Thtfd0001Intro

Jones, G.G. 1993a Mammal and Bird Bones. In Dallas, C., Excavations in Thetford by B. K. Davison between 1964 and 1970. *East Anglian Archaeology*, **62**, 176-191.

LS med Thetford (Davison), Norfolk Jgg93a_Thetford_Davison

11397 identified bones

10th C. 3213 ident. C Sg P H: 1427, 1050, 483, 49, (204 other). OM: (fallow 1), roe 1, dog 22, cat 27+2sk. Bird: fowl 100, goose cf. dom. 35, duck cf. mallard 15.

11th-12th C 4470 ident. C Sg P H: 1757, 1577, 687, 43, (406 other). OM: red 1, dog 75+1sk, cat 74, (rabbit 1), hare 1, fox 2, rat 1. Bird: fowl 166, goose cf. dom 69, duck cf. mallard 8, *Branta leucopsis/Anser albifrons* 1, red kite 2, crane 1, coot 1, rock/stock dove 1, jackdaw 1.

Other phases l.12th – 14th C 766 ident. + 2725 less certain dating; l.14th – 15th C 378 ident.; l.15th – e16th C 692 ident. Idents of ferret and chough.

Below are summaries from the Reports Summaries Access database; an example original data page with method notes; and the zones method page. (The database is not permitted online, but can be requested).

When writing on the page numbers, Phase V was omitted, which is why page numbers are not in the correct Phase order.

As separate pdf files are the report, pathology, worked, this page 0001Intro, and the many primary record pages, which go up to page 388, in Phase order. At present (with apologies) Phase V runs after Phase VII.

EAA put part of the fiche data online, but this is not complete. It remains a Jgg job to do.

1List just first fields

Id	pdf ref1	Ph	SitePh	Location	County	Ph Ord
176	Jgg93a_Thetford_Davison	ES 5th-7th C	II	Norfolk	Norfolk	8.26
128	Jgg93a_Thetford_Davison	LS 10th C	III	Norfolk	Norfolk	8.45
129	Jgg93a_Thetford_Davison	med 11-12th C	IV	Norfolk	Norfolk	9.15
168	Jgg93a_Thetford_Davison	med 12th-14th C	V	Norfolk	Norfolk	9.55
169	Jgg93a_Thetford_Davison	med prob 12th-14th	V()	Norfolk	Norfolk	9.57
170	Jgg93a_Thetford_Davison	med 14th-15th C	VI	Norfolk	Norfolk	9.72
171	Jgg93a_Thetford_Davison	lmed 15th-e16th C	VII	Norfolk	Norfolk	9.81

2CSPH plus totals

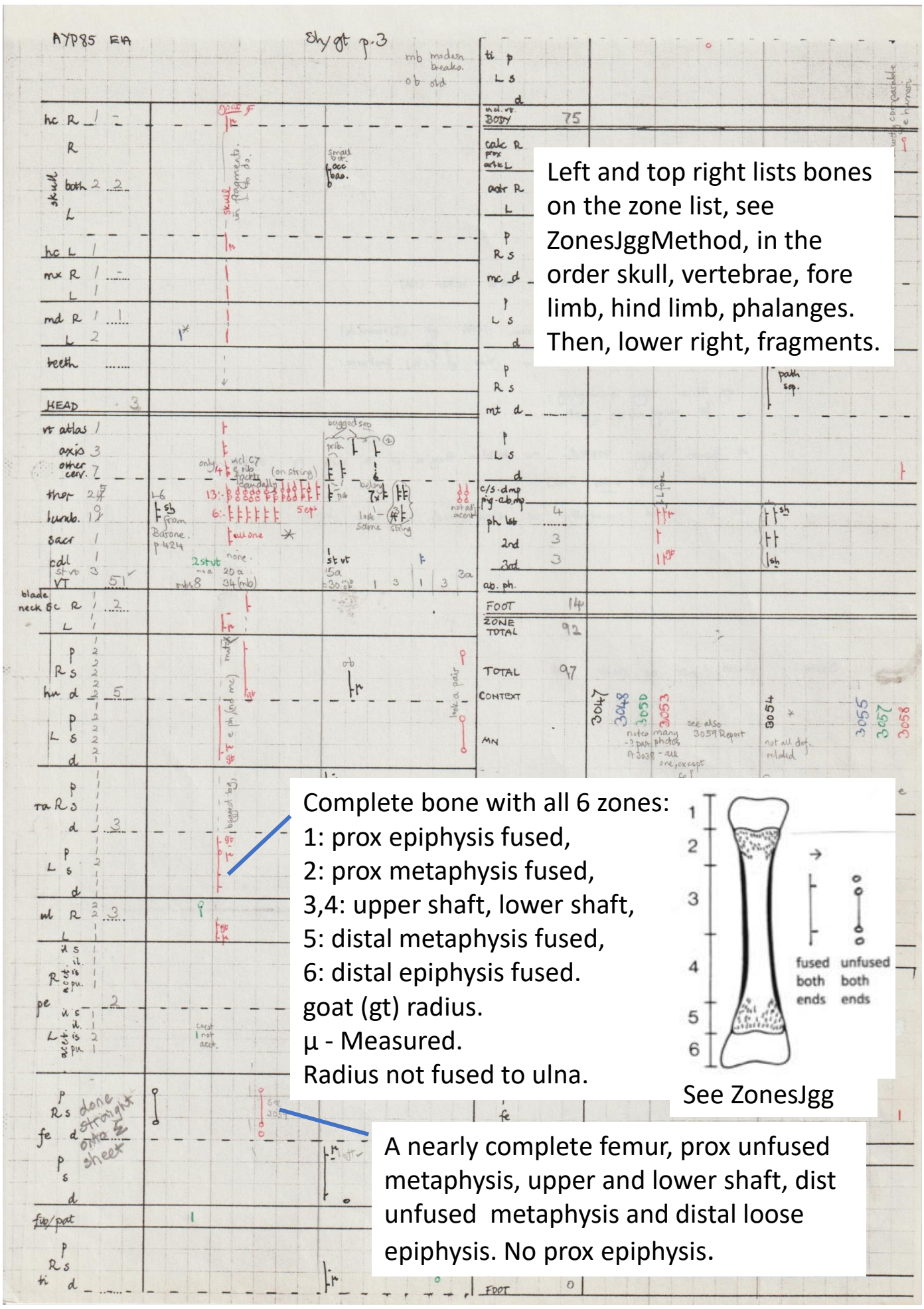
Id	pdf ref1	Ph	SitePh	Cattle	Shgt	Pig	Horse	Other N	TotIdent	Total	Ph Ord
176	Jgg93a_Thetford_Davison	ES 5th-7th C	II	33	13	4	3	0	53	109	8.26
128	Jgg93a_Thetford_Davison	LS 10th C	III	1427	1050	483	49	204	3213		8.45
129	Jgg93a_Thetford_Davison	med 11-12th C	IV	1757	1577	687	43	406	4470		9.15
168	Jgg93a_Thetford_Davison	med 12th-14th C	V	229	382	104			766	1150	9.55
169	Jgg93a_Thetford_Davison	med prob 12th-14th	V()	1051	1066	411	21				9.57
170	Jgg93a_Thetford_Davison	med 14th-15th C	VI	117	151	56	13				9.72
171	Jgg93a_Thetford_Davison	lmed 15th-e16th C	VII	243	298	66	19	66	692	1144	9.81

Next page – Other species

3Other species							
Id	**pdf ref1**	**Ph**	**SitePh**	**Other N**	**OtherM**	**Bird**	**Ph Ord**
176	Jgg93a_Thetford_Davison	ES 5th-7th C	II	0			8.26
128	Jgg93a_Thetford_Davison	LS 10th C	III	204	(fall 1), roe 1, dog 22, cat 27+2sk	fowl 100, gse cfdom 35, duck cf mall 15	8.45
129	Jgg93a_Thetford_Davison	med 11-12th C	IV	406	red 1, dog 75+1sk, cat 74, (rab 1), hare 1, rat 1, fox 2	fowl 166, gse cfdom 69, duck cf mall 8, other 7	9.15
168	Jgg93a_Thetford_Davison	med 12th-14th C	V		h 7, d 6, cat 7, hare 1	f 18, gse 7, duck 1, wild 4	9.55
169	Jgg93a_Thetford_Davison	med prob 12th-14th	V()				9.57
170	Jgg93a_Thetford_Davison	med 14th-15th C	VI				9.72
171	Jgg93a_Thetford_Davison	lmed 15th-e16th C	VII	66	d 2, rabbit 26, ferret 1	f 19, gse cfdom 11, duck cfmall 3, wild bird 4	9.81

On the next pages are an example original data page with method notes; and the zones method page.

An example original-record page from Aylesbury Prebendal.
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.

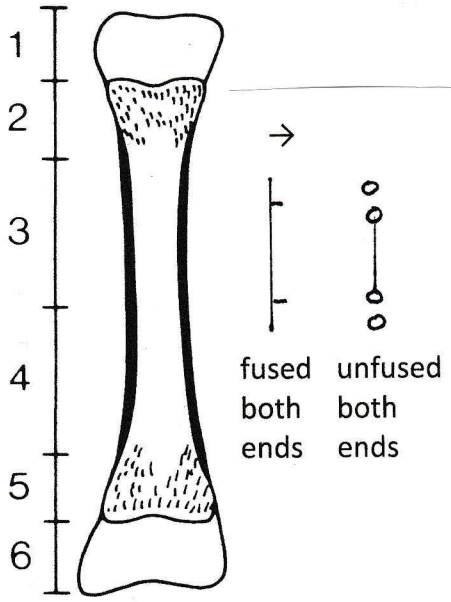
Method

(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 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-