

Codes and references used in cataloguing animal bone

- Taxon:** Species, family group or size category.
 Non-species specific codes: -
 : Equid- Horse Family
 : Gadidae- Cod Family
 : Passer- *Passerine*, Small songbirds i.e. Sparrow or Finches
 : Turdid- *Turdidae*, Blackbird/Thrush family
 : Corvid- *Coridae*, Crow family i.e. Crow, Rook or Jackdaw
 : Galliform- Fowl or Pheasant
 : Large Mammal – Cattle, Horse, Red Deer size
 : Medium Mammal- Sheep/Goat, Pig, Dog, Roe Deer size
 : Small Mammal- Cat, Rabbit size
 : Micro Mammal- Mouse sized
 : Unidentified- Not identified to species
- Element:** Skeletal element represented.
 : Unidentified- Not identified to element
- Side:** L-Left, R- Right, B- Both
- Zones:** Records presence/absence of individual areas of the bone.
 Based on Zone illustrations in Serjeantson, D, 1996 *The Animal Bones, in Refuse and Disposal at Area 16, East Runnymede: Runnymede Bridge Research Excavations*, Vol. 2, (eds) E S Needham and T Spence, British Museum Press, London.
- Prox & Dist:** Fusion of proximal and distal epiphyses
 : X- Not present, F- Fused, U- Unfused, B- Unfused diaphysis and epiphysis present, V- Fusion Line visible.
- Age Range:** Age range based on age at fusion. Based on Silver, I, A, 1969, *The Ageing of Domestic Animals*, in D. Brothwell and E.S. Higgs, *Science in Archaeology*, Thames and Hudson.
- Path:** Presence of pathology, details in notes column.
- Butch:** Presence of butchery, details in notes column.
- Burnt:** Presence of burning, details in notes column.
- Gnaw:** Presence of gnawing, details in notes column.
- Worked:** Fragment shows evidence of working, details in the notes column.
- Fresh Break:** Fresh break noted, fragments re-fitted as one bone.
- Associated:** Articulating or adjoining bones.
- Measured:** Measurements taken as according to Von den Driesch, A, 1976 *A Guide to the Measurement of Animal Bones from Archaeological Sites*, Peabody Museum.
- Tooth Wear:** Tooth wear score for aging data, taken as according to:
- Grant, A, 1982 'The Use of Tooth Wear as a Guide to the Age of Domestic Ungulates', in B Wilson *et al.* *Ageing and Sexing Animal Bones from Archaeological Sites*, BAR British Series 109, 91-108, Oxford
 - Halstead, P, 1985 A Study of Mandibular Teeth from Romano-British Contexts at Maxey, in F Pryor, *Archaeology and Environment in the Lower Welland Valley*, East Anglian Archaeology Report 27:219-224
 - Levine, M A, 1982 The Use of Crown Height Measurements and Eruption-Wear Sequences to Age Horse Teeth. In Wilson, B et al. *Ageing and Sexing Animal Bones from Archaeological Sites*. BAR British Series 109. 223 – 250

- Surface:** Taphonomies noted on the bone surface:
W- Weathered
A- Abraded
R- Rootlet etched
D- Chemical etching from digestion
- Condition:** Grades 0-5, where 0 = pristine and 5= indicating that the bone had suffered such structural and attritional damage as to make it unrecognisable. Based on Lyman, R L, 1996 *Vertebrate Taphonomy*, Cambridge Manuals in Archaeology, Cambridge University Press, Cambridge
- No.:** Number of individual bones/fragments
- (g):** Weight in grams
- Notes:** Notes on observed taphonomies, differences and associations.