Jgg83_AGS_AylesburyGSt

Jones, G.G. 1983 The Animal Bones. In Allen, D., Iron Age Occupation, A Middle Saxon Cemetery and 12th-19th Century Urban Occupation; Excavations in George Street, Aylesbury, 1981. *Records of Buckinghamshire*, **25**, IA 17; med 31-44, Plate 8, Microfiche 75-79; pmed 49, Microfiche 80-81.

IA med pmed George St., Aylesbury, Bucks Jgg83_AGS_AylesburyGSt

IA 146. C Sg P H 56, 55, 21, 1, (12 other). Other: Bird: fowl 11, goose 1.
med. (12th – 14th C), 1520 ident. C Sg P H: 509, 425, 194, 29, (363 other). OM: fallow 2 (mid 14th C), dog 114+2sk; cat 17+7sk, rabbit 2. Cat – knife marks. Bird: fowl 168, goose 39, duck 2; red kite 7 (mid 14th C, Min No 1); partridge 1 (l.13th-e.14th C);
post med 3 skeletons: dog (17th C), calf (17/18th C, goat (19th C).

Records of Buckinghamshire reports are online at bucksas.org.uk, Volume 25, 1983.

Here:- three extracts from the Report Summaries database; p.2 an example original data page with method notes; and p.3 the zones method page.

1List just first fields

Id	pdf ref1	Ph	SitePh	Location	County	Ph Ord	Ms or db
133	Jgg83_AGS_AylesburyGSt	IA		Bucks	Bucks	6	ms
134	Jgg83_AGS_AylesburyGSt	med		Bucks	Bucks	9	ms
156	Jgg83_AGS_AylesburyGSt	pmed		Bucks	Bucks	10	ms

2CSPH plus totals

Id	pdf ref1	Ph	SitePh	Cattle	Shgt	Pig	Horse	Other N	TotIdent	Total	Ph Ord
133	Jgg83_AGS_AylesburyGSt	IA		56	55	22	1	12	146		6
134	Jgg83_AGS_AylesburyGSt	med		509	425	194	29	363	1520	3311	9
156	Jgg83_AGS_AylesburyGSt	pmed		1	1			1	3	3	10

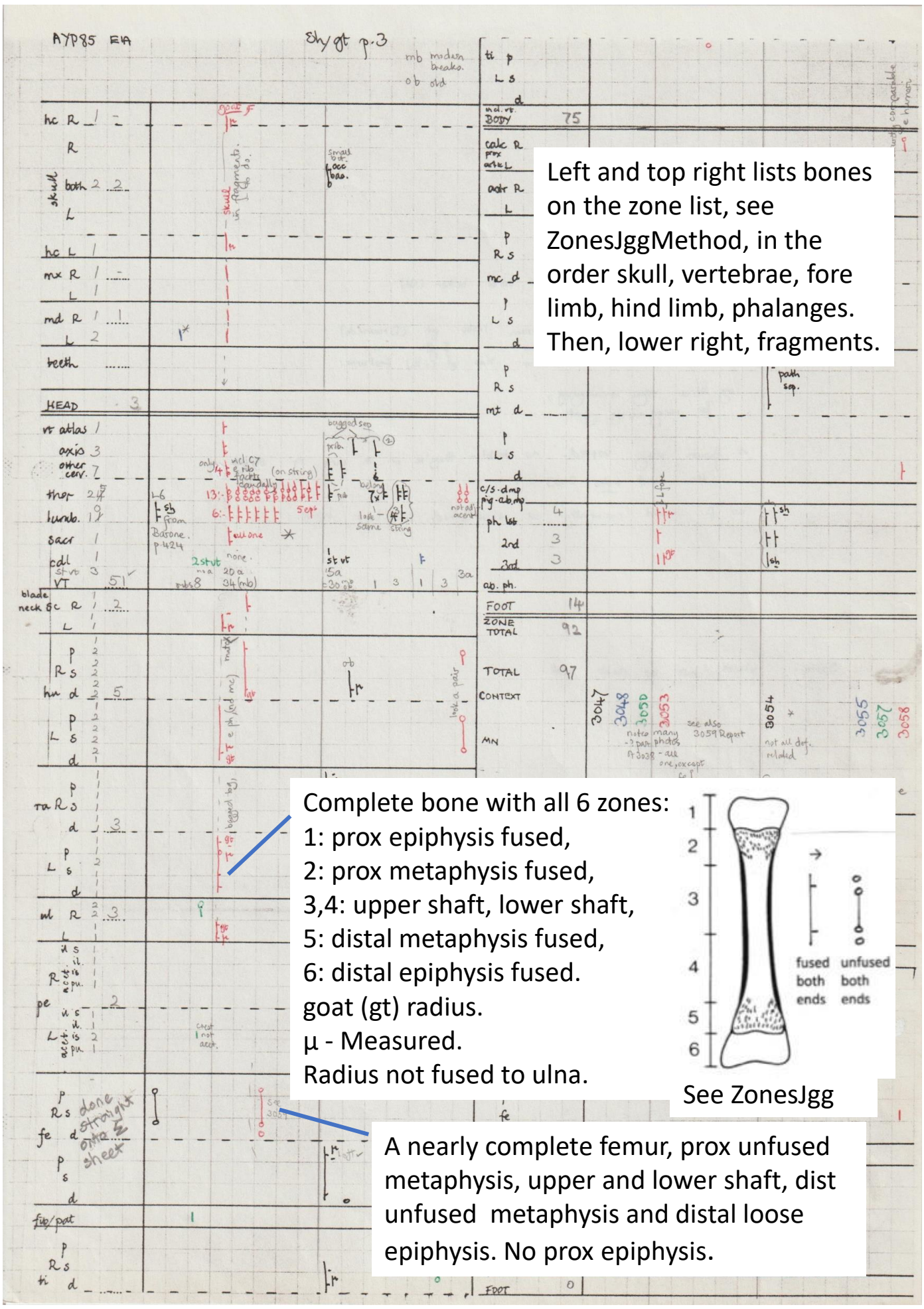
3Other species

Id	pdf ref1	Ph	SitePh	Other N	OtherM	Bird	Ph Ord
133	Jgg83_AGS_AylesburyGSt	IA		12		fowl 11, goose 1.	6
134	Jgg83_AGS_AylesburyGSt	med		363	dog 116, , cat 24, fallow 2, rabbit 2, w.vole 1, rat 1.	fowl 168, goose 39, duck 2, red kite 7(MN1), partridge 1.	9
156	Jgg83_AGS_AylesburyGSt	pmed		1	dog 1skel 17th C		10

Online are this page, AGS001Intro;
For the reports, see bucksas.org.uk, Records of Buckinghamshire Vol 25; Iron Age 17; medieval 31-44, Plate 8, Microfiche 75-79; post medieval 49, Microfiche 80-81.
AGS_Microfiche_75to81; which has medieval Anatomical Analysis and measurements; and postmedieval.
AGS_IronAge_01to05;
AGS01to07_med_cattle;
and so on for sheepgt; pig; horse dog; cat other; bird fish; summary;
and AGS_pmed_01to03.

Cont. next page.

An example original-record page from Aylesbury Prebendal.
Farley and Jones 2012.



The Zones method is described here, in:
Jones, G.G. 1994a Animal Bones. In Ayers, B., Excavations at Fishergate, Norwich, 1985. *East Anglian Archaeology*, **68**, 37.

II. Mammal and Bird Bone

by Gillian Jones

The mammal and bird bone from Fishergate, of late ninth century to late medieval date, is summarised in Table 7.

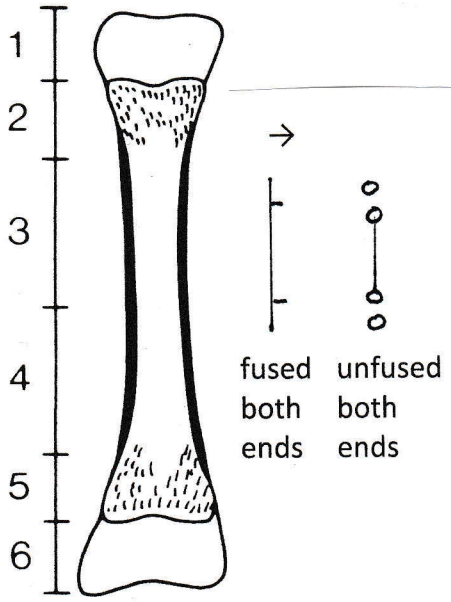
Method

(Fig. 22)

The main bone assemblage was hand collected. A small quantity of bone was recovered from the sieved samples. Bone was recorded on two lists, with the more complete bones on a zone list and the other bones on a fragments list. On the zone list were recorded complete bones or bone pieces as follows:

Skull:
substantial pieces of horncore, frontal, lacrimal, malar, parietal, squamous temporal, occipital; upper jaw and mandible with at least one tooth present; loose teeth.

Long-bones:
where more than half of any of the six areas shown on Figure 22 was present and where the following small areas of bone were present: humerus, the distal posterior part of the shaft; radius, the proximal part of the ulnar groove; femur, the supracondylar fossa; tibia, the anterior, distal part of zone 4.



Division of Long Bones into six zones (figure after Baker and Brothwell, 1984 p.44).

Figure 22 Division of long-bones into six zones.

Other bones:
more than half the following bone or bone elements: vertebra, the body and central arch; scapula, the neck and glenoid cavity; ulna, the olecranon and proximal articulation; pelvis, the iliac shaft and the iliac, ischial and pubic parts of the acetabulum; calcaneum, the proximal part and articulation; the patella, astragalus and phalanx.

With cattle, substantial pieces of the ends of long-bones, even when less-than-half complete, were included on the zone list. This was done in order to avoid loss of important epiphysial fusion data. However, few bones fell into this category, due to the well-preserved and relatively unfragmented nature of the bone assemblage.

The separation of the fragments in bone recording may be useful, in that it is likely to be less repeatable than that of the more-complete segment. Accurate identification of fragments probably varies somewhat between bone analysts, and for a single analyst depending on the time available for study. It will also tend to vary according to the number of similar-sized species present. Some fragments may be assigned to cattle which, if red deer and horse were as common as cattle, would have remained as 'large unidentified'. However, a fragment was not identified unless it bore clear features typical of the particular species.

Table 9 (microfiche), the Anatomical Analysis, shows the total number of bones (BN) and a reduced number of zones. For long-bones, these are zones 2 and 5, labelled p (proximal) and d (distal), and zone 4 for the humerus, femur and tibia, and zone 3 for the radius and metapodials, labelled s (shaft).

Dating

The dating of the bone is based on the identified site periods (see Chronological summary, p.ix) which were themselves dated by artefacts. There was, however, residual earlier pottery in later phases and some of the bone may therefore also be residual earlier material.

General description of the bone

The bone from the Period I marsh deposits was well-preserved and dominated by cattle. Many of the bones were fairly complete and had surfaces which were dark in colour and hard with little abrasion. The good state of preservation of the bone suggests that the marsh was used as a primary dump. In general few bones appeared to relate to each other. Upper and lower jaws of cattle from context *129* probably belong to each other, but, for example, no distal tibiae with matching astragalus were found and only two immature cattle bones were recovered as both metaphysis and epiphysis (against fourteen unfused metaphyses without epiphyses and eight epiphyses without metaphyses). Of thirty immature vertebral centra, in only one case was a matching epiphysis preserved.

Bone from Periods III1 and III2 was also well-preserved. The bone was less dark in colour than the Period I bone and some of it bore a sandy accretion. Again, few bones related to each other (upper and lower jaws, hock joint bones, or metaphyses and epiphyses). One might suggest that casual dumping of bone took place over time and that there may have been some post-depositional movement of bone in the deposits.

It is expected that access to the marsh to dump bone would favour the large bones of cattle and that the high percentage may be more informative about the particular area of the town than the general supply of meat in Nor-