Community Fieldwalking Exercise at Mitchells Field, Covington Cambridgeshire

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Community Fieldwalking Exercise at Mitchells Field, Covington, Cambridgeshire

Archaeological Fieldwalking Survey Report

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Report Number:	1725
Site Name:	Mitchells Field, Covington
HER Event No:	ECB4352
Date of Works:	September 2014
Client Name:	Covington History Group/Jigsaw
Client Ref:	N/A
Planning Ref:	N/A
Grid Ref:	TL 05680 71121
Site Code:	COVMIT14
Finance Code:	CAMJIGOUT
Receiving Body:	Covington History Group
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Position:	Jigsaw Community Archaeologist
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Position:	Jigsaw Project Manager
Date:	21/8/15
Signed:	....

Stephen Macaulay (signature)

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Summary

A fieldwalking exercise was conducted on Saturday 20th September 2014 at Mitchells Field Covington as a Jigsaw Cambridgeshire training course for volunteers. Medieval and post-medieval ceramic building material (CBM) was recovered, particularly from the north-eastern part of the site. Medieval and post-medieval pottery was also found scattered across the site, along with one confirmed piece of Roman pottery. Other finds include a gun-flint and various metal objects along with fragments of clay-pipe, slate, glass and slag: all of probable post-medieval to modern date.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Location and scope of work

1.1.1 An archaeological fieldwalking exercise was conducted at Mitchells Field, Mickle Hill, Covington, Huntingdon (TL 0568 7112; Fig. 1). The fieldwalking was conducted as part of a Jigsaw Cambridgeshire public training course.

1.1.2 The work was designed to train volunteers in the Jigsaw Cambridgeshire community from across the county in fieldwalking methodology, and assist in defining the character and extent of any archaeological remains in the field. The Covington History Group has been conducting fieldwalking, geophysical and testpitting surveys across the parish over the past three years; this field was targeted for survey because it had not been previously fieldwalked but was adjacent to a known moated site.

1.1.3 The site archive is currently held by Oxford Archaeology East (OA East) and will be deposited with the Covington History Group.

1.2 Geology and topography

1.2.1 Mitchells Field is to the north-west of the current village, and lies on a sedimentary bedrock of Oxford Clay overlain by Oadby Member – Diamicton (http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html). The field, which lies at an elevation of *c*.79m OD, has been cultivated since the medieval period, and is currently arable farmland (Parsons pers. comm.).

1.3 Archaeological and historical background

Roman (c. AD43-410)

1.3.1 Roman pottery and metalwork has been found in the fields to the east and north of the site, while magnetometry geophysical surveys have revealed Roman and Iron Age field systems (CHER 05575), some of which were trial-trenched in 2014 (Parsons *et al.* 2015). Metal detecting finds support the view that people lived in the area in Roman times, particularly the 3rd and 4th centuries AD (Parsons *et al.* 2013).

1.3.2 No evidence of Roman occupation has been found in Mitchells field.

Medieval (c. AD1066-1500)

1.3.3 In medieval times the field was divided into furlongs and cultivated (Parsons pers. comm.). A foot-road to Keyston skirted the southern half of the field, with a later foot-road largely following the line of the current footpath which bisects the field in two places (Parsons pers. comm.).

1.3.4 A medieval double moated site known as Bovetune or Moat/Mote Close survives in the woodland and field to the east of the site (Fig. 1), and previously visible earthworks in the field were ploughed out and backfilled in living memory by the previous landowner (CHER 00315). The name 'Bovetune' may refer to a manor or farm belonging to Nicholas de Bovetune (listed in Victoria County History), or could simply refer to the semantic meaning 'above the town' (Page *et al.* 1936, 36). The manor was divided between two knights in 1086, so this could have been one of the farms. Alternatively the moats could have been stock enclosures.

1.3.5 A testpit was excavated next to one of the moats in the wooded area in 2012 (ECB 4382) to ascertain whether the moat had extended further west than its present

location, but this proved conclusively that it had not (Parsons et al. 2013, 2). Resistivity and magnetometry geophysical surveys of the moated site remains in the field were conducted in 2013 by Covington History Group. Bovetune field was excavated by Covington History Group in 2013 by placing strategic trenches across moated areas highlighted by the geophysical survey (COVTP13; ECB 4351). The moats were deliberately puddled (lined), and some were 1.5m deep, with an unusual absence of dating material (Parsons pers. comm.).

1.3.6   There is a second putative medieval moat or fishponds at The Manor house to the south-east of the village (CHER 00313). The church of All Saints, located to the south-west of Mitchells Field, dates to the 12th century (CHER 10564).

1.3.7   A Jigsaw training dig (COVMAF15) uncovered extensive medieval activity in Manor Field (Woolverton et al. forthcoming).

Post-Medieval (c. AD1500-1900)

1.3.8   The population of Covington peaked at 240 people in the early 1800s, but has since declined (Parsons et al. 2013, 2). Land was enclosed by the Duke of Manchester from 1764, and again following the Enclosure Act of 1801 (Parsons et al. 2013, 2). Several houses dating to the 17th and 18th centuries still survive (Parsons *et al.* 2013, 2)

1.4   Acknowledgements

2 AIMS AND METHODOLOGY

2.1 Aims

2.1.1 The objective of this fieldwalking exercise was to determine as far as reasonably possible the presence/absence and significance of any surviving archaeological deposits within the area. This site was chosen because it had not been previously fieldwalked and was thus interesting to the local archaeology group, and it was hoped that its location adjacent to the putative medieval moated site would shed further light on the function and date of this and other moats in the village.

2.2 Methodology

2.2.1 Jigsaw fieldwalking methodology was employed: systematic walking of 20 square metre grids by volunteers over a fixed period of time, with all the finds from each grid square bagged together (rather than pinpointed locations within grids). Participants were encouraged to cover a grid square in 15 minutes to collect a representative sample, although some took longer (Plates 3 and 4). The whole field was not walked, instead a fieldwalking grid divided into 15 squares measuring in total 100m x 60m, aligned north-east to south-west, was laid out along the present field boundary (Figs 1 and 2).

2.2.2 The grid points were plotted on a site plan using a hand-held GPS with a 1-3m accuracy. Finds were analysed and recorded by the finds specialists at OA East.

2.2.3 The conditions were grey and drizzly, with the ground a little soft underfoot.

3 RESULTS

3.1 Introduction

3.1.1 The collected finds are listed by grid square in Appendix A, and the distribution of pottery and tile by period and quantity are shown on Figure 2. Full finds identification is included in Appendices B and C.

3.2 Results

3.2.1 A selection of post-medieval and modern metalwork and glass was recovered, with most of the latter relating to the continuous agricultural use of the field. Other finds, with no particular concentrations, include fragments of clay-pipe, slate, slag and a single oyster shell; all consistent with manuring.

3.2.2 There is one confirmed sherd of Roman pottery (a Nene-valley mortarium fragment), along with a few other sherds that may also be Roman in date. The pottery is, however, predominantly post-medieval and modern in date, although there is a notable quantity of medieval pottery – mostly locally-produced shellywares (Plate 1).

3.2.3 Fragments of late post-medieval brick and drain were also recovered. Tile dating from medieval to modern periods was found across the field, with concentrations of medieval to early post-medieval tile being found in the north-east of the grid.

3.2.4 A single gun-flint was recovered from outside the gridded area (Plate 2).

4 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

4.1 Roman

4.1.1 Since only one confirmed sherd was recovered, it seems unlikely that there was a Roman presence in this part of the field.

4.2 Medieval

4.2.1 The quantities of medieval pottery (*c*.19 sherds; mostly locally-produced wares) and tile corroborate with the hypothesis that there was a medieval site nearby, and that the land has been farmed since the medieval period. If the spread of finds relates to the medieval moated site of Bovetune (see Section 1.3.3; Fig. 1), the fieldwalking results may suggest that this wasn't a particularly high-status site.

4.3 Post-medieval

4.3.1 Most finds date to the post-medieval periods and none of these seem to relate to any nearby structures, as no dwellings are marked on historic maps of this field. This is a typical fieldwalking assemblage and probably largely represents manuring scatters and objects related to agriculture.

4.4 Significance

4.4.1 The relatively high concentrations of medieval and post-medieval tile in squares A4 and A5 may be partly due to over-zealous collection. However, since there were also high concentrations of tile in B4, B5 and C5, it seems likely that a higher density of finds is indeed present in the north-east part of the fieldwalked area.

4.4.2 The quantities of finds seem to dovetail well with the historical evidence which suggests that this field has been in cultivation since the medieval period (and possibly earlier).

4.5 Recommendations

4.5.1 This fieldwalking survey has not substantially improved the understanding of the function or date of the Bovetune moats, although it has recovered medieval to post-medieval pottery and tile that may derive from a nearby settlement area. An extended fieldwalking survey and a geophysical survey of the field would shed further light on land use through time. Further excavation of the Bovetune site in particular may also uncover dating evidence and other remains relating to the use of this field during the medieval period.

APPENDIX A. FINDS INVENTORY FROM FIELDWALKING GRIDS

General description		Orientation	NNE-SSW
Each grid measured 20m².		**Width (m)**	60
		Length (m)	100
Grid no	**Finds**	**Comment**	
A1	brick, drain, glass, pot, clay pipe, metalwork		
A2	brick, tile, drain, glass, pot, metalwork		
A3	brick, tile, drain, pot, slate		
A4	brick, tile, drain, pot, slag, metalwork		
A5	brick, tile, drain, pot, slate		
B1	brick, drain, glass, pot, slate		
B2	brick, tile, drain, glass, pot, metalwork		
B3	brick, pot		
B4	brick, tile, pot		
B5	brick, tile, pot		
C1	brick, tile, drain, glass, pot, metalwork, slate		
C2	brick, tile, drain, glass, pot, slate		
C3	brick, tile, drain, pot, slag		
C4	brick, tile,		
C5	brick, tile, pot, shell		
Un-gridded	pot, gun-flint		

B.1 Metalwork

By James Fairbairn

B.1.1 Archaeological works recovered 12 pieces of metalwork, mostly ferrous, weighing 0.635kg. Five pieces were unidentifiable.

Grid no	Description	Date
A1	1x gate hinge bracket. 3 x unidentifiable ferrous artefacts. 1 x iron cog.	19th century and later
A2	1 x nail, 1 x unidentifiable ferrous artefact.	
A4	1 x unidentifiable ferrous artefact.	
B2	button	18-19th century
C1	1 x tiehook (18-19th century), 1 x modern alloy pipe, 1 x 19th century double-eyed pressed button	18th century and later

Table 1: Metalwork

B.2 Metalworking waste

B.2.1 Two pieces of undiagnostic slag were recovered from A4 and C3, possibly relating to ironworking.

B.3 Glass

Grid no	Description	Date
A1	2 thick window safety glass, 1 clear colourless bottle, 1 thin window, 1 moulded bottle C19/20th, 1 dark olive green glass, 1 green glass, 1 blue glass C19th.	19th century and later
A2	1 clear glass base, 1 bottle glass, 4 natural black glass	19th century and later
B1	1 white bottle base (for cream?), 1 thick window glass, 4 clear blue tinted C19th onwards, 1 frosted botted C19th onwards, 1 olive/natural black	19th century and later
B2	1 clear colourless bottle, 1 thick irrdescent blue/gleen/clear soda bottle from C19th, 1 thick window safety glass	19th century and later
C1	1 olive/natural black bottle rim C19th, 1 green bottle, 1 colourless clear rim, 2 abraded C19th ?medicine bottle, 1 pink ?glass oil lamp	19th century and later
C2	1 clear window glass	

Table 2: Glass

B.4 Pottery

By Carole Fletcher, quantified by Jemima Woolverton

Introduction and methodology

B.4.1   Fieldwalking recovered 97 sherds weighing 0.835kg.

Grid no	Fabric	Basic Form	Sherd Count	Weight (kg)	Pottery Date Range
A1	Northants? Shellyware. Undiagnostic		1	0.013	Medieval/ possibly Roman
	Post-medieval black glazed ware		4	0.108	Post-medieval
	Post-medieval redware		1	0.019	Post-medieval
	Yellowware with cream slip		1	0.017	Post-medieval (later mould)
	Pearlware, transfer-printed		4	0.004	
	White English Stoneware		1	0.001	17th – 19th century
A2	Lyveden shellyware		2	0.008	13th century
	Early medieval sandyware		1	0.001	early Med
	Plantpot		2	0.018	
	Black Staffordshire slipwares		4	0.07	Post-medieval
	Post-medieval black glazed ware		2	0.019	Post-medieval
	cream kitchen ware		1	0.033	
	Post-medieval redware		1	0.007	Post-medieval
	Pearlware, transfer-printed		5	0.008	
	Bone china		1	0.001	
A3	Pearlware with transfer-printed image of a person		1	0.001	
A4	Pearlware	1x shell-edged plate	2	0.001	
	Post-medieval black glazed ware (Staffordshire style)		1	0.001	
	Post-medieval redware		1	0.012	Post-medieval
	Shellyware		1	0.006	Possibly Roman, or Medieval
	Cistercian-type ware		1	0.001	

Grid no	Fabric	Basic Form	Sherd Count	Weight (kg)	Pottery Date Range
A5	Plantpot		2	0.02	
	Hard-fired black glazed wares		2	0.023	Post-medieval
	Bone china/porcelain		1	0.001	
	Refined white earthernware		1	0.001	
	Sandyware (abraded)		1	0.001	?Roman
	Lyveden (green glaze)		1	0.001	Medieval
	Shellyware	strap handle	1	0.013	Medieval
	Shellyware	rim of jar	1	0.017	Medieval/? Roman
B1	English stoneware	paste jar	1	0.015	C18th
	Pearlware		3	0.005	
	Refined white earthernware		2	0.004	
	Post-medieval black glazed ware		4	0.043	Post-medieval
B2	Black glazed ware		4	0.1	late post-medieval
	shelly ware		3	0.005	unknown
	bone china		1	0.001	
B3	Black glazed ware		1	0.011	post-medieval
	shellyware	rim, body (Lyveden-type), body (early)	3	0.027	Medieval
B4	Pearlware/refined white earthernware		1	0.003	
B5	Staffordshire slipware (clear glaze)		1	0.006	
C1	Post-medieval black glazed ware	bowl	3	0.036	Post-medieval
	Post-medieval redware		1	0.001	Post-medieval
	Midland Purple		1	0.016	Post-medieval
	English stoneware (Notts/Derbs)		1	0.009	Post-medieval
	Pearlware. 1 is green sponged		9	0.009	
C2	Shellyware	1 rim	2	0.008	Medieval
	English stoneware – Notts/Derbs		1	0.01	
C3	Post-medieval black glazed ware. ?		1	0.057	Post-medieval

Grid no	Fabric	Basic Form	Sherd Count	Weight (kg)	Pottery Date Range
	Staffordshire				
C5	Post-medieval redware		1	0.014	Post-medieval
Non-strat	Medieval	undiagnostic	1	0.014	Medieval
	Post-medieval black glazed ware	big jar	1	0.035	Post-medieval
	Shellyware		1	0.008	
	Roman Nene valley mortarium		1	0.027	Roman
	Yelloware	mixing bowl	1	0.008	

Table 3: Pottery

B.5 Clay pipe

By Carole Fletcher, quantified by Jemima Woolverton

B.5.1 Fieldwalking produced a small assemblage of clay tobacco pipe: 0.001kg.

Grid no	Description	Number of Stems	Weight (kg)	Date Range
A1	undiagnostic	1	0.001	unknown (post-medieval)

Table 4: Clay pipes

B.6 Building stone
By Carole Fletcher BA

B.6.1 Several small fragments of slate were recovered from squares A3, A5, B1, C1 and C2. The majority is Welsh roofing slate, dating to the 19th century and onwards. One piece has a nail hole.

B.7 Worked flint
B.7.1 A single gun-flint weighing 0.003kg was recovered from outside of the gridded area.

B.8 Ceramic building material (CBM)

By Rob Atkins

Introduction
B.8.1 A small assemblage of CBM (275 fragments; 4.603kg) was recovered from fieldwalking (Table 5). The CBM has been divided into brick (including undiagnostic scraps: some of which could be drain or tile fragments), tile and drain.

Type	No. of CBM	Weight (g)
Brick and scraps	141	2138
Tile	113	2054
Drain	21	411
Total	**275**	**4603**

Table 5: CBM by number and weight

Brick

B.8.2 Brick including scraps were found in all fieldwalking areas (Table 6). All fragments are heavily abraded with no lengths, widths or even thicknesses surviving. Most fragments are undiagnostic. The minority could be roughly dated and all seem to be later post-medieval or later in date (18th century+). It is recommended that the brick be discarded.

Grid no	No	Wt (g)	
A1	2	53	One perforated Early/Mid 19th century + and one modern machine made 20th century
A2	20	282	Two/three perforated brick – Early/Mid 19th century +. Other fragments? brick – undiagnostic
A3	4	63	Scraps
A4	3	285	Two are later post-med; one undiagnostic
A5	59	630	Sixteen fragments (513g) definitely brick. Two perforated – Early/Mid 19th century +. Two yellow/red mixed post-med bricks. One well made orange with slight grey core – mid 18th- early 19th century. Others undiagnostic. Forty-three scraps? brick (117g)
B1	1	156	Perforated – early/Mid 19th century +
B2	8	107	One perforated -early/Mid 19th century +; two? 18th-early 19th; others?
B3	2	4	?
B4	2	74	? All post-med
B5	13	40	Three? post-med; 10 scraps
C1	9	296	Three perforated- early/mid 19th century +; remainder post-medieval +; six scraps (13g)
C2	6	38	One perforated'; remainder are? post-med +
C3	5	88	All post-med+ or undiagnostic
C4	2	10	?brick
C5	5	12	?brick
Total	141	2138	

Table 6: Brick by fieldwalking area

B.8.3 A moderate quantity of tile was found across the site and dates from the medieval to modern periods (Table 7). There was a 'concentration' of medieval and early post-medieval fragments in specific locations (A4, A5, B4, B5 and C5).

Grid no	No	Wt (g)	
A2	2	34	Hard orange fully oxidised – post-medieval 16th-18th centuries. One
A3	1	15	Post-med orange oxidised tile
A4	13	217	In four fabrics: A) Three yellow/orange mixed (56g) B) One yellow with grey core (13g). medieval C) Two orange with grey core (16g) ?Medieval D) Seven fully oxidised orange (132g). Could be sub-divided further. Late med and post-medieval examples.
A5	32	531	In Six fabrics: A) Six orange with grey core (117g) Lime mortar on one. ?Medieval B) Two Yellow with grey core (25g) Medieval C) One orange with small yellow clay lump inclusions (8g)? medieval D) One orange and yellow clay mixed (10g) E) Eighteen fully oxidised orange (282g) Could be sub-divided. Mortar on two. Mixture of Late med and post-medieval examples. F) Four fully oxidised yellow (89g)
B2	5	112	In two fabrics: A) Three yellow (55g) Post-med B) Two orange (57g) Post-med
B4	8	173	In four fabrics: A) One yellow/red mixed (23g) B) One orange with gey core (9g) C) Two orange/yellow mixed (37g) D) Four orange (114g) All late med or early post-med
B5	19	357	In three fabrics: A) Five yellow/orange mixed (108g) B) Six orange with grey core (201g) C) Eight orange fully oxidised (148g) Mixture of medieval and post-medieval
C1	8	171	In three fabrics: 1) Three machine made orange (93g) 20th century B) Four orange (72g) C) One yellow (6g)
C2	9	163	In three fabrics: A) Two machine made orange (51g) 20th century B) One machine made purple (55g) 20th century C) Six orange (57g)? all post-med
C3	3	41	In two fabrics: A) Two yellow (34g) B) One orange (7g)
C4	3	90	Orange. Two are 18th century+; One late med/early post-med
C5	10	150	In four fabrics: A) One orange with grey core (3g)

Grid no	No	Wt (g)	
			B) One yellow with grey core (8g) C) One yellow/orange (15g) D) Seven orange (124g) Mixture of med and post-med
	113	2054	

Table 7: Tile by fieldwalking area

Drain

B.8.4 Drain fragments were found across the area (Table 8). Most appears to date to the late 18th or 19th centuries. It is recommended that the drain be discarded.

Grid no	No	Wt (g)	
A1	5	94	19th century +
A2	1	15	Ceramic drain? late 18th century +
A3	2	21	?drain
A4	1	3	
A5	2	29	Two drain? One with grey core.
B1	1	55	
B2	1	21	
C1	6	162	
C2	1	7	
C3	1	4	?drain
	21	411	

Table 8: Drain by fieldwalking area

Recommendations

B.8.5 No further work is required on this assemblage, which can be discarded (with the exception of some of the Medieval tile, if required).

APPENDIX C. ENVIRONMENTAL REPORTS

C.1 Mollusca

By Carole Fletcher

C.1.1 A single oyster shell was recovered from C5, weighing 0.001kg.

Appendix D. Bibliography

Parsons, MA. and Woolverton, J.	2013	Covington Big Dig 8-10 June 2012
Parsons, MA., Matthews, S., Lockhart, L., Baker, I., Parsons, S., Members of Covington History Group	2015	COVTP14: Covington Archaeology Project: 1st-28th August 2014
Page, W., Proby, G., and Inskip Ladds, S. (eds)	1936	A History of the County of Huntingdon: Volume 3. London
Woolverton, J. et al. (forthcoming)	2015	Nobles and peasants: a medieval village history uncovered by the Jigsaw Training Dig

Web pages

http://www.bgs.ac.uk/discoveringGeology/geologyOfBritain/viewer.html

APPENDIX E. OASIS REPORT FORM

All fields are required unless they are not applicable.

Project Details

OASIS Number	
Project Name	
Project Dates (fieldwork) Start	Finish
Previous Work (by OA East)	Future Work

Project Reference Codes

Site Code		Planning App. No.	
HER No.		Related HER/OASIS No.	

Type of Project/Techniques Used

Prompt

Development Type

Please select all techniques used:

- ☐ Aerial Photography - interpretation
- ☐ Aerial Photography - new
- ☐ Annotated Sketch
- ☐ Augering
- ☐ Dendrochronological Survey
- ☐ Documentary Search
- ☐ Environmental Sampling
- ☐ Fieldwalking
- ☐ Geophysical Survey

- ☐ Grab-Sampling
- ☐ Gravity-Core
- ☐ Laser Scanning
- ☐ Measured Survey
- ☐ Metal Detectors
- ☐ Phosphate Survey
- ☐ Photogrammetric Survey
- ☐ Photographic Survey
- ☐ Rectified Photography

- ☐ Remote Operated Vehicle Survey
- ☐ Sample Trenches
- ☐ Survey/Recording Of Fabric/Structure
- ☐ Targeted Trenches
- ☐ Test Pits
- ☐ Topographic Survey
- ☐ Vibro-core
- ☐ Visual Inspection (Initial Site Visit)

Monument Types/Significant Finds & Their Periods

List feature types using the NMR Monument Type Thesaurus and significant finds using the MDA Object type Thesaurus together with their respective periods. If no features/finds were found, please state "none".

Monument	Period	Object	Period

Project Location

County		Site Address (including postcode if possible)	
District			
Parish			
HER			
Study Area		National Grid Reference	

Project Originators

Organisation	
Project Brief Originator	
Project Design Originator	
Project Manager	
Supervisor	

Project Archives

Physical Archive	Digital Archive	Paper Archive

Archive Contents/Media

	Physical Contents	Digital Contents	Paper Contents
Animal Bones	☐	☐	☐
Ceramics	☐	☐	☐
Environmental	☐	☐	☐
Glass	☐	☐	☐
Human Bones	☐	☐	☐
Industrial	☐	☐	☐
Leather	☐	☐	☐
Metal	☐	☐	☐
Stratigraphic		☐	☐
Survey		☐	☐
Textiles	☐	☐	☐
Wood	☐	☐	☐
Worked Bone	☐	☐	☐
Worked Stone/Lithic	☐	☐	☐
None	☐	☐	☐
Other	☐	☐	☐

Digital Media	Paper Media
☐ Database	☐ Aerial Photos
☐ GIS	☐ Context Sheet
☐ Geophysics	☐ Correspondence
☐ Images	☐ Diary
☐ Illustrations	☐ Drawing
☐ Moving Image	☐ Manuscript
☐ Spreadsheets	☐ Map
☐ Survey	☐ Matrices
☐ Text	☐ Microfilm
☐ Virtual Reality	☐ Misc.
	☐ Research/Notes
	☐ Photos
	☐ Plans
	☐ Report
	☐ Sections
	☐ Survey

Notes:
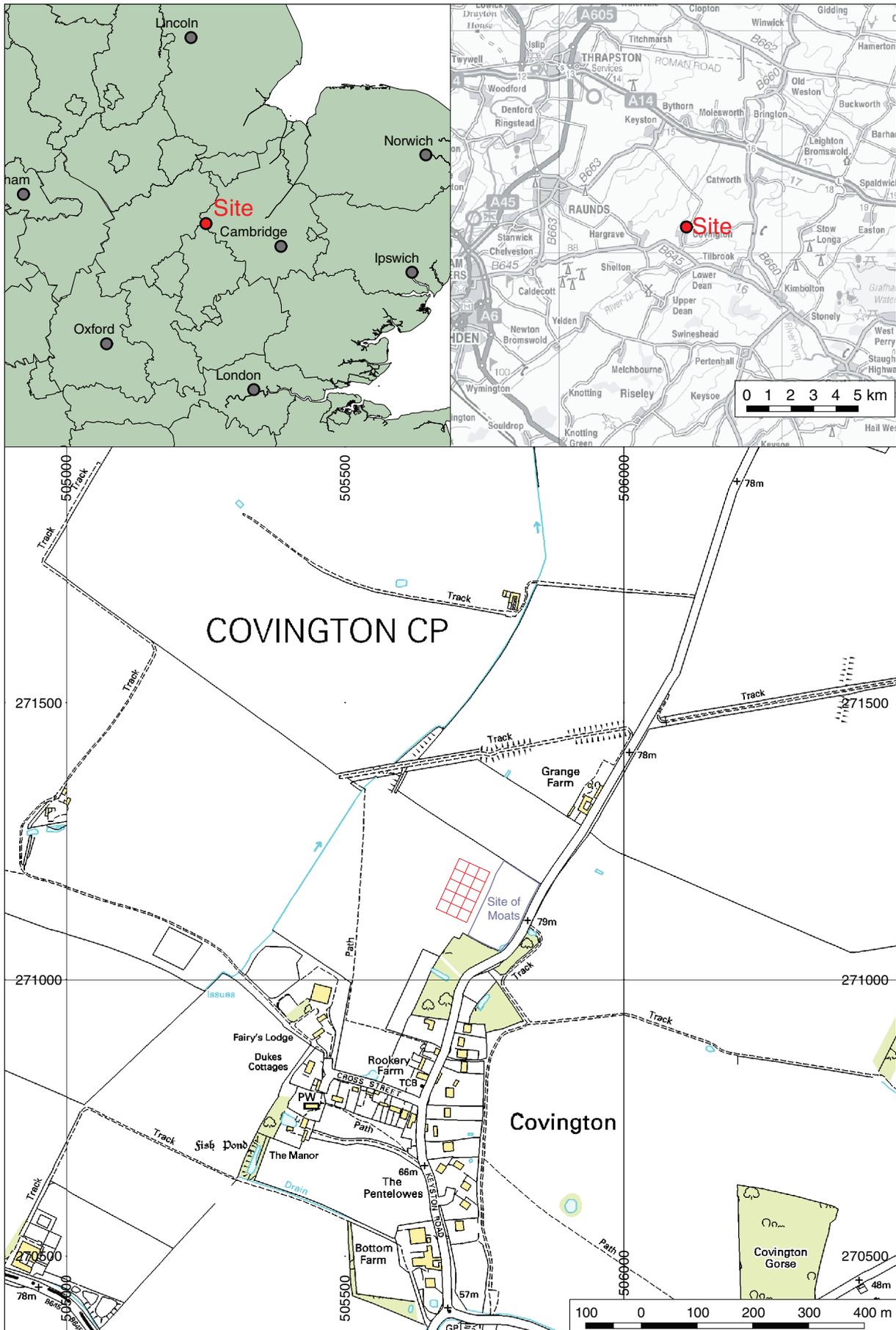
Figure 1: Site location, showing fieldwalking grid (red).
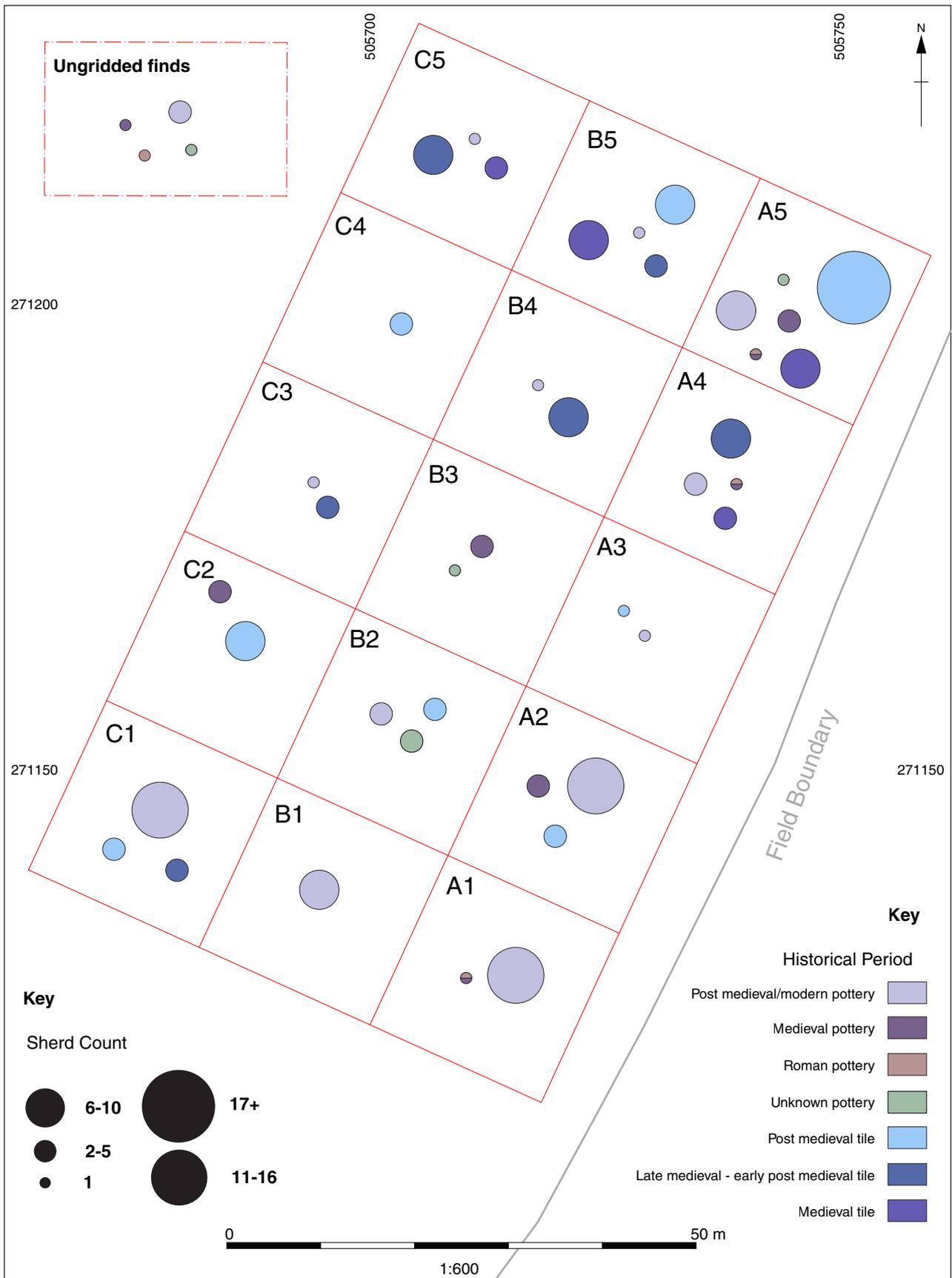
Report Number 1725

Figure 2: Fieldwalking grid, showing concentrations of pottery and tile

Plate 1: Medieval shellyware

Plate 2: Post-medieval gun-flint

Plate 3: A volunteer fieldwalking

Plate 4: Spotting finds while laying out the grid

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