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Theddlethorpe to Hatton Gas Pipeline
1988

43349

T.E. Ellis

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EL16577 (Excavation)

INTRODUCTION
SUMMARY
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES

Theddlethorpe to Hatton Gas Pipeline 1988

ARCHAEOLOGICAL REPORT

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THEDDLETHORPE TO HATTON GAS PIPELINE 1988

ARCHAEOLOGY

T.E. Ellis

INTRODUCTION

Construction of the 34.5 km pipeline, between Theddlethorpe and Hatton in Lincolnshire, took place in 1988. This report written in August 1994 by Engineering Archaeological Services Ltd. is drawn from the existing site archive of the site notebook and finds reports, and from the interim reports of the excavations at Cawkwell by Lindsey Archaeological Services.

SUMMARY

An initial fieldwalking survey of the proposed pipeline route located one site, at Cawkwell, and a subsequent Magnetometer survey of the area revealed a complex field system. Excavations at the site by Lindsey Archaeological Services showed five phases of ditch enclosures all of which were Roman in date. During the construction of the pipeline seven other archaeological sites were located which spanned the period from the late prehistoric to the early medieval.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES

<u>Site</u>	<u>Grid Ref</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Nature of Site</u>
TH1	TF 377 832	Early-Mid Saxon	Pits
TH2	TF 363 826	Roman	Pit
TH3	TF 304 804	Prehistoric	Ditches/Pits
TH4	TF 299 802	Early Roman	Ditches
TH5	TF290 798	Early Roman	Ditch
TH6	TF 289 797	Not Known	Pit
TH7	TF 278 795	Roman	Field System
TH8	TF269 787	Not Known	Ditch
TH9	TF260 784	Roman	Pits/Ditches

TH 1 (TF 377 832 North Reston)

43349

This site comprised of two pits immediately beneath the brow of the hill.

One of the pits contained 34 sherds of Early to Middle Saxon pottery. This pit measured 1.45 m (W) x 0.70m (D) and contained a brown loam with some flints (some burnt), charcoal and animal bone.

TH2 (TF 363 826 Little Cawthorpe)

43350

A pit was recorded here (1.60 m x 0.45 m). It contains a dark grey/ brown fill with some stones, charcoal, fired clay a fragment of bone some pot. See fig.1.

The four sherds of pottery which were recovered were broadly dated to the Roman period, possibly 2nd or 3rd century AD.

TH3 (TF 304 804 Maidenwell)

Tathwell

43351

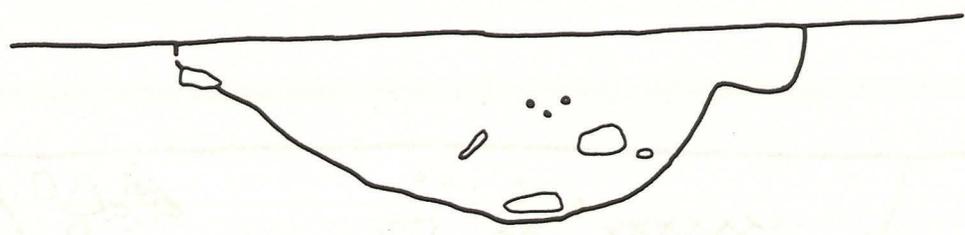
This site comprised of two ditches and a pit.

Feature 1

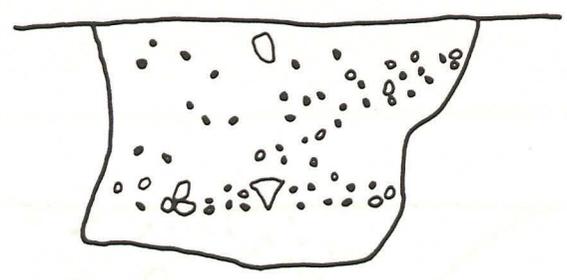
A 'U' shaped ditch which contained a brown silt with chalk, flint and charcoal fragments, animal bone and four pieces of burnt bone. Four sherds of pottery were recovered which were probably Prehistoric in date, close dating was not possible, but they belong to the Bronze Age or Iron Age. See fig.2.



Feature 1



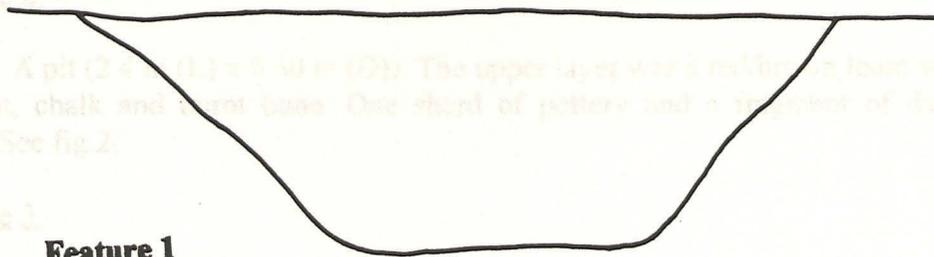
TH 2



TH 6

FIGURE 1

Figure 1



A pit (2.4 x 1.1 x 0.40 m (D)). The upper layer was a reddish brown loam with fragments of flint, chalk and burnt bones. One sherd of pottery and a fragment of dog were also found. See fig 2.

Figure 2

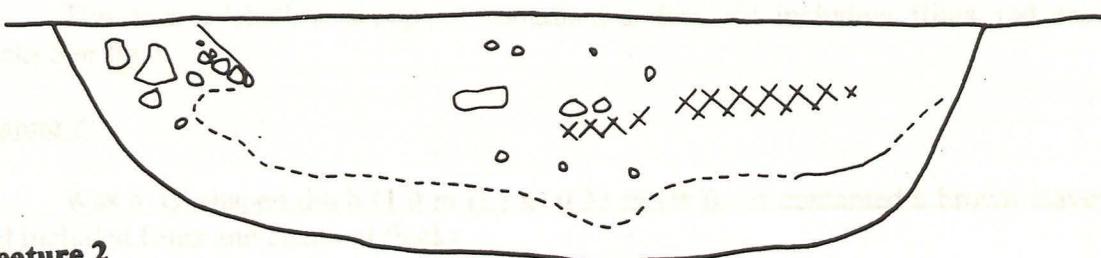
Feature 1

This was a ditch which contained a red brown loam, some flint and a layer of small chalk fragments in the east facing section. See fig 2.

Figure 3

This ditch consisted of two features.

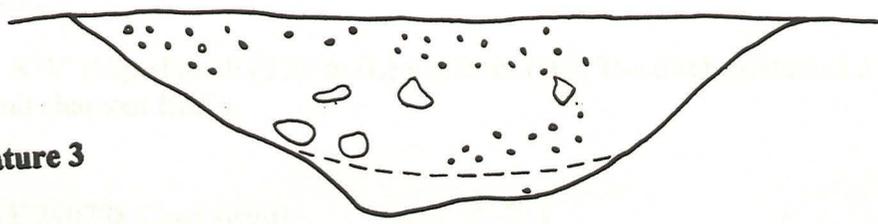
Figure 4



Feature 2

xxx charcoal staining

Figure 5



Feature 3

TH 3
FIGURE 2



Feature 2

A pit (2.4 m (L) x 0.60 m (D)). The upper layer was a red/brown loam with fragments of flint, chalk and burnt bone. One sherd of pottery and a fragment of daub were also found. See fig.2.

Feature 3

This was a ditch which contained a red/brown loam, some flints and a layer of small chalk fragments in the east facing section. See fig.2.

TH4 (TF 299 802 ~~Maidenwell~~ Tathwell) 43352

This site consisted of five features.

Feature 1

This was a 'shallow scoop', it contained a dark fill including flints and charcoal flecks. See fig.3.

Feature 2

Was a 'U' shaped ditch (1.0 m (L) x 0.33 m (W)). It contained a brown clayey fill and included flints and charcoal flecks.

Feature 3

Was originally two features - the relationship between them was not recorded. A 'stepped' profile was recorded (1.50 m (L) x 0.52 m (D)). See fig.3.

Feature 4

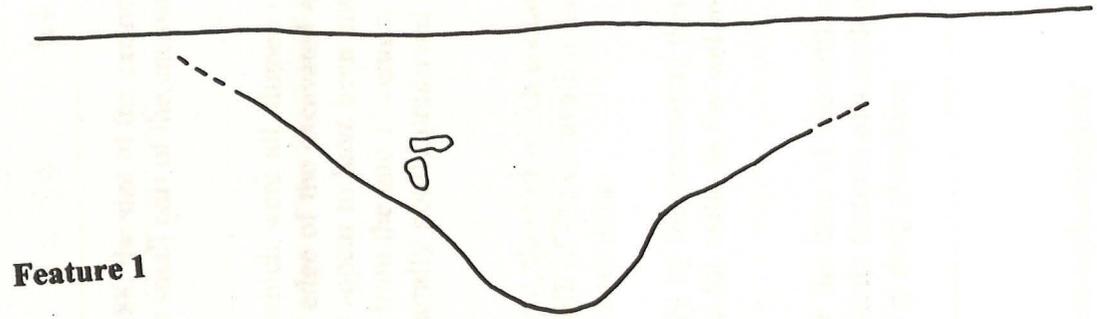
Immediately to the west of Feature 3, this was another 'shallow scoop', it contained some pottery dated to the Later 1st - Early 2nd Centuries AD. See fig.3.

Feature 5

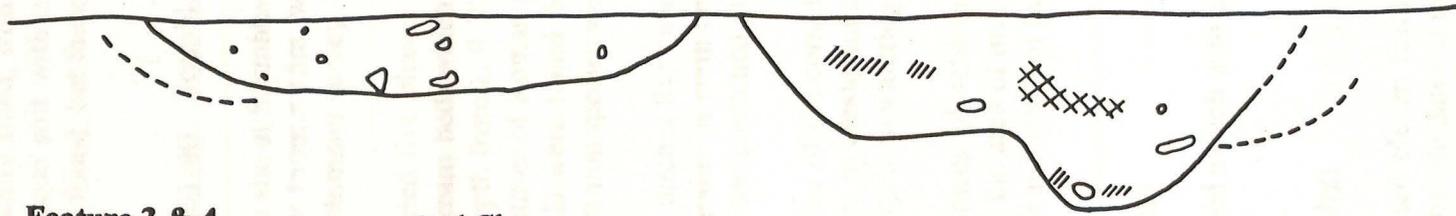
A 'V' shaped ditch (0.90 m (L) x 0.25 m (D)). The ditch contained a brown clayey fill, flints and charcoal flecks.

TH5 (TF 290798 Cawkswell) 42873

This was a linear boundary ditch, although it was not possible to look at it in great detail as it was in an auger bore reception pit. The ditch measured c. 4m x 2.5m. 30 sherds of a storage jar were found, with a probable date of mid 1st century AD.



Feature 1



Feature 3 & 4

/// Red Clay
 X charcoal staining

TH4

FIGURE 3



TH6 TF 289 797 Cawkswell

46492

This site consisted of a pit seen in the north face only of the trench, (1.00 m (L) x 0.63 m (D)). It was vertically sided, with a slightly undercut west face, and flat bottom. The fill was a dark brown loose soil with chalk fragments and charcoal flecks. Fragments of reddish brown daub were found, but there was no closely datable material. See fig. 1.

TH7 TF 278 795 (Centered on) Scamblesby (Field.N 1988)

(Cawkswell)

CK 88

46491

Excavation of the site at Scamblesby started in March 1988, the size of the excavated area being approximately 150m x 15m, which only represented a small part of the enclosures as revealed on the magnetometer survey.

Excavation revealed five phases of ditched enclosures which were all aligned on a similar axis to an old stream bed, which ran across the eastern edge of the excavated area. The ditches ranged in depth from c. 0.20 m to over 1.00 m and appear to have been cut for drainage purposes. Quantities of Roman pottery ranging in date from the late 1st century AD to the late 3rd century AD were found. Some animal bone, generally poorly preserved was also found. The most common species were cow and horse.

In addition to the ditches five small hearths were also found, three of which contained the charred remains of grain. A sixth hearth was discovered south of the excavation during stripping of topsoil. This too contained grain and was probably a corn drier.

Despite the presence of the corn dryers it was still thought by the excavators that the ditches were dug in order to create animal enclosures, probably for cattle as the soil in the field is heavy clay, and prone to waterlogging.

There were no traces of settlement evidence, as either the core of the settlement would have been outside the area of investigation, or the more subtle features of a settlement may have been destroyed as a result of the subsequent land use e.g. deep ploughing.

TH8 (TF269 787 Asterby)

This site comprised a ditch with a sandy fill which was 'non-archaeological'

TH9 (TF 260 784 Asterby)

43355

This site comprised eleven features, pits and ditches, which spread out over 320m. Pottery evidence from the site dates it to between the late 1st and 4th centuries AD.

Feature 1

This was a ditch which was badly damaged (1.0 m(L) x 0.40 m(D)), with a grey clay fill containing flint and chalk.

Feature 2

This was again a badly damaged ditch (1.0 m (L) x 0.2 m(D))

Feature 3

A 'U' shaped ditch (1.20 m(L) x 0.55 m(D)), with a grey clay fill, and some chalk and flint fragments.

Feature 4

A 'U' shaped pit (1.5 m (L) x 0.60 m (D)), containing a grey sandy fill, with some chalk and flint fragments.

Feature 5

Another 'U' shaped pit (2.5 m(L) x 1.10 m(D)). The fill was a dark grey/black clay containing large stones, chalk fragments, and decayed animal bone with much charcoal. The pottery from this feature included samian and was dated to the mid-late 2nd century AD.

Feature 6

This as a pit on the edge of a 'bell hole', which could not be recorded properly, it contained a grey clay fill, with a large block of sandstone, which was possibly worked.

Feature 7

Was a ditch, badly damaged.

Feature 8

This was a ditch (1.50 m x 0.75 m), it contained a grey clay fill.

Feature 9

This was described as a 'long feature', (possibly a layer) which contained an upper layer of brown soil overlying a dark clay layer containing charcoal, pot, bone, oyster shell, and a 'large stone' in the eastern end.

Feature 10

This was a pit (2.0m (L) x 0.75 m (D)), which contained some sandstone blocks in the west end. The pottery from this feature was earlier than the pottery from the other features from this site i.e. late 1st to early 2nd centuries AD.

Feature 10a

This was a pit which contained pottery dating from the late 2nd to 4th centuries AD.

Feature 11

This was a ditch (1.5 m (L) x 0.5 m(D))

A substantial quantity of unstratified pottery was found at this site which dated from the 2nd to the late 4th century AD

REFERENCE

Field.N 1988 *The Excavation of a Romano-British Field System near Scamblesby, Lincolnshire*. Interim report, Lindsey Archaeological Services.

Greenware	10 items	10 pieces
Quartz	10 items	10 pieces
Lead glass	10 items	10 pieces
Ironware	10 items	10 pieces

Small amount of several items in quantity as listed above. The items include 10 items of various 6-angled, 1 hand made, and 11 hand made. The items were found in the ditch and were of various types, including some of the following:

1. 10 items	10 pieces
2. 10 items	10 pieces
3. 10 items	10 pieces
4. 10 items	10 pieces
5. 10 items	10 pieces
6. 10 items	10 pieces
7. 10 items	10 pieces
8. 10 items	10 pieces
9. 10 items	10 pieces
10. 10 items	10 pieces
11. 10 items	10 pieces

Concentration of items found in ditch and were of various types, including some of the following:

1. 10 items, 10 pieces. Small, rounded, shallow dish in sandy grey ware with very dark grey surface. Fabric unstratified to base.

2. 10 items, 10 pieces. Small, rounded, shallow dish in sandy grey ware with very dark grey surface. Fabric unstratified to base and slightly everted rim.

Insufficient evidence to get date. Low-fired fabric. Possibly 2nd or 3rd century AD. Fabrics would support this.

**THEDDLETHORPE - HATTON PIPELINE.
POTTERY ARCHIVE.**

P. Didsbury

1. Site TH 1. "(1). North Reston, TF 377832. Topsoil strip. S7. 2".

Sherds 34

Weight 300 grams

Average sherd weight 8.8 grams

The sherds are almost entirely in hard, gritty fabrics, and come from hand-built vessels. Very dark, sometimes leathery or soapy fabrics, with occasional lighter brown toned patches on surface. Typical of Early to Mid Saxon fabrics in region, as are the forms displayed and the types of tempering agent employed.

Fabric types.

Following groups tentatively suggested after initial inspection but will need confirming:

Greensand quartz	6 sherds	68 grams
Quartz plus	14 sherds	111 grams
Acid igneous rock?	13 sherds	103 grams
Biotite mica?	1 sherd	19 grams

Chaff noted in several sherds in greater or lesser amounts.

The sherds comprise 10 rims (from an estimated 6 vessels), 1 basal angle, and 23 bodies. Drawable forms seem to be barrel shapes and everted rim c/pots. (See attached drawing for forms).

2. Site TH 2.

A. "(4). Pit. South Face".

Sherds

4

Wt

151 grams

Average sherd weight

37.8 grams

Vessels

2

Comprises sherds from 2 vessels in different RB greywares, as follows:

1.1. 3 sherds, 115 grams. Almost complete profile. Simple rimmed shallow dish in sandy greyware with very dark grey surfaces. Cheese-wire marks on base.

2.2. 1 sherd, 36 grams. Rim sherd in light bluish-grey ware, from jar with short neck and slightly everted rim.

Insufficient evidence to spot-date. Long-lived forms. Possibly 2nd/3rd rather than later. Fabrics would support this.

B. "(5). Topsoil. TF 266786".
Tiny fragments of soft, vesicular, hand-made ceramic, weighing less than one gram. Period unknown.

3. Site TH 3.

A. "(9). S 11 W 122 Feature 2 Pit".

Crumbly fragments of soft, light red ceramic containing many chalk fragments, possibly natural constituents of the clay. No distinguishing surface features. Probably daub rather than pottery. *Circa* a dozen fragments plus scrap, weighing 11 grams. Period unknown.

B. "(7). S 11 W 121 W(?) face ditch".

1 body sherd from hand built pot, 3 grams. 50ft black fabric with lighter, brown, exterior. Relatively inclusion free, probably no deliberately added temper. Almost certainly prehistoric (Bronze or Iron Age). All the sherds from the remaining features on site TH 3 are in essentially the same fabric. In this connection, note the presence of a probable iron object in C, below.

C. "(6). F1".

1. 2 fragments of a single metal (?Fe) object, possibly an edge binding of some sort. 11 grams.
2. 2 bone fragments, 1 gram.
3. 4 body sherds of pottery in similar fabric to that described in B (above). 8 grams.

D. "(10). 4m + W 122 N face ditch".

4 body sherds of pottery in same fabric as described in B, above, plus small scrap. *Circa* 16 grams.

E. "(8). S 11 N 122 N face .

1 body sherd of pottery similar to those described above. 18 grams. Chaff impressions on both faces.

It seems likely that all the features on site TH3 are contemporary, and possibly Iron Age. Specialist examination of the iron object is recommended.

4. Site TH 4. "Feature 4 Section 11".

6 sherds, weighing 27 grams, from the same wheelthrown pot (2 sherds after joins). From the shoulder of a later Iron Age or Romano-British carinated jar/bowl. The form is both common and long current at Dragonby (Elsdon and May 1987, Type 7) and merges gradually into RB greyware forms which are common in North Lincolnshire in the Flavian to Antonine period. The fabric of this example, which is relatively soft, dark, soapy textured and slightly vesicular, suggests a date earlier rather than later within this period. Possibly later first to earlier second century AD.

5. Site TH 6. "(12). Section 12 W 16".

1. Fragment of oyster shell, weighing less than one gram. Period unknown.

2. Fragments of reddish daub, 5 grams; 1 body sherd hand-made pottery with grey core and reddish surfaces, 2 grams, possibly prehistoric; 3 dark fragments with shell./chalk inclusions, 3 grams. Not definitely fired. Period unknown.

Site Theddlethorpe 9. TF 260784. A. "F5".

sherds	10
weight	162 grams
average sherd weight	16.2 grams
vessels	2

1. Rim/body sherd of a samian form 18/31R (?), 15 grams. Circa mid-late 2nd.

2. 9 rim and body sherds (5 after joins), 147 grams, of a RB greyware jar. Sandy grey fabric with black surfaces and very pale brown core margins. This fabric is typical of those in use in the later first and second centuries AD in North Lincolnshire, commonly appearing in conjunction with such characteristic Flavian to Antonine vessel forms as rusticated and carinated jars. This vessel, with its high, rather globular shoulder may well be from a rusticated jar. External sooting.

Spot-date: the pottery from this feature suggests a mid to late second century (Antonine) date.

B. "Feature IOA"

sherds	17
weight	138
average sherd weight	8.1
vessels	6

other material	brick/tile	6 frags,	176 grams
	daub	1 frags	5 grams
	bone	4 frags	11 grams

vessels represented are as follows:

1. 9 body sherds from a colour-coated folded beaker. Creamy fabric with red internal and brown external colour-coats. 3rd century AD.
2. 1 rim sherd from a greyware dish/bowl with bead rim. Probably late 2nd to 4th century AD.
3. 2 body sherds of greyware similar to no ii, above. One with girth grooves.
4. 2 body sherds shell-tempered ware. Possibly Dalesware, in which case early 3rd to mid 4th century AD
5. 1 body sherd greyware of 3rd or 4th century type of fabric.

6. 2 joining sherds of fine shell-tempered ware, greyish-brown with dark red surfaces. Forms either an incomplete thickened rim, or part of a pedestal base. Not dated.

Spot-date:

The recognisable fabrics and forms in this group would all be at home in the 3rd to earlier 4th century AD.

C. "F10"

sherds	21
weight	221 grams
average sherd weight	10.5 grams
vessels	6
other material:	daub 2 frags, 19 grams

Vessels represented are as follows:

1. 3 sherds (1 after joins) from a straight-sided bowl with simple rim in medium coarse shell-tempered ware. Grey/brown fabric. Hand built? Not dated.
2. 3 rim and body sherds (2 after joins) from a necked bowl (?) in fine shell-tempered ware. Wheel-thrown. Grey fabric with brown core margins and very dark grey surfaces.
3. 12 rim body and base sherds from a wheelthrown necked jar rouletted or fine-combed decoration in zones separated by cordons. Grey fabric with brown margins and black surfaces. Small shell particles and other grits. Soapy texture. Interior very abraded.
4. 1 small body sherd from a thin-walled vessel in white fabric with red inclusions.
5. 1 small sherd from neck of a vessel in soapy brown fabric.
6. 1 sherd from incomplete section of inturned rim or pedestal base in medium coarse shell-tempered ware, grey with reddish brown surfaces.

Spot-date: This group is difficult to date but is certainly somewhat earlier than Feature IOA.

The vessels are preponderantly in fine to medium shelly fabrics, wheelthrown and with smoothed surfaces. The necked bowl, if such it is, would fit in the later Iron Age/Conquest period, while the cordoned and rouletted jar also seems to derive from late Iron Age potting traditions, although no close parallel for it can be quoted. The group should probably be put in the later 1st or early 2nd century AD. This might be refined by further research.

D. Bag marked "(18) S14 N F(ace?) ... F".

sherds	5
weight	66 grams
average sherd weight	13.2 grams

vessels 4

other material:

bone 1 frag, 9 grams

shell 1 frag, less than 1 gram

vessels as follows:

1. 1 body sherd RB greyware, not dated.
2. 2 body sherds RB greyware, not dated.
3. 1 body sherd fine shelly ware, orange fabric, from thin walled vessel, not dated.
4. 1 frag dark grey shell-tempered ware, not dated.

Spot-date: there is insufficient evidence to date this feature.

E. Bag marked "(16) S 14 2.6m - W39 N face Ditch".

sherds	2
weight	20 grams
average sherd weight	10 grams
vessels	2

1. tile fragment?
2. 1 sherd - part of thickened rim of wheel-thrown (???) lid in sandy shell-tempered ware, not dated, though apparently RB.

Spot-date: there is insufficient evidence to date this feature.

F. Unstratified pottery from bags marked "TF 260784 (TH 9)".

These bags, marked (i) to (xii) contained 93 sherds of pottery, weighing 1763 grams, and representing a minimum number of 13 vessels, as follows:

1. (Bag v). 2 joining body sherds of a colour-coated decorated beaker with under-slip barbotine decoration. Pinkish brown fabric with thin grey interior margin and external reddish brown colour coat. Probably later 2nd to mid 3rd century AD. 16 grams.
2. (Bag vii). 1 body sherd from a samian bowl, form and fabric not ascertained. Remains of rivet holes for repair. 12 grams.
3. (Bag viii). 1 sherd, complete profile, from a shallow greyware vessel of unusual form. It has a basal diameter of c. 160mm, and a height of c. 50mm. It has a flattened bead rim with a slight internal groove; the wall is slightly concave; and the flat base has the remains of a perforation made before firing. The interior wall of the vessel is decorated with an incised three-line chevron. Fine dark grey fabric with smooth,

light grey surfaces. The vessel is presumably a large diameter strainer. No parallels are known to the present author. 41 grams.

4. (Bag iii). 24 rim and body sherds from a greyware jar. Relatively coarse white fabric with grey core in parts, grey interior and dark grey exterior surfaces. The vessel has a bifurcated rim and a small but well defined neck above a fairly black shoulder. Body sherds show that the vessel was possessed of at least two bands of (triple?) encircling grooves. Jars with this kind of rim are not common in this region, though the rim occurs quite commonly on other kinds of vessel such as flagons, campanulate bowls and lids. The nearest parallels known to the author are the *marmites a panse globulaire et a double levre* from North Gaul, which had a level of distribution in eastern England of AD 200-275. The fabrics of these Gaulish vessels are rather different, however. See Richardson and Tyers 1984. *cf* also a vessel from a 3rd-century AD group at Lincoln (Darling 1984, no. 126). 269 grams.
5. (Bag i). 24 body and base sherds from a greyware jar in similar fabric to no. 4, above. It is possibly the same vessel, though the colour of the interior surface appears paler. 425 grams. It should be noted that these white firing fabrics occur throughout the RB period in Lincolnshire. 425 grams.
6. (Bag iv). 9 body sherds (5 after joins) from a greyware jar in analogous fabric to nos 4 and 5, above. The fabric is white firing with a well smoothed dark grey exterior. 256 grams.
7. (Bag ii). 1 rim/body sherd from a greyware dish/bowl with out-turned rim. Same white-firing fabric as vessels described above. A long-lived form but perhaps more characteristic of the 2nd and earlier 3rd centuries AD in this region than anything else

See remarks on types of dish/bowl in at Dragonby, (Draft Report on RB Pottery, n.b. 10-11); also forms in the Severan groups at Winterton villa (Rigby and Stead 1976). 21 grams.

8. (Bag ix). 1 rim/body sherd from a greyware dish with externally grooved rim. *cf* some of the forms on *Dragonby Draft Report*, fig. 16 and examples of similar date (later 2nd to 3rd centuries AD) from Winterton. Also, however, a late 4th century AD example from The Park, Lincoln (see Darling 1977, no. 11). Grey with white margins and dark grey surfaces. 6 grams.
9. (Bag xi). 11 sherds (3 after joins) forming the complete profile of a small globular necked jar in greyware. Pale grey fabric with black surfaces. The general form is long-lived, and it may be generally contemporary with some of the vessels described above, i.e. second to third century AD. However, there are many comparable examples in the late 4th century AD group from The Park, Lincoln (see Darling 1977, nos. 60-66). 126 grams.
10. (Bag vi). 1 rim sherd from a storage jar in hard shell-tempered fabric. Grey with pinkish-yellow surfaces. Storage jar rims are notoriously difficult to date; this example is perhaps 3rd or 4th century AD. 230 grams.

11. (Bag x). 7 pieces of shell-tempered ceramic, 13-17 mm thick. Red with greyish brown core. This fabric appears to have been used for tile as well as large storage vessels, and both may be present here. They seem to be the products of a local 3rd to 4th century AD industry and are found on many sites in the region. 262
12. (Bag xii). 13 body sherds of greyware from an unknown number of vessels. Mainly dark-faced white-firing fabrics as described above. 99 grams.

Notes

Many of the vessels described above would be most at home in the later 2nd to mid 3rd century AD, and it is certain that there was a local white-firing fabric at this period which was used for carinated jars, among other forms. It should be stressed that some of these vessels are of long-lived forms, however, and that there are some for which a later, 4th century AD, date would be preferable. A date-range of late 2nd to 4th centuries must therefore be proposed for this surface material. The unworn condition of much of the material, and a relatively high sherd to vessel ratio, suggest that some of it derives from recently disturbed features in which primary to secondary rubbish disposal had taken place.

Theddlethorpe - Hatton pipeline Pottery archive - grid referenced finds

Bracketed nos are those which appear on the finds bags.

(19) TH0 TF 379 832

1 frag. RB roller-stamped tile, 82 grams.

(20) TF 214776

1 frag. ceramic, hard-fired grey fabric, red exterior surface with two broad grooves. Possibly med. or post-med. tile? 26 grams.

(21) TF 236782

1 rim sherd RB greyware, gritty fabric with some shell inclusions. Very worn but probably from a late 4th century AD lid seated jar of "Swanpool Type H" type, found in gritty fabrics in considerable quantities at The Park, Lincoln (Darling 1977). 35 grams.

(22) TF 270793

4 sherds medieval sandy wares. 62 grams.

1 sherd 14th - 16th century AD Humberware. 25 grams.

1 sherd unidentified sandy ware. 9 grams.

1 sherd from bowl with inturned rim-flange in cream-coloured gritty fabric with grey surfaces. The form is characteristically Saxo-Norman, and was made in Lincoln Shelly Ware (mid and late 10th), Lincoln Saxo-Norman Shelly Ware (late 9th to 11th centuries AD) and Lincoln Kiln Type Shelly Ware c. 10th). Gilmour 1988. 2g grams.

(23) TF 274794

2 sherds medieval orangeware, prob. 13th - 14th century. 7 grams

1 basal sherd in sandy very dark grey ware with light brown surfaces. Possibly RB. 9 grams.

(24) TF 276795

5 sherds RB greyware, including worn rim sherd from dish. 62 gram

1 sherd greensand quartz-tempered fabric, probably 4th century RB. 5 grams.

2 joining fragments rouletted sherd in soft brown fabric, probably RB. 4 grams.

1 frag. oxidised ceramic, possibly brick/tile. Not dated. gram.

(25) TF 380835

1 sherd medieval sandy fabric. 23 grams.

(26) TF 38158335

1 sherd Humberware with internal and green external glaze. Circa 14th - 16th century AD possibly tripod pipkin. 73 grams.

(27) TF 38358343 OS No. 4253

1 sherd post-medieval redware with internal olive-green glaze. 6 grams.

(28) TF 396840

1 rim sherd of RB greyware wide-mouthed bowl or jar, probably 3rd or 4th century AD. 23 grams.

(29) TF397841 OS No. 0001

1 sherd medieval sandy fabric. Glazed. 9 grams.

(30) TF 415843 OS No. 4749

3 sherds RB greyware. 18 grams.

(31) TF 422846 OS No. 1964

3 sherds medieval orangewares, probably 13th - 14th century AD 18 grams.

(32) TF 431849

1 base sherd medieval sandy fabric. 12 grams.

(33) TF 43628508 OS No 7300

2 sherds RB greyware, including incomplete rim section from an inturned rim jar/bowl in hard coarse blackware, probably 2nd century AD. 57 grams.

(34) TF 433850 OS No. 3500

3 sherds medieval sandy wares, including ribbed flat handle and everted rim. 89 grams.

(35) TF 271793

1 flake brown flint, less than 1 gram.

(36) TF 377832

1 core black flint 19 grams

(37) OS No. 0057

2 sherds medieval sand-tempered fabrics. 24 grams.

(38) OS No. 5382

2 sherds Humberware, 14th - 16th century AD. 36 grams.

(39) OS No. 0069

2 sherds, including triangular-sectioned handle, of unidentified med. or post-med. sandy ware. 42 grams.

(40) Section 4 F1

An interesting small group of 9 sherds, weighing 61 grams, made up as follows:

4 sherds shell-tempered ware, including a smooth flat base with sharp basal angle, and a shoulder sherd with ridge. These are diagnostic characteristics of the fabric coded LEMS at Lincoln (i.e. Local Early Medieval Shelly), which has a mid 12th to mid 13th century date range, most common in late 12th to early 13th AD.

1 sherd Stamford ware, in Kilmurry's scheme = Glaze 1, Colour vi, fabric not determined (Kilmurry 1980). Circa 11th - early 13th century.

4 sandy ware sherds, including one with pitted yellow splash glaze and one externally sooted from a cooking-pot. These are of fabric types broadly contemporary with the other sherds. A 12th or early 13th century AD date seems to be indicated for this group

(41) S11 W302 Immed. + of feature with large pot

2 small sherds weighing 4 grams. Soft, hand-made, very dark grey with brown surfaces. Somewhat vesicular and with possible chaff voids. Possible remains of linear decoration on body sherds. Possibly Bronze Age.

(42) SH 247 E face Ditch? 2.5m N of W 54

1 sherd soft, almost un-tempered reddish-brown ware. Possibly Bronze Age. 4 grams.

(43) 3163

Flange from ?bowl in hard, sandy, very dark grey ware with brown surfaces. Possibly but not necessarily RB. 15 grams.

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Theddlethorpe-Hatton Pipeline.
An Iron Age pot from Section II, W 302, TF 29967 80266.

The pot is represented by 30 sherds, weighing 196 grams, and having an average sherd weight of 6.5 grams. It has been drawn from 14 joining rim and body sherds. 24% of the rim circuit is extant. Rim diameter is c. 140mm, and surviving height c. 135mm.

The fabric is soft, corky textured and vesicular, and has a very dark grey core with slightly brown-toned surfaces. Abundant voids, mainly to c. 3mm, are of shapes which suggest that finely chopped organic matter such as chaff was employed as the original temper, this having been burned out during the firing. They are not at all consistent with the original presence of shell or other calcareous temper leached out post-depositionally. The exterior surface seems originally to have been wiped smooth; the interior is considerably more pitted, presumably from use. There do not appear to be any sooting marks or carbonised deposits on the pot, and it seems likely that it would always have been relatively porous and perhaps more suited to holding dry materials than liquids, or to use in cooking.

There are no clear indications of wheel manufacture, though the pot is carefully made and symmetrical. It seems likely that it was hand-built, perhaps coiled, and then finished on a slow wheel or tournette.

The form of the vessel is that of a wide-mouthed jar with a stubby rim having a pronounced internal bevel. It is slightly thickened externally into a rudimentary bead, this being emphasised by a roughly scored line at its lower edge. Similar vessels are well attested in Lincolnshire in the later Iron Age, and the pot in question can easily be accommodated within Types 19, and possibly 20, at Dragonby (Elsdon and May 1987, 20-21, 23). These forms are, unfortunately, relatively ubiquitous throughout the chronological sequence at Dragonby, and, indeed, survive into earlier Roman times, similar vessels being represented at Old Winteringham in the Claudian-Neronian period (Rigby and Stead 1976, fig. 74). This vessel could well be seen as a fairly late example of the form, belonging perhaps to the Conquest period, on account of its regularity and the suspicion that it may be wheel-finished, but it should also be borne in mind that it could be considerably earlier.

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THEDDLETHORPE TO HATTON PIPELINE; THE FLINTWORK

I. P. BROOKS

A small assemblage of 504 flint artefacts were recovered by fieldwalking in advance of the construction of the pipeline. These can be divided into three concentrations together with a low level background scatter. The three concentrations were located around TF 184762 (Concentration 1), between TF 248782 and TF 255785 (Concentration 2) and between TF 263785 and TF 276795 (Concentration 3). The last of these groups appeared to be centred on a concentration collected as "Asterby D" at TF 272791. Whilst the majority of the flintwork was collected from fields through which the pipe was eventually to be constructed, a few fields off the direct route were also sampled as part of Concentration 3. Concentrations 1 and 2 were quite small being only 65 and 33 pieces in size, however they stood out from the general background as more dense concentrations of flintwork. Concentration 3 contained the majority of the flint artefacts recovered during the project (335). Each of the concentrations will be discussed separately.

The flints were collected from fieldwalking and are therefore subject to the biases of a non excavated sample. There is a distinct bias towards the more easily recognized forms, particularly tool types (40 or 7.9% of the total assemblage), and towards the larger elements of the assemblage. The flakes were divided into three main groupings for each assemblage in order to aid in their descriptions. These were: Primary, where the dorsal surface was completely covered with cortex; Secondary with a dorsal surface partly covered with cortex and Tertiary where no cortex survived.

A wide range of flint types were used within the assemblages, although there is a general trend for translucent and semi-translucent flint types to have been selected. The local flint resources of the area can be conveniently divided into two broad groups (Henson 1985, Brooks 1989). Firstly the flints within the chalk of the Lincolnshire Wolds; these tend to be grey, opaque and of a poor knapping quality. Secondly the derived flints with the tills of Lincolnshire, particularly exposed along the Lincolnshire coast. These sources contain a wide range of flint types including both translucent flint and grey opaque forms. They also have the advantage over the local chalk resources in being easier to extract the flint. It would therefore seem most likely that these derived flint sources were the resource exploited for the flint assemblages recovered from the Theddlethorpe to Hatton Pipeline.

CONCENTRATION 1 43354

A small assemblage of 65 pieces concentrating on TF 184762. Of these only four were recognisable tools and the rest flakes and other knapping debris.

Flakes

52 flakes and a further five broken flakes were recovered. These consisted of three primary flakes, 26 secondary flakes and 23 tertiary flakes. Of these only four showed signs of further modification in the form of retouching and 13 showed damage along their edges consistent with use.

Cores and Core Debris

No formal core types were collected although a single core face rejuvenation flake and three informal worked lumps were recovered.

Tools

Four tools were recovered in this assemblage they were:

- SF 33 [21/2 TF 183762]** A well made end scraper on a tertiary flake, the bulbar end of which has been removed. The flaking for the retouch is very fine and invasive and the distal end is slightly damaged, presumably by use. The tool is in a semi-translucent dark grey/brown flint. (Fig. 1.1)
- SF 34 [21/2 TF 183762]** A bifacially worked piece possibly used as an end scraper. The piece is in a dark grey translucent flint with a distinct layer of cortex between 1 and 2 mm thick. (Fig. 1.2)
- SF 35 [21/2 TF 183762]** A secondary flake with the distal end retouched to produce a straight edge. The tool was produced from a section of a water worn pebble with cortex being preserved around the periphery of the tool except where it has been removed by retouching. The tool is in a translucent yellow/brown flint with a thin (less than 1 mm) worn cortex. (Fig. 1.3)
- SF 36 [21/2 TF 183762]** A leaf shaped arrowhead of Green type 3A (Green 1984, 20-24). The tool has been produced using the minimum degree of bifacial retouch to shape the distal end and to remove the bulb of percussion. Where it exists, however, the retouch is highly invasive. The tool has been produced in a highly translucent honey/brown flint. (Fig. 1.11)

Comments

The small size of this assemblage make it difficult to assign a date, however the presence of a leaf shaped arrowhead and the fine invasive retouch on SF 33 might suggest a broadly Neolithic date for the assemblage. It must be noted, however that the leaf shaped arrowhead continued on in use until about 1500 BC (Green 1984, 19) leaving some doubt as to the date of this assemblage.

CONCENTRATION 2

43356

A small concentration of 33 artefacts collected between TF 248782 and TF 255785, including flint collected as groups 16/1, 16/6 and 17/1.

Flakes

Nine secondary, eleven tertiary and four broken flakes were recovered, of these only one showed signs of modification by retouching and a further six showed signs of utilization.

Cores and Core Debris

Three cores or core fragments were recovered, two of these were single platform blade cores and the third a fragment of a bladelet core. All of these are broadly Late Mesolithic in character, as is the single core face rejuvenation flake also recovered. A further three worked lumps were also collected possibly relating to a later phase of activity.

Tools

Only two tools were recovered in this assemblage, an end scraper and a possible awl or point. These are described below:

SF 26 [17/1 TF 24917849] An end scraper on the distal end of a broken tertiary flake. The tool was produced in a highly translucent grey/brown flint. (Fig. 1.4)

SF 40 [TF 249785] An awl/point on the distal end of a broken secondary blade. The blade would appear to have been re-used to produce this tool as the main body of the tool is patinated, whilst the retouch is in the original flint. The point of this tool is slightly hooked with all work on the tool being unifacial in character. The original flint from which the tool was produced was a semi-translucent, yellow/brown flint with a thin (less than 1 mm) eroded cortex. (Fig. 1.5)

Comments

This assemblage does not appear to be the result of a consistent time period. It would appear to contain elements from many periods of use of the site, with the cores suggesting a Late Mesolithic use and the tool a broadly Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age date. The small size of the assemblage does not allow for more than a general impression to be gained.

CONCENTRATION 3 43357

The bulk of the flint artefacts recovered were from this concentration. Partly this reflects a genuine concentration of flintworking in the area, however this is enhanced by fieldwalking coverage outside the route of the pipeline. The concentration was between TF 263785 and TF 276795 and contained flint groups collected as 14/2, 15/1, 15/3, 15/4, 15/5, 15/6, 15/7, 15/8, 15/10, 15/11, Asterby A, Asterby B, Asterby C, Asterby D, Asterby E, Asterby F, Asterby H and Asterby K. Of these Asterby D (TF 272791) appears to act as a focus for prehistoric activity. A total of 335 flint artefacts were recovered, of these 150 were from Asterby D.

Flakes

Four primary, 74 secondary, 121 tertiary and 72 broken flakes were recovered. Of these 23 were further modified by retouching and 45 showed edge damage suggesting extensive use.

Cores and Core Debris

13 cores and a further 17 worked lumps were recovered from this assemblage. Whilst the majority of the formal cores recovered were single or multi-platformed bladelet cores of Late Mesolithic types, two cores were of special note. The first of these was a discoidal core and the second a Keeled core Clark type D (Clark *et al* 1960, 216). Both of these would most happily fit into an Early Bronze Age date. A limited degree of care was demonstrated by the presence of five core rejuvenation flakes. These flakes tend to relate to the earlier Late Mesolithic cores, whilst the later periods of use show a lower degree of care in the production of flakes.

Tools

A total of 21 formal tools were recovered, of these the majority (16) were scrapers, of one form or another. The other tools were a plano-convex knife, a fabricator, an awl or point, an axe fragment and tertiary flake with a highly worn or polished distal end.

- SF 1 [Asterby]** A broken plano-convex knife with very fine invasive retouch on its dorsal surface and no retouch on its ventral. The tool has been snapped removing the distal end and some use damage is evident along its edges. The tool was produced in an opaque grey flint. (Fig. 1.6)
- SF 2 [Asterby A TF 266787]** An end scraper with a 'horse shoe' shape to its working end produced on a tertiary blade of probable Early Neolithic type. The distal end is slightly rounded suggesting heavy use. The tool was produced in an opaque mottled grey flint. (Fig. 1.7)
- SF 3 [Asterby D TF 272791]** A side scraper on an irregularly shaped thinning flake. The tool was produced in a semi-translucent grey/brown flint. (Fig. 1.8)
- SF 4 [Asterby D TF 2727913]** Semi-circular retouch on the distal end of a broken core fragment to produce a scraper. The tool is in a translucent honey/brown flint. (Fig. 1.9)
- SF 5 [Asterby D TF 272791]** An end scraper on a secondary flake. The small size of this tool would suggest a Late Neolithic to Middle Bronze Age date for this tool. The flint is a translucent dark grey/brown flint with a very thin (less than 0.5 mm) worn cortex. The original flint was probably collected as a beach pebble. (Fig. 1.10)
- SF 6 [Asterby D TF 272791]** A tertiary blade with its proximal end heavily abraded and polished through use. This use has been extensive enough to smooth away both the bulb of percussion and the platform. The function of this tool is uncertain, but it probably was used against a hard abrasive surface in order to account for the degree of damage. The flint is a mid grey opaque flint. (Fig. 2.1)
- SF 7 [Asterby D TF 272791]** A side/end scraper of a secondary flake. The tool was produced in a semi-translucent dark grey/brown flint. (Fig. 2.2)

- TF8 [Asterby D TF 272791]** A crudely made scraper on a thermally shattered piece of flint. An attempt has been made to retouch the 'proximal' end of this piece. The flint is an opaque mottled grey flint with a very thin (less than 0.5 mm) eroded cortex probably derived from a beach pebble. (Fig. 2.3)
- TF 9 [Asterby D TF 272791]** A end scraper on a secondary flake with heavy use of the distal end. The tool was produced in a translucent honey brown flint with a thin (less than 1 mm) eroded cortex. (Fig. 2.4)
- SF 13 [15/1 TF 270793]** A tertiary flake with its distal end oblique removed by retouching to produce an awl or point. The retouching took place after the original flake had started to patinate, thus whilst the flake is patinated to a grey colour the retouch show the original translucent honey coloured flint. (Fig. 2.5)
- SF 14 [15/1 TF 27037932]** A heavy, well used end scraper on a tertiary flake. The flake was probably re-used to produce the tool as one surface is patinated white, whereas the majority of the tool is a mottled grey opaque flint. (Fig. 2.6)
- SF 15 [15/1 TF 270793]** A end scraper on a secondary flake. The proximal end of this tool has been removed possibly for hafting. The tool was produced in a semi-translucent grey/brown flint with a very thin (less than 0.5 mm) eroded cortex. (Fig. 2.7)
- SF 16 [15/1 TF 27037932]** A side/end scraper produced in a mottled grey/green opaque flint with a very thin (less than 1 mm) eroded cortex. The tool is of a Middle Bronze Age type. (Fig. 2.8)
- SF17 [15/1 TF 270793]** A fragment of a polished tool, probably an axe. Only one polished surface survives, the ventral surface being reworked as a core. The tool was further modified by retouching a sector of the dorsal surface to produce a scraper. The tool was produced in a translucent orange/brown flint. (Fig. 2.9)
- SF 18 [15/3 TF 276795]** The distal end of a broken fabricator. The distal end of the tool is heavily worn and polished through use. The tool was produced in a dark grey/brown translucent flint. (Fig. 2.10)
- SF 19 [15/5 TF 271793]** A 'horse shoe shaped' scraper on a tertiary flake. The tool was produced in a mottled grey semi-translucent flint. (Fig. 2.11)
- SF 20 [15/5 TF 271793]** A side scraper on a secondary flake. The tool was produced on a re-used flake as the flake was patinated to a dense blue/white, whilst the retouch shows the original buff/cream semi translucent flint. The flint has its cortex surviving in places to a depth of 2 mm. (Fig. 2.12)
- SF 21 [15/6 TF 278795]** An end scraper on a secondary pebble fragment. Both the distal and proximal ends of the tool are heavily pitted and abraded through use. The tool is

Flake: lightly patinated to a pale grey/white with the original flint being a semi-translucent orange brown flint with a thin (1-2 mm) eroded cortex. (Fig. 2.13)

SF 22 [15/8 TF 268792] A large secondary flake with its distal end retouched to produce a hollow ended scraper. There is also some retouch on the left proximal edge. The tool was produced in a highly translucent grey/ brown flint with some iron staining and a thin (less than 1 mm) eroded cortex. (Fig. 2.14)

SF 23 [15/10 TF 26857925] An end scraper of Bronze Age type on a tertiary flake. The tool is heavily patinated to a dense white colour. (Fig. 3.1)

SF 24 [15/11 TF 27037938] A primary flake heavily retouched around its periphery to produce a tapering shape of unknown function, the distal end of which shows particularly heavy wear. The tool was produced in a highly translucent grey/brown flint with a very thin (less than 0.5 mm) eroded cortex. (Fig. 3.2)

SF 25 [16/3 TF 26627874] A side/end scraper of Bronze Age type on a secondary flake. The tool was produced in a semi-translucent grey/brown flint with partial survival of cortex between 0.5 and 1.5 mm thick. (Fig. 3.3)

Comments

An assemblage containing elements from several different period. The Late Mesolithic is represented by a series of bladelet core, it is assumed that the small size of much of the late Mesolithic tool kit lead to this being missed in the fieldwalking. Early to Middle Neolithic use of the area is probably demonstrated by the blade like elements within the flakes together with the possible polished axe fragment. It is likely that the blade with the polished distal end (SF 6) also fits into this assemblage. The remainder of the assemblage would appear to date from the Late Neolithic to Middle Bronze Age, the number of scraper suggesting occupation on or nearby the area. This occupation may be associated with the marked concentration at Asterby D

A minor feature of this assemblage is the re-use of previously struck flakes. Only those which had been allowed to patinate prior to retouching were recorded, suggesting a greater number may be present within the assemblage unrecognised. This would tend to suggest either a lax attitude towards the procurement of flint, at some time, or to difficulties in procuring flint supplies.

BACKGROUND DISTRIBUTION OF ARTEFACTS

48 further flint artefacts were also collected from the length of the pipeline. The distribution, both geographically and temporally show that these artefact can not be described as a consistent assemblage. For ease of description these few remaining artefacts will be described together.

Flakes

12 secondary, 10 tertiary and 7 broken flakes were recovered. Of these only one showed any secondary working in the form of retouch and a further five showed edge damage of a type assumed to be use.

Cores and Core Debris

Only a single fragment of a bladelet core of Late Mesolithic type was found.

Tools

Twelve tools were found, of these ten were scrapers of one form or another and the remaining two tools were bifacially worked pieces of uncertain function. They are detailed below:

- SF 10 [Section 7]** A side/end scraper of possible Bronze Age type on a secondary flake. The tool was produced in a highly translucent honey/brown flint with a thin (less than 0.5 mm) eroded cortex. (Fig. 3.4)
- SF 11 [12/1 TF 31488088]** A side/end scraper of Early to Middle Neolithic type on a tertiary flake with a marked thermal flaw. This piece is heavily patinated to a dense blue/white colour. (Fig. 3.5)
- SF 12 [13/7 TF 304804]** An end scraper produced by minimal retouch along the distal end of a secondary flake. The tool was produced in a highly translucent dark moderate grey/brown flint with an eroded cortex up to 4 mm thick. (Fig. 3.6)
- SF 27 [17/3 TF 242784]** A bifacially worked piece, possibly a small broken axe rough-out. The piece was produced in a translucent orange/brown flint. (Fig. 3.7)
- SF 28 [18/1 TF 227780]** An end scraper on a secondary flake of a distinctive mottled brown to orange/brown opaque flint with an eroded cortex between 1 and 2 mm thick. (Fig. 3.8)
- SF 29 [18/5 TF 233781]** A core rejuvenation flake re-used as a side scraper. The distal end of the tool has a flake removed from its ventral surface in order to flatten the flake. The tool is patinated to a dense blue/white colour. (Fig. 3.9)
- SF 30 [18/6 TF 234781]** An end scraper produced by minimal retouch on the distal end of a tertiary flake. The large size of this tool would tend to suggest a Neolithic date for this tool. The tool was produced in a mottled grey opaque flint. (Fig. 3.10)
- SF 31 [18/9 TF 238781]** A secondary flake with a large hollow/notch in its right distal edge. the remainder of the edges of the piece are also well worn. The tool is patinated to a dense blue/white colour. (Fig. 3.11)

SF 32 [19/1 TF 213775] An end scraper on a secondary flake. The tool is patinated to a dense blue/white colour. (Fig. 4.1)

SF 37 [TF 1776] An end scraper On a tertiary flake with a removed bulb of percussion. The tool was produced in a yellow/brown semi-translucent flint. (Fig. 4.2)

SF 38 [TF 228781] A scraper on a thermal flake from a pebble. The flint is a mottled grey opaque flint. (Fig. 4.3)

SF 39 [TF 236782] A bifacially flaked piece with partial polishing on the ventral surface and a largely cortical dorsal surface. The piece is retouched around its periphery with the retouch removing the dorsal surface. Function unknown. The tool was produced in an opaque mottled grey flint. (Fig. 4.4)

Comments

A typical background distribution of flint artefacts from all period between the Late Mesolithic and Middle Bronze Age

DISCUSSION

The mixed nature of the assemblages from the Theddlethorpe to Hatton pipeline can be demonstrated in Figure 5. A general spread in flake shapes and sizes were encountered suggesting that no consistent knapping strategy underlies the assemblage.

The flintwork would suggest changing a pattern of land use throughout the post glacial period. Late Mesolithic land use appears to be widely spread with no clear focus of activity. This pattern has been noted for this area by Myers (1989) and is assumed to be part of a mobile strategy of procurement.

Early to Middle Neolithic activity is often difficult to recover, however this may be in part due to differences in the disposal of refuse in this period (Healy, 1983 1987). The Later Neolithic to Bronze age assemblages would appear to focus in specific areas along the line of the pipe probably reflecting a more sedentary life style. The range of tools, concentrating on scrapers, would suggest that domestic occupation was somewhere within the area, although no structure were recorded.

The style of flintwork adopted for the post Mesolithic assemblages shows a largely unrestricted access to the flint resources, probably of the Lincolnshire coast, although a limited degree of re-use of previously knapped flakes does exist. This is reinforced by the low numbers of core rejuvenation flakes and formal cores, suggesting that the supply of flint was sufficient to make strategies of flint conservation unnecessary.

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LIST OF SMALL FINDS

- SF1 [Asterby] Broken plano-convex knife
- SF2 [Asterby TF 266787] End scraper
- SF3 [Asterby D TF 272791] Side scraper
- SF4 [Asterby D TF 272791] Scraper.
- SF5 [Asterby D TF 272791] End scraper
- SF 6 [Asterby D TF 272791] Tertiary blade
- SF 7 [Asterby D TF 272791] Side/end scraper
- SF 8 [Asterby D TF 272791] Scraper
- SF 9 [Asterby D TF 272791] End scraper
- SF 10 [Section 7] Side/end scraper

- SF 11 [12/1 TF 31488088] Side/end scraper
- SF 12 [13/7 TF 304804] End scraper
- SF 13 [15/1 TF 270793] Awl or point
- SF 14 [15/1 TF 27037932] End scraper
- SF 15 [15/1 TF 270793] End scraper
- SF 16 [15/1 TF 27037932] Side/end scraper
- SF 17 [15/1 TF 270793] Fragment of a polished tool
- SF 18 [TF 276795] Broken fabricator
- SF 19 [15/5 TF 271793] 'Horse shoe shaped' scraper
- SF 20 [15/5 TF 271793] Side scraper
- SF 21 [15/6 TF 278795] End scraper
- SF 22 [15/8 TF 268792] Hollow ended scraper
- SF 23 [5/1 TF 26857925] End scraper
- SF 24 [15/11 TF 27037938] Retouched flake
- SF 25 [16/3 TF 26627874] Side/end scraper
- SF 26 [17/1 TF 24917849] End scraper
- SF 27 [17/3 TF 242784] .Bifacially worked piece,
- SF 28 [18/1 TF 227780] End scraper
- SF 29 [18/5 TF 233781] Side scraper.
- SF 30 [18/6 TF 234781] End scraper
- SF 31 [18/9 TF 238781] Notch
- SF 32 [19/1 TF 213775] End scraper
- SF 33 [21/2 TF 183762] End scraper
- SF34 [21/2 TF 183762] Bifacially worked piece
- SF 35 [21/2 TF 183762] Awl

SF 36 [21/2 TF 183762] Leaf shaped arrowhead

SF 37 [TF 1776] End scraper

SF 38 [TF 228781] Scraper

SF 39 [236782] Bifacially flaked piece

SF 40 [TF 249785] Awl/point

SUMMARY OF THE ASSEMBLAGE

Group	PF	SF	TF	BF	Tool	WL	C	Other	Total
1	1	19	34	5	3	5	3	3	73
2	0	2	6	2	1	0	2	1	14
3	2	11	17	8	5	2	2	4	51
4	0	10	8	4	8	3	1	1	35
5	4	16	11	10	0	5	3	3	52
Other	0	6	3	2	4	1	0	0	16
Total	7	64	79	31	21	16	11	12	241

Key

- PF Primary flakes
- SF Secondary flakes
- TF Tertiary flakes
- BF Broken flakes
- WL Worked lumps
- C Cores and core debris

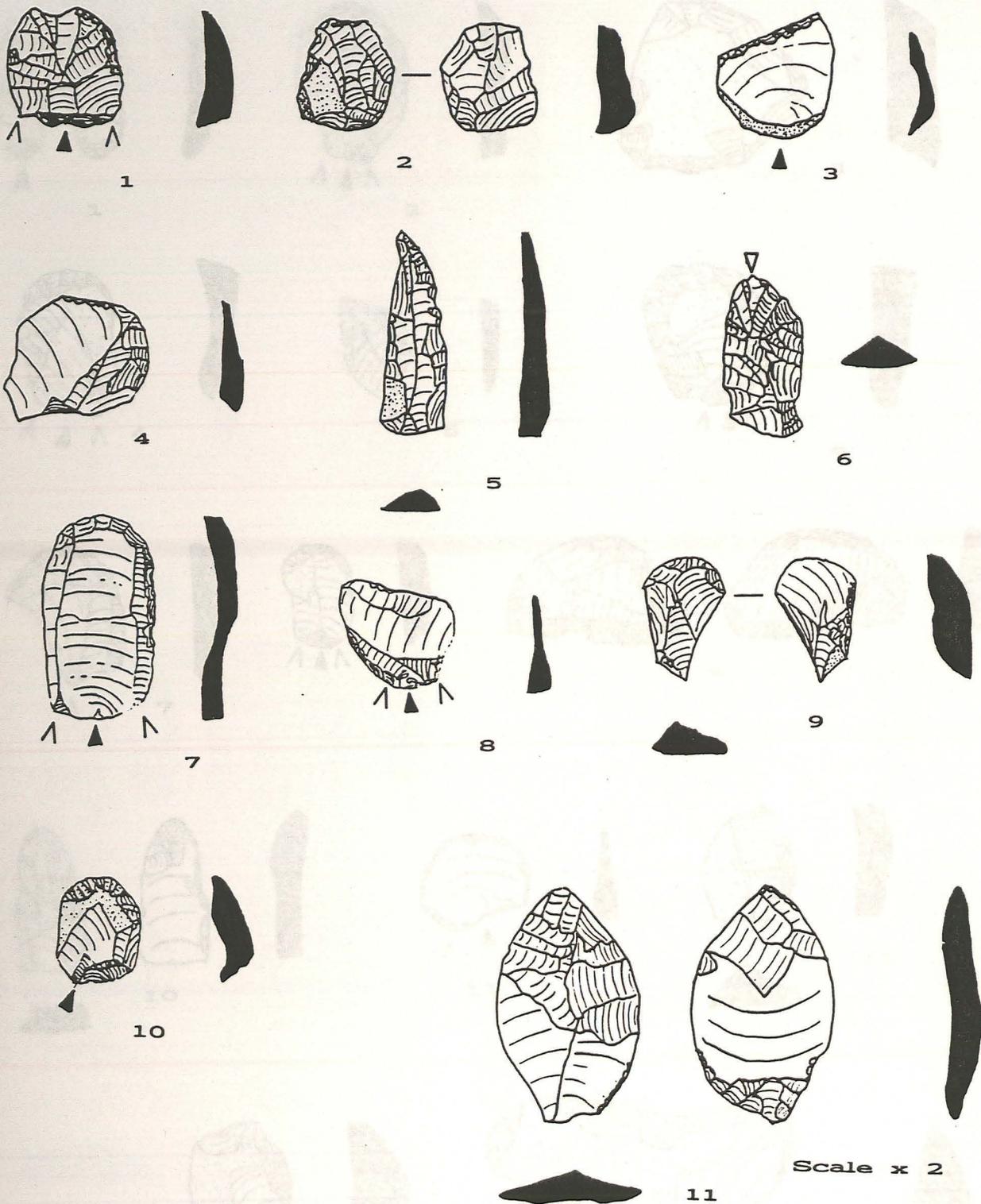


Figure 1

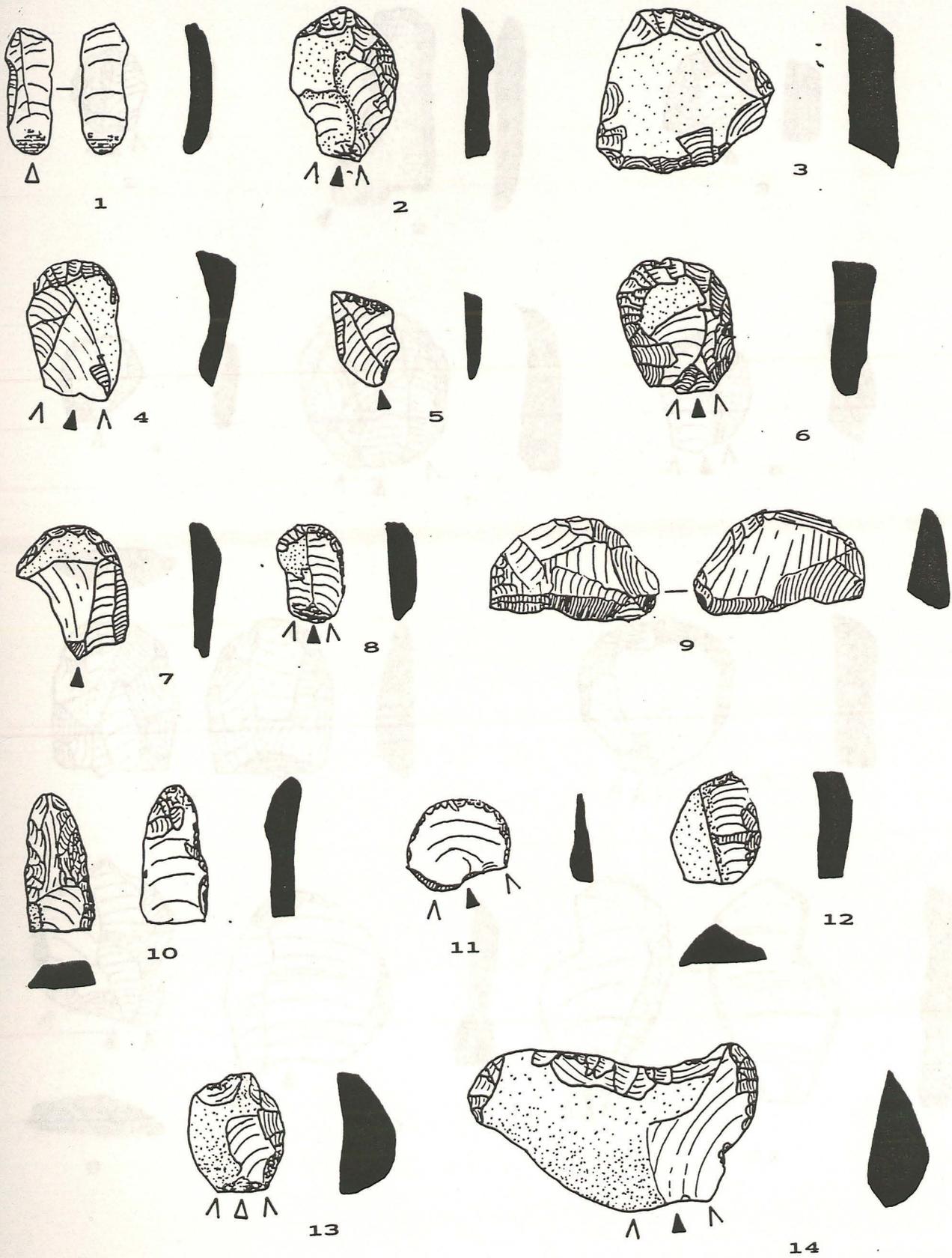


Figure 2

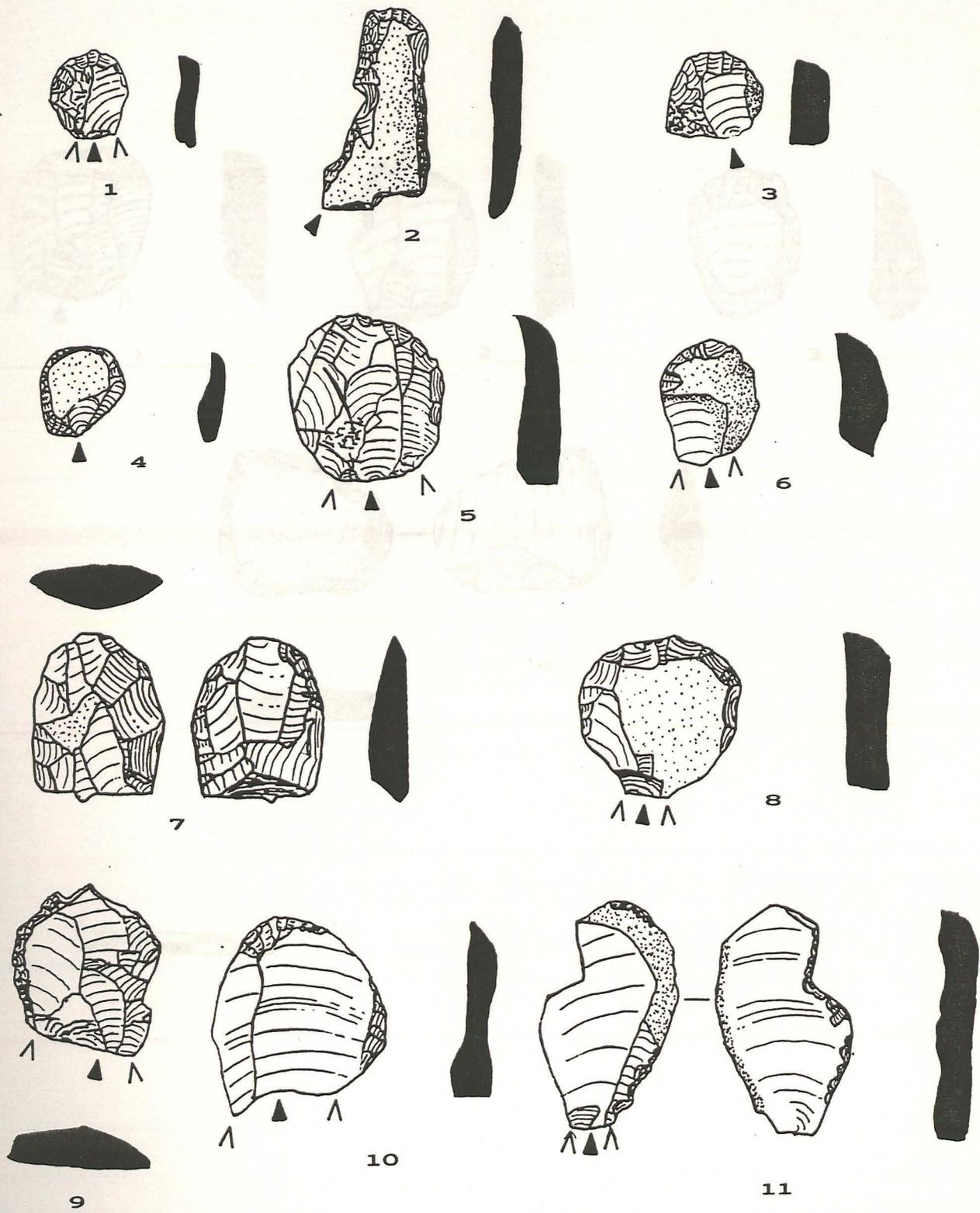


Figure 3

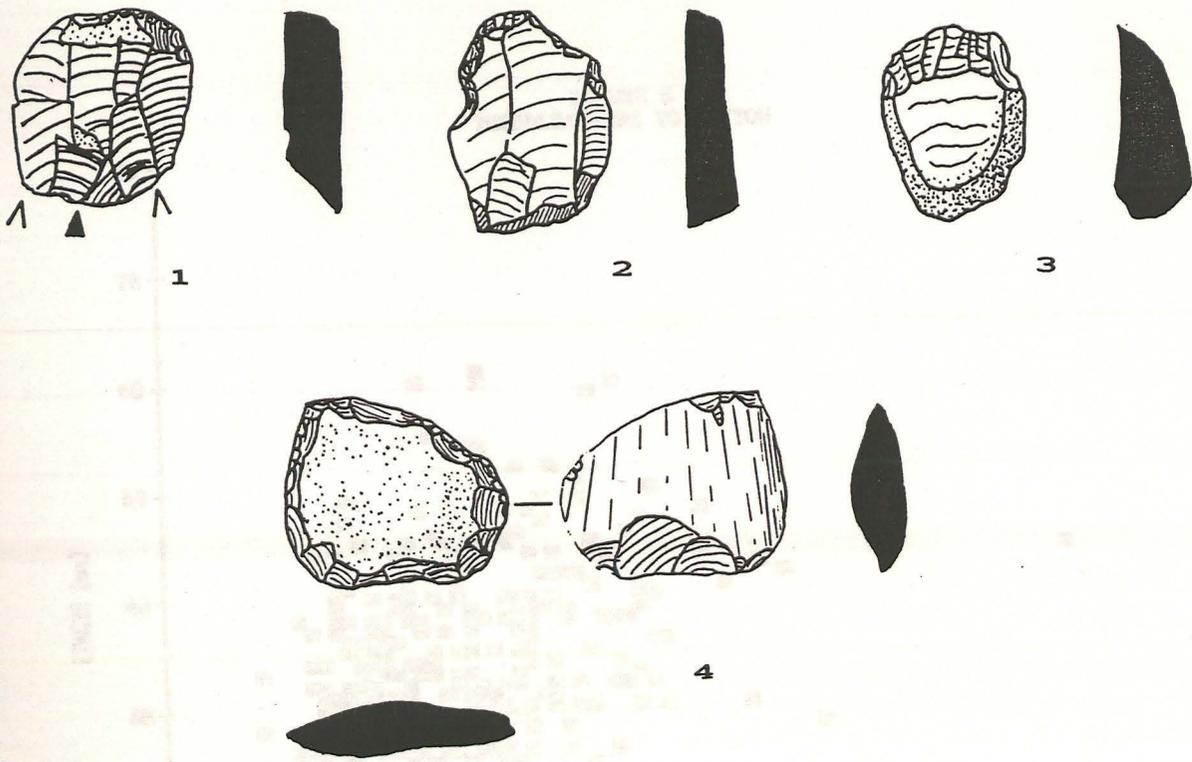


Figure 4

FIGURE 5
THEDDLETHORPE TO HATTON

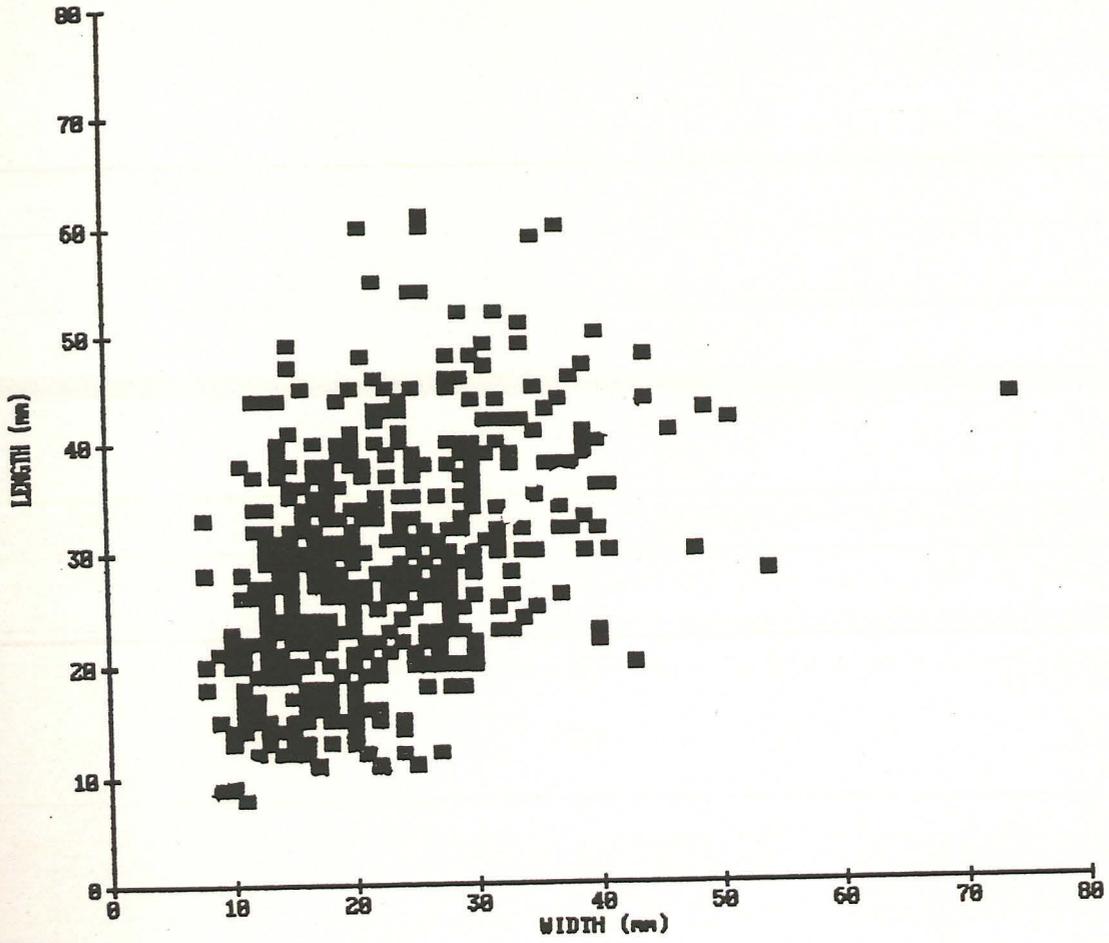


Figure 5