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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF  
AT  
RIGBOLT HOUSE,  
GOSBERTON,  
LINCOLNSHIRE  
(GRH94)**

Work Undertaken For  
South Lines Construction Ltd

December 1994



**A P S**  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
PROJECT  
SERVICES

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## 1. SUMMARY

*An archaeological watching brief was undertaken during the construction of a general purpose building at Rigbolt House, Gosberton, Lincolnshire. The watching brief monitored the excavation for the foundations.*

*Development at Rigbolt House affects an area containing archaeological remains dating from Early-Middle Saxon times (6th-8th century AD) and the medieval period (1066 - 1500 AD). Close by is a group of Saxon settlement sites. Rigbolt House itself is the site of a monastic cell and grange that was probably established in the late 12th century. A graveyard accompanied this cell. Moats or field systems, evident as earthworks, surround the development site. Nearby are cropmarks that may form part of this field system complex.*

*A large ditch, probably part of the medieval moat or field system, was observed crossing the site on an east-west line. Backfilling of this ditch probably occurred in the post-medieval period. A pit, probably also post-medieval in date and used for the disposal of dead farm animals, was also recorded. A concrete farmyard constituted the present ground surface.*

## 2. INTRODUCTION

### 2.1 Background

On 15th November 1994, an archaeological watching brief was undertaken during the construction of a general purpose building at Rigbolt House, Gosberton, Lincolnshire. Approval for the proposed development was sought through the submission of planning application number H14/0058/94. Permission was granted subject to a

standard negative condition for archaeological works. The archaeological work was commissioned by South Lines Construction Ltd, on behalf of the owner, and carried out by Archaeological Project Services.

### 2.2 Topography and Geology

Gosberton is situated 8km north of Spalding and 15km southwest of Boston, among the fens of south Lincolnshire. The town is located in South Holland District, Lincolnshire (Fig. 1). Situated on the north side of Beach Bank, Rigbolt House lies 6km southwest of Gosberton between the hamlets of Northgate and Gosberton Clough (Fig. 2).

Lying at a height of *c.* 3m OD, the development site is located in the farmyard at Rigbolt House, immediately east of the farmhouse. Centred on National Grid Reference TF195282, the development site covers approximately one sixth of a hectare (Fig. 3).

Local soils are the Wisbech Association calcareous alluvial gley soils developed in marine alluvium (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 361). Beneath this marine alluvium is glacial drift that was deposited in a geological basin between the Lincolnshire Wolds and the East Anglian Heights (Harden 1978, 5). These glacial deposits in turn overlie a solid geology of Jurassic clays.

### 2.3 Archaeological Setting

Rigbolt House is located in an area of archaeological activity dating from the Early Saxon to medieval period (Fig. 2). The development site lies in an area of known Middle Saxon settlement of *c.* 7th century AD. A group of Early-Middle Saxon sites, GOS 20-22, only half a kilometre north and northwest of Rigbolt House, have been investigated recently.

These sites yielded large quantities of animal bones, typical of fen sites of this period. No Late Saxon material was found on these sites, suggesting that they had been abandoned by the 9th century (Hayes and Lane 1992, 59).

Monks from Sempringham Priory established a cell and monastic grange at Rigbolt House. This religious foundation was located inside a medieval fen bank already known as 'the old bank' in the early 13th century and likely to date from before the Norman Conquest. Rigbolt Grange, with its chapel of St. Mary, is first mentioned in c. 1280, although one Hugh, described as the chaplain of 'Wictebald' (that is, Rigbolt), was witness to a document of 1210-26. It has been suggested that the grange probably arose in the second half of the 12th century, a period when many desmesne farms were experiencing increasing profitability (Hallam 1965, 53, 68). Rigbolt was granted to Sempringham in the late 13th century (Owen 1975, 18). From 1293, markets and fairs held here were said to have been useful sources of revenue for the abbey (Hayes and Lane 1992, 59, 63).

Remains of a building of at least 16th century date survived on the site until the early 19th century, and an engraving of this exists (Marratt 1816; Plate 1). The fragmentary remains were described as a farmhouse, once a chapel (Gomme 1896, 147) but it appears to be a domestic building. Nothing more is known of the chapel, but Marratt records that 'under the ground, near the house, many human bones have been found', thereby implying the location of a cemetery. An unsubstantiated record of a probable brick structure was reported to Miss H. Healey in the 1960s. It was described by Mr S. Couch, who had been shown it by the farmer, as 'like a hypocaust', though the description suggests something more like a brick kiln or,

perhaps, merely a cellar.

A visible field system, described by the Ordnance Survey as 'moats', surround the present farmhouse. These earthworks appear to be part of the fenland field system known as 'dylings', documented since the 14th century (Hallam 1965, 53, 68). Aerial photographs show an elaborate system of banks and ditches extending towards Low Brand Farm, which may be part of this complex (Plate 2).

The present Rigbolt House is a Grade II listed building and contains 16th and late 18th century elements. Three medieval stone heads, almost certainly deriving from the Gilbertine cell, are built into walling at the rear of the building (DoE 1988, 23).

### 3. AIMS

The aims of the watching brief were to locate and record archaeological deposits, if present, and to determine their date, function and origin.

### 4. METHODS

Trenches were excavated to a depth of about 90cm using a mechanical excavator. The sides of the trenches were then cleaned and examined to identify any archaeological features. Each archaeological deposit or feature revealed within the trench was allocated a unique reference number with an individual written description. Natural geological deposits were also recorded. A photographic record was compiled and sections were drawn at a scale of 1:10 and plans at a scale of 1:20. Locations of the foundation trenches appear in Figure 4.

## 5. RESULTS

Records of the deposits and features identified during the watching brief were examined. Phasing was assigned based on the nature of the deposits and recognisable relationships between them. Four phases were identified:

Phase 1	Natural deposits
Phase 2	Medieval deposits
Phase 3	Post-medieval deposits
Phase 4	Modern deposits

### 5.1 Phase 1 Natural deposits

Layers of light brown sandy silt (4, 6, 15, 27, 36) were observed throughout the area. This material is considered to have been deposited naturally. A fragment of glazed, decorated ridge tile of medieval date was recovered from the top of one of the layers (27). However, this artefact is almost certainly intrusive and probably derives from the overlying phase 2 ditch fill (26).

During machine-opening of one of the foundation trenches, a large quantity of animal bone was recovered. Although this appeared to come from one of the silt layers (4), it is probable that the bones derived from a pit (28) that was subsequently observed in the adjacent trench section. (Discussed under Phase 3, below.)

### 5.2 Phase 2 Medieval deposits

Observed cutting the natural deposits at the southern side of the site was a large linear feature (30, 31). Oriented east-west, this feature was over 0.5m deep and at least 1m wide. On the basis of form and size this feature is interpreted as a ditch (Figs 5 and 6). A brown sandy silt (23, 26) filled the lowest observed part of this ditch.

Apparently cutting into this ditch fill (23) was a 0.15m wide, 100mm deep feature (32). This may be a small posthole. However, the location of this feature, in the base of the ditch, is difficult to reconcile with this interpretation. In consequence, the feature may simply be an indentation in the underlying ditch fill. An iron nail was recovered from the clayey silt that filled this indentation.

At the southwest corner of the site, and observed cutting into the natural silts, was a flat-based conical feature (29). Approximately 0.4m wide and 0.35m deep, this is interpreted as a posthole (Fig. 5).

### 5.3 Phase 3 Post-medieval deposits

Overlying the lowest silts in the east-west ditch was a deposit of dark brown clayey silt (14, 22). Up to 0.25m thick, this material contained pieces of bottle glass, black-glazed pottery of 19th century date and brick or tile fragments. In consequence, the deposit is considered to be dumped material.

Above the dumped material was a sequence of thin (maximum 60mm thick) layers of dark brown humous (13, 21; 11, 19; 10), in between deposits of mixed brown sandy silt (12, 20, 25; 18). The humous is believed to be leaf mould or turf development and the brown sandy silts are considered to be backfill deposits (Fig. 6). A further layer of humic material (35), similarly interpreted as leaf mould or turf, was also recorded above the phase 1 natural deposits.

Over much of the area, and reaching maximum thickness over the medieval ditches, were deposits of brown silts (5, 9, 16, 24, 34). These layers were mixed and variable in consistency. In consequence, they are considered to be dumped soils.

At the northwest corner of the site, and observed cutting into the natural deposits, was a shallow (*c.* 0.2m deep) feature (28). Possessing a flat though gently sloping base, this is interpreted as a pit (Fig. 5). A large quantity of animal bone was recovered from the same trench, though apparently from the natural deposits close to the pit. However, as this feature was only clearly recognised in section, after machine-opening of the trench, it is probably that the animal remains actually derived from the pit. Moreover, the size of some of the cattle bones in the assemblage suggest that they came from improved livestock of the post-medieval period (see Appendix 3).

#### 5.4 Phase 4 Modern deposits

Cutting into these dumped soils in Trench 8 was a rectangular-sectioned feature (39) containing two fills (37, 38). On the basis of profile, this is interpreted as a posthole with a post pipe and backfill (Fig. 6).

Also passing through the dumped soils in Trench 4 was a near vertical band of dark, humic material (8) that contained wood fragments. This is interpreted as a tree root (Fig. 5).

At the west side of the development area the post-medieval ditch and pit fills were overlain by a thin layer of limestone gravel (2). This deposit was sealed by a layer of concrete (1) with a flat, level top. These deposits constitute a foundation for, and surface of, the present farmyard.

## 6. DISCUSSION

Natural silt deposits (phase 1) were observed across the entire development site. These layers, the lowest encountered in the investigation area, have an alluvial origin.

Cutting into this alluvium was a large east-west aligned ditch (phase 2), believed to be of medieval date. This ditch is considered to form part of the moat or field system complex that survives as earthworks immediately to the west. Extending the line of this ditch *c.* 25m eastwards would bring it to the western end of a similarly oriented drain. It is possible, therefore, that the buried ditch and the extant drain form parts of the same feature, the ditch having been backfilled to extend the farmyard area.

In addition, several east-west linear cropmarks, apparently defining buried ditches, have been recorded approximately half a kilometre to the east (Plate 2). These also correspond closely with the alignment of, and may bear some relationship to, the ditch seen during the watching brief.

Close to the ditch was a large posthole. The function of the timber upright implied by this posthole is indeterminate. However, it is possible that the post was intended to enforce the demarcation provided by the ditch, perhaps by serving as part of a fence.

Subsequently, in the post-medieval period (phase 3), the ditch was backfilled, perhaps in part using material originally excavated from, and embanked alongside, the ditch. In addition, a pit was excavated north of the ditch and apparently used for the disposal of dead farm animals. Remains of several cows and sheep, both adult and newborn, were recovered (see Appendix 3).

A tree root (phase 4) channelled down through the earlier deposits. Modern activity was represented by a rectangular-sectioned posthole that indicates some indeterminate structural activity, possible the erection of buildings around the farmyard. A concrete layer provides the surface of the present farmyard.

## 7. CONCLUSIONS

Archaeological investigations at Rigbolt House, Gosberton, revealed a sequence of natural to modern deposits. A large ditch of medieval date was recorded. This ditch probably constitutes part of the moat/field system complex that survives as earthworks elsewhere in the immediate vicinity.

A post-medieval pit, used for the burial of dead animals, was also recorded. Modern activity was represented by a posthole, tree root disturbance and the present farmyard surface.

## 8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project services wish to thank Mr B. Overson of South Lincs Construction Ltd who commissioned the fieldwork and post-excavation analysis. Steve Haynes coordinated the work and Dave Start edited this report. Hilary Healey supplied background archaeological and historical information about the site and its environs. Natalie Bennett kindly provided voluntary assistance on site.

## 9. PERSONNEL

Project Manager: Steve Haynes  
Site Assistant: Rene Mouraille  
Illustration: Denise Buckley  
Post-excavation Analyst: Gary Taylor

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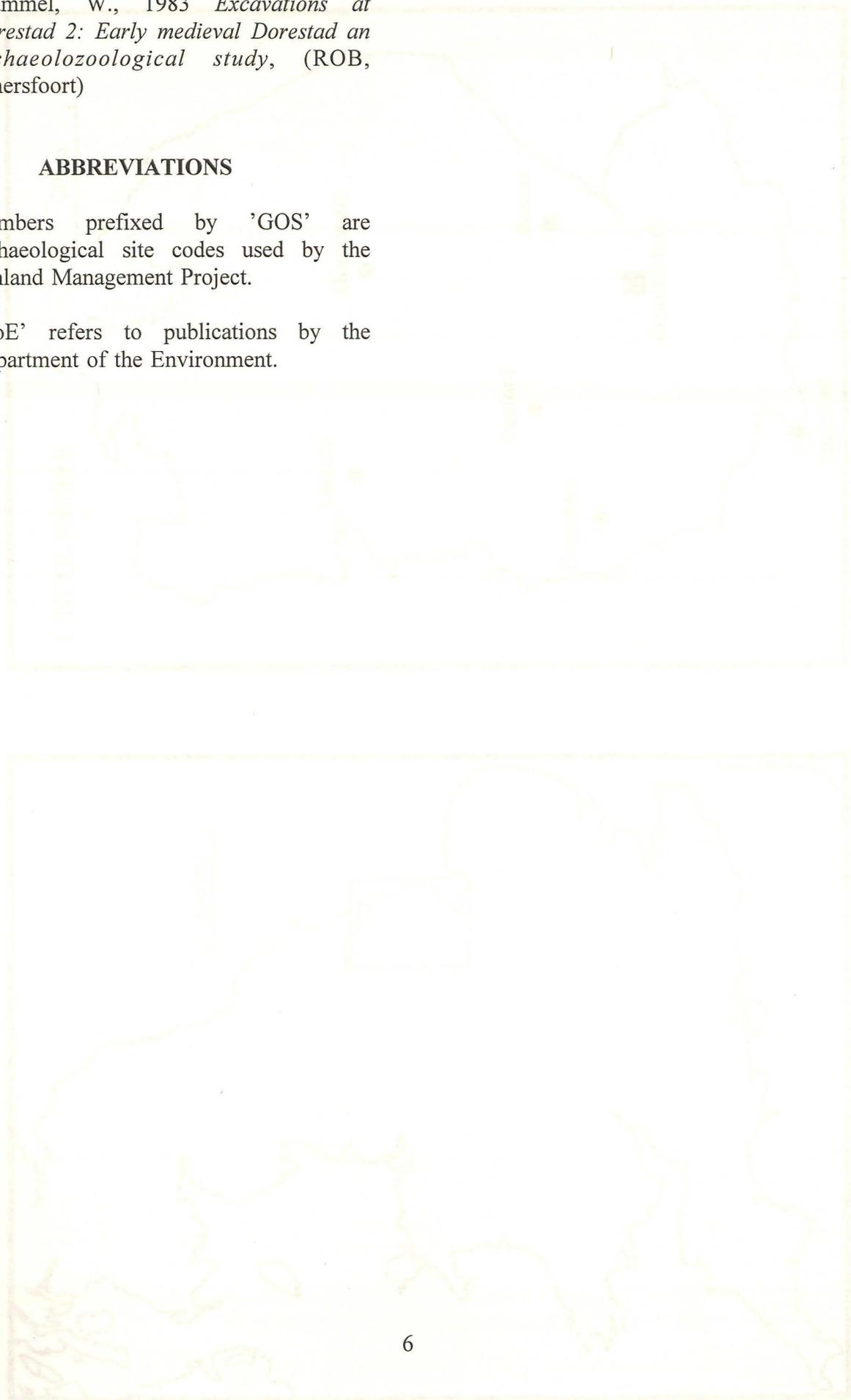
Fig. 1 General Location Plan

Prummel, W., 1983 *Excavations at Dorestad 2: Early medieval Dorestad an archaeozoological study*, (ROB, Amersfoort)

### 11. ABBREVIATIONS

Numbers prefixed by 'GOS' are archaeological site codes used by the Fenland Management Project.

'DoE' refers to publications by the Department of the Environment.



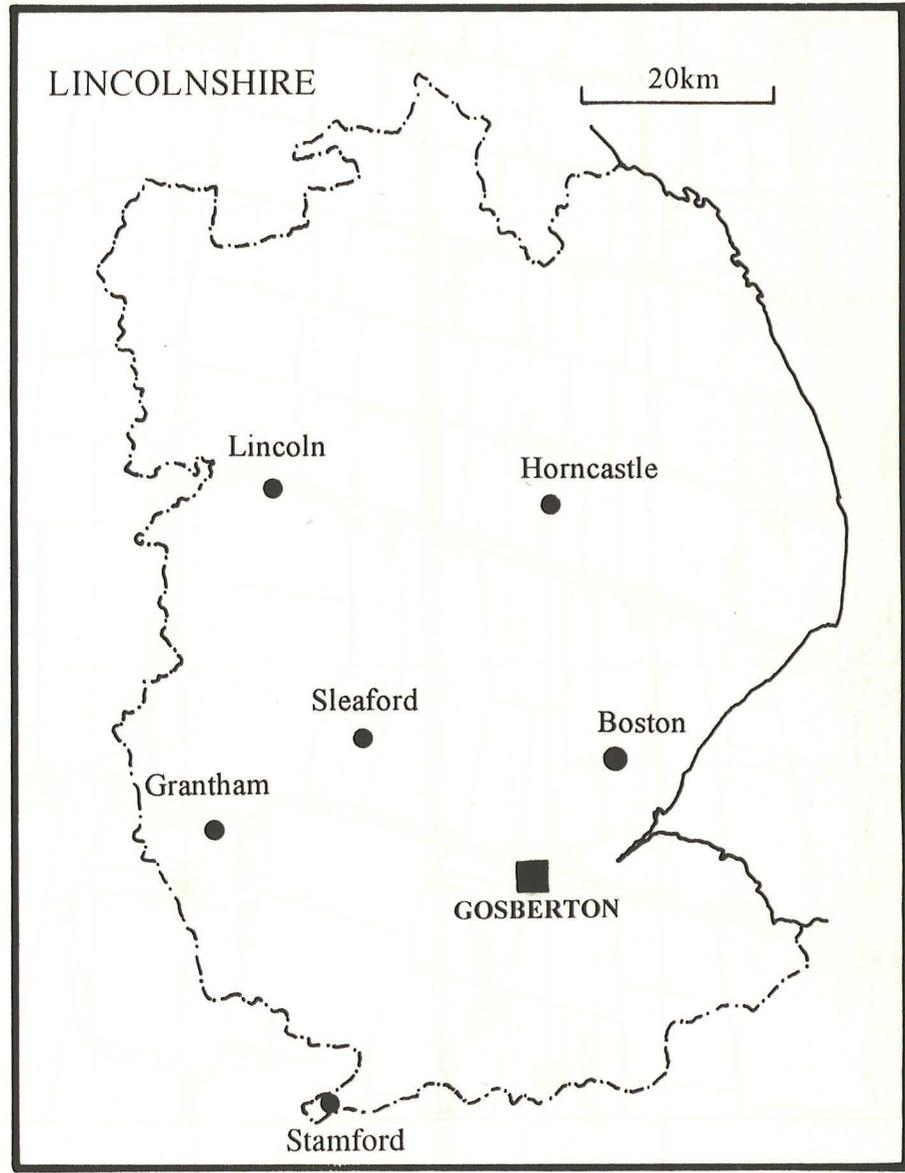
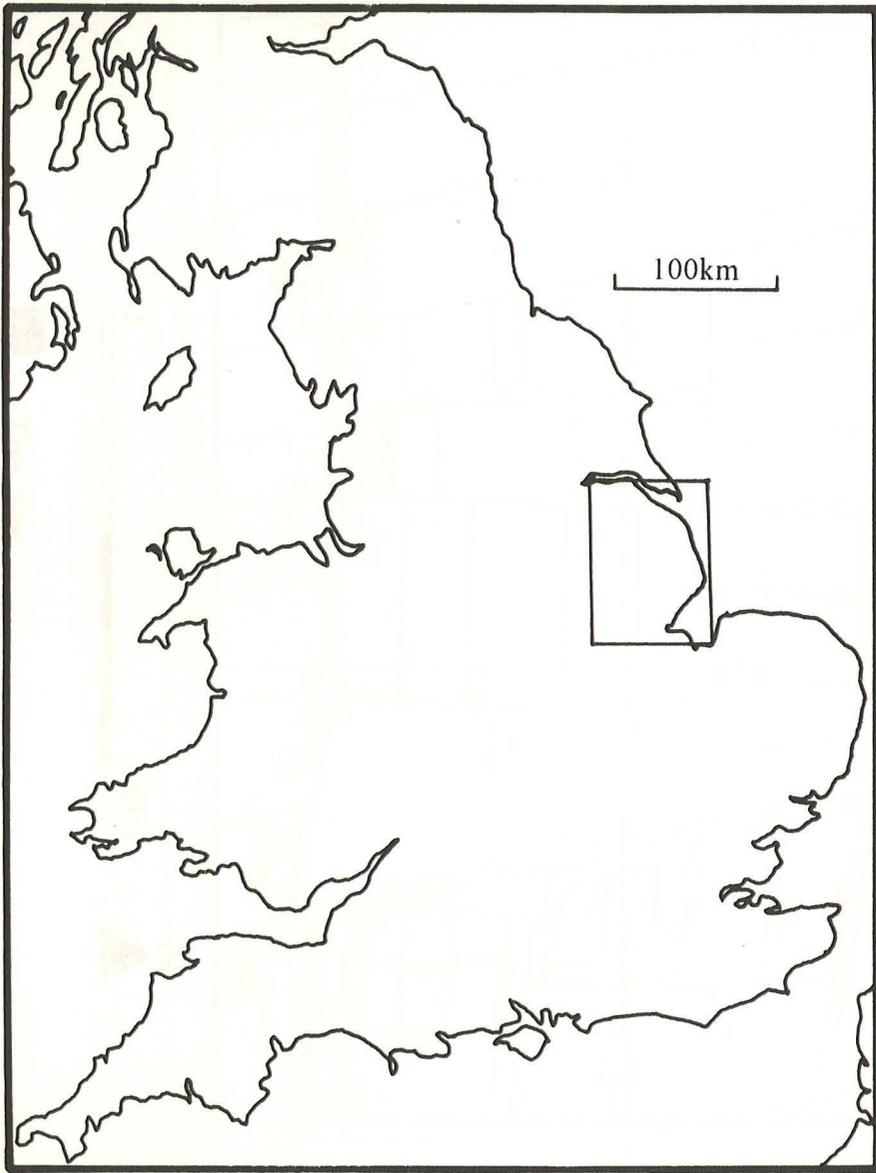
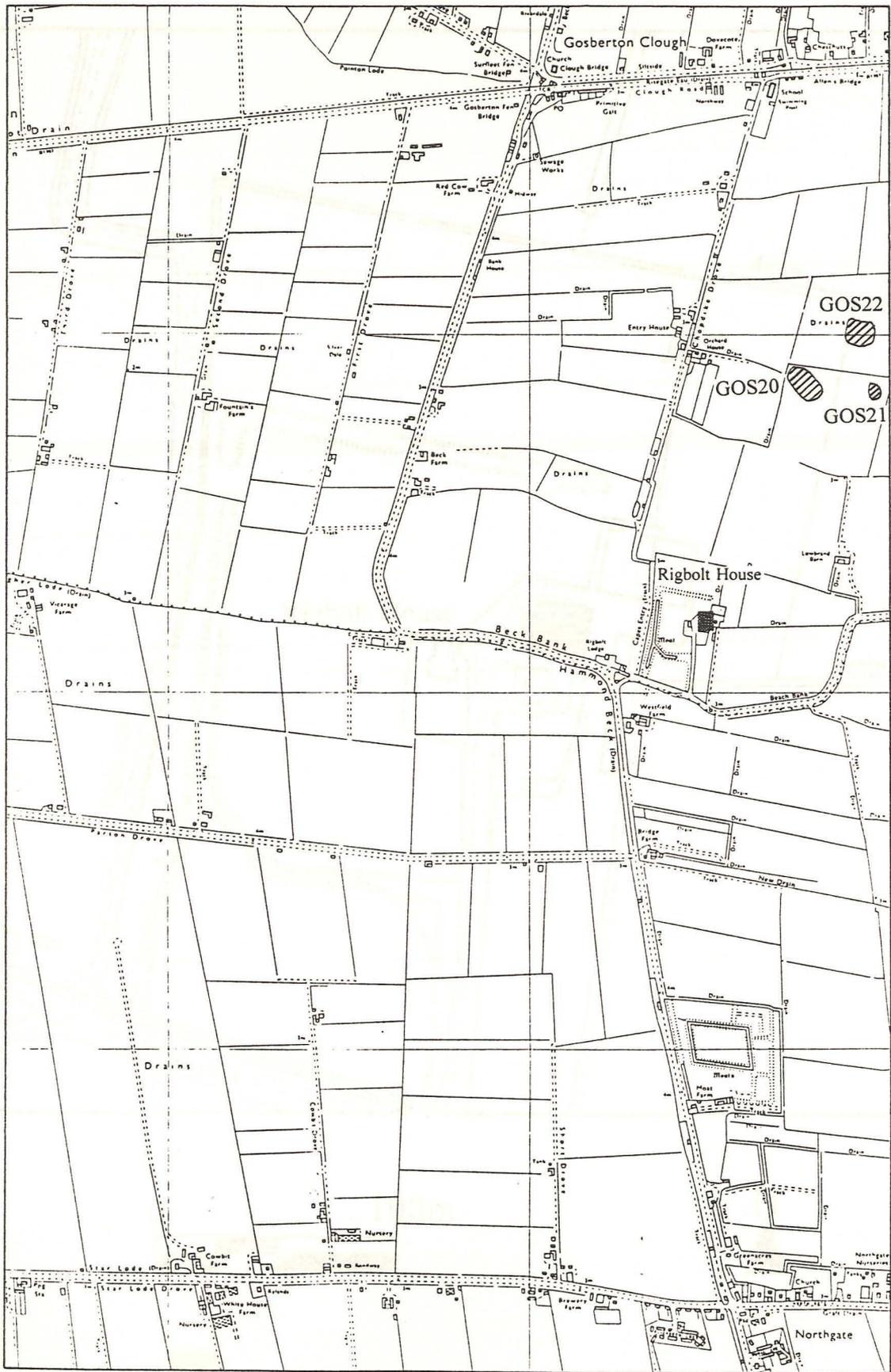


Fig. 1 General Location Plan

Fig. 2 Site Location Plan

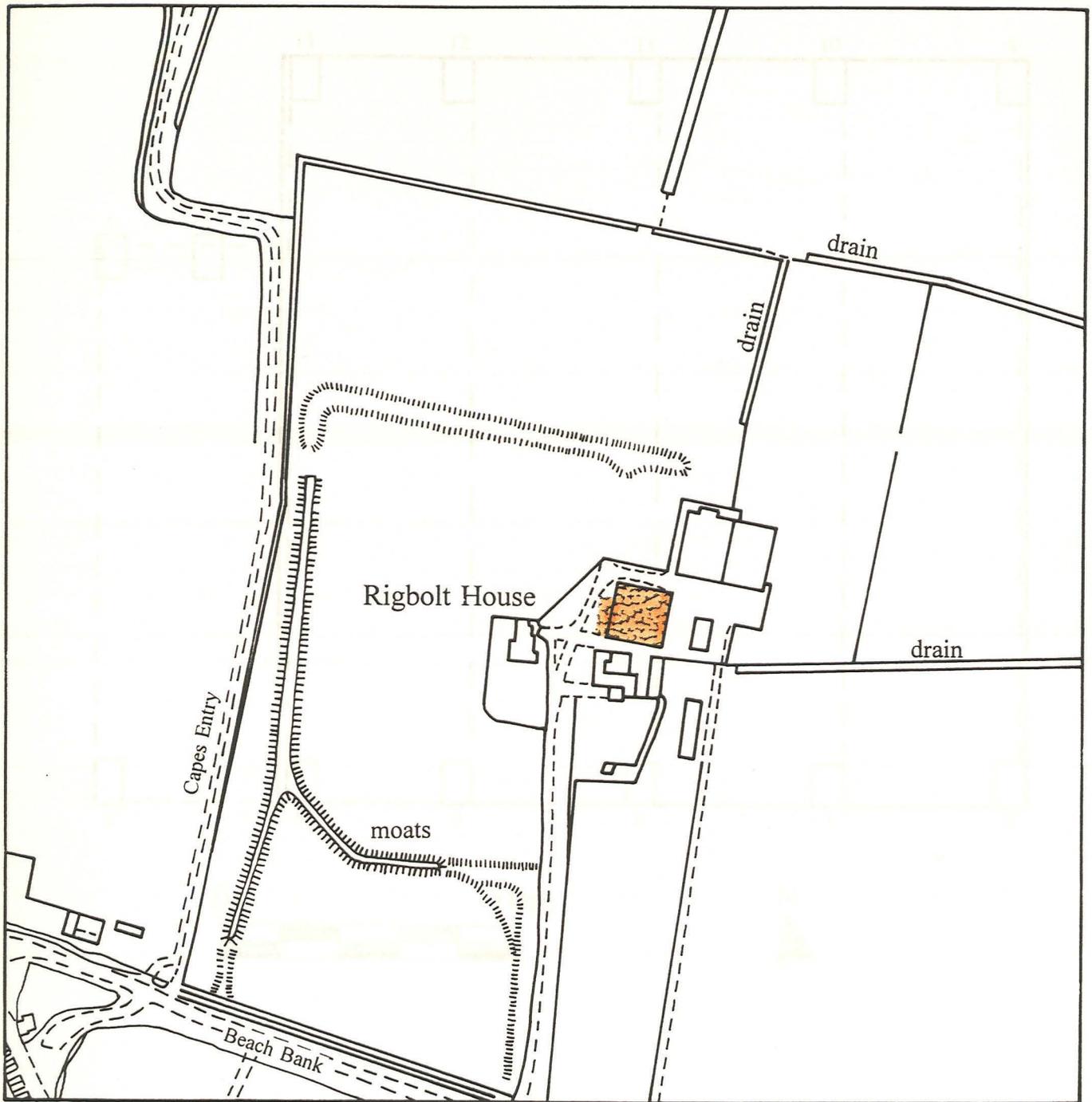


0 1km



The Site

Fig. 3 Location of Investigation Site



Area of Development

Fig. 4 Trench Location Plan

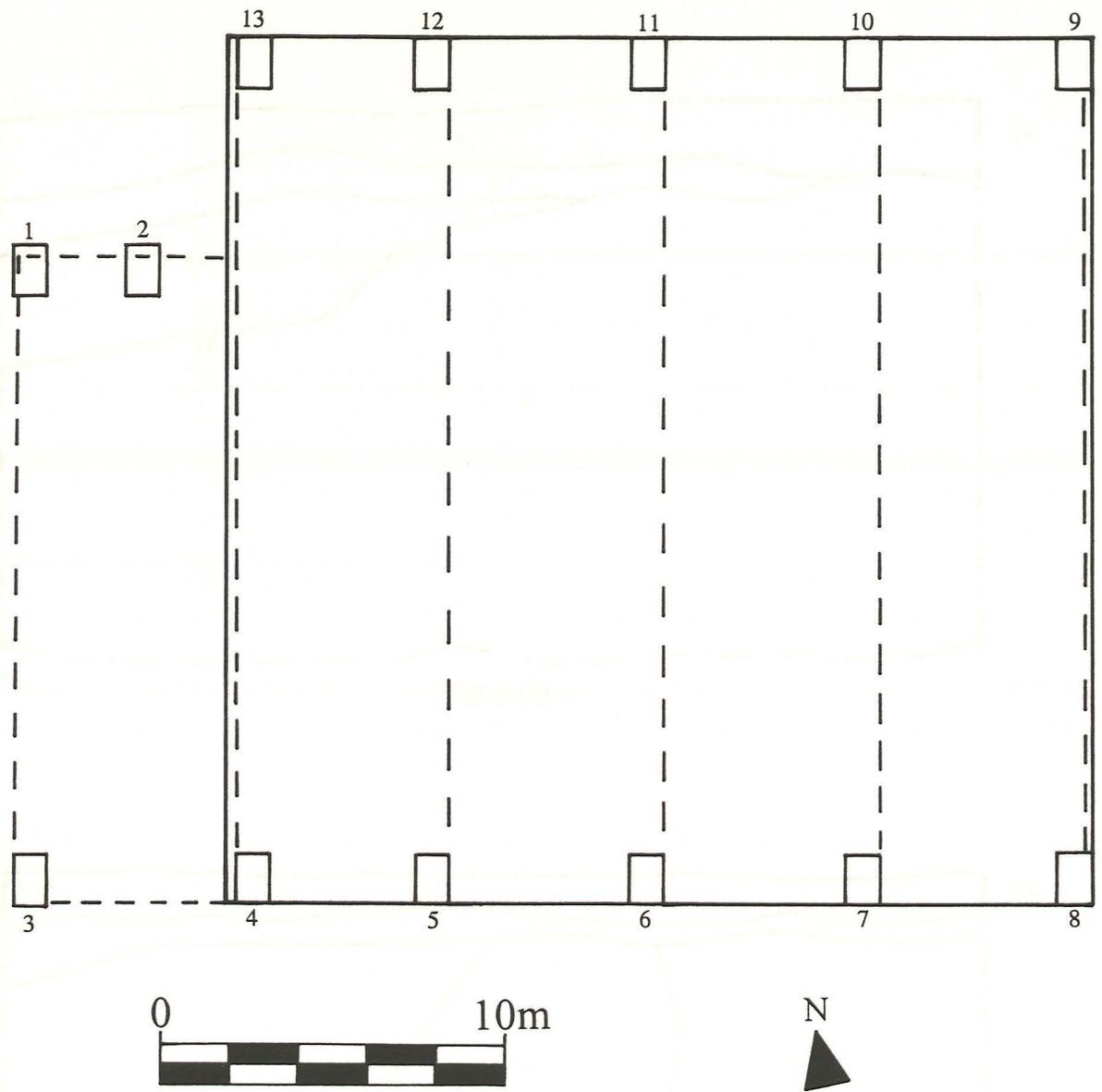


Fig. 5 Sections of Trenches 1 and 4

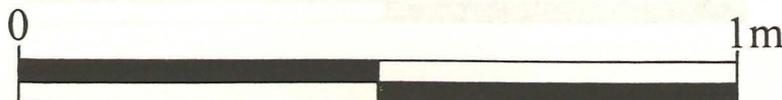
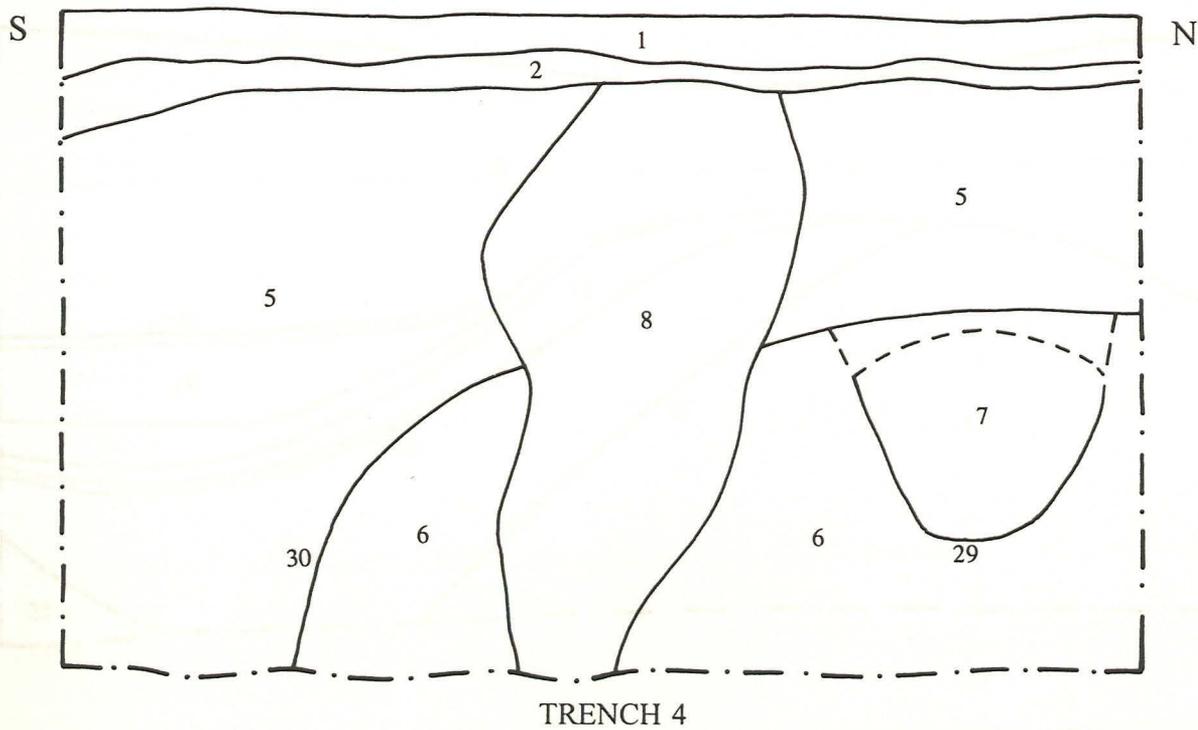
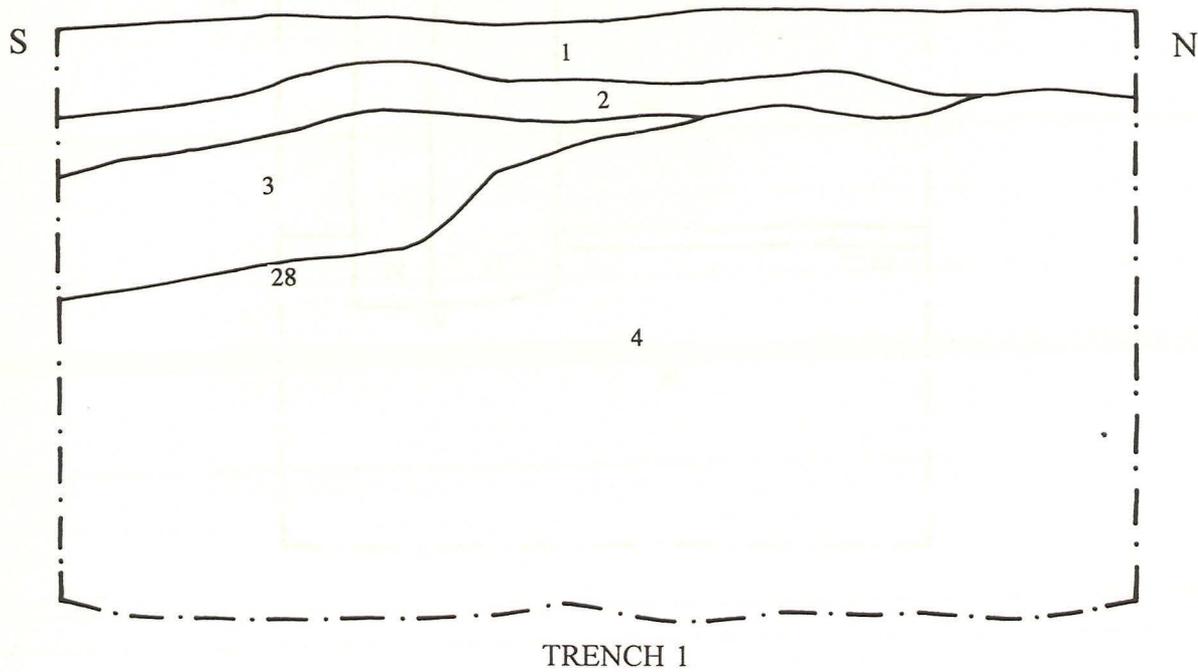


Fig. 6 Sections of Trench 8

Plate 1 Rigbolt House in 1816

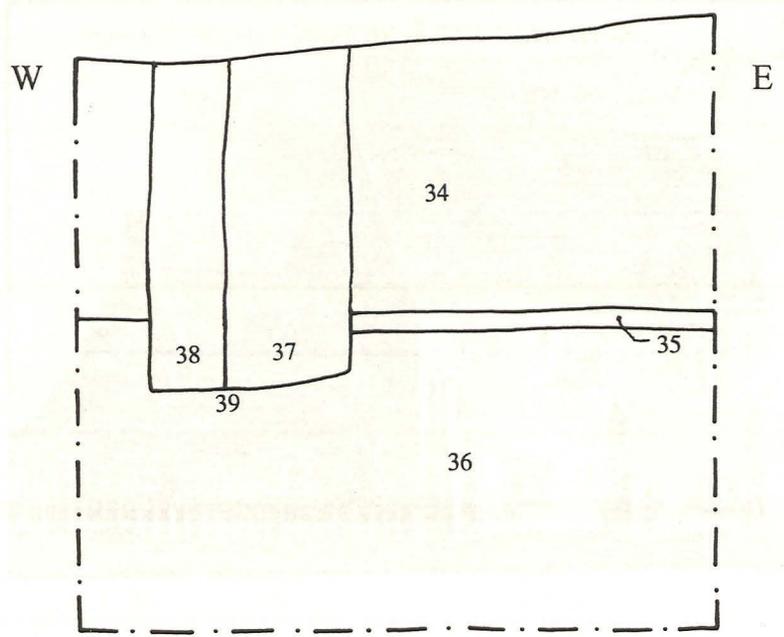


Plate 2 Linear Corridors East of Rigbolt House

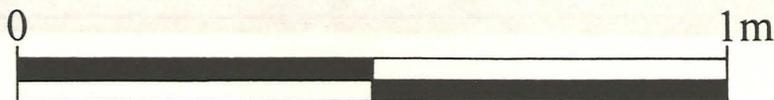
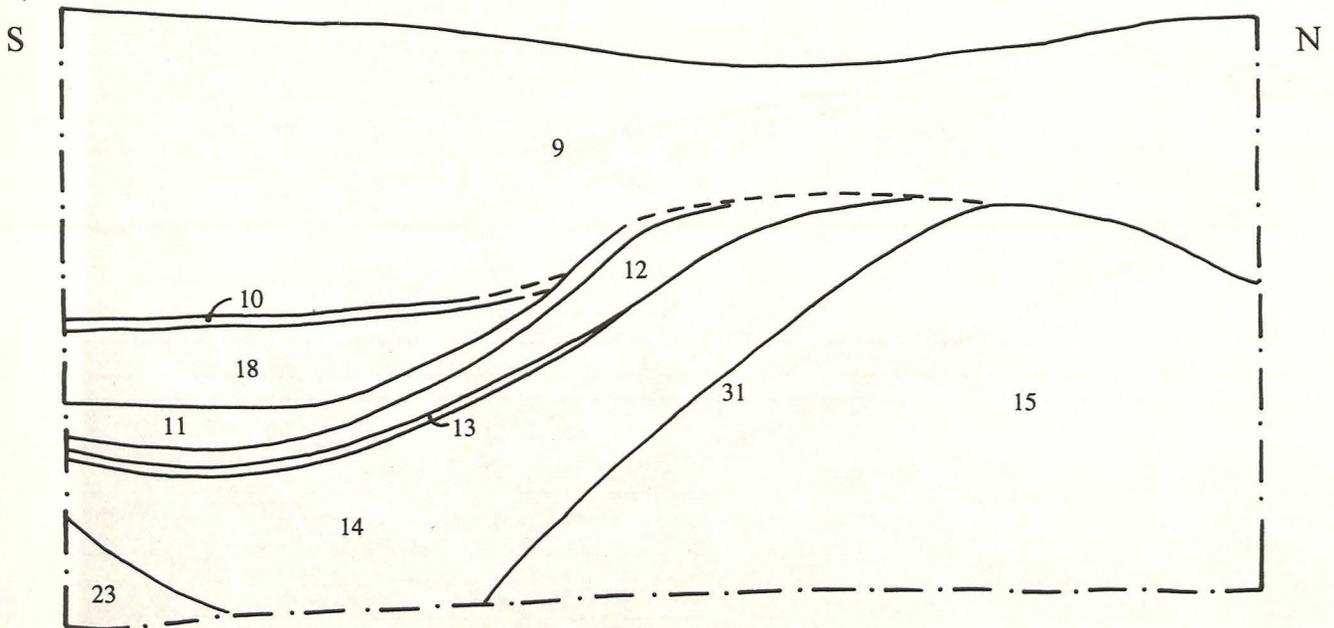


Plate 1 Rigbolt House in 1816

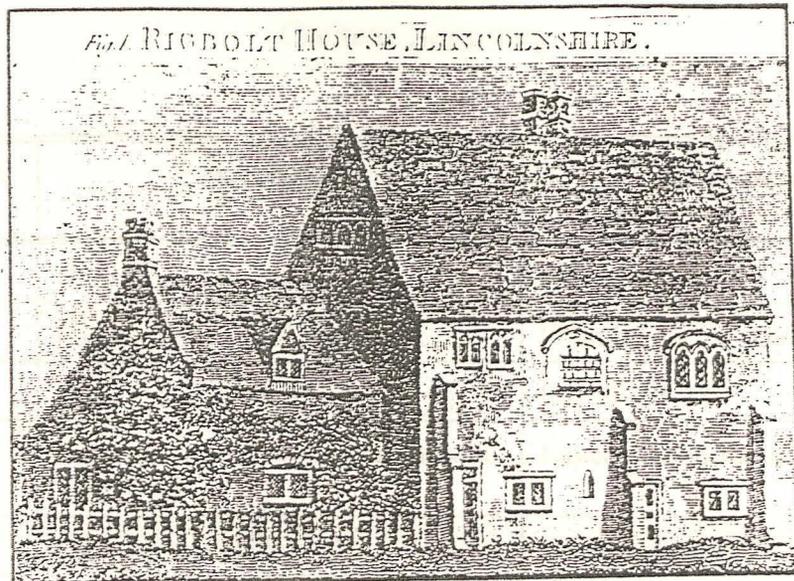


Plate 2 Linear Cropmarks East of Rigbolt House



Light brown sandy silt

Backfill of 31



APPENDIX 1  
Context Summary

Context No.	Description	Interpretation
1	Hard grey concrete	Farmyard surface
2	Layer of stones, 0.15m thick	Foundation for concrete surface
3	Dark grey-brown silt	Fill of cut 28
4	Light brown sandy silt with bone inclusions	Layer, indeterminate
5	Grey-brown clayey silt	?Dumped layer/fill of 30
6	Light brown sandy silt	Natural
7	Brown clayey silt	Fill of 7
8	Dark brown humous, very organic, with fragments of timber	Rotted tree root
9	Mixed brown sandy silt	Make-up layer
10	Dark brown silt, 20mm thick	Turf line or rotted vegetation
11	Dark brown silt, 60mm thick	Turf line or rotted vegetation
12	Light brown sandy silt	Fill of 31; backfill deposit
13	Dark brown silt, 20mm thick	Turf line or rotted vegetation
14	Dark brown clayey silt with pottery and glass inclusions	Backfill of 31
15	Light brown sandy silt layer	Natural
16	Mixed brown sandy silt	Make-up layer
17	Dark brown silt, 20mm thick	Turf line or rotted vegetation
18	Mixed dark grey brown sandy silt	Backfill of 31
19	Dark brown silt, 60mm thick	Turf line or rotted vegetation
20	Light brown sandy silt	Backfill of 31
21	Dark brown silt, 20mm thick	Turf line or rotted vegetation
22	Dark brown clayey silt	Backfill of 31
23	Light brown sandy silt	Fill of ditch 31
24	Mixed dark grey brown sandy silt	Backfill of 31
25	Light brown sandy silt	Backfill of 31

26	Light brown sandy silt	Fill of ditch 31
27	Dark grey-brown sandy clayey silt	Natural
28	Cut, over 0.9m wide, <i>c.</i> 0.2m deep, with flat, sloping base	Pit
29	Cut, only seen in section. <i>c.</i> 0.4m wide, <i>c.</i> 0.3m deep, flat-based	Posthole
30	One side of cut, over 0.6m wide, over 0.4m deep	Ditch
31	Large E-W linear cut, over 1.3m wide and over 0.5m deep	Ditch
32	Conical cut, 0.2m wide, 0.15m deep	Indentation in underlying layer; posthole?
33	Grey-brown clayey silt	Fill of indentation or shallow posthole 32
34	Mixed light brown sandy silt	Backfill of 31, make-up layer
35	Dark brown silt, 30mm thick	Turf line or rotted vegetation
36	Dark grey brown sandy clayey silt	Natural
37	Yellow-brown sandy silt	Fill of cut 39
38	Brown clayey silt	Post-pipe
39	Flat-based cut, <i>c.</i> 0.2m deep, rectangular in section	Posthole

## APPENDIX 2

### Finds Report

Hilary Healey

Context	Description
14	One piece of black-glazed earthenware, 18th/19th century 3 pieces of bottle glass, probably 19th century 1 fragment of brick or tile
27	1 fragment of decorated roof ridge tile, c. 14th century
33	1 iron nail

Although the roof tile fragment is registered to the natural deposits, it is almost certainly derived from the fill of the east-west medieval ditch. The decorated ridge tile indicates a building of high status, as might be expected with Rigbolt having been a monastic grange and cell. The tile may have been produced by the monks at the mother house, Sempringham Priory.

APPENDIX 3  
Animal Bone Report  
Dr James Rackham

The animal bone from this watching brief is accredited to context 4, a natural silt. However, it is almost certain that the assemblage all derives from the fill of a pit (3) in the crew yard of the farmstead.

The collection apart from a few fragments represents four individual animals.

Two cattle carcasses are represented and two sheep carcasses. None of the carcasses is complete and many of the bones have modern fractures, nevertheless there is sufficient material to suggest that the whole carcass was disposed of in each case and further excavation would presumably bring to light the remainder of the skeletons.

*Cattle*

A large sub-adult animal, probably a cow of between 2 and 3 years of age, is represented by seven bones of the hind limbs and pelvis. The animal is large, 1.4m reconstructed withers height (metatarsus GL=257mm-calculated after Fock 1966), and perhaps more consistent with the size of post-medieval cattle than that of medieval animals. In a London sample of 16th century date (Armitage 1980) the mean reconstructed withers height from 118 specimens was 1.23m with a range of 1.09-1.51 indicating that there are certainly animals of this size present in Tudor times but they represent the largest animals in the range.

The second individual is a calf. This animal is represented by a number of limb bones, vertebrae, skull and jaws. The epiphyses of the vertebrae, girdles and limb bones are all unfused indicating a very young animal, and the dentition shows the deciduous third and fourth premolars barely erupted and very little or no wear on the cusps of the teeth. These data are consistent with an animal that died at or within a few weeks of birth. The calf is nevertheless quite large, the total length of the radius (with the unfused epiphyses) is 164mm, giving a reconstructed withers height of 0.7m at birth.

It is quite possible that these two animals are associated, the sub-adult being the mother of the calf, and both died from complications during birth and were immediately buried. However, the sex of the sub-adult cannot be categorically determined from the bones that have survived.

*Sheep*

A number of bones of an adult ewe, with all the limb bone epiphyses fused but some of the vertebral epiphyses still unfused, were recovered. Without the dentition no accurate age estimate can be made but on the development of the post-cranial skeleton the animal must have been over 3-4 years old. Three bones gave measurements that permitted the reconstruction of the withers height (RWH) of the animal (using factors produced by Teichert reproduced in von den Dreisch and Boessneck 1974). The tibia (GL=220mm) gave a RWH of 0.66m, the calcaneum (GL=61mm) an RWH of 0.69m and the astragalus (GL=30.5mm) 0.69. This is at the upper end of the range found in early medieval sheep from Britain and Europe (Prummel 1983) and also at the upper end of the range found in an 18th century sample from York (O'Connor 1984).

A second sheep, a very young lamb was also recovered. Bones of fore and hind limbs, axial skeleton and skull were recovered. All the epiphyses were unfused including those of the vertebral centra and the two bones of the metacarpi, normally fused at birth. The dentition, deciduous third and fourth premolars half erupted but not yet in wear, indicates an animal at a development stage reached at birth. In combination with the epiphyseal data the animal may not have been born.

As with the cattle above it seems possible that the adult ewe was the mother of the lamb. If the physical relationship during excavation of the ewe and lamb could be established it may be possible to confirm this and even suggest whether the ewe died in birth or before birth.

Irrespective of the whether it is possible from the archaeological record to establish a relationship between the two sets of individuals it is clear that the pit was probably dug to accommodate animals that had died on the farm, and may have been redug on different occasions for each animal or pair, thus disrupting the earlier burials. Neither calf or lamb mortality or that of the death of the mother during parturition is particularly uncommon on farms and this deposit is an example of what must have been a frequent practise before the development of the knackers' trade.

The ewe and sub-adult 'cow' are both large animals, being somewhat bigger than the average medieval and post-medieval animals for which there is published data. This may be typical of Lincolnshire where lowland breeds would have the advantage of fenland pastures, a coincidence, or a possible indication that the animals are post-medieval in date rather than medieval.

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## THE ENVIRONMENTAL ARCHAEOLOGY CONSULTANCY

## Key to codes used in the cataloguing of animal bones

SPECIES		BONE		SIDE	FUSION
BOS	cattle	SKL	skull	W - whole	Records the fused/unfused condition of the epiphyses
CSZ	cattle size	TEMP	temporal	L - left side	P - proximal; D - distal; E - acetabulum;
SUS	pig	FRNT	frontal	R - right side	N - unfused; F - fused; A - anterior; C - caudal
OVCA	sheep or goat	PET	petrous	F - fragment	
OVI	sheep	PAR	parietal	TOOTH WEAR - Codes are those used in Grant, A. 1982 The use of tooth	
SSZ	sheep size	OCIP	occipital	wear as a guide to the age of domestic animals, in B.Wilson,	
EQU	horse	ZYG	zygomatic	C.Grigson and S.Payne (eds) <i>Ageing and sexing animal bones from</i>	
CER	red deer	MAND	mandible	<i>Archaeological sites, 91-108.</i>	
CAN	dog	MAX	maxilla	Teeth are labelled as follows in the tooth wear column:	
MAN	human	ATL	atlas	h ldpm4/dupm4	f ldpm2/dupm2
UKN	unknown	AXI	axis	H lpm4/upm4	g ldpm3/dupm3
CHIK	chicken	CEV	cervical vertebra	I lm1/um1	
GOOS	goose, dom	TRV	thoracic vertebra	J lm2/um2	
LEP	hare	LMV	lumbar vertebra	K lm3/um3	
UNB	indet bird	SAC	sacrum		
MALL	duck, dom.	CDV	caudal vertebra	ZONES - zones record the part of the bone present.	
GULL	gull sp.	SCP	scapula	The key to each zone on each bone is on page 2	
		HUM	humerus		
		RAD	radius	MEASUREMENTS - Any measurements are those listed in A.Von den Driesch (1976)	
		MTC	metacarpus	<i>A Guide to the Measurement of Animal Bones from Archaeological</i>	
		MCL1-4	metacarpus 1-4	<i>Sites, Peabody Museum Bulletin 1, Peabody Museum, Harvard, USA</i>	
		INN	innominate		
		ILM	ilium		
		PUB	pubis		
		ISH	ischium		
		FEM	femur		
		TIB	tibia		
		AST	astragalus		
		CAL	calcaneum		
		MTT	metatarsus		
		MT1-4	metatarsus 1-4		
		PH1	1st phalanx		
		PH2	2nd phalanx		
		PH3	3rd phalanx		
		LM1-LM3	Lower molar 1 - molar 3		
		UM1-UM3	upper molar 1 - molar 3		
		LPM1-LPM4	lower premolar 1-4		
		UPM1-UPM4	upper premolar 1-4		
		DLPM1-4	deciduous lower premolar 1-4		
		DUPM1-4	deciduous upper premolar 1-4		
		MNT	mandibular tooth		
		MXT	maxillary tooth		
		LBON	long bone		
		UNI	unidentified		
		STN	sternum		
		INC	incisor		
		TTH	indet. tooth		
		CMP	carpo-metacarpus		

ZONES - codes used to define zones on each bone

SKULL - 1. paraoccipital process	METACARPUS -	1. medial facet of proximal articulation, MC3
2. occipital condyle		2. lateral facet of proximal articulation, MC4
3. intercornual protuberance		3. medial distal condyle, MC3
4. external acoustic meatus		4. lateral distal condyle, MC4
5. frontal sinus		5. anterior distal groove and foramen
6. ectorbitale		6. medial or lateral distal condyle
7. entorbitale		
8. temporal articular facet	FIRST PHALANX	1. proximal epiphysis
9. facial tuber		2. distal articular facet
0. infraorbital foramen		
	INNOMINATE	1. tuber coxae
MANDIBLE		2. tuber sacrale + scar
1. Symphyseal surface		3. body of ilium with dorso-medial foramen
2. diastema		4. iliopectic eminence
3. lateral diastemal foramen		5. acetabular fossa
4. coronoid process		6. symphyseal branch of pubis
5. condylar process		7. body of ischium
6. angle		8. ischial tuberosity
7. anterior dorsal ascending ramus posterior M3		9. depression for medial tendon of rectus femoris
8. mandibular foramen		
	FEMUR	1. head
VERTEBRA		2. trochanter major
1. spine		3. trochanter minor
2. anterior epiphysis		4. supracondyloid fossa
3. posterior epiphysis		5. distal medial condyle
4. centrum		6. lateral distal condyle
5. neural arch		7. distal trochlea
		8. trochanter tertius
SCAPULA	TIBIA	1. proximal medial condyle
1. supraglenoid tubercle		2. proximal lateral condyle
2. glenoid cavity		3. intercondylar eminence
3. origin of the distal spine		4. proximal posterior nutrient foramen
4. tuber of spine		5. medial malleolus
5. posterior of neck with foramen		6. lateral aspect of distal articulation
6. cranial angle of blade		7. distal pre-epiphyseal portion of the diaphysis
7. caudal angle of blade		
HUMERUS 1. head	CALCANEUM	1. calcaneal tuber
2. greater tubercle		2. sustentaculum tali
3. lesser tubercle		3. processus anterior
4. intertuberal groove		
5. deltoid tuberosity	METATARSUS	1. medial facet of proximal articulation, MT3.
6. dorsal angle of olecranon fossa		2. lateral facet of proximal articulation, MT4
7. capitulum		3. medial distal condyle, MT3
8. trochlea		4. lateral distal condyle, MT4
		5. anterior distal groove and foramen
RADIUS		6. medial or lateral distal condyle
1. medial half of proximal epiphysis		
2. lateral half of proximal epiphysis		
3. posterior proximal ulna scar and foramen		
4. medial half of distal epiphysis		
5. lateral half of distal epiphysis		
6. distal shaft immediately above distal epiphysis		
ULNA		
1. olecranon tuberosity		
2. trochlear notch- semilunaris		
3. lateral coronoid process		
4. distal epiphysis		

## ARCHIVE CATALOGUE OF ANIMAL BONES FOR GOSBERTON, GRH94

SITE	CONTEXT	SPECIES	BONE	NO	SIDE	FUSION	ZONES	TOOTH WEAR	COMMENTS
GRH94	004	BOS	FEM		R	PNDN	34567	9	PIECES-CAPUT LOST
GRH94	004	BOS	TIB		R	DC	24567		IN 6 PIECES
GRH94	004	BOS	MTT		R	DC	12345		
GRH94	004	BOS	MTT		L	DO	12345		IN 2 PIECES
GRH94	004	BOS	INN		R	EFCNAN	12358		8 PIECES
GRH94	004	BOS	CAL		R	PN	12		PROX EPI LOOSE
GRH94	004	BOS	AST		L	W			
ALL ABOVE SAME ANIMAL - SUB-ADULT ANIMAL, PROBABLY BETWEEN 2 AND 3 YEARS OLD									
GRH94	004	BOS	RAD		L	PNDN	13456		EPIS PART FORMED
GRH94	004	BOS	RAD		R	PNDN	36		BOTH EPIS LOST
GRH94	004	BOS	MTC		L	PNDN	125		PROX END PART FORMED
GRH94	004	BOS	HUM		L	PNDN	56789		DIST EPI PART FORMED-3 BITS
GRH94	004	BOS	SKL		F		2245		15 PIECES-OCIP UNFUSED
GRH94	004	BOS	MAND		R		63	g6h6	4 FRAGS
GRH94	004	BOS	MAND		L		13456	g6h6	6 FRAGS
GRH94	004	BOS	MAX		R		9	g7h7	VERY SLIGHT WEAR
GRH94	004	BOS	MAX		L			g7h6	WEAR ONLY ON DPM3-3 BITS
GRH94	004	BOS	CAR	4	W				PART FORMED CARPALS - ONE FOOT
GRH94	004	BOS	ATL		F	EN			LATERAL FRAG-CENTRUM UNFUSED
GRH94	004	BOS	CEV		F	EN			LATERAL HALF-CENTRUM UNFUSED
GRH94	004	CSZ	UNI	2					INDET FRAGS FROM THIS ANIMAL
GRH94	004	CSZ	UNI						UNFORMED BONE-FROM THIS ANIMAL
ALL ABOVE SAME ANIMAL - CALF - PROBABLY DIED AT BIRTH OR WITHIN 2 WEEKS									

SITE	CONTEXT	SPECIES	BONE	NO	SIDE	FUSION	ZONES	TOOTH WEAR	COMMENTS
GRH94	004	OVI	FEM		R	PFDF	1234567		
GRH94	004	OVI	HUM		L	PFDF	1234567890		
GRH94	004	OVI	TIB		R	PFDF	1234567		
GRH94	004	OVI	SCP		L	DF	12345		2 PIECES
GRH94	004	OVI	SCP		R				BLADE FRAG
GRH94	004	OVI	RAD		L	PF	1		
GRH94	004	OVI	CAL		R	PF	123		
GRH94	004	OVI	AST		R	W			
GRH94	004	OVI	AST		L	W			
GRH94	004	OVI	INN		R	EFAF	45678		FEMALE
GRH94	004	OVI	TRV		W	CFAC	12345		ANTERIOR THORACIC
GRH94	004	OVI	TRV		W	CFAN	12345		
GRH94	004	OVI	TRV		W	CNAN	145		
GRH94	004	OVI	TRV		W	CNAN	1245		POSTERIOR THORACIC
GRH94	004	OVCA	CDV		W	CFAF			
ALL ABOVE SAME ANIMAL - ADULT FEMALE OVER 3-4 YEARS OLD									
GRH94	004	OVCA	RIB	23	F				MIDSHAFT FRAGMENTS
GRH94	004	OVCA	RIB	7	L				WHOLE AND FRAGMENTED
GRH94	004	OVCA	RIB	9	R				WHOLE AND FRAGMENTED
ALL RIBS PROBABLY FROM ABOVE FEMALE SHEEP									
GRH94	004	OVCA	MTC		L	PNDNEN	125		UNFUSED DOWN MIDDLE
GRH94	004	OVCA	MTC		R	PNEN	12		
GRH94	004	OVCA	SCP		L	DN	235		
GRH94	004	OVCA	FEM		R	PNDN	34		
GRH94	004	OVCA	FEM		L	DN	567		DISTAL EPIPHYSIS
GRH94	004	OVCA	RAD		L	PNDN	36		
GRH94	004	OVCA	RAD		R	DN	6		
GRH94	004	OVCA	HUM		L	PNDN	5690		
GRH94	004	OVCA	HUM		R	PN	5		
GRH94	004	OVCA	SCP		R	DN	235		
GRH94	004	OVCA	ULN		L	PN	23		

SITE	CONTEXT	SPECIES	BONE	NO	SIDE	FUSION	ZONES	TOOTH WEAR	COMMENTS
GRH94	004	OVCA	INN		R	CNEN	239		
GRH94	004	OVCA	INN		L	CNEN	239		
GRH94	004	OVCA	RIB	2	R				PROX HALF
GRH94	004	OVCA	RIB	2	L				PROX HALF
GRH94	004	OVI	SKL		F		3		13 FRAGMENTS-UNFUSED SUT & OCIP
GRH94	004	OVCA	MAX		L			f4g5	
GRH94	004	OVCA	MAND		L		457	g4h4	
GRH94	004	OVCA	MAND		R		37	g4h4	
GRH94	004	OVCA	AXI			EN	15		ARCH-CENTRUM UNF
GRH94	004	OVCA	CEV	5		EN			CERVICALS WITH UNFUSED CENTRA
ALL ABOVE SAME ANIMAL - UNBORN LAMB OR STILL BIRTH									
GRH94	004	BOS	APH		R	PF	12		
GRH94	004	BOS	CPH		L				
GRH94	004	BOS	CPH		L				DORSAL FRAGMENT
GRH94	004	BOS	SKL		R		5		FRONTAL FRAG-JUVENILE
GRH94	004	BOS	MNT						UNWORN CUSP
GRH94	004	SSZ	RIB		L	CN			PROX HALF
GRH94	004	SSZ	RIB	5	F				SHAFT FRAGMENTS
GRH94	004	CSZ	SKL	6	F				SKULL FRAGS-PROB FROM ABOVE CALF
GRH94	004	CSZ	UNI	11	F				INDET FRAGMENTS-PROB ABOVE ANIMALS
GRH94	004	CSZ	UNI	3	F				INDET FRAGS -PROB FROM ABOVE CALF
GRH94	004	OVCA	SKL		F				INDET FRAG
GRH94	004	CSZ	UNI		F				INDET FRAG.

SOME OF THESE FRAGMENTS PROBABLY BELONG TO ONE OF THE ABOVE INDIVIDUALS

APPENDIX 4  
The Archive

The archive consists of:

- 39 Context records
- 2 Photographic records
- 6 Scale drawings
- 1 Stratigraphic matrix
- 1 Box of finds

All primary records and finds are currently kept at:

Archaeological Project Services  
The Old School  
Cameron Street,  
Heckington,  
SLEAFORD,  
Lincolnshire  
NG34 9RW

City and County Museum, Lincoln Accession Number: 171.94

Archaeological Project Services project code: GRH94