



LINDSEY ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES

**North Road Farm,
Tattershall Thorpe, Lincolnshire
Archaeological Evaluation**

NGR: TF 2230 6020

Site Code: TNRF 05 ACW/(E)S 176/1698/04

Planning Application No.: Pre-Planning Enquiry

LCNCC Accession No.: 2005.238

Report

for

**Aggregate Industries Ltd
(Woodhall Spa Sand and Gravel Ltd)**

by

R. Pullen

Conservation
Services

21 DEC 2005

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Summary

An archaeological evaluation consisting of twenty-three machine-excavated trenches was undertaken at North Road Farm, Tattershall Thorpe. Although significant scatters of prehistoric pottery and lithics have been found on various sites in the area, comparatively little archaeological material was recovered and the anomalies recorded on the geophysical survey proved to be natural or modern in origin. Despite the recognised archaeological potential of the site, nothing of archaeological interest was encountered. In conclusion the overall archaeological impact of the proposed sand and gravel extraction is likely to be minimal.

Introduction

In November 2005 Lindsey Archaeological Services (LAS) was commissioned by Aggregate Industries Ltd (Woodhall Spa Sand and Gravel Ltd) to undertake an archaeological evaluation at North Road Farm, Tattershall Thorpe. The work was carried out in accordance with the requirements of the Built Environment Officer, Lincolnshire County Council. The work commenced on the 14th November 2005 and was completed on 18th November 2005.

Site Location and Description

Tattershall Thorpe is located approximately 29km (18 miles) south east of Lincoln in the valley of the River Bain at the south-western tip of the Lincolnshire Wolds. The proposed extraction site is situated on the terrace sands and gravels and at a height of approximately 10.00m O.D and is c.1.65ha in extent. The land is at present farmland, between crops (Fig. 1, Pl. 1).

Planning Background

A planning application for mineral extraction at the above site was submitted to Lincolnshire County Council (LCC) who requested that an archaeological desk-based assessment and hedgerow assessment be undertaken as the first stages in a programme of archaeological investigation. These assessments were produced in December 2004 (Tann, G. 2005, *Tattershall Thorpe, land adjacent to North Road Farm [Application A] Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment*). A subsequent detailed fluxgate gradiometer survey was conducted by Pre-Construct Geophysics in June 2005 (Masters, P., and Bunn, D. 2005 *Fluxgate Gradiometer Survey: Proposed Quarry Extension Site, Tattershall Thorpe, Lincs.*). Given the results of the desk based assessment and gradiometer survey an archaeological evaluation comprising 23 trial trenches was requested.

Archaeological Background

The gravel soils beside the River Bain are known to have been exploited throughout the prehistoric period, and the angle between the Rivers Bain and Witham contains several occupation and farming sites. Cropmarks of archaeological features have been recorded on the land east of the North Road Farm track, since removed by quarrying. The clearest cropmark feature was about 100m north of the application area, and was a five-sided ditched enclosure SMR 40430, with an entrance on its eastern side. The palimpsest of cropmarks is confused by features which are probably of geological origin, and others from post-medieval drainage and ploughing.

To the north-west of this proposed quarry extension and east of the plantation belt, are cropmarks of a series of sub-rectangular enclosures which appear to be a field system pre-dating the medieval period. Other cropmarks, of smaller curvilinear and circular enclosures and post-hole/pit arrangements, seem to pre-date the field system, and probably mark a prehistoric or Romano-British occupation site with hut circles.

Persistent investigation has produced very little trace of Roman activity in the area, but a rapid walk-over of part of the site produced prehistoric flint artefacts and a sherd of Roman pottery. The geophysical survey identified a single ditch-like linear anomaly which may be medieval or earlier. A single Saxon artefact, a bone thread-picker (SMR 40134), was found in 1974 on land east of North Road Farm which has since been quarried.

A cluster of rectangular buildings, probably accommodation units or sheds used in association with the World War II RAF Woodhall Spa and Thorpe Camp, lay within the present application site. These included officers' quarters, latrines and barrack huts. Later in the war Thorpe Camp was used as a low security prison for German and Italian prisoners of war. Magnetic anomalies detected during the geophysical survey were interpreted as a product of wartime activity on the site.

Although it is probable that the application site lies within the multi-period archaeological landscape, it is unknown whether archaeological features have survived medieval plough damage, 20th century military development and subsequent site clearance.

Aims and Objectives

In general terms the purpose of the evaluation was to

- establish the presence or absence, quality and extent of archaeological remains and their location within the development area
- gather sufficient information to enable an assessment of the potential significance of any archaeological remains to be made and the impact which development will have upon them
- enable an informed decision to be made regarding the future treatment of any archaeological remains and consider any appropriate mitigatory measures either in advance of and/or during development

Method

The evaluation was undertaken to cover 5% of the total area comprising twenty-three machine-excavated trenches measuring c.20.00m x 1.60m (Figs. 4 to 12). Archaeological recording was carried out by a team of 5 experienced archaeologists. These were positioned to investigate anomalies identified during the geophysical survey of the site. The trenches were machine excavated, using a tracked 360° machine equipped with a toothless dyking bucket, to the top of the first recognisable archaeological horizon. All machine excavation was supervised by the site director. The trenches were hand-cleaned to reveal any potential features in plan.

Results

The basic sequence of deposits was the same in each of the twenty-three trenches. Beneath the dark grey silt sand top/plough-soil, was a mid brown silt sand subsoil which overlay the natural sands and gravels at a depth of 0.40-0.45m below the modern ground surface. Context numbers were assigned to all the layers of soil and features encountered and numbered according to the trench in which they were located starting with 100 in Trench 1, 200 in Trench 2 and so on. Topsoil was recorded as 100 in Trench 1, 200 in Trench 2, 300 in Trench 3 and so on in all the trenches. Subsoil was recorded as 101, 201, 301 etc and the natural gravels were recorded as 102, 202, 302 and so on. Features were observed in the bases of eleven of the trenches and in the sides of two. There were no archaeological features present in Trenches 1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 9, 14, 15, 21 and 22.

Trench 1 (Fig. 4, Pl. 2)

Trench 1 ran east-west and was positioned in order to cross a magnetic anomaly noted close to the north western boundary of the site (Fig. 3). There were no features or finds from this trench.

Trench 2 (Fig. 4, Pl. 3)

Trench 2 was positioned to the east of Trench 1 in order to cross a magnetic anomaly noted on the north western boundary of the site (Fig. 3). There were no features or finds from this trench.

Trench 3 (Fig. 5, Pl. 4)

Trench 3 ran east-west and was positioned to the east of Trench 2 (Fig. 3). There were no features or finds from this trench.

Trench 4 (Fig. 5, Pls. 5 & 6)

Trench 4 was located near to the northern boundary of the site running east-west to the east of Trench 3 (Fig. 3). In the base of Trench 4 was a shallow linear feature some 5m wide and 0.20m deep. It was filled with a mid orange/brown sandy gravel **403** and was probably the remains of a plough furrow. No finds were recovered from the trench.

Trench 5 (Fig. 6, Pl. 7 & 8)

Trench 5 ran east-west and was positioned in the north-eastern corner of the site (Fig. 3). Two features **503** and **505**, c. 5m wide were noted in Trench 5. Their fills, **504** and **506** respectively, were of similar material, being a mid brown silt sand almost indistinguishable from the subsoil. They were interpreted as being either traces of ridge and furrow or natural in origin. No finds were retrieved from either of the two features or anywhere else in Trench 5.

Trench 6 (Fig. 6, Pl. 9)

Trench 6 ran east-west and was placed to the south of Trench 5 (Fig. 3). A single early Neolithic flint blade (small find 4) was recovered from the subsoil of the trench. In addition to the lithic a small, very abraded single fragment of 13th-15th Toynton ware pottery was retrieved from topsoil layer **601**. There were no features in this trench.

Trench 7 (Fig. 7, Pl. 10)

Trench 7 ran east-west and was positioned to the south of Trench 6 (Fig. 3). A previously unknown water pipe, probably relating to the wartime phase of the land usage, was breached near to the western end of the trench, quickly filling the trench with water. No finds or features were noted in the trench.

Trench 8 (Fig. 7, Pl. 11 & 12)

Trench 8 ran east-west and was positioned in order to cross a magnetic anomaly noted by the geophysical survey (Fig. 3). An early Neolithic flint blade (small find 8) was recovered from the topsoil **800** in the trench. A shallow linear feature **804** was noted at the western end of the trench which was c.4.25m wide and contained a single fill **803**. Two worked flints (small finds 12 and 13) were recovered from the upper fill **803**. A depression in the top of the feature was filled with subsoil **801**. This was probably another plough furrow. Feature **804** cut through the top of another feature **807** which was c.1m deep. It was right on the edge of the trench and less than 1m of its width was recorded. Its fills **805** and **806** contained no finds.

Trench 9 (Fig. 8, Pl. 13)

Trench 9 ran east-west to the west of Trench 8 (Fig. 3). There were no features or finds from this trench.

Trench 10 (Fig. 8, Pl. 14)

Trench 10 ran north-south and was positioned to the north-west of Trench 9 in order to cross a large anomaly noted on the geophysical survey (Fig. 3). A single feature **1003**, c.5m wide, was noted in the centre of the trench which was sealed by the topsoil **1000** and cut through subsoil **1001**. It contained fill **1004** that consisted of modern rubble, concrete and asbestos sheeting. Due to the presence of asbestos and the obvious modern nature of the material in the fill the feature was left un-excavated. No further features were noted in Trench 10 although a late Neolithic/early Bronze Age flint flake

(small find 9) and an early Neolithic blade-like flint flake (small find 14) were retrieved from topsoil layer **1000**.

Trench 11 (Fig. 9, Pl. 15)

Trench 11 ran east-west and was positioned to cross several anomalies located by the geophysical survey (Fig. 3). Three features **1104**, **1106** and **1108** c.3m in length, were sealed by the topsoil **1100** and cut through subsoil **1101**. All contained a similar fill of modern rubble, concrete and asbestos sheeting. Due to the presence of asbestos and the obvious modern nature of the fill the features were all left un-excavated. No further features were noted in Trench 11 although a single late Neolithic to early Bronze Age flint core (small find 10) was retrieved from the topsoil **1100** and a fragment of medieval pottery was recovered from the subsoil **1101**. The pottery fragment is a rim sherd from a locally produced 13th to 14th century jug.

Trench 12 (Fig. 9)

Trench 12 ran east-west and was positioned to the north-west of Trench 11 in order to cross an anomaly noted on the geophysical survey (Fig. 3). A single feature **1204**, c.1.5m wide, was noted in the northern baulk of the trench. It was sealed by the topsoil **1200** and cut through subsoil **1201**. It contained modern rubble and concrete, **1203**. No further features or finds were noted in Trench 12.

Trench 13 (Fig. 10)

Trench 13 ran northeast-southwest and was positioned to the north-west of Trench 9 in order to cross a large anomaly noted on the geophysical survey (Fig. 3). A single feature **1303**, c. 1m wide, was noted at the south-western end of the trench. It was sealed by the topsoil **1300** and cut through subsoil **1301**. Its fill **1304** consisted of modern rubble and was probably a land drain. Due to the obvious modern nature of the material in the fill the feature was left un-excavated.

Trench 14 (Fig. 10, Pl. 16)

Trench 14 ran east-west and was positioned to the north-west of Trench 13 (Fig. 3). No features were noted in the trench although a single late Neolithic/early Bronze Age flint blade (small find 1) was recovered from the topsoil **1400**.

Trench 15 (Fig. 11, Pl. 17)

Trench 15 ran east-west and was positioned to the north of Trench 16 (Fig. 3). No finds or features were located in trench 15.

Trench 16 (Fig. 11, Pl. 18)

Trench 16 ran east-west and was positioned to the south of Trench 15 in order to cross an anomaly noted on the geophysical survey (Fig. 3). A late Neolithic to Bronze Age flint core (small find 11) was retrieved from the topsoil layer **1600**. A single sub-circular feature **1606**, c. 5.25m in diameter, was noted in the centre of the trench. It was sealed by the subsoil **1601** and cut into the natural **1602**. It

contained three fills **1603**, **1604** and **1605**, all of which were clean undisturbed sand. No finds were recovered from the feature and the nature of the fills suggests a natural origin.

Trench 17 (Fig. 12, Pl. 19)

Trench 17 ran northeast-southwest and was positioned to the south of Trench 16 in order to cross a large anomaly noted on the geophysical survey (Fig. 3). A single linear feature **1704**, 0.80m wide, was noted at the south-western end of the trench which was sealed by the topsoil **1700** and cut through the subsoil **1701**. Its fill **1703** consisted of modern rubble and was probably a field drain, the same one as found in Trench 13. Due to the obvious modern nature of the material in the fill the feature was left unexcavated.

Trench 18 (Fig. 12, Pl. 20)

Trench 18 was located running east-west to the east of Trench 17 (Fig. 3). Two furrows, c.4m wide and 0.30m deep, **1804** and **1806**, similar to those noted in Trench 4 were observed running north-south across the trench below the subsoil cutting into the natural geology **1802**. No finds or further features were noted in the trench.

Trench 19 (Fig. 13, Pl. 21)

Trench 19 was located running east-west to the east of Trench 17 (Fig. 3). One 4m wide furrow **1904** similar to those noted in Trenches 4 and 16 was observed running north-south across the trench below the subsoil cutting into the natural geology **1902**. No finds or further features were noted in the trench.

Trench 20 (Fig. 13, Pl. 22-24)

Trench 20 ran east-west and was positioned to the east of Trench 19 (Fig. 3). Three features **2003**, **2004** and **2005** were noted in the base of the trench. Two of the features **2003** and **2004** were sectioned and found to contain numerous fills, all of which were varying shades of clean naturally occurring sand. No finds were retrieved from any of the fills and the features were interpreted as being natural in origin. **2003** was probably part of a palaeochannel. **2004** and **2005** were likely to be natural fills of natural undulations in the sands and gravels

Trench 21 (Fig. 14, Pl. 25)

Trench 21 ran east-west and was positioned to the east of Trench 20 (Fig. 3). The trench was 0.40m deep, 20.00m long with a width of 1.60m. The stratigraphy was topsoil **2100** overlying a subsoil **2101** which directly sealed a naturally occurring layer of sand and gravel **2102**. No finds or features were located in the trench.

Trench 22 (Fig. 14, Pl. 26)

Trench 22 ran east-west and was positioned to the east of Trench 21 (Fig. 3). No finds or features were located in the trench.

Trench 23 (Fig. 15, Pl. 27)

Trench 23 ran east-west and was positioned to the east of Trench 23 (Fig. 3). At the east end of the trench was a linear feature, **2303**, 2.30m wide and 1m in depth, sealed by the subsoil **2301**. It crossed the full width of the trench and it extended beyond its limits. Its four fills (**2305**, **2306**, **2307** and **2308**) were varying shades of clean sand. Its flat base and evidence for recutting indicate that this was a ditch, not a natural channel. No finds were retrieved from any of the fills.

Discussion

The worked flints recovered from the site spanned the early Neolithic to the early Bronze Age and included a range of types including an early Neolithic knife. They were recovered exclusively from the topsoil and subsoil. The small quantity recovered suggests that the site was not subject to long term occupation.

The two small fragments of medieval pottery were both very abraded and probably relate to farming practices such as manuring.

Of the twenty features observed on site four (**1606**, **2003**, **2004**, **2005**) were of natural origin, being palaeochannel, solution hollows or subsoil filled depressions in the natural geology. There were probably seven remnants of plough furrows (**404**, **503**, **505**, **803**, **1804**, **1806** and **1904**) and the remaining seven were modern. Five modern features (**1003**, **1104**, **1106**, **1108**, and **1204**) contained a high percentage of building material, including asbestos, and are probably remnants of demolished World War II structures. The remaining two modern features formed a single land drain (**1303**, **1704**).

Only two features recorded during the evaluation may be of archaeological interest, **807** in Trench 8 and **2306** in Trench 23. **807** was not only on the edge of the trench but was cut through by a later plough furrow. Too little was seen to be able to assess its dimensions or function. The ditch in Trench 23 was quite substantial, and its fill suggested it contained standing water at intervals. It may have been a large boundary ditch. Neither feature contained any finds and there is no evidence for their date beyond the fact that they were sealed by the subsoil, and in the case of **807**, cut by a medieval plough furrow.

Conclusion

Although prehistoric pottery, earthworks and lithic scatters have been noted on nearby sites, comparatively little archaeological material was recovered from the evaluation. Despite the potential for archaeological remains, only two features, both undated, were encountered and it is therefore concluded that the overall archaeological impact of the development is likely to be minimal.

Richard Pullen MA PIFA

December 16th 2005

Lindsey Archaeological
Services

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Correspondence

Photographs: LAS film nos. 05/124, 05/125.

APPENDIX 1

Appendix 1

North Road Farm, Tattershall Thorpe (TNRF 05) Context Summary

Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Trench
100	Layer	Dark grey/brown silty sand topsoil	1
101	Layer	Mid grey/brown silty sand subsoil	1
102	Layer	Mid orange sand and gravel natural	1
200	Layer	Dark grey/brown silty sand topsoil	2
201	Layer	Mid grey/brown silty sand subsoil	2
202	Layer	Mid orange sand and gravel natural	2
300	Layer	Dark grey/brown silty sand topsoil	3
301	Layer	Mid grey/brown silty sand subsoil	3
302	Layer	Mid orange sand and gravel natural	3
400	Layer	Dark grey/brown silty sand topsoil	4
401	Layer	Mid grey/brown silty sand subsoil	4
402	Layer	Mid orange sand and gravel natural	4
403	Fill	Mid grey/brown sandy silt Fill of cut 404	4
404	Cut	Cut of probable plough furrow	4
500	Layer	Dark grey/brown silty sand topsoil	5
501	Layer	Mid grey/brown silty sand subsoil	5
502	Layer	Mid orange sand and gravel natural	5
503	Cut	Cut of probable plough furrow	5
504	Fill	Mid grey/brown sandy silt Fill of cut 503	5
505	Cut	Cut of probable plough furrow	5
506	Fill	Mid grey/brown sandy silt Fill of cut 505	5
600	Layer	Dark grey/brown silty sand topsoil	6
601	Layer	Mid grey/brown silty sand subsoil	6
602	Layer	Mid orange sand and gravel natural	6
700	Layer	Dark grey/brown silty sand topsoil	7
701	Layer	Mid grey/brown silty sand subsoil	7
702	Layer	Mid orange sand and gravel natural	7
800	Layer	Dark grey/brown silty sand topsoil	8
801	Layer	Mid grey/brown silty sand subsoil	8
802	Layer	Mid orange sand and gravel natural	8
803	Fill	Mid grey/brown sandy silt fill of 804	8

804	Cut	Cut of probable palaeochannel	8
805	Fill	Mid grey sandy silt secondary fill of 804	8
806	Fill	Mid to light grey sandy silt primary fill of 804	8
900	Layer	Dark grey/brown silty sand topsoil	9
901	Layer	Mid grey/brown silty sand subsoil	9
902	Layer	Mid orange sand and gravel natural	9
1000	Layer	Dark grey/brown silty sand topsoil	10
1001	Layer	Mid grey/brown silty sand subsoil	10
1002	Layer	Mid orange sand and gravel natural	10
1003	Cut	Cut of modern demolition/refuse pit	10
1004	Fill	Rubble, concrete and asbestos fill of cut 1003	10
1100	Layer	Dark grey/brown silty sand topsoil	11
1101	Layer	Mid grey/brown silty sand subsoil	11
1102	Layer	Mid orange sand and gravel natural	11
1103	Fill	Rubble, concrete and asbestos fill of cut 1104	11
1104	Cut	Cut of modern demolition/refuse pit	11
1105	Fill	Rubble, concrete and asbestos fill of cut 1106	11
1106	Cut	Cut of modern demolition/refuse pit	11
1107	Fill	Rubble, concrete and asbestos fill of cut 1108	11
1108	Cut	Cut of modern demolition/refuse pit	11
1200	Layer	Dark grey/brown silty sand topsoil	12
1201	Layer	Mid grey/brown silty sand subsoil	12
1202	Layer	Mid orange sand and gravel natural	12
1203	Fill	Rubble, concrete and asbestos fill of cut 1203	12
1204	Cut	Cut of modern demolition/refuse pit	12
1300	Layer	Dark grey/brown silty sand topsoil	13
1301	Layer	Mid grey/brown silty sand subsoil	13
1302	Layer	Mid orange sand and gravel natural	13
1303	Fill	Rubble, concrete and asbestos fill of cut 1304	13
1304	Cut	Cut of probable land drain	13
1400	Layer	Dark grey/brown silty sand topsoil	14
1401	Layer	Mid grey/brown silty sand subsoil	14
1402	Layer	Mid orange sand and gravel natural	14
1500	Layer	Dark grey/brown silty sand topsoil	15
1501	Layer	Mid grey/brown silty sand subsoil	15
1502	Layer	Mid orange sand and gravel natural	15

1600	Layer	Dark grey/brown silty sand topsoil	16
1601	Layer	Mid grey/brown silty sand subsoil	16
1602	Layer	Mid orange sand and gravel natural	16
1603	Fill	Mid to light grey/brown silty sand fill of cut 1606	16
1604	Fill	Light grey silty sand fill of cut 1606	16
1605	Fill	Mid to light grey silty sand fill of cut 1606	16
1606	Cut	Cut of natural anomaly	16
1700	Layer	Dark grey/brown silty sand topsoil	17
1701	Layer	Mid grey/brown silty sand subsoil	17
1702	Layer	Mid orange sand and gravel natural	17
1703	Cut	Cut of land drain	17
1704	Fill	Rubble and gravel fill of 1703	17
1800	Layer	Dark grey/brown silty sand topsoil	18
1801	Layer	Mid grey/brown silty sand subsoil	18
1802	Layer	Mid orange sand and gravel natural	18
1803	Fill	Mid grey/brown silty sand fill of 1806	18
1804	Cut	Cut of probable furrow	18
1805	Fill	Mid grey/brown silty sand fill of 1804	18
1806	Cut	Cut of probable furrow	18
1900	Layer	Dark grey/brown silty sand topsoil	19
1901	Layer	Mid grey/brown silty sand subsoil	19
1902	Layer	Mid orange sand and gravel natural	19
1903	Fill	Mid grey/brown silty sand fill of 1903	19
1904	Cut	Cut of probable furrow	19
2000	Layer	Dark grey/brown silty sand topsoil	20
2001	Layer	Mid grey/brown silty sand subsoil	20
2002	Layer	Mid orange sand and gravel natural	20
2003	Cut	Cut of probable palaeochannel	20
2004	Cut	Cut of probable palaeochannel	20
2005	Layer	Yellow sand natural	20
2006	Fill	Mid orange brown sand fill of 2003	20
2007	Fill	Mid orange brown sand fill of 2003	20
2008	Fill	Dark orange brown sand fill of 2003	20
2009	Fill	Mid orange brown sand fill of 2004	20
2010	Fill	Light orange brown sand fill of 2004	20
2010	Fill	Mid orange brown sand fill of 2004	20

2100	Layer	Dark grey/brown silty sand topsoil	21
2101	Layer	Mid grey/brown silty sand subsoil	21
2102	Layer	Mid orange sand and gravel natural	21
2200	Layer	Dark grey/brown silty sand topsoil	22
2201	Layer	Mid grey/brown silty sand subsoil	22
2202	Layer	Mid orange sand and gravel natural	22
2300	Layer	Dark grey/brown silty sand topsoil	23
2301	Layer	Mid grey/brown silty sand subsoil	23
2302	N/A	Unused	23
2303	Cut	Cut of palaeochannel	23
2304	Fill	Mid orange sand and gravel natural	23
2305	Fill	Light grey/brown silt sand fill 2303	23
2306	Fill	Mid to light brown silt sand fill of 2303	23
2307	Fill	Mid orange sands and gravel fill of 2303	23
2308	Fill	Light grey silty sand fill of 2303	23
2309	Fill	Light to mid brown silty sand fill of 2303	23

APPENDIX 2

**North Road Farm,
Tattershall Thorpe, Lincolnshire
TNRF 05
Lithic Materials: Assessment
Report by Jim Rylatt – November 2005**

1.0 Introduction

This report concerns an assemblage of lithic material recovered during an archaeological evaluation undertaken at North Road Farm, Tattershall Thorpe, Lincolnshire. A total of seven pieces of struck or modified flint were retrieved. The items with diagnostic traits were indicative of activity extending from the early Neolithic to the early Bronze Age. The different elements of this collection comprised one knife, one secondary flake, one secondary blade, one tertiary blade, one secondary blade-like flake and two cores.

2.0 Method of study

All of the artefacts that were submitted were physically examined in order to create an archive catalogue. The attributes of each piece were noted to determine its position in the reduction sequence, any observable characteristics of the reduction technology and an assessment of its functional potential. The catalogue also records the presence of patination, cortex, and whether any piece has been burnt. Additionally, metrical data was recorded for complete flakes, and each piece was weighed. Some artefacts were also examined with a x3 hand-lens to determine whether there was any evidence of localised modification that could be indicative of use.

3.0 Comments

This is an extremely small assemblage, which makes it very difficult to establish its chronological attributes, and prevents any determination of its character. Despite these limitations, certain observations can be made about elements of the collection.

Three pieces exhibit traits that are indicative of deliberate blade manufacture. These traits include the creation of parallel-sided pieces, guiding ridges on the dorsal surface running parallel to the lateral margins, structured removal from curated cores and careful platform edge preparation. The overall dimensions of these pieces, combined with the fact that at least one piece was detached with a hard hammer, indicates an early Neolithic date for their manufacture.

The two exhausted cores, the knife and one flake have morphological characteristics that indicate they were manufactured during the later Neolithic or earlier Bronze Age. The presence of the two cores indicates that core reduction was undertaken on or very near the site, but the small overall size of the assemblage indicates that this is unlikely to have been a significant activity.

None of the collection exhibited any evidence of thermal damage that could have been caused by burning. Consequently, there is no indication that that fires or hearths were created in the immediate vicinity of this site during the period when these prehistoric artefacts were deposited.

There is some damage to the margins of most pieces, which suggests that they have been subject to some post-depositional movement, and it is therefore possible that they were not recovered from primary contexts.

4.0 Conclusions

The recovery of seven pieces of worked flint provides an indication of human activity from the early Neolithic period, with visitations continuing into the later Neolithic or early Bronze Age. However, the small quantity of artefacts and the general absence of tools suggest that there was no sustained activity or occupation. Consequently, the worked lithic material suggests that any prehistoric visitations were episodic and brief.

TNRF 05: worked and modified lithic materials

Cont't	S.F. No.	Type	Date	Weight (g)	Size (mm)	Cortex %	Recort.	Retouch	Platf	Bulb	Term	P-dep damage	Comments
601	4	blade (T)	E.Neo	3.1	no		yes		flat	sm.pr		yes	prox & medial frag of blade, poss from type A core, with minimal platf edge prep; both lat margins chipped and piece has been rolled, rounding off flake facets; pale grey opaque (Wolds) flint, with chalky inclusions
800	8	blade (S)	E.Neo	3	34x16	10 T.A		poss	cort	sm.pr	feath	yes	blade poss from type A core with slightly irregularities on distal ends of dorsal and ventral surfaces; negative bulb creates distinct depression; 1 lat edge quite thick, other acute, with irreg chipping along majority of ventral margin - poss retouch?; greyish-brown trans flint, with greyish and chalky opaque inclusions
1000	9	flake (S)	L.Neo/BA	12.5	30x43	10 T.A			flat	pron	feath	yes	thick, squat, irreg hard hammer flake - prob detached from type C core, with little regularity or control in reduction; some crushing to platf; brownish-grey semi-trans flint
1000	14	b-l flake (S)	E.Neo	3.6	no	10 T.A					hinge	yes	distal frag of irreg blade or b-l flake, prob deliberately truncated; dorsal surface crested , but 1 of previous removals was hinged termination, suggests lack of control/technique in reduction; 1 lat edge cortical; chipping along margins; brownish grey trans flint roughly triangular flake-like piece representing either an exhausted discoidal core or a bipolar (scalar) core - 1 edge has some crushing raising possibility that it is scalar core, but no definitive evidence; worked right around circumference of both surfaces by hard hammer; latterly small squat flakes and spalls detached, but core was v small by this stage; mottled brownish-greyish and greyish-caramel brown semi-trans flint
1100	10	core (T)	L.Neo/EBA	11.5	42x31 x11								
1401	1	knife (S)	L.Neo/EBA	10	43x29	70 T.R.A		yes			feath		flake with irreg ventral surface - not clear whether platf/bulb still attached & complex, or if has been detached and retouched; flake poss primary prior to retouch; dorsal surface has acute serial retouch that extends from platf right along 1 lat edge and around dist end - the retouch along lat edge v controlled (almost scale-flaking); greyish-brown trans flint
1600	11	core (S)	L.Neo/BA	13	32x28 x16	40 T.R.A						no	small frag of exhausted type B or C pebble core producing small flakes; still has section of rounded cortical surface, which served as platf for all of latest removals, latter detached with hard hammer; mottled brownish-greyish and greyish semi-trans flint

TNRF 05: worked and modified lithic materials

No. of finds	Type	Date	Weight (g)	Comp	Cortex	Recort.	Burnt	Retouch	Platf	Bulb	Term	P-dep damage
7	knife 1	E.Neo 3	56.7g	yes 5	0 2	yes 1		yes 1	flat 2	sm.pr 2	feath 3	yes 4
	flake (S) 1	L.Neo/BA 2		no 2	10 3			poss 1	cort 1	pron 1	hinge 1	no 1
	blade (S) 1	L.Neo/EBA 2			40 1							
	blade (T) 1				70 1							
	blade-like flake (S) 1											
	core 2											

APPENDIX 3

APPENDIX 3

The Pottery

Jane Young

Two small medieval sherds were recovered from the site. One is a very abraded sherd from a late 13th to 15th century Toynton ware jug or jar. The other sherd is part of the rim of a 13th to 14th century jug, from an unidentified source but probably of fairly local production.

THE FIGURES

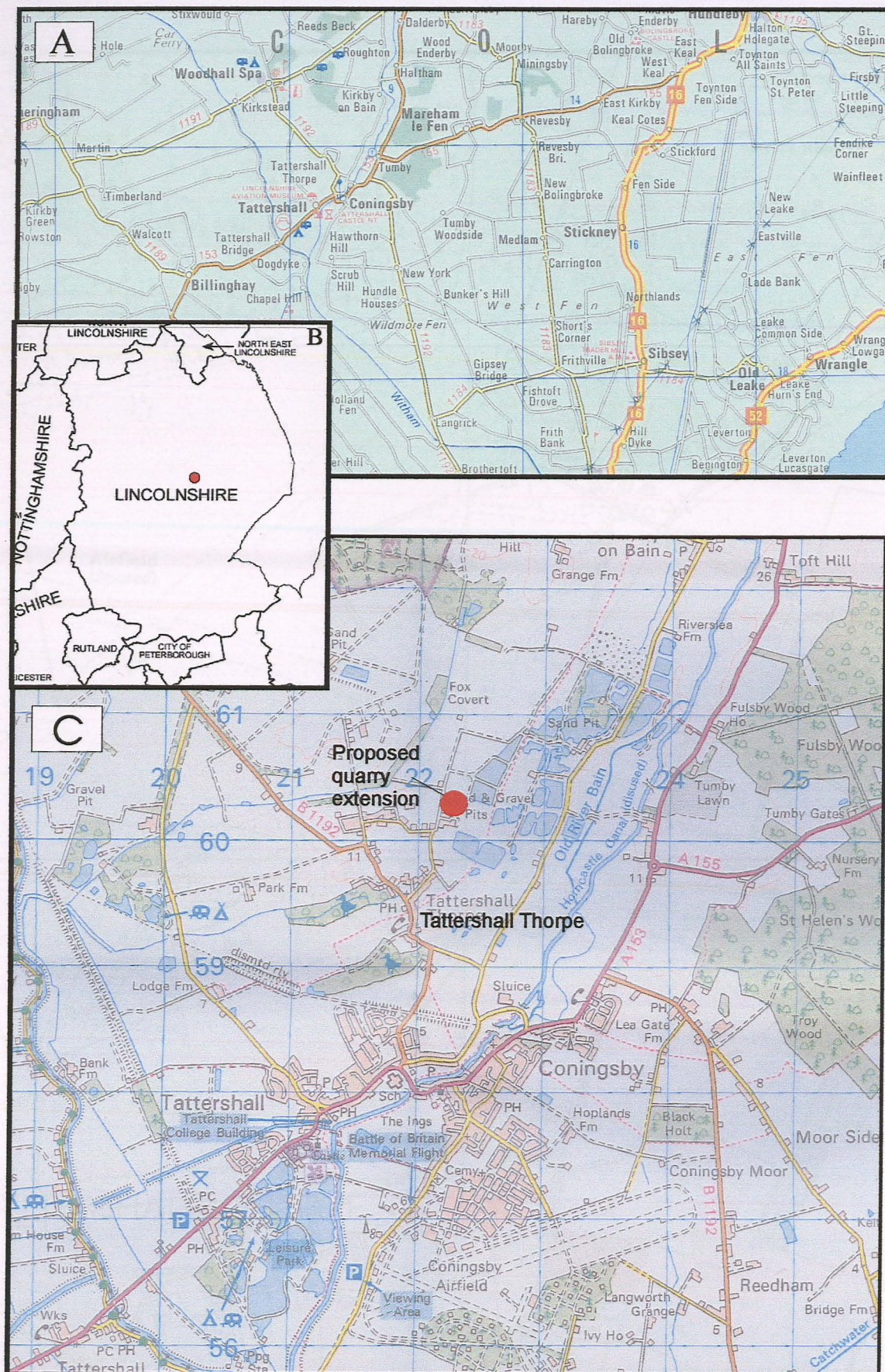


Fig. 1 Location of Tattershall Thorpe, based on the 2002 Ordnance Survey 1:50,000 Landranger map, Sheet 122. © Crown Copyright, reproduced with the permission of the Controller of HMSO. LAS Licence No. AL 100002165).

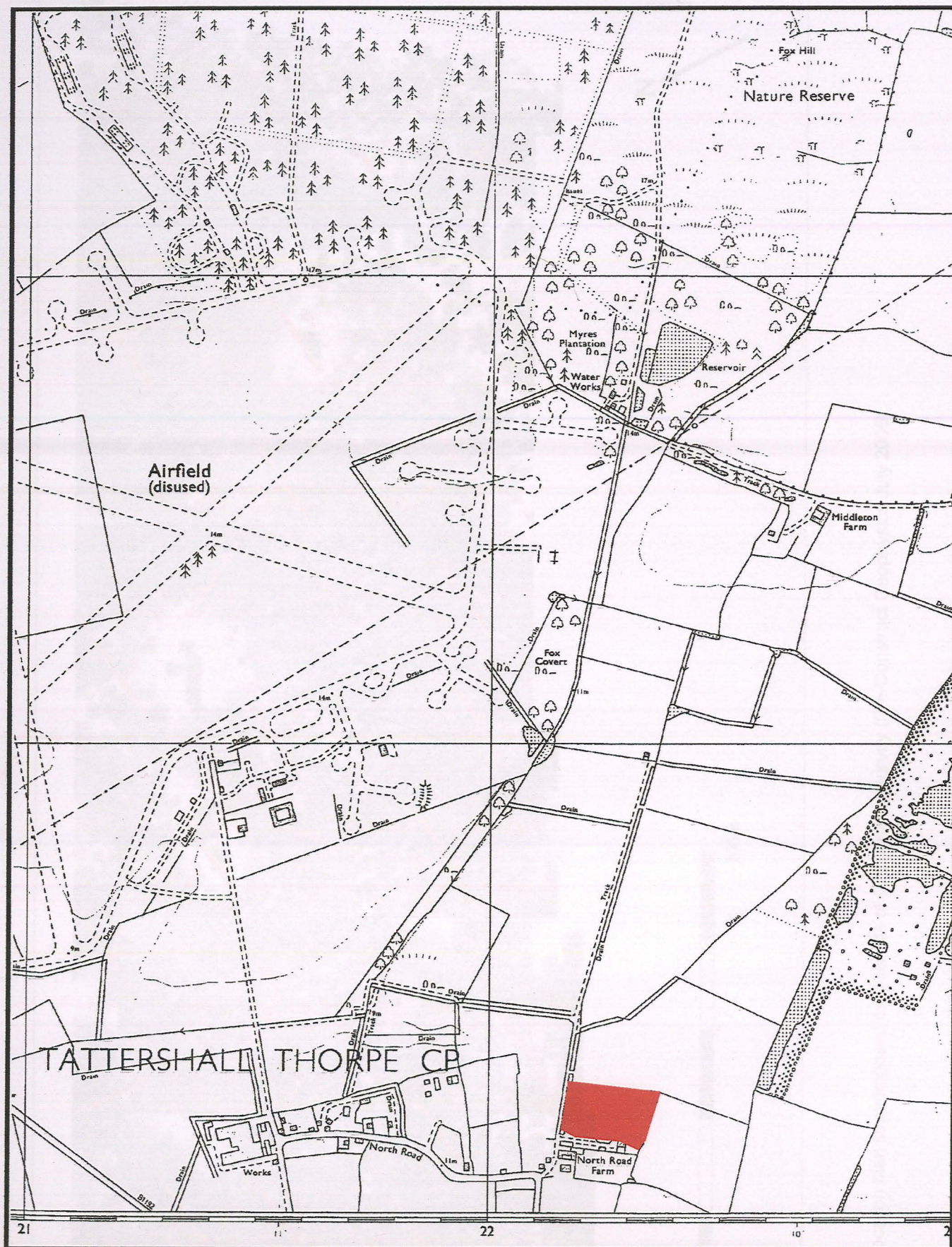


Fig. 2 Extent of the proposed Quarry Extension (based on the 1975 1:10,000 Ordnance Survey map, Sheet TF 26SW, using information supplied by the client. © Crown Copyright, reproduced with the permission of the Controller of HMSO. LAS Licence No. AL 100002165).

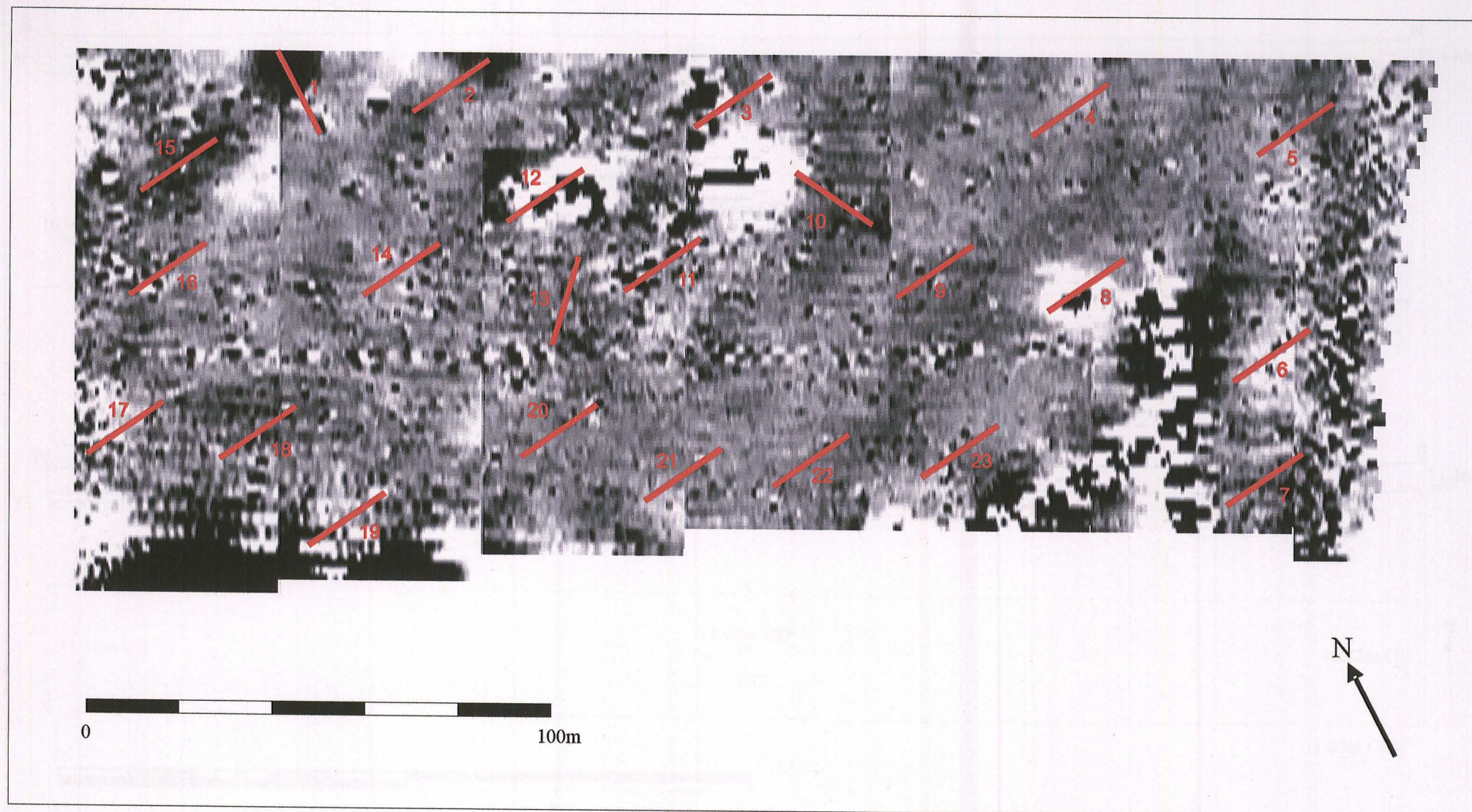


Fig. 3 Trench location plan superimposed onto results of Gradiometer survey (Pre-Construct Geophysics July 2005)

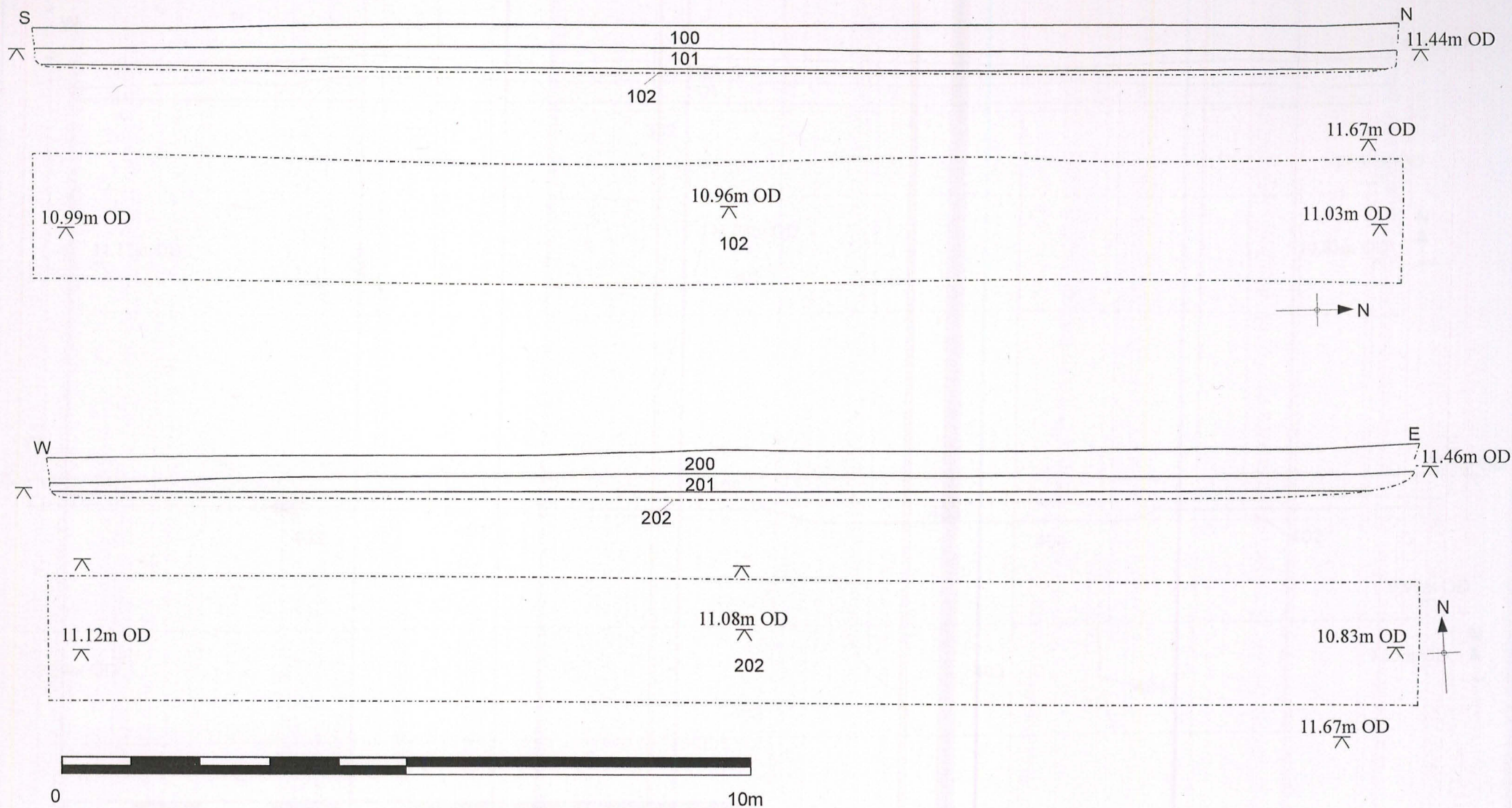


Fig. 4 Plan and section of Trenches 1 and 2

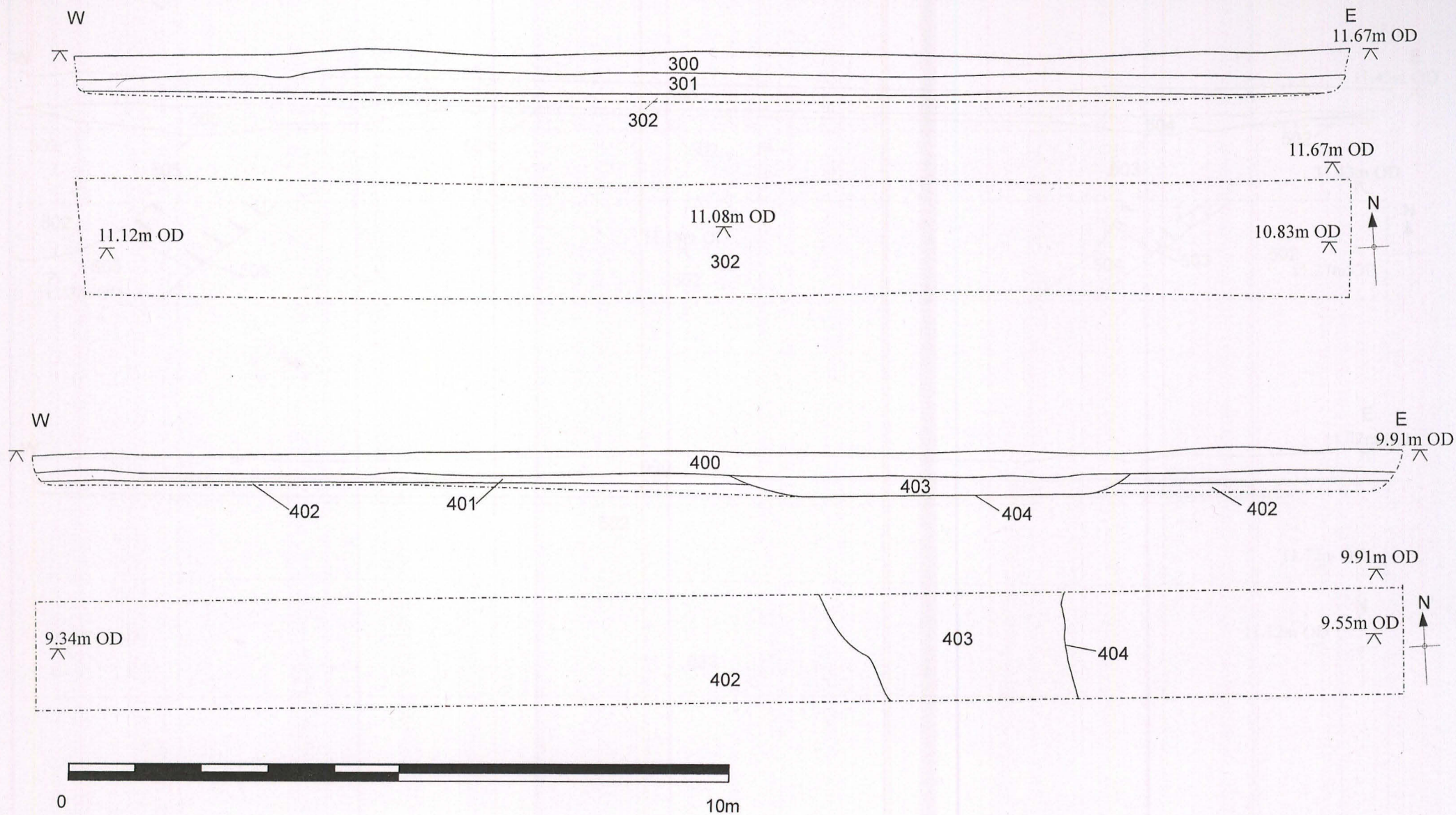


Fig. 5 Plan and section of Trenches 3 and 4

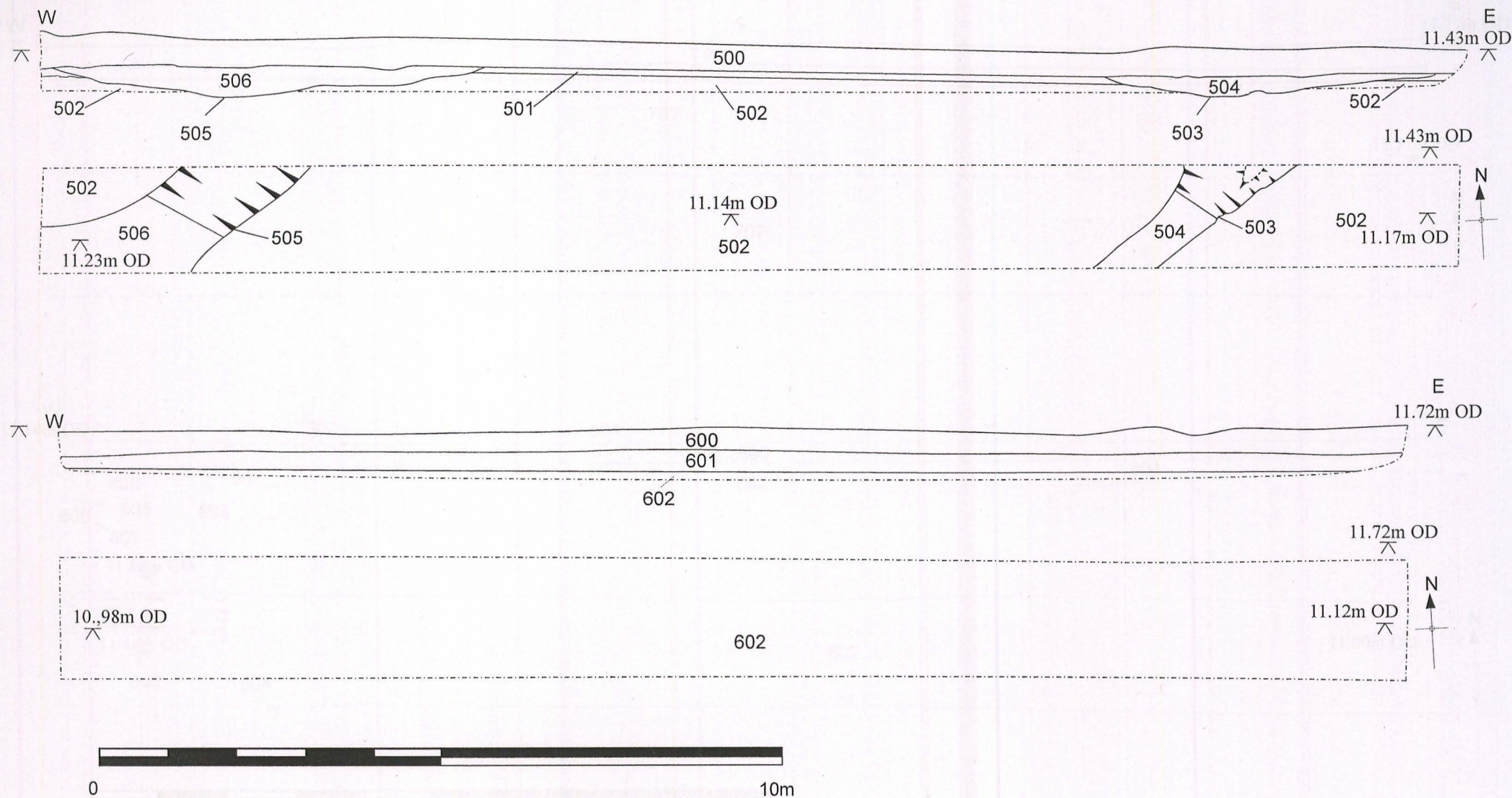


Fig. 6 Plan and section of Trenches 5 and 6

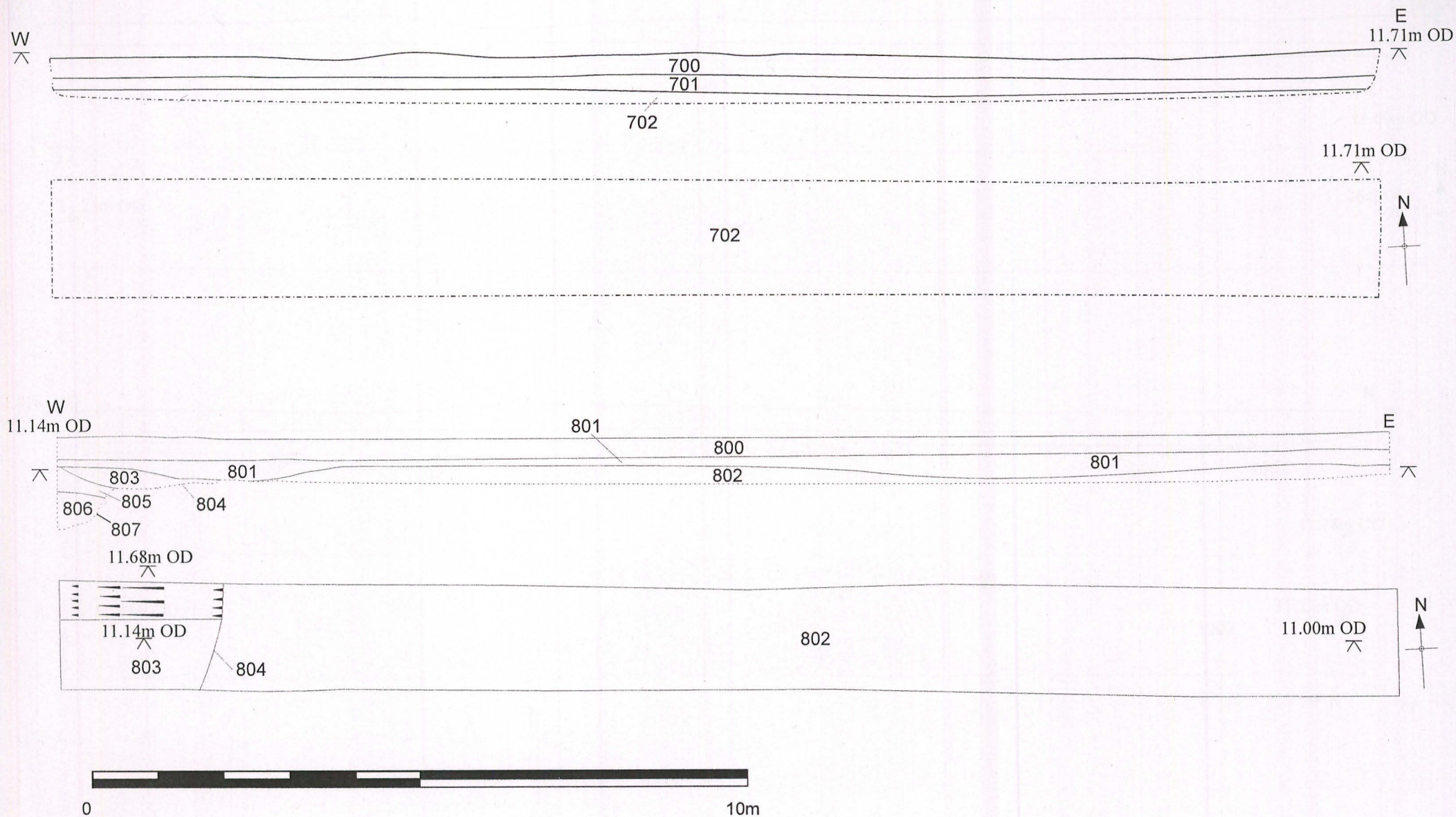


Fig. 7 Plan and section of Trenches 7 and 8

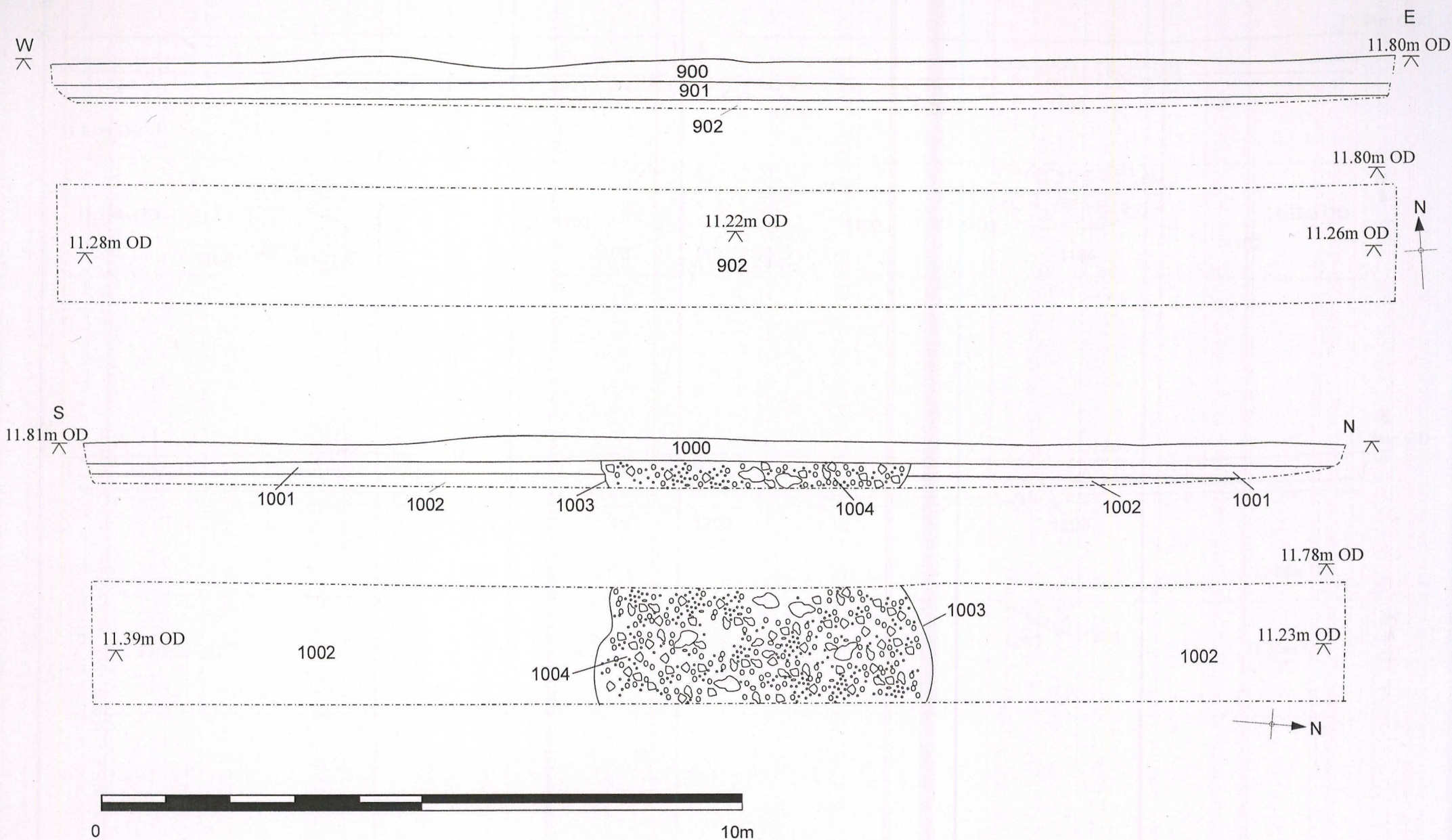


Fig. 8 Plan and section of Trenches 9 and 10

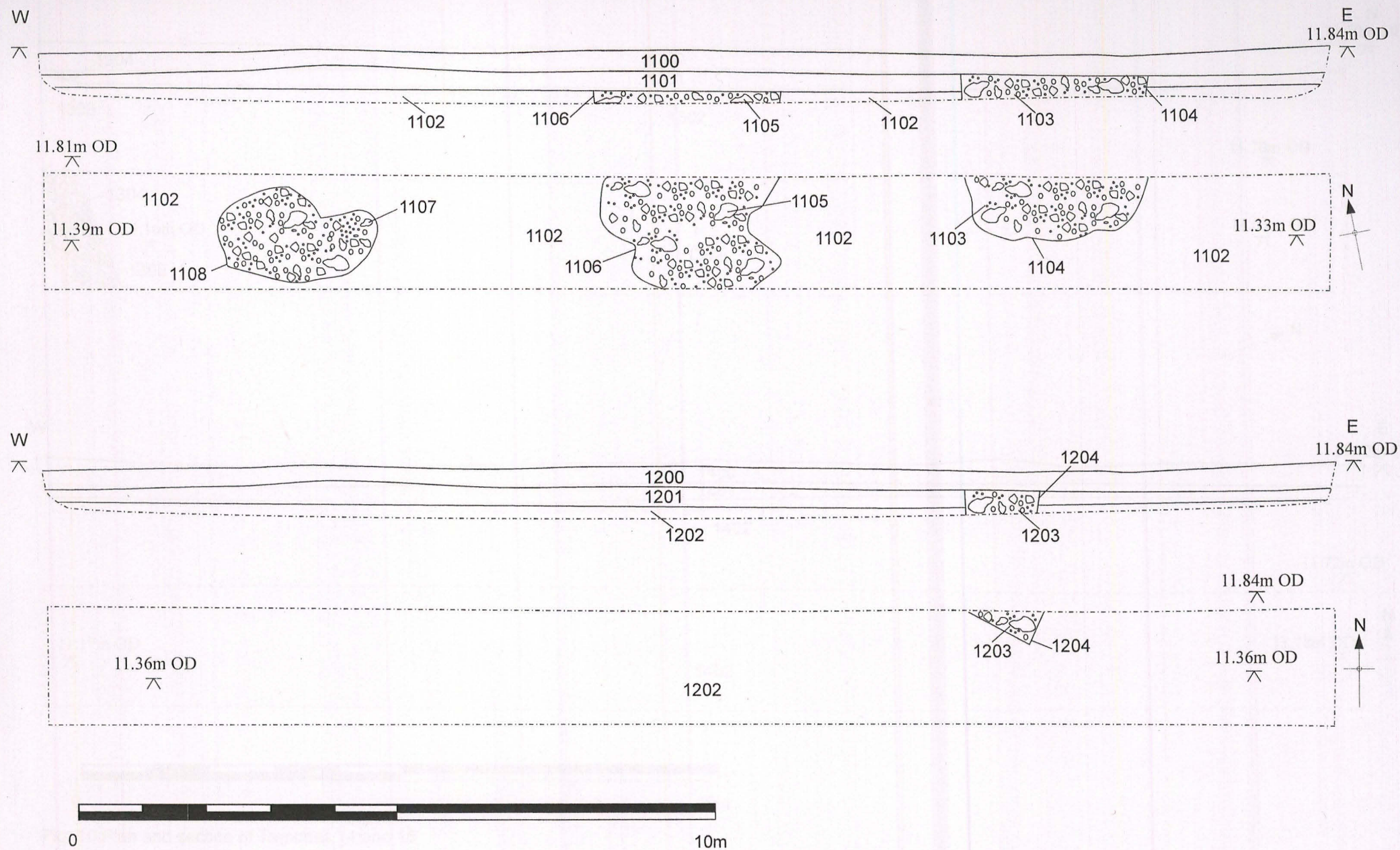


Fig. 9 Plan and section of Trenches 12 and 13

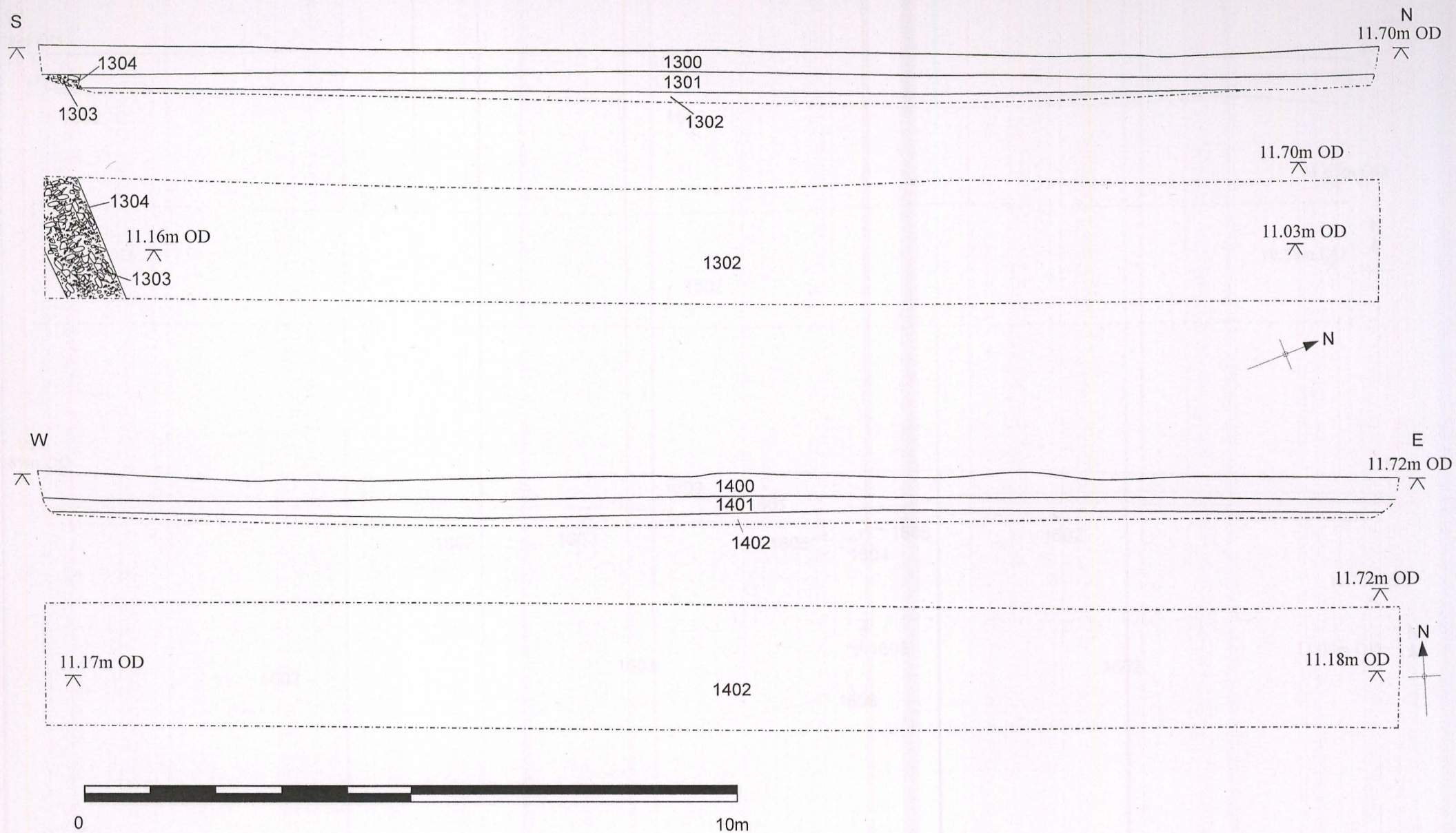


Fig. 10 Plan and section of Trenches 14 and 15

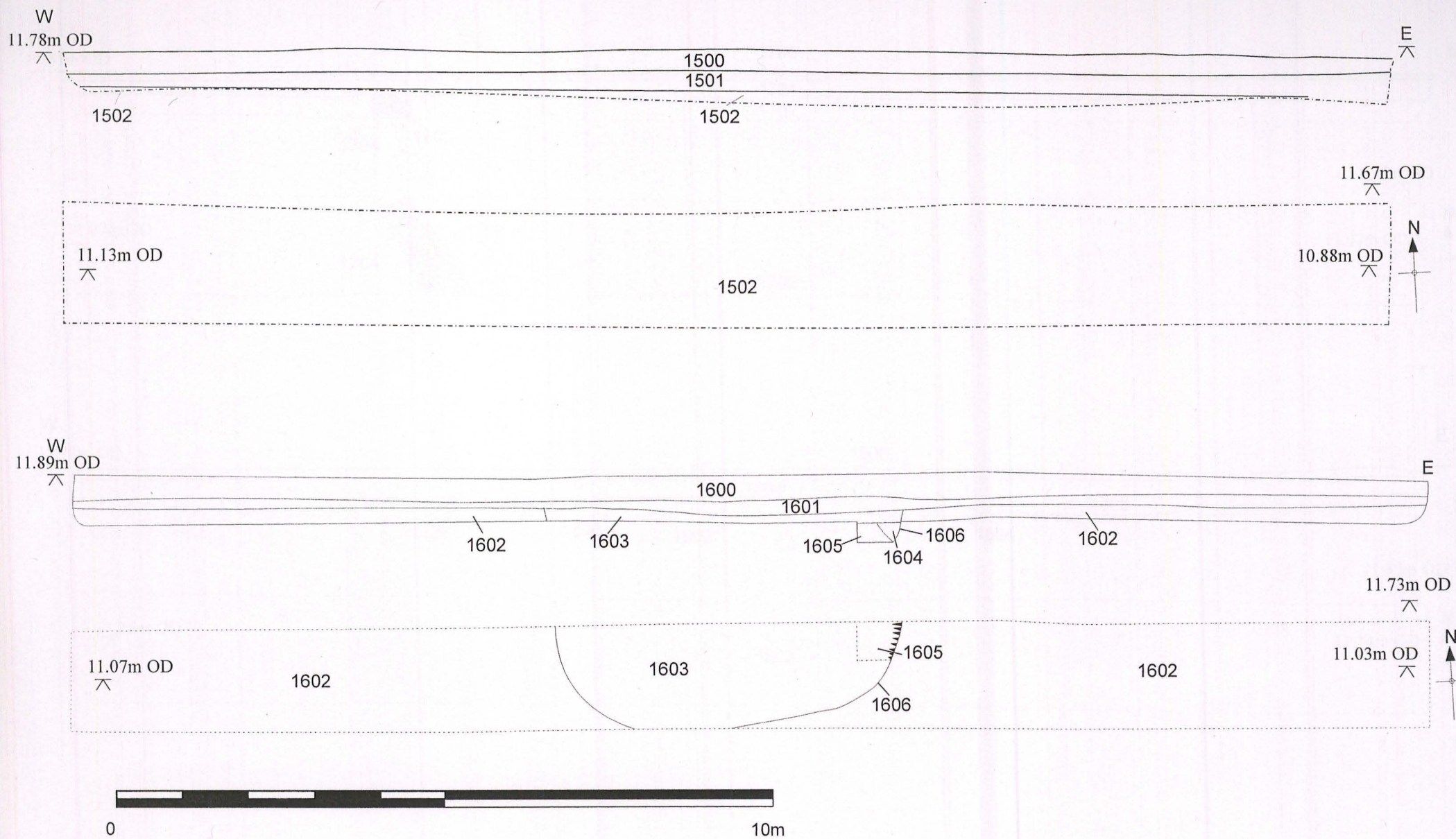


Fig. 11 Plan and section of Trenches 15 and 16

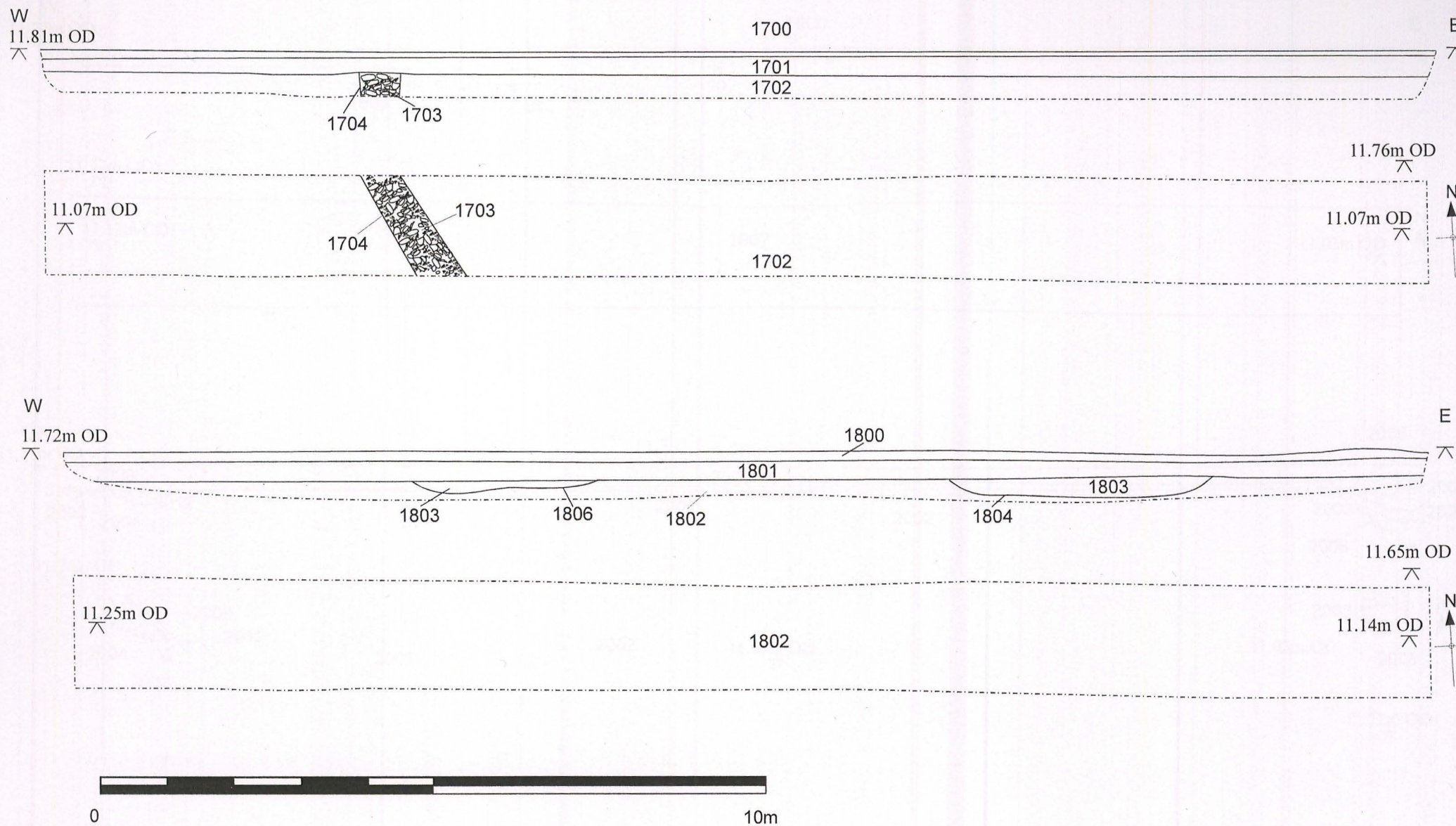


Fig. 12 Plan and section of Trenches 17 and 18

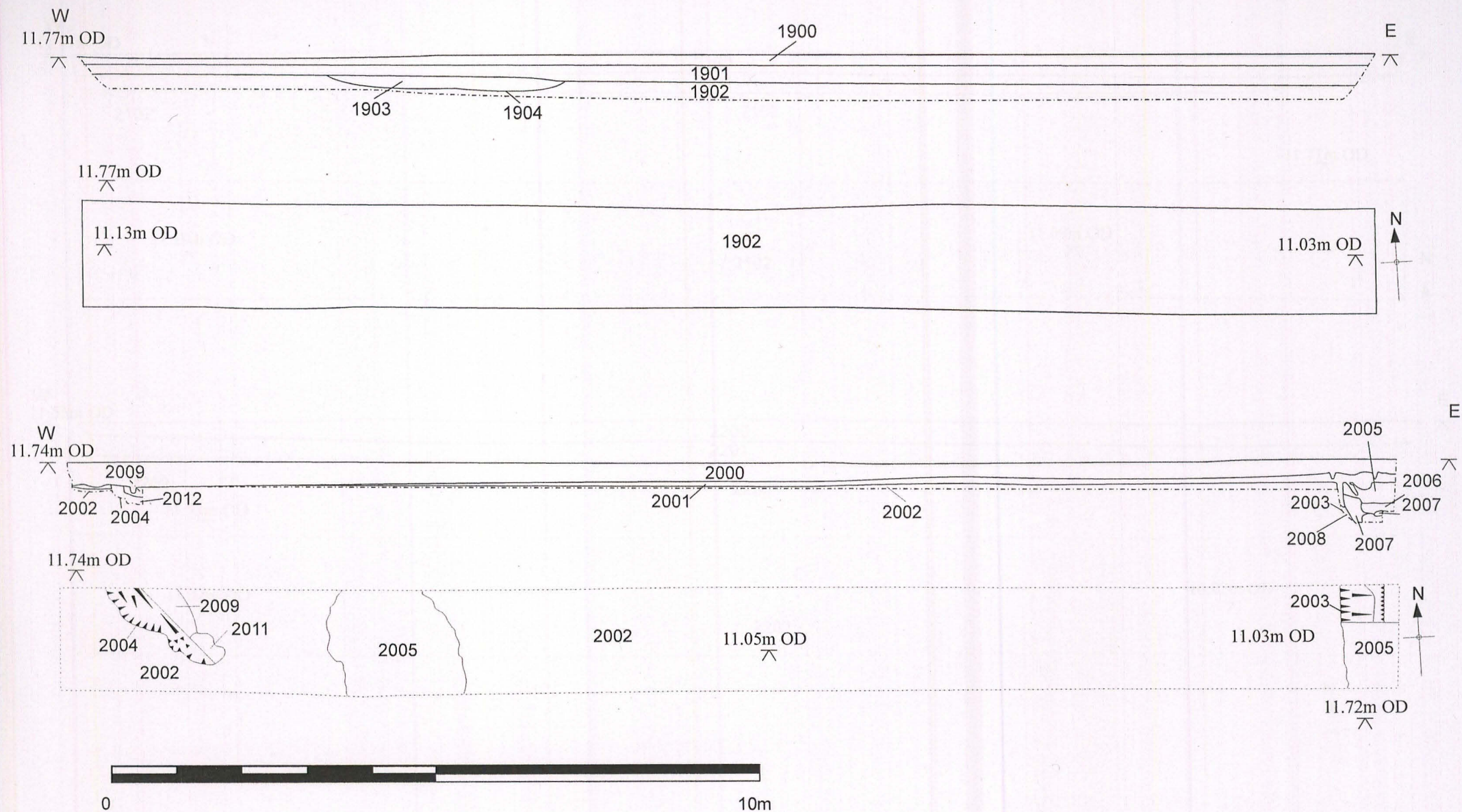


Fig. 13 Plan and section of Trenches 19 and 20

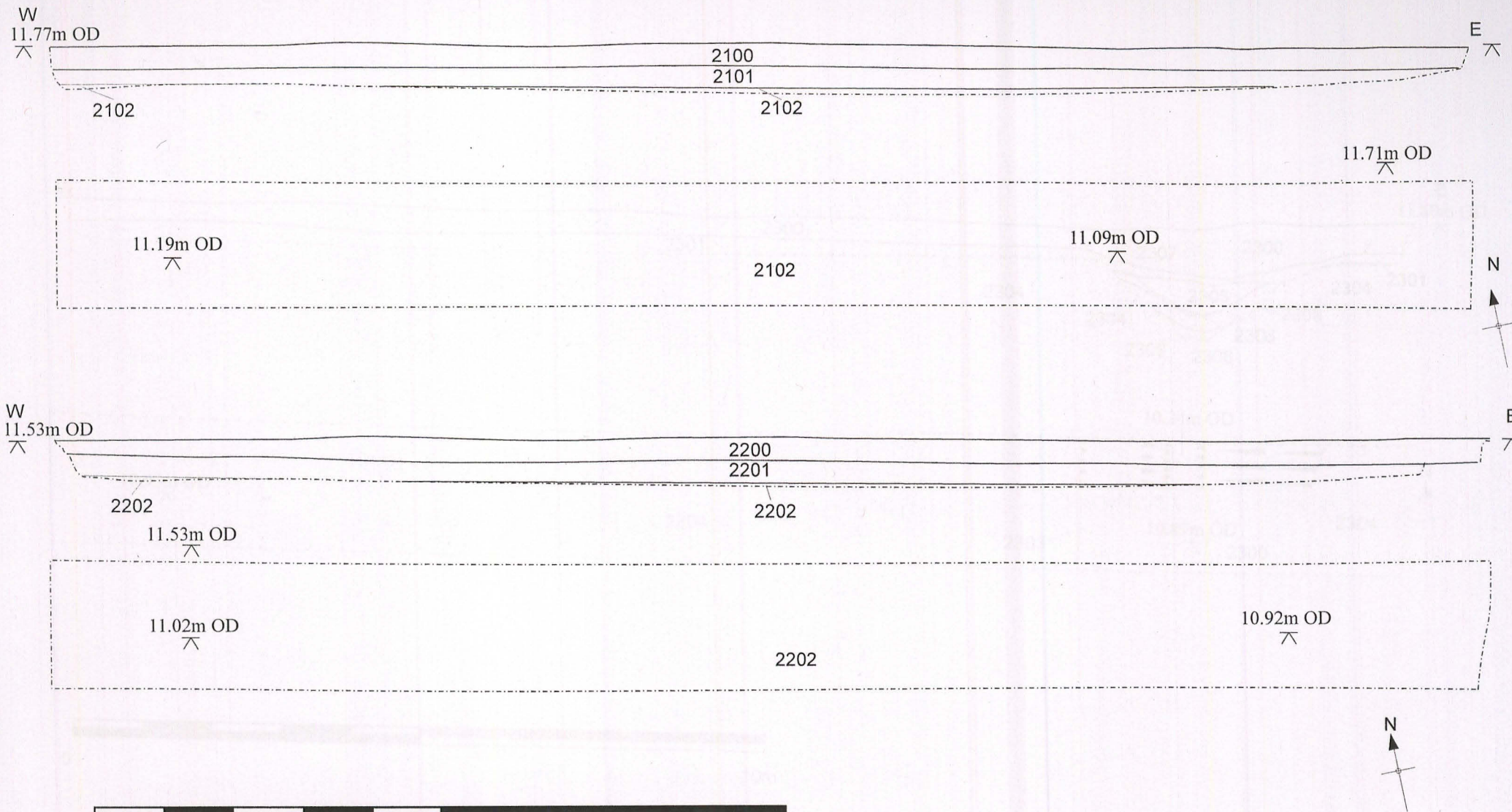


Fig. 14 Plan and section of Trenches 21 and 22

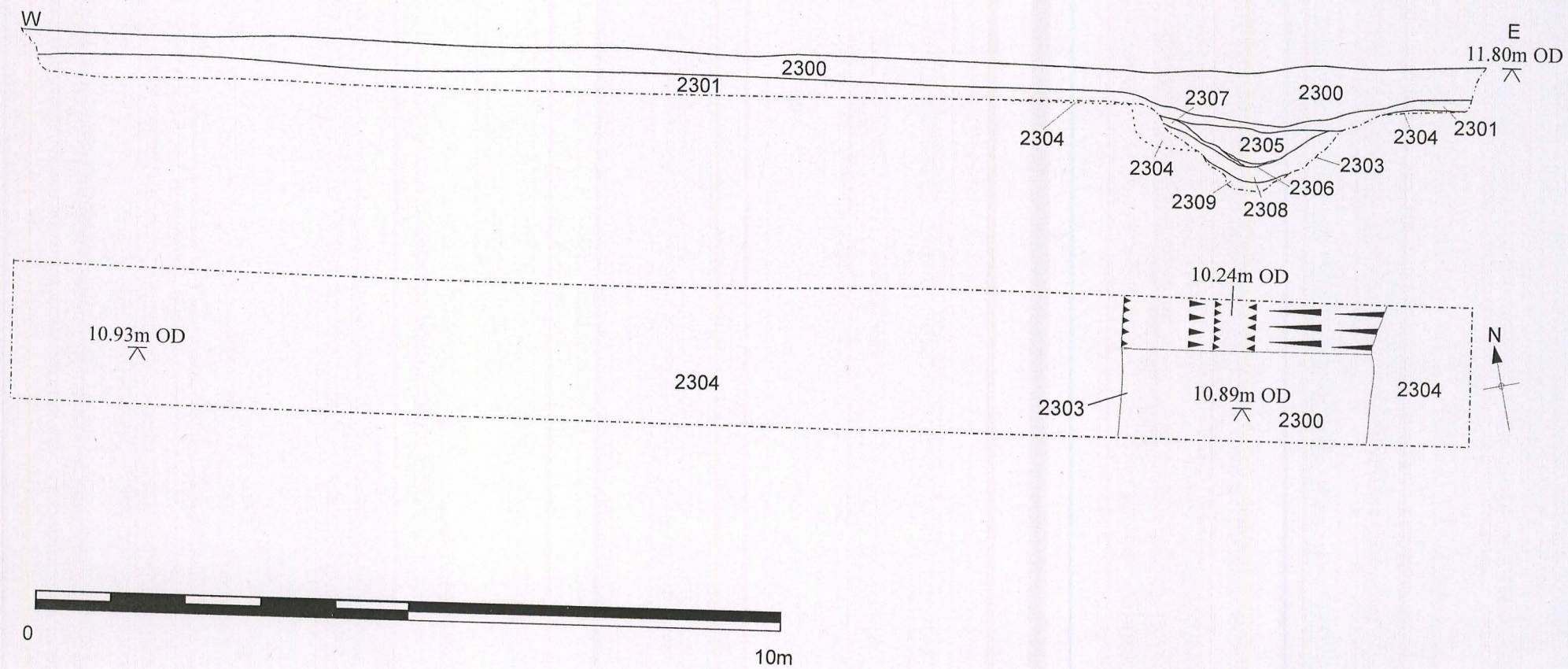


Fig. 15 Plan and section of Trench 23

THE PLATES



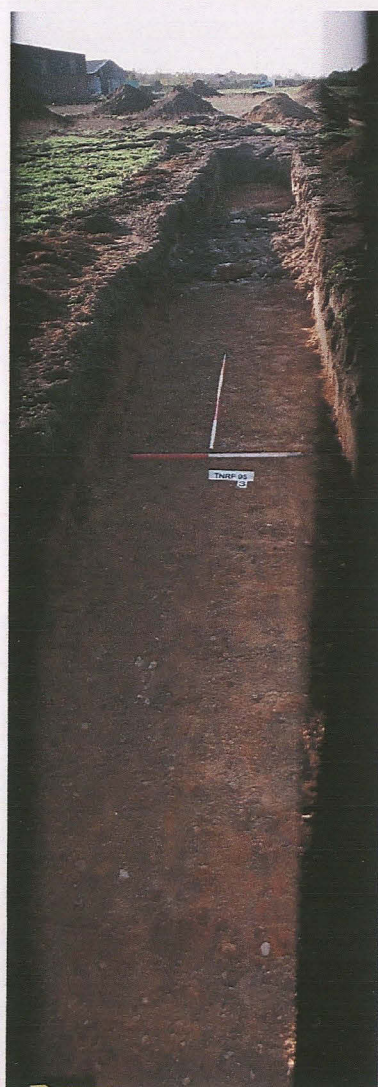
Pl. 1 General view of site. Looking west towards North Road Farm.



Pl. 2 Trench 1 looking south. Vertical scale 2m horizontal scale 1m.



Pl. 3 (above) Trench 2 looking east. Vertical scale 2m horizontal scale 1m.



Pl. 4 (left) Trench 3 looking west (plate cropped due to camera malfunction). Vertical scale 2m horizontal scale 1m.



Pl. 5 (left) Trench 4 looking east. Vertical scale 2m horizontal scale 1m.



Pl. 6 Trench 4 looking south east at feature 404. Vertical scale 2m horizontal scale 1m.



Pl. 7 Trench 5 looking south at feature 503. Vertical scale 2m horizontal scale 1m.



Pl. 8 Trench 5 looking south at feature 505. Vertical scale 2m horizontal scale 1m.



Pl. 9 (left) Trench 6 looking east (plate cropped due to camera malfunction). Vertical scale 2m horizontal scale 1m.



Pl. 10 Looking east at trench 7 and associated excavations for location of source of flooding.



Pl. 11 (left) Trench 8 looking west. Vertical scale 2m
horizontal scale 1m.



Pl. 12 Trench 8 looking south east at feature 804. Vertical scale 1m horizontal scale 2m.



Pl. 13 Trench 9 looking east. Vertical scale 2m horizontal scale 1m.



Pl. 14 Trench 10 looking south. Vertical scale 2m horizontal scale 1m.



Pl. 15 Trench 11 looking east. Vertical scale 2m horizontal scale 1m.



Pl. 16 Trench 14 looking west. Vertical scale 2m horizontal scale 1m.



Pl. 17 (left) Trench 15 looking east.
Vertical scale 2m horizontal scale 1m.



Pl. 18 Trench 16 feature 1606. Vertical scale 0.30m horizontal scale 1m.



Pl. 19 Trench 17 looking east. Vertical scale 2m horizontal scale 1m.



Pl. 20 Trench 18 looking east. Vertical scale 2m horizontal scale 1m.



Pl. 21 Trench 19 looking east. Vertical scale 2m horizontal scale 1m.



Pl. 22 Trench 20 looking east. Vertical scale 2m horizontal scale 1m.



Pl. 23 Trench 20 feature 2003. Vertical scale 1m horizontal scale 2m.



Pl. 24 Trench 20 feature 2005. Vertical scale 0.5m horizontal scale 1m.



Pl. 25 Trench 21 looking west. Vertical scale 2m horizontal scale 1m.



Pl. 26 (left) Trench 22 looking east.
Vertical scale 2m horizontal scale 1m.



Pl. 27 Trench 23 feature 2303. Vertical scale 2m horizontal scale 1m.