

Jgg89a_MA_Prestatyn MA001Intrp.pdf

Jones, G.G. 1989a The Animal Bones. In Blockley, K., Prestatyn 1984-5: An Iron Age and Romano-British Industrial Site in North Wales. *British Archaeological Reports British Series*, **210**, 211-221.

RB Prestatyn, Denbighshire, N. Wales 7075 ident. Jgg89a_MA_Prestatyn

c.80-160 AD 4493 ident. C Sg P H: 1771, 1989, 674, 16, (43 other). OM: red 3 + cf. red 6a, roe 2, dog 3+1sk (large dog), hare 14, fox 3. Bird: fowl 6, goose (cf. *Anser anser*) 3, duck (cf. *Anas plat.*) 1, raven (*Corvus corax*) 1.

late 3rd – 4th C AD 2236 ident. C Sg P H: 988, 874, 344, 9, (21 other). OM: red 3 + cf. red 10a, dog 2, cat 1, fox 3. Bird fowl 2.

Here are three extracts from the Report Summaries database; the list of pdfs; an example original data page with method notes; and the zones method page.

1List just first fields						
Id	pdf ref1	Ph	SitePh	Location	County	Ph Ord
179	Jgg89a_MA_Prestatyn	IA	I	Nwales	Denbigh	6
122	Jgg89a_MA_Prestatyn	RB c80-160 AD	II	NWales	Denbigh	7.25
180	Jgg89a_MA_Prestatyn	3rd C	III	NWales	Denbigh	7.6
125	Jgg89a_MA_Prestatyn	RB I.3-4th C	IV	NWales	Denbigh	7.8

2CSPH plus totals											
Id	pdf ref1	Ph	SitePh	Cattle	Shgt	Pig	Horse	Other N	TotIdent	Total	Ph Ord
179	Jgg89a_MA_Prestatyn	IA	I	88	70	28	6	1	193	340	6
122	Jgg89a_MA_Prestatyn	RB c80-160 AD	II	1771	1989	674	16	43	4493	9169	7.25
180	Jgg89a_MA_Prestatyn	3rd C	III	84	53	16	0	0	153	153	7.6
125	Jgg89a_MA_Prestatyn	RB I.3-4th C	IV	988	874	344	9	21	2236	2236	7.8

3Other species							
Id	pdf ref1	Ph	SitePh	Other N	OtherM	Bird	Ph Ord
179	Jgg89a_MA_Prestatyn	IA	I	1	dog 1		6
122	Jgg89a_MA_Prestatyn	RB c80-160 AD	II	43	red 3+cf red 6a, roe 2, dog 3+1sk, hare 14, fox 3	fowl 6, goose 3, duck 1, raven 1	7.25
180	Jgg89a_MA_Prestatyn	3rd C	III	0			7.6
125	Jgg89a_MA_Prestatyn	RB I.3-4th C	IV	21	red 3+cf red 10a, dog 2, cat 1, fox 3	fowl 2	7.8

Pdfs are:

MA001Intro

PrestReport1

PrestReport2

PrestReport3

And original data:

MA01to08_IronAge

MA09to13_PhII_Room3_Sumy_C_S_P

MA14to20_PhII_Room4_C_S_P

MA21to28_PhII_Room5&Industrial_Waste

MA29to34_PhII_C_age_meas

MA35to44_PhII_shgt_age_meas

MA45to50_PhII_pig_age_meas
MA51to55_PhII_other&unid
MA56to58_PhII_butchery
MA59_PhIII
MA60to69_PhIV_age_meas
MA_pathology
MA_worked

Cont. next pages – example method and zones method.

Farley and Jones 2012.

Left and top right lists bones on the zone list, see ZonesJggMethod, in the order skull, vertebrae, fore limb, hind limb, phalanges. Then, lower right, fragments.

Complete bone with all 6 zones:
 1: prox epiphysis fused,
 2: prox metaphysis fused,
 3,4: upper shaft, lower shaft,
 5: distal metaphysis fused,
 6: distal epiphysis fused.
 goat (gt) radius.
 μ - Measured.
 Radius not fused to ulna.

See ZonesJgg

A nearly complete femur, prox unfused metaphysis, upper and lower shaft, dist unfused metaphysis and distal loose epiphysis. No prox epiphysis.

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)

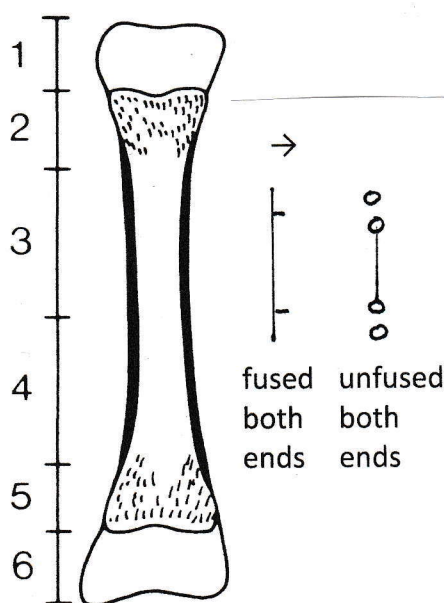
The main bone assemblage was hand collected. A small quantity of bone was recovered from the sieved samples. Bone was recorded on two lists, with the more complete bones on a zone list and the other bones on a fragments list. On the zone list were recorded complete bones or bone pieces as follows:

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 epiphyseal 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-