-	
F8	2	1	1	-	1cbm	
F9	35	32	3	-	2cbm;1f	
F10	4	2	2	-	-	
G1	-	-	-	-	6f	Nothing Kept
G2	2	2	-	-	6f;3st	
G3	-	-	-	-	6f;2cbm;1st	Nothing Kept
G4	4	4	-	-	5f;2st;1cbm	fossil
G5	2	2	-	3	4cbm;3f;1slag	
G6	6	6	-	-	5f;5cbm	
G7	12	9	3	-	2cbm;1f	pipe bowl frag
G8	7	6	1	-	1cm;1g	bottle neck
G9	2	2	-	-	19cbm;2st	
H1	5	4	1	-	4cbm;1g;1st	
H2	3	2	1	-	-	
H3	2	1	1	-	1cbm;1st	
H4	2	2	-	-	5cbm;1g	
H5	6	6	-	-	9cbm;1st	
H6	6	6	-	-	9cbm;2f	
H7	11	10	1	-	3f;1cbm;1st	
H8	5	4	1	-		
H9	-	-	-	1	1cbm;1f	
I1	5	5	-	2	1cbm	
I2	3	3	-	1	2cbm;1f;1g;1st	
I3	-	-	-	-	1cbm	Nothing Kept
I4	2	2	-	-	1cbm	
I5	4	4	-	-	7cbm	
I6	6	6	-	-	5cbm;1f	
I7	5	5	-	-	3f;1st	
I8	2	2	-	1	3cbm;1f	
J1	2	2	-	-	1f	
J2	2	2	-	-	2f	
J3	-	-	-	-	1cbm;1f	Nothing Kept
J4	5	5	-	-	1f	
J5	2	2	-	-	3cbm	
J6	10	10	-	-	1f	
J7	8	8	-	-	2f;4cbm;1g	
J8	6	6	-	-	3f;2st	
K1	5	5	-	-	1f	
K2	3	3	-	-	1cbm	
K3	-	-	-	-	2f	Nothing Kept
K4	2	1	1	-	2f	
K5	9	9	-	-	3cbm;1f	
K6	8	7	1	-	2f;1st;1cbm	
K7	7	7	-	1	3cbm;2f;2st	

K8	6	3	3	2	3cbm;2f	Brass screw cap
L4	-	-	-	-	1f	Nothing Kept
L5	2	2	-	1	1cbm	burnt flint
L6	5	5	-	1	3f	
L7	3	2	1	2	4cbm;2f;2st	
L8	2	1	1	-	1cbm;6f;1st	
M4	3	3	-	-	1f	
M5	4	3	1	1	1f	burnt flint
M6	3	3	-	-	1cbm	
M7	3	3	-	-	2f;1cbm	fossil
N4a	1	1	-	-	3f	
N5a	1	1	-	-	2f;1cbm	fossil
N6a	2	2	-	1	1f	
N4b	10	10	-	-	1st	
N5b	14	12	2	-	6cbm	
N6b	7	7	-	1	2cbm	
N7	7	7	-	1	2cbm;1f;1st	
O5	7	7	-	-	1f;1cbm	
O6	4	4	-	2	1f;2st	
O7	8	8	-	-	6f;1st;1cbm;1slag	
P6	11	11	-	-	2f	
P7	7	7	-	-	2f;2st;1cbm	
Q6	9	9	-	-	7f;1cbm	
Q7	6	5	1	2	1f	
R6	2	2	-	-	2f	
S1	5	4	1	-	1cbm;2f	Fe ring
S2	26	4	22	-	1cbm;1f;1st	spark plug
S3	10	10	-	-	1cbm	
S4	3	2	1	-	1f	
T1	17	3	14	-	6cbm;1g	
T2	12	9	3	-	3cbm;1f	
T3	37	37	-	-	1cbm;1slag;2teeth;1bone	tile with nib
T4	13	11	2	-	1cbm;1st;1f	
U1	48	11	37	-	1cbm;1tooth	
U2	34	30	4	-	2cbm;1f	
U3	46	44	2	-	4cbm;1f	bunghole; glazed brick
U4	36	31	5	-	1cbm	
V1	18	7	11	-	8cbm;1st	
V2	13	3	10	-	2cbm;1shell;2teeth	
V3	38	32	6	-	2cbm;3st;1f;1tooth	
V4	30	24	6	-	3cbm;2f	
W3	45	32	13	-	8f;3cbm;4st;2teeth	clay pipe; slate pencil
W4	21	16	5	-	1cbm;4f;2st	
X3	16	10	6	-	26dcbm;2f	
X4	15	11	4	-	4cbm;2f	
Y3	17	12	5	-	19cbm;4st;1tooth	ceramic light socket
Y4	11	11	-	-	1cbm	
Z3	17	12	5	-	10cbm;3st;2f	clay pipe
Z4	13	11	1	1	6cbm;3f;1st	
TOTALS		909	291	34		

DISCARD KEY: **cbm**: ceramic building material, **f**: flint, **st**: stone, **g**: glass

NOTE: A - R were walked in 10m wide transects and 50m long stints (see map)

 S - Z were 20m x 20m grids each searched by one person for 20 minutes (see map)

