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ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD EVALUATION REPORT

LAND AT HOPFIELD, HIBALDSTOW

NORTH LINCOLNSHIRE

Site Code: HBBN99
NGR SE 9804 0228

Report prepared for Hugh Bourn Developments (Wragby) Ltd
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- *An archaeological evaluation involving the excavation of four trenches took place at Hopfield in Hibaldstow in advance of a residential development.*

- *A number of features (possibly part of an enclosure system) containing late Bronze Age Post Deverel-Rimbury Plainware pottery were uncovered at the east end of the proposed development (Trenches 02-04) on a deposit of natural sand.*

- *The focus of the prehistoric activity is thought to be in the vicinity of Trench 02, at the east end of the development.*

- *Trench 04 was extended (Trench 04a), and four additional trenches were added (Trenches 05-08) at a later date to define changes in the natural, and to see if the archaeology was confined to the natural sand.*

- *Trench 04a contained several linears, possibly of late Bronze Age origin and a single Bronze Age ditch was uncovered in Trench 08, suggesting the archaeology decreased towards the central area of the proposed development.*

- *Four sherds of Roman pottery were found in Trenches 04, 06 & 07 with evidence of later activity, in the form of a medieval furrow, uncovered in Trench 04.*

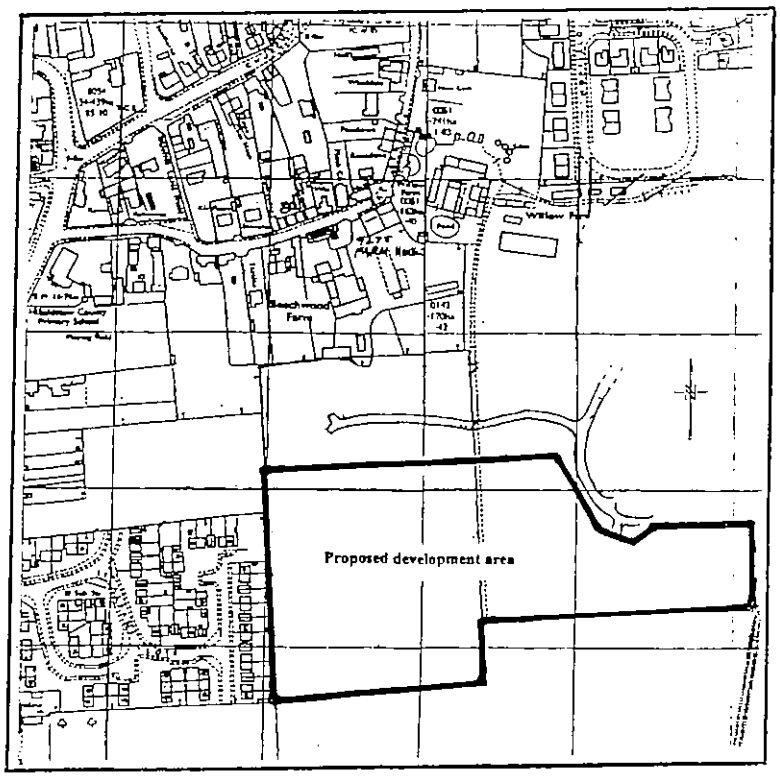

Figure 1: Location map of proposed development (Scale 1:5000)
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1.0 Introduction

A seven-day programme of archaeological trial excavation was carried out on an irregularly shaped area of land at Hopfield in Hibaldstow, North Lincolnshire. The work was commissioned by Hugh Bourn Developments (Wragby) Ltd, to fulfil a planning requirement issued by North Lincolnshire Council.

2.0 Site location and description

Hibaldstow lies approximately 11km south-east of Scunthorpe, within the administrative district of North Lincolnshire. The village is situated to the east of the A15 (also known as Ermine Street, a former Roman road).

The site comprises an irregular unit of land approximately 3.0 hectares, located at Hopfield, towards the south-east of Hibaldstow at NGR SE 9804 0228 (Figure 1). It is situated at the eastern end of the Lincoln Edge, in an area of mainly Lincolnshire Limestone (Boutwood 1998, 25-26).

The land, at the time of writing, was a grassy wasteground, bounded by agricultural land to the south, a housing estate to the west, and new housing to the north and east. A works compound (for Hugh Bourn Developments Ltd) had been positioned near to the southeast corner of the area, and several large heaps of construction debris lie at the southern end of the site.

3.0 Planning background

North Lincolnshire District Council requested the undertaking of a field evaluation to assess the archaeological potential of the site in advance of the development. The results of this evaluation will be assessed by the District Council and decisions relating to the future management of the archaeological resource and the development will be taken on this basis. This approach is consistent with the advice set out in *Archaeology and Planning: Planning Policy Guidance Note 16, 1990.*

4.0 Archaeological and historical background

Hibaldstow is first mentioned in the Domesday Book in 1086 as *Hiboldestou*, meaning 'Holy place where St. Hygebald is buried' (Mills 1996). The origins of the village go further back however, to at least the Roman period when a settlement was located adjacent to Ermine Street.

Earlier prehistoric activity in the area is suggested by the discovery of two Neolithic axes (SMR Ref. 2368) to the north of the site, at Willow Farm.

Approximately 40m north-east of the site, a sub-rectangular enclosure cropmark (*c.* 1920m^2 in size) was recorded in the Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) for North Lincolnshire (SMR Ref. 15496), although this is now under housing.

A number of cropmarks are known to the south of the development that are thought to be of later prehistoric or Roman date. These consist of a probable series of ditched trackways and sub-rectangular enclosures. If these cropmarks are Roman then they are likely to be associated with the roadside settlement at Hibaldstow.

A series of excavations were carried out at Hibaldstow in the 1970's by Roger Smith, and later, by the Humberside Archaeology Unit. The investigations showed that the Roman settlement consisted of a series of ditched enclosures running parallel with the Roman road, dating from the first century AD through to the fourth, and perhaps the fifth (Whitwell, B., 1995, 98). It has been suggested that the settlement was associated with a large agricultural estate (Todd, M., 1991, 77) which included a Roman villa to the east. This suggests that the enclosure cropmarks south of the proposed development may be part of an extensive Roman agricultural landscape.

Evidence of Saxon activity is also known, with a fifth century Germanic (Mahndorf type) brooch originating from the Elbe-Weser coastlands, recovered from nearby (Todd, M., 1991, 143), and Saxon pottery found to the east of the Roman settlement (Whitwell, B., 1995, 98).

5.0 Methodology

Originally, four trenches were excavated within the proposed development area (Figure 2). Three of the original trenches were located at the eastern end, in an area where it had not been possible to investigate through geophysics, whilst the fourth (Trench 01) was at the southern end to investigate a series of linear anomalies suggested by the gradiometer survey (PCG Report, 1999). Trench 01 measured 40m x 1.5m, and Trenches 02 - 04 measured 30m x 1.5m.

After initial cleaning and subsequent preliminary excavation and recording, it was agreed that Trench 04 should be extended (Trenches 04a & 07) until the natural sand was replaced by a limestone brash deposit already uncovered in Trench 01, and that three other trenches would be excavated (Trenches 05, 06 & 08), mainly to see if ephemeral features existed in the north and west of the development that had not been identified by the geophysical survey.

A JCB, fitted with a smooth ditching blade, was used to remove all topsoil and overburden, to the top of the first significant natural or cultural archaeological horizon. The desired depths were achieved by removing graded spits under strict archaeological supervision. All further excavation was by hand.

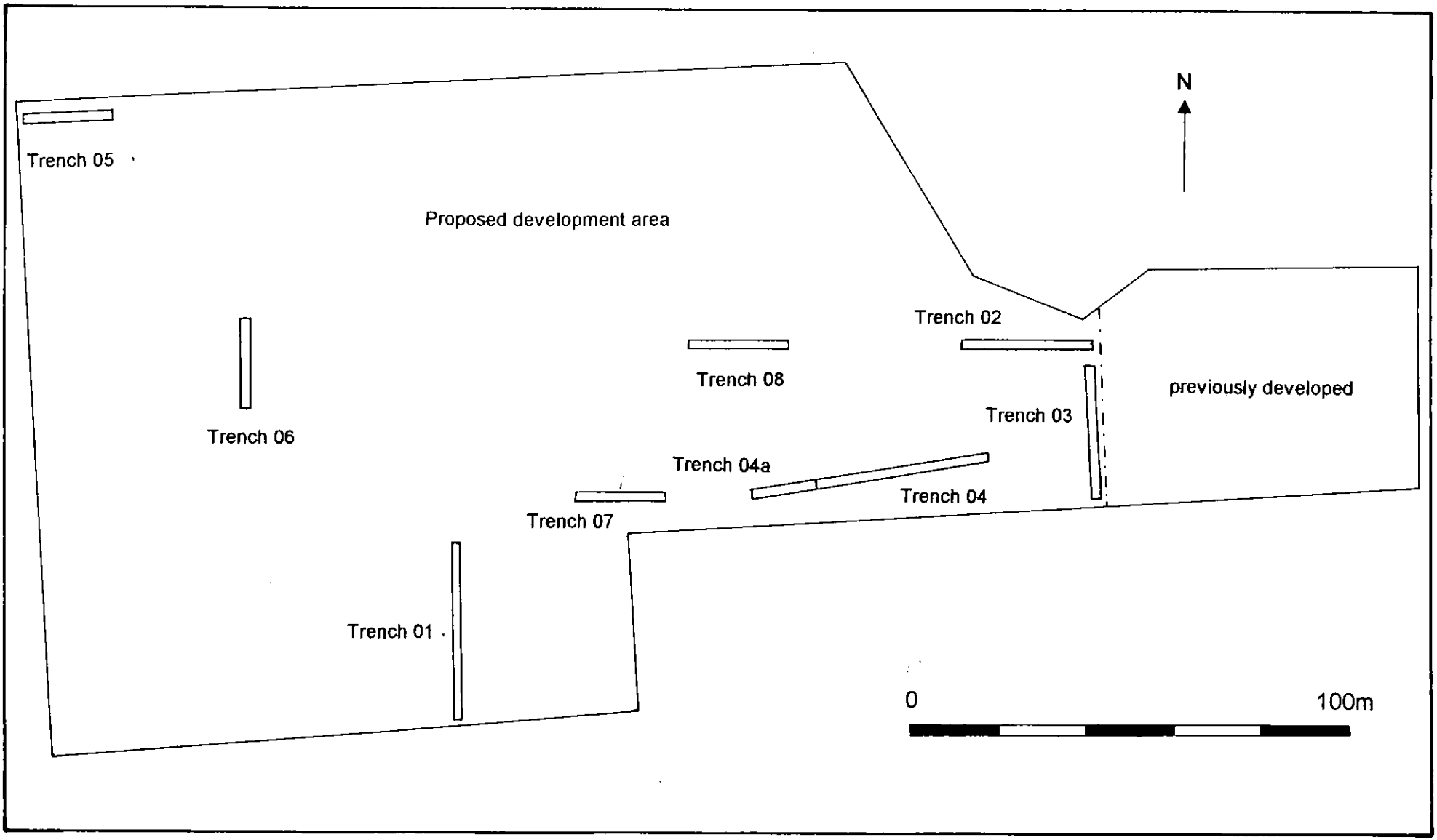


Figure 2: Location of evaluation trenches (Scale 1:1250)

During controlled excavation, archaeological contexts (e.g. layers, feature fills, pits, ditches) were described using standard context record sheets. All features were drawn in plan and section at scale 1:20 or 1:50 and, when fully or partially excavated, were photographed in colour. Artefacts (pottery, animal bones and individual finds) were coded according to their stratigraphic contexts and were subsequently removed from the site for processing and specialist assessment reports, as were soil samples.

Excavation was carried out under the direction of the writer, assisted by three experienced field archaeologists, Rene Mouraille, Lee Newton and Jim Snee. Andrew Hardwick and Wayne Livesey were used as replacements for members of the team on different days.

6.0 Results

6.1 Trench 01

6.1.1 Introduction

Trench 01 was orientated north-south, and was positioned to investigate a number of linear anomalies running east-west, at the southern end of the site (Plate 1).

6.1.2 Archaeological results

The topsoil was shallow (0.26m deep) and sealed a subsoil formed through weathering of the natural limestone brash 102 below.

No archaeological features or deposits were uncovered within the trench, and it seems likely that the linear anomalies from the geophysical survey probably relate to a series of tractor tracks running east-west in this area.

6.2 Trench 02

6.2.1 Introduction

Trench 02 was destined for the northeast corner of the site, however it soon became apparent several houses had already been built here. The trench was then repositioned approximately 40m further to the west, running east-west (Figure 3; Plate 2).

6.2.2 Archaeological results

The topsoil overlay a thin light brown/grey silty sand subsoil (201), formed through the breakdown of the sand natural 202 below. A number of features

and deposits were found to cut through the natural. An assemblage of late Bronze Age Post Deverel-Rimbury pottery was recovered from 201 immediately above ditch **203**. This material was probably from the upper fill (210) of the ditch (see below), with the breakdown of the soil into other soil horizons (201) destroying the upper part of the deposit.

6.2.3 Modern

Two pipe trenches, of very recent construction, were exposed at the western end of the trench. Both were built to service the developer's compound.

6.2.4 Late Bronze Age/Iron Age

A number of features of late Bronze Age and/or Iron Age date were exposed within the trench.

Ditch **203**, was towards the western end of the trench. It was curving slightly and was orientated approximately northeast-southwest. The feature was deep, with steep sides and a flat base, and had been recut (**209**). The recut contained a basal slot, probably from cleaning with a shovel-like implement.

The ditch probably functioned as a boundary during the late Bronze Age.

Three metres east of the ditch was fairly shallow curvi-linear gully **211**. From the northern trench edge this ran northwest-southeast, before turning to the east and butt-ending approximately 0.5m from ditch **216** (see below). The gully, with vertical edges and a flat base, had filled naturally, with some slumping of the sides, before being recut (**214**). The recut had been extended to join the recut **220** of ditch **216**. Late Bronze Age pottery was found both within the fill of the original cut (212), and the fill of the recut, 215.

The function of the gully is not immediately apparent, although its relationship with ditch **216** to the east provides some clues. The original gully stopped short of the ditch, suggesting they are of a similar date. The recut then seems to join the ditch recut, linking the two features. The original cut probably formed a boundary within a larger complex (perhaps including ditch **203**?), whilst its recut may well have combined this function with drainage.

Ditch **216** was orientated nortwest-southeast, with vertical edges and a flat base (Plate 3). The main fill 219, a very dark grey silty sand, contained a high proportion of charcoal flecking and charcoal fragments, late Bronze Age Post Deverel-Rimbury pottery, animal bone and flint. This appeared to have formed mainly through silting, with some dumping of domestic rubbish. The sheer volume of charcoal within the fill indicates that a high degree of burning was occurring nearby at the time the deposit formed. The recut **220** had a similar profile to the original ditch, although the most striking difference was

that it contained a number of medium - large limestone slabs (mostly scorched or burnt) and similarly-sized heat-shattered river pebbles (217). These stones had been carefully placed as revetting against the side of the recut, and to provide a stable platform for a beam slot (221). A number of pottery sherds were recovered from 221, mainly late Bronze Age in date, with a single later Iron Age scored ware sherd also present (fifth/fourth - early first century BC). It is possible that the recut of the original ditch is of Iron Age construction, although it is perhaps just as plausible that the Iron Age sherd is intrusive, from when the beam rotted away and the void was replaced by natural silts.

Although the function of the original ditch is not obvious, the recut was certainly dug as a foundation for a wooden beam. Two main reasons for this present themselves. Firstly, the beam may have been part of a substantial palisade for a fenceline, and secondly, for a substantial wooden structure, of which only one side was uncovered within the trench. Both appear plausible, although as gully recut **214** (see above) appears to drain into **220**, it suggests that the former explanation is perhaps the most likely.

Towards the eastern end of the trench was a possible butt-end of a shallow gully (**224**). Although very little of this was exposed, it probably ran northwest-southeast, on a similar alignment to the late Bronze Age ditch **216/220**. This, and the similarities in fill, suggests they may be of a similar date.

Immediately west of gully **224** was a thin lens of light grey sand (226) containing a flint core. This may have been the effect of animal/root disturbance, although it could be the remnants of an ard-mark caused by prehistoric ploughing. Without further stripping of the site, followed by careful hand-cleaning, clarification is not possible.

6.2.5 Suggested phasing

The archaeology within the trench appeared to point to two main phases of activity, probably both during the late Bronze Age (Figure 3).

The first phase included ditch **216**, curvilinear gully **211** and perhaps ditch **203**. This phase appears to show a series of boundaries, possibly within a larger enclosure formed with ditch **203**. This earlier phase seemed to be associated with a high concentration of burning nearby. The second phase saw mainly the re-defining of the original boundaries, with three main differences. Firstly, ditch **216** was reconstructed with a beam slot along its base. This suggested the original boundary was further strengthened with a substantial palisade. The curvilinear gully was extended at this point to link up with the palisade ditch, perhaps forming a drain into the base of the fence. The final main change saw a distinct decrease in the level of burning occurring near to the features.

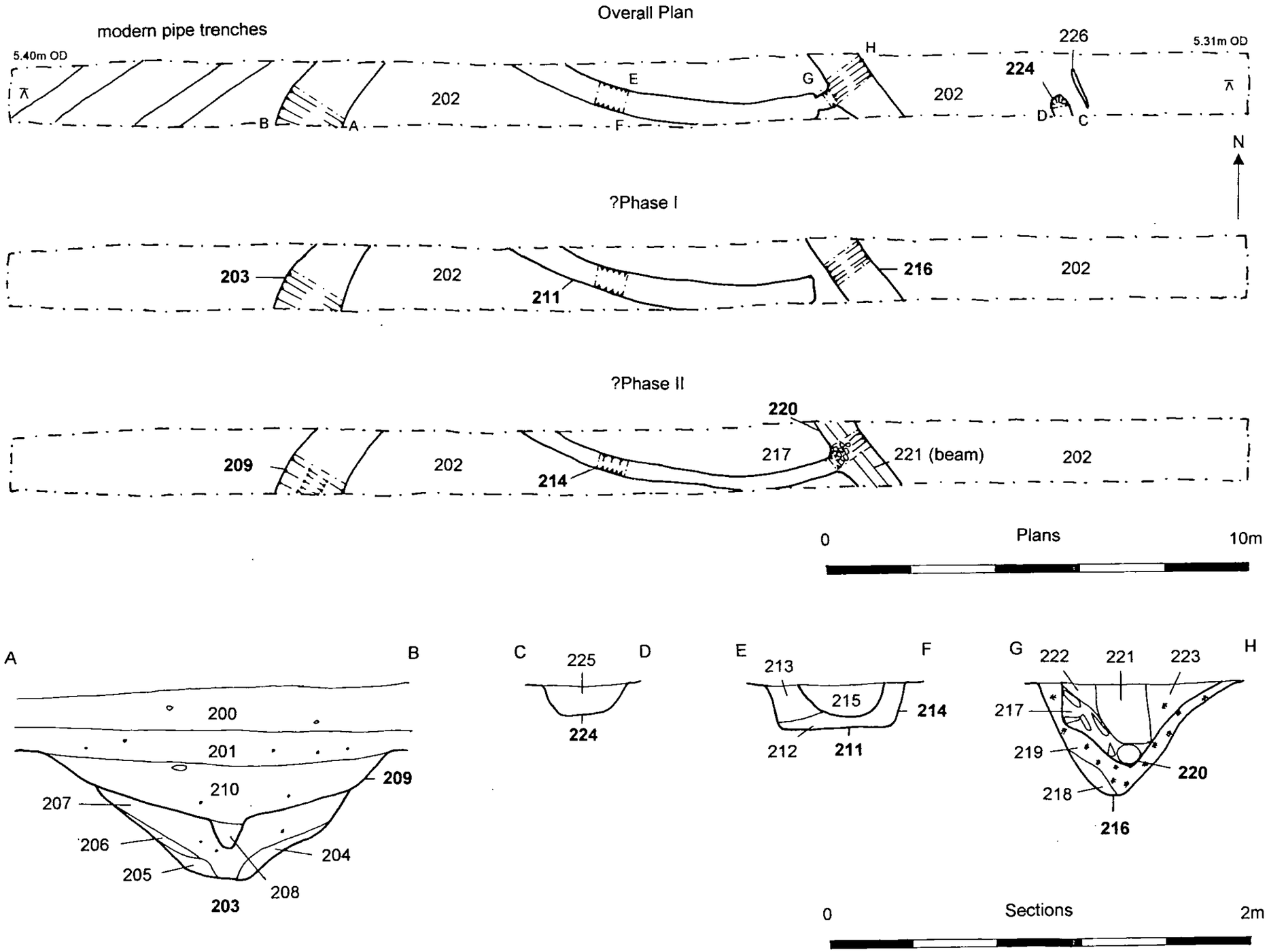


Figure 3: Trench 02 plan with suggested phasing, and sections.

It was not possible to separate the gully or ?ard-mark at the east end of Trench 02 into either phase.

6.3 Trench 3

6.3.1 Introduction

Trench 03, which was orientated north-south, was positioned at the east edge of the development area (Figure 4; Plate 4).

6.3.2 Archaeological results

The topsoil sealed a shallow subsoil (301) formed through the natural breakdown of the sand 302 below.

6.3.3 ?Late Bronze Age

A total of five linear features were uncovered within the trench, all running roughly east-west. Four of these (**303**, **305**, **314** & **316**) are likely to be ditches, functioning as boundaries. The final linear, **304**, located 2.5m south of ditch **303**, was a fairly deep gully with steep sides and a rounded base, of unknown function.

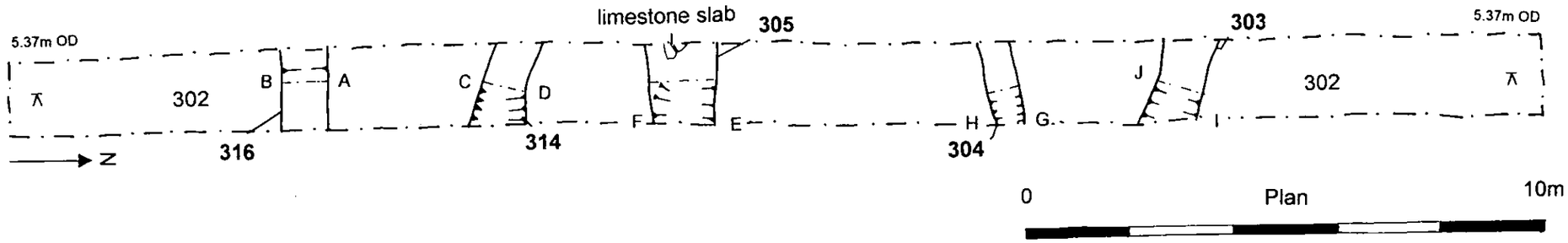
Very few finds were recovered from the fills of the features, although on the basis of soil structures and soil colour, the ditches and gully are possibly associated with the late Bronze Age features uncovered immediately to the northwest (Trench 02) and west (Trench 04).

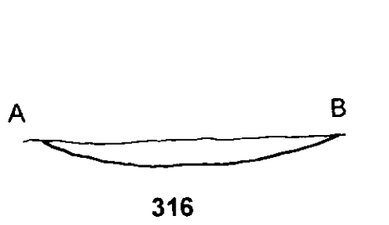
Ditch **305** contained a large slab of limestone within the upper fill 312 (Plate 5). The stone showed evidence of chisel-marks, had been scorched red on one side, and was deliberately placed in the ditch for an unknown reason. Pottery from the late Bronze Age period was also found in the upper fill.

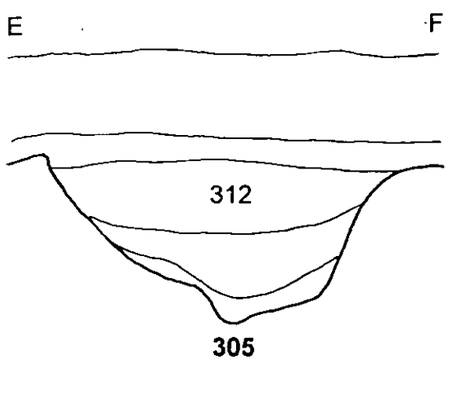
6.4 Trench 04

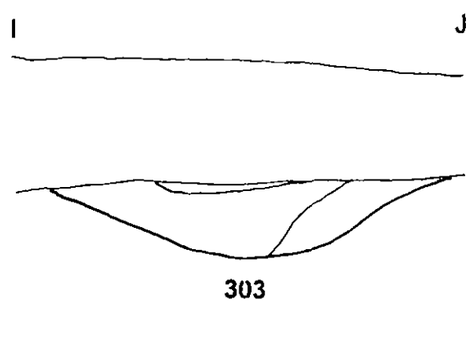
6.4.1 Introduction

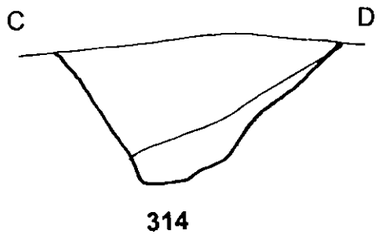
Trench 04 was located to the south of the developer's compound, and immediately to the north a modern field boundary. It was orientated east-west (Figure 5; Plate 6).

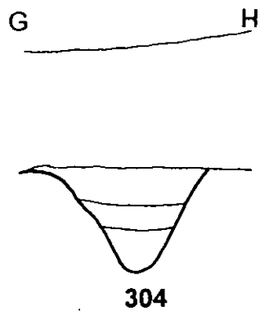












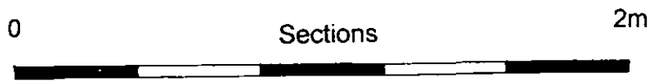


Figure 4: Trench 03 plan and sections

6.4.2 Archaeological results

The topsoil sealed a subsoil deposit 401, formed through the breakdown of the natural sand 402 below.

A number of features were uncovered throughout the trench, broadly dating to the late Bronze Age and medieval periods.

6.4.3 Medieval

A single furrow (**405**) running WNW-ESE was uncovered towards the middle of the trench. Although no finds were recovered, it was deemed to be probably medieval in date.

6.4.4 Late Bronze Age

A ditch running east-west (north-south?) was uncovered at the northern edge of the trench (ditch **403**). It had steep sides and a rounded base, and contained a number of flints within the primary fill 404. The flints included several flakes and a small flint knife. The feature was probably dug as part of a series of boundaries.

Less than 5m south of the above was a ditch running roughly WNW-ESE (**408**), with a gradually sloping south edge and a flattish base. This may have been for drainage and/or as a boundary.

Ditch **410** was located 5m further to the south, and ran WNW-ESE. It had fairly steep edges and a flat base, and contained a single sherd of late Bronze Age pottery within its fill (411). The southern (northern?) end of the ditch appeared to be cut by a later ditch (**412**).

412 had a steep east edge and a flat base, and contained a single sherd of Roman pottery within its fill. Its function was not determined.

Ditch **415**, orientated N-S, was uncovered towards the western end of the trench. The substantial feature had near vertical sides and a flat base, with the fill consisting of three bands of natural silting. The ditch probably functioned as a drainage and/or boundary feature.

Several circular anomalies were detected towards the western end of the trench (419 & 420). These were thought to be natural depressions, although the latter of the two, 420, contained a single sherd of Roman pottery.

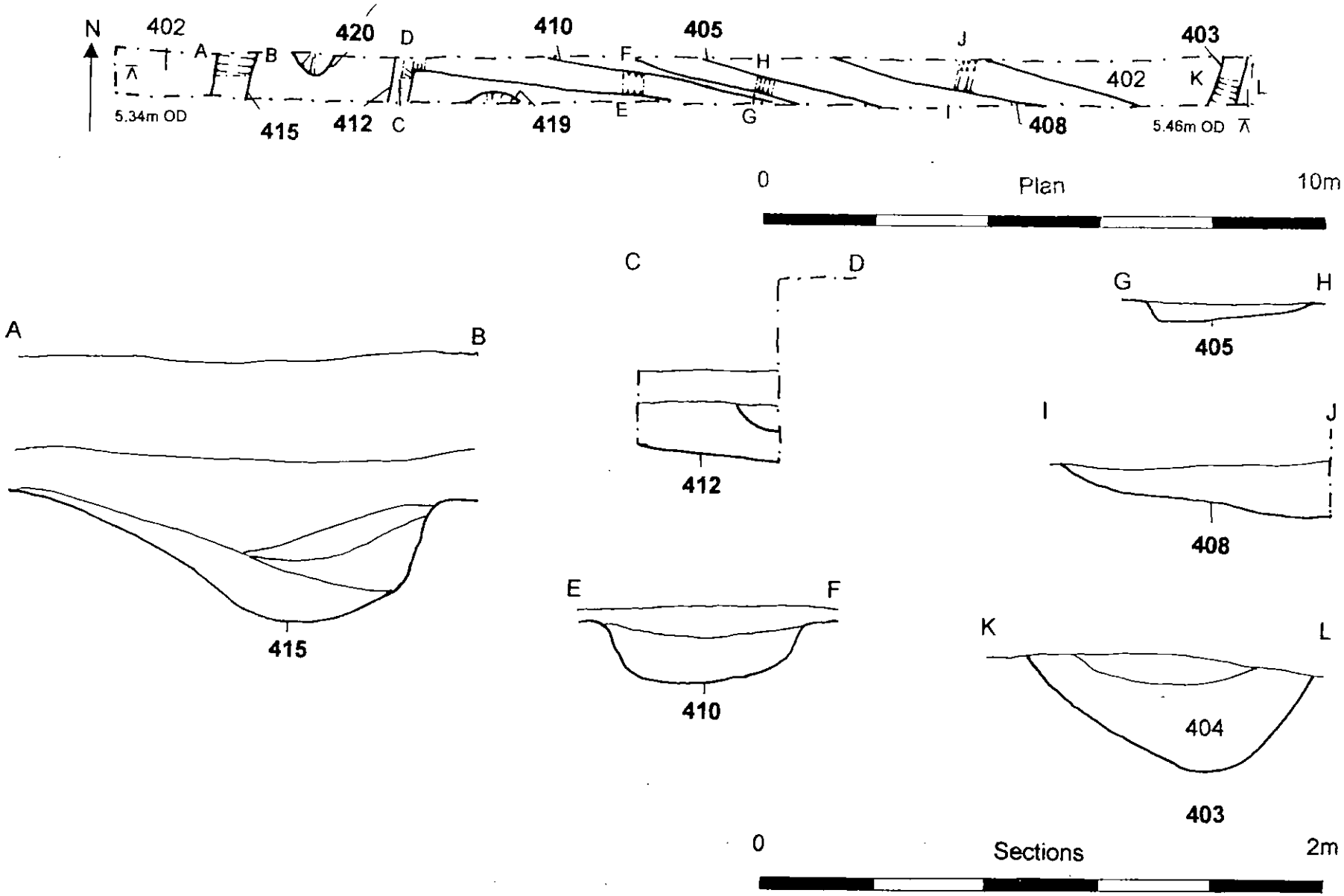


Figure 5: Trench 04 plan and sections

6.5 Trench 04a

6.5.1 Introduction

After a preliminary investigation it was decided to extend Trench 04 westwards for three reasons: to try to reveal the extent of the archaeology; to locate the transition in the natural from sand to limestone brash; and to see if the archaeology was limited to the sand. Any features uncovered within the trench would be recorded, but not excavated, as this was not covered by the existing brief (Figure 6; Plate 7).

6.5.2 Archaeological results

The trench extension was approximately 15m long and, although the limestone brash was not picked up, a number of features were uncovered. These included three linears (**421**, **423** & **425**) running approximately north-south and a possible gully butt-end (**427**), all of which may be related to the late Bronze Age features uncovered throughout the eastern side of the development area. All of the features were cut by a modern field drain running ENE-WSW.

6.6 Trench 05

6.6.1 Introduction

Trench 05 was postioned at the northwest corner of the development to assess the archaeological potential of the area (Plate 8).

6.6.2 Archaeological results

The topsoil was fairly shallow (0.26m deep) and sealed a colluvial deposit 501, which in turn sealed a red/brown natural clay.

The trench was archaeologically sterile.

6.7 Trench 06

6.7.1 Introduction

The trench was positioned 50m south and 50m east of the northwest corner of the site, to assess the archaeological potential of the area. The trench was chosen as part of the secondary phase of trenching (Plate 9).

6.7.2 Archaeological results

A colluvial deposit (601) was exposed beneath the topsoil, which sealed the limestone brash. The topsoil contained a single burnt worked flint.

No other archaeological deposits were uncovered.

6.8 Trench 07

6.8.1 Introduction

Trench 07 was positioned 20m west of Trench 04a in an attempt to locate the edge of the sand, after Trench 04a failed to establish this. It ran for 20m and uncovered a number of archaeological features (Figure 6; Plate 10). These were not excavated as they were not covered in the original brief.

6.8.2 Archaeological results

The topsoil sealed a subsoil deposit which, in turn, sealed the natural. The natural showed a gradual change from sand at the eastern end to limestone brash at the middle and west end of the trench.

6.8.3 Modern

The majority of the features were uncovered at the eastern end, on the natural sand. These included a right-angled ditch (**703**) that appeared modern and a former field boundary (**705**) that continued the line of an existing field boundary.

6.8.4 ?Late Bronze Age

A gully butt-end (**711**) and a possible posthole/gully butt-end (**709**) may be of a similar date to the prehistoric features found to the east.

A single possible feature (**707**) was uncovered on the limestone natural, although this was more likely to have been caused by animal/root disturbance.

The prehistoric features show a gradual decline in frequency from the sand to the limestone brash in Trench 07.

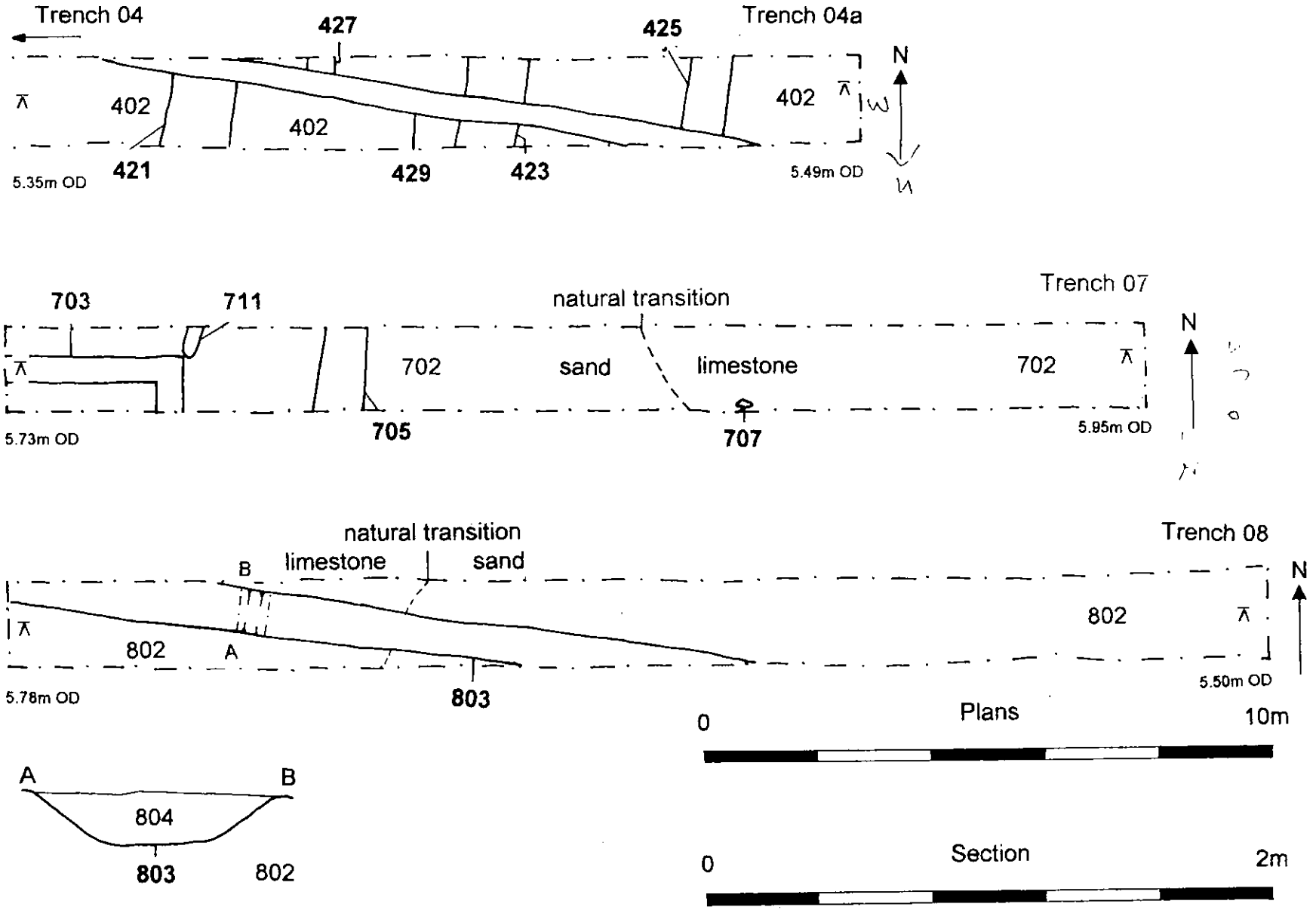


Figure 6: Trenches 04a, 07 & 08 plans and section

6.9 Trench 08

6.9.1 Introduction

Trench 08 followed a similar alignment to Trench 02, though 40m further to the west. It was added to locate the extent of the natural sand and to look for the extent of the archaeological features (Figure 6; Plate 11).

6.9.2 Archaeological results

The topsoil overlay a colluvial deposit (801) that in turn sealed the natural. The east end consisted of orange sand before changing gradually to small limestone gravels, and then limestone brash at the western end.

A single linear was found (**803**), running roughly east-west, along the majority of the trench. The ditch was fairly shallow with steep, straight sides and a flat base. The single fill, 804, contained a barbed and tanged arrowhead, dating to the early-mid Bronze Age.

7.0 Discussion

The trenching has demonstrated that the archaeology is concentrated mainly on natural sands at the eastern end of the site, with the archaeological potential for the western half of the development (on the limestone) probably being minimal.

The sand may well be an inlier within an area of limestone, forming a spring line, which would explain the concentration of archaeology.

It was evident that there was a band of discoloured sand immediately above the natural, throughout the eastern trenches. This was most likely caused by the breakdown of the natural sand (regolith) into a 'c-horizon' (Waugh 1990, 216). The formation of this regolith material also gradually breaks down the upper horizons of the archaeological features, and so slowly destroys them.

Although only some of the features produced dateable material, the similarities in fill structures, colours and feature orientations suggest the majority are of a fairly uniform date (late Bronze Age). The results from the evaluation show that the emphasis of this activity was near to Trench 02, at the eastern end of the development. Here at least two phases of activity were detected, with the recutting and slight modification of several features, all probably during the late Bronze Age.

The archaeological evidence suggests that the site may have been part of an enclosure system, similar to other cropmark sites nearby (although of an earlier date).

All of the Late Bronze Age features appeared to have silted naturally, with no real evidence for backfilling. This suggests that the site may have seen little modifications of existing boundaries during this period.

The presence of a single Iron Age sherd in Trench 02 and a number of pieces of Roman pottery show that later activity did occur near to the site.

8.0 Effectiveness of methodology

The specification for the archaeological trial excavation proved to be effective after the secondary trenching was included. The trenching fulfilled the needs of both the archaeology and the client at this stage of the development.

Prior to the evaluation, the development was known to lie within an area of considerable archaeological potential, with extensive enclosure cropmarks dating to the late prehistoric/Romano-British periods known to the south. The evaluation has provided evidence of a probable enclosure complex and associated field system dating to the late Bronze Age at the east end of the development.

9.0 References

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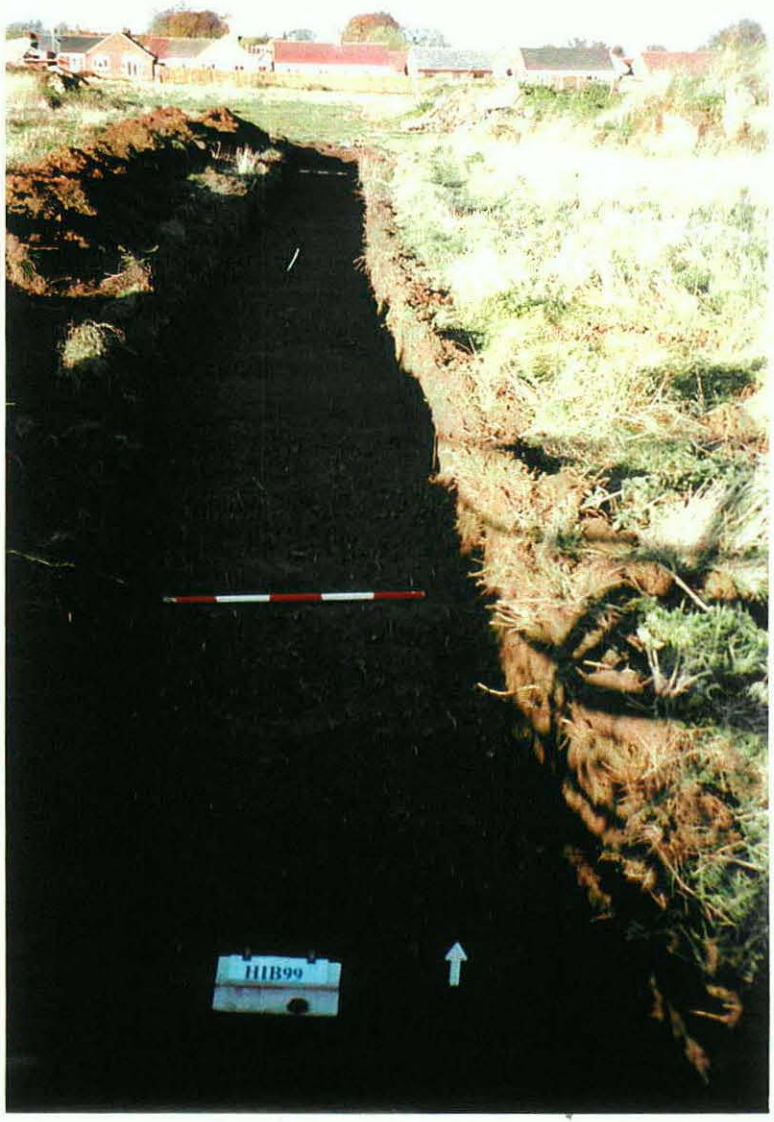
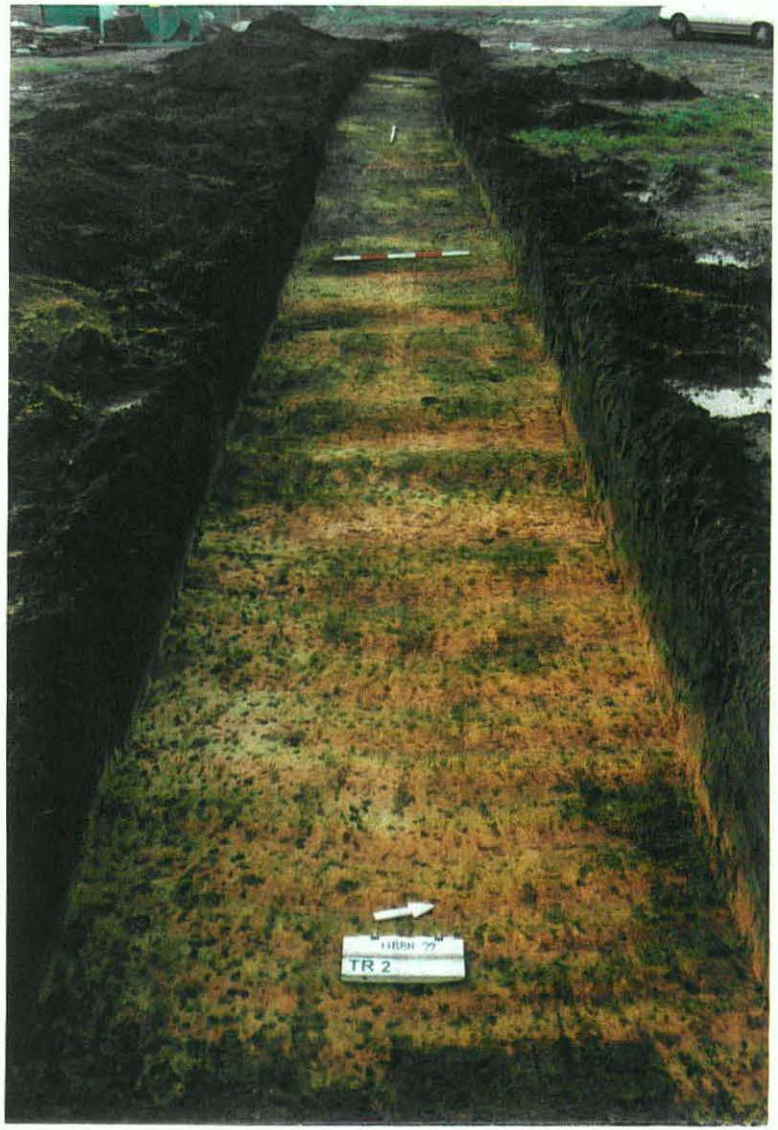
10.0 Acknowledgements

Pre-Construct Archaeology (Lincoln) would like to express their thanks to Chris Bourn of Hugh Bourn Developments (Wragby) Ltd. Thanks are also expressed to the County Archaeologist for North Lincolnshire.

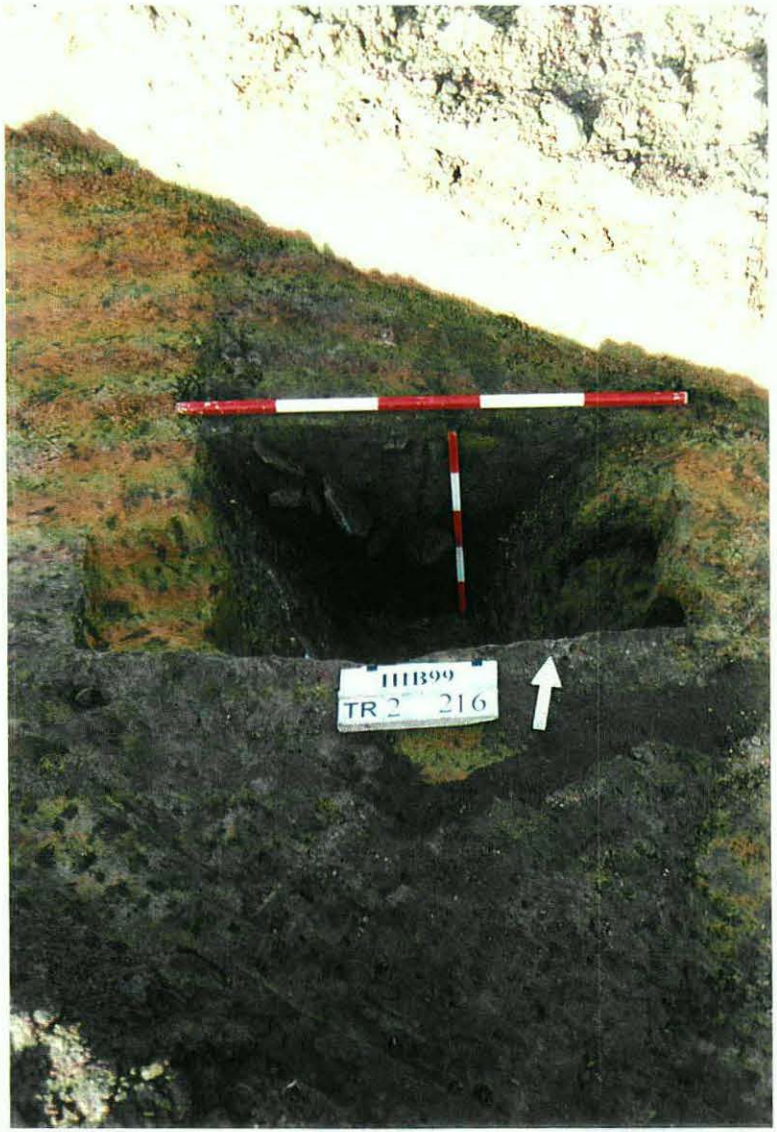
Appendix 1 Colour photographs



P1. Trench 01, looking N.



P2. Trench 02, looking W.



P3. Trench 02, looking N. Late Bronze Age ditch **216**.

P4. Trench 03, looking N.

P5. Trench 03, looking S. Worked limestone slab from late Bronze Age ditch **305**.

P6. Trench 04, looking W.

P7. Trench 04a, looking E.

P8. Trench 05, looking W.

P9. Trench 06, looking S.

P10. Trench 07, looking W.

P11. Trench 08, looking E.

Appendix 11.2 - Context Summary List

	Context Number	Type	Relationship	Description
1	100	layer	seals 101	topsoil
2	101	layer	seals 102	colluvium
3	102	layer	N/A	natural limestone brash
4	200	layer	seals 200	topsoil
5	201	layer	seals 201	subsoil
6	202	layer	N/A	natural sand
7	203	ditch	cuts 202	NE-SW boundary ditch, late Bronze Age
8	204	fill	fill of 203	light yellow sand - slumping
9	205	fill	fill of 203	light pink/grey clay - slumping
10	206	fill	fill of 203	light grey/yellow sand - slumping
11	207	fill	fill of 203	dark grey silty sand - silting
12	208	fill	fill of 209	light brown silty sand - silting
13	209	ditch recut	recut of 203	NE-SW boundary ditch recut, late Bronze Age
14	210	fill	fill of 209	mix of light-mid grey & light brown silty sands - silting
15	211	gully	cuts 202	E-W curvi-linear gully, late Bronze Age
16	212	fill	fill of 211	light grey silty sand - silting
17	213	fill	fill of 211	light-mid orange sand - slumping
18	214	gully recut	recut of 211	E-W curvi-linear gully recut, late Bronze Age
19	215	fill	fill of 214	dark grey silty sand - silting
20	216	ditch	cuts 202	NW-SE ditch, late Bronze Age
21	217	fill	fill of 220	Stone revetting
22	218	fill	fill of 216	light yellow sand - slumping
23	219	fill	fill of 216	very dark grey silty sand - silting
24	220	ditch recut	recut of 216	?palisade trench, late Bronze Age/Iron Age
25	221	beam slot	within 220	light grey/brown silty sand - post-replacement
26	222	fill	fill of 220	light brown silty sand - backfill
27	223	fill	fill of 220	light-mid grey/yellow sand - backfill
28	224	gully	cuts 202	NW-SE gully, ?late Bronze Age
29	225	fill	fill of 224	light orange & mid grey silty sand - silting
30	226	?cut & fill	cuts 202	light grey sand - ?ard-mark, ?late bronze Age
31	300	layer	seals 301	topsoil
32	301	layer	seals 302	subsoil
33	302	layer	N/A	natural sand
34	303	ditch	cuts 302	E-W ditch, ?late Bronze Age
35	304	gully	cuts 302	E-W gully, ?late Bronze Age
36	305	ditch	cuts 302	E-W ditch, ?late Bronze Age
37	306	fill	fill of 303	dark grey silty sand - silting
38	307	fill	fill of 303	yellow sand - slumping
39	308	fill	fill of 304	dark grey and yellow sand - silting
40	309	fill	fill of 304	dark grey sand - probable silting
41	310	fill	fill of 304	grey/brown mottled sand - silting
42	311	fill	fill of 305	dark grey sand - silting
43	312	fill	fill of 305	mid grey sandy silt - backfill
44	313	fill	fill of 305	light-mid grey/brown clayey silty sand - silting
45	314	ditch	cuts 302	E-W ditch, ?late Bronze Age
46	315	fill	fill of 314	mid brown silty sand - silting
47	316	ditch	cuts 302	E-W ditch, ?late Bronze Age
48	317	fill	fill of 316	mid grey/brown silty sand - silting
49	318	?ditch	seals 302	remnant of 301 above
50	319	?fill	fill of 318	mid grey/brown silty sand - subsoil
51	320	?ditch	seals 302	remnant of 301 above
52	321	?fill	fill of 320	mid grey/brown silty sand - subsoil
53	400	layer	seals 401	topsoil
54	401	layer	seals 402	subsoil

Appendix 11.2 - Context Summary List

	Context Number	Type	Relationship	Description
55	402	layer	N/A	natural sand
56	403	ditch	cuts 402	N-S boundary ditch, late Bronze Age
57	404	fill	fill of 403	mid-dark grey clayey sand - silting
58	405	furrow	cuts 402	WNW-ESE furrow, medieval
59	406	fill	fill of 405	mid brown sandy silt - plough disturbance
60	407	fill	fill of 403	light grey clayey sand - silting
61	408	ditch	cuts 402	WNW-ESE ?boundary ditch, late Bronze Age
62	409	fill	fill of 408	grey clayey silt - silting
63	410	ditch	cuts 412	WNW-ESE ditch, ?late Bronze Age
64	411	fill	fill of 410	mid grey sandy silt - silting
65	412	ditch	cut by 410	N-S ditch, ?Roman
66	413	fill	fill of 412	mid grey/brown clayey silt - silting
67	414	fill	fill of 412	dark grey/brown clayey sand - silting
68	415	ditch	cuts 402	N-S boundary ditch, late Bronze Age
69	416	fill	fill of 415	mid grey/brown clayey sand - silting
70	417	fill	fill of 415	dark brown/grey clayey san - silting
71	418	fill	fill of 415	dark brown/grey sandy clay - silting
72	419	depression	seals 402	?circular depression in natural
73	420	depression	seals 402	?circular depression in natural, ?Roman
74	421	ditch	cuts 402	N-S ditch, unexcavated, ?late Bronze Age
75	422	fill	fill of 421	mid grey sand - silting
76	423	ditch	cuts 402	N-S ditch, unexcavated, ?late Bronze Age
77	424	fill	fill of 423	mid grey sandy silt - silting
78	425	ditch	cuts 402	N-S ditch, unexcavated, ?late Bronze Age
79	426	fill	fill of 425	light-mid brown silty sand - silting
80	427	?gully	cut by 429	N-S ?gully butt-end, unexcavated, ?late Bronze Age
81	428	fill	fill of 427	dark grey silty sand - ?backfill
82	429	drain	cuts 427	E-W land drain, unexcavated, post-medieval
83	430	fill	fill of 429	light-mid brown silty sand - backfill
84	500	layer	seals 501	topsoil
85	501	layer	seals 502	colluvium
86	502	layer	N/A	natural clay
87	600	layer	seals 601	topsoil
88	601	layer	seals 602	colluvium
89	602	layer	N/A	limestone brash natural
90	700	layer	seals 701	topsoil
91	701	layer	seals 702	colluvium
92	702	layer	N/A	mix of limestone brash and sand natural
93	703	ditch	cuts 702	E-W & N-S ditch, unexcavated, ?modern
94	704	fill	fill of 703	light brown sandy clay - backfill
95	705	ditch	cuts 702	N-S field boundary, unexcavated, modern
96	706	fill	fill of 705	mid brown sandy silt - backfill
97	707	disturbance	cuts 702	animal/root disturbance, unexcavated
98	708	fill	fill of 707	light-mid brown sandy silt -disturbance
99	709	?posthole	cuts 702	?gully/posthole, unexcavated, ?late Bronze Age
100	710	fill	fill of 709	light orange/brown sandy silt - silting
101	800	layer	seals 801	topsoil
102	801	layer	seals 802	colluvium
103	802	layer	N/A	mix of limestone brash and sand natural
104	803	ditch	cuts 802	E-W field boundary, late Bronze Age
105	804	fill	fill of 803	mid grey/brown silty sand - silting

PREHISTORIC POTTERY FROM THE HOPFIELD, HIBALDSTOW, LINCOLNSHIRE

Author: David Knight (T&PAU)

Report for: Pre-Construct Archaeology

14th February 2000

Project Code: HIB

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CONTENTS

SUMMARY

An assessment is provided of the prehistoric pottery retrieved during evaluation excavations by Pre-Construct Archaeology on a site at the Hopfield, Hibaldstow, Lincs. (SE 9804 0228). The majority of the pottery derives from vessels that are related typologically to pottery of the Late Bronze Age Post Deverel-Rimbury Plainware tradition, current in this region from the late second millennium BC to the tenth/ninth centuries BC . A single later Iron Age scored ware sherd was recovered from context 221, suggesting activity between the fifth/fourth centuries BC and the earlier first century AD. Four Romano-British sherds, from contexts 412, 420, 600 and 701, provide evidence of later activity.

INTRODUCTION

A total of 69 prehistoric sherds and many small crumbs were retrieved during excavation. 33 of these sherds were recovered from context 201, apparently from only a few vessels, while smaller quantities of sherds were recovered from contexts 211, 214, 219, 221, 222, 312 and 411. The majority of these prehistoric sherds may be attributed to the later Bronze Age Post Deverel-Rimbury Plainware tradition, with the exception of a later Iron Age scored ware sherd from context 221. Single Romano-British body sherds were also retrieved from contexts 412, 420, 600 and 701. Attention is focused first upon the Late Bronze Age pottery from the site, followed by a consideration of the single scored sherd. Recommendations are made, finally, for further work on the ceramic material.

POST DEVEREL-RIMBURY PLAINWARES

The great majority of the sherds derive from vessels manufactured from a soft very coarse and crumbly fabric, characterised by abundant coarse fossil shell inclusions up to c.10mm in diameter (with occasional fragments up to c.15mm). Many surfaces exhibit severe flaking, complicating attempts to establish vessel forms and surface treatment. Surfaces are mottled, varying from orange through brown and grey to black, indicating irregular firing (presumably in a bonfire). Few vessel forms may be determined. One sherd from context 201 apparently derives from an open bowl with a flattened rim, pinched out slightly internally and externally. Two girth fragments, apparently from round-shouldered vessels, were retrieved from contexts 201 and 211, while from context 201 was also retrieved part of a round-shouldered vessel with a concave neck and flattened rim. One other small rim fragment was retrieved from context 211; this preserves a slightly rounded lip, pinched out very slightly internally and externally. Fragments of two flat bases were also recovered, one from context 201 and the other from an unstratified location. None of the vessels preserves ornament. The lack of decoration and the limited range of open and round-shouldered forms invites comparison with ceramic types of the 'Post Deverel-Rimbury' (PDR) ceramic tradition (Barrett 1980; Knight forthcoming: a) - represented in Lincolnshire by sites such as Billingborough (Chowne et al forthcoming), Kirmond le Mire (Field and Knight 1992) Tetney (Elsdon 1996, fig. C3c) and Stickford (Knight forthcoming:b). There is a striking absence of the thin-walled fine wares which also characterise this tradition, the emphasis in this collection being firmly upon thick coarse wares, but this could reflect only the small sample size. A date range from the final centuries of the second millennium BC to the tenth/ninth centuries BC may be suggested for this ceramic tradition, largely on the basis of radiocarbon and metalwork associations from sites in southern Britain and parallels between certain ceramic types and Ewart Park bronze vessels (cf Knight forthcoming: a). However, in the absence of radiocarbon dates or datable items of associated metalwork, more refined dating for the pottery from this site is not possible.

IRON AGE SCORED POTTERY

One sherd of scored ware was retrieved from context 221 This is a small body sherd with traces on the outer face of randomly scored lines, formed probably by brushing with a bunch of twigs or fibres. The sherd incorporates moderate (c.10-19%) shelly inclusions, and is manufactured from a significantly harder fabric than the PDR sherds described above, with smoothed surfaces and no evidence of flaking. Similar scored vessels are distributed widely over the East Midlands (Elsdon 1992, Figs 1-2), and are one of the distinguishing features of the so-called 'Earlier La Tene' ceramic tradition (Knight forthcoming: a). Such scored vessels cannot be closely dated, but in Lincolnshire recent work would suggest a date range from the fifth/fourth centuries BC to the earlier first century AD (Elsdon 1992).

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FURTHER WORK

1. Assessment of typological affinities and date range Only tentative conclusions may be drawn in view of the small size of the collection and the extreme rarity of typologically diagnostic sherds. Any further archaeological work should aim to retrieve significantly larger assemblages of associated pottery, analysis of which would permit more definite conclusions to be drawn on the typological affinities of the material.

2. Drawings. Few sherds merit drawing. These have been separated from the remainder of the material, and comprise the open bowl and concave-necked vessel from context 201, and the scored sherd from context 221. Final decisions on drawing requirements are, however, best deferred until the completion of all archaeological work on the site.

3. Petrological analysis. Thin-section analysis, aimed at characterising more precisely the vessel fabrics and the possible sources of raw materials, is recommended following the completion of all archaeological work This should be followed by a detailed description of the vessel fabrics, according to the revised guidelines of the Prehistoric Ceramics Research Group (*PCRG* 1997).

4. Dating. Research on the development of the Post Deverel-Rimbury ceramic tradition in the East Midlands is seriously hindered by the current paucity of radiocarbon dates for associated organic material. It is recommended, therefore, that further excavations focus upon the identification of associations between diagnostic pottery and organic material suitable for radiocarbon dating,

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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C:\data\potrpts\hibaldstow

Land at Hopfield, Hibaldstow
HBBN99
Lithic Materials: Catalogue and Assessment

Report by Jim Rylatt – December, 1999

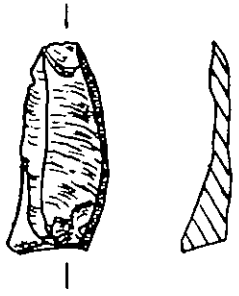
Catalogue

Twelve pieces of flint were recovered during excavation:

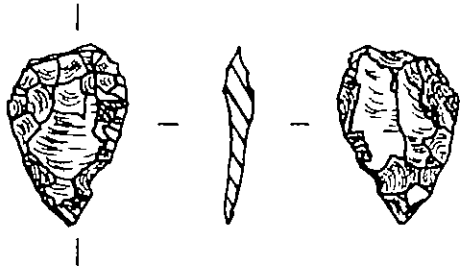
Context No.		Description
212	Secondary flake	Small plunging flake, with < 10% cortex on dorsal face. Scars on dorsal face indicate flake removal from multiple-platforms (3+). Browny-grey semi-translucent flint. 23 x 21mm.
214	Broken blade	Proximal blade fragment. Circa 35% of dorsal face cortical (secondary flake). Scars on dorsal face indicate blade removal from single platform. Browny-grey semi-translucent flint.
215	Secondary flake	Squat flake terminating in a hinge fracture. Platform cortical. Scars on dorsal face indicate flake removal from single platform. Very lightly patinated orangey-brown flint. 21 x 30mm.
219	Secondary flake	Large flake, irregular in plan and cross-section; one surface is entirely cortical. Grey brown flint, with chalky inclusions. 58 x 67mm.
219	Broken flake	Distal fragment of (prob. tertiary) flake. Flake terminates in a hinge fracture. The proximal end, and probably one lateral edge, has been broken from the flake. Very lightly patinated browny-grey flint with some inclusions.
226	Core	Core with multi-platform working (3x) (Ca). Scars (10+) indicate flake removal: c. 25% of surface is cortical. Lightly patinated browny-grey flint with some inclusions. 39 x 50mm.
404	Tertiary flake	Small flake, with diffuse bulb. Creamy opaque flint – river pebble? 21 x 12mm.

404	Tertiary flake	Small squat flake. Patinated grey opaque (?Wolds) flint with some inclusions. 14 x 17mm
404	Flake knife	Small tertiary flake. Acute bi-facial flaking on both lateral edges. Removal of small flakes at proximal end of ventral face, to thin bulb. This produced an asymmetric laurel-leaf shaped knife, with irregular edge. Cross-section of flake curves slightly toward distal end making it unlikely that this was an arrowhead. Small part of proximal end, including platform, may have broken off flake during, or following fabrication of knife. Lightly patinated browny-grey semi-translucent flint with some black inclusions. 24 x 16mm.
419	Blade	'Produced' on secondary flake, with c.15% of dorsal face cortical; plunges slightly at distal end. Scars on dorsal face indicate blade removal from two-platform core (B1). Patinated grey opaque (?Wolds) flint.
600	Secondary flake	Small, triangular-sectioned flake of heat affected flint; probably burnt, as the cortical surface is oxidised to salmon pink. Crushing at point of impact suggests flake struck after burning. Adjacent 'original' edge was abruptly – semi-abruptly retouched; therefore possibly a re-sharpening flake. Browny grey semi-translucent flint, with black inclusions. 13 x 26mm.
804	Barbed and tanged arrowhead	Small arrowhead. Most of the surface is patinated; however, the very tip of arrowhead and the tip of one of the tangs are unpatinated. The other tang is missing completely, its removal scar being unpatinated. This suggests that damage to the arrowhead is likely to be post-depositional. Browny grey flint, with black inclusions. (Would have been c. 19mm long by 15mm wide.)

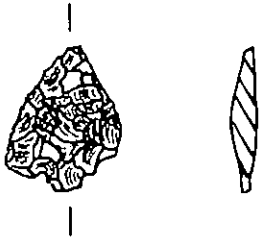
419 - Blade



404 - Flint Knife



804 - B & T Arrow



Discussion

The lithic assemblage recovered from Hibaldstow comprises:

	Number	Percentage
Secondary flakes	4	(33.3%)
Tertiary flakes	3	(25.0%)
Blades	2	(16.7%)
Cores/core fragments	1	(8.3%)
Flake Knife	1	(8.3%)
B & T Arrowhead	1	(8.3%)

This is a very small assemblage, and as such it is difficult to establish its character and chronology. Many flakes are quite small. Consequently, the possibility of re-deposition by taphonomic processes should temper any interpretation.

Much of the assemblage (75%) appears to be associated with core reduction (knapping floors), but it is too small to make any firm pronouncements. One flake was possibly produced during the re-sharpening of an edge tool, which would imply that an activity area lay in close proximity.

While blade production is generally associated with later Mesolithic and earlier Neolithic industries, flake removal is broadly indicative of later Neolithic and Bronze Age techniques.

Flake knives such as example recovered from [404], have a very broad date range - from the Neolithic to the Bronze Age; they occur in both domestic and burial contexts.

Barbed and Tanged Arrowheads are usually found in association with Beaker and Early Bronze Age deposits, although they continued to be utilised throughout the Middle Bronze Age. They may be associated with funerary assemblages, but by their very nature – as projectiles, also occur as stray finds.

It would be foolhardy to normalise the data and thus propose a later Neolithic to early Bronze Age date for the assemblage. While much of it may be the product of a single period, the presence of blades and flakes suggests that this assemblage is a palimpsest, which has accumulated over centuries or millennia.

This assemblage suggests that there may be a moderate-to-low density of datable lithic material across the site.

Hopfield, Hibaldstow - HBBN99

Environmental Archaeology Assessment

Introduction

Evaluation excavations conducted by PreConstruct Archaeology on land at Hopfield, Hibaldstow, revealed a number of features thought to be of Bronze Age date. During the excavation three samples were collected for environmental analysis (Table 1) and a few animals bones.

Table 1: Samples taken for environmental analysis

site	sample	context	volume in l.	description	date
HBBN99	1	407	10	ditch fill	Bronze Age?
HBBN99	2	418	9	ditch fill	Bronze Age?
HBBN99	3	313	9.5	ditch fill	Bronze Age?

Methods

The soil samples were processed in the following manner. Sample volume and weight was measured prior to processing. The samples were washed in a 'Siraf' tank (Williams 1973) using a flotation sieve with a 0.5mm mesh and an internal wet-sieve of 1mm mesh for the residue. Both residue and float were dried, and the residues subsequently re-floated to ensure the efficient recovery of charred material. The dry volume of the flots was measured, and the volume and weight of the residue recorded. A total of 28.5 litres of soil was processed in this way.

The residue was sorted by eye, and environmental and archaeological finds picked out, noted on the assessment sheet and bagged independently. A magnet was run through each residue in order to recover magnetised material such as hammerscale and prill. The residue was then discarded. The float of each sample was studied under a low power binocular microscope. The presence of environmental finds (ie snails, charcoal, carbonised seeds, bones etc) was noted and their abundance and species diversity recorded on the assessment sheet. The float was then bagged. The float and finds from the sorted residue constitute the material archive of the samples.

The individual components of the samples were then preliminarily identified and the results are summarised below in Tables 2 and 3.

Results

A few uncharred seeds were present in the samples. These included seeds of elder (*Sambucus* sp.), goosefoots (*Chenpodium* sp.), blackberry (*Rubus* sp.) and others and in the calcareous soils of the site are probably of recent origin having gained access to the deposits through natural soil processes. Small fragments of coal were present in two of the samples. These were rarely more than 2-3mm in diameter and in very low densities and are presumed to have entered the deposits in a similar manner to the 'modern' seeds. The shells of the blind snail, *Cecilioides acicula*, a burrowing species believed to have been introduced in Roman or more recent times (Evans 1972) is clearly intrusive into these Bronze Age? ditch fills.

Sample 1, context 407, Bronze Age? ditch fill.
It is possible that there is some survival of organics in this deposit. There is a dark stained blackberry seed and an ephippia of waterflea, *Daphnia* sp., which might be all that remains of an organic horizon in the ditch fill, but these remains might equally derive from recent or modern movement down through the soil. Certainly the few fragments of coal that were present indicate some contamination and the calcareous nature of the soils are not conducive to the survival of uncharred plant remains.

The sample flot includes a very few fragments of unidentifiable charcoal, a possible fragment of charred cereal grain, a single charred weed seed and a number of mollusc shells. The latter include *Cecilioides acicula*, *Lymnaea truncatula*, *Helicella* sp., *Vallonia* sp., *Trichia hispida* and a Planorbid.

Table 2: Finds from the samples

Sample	context	volume in l.	residue vol in l.	flint	coal	bone in g.	
1	407	10	0.075		+	<1	residue of limestone brash
2	418	9	0.1	1			residue of concreted soil crumb
3	313	9.5	0.1				residue of limestone brash

(+ - few fragments present)

Sample 2, context 418, Bronze Age? ditch fill.
The absence of limestone in this sample suggests that there was no bank or side erosion taking place during the formation of this deposit. The only possible archaeological find from the sample was a flint flake, possibly a waste flake. Environmental finds are also limited and a single fragment of bird eggshell was the only thing found in the sample residue. This is unexpected in a Prehistoric site, since eggshell is normally chicken and found most commonly in Roman, Saxon and medieval deposits. It may be a contaminant in this context.

Finds in the sample flot included a few uncharred seeds, including elder (*Sambucus* sp.), a single charred weed seed, a few fragments of unidentifiable charcoal, and a number of mollusc shells. The latter include *Vallonia* sp., *Oxychilus* sp., *Cecilioides acicula, Carychium* sp. and *Vertigo pygmaea.*

Table 3: Environmental finds from the samples

Sample	context	vol in l.	flot vol	snail */#	ch'rd grain *	ch'rd seed *	Charcoal *	egg-shell *	fish *	small mammal *	comment
1	407	10	1	2/2	?	1	1				*Daphnia* sp.
2	418	9	<1	2/2		1	1	1			
3	313	9.5	1	2/2	1	1	2				barley?

* frequency of items: 1=1-10; 2= 11-100; 3=101-250; 4=251-500; 5=>500
# diversity of molluscs as follows: 1=1-3; 2=4-10; 3=11-25; 4=26-50 taxa.

Sample 3, context 313, Bronze Age? ditch fill.
No finds were found in this sample, whose residue comprised small limestone brash. As with the other samples a few uncharred seeds occurred, including goosefoots (*Chenopodium* sp.)

all of which are likely to be recent. There was a little coal in the flot and a few more fragments of charcoal than samples 1 and 2. One piece of possible charred straw and a single charred weed seed were also present. The flot produced a single charred grain, provisionally identified as barley and a number of terrestrial snail shells. The latter included *Vallonia* sp., *Carychium* sp., *Trichia hispida*, *Vertigo pygmaea*, *Cecilioides acicula*, *Lymnaea* sp. and a fragment of *Helix/Cepaea* sp..

Discussion

These samples have produced very little material, and hence can contribute little information. Archaeological material is at very low density in the ditch fills, and the few charred remains cannot be guaranteed as contemporary with the features, since this material can be worked down through the soils by soil processes. Only the mollusc shells can perhaps make some contribution to the environmental study of the site. These in general suggest an open habitat or grassland environment with shells of *Vallonia* sp. dominating the assemblages, with taxa such as *Carychium* sp., *Lymnaea truncatula* perhaps indicating damp environments. Two taxa, *Discus rotundatus* and *Oxychilus* sp. suggest shaded or woodland habitats and they were represented only by single shells.

Animal Bone

Animal bone was collected from three contexts, 210, 217 and 219 (see Archive catalogue). The bone in these contexts was in fairly good condition and included horse, cattle and sheep (or goat), but these may be more recent than the Bronze Age (?) deposits.

Conclusions

The condition of the animals bones was good but if these do not derive from the prehistoric deposits it is likely that bone has not survived in the latter, and only Roman and later contexts may contain bone. The samples indicate only very low levels of archaeological material such as charcoal and charred grain, and with the possibility of contamination these cannot be confidently viewed as Bronze Age in date.

The molluscs shells suggest an open environment adjacent to the ditches and this element of the environmental data is the only one that seems likely to repay investigation unless significantly richer deposits are found during further archaeological work.

Recommendations

The results of the samples and bone collected during the evaluation are poor. Unless substantially richer prehistoric features are discovered if further archaeological work proceeds the contemporaneity of the few cereal grains likely to be recovered could only be confirmed by radiocarbon dating the seeds themselves. Since snail shells have been demonstrated as surviving in the deposits and having a potential for palaeoenvironomental information any future sampling should ensure that columns of samples are taken through the whole sequence of any 'dated' ditch fills, particularly if a series chronologically distinct ditches can be recognised, to build up a picture of local environmental changes on the site.

No further work is recommended on the material recovered during the evaluation.

Acknowledgments

I should like to thank Alison Foster and Jeremy Dubber for the sample processing.

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THE ENVIRONMENTAL ARCHAEOLOGY CONSULTANCY

Key to codes used in the cataloguing of animal bones

SPECIES

BOS	cattle
CSZ	cattle size
SUS	pig
OVCA	sheep or goat
OVI	sheep
SSZ	sheep size
EQU	horse
CER	red deer
CAN	dog
MAN	human
UNI	unknown
CHIK	chicken
GOOS	goose, dom
LEP	hare
UNB	indet bird
MALL	duck, dom.
GULL	gull sp.
FISH	fish
UNIB	bird indet
UNIF	fish indet
GSZE	goose size
BEAV	beaver
CORV	crow or rook
POLE	polecat/ferret
PART	partridge
ORC	rabbit
ROD	rodent
JACK	jackdaw
OWL	owl indet.
AUR	aurochs
DUCK	duck sp.

BONE

SKL	skull
TEMP	temporal
FRNT	frontal
PET	petrous
PAR	parietal
OCIP	occipital
ZYG	zygomatic
MAN	mandible
MAX	maxilla
ATL	atlas
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
MNT	mandibular tooth
MXT	maxillary tooth
LBF	long bone
UNI	unidentified
STN	sternum
INC	incisor
TTH	indet. tooth
CMP	carpo-metacarpus
SKEL	skeleton

SIDE

W - whole
L - left side
R - right side
F - fragment

FUSION

Records the fused/unfused condition of the epiphyses
P - proximal; D - distal; E - acetabulum;
N - unfused; F - fused; C - cranial; A - posterior

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 ldpm4/dupm4
H lpm4/upm4
I lm1/um1
J lm2/um2
K lm3/um3
f ldpm2/dupm2
g ldpm3/dupm3

ZONES

zones record the part of the bone present.
The key to each zone on each bone is on page 2

MEASUREMENTS

Any measurements are those listed in A.Von den Driesch (1976) *A Guide to the Measurement of Animal Bones from Archaeological Sites*, Peabody Museum Bulletin 1, Peabody Museum, Harvard, USA

PRESERVATION

1 - enamel only surviving
2 - bone very severely pitted and thinned, tending to break up teeth with surface erosion and loss of cementum and dentine
3 - surface pitting and erosion of bone, some loss of cementum and dentine on teeth
4 - surface of bone intact, loss of organic component, material chalky, calcined or burnt
5 - bone in good condition, probably with some organic component

ZONES - codes used to define zones on each bone

SKULL -
1. paraoccipital process
2. occipal condyle
3. intercornual protuberance
4. external acoustic meatus
5. frontal sinus
6. ectorbitale
7. entorbitale
8. temporal articular facet
9. facial tuber
0. infraorbital foramen

MANDIBLE
1. Symphyseal surface
2. diastema
3. lateral diastemal foramen
4. coronoid process
5. condylar process
6. angle
7. anterior dorsal acsending ramus posterior M3
8. mandibular foramen

VERTEBRA
1. spine
2. anterior epiphysis
3. posterior epiphysis
4. centrum
5. neural arch

SCAPULA
1. supraglenoid tubercle
2. glenoid cavity
3. origin of the distal spine
4. tuber of spine
5. posterior of neck with foramen
6. cranial angle of blade
7. caudal angle of blade

HUMERUS
1. head
2. greater tubercle
3. lesser tubercle
4. intertuberal groove
5. deltoid tuberosity
6. dorsal angle of olecranon fossa
7. capitulum
8. trochlea

RADIUS
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

METACARPUS -
1. medial facet of proximal artciulation, MC3
2. lateral facet of proximal articulation, MC4
3. medial distal condyle, MC3
4. lateral distal condyle, MC4
5. anterior distal groove and foramen
6. medial or lateral distal condyle

FIRST PHALANX
1. proximal epiphysis
2. distal articular facet

INNOMINATE
1. tuber coxae
2. tuber sacrale + scar
3. body of illium with dorso-medial foramen
4. iliopubic eminence
5. acetabular fossa
6. symphyseal branch of pubis
7. body of ischium
8. ischial tuberosity
9. depression for medial tendon of rectus femoris

FEMUR
1. head
2. trochanter major
3. trochanter minor
4. supracondyloid fossa
5. distal medial condyle
6. lateral distal condyle
7. distal trochlea
8. trochanter tertius

TIBIA
1. proximal medial condyle
2. proximal lateral condyle
3. intercondylar eminence
4. proximal posterior nutrient foramen
5. medial malleolus
6. lateral aspect of distal articulation
7. distal pre-epiphyseal portion of the diaphysis

CALCANEUM
1. calcaneal tuber
2. sustentaculum tali
3. processus anterior

METATARSUS
1. medial facet of proximal artciulation, MT3.
2. lateral facet of proximal articulation, MT4
3. medial distal condyle, MT3
4. lateral distal condyle, MT4
5. anterior distal groove and foramen
6. medial or lateral distal condyle

Archive Catalogue of Animal Bone from Hopfield , Hibaldstow - HBBN99

site	cont.	species	bone	no	side	fusion	zone	butchery	gnawing	toothwear	measurement	path.	comment	preservation
HBBN99	210	CSZ	LBF	1	F			C					SHAFT FRAG-CHARRED-UNFUSED SURFACE	4
HBBN99	217	EQU	LM	1	L								MED WEAR-CEMETUM BUILD UP	4
HBBN99	217	EQU	HUM	1	L	PJDF	1567890				SD-33.2 BT-75.7 HT-42.9		PART PROX END WITH SHAFT AND DISTAL END	4
HBBN99	219	CSZ	RIB	2	F								SHAFT FRAG	4
HBBN99	219	BOS	MTT	1	L		12						PROX END-SMALL-SL POROUS-EPI POROUS-JUV	4
HBBN99	219	OVCA	RAD	1	F								SHAFT FRAG	4
HBBN99	219	SUS	SKL	1	R								FRONTAL AND PARIETAL FRAGS- 2 PIECES	4
HBBN99	219	BOS	HUM	1	L	DF	78				BT-60 HT-34.2		DISTAL END- 7 FRAGMENTS- SMALL	3