

LINDSEY ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES

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MAREHAM ROAD, HORNCastle.

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

A Late Iron Age/Romano-British Enclosure at Mareham Road, Horncastle.

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Introduction

In March 1994, an archaeological evaluation, to the north of Mareham Road on the south-east edge of Horncastle, defined a Late Iron Age/ Romano-British enclosure complex. This was carried out by Lindsey Archaeological Services on behalf of Hugh Bourn Developments Ltd.

Location: Topography and Geology

The site is situated on a prominent gravel ridge on the edge of the Lincolnshire Wolds, TF 2665 6898, c.40 m above sea level (the site is crossed by the OD 40 m contour), with the field sloping away north-wards, c.250 m, to a small stream, which flows into the River Waring (Fig. 1). The local geology consists of sand and gravel fluvio-glacial deposits, derived from the solid geology of Cretaceous strata (chalk).

Fieldwork

The enclosure complex was first identified as a crop mark by aerial photography in 1948 (REF. CUCAP BT54). Further aerial photography defined the site in 1977 (RCHM ref. 2988/8A). Field walking was undertaken as part of the present evaluation but only across a very limited area of 90 x 30 m. However, field survey was carried out by Boston Archaeology Group in c.1970 in the area of proposed development, between the enclosure and the Residential College.

A magnetometer survey was undertaken by Scott Birch in February 1993 in order to further define the extent and complexity of the site, from what is known by the aerial photographs (Fig. 2). The results of the survey will be discussed in conjunction with this excavation report. However, the gravel geology was not conducive to magnetometry, having a low magnetic susceptibility: the main enclosure ditches show clearly on the geophysical survey but it is possible that smaller features with less intense magnetic anomalies were not detected.

In March 1994, seven trenches were dug by machine, between 15 and 30 m in length x 1.8 m in width (Figs. 2 - 4. Plates 1 - 7). These trenches were located over the western half of the main enclosure, the area to be affected by development. Based on the geophysical plan, they were designed to establish the intensity of archaeological activity and to produce dating evidence for the main enclosure.

Archaeological features were assigned numbers for recording purposes, which are referred to in the text and on the illustrations.

Date, Type and Spatial Extent of Occupation

Geophysical survey and excavation have defined a quadrilateral enclosure complex dating to the Late Iron Age/Romano-British periods. One main enclosure has been uncovered, and evidence for two adjoining enclosures flanking the eastern and western sides of it. The artefactual record does not facilitate a close dating of the complex. The diagnostic material from the 1994 fieldwork is made up of a small collection of pottery, worked flint and a single coin. A small quantity of animal bone was retrieved.

The earliest evidence for activity consists of a surface scatter of worked flint, which has been assigned to the Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age, c.2,000 B.C. Thirty-one flints were recovered from the limited field walking: flint cores and flakes were frequently seen on the surface during the excavations. No evidence for prehistoric occupation was discovered by the excavations. A small quantity of flint was retrieved from the ditch fills but this is almost certainly residual. The lack of intensive field survey is acute: field walking might have been able to locate any concentration of flint debitage and, therefore, possible associated features. These might be located in another part of the assessment plot.

There was no other evidence of activity on the site until the Late Iron Age. A small quantity of pottery was retrieved from the main enclosure ditches (from all excavated segments) and abraded sherds from the topsoil during field walking. Iron Age pottery was recovered from ditch F26 (28), the western boundary of the main enclosure, and from ditch F27 (41 and 43), the northern boundary, including sherds of a foot ring bowl, dating to the 2nd-century BC (43) (Fig. 5a,b). The diagnostic sherds were all located in the upper fills, and probable recuts, of the ditches: this suggests that the features are of an earlier date.

The southern ditch F87 of the main enclosure was redefined during the mid/late 3rd century AD (Fig. 5c). Iron Age pottery was recovered from the upper fill (90), but a Romano-British sherd in the same layer suggests that the former is residual. Furthermore, two Romano-British sherds were retrieved from (94). A radiate coin of the late 3rd-century, found in (92), is strong evidence that the ditch was open, probably recut, during the late 3rd-century. After the coin's deposition, the ditch may have been recut which indicates that the enclosure, or at least the southern boundary, was still in use during the 4th-century.

There was no evidence of activity after the disuse of the enclosure until the late medieval period: ridge and furrow has been observed on the surface of the field in low sunlight, aligned N-S. A local resident remembered the earthworks before intensive cultivation levelled them. Evidence of the furrows was found during the excavations in all the trenches aligned E-W (Trs. 2, 3 & 6): F57, F61, F73, F75, F77 and possibly F85 (Figs. 3, 4). A garden and later field boundaries, aligned N-S over the eastern enclosure, appearing on the 1948

photograph but which have since been removed, were detected by the magnetometer survey.

A number of magnetic anomalies were caused by natural changes in the underlying geology, understood only as a result of excavation. These geological features, pockets of natural sand, probably affect the aerial photographs, giving the impression of possible man-made features. Furthermore, the ridge and furrow has probably masked ancient features, making interpretation of the magnetometer survey more difficult. Recent cultivation has produced interference from furrow marks.

The Central Enclosure

Four trenches were aligned across the ditches in order to define the main enclosure, Enclosure 1, which is the most pronounced crop mark and the most intense magnetic anomaly. This central enclosure, quadrilateral in shape and covering an area of c.3400 m², is delimited by large V-shaped enclosure ditches, defined in Trenches 1 (F87), 2 (F26) and 7 (F27), varying in width between 3.4 m and 5 m and in depth between 1.4 m and c.2 m (Fig. 5). Excavation indicated that the ditches were probably recut and cleaned out, but their large size would have enabled a long period of use even if they were not cleaned out frequently.

The northern boundary of Enclosure 1, aligned E - W, is defined by F27 (3.9 m wide x 1.7 m deep) (Fig. 5a. Plate 8). Fourteen separate layers were observed in the fill, varying in thickness between 0.02 -0.4 m, from light grey silty clay (41) to dark brown clay loam (42). These were formed by a combination of recutting, natural silting and dumping of material.

A few layers have probably been dumped, particularly the upper fills (40, 41 and 42), possibly representing backfilling after the ditch has become disused. Layer (51) may have been dumped in the base of the ditch. The interfaces below (48, 46, 44, 43, 42 and 41) may indicate recuts. A small quantity of Late Iron Age pottery and bone was recovered from the ditch.

The western boundary of the central enclosure is delimited by the largest of the enclosure ditches, F26 (5 m wide x c. 2 m deep), orientated E -W (Fig. 5b. Plate 9). Unfortunately, the water table, at c.1.5 m below topsoil surface, prevented complete excavation of this ditch. Fourteen layers were observed to its excavated depth (1.2 m), between 0.03-0.32 m in thickness, varying from dark greyish-brown clay loam (36) to light yellowish-brown sandy loam (31): this, as might be expected, is very similar to the characteristics of F27, indicating similar formation processes. Ditch recuts are suggested at the interfaces below layers (37, 32 and 29). Layers (33 and 34) may possibly have been dumped into the ditch as they do not indicate accumulated silting layers. The material retrieved consisted of a few small sherds of Late Iron Age pottery, bone and a few pieces of worked flint.

The southern boundary is defined by ditch F87 (3.4 m wide x 1.4 m deep), orientated E - W, and is the smallest of the main enclosure ditches (Fig. 5c.

Plate 10). This is clearly indicated by the crop mark (1948): the ditches demarcating the northern half of the enclosure show as a more pronounced crop mark than those marking the southern half. Unfortunately, the southern boundary of the enclosure lay outside the geophysical survey grid. There is no evidence from excavation to suggest that the northern half had been enlarged after initial construction. One explanation, tentatively suggested, is that the two halves of the main enclosure may have been dug by different teams of workers.

The fill of ditch F87 has a similar profile to the others, indicating a combination of recutting, natural silting and dumping of deposits. Six layers were observed, between 0.07-0.57 m in thickness, from dark brown silty-sandy loam (90) to pale yellowish-brown sandy-clay loam (92). Recuts are suggested at the interfaces below (93, 91 and 90). Material was recovered from three layers: Late Iron Age and Romano-British pottery, bone and worked flint from the upper layer (90), the late 3rd-century coin from (92) and Romano-British pottery from (94). This material strongly suggests that ditch F87 was recut, and cleaned out to its original extent, during the late 3rd-century AD.

An Associated Bank

Only tentative evidence for a bank associated with the ditch was discovered: but over 1500 cubic metres of earth would have been removed during its construction. If one existed it has long since been levelled. Slight evidence for the location of a bank is indicated by the pattern of ditch silting from the erosion of the bank. A greater quantity of silting on the outer side of the ditch might suggest a bank along the outer edge of the enclosure ditch: in ditch F27 indicated by (44, 47, 51, 52 and 53), in ditch F87 layers (94 and 95) and in F26 (38) (but this is problematic as the ditch was not excavated to its full depth).

The Interior of Enclosure 1

Possible entrances for Enclosure 1 have been detected by the geophysical survey and indicated by the 1948 photograph at the centre point of the eastern side and on the western side, c.21 m south of the NW corner. These were not explored through excavation.

No evidence of internal activity was defined, but this could be due to the limitations of the investigation: three trenches extended into the enclosure itself, 3 - 18 m long x 1.8 m wide (Trenches 1, 2 & 7). This means that only 1.7% of the internal area was investigated by excavation. However, no internal features have been defined by aerial photography or geophysical survey. If the enclosure complex was to hold livestock perhaps no internal structures/activity would be expected.

Adjoining Enclosures

An eastern extension to the main enclosure, Enclosure 2, shows as a definite crop mark on the 1948 photograph and was defined by the magnetometer survey, although the ditches are less pronounced than those of Enclosure 1

(Fig. 2). This may indicate that this smaller enclosure, c.2500 m² in area, may be a later addition to Enclosure 1. Weak positive magnetic anomalies define the northern and southern limits of Enclosure 2, on a different alignment, ENE - WSW, to Enclosure 1. A gap of c.7 m between the NE corner of the main enclosure and the northern ditch probably indicates an entrance. The eastern limit is clearly defined, c.40 m east of, and parallel with, the eastern ditch of Enclosure 1. However, the aerial photograph possibly indicates that the eastern enclosure extends further, covering an area of c.4900 m²: interference by an intense ferrous anomaly makes interpretation of the magnetometer survey problematic.

No evidence of the enclosures adjoining Enclosure 1 was defined by excavation. Enclosure 2, lying outside the area of proposed development, was not investigated and remains undated. The western extension, Enclosure 3, was clearly defined by a crop mark in 1977. A linear feature running westwards from the NW corner of the main enclosure showed indistinctly on the geophysical survey. Trench 4, parallel to Trench 7, defined only natural solifluction channels but no archaeological features. The western limit of the possible western extension, Enclosure 3, probably lies to the west of the geophysical survey grid. Two linear anomalies aligned N - S are medieval furrows: Trench 6 defined three probable furrows, F57, F73 and F85 (Fig. 4). Although three Romano-British sherds were retrieved from F85, its character and alignment suggested that this was more probably a later furrow.

Field System

The 1948 photograph appears to show a crop mark running north from the NW corner of Enclosure 1 and the magnetometer survey showed a sub-linear anomaly aligned with the western ditch of the enclosure, after a break of c.17 m. Trench 3, c.25 m to the north of Enclosure 1, defined a small U-shaped ditch, F14 (0.8 m wide x 0.2 m deep) (Figs. 2, 3). Four possible postholes, F18, F22, F24 and F80, forming a line curving NE - SW, c.6.5 m to its west, may be related to this ditch, as might ditch/pit F12, 1 m to its east. No finds were recovered from these features.

A crop mark on the 1948 photograph indicates a small ditch running parallel to, c.1 m south of, the southern ditch of Enclosure 1, F87. It appears to turn southwards, at the SW corner of the main enclosure, on the same alignment as the western boundary ditch of Enclosure 1, F26. However, this lay outside the geophysical survey grid and no evidence for the E - W ditch was found in Trench 1. A spread of sandy loam (88), 0.4 m deep at its greatest, was shown to extend south from ditch F87 for 8.5 m (to the edge of Trench 1). This sealed two layers: a pebble layer (89) which appeared to be cut by spread of mixed sandy-clay loam (107), situated in a slight depression. Pottery, including a fragment of 3rd-century AD beaker, was recovered from layer (88).

Ditch F14 and the other possible boundaries, discussed above, may indicate a later sub-division of the land around Enclosure 1, taking their orientation from the earlier central enclosure, which must have been visible and was probably

still in use. The enclosure complex was part of, and possibly formed the central point in, a large system of field boundaries and land partitioning on every side of it. In particular, during the 3rd-century AD, ditch F87 may have been redefined, and reorientated, to form a boundary to activity on its southern side, indicated by layers (88, 89 and 107), possibly alongside a trackway or road defined by Mareham Road.

The field boundaries may post-date the main enclosure but this has not been confirmed: it is easily possible that they antedate the main enclosure and might represent Iron Age ditched enclosures, probably small fields, as have been clearly defined (but are undated) by aerial photography between the River Bain and Boston Road (Field and Hurst 1983).

Trench 5, orientated N-S on the southern edge of the plot, defined two ditch terminals, c.0.1 m apart, aligned E-W, having a close spatial, and probably temporal, relationship: a V-shaped ditch terminal with butt end, F98 (1.2 m wide x 0.3 m deep), lies to the north of F100 (0.7 m wide x 0.3 m deep), a slot with U-shaped profile (Fig. 4). They possibly form an entrance into an undefined enclosure. A shallow ditch, F102 (4.2 m wide x 0.4 m deep), running E-W along the very edge of the field (and cut by a modern drainage pipe), may be associated with the ditch terminals. A shallow sub-linear slot aligned N-S, F96 (0.35 m wide (to trench edge) x 0.08 m deep) was shown to be cutting F98 and F102. It may possibly define the edge of a later furrow. Unfortunately, none of the features defined in Trench 5 contained diagnostic material. Furthermore, Trench 5 extends out of the geophysical survey area and there is no evidence of features on the aerial photographs.

Location in the Landscape

The undefended settlement at Horncastle, dating between the Late Iron Age and late 4th-century AD, was situated on the east side of the Bain Valley, to the south of the confluence between the rivers Bain and Waring, the site of the walled enclosure (late 3rd-century or later): on the southern side of modern Horncastle, along Boston and Mareham Roads (Field and Hurst 1983).

The Mareham Road site was situated c.200 m to the south-east of the edge of the unwalled area, defined by a concentration of material (Roman cinerary urns recorded in the mid 19th-century) in the area of the Residential College (Field and Hurst 1983, 79), and formed an outlying enclosure complex to both the Iron Age and Roman settlements, almost certainly to hold livestock. The size of the enclosure ditches are comparable with those discovered on the Town Hall site in 1968, which are undated, measuring c.6 m and 4.5 m wide x c.2 m deep (Field and Hurst 1983, 85).

Summary

A Late Iron Age - Roman quadrilateral enclosure complex has been defined, dating between the 2nd-century BC and the late 3rd-century AD, consisting of a central enclosure of c.3400 m² bounded by large V-shaped ditches, with smaller extensions adjoining the east and, possibly, the west sides. The lack of internal features and artefactual material, combined with its location, suggests that the site functioned as a stock enclosure. Further excavation would be required, particularly along the southern boundary and at the south-west corner of the main enclosure, in order to clarify the sequence of use. No evidence of features associated with the surface scatter of prehistoric flint (Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age) has been found: systematic field survey could be undertaken to define the centre of this activity.

Acknowledgements

Thanks are due to Maggi Darling of the City of Lincoln Archaeology Unit for examination of the pottery and David Taylor who prepared the section drawings for this report.

Reference

Field, F.N. & Hurst, H. 1983: 'Roman Horncastle', Lincolnshire History and Archaeology 18, 47-88.

9 May 1994

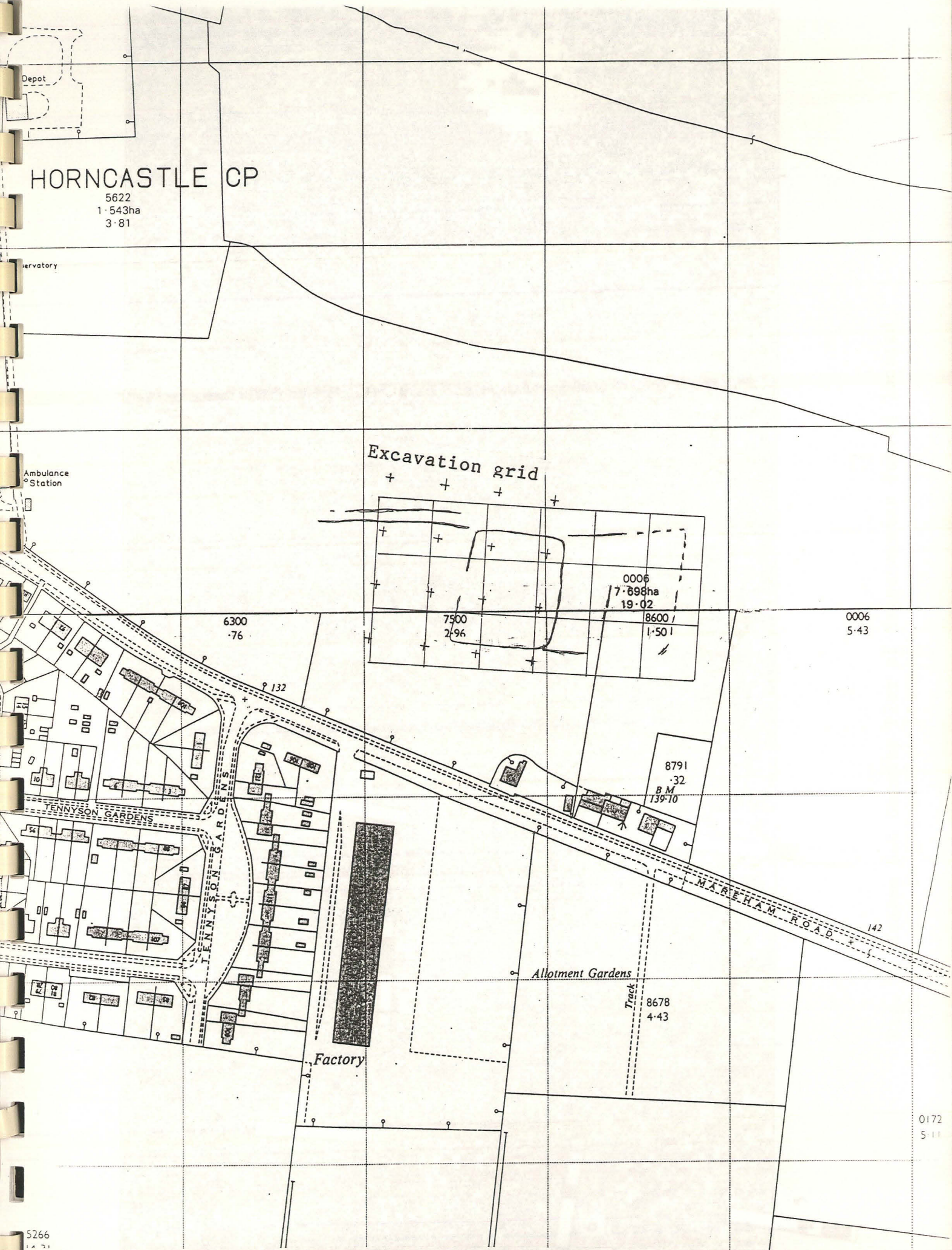


Fig. 1 Site location plan showing position of excavation and geophysical survey grids. Reproduced from the 1972 OS 1:2500 scale map with the permission of the Controller of HMSO, Crown copyright. (Licence No. AL50424A)

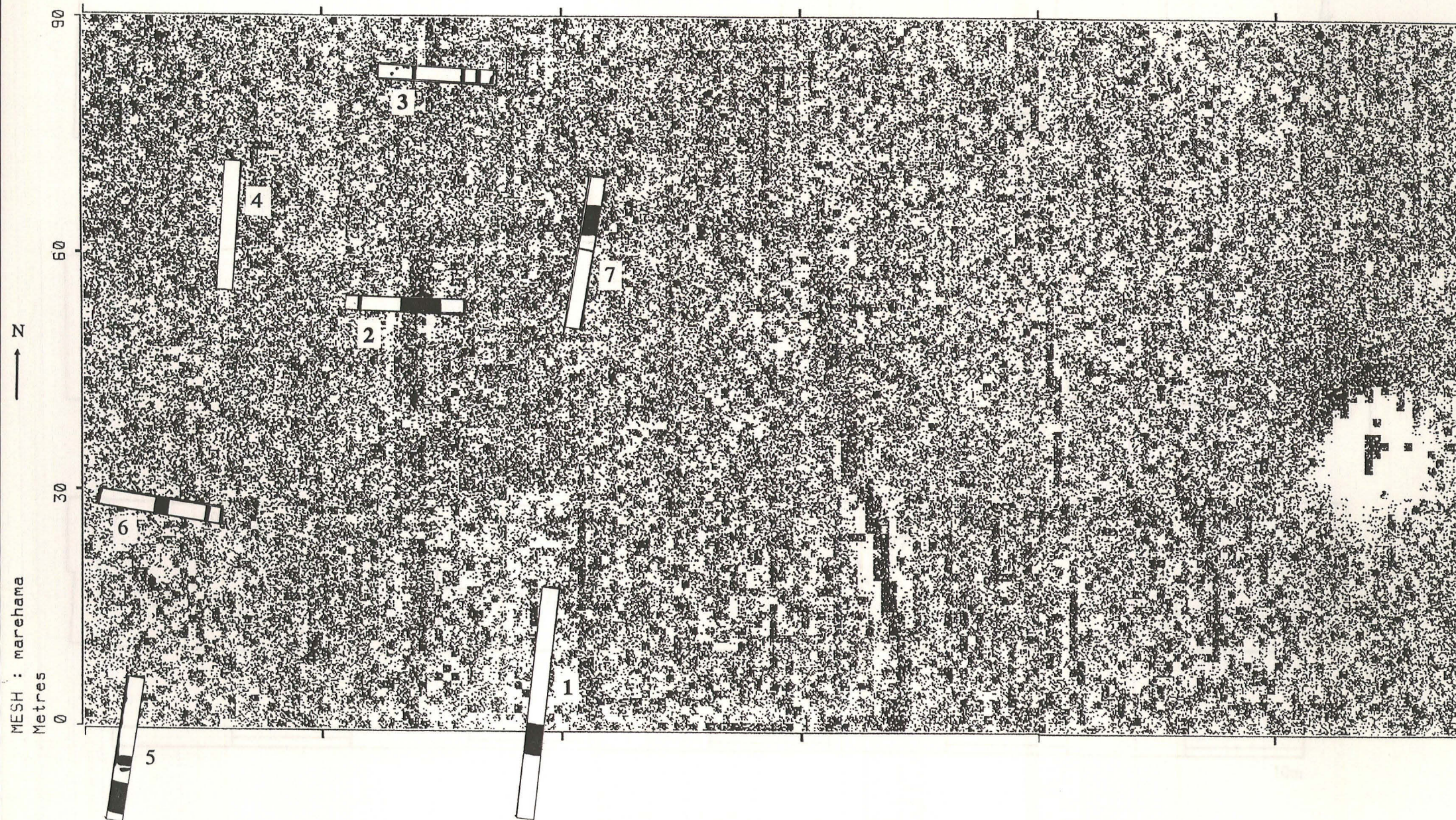


Fig. 2: Random Dot Density Plot of Magnetometer Survey located with respect to Excavation Trenches.

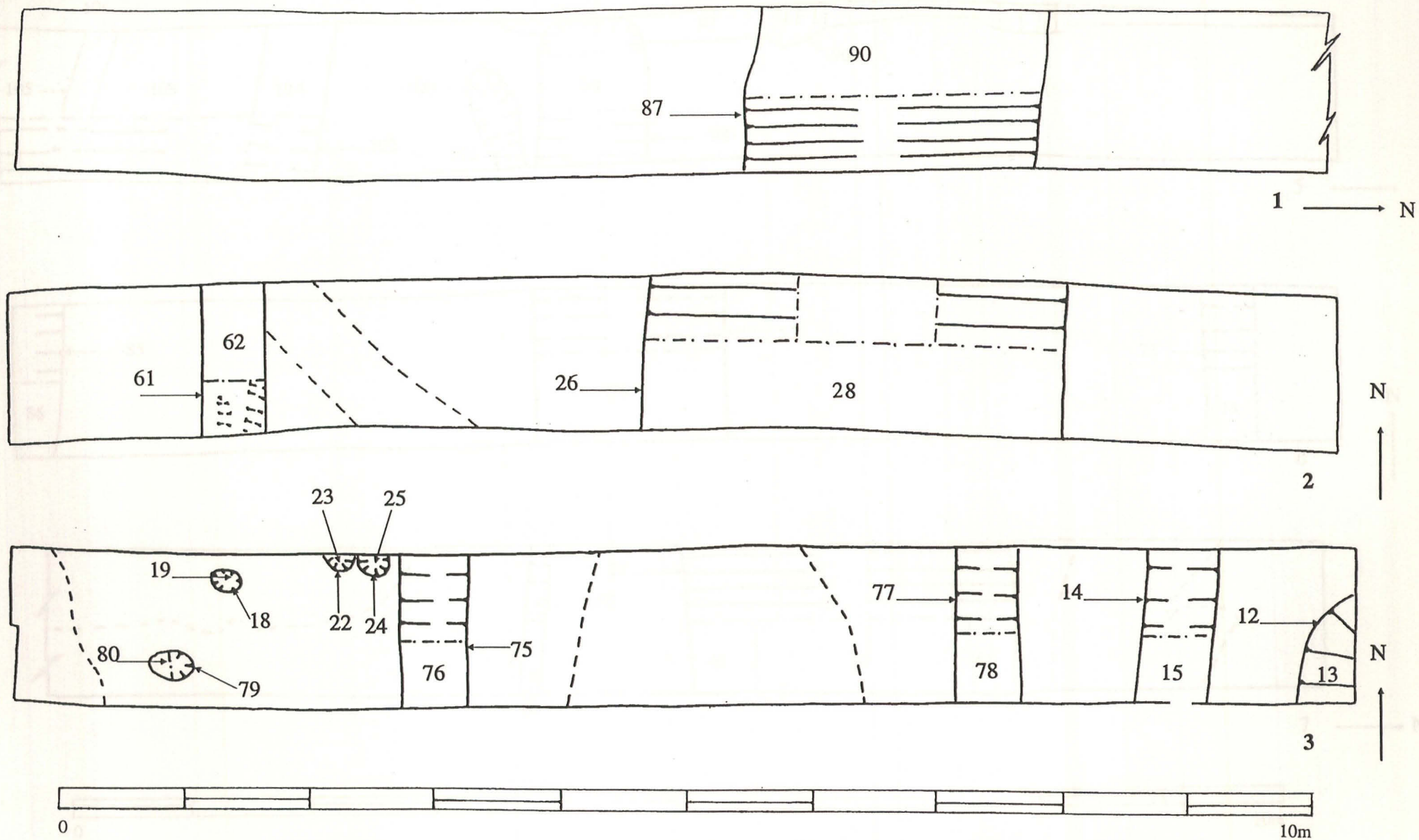


Fig 3: Mareham Road, Horncastle. Trench plans.

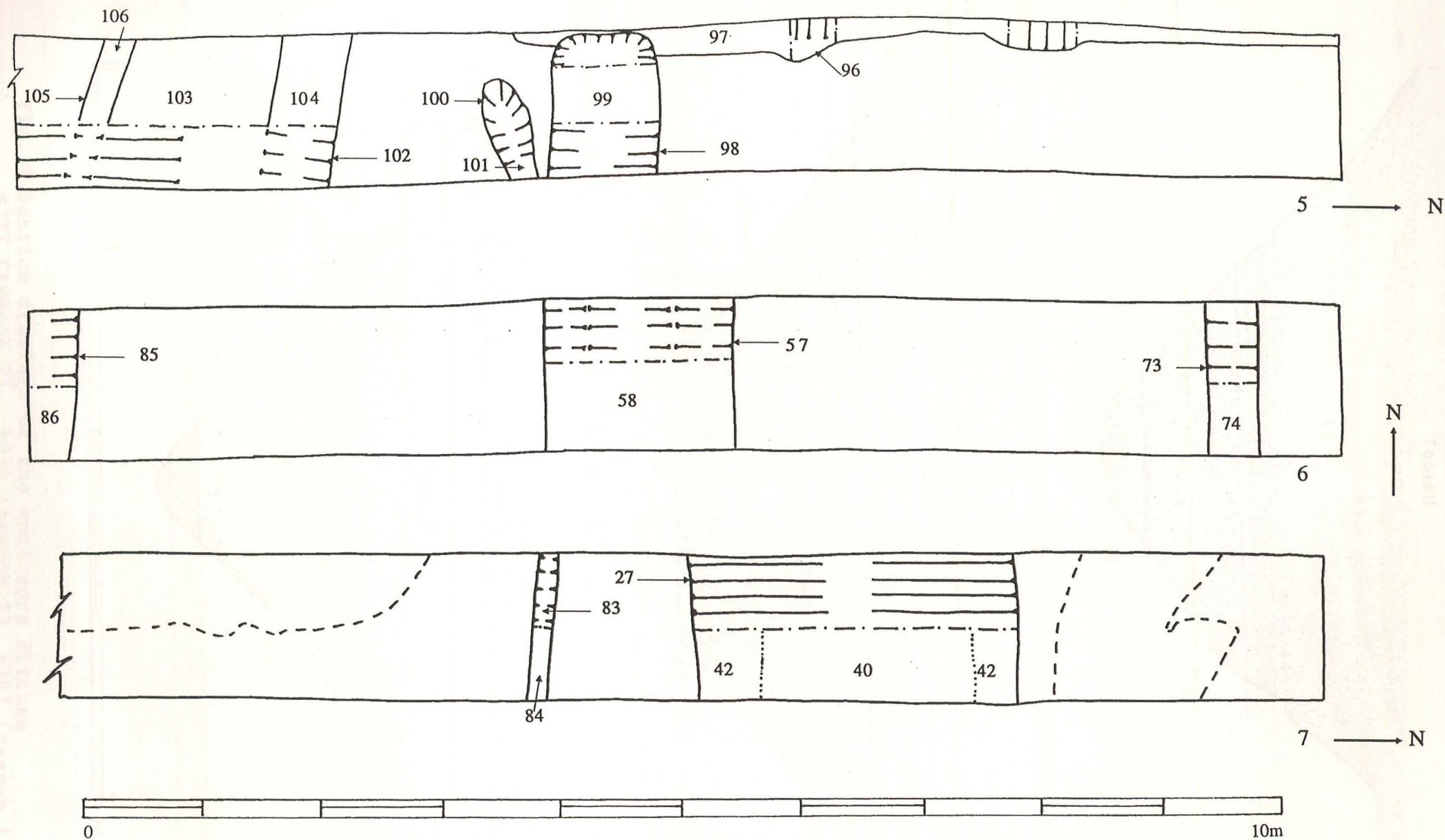


Fig 4: Mareham Road, Horncastle. Trench plans.

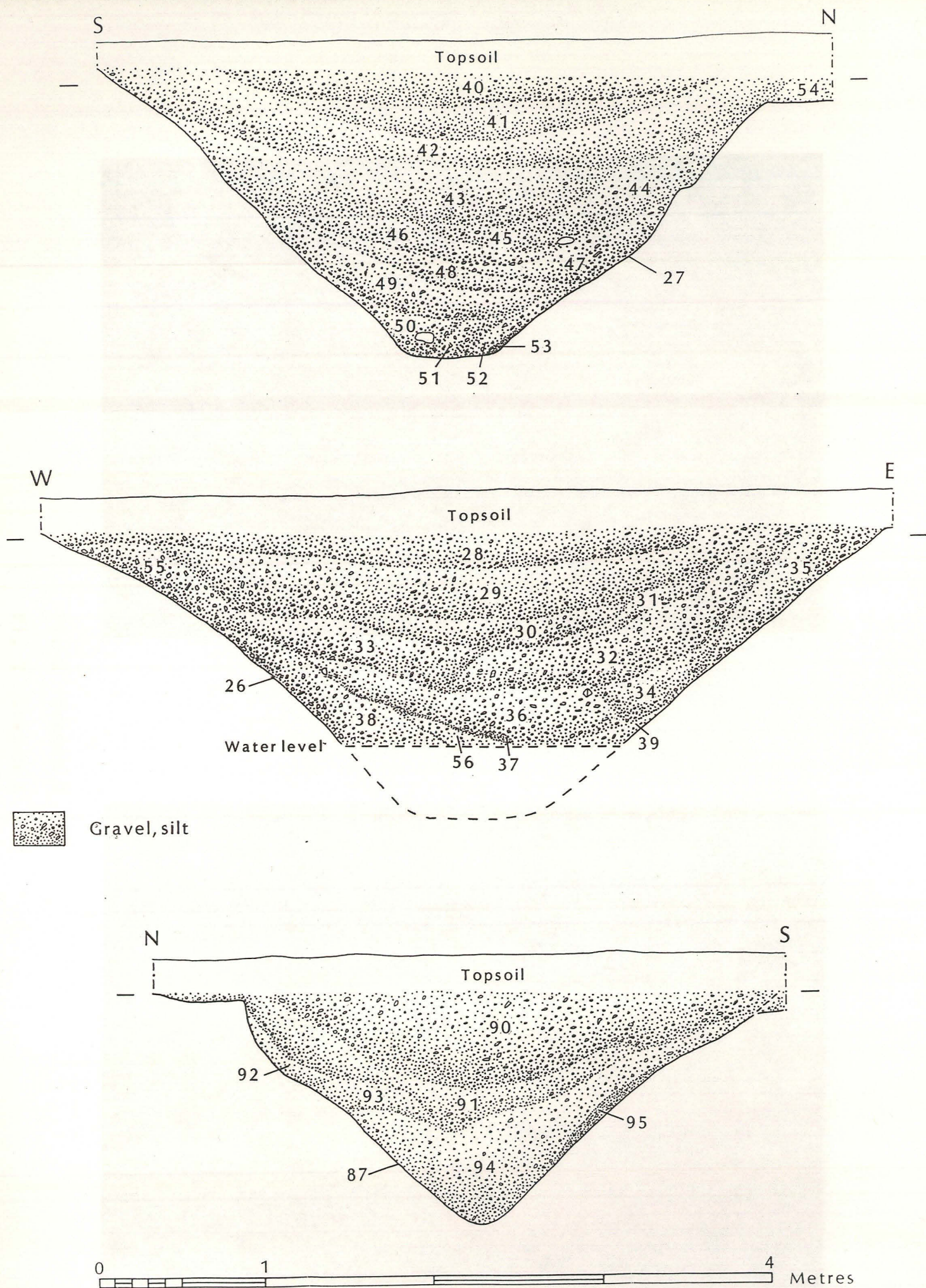


Fig. 5 Section drawings of the enclosure ditches
a) 27 (trench 7), b) 26 (trench 2), c) 87 (trench 1)



Pl. 1 Trench 1

Pl. 2 Trench 2



Pl. 3 Trench 3

Pl. 4 Trench 4



Pl. 5 Trench 5



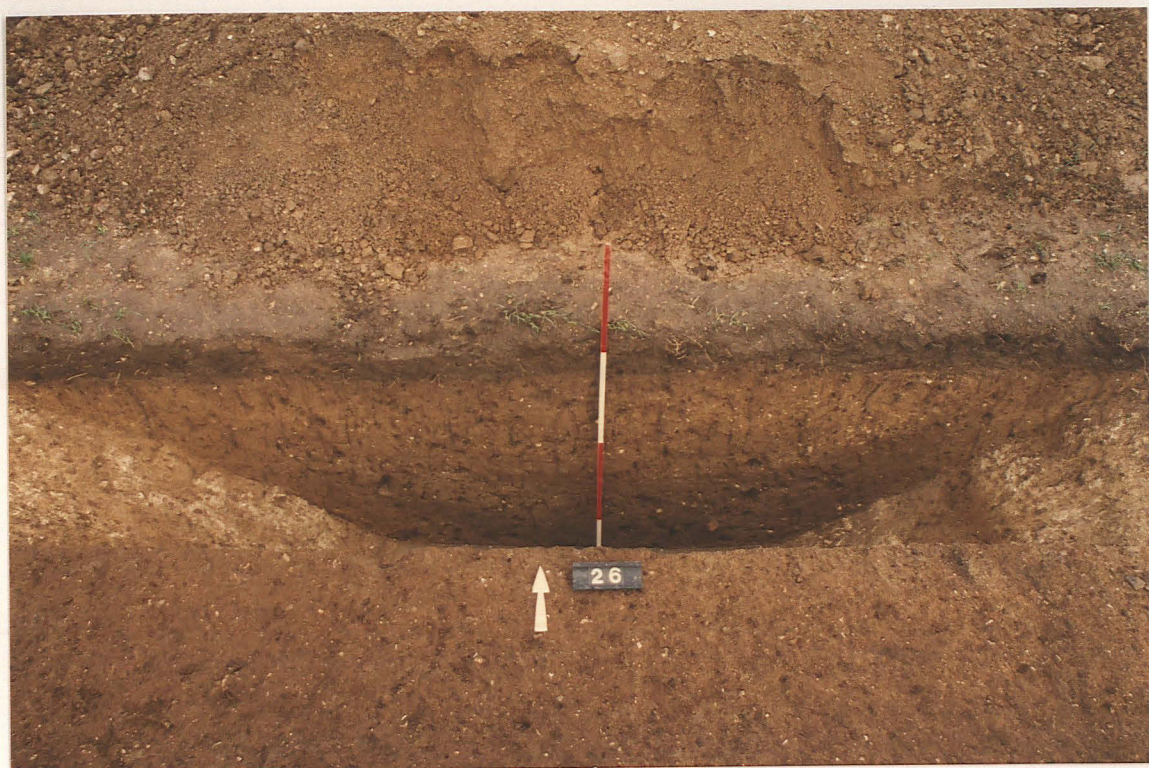
Pl. 6 Trench 6



Pl. 7 Trench 7

Pl. 8 Trench 7, Ditch (27)





Pl. 9 Trench 2, Ditch (26)

Pl. 10 Trench 1, Ditch (87)



MAREHAM ROAD, HORNCastle.

Pottery identification by M.Darling

I.A.= Iron Age
R-B = Romano-British

Context	Description
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<u>Trench 2</u>	<u>F26 enclosure ditch</u>
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[28]	I.A. dark grey vessel, vertical burnishing, two incised line decorations. Five sherds of shellyware vessels. One fragment of orange ?tile.
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[35]	One hand-made shellyware sherd. One oxidised sherd with mica inclusions. One Roman tile fragment
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<u>Trench 7</u>	<u>F27 enclosure ditch</u>
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[41]	Two I.A. shellyware sherds.
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[43]	At least six pieces , including foot ring of a hand-made bowl. Shell, flint and quartz inclusions. ?2nd century B.C. Two pieces of a bead rim, everted, shellyware. I.A. Two neck sherds of jar, large shell inclusions, hand-made with internal burnishing. Exterior surface does not survive. I.A.
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<u>Trench 1</u>	<u>F87 enclosure ditch</u>
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[90]	Two I.A. shellyware hand-made base fragments Five miscellaneous ?I.A. sherds, slightly shelly. One R-B sherd.
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[94]	One wheel thrown R-B grey sherd base. One shellyware sherd. One R-B flagon sherd, mica inclusions.
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other features

[88]	One base sherd of colour-coated beaker, R-B 3rd century AD
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[109]	One Roman tile fragment
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<u>Trench 5</u>	
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[97]	One Roman tile fragment
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<u>Trench 6</u>	
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[86]	Three R-B sherds, two grey, one beaker?
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(Archive report in preparation)

ENVIRONMENTAL ARCHAEOLOGY CONSULTANCY

Key to codes used in the cataloguing of animal bones

SPECIES	BONE	SIDE	FUSION
BOS	cattle	SKL	skull
CSZ	cattle size	TEMP	temporal
SUS	pig	FRNT	frontal
OVCA	sheep or goat	PET	petrous
OVI	sheep	PAR	parietal
SSZ	sheep size	OCIP	occipital
EQU	horse	ZYG	zygomatic
CER	red deer	MAND	mandible
CAN	dog	MAX	maxilla
MAN	human	ATL	atlas
UKN	unknown	AXI	axis
		CEV	cervical vertebra
		TRV	thoracic vertebra
		LMV	lumbar vertebra
		SAC	sacrum
		CDV	caudal vertebra
		SCP	scapula
		HUM	humerus
		RAD	radius
		MTC	metacarpus
		MC1-4	metacarpus 1-4
		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
		LBON	long bone
		UNI	unidentified

TOOTH WEAR - Codes are those used in Grant, A. 1982 The use of tooth wear as a guide to the age of domestic animals, in B.Wilson, C.Grigson and S.Payne (eds) *Ageing and sexing animal bones from Archaeological sites*, 91-108.

Teeth are labelled as follows in the tooth wear column:

h 1dpm4/dupm4
H 1pm4/upm4
I 1m1/um1
J 1m2/um2
K 1m3/um3

ARCHIVE CATALOGUE OF ANIMAL BONES FOR HORNCastle, MAREHAM ROAD

SITE	CONTEXT	SPECIES	BONE	NO	SIDE	FUSION	TOOTH WEAR	COMMENTS
HM94	28	CSZ	RIB	7				FRAGMENTS OF SHAFT
HM94	28	SSZ	LBON					SHAFT FRAGMENT
HM94	28	BOS	SCP					PORTION OF GLENOID CAVITY, ERODED
HM94	29	SUS	ILM		L			SL.POROUS-JUVENILE-CHOPPED
HM94	32	BOS	MTP					SMALL FRAGMENT OF SHAFT
HM94	32	BOS	LM					FRAG MOLAR, MED WEAR
HM94	32	CAN	MC2		R			PROX HALF, LARGE DOG
HM94	36	BOS	MTC		R			SHAFT, BOTH ENDS CHEWED BY DOG-CHOPPED
HM94	36	BOS	UM3		R		K9	
HM94	36	SUS	MAX		R		I8J7K5	FRAG WITH UPPER MOLARS 1 AND 2
HM94	36	BOS	TEMP		R			FRAG OF LATERAL TEMP
HM94	36	CSZ	LBON					SHAFT FRAG
HM94	36	SUS	MAND		R			POSTERIOR VENTRAL FRAG ASCENDING RAMUS
HM94	36	OVCA	TIB		L			SHAFT FRAG-DISTAL END CHEWED
HM94	36	BOS	HC		R			SMALL SHORT-HORN-TIP BROKEN OFF
HM94	36	BOS	HC		L			SMALL SHORT-HORN-TIP LOST
HM94	36	CAN	MAND		R			POSTERIOR 2/3, LARGISH ANIMAL
HM94	36	MAN	FEM					FRAGMENTED PROX SHAFT (X7)
HM94	36	CAN	MC4		L			PROX HALF, LARGISH ANIMAL
HM94	36	CAN	MTP			DF		DIST HALF
HM94	36	BOS	FRNT		L			DORSAL FRAG OVER ORBIT
HM94	36	CSZ	SKL	3				FRAGS OF CRANIUM
HM94	38	BOS	SCP		L			GLENOID, SHAFT & SPINE (X8)
HM94	38	BOS	ULN		L			ARTICULAR FRAG-PROX CHEWED
HM94	38	OVCA	TIB					SHAFT FRAG
HM94	41	CSZ	RIB					SHAFT FRAG (X7)
HM94	41	SSZ	UNI					FRAG, POSS LBON SHAFT
HM94	43	CER	ULN		L			ARTICULAR FRAG-CUT MARKS ON SEMI. (X2)
HM94	43	BOS	UM1		L		I10	
HM94	43	BOS	MTS					SHAFT FRAGMENT
HM94	43	CSZ	HUM					SHAFT FRAG-ERODED

SITE	CONTEXT	SPECIES	BONE	NO	SIDE	FUSION	TOOTH WEAR	COMMENTS
HM94	43	BOS	HUM		R			DISTAL FRAG, ERODED
HM94	43	OVCA	MAND		L		h16I12	ANTERIOR FRAG
HM94	43	CSZ	LBON					SHAFT FRAG
HM94	43	OVCA	RAD		R			BOTH ENDS SL CHEWED
HM94	43	OVCA	RAD		R	PF		PROX HALF
HM94	43	OVCA	TIB		L			SHAFT ONLY
HM94	43	UKN	UNI					SHAFT FRAG-CHEWED
HM94	46	CSZ	RIB			PF		PROX HALF
HM94	46	CSZ	RIB					SHAFT FRAG
HM94	46	BOS	OCIP					CONDYLE-CHEWED
HM94	46	BOS	MTT		L	DF		DISTAL END BROKEN
HM94	46	BOS	SCP		L	DF		DISTAL THIRD
HM94	46	BOS	SCP					SHAFT FRAGS (X4)
HM94	46	BOS	SCP					SHAFT FRAGS (X3)
HM94	46	BOS	TIB					SHAFT FRAG
HM94	46	OVCA	ISH		R			FRAG PELVIS
HM94	46	SUS	MAND		L			FRAG ASCENDING RAMUS (X2)
HM94	46	OVI	SKL		L			FRONTAL WITH BASE HC-EWE/WETHER
HM94	46	OVCA	TIB		L	DF		DISTAL 2/3- VERY THIN AND GRACILE
HM94	88	EQU	ULN		L			FRAGMENT WITH ARTICULATION
HM94	88	BOS	MAND		L			SYMPHYSEAL FRAGMENT
HM94	88	BOS	MAND		R		K12	POSTERIOR MIDSHAFT FRAG WITH M3
HM94	88	CSZ	TRV					FRAG SPINE
HM94	90	BOS	MAND					CORONOID PROCESS
HM94	90	OVCA	MAND		R		I12	ANTERIOR FRAG-WITH PREMOLARS BUT LOST
HM94	90	SSZ	RIB					FRAG
HM94	90	SSZ	LBON	2				SHAFT FRAGS
HM94	90	OVCA	MTT					SHAFT FRAG
HM94	90	CSZ	UNI					FRAG (X2)
HM94	90	CSZ	LBON	3				SHAFT FRAGS
HM94	90	CSZ	RIB					SHAFT FRAG
HM94	90	CSZ	UNI					FRAG
HM94	94	BOS	MTT		R			PROX END

SITE	CONTEXT	SPECIES	BONE	NO	SIDE	FUSION	TOOTH WEAR	COMMENTS
HM94	94	BOS	ILM		L			SHAFT-PROX CHEWED-DIST CHOPPED
HM94	94	BOS	PUB		L			ACETABULAR FRAG
HM94	94	BOS	MAND		L		J12K11	VENTRAL POSTERIOR HALF
HM94	94	BOS	LM2		L		J12	
HM94	94	BOS	MAND		L			FRAGMENT BEHIND 3RD MOLAR
HM94	94	CSZ	MAND	2				FRAGS
HM94	94	SUS	AXI					FRAGMENT
HM94	94	UKN	UNI	3				FRAGS-ONE CHARRED
HM94	94	BOS	HUM		R			SMALL-POROUS JUVENILE-DISTAL SHAFT

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