

**Re-examining Associated Bone Groups  
from Southern England and Yorkshire,  
c.4000BC to AD1550**

Volume 2

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## Abstract

In recent years, zooarchaeology has started to move beyond purely economic interpretations towards a social zooarchaeology. In particular, these 'social' interpretations have often concentrated upon Associated Bone Groups (ABGs), also referred to as 'special animal deposits' or 'animal burials', rather than upon the disarticulated and fragmented faunal remains more commonly recovered from archaeological sites. Previous studies of these ABG deposits have largely been limited to a single period and a small sample of sites. The majority of studies have also been concentrated on the Wessex region and have not examined in detail the osteological composition of these deposits. The purpose of this thesis is to move beyond these limitations. Therefore, it investigates the nature of ABGs from the Neolithic to the Medieval period for the contrasting regions of southern England and Yorkshire. This has been achieved by collecting detailed information for ABGs from publicly available sources and analysing it utilising modern database technology.

Overall, data from 2,062 ABGs have been collected, 1,863 from the southern England region and 199 from Yorkshire. Although the majority of previous literature concerns Iron Age deposits, in fact the largest proportion of ABGs from both regions comes from Romano-British sites. Furthermore, their nature is highly variable within and between periods and regions.

The previous interpretation of these deposits is also an important factor. Currently, ABG deposits from prehistoric and Romano-British contexts are commonly viewed as the results of ritual activities. However, deposits of more recent date are more often considered to be the result of mundane actions. The review of previous literature shows that the interpretation of these deposits is changeable and linked to development in archaeological paradigms.

This study collected data on ABGs published from the 1940's onwards, allowing these changes in interpretation to be tracked and, importantly, to review the links between the nature of the deposit and its interpretation. Results show that the

interpretation of these deposits is influenced by key publications and current period-based assumptions, with ritual interpretations often only given at a meta-level. For example, Iron Age deposits are seen as 'ritual', yet this does not provide information on the actions and the associated meaning and agenda which created them.

This thesis shows that each ABG is unique, and to apply a meta-level interpretation to all ABGs, even from the same period, would be inaccurate and inappropriate. A biographical approach to the investigation of these deposits is developed, which leads to a more considered and informed view and can help us move away from a generalized interpretation. A biographical approach shows there is no standard type of ABG, which means there can be no standard interpretation. There are trends in the creation of ABGs, but each bone group is created by specific actions and it is the investigation of these individual events that moves us closer to the societies we wish to understand. This study has shown the value of not only utilising specialist data, but integrating such knowledge with other archaeological evidence. Use of this methodology will enable us to move beyond the perceived economic straightjacket towards a social zooarchaeology.

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# List of Contents

## Volume 1

<b>Abstract.....</b>	<b>iii</b>
<b>Acknowledgments .....</b>	<b>v</b>
<b>List of Contents .....</b>	<b>vii</b>
<b>List of Figures.....</b>	<b>xiii</b>
<b>List of Tables .....</b>	<b>xix</b>
<b>Chronology .....</b>	<b>xxiii</b>
<b>Abbreviations .....</b>	<b>xxiv</b>
<b>Part 1: Introducing ABGs .....</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>1.Introduction to a Deposit Type.....</b>	<b>2</b>
1.1. Subject to be addressed .....	2
1.2. ABGs and zooarchaeology.....	3
1.2.1. Zoologicoarchaeologists .....	3
1.2.2. Palaeoeconomists .....	5
1.2.3. Bucking the trend; Neolithic animal burials .....	6
1.2.4. Bucking the trend; Romano-Celtic religion .....	9
1.2.5. Structured deposition .....	13
1.2.6. Iron Age influence; 'special animal deposits' .....	15
1.2.7. Iron Age influence; sceptical zooarchaeologists.....	21
1.2.8. Iron Age influence; a menagerie of deposits .....	23
1.2.9. Social zooarchaeologists .....	27
1.3. Research aims.....	30
1.4. Defining ABGs .....	33
1.5. Achieving the aims; methodology .....	36
1.5.1. Data sources .....	36
1.5.2. Data recording and categories.....	37
1.5.3. Data analysis .....	41
1.6. Thesis structure .....	42
<b>2.Creation of the Faunal Record .....</b>	<b>44</b>
2.1. Introduction.....	44
2.2. Death .....	44
2.3. Death to ground; skeletonisation.....	46
2.4. Death to ground; disarticulation.....	47
2.5. Death to ground; butchery.....	52
2.5.1. Primary butchery .....	54

2.5.2.	Secondary butchery.....	56
2.5.3.	Tertiary and further butchery .....	58
2.6.	Ground to trowel .....	59
2.7.	Trowel to report.....	62
2.8.	Summary .....	63
<b>Part 2: Period Specific Results.....</b>		<b>65</b>
<b>3.Neolithic and Bronze Age.....</b>		<b>66</b>
3.1.	Introduction.....	66
3.2.	Neolithic and Bronze Age ABGs from Yorkshire .....	67
3.3.	Neolithic and Bronze Age species proportions.....	69
3.4.	Neolithic site types.....	74
3.5.	Neolithic ABG composition.....	76
3.6.	Neolithic - Bronze Age transition .....	80
3.7.	Bronze Age ABGs .....	82
3.7.1.	Round barrows .....	84
3.7.2.	Wilsford shaft.....	89
3.7.3.	Bronze Age settlements, enclosures and middens .....	93
3.8.	Summary .....	97
<b>4.Iron Age southern England.....</b>		<b>100</b>
4.1.	Introduction.....	100
4.2.	Species proportions .....	102
4.2.1.	Wild species .....	102
4.2.2.	Domestic animals.....	105
4.3.	Nature of the assemblage and influential sites.....	106
4.4.	Site types and context .....	110
4.5.	ABG composition .....	116
4.6.	Butchery .....	124
4.7.	ABG associations .....	127
4.7.1.	Multiple ABGs.....	127
4.7.2.	Associated deposit groups.....	130
<b>5.Iron Age Yorkshire.....</b>		<b>135</b>
5.1.	Introduction.....	135
5.2.	Species proportions and context .....	136
5.3.	Hasholme logboat.....	139
5.4.	Funerary sites .....	141
5.5.	Settlements .....	144
5.5.1.	Ferrybridge and Parlington Hollins.....	145
5.5.2.	Dalton Parlours.....	146
5.5.3.	Garton and Wetwang Slack.....	147
5.6.	Summary .....	149
<b>6.Romano-British southern England.....</b>		<b>151</b>
6.1.	Introduction.....	151
6.2.	Species proportions .....	152
6.2.1.	Wild species .....	152



6.2.2.	Domestic species.....	154
6.2.3.	Greyhound Yard and the middle Romano-British assemblage.....	157
6.3.	Nature of the assemblage .....	158
6.4.	Owslebury .....	161
6.4.1.	Owslebury ABG species proportions.....	162
6.4.2.	Owslebury ABG placement .....	164
6.4.3.	Owslebury ABG ageing data .....	166
6.4.4.	Owslebury ABG composition.....	169
6.5.	Oakridge well.....	174
6.6.	Greyhound Yard, Dorchester .....	179
6.6.1.	Greyhound Yard ABG species proportions .....	180
6.6.2.	Greyhound Yard ageing data .....	181
6.6.3.	Greyhound Yard ABG composition .....	183
6.7.	ABG site type differences .....	186
6.7.1.	Town and rural settlements .....	187
6.7.2.	Military and villa sites.....	193
6.7.3.	Funerary sites .....	194
6.8.	Composition and butchery data.....	196
6.9.	ABG associations.....	200
6.9.1.	Multi-ABGs .....	200
6.9.2.	Associated deposit groups.....	204
6.10.	Summary .....	207
<b>7.</b>	<b>Romano-British Yorkshire.....</b>	<b>209</b>
7.1.	Introduction.....	209
7.2.	Species proportions and context .....	210
7.3.	Shiptonthorpe .....	215
7.3.1.	Shiptonthorpe species proportion and assemblage composition.....	215
7.3.2.	Shiptonthorpe ABG placement .....	218
7.4.	Rudston Roman villa.....	220
7.5.	Trentholme Drive, York.....	223
7.6.	Bainesse Farm, Catterick .....	225
7.7.	Overall ABG composition .....	226
7.8.	Summary .....	229
<b>8.</b>	<b>Medieval southern England .....</b>	<b>230</b>
8.1.	Introduction.....	230
8.2.	Species proportions .....	232
8.2.1.	Birds .....	233
8.2.2.	Wild mammals .....	235
8.2.3.	Domestic mammals.....	235
8.3.	Nature of the assemblage .....	237
8.4.	Site type.....	239
8.5.	Feature type.....	242
8.6.	ABG Composition.....	244
8.6.1.	Complete ABGs .....	244
8.6.2.	Partial ABGs .....	246
8.6.3.	Butchery .....	248
8.7.	Associated ABGs .....	249

8.8.	Summary .....	251
<b>9.</b>	<b>Medieval Yorkshire.....</b>	<b>253</b>
9.1.	Introduction.....	253
9.2.	Species proportions and site type.....	255
9.3.	Anglo-Scandinavian.....	256
9.4.	High Medieval.....	259
9.5.	Late Medieval.....	259
9.5.1.	Manorial.....	260
9.5.2.	Monastic.....	260
9.5.3.	Towns.....	261
9.6.	Summary .....	264
<b>Part 3:</b>	<b>Trends, Interpretations and Conclusions .....</b>	<b>266</b>
<b>10.</b>	<b>Patterns and Trends.....</b>	<b>267</b>
10.1.	Introduction.....	267
10.2.	Are the patterns real? .....	267
10.2.1.	Sample size and ABGs.....	267
10.2.2.	Taphonomy .....	269
10.2.3.	Archaeologists.....	271
10.3.	How common are ABGs? .....	274
10.4.	Changing species.....	276
10.4.1.	Southern England.....	277
10.4.2.	Yorkshire.....	280
10.5.	Composition; not all ABGs are the same.....	283
10.5.1.	Complete ABGs .....	284
10.5.2.	Partial ABGs .....	289
10.6.	Butchery .....	293
10.7.	Animal health; pathology.....	303
10.8.	Depositional context .....	305
10.9.	Human remains .....	308
10.10.	Summary .....	310

## Volume 2

<b>11.</b>	<b>Assigned Meaning.....</b>	<b>312</b>
11.1.	Introduction.....	312
11.2.	A pantheon of interpretations.....	313
11.3.	Structured deposition .....	317
11.4.	Domestic 'food' mammals.....	320
11.4.1.	Complete ABGs; unfit for consumption, or sacrifices?.....	320
11.4.2.	Partial ABGs; butchery waste or ritual rubbish?.....	325
11.5.	Domestic dogs and cats; population control or sacred animals .....	334
11.6.	Domestic birds; offerings and waste.....	342
11.7.	Wild species; accidents, natural or special deposits?.....	343
11.8.	Meta-Level categories and the problem with 'ritual'.....	348

<b>12. Assigning Meaning; Animal Biographies .....</b>	<b>352</b>
12.1. A way forward.....	352
12.2. Building ABG biographies.....	353
12.3. The taphonomic model.....	355
12.4. How humans create ABGs.....	358
12.5. Assigned meaning .....	362
12.6. Looking again at ABGs.....	363
12.6.1. Windmill Hill outer ditch section V.....	364
12.6.2. Suddern farm pit 197/7 .....	367
12.6.3. Rudston Roman villa pit 47 .....	373
12.6.4. Winnall Down pit 6596 revisited, again! .....	374
12.7. What are ABGs? .....	377
<b>13. Conclusion.....</b>	<b>380</b>
13.1. Associated Bone Groups; their nature .....	380
13.2. Associated Bone Groups; their meaning.....	382
13.3. Developing methodologies .....	383
13.4. Recording recommendations.....	385
13.5. Future directions .....	387
13.5.1. Availability of data.....	387
13.5.2. Regionality .....	388
13.5.3. Associated deposit groups.....	388
13.5.4. Intra-site study.....	389
13.5.5. Metrical analysis .....	389
13.5.6. Post-depositional taphonomic action .....	390
13.5.7. Animal behaviour.....	391
13.5.8. Moments of transition .....	391
13.6. Concluding remarks .....	391
<b>Part 4: Bibliography and Appendix .....</b>	<b>393</b>
<b>Bibliography .....</b>	<b>394</b>
<b>Introduction to Appendices.....</b>	<b>478</b>
<b>Appendix 1: How to read a triplot diagram .....</b>	<b>479</b>
<b>Appendix 2: Data gathering.....</b>	<b>480</b>
<b>Appendix 3: The database.....</b>	<b>482</b>
<b>Appendix 4: Summary of sites from southern England with ABGs .....</b>	<b>486</b>
<b>Appendix 5: Summary of individual ABGs from southern England.....</b>	<b>495</b>
<b>Appendix 6: Sites from southern England with no ABGs present.....</b>	<b>615</b>
<b>Appendix 7: Summary of sites from Yorkshire with ABGs.....</b>	<b>629</b>
<b>Appendix 8: Summary of individual ABGs from Yorkshire .....</b>	<b>633</b>

<b>Appendix 9: Sites from Yorkshire with no ABGs present .....</b>	<b>650</b>
<b>Appendix 10: Maps of southern England sites.....</b>	<b>655</b>
10.1 Neolithic sites with ABGs.....	655
10.2 Neolithic sites without ABGs .....	656
10.3 Bronze Age sites with ABGs .....	657
10.4 Bronze Age sites without ABGs .....	658
10.5 Iron Age sites with ABGs .....	659
10.6 Iron Age sites without ABGs .....	660
10.7 Romano-British sites with ABGs.....	661
10.8 Romano-British sites without ABGs.....	662
10.9 Medieval sites with ABGs .....	663
10.10 Medieval sites without ABGs .....	664
<b>Appendix 11: Maps of Yorkshire sites .....</b>	<b>665</b>
11.1 Iron Age sites with ABGs .....	665
11.2 Iron Age sites without ABGs .....	666
11.3 Romano-British sites with ABGs.....	667
11.4 Romano-British sites without ABGs.....	668
11.5 Medieval sites with ABGs .....	669
11.6 Medieval sites without ABGs .....	670

# List of Figures

## Volume 1

Figure 1 Postcard produced 1937 during the Maiden Castle excavations .....	4
Figure 2 Illustrations of head and hoof burials .....	7
Figure 3 Dog skeleton, human child skull and cattle skull found in association, from the Neolithic site of Jordansmühl, Poland .....	7
Figure 4 Neolithic human burial with associated cattle from Coblenz.....	8
Figure 5 Pits 2, 17 and 'railway pit' 10 from Newstead .....	11
Figure 6 Plan of the South Cadbury shrine and animal burials.....	12
Figure 7 Partial articulated cattle skeletons in association with chalk blocks .....	15
Figure 8 Mandible wear stages of sheep, cattle and pig animal burials at Danebury	16
Figure 9 Hierarchy of animals indicated by their presence in culinary garbage.....	20
Figure 10 Graph showing the percentage of publications regarding 'ritual' .....	27
Figure 11 Example of 'structured deposits' from Greyhound Yard, Dorchester shafts .....	29
Figure 12 Photos showing animal burials from pit 135 and articulated legs from pit 87, Suddern Farm, Hampshire .....	34
Figure 13 Plan of special deposits from Pit 122, Suddern Farm, Hampshire .....	35
Figure 14 Statistical scheme of disarticulation for an ideal skeleton of domestic cow .....	49
Figure 15 Diagram illustrating the elements expected to be articulated after natural disarticulation stage 1-3 .....	51
Figure 16 Modern lines for skinning a cattle carcass.....	55
Figure 17 Dismemberment practices of different ethnic groups.....	57
Figure 18 Modern beef cuts .....	58
Figure 19 Section of the top 4 meters of the Oakridge well .....	61
Figure 20 Meadow's (1981) model of taphonomic history .....	63
Figure 21 Plan of the burials present in the Whitegrounds entrance grave .....	68
Figure 22 Tripolar diagram comparing early and late Neolithic faunal assemblages	70
Figure 23 Percentages of cattle, s/g and pig found on selected Neolithic and Bronze Age sites in southern England.....	71
Figure 24 Dog ABG from the Keiller's excavations at Windmill Hill .....	72
Figure 25 Diagram, showing the relative percentages of body parts present, from 16 partial cattle ABGs from Windmill Hill .....	77
Figure 26 Cattle ABG from the ditch fill at Fussell's Lodge.....	78

Figure 27 Cattle ABGs from within Fussell's Lodge long barrow.....	79
Figure 28 White-tailed Eagle in flight. Courtesy of Tobias Biehl.....	81
Figure 29 Cattle ABG from Old Sarum Spur .....	83
Figure 30 Plan of the pond barrow at Down Farm .....	85
Figure 31 Plan of the central grave at Hemp Knoll .....	87
Figure 32 Deposit of cattle skulls from the round barrow at Irthlingborough, Northamptonshire.....	88
Figure 33 The Wilsford Shaft indicating approximate locations of ABGs.....	90
Figure 34 example of partial sheep ABG from, G37, Wilsford shaft.....	91
Figure 35 Neonatal calf ABG, Dean Bottom.....	95
Figure 36 Cow ABG pregnant with calf (indicated by the arrows) from Crab Farm	96
Figure 37 Percentages of the most common species in southern England Iron Age ABGs.....	105
Figure 38 ABG species percentages from Balksbury Camp.....	108
Figure 39 Species percentages for the largest middle Iron Age ABG samples from southern England.....	108
Figure 40 ABG species percentages from Danebury.....	109
Figure 41 Top: percentage of southern England ABGs per species deposited on hillforts. Bottom: percentage of ABGs per species deposited on non-hillfort sites.	111
Figure 42 Relative proportion of species represented in Wait's study of special deposits.....	113
Figure 43 Correspondence analysis showing relationships between species and southern England Iron Age feature types.....	114
Figure 44 Correspondence analysis showing relationships between species and southern England Iron Age feature types, excluding ABGs from pits .....	115
Figure 45 Plan of cow and calf ABGs from Gussage All Saints .....	118
Figure 46 Ages (%) of complete and partial Iron Age sheep/goat ABGs from southern England.....	119
Figure 47 Percentage of complete ABGs per species for the early, middle and late Iron Age .....	120
Figure 48 Top: ages (%) of complete pig ABGs. Bottom: ages (%) of partial pig ABGs from Iron Age sites in southern England .....	121
Figure 49 Top: ages (%) of complete dog ABGs. Bottom: ages (%) of partial dog ABGs from Iron Age sites in southern England .....	123
Figure 50 Percentages of body areas represented from partial cattle, horse, sheep/goat, pig and dog ABGs from the southern England Iron Age.....	124
Figure 51 ABGs and other bones from fill 7 of pit 197 Suddern Farm .....	130
Figure 52 Plan of pit 5, Viables Farm, showing human burial and associated ABGs .....	132

Figure 53 Map showing the physiographic regions in Yorkshire .....	136
Figure 54 Tripolar diagram showing the percentage of cattle, sheep/goat and pig for non-funerary sites.....	138
Figure 55 Plan of the Hasholme Logboat showing overall bone distribution.....	140
Figure 56 Garton Station grave-group, GS6, the ABGs are shaded .....	143
Figure 57 Complete dog ABG from Dalton Parlours .....	146
Figure 58 Outline plan of the settlement and cemetery at Garton and Wetwang Slacks .....	148
Figure 59 Graph showing the percentages of the most common animals to constitute ABGs in the Romano-British periods .....	155
Figure 60 Graph showing the percentages of the most common animals, excluding dogs from the sample, in the Romano-British periods.....	156
Figure 61 Graph showing the percentage of ABGs per species recorded from middle Romano-British context .....	157
Figure 62 Plan of Owslebury .....	161
Figure 63 Graph showing the percentages of the main ABG species from Owslebury for the Romano-British sub-periods.....	163
Figure 64 Graph showing the percentages of the main species NISP per period from the overall faunal assemblage from Owslebury .....	163
Figure 65 Graph showing the percentage of each species per feature type from Owslebury .....	164
Figure 66 Graph showing the percentage of each species NISP per feature type for the overall faunal assemblage from Owslebury .....	165
Figure 67 Graph showing the attrition of a species population, for individuals that became ABGs, at Owslebury .....	167
Figure 68 Graph showing the attrition of a species population, using data from the whole Romano-British faunal assemblage from Owslebury .....	167
Figure 69 Graph showing the attrition of the ABG and non-ABG pig population from Owslebury .....	168
Figure 70 Diagram showing the percentage representation of body areas for partial dog ABGs from Romano-British Owslebury.....	170
Figure 71 Diagram showing the percentage representation of body areas for partial cattle ABGs from Romano-British Owslebury.....	171
Figure 72 Diagram showing the percentage representation of body areas for partial horse ABGs from Romano-British Owslebury.....	171
Figure 73 Diagram showing the percentage representation of body areas for partial sheep/goat ABGs from Romano-British Owslebury .....	173
Figure 74 Diagram showing the percentage representation of body areas for partial sheep/goat ABGs from Iron Age Owslebury.....	173
Figure 75 Section of Oakridge well with relative position of ABGs indicated .....	175

Figure 76 Graph showing the percentages of the main species from the late Romano-British Oakridge Well deposits .....	176
Figure 77 Graph showing the percentage NISP for the main species from the total faunal assemblage Oakridge Well.....	176
Figure 78 Graph showing the attrition of a species population, for individuals that became ABGs, at Oakridge Well.....	177
Figure 79 Graph showing the percentages of the main species from Greyhound Yard for the Romano-British sub-periods.....	180
Figure 80 Graph showing the percentages of the main species faunal assemblage NISPs from Greyhound Yard for the Romano-British sub-periods.....	181
Figure 81 Graph showing the attrition of a species population, for individuals that became ABGs, at Greyhound Yard.....	182
Figure 82 Diagram showing the percentage representation of body areas for partial dog ABGs from Romano-British Greyhound Yard .....	185
Figure 83 Diagram showing the percentage representation of body areas for partial sheep/goat ABGs from Romano-British Greyhound Yard.....	185
Figure 84 Diagram showing the percentage representation of body areas for partial cattle ABGs from Romano-British Greyhound Yard.....	186
Figure 85 Graphs showing the percentage of species represented in the ABG assemblages from rural settlements and towns .....	188
Figure 86 Graph showing the proportion of ABGs per species from early Romano-British rural settlements .....	189
Figure 87 Graph showing the proportion of ABGs per species from late Romano-British rural settlements .....	191
Figure 88 Graph showing the proportion of ABGs per species from late Romano-British towns .....	191
Figure 89 Graphs showing the ABG species proportions for late Iron Age settlements and early Romano-British rural settlements.....	192
Figure 90 Graphs showing the ABG species proportions from Porchester Castle ..	193
Figure 91 Graph showing the body area percentage for Romano-British partial ABGs (partial indicates all body areas represented).....	197
Figure 92 Photo of associated dog ABGs, allegedly tied together at the throat from early Romano-British pit 2310.....	201
Figure 93 Plan of a tile-cist burial of a cat, Silchester Northgate .....	205
Figure 94 Possible ADG pit 3251 from Silchester Insula IX.....	206
Figure 95 Percentages of the most common animals to constitute ABGs in the Romano-British period from Yorkshire.....	211
Figure 96 Triplot of NISP counts for cattle, sheep/goat and pig for Romano-British sites from Yorkshire, with ABGs present .....	212



Figure 97 Percentages of the most common domestic mammals to constitute ABGs found on rural settlements in the middle and late Romano-British periods from Yorkshire.....	213
Figure 98 Percentages of the most common domestic mammals to constitute ABGs in the late Romano-British period from town and villa sites in Yorkshires .....	213
Figure 99 Percentages of ABGs per species from Shiptonthorpe.....	215
Figure 100 Complete late Romano-British cattle ABG .....	216
Figure 101 Site plan for phase 4 (middle Romano-British) Shiptonthorpe .....	218
Figure 102 Site plan for phase 5 (late Romano-British) Shiptonthorpe.....	219
Figure 103 Plan of the early Romano-British, East site excavations, Rudston Roman villa.....	221
Figure 104 Domestic fowl ABG found in association with human burial No.6.....	223
Figure 105 Graph showing the percentage of ABGs per species from Bainesse Farm, Catterick.....	225
Figure 106 Plan of the Kirkburn horse ABGs position.....	227
Figure 107 The average MNI percentages of pig, cattle and sheep/goat bones from 12 <sup>th</sup> to 16 <sup>th</sup> century sites .....	231
Figure 108 Percentages of the most common animals to constitute Medieval ABGs from southern England.....	236
Figure 109 Species percentages of ABGs from rural and urban Anglo-Saxon sites in southern England.....	241
Figure 110 Partial cattle ABG from pit 6, Cowdery's Down .....	244
Figure 111 Body area percentages for Medieval partial ABGs from southern England .....	247
Figure 112 Partial horse ABG in pit 600, Easton Lane.....	247
Figure 113 Partial sheep ABG from Wharram Site 94-95 .....	257
Figure 114 Foreground, horse burial 3, background, horse burial 2, Fox Inn, Low Petergate, York.....	263
Figure 115 Total NISP plotted against number of ABGs present for each site with available data.....	268
Figure 116 Total NISP plotted against number of ABGs present for sites with available data and less than 60 ABGs .....	269
Figure 117 Percentage of sites per region and period with ABGs present .....	275
Figure 118 Graph showing the total percentage NISP for the most common species per period from southern England sites .....	279
Figure 119 Total percentages of ABGs from each period for southern England.....	279
Figure 120 Total percentage NISP for the most common species per period from Yorkshire sites included in this study .....	282
Figure 121 Total percentage of ABGs from each period for Yorkshire .....	282

Figure 122 Mortality profiles of complete ABGs per species .....	285
Figure 123 Mortality profiles of partial ABG per species .....	285
Figure 124 Percentage of complete ABGs present for the main species per period	287
Figure 125 Triplot of the body area proportions for partial dog ABGs per period..	291
Figure 126 Triplot of the body area proportions for partial cattle ABGs per period	292
Figure 127 Triplot of the body area proportions for partial sheep/goat ABGs per period .....	292

## Volume 2

Figure 128 Percentages of different interpretation categories by period .....	315
Figure 129 Percentages of different interpretations given to ABGs from Iron Age sites per decade .....	316
Figure 130 Percentages of different interpretations given to ABGs from Romano-British sites per decade) .....	316
Figure 131 General model concerning the creation of ABGs.....	357
Figure 132 Taphonomic model of the creation of ABGs from primary butchery ...	358
Figure 133 Taphonomic model of the creation of ABGs from secondary butchery	360
Figure 134 Example of the formation of an ABG.....	362
Figure 135 Plan of layer 7 within pit 197 at Suddern Farm.....	368
Figure 136 Diagram showing the proportion of cattle ABG and non-ABG elements from Suddern Farm pit 197 .....	371
Figure 137 Relationship diagram for the database, showing individual tables, their links and the data level being recorded. ....	483
Figure 138 Graphic interface for the inputting of the general site data .....	484
Figure 139 Graphical interface for the general ABG data .....	484
Figure 140 Graphical interface for the butchery and pathology ABG data .....	485
Figure 141 Graphical interface for the metrical ABG data.....	485

# List of Tables

## Volume 1

Table 1 Age stages for the main domestic mammals.....	40
Table 2 Rank order of joint disarticulation in cattle, sheep/goat and donkey.....	48
Table 3 Number of sites recorded with ABGs present and not present, and number of ABGs for the Neolithic to Bronze Age.....	67
Table 4 Number and percentage of ABGs per species for the Neolithic and Bronze Age periods .....	69
Table 5 Number of ABGs per species recorded on different Neolithic site types.....	74
Table 6 Total number of Neolithic to Bronze Age site types with no ABGs present for southern England and Yorkshire .....	75
Table 7 The number of body areas forming partial ABGs by species and site type for the Neolithic period.....	76
Table 8 Number of ABGs per species recorded from different site types dating to the Late Neolithic-early Bronze Age. ....	80
Table 9 Number of ABGs per species recorded from different Bronze Age site types .....	83
Table 10 The number of body areas forming partial ABGs by species and site type for the Bronze Age.....	94
Table 11 Number of ABGs per species for the southern England Iron Age periods	102
Table 12 Numbers of ABGs found on southern England Iron Age sites.....	106
Table 13 The seven largest Iron Age ABG assemblages and the percentage they contribute to the total southern England Iron Age assemblage.....	107
Table 14 Comparison of the conclusions from Wait's (1985) study with those from this project.....	112
Table 15 Number of ABGs per species which are recorded as complete, partial or unknown and the percentage of partial ABGs per species for the Iron Age of southern England.....	117
Table 16 Number of ABGs with butchery marks present.....	125
Table 17 Number of butchery marks recorded per species and body area in Iron Age ABGs from southern England.....	126
Table 18 Number of instances of inclusion in multi-ABG deposits per species .....	128
Table 19 Numbers of ABGs in multiple ABG deposits from southern England Iron Age sites.....	128
Table 20 Numbers of species represented in multiple ABG deposits from southern England Iron Age sites .....	128
Table 21 Multi-ADG deposits from southern England Iron Age sites .....	131

Table 22 Number of species associated with other material from 25 separate Iron Age deposits from southern England .....	133
Table 23 Number of ABGs per species for the Iron Age.....	137
Table 24 Number of ABGs per species recorded from different site types per species .....	137
Table 25 Number of ABGs found on different sites in Yorkshire.....	139
Table 26 Composition of partial pig ABGs from square barrow sites with data present .....	141
Table 27 Sites with faunal assemblages but no ABGs present .....	144
Table 28 Number of ABGs per species for the Romano-British period.....	153
Table 29 The five Romano-British sites with the largest ABG assemblages, and the contribution they make to the overall Romano-British assemblage .....	158
Table 30 Number of sites with ABGs present and the number of ABGs recorded from them.....	159
Table 31 Total number of ABGs recorded for each site type .....	160
Table 32 Number of sites recorded with no ABGs present .....	161
Table 33 Composition of Romano-British ABGs from Owslebury .....	169
Table 34 Composition of Romano-British ABGs from Oakridge .....	178
Table 35 Composition of Romano-British ABGs from Greyhound Yard.....	184
Table 36 Number and proportion of ABGs per species from villa sites.....	194
Table 37 Number of complete and partial ABGs per species from late Iron Age and early Romano-British funerary contexts .....	195
Table 38 Number of complete and partial ABGs per species from middle and late Romano-British funerary context.....	195
Table 39 Number and composition of ABGs with butchery marks present .....	198
Table 40 Number of butchery marks recorded per species and body area .....	199
Table 41 Type of butchery marks observed on ABGs in the Romano-British period .....	200
Table 42 Number of multi-ABG deposits per period/site type and feature .....	202
Table 43 Number of instances of inclusion in multi-ABG deposits per species / site type for the Romano-British periods.....	203
Table 44 Number of ABGs within multi-ABG deposits.....	204
Table 45 Number of multi-ABG deposits and number of different species present in the deposits.....	204
Table 46 Numbers of ABGs per species for the Romano-British period, Yorkshire .....	210
Table 47 Number of ABGs found on different types of Romano-British site in Yorkshire.....	214

Table 48 Number of complete and partial ABGs per period and species from Shiptonthorpe .....	217
Table 49 Number of ABGs per species and period from Rudston Roman villa.....	220
Table 50 Numbers of complete or partial ABGs per species from Romano-British Yorkshire.....	226
Table 51 Body area information per species, for partial Romano-British ABGs from Yorkshire.....	227
Table 52 Butchery marks recorded on Romano-British Yorkshire ABGs .....	228
Table 53 Number of ABGs per species from southern England Medieval sites .....	233
Table 54 Number of medieval sites from southern England with ABGs and the number of ABGs recorded from them .....	238
Table 55 Total numbers of Medieval site types from southern England recorded by period .....	239
Table 56 Number of ABGs per species and site type for the Anglo-Saxon period in southern England.....	240
Table 57 Number of ABGs per species and site type for the high and late Medieval periods in southern England.....	242
Table 58 Number of ABGs per species/feature type for the Medieval period from southern England.....	243
Table 59 Composition of Medieval ABGs from southern England.....	245
Table 60 Butchery information from Medieval ABGs from southern England .....	249
Table 61 Number of instances of ABGs per species deposited in multiple ABG deposits from Medieval sites in southern England .....	250
Table 62 Numbers of ABGs from Medieval sub-periods in Yorkshire.....	255
Table 63 Numbers of Medieval site types from Yorkshire.....	256
Table 64 Numbers of ABGs per species recorded from late Medieval site types in Yorkshire.....	259
Table 65 Number of ABGs reported per period for each decade when data were collected .....	272
Table 66 The percentage of sites published by decade for each time period.....	272
Table 67 Percentages of complete ABGs reported in each decade.....	273
Table 68 Number of ABGs recorded per region and period.....	274
Table 69 Percentage of complete, partial and unknown ABGs for the total assemblage .....	284
Table 70 Species body area proportions for non-complete ABGs for all periods and regions.....	290
Table 71 Description of butchery marks recorded from cattle ABGs .....	295
Table 72 Description of butchery marks recorded from horse ABGs .....	296
Table 73 Description of butchery marks recorded from sheep/goat ABGs .....	298

Table 74 Description of butchery marks recorded from pig ABGs.....	301
Table 75 Description of butchery marks recorded from dog ABGs .....	302
Table 76 Summary of the pathologies recorded on ABGs per species and period..	304
Table 77 Summary of the number of ABGs per feature type per period.....	307
Table 78 Number of ABGs per species recovered from grave contexts.....	309
Table 79 Number of ABGs per species recorded in association with human remains from feature other than graves .....	309

## Volume 2

Table 80 Summary of how ABGs have been interpreted by reporting authors by period .....	314
Table 81 Number of pits and ABGs from Iron Age and Romano-British sites, showing the number of pits open at any one time, the number of ABGs deposited per year.....	319
Table 82 Numbers of ABGs per period interpreted as animals that died of disease. .....	322
Table 83 Numbers of ABGs per period interpreted as natural deaths .....	322
Table 84 Ritual interpretations of complete ABGs of cattle, sheep/goat and pig, per period .....	325
Table 85 Total number of domestic mammal ABGs per period interpreted as ‘waste’ .....	328
Table 86 Total number of domestic mammal partial ABGs per period interpreted as ritual .....	333
Table 87 Number of dog and cat ABGs per period interpreted as the result of culling .....	335
Table 88 Number of dog and cat ABGs per period interpreted as natural mortality	337
Table 89 Total number of dog and ABGs per period interpreted as ritual depositions .....	338
Table 90 Total number of domestic birds per period and their interpretation .....	342
Table 91 Number of wild mammals per interpretation and period.....	345
Table 92 Number of birds mammals per interpretation and period.....	346
Table 93 Summary information of ABGs from Suddern Farm P197/7 .....	369

## Chronology

The following chronology is used for this project, dates are those defined by Hunter and Ralston (1999).

Neolithic	- Early Neolithic	- 4000-3500 BC
	Middle Neolithic	- 3500-3200 BC
	Late Neolithic	- 3200-2600 BC
Bronze Age	- Early Bronze Age	- 2600-1800 BC
	Middle Bronze Age	- 1800-1300 BC
	Late Bronze Age	- 1300-700 BC
Iron Age	- Early Iron Age	- 700-400 BC
	Middle Iron Age	- 400-100 BC
	Late Iron Age	- 100 BC-AD 50
Romano-British	- Early Romano-British	- AD 50-150
	Middle Romano-British	- AD 150-300
	Late Romano-British	- AD 300-450
Early Medieval	- Early Anglo-Saxon	- AD 450-600
	Middle Anglo-Saxon	- AD 600-850
	Late Anglo-Saxon	- AD 850-1050
Later Medieval	- High Medieval	- AD 1050-1300
	Late Medieval	- AD 1300-1550

## Abbreviations

The following abbreviations are used in some of the text and tables of this thesis.

Associated bone group	-	ABG
Sheep/goat	-	S/G
Domestic fowl (chicken)	-	Dfowl
Unidentified large mammal	-	ULM
Number of identified specimens present	-	NISP
Minimum number of individuals	-	MNI
Ancient Monuments Laboratory	-	AML



# 11. Assigned Meaning

## 11.1. Introduction

This study has been mainly concerned with describing and comparing the nature and context of ABGs from different periods and study areas. This has shown that the nature of ABGs varies within and between periods as well as regions (see 10.4 & 10.5). The emphasis on description has been purposeful, to quote Bruno Latour (2004, 63);

*'For every hundred books of commentaries, arguments, glossaries, there is only one of description'*

It is however, time to move beyond description. As archaeologists we need to describe the nature of the evidence we uncover, but it is equally vital that we understand the meaning of such evidence. Archaeology can be viewed as the understanding of past human actions. The materials we uncover, in this case ABGs, are just the tools we use to aid us in this difficult endeavour.

At the beginning of this thesis, previous literature regarding ABGs was discussed. That literature showed a trend in recent years towards a more 'ritualistic' interpretation of ABGs from prehistoric, Romano-British and most recently Anglo-Saxon contexts (see 1.2.9). This trend is also visible, especially for the prehistoric and Romano-British periods, in the animal bone reports examined.

The previous chapters have provided a solid base of descriptive data, by which we can examine the interpretations archaeologists currently use for these deposits. In doing this we can attempt to answer one of the principal questions set by this study, 'are the current interpretations of ABGs valid?'

To answer this question, we must examine the reasons why certain interpretations are given to ABGs, why the majority of current authors/zooarchaeologists view prehistoric and Romano-British ABGs as 'ritual' deposits and later Medieval ABGs as the results of 'functional' activity. However, we must also investigate the concepts upon which

archaeologists and zooarchaeologists have based their interpretations. The previous chapters have shown that a ritual/functional dichotomy of ABG interpretation exists. This relationship is not unique to ABGs. It affects many aspects of archaeology and other disciplines.

To investigate these matters we could look at the individual interpretations offered. However, such an approach does not reflect the variability of the interpretations offered for similar ABG deposits. Throughout this study it has become apparent that certain types of ABGs (e.g. complete/partial dogs) attract specific interpretations. Therefore after discussing the changing nature of the interpretations and the important concept of structured deposition, the following discussion is structured around the different types of ABGs encountered in the archaeological record, complete and partial 'food' domestic mammals, dogs and cats, wild animals, domestic birds. It then goes on to discuss the levels of interpretations offered for ABGs and the possible problems with ritual interpretations.

## **11.2. A pantheon of interpretations**

As discussed, there are a number of biasing effects in action upon ABG assemblages (see 10.2). However, the dataset appears to be robust enough for us to understand how the majority of ABGs were deposited and created, and differences in the assemblages are mainly due to human action. This being the case, we need to examine what those actions were and importantly the meanings behind them.

As well as recording information on the nature of the ABG assemblage, the interpretation placed upon it by the original authors was also recorded (see 1.5.2). Many different interpretations were recorded ranging from 'culling' to 'offerings' (Table 80). A 'functional' interpretation was recorded when the original author suggested a number of possible 'functional' interpretations rather than one specific explanation. Also, a ritual/sacrifice interpretation was recorded when the original author specifically alluded to a form of ritual activity, often mentioning the possibility of sacrifice.

**Table 80 Summary of how ABGs have been interpreted by reporting authors by period**

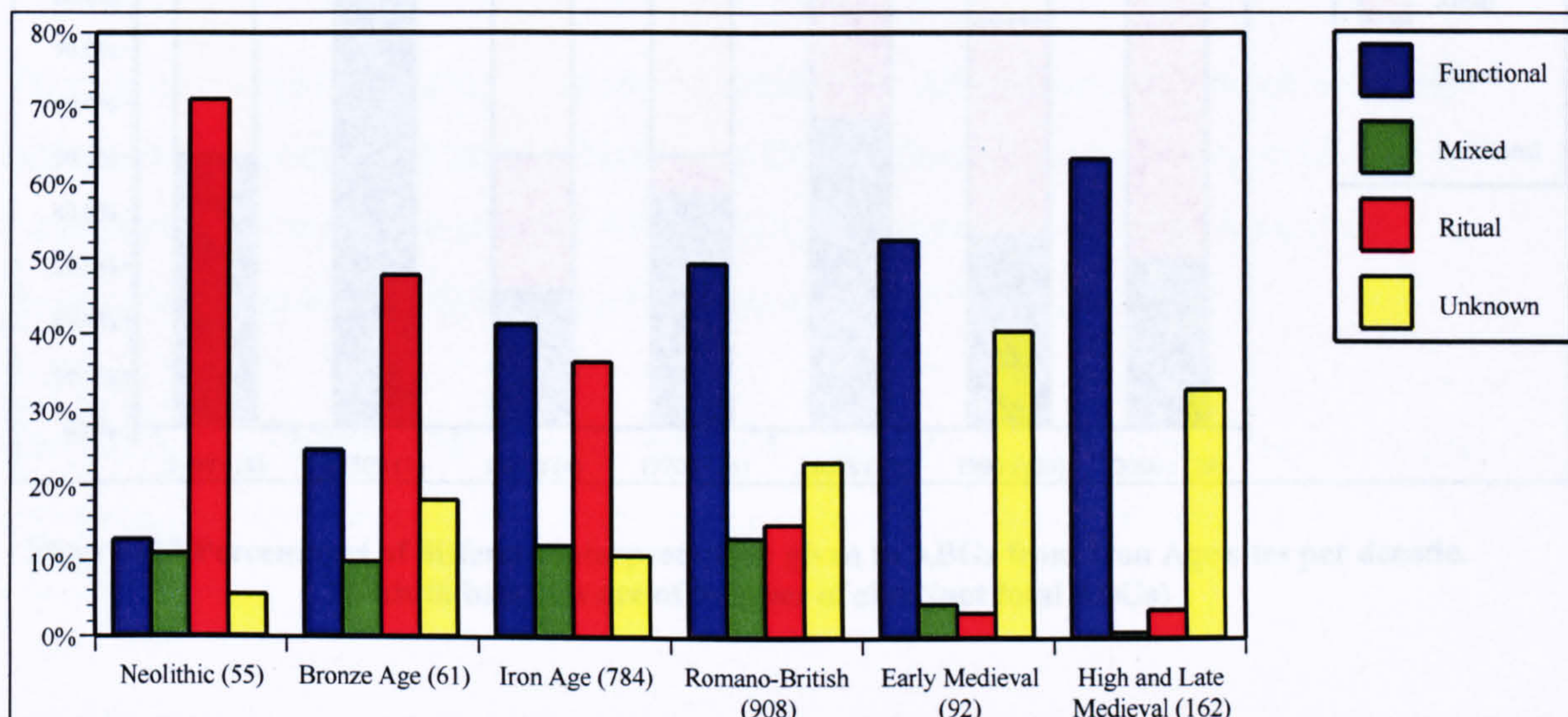
Period of deposit	Neolithic	Bronze Age	Iron Age	Romano-British	Early Medieval	High and Late Medieval
Functional		9	8	8	1	8
Culling			17	238	10	7
Disease			1	9	1	19
Fall			14	32		
Natural death		1	82	95	6	12
Waste	7	5	221	141	33	56
Mixed	6	6	94	115	4	1
Ritual/Sacrifice	24	28	237	64	1	
Feast	14					
Foundation Offering			1	2		6
Offering	1	1	25	68	2	
Unknown	3	11	84	136	34	53

The interpretations given by authors fall into four categories, functional, ritual, mixed (where both a functional and a ritual explanation is offered by the author) and unknown (where no interpretation is given).

Published literature regarding ritual interpretations of ABGs has until recently been centred on prehistoric examples, with Iron Age interpretations along ritual lines drawing on previous Neolithic and Bronze Age work (see 1.2.6). It can be seen that interpretations of ABGs in this dataset are largely dependant upon the period to which they belong. Over 70% of ABGs from a Neolithic context have been interpreted as being the result of a ritual activity. The number of ritual interpretations steadily decreases from period to period (Figure 128). By contrast, only 13% of Neolithic ABGs have been interpreted in a functional way. As the proportion of ritual interpretations decreases, functional explanations increase. Functional explanations are given to 63% of the high and late Medieval period ABGs, with only 4% given a ritual interpretation. Also, the proportion of ABGs not given any interpretation is at its highest in the medieval periods, although this is also linked to publication date.

The Iron Age is currently the crossover point where a similar number of functional and ritual interpretations have been offered. This is due to a number of factors. The Iron Age is the latest prehistoric period. Until recently there existed an academic division between those studying the prehistoric and the historic periods, especially regarding interpretation of ritual. The Iron Age is also the first period from which the

archaeological record is dominated by settlement evidence. The majority of the Neolithic and early to middle Bronze Age sites are of a funerary or possibly ceremonial nature. Because of this, ritual interpretations were first suggested for ABGs from the Neolithic and Bronze Age (see 1.2.3). It was not until Grant's and Hill's publications that Iron Age ABGs started to be interpreted along ritual lines.

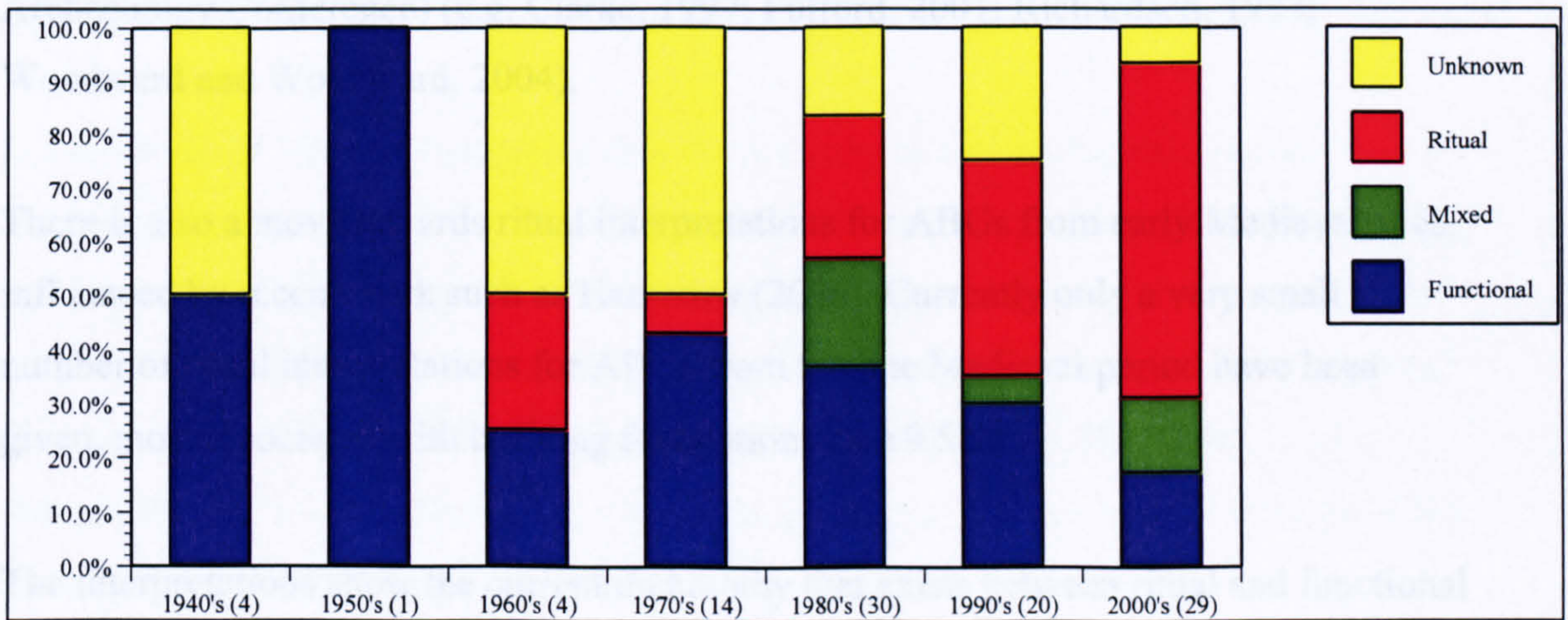


**Figure 128 Percentages of different interpretation categories by period**

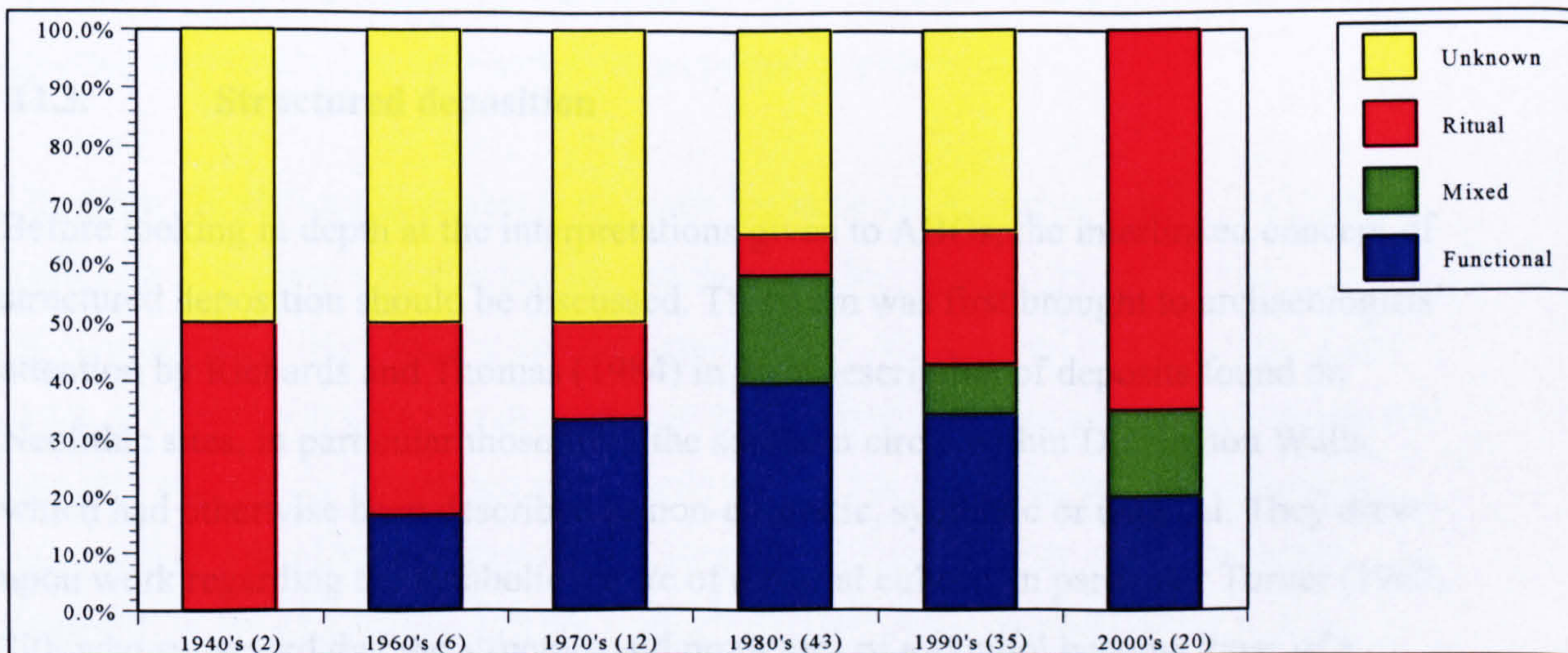
This can clearly be seen when the interpretations given are compared with the decade of publication. For this analysis the number of sites, not the number of ABGs, has been used. This has been done to ensure that large ABG assemblages such as Danebury do not bias the results.

The data indicate that ritual interpretations have been given to Neolithic and Bronze Age ABGs in all the decades of published literature this study draws data from. This is probably due to the nature of the archaeology the ABGs are associated with. The Iron Age data show a clear build-up of momentum in ritual interpretations. It was not until the 1960's that ritual interpretations started being applied to ABGs from the Iron Age, and then it was only one pig limb ABG found in association with human remains at Hod Hill (Bunting *et al.*, 1968). The proportion of ritual interpretations for Iron Age ABGs decreased in the 1970's with only a couple from round houses at Garton and Wetwang Slack (Noddle, 1979) interpreted as either a foundation offering or just a 'ritual' deposit. The number of Iron Age sites with ABGs interpreted as ritual deposits

increased in the 1980's and continued to do so until the current decade during which analyses of ABGs from 18 (62%) sites have given ABGs ritual interpretations (Figure 129).



**Figure 129 Percentages of different interpretations given to ABGs from Iron Age sites per decade. Totals in brackets are of number of sites (not total ABGs)**



**Figure 130 Percentages of different interpretations given to ABGs from Romano-British sites per decade. Totals in brackets are of number of sites (not total ABGs)**

The Romano-British data show how ritual interpretations of ABGs have now spread into 'historic' periods. A number of ritual interpretations were given to ABGs from Romano-British sites in the 1940s, 1960s and 1970s. However, these ABGs were all from funerary contexts. ABGs from a small proportion of sites in the 1980s and 1990s

were also given ritual interpretations, but again they were mainly from graves. However, so far during this current decade ABGs have been given a ritual interpretation from 13 (65%) of the sites published, and an interpretation has been offered for every ABG. The sharp rise in ritual interpretations during this decade is probably due to the influence of Iron Age interpretations of ABGs and the developments of TRAC (Theoretical Roman Archaeology Conference) (e.g. Clarke, 1997; Fulford, 2001; Richardson, 1997; Woodward and Woodward, 2004).

There is also a move towards ritual interpretations for ABGs from early Medieval sites, influenced by recent work such as Hamerow (2006). Currently only a very small number of ritual interpretations for ABGs from the late Medieval period have been given, most associated with building foundations (see 9.5.3).

The interpretations show the current dichotomy that exists between ritual and functional interpretations of ABGs, as well as the preconceived ideas that exist between archaeological periods and the current post-processual paradigm.

### **11.3. Structured deposition**

Before looking in depth at the interpretations given to ABGs, the interlinked concept of structured deposition should be discussed. This term was first brought to archaeologists' attention by Richards and Thomas (1984) in their description of deposits found on Neolithic sites, in particular those from the southern circle within Durrington Walls, which had otherwise been described as non-domestic, symbolic or unusual. They drew upon work regarding the symbolic nature of material culture, in particular Turner (1967, 20), who suggested that the structure and properties of a symbol become those of a dynamic entity with certain contexts of action. Richards and Thomas (1984) emphasised that the degree of formality for the deposition of artefacts was a defining characteristic of a ritual deposit.

Hill (1995, 95) argued that Iron Age ABGs are a result of structured deposition. However, he makes the important distinction that structured deposition is not the same

as ritual, suggesting that all it shows is that the deposits contain well preserved material, whatever the origin. He suggests that;

*'All daily refuse maintenance strategies will be structured through deep-rooted cultural norms. It will be structured deposition, even if such patterning will be quickly broken down'* (Hill, 1995, 96).

In essence Hill (1995) is suggesting that the majority of archaeological material recovered from prehistoric sites, is the result of structured deposition. The material is the direct result of human practice in the past. This is best shown by the limited amount of data we have available. Using the simple calculations of the number of pits recorded from an excavation, divided by the probable duration of the site, Hill (1995, 1-2) showed that the material deposited within pits accounted for only a small fraction of the waste produced at Danebury, Gussage and Winnall Down. For example, dividing the overall number of pits by the duration of the site, he estimated that only one pit was filled every five years at Winnall Down (Table 81). Hill (1988, 34) had previously shown that only approximately 100 identified bone fragments were deposited a year at Danebury, assuming it had a permanent population of between 250-500 people and ignoring any destruction of bones from taphonomic processes.

The same calculations have also been made for some large excavations utilised in this study and they show a similar pattern (Table 81). Also, if we carry out similar calculations for ABGs, we see that the deposition of ABGs could be considered a rare event. We must also take into account that these calculations are generalised and do not take into account the deposition of multiple ABGs. For example, the overall figures indicate that one ABG was deposited at Greyhound Yard roughly every two years. However, of the 163 ABGs, 119 are from 26 multiple ABG deposits (see 6.6 & 6.9.1). If we take this into account, there are 70 ABG deposit events at Greyhound Yard, which averages out at one every nine to ten years in the features investigated.

**Table 81 Number of pits and ABGs from Iron Age and Romano-British sites, showing the number of pits open at any one time, the number of ABGs deposited per year.\* indicates estimated number of pits. \*\* the estimated Owslebury counts include ditches as the majority of ABGs were recovered from them. After (Hill, 1995, 3)**

Period	Sites	Probable duration of site (yrs)	No. of pits	Probable number of pits filled per year	No. of ABGs	Probable number of ABGs per year
Iron Age	Balksbury Camp	500	134	0.2	152	0.3
Iron Age	Danebury	450	5000*	11.1	102	0.22
Iron Age	Gussage	650	381	0.6	7	0.01
Iron Age	Winnall Down	500	110	0.26	49	0.098
Late Iron Age to late Romano-British	Owslebury	500	70**	0.14	187	0.37
Romano-British	Greyhound Yard, Dorchester	400	96*	0.24	163	0.4
Romano-British	Portchester Castle	400	83	0.2	44	0.1

Therefore, although present in the archaeological record, ABGs represent rare events, but the same could be said for the survival of any archaeological material. This is why zooarchaeologists have long been concerned with the biasing effects of taphonomic processes. What this study shows is that in regards to structured deposition, Hill (1995) is correct. ABGs from all periods are structured deposits, as we could argue all archaeological remains are. Few would argue that the large accumulations of specific types of bone elements, related to carcass processes in Romano-British towns (Levitan, 1989; Luff, 1993; Maltby, 1993b; 2007) or Medieval and post-medieval towns (Armitage, 1978; Dobney *et al.*, 1996; O'Connor, 1984b), are structured deposits (i.e. subject to careful and deliberate selection) but they are not interpreted as ritual depositions.

Although Hill (1995) clearly separated the two concepts of structured deposits and ritual, this appears to have been widely missed by the archaeological community. As its inception was related to the identification of ritual deposits, structured deposition and ritual have been and continue to be, linked in the archaeological literature (for example see, Batt and Dockrill, 1998; Chapman, 2000; Pollard, 1995; 2001; Stoddart, 2002; Walker, 2002). Such assumptions are clearly unhelpful. The concept of structured deposition can help us identify archaeological material that has been produced by culturally specific practices, but it cannot assign meaning. It merely shows us where to look for the dominant structural principles of a society. Perhaps the problem is that the



majority of archaeological material is the result of structured deposition. If this is case, then the term may be defunct.

#### **11.4. Domestic 'food' mammals**

In this section we consider the interpretations offered to explain ABGs for cattle, S/G, pig and horse. These are the most common domestic mammals in the total faunal assemblage, and the species, which have been shown to have commonly supplied primary products for human consumption. Although it could be argued that dog and cat were also at times consumed, the evidence for this is very limited. Horse is included in this category because although not often eaten, there is evidence of horse butchery from most periods. These species have also been discussed together because of the similarities in their ABG composition. The major difference in the interpretation of these species is between complete and partial ABGs, and therefore these categories of ABGs are discussed separately.

##### **11.4.1. Complete ABGs; unfit for consumption, or sacrifices?**

As shown previously, complete ABGs are present in the archaeological record from most periods and regions, albeit in much smaller numbers than partial ABGs. The proportion of complete compared to partial ABGs also varies between species and periods (see 10.5). A number of explanations have been utilised to explain these complete ABGs ranging from the functional (culling, disease, natural deaths and pit falls), to the ritualistic (offering and sacrifice). The interpretation offered is often linked to the archaeological paradigm prevalent at the time.

In the majority of cases, it is impossible to assign the cause of death to animal remains. We can infer that the vast majority of faunal remains represent animals killed by humans for consumption, but rarely can we find direct evidence of their slaughter. The assumption that the 'normal' fragmented faunal material results from animals

slaughtered for human consumption leaves zooarchaeologists with a problem when complete ABGs of common 'food' animals (cattle, sheep/goat and pig) are recovered. The completeness of such deposits suggests little or no processing took place, leaving zooarchaeologists to speculate about how the animals died. Only on rare occasions is it possible to ascertain cause of death, such as the cattle breach-birth at Gussage All Saints (Harcourt, 1979a) (see 4.5).

A number of authors have suggested that complete ABGs of the common domestic species represent the deposition of animals which died from disease or trauma. For example, Buckland-Wright (1987) suggests that seven complete sheep/goat ABGs from a single late Iron Age/early Romano-British pit at Poundbury had died as the result of haxia as;

*'It would be impossible to fit seven healthy sheep into a pit of this size'* (Buckland-Wright, 1987, 131).

The sheep/goat from Poundbury also showed no evidence of having been processed. This is also a common factor in the interpretation of ABGs as the result of disease, based on the assumption that diseased animals would not have been eaten. However, our modern perspective about what is fit to eat may be biasing our view and further work is needed on this topic.

Although the majority of ABGs with pathologies present are from horse and dogs (see 10.7), it is sheep/goat and pig that are most often interpreted as the deposition of diseased animals (Table 82). However, none of the ABGs interpreted as diseased animals have pathologies present. The majority of the ABGs interpreted in this manner are from the High Medieval period, although most of these are from Easton Lane, Hampshire. All 12 High Medieval sheep/goat are from pit 5265, which Maltby (1989d) suggests may represent members of a breeding flock that died of disease during the winter (based on ageing evidence) (see 8.6.1).

**Table 82 Numbers of ABGs per period interpreted as animals that died of disease. Number in brackets indicates the number of partial ABGs**

Species	Romano-British	Early Medieval	High to Late Medieval
Cattle	1		
S/G	9 (1)		12 (4)
Pig			7 (1)
Dog		1	

Alongside diseases, a number of complete ABG have been interpreted as natural mortalities, in that they belonged to animals that were not killed by humans (Table 83). The definition of what constitutes a natural death is unclear. Authors have discussed animals dieing from old age, starvation and 'natural' juvenile mortalities. As well as the main domestic mammals, natural death has been used as an explanation for some dog and cat ABGs as well as for some wild animals (see 11.5). The main criterion for an ABG to be interpreted as representing a natural death is completeness, but the majority of ABGs interpreted in this manner are either partial, or of unreported completeness (Table 83). However, it has been assumed by the majority of the authors that the animals were originally deposited as complete skeletons that later became partially disarticulated due to post-depositional taphonomic process (see 10.5.1).

**Table 83 Numbers of ABGs per period interpreted as natural deaths. Numbers in brackets indicate the number of partial and unknown ABGs.**

Species	Bronze Age	Iron Age	Romano-British	Early Medieval	High to Late Medieval
Cattle		2	9 (7)		
S/G		28 (21)	5 (3)		
Pig		6 (5)	7 (1)	2 (2)	
Horse			1 (1)		1

Interpretations citing death by natural causes are more widely used by authors than 'diseased' interpretations. For example, excavations of late Iron Age features at Whitcombe, Dorset revealed pit 4/16, which contained 13 sheep/goat ABGs, all juvenile apart from one adult. Buckland-Wright (1990) suggested that the animals had died naturally over winter due to starvation. Buckland-Wright used the lack of butchery marks to suggest the animals were not processed, although the report does not state how complete the skeletons were. He also states that the pit would have been too small to contain 13 complete, healthy sheep, and therefore they died from starvation. This is very similar to the explanation Buckland-Wright (1987) made for the seven sheep/goat

ABGs, at Poundbury, which he says died of haxia (see above). These two examples show the inconsistency in ABG interpretation. Two very similar deposits from the same region are interpreted slightly differently. It also shows that zooarchaeologists find it very hard to draw distinctions between animals that died of 'natural' causes and those that died from disease. For example, we would not be able to tell the difference between cattle that died of old age, and old cattle that died of blue tongue.

Other authors have viewed these deposits differently. The reason why arguments have often been put forward that an animal died of disease or natural causes is because the ABG is complete (or thought to have been deposited complete) and has not been processed for meat. However, the reason for non-consumption could be purely cultural. Such arguments are often put forward to explain the presence of ABGs of dogs and cats (see 11.5).

Both Grant (1984a) and Wait (1985) recognise that the completeness of the ABG is variable (see 1.2.6). However, their interpretations of the different 'special animal deposits' vary little. Both see the majority of ABGs as the result of a sacrifice. Grant (1984a) views both complete and partial ABGs as the deposition of sacrificial animals, but suggests that partial ABGs may have been deposited so that the products of the rest of the animal could be utilised to minimise loss to the community. Grant does make a distinction between juvenile and older complete ABGs, viewing young animals as possible natural deaths, although her distinctions between old and young animals are completely arbitrary.

Hill (1995, 58) also identifies that different types of ABGs are present in the Iron Age archaeological record. Like Grant, Hill also does not view complete ABGs of the main domestic mammals (cattle, sheep/goat and pig) as different in origin and purpose from partial ABGs. Hill makes the important point that feasting and sacrifice are often combined (see 11.4.2) and that;

*'One variable for manipulation within a rite was the proportion of animal reserved by the host/organiser (a greater or lesser proportion of an animal could be eaten by the living participants or offered to the spiritual participants – deposited in the ground)'* (Hill, 1995, 103).

Therefore, Hill sees both partial and complete ABGs of the main domestic mammals as being produced by the same activity, but their varying level of completeness is due to cultural choice at the specific event. He does, however, view the deposition of complete horse, dog and wild mammals differently, suggesting these species were treated in special ways, and were particularly favoured for deposition (Hill, 1995, 103). In the Iron Age, dog and wild mammal ABGs were certainly the most common animals to be deposited as complete ABGs (see 10.5.1). However, Hill's inclusion of horse in this category is not confirmed by the data. The Iron Age is the first period in which complete horse ABGs are recorded but only a small proportion of these horse ABGs consist of complete skeletons, and the majority consist of just limb elements (see 4.5). In fact a higher percentage of cattle, sheep/goat and pig are deposited as complete or near complete ABGs than horse. In defining a possible Iron Age cultural classification of animal species, Hill (1995, 104) places horses with dogs and wild species. This appears to be based on previous literature, which stressed the close association of these species with humans, their links with 'Celtic' deities, and the high proportion of ABGs present for these species, rather than similarities in the nature of the ABGs themselves.

A much higher percentage of complete horse ABGs are present from the Romano-British and later Medieval periods, although the sample size is small (see 10.5.1). Of the four complete Romano-British horse ABGs, two each are from Kirkburn (Legge, 1991b) and Barton Field Villa (Hicklin, 2006). All are from adult individuals and are interpreted as 'ritual' deposits. The interpretation of these ABGs as the result of ritual activity is linked to their associated locations. At Barton Field, the ABGs are located within the entranceway to the villa, and at Kirkburn they were deposited close to an Iron Age funerary site. The Barton Field horse ABGs are also recently published, and fit into the overall trend of recently examined Romano-British ABGs being interpreted as ritual deposits. The later Medieval complete horse ABGs are either interpreted as functional deposits (either natural death (Sadler, 1990), or waste (Hamilton-Dyer, 1999b), or no interpretation is offered (Bullock and Allen, 1997; Grant, 1985).

Green (1992, 116, 119, 123) in her investigation of Iron Age animals suggests that pig, cattle and sheep/goat (her order of importance) ABGs fall into one of two groups; the first where the animal was slaughtered but not eaten and was buried as a gift to the

supernatural powers; the second where the animal was butchered and the meat was placed as a food-offering to the dead or consumed in a ritual feast. Therefore complete ABGs represent uneaten offerings to supernatural powers.

**Table 84 Ritual interpretations of complete ABGs of cattle, sheep/goat and pig, per period**

Authors interpretation	Species	Neolithic	Bronze Age	Iron Age	Romano-British	Early Medieval	High and Late Medieval
Ritual/Sacrifice	Cattle	1	6	12	5		
	S/G	1	4	14	1		
	Pig	1		15	4		
Offering	Sheep				2		
	Pig			1			
Foundation Offering	Cattle			1			

In the reports examined very few zooarchaeologists have offered specific 'ritual' interpretations for complete domestic 'food' species ABGs (Table 84). One complete juvenile cow ABG from Iron Age Garton and Wetwang Slack (Noddle, 1979) was interpreted as a foundation offering, due to its deposition under a round house (see 5.5.3). Only three complete domestic 'food' mammals are interpreted as offerings: a juvenile pig from the Iron Age Grindale Barrow II (Manby, 1980) and juvenile sheep/goat from the early Romano-British sites of Poundbury (Buckland-Wright, 1993) and Pins Knoll (Bailey, 1967). Each of these three ABGs has been interpreted as an offering because of the close association with human remains. The rest of the 'food' domestic mammals are interpreted within the meta-level ritual category, the majority implying that the ABGs represent sacrificed animals (see below).

#### **11.4.2. Partial ABGs; butchery waste or ritual rubbish?**

Some of the functional interpretations described above have been utilised by authors for complete ABGs. However, as this study has shown the majority of domestic mammal ABGs recovered from all periods are partial in nature, most consisting of only a small number of elements. Unlike complete ABGs, those of a partial nature have not always

been recognised in the archaeological record, with detailed recording only taking place in the last couple of decades (see 10.2.3).

Although the work on the Danebury assemblage raised awareness of partial ABGs, especially for the Iron Age, the majority of zooarchaeologists initially did not concur with Grant's interpretation (1991) (see 1.2.7). The most common functional interpretation given to partial ABGs is that they represent waste from the 'normal' butchery process. This view was prevalent in the 1980's and early 1990's (see 1.2.7 & 11.2). For example in discussing the remains from Owslebury, Maltby (1987a) stated that;

*'It is thought that the large proportion of articulated bones were not of any particular significance that cannot be explained by the events normally associated with pastoral farming'.*

However, Maltby and other authors were open to the possibility of ritual/symbolic aspects concerning the deposition of the faunal remains, but viewed the arguments made at the time for ritual deposition of ABGs as unconvincing.

These views were largely influenced by the work of processual archaeologists, in particular Binford's (1978) ethnographic investigation of the Nunamiut. As part of this study Binford (1978; 1983) showed how the Nunamiut process deer into different body units, which are then further processed, resulting in a spread around a butchery area of 'tossed' aside elements, as well as articulated body parts (ABGs). Wilson (1996, 32) specifically refers to the similarities between the patterns seen by Binford and the ABGs from Mount Farm, Berinsfield, Oxfordshire. Binford's (1983) work on the Nunamiut was intended to provide a possible framework within which to investigate small groups of hunter-gatherers. In particular he was interested in the Mousterian culture. It may be unwise, however, to compare such very different cultures as there are few methodologies for cross-cultural comparisons (Roux, 2007).

Understanding the butchery process is the key to interpretations of ABGs as waste. Carcasses can be processed through a number of stages (see 2.5). The interpretation of ABGs as butchery waste assumes that the carcass has been dismembered into separate

body parts, with the meat then filleted from these sections, resulting in connective tissue left on the bone keeping elements in articulated positions. If this is the case, then we could expect the composition of ABGs to change as a consequence of changes in butchery practices. This may be the case with the transition from the Iron Age to Romano-British periods (see 10.6). However to complicate matters, Hill (1996) points out that 'ritual' activity would have used the same technologies and practices as those in daily life. The introduction of specialist butchers, however, may well have resulted in the separation of ritual/mundane practices in the Romano-British period (Maltby, 2007). However, with ABGs we see the result of the butchery process, but not the intention behind it.

The survival of an ABG is dependant upon how the 'waste' is deposited. It is often assumed that the majority of 'normal' bone waste for most periods is deposited within middens, resulting in the poor preservation of faunal material (Maltby, 1985e). Hill (1995, 28) using the later prehistoric midden at Runnymede (Serjeantson, 1991a) as an example, suggests there is little evidence of articulated or associated bone deposited in middens, and therefore, for the Iron Age, ABGs in pits must represent primary deposits. Potterne (Lawson, 2000) is the only midden site recorded in this study and has only a small number of ABGs present (see 3.7.3). However, the nature of large midden sites is not yet fully understood and the material deposited on them may be unrepresentative of settlement-based midden material which is subsequently incorporated within pits.

Maltby sees primary deposition within features, normally on the periphery of settlement, in the Iron Age and Romano-British periods as representing the removal of more odorous, offensive, waste (Maltby, 1985e; 1987a; 1989d). This may be the explanation for the higher proportion of cattle and horse remains in peripheral features, as one would expect them to produce larger quantities of waste. In contrast, the remains of small species such as sheep/goat tend to be recovered closer to the centre of settlements (Maltby, 1989d; Wilson, 1996). Such a pattern is also present in the ABG data from Owslebury, indicating similar treatment of the ABG and non-ABG material (see 6.4.4).



**Table 85 Total number of domestic mammal ABGs per period interpreted as 'waste'. Number in brackets indicates the number of complete ABGs**

Species	Neolithic	Bronze Age	Iron Age	Romano-British	Early Medieval	High and Late Medieval
Cattle	6	2	36 (1)	56	17	6 (1)
S/G		3	126 (1)	47 (8)	5	4 (1)
Pig			4	18	3	4
Horse			38	4	2	6 (1)

Generally, 'waste' is the most popular functional interpretation for partial ABGs. Only a small number of complete ABGs are viewed as 'waste'. For example, from the Iron Age sample 126 sheep/goat have been interpreted by the reporting authors as 'waste', but only one complete sheep/goat ABG from this period has been interpreted in this manner. However, the interpretations given to the ABGs are also influenced by the archaeological paradigm the zooarchaeologists were working within.

The majority of the 'waste' interpretations on material from prehistoric and Romano-British contexts were made by authors reporting before the 1990s. Medieval partial ABGs are still, when commented upon, reported as butchery waste. However, a number of the authors reporting on prehistoric material remain open to a symbolic interpretation of partial ABGs from the main domestic species, often suggesting they may constitute evidence of feasting (Armour-Chelu, 1991; Grigson, 1999; Maltby, 1985f;e; 1990b). As Lévi-Strauss (1964) points out, the human communal sharing of food is unusual behaviour. In other species eye contact, opening of mouths and exposure of teeth combined with the presence of food between individuals would normally result in conflict and violence. The anthropologists Douglas (1963), Goody (1982) and Lévi-Strauss (1964) all viewed feasting as an important activity by which status, power and social order are negotiated. There is no set definition of what constitutes a feast. Dietler (2001) see feasting as large-scaled ritual consumption events, whereas Douglas (1984), also discussed the American family meal as a feasting event. Parker Pearson (2003, 10) taking what could be described as a holistic approach, sees feasts as;

*'occasions when large-scale hospitality creates debts and obligations, when reputations are made and lost, when social order is exhibited, challenged and reformulated, when the work of many may be claimed by the few, and when new factions, mobilisations, alliances and other relationships are formed and dissolved'.*

The main feature of most definitions of feasting highlights *large-scale* involvement (Dietler, 2001), although authors do not state how many people are required to make a large-scale event. Recently Hayden (2001) has outlined criteria for the differentiation of feasting waste from that created by 'normal' day to day consumption. This includes the presence of large items, in large quantities, enhanced architectural arrangements and special locations (such as a funerary context). However, such criteria were developed with Mesoamerican cultures in mind and again the generalisations that 'large' quantities of material would be deposited, offer no quantifiable basis.

Hill (1995, 62) uses similar ideas to suggest that large quantities of unarticulated faunal material possibly from the same animal may be linked to the formation of ABGs. Using Firth's (1963) notion of 'reservation' in sacrifice he suggests that ABGs may represent the reserved portion of the carcass, with the rest consumed in a feast and deposited in association. Hill (1995, 63) rightly points out that in most ethnographic examples, feasting and sacrifice often occur during the same ritual event.

Parker-Pearson (2003) goes further and suggests that most if not all animal bones from prehistoric archaeological sites may be the result of feasting. However, such suggestions are unsubstantiated. A more balanced approach is offered by Serjeantson's (2006) investigation of the Neolithic and Bronze Age Runnymede midden. Serjeantson (2006, 130) makes that important point regarding the faunal assemblage that;

*'Though the quantity of bones is very large, this does not in itself indicate feasting.'*

Serjeantson (2006) argues that the size of the animals and the cooking methods used may be more useful indicators of feasting. The size of the animals must be considered alongside the community's ability to store the meat. Fragmentation, butchery, burning and other taphonomic signatures can inform us of the preparation and cooking methods used. Bones that have been heavily fragmented suggest that they were used in soups and stews (Outram, 2001a). Serjeantson suggests that the 'normal' meals in the Neolithic would have consisted of such stews and soups, similar to medieval pottage of cereals and vegetables in which bones were included. The faunal material from Runnymede shows this pattern. However, some joints of pig and cattle appear to have been cooked over a fire, rather than stewed, which Serjeantson (2006) suggests is indicative of

feasting. Although not conclusive proof of feasting, this approach at least moves away from the large sweeping generalisations of other authors and provides additional criteria to assist in interpreting ABGs.

Very few ABGs have been interpreted as the specific result of feasting events (Table 86). Only the ABGs from the Neolithic sites of the Coneybury Anomaly (Maltby, 1990b) and some of the cattle ABGs from the Keiller excavations at Windmill Hill (Grigson, 1999; Jope, 1965) have been explicitly described by authors as the result of feasting. The ABGs from both sites mainly consist of partial limb elements. Other authors have alluded to the possibility that the ABGs they examined may be the result of feasting, but have tempered such interpretations by also offering functional or other ritual explanations. Armour-Chelu (1991, 151) suggested that some of the partial ABGs from the Iron Age features at Maiden Castle might be interpreted as the residue of 'special meals', but felt they were unlikely to represent ritual activity. Mainland (2006), discussing the Romano-British Shiptonthorpe ABGs, suggested that some of the deposits with evidence of burning may be associated with feasting, but also argued they may have been sacrificed.

The fact that feasting did occur in the past is not in contention. Green (1992, 162, 179-171) discusses feasting in the Iron Age, by drawing upon Irish vernacular writings which date to AD 1100 onwards. We also have ample literature and iconographic evidence of feasting from the Romano-British period onwards (Dunbabin, 2003; Hammond, 1993). Although as Hadley (2005, 117) points out;

*'The stylised and orderly feasts in manuscript illuminations present dining as the elite wished it to be perceived, and they reflect the importance of prestigious display for the maintenance of social distinctions.'*

From faunal remains the best evidence we have of feasting comes from the later medieval periods, with a wider range of species represented from castles, palaces and religious sites (Grant, 1988; 2002). In particular, there is a strong bias in the representation of body parts, particularly the hindquarters of red and fallow deer (Albarella and Davis, 1996; Maltby, 1982d; Sykes, 2005). Both Sykes (2005; 2006b; 2007) and Thomas (2005; 2007) have investigated this phenomenon, which is related to

the 'ritualised' unmaking process which was described in a number of hunting manuals. The deer was skinned and gutted at the kill site, the pelvis given to the raven, the left shoulder to the 'unmaker', the right to the forester, the haunches to the lord and the rest to the hounds. It was the haunches which were then feasted upon by the elite classes, which can then be detected in the faunal remains found on high status sites. The haunches do not appear to be regularly deposited as ABGs, and none have been recorded in this study. The remains of deer were deposited along with the rest of the household 'rubbish'. Grant (2002), discussing medieval swan remains, points out that rich and poor may have lived separate lives but were often in close proximity to each other and therefore some of their food waste would end up on the same rubbish dumps.

Therefore in the medieval period we have evidence of rituals associated with specific animals and feasting. However, we have no evidence of 'ritual' deposition of the rubbish in the form of ABGs. The ritualised acts only take place between people, as a possible enforcer of status, with the food provided by the animals acting as a medium. However, once these acts have taken place, the remains of the animals are of no consequence. The main reason we can identify such acts archaeologically in the medieval period is due to the development of *haute* cuisine (Goody, 1982). The majority of the literature and iconography from the Romano-British period onwards depicts feasting associated with *haute* cuisine, for example medieval banquets with rare birds and red deer haunches, which we can identify in the faunal record.

It is our ability to identify feasting using *basse* cuisine which is problematic, as there are no rare species, or specific cuts of meat for us to identify. Therefore, in all likelihood feasting did take place in prehistory, but we need further work in how to distinguish it from 'normal' consumption. If we take Serjeantson's (2006) suggestion of roasting, only five ABGs, all sheep/goat from the Romano-British period, may represent evidence of feasting (see 7.3, 7.4 & 12.6.3). We must also consider two points: the act of feasting may be the important factor, not the deposition of the feasting waste; also feasting in the prehistoric periods may have used the same food preparation methods as 'normal' consumption, therefore also resulting in 'normal' waste. Another point of consideration is that we do not know how common meat consumption was in prehistoric periods. If the faunal remains recovered from prehistoric sites are representative of a group's meat consumption, then meat may have made up only a small proportion of the

diet. If this is the case we could argue that all 'normal' faunal remains may be the remains of feasting. If this is the case, then ABGs may not be representative of distinct/unusual feasting activity. Without further work in this area, in particular on what everyday meals consisted of, feasting may remain an elusive activity in the archaeological record, although future isotope analysis of human remains may help indicate levels of protein in the diet.

We must also consider that, when present, the majority of butchery marks recorded from ABGs are associated with skinning, disarticulation or dismemberment and very few ABGs show signs of filleting (see 10.6). This suggests that the meat may still have been attached to bones, not just connective tissue. If this is the case, then why would the deposition of meat represent a feast? It may occur because it was not required for the feast, in effect leftovers, but considering the level of processing undertaken on non-ABG faunal remains, for example to extract and consume the marrow, this seems unlikely. It may represent an 'offering' that occurs at a feasting event, but if this is the case, the ABG represents the offering activity, not the feasting, and the two may not be exclusive.

A much larger proportion of ABGs have been interpreted as offerings of some kind (Table 86). Two partial domestic mammal ABGs have been interpreted by the reporting authors as foundation deposits. A pig's skull and vertebrae found in a pit under a late Romano-British building at Dorchester Prison (Draper and Chaplin, 1982) and a sheep/goat skull and vertebrae, in association with a human neonatal burial, under the wall of a Romano-British villa at Bradford Down (Rixson, 1982). As well as these ABGs, one complete cattle ABG, one cat and five partial domestic fowl ABGs are also interpreted as foundation offerings/deposits. All of these deposits were found in close association with buildings. However, this does not always result in a foundation deposit interpretation. For example, a number of partial ABGs of cattle, sheep/goat and pig were recovered in close association with buildings at Shiptonthorpe, Yorkshire (Mainland, 2006) and Rudston Roman Villa, Yorkshire (Chaplin and Barnetson, 1980) (see 7.3.2 & 7.4). These deposits were given more generic 'ritual' interpretations by the authors.

**Table 86 Total number of domestic mammal partial ABGs per period interpreted as ritual**

Authors interpretation	Species	Neolithic	Bronze Age	Iron Age	Romano-British	Early Medieval
Feast	Cattle	9				
Foundation Offering	S/G Pig				1 1	
Offering	Cattle S/G Pig Horse		1	7 15	3 17 7 2	
Ritual/Sacrifice	Cattle S/G Pig Horse	10 2 4	2 12 1	34 51 43	7 7 4 4	1
<b>Total</b>		<b>25</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>164</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>1</b>

A number of partial ABGs are also interpreted more generically as 'offerings' (Table 86). Of the 52 partial domestic 'food' mammals interpreted in this way, all but four are from formal funerary contexts. Three of those four ABGs were found in close association with human remains. Two ABGs of an Iron Age partial sheep/goat and a pig ABG, both from Pit 15C, Hod Hill, were found in association with an articulated-human-female skeleton (Bunting *et al.*, 1968). A Romano-British pig-lower-leg ABG is recorded from Winchester Northern Suburbs, Feature 168, in association with a human neonatal skeleton (Maltby, 1987d). Only one partial domestic 'food' mammal has been interpreted as an offering without been in association with human remains. This consists of a Bronze Age partial cattle ABG, with limited data available for it, from the enclosure at Thomas Hardy School, Dorchester (Smith, 2000).

The rest of the major domestic mammal partial ABGs have been interpreted using a generic ritual sacrifice idiom. This is due to the problems with defining a specific interpretation for ritual deposits (see 11.8). Grant (1984a) did comment upon the interpretation of partial ABGs, but suggests both partial and complete ABGs are ritual sacrifices. She does, however, utilise an economic argument in regards to partial ABGs by suggesting some of the sacrificed animals had been utilised to minimise the total loss of an important resource. Hill did not focus upon the composition of ABGs in his interpretations and suggested the same interpretation for both complete and partial ABGs, namely sacrificial feasting events, with the variability due to cultural choice at the specific event. Despite Hill's more detailed interpretation, the majority of zooarchaeologists have not interpreted Iron Age deposits as the result of

feasting/sacrifice. This is possibly because the two are inseparable (see above), yet still viewed by zooarchaeologists as separate events. The majority have used a more generic category of 'ritual', which is discussed in more detail below.

### **11.5. Domestic dogs and cats; population control or sacred animals**

As discussed in the previous chapters dog and cat ABGs often consist of complete skeletons, or are argued to have been deposited complete. Dog and cat ABGs are recorded from the Neolithic onwards, although the earlier prehistoric-cat ABGs are most probably from wild individuals. By the Romano-British period dogs are the most common species recovered as an ABG, and this period also sees an increase in the number of cat ABGs. Previous literature on dog ABGs have centred on the Romano-British period, due to the large numbers encountered (see below).

Maltby, in his investigations of the faunal remains from Romano-British Dorchester and Winchester (Maltby, 1986a; 1993b; in press), suggested that groups of dog ABGs may be the result of population culling. Both sites had a large number of dog ABGs recorded from well/pit features. Large percentages of these are complete ABGs and Maltby has argued that the partial dog ABGs were originally deposited as complete carcasses, which subsequently became disassociated through taphonomic activity. The body area analysis for Dorchester indicates this may well be the case (see 6.6.3).

We must, however, consider what form of taphonomic activity took place. Two main scenarios could have occurred. Complete dog carcasses may initially have been deposited within a midden along with other general household waste. Then, after a period of time, this midden material was disposed of within a pit/well feature. If this occurred then disassociation of elements from the carcass may have occurred through natural biogenic processes. Therefore upon secondary deposition the partial dog ABG was created. If this is the case the dog ABGs, particularly the partial ABGs may not be reflective of primary depositions of dog carcasses, but rather the deposition of midden material in which the dog remains had already been incorporated. Another possibility is that the dog ABGs represent primary deposition within the feature and that slumpage

caused by the rotting of organic material, resulted in the disassociation of some elements. However, both explanations result in the survival of partial dog ABGs, with the missing body elements also incorporated within the archaeological fill. There is of course the possibility that both activities took place, with partial dog ABGs from a midden being deposited and further disassociation taking place due to slumpage within the feature.

If the former scenario did take place, then analysis of the ABGs bones may yield evidence in the form of gnawing, weathering and erosion visible on the bones, indicating a period of open air exposure. However, no such evidence has been reported for the assemblages included in this study. This may well indicate that the latter scenario is the more likely.

The deposition of large numbers of complete dog carcasses corresponds with the general view that dog meat was not consumed in Roman Britain. Only two of the 141 dog ABGs recorded from Romano-British towns had evidence of carcass processing (see 10.6). This pattern is also seen on Romano-British rural settlements, with only two dog ABGs from the early Romano-British period displaying butchery marks. Therefore, during the Romano-British period, dogs do not appear to have been consumed, at least not in any great number that is evident archaeologically. Their remains were deposited, possibly as primary depositions, within pits and wells in both rural and town settings, although larger numbers are found in urban contexts. A small number of dog ABGs are present in ditch fills on rural sites, although very few ditches are present in urban contexts. However, at Owslebury, where the majority of faunal remains come from ditches, dog ABGs predominantly came from the pits within the settlement (see 6.4.2). The fact that a large proportion of these individuals were immature, with several cases where large numbers of newborn puppies were found, has also led zooarchaeologists to interpret them as the result of culling, to control the population.

**Table 87 Number of dog and cat ABGs per period interpreted as the result of culling**

Species	Iron Age	Romano-British	Early Medieval	High and Late Medieval
Dog	17	237	9	2
Cat				4



A small number of Iron Age dog ABGs have been interpreted as the result of population culling activities (Table 87). All of these consist of neonatal dog ABGs from Balksbury Camp (Maltby, 1995b; 2001) and eleven are found in associations of two or more ABGs. It is these aspects that influenced Maltby (1995b) to interpret the ABGs as the result of culling, although it can also be seen as an extension of his arguments regarding Romano-British dog ABGs. The majority of the dog ABGs interpreted as the result of culling are from the Romano-British period and all are from reports by Maltby (1978b; 1987a; 1987d; 1993a; 1993b). A small number of medieval dog ABGs are also interpreted as the result of culling activity, although interpretations of the Medieval dog remains are often not given, even when butchery is present. This is likely to be a reflection of the assumptions concerning ABGs from these periods (see 11.2). All the early Medieval dog ABGs interpreted in this manner consist of neonatal individuals from Greyhound Yard (Maltby, 1993b) and Faccombe Netherton (Sadler, 1990). The two later Medieval dog ABGs from Faccombe Netherton (Sadler, 1990) and New Road Winchester (Coy, 1984a) are also from young individuals.

Interestingly the rest of the dog ABGs from New Road, Winchester are from adult individuals but were interpreted by Coy (1984a) as the result of natural deaths. Natural death is another interpretation sometimes given to dog and cat ABGs inferring that they represent the deposition of animals which died of old age (recorded in this study as a natural death). As these species are generally not thought to have been commonly consumed they would therefore be deposited whole, resulting in an ABG, that is usually complete. Such an explanation is also given for the cat ABGs from the Silchester North Gate area (Hamilton-Dyer, 1997b).

There are few differences between the dog ABGs recorded as natural deaths (Table 88) and those interpreted as the result of culling. The explanation can be applied to both old and young animals. Old animals either died naturally or were not required anymore and were therefore culled. Young animals either died naturally by not surviving the birth or catching a disease. Alternatively, they represented an unwanted litter and were culled. Often, as shown by the interpretation of the dog remains from New Street Winchester (Coy, 1984a), adult remains are interpreted as the result of natural death and young animals as the result of culling. The exception is the complete female dog ABG from the middle Anglo-Saxon site at Clifford Street, Southampton, which is interpreted as a

diseased animal, although no pathology is present (Bourdillon, 1990a). Natural death is not as popular an explanation for dog ABGs in the Romano-British period, compared to culling. However, the majority of dog ABGs from the Romano-British period, in this study, came from assemblages reported on by Maltby. Maltby (1987a; 1993a) did use natural death as an explanation for a small number of dog ABGs from old animals. In comparison, Hamilton-Dyer (1996b) suggests that three neonatal dog ABGs found in association at the Romano-British Maddington Farm were possibly the result of natural deaths. Scale is also important in these interpretations, with individual dog ABGs explained as natural deaths and multiple ABG deposits as culling episodes.

**Table 88 Number of dog and cat ABGs per period interpreted as natural mortality**

Species	Bronze Age	Iron Age	Romano-British	Early Medieval	High and Late Medieval
Dog	1	13	27	3	4
Cat			11	1	

A limited number of cat ABGs were recorded in this study. Like dogs, some have been interpreted as the result of culling, although in very small numbers (Table 87). As with dogs, cat ABGs are often complete, or when partial, have been interpreted as resulting from the taphonomic actions discussed above. The cat ABGs interpreted as the result of culling are a group of four neonatal kitten ABGs found in association at the late Medieval site of Osborne House, Romsey, where it was suggested they were from a unwanted litter (Coy, 1986). A more common interpretation for cat ABGs, especially from the Romano-British period is that they are the result of natural deaths. This may be influenced by the age of the individuals. All the Romano-British cat ABGs with a reported age are from sub-adult or older individuals.

Three cat ABGs from the Anglo-Scandinavian Coppergate site, York, have butchery marks present (see 9.3). The one complete and two partial ABGs all have knife marks present on the skull, which have been interpreted as the result of skinning. This resulted in O'Connor (1989) suggesting the ABGs were the result of skinning waste.

The interpretations for dog and cat remains discussed above have been functional in their outlook. However, the majority of prehistoric and Romano-British ABGs are now

interpreted as ritual. This is especially the case for dog ABGs. Ritual interpretations of dog ABGs are nothing new, but were originally mainly limited to complete skeletons, either from Neolithic and Bronze Age sites (Behrens, 1964; Gabalówna, 1958; Jackson, 1943), or associated with human remains (Bailey, 1967; Bunting *et al.*, 1968; Collins, 1953) or both (Grinsell, 1959, 142). Behrens (1964) investigation into 459 cases of complete animal skeletons from 268 continental sites found over 50% of the cases were dogs (see 1.2.3). Dog ABGs do not make up such a large percentage of the Neolithic to Iron Age assemblages for this study. However, Behrens (1964) ideas that such deposits, which were not associated with human funerary practices, were the result of offerings for spiritual/divine blessing or animals deemed to be 'special' feared or worshipped, remain prevalent, especially for dog ABGs.

Two main ritual explanations have been given for the dog ABGs recorded in this study; 'offering' and 'ritual/sacrifice'. Only eight of the dog ABGs have been interpreted as offerings by the reporting authors (Table 89). Most of these consist of complete individuals found in association with formal human burials. They have thus been interpreted as grave good offerings. When found in association with human remains, ABGs are invariably interpreted as ritual depositions (see below). A good example of this are the four dog ABGs from the Romano-British site of Maddington Farm (Hamilton-Dyer, 1996b). Three of the dog ABGs recovered from a pit were interpreted as natural deaths, but the one dog ABG found in association with human remains is interpreted as an offering.

**Table 89 Total number of dog and ABGs per period interpreted as ritual depositions**

Species	Authors interpretation	Neolithic	Bronze Age	Iron Age	Romano-British	Early Medieval	High to Late Medieval
Dog	Offering				7	1	
	Ritual/Sacrifice	5	2	37	18		
Cat	Foundation Offering						1
	Ritual/Sacrifice				3		

One cat ABG from the The Bedern Foundry, York (Bond and O'Connor, 1999), has been described as a foundation offering (Table 81). This consists of a complete ABG, deposited within the post-hole of a 15<sup>th</sup> century building (see 9.5.3). As with the other

ABGs suggested to be foundation offerings, it is the area of deposition (in association with a building) which is the defining factor in the interpretation.

The rest of the dog ABGs are interpreted as 'ritual' deposits of animals which have probably been sacrificed. As with the major domestic mammal ABGs discussed above, these ABGs are being interpreted under a general heading, but the reasoning behind the interpretations is not being discussed. As expected, the majority of the dog ABGs interpreted in this manner are from prehistoric sites, due to 'ritual' explanations being accepted for these deposits earlier than for historic sites.

The Neolithic dog ABGs interpreted as 'ritual' deposits are all from Windmill Hill. The two Bronze Age dog ABGs are from Coneybury Henge (Maltby, 1990b) and Barrow 23, North Down Barn (Grinsell, 1959, 142). Reasoning behind such interpretations are not given by the reporting authors. It seems that such an interpretation is given because dogs are rare finds from this period, and archaeologists see the archaeological sites they are from as areas of 'ritual' activity. Therefore the assumption is that ABGs from these sites must have a ritual nature.

Such thinking has not traditionally been used for Iron Age sites. However, the majority of recent dog ABGs recovered from Iron Age settlements have been interpreted as 'ritual'. Hill (1995, 103-104) suggests that dogs can be viewed in a number of different ways; a positive species, a human friend, almost human; or negative, dirty, polluting; or all of the above. Hill concludes that Iron Age 'ritual' ABG deposits reveal something of the Iron Age animal classification in which dogs are close to humans. Hill (1995, 107-108) argues that dogs are culturally close to humans in the Iron Age, because both require 'training' and play an active role within the society, such as watchdogs or sheepdogs. A more prosaic approach is that they are treated similarly to humans because both human and dogs are not consumed.

A number of authors have recently discussed the deposition of dog ABGs from Romano-British sites, suggesting a ritual interpretation. Clarke (1997; 1999), in a re-examination of the Newstead pits, suggested that the skeletal remains of humans, dogs, horses, cattle and deer are significant and the ritual character of some large groups of animal bones and artefacts are virtually inescapable. Clarke came to this conclusion

because of the strong patterning of materials concentrated together in the bottom quarters of the deepest pits. However, he fails to take into account post-depositional taphonomic action, such as slumpage, which affects the upper fills of pits (see 10.2.2). The work on the Newstead pits also draws upon the previous work of Ross and Feachem (1976), who had already suggested a ritual interpretation for these features. Importantly Clarke (1997; 1999) also draws heavily on Hill's (1995) work regarding Iron Age pits. Clarke (1999) is critical of Hill's (1995) suggestion that the deposition of ABGs was geared to the manipulation of the supernatural. He suggests that this is a westernised viewpoint, and in the ancient world the supernatural was natural and part of the everyday world. However, Clarke appears to have missed Hill's same argument. Hill (1995, 112) does suggest that the ritual and mundane worlds were not separate in prehistory, but also unlike Clarke goes further to suggest a process by which the ABGs were created (see above). Clarke (1999) simply suggests that these deposits are of a 'ritual' nature, giving no context to the actions which created them.

Fulford (2001) draws upon Hill's (1995) and Clarke's (1999) work in his survey of 'ritual' behaviour' in Roman Britain. In it he shows that ABGs, especially of dogs, are present in the archaeological records of a number of Roman towns. He sees the structured ABG deposits as a continuation of Iron Age practices, which were largely rurally based. He also suggests that the ABGs were ritual deposits, and points to possible sacrifices outside temple contexts. However, he does conclude that;

*'How far we will be able to understand the meaning and significance of the practices – whether to propitiate chthonic deities, or to ensure fertility, for example – which we have begun to identify, remains unclear'* (Fulford, 2001, 216).

Woodward and Woodward (2004) have no such doubts. They reinterpreted the large pits excavated at Dorchester as being ritually significant, being created as part of a foundation ritual on the formation of a new town. Drawing upon Mediterranean evidence, they note that in the initial founding of a town a pit was dug in the centre of the town designed to receive offerings of the first fruit. Therefore these features were suitable for further ritual deposits in the form of ABGs, coins, gaming pieces and complete pots. Relying on Green's (1992, 198) work, Woodward and Woodward (2004), see dogs as having a 'special' place in the rituals and iconography of Iron Age and

Roman Britain. They suggest the dog is traditionally associated with healing, fidelity and protection of humans and therefore suitable for ritual sacrifice and deposition within ritual features. However, Woodward and Woodward (2004) make a number of large assumptions. Their argument for the pits being part of a town's foundation ceremony is based on Italian evidence and they use a feature from Cosa as an example;

*'A high rocky point at the southern extremity of the town formed a visual and ritual focus. In front of the rock-cut footings for the earliest square building or enclosure (dating to 273 BC) lay a natural rectangular crevasse, 2 to 2.5m in depth: and traces of its original filling consisted largely of carbonized vegetable material' (Woodward and Woodward, 2004, 69).*

This is the only archaeological example they have for the presence of a foundation feature, designed to receive offerings of the first fruits, which may indeed be the case. However, at no point is literature or Mediterranean archaeological evidence used by Woodward and Woodward to justify the deposition of sacrificed dogs or other animals within such a feature.

Recently, Smith (2006a) has reviewed the iconographic and some archaeological evidence for the 'ritual' use of dogs in the Iron Age and Romano-British period. Drawing on ancient literature, Smith (2006a, 43) demonstrates that dog sacrifice was carried out in Rome. During the festival of *Robigalia*, rusty-coloured sucking puppies were sacrificed to protect crops, and a ritual *Sacrum Canarium* (dog sacrifice) was carried out by priests in Rome around the same time as the *Robigalia*. The point that sacrifices occurred in the Roman period is not a contentious one. However, Smith does not indicate whether the carcasses were deposited in a specific way. She suggests that her study of seven sites in southern England supports the argument for the ritual deposition of dogs, but appears to utilise the assumption that structured deposition means ritual. However, the important point that a practical outcome does not necessarily rule out spiritual motivation is made (Smith, 2006a, 24).

With the exception of one case (see above), none of the dog ABGs from the Medieval period have been interpreted as the result of 'ritual'. This reflects the general period-based trends in interpretation (see 11.2). However, recently Hamerow (2006) has

concluded that 'special deposits' are present on Anglo-Saxon settlements. She suggests that the prominence of dog and horse in 'special deposits' is a feature shared by Iron Age, Romano-British and Anglo-Saxon settlements and is explained by the close relationship between dogs and humans. This study has shown that dog ABGs are the most common type found in the Romano-British and Anglo-Saxon periods, although the prominence of horse ABGs is very low in all periods (at least in the areas studied). However, Hamerow offers little interpretation beyond the generalised sense that 'special deposits' are ritualistic, which is assumed from the outset.

### 11.6. Domestic birds; offerings and waste

Only a small number of domestic bird ABGs were recorded in this study, the majority of which are from domestic fowl (see 10.4). Only three geese (identified as domestic by the reporting authors) and four raptors have been offered interpretations. All the domestic goose ABGs are interpreted as 'waste', as the result of butchery for daily consumption. The raptors are all from the later Medieval deposits at Faccombe Netherton (Sadler, 1990) and are interpreted as the deposition of hunting birds after natural death (see 8.2.1).

**Table 90 Total number of domestic birds per period and their interpretation. The number in brackets indicates the number of complete ABGs. ABGs interpreted as unknown or mixed are not included**

Species	Authors interpretation	Iron Age	Romano-British	Early Medieval	High to Late Medieval
Domestic Fowl	Natural Death				1
	Waste		11	2	25 (21)
	Ritual/Sacrifice Foundation Offering Offering	2 (1)	3		5 (5)
		2	30 (16)		
Domestic Goose	Waste		1		2 (2)
Raptor	Natural Death				4

A number of varied interpretations have been put forward for the deposition of domestic fowl ABGs (Table 90). Only one domestic fowl from High Medieval contexts at Sussex Street, Winchester (Coy, 1984a) has been interpreted as a natural death, because it was aged as an old adult. The rest of the domestic fowl ABGs from the site are from

younger individuals and were viewed as 'waste'. All the domestic fowl ABGs from the site consisted of partial skeletons. Although a large number of complete domestic fowl ABGs (21) from Faccombe Netherton are also interpreted as waste, the report only offers limited data and explanation. A small number of Romano-British and early Medieval domestic fowl ABGs are also interpreted as waste, although all these consist of partial skeletons.

The majority of the ritual interpretations are given to domestic fowl ABGs from the Iron Age and Romano-British periods, which is in line with the general observed trends. A large number of Romano-British ABGs are interpreted as offerings. As with other species this interpretation is given because the ABGs are recovered in association with human remains from formal funerary contexts. A small number of domestic fowl ABGs from the Iron Age and Romano-British periods are interpreted as generic ritual/sacrifice deposits. Five complete ABGs from the Medieval site at The Bedern Foundry, York (Bond and O'Connor, 1999) are interpreted as foundation offerings. As with other species, this is due to the association between the ABGs and a structure. Two were recovered from a foundation trench and the other three from a post-hole, which also contained a cat ABG. This is one of the few examples of ritual explanations being utilised for ABGs from this period.

Overall, there appears to be a distinction in interpretation between domestic birds and domestic mammals. Birds such as domestic fowl, which were consumed from at least the Romano-British period onwards, are interpreted using the same criteria as domestic mammals that were also consumed. Raptors, for which there is no evidence of consumption, are interpreted functionally along similar lines as companion mammals such as dogs and cats.

#### **11.7. Wild species; accidents, natural or special deposits?**

A number of wild mammal and bird species are also present as ABGs in the archaeological record. As with the other species discussed, a number of functional and



ritual interpretations have been postulated by different authors for their presence. These interpretations are also dependant on the nature of the ABGs and their associations.

The majority of the wild mammal ABGs are recorded along functional lines. The most common interpretation, which is exclusively utilised for wild mammals, is that they are fall victims. This explanation is often used in zooarchaeological literature to account for the presence of ABGs from small mammals such as voles, and also for amphibian remains, which have not been recorded in this study.

Such an explanation was postulated by Jones (1977) for the complete red deer and twelve complete fox ABGs found in association at Winklebury, suggesting that the deer may have fallen in the pit and been unable to extricate itself. However, he does add that such an event is unlikely, yet it is the only explanation offered. Hill (1995, 29) later used this example to represent the unsuitability of some functional explanations for ABGs.

The majority of the ABGs recorded as pit falls are from Romano-British contexts (Table 91), primarily Oakridge Well (Maltby, 1993a) (see 6.5). The main deposit of wild mammals consists of 13 complete polecats in relatively close proximity. The polecat ABGs are present within the natural weathering fill. Dog, pig, cat and roe deer ABGs were also present in the fill. The filling of the well during this natural weathering stage is suggested to have taken between 50 to 300 years. However, the polecats are present in the same layers of the infill, indicating they may have entered the well in close chronological proximity.

Therefore we must ask the question, would 13 polecats fall down a well around the same time? The presence of a few domestic ABGs in the same part of the well may suggest human activity and unfortunately we do not know enough about the behaviour of polecats. Zoologists do not write papers on whether polecats fall down holes. The area of wild mammal pitfalls is certainly in need of attention.

Other functional explanations given to wild mammal ABGs are that they are the result of natural deaths close to human settlement and were disposed of by the occupants. Sadler (1990) suggests that a late Medieval complete badger ABG from Faccombe Netherton

was the victim of an attack by dogs, although there is no evidence on the skeleton for this. Other wild mammal ABGs have been interpreted, like domestic mammals, as 'waste'. These explanations have been suggested for ABGs from both the Iron Age and later Medieval periods, mainly for mammals that it is believed would have been consumed for meat. However, five fox ABGs have also been interpreted as waste, not from consumption, but from skinning for their fur.

**Table 91 Number of wild mammals per interpretation and period. The number in brackets indicates the number of complete ABGs. ABGs interpreted as unknown or mixed are not included**

Authors interpretation	Species	Neolithic	Iron Age	Romano-British	Early Medieval	High to Late Medieval
Fall	Badger			1 (1)		
	Fox		12 (12)	2 (2)		
	Hare			3 (2)		
	Pine Marten			1		
	Polecat			11 (11)		
	Red Deer		1 (1)	3 (3)		
	Roe Deer			4 (2)		
	Weasel			1		
Natural death	Badger			1 (1)		1
	Polecat					1 (1)
Waste	Fox		1			4
	Hare		2			
	Rabbit					1 (1)
	Roe Deer					1
Feast	Roe Deer	5				
Offering	Fox	1				
Ritual/Sacrifice	Fox		1			
	Hare		1 (1)			
	Wild Cat			1		

Only a small number of wild mammal ABGs have been interpreted along ritual lines, most from prehistoric sites (Table 91). Five roe deer ABGs from the Neolithic Coneybury Anomaly (Maltby, 1990b) have been interpreted as feasting deposits. However, this is not an explanation given purely to these ABGs, but to all the faunal material from this feature. The one fox ABG interpreted as an offering, was recovered from Whitegrounds Barrow, Yorkshire (Riggott and Williams, 1984) (see 3.2) and was, like other ABGs interpreted as offerings, found in association with human remains. The other wild mammal ABGs have been interpreted as general ritual/sacrifice deposits.

As with wild mammals, the majority of wild bird ABGs are recorded from the Iron Age and Romano-British periods, with the majority interpreted as natural deaths (Table 92).

The majority of Romano-British wild birds interpreted as the result of natural deaths are from a large collection of swallow ABGs from Oakridge Well (Maltby, 1988), which were postulated to have been nesting within the disused well.

The majority of ABGs interpreted as waste from the butchery process, are partial and from species we assume would have been consumed. This includes corvids with three ravens from the Iron Age site at Boscombe Down West RAF Station (Platt, 1951) interpreted as the possible remains of raven stew:

**Table 92 Number of wild birds per interpretation and period. The number in brackets indicates the number of complete ABGs. ABGs interpreted as unknown or mixed are not included**

Authors interpretation	Species	Bronze Age	Iron Age	Romano-British	Early Medieval
Functional	Corvid			1	
Natural death	Corvid		21	5 (1)	
	Swallow			30	
	Cormorant		1		
Waste	Corvid		3		
	Duck				1
	Pigeon			2	
	Quail			1	
Ritual/Sacrifice	Corvid		1	3 (1)	
	Sea Eagle	1			

A small number of ABGs have been given a generalised ritual/sacrifice interpretation. The partial sea eagle ABG from Coneybury Henge, Wiltshire is interpreted as a 'ritual' deposit (Maltby, 1990b). Both the sea eagle and a partial dog ABG from Coneybury are interpreted as possible ritual deposits, the reason for such an interpretation being due to the nature of the site, which is seen as an area of ritual activity. Also sea eagle ABGs are rare. This is the only example recorded for this study, although examples are present from the famous Tomb of the Eagles, Isbister (Hedges, 1984) which are also thought to have a ritual significance.

A number of different interpretations have been offered for corvid ABGs. One corvid from the Romano-British Oakridge Well (Maltby, 1993a) was recorded as having a functional interpretation, as the author suggested it may have been killed as a potential threat to livestock. The majority of Iron Age corvids have been interpreted as the result of natural deaths, all of which are from Danebury (see 4.2.1). The assumption is made that they were either nesting close by, or feeding on the waste within the settlements

middens when they died. Coy (1984c) suggested that some of the corvid ABGs found on Iron Age sites such as Danebury may represent a natural accumulation stating that;

*'Ravens frequent rubbish dumps and may pick at carcasses so that the high frequency of raven finds on Iron Age settlements in Wessex is not surprising'* (Coy, 1984c, 530).

Although Coy (1984c) suggested a 'functional' explanation for the ravens at Danebury in the first animal bone report for the site, in the later reports a different author offers a ritual interpretation. Serjeantson (1991b), influenced by the work of Ross (1967), suggests that corvids and ravens in particular were sacred to the Celtic god, Lugus and the ravens as Danebury may have had a ritual importance. Serjeantson (1991b) goes on to suggest that as scavengers ravens would have fulfilled an important role and therefore a combination of reasons for the ravens' presence cannot be discounted. Cunliffe (1992) and Grant (1989a) also suggest that the ravens at Danebury may have a ritual purpose similar to the other animal ABGs. This change in interpretation between the 1984 and the 1991 publication of the Danebury faunal reports shows how attitudes to ABGs developed in the intervening years. It also shows how the work of Anne Ross became more influential. For example in Cunliffe's (1974) first edition of his *Iron Age Communities* publication, the work of Ross (1967) is not mentioned. The first time it is mentioned is in the third edition (Cunliffe, 1991a) when ABGs are discussed.

Green (1992) also sees the deposition of corvids, ravens in particular, in the Iron Age as a ritual act, although given the influence of Ross (1967) on her work, this is not surprising. Green (1992, 126) suggests;

*'Ravens may have been associated with pits and wells because of a perceived chthonic symbolism: ritual shafts penetrate deep underground, forming a line of communication between the living and the dead, the earth and the underworld powers. Ravens and crows, with their black plumage and their habit of feeding off dead things, were clearly seen as messengers from the Otherworld.'*

Green also suggests that such a relationship may exist in the Romano-British period, using the example of raven ABGs from the Roman temple at Jordan Hill. Drew (1931),

reporting on the excavations, described an unusual deposit discovered by Mr H. C. Hanford;

*'In the south-east corner of the building, where there was a shaft of a pit, 4 feet by 3 feet, and some 14 feet deep...the sides were daubed with clay and lined with stone roof-slabs. The filling of the shaft was most curious. First came a layer of ashes and charcoal, then a double layer of stone roof slabs, laid flat; these were placed in pairs, and between each pair were the bones of a single bird and a single small bronze coin, forming as it were, a sandwich'* (Drew, 1931, 267).

In total there were sixteen of these 'sandwich' deposits, Green (1992, 126) stating the bones are all of ravens. However, the site publication states the ABGs are a mixture of raven, crow, buzzard and starling, with also some bones of hare (Drew, 1931). As with Green's other suggestions regarding Iron Age and Romano-British ABGs, she is utilising texts written after AD 1100 and, in the case of the Danebury corvids, applying ideas from them to ABGs mainly deposited around 450-350 BC. To put this time gap in context, would we utilise stories and mythologies written today to explain actions that occurred around AD450?

#### **11.8. Meta-Level categories and the problem with 'ritual'**

As shown above, a large proportion of the ABGs have been interpreted using generalist categories, mainly for ritual explanations. This is related to the nature of 'ritual' as a concept. Handelman (2006) has pointed out that there is a meta-level *ritual* which encompasses all ritual activities. In effect, feasting, sacrifice and offering deposits are all separate ritual acts, which are classified under the general term *ritual*. There is also a meta-level concerning the functional/practical, with culling, disease, natural death etc, all part of the *functional* category of activities.

The above analysis has shown that the meta-level interpretation of *ritual* is often given, but the meta-level of *functional* is hardly used. The rare cases in this study where '*functional*' has been recorded as an interpretation have occurred when a number of

functional/practical interpretations have been offered. Of the 474 ABGs interpreted as ritual in nature, the generic meta-level *ritual/sacrifice* explanation was utilised for 354 (74%) of them. Sacrifice has been added to the meta-level category because the majority of publications that use the meta-level explanation for ABGs alluded to the possibility that the animal might have been sacrificed. The reason for this is the influence of Grant's (1984a) Danebury interpretation, in which it is argued that the deposits are *ritual*, and possibly sacrificial offerings. The majority of the Danebury text on this subject is concerned with arguing that the deposits are 'special', and distinct from the 'normal' animal bone material. In some respects Hill (1995) is also guilty of this type of approach. Although very detailed discussions are present concerning the nature of the deposits and the possible reason for their deposition, in the end Hill (1995, 95) confirms that they are of a *ritual* nature. In some respects this is doing a disservice to Hill's work, but we must consider whether most students, or commercial zooarchaeologists operating to tight deadlines would fully study all of Hill's arguments, or simply accept his conclusion that these deposits are *ritual*. It is therefore understandable that a general concept has filtered into Iron Age zooarchaeology that all ABGs are *ritual* deposits, and in due course this has also influenced the interpretation of ABGs from other periods, especially Romano-British deposits.

The use of *ritual* as an interpretation is also related to archaeologists' concept of it. Archaeologists have used the term ritual for two closely connected reasons, what is observed is non-functional and is not understood (Hodder, 1992, 223). Functional is not utilised as an explanation on its own as it is understood. Therefore a sub-category is used, such as butchery waste. As ritual is not understood, this leads many archaeologists to use the meta-level *ritual* as an explanation in its own right.

Hill (1995) suggested that ritual was embedded within everyday activity in the Iron Age. If ritual activity is embedded within prehistoric society then ritual as an independent act cannot exist. What ABGs do represent are specific activities, which have both functional and ritual elements. This point has been noted by other authors. Brück (1999) has argued that many societies have a monist rather than a dualist mode of thought; ritual and functional are not separate concepts. We view such concepts as separate because of our modern western outlook. Bradley (2003; 2005) has also suggested that throughout prehistory ritual and domestic life are intertwined and it is impossible to

separate them. Pluskowski (2002) has also noted that in the Medieval period the conceptual and physical were interwoven.

If this is the case, then the use of meta-level interpretations for ABGs is at best unhelpful. Hill (1995) does try to move beyond such interpretations by suggesting that ABGs represent the remains from feasting as well as possible offerings, with the domestic and the ritual intertwined at such events; however the majority of archaeologists have not been as successful, preferring meta-level categories to interpret the data. In effect, we as archaeologists are stuck in a loop of thought regarding ABGs. We recognise that the functional and ritual divide probably did not exist, yet we still need to explain why ABGs are present, and different, to the 'normal' faunal assemblage and are constantly drawn back to vague ritual interpretations. It is this inability to separate ritual and functional explanations that has led to a number of authors offering mixed interpretations (see 11.2). However, such approaches are as unhelpful as meta-level explanations, because they do not try to combine ritual and functional, they are simply offering alternative explanations. Neither meta-level nor mixed interpretations are actually telling us why ABGs were created.

One of the main problems with the current interpretation of ABGs is that no one seems to know what ritual is. We as archaeologists are at ease in using the term, but very few of us have ever defined it and those that have used concepts such as structured, repetitive, placed, purposeful, unusual, non-domestic, are similarly vague. We have already seen that structured does not mean ritual (see 11.3), and it is impossible for archaeologists to reach a consensus regarding ritual if it is described in such vague terms.

One of the main reasons archaeologists have such a problem in defining ritual is that many still associate it exclusively with religious and spiritual beliefs. For example Insoll's (2004, 11-12) comments that many archaeologists simply substitute the term ritual for religious and he suggests ritual needs to be placed within its wider religious framework. However, social anthropologists have shown there are many different types of rituals. These can be secular, religious, class-related, sex-related, personal etc (Bell, 1992; 1997; Humphrey and Laidlaw, 1994; Kreinath *et al.*, 2006). Although rituals are often a part of religious practices, each ritual has a different meaning and purpose and

many secular rituals also exist. Therefore we should not instantly equate ritual with religious. The characteristic that most 'rituals' examined by social anthropologists share is that the actions are formulaic, there is, in effect, a script (Snoek, 2006). Perhaps we should just see 'ritual' as framing a formularised action/activity. If this is the case, then we could argue that a large proportion of the archaeological record was created by a ritualised act. However, using the term still keeps us at a meta-level of explanation.

Brück (1999) suggests a way forward is to jettison 'ritual' and instead look at rationality. In effect, Brück is arguing that we should try to understand why people are 'doing things' without imposing our concepts upon the people. This is a useful suggestion for ABGs, as we need to move away from meta-level explanations of activities. However, ritual as an activity/concept/event does exist and it would also be a very hard task to remove 'ritual' from the archaeologist's mindset. With regards to ABGs, 'ritual' is not a problem; it is the use of 'ritual' as both a description and an interpretation where the problem lies. To develop our understanding of ABGs we need to start looking at specific explanations regarding their creations



## 12. Assigning Meaning; Animal Biographies

### 12.1. A way forward

At present the interpretation of ABGs is stuck in a false dichotomy between ritual and functional categories. This is made more problematic when we consider that such a dichotomy is of our own making, and is unlikely to have existed in many of the time periods studied, especially prehistory. This, combined with the difficulty of moving beyond a meta-level 'ritual' interpretation has led to a confused mix of explanations for the presence of ABGs. To move beyond such problems we need to start investigating specific explanations for ABGs.

To do this we need to change the way we view and study ABGs. At present the majority of ABGs are viewed in a single time frame, i.e. their final resting place prior to archaeological recovery. However, in interpreting the meaning of ABGs, archaeologists discuss activities which occur in a multitude of time frames. For example, Hill (1995) suggests that ABGs may represent animals which have been sacrificed, feasted upon and then possibly deposited as offerings. These are three separate events, which would have resulted in changes to the animal (recovered as an ABG) and all the events would have had different meanings and actions associated with them. In effect the ABG is the end result of an animal's 'life history', as Appadurai (1986, 3) suggests;

*'It is only through the analysis of these trajectories that we can interpret the human transactions and calculation that enliven things. Thus, even though from a theoretical point of view human actors encode things with significance, from a methodological point of view it is the things-in-motion that illuminate their human and social context.'*

A possible way forward in investigating 'why ABGs?' is to use a biographical approach, which draws on the work of Kopytoff (1986) who felt that 'things' could not be looked at just one point in their existence, but that the processes of creation, exchange, consumption etc, need to be looked at as a whole. Normally, archaeology looks at material cultural in what Gell (1998, 11) would describe as *supra-biographical* manner,

looking beyond the 'life cycle' at longer chronological trends. This approach has been used in this study to examine the differences in the nature of ABGs between periods and site types. Such an approach is not without merit, as it allows us to develop a broad narrative of long term trends upon which time-specific information can be hung. However, the approach is not helpful in explaining why ABGs are present. As already shown, there are distinct trends in the interpretations offered to ABGs dependant upon the time period they are from; put simply, prehistoric and Roman = 'ritual', Medieval = 'functional'. By using a biographical approach we can examine the activities that took place to create the ABG and their possible associated meanings on an individual basis, which can then inform our, understanding of supra-biographical trends.

## **12.2. Building ABG biographies**

So far, biographical approaches have rarely been utilised for animal remains and when they have it has been on a supra-biographical scale (see Jones and Richards, 2003). Most of these studies have been concerned with artefacts, such as pottery and metalwork or more personal objects thought to be heirlooms (for example Gell, 1998; Gosden and Marshall, 1999; Immonen, 2002; Lillios, 1999; Whitley, 2002). In general, the biographical approach allows artefacts to become 'networks of significance' (Thomas, 1996, 159), with artefacts given 'secondary agency', in that they do not have the power to initiate happenings, but are objective embodiments of the power society or individuals have given them (Gell, 1998, 20-21). Such theories are just as relevant to human-animal relations. For example, consider contemporary western reactions to dogs (man's best friend) and snakes (association with 'evil'); both species embody different meanings and their secondary agency will cause very different reactions in humans.

The study of the biography of artefacts is also the study of transition, as artefacts acquire different meanings throughout their 'life'. Animals could be viewed as undergoing a large number of transformations as they supply primary and secondary products. For example, when alive, a sheep may supply wool which would then be transformed to clothing. The sheep may in later life be slaughtered for meat, at which point part of it becomes food, and the bones or horns may become the raw material for

an artefact. When these are removed from the animal, the meanings and agency of its parts are transformed. Therefore when we are examining ABGs we are not viewing the original animal, but the results of a transformation process enacted upon it.

In investigating the biographies of animals, we need to look at the transformations that have occurred. In this respect zooarchaeologists are well placed. The study of zooarchaeology may be seen as atheoretical, a science drawing on aspects of zoology, creating facts which are accepted by archaeologists. This should not be the case (see 13.6). However, the biological data upon which zooarchaeology is built can offer an advantage when constructing biographies. Humans do not physically create animals, but they can over a long period alter their skeletal morphology through domestication and selective breeding, and this can be observed by the zooarchaeologists. In effect the biological nature of animals, compared to other forms of material culture, offers us a baseline, upon which we can view the humanly created transformations. Therefore any alteration to the morphology of animal remains has been caused by either specific human or 'non-human' taphonomic action. Such actions can result in markers upon the osteological material. Zooarchaeologists can start to build up a picture of the events which have led to the deposition of the faunal remains, a biography of the deposit.

Zooarchaeologists have for a long time been building supra-biographies of animals, investigating herd patterns by looking at species proportions, age and sex patterns. This information can be used to create a background for the animals which became ABGs. However, this is assuming that the animals which were deposited as ABGs originated from the herds that also supplied the 'normal' faunal remains. Although archaeologically difficult to detect, Graeco-Roman literature indicates that sacred animals were kept in the vicinity of temples and used as a source of income for sacrifices (Gilhus, 2006, 93). We do not know if such practices took place in prehistory, or indeed during the Romano-British period. However, the very high number of sacrificed goats from the Romano-British shrine at Uley, Gloucestershire (Levitan, 1993), may have been drawn from such herds, as goats only usually form a small percentage of the ovicaprid Romano-British assemblage. The common factor in these examples is the association with religious buildings. However, with the exception of Hayling Island, all the sites recorded in this study seem to be of a domestic nature. It therefore seems likely that the majority of the domestic animals deposited as ABGs

came from the same herds as those in the non-ABG deposits. Therefore, information from the non-ABG faunal assemblage can be used to provide background information for the ABG deposits.

One of the current problems with the interpretation of ABGs is that description and interpretation are the same. In adopting a biographic approach we must also make sure that description and interpretation are separate processes, in effect we must separate the 'how' and the 'why'. We can do this by utilising the biological baseline the study of animal remains offers us. Therefore, we can build a picture of the processes that would have needed to occur to transform a living animal to a specific kind of ABG. We are therefore building the taphonomic history of the deposit. This history forms the foundation of the ABGs biography, upon which we can start to develop ideas concerning the meanings, the 'why' of the actions.

### **12.3. The taphonomic model**

It is probably safe to assume that the majority of ABGs discussed in this study have at some point been affected by human agency, particularly butchery. Most ABGs do not consist of complete skeletons but are partial skeletons. To be buried/deposited in this state they must have undergone some form of disarticulation, either naturally or by human hand. Therefore it is the taphonomic process that has created the ABG. To identify which processes are involved requires further investigation of the bones to look for evidence such as butchery marks. What the understanding of the taphonomic process gives us is the ability to make a number of assumptive models concerning the way ABGs can be formed.

The life of an ABG will begin with the death of its constituting animal. Death may either be due to human hand, or natural causes such as old age, disease or accident. An animal may die naturally within an archaeological feature by simply falling into it. Although such 'pitfall' victims are often smaller mammals and amphibians, we have seen a number of larger animals have also been interpreted as pitfall victims. An animal that dies naturally may also be subject to a form of human influence. A diseased animal

may be buried to stop a disease spreading, as in the modern cases of stock afflicted with BSE and Foot and Mouth disease. Alternatively, non-diseased animals may also be buried whole due to socio-cultural reasons. With such instant burial we would expect a complete ABG to be formed, as no biostratigraphic factors such as gnawing would have affected it. However this would not be the only way for a complete ABG to be deposited. An animal may be subject to processing such as skinning and still produce a complete ABG (see below).

The main point is that if an animal is buried instantly, we would expect a complete ABG. However, this does not mean that a complete ABG will be encountered by the archaeologist, as post-burial taphonomic effects such as slumpage and intercutting may result in the separation of the bones. Fortunately, such effects may be visible archaeologically and therefore we can be aware when they are a factor, assuming they are reported. If an animal is subject to human agency in the form of butchery and/or biostratigraphic effects we could expect a range of ABG deposits to be formed on a sliding scale from a complete ABG to none at all (Figure 131). We would also anticipate that the more biostratigraphic effects an ABG is exposed to and the longer the period of exposure, the less likely the survival of the ABG becomes.

The majority of faunal material on archaeological sites is thought to consist of the remains of animals that have been exploited for their primary products. Such exploitation may also cause the creation of ABGs of varying type. This is not to assume that the models proposed are just concerned with ABGs produced through butchery practices. They are very deliberately taking no stance on the 'functional' versus 'ritual' dichotomy by removing human purpose and only considering human practice. As Hill (1995, 59) points out;

*'..ritual would have used the same technologies and practices as mundane (butchery etc). As such ritual draws from and reproduces the same generative principles as other social practices'*.

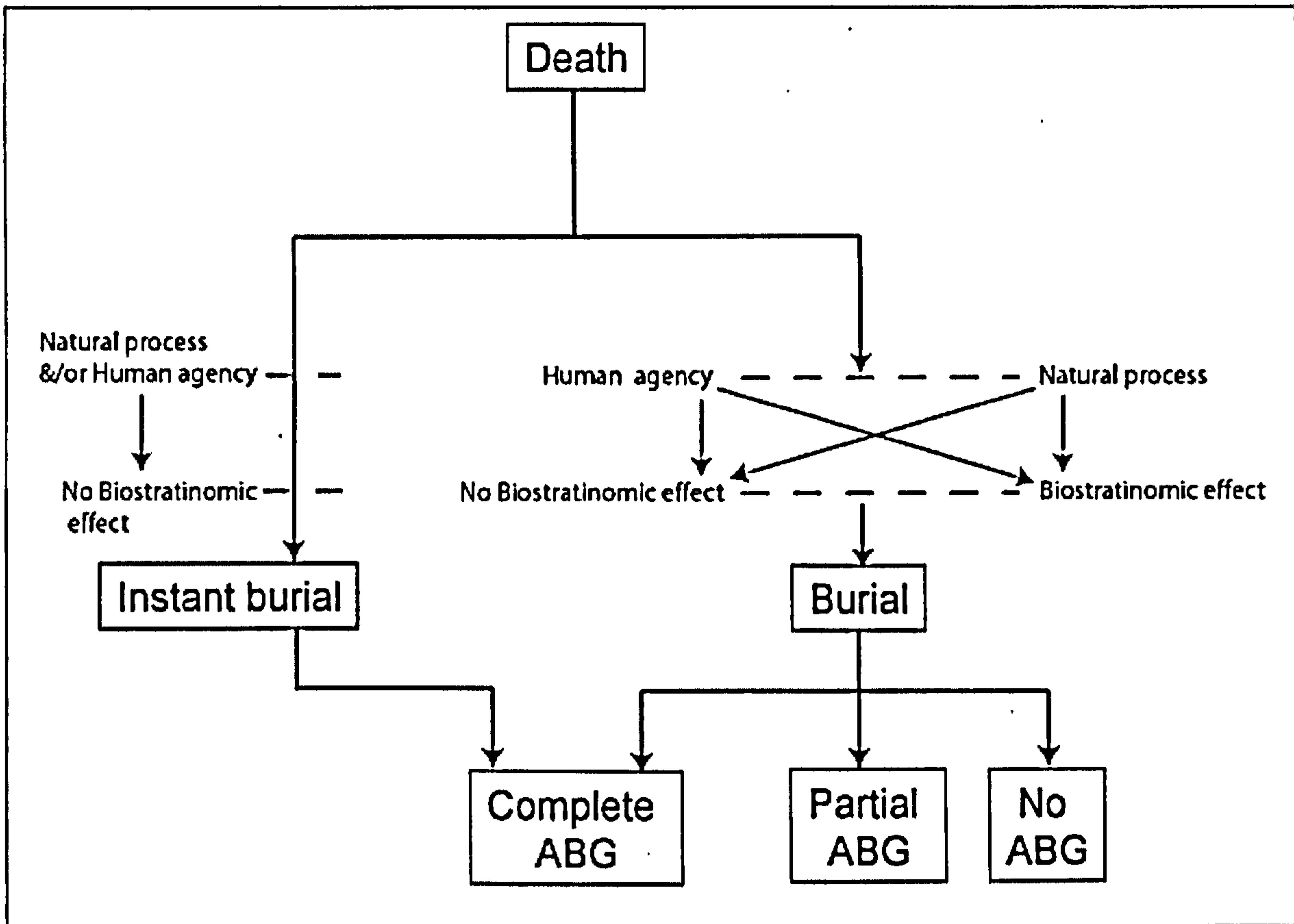


Figure 131 General model concerning the creation of ABGs

Therefore the techniques used for disarticulation of the leg of an animal for deposition within an archaeological feature for 'ritual' purposes is the same as the disarticulation of the leg for meat processing. The reasons for the actions may be very different, but the actions and practices used for the processes are the same. However, language does cause a problem in this respect. The term 'butchery' is normally associated with the 'functional' production of meat for human consumption. Also, the arguments of Wilson (1992; 1999) have further galvanised the term as being associated with a 'functional' explanation for the presence of ABGs (see 1.2.7). It must be made clear by the author at this point that when the term butchery is utilised in the text below, it is not to imply that the practice was taking place for a 'functional' or alternatively 'ritual' means. It is just being used to describe the possible physical carcass processing activities taking place.

## 12.4. How humans create ABGs

The simplest way for human agency to form an ABG is the instant burial of an animal which has just died or been slaughtered, with no other processing taking place. If this occurred we would expect an ABG to be formed of the complete skeleton.

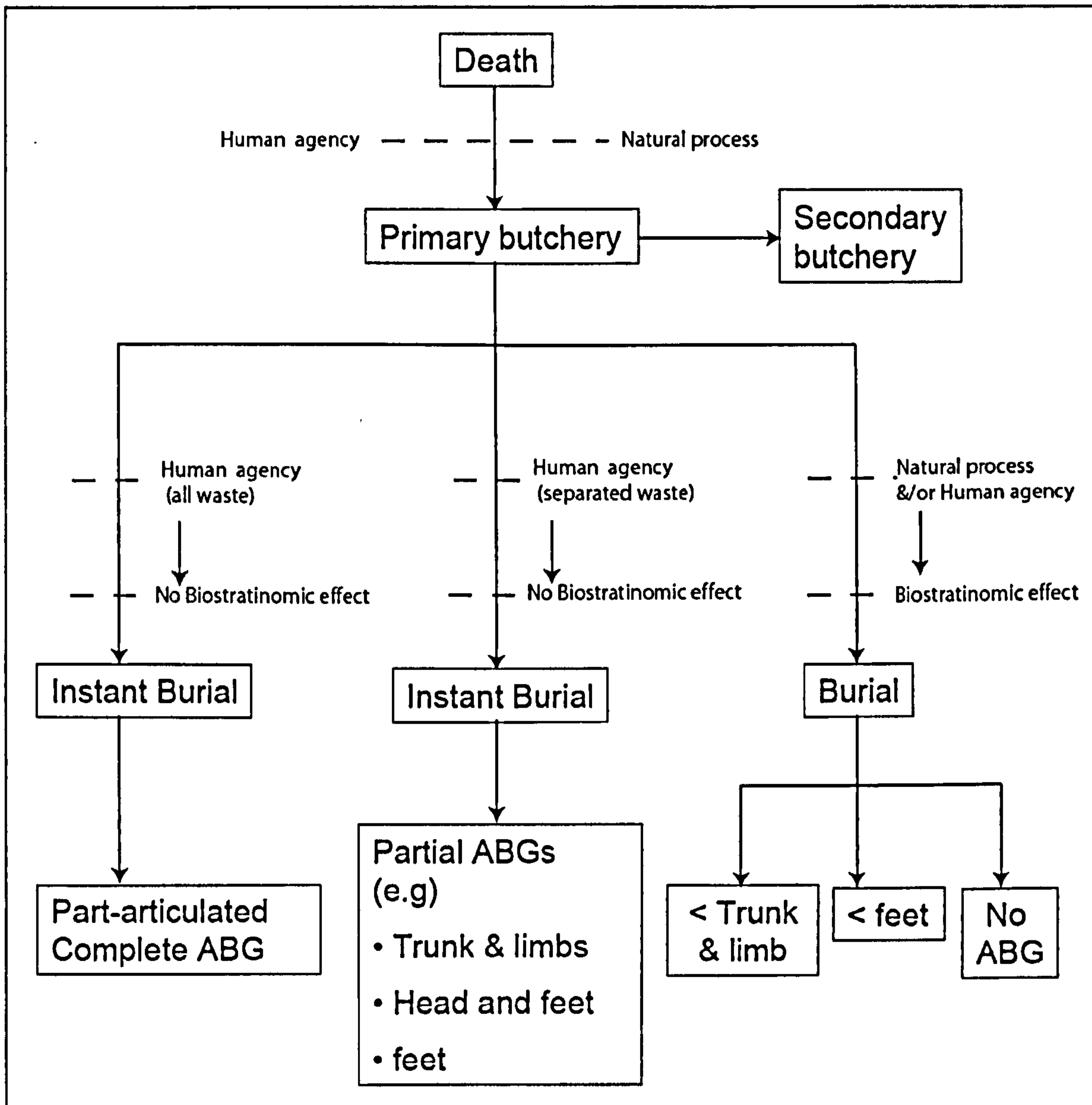


Figure 132 Taphonomic model of the creation of ABGs from primary butchery

However, other processes may also take place. The first process could be primary butchery, normally involving skinning of the carcass (see 2.5.1). This provides a material for use in the form of skin and allows access to the meat and bone. At this point

the carcass may also be subjected to further processes. The carcass may then be deposited in a midden, or buried. If rapidly buried, we would expect the carcass to be protected from other taphonomic effects such as gnawing and therefore produce one of two different types of ABG. Working on the principle that the head and feet would have been removed, but the bones were deposited with the rest of the carcass by instant burial, we would expect a possible part-articulated complete ABG to be formed. However, the head and feet may have been taken away still attached to the skin, in which case we might expect a partial ABG to be formed consisting of the trunk and limbs. Also the head and feet may be deposited elsewhere resulting in another ABG (Figure 132).

If the carcass is deposited, we can then expect it to be subject to some form of other taphonomic decay, which may result in the disarticulation of the carcass. Therefore, we could expect either no ABG or a partial ABG to be formed. The partial ABG may consist of a number of different parts of the trunk and limbs, possibly damaged and less complete than the partial ABGs formed through instant burial. The lower legs, if taken away with the skin, may also be deposited forming a partial ABG, which again may possibly become damaged and not as 'complete' as the ABGs formed through instant burial. The skull is an element, which is very susceptible to fragmentation and damage by biostratinomic effects, and may be totally destroyed resulting in no formation of an ABG consisting of elements from the head, although some remains of the skull and jaws may be encountered.

The above descriptions have worked on the principle that the animal is first skinned, and a number of ABGs do display butchery marks which have been interpreted as skinning marks (for example, Clark, 2002; Coy, 1991; Poole, 2000d). However, a number of ABGs also consist of articulated full-limbs, which could indicate that the animal was not skinned, or that skinning did not result in the disarticulation of the lower feet. The problem is that a skilled butcher may be able to skin an animal without leaving any butchery marks on the bone.

Also, some activities do not require skinning. For example, a pig roast will only require evisceration of the carcass. Therefore we may expect elements such as the lower feet and skull to remain in articulation. However, if roasting did take place some of the body parts may become dismembered. Therefore, the animal may be deposited as a part-



articulated ABG with burning possibly evident on the bones. Also, the animal may be subject to some secondary and tertiary butchery such as dismemberment, without having been skinned, but the same dismemberment techniques would still have been utilised. We could therefore expect the ABG to have been formed through secondary butchery. The possible difference may be in the inclusion of the skull or lower feet which, as discussed above, may be removed during skinning.

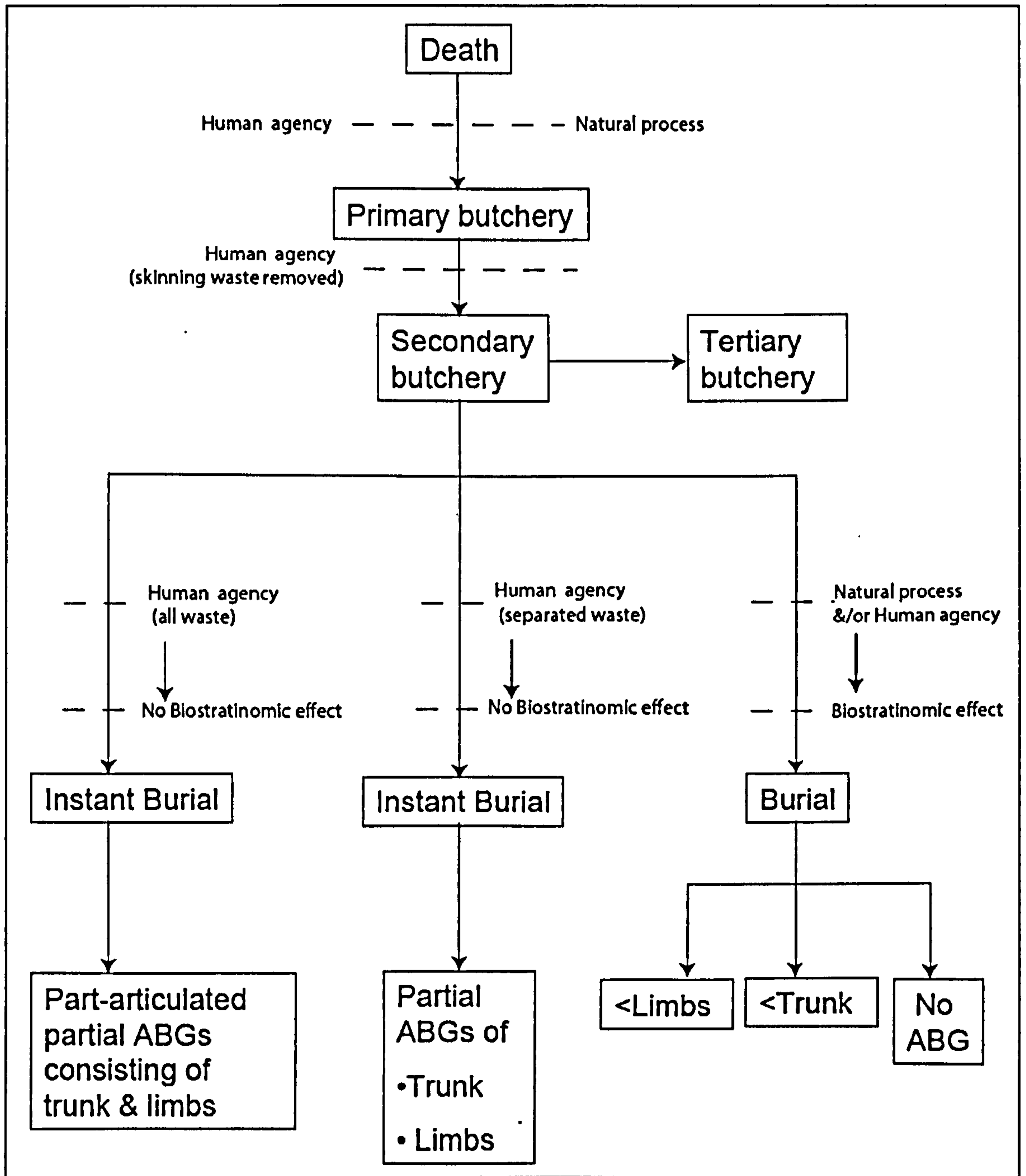


Figure 133 Taphonomic model of the creation of ABGs from secondary butchery

If primary butchery including skinning does take place, the carcass may be subject to secondary butchery practices involving disarticulation. Therefore we can expect a fully articulated complete ABG not to be formed, but if all the waste bone material is deposited instantly together, it may form a partially articulated complete ABG. (Figure 133). If the waste from the previous primary butchery process is removed and deposited elsewhere on the site, we could expect partial ABGs to be formed only from the trunk and upper limbs. If the elements are deposited and subjected to biostratinomic effects then a ABG may be formed, but it will be one that may be less intact compared to instantly buried ABGs, or so severely damaged and disturbed that no ABG survives.

The dismembered material may then be subject to further tertiary butchery. This involves the reduction of meat packages to smaller portions. As discussed in Chapter 2, tertiary butchery is mainly concerned with producing cuts of meat, sometimes involving stripping meat off the disarticulated joint, as indicated by the presence of filleting marks. This could easily result in the formation of an ABG, as shown in the Nunamiut example (Figure 134). If meat is filleted off the bone, with no further disarticulation, then we could expect tertiary butchery to produce similar ABGs to secondary butchery practice. However, the limbs and axial skeleton may be further disarticulated during tertiary butchery. If this was the case we could expect ABGs to be formed from the limbs and trunk, but on a reduced scale compared to ones produced by secondary butchery. Vertebrae and ribs may be dismembered into groups, as was noted by Binford (1981, 91-92). If all the waste bones are deposited together then a partially articulated ABG may be formed, similar to those formed by secondary butchery, although probably suffering from a greater degree of disarticulation.

Some of the bone may be subjected to further processing such as marrow and grease extraction and bone-working. If this type of processing did take place, we could expect the chances of an ABG being formed to be greatly diminished. If an ABG was to be formed under these circumstances, it would probably be from the feet, head or trunk. This is because the elements with the highest marrow content are the limb bones, particularly the upper limb bones (Munro and Bar-Oz, 2004; Outram, 2001b). Also, the limb bones are often used to produce artefacts, especially if they are required to be long and thin (Lemoine, 2001). Although all elements can be utilised for bone tool/ornament construction, the elements which are utilised are dependant upon two factors, the match

between the morphology of the bone and the tool that is required, and the cultural choices concerning what tool/ ornament is needed. These factors are likely to vary in each society, but the limb bones do seem to be the elements which are utilised the most in societies around the world.



Figure 134 Example of the formation of an ABG, (indicated by the arrows) by meat being stripped from the limbs. (Binford, 1981, Figure 4.12)

### 12.5. Assigned meaning

The above discussion indicates the actions which are required to form ABGs. However, the meaning behind such actions has purposely not been discussed, as it is necessary to separate interpretation from description. The above models provide us with a way of constructing the narrative framework of an ABG biography. We therefore know the likely processes that created the ABG, and to this we can add the general background information regarding the herd structure from which the animals came.

One important point is that the above models do not take into account post-burial taphonomic factors, such as slumpage. These factors may result in post-depositional damage and, in some cases, complete destruction of the ABG. However, zooarchaeologists in a number of cases have been able to reconstruct ABGs in the post-excavation stage. Such effects will also leave traces on the 'normal' faunal assemblage, so we may be able to take such factors into account. But when such factors affect the assemblage, we must be aware that the ABGs we are examining may bear little resemblance to those originally created and deposited.

How then do we go about assigning meaning to ABGs?

If we look at the previous interpretations offered for ABGs that have gone beyond meta-level categories, three important characteristics are utilised, composition, context and association. Composition is an important factor in the interpretation of fall and culled victims (see 11.5 & 11.7). Context is important for foundation offerings, and the association with other ABGs, and other materials such as human remains, is important in the 'offering' interpretation. What the biographical approach gives us is a way of investigating how the composition of the ABG came about and the chronology of its context and other material associations. Therefore, it is important to not only investigate the biological nature of the ABG, but to integrate this with its associated archaeological information. What this approach is also advocating is micro-scale rather than macro-scale interpretation of ABGs from a site.

## **12.6. Looking again at ABGs**

It is not possible to re-examine the ABGs from all the sites included in this study. Rather, a number of different deposits have been selected and their interpretations revisited using the biographical approach advocated above.

### 12.6.1. Windmill Hill outer ditch section V

The largest assemblage of Neolithic ABGs recorded in this study is from Windmill Hill (see 3.4). All the ABGs come from the ditches of the monument, with three ABGs recorded from outer ditch section V, which was examined in the 1988 excavations as part of trench B. Three ABGs were recorded from this ditch deposit, one from fill 227 and two from 210.

Fill 210 is one of the topmost primary fills of the ditch; it consists mainly of small rounded chalk fragments, and the profile indicates it may have formed as part of a silting process as the ditch was left open. A calibrated age range of 3630-3500 and 3420-3380 BC was obtained for fill 229, which 210 overlies. A spread of bone material 4 metres wide was recorded from fill 210. Within this spread, small amounts of flint waste and sherds of plain pottery were recorded (Whittle *et al.*, 1999b).

Two ABGs were recorded from this bone spread. A partial cattle ABG, which consisted of four foot elements (it is unknown from which leg), and a partial sheep/goat ABG comprised of the femur and tibia (the side is unknown). The fusion of the sheep/goat elements suggests the remains come from a juvenile individual (2-12 months). The rest of the faunal assemblage is fragmented and disarticulated.

Using the models discussed above, the evidence indicates that the two ABGs have probably undergone different levels of processing. The cattle foot bones are likely to have been removed from the carcass during the primary butchery phase. As the rest of the carcass is not present within the deposit, it may have been subject to further processing. The sheep/goat ABG would be from a carcass that had undergone secondary processing, resulting in the disarticulation of the limb from the axial skeleton. Again the other remains from the carcass were not deposited within the same context. Butchery marks are not present on either of the ABGs. The fact that these two ABGs have survived would suggest that they were not present on the ground surface for long. Although fragmented, none of the other faunal material associated with these ABGs displayed evidence of gnawing. Compared to the faunal material from the other contexts in the ditch, the bones have a large mean size of fragment (Grigson, 1999). This would

suggest that the faunal material may represent a primary deposition that may have been quickly covered over. This would explain the survival of the ABGs.

Fill 227 overlies fill 210 and appears to represent a thin depth of material. Within this context is a larger bone scatter consisting of 179 fragments. The majority of the identified bone is from cattle, including 10 ribs. Present within this scatter was a dog ABG consisting of six foot bones (not known which leg). It is suggested that the cattle remains are all from the same animal, and have been exposed long enough for dog gnawing to take place and for the elements to become fragmented (Whittle *et al.*, 1999b). The mean fragment size is smaller than in the previous context (Grigson, 1999). Also, four of the non-ABG bone fragments are burnt. It would appear that the faunal material from this context could have a number of different possible depositional histories. The non-ABG faunal material consists either of primary deposits, which have been exposed on the surface of the fill for a period of time, or they represent secondary deposition. The fragmented and abraded nature of the pottery also indicates a protracted period of above ground exposure.

If the dog ABG is a primary deposit, then the bone material may have been covered soon after deposition. Alternatively it represents the secondary deposition of 'midden' material. Keiller's archive does suggest middens occurred within the interior of the inner circuit of ditch (Whittle *et al.*, 1999c). Data are not available for dog carcasses, but the foot bones are some of the first elements to become naturally disarticulated from a carcass (see 2.4). However, if these elements represent part of a deposited carcass, we might expect other dog remains to be present within the associated fills but none are present. This would suggest that the ABG was a primary deposit. If this is the case, then it may have been created through primary butchery, possibly associated with skinning. It is not known if the carcass would have been processed further, although dog-meat consumption appears to have taken place infrequently in prehistory.

All three ABGs described above were interpreted by Grigson (1999) as deliberate placements, suggesting that they are not the remains of meals, since consumption requires dismemberment. However, to create these ABGs, butchery has taken place. However, in two instances only primary butchery is required to create the dog and the cattle ABGs, as both are from areas with very little meat value. Secondary butchery

would have taken place on the sheep/goat ABG. However, we do not know if the meat was then filleted from the bone before deposition. The authors (Whittle *et al.*, 1999c) do note that the foot ABGs may have been associated with skinning and suggest that such finds may represent the deposition of hides such as those which possibly took place at funerary structures (see 3.5). However, if this was the case, we would expect other foot and possibly head remains to be present with the deposits. The assertion that the remains were 'placed' as opposed to dumped within the ditches, is used by the authors to suggest a form of quasi-spiritual symbolic aspect to the deposits. Both sacrifice and feasting are suggested as interpretations for the bone material (Whittle and Pollard, 1999) and indeed the two are not mutually exclusive. The ABGs discussed above may certainly have been from animals killed by humans. However, we have at present no means to identify whether the animals were sacrificed, although we could theorise that meat may not have been regularly consumed and therefore every animal killed for consumption could be interpreted as a sacrifice. Indeed to talk of sacrifice as opposed to 'normal' killing is to impose our own sacred/mundane worldview upon the evidence.

The problem with interpreting these ABGs from Windmill Hill is linked to the general difficulties we have with interpreting sites from this period. A number of different explanations have been put forward for the functions of causewayed enclosures, varying between the two extremes of purely domestic sites and ceremonial centres (Andersen, 1997, 242-267). Commonly, causewayed enclosures are seen as aggregation sites where public events took place as Neolithic society became more diverse (Bradley, 2007, 74-75). Such events appear to include the excarnation of human remains within the causewayed ditches (Smith, 2006b), for which there is possible evidence at Windmill Hill. Smith (1965a, 17) noted that some human bones had been exposed for some time as snail shells have been found inside them. Deposits of both human and animal remains have led authors to suggest that a number of activities took place on causewayed enclosures including feasting, animal sacrifice, offerings of food and celebrations of the dead (Bradley, 2007, 74).

What we do know is that the ABGs from this ditch are different to the non-ABG faunal material. The reason for this is that 'normal' carcass processing activity ceased at a certain point resulting in the formation of the ABGs. Also, it would appear that the ABGs represent primary deposition, while the accompanying non-ABG material may be

secondary. The ABGs are also very different in composition. The cow foot and sheep/goat upper hind limb ABGs in fill 210 represent different parts of a carcass. The cow foot-bones would have very little meat value. If this ABG was created during a feasting event, it probably represents the discard of a portion of the animal not required for food. In contrast, the sheep/goat ABG represents a body part with a high meat value. If the meat was left on this ABG, its interpretation as feasting waste should be questioned. Perhaps it does represent a food offering. However, why such an offering was placed with secondary deposits of faunal remains that have clearly been fully processed is unknown. The dog-foot ABG from fill 227 is also unlikely to represent a 'food offering' as again very little meat would have been present.

Currently we do not know exactly why these ABGs were deposited at Windmill Hill and a biographical approach is not going to provide a fully conclusive explanation for their presence. What it has shown is that there are significant differences between the three ABGs from outer ditch V, as well as the differences between the ABGs and non-ABG faunal material. It would appear therefore to suggest a single interpretation for all the faunal material, as Whittle and Pollard (1999) have done, is to lose sight of the different events which have created the assemblage. As different events and processes created each ABG and the non-ABG faunal material, perhaps they also have different associated meanings as well.

#### **12.6.2. Suddern farm pit 197/7**

The middle Iron Age ABGs at Suddern Farm (Cunliffe and Poole, 2000a) show a different pattern and process. One of the largest multi-ABG deposits recorded in this study comes from fill 7 of pit 197 at Suddern Farm (see 4.7.1). Fill 7 is the second lowest layer of the pit, situated above the basal fill 8, which also contains partial cattle and horse ABGs. In total 17 ABGs were recorded from the fill (Poole, 2000b). Seven are of horse, five of cattle, four of sheep/goat and one of pig. The pig and one of the sheep/goat ABGs consist of complete skeletons. Unfortunately, detailed osteological information is not given for the individual ABGs. It would appear that none of the ABGs have butchery marks present upon them, although considering the scale of the



deposit this is surprising and a re-examination of the faunal material would be of interest. However, we do have element and positional information, which allows us to examine the development of this deposit.

Using the excavation records it is possible to split the ABGs into four or possibly five different depositional events. These may represent the sequence of deposition, but they give no indication of the timeframe, and the deposition may have occurred as a single act.

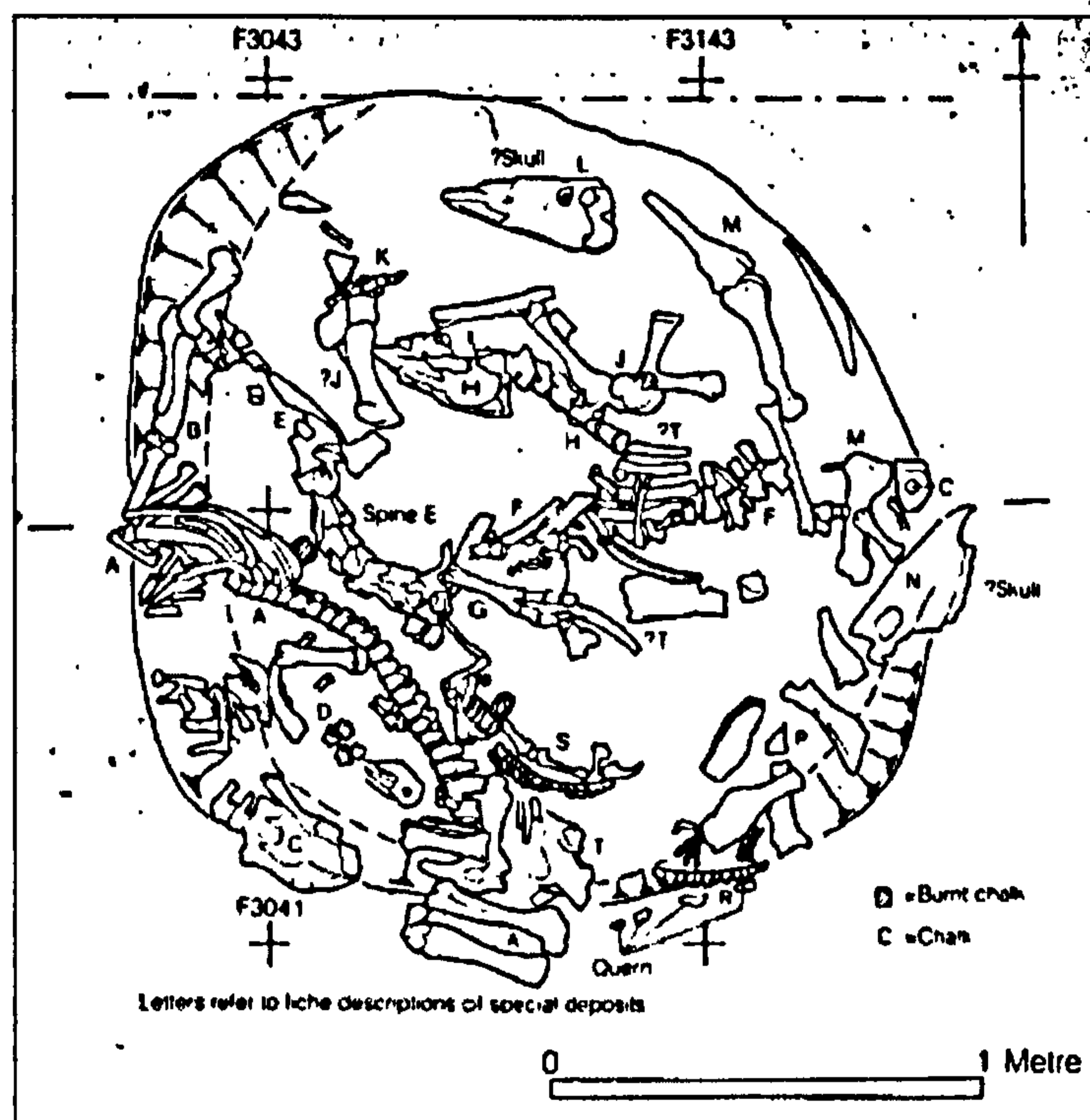


Figure 135 Plan of layer 7 within pit 197 at Suddern Farm. The letters indicate the separate ABGs (Cunliffe and Poole, 2000a, 5:C5)

Some of the first ABGs to be deposited were those labelled in the excavation B, U, C and D (Figure 135 & Table 93). These consist of (B) a partial cattle ABG made up of a humerus, radius, ulna and metacarpal (the side is known); (U) an articulated leg of a horse (possibly lower hind limb); (C) a partial horse ABG, consisting of lumbar vertebrae still in articulation with the pelvis; and (D) a complete juvenile pig ABG. All of these ABGs were deposited in a concentrated group close to the southwest wall of the pit. Although deposited together, they have all undergone different processing. The partial ABGs in the group would have been created by secondary butchery, and they

also all appear to be from adult individuals. In comparison the complete pig is a juvenile, and does not appear to have been subject to any processing.

The second group of ABGs were deposited towards the centre of the pit. They are probably later (although by how much is unknown) as deposit A overlies deposit B. These ABGs have a different make up. They are all partial and all comprised of axial elements (Table 93). The two sheep/goat ABGs both consist of thoracic vertebrae and ribs and would have been created by secondary butchery. The two horse ABGs consist of the skull and cervical vertebrae and may have been created during the primary butchery phase. Deposit A, a partial cattle ABG, consists of the ribs, thoracic and lumbar vertebrae, pelvis and right upper hind limb. It would appear to have undergone primary butchery and some aspects of secondary butchery.

The third group of deposits overlay the second group and therefore these five ABGs were deposited afterwards. One of the cattle and both horse ABGs consist of limb bones. Partial cattle ABG T is comprised of thoracic vertebrae and ribs. These four ABGs all have undergone secondary processing. In contrast, the sheep/goat consists of a complete ABG and does not appear to have been butchered.

**Table 93 Summary information of ABGs from Suddern Farm P197/7**

Possible order of deposition	Microfiche No.	Species	Complete/Partial	Body areas	Butchery stage
1	B	Cattle	Partial	Leg	Secondary
	U	Horse	Partial	Leg	Secondary
	C	Horse	Partial	Axis	Secondary
	D	Pig	Complete	-	None
2	A	Cattle	Partial	Axis + leg	Secondary?
	E	Horse	Partial	Axis + head	Primary?
	H	Horse	Partial	Axis + head	Primary?
	F	S/G	Partial	Axis	Secondary
	K	S/G	Partial	Axis	Secondary
3	G	Cattle	Partial	Leg	Secondary
	T	Cattle	Partial	Axis	Secondary
	J	Horse	Partial	Leg	Secondary
	M	Horse	Partial	Leg	Secondary
	S	S/G	Complete	-	None
4?	L	Horse	Partial	Head	Primary?
	N	Horse	Partial	Head	Primary?
?	R	S/G	Partial	Axis	Secondary

A possible fourth phase of ABG deposition consists of two horse skulls, both of which have the axis and atlas in articulation. Deposit N possibly overlay Deposit M from the previous phase. These ABGs may have been created via primary butchery processes. The phasing of deposit R is unknown. It is a partial sheep/goat ABG comprised of thoracic vertebrae and ribs. This is the only ABG in close association with another material type, stone, comprising four quern fragments, which have been interpreted by the authors as a 'special deposit'.

Although viewed as separate deposits, some of the ABGs may be from the same animals. Unfortunately, this aspect has not been investigated within the report. Looking at the body areas represented, it is possible that two horse ABGs in the first group of depositions (Deposits U and C) are from the same individual. If deposition groups 1 and 2 were in fact deposited in a single event, then the partial cattle ABGs, B and A, may also be from the same animal (Table 93). It is also a possibility that the cattle ABGs G and T are from the same individual. The horse appendicular ABGs J and M may represent parts of the same animal as one of the partial axial horse ABGs. If this is the case then the ABGs in this layer would represent (a minimum of) five horses, four sheep/goat, two cattle and one pig.

The reporting author sees the ABGs within pit 197/7 as one 'special deposit', and it indeed may represent one act, for which it is possible to extrapolate the sequence of depositional events. The justification of the interpretation of the 'special deposits' from all the Danebury environs excavations is particularly flimsy. The reader is merely referred to the Danebury report as an explanation of their presence (Poole, 2000b). They appear to be interpreted utilising the general meta-level of ritual. The presence of such a large number of ABGs is unusual. Interestingly, none of the fills above layer 7 contain any ABGs. They do, however, contain over 100 fragments of faunal material (*pers comm.* Hamilton), so faunal material continued to be deposited within the feature after layer 7. It is notable that a large proportion of the ABGs consist of vertebrae, which is a pattern also seen in the non-ABG assemblage. When the elements from the cattle ABGs and non-ABGs for layer 7 are compared, a similar body area pattern is seen (these additional data have been provided by Julie Hamilton) (Figure 136). Both assemblages are dominated by vertebrae, skulls and lower limb elements, indicating that similar body areas are being deposited, some as ABGs, but

others as 'normal' faunal material. Analyses of the sheep/goat and horse faunal material show a similar correspondence between ABGs and non-ABGs elements.

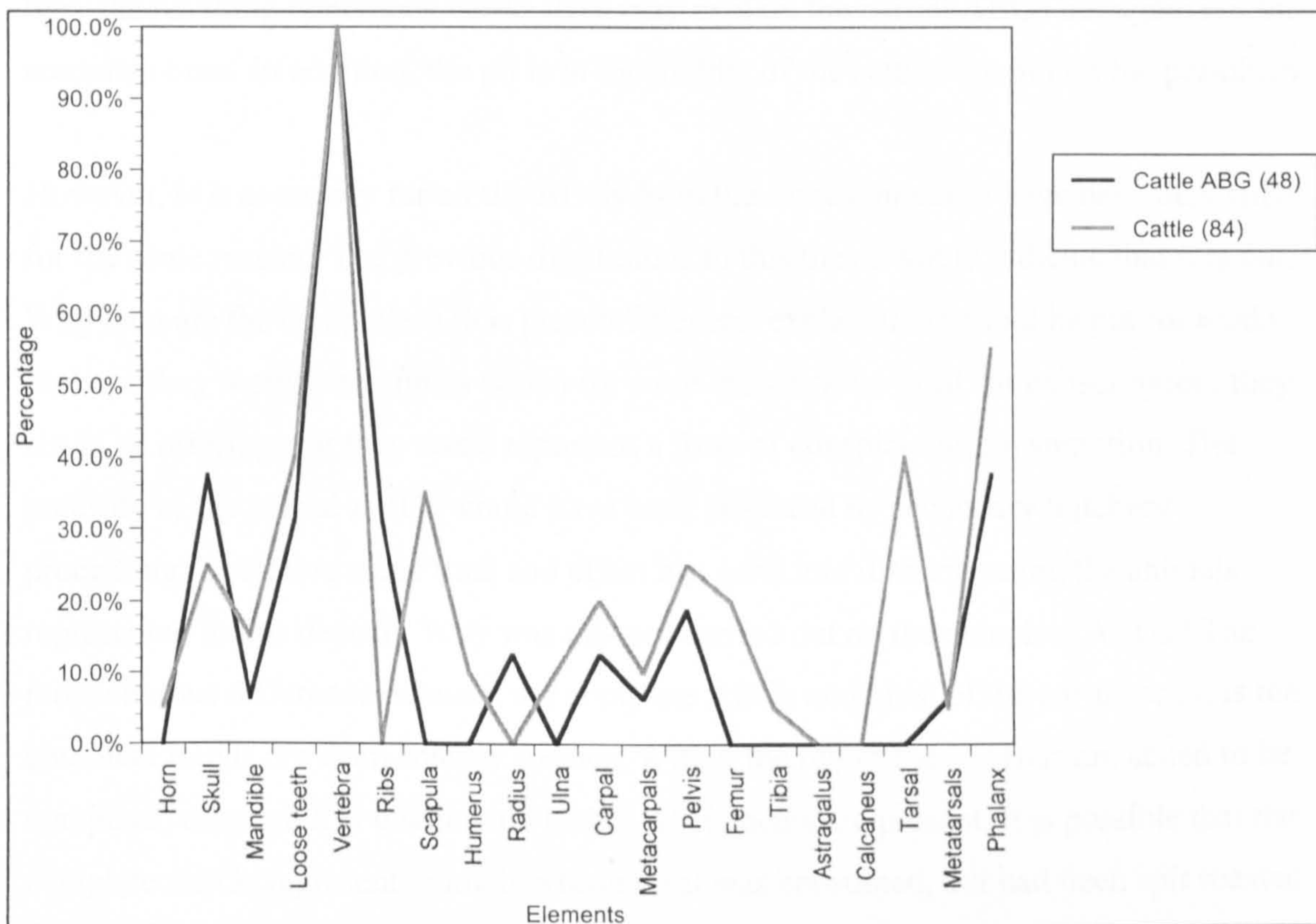


Figure 136 Diagram showing the proportion of cattle ABG and non-ABG elements from Suddern Farm pit 197, calculated to the most common element

It is possible that the non-ABG faunal material was originally deposited as ABGs and became disassociated through post-depositional activity. If soft tissue was still attached to the carcasses recovered as ABGs, which it likely was for the complete skeletons, the layer may have contained a large amount of organic material, which would have decomposed over time resulting in some movement. It is worth noting that within the Suddern Farm report, the non-ABG assemblage is seen purely as waste and not examined in association with the ABGs. The common pattern seen in the two types of faunal assemblage is the relative lack of upper limb bones, the areas that have the highest concentrations of meat. We could therefore theorise that these were usually being removed from the carcasses, processed for consumption and then deposited elsewhere. We might therefore put forward the possibility that this large deposit of

ABGs represents a number of processing activities to produce a large quantity of meat, possibly for feasting. However, this explanation would not account for the complete articulated ABGs which are present. Maltby (1981a) has suggested that large deposits of cattle and horse remains may represent unusually large butchery events with the need to bury the resulting obnoxious waste. This may explain the partial ABGs but again not the complete ones. In addition, the pit is in the middle of the settlement not on the periphery.

However, is it necessary for all the ABGs from the same context to have been deposited for the same reason? The previous discussions in this thesis would indicate that it is not. Why then are the complete ABGs present? Several explanations could be put forward. Perhaps they represent animals which for some reason were unfit for consumption; they could be offerings; or they could represent a form of conspicuous consumption. The majority of the partial ABGs would have been produced by secondary butchery processing. Therefore some time and effort has gone into dismembering the animals represented in this deposit. Why was this not carried out on the complete ABGs? The most obvious difference between the complete ABGs and most of the partial ones, is the complete ABGs are from smaller species. Within the report these ABGs are stated to be complete, although it is unknown whether all elements are present. It is possible that the complete ABGs represent animals whose meat was consumed, but had been spit roasted. If this did occur, an almost complete ABG may still be deposited. We could expect some of the lower-foot elements to be missing and possibly evidence of charring of the lower extremities. Unfortunately such information is not available and the zooarchaeologist was not able to examine all the ABGs from the site. This is because assumptions had already been made regarding the nature of these deposits. However, we must question if it would have been possible to cook horse and cattle in this way, or would they require dismemberment. There is currently nothing to disprove that all the ABGs may represent the remains of a feast. This could also explain why the animals were not fully processed, as perhaps they represent an event in which cooking processes different to the norm were used. Such a conclusion is at this point merely speculation; further research would be required to investigate it more fully, including re-examination of the bone material, and possibly experimental archaeology to test the assumptions. What is certain is even with the current amount of data we are able to move beyond our meta-level interpretations and begin to ask more interesting questions, even if we do not yet know the answers.

### 12.6.3. Rudston Roman villa pit 47

A different example of ABG deposits can be seen at the Rudston Roman Villa site (see 7.4) (Stead, 1980). Present on the site are a number of early Romano-British round house structures, the outlines of which are visible via their associated gullies and post-holes (Stead, 1980, 21-23). Associated with these structures are a number of ABGs, many of which were deposited within the floors of, or adjacent to, structures (Figure 103). Pit 47 is situated at the terminus of one of the gullies.

Deposited within the pit is a partial sheep/goat ABG (described in the report as burial 8). The ABG is almost complete consisting of the skull, vertebrae, ribs, pelvis, both fore-limbs and both upper hind-limbs. Only the lower hind-limbs are not present. This indicates that the carcass was subjected to only a limited amount of butchery, if any, before deposition. The lower hind-limbs are the first elements to become naturally disarticulated in sheep/goat (see 2.4, Table 2). Therefore the ABG may represent secondary deposition of the carcass. However another process has also occurred. Both the lower fore limbs and the left tibia are burnt.

Burning is not often reported on the ABGs recorded in this study, although this may be due to the quality of the data. Interestingly another sheep/goat ABG from Rudston, also deposited in association with the roundhouse structures, displays similar signs of burning, as do some of the ABGs from Shiptonthorpe in the same region (see 7.3 & 7.4).

The ABG from pit 47 is the main deposit within the feature, and only seven other non-ABG bone fragments were recovered from the pit. It would therefore appear that the pit may have been deliberately created for the deposit. This would tie in with one of the interpretations offered for the ABGs at the site: Stead (1980, 23) views them as either 'ritual' burials or as foundation deposits/burials. The association with buildings and the apparent deliberate creation of the pit point towards the latter explanation, the first one being the standard meta-ritual explanation. However, it does not explain the burning on the ABG. The burnt bones are described as charred, which occurs when they have been

exposed to flames, rather than deposited in embers (Gilchrist and Mytum, 1986). It is therefore very likely that the carcass had been subjected to some form of roasting. The domination of pots in the Iron Age and on rural Romano-British sites, suggests that the staple food was a form of stew (Cool, 2006, 165). Roasting appears to have been rare. If whole carcasses were roasted, then it is possible only the meat was taken from the carcass and connective tissue left.

The ABG may therefore be representative of an event, in which an animal was cooked in a manner not often employed. The association with the structure is also significant. Perhaps the sheep/goat was roasted in association with the structure's construction, as part of a celebration for the members of the society who aided in its construction. If this is the case, then it is perhaps not the deposition of the carcass that is important, but its treatment prior to burial. However, placing its remains so close to a building in a small pit is not how the majority of faunal material from the site was deposited. The deposition of the remains of the carcass may have been part of the celebrations, part of a mnemonic activity in association with the structure.

Although similar arguments are utilised for some of the ABGs from Suddern Farm, the scale of the event and its possible associations are different. This interpretation of the ABG is not dismissing of Stead's conclusion that this ABG represents a 'foundation deposit'. Rather, it utilises the data more deeply to give a more detailed picture of the possible events involved in the ABG's creation.

#### **12.6.4. Winnall Down pit 6596 revisited, again!**

It is perhaps fitting finally to re-examine the ABGs from the same feature as Hill (1995) did at the end of his study. Hill suggests that;

*'Pit 6595 is evidence for a specific practice through which key definitions and knowledge about the world were socially defined through ritual. It is evidence for a single event in which relationships between individuals, groups, age sets and genders would have been reproduced' (Hill, 1995, 127).*

He goes on to suggest that a communal feast and sacrifice took place which involved the consumption of over twelve cattle and horses, a sheep, a pig and a hare.

However, there are a number of problems with Hill's interpretations of this feature and the activities which took place concerning it. The excavation report indicates that two ABGs are present from the pit in layer 6731. One is the complete skeleton of a sow, aged a little over two years old. Butchery marks were present on the right astragalus, originally suggested to be the possible result of skinning, or the start of butchery processing that was abandoned. The other ABG within the same layer is that of an adult, female, dog skeleton. In Hill's (1995, 70 & 127) study the dog ABG is discussed during the analysis, but is not mentioned in the revisit. As both ABGs are complete, it would appear that meat was not removed from them for a feast. The twelve cattle Hill refers to are not strictly ABGs. An MNI count of 12 was derived from disarticulated mandibles from the first four layers of the pit, the topmost of which contains the ABGs. The pit does contain the largest number of non-ABG cattle remains from Winnall Down (77). However, examining the elements present shows that the majority consist of skull fragments, mandibles and loose teeth, no other elements making up more than 5% of the assemblage (Maltby, 1985f, 100).

Hill also discussed the hare remains suggesting;

*'The event involved the hunting and probably consumption of a hare, which as I have suggested, would not have been a common event, but rather one surrounded by ritual and taboo, even one in which certain sorts of people would have been involved'* (Hill, 1995, 127)

No hare ABG is present within the feature, there is, as Hill (1995, 70) did mention in his analysis, one hare bone within the very bottom fill of the feature. We must ask ourselves: Does one bone, a hunt and a feast make?

There are therefore a number of problems with Hill's interpretation of the feature. He is suggesting that the pig was feasted upon. Yet it consists of a complete skeleton, which appears to have been deposited with flesh still attached. It may have been roasted but we



have an accurate report of the bones which indicates none were burnt. It is suggested that at least 12 cattle were eaten, but the majority of the cattle remains are those from the head and loose teeth. If the feasting remains were 'ritually' deposited, would we not expect the majority of the skeleton to be represented, especially if this was one event, or find evidence for different cooking methods, as may have been the case in the examples discussed above? Canine gnawing was present on the non-ABG assemblage, suggesting the non-ABG assemblage may have resulted from secondary deposition. We must also consider that the non-ABG faunal remains Hill is describing come from four separate, identifiable contexts, and we are unaware of the time depth that would have been involved in their creation. Finally, only one bone of the 'feasted upon' hare is present in the assemblage. Such a critique shows the dangers of selecting only small proportions of zooarchaeological information, without examining the whole dataset.

By trying to assign a general explanation to all the material within the feature, Hill missed some of the interesting aspects of the ABGs. Both ABGs were deposited in the same layer and in close association. Yet they have very different histories. The female dog had lived into adulthood and may have produced a number of litters. At some point in its life it had fractured its left femur. However, the dog survived for some time beyond the injury, and the bone had fully healed, although distorted. The dog would therefore have had a limp for some of its adult life. The injury may have been so severe it required care, although in aspects of caring for sick and injured animals our interpretations may be clouded by our modern-day viewpoints. Eventually the dog died or was killed and was deposited in the pit. In contrast, the pig deposited in association with the dog had only lived a little over two years. Its cause of death is unknown, but the presence of butchery marks may indicate the animal was deliberately killed. Certainly primary butchery of the carcass was started, if not finished, before it was then deposited within the feature. The non-ABG faunal remains present within the fills are of a very different nature. To start with, the bones are of a fragmentary nature, probably due to having undergone at least secondary butchery processing. The gnawing of some of the fragments indicates that they were exposed for a period of time before final deposition. Significantly perhaps, a layer of chalk rubble was deposited over the ABGs after deposition.

We therefore have a number of different types of faunal material deposited within the same layer within a feature. They may all end up in the same place, but they have each undergone very different forms of human agency before getting there.

The deposition of complete dog and pig ABGs in association with each other is of interest. The previous review of Iron Age ABGs has shown that these two species are the most likely to be deposited as complete ABGs. However, pig ABGs are normally neonatal or juvenile (see 4.5). Perhaps it was simply a convenient depository for both animals that died at the same time. Alternatively they could both be sacrificial offerings, but if this was the case, and they are associated with agricultural fertility (Bradley, 2003; Cunliffe, 1992), why are they not present at the bottom of the pit and why have three separate layers of 'rubbish' been deposited before the offering? If they were sacrifices, then they differ from those described in Greek and Roman religion (Gilhus, 2006, 115), where a part of the animal was burnt and the rest eaten (or sold). Brunaux (1988, 120) suggested at the Iron Age French site of Gournay, that the entrails were left as offerings and the people ate the rest. On the other hand, instead of attempting to provide a single explanation for all the ABGs, should we not again consider that the ABGs were deposited for different reasons? It has been argued that dogs and humans have a close relationship. Perhaps the dog ABG represents a burial and the pig ABG a suitable offering.

## 12.7. What are ABGs?

Such conjecture therefore leads us to the crux of the matter: what are ABGs? In fact, such a question is easy to answer: ABGs are archaeological constructs; they are a category applied to archaeological material. They have been 'created' by a scientific approach to archaeology and zooarchaeology in particular, which generates knowledge by engagement with the world through categories. Such an approach is not problematic, as long as we are aware of it. People in past societies did not go out and deposit an ABG. They carried out a number of acts and the associated agency resulted in the deposition of animal remains in variable states of association. Dependant upon the post-

depositional taphonomic processes they undergo, such deposits may then survive and be recovered by archaeologists, who categorise them as ABGs.

Therefore the question about what ABGs are, and what they mean, is inappropriate.

By adopting a wide chronological timeframe to different regions, this study has shown that ABGs are infinitely varied. This is not to say that patterns do not exist in the data, but rather many of the previous studies have been looking for one meaning to explain ABGs, when it cannot exist. This is the reason meta-level interpretations such as 'ritual' are so commonly used for such deposits. As archaeologists, we have become concerned with applying meaning to a category that does not exist. An example of this is Hamerow's (2006) use of Grants (1984a) work on Iron Age ABGs to interpret Anglo-Saxon ABGs. They may be classified as the same archaeological deposit type, but this removes all the associated chronology and context. Iron Age and Anglo-Saxon ABGs may look alike, they may be created by the same basic actions, but the meaning behind such actions and their depositions will likely be very different. Indeed, the meaning behind the deposition of different ABGs within the same period may be very different. In Hill's (1995, 100) influential study, he argued that ABGs are the result of 'ritual' acts, stating he had interpreted them as such by trying to avoid arguing from their composition, more from the nature and shape of activities that formed them. Yet it is their composition that informs us of the activities. Failure to consider variation in ABG composition resulted in Hill applying meta-level interpretations to his data and hence to the entire archaeological category.

Through the adoption of a biographical approach to ABGs, we can start to examine the differences in their composition, which in turn leads us to explore the differences in activity and associated agency involved in their formation. The reader may therefore wonder why such a detailed, yet supra-biographical, investigation of the nature of ABGs was conducted in Part 2 of this thesis, when a more detailed approach to a small number of sites would be sufficient. However, it is through this detailed study that the inconsistencies in approach and problems associated with the interpretation of ABGs became apparent. This thesis is also not arguing that trends in the ABG assemblage do not exist, and the study has shown that they do. Rather, it has demonstrated that patterns and trends exist for different 'types' of ABGs, and by implication there is not a set

series of types. There are similarities between some ABGs, which suggest similar practices and meanings are associated with them. Therefore we can discuss the possible reason for dog multiple ABG deposits in Romano-British towns, as long as we are aware that the processes creating them and therefore the associated meanings differ to those of domestic fowl ABGs in a funerary context, or to those of partial cattle ABGs in Neolithic ditches.

Therefore the question we should be asking is not 'what do ABGs mean', but rather what does this ABG mean?

However, this still leaves us with the problem of applying meaning, albeit on a micro-scale. However, this makes the task less daunting. By using and integrating all the available archaeological data, a full 'life-history' of a particular deposit can be constructed, which in turn develops explanations for ABG creation that is beyond the meta-level. We must also be aware that the meaning associated with their creation, such as feasting, and the meaning associated with deposition may be entirely separate. We may never get to one true explanation for an individual ABG deposit, and we can argue that no single explanation is likely. The above examples have shown by using a biographical approach it is possible to look beyond meta-level interpretations. The interpretation of such deposits is still not easy and the reader may disagree with those offered above, but will hopefully see that such an approach will lead us to new interpretations and in turn new questions, of which this thesis has already supplied plenty.

The use of categories such as ABG is unavoidable in archaeology, and the language we use is built upon such concepts. However, this study has shown we must not see such concepts as static or concrete entities. ABGs are created via cultural practice, which is a constantly changing process. They are the result of many different processes, some involving culling or natural deaths; others may be the remains of a feast or an offering, but every individual ABG is the result of a separate action, each with its own associations and meanings.

## 13. Conclusion

The overarching aim of this research was twofold; to investigate the nature and the interpretation of ABGs from the Neolithic to Medieval periods. Upon undertaking the study it became apparent that these two aspects of ABGs needed separating. Although often noted, the composition of ABGs is rarely discussed in the literature because their nature is not considered to be as important as their meaning. This has resulted in authors reporting such finds as 'ritual sheep burials'. Such a description is neither informative nor helpful in understanding the behaviour of past societies. If anything, it is hoped that this study has shown the need for further description of ABGs, especially as such a practice within a biographical methodology can be instructive in their interpretation.

### 13.1. Associated Bone Groups; their nature

Although the majority of previous literature regarding ABGs has been concerned with examples from the Iron Age, this study has shown that as a deposit type ABGs are not chronologically limited. In fact, more ABGs were recorded from the Romano-British period than any other. This study has also shown that ABGs are not a 'Wessex' phenomenon, with ABGs also present in the Yorkshire archaeological record, although they display different trends. The data have shown that ABGs are present on around half of Iron Age, Romano-British and early Medieval sites from southern England and Yorkshire. By comparison, ABGs from Neolithic and Bronze Age sites in Yorkshire are much rarer than in southern England. This may be due to the monumental and/or funerary nature of many of these earlier sites, as ABGs appear to be more common on 'domestic' settlements. In the high and late Medieval periods, the proportion of southern England sites with ABGs present reduces, but a high proportion of sites from Yorkshire still have ABGs present. In fact, there are more ABGs recorded in Yorkshire from the later Medieval period than the Iron Age.

Although ABGs are present on a large number of sites (when bone survives), the dataset in most periods is dominated by a small number of sites. For example, 44% (364) of the

ABGs from the southern England, Romano-British assemblages come from two sites, Owslebury and Oakridge Well (see 6.4 & 6.5). The majority of sites with ABGs present have between one and four, but only a very small number of sites have large ABG assemblages. This may, however, be due in part to the size of the excavation, or the types of features present. For example, a large number of dog ABGs have been recovered from deep pits and wells within southern English Romano-British towns. Such a pattern is not seen in the ABG data from Romano-British towns in Yorkshire, where deep pits and wells have not been excavated in comparable numbers.

Domestic mammals dominate ABG assemblages, although there are some variations between periods and regions (see 10.4). The proportions of cattle, sheep/goat and pig deposited as ABGs appear to follow the trends seen in the non-ABG assemblages from the Neolithic to the Iron Age. The proportions of dog and horse ABGs show a different pattern. Dog and horse make up a much larger percentage of the ABG dataset than the non-ABG assemblage in all periods except the Bronze Age. By the Iron Age, dogs are the second most common animal deposited as an ABG, and by the end of the Romano-British period they dominate the southern England dataset. This pattern changes by the later Medieval period, when domestic fowl are the most common ABG recovered, although the sample size for this period is small. The Yorkshire dataset shows a very different pattern, with cattle and pig the most common Iron Age ABGs, changing to sheep/goat followed by dog in the Romano-British period. This difference in the proportion of Romano-British dog ABGs is due to the absence of large multiple ABG dog deposits in towns, in contrast to southern England. By the later Medieval period domestic fowl and cat are the most common ABGs from Yorkshire sites.

The study also showed that wild species, dog, cat and domestic fowl are more commonly recovered as complete skeletons. This is due to these species undergoing different transformation processes compared with the major meat-providing domestic mammals. There is also variability in the completeness of ABGs depending upon the period (see 10.5).

The majority of ABGs have been recovered from pit features, but this is unsurprising as the majority of archaeological features excavated are pits. The southern England Neolithic sample is the exception, but this is due to the large number of ABGs present

in the Windmill Hill ditches. However, ABGs are also present from a number of different feature types and are not exclusively recovered from pits.

### **13.2. Associated Bone Groups; their meaning**

Although the large corpus of ABG data collected and analysed will prove a useful tool for archaeologists, we need to go further. As archaeologists, we strive to investigate the past to find out more about the people who inhabited it. This can take many forms, but always involves applying meaning to material culture. As such the meanings and interpretations applied to ABGs become an increasingly large and important part of this study.

This study has shown that the interpretations of ABGs have developed alongside broader theoretical paradigms and have been influenced by a small number of key texts. The assumptions concerning a site's functions and human behaviour within a time period are also influential in the interpretations given to ABGs. Prehistoric and, recently, Romano-British ABGs are usually viewed as 'ritual' deposits, whereas Medieval ones are nearly always interpreted as 'functional' (see 11.2). Current interpretations also adopt a Cartesian dichotomy between 'functional' and 'ritual'. This has resulted in a large number of ABGs only being given meta-level explanations (see 11.8).

Therefore the current interpretations of ABGs are largely generalizations, but this study has shown that the nature of ABGs is varied and diverse. By utilising a biographical approach, it is possible to move away from the present-day assumptions concerning ABGs (see 12.1). Such an approach shows that a number of different human actions have created the moments of transformation that result in ABGs. By then contextualizing the ABG data, it is possible to apply meanings to these transformations.

This method enables archaeologists to move away from the meta-level interpretations and look at the rationale behind the deposits. This study has shown that animal remains can be given many different forms of agency. They can be completely natural without human agency, but when given agency by humans they can also be food, an event,

mnemonic agents, a gift, necessary and/or unwanted items. Within and across periods and even within the same feature, there is no one type of ABG and there is no single reason for their deposition; they represent a myriad of human actions and meanings.

### **13.3. Developing methodologies**

From the outset of this research, the decision was made to use publicly available sources of data. Within the timeframe of the project, it was not possible to conduct osteological examinations of individual ABG assemblages without compromising the time depth and geographical breadth of the research. Therefore this study has been largely dependant on the zooarchaeologists' published reports. This is advantageous, as it has allowed a large dataset to be collected and analysed through the use of modern database technology. It is only through the collection of a large dataset that it has been possible to examine the chronological and regional differences in ABG assemblages.

Such a method is not without its difficulties. The major problem encountered has been the variability in the quality and completeness of the reported data. In some reports ABGs get little more than a mention; whereas in others detailed descriptions are offered. The level of detail provided does closely relate to when the report was published. From the 1980's onwards there is an improvement in the general level of detail given in faunal reports, which is linked to archaeologists gaining a greater understanding of the value of zooarchaeological data and also an increased awareness of ABGs. However, even from the most recent published reports it was often still not possible to record all the potential ABG variables. The three variables most often reported are the type of feature the ABG is recovered from, the species identified, and the general body areas present. To start to build up a clearer picture of ABGs, much more information is required.

One of the most problematic areas of this study was the recording of negative results. Of the 493 faunal reports examined, only the one from Brickley Lane, Devizes (Charles, 2002), clearly stated that ABGs were not present. Absence of ABGs had to be inferred from the other 279 negative sites. Although it is likely that for reports completed from



the 1980's onwards ABGs would have been noted if present (see 10.2.3), we have no way of being sure that this was always the case. Therefore the assumption had to be made that ABGs would always have been recorded, if present.

To deal with such a large dataset, a categorical database was required. Such an approach could be criticised, as statistical databases are designed to split data into its component parts for cross-tabulation, and require formal single use classification (Martin, 2005). Such an approach may be problematic for complete site databases. However, when examining ABGs we have the advantage of being able to use biological categories, such as species and elements. However, we must bear in mind that such categories use modern western 'scientific taxonomy' (see for example Gentry *et al.*, 2004). Past societies would have had their own criteria in separating the taxa encountered within their environment (Ingold, 1994, 15; Morris, 2000a, 35). Therefore we must be aware that the patterns we see in the data are patterns in our own categories. Both Hill (1995, 104) and Pollard (2006) have suggested that animals may have been classified in the past by their conceptual distance from people.

The advantage of using biological categories is that it has enabled us to investigate both regional and chronological trends in the ABG data. It has also facilitated the comparisons between the ABG and non-ABG assemblages. Therefore we can investigate the treatment of different 'scientifically categorised' species, which in turn can help us investigate how different species may have been conceptualised in the past.

The investigation of trends in the ABG dataset has produced a supra-biography, showing the changes that occur through time in the ABG assemblage. It has also shown that regional differences are present and we should not be reliant upon 'Wessex'-based models. However, throughout the creation of this 'grand narrative' it became apparent that there is no uniform ABG deposit, nor uniform interpretation. To move beyond such concepts we need to start investigating whether ABGs are the results of a series of transformations. To do this, a biographical approach to individual ABG deposits should be utilised. Such a methodology moves us away from generalising concepts and meta-level interpretations. It is, however, reliant on the availability of a fully integrated dataset. A biographical approach to ABGs enables us to further develop our understanding of human-animal relationships.

### **13.4. Recording recommendations**

The problems encountered in this study can lead to a number of recommendations regarding ABGs. The recommendations are grouped as on-site, post-excavation and reporting. These recommendations are for ideal circumstances, (with the time and monetary constraints of commercial archaeology it may not always be possible to enact them all, such as the zooarchaeologist visiting the site). However, it is hoped that archaeologists will recognise the wealth of information available from ABG deposits and their ability to inform us about human actions and therefore act on these recommendations. It is therefore important that future zoo/archaeologists investigating this deposit type have as much information available as possible. This can be achieved by following some of the recommendations below.

#### *On site*

- The presence of all ABGs should be noted.
- If possible a photograph and plan should be made of the deposit
- The presence of any associated finds should be noted.
- The position of the ABG within the feature should be plotted, and its location in relation to other finds should be recorded.
- Sieving and sampling would greatly increase the recovery of smaller elements and confirm what elements were genuinely missing.
- The ABG should be bagged separately.
- If possible, the zooarchaeologist should visit the site to view the ABG deposits and offer advice on their retrieval, or the excavation team should include archaeologists with some knowledge of skeletal anatomy.

#### *Post-excavation*

- The zooarchaeologist should examine the ABG deposits along with the rest of the faunal material.

- The faunal material from the same context as the ABG should be examined to see if any of the elements are from the same individual as the ABG. This can help inform on post-depositional disarticulation.
- All taphonomic indicators present on the bones of the ABG should be recorded in detail (butchery, gnawing, weathering, burning etc.).
- The zooarchaeologist should be made aware of the nature of the context and any associated material recovered within the same context and elsewhere in the feature.
- The zooarchaeologist should integrate his/her analysis/interpretation of finds with those of other specialists. This would allow all specialists to be better informed regarding the taphonomic processes present on the site, as well as the human depositional practices.

### *Reporting*

- The faunal report should state if ABGs are not present in the assemblage.
- A detailed description of each ABG should be made available which includes, if possible;
  - Contextual information about the feature, spatial location, date of the deposit and any associated deposits, including other ABGs.
  - Whether the ABG was recovered in articulation.
  - Species.
  - Elements present (including whether left or right side).
  - Ageing evidence.
  - Sexing evidence.
  - Presence and severity of taphonomic indicators and the elements they are present on.
  - Description of any pathology.
  - Measurements of elements.
- Finally the zooarchaeologist should be able to liaise with the site director and other specialists regarding the interpretation of the ABG. By utilising all the available information and adopting a biographical approach to each ABG, a detailed picture of human actions and associated meaning can be built up. This

would result in the interpretation of each individual ABG and not a meta-level interpretation of a deposit type.

### **13.5. Future directions**

As this study progressed other avenues for investigation became apparent. Due to the time constraints present in a study of this nature, it was not possible to follow all of them. Those areas that are considered worthy of further sustained development and study are outlined here.

#### **13.5.1. Availability of data**

One of the main recommendations above, is that as much data as possible are made available about the ABGs for other researchers. This is a general problem for zooarchaeology. As a data-heavy sub-discipline, it is often not possible for all the faunal information to be made available within a site's publications. Other specialists would probably make the same point for the materials they study. Specialist reports are often placed towards the end of site publications, and with space at a premium, detailed information is often edited out. This situation is unlikely to change and is driven by the cost of publication.

Therefore it is important that zooarchaeologists develop other means to make their data widely available. The database utilised in this study will, in due course, be placed on the ADS (Archaeology Data Service) website, which will enable other researchers to use the data gathered. The future for zooarchaeological data is undoubtedly digital, and this is an avenue which deserves further development. Such a development would mean that summary zooarchaeological data could continue to be published in site reports, with further information such as detailed accounts of ABGs available from a web-based repository.

### **13.5.2.     Regionality**

This study has shown that blanket interpretations of ABGs do not work. By contrasting the southern England and Yorkshire regions, it has attempted to move beyond the 'Wessex' dataset. This has shown there are a number of regional differences in the types of ABGs deposited. Some of these may be due to differences in the types of archaeological sites excavated (for example Romano-British dog ABGs in towns, see 6.7).

This study could also be expanded out to look at other regions within Britain. It appears likely that the nature of ABGs in the rest of Britain will not necessarily follow the 'Wessex' pattern. Indeed it could be argued that the Wessex pattern disguises intra-regional variations.

### **13.5.3.     Associated deposit groups**

One of the aspects of this study which suffered most from a lack of available data was the analysis of associated deposit groups (ADGs). In some cases associations between multiple ABGs were reported and were a feature of interpretations such as culling (see 11.5). However, with the exception of formal funerary features, very few associations were recorded between ABGs and other material groups. One of the reasons for this is the separation of specialist reports. Often the zooarchaeologist would be unaware of the other material finds from the same context as the ABGs, such as the example from Greyhound Yard (see 1.2.9). Information regarding ADGs was usually found in the description of the excavations rather than the specialist reports. However, this also relied upon the excavators spotting associations in the field.

The interpretation of other material types found in association with ABGs is an area that requires a great deal of work. Hill (1995, 74) suggested that pottery and small finds from Iron Age pits had received similar treatment to ABGs. This study has shown there

is no pattern of close association between ABGs and other find types, although as previously stated, the data are very limited. However, only close associations were examined in this study. No work was carried out looking beyond the contexts ABGs were recovered from. As Hill (1995) also had problems with the availability of data, a useful approach would be to revisit Iron Age pits and indeed expand the study out chronologically, using Hill's methodology, but utilising recent more reliable archaeological datasets. Such a study would have to tackle interpreting 'special' finds from other material types, and the biographical approach advocated for ABGs would be of value here.

#### **13.5.4. Intra-site study**

Due to limits imposed upon this study it was not possible to investigate intra-site patterns in the deposition of ABGs. Such a study would have required the research to move beyond published data. Although the majority of ABGs recorded were recovered from pit features, this study has shown they are present in a number of different feature types. For example, there were a number of differences in the species deposited in pits and ditches at the Romano-British site of Owslebury (see 6.4.2). Intra-site analysis of ABGs may also aid in their interpretation, as we would be able to examine associations between ABGs and specific site areas. This is certainly an avenue which deserves further work. However, it would require a large ABG assemblage from a well recorded site.

#### **13.5.5. Metrical analysis**

Some aspects of metrical analysis are reliant upon the retrieval of complete bones. Due to time constraints this aspect was not investigated in this study but is worthy of future research. Such a study would aid us in understanding the choices made by human societies. As this study has shown, some animals were selected for particular events purposes such as food offerings for human burials. At present we do not know whether

such animals came from the same groups that produced the non-ABG faunal material, although we do know that in some cases rarer species such as domestic fowl were used. If they did not and were part of a separate group used for such activities, then a metrical comparison between the ABG and non-ABG assemblages may indicate such a difference. Due to the rarity of complete bones in the non-ABG faunal assemblage, such analysis would need to be conducted on a large assemblage. We could theorise that differences in the stature of animals which were deposited as ABGs compared to those in the non-ABG assemblage may indicate that either specific individuals fulfilling a morphological criteria were chosen, or the animals were from a different population group entirely. Such ideas require further development, but have the potential to add to our knowledge.

#### **13.5.6. Post-depositional taphonomic action**

One of the non-human factors that can be seen to influence the composition of the ABG assemblage is post-depositional activity, such as bioturbation and slumpage (see 2.6). On some sites, such as Oakridge Well, such effects are to be expected and can be seen in the stratigraphy of the feature (see 6.5). However, little is known of such effects on smaller features. It is perhaps unsurprising that the majority of ABGs are present in the bottom of features, were such factors may not affect their composition. To remain articulated, ABGs must be deposited with some soft tissue present. One of the current issues that needs resolving in this field is the effect decomposition of soft tissue has on the composition of the ABG.

A possible way of investigating this matter is through the use of experimental archaeology. A series of experiments involving the recreation of archaeological features and the deposition of organic material including ABGs would aid us in understanding the effects post-depositional taphonomic action has upon the ABG assemblage.

### **13.5.7. Animal behaviour**

This study has made the case for the integration of different specialists when trying to understand ABGs. What is also needed is further co-operation between zooarchaeologists and zoologists, specifically in the fields of natural history and animal behaviour. The review of ABG interpretations have shown that zooarchaeologists make a number of assumptions regarding animal behaviour especially for wild mammals in regard to pitfall victims. Currently we do not know whether certain species are typically likely to 'fall down holes'. However, by engaging with zoologists such questions may be answered.

### **13.5.8. Moments of transition**

This study has advocated that a biographical approach to ABGs helps us to understand the actions that created them and the meanings behind such actions. Key to this approach is the investigation of moments of transition, in which the nature of the animal as well as its associated meanings are changed. Such a process applies to all faunal remains as well as ABGs. For example, cattle carcass-processing in the Romano-British and Medieval periods involves a number of transformations, from living animal, to food, to raw material, to object. At each transformation the agency of the animal is changed. Although beyond the scope of this study, such ideas deserve further development. They offer a means of looking at animal remains in a different light, moving beyond economics as the focus of zooarchaeological study and starting to look in greater depth at the social dimensions of the zooarchaeological record.

## **13.6. Concluding remarks**

In conclusion, this study of ABGs has proved to be more than the study of animal remains. It is the study of human actions and the meanings behind them. ABGs are unique phenomena in that they are a wholly artificial construct. Humans in the past did



not deposit an ABG; they deposited the remains of an animal in a manner they deemed appropriate, although ABGs can also be created without human action, such as the accidental fall of an animal. ABGs, as a 'category' of faunal data, have the ability to inform us about the actions that created them. It is these actions which had meaning and agenda and it is these actions that inform us about past societies. This study has shown that a biographical approach to individual ABGs leads to a more informed view, moving away from the sweeping generalizations used so far when dealing with this deposit type. It has also shown the value of not only utilising specialist data but integrating such knowledge with other archaeological material evidence.

Zooarchaeologists should not be afraid of or be held back from doing the same. This study has shown that as a discipline zooarchaeology can move beyond the economic towards the social.

There is no standard type of ABG and there is no standard interpretation. In effect, the conclusion of this study could be that there is no general conclusion. This is because each ABG is unique, and to apply a meta-level interpretation to all ABGs, even from the same period, would be inaccurate and inappropriate. ABGs were created by a myriad of human actions and motivations; they are neither ritual nor functional, for such interpretations lead us only to generalizations. There are trends in the creation of ABGs, but each bone group is created by specific actions and it is the investigation of these individual events that moves us closer to the societies we wish to understand.

## **Part 4: Bibliography and Appendix**

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## Introduction to Appendices

From this point volume 2 is split into a number of different appendices.

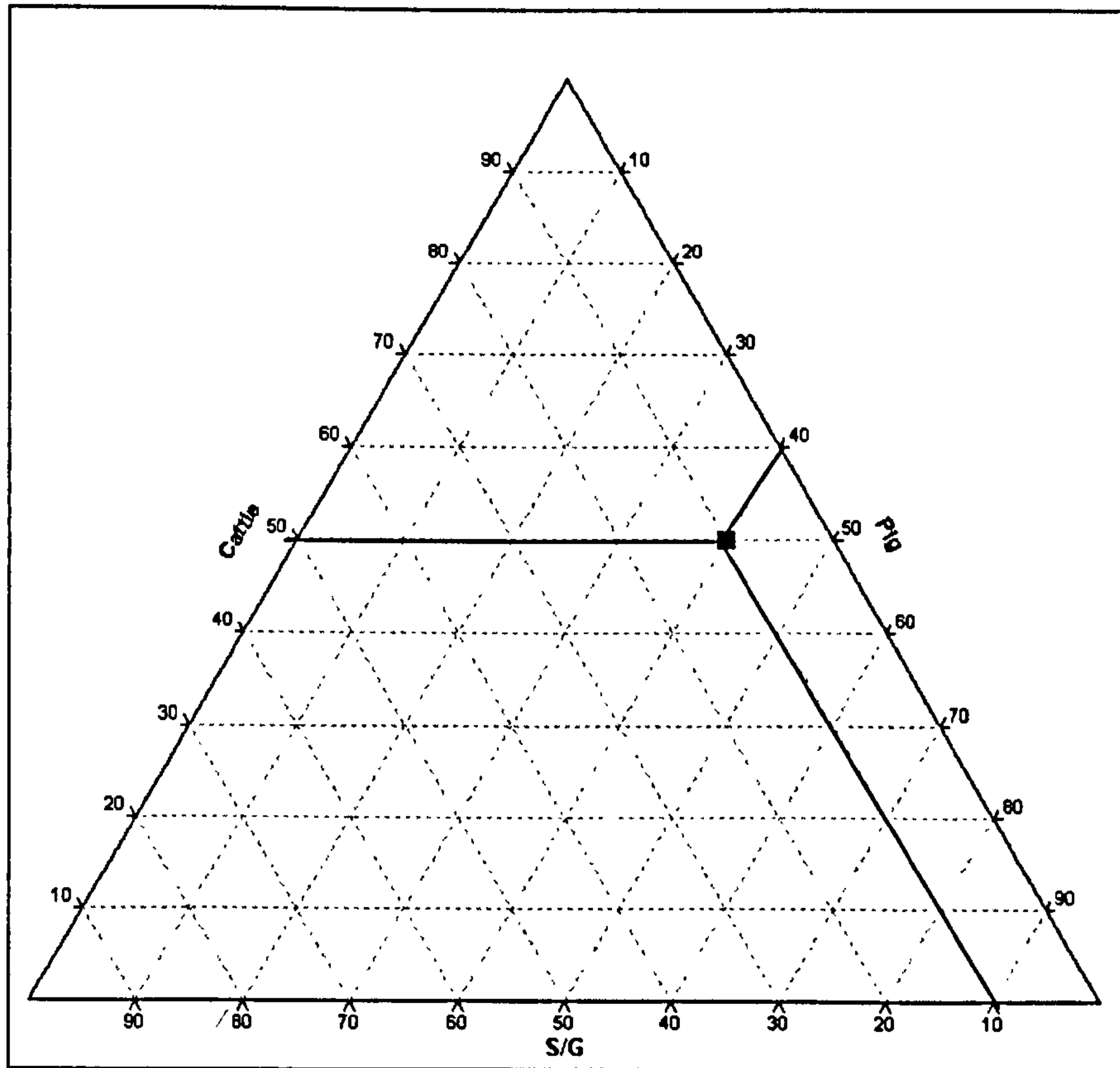
Within this thesis a number of datasets are displayed using triplot diagrams. The first appendix in this volume is designed for readers who are not familiar with this form of data display and explains how they should be read.

Appendices two and three provide more detailed information on the data gathering techniques and the database program used for this thesis. The database compiled from the reports examined is included as a CD. This can be opened using Microsoft Access 2000 and later versions. The most convenient way to view the ABG data is to use the form labelled 'DATA VIEW FORM'. Once this form is opened, the reader will see a summary of the site. At the top of the form is a tab to view the individual ABG records for that site.

Due to the large and complex dataset collected for this thesis it is best viewed within the database and only summary tables have been included in this volume. Appendices four and seven provide a summary of the sites with ABGs present from southern England and Yorkshire respectively. Appendices five and eight give basic information for each ABG. Appendices six and nine summarise information for the sites recorded without ABGs present. Further information including; butchery, taphonomy, detailed body area information, pathology and associations can be found within the database. These matters are also dealt with in-depth with volume one.

The final sections of this volume contain maps showing the location of sites with and without ABGs present, per period and region.

## Appendix 1: How to read a triplot diagram



The above diagram indicates how to read a triplot diagram. The point on a triplot is made up of three percentages, to find out what the percentages are follow the guide lines back to the edge. For example the point present on the graph above indicates the sample is made up of 40% pig, 10% S/G and 50% cattle.



## Appendix 2: Data gathering

As discussed in volume one, the data for this project comes from two main regions, southern England (Dorset, Hampshire, Wiltshire) and Yorkshire. To enable regular reviews of the information, data were collected on a county by county basis.

At the start of the project it was decided to collect data only from sources that were in the public domain, which included published sources and the Ancient Monument Laboratory (AML) reports. This was due to a number of considerations, not least the time it would take to collect unpublished data. Also, by only collecting publicly available data it has enabled the author to comment on the reporting of ABGs.

The key data source for each site was the faunal report, which was searched for ABG data and reviewed for comments on the nature and composition of these deposits. The excavation reports were also reviewed as ABGs are on occasion reported or commented on. Due to time constraints and the restricted quality of data prior to 1940, this was established as a cut off date, as it was found during the initial review of Dorset that prior to the 1950's ABG data are limited.

In order to identify published monographs and books with possible ABG data the British Library, Cambridge University Library, the environmental database of publications (EAB) ([http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/catalogue/specColl/eab\\_eh\\_2004/](http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/catalogue/specColl/eab_eh_2004/)) held on ADS (Archaeology Data Service) and the British and Irish Archaeological Bibliography (BIAB), were searched for excavation reports in the study areas. Each excavation report was then physically searched for ABG data.

In addition to these, a number of journals were also identified as possibly holding data on ABGs. The key journals searched are listed below;

- Ancient Monument Laboratory (AML) English Heritage reports
- Anglo-Saxon England
- Antiquaries Journal (formerly the Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of London)
- Antiquity

- The Archaeological Journal
- Bradford Antiquaries
- East Riding Antiquarian Society
- Britannia
- Halifax Antiquarian Society
- Hampshire Studies (formerly Proceedings of the Hampshire Field Club and Archaeological Society)
- Medieval Archaeology
- Journal of Roman Studies
- Proceedings of the Dorset Natural History and Archaeological Society (formerly Proceedings of the Dorset Natural History and Antiquarian Field Club)
- Proceedings of the Prehistoric Society
- The Wiltshire Archaeological and Natural History Magazine (formerly The Wiltshire Archaeological Magazine)
- Yorkshire Archaeological Journal

When ABG data were encountered within a publication, these were then entered into the database.

When a faunal report was found, but no ABGs were present on the site, the basic information (site, name, type, period and reference) was noted within the database. This is so the percentage of sites with ABGs present can be investigated.

## Appendix 3: The database

A project of this nature requires the collection and analysis of large amounts of data. To aid in data storage and analysis a relational database was constructed using Microsoft Access. When constructing a database it is important to be aware of the nature of the data and the questions which are going to be asked of it. Therefore, a sample of publications containing ABG data was utilised to investigate what information would be available for recording (Armour-Chelu, 1991; Maltby, 1985f; 1993b; Poole, 2000d).

The database was split into three levels;

- Level 1: General site data
- Level 2: General ABG data
- Level 3: Specific ABG data

The first information recorded is Level 1, general site data. This is information that is present for all sites. It includes site name, location, dating information, bibliographic reference, the NISP (Number of Individual Specimens Present) for the site and any appropriate notes.

Level 2 concerns the ABGs present on the site. This covers the 'basic' information available for each ABG which includes; the feature type in which it is deposited, context number and date, species, ABG type, is it articulated/disarticulated, complete/partial and any interpretation given for it. From an initial study of reports with ABGs present this data was the most commonly present.

Level 3 requires detailed reporting of ABGs which is not always available. Where possible, the information recorded included data on; ageing, body areas, butchery, metrics, associations, taphonomy and pathology.

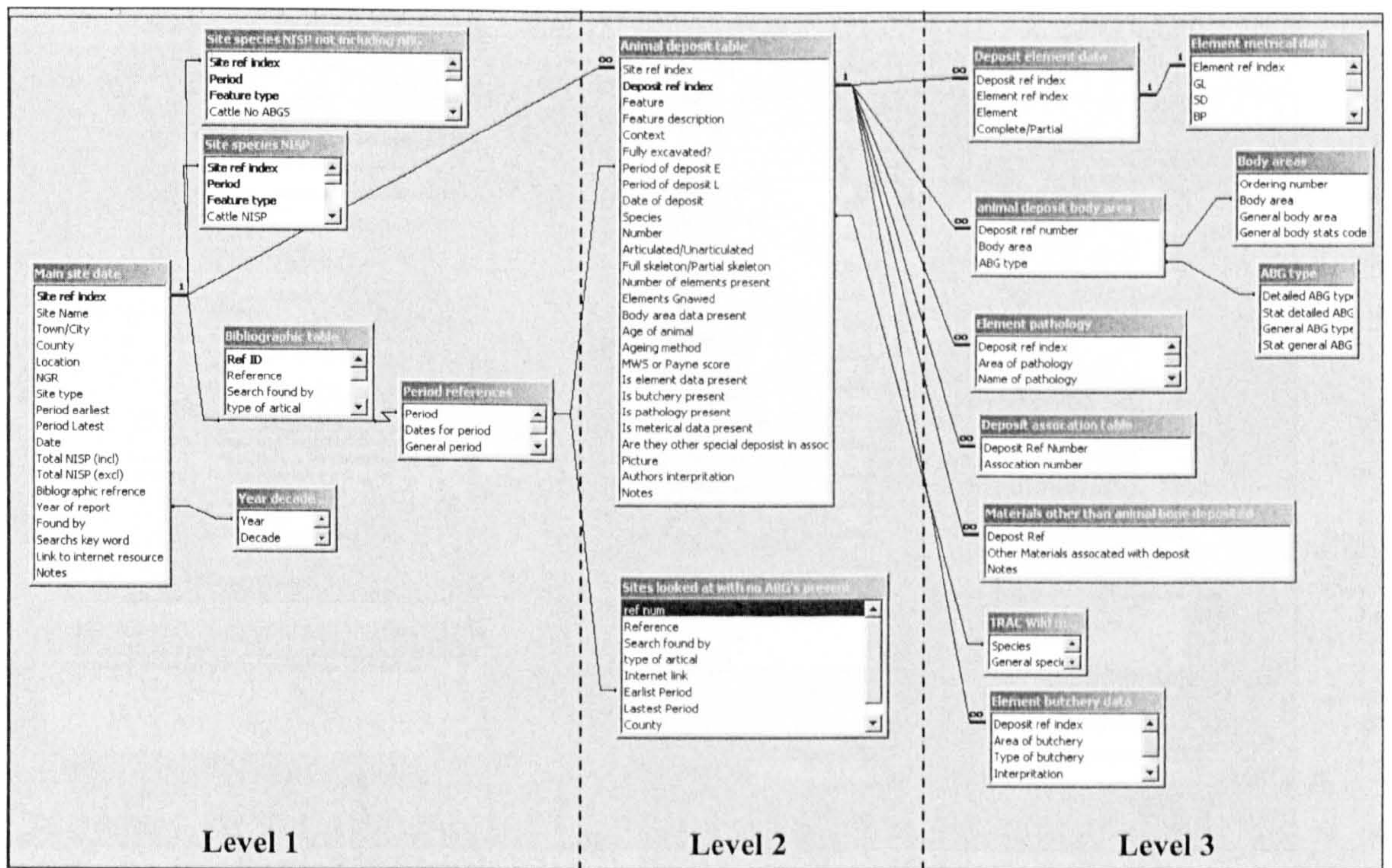


Figure 137 Relationship diagram for the database, showing individual tables, their links and the data level being recorded.

The database was constructed using a series of interlinking tables (Figure 137). These are linked through two key relationships. The 'site reference number', which is unique to each site and the 'ABG deposit reference number' which is unique to each ABG. This enables quick and easy analysis of the dataset.

To simplify data entry into this large number of tables, a graphic interface was designed (Figure 138 to Figure 141) using the forms function of Microsoft Access. This interface was split into the three data levels identified which enabled automated tracking of the important reference numbers mentioned above.

Another advantage of this interface is that individual input errors can be minimised, using the drop down box utility. Instead of typing in each entry, the user can select from a list of pre-determined categories. For example, in the articulated/disarticulated section the user selects from a list of; articulated, disarticulated or unknown. It is possible to utilise the yes/no function, but in the author's experience, this is difficult to query. Additionally, although the majority of the data is categorical in nature, using a combination of text boxes and drop down lists produces the best results. It is also easy to add further categories to the lists, meaning the data is not being reinterpreted during data entry.

Main site data | ABG data

Site ref index: 17

Site Name: Alington avenue  
 Town/City: Fordington  
 County: Dorset  
 Location: South England  
 NGR: 702899

Site type: Long barrow  
 Period earliest: Middle Neolithic  
 Period latest: Middle Neolithic  
 Date: 3400-2900 BC

Bibliographic reference  
 Maltby, M. 2002. Animal bones from Prehistoric features. In Davis, S. M. Bellamy, P. S. Heaton, M. J. and Woodward, P. J. (eds.). Excavations at Alington avenue, Fordington, Dorchester, Dorset, 1984-87. Dorset Natural History and Archaeology Society, Dorchester.  
 Year of report: 2002

Found by: Library search  
 Searches key word:

Link to internet resource

Notes  
 The site it self covers periods from neolithic to anglo-saxon.

Site species NISP

Site ref index: 17  
 Period: Middle Neolithi  
 Feature type: Site

Cattle NISP	12
S/G NISP	2
Pig NISP	1
Dog NISP	0
Horse NISP	1
Cat NISP	0
Red Deer NISP	1
Roe Deer NISP	0
Fallow Deer NISP	0
Wild Pig NISP	0
Aurox NISP	0
Domestic Fowl NISP	0
Domestic Goose NISP	0

Notes: Fox 1, frog/toad 4, ULM 17, UMM 2, UM 3

Total NISP (incl): 44

Site species NISP (not including ABGS)

Site ref index: 17  
 Period: Middle Neolithi  
 Feature type: Site

Cattle UANISP	9
S/G UANISP	2
Pig UANISP	1
Dog UANISP	0
Horse UANISP	1
Cat UANISP	0
Red Deer UANISP	1
Roe Deer UANISP	0
Fallow Deer UANISP	0
Wild Pig UANISP	0
Aurox UANISP	0
Domestic Fowl UANISP	0
Domestic Goose UANISP	0

Notes: Fox 1, frog/toad 4, ULM 17, UMM 2, UM 3

Total NISP (excl): 41

Figure 138 Graphic interface for the inputting of the general site data

Main site data | ABG data | Paste

DEPOSIT | BUTCHERY/PATHOLOGY | ELEMENT

Site ref index: 17  
 Deposit ref index: 8  
 Number: 1

Context: 2102, 2103  
 Feature: ditch  
 Feature description: ditch around a longbarrow

Fully excavated?: Yes  
 Period of deposit E: Middle Neolithic  
 Period of deposit L: Middle Neolithic  
 Date of deposit: 4450+/-80 BP

Species: Cattle  
 Articulated/Unarticulated: Articulated  
 Full skeleton/Partial skeleton: Partial  
 Number of elements present: 3  
 Body area data present: Yes

Age of animal:  
 Ageing method:  
 MWS or Payne score:

Authors interpretation: Ritual

Notes: deposited in the eastern end of the ditch. The skull and vertebra come from different contexts but the author thinks they are both from the same cow. The skull was found inverted within the primary fill. It has been

Deposit body areas present

Deposit ref number: 8  
 Body area: Head

Record: 1 of 3

animal deposit body area

Deposit ref number: 8  
 ABG type: Axis + head

Record: 1 of 3

Materials other than animal bone deposited

Deposit Ref: 8  
 Notes:

Other Materials associated with deposit

Record: 1 of 1

Elements Gnawed: No

- Is element data present
- Is butchery present
- Is pathology present
- Is material data present
- Are they other special deposit in association

Deposit association table

Deposit Ref Number	Associatic
8	0

Record: 1 of 0

Figure 139 Graphical interface for the general ABG data

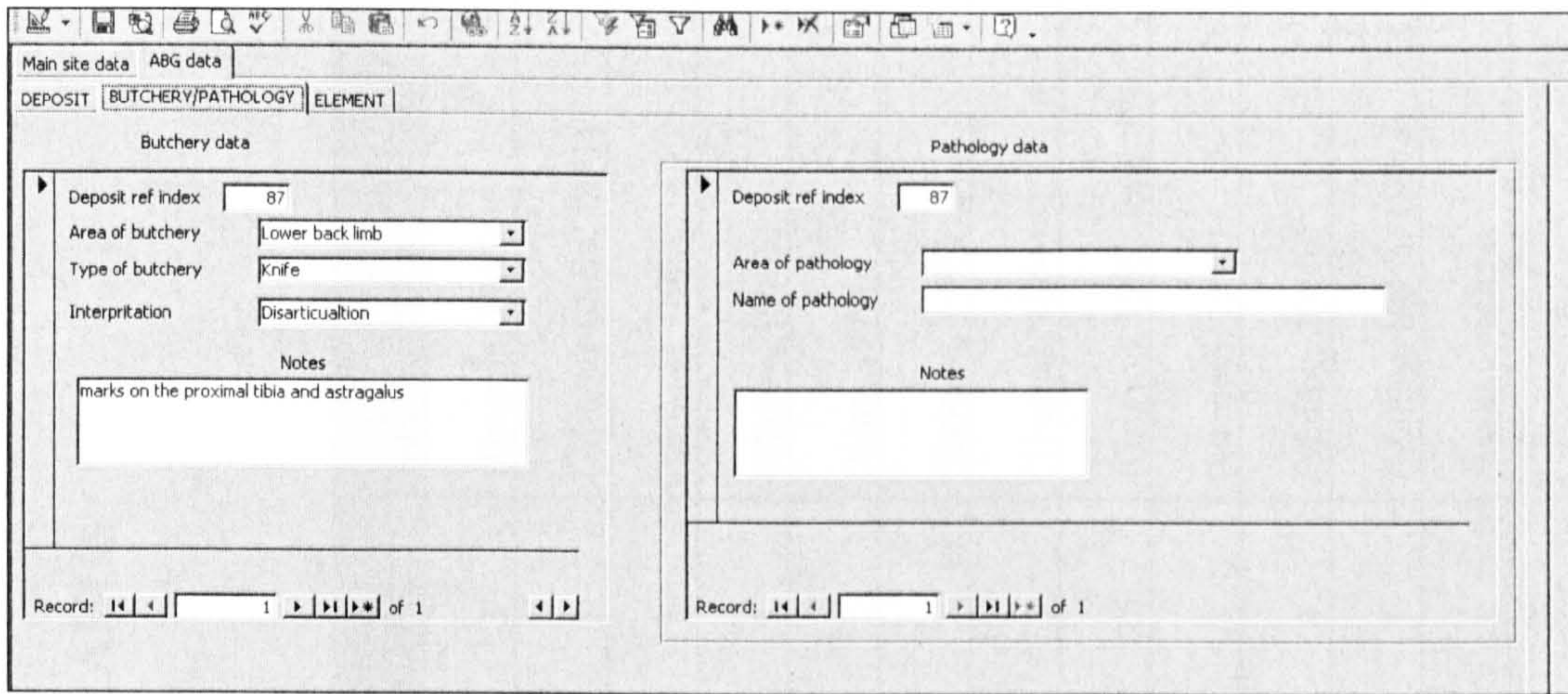


Figure 140 Graphical interface for the butchery and pathology ABG data

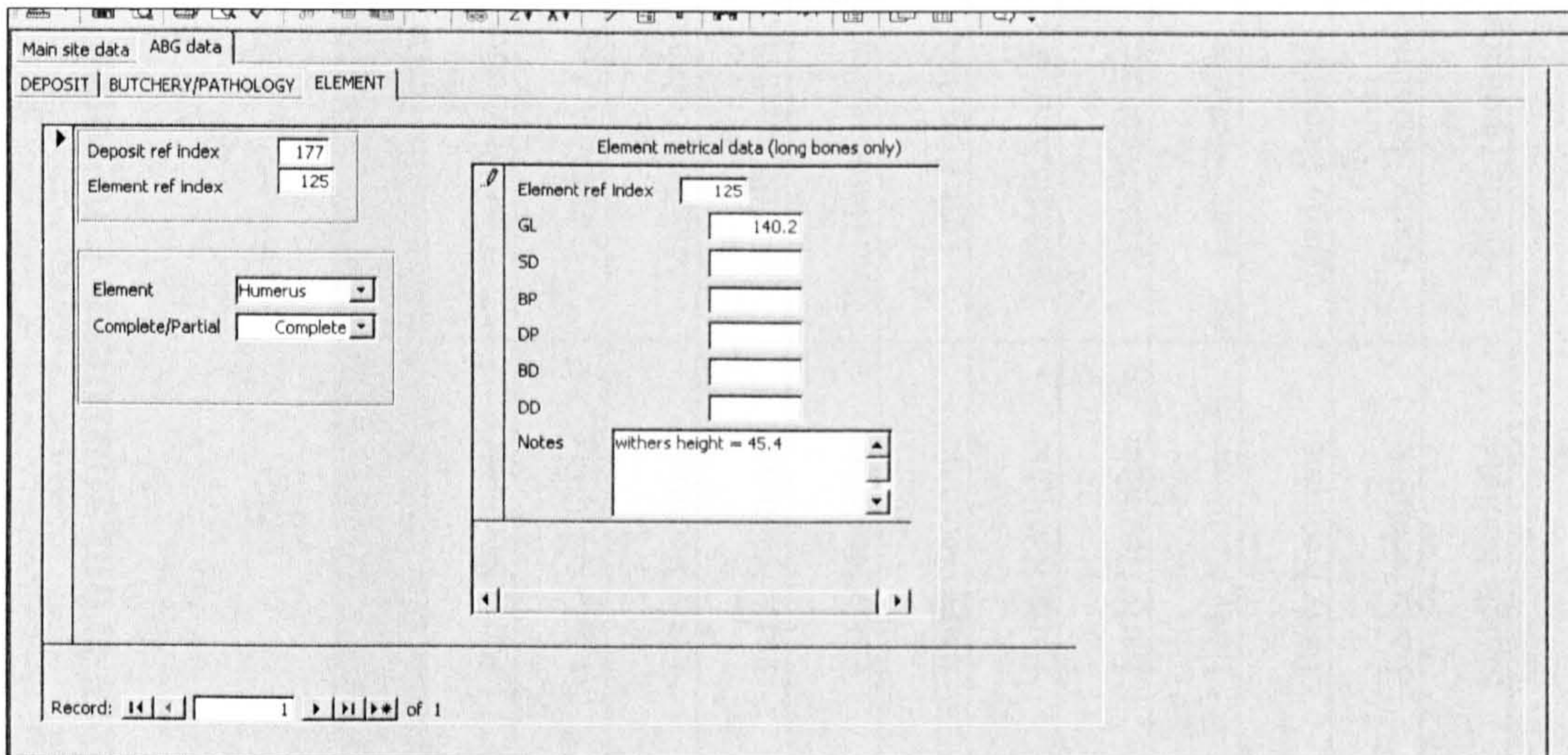


Figure 141 Graphical interface for the metrical ABG data

Before full use, the database was subject to trial testing. This was done by inputting data from a selected number of sites from the Dorset region which was then analysed using the query function. This enabled a number of improvements and corrections to be made to the structure of the database, mainly involving the way element data were recorded. By conducting a small trial of the database, it enabled changes to be made before a large amount of data was inputted.

### Appendix 4: Summary of sites from southern England with ABGs

Site Name	County	Site type	Period Earliest	Period Latest	Number of ABGs	Reference
Fussells Lodge	Wiltshire	Long barrow	Early Neolithic	Late Neolithic	3	(Grigson, 1966)
Maiden Castle Causeway enclosure	Dorset	Causeway enclosure	Early Neolithic	Early Iron Age	1	(Armour-Chelu, 1991)
Knap Hill	Wiltshire	Causeway enclosure	Early Neolithic	Middle Neolithic	3	(Connah, 1965)
Coneybury 'anomaly'	Wiltshire	Pit complex	Early Neolithic	Middle Neolithic	5	(Maltby, 1990b)
Winterslow NW	Wiltshire	Rural Settlement	Early Neolithic	Late Romano-British	1	(King, 1970b)
Maiden Castle bank barrow	Dorset	Long barrow	Early Neolithic	Late Iron Age	2	(Jackson, 1943)
Robin Hoods ball	Wiltshire	Causeway enclosure	Early Neolithic	Middle Neolithic	2	(Thomas, 1964)
Windmill Hill	Wiltshire	Causeway enclosure	Early Neolithic	Late Neolithic	26	(Grigson, 1999; Jope, 1965)
Silbury Hill	Wiltshire	Other	Early Neolithic	Late Neolithic	1	(Gardner, 1997)
Whitesheet Hill	Wiltshire	Causeway enclosure	Early Neolithic	Early Neolithic	4	(Maltby, 2004b)
Rowden Pasture Neolithic (W4)	Dorset	Pit complex	Early Neolithic	Early Neolithic	1	(Maltby, 1985a; 1991a)
Alington Avenue long barrow	Dorset	Long barrow	Middle Neolithic	Middle Neolithic	1	(Maltby, 2002a)

Site Name	County	Site type	Period Earliest	Period Latest	Number of ABGs	Reference
Old Sarum Water Pipe: Old Sarum Spur	Wiltshire	Pit complex	Middle Neolithic	Middle Bronze Age	7	(Powell <i>et al.</i> , 2005)
Down Farm Pond Barrow	Dorset	Round barrow	Late Neolithic	Early Bronze Age	4	(Legge, 1991a)
Winterbourne Stoke barrow 44	Wiltshire	Round barrow	Late Neolithic	Early Bronze Age	1	(Green and Rollo-Smith, 1984)
Thomas Hardy School	Dorset	Enclosure	Late Neolithic	Late Bronze Age	1	(Smith, 2000)
Alington Avenue land enclosures	Dorset	Ditch complex	Late Neolithic	Early Bronze Age	1	(Maltby, 2002a)
Snail down site 1	Wiltshire	Round barrow	Late Neolithic	Middle Bronze Age	1	(Clutton-Brock and Jewell, 2005)
Flagstones barrow	Dorset	Round barrow	Late Neolithic	Early Bronze Age	1	(Bullock and Allen, 1997)
Coneybury Henge	Wiltshire	Henge	Late Neolithic	Early Bronze Age	2	(Maltby, 1990e)
Easton Lane	Hampshire	Rural Settlement	Late Neolithic	High Medieval	29	(Maltby, 1989d)
Marden Enclosure	Wiltshire	Enclosure	Late Neolithic	Late Neolithic	1	(Harcourt, 1969a; 1971d)
Site A. A354 pipe line	Wiltshire	Enclosed Settlement	Early Bronze Age	Late Romano-British	2	(Graham and Newman, 1993; Hamilton-Dyer, 1999a)
Watcher excavations of an earth-work	Dorset	Enclosure	Early Bronze Age	Late Bronze Age	1	(Maltby, 1986d)
Crab Farm Enclosure	Dorset	Enclosed Settlement	Early Bronze Age	Early Romano-British	6	(Locker, 1992a)
South Lodge Camp	Wiltshire	Enclosure	Early Bronze Age	Late Bronze Age	1	(Legge, 1991a)
Middle Farm	Dorset	Rural Settlement	Early Bronze Age	Middle Bronze Age	2	(Bullock and Allen, 1997)
Butterfield down	Wiltshire	Rural Settlement	Early Bronze Age	Late Romano-British	4	(Egerton, 1996)



Site Name	County	Site type	Period Earliest	Period Latest	Number of ABGs	Reference
Poundbury settlement	Dorset	Hillfort	Early Bronze Age	Early Anglo-Saxon	54	(Buckland-Wright, 1987)
Bishop Cannings 81, Hemp knoll	Wiltshire	Round barrow	Early Bronze Age	Middle Bronze Age	2	(Grigson, 1980)
Shearplace Hill	Dorset	Rural Settlement	Middle Bronze Age	Late Bronze Age	2	(King, 1962)
Wilsford Shaft	Wiltshire	Shaft	Middle Bronze Age	Early Iron Age	17	(Grigson, 1989)
Barrow 23, East of North Down Barn	Dorset	Round barrow	Middle Bronze Age	Late Bronze Age	1	(Grinsell, 1959)
New buildings	Hampshire	Enclosed Settlement	Middle Bronze Age	Middle Iron Age	15	(Poole, 2000c)
Potterne	Wiltshire	Midden	Late Bronze Age	Late Bronze Age	2	(Locker, 2000)
Dean Bottom	Wiltshire	Rural Settlement	Late Bronze Age	Late Bronze Age	2	(Maltby, 1985b; 1992)
La Sagesse (the presbytery)	Hampshire	Midden	Late Bronze Age	Early Iron Age	4	(Bourdillon, 1990b)
Poundbury	Dorset	Cemetery	Late Bronze Age	Late Romano-British	21	(Buckland-Wright, 1993)
Bell street	Hampshire	Rural Settlement	Late Bronze Age	Early Iron Age	1	(Coy, 1993)
Little Woodbury	Wiltshire	Rural Settlement	Late Bronze Age	Late Iron Age	2	(Jackson, 1948b)
Woolbury	Hampshire	Hillfort	Late Bronze Age	Early Romano-British	1	(Cunliffe and Poole, 2000b)
Bishop Cannings Down	Wiltshire	Rural Settlement	Late Bronze Age	Late Bronze Age	3	(Maltby, 1985b; 1992)
Winnall Down	Hampshire	Enclosed Settlement	Late Bronze Age	Early Romano-British	58	(Maltby, 1985f)
Balksbury camp	Hampshire	Hillfort	Late Bronze Age	Early Romano-British	169	(Harcourt, 1969b;d; Maltby, 1985c; 1987c; 1995b; 2001)

Site Name	County	Site type	Period Earliest	Period Latest	Number of ABGs	Reference
Compact farm	Dorset	Enclosed Settlement	Early Iron Age	Early Romano-British	7	(Clark, 2002)
Hyde street	Hampshire	Town	Early Iron Age	Late Medieval	1	(Birbeck and Moore, 2004)
Nettlebank copse	Hampshire	Banjo	Early Iron Age	Early Romano-British	30	(Poole, 2000d)
Old Down Farm	Hampshire	Enclosed Settlement	Early Iron Age	Early Romano-British	48	(Maltby, 1981a)
Owslebury	Hampshire	Banjo	Early Iron Age	Late Romano-British	237	(Maltby, 1987a)
Maiden Castle wheeler war graves	Dorset	Hillfort	Early Iron Age	Early Romano-British	13	(Jackson, 1943)
Little Somborne	Hampshire	Enclosed Settlement	Early Iron Age	Late Iron Age	3	(Locker, 1977b; 1980a)
Lains Farm, A303 Road improvement	Hampshire	Enclosure	Early Iron Age	Late Iron Age	11	(Coy, 1991)
Pimperne Down	Dorset	Enclosed Settlement	Early Iron Age	Early Iron Age	1	(Barnetson, 1993)
Knights Enham	Hampshire	Rural Settlement	Early Iron Age	Late Romano-British	2	(Griffith, 1976)
Pins Knoll	Dorset	Rural Settlement	Early Iron Age	Late Romano-British	3	(Bailey, 1967)
Manor farm	Dorset	Rural Settlement	Early Iron Age	High Medieval	14	(Sykes, 2003)
Danebury	Hampshire	Hillfort	Early Iron Age	Late Iron Age	279	(Coy, 1984c; Grant, 1984a; Serjeantson, 1991b)
Barton Field	Dorset	Rural Settlement	Early Iron Age	Early Romano-British	4	(Graham, 2006)
Boscombe Down West RAF Station	Wiltshire	Rural Settlement	Early Iron Age	Late Iron Age	3	(King, 1951; Platt, 1951)
Winklebury camp	Hampshire	Hillfort	Early Iron Age	Late Iron Age	32	(Jones, 1976a; 1977)

Site Name	County	Site type	Period Earliest	Period Latest	Number of ABGs	Reference
Bradford Down	Dorset	Rural Settlement	Early Iron Age	Late Romano-British	2	(Rixson, 1982)
Budbury fort	Wiltshire	Hillfort	Early Iron Age	Early Iron Age	2	(Westley, 1970b)
Bury Hill	Hampshire	Hillfort	Early Iron Age	Late Iron Age	7	(Poole, 2000a)
Bury Wood Camp	Wiltshire	Hillfort	Early Iron Age	Late Iron Age	2	(Bunting <i>et al.</i> , 1962; Coy, 1969)
Hod Hill	Dorset	Hillfort	Early Iron Age	Late Iron Age	2	(Bunting <i>et al.</i> , 1968)
Cowdown	Wiltshire	Rural Settlement	Early Iron Age	Late Iron Age	3	(Harcourt, 1968b)
Houghton Down	Hampshire	Enclosed Settlement	Early Iron Age	Late Romano-British	32	(Poole, 2000e)
Groundwell West	Wiltshire	Enclosed Settlement	Early Iron Age	Late Iron Age	4	(Hambleton, 2001)
Suddern Farm	Hampshire	Enclosed Settlement	Early Iron Age	Late Romano-British	61	(Poole, 2000b)
Maiden Castle internal occupation	Dorset	Hillfort	Early Iron Age	Early Romano-British	8	(Armour-Chelu, 1991)
Gussage All Saints	Dorset	Enclosed Settlement	Early Iron Age	Late Iron Age	7	(Harcourt, 1975; 1979a)
Vicking way	Hampshire	Rural Settlement	Middle Iron Age	Early Romano-British	1	(Birbeck and Moore, 2004)
Old Sarum Water Pipe: Castle hill	Wiltshire	Pit complex	Middle Iron Age	Early Romano-British	7	(Powell <i>et al.</i> , 2005)
Oakridge well	Hampshire	Enclosed Settlement	Middle Iron Age	Late Romano-British	177	(Maltby, 1988; 1993a)
Tolpuddle Ball	Dorset	Enclosure	Middle Iron Age	Late Iron Age	12	(Hamilton-Dyer, 1999b)
New road Western Suburbs	Hampshire	Town	Middle Iron Age	Late Romano-British	2	(Coy, 1983e)

Site Name	County	Site type	Period Earliest	Period Latest	Number of ABGs	Reference
Micheldever Wood	Hampshire	Banjo Enclosed Settlement	Middle Iron Age	Late Iron Age	4	(Coy, 1987b; Griffiths, 1978)
Brighton Hill south	Hampshire	Rural Settlement	Middle Iron Age	Early Romano-British	8	(Maltby, 1987b; 1995a)
Whitcombe	Dorset	Enclosed Settlement	Middle Iron Age	Late Romano-British	27	(Buckland-Wright, 1990)
Groundwell farm	Wiltshire	Rural Settlement	Middle Iron Age	Early Romano-British	1	(Coy, 1976a; 1982d)
Borough Farm	Hampshire	Enclosed Settlement	Late Iron Age	Early Romano-British	1	(Collis, 1979)
Cowdery's Down	Hampshire	Enclosed Settlement	Late Iron Age	Middle Anglo-Saxon	5	(Maltby, 1983b)
Alington Avenue settlement	Dorset	Cemetery	Late Iron Age	Late Romano-British	17	(Maltby, 2002b)
Viabes Farm	Hampshire	Enclosed Settlement	Late Iron Age	Late Iron Age	9	(Maltby, 1982c)
Durrington, Parkway Enclosure	Wiltshire	Enclosed Settlement	Late Iron Age	Late Iron Age	1	(Harcourt, 1971e)
Berwick Down	Wiltshire	Enclosed Settlement	Late Iron Age	Early Romano-British	2	(Bird, 1968)
Durotrigian Inhumation Portesham	Dorset	Cemetery	Late Iron Age	Late Iron Age	2	(Smith, 1996)
Staple Gardens	Hampshire	Town Enclosed Settlement	Late Iron Age	Late Romano-British	2	(Maltby, 1986a)
St Georges Road	Dorset	Enclosed Settlement	Late Iron Age	Late Medieval	1	(Bullock and Allen, 1997)
Silchester Forum-Basilica	Hampshire	Town Rural Settlement	Late Iron Age	Early Anglo-Saxon	4	(Grant, 2000)
Poundbury pipe-line	Dorset	Enclosed Settlement	Late Iron Age	Late Romano-British	6	(Armour-Chelu, 1986)
Flagstones enclosure	Dorset	Enclosed Settlement	Late Iron Age	Early Romano-British	22	(Bullock and Allen, 1997)

Site Name	County	Site type	Period Earliest	Period Latest	Number of ABGs	Reference
Braishfield Bath House	Hampshire	Villa	Early Romano-British	Late Romano-British	1	(Maltby, 1979a; Maltby and Foot, 1985)
White way hill	Dorset	Pit complex	Early Romano-British	Late Romano-British	1	(Bailey, 1965)
Little Somborne	Hampshire	Rural Settlement	Early Romano-British	Late Romano-British	9	(Maltby, 1978b)
Lankhills	Hampshire	Cemetery	Early Romano-British	Late Romano-British	8	(Brothwell and Harcourt, 1979)
Castle Copse Roman Villa	Wiltshire	Villa	Early Romano-British	Late Romano-British	3	(Payne, 1997)
Silchester South of the North gate (Area 4)	Hampshire	Town	Early Romano-British	Late Romano-British	3	(Hamilton-Dyer, 1997b)
South Grove Cottage	Dorset	Town	Early Romano-British	Late Romano-British	2	(Startin, 1981)
Greyhound Yard	Dorset	Town	Early Romano-British	Early Anglo-Saxon	172	(Maltby, 1990a; 1993b)
Dorchester Prison	Dorset	Town	Early Romano-British	Late Romano-British	1	(Draper and Chaplin, 1982)
Colliton park	Dorset	Town	Early Romano-British	Late Romano-British	3	(Aitken and Aitken, 1982)
Portchester Castle Roman	Hampshire	Military	Early Romano-British	Late Romano-British	55	(Grant, 1975)
Neatham	Hampshire	Town	Early Romano-British	Late Romano-British	10	(Done, 1986)
Barton Field	Dorset	Villa	Early Romano-British	Late Romano-British	6	(Hicklin, 2006; Peck, 2001; Peck and Maltby, 2006)
Norden	Dorset	Shrine	Early Romano-British	Late Romano-British	1	(Hughes, 1972)
Downton Villa	Wiltshire	Villa	Middle Romano-British	Late Romano-British	2	(Rahtz, 1963)
Maddington Farm	Wiltshire	Rural Settlement	Middle Romano-British	Late Romano-British	11	(Hamilton-Dyer, 1996b)

Site Name	County	Site type	Period Earliest	Period Latest	Number of ABGs	Reference
Maiden Castle Road	Dorset	Enclosed Settlement	Middle Romano-British	Late Romano-British	12	(Bullock and Allen, 1997)
Nothern suburbs, victoria road	Hampshire	Town	Late Romano-British	Late Romano-British	50	(Maltby, 1987d)
Chapperton Down	Wiltshire	Rural Settlement	Late Romano-British	Late Romano-British	1	(Ingrem, 2007)
Silchester Insula IX	Hampshire	Town	Late Romano-British	Late Romano-British	22	(Clark, 2006; Ingrem, 2006)
Matthew estate	Wiltshire	Pit complex	Early Anglo-Saxon	Middle Anglo-Saxon	1	(Gooden <i>et al.</i> , 2002)
Porchester Castle Saxon occupation	Hampshire	Enclosed Settlement	Early Anglo-Saxon	Late Anglo-Saxon	1	(Grant, 1976b)
Grove Farm	Wiltshire	Rural Settlement	Early Anglo-Saxon	Late Medieval	3	(Bourdillon, 2006)
Facombe	Hampshire	Manorial	Early Anglo-Saxon	Late Medieval	49	(Sadler, 1990)
Emwell Street	Wiltshire	Town	Early Anglo-Saxon	Late Medieval	1	(Smith, 1997)
Six Dials	Hampshire	Town	Middle Anglo-Saxon	Middle Anglo-Saxon	7	(Bourdillon, 1984; 1987; Bourdillon and Andrews, 1997)
Clifford Street (SOU 15)	Hampshire	Town	Middle Anglo-Saxon	Middle Anglo-Saxon	10	(Bourdillon, 1990a)
Cook Street	Hampshire	Town	Middle Anglo-Saxon	Middle Anglo-Saxon	2	(Bourdillon, 1993a)
High Street	Wiltshire	Rural Settlement	Middle Anglo-Saxon	Late Anglo-Saxon	1	(Coy, 1977d; 1980b)
Cadley road	Wiltshire	Rural Settlement	Middle Anglo-Saxon	Middle Anglo-Saxon	4	(Hamilton-Dyer, 2001b)
City defences, eastern suburbs and northern suburbs	Hampshire	Town	Late Anglo-Saxon	Late Anglo-Saxon	3	(Bourdillon, 1992)
Crowder terrace	Hampshire	Town	Late Anglo-Saxon	Late Medieval	1	(Coy, 1984a)

Site Name	County	Site type	Period Earliest	Period Latest	Number of ABGs	Reference
New road	Hampshire	Town	Late Anglo-Saxon	High Medieval	9	(Coy, 1984a)
Wickham Glebe	Hampshire	Manorial	Late Anglo-Saxon	Late Medieval	1	(Coy, 1985b)
Sussex Street	Hampshire	Town	Late Anglo-Saxon	High Medieval	33	(Coy, 1984a)
Osborne house	Hampshire	Manor	High Medieval	Late Medieval	4	(Coy, 1986)
Selwyn Hall	Wiltshire	Manorial	High Medieval	High Medieval	1	(Fisher and Dartnall, 1987)
Portchester Castle Medieval	Hampshire	Castle	High Medieval	High Medieval	6	(Eastham, 1977; 1985; Grant, 1977; 1985)
Thames Street	Dorset	Town	High Medieval	Late Medieval	1	(Coy, 1977b; 1985a; 1992)
Christchurch Staggs site (X8, X9, X12)	Dorset	Town	High Medieval	Late Medieval	2	(Coy, 1978b; 1983h)
West Mead	Dorset	Ditch complex	High Medieval	Late Medieval	3	(Hamilton-Dyer, 1999b)
Christchurch eastern defences	Dorset	Town	Late Medieval	Late Medieval	1	(Coy, 1982a; 1983f)

## Appendix 5: Summary of individual ABGs from southern England

The table below is a summary of the basic information available from each individual ABG in period and site name order. 'ABG ref' refers to the unique number given by the database which can be used to look up more detailed information regarding each ABG. 'No. of ABGs' has been utilised when the same type of ABGs are deposited in the same context. Therefore, if the 'No. of ABGs' is 3, this indicates that three separate ABGs of the same species and composition (when this is known) were recovered from the same context.

Period	Site Name	ABG Ref	Context	Feature	Species	Complete/ Partial	No. element	ABG type	Age	Reported Interpretation	No. of ABGs
Early Neolithic	Bishop Cannings 81, Hemp knoll	1550	Pit 1	Pit	S/G	Partial	8	Axial + head	Juvenile	Ritual	1
Early Neolithic	Maiden Castle Causeway enclosure	380	pit T6	Pit	Dog	Complete	0			Unknown	1
Early Neolithic	Rowden Pasture Neolithic (W4)	755	634	Pit	Pig	Partial	8	Axial + head		Unknown	1
Early Neolithic	Whitesheet Hill	1457	1368	Pit	Pig	Partial	6	Axial		Mixed	1
Early Neolithic	Whitesheet Hill	1458	1354	Ditch	Cattle	Partial	0	Leg	Juvenile	Mixed	1
Early Neolithic	Whitesheet Hill	1459	1354	Ditch	Cattle	Partial	0	Leg	Juvenile	Mixed	1
Early Neolithic	Whitesheet Hill	1456	1354	Ditch	Sheep	Complete	49		Juvenile	Mixed	1



Period	Site Name	ABG Ref	Context	Feature	Species	Complete/ Partial	No. element	ABG type	Age	Reported Interpretation	No. of ABGs
Early Neolithic	Windmill Hill	1577	210	Ditch	Cattle	Partial	4	Leg		Ritual	1
Early Neolithic	Windmill Hill	1578	210	Ditch	Sheep	Partial	2	Leg	Juvenile	Ritual	1
Early Neolithic	Windmill Hill	1579	117	Ditch	Cattle	Partial	4	Leg		Ritual	1
Early Neolithic	Windmill Hill	1581	317	Ditch	Dog	Partial	3	Axial		Ritual	1
Early Neolithic	Windmill Hill	1576	227	Ditch	Dog	Partial	6	Leg		Ritual	1
Early Neolithic	Windmill Hill	1975	layer 3b	Ditch	Dog	Complete	0			Sacrifice	1
Early Neolithic	Windmill Hill	1580	115	Ditch	Cattle	Partial	3	Leg		Ritual	1
Early Neolithic	Windmill Hill	1973	primary fill	Ditch	Dog	Complete	0		Young adult	Sacrifice	1
Early Neolithic	Windmill Hill	1969	layer 5	Ditch	Pig	Complete	0		Adult	Sacrifice	1
Early Neolithic	Windmill Hill	1970	layer 3	Ditch	Goat	Complete	0		Young adult	Sacrifice	1
Early Neolithic	Windmill Hill	1976	basal layer	Ditch	Cattle	Complete	0			Sacrifice	1
Early Neolithic	Windmill Hill	1979	basal deposit	Ditch	Cattle	Partial	0	Leg		Feast	1
Early Neolithic	Windmill Hill	1582	302	Ditch	Dog	Partial	3	Axial		Ritual	1

Period	Site Name	ABG Ref	Context	Feature	Species	Complete/ Partial	No. element	ABG type	Age	Reported Interpretation	No. of ABGs
Early Neolithic	Windmill Hill	1583	413	Ditch	Cattle	Partial	3	Axial		Ritual	1
Early Neolithic	Windmill Hill	1982	layer 2	Ditch	Cattle	Partial	0	Axial + leg		Feast	1
Early Neolithic	Windmill Hill	1978	Layer 5	Ditch	Cattle	Partial	0	Axial		Feast	1
Early Neolithic	Windmill Hill	1981	layer 3b	Ditch	Cattle	Partial	0	Axial		Feast	1
Early Neolithic	Windmill Hill	1972	upper primary fill	Ditch	Cat	Partial	0	Axial + leg		Mixed	1
Early Neolithic	Windmill Hill	1980	layer 3	Ditch	Cattle	Partial	0	Axial		Feast	1
Early Neolithic	Windmill Hill	1977	Layer 5	Ditch	Cattle	Partial	0	Axial		Feast	1
Early Neolithic	Windmill Hill	1974	primary fill layer 5b	Ditch	Cattle	Partial	0	Axial		Feast	1
Early Neolithic	Windmill Hill	1586	630	Ditch	Cattle	Partial	4	Leg		Ritual	1
Early Neolithic	Windmill Hill	1971	layer 6	Ditch	Cattle	Partial	0	Leg		Feast	2
Early Neolithic	Windmill Hill	1585	525	Ditch	Cattle	Partial	14	Axial		Ritual	1
Early Neolithic	Windmill Hill	1584	525	Ditch	Cattle	Partial	0	Leg		Ritual	1
Middle Neolithic	Alington Avenue long barrow	8	2102, 2103	Ditch	Cattle	Partial	3	Axial + head		Ritual	1

Period	Site Name	ABG Ref	Context	Feature	Species	Complete/ Partial	No. element	ABG type	Age	Reported Interpretation	No. of ABGs
Middle Neolithic	Coneybury 'anomaly'	1554	2247	Pit	Roe deer	Partial	0	Axial		Feast	1
Middle Neolithic	Coneybury 'anomaly'	1556	2247	Pit	Roe deer	Partial	0	Leg		Feast	3
Middle Neolithic	Coneybury 'anomaly'	1555	2247	Pit	Roe deer	Partial	0	Axial		Feast	1
Middle Neolithic	Knap Hill	1814	Cutting II	Ditch	Cattle	Partial	3	Leg		Waste	1
Middle Neolithic	Knap Hill	1815	Cutting II	Ditch	Cattle	Partial	4	Leg		Waste	1
Middle Neolithic	Knap Hill	1813	Cutting III	Ditch	Cattle	Partial	2	Leg		Waste	1
Middle Neolithic	Old Sarum Water Pipe: Old Sarum Spur	1519	3020	Pit	Pig	Partial	3	Axial + leg		Ritual	1
Middle Neolithic	Old Sarum Water Pipe: Old Sarum Spur	1518	3119	Pit	Pig	Partial	4	Leg		Mixed	1
Middle Neolithic	Old Sarum Water Pipe: Old Sarum Spur	1521	3020	Pit	Pig	Partial	5	Leg		Ritual	1
Middle Neolithic	Old Sarum Water Pipe: Old Sarum Spur	1520	3020	Pit	Pig	Partial	3	Leg		Ritual	1
Middle Neolithic	Old Sarum Water Pipe: Old Sarum Spur	1522	3020	Pit	Pig	Partial	0	Axial		Ritual	1
Middle Neolithic	Robin Hoods ball	1816	Level M	Ditch	Cattle	Partial	2	Leg		Waste	1
Middle Neolithic	Robin Hoods ball	1553	102	Pit	Pig	Partial	4	Leg		Unknown	1

Period	Site Name	ABG Ref	Context	Feature	Species	Complete/ Partial	No. element	ABG type	Age	Reported Interpretation	No. of ABGs
Late Neolithic	Fussells Lodge	1598	mortuary house cover	layer	Cattle	Partial	8		Adult	Ritual	1
Late Neolithic	Fussells Lodge	1599	mortuary house cover	layer	Cattle	Partial	14	Leg	Adult	Ritual	1
Late Neolithic	Fussells Lodge	1598	mortuary house cover	layer	Cattle	Partial	8	Leg	Adult	Ritual	1
Late Neolithic	Maiden Castle bank barrow	379	Pit A2, layer 1	Pit	Cattle	Partial	4	Leg		Waste	1
Late Neolithic	Maiden Castle bank barrow	378	Pit A2, layer 1	Pit	Cattle	Partial	3	Leg		Waste	1
Late Neolithic	Silbury Hill	1552	The mound	Other	Dog	Partial	8	Axial		Waste	1
Early Bronze Age	Alington Avenue land enclosures	9	1949	Ditch	Dog	Partial	12	Head + leg		Unknown	1
Early Bronze Age	Bishop Cannings 81, Hemp knoll	1589	burial pit lower fill	Grave	Cattle	Partial	57	Head + leg	Old adult	Ritual	1
Early Bronze Age	Coneybury Henge	1558	1420/2306	Ditch	Dog	Partial	52	Axial + leg	Adult	Ritual	1
Early Bronze Age	Coneybury Henge	1559	2306/1445	Ditch	Sea Eagle	Partial	13	Axial + leg		Ritual	1
Early Bronze Age	Down Farm Pond Barrow	323	F4	Pit	Cattle	Complete	0		Old adult	Ritual	1
Early Bronze Age	Down Farm Pond Barrow	361	F35	Pit	Sheep	Complete	0		Young adult	Ritual	1
Early Bronze Age	Down Farm Pond Barrow	324	F44	Pit	Cattle	Complete	0		Adult	Ritual	1

Period	Site Name	ABG Ref	Context	Feature	Species	Complete/ Partial	No. element	ABG type	Age	Reported Interpretation	No. of ABGs
Early Bronze Age	Down Farm Pond Barrow	362	D283-S570-3 L2	Pit	Sheep	Partial	17	Head + leg	Adult	Ritual	1
Early Bronze Age	Easton Lane	1430	6053	Pit	S/G	Partial	15	Leg	Juvenile	Mixed	1
Early Bronze Age	Flagstones barrow	28	Unknown	Ring Ditch	Horse	Partial	4	Leg		Unknown	1
Early Bronze Age	Marden Enclosure	1929	layer 16	Ditch	Sheep	Partial	12	Leg		Unknown	1
Early Bronze Age	Snail down site 1	1594	Unknown	Unknown	Dog	Partial	0			Unknown	1
Early Bronze Age	Thomas Hardye School	310	Unknown	Pit	Cattle	Partial	8			Offering	1
Early Bronze Age	Winterbourne Stoke barrow 44	1587	Pit 2	Pit	S/G	Partial	0	Mixed		Ritual	1
Middle Bronze Age	Crab Farm Enclosure	406	21	Pit	Sheep	Complete	0		Neonate	Ritual	1
Middle Bronze Age	Crab Farm Enclosure	403	45	Ditch	Cattle	Complete	0		Neonate	Ritual	1
Middle Bronze Age	Crab Farm Enclosure	405	21	Pit	Sheep	Complete	0		Neonate	Ritual	1
Middle Bronze Age	Crab Farm Enclosure	407	48	Pit	Sheep	Complete	0		Young adult	Unknown	1
Middle Bronze Age	Crab Farm Enclosure	402	45	Ditch	Cattle	Complete	0		Subadult	Ritual	1
Middle Bronze Age	Crab Farm Enclosure	404	21	Pit	Sheep	Complete	0		Young adult	Ritual	1

Period	Site Name	ABG Ref	Context	Feature	Species	Complete/ Partial	No. element	ABG type	Age	Reported Interpretation	No. of ABGs
Middle Bronze Age	Middle Farm	63	50790	Unknown	Cattle	Partial	3	Axial		Waste	1
Middle Bronze Age	Old Sarum Water Pipe: Old Sarum Spur	1531	3346	Pit	Cattle	Complete	0		Adult	Ritual	1
Middle Bronze Age	Old Sarum Water Pipe: Old Sarum Spur	1530	3344	Pit	Cattle	Complete	0		Adult	Ritual	1
Middle Bronze Age	Shearplace Hill	1593	127A a	Post-hole	Sheep	Partial	8		Juvenile	Unknown	1
Middle Bronze Age	Wilsford Shaft	1535	1962:293	Shaft	S/G	Complete	0		Neonate	Mixed	1
Middle Bronze Age	Wilsford Shaft	1534	1962:287	Shaft	S/G	Complete	0		Foetal	Mixed	1
Middle Bronze Age	Wilsford Shaft	1536	1962:293	Shaft	S/G	Partial	5	Axial	Juvenile	Mixed	2
Middle Bronze Age	Wilsford Shaft	1541	1961:89	Shaft	S/G	Partial	3	Axial		Ritual	1
Middle Bronze Age	Wilsford Shaft	1537	1961:89	Shaft	S/G	Partial	9	Leg	Neonate	Mixed	1
Middle Bronze Age	Wilsford Shaft	1542	1961:88	Shaft	S/G	Partial	3	Leg		Ritual	1
Middle Bronze Age	Wilsford Shaft	1539	1961:89	Shaft	S/G	Partial	3	Leg		Ritual	1
Middle Bronze Age	Wilsford Shaft	1543	1960:G37	Shaft	S/G	Partial	8	Leg	Neonate	Ritual	1
Middle Bronze Age	Wilsford Shaft	1544	1960:G38	Shaft	S/G	Partial	8	Leg	Neonate	Ritual	1

Period	Site Name	ABG Ref	Context	Feature	Species	Complete/ Partial	No. element	ABG type	Age	Reported Interpretation	No. of ABGs
Middle Bronze Age	Wilsford Shaft	1547	1960:G3	Shaft	S/G	Partial	5	Axial		Ritual	1
Middle Bronze Age	Wilsford Shaft	1546	1960:G8	Shaft	S/G	Partial	3	Axial		Ritual	1
Middle Bronze Age	Wilsford Shaft	1538	1961:89	Shaft	S/G	Partial	3	Leg		Ritual	1
Middle Bronze Age	Wilsford Shaft	1540	1961:89	Shaft	S/G	Partial	4	Axial		Ritual	1
Middle Bronze Age	Wilsford Shaft	1545	1960:G39	Shaft	S/G	Partial	7	Leg	Neonate	Ritual	1
Late Bronze Age	Barrow 23, East of North Down Barn	1588	Unknown	Pit	Dog	Complete	0			Ritual	1
Late Bronze Age	Bell street	880	320	layer	Pig	Partial	23	Mixed	Subadult	Unknown	1
Late Bronze Age	Bishop Cannings Down	1825	138	layer	S/G	Partial	21	Axial	Young adult	Waste	1
Late Bronze Age	Bishop Cannings Down	1827	138	layer	S/G	Partial	4	Leg		Waste	1
Late Bronze Age	Bishop Cannings Down	1826	138	layer	S/G	Partial	2	Leg	Adult	Waste	1
Late Bronze Age	Dean Bottom	1828	Feature 6	Pit	Cattle	Complete	99	Mixed	Juvenile	Unknown	1
Late Bronze Age	Dean Bottom	1829	Feature 2	Pit	Dog	Partial	74	Mixed	Young adult	Natural death	1
Late Bronze Age	Middle Farm	64	03099	Unknown	Cattle	Partial		Leg		Waste	1

Period	Site Name	ABG Ref	Context	Feature	Species	Complete/ Partial	No. element	ABG type	Age	Reported Interpretation	No. of ABGs
Late Bronze Age	Potterne	1867	Cutting 3	layer	Cattle	Partial	0	Axial		Unknown	1
Late Bronze Age	Potterne	1868	zone 10	layer	Dog	Partial	2	Leg		Unknown	1
Late Bronze Age	Poundbury settlement	767	C136/E698	Ditch	Cattle	Partial	3	Axial		Functional	1
Late Bronze Age	Poundbury settlement	769	C136/E698	Ditch	Cattle	Partial	3	Axial		Functional	1
Late Bronze Age	Poundbury settlement	763	C136/E698	Ditch	Cattle	Partial	12	Axial		Functional	1
Late Bronze Age	Poundbury settlement	765	C136/E698	Ditch	Cattle	Partial	6	Axial		Functional	1
Late Bronze Age	Poundbury settlement	762	C136/E698	Ditch	Cattle	Partial	4	Axial		Functional	1
Late Bronze Age	Poundbury settlement	761	C136/E698	Ditch	Cattle	Partial	3	Axial + head		Functional	1
Late Bronze Age	Poundbury settlement	764	C136/E698	Ditch	Cattle	Partial	7	Axial		Functional	1
Late Bronze Age	Poundbury settlement	766	C136/E698	Ditch	Cattle	Partial	5	Axial		Functional	1
Late Bronze Age	Poundbury settlement	768	C136/E698	Ditch	Cattle	Partial	2	Axial		Functional	1
Late Bronze Age	South Lodge Camp	363	Unknown	Pit	Cattle	Partial	27	Axial + leg		Ritual	1
Late Bronze Age	Watcher excavations of an earth-work	922	475	Bank	Dog	Partial	18	Leg		Unknown	1



Period	Site Name	ABG Ref	Context	Feature	Species	Complete/ Partial	No. element	ABG type	Age	Reported Interpretation	No. of ABGs
Late Bronze Age	Wilsford Shaft	1549	1960:125	Shaft	Horse	Partial	3	Leg		Ritual	1
Early Iron Age	Balksbury camp	961	F24/8	Pit	Horse	Partial	10	Leg		Waste	1
Early Iron Age	Balksbury camp	970	F97/5	Pit	Sheep	Partial	21		Juvenile	Waste	1
Early Iron Age	Balksbury camp	959	F49/5	Pit	Cattle	Partial	2	Leg	Adult	Waste	1
Early Iron Age	Balksbury camp	924	F1204	Post-hole	Cattle	Partial	3	Leg		Unknown	1
Early Iron Age	Balksbury camp	973	F265/5	Pit	Pig	Partial	3	Leg		Waste	1
Early Iron Age	Balksbury camp	975	F483/4	Pit	Dog	Partial	21		Neonate	Culling	2
Early Iron Age	Balksbury camp	974	F181/5	Pit	Dog	Partial	21		Neonate	Culling	1
Early Iron Age	Balksbury camp	962	F24/8	Pit	Horse	Partial	6	Leg		Waste	1
Early Iron Age	Balksbury camp	963	F24/8	Pit	Horse	Partial	12	Axial	Adult	Waste	1
Early Iron Age	Balksbury camp	964	F143/7	Pit	Horse	Partial	3	Leg		Waste	1
Early Iron Age	Balksbury camp	966	F181/5	Pit	Horse	Partial	3	Leg		Waste	1
Early Iron Age	Balksbury camp	967	F265/5	Pit	Horse	Partial	7	Leg		Waste	1

Period	Site Name	ABG Ref	Context	Feature	Species	Complete/Partial	No. element	ABG type	Age	Reported Interpretation	No. of ABGs
Early Iron Age	Balksbury camp	968	F265/6	Pit	Horse	Partial	2	Leg		Waste	1
Early Iron Age	Balksbury camp	969	F483/4	Pit	Horse	Partial	2	Axial + head		Waste	1
Early Iron Age	Balksbury camp	971	F265/5	Pit	Sheep	Partial	2	Leg		Waste	1
Early Iron Age	Balksbury camp	972	F265/6	Pit	Sheep	Partial	6	Head + leg	Subadult	Waste	1
Early Iron Age	Balksbury camp	965	F143/7	Pit	Horse	Partial	5	Leg	Adult	Waste	1
Early Iron Age	Balksbury camp	923	F202	Post-hole	Cattle	Partial	4	Leg		Unknown	1
Early Iron Age	Balksbury camp	960	F24/7	Pit	Horse	Partial	2	Leg		Waste	1
Early Iron Age	Bradford Down	318	unknown	Pit	Sheep	Partial	0	Axial + leg		Ritual	1
Early Iron Age	Budbury fort	1854	unknown	Pit	Raven	Partial	27			Natural death	1
Early Iron Age	Budbury fort	1853	unknown	Pit	Dog	Partial	29			Unknown	1
Early Iron Age	Compact farm	244	738	Pit	Sheep	Complete	0		Young adult	Waste	1
Early Iron Age	Danebury	1153	63a	Pit	Cattle	Partial	0	Leg		Ritual	1
Early Iron Age	Danebury	1151	8	Pit	Cattle	Partial	0	Leg		Ritual	1

Period	Site Name	ABG Ref	Context	Feature	Species	Complete/Partial	No. element	ABG type	Age	Reported Interpretation	No. of ABGs
Early Iron Age	Danebury	1200	1012	Pit	Cattle	Partial	0	Leg		Ritual	1
Early Iron Age	Danebury	1194	949	Pit	Pig	Partial	0		Neonate	Mixed	1
Early Iron Age	Danebury	1190	909	Pit	Cattle	Complete	0			Ritual	1
Early Iron Age	Danebury	1187	889	Pit	Pig	Complete	0			Ritual	1
Early Iron Age	Danebury	1182	697	Pit	S/G	Complete	0		Neonate	Mixed	1
Early Iron Age	Danebury	1177	674	Pit	Pig	Complete	0			Ritual	1
Early Iron Age	Danebury	1163	238	Pit	S/G	Partial	0	Leg		Ritual	1
Early Iron Age	Danebury	1164	240	Pit	Cattle	Complete	0			Ritual	1
Early Iron Age	Danebury	1150	8	Pit	Cattle	Complete	0			Ritual	1
Early Iron Age	Danebury	1203	1028	Pit	Cattle	Complete	0		Neonate	Mixed	3
Early Iron Age	Danebury	1204	1028	Pit	Pig	Complete	0		Neonate	Mixed	1
Early Iron Age	Danebury	1984	unknown	Pit	Raven	Unknown	0			Natural death	10
Early Iron Age	Danebury	1985	Unknown	Pit	Raven	Unknown	0			Natural death	1

Period	Site Name	ABG Ref	Context	Feature	Species	Complete/ Partial	No. element	ABG type	Age	Reported Interpretation	No. of ABGs
Early Iron Age	Danebury	1156	97	Pit	S/G	Partial	0			Ritual	1
Early Iron Age	Danebury	1195	950	Pit	Sheep	Complete	0		Neonate	Mixed	1
Early Iron Age	Danebury	1156	97	Pit	S/G	Partial	0	Leg		Ritual	1
Early Iron Age	Danebury	1168	455	Pit	Goat	Complete	0			Ritual	1
Early Iron Age	Danebury	1157	150	Pit	S/G	Partial	0	Mixed		Ritual	2
Early Iron Age	Danebury	1193	939	Pit	Cattle	Partial	0	Mixed	Neonate	Mixed	2
Early Iron Age	Danebury	1205	1069	Pit	Dog	Partial	0	Mixed	Neonate	Mixed	1
Early Iron Age	Danebury	1199	1012	Pit	S/G	Partial	0	Mixed	Neonate	Mixed	2
Early Iron Age	Danebury	1192	915	Pit	S/G	Partial	0	Leg		Ritual	1
Early Iron Age	Danebury	1166	367	Pit	Horse	Partial	0	Leg		Ritual	1
Early Iron Age	Groundwell West	1866	916	Pit	Sheep	Partial	13	Leg		Mixed	1
Early Iron Age	Groundwell West	1863	860	Pit	Cattle	Partial	14		Juvenile	Mixed	1
Early Iron Age	Houghton Down	1479	Layer 4 P360	Pit	Dog	Complete	174		Adult	Ritual	1

Period	Site Name	ABG Ref	Context	Feature	Species	Complete/ Partial	No. element	ABG type	Age	Reported Interpretation	No. of ABGs
Early Iron Age	Houghton Down	1463	layer 8 P340	Pit	S/G	Partial	13	Leg		Ritual	1
Early Iron Age	Houghton Down	1462	layer 8 P340	Pit	S/G	Partial	11	Leg		Ritual	1
Early Iron Age	Houghton Down	1460	layer 6 P340	Pit	Domestic Fowl	Partial	42	Mixed		Ritual	1
Early Iron Age	Houghton Down	1475	Layer 4/5 P349	Pit	Horse	Partial	9	Leg		Ritual	1
Early Iron Age	Houghton Down	1473	Layer 4/5 P349	Pit	S/G	Partial	3	Axial		Ritual	1
Early Iron Age	Houghton Down	1464	layer 8 P340	Pit	S/G	Partial	0	Leg		Ritual	1
Early Iron Age	Houghton Down	1476	Layer 4/5 P349	Pit	Cattle	Partial	7	Leg		Ritual	1
Early Iron Age	Houghton Down	1469	Layer 5 P349	Pit	S/G	Partial	7	Axial + head		Ritual	1
Early Iron Age	Houghton Down	1470	Layer 4/5 P349	Pit	Cattle	Partial	0	Axial		Ritual	1
Early Iron Age	Houghton Down	1474	Layer 4/5 P349	Pit	S/G	Partial	11	Axial		Ritual	1
Early Iron Age	Houghton Down	1475	Layer 4/5 P349	Pit	Horse	Partial	9	Axial		Ritual	1
Early Iron Age	Houghton Down	1481	Layer 4 P360	Pit	Sheep	Partial	15	Mixed		Ritual	1
Early Iron Age	Houghton Down	1466	Layer 5/6 P342	Pit	Pig	Complete	0		Neonate	Ritual	1

Period	Site Name	ABG Ref	Context	Feature	Species	Complete/ Partial	No. element	ABG type	Age	Reported Interpretation	No. of ABGs
Early Iron Age	Houghton Down	1477	Layer 4/5 P349	Pit	Horse	Partial	3	Leg		Ritual	1
Early Iron Age	Houghton Down	1465	Layer 5/6 P342	Pit	Pig	Complete	0		Neonate	Ritual	1
Early Iron Age	Houghton Down	1471	Layer 4/5 P349	Pit	S/G	Partial	0	Axial + head		Ritual	1
Early Iron Age	Houghton Down	1472	Layer 4/5 P349	Pit	S/G	Partial	0	Axial + head		Ritual	1
Early Iron Age	Houghton Down	1461	layer 7 P340	Pit	Domestic Fowl	Complete	52			Ritual	1
Early Iron Age	Houghton Down	1480	Layer 4 P360	Pit	Pig	Unknown	0		Neonate	Ritual	3
Early Iron Age	Houghton Down	1467	Layer 5/6 P342	Pit	Pig	Complete	0		Neonate	Ritual	1
Early Iron Age	Houghton Down	1478	Layer 5 P360	Pit	Dog	Partial	23	Mixed		Ritual	1
Early Iron Age	La Sagesse (the presbytery)	474	8	Midden	Cormorant	Partial	26	Mixed		Natural death	1
Early Iron Age	La Sagesse (the presbytery)	476	8	Midden	Dog	Partial	0	Head + leg		Unknown	1
Early Iron Age	La Sagesse (the presbytery)	477	5	Midden	Dog	Partial	0	Head + leg		Unknown	1
Early Iron Age	La Sagesse (the presbytery)	475	Unknown	Midden	Cattle	Partial	0	Leg		Unknown	1
Early Iron Age	Little Woodbury	1596	pit 102	Pit	Dog	Complete	0			Unknown	1

Period	Site Name	ABG Ref	Context	Feature	Species	Complete/ Partial	No. element	ABG type	Age	Reported Interpretation	No. of ABGs
Early Iron Age	Little Woodbury	1595	pit 113	Pit	Cattle	Partial	3	Leg		Waste	1
Early Iron Age	Manor farm	295	631	Pit	Horse	Partial	6	Head + leg	Adult	Ritual	1
Early Iron Age	Nettlebank copse	1491	P259 6/7	Pit	Dog	Complete	0			Ritual	1
Early Iron Age	Nettlebank copse	1498	271/1	Pit	Sheep	Complete	71		Juvenile	Ritual	1
Early Iron Age	Nettlebank copse	1496	266/2	Pit	Horse	Partial	12	Leg	Adult	Ritual	1
Early Iron Age	Nettlebank copse	1492	259/6	Pit	Cattle	Partial	3	Axial		Ritual	1
Early Iron Age	Nettlebank copse	1497	266/3	Pit	Horse	Partial	19	Axial + leg	Adult	Ritual	1
Early Iron Age	Nettlebank copse	1494	262/2	Pit	Cattle	Partial	3	Leg		Ritual	1
Early Iron Age	Nettlebank copse	1499	273/13	Pit	S/G	Partial	10	Axial		Ritual	1
Early Iron Age	Nettlebank copse	1500	273/12	Pit	S/G	Partial	7	Axial		Ritual	1
Early Iron Age	Nettlebank copse	1501	273/12	Pit	S/G	Partial	3	Axial		Ritual	1
Early Iron Age	Nettlebank copse	1502	273/12	Pit	Pig	Partial	0	Axial		Ritual	1
Early Iron Age	Nettlebank copse	1495	262/2	Pit	Horse	Partial	7	Leg		Ritual	1

Period	Site Name	ABG Ref	Context	Feature	Species	Complete/ Partial	No. element	ABG type	Age	Reported Interpretation	No. of ABGs
Early Iron Age	Nettlebank copse	1493	259/6	Pit	Pig	Partial	5	Leg		Ritual	1
Early Iron Age	New buildings	1087	5	Pit	Cattle	Partial	0	Leg		Ritual	1
Early Iron Age	New buildings	954	4	Pit	Dog	Complete	0		Neonate	Ritual	1
Early Iron Age	New buildings	953	4	Pit	Dog	Complete	0		Neonate	Ritual	1
Early Iron Age	New buildings	950	5-8	Pit	Dog	Unknown	0		Neonate	Ritual	6
Early Iron Age	New buildings	955	8	Pit	Cattle	Partial	5	Leg		Ritual	1
Early Iron Age	New buildings	956	8	Pit	Horse	Partial	4	Leg		Ritual	1
Early Iron Age	New buildings	949	5-8	Pit	Horse	Partial	6	Leg	Adult	Ritual	1
Early Iron Age	Old Down Farm	1892	937	Pit	Sheep	Complete	0		Neonate	Natural death	1
Early Iron Age	Old Down Farm	1896	2683	Pit	Sheep	Partial	7		Neonate	Natural death	1
Early Iron Age	Old Down Farm	1902	2073	Pit	Dog	Complete	0		Neonate	Natural death	2
Early Iron Age	Old Down Farm	1898	2623	Pit	Horse	Partial	7	Leg		Waste	1
Early Iron Age	Old Down Farm	1908	2664	Pit	Sheep	Partial	6		Neonate	Natural death	1



Period	Site Name	ABG Ref	Context	Feature	Species	Complete/Partial	No. element	ABG type	Age	Reported Interpretation	No. of ABGs
Early Iron Age	Old Down Farm	1899	2798	Pit	Horse	Partial	7	Leg		Waste	1
Early Iron Age	Old Down Farm	1907	253	Pit	Dog	Partial	4		Juvenile	Natural death	1
Early Iron Age	Old Down Farm	1893	937	Pit	S/G	Partial	0	Axial + leg	Adult	Waste	3
Early Iron Age	Old Down Farm	1903	238	Pit	Dog	Partial	4	Axial + head		Natural death	1
Early Iron Age	Old Down Farm	1897	512	Pit	Cattle	Partial	8	Axial		Waste	1
Early Iron Age	Old Down Farm	1906	253	Pit	Horse	Partial	10	Leg	Old adult	Waste	1
Early Iron Age	Old Down Farm	1894	937	Pit	S/G	Partial	0	Axial		Waste	4
Early Iron Age	Old Down Farm	1904	2664	Pit	Cattle	Partial	122	Mixed	Juvenile	Waste	1
Early Iron Age	Old Down Farm	1895	2493	Pit	Dog	Partial	30	Axial + leg		Waste	1
Early Iron Age	Old Down Farm	1901	2623	Pit	Dog	Partial	28	Leg	Adult	Natural death	1
Early Iron Age	Old Down Farm	1900	2623	Pit	Dog	Partial	226	Axial + leg	Juvenile	Natural death	1
Early Iron Age	Old Down Farm	1905	1015	Pit	Cattle	Partial	5	Leg		Waste	1
Early Iron Age	Pimperne Down	757	Area VII, 502.19D	Ditch	Horse	Partial	19	Axial		Unknown	1

Period	Site Name	ABG Ref	Context	Feature	Species	Complete/ Partial	No. element	ABG type	Age	Reported Interpretation	No. of ABGs
Early Iron Age	Suddern Farm	1104	113/9	Pit	S/G	Partial	2	Axial	Young adult	Unknown	1
Early Iron Age	Suddern Farm	1381	135=215/8-9	Pit	S/G	Partial	107	Mixed	Juvenile	Ritual	1
Early Iron Age	Suddern Farm	1103	113/3	Pit	Dog	Partial	44	Mixed	Adult	Ritual	1
Early Iron Age	Suddern Farm	1382	135=215/3	Pit	Cattle	Partial	29	Axial + head	Juvenile	Ritual	1
Early Iron Age	Suddern Farm	1101	113/4	Pit	Horse	Partial	6	Leg	Adult	Ritual	1
Early Iron Age	Suddern Farm	1378	135=215/8-9	Pit	Dog	Complete	0			Ritual	1
Early Iron Age	Suddern Farm	1380	135=215/8-9	Pit	Pig	Complete	106		Adult	Ritual	1
Early Iron Age	Suddern Farm	1100	113/4	Pit	Pig	Complete	78		Juvenile	Ritual	1
Early Iron Age	Suddern Farm	1102	113/4	Pit	Dog	Complete	94		Adult	Ritual	1
Early Iron Age	Suddern Farm	1379	135=215/8-9	Pit	Pig	Complete	99		Juvenile	Ritual	1
Early Iron Age	Winnall Down	1628	5AA	Ditch	Cattle	Partial	0			Waste	1
Early Iron Age	Winnall Down	1631	5N	Ditch	Cattle	Partial	0			Waste	1
Early Iron Age	Winnall Down	1629	5F	Ditch	Cattle	Partial	0			Waste	1

Period	Site Name	ABG Ref	Context	Feature	Species	Complete/ Partial	No. element	ABG type	Age	Reported Interpretation	No. of ABGs
Early Iron Age	Winnall Down	1632	2558	Pit	Sheep	Partial	0	Leg		Waste	1
Early Iron Age	Winnall Down	1633	2558	Pit	Sheep	Partial	0	Axial + leg	Neonate	Natural death	1
Early Iron Age	Winnall Down	1630	5MM	Ditch	Cattle	Partial	0			Waste	1
Early Iron Age	Woolbury	947	P1	Pit	Cattle	Partial	0	Axial		Ritual	1
Middle Iron Age	Balksbury camp	1016	F505/6	Pit	Pig	Partial	11	Mixed	Juvenile	Mixed	1
Middle Iron Age	Balksbury camp	1035	F237/4	Pit	Dog	Partial	14			Mixed	1
Middle Iron Age	Balksbury camp	985	F382/9	Pit	Horse	Partial	12	Leg		Waste	1
Middle Iron Age	Balksbury camp	1019	F68/7	Pit	Dog	Partial	0		Neonate	Culling	2
Middle Iron Age	Balksbury camp	1000	F494/11	Pit	Sheep	Partial	61	Axial + leg	Adult	Waste	1
Middle Iron Age	Balksbury camp	994	F36/7	Pit	S/G	Complete	75		Neonate	Natural death	1
Middle Iron Age	Balksbury camp	998	F71/8	Pit	Sheep	Partial	74		Neonate	Waste	1
Middle Iron Age	Balksbury camp	993	F31/5	Pit	Sheep	Partial	31		Adult	Waste	1
Middle Iron Age	Balksbury camp	992	F31/5	Pit	Sheep	Partial	36		Subadult	Waste	1

Period	Site Name	ABG Ref	Context	Feature	Species	Complete/Partial	No. element	ABG type	Age	Reported Interpretation	No. of ABGs
Middle Iron Age	Balksbury camp	1010	F36/9	Pit	Pig	Complete	76		Juvenile	Mixed	1
Middle Iron Age	Balksbury camp	1017	F36/7	Pit	Dog	Partial	0		Neonate	Culling	2
Middle Iron Age	Balksbury camp	1015	F505/4	Pit	Pig	Partial	35			Mixed	1
Middle Iron Age	Balksbury camp	1018	F65/7	Pit	Dog	Partial	9		Neonate	Culling	1
Middle Iron Age	Balksbury camp	1020	F71/8	Pit	Dog	Partial	0		Neonate	Culling	3
Middle Iron Age	Balksbury camp	1021	F103/3	Pit	Dog	Partial	5		Neonate	Culling	1
Middle Iron Age	Balksbury camp	1040	F716/10	Pit	Dog	Complete	69			Mixed	1
Middle Iron Age	Balksbury camp	1022	F111/6	Pit	Dog	Partial	0		Neonate	Culling	2
Middle Iron Age	Balksbury camp	995	F36/7	Pit	S/G	Complete	68		Juvenile	Natural death	1
Middle Iron Age	Balksbury camp	1025	F32/7	Pit	Dog	Complete	83		Adult	Mixed	1
Middle Iron Age	Balksbury camp	999	F227/7	Pit	Sheep	Partial	27		Neonate	Waste	1
Middle Iron Age	Balksbury camp	1008	F23/4	Pit	Pig	Complete	74		Neonate	Natural death	1
Middle Iron Age	Balksbury camp	976	F36/8	Pit	Cattle	Partial	35		Adult	Waste	2

Period	Site Name	ABG Ref	Context	Feature	Species	Complete/ Partial	No. element	ABG type	Age	Reported Interpretation	No. of ABGs
Middle Iron Age	Balksbury camp	1033	F168/11	Pit	Dog	Complete	0		Young adult	Mixed	1
Middle Iron Age	Balksbury camp	1043	F213/8	Pit	Raven	Partial	3		Adult	Mixed	1
Middle Iron Age	Balksbury camp	1042	F213/8	Pit	Raven	Partial	6		Subadult	Mixed	1
Middle Iron Age	Balksbury camp	1041	F52/6	Pit	Raven	Partial	6		Subadult	Mixed	1
Middle Iron Age	Balksbury camp	990	Unknown	Pit	Horse	Partial	14	Axial		Waste	1
Middle Iron Age	Balksbury camp	1024	F435/10,11	Pit	Dog	Partial	50		Neonate	Culling	1
Middle Iron Age	Balksbury camp	1014	F382/8,9	Pit	Pig	Partial	23	Leg	Juvenile	Mixed	1
Middle Iron Age	Balksbury camp	997	F37/6	Pit	S/G	Partial	0	Axial + head		Waste	1
Middle Iron Age	Balksbury camp	1032	F135/6	Pit	Dog	Partial	2	Leg		Mixed	1
Middle Iron Age	Balksbury camp	1031	F103/3	Pit	Dog	Partial	14	Leg		Mixed	1
Middle Iron Age	Balksbury camp	1030	F72/6	Pit	Dog	Partial	40	Axial		Mixed	1
Middle Iron Age	Balksbury camp	1001	F494/11	Pit	S/G	Partial	22	Leg	Adult	Waste	1
Middle Iron Age	Balksbury camp	1028	F37/8	Pit	Dog	Partial	11	Axial + leg		Mixed	1

Period	Site Name	ABG Ref	Context	Feature	Species	Complete/ Partial	No. element	ABG type	Age	Reported Interpretation	No. of ABGs
Middle Iron Age	Balksbury camp	1036	F382/9	Pit	Dog	Partial	20	Leg		Mixed	1
Middle Iron Age	Balksbury camp	1009	F33/8	Pit	Pig	Partial	12	Head + leg	Neonate	Natural death	1
Middle Iron Age	Balksbury camp	1037	F493/4	Pit	Dog	Partial	2	Leg		Mixed	1
Middle Iron Age	Balksbury camp	1013	F131/4	Pit	Pig	Partial	26	Axial + leg	Subadult	Mixed	1
Middle Iron Age	Balksbury camp	1012	F131/4	Pit	Pig	Partial	27	Axial + leg	Adult	Mixed	1
Middle Iron Age	Balksbury camp	1007	Unknown	Pit	Sheep	Partial	0	Leg		Waste	10
Middle Iron Age	Balksbury camp	1005	Unknown	Pit	S/G	Partial	0	Leg		Waste	9
Middle Iron Age	Balksbury camp	1039	F494/5	Pit	Dog	Partial	18	Leg		Mixed	1
Middle Iron Age	Balksbury camp	1029	F71/8	Pit	Dog	Partial	6	Axial		Mixed	1
Middle Iron Age	Balksbury camp	1006	Unknown	Pit	S/G	Partial	0	Leg		Waste	11
Middle Iron Age	Balksbury camp	1003	Unknown	Pit	S/G	Partial	0	Leg		Waste	16
Middle Iron Age	Balksbury camp	982	F628/3	Pit	Cattle	Partial	0	Axial		Waste	1
Middle Iron Age	Balksbury camp	1011	F37/6	Pit	Pig	Complete	0		Juvenile	Mixed	2

Period	Site Name	ABG Ref	Context	Feature	Species	Complete/ Partial	No. element	ABG type	Age	Reported Interpretation	No. of ABGs
Middle Iron Age	Balksbury camp	989	Unknown	Pit	Horse	Partial	4	Axial		Waste	1
Middle Iron Age	Balksbury camp	988	Unknown	Pit	Horse	Partial	0	Leg		Waste	6
Middle Iron Age	Balksbury camp	1027	F36/7	Pit	Dog	Partial	0	Leg		Mixed	1
Middle Iron Age	Balksbury camp	986	F194/3	Pit	Horse	Partial	4	Axial + leg		Waste	1
Middle Iron Age	Balksbury camp	1004	Unknown	Pit	S/G	Partial	0	Leg		Waste	8
Middle Iron Age	Balksbury camp	1034	F168/11	Pit	Dog	Partial	4	Axial	Juvenile	Mixed	1
Middle Iron Age	Balksbury camp	983	F213/8	Pit	Cattle	Partial	3	Leg		Waste	1
Middle Iron Age	Balksbury camp	996	F37/6	Pit	S/G	Partial	0	Axial		Waste	1
Middle Iron Age	Balksbury camp	980	Unknown	Pit	Cattle	Partial	4	Axial + head		Waste	1
Middle Iron Age	Balksbury camp	979	Unknown	Pit	Cattle	Partial	2	Leg		Waste	1
Middle Iron Age	Balksbury camp	978	Unknown	Pit	Cattle	Partial	2	Leg		Waste	4
Middle Iron Age	Balksbury camp	977	F493/4	Pit	Cattle	Partial	56	Axial	Adult	Waste	2
Middle Iron Age	Balksbury camp	987	Unknown	Pit	Horse	Partial	2	Leg		Waste	3

Period	Site Name	ABG Ref	Context	Feature	Species	Complete/ Partial	No. element	ABG type	Age	Reported Interpretation	No. of ABGs
Middle Iron Age	Balksbury camp	1026	F36/7	Pit	Dog	Partial	3	Axial + head		Mixed	1
Middle Iron Age	Balksbury camp	1038	F493/5	Pit	Dog	Partial	4	Leg		Mixed	1
Middle Iron Age	Balksbury camp	984	F36/5	Pit	Horse	Partial	24	Leg		Waste	1
Middle Iron Age	Balksbury camp	1023	F240/10	Pit	Dog	Partial	20		Neonate	Culling	1
Middle Iron Age	Boscombe Down West RAF Station	1858	Q9	Pit	Raven	Partial	5	Leg		Waste	1
Middle Iron Age	Boscombe Down West RAF Station	1857	Q5	Pit	Raven	Partial	11	Axial + leg		Waste	1
Middle Iron Age	Boscombe Down West RAF Station	1859	Q9	Pit	Raven	Partial	3	Leg		Waste	1
Middle Iron Age	Brighton Hill south	941	6124	Pit	S/G	Partial	3	Leg		Waste	1
Middle Iron Age	Brighton Hill south	942	6456	Pit	S/G	Partial	6	Axial	Adult	Waste	1
Middle Iron Age	Brighton Hill south	939	6124	Pit	S/G	Partial	14	Leg		Mixed	1
Middle Iron Age	Brighton Hill south	940	6124	Pit	S/G	Partial	3	Axial + leg	Adult	Waste	1
Middle Iron Age	Bury Hill	1089	37/2	Pit	Horse	Partial	0	Leg		Ritual	1
Middle Iron Age	Bury Hill	1088	37/2	Pit	Horse	Partial	0	Leg		Ritual	1



Period	Site Name	ABG Ref	Context	Feature	Species	Complete/ Partial	No. element	ABG type	Age	Reported Interpretation	No. of ABGs
Middle Iron Age	Bury Hill	1090	38/3	Pit	Horse	Partial	8	Axial + head		Ritual	1
Middle Iron Age	Bury Hill	1091	45/7	Pit	Cattle	Partial	0	Axial + leg		Ritual	1
Middle Iron Age	Bury Hill	1094	58/3	Pit	Horse	Partial	0	Mixed		Ritual	1
Middle Iron Age	Danebury	1323	530	Pit	S/G	Complete	0		Neonate	Mixed	1
Middle Iron Age	Danebury	1245	1149	Pit	Dog	Partial	0	Mixed		Ritual	1
Middle Iron Age	Danebury	1311	365	Pit	Cattle	Complete	0		Neonate	Mixed	1
Middle Iron Age	Danebury	1279	17	Pit	S/G	Unknown	0			Ritual	1
Middle Iron Age	Danebury	1313	404	Pit	S/G	Complete	0		Neonate	Mixed	1
Middle Iron Age	Danebury	1318	475	Pit	S/G	Complete	0			Ritual	1
Middle Iron Age	Danebury	1347	891	Pit	Dog	Partial	0			Ritual	1
Middle Iron Age	Danebury	1301	120	Pit	S/G	Complete	0			Ritual	1
Middle Iron Age	Danebury	1368	1078	Pit	Pig	Complete	0		Neonate	Mixed	1
Middle Iron Age	Danebury	1298	92	Pit	S/G	Complete	0			Ritual	1

Period	Site Name	ABG Ref	Context	Feature	Species	Complete/ Partial	No. element	ABG type	Age	Reported Interpretation	No. of ABGs
Middle Iron Age	Danebury	1269	821	Pit	Dog	Complete	0			Ritual	1
Middle Iron Age	Danebury	1273	930	Pit	Pig	Complete	0			Ritual	1
Middle Iron Age	Danebury	1265	809	Pit	Cattle	Complete	0		Neonate	Mixed	1
Middle Iron Age	Danebury	1278	17	Pit	Cattle	Complete	0		Neonate	Mixed	1
Middle Iron Age	Danebury	1233	562	Pit	Horse	Complete	0			Ritual	1
Middle Iron Age	Danebury	1264	751	Pit	S/G	Partial	0			Ritual	1
Middle Iron Age	Danebury	1286	27	Pit	Horse	Partial	0	Leg		Ritual	1
Middle Iron Age	Danebury	1352	923	Pit	Pig	Complete	0		Neonate	Mixed	1
Middle Iron Age	Danebury	1223	127	Pit	Sheep	Complete	0		Neonate	Mixed	1
Middle Iron Age	Danebury	1250	306	Pit	Pig	Complete	0		Neonate	Mixed	1
Middle Iron Age	Danebury	1252	321	Pit	Dog	Complete	0			Ritual	1
Middle Iron Age	Danebury	1260	730	Pit	Pig	Complete	0		Neonate	Mixed	1
Middle Iron Age	Danebury	1251	321	Pit	Horse	Complete	0			Ritual	1

Period	Site Name	ABG Ref	Context	Feature	Species	Complete/ Partial	No. element	ABG type	Age	Reported Interpretation	No. of ABGs
Middle Iron Age	Danebury	1988	Unknown	Pit	Raven	Partial	0			Natural death	5
Middle Iron Age	Danebury	1237	602	Pit	Cat	Complete	0		Neonate	Mixed	1
Middle Iron Age	Danebury	1309	365	Pit	S/G	Complete	0			Ritual	1
Middle Iron Age	Danebury	1214	22	Pit	Pig	Complete	0		Neonate	Mixed	2
Middle Iron Age	Danebury	1986	Unknown	Pit	Raven	Partial	0	Mixed		Natural death	1
Middle Iron Age	Danebury	1239	750	Pit	Pig	Complete	0		Neonate	Mixed	1
Middle Iron Age	Danebury	1986	Unknown	Pit	Raven	Partial	0			Natural death	1
Middle Iron Age	Danebury	1222	117	Pit	Pig	Complete	0		Neonate	Mixed	3
Middle Iron Age	Danebury	1228	437	Pit	Cattle	Complete	0		Neonate	Mixed	1
Middle Iron Age	Danebury	1317	464	Pit	S/G	Complete	0		Neonate	Mixed	1
Middle Iron Age	Danebury	1291	50	Pit	S/G	Complete	0		Neonate	Mixed	1
Middle Iron Age	Danebury	1292	58	Pit	S/G	Complete	0		Neonate	Mixed	1
Middle Iron Age	Danebury	1213	3	Pit	Pig	Complete	0		Neonate	Unknown	1

Period	Site Name	ABG Ref	Context	Feature	Species	Complete/ Partial	No. element	ABG type	Age	Reported Interpretation	No. of ABGs
Middle Iron Age	Danebury	1333	761	Pit	Dog	Partial	0	Mixed	Neonate	Mixed	1
Middle Iron Age	Danebury	1987	Unknown	Pit	Raven	Partial	0	Leg		Natural death	1
Middle Iron Age	Danebury	1220	106	Pit	S/G	Partial	0	Mixed		Ritual	1
Middle Iron Age	Danebury	1310	365	Pit	S/G	Partial	0	Mixed		Ritual	1
Middle Iron Age	Danebury	1361	993	Pit	S/G	Partial	0	Leg		Ritual	1
Middle Iron Age	Danebury	1360	966	Pit	S/G	Partial	0	Mixed	Neonate	Ritual	1
Middle Iron Age	Danebury	1358	935	Pit	Horse	Partial	0	Leg		Ritual	1
Middle Iron Age	Danebury	1319	488	Pit	S/G	Partial	0	Mixed	Neonate	Mixed	1
Middle Iron Age	Danebury	1348	893	Pit	Horse	Partial	0	Mixed		Ritual	1
Middle Iron Age	Danebury	1216	46	Pit	Pig	Partial	0	Mixed		Ritual	1
Middle Iron Age	Danebury	1324	532	Pit	S/G	Partial	0	Mixed	Neonate	Mixed	1
Middle Iron Age	Danebury	1321	496	Pit	Pig	Partial	0	Mixed	Neonate	Mixed	1
Middle Iron Age	Danebury	1263	751	Pit	Horse	Partial	0	Leg		Ritual	1

Period	Site Name	ABG Ref	Context	Feature	Species	Complete/ Partial	No. element	ABG type	Age	Reported Interpretation	No. of ABGs
Middle Iron Age	Danebury	1312	366	Pit	Dog	Partial	0	Mixed		Ritual	1
Middle Iron Age	Danebury	1254	361	Pit	S/G	Partial	0	Mixed	Neonate	Mixed	1
Middle Iron Age	Danebury	1308	344	Pit	S/G	Partial	0	Leg		Ritual	1
Middle Iron Age	Danebury	1297	87	Pit	Horse	Partial	0	Leg		Ritual	1
Middle Iron Age	Danebury	1355	923	Pit	Horse	Partial	0	Leg		Ritual	1
Middle Iron Age	Danebury	1246	43	Pit	S/G	Partial	0	Mixed	Neonate	Mixed	1
Middle Iron Age	Danebury	1294	73	Pit	Horse	Partial	0	Leg		Ritual	1
Middle Iron Age	Danebury	1266	809	Pit	Cattle	Partial	0	Mixed	Neonate	Mixed	1
Middle Iron Age	Danebury	1277	7	Pit	Horse	Partial	0	Leg		Ritual	1
Middle Iron Age	Danebury	1282	23	Pit	Horse	Partial	0	Leg		Ritual	1
Middle Iron Age	Danebury	1262	741	Pit	Dog	Complete	0			Ritual	1
Middle Iron Age	Danebury	1283	23	Pit	Pig	Partial	0	Leg		Ritual	1
Middle Iron Age	Danebury	1217	51	Pit	Pig	Partial	0	Mixed		Ritual	1

Period	Site Name	ABG Ref	Context	Feature	Species	Complete/ Partial	No. element	ABG type	Age	Reported Interpretation	No. of ABGs
Middle Iron Age	Danebury	1989	Unknown	Pit	Raven	Partial	0	wing		Natural death	3
Middle Iron Age	Danebury	1230	523	Pit	Pig	Partial	0	Mixed		Ritual	1
Middle Iron Age	Danebury	1215	38	Pit	S/G	Partial	0	Mixed	Neonate	Mixed	1
Middle Iron Age	Danebury	1229	473	Pit	Cattle	Partial	0	Mixed	Neonate	Mixed	1
Middle Iron Age	Danebury	1225	389	Pit	Sheep	Partial	0	Mixed		Ritual	1
Middle Iron Age	Danebury	1221	106	Pit	Pig	Partial	0	Mixed		Ritual	1
Middle Iron Age	Danebury	1248	99	Pit	Horse	Partial	0	Leg		Ritual	1
Middle Iron Age	Danebury	1218	51	Pit	Dog	Partial	0	Mixed		Ritual	1
Middle Iron Age	Danebury	1267	809	Pit	Pig	Partial	0	Mixed		Ritual	1
Middle Iron Age	Danebury	1261	741	Pit	S/G	Partial	0	Mixed	Neonate	Mixed	1
Middle Iron Age	Danebury	1236	583	Pit	S/G	Partial	0	Leg		Ritual	4
Middle Iron Age	Danebury	1241	815	Pit	Horse	Partial	0	Leg		Ritual	1
Middle Iron Age	Easton Lane	1560	4573	Post-hole	Goat	Partial	9	Leg		Unknown	1

Period	Site Name	ABG Ref	Context	Feature	Species	Complete/ Partial	No. element	ABG type	Age	Reported Interpretation	No. of ABGs
Middle Iron Age	Easton Lane	1562	4561	Pit	Horse	Partial	6	Leg		Unknown	1
Middle Iron Age	Easton Lane	1564	4632	Post-hole	Sheep	Partial	13	Head + leg	Adult	Unknown	1
Middle Iron Age	Easton Lane	1563	741	Pit	Pine Martin	Complete	82			Unknown	1
Middle Iron Age	Easton Lane	1561	4567	Pit	Weasel	Partial	23			Fall	1
Middle Iron Age	Easton Lane	1560	4573	Post-hole	Goat	Partial	9			Unknown	1
Middle Iron Age	Houghton Down	1468	Layer 3 P348	Pit	Horse	Partial	0	Leg		Ritual	1
Middle Iron Age	Houghton Down	1484	Layer 4 P368	Pit	Pig	Partial	25	Axial		Ritual	1
Middle Iron Age	Houghton Down	1483	Layer 5 P365	Pit	Dog	Complete	187		Adult	Ritual	1
Middle Iron Age	Houghton Down	1485	Layer 4 P368	Pit	S/G	Complete	0			Ritual	1
Middle Iron Age	Houghton Down	1482	Layer 5 P365	Pit	Dog	Complete	184		Adult	Ritual	1
Middle Iron Age	Micheldever Wood	515	14	Pit	Sheep	Partial	7	Leg		Unknown	1
Middle Iron Age	Micheldever Wood	514	526	Pit	Sheep	Complete	0		Neonate	Natural death	1
Middle Iron Age	Micheldever Wood	1967	393	Pit	Stoat	Complete	0			Unknown	1

Period	Site Name	ABG Ref	Context	Feature	Species	Complete/Partial	No. element	ABG type	Age	Reported Interpretation	No. of ABGs
Middle Iron Age	Nettlebank copse	1512	F148/36/13	Ditch	S/G	Partial	11	Leg		Ritual	1
Middle Iron Age	Nettlebank copse	1514	F155/1/9	Ditch	Horse	Partial	3	Leg		Ritual	1
Middle Iron Age	Nettlebank copse	1504	275/6	Pit	S/G	Partial	9	Leg		Ritual	1
Middle Iron Age	Nettlebank copse	1513	F148/36/13	Ditch	S/G	Partial	15	Leg		Ritual	1
Middle Iron Age	Nettlebank copse	1511	F148/24/7	Ditch	Dog	Complete	208		Young adult	Ritual	1
Middle Iron Age	Nettlebank copse	1510	F148/20/10	Ditch	Fox	Complete	208			Ritual	1
Middle Iron Age	Nettlebank copse	1515	F155/16/6	Ditch	Sheep	Complete	141		Juvenile	Ritual	1
Middle Iron Age	Nettlebank copse	1505	275/5	Pit	Sheep	Complete	110		Juvenile	Ritual	1
Middle Iron Age	Nettlebank copse	1503	275/9	Pit	Sheep	Complete	187		Subadult	Ritual	1
Middle Iron Age	Nettlebank copse	1517	F155/28/8	Ditch	Pig	Complete	132			Ritual	1
Middle Iron Age	Nettlebank copse	1516	F155/20/5	Ditch	Horse	Partial	9	Leg		Ritual	1
Middle Iron Age	New road	937	Unknown	Ditch	Dog	Partial	0			Unknown	1
Middle Iron Age	New road	938	561	Ditch	Horse	Partial	0	Leg	Adult	Unknown	1



Period	Site Name	ABG Ref	Context	Feature	Species	Complete/ Partial	No. element	ABG type	Age	Reported Interpretation	No. of ABGs
Middle Iron Age	Old Down Farm	1911	563	Pit	Sheep	Partial	0		Neonate	Natural death	2
Middle Iron Age	Old Down Farm	1909	386	Pit	Sheep	Complete	83		Neonate	Natural death	1
Middle Iron Age	Old Down Farm	1924	524	Pit	Fox	Partial	20			Waste	1
Middle Iron Age	Old Down Farm	1920	2140	Pit	Dog	Partial	40	Mixed		Waste	1
Middle Iron Age	Old Down Farm	1910	563	Pit	S/G	Partial	0		Adult	Waste	5
Middle Iron Age	Old Down Farm	1919	563	Pit	Dog	Partial	16	Mixed		Natural death	1
Middle Iron Age	Old Down Farm	1921	2758	Pit	Dog	Partial	22	Mixed		Waste	1
Middle Iron Age	Old Down Farm	1917	1046	Pit	Horse	Partial	6	Leg		Waste	1
Middle Iron Age	Old Down Farm	1916	1046	Pit	Horse	Partial	4	Leg		Waste	1
Middle Iron Age	Old Down Farm	1915	2583	Pit	S/G	Partial	3	Axial		Waste	1
Middle Iron Age	Old Down Farm	1914	2050	Pit	S/G	Partial	13	Axial	Juvenile	Waste	1
Middle Iron Age	Old Down Farm	1913	2598	Pit	S/G	Partial	4	Axial		Waste	1
Middle Iron Age	Old Down Farm	1923	240	Pit	Dog	Partial	7	Axial + leg		Waste	1

Period	Site Name	ABG Ref	Context	Feature	Species	Complete/ Partial	No. element	ABG type	Age	Reported Interpretation	No. of ABGs
Middle Iron Age	Old Down Farm	1912	2598	Pit	S/G	Partial	7	Axial		Waste	1
Middle Iron Age	Old Down Farm	1918	2317	Pit	Dog	Partial	54	Axial + leg		Natural death	1
Middle Iron Age	Old Down Farm	1922	240	Pit	Dog	Partial	4	Leg		Waste	1
Middle Iron Age	Owslebury	537	55	Ditch	Horse	Partial	0			Unknown	1
Middle Iron Age	Owslebury	732	384.2	Pit	Snake	Partial	17			Mixed	1
Middle Iron Age	Owslebury	530	55	Ditch	Cattle	Partial	0			Unknown	1
Middle Iron Age	Owslebury	730	384.2	Pit	Hare	Partial	7			Waste	1
Middle Iron Age	Owslebury	728	212.1	Pit	Dog	Complete	150		Adult	Mixed	1
Middle Iron Age	Owslebury	727	186.4-5	Pit	Dog	Complete	172		Young adult	Mixed	1
Middle Iron Age	Owslebury	719	181.1	Pit	Pig	Unknown	0		Neonate	Natural death	1
Middle Iron Age	Owslebury	527	55	Ditch	Cattle	Partial	0			Unknown	1
Middle Iron Age	Owslebury	718	181.1	Pit	Pig	Unknown	0		Neonate	Natural death	1
Middle Iron Age	Owslebury	533	55	Ditch	Sheep	Partial	0			Unknown	1

Period	Site Name	ABG Ref	Context	Feature	Species	Complete/ Partial	No. element	ABG type	Age	Reported Interpretation	No. of ABGs
Middle Iron Age	Owslebury	576	380.2-3	Ditch	Buzzard	Partial	18			Mixed	1
Middle Iron Age	Owslebury	729	139.2	Pit	Hare	Partial	9			Waste	1
Middle Iron Age	Owslebury	529	55	Ditch	Cattle	Partial	0			Unknown	1
Middle Iron Age	Owslebury	524	55.3	Ditch	Lark	Partial	14			Mixed	1
Middle Iron Age	Owslebury	525	55	Ditch	Cattle	Partial	0			Unknown	1
Middle Iron Age	Owslebury	526	55	Ditch	Cattle	Partial	0			Unknown	1
Middle Iron Age	Owslebury	528	55	Ditch	Cattle	Partial	0			Unknown	1
Middle Iron Age	Owslebury	731	181.1	Pit	Weasel	Partial	10			Mixed	1
Middle Iron Age	Owslebury	720	181.1	Pit	Pig	Unknown	0		Neonate	Natural death	1
Middle Iron Age	Owslebury	535	55	Ditch	Pig	Partial	0			Unknown	1
Middle Iron Age	Owslebury	726	384.2	Pit	Sheep	Partial	2	Leg	Young adult	Waste	1
Middle Iron Age	Owslebury	560	236.18	Quarry	Goat	Partial	97	Axial + leg	Juvenile	Mixed	1
Middle Iron Age	Owslebury	521	55.1	Ditch	Goat	Partial	4	Leg		Waste	1

Period	Site Name	ABG Ref	Context	Feature	Species	Complete/ Partial	No. element	ABG type	Age	Reported Interpretation	No. of ABGs
Middle Iron Age	Owslebury	723	212.1	Pit	Sheep	Partial	5	Leg	Young adult	Waste	1
Middle Iron Age	Owslebury	522	55.3	Ditch	Goat	Partial	3	Leg		Waste	1
Middle Iron Age	Owslebury	523	55.4	Ditch	Goat	Partial	3	Leg		Waste	1
Middle Iron Age	Owslebury	725	384.2	Pit	Sheep	Partial	3	Leg	Young adult	Waste	1
Middle Iron Age	Owslebury	531	55	Ditch	Cattle	Partial	0			Unknown	1
Middle Iron Age	Owslebury	724	212.4	Pit	Sheep	Partial	53	Axial + leg	Juvenile	Waste	1
Middle Iron Age	Owslebury	532	55	Ditch	Sheep	Partial	0			Unknown	1
Middle Iron Age	Owslebury	539	55	Ditch	Horse	Partial	0			Unknown	1
Middle Iron Age	Owslebury	538	55	Ditch	Horse	Partial	0			Unknown	1
Middle Iron Age	Owslebury	540	55	Ditch	Dog	Partial	0			Unknown	1
Middle Iron Age	Owslebury	536	55	Ditch	Horse	Partial	0			Unknown	1
Middle Iron Age	Owslebury	721	181.1	Pit	Pig	Partial	0		Juvenile	Natural death	1
Middle Iron Age	Owslebury	534	55	Ditch	Pig	Partial	0			Unknown	1

Period	Site Name	ABG Ref	Context	Feature	Species	Complete/ Partial	No. element	ABG type	Age	Reported Interpretation	No. of ABGs
Middle Iron Age	Owslebury	722	212.1	Pit	Sheep	Partial	24	Leg	Young adult	Waste	1
Middle Iron Age	Owslebury	561	290.10	Pit	Dog	Partial	20	Mixed		Mixed	1
Middle Iron Age	Suddern Farm	1393	159/3	Pit	S/G	Partial	0	Axial + leg		Ritual	1
Middle Iron Age	Suddern Farm	1404	197/7	Pit	Pig	Complete	44		Juvenile	Ritual	1
Middle Iron Age	Suddern Farm	1392	159/3	Pit	Horse	Partial	5	Axial		Ritual	1
Middle Iron Age	Suddern Farm	1389	159/3	Pit	Cattle	Partial	0	Axial		Ritual	1
Middle Iron Age	Suddern Farm	1408	197/7	Pit	Horse	Partial	6	Axial + head		Ritual	1
Middle Iron Age	Suddern Farm	1418	210/6-8	Pit	S/G	Partial	16	Axial		Ritual	1
Middle Iron Age	Suddern Farm	1417	197/7	Pit	Cattle	Partial	7	Leg		Ritual	1
Middle Iron Age	Suddern Farm	1414	197/7	Pit	S/G	Partial	0	Axial		Ritual	1
Middle Iron Age	Suddern Farm	1410	197/7	Pit	S/G	Partial	0	Axial		Ritual	1
Middle Iron Age	Suddern Farm	1409	197/7	Pit	Horse	Partial	4	Leg		Ritual	1
Middle Iron Age	Suddern Farm	1420	F68/2	Pit	Horse	Partial	9	Axial		Ritual	1

Period	Site Name	ABG Ref	Context	Feature	Species	Complete/ Partial	No. element	ABG type	Age	Reported Interpretation	No. of ABGs
Middle Iron Age	Suddern Farm	1415	197/7	Pit	S/G	Complete	0			Ritual	1
Middle Iron Age	Suddern Farm	1395	159/3	Pit	Cattle	Partial	0	Leg		Ritual	1
Middle Iron Age	Suddern Farm	1394	159/3	Pit	S/G	Partial	0	Axial		Ritual	2
Middle Iron Age	Suddern Farm	1396	165/2	Pit	Dog	Partial	54	Mixed		Ritual	1
Middle Iron Age	Suddern Farm	1391	159/3	Pit	Cattle	Partial	5	Leg		Ritual	1
Middle Iron Age	Suddern Farm	1399	197/8	Pit	Cattle	Partial	0	Axial		Ritual	1
Middle Iron Age	Suddern Farm	1416	197/7	Pit	Cattle	Partial	0	Axial		Ritual	1
Middle Iron Age	Suddern Farm	1401	197/7	Pit	Cattle	Partial	0	Axial + leg		Ritual	1
Middle Iron Age	Suddern Farm	1407	197/7	Pit	Cattle	Partial	3	Leg		Ritual	1
Middle Iron Age	Suddern Farm	1403	197/7	Pit	Horse	Partial	4	Axial		Ritual	1
Middle Iron Age	Suddern Farm	1390	159/3	Pit	Cattle	Partial	0	Axial		Ritual	1
Middle Iron Age	Suddern Farm	1400	197/8	Pit	Pig	Partial	44	Mixed	Juvenile	Ritual	1
Middle Iron Age	Suddern Farm	1405	197/7	Pit	Horse	Partial	8	Axial + head		Ritual	1

Period	Site Name	ABG Ref	Context	Feature	Species	Complete/ Partial	No. element	ABG type	Age	Reported Interpretation	No. of ABGs
Middle Iron Age	Suddern Farm	1406	1977	Pit	S/G	Partial	0	Axial		Ritual	1
Middle Iron Age	Suddern Farm	1402	1977	Pit	Cattle	Partial	7	Leg	Adult	Ritual	1
Middle Iron Age	Suddern Farm	1412	1977	Pit	Horse	Partial	0	Leg		Ritual	1
Middle Iron Age	Winnall Down	1638	10161	Pit	Hare	Complete	0		Adult	Unknown	1
Middle Iron Age	Winnall Down	1652	8630	Pit	Sheep	Partial	0	Leg		Waste	1
Middle Iron Age	Winnall Down	1654	1941	Pit	S/G	Partial	15	Axial		Waste	1
Middle Iron Age	Winnall Down	1646	8601	Pit	Sheep	Partial	0	Leg		Waste	1
Middle Iron Age	Winnall Down	1645	4006	Pit	Horse	Partial	5	Leg		Waste	1
Middle Iron Age	Winnall Down	1644	895	Pit	Cattle	Partial	4	Leg		Waste	1
Middle Iron Age	Winnall Down	1643	7257	Pit	Cattle	Partial	0	Leg		Waste	1
Middle Iron Age	Winnall Down	1648	8630	Pit	Sheep	Partial	0	Leg		Waste	1
Middle Iron Age	Winnall Down	1658	4006	Pit	Horse	Partial	3	Axial		Waste	1
Middle Iron Age	Winnall Down	1647	8630	Pit	Sheep	Partial	0	Leg		Waste	1

Period	Site Name	ABG Ref	Context	Feature	Species	Complete/ Partial	No. element	ABG type	Age	Reported Interpretation	No. of ABGs
Middle Iron Age	Winnall Down	1639	4006	Pit	Dog	Unknown	0		Neonate	Natural death	1
Middle Iron Age	Winnall Down	1634	1490	Pit	Dog	Complete	0			Unknown	1
Middle Iron Age	Winnall Down	1640	8564	Pit	Dog	Unknown	0		Neonate	Natural death	1
Middle Iron Age	Winnall Down	1641	6038	Pit	Dog	Unknown	0		Neonate	Natural death	2
Middle Iron Age	Winnall Down	1642	7257	Pit	Dog	Unknown	0		Neonate	Natural death	4
Middle Iron Age	Winnall Down	1637	10161	Pit	Horse	Partial	0	Mixed	Adult	Waste	1
Middle Iron Age	Winnall Down	1667	1941	Pit	Horse	Partial	2	Leg		Waste	1
Middle Iron Age	Winnall Down	1668	4006	Pit	Cattle	Partial	0	Leg		Waste	4
Middle Iron Age	Winnall Down	1659	4006	Pit	Horse	Partial	0	Axial		Waste	1
Middle Iron Age	Winnall Down	1651	3738	Pit	Horse	Partial	0	Leg		Waste	1
Middle Iron Age	Winnall Down	1669	4006	Pit	Horse	Partial	0	Leg		Waste	1
Middle Iron Age	Winnall Down	1655	5601	Pit	S/G	Partial	9	Axial		Waste	1
Middle Iron Age	Winnall Down	1656	8630	Pit	S/G	Partial	5	Axial		Waste	1



Period	Site Name	ABG Ref	Context	Feature	Species	Complete/ Partial	No. element	ABG type	Age	Reported Interpretation	No. of ABGs
Middle Iron Age	Winnall Down	1649	1055	Pit	Dog	Partial	0	Leg		Waste	2
Middle Iron Age	Winnall Down	1666	1491	Pit	Horse	Partial	2	Leg		Waste	1
Middle Iron Age	Winnall Down	1665	1941	Pit	Sheep	Partial	3	Leg		Waste	2
Middle Iron Age	Winnall Down	1661	7372	Pit	Dog	Partial	8	Axial		Waste	1
Middle Iron Age	Winnall Down	1660	7257	Pit	Dog	Partial	2	Axial		Waste	1
Middle Iron Age	Winnall Down	1650	7372	Pit	Dog	Partial	0	Leg		Waste	2
Middle Iron Age	Winnall Down	1636	7257	Pit	Sheep	Partial	3	Leg		Waste	1
Middle Iron Age	Winnall Down	1653	636	Pit	S/G	Partial	3	Axial		Waste	1
Middle Iron Age	Winnall Down	1635	7257	Pit	Sheep	Partial	0	Axial + leg	Subadult	Waste	1
Middle Iron Age	Winnall Down	1657	4475	Pit	Pig	Partial	9	Axial		Waste	1
Late Iron Age	Barton Field	1614	55	Pit	S/G	Complete	0			Ritual	1
Late Iron Age	Barton Field	1615	56	Pit	S/G	Complete	0			Ritual	1
Late Iron Age	Barton Field	1616	56	Pit	S/G	Complete	0			Ritual	1

Period	Site Name	ABG Ref	Context	Feature	Species	Complete/ Partial	No. element	ABG type	Age	Reported Interpretation	No. of ABGs
Late Iron Age	Barton Field	1613	55	Pit	S/G	Complete	0			Ritual	1
Late Iron Age	Berwick Down	1591	Layer 4	Ditch	Sheep	Complete	0			Unknown	1
Late Iron Age	Berwick Down	1590	layer 4	Ditch	Horse	Complete	0			Unknown	1
Late Iron Age	Bury Hill	1092	48/3	Pit	Cattle	Partial	2	Leg		Ritual	1
Late Iron Age	Bury Hill	1093	57/6	Pit	Horse	Partial	9	Axial + leg		Ritual	1
Late Iron Age	Bury Wood Camp	1850	32	Pit	Dog	Partial	0	Leg		Functional	1
Late Iron Age	Bury Wood Camp	1851	36	Pit	Dog	Partial	0	Leg		Functional	1
Late Iron Age	Compact farm	248	649	Pit	Sheep	Partial	0	Axial + leg		Waste	1
Late Iron Age	Compact farm	246	Unknown	Demolition layer	Cattle	Partial	3	Leg		Waste	1
Late Iron Age	Compact farm	247	Unknown	Demolition layer	Cattle	Partial	2	Leg		Waste	1
Late Iron Age	Cowdery's Down	1931	Pit1	Pit	S/G	Partial	3	Leg		Waste	1
Late Iron Age	Cowdown	1810	7	Pit	Dog	Partial	0	Mixed	Juvenile	Unknown	1
Late Iron Age	Cowdown	1812	Unknown	Pit	Raven	Complete	0		Young adult	Unknown	1

Period	Site Name	ABG Ref	Context	Feature	Species	Complete/ Partial	No. element	ABG type	Age	Reported Interpretation	No. of ABGs
Late Iron Age	Cowdown	1811	53	Pit	Dog	Complete	0		Juvenile	Unknown	1
Late Iron Age	Durotrigian Inhumation Portesham	326	unknown	Grave	Sheep	Partial	0	Leg	Young adult	Offering	1
Late Iron Age	Durrington, Parkway Enclosure	1957	east Ditch	Ditch	Dog	Partial	0	Axial + leg		Unknown	1
Late Iron Age	Flagstones enclosure	50	00019	Pit	Sheep	Complete				Unknown	1
Late Iron Age	Flagstones enclosure	41	00036	Pit	S/G	Unknown			Neonate	Natural death	1
Late Iron Age	Flagstones enclosure	42	00036	Pit	Dog	Partial	0			Natural death	1
Late Iron Age	Flagstones enclosure	43	00036	Pit	Dog	Partial	0			Natural death	1
Late Iron Age	Flagstones enclosure	44	00036	Pit	Dog	Complete				Natural death	1
Late Iron Age	Flagstones enclosure	47	00019	Pit	Sheep	Partial	0		Juvenile	Natural death	1
Late Iron Age	Flagstones enclosure	48	00019	Pit	Cattle	Partial	0	Leg		Unknown	1
Late Iron Age	Flagstones enclosure	46	00019	Pit	Sheep	Partial	0	Leg	Juvenile	Natural death	1
Late Iron Age	Flagstones enclosure	39	50219	Pit	Dog	Partial	0	Axial + head		Unknown	1
Late Iron Age	Flagstones enclosure	29	00011	Ditch	Horse	Partial	0	Leg		Unknown	1

Period	Site Name	ABG Ref	Context	Feature	Species	Complete/ Partial	No. element	ABG type	Age	Reported Interpretation	No. of ABGs
Late Iron Age	Flagstones enclosure	30	00011	Ditch	Horse	Partial	3	Leg		Unknown	1
Late Iron Age	Flagstones enclosure	32	00304	Pit	Cattle	Partial	6	Axial + head		Unknown	1
Late Iron Age	Flagstones enclosure	33	00304	Pit	Cattle	Partial	8	Axial + head		Unknown	1
Late Iron Age	Flagstones enclosure	35	50220	Pit	Horse	Partial	0	Leg		Unknown	1
Late Iron Age	Flagstones enclosure	38	50219	Pit	Cattle	Partial	0	Leg		Unknown	1
Late Iron Age	Flagstones enclosure	37	50220	Pit	Cattle	Partial	0	Leg		Unknown	1
Late Iron Age	Flagstones enclosure	31	00045	Pit	Cattle	Unknown			Juvenile	Waste	1
Late Iron Age	Groundwell farm	1523	Unknown	Unknown	Dog	Partial	9	Leg		Unknown	1
Late Iron Age	Groundwell West	1864	444	Pit	Cattle	Partial	4	Axial		Mixed	1
Late Iron Age	Groundwell West	1865	860	Pit	S/G	Partial	4	Axial		Mixed	1
Late Iron Age	Gussage All Saints	370	Unknown	Unknown	Cat	Complete	0		Neonate	Unknown	1
Late Iron Age	Gussage All Saints	366	Unknown	Unknown	Dog	Complete	0			Unknown	1
Late Iron Age	Gussage All Saints	367	Unknown	Unknown	Cat	Complete	0		Neonate	Unknown	1

Period	Site Name	ABG Ref	Context	Feature	Species	Complete/Partial	No. element	ABG type	Age	Reported Interpretation	No. of ABGs
Late Iron Age	Gussage All Saints	369	Unknown	Unknown	Cat	Complete	0		Neonate	Unknown	1
Late Iron Age	Gussage All Saints	371	Unknown	Unknown	Cat	Complete	0		Neonate	Unknown	1
Late Iron Age	Gussage All Saints	372	pit 61	Pit	Cattle	Complete	0		Young adult	Natural death	1
Late Iron Age	Gussage All Saints	368	Unknown	Unknown	Cat	Complete	0		Neonate	Unknown	1
Late Iron Age	Hod Hill	364	Pit 15C	Pit	Sheep	Partial	0	Mixed	Subadult	Offering	1
Late Iron Age	Hod Hill	365	Pit 15C	Pit	Pig	Partial	8	Leg		Offering	1
Late Iron Age	Knights Enham	1525	84	Pit	Dog	Complete	189		Adult	Functional	1
Late Iron Age	Knights Enham	1524	84	Pit	Dog	Complete	304		Adult	Functional	1
Late Iron Age	Lains Farm, A303 Road inprovement	883	31	Pit	Cattle	Partial	8	Leg		Unknown	1
Late Iron Age	Lains Farm, A303 Road inprovement	882	15	Pit	Sheep	Partial	6		Juvenile	Waste	1
Late Iron Age	Lains Farm, A303 Road inprovement	893	83	Pit	Cattle	Partial	5	Leg		Unknown	1
Late Iron Age	Lains Farm, A303 Road inprovement	891	83	Pit	Cattle	Partial	9	Leg		Unknown	1
Late Iron Age	Lains Farm, A303 Road inprovement	884	31	Pit	Cattle	Partial	7	Leg		Unknown	1

Period	Site Name	ABG Ref	Context	Feature	Species	Complete/ Partial	No. element	ABG type	Age	Reported Interpretation	No. of ABGs
Late Iron Age	Lains Farm, A303 Road inprovement	885	45	Pit	Cattle	Partial	4	Leg		Unknown	1
Late Iron Age	Lains Farm, A303 Road inprovement	890	83	Pit	Cattle	Partial	5	Leg		Unknown	1
Late Iron Age	Lains Farm, A303 Road inprovement	887	81	Pit	Cattle	Partial	3	Leg		Unknown	1
Late Iron Age	Lains Farm, A303 Road inprovement	888	83	Pit	Cattle	Partial	8	Leg		Unknown	1
Late Iron Age	Lains Farm, A303 Road inprovement	889	83	Pit	Cattle	Partial	6	Leg		Unknown	1
Late Iron Age	Lains Farm, A303 Road inprovement	892	83	Pit	Cattle	Partial	2	Leg		Unknown	1
Late Iron Age	Little Somborne	512	164	Pit	Rook	Partial	0			Natural death	1
Late Iron Age	Little Somborne	511	513	Pit	Dog	Partial	0	Mixed	Adult	Natural death	1
Late Iron Age	Little Somborne	510	323	Pit	Dog	Partial	0	Mixed	Adult	Natural death	1
Late Iron Age	Maiden Castle internal occupation	397	6197	Scoop	Sheep	Partial	0	Mixed	Adult	Waste	1
Late Iron Age	Maiden Castle internal occupation	400	7035	Pit	Cattle	Partial	0	Axial + head	Adult	Waste	1
Late Iron Age	Maiden Castle internal occupation	396	5114	Pit	Sheep	Partial	0	Mixed	Adult	Waste	1
Late Iron Age	Maiden Castle internal occupation	399	7035	Pit	Cattle	Partial	0	Axial + head	Young adult	Waste	1

Period	Site Name	ABG Ref	Context	Feature	Species	Complete/Partial	No. element	ABG type	Age	Reported Interpretation	No. of ABGs
Late Iron Age	Maiden Castle internal occupation	398	5894	Pit	Horse	Partial	0	Axial	Adult	Waste	1
Late Iron Age	Maiden Castle internal occupation	401	7035	Pit	Sheep	Partial	0	Mixed	Old adult	Waste	1
Late Iron Age	Maiden Castle internal occupation	395	6265	Pit	Dog	Unknown	0			Unknown	1
Late Iron Age	Maiden Castle internal occupation	394	6265	Pit	Dog	Unknown	0			Unknown	1
Late Iron Age	Maiden Castle wheeler war graves	381	Unknown	Unknown	Cattle	Partial	0	Axial		Waste	1
Late Iron Age	Maiden Castle wheeler war graves	382	pit D4	Pit	Dog	Complete	0			Unknown	1
Late Iron Age	Maiden Castle wheeler war graves	384	pit south of eastern	Pit	Dog	Complete	0			Unknown	1
Late Iron Age	Maiden Castle wheeler war graves	383	pit D3	Pit	Dog	Complete	0			Unknown	1
Late Iron Age	Micheldever Wood	513	98	Pit	Sheep	Complete	0		Subadult	Unknown	1
Late Iron Age	Nettlebank copse	1508	287/7	Pit	Pig	Complete	110		Juvenile	Ritual	1
Late Iron Age	Nettlebank copse	1507	287/8	Pit	Cattle	Partial	4	Leg		Ritual	1
Late Iron Age	Nettlebank copse	1506	276/1	Pit	Horse	Partial	14	Leg		Ritual	1
Late Iron Age	Nettlebank copse	1490	P251/4	Pit	Fox	Complete	0			Mixed	1

Period	Site Name	ABG Ref	Context	Feature	Species	Complete/Partial	No. element	ABG type	Age	Reported Interpretation	No. of ABGs
Late Iron Age	Nettlebank copse	1509	287/5	Pit	Pig	Complete	0		Neonate	Ritual	3
Late Iron Age	Old Sarum Water Pipe: Castle hill	1532	Pit 6157	Pit	S/G	Partial	0			Ritual	5
Late Iron Age	Old Sarum Water Pipe: Castle hill	1983	Pit 6157	Pit	Cattle	Partial	0	Leg		Ritual	2
Late Iron Age	Owslebury	575	378.2	Quarry	Rook/Crow	Partial	14			Mixed	1
Late Iron Age	Owslebury	734	574.3-9	Gulley	Pig	Partial	32		Young adult	Waste	1
Late Iron Age	Owslebury	574	378.1	Quarry	Rook/Crow	Partial	9			Mixed	1
Late Iron Age	Owslebury	573	378.1.4.5	Quarry	Cat	Partial	51			Mixed	1
Late Iron Age	Owslebury	735	137.1	Gulley	Horse	Partial	14	Axial		Mixed	1
Late Iron Age	Owslebury	577	400.6	Pit	Dog	Partial	13	Axial		Culling	1
Late Iron Age	Owslebury	733	148.1-2	Gulley	Pig	Partial	28		Young adult	Waste	1
Late Iron Age	Poundbury pipe-line	329	114	Pit	Horse	Partial	6	Leg		Ritual	1
Late Iron Age	Poundbury pipe-line	328	114	Pit	Horse	Partial	8	Leg		Ritual	1
Late Iron Age	Poundbury pipe-line	331	148	Pit	Dog	Partial	10	Mixed		Ritual	1



Period	Site Name	ABG Ref	Context	Feature	Species	Complete/ Partial	No. element	ABG type	Age	Reported Interpretation	No. of ABGs
Late Iron Age	Poundbury pipe-line	332	132	Grave	S/G	Partial	2	Leg		Offering	1
Late Iron Age	Poundbury pipe-line	330	147	Pit	Dog	Unknown	95			Ritual	1
Late Iron Age	Poundbury settlement	780	E563	Pit	Goat	Complete	0		Subadult	Disease	1
Late Iron Age	Poundbury settlement	781	E874	Pit	Goat	Partial	0	Leg		Waste	1
Late Iron Age	Poundbury settlement	772	E551	Pit	S/G	Partial	0		Neonate	Waste	1
Late Iron Age	Poundbury settlement	774	E551	Pit	S/G	Partial	0		Neonate	Waste	1
Late Iron Age	Poundbury settlement	778	E876	Pit	S/G	Partial	0		Juvenile	Waste	1
Late Iron Age	Poundbury settlement	777	E551	Pit	S/G	Complete	0		Foetus	Natural death	1
Late Iron Age	Poundbury settlement	775	E551	Pit	S/G	Partial	0		Neonate	Waste	1
Late Iron Age	Poundbury settlement	773	E551	Pit	S/G	Partial	0		Neonate	Waste	1
Late Iron Age	Poundbury settlement	771	E512	Pit	S/G	Partial	0		Neonate	Waste	1
Late Iron Age	Poundbury settlement	770	E512	Pit	S/G	Partial	0		Neonate	Waste	1
Late Iron Age	Poundbury settlement	776	E551	Pit	S/G	Complete	0		Foetus	Natural death	1

Period	Site Name	ABG Ref	Context	Feature	Species	Complete/ Partial	No. element	ABG type	Age	Reported Interpretation	No. of ABGs
Late Iron Age	Poundbury settlement	779	E876	Pit	Goat	Partial	0		Juvenile	Waste	1
Late Iron Age	Silchester Forum-Basilica	1106	406	layer	Raven	Partial	33	Mixed		Ritual	1
Late Iron Age	Suddern Farm	1377	122	Pit	Dog	Partial	4	Axial + head		Ritual	1
Late Iron Age	Suddern Farm	1421	110/2	Pit	Cattle	Partial	3	Axial	Adult	Ritual	1
Late Iron Age	Suddern Farm	1398	194/6	Pit	Cattle	Partial	5	Axial		Ritual	1
Late Iron Age	Suddern Farm	1384	155/6	Pit	Dog	Partial	0	Mixed	Juvenile	Ritual	1
Late Iron Age	Suddern Farm	1374	122	Pit	Dog	Partial	3	Axial + head	Adult	Ritual	1
Late Iron Age	Suddern Farm	1397	194/6	Pit	Dog	Partial	26	Axial + leg		Ritual	1
Late Iron Age	Suddern Farm	1383	155/6	Pit	Horse	Partial	9	Leg	Adult	Ritual	1
Late Iron Age	Suddern Farm	1376	122	Pit	Cattle	Partial	4	Leg		Ritual	1
Late Iron Age	Suddern Farm	1096	104/9	Pit	S/G	Partial	6	Leg	Neonate	Ritual	1
Late Iron Age	Suddern Farm	1095	89/3	Pit	Dog	Complete	247		Adult	Ritual	1
Late Iron Age	Suddern Farm	1097	104/9	Pit	S/G	Partial	7	Axial + leg	Neonate	Ritual	1

Period	Site Name	ABG Ref	Context	Feature	Species	Complete/ Partial	No. element	ABG type	Age	Reported Interpretation	No. of ABGs
Late Iron Age	Suddern Farm	1098	104/9	Pit	Hare	Complete	47		Adult	Ritual	1
Late Iron Age	Suddern Farm	1385	155/7	Pit	S/G	Complete	0		Adult	Ritual	1
Late Iron Age	Suddern Farm	1386	155/7	Pit	S/G	Complete	0		Juvenile	Ritual	3
Late Iron Age	Suddern Farm	1387	155/7	Pit	S/G	Complete	0		Neonate	Ritual	1
Late Iron Age	Suddern Farm	1388	155/4-5	Pit	Cattle	Complete	0		Adult	Ritual	1
Late Iron Age	Suddern Farm	1099	104/8	Pit	S/G	Partial	5	Leg	Adult	Ritual	1
Late Iron Age	Tolpuddle Ball	257	403	Pit	Dog	Unknown	60		Neonate	Natural death	1
Late Iron Age	Tolpuddle Ball	261	5039	Pit	Horse	Complete	0		Adult	Mixed	1
Late Iron Age	Tolpuddle Ball	254	1019	Pit	Sheep	Partial	0		Juvenile	Waste	1
Late Iron Age	Tolpuddle Ball	258	799	Pit	Dog	Partial	5	Axial + head	Adult	Mixed	1
Late Iron Age	Tolpuddle Ball	251	19	Pit	Dog	Partial	20	Axial + head		Mixed	1
Late Iron Age	Tolpuddle Ball	256	403	Pit	Dog	Complete	163		Adult	Mixed	1
Late Iron Age	Tolpuddle Ball	253	1093	Pit	Dog	Partial	0	Axial + head		Mixed	1

Period	Site Name	ABG Ref	Context	Feature	Species	Complete/ Partial	No. element	ABG type	Age	Reported Interpretation	No. of ABGs
Late Iron Age	Tolpuddle Ball	252	1264	Pit	Dog	Partial	0	Head + leg		Mixed	1
Late Iron Age	Viabes Farm	1627	layer 6/7 pit 5	Pit	Cattle	Partial	0	Leg	Subadult	Ritual	1
Late Iron Age	Viabes Farm	1620	layer 6 pit 5	Pit	Sheep	Complete	0		Young adult	Ritual	1
Late Iron Age	Viabes Farm	1619	layer 6 pit 5	Pit	Sheep	Complete	0		Young adult	Ritual	1
Late Iron Age	Viabes Farm	1621	layer 6 pit 5	Pit	Horse	Partial	0		Adult	Ritual	1
Late Iron Age	Viabes Farm	1626	layer 6 pit 5	Pit	Cattle	Partial	0	Leg	Juvenile	Ritual	1
Late Iron Age	Viabes Farm	1623	layer 6 pit 5	Pit	Cattle	Partial	0	Axial		Ritual	1
Late Iron Age	Viabes Farm	1621	layer 6 pit 5	Pit	Horse	Partial	0	Mixed	Adult	Ritual	1
Late Iron Age	Viabes Farm	1622	layer 6 pit 5	Pit	Horse	Partial	0	Axial		Ritual	1
Late Iron Age	Viabes Farm	1625	layer 6 pit 5	Pit	Cattle	Partial	0	Leg	Juvenile	Ritual	1
Late Iron Age	Viabes Farm	1624	layer 6 pit 5	Pit	Cattle	Partial	0	Axial	Juvenile	Ritual	1
Late Iron Age	Vicking way	879	86	Pit	Horse	Partial	67	Axial + head	Young adult	Ritual	1
Late Iron Age	Whitcombe	279	pit 4/16	Pit	Sheep	Unknown	0		Subadult	Natural death	1

Period	Site Name	ABG Ref	Context	Feature	Species	Complete/ Partial	No. element	ABG type	Age	Reported Interpretation	No. of ABGs
Late Iron Age	Whitcombe	288	pit 4/16	Pit	Sheep	Unknown	0		Juvenile	Natural death	1
Late Iron Age	Whitcombe	268	2	Pit	Dog	Complete	0		Adult	Ritual	1
Late Iron Age	Whitcombe	280	pit 4/16	Pit	Sheep	Unknown	0		Juvenile	Natural death	1
Late Iron Age	Whitcombe	281	pit 4/16	Pit	Sheep	Unknown	0		Juvenile	Natural death	1
Late Iron Age	Whitcombe	282	pit 4/16	Pit	Sheep	Unknown	0		Juvenile	Natural death	1
Late Iron Age	Whitcombe	283	pit 4/16	Pit	Sheep	Unknown	0		Juvenile	Natural death	1
Late Iron Age	Whitcombe	284	pit 4/16	Pit	Sheep	Unknown	0		Juvenile	Natural death	1
Late Iron Age	Whitcombe	285	pit 4/16	Pit	Sheep	Unknown	0		Juvenile	Natural death	1
Late Iron Age	Whitcombe	286	pit 4/16	Pit	Sheep	Unknown	0		Juvenile	Natural death	1
Late Iron Age	Whitcombe	275	Burial 2	Grave	S/G	Partial	0	Axial		Offering	1
Late Iron Age	Whitcombe	290	pit 4/16	Pit	Sheep	Unknown	0		Juvenile	Natural death	1
Late Iron Age	Whitcombe	287	pit 4/16	Pit	Sheep	Unknown	0		Juvenile	Natural death	1
Late Iron Age	Whitcombe	276	Burial 8	Grave	Domestic Fowl	Partial	0	Leg	Subadult	Offering	1

Period	Site Name	ABG Ref	Context	Feature	Species	Complete/ Partial	No. element	ABG type	Age	Reported Interpretation	No. of ABGs
Late Iron Age	Whitcombe	272	Burial 4	Grave	Domestic Fowl	Unknown	0		Subadult	Offering	1
Late Iron Age	Whitcombe	274	Burial 6	Grave	S/G	Partial	0	Leg		Offering	1
Late Iron Age	Whitcombe	278	pit 4/16	Pit	Sheep	Unknown	0		Adult	Natural death	1
Late Iron Age	Whitcombe	273	Burial 4	Grave	S/G	Partial	0	Axial		Offering	1
Late Iron Age	Whitcombe	289	pit 4/16	Pit	Sheep	Unknown	0		Juvenile	Natural death	1
Late Iron Age	Winklebury camp	492	301	Pit	Dog	Complete	0			Unknown	1
Late Iron Age	Winklebury camp	493	987	Pit	Domestic Fowl	Complete	0			Unknown	1
Late Iron Age	Winklebury camp	497	3920	Pit	Fox	Complete	0			Fall	1
Late Iron Age	Winklebury camp	485	2621	Pit	Pig	Complete	0			Unknown	1
Late Iron Age	Winklebury camp	496	3920	Pit	Fox	Complete	0			Fall	1
Late Iron Age	Winklebury camp	495	3920	Pit	Red Deer	Complete	0			Fall	1
Late Iron Age	Winklebury camp	487	1401	Pit	Pig	Partial	0			Unknown	1
Late Iron Age	Winklebury camp	509	2622	Pit	Raven	Complete	0			Unknown	1

Period	Site Name	ABG Ref	Context	Feature	Species	Complete/Partial	No. element	ABG type	Age	Reported Interpretation	No. of ABGs
Late Iron Age	Winklebury camp	499	3920	Pit	Fox	Complete	0			Fall	1
Late Iron Age	Winklebury camp	507	3920	Pit	Fox	Complete	0			Fall	1
Late Iron Age	Winklebury camp	483	1623	Pit	Sheep	Partial	0		foetal	Waste	1
Late Iron Age	Winklebury camp	480	3300	Pit	Cattle	Complete	0		Neonate	Natural death	1
Late Iron Age	Winklebury camp	508	3755	Pit	Brown hare	Partial	0			Unknown	1
Late Iron Age	Winklebury camp	478	2612	Pit	Cattle	Partial	0	Axial		Waste	1
Late Iron Age	Winklebury camp	482	1623	Pit	Sheep	Partial	0	Axial + head	Juvenile	Waste	1
Late Iron Age	Winklebury camp	494	2780	Pit	Domestic Fowl	Complete	0			Unknown	1
Late Iron Age	Winklebury camp	481	1623	Pit	Sheep	Partial	0	Mixed	Adult	Waste	1
Late Iron Age	Winklebury camp	484	2730	Pit	Sheep	Partial	0	Axial + leg		Waste	1
Late Iron Age	Winklebury camp	479	3967	Pit	Cattle	Partial	0	Axial		Waste	1
Late Iron Age	Winklebury camp	486	2794	Pit	Pig	Complete	0		Neonate	Unknown	1
Late Iron Age	Winklebury camp	506	3920	Pit	Fox	Complete	0			Fall	1

Period	Site Name	ABG Ref	Context	Feature	Species	Complete/Partial	No. element	ABG type	Age	Reported Interpretation	No. of ABGs
Late Iron Age	Winklebury camp	505	3920	Pit	Fox	Complete	0			Fall	1
Late Iron Age	Winklebury camp	498	3920	Pit	Fox	Complete	0			Fall	1
Late Iron Age	Winklebury camp	504	3920	Pit	Fox	Complete	0			Fall	1
Late Iron Age	Winklebury camp	503	3920	Pit	Fox	Complete	0			Fall	1
Late Iron Age	Winklebury camp	502	3920	Pit	Fox	Complete	0			Fall	1
Late Iron Age	Winklebury camp	501	3920	Pit	Fox	Complete	0			Fall	1
Late Iron Age	Winklebury camp	500	3920	Pit	Fox	Complete	0			Fall	1
Late Iron Age	Winklebury camp	488	2254	Pit	Horse	Partial	0	Axial + leg		Unknown	1
Early Romano-British	Alington Avenue settlement	10	636	Grave	Domestic Fowl	Partial	3	Leg		Offering	1
Early Romano-British	Alington Avenue settlement	11	3213	Grave	Domestic Fowl	Partial	4	Leg		Offering	1
Early Romano-British	Alington Avenue settlement	13	3228	Grave	Domestic Fowl	Partial	3	Leg		Offering	1
Early Romano-British	Alington Avenue settlement	12	3228	Grave	Pig	Partial	5	Leg	Subadult	Offering	1
Early Romano-British	Alington Avenue settlement	15	3422	Grave	Domestic Fowl	Partial	7	Leg		Offering	1



Period	Site Name	ABG Ref	Context	Feature	Species	Complete/Partial	No. element	ABG type	Age	Reported Interpretation	No. of ABGs
Early Romano-British	Alington Avenue settlement	14	3422	Grave	Pig	Partial	7	Leg	Subadult	Offering	1
Early Romano-British	Borough Farm	1861	F3-1	Pit	S/G	Complete	59		Juvenile	Waste	1
Early Romano-British	Braishfield Bath House	1862	31	Pit	Cattle	Partial	26	Leg		Unknown	1
Early Romano-British	Brighton Hill south	944	6556	Ditch	Dog	Complete	84		Adult	Unknown	1
Early Romano-British	Brighton Hill south	945	6078	Ditch	Dog	Partial	30		Adult	Unknown	1
Early Romano-British	Brighton Hill south	943	F6604	Ditch	Cattle	Partial	4	Axial	Adult	Waste	1
Early Romano-British	Brighton Hill south	946	6121	Ditch	Dog	Partial	4	Leg		Unknown	1
Early Romano-British	Castle Copse Roman Villa	1938	A953	Post-hole	Sheep	Partial	0	Axial + leg		Waste	1
Early Romano-British	Castle Copse Roman Villa	1939	A953	Post-hole	Sheep	Partial	0	Axial + leg	Foetal	Natural death	1
Early Romano-British	Castle Copse Roman Villa	1937	A942	Pit	Sheep	Partial	0	Mixed	Adult	Waste	1
Early Romano-British	Compact farm	249	609	layer	Dog	Partial	0	Mixed	Subadult	Mixed	1
Early Romano-British	Easton Lane	1566	5295	Ditch	Cattle	Partial	3	Axial		Waste	1
Early Romano-British	Easton Lane	1565	5295	Ditch	Cattle	Partial	14	Axial		Waste	1

Period	Site Name	ABG Ref	Context	Feature	Species	Complete/ Partial	No. element	ABG type	Age	Reported Interpretation	No. of ABGs
Early Romano-British	Greyhound Yard	93	4168	Cess pit	Dog	Unknown	45			Culling	1
Early Romano-British	Greyhound Yard	83	3611	Cess pit	Cat	Partial	10			Natural death	1
Early Romano-British	Greyhound Yard	89	4167	Cess pit	Dog	Unknown	0			Culling	1
Early Romano-British	Greyhound Yard	90	4167	Cess pit	Dog	Unknown	0			Culling	1
Early Romano-British	Greyhound Yard	103	4537	Cess pit	Dog	Partial	0	Leg		Culling	1
Early Romano-British	Greyhound Yard	92	4167	Cess pit	Dog	Unknown	0			Culling	1
Early Romano-British	Greyhound Yard	73	3294	Pit	Raven	Partial	8			Natural death	1
Early Romano-British	Greyhound Yard	94	4389/4515	Cess pit	Dog	Unknown	84			Culling	1
Early Romano-British	Greyhound Yard	96	4518/4528	Cess pit	Dog	Unknown	0			Culling	1
Early Romano-British	Greyhound Yard	99	4537	Cess pit	Pig	Partial	29		Juvenile	Unknown	1
Early Romano-British	Greyhound Yard	80	3605	Cess pit	Pig	Partial	10		Juvenile	Waste	1
Early Romano-British	Greyhound Yard	95	4518/4528	Cess pit	Dog	Unknown	0			Culling	1
Early Romano-British	Greyhound Yard	108	4537	Cess pit	Raven	Partial	35			Natural death	1

Period	Site Name	ABG Ref	Context	Feature	Species	Complete/Partial	No. element	ABG type	Age	Reported Interpretation	No. of ABGs
Early Romano-British	Greyhound Yard	82	3611	Cess pit	Pig	Partial	10		Juvenile	Waste	1
Early Romano-British	Greyhound Yard	107	4537	Cess pit	Cat	Partial	79		Adult	Natural death	1
Early Romano-British	Greyhound Yard	106	4537	Cess pit	Dog	Partial	0			Culling	1
Early Romano-British	Greyhound Yard	91	4167	Cess pit	Dog	Unknown	0			Culling	1
Early Romano-British	Greyhound Yard	81	3605	Cess pit	Cat	Partial	10			Natural death	1
Early Romano-British	Greyhound Yard	102	4537	Cess pit	Dog	Partial	0	Leg		Culling	1
Early Romano-British	Greyhound Yard	78	3827	layer	Dog	Partial	7	Axial + leg	Subadult	Culling	1
Early Romano-British	Greyhound Yard	79	3827	layer	Dog	Partial	6	Axial + leg	Juvenile	Culling	1
Early Romano-British	Greyhound Yard	84	3653	Well	Dog	Partial	20	Leg	Adult	Culling	1
Early Romano-British	Greyhound Yard	85	3653	Well	Dog	Partial	20	Leg	Adult	Culling	1
Early Romano-British	Greyhound Yard	98	4537	Cess pit	Sheep	Partial	4	Axial + head	Subadult	Waste	1
Early Romano-British	Greyhound Yard	87	3862	Well	Cattle	Partial	4	Leg		Waste	1
Early Romano-British	Greyhound Yard	110	4537/4572	Cess pit	Horse	Partial	112	Mixed	Neonate	Natural death	1

Period	Site Name	ABG Ref	Context	Feature	Species	Complete/ Partial	No. element	ABG type	Age	Reported Interpretation	No. of ABGs
Early Romano-British	Greyhound Yard	77	1536	Pit	Cattle	Partial	4	Leg		Waste	1
Early Romano-British	Greyhound Yard	105	4537	Cess pit	Dog	Partial	0	Leg		Culling	1
Early Romano-British	Greyhound Yard	109	4537	Cess pit	Jackdaw	Partial	17			Natural death	1
Early Romano-British	Greyhound Yard	97	4531	Cess pit	Jackdaw	Unknown	30			Natural death	1
Early Romano-British	Greyhound Yard	86	3862	Well	Cattle	Partial	6	Leg		Waste	1
Early Romano-British	Greyhound Yard	68	3693	Gulley	Cattle	Partial	4	Leg		Waste	1
Early Romano-British	Greyhound Yard	66	411	Foundation	Red Deer	Partial	2	Leg		Unknown	1
Early Romano-British	Greyhound Yard	69	3270	Pit	Dog	Partial	19	Mixed	Juvenile	Culling	1
Early Romano-British	Greyhound Yard	70	3297	Pit	Dog	Partial	4	Head + leg	Juvenile	Culling	1
Early Romano-British	Greyhound Yard	71	3488	Pit	Dog	Partial	9	Axial + leg		Culling	1
Early Romano-British	Greyhound Yard	74	2073	Pit	Dog	Partial	60	Mixed	Old adult	Culling	1
Early Romano-British	Greyhound Yard	75	642	Cess pit	Dog	Partial	11	Leg		Culling	1
Early Romano-British	Greyhound Yard	67	3693	Gulley	Cattle	Partial	3	Axial		Waste	1

Period	Site Name	ABG Ref	Context	Feature	Species	Complete/ Partial	No. element	ABG type	Age	Reported Interpretation	No. of ABGs
Early Romano-British	Greyhound Yard	76	3090	Post-hole	Sheep	Partial	21	Axial + leg	Juvenile	Waste	1
Early Romano-British	Greyhound Yard	101	4537	Cess pit	Dog	Partial	0	Leg		Culling	1
Early Romano-British	Greyhound Yard	100	4537	Cess pit	Dog	Partial	0	Leg		Culling	1
Early Romano-British	Greyhound Yard	111	3099/3321	Well	Dog	Partial	26	Axial + leg	Adult	Culling	1
Early Romano-British	Greyhound Yard	112	3440	Well	Dog	Partial	87	Mixed	Subadult	Culling	1
Early Romano-British	Greyhound Yard	113	4440	Pit	Sheep	Partial	42	Mixed	Adult	Waste	1
Early Romano-British	Greyhound Yard	104	4537	Cess pit	Dog	Partial	0	Leg		Culling	1
Early Romano-British	Houghton Down	1489	Layer 1 F188	Quarry hollow	Dog	Complete	0			Ritual	1
Early Romano-British	Hyde street	873	7097	Grave	Pig	Partial	3			Offering	1
Early Romano-British	Little Somborne	931	well shaft	Well	Crow/Rook	Partial	5			Unknown	1
Early Romano-British	Little Somborne	929	first century pit	Pit	Weasel	Partial	18			Unknown	1
Early Romano-British	Little Somborne	926	first century pit	Pit	Sheep	Complete	28		Adult	Waste	1
Early Romano-British	Maiden Castle wheeler war graves	385	Skeleton T4	Grave	Sheep	Partial	0	Axial + leg	Juvenile	Offering	1

Period	Site Name	ABG Ref	Context	Feature	Species	Complete/Partial	No. element	ABG type	Age	Reported Interpretation	No. of ABGs
Early Romano-British	Maiden Castle wheeler war graves	387	Skeleton T28	Grave	Sheep	Partial	0	Axial + leg	Juvenile	Offering	1
Early Romano-British	Maiden Castle wheeler war graves	390	Skeleton P14	Grave	Sheep	Partial	3	Axial + leg		Offering	1
Early Romano-British	Maiden Castle wheeler war graves	391	Skeleton P19	Grave	Sheep	Partial	2	Axial + leg		Offering	1
Early Romano-British	Maiden Castle wheeler war graves	389	Skeleton P9	Grave	Sheep	Partial	4	Leg		Offering	1
Early Romano-British	Maiden Castle wheeler war graves	388	Skeleton T28	Grave	Dog	Complete	0			Unknown	1
Early Romano-British	Maiden Castle wheeler war graves	393	Skeleton ?	Grave	Dog	Partial	0	Head		Offering	1
Early Romano-British	Manor farm	296	INH502	Grave	Pig	Partial	0	Leg	Subadult	Offering	1
Early Romano-British	Manor farm	298	INH502	Grave	Cattle	Partial	0	Axial		Offering	1
Early Romano-British	Manor farm	306	INH85	Grave	Sheep	Partial	3	Leg	Neonate	Offering	1
Early Romano-British	Manor farm	301	INH527	Grave	Cattle	Partial	6	Axial		Offering	1
Early Romano-British	Manor farm	302	INH527	Grave	Sheep	Partial	2	Axial		Offering	1
Early Romano-British	Manor farm	297	INH502	Grave	Sheep	Partial	0	Leg	Subadult	Offering	1
Early Romano-British	Manor farm	305	INH85	Grave	Pig	Partial	2	Axial + head	Adult	Offering	1

Period	Site Name	ABG Ref	Context	Feature	Species	Complete/ Partial	No. element	ABG type	Age	Reported Interpretation	No. of ABGs
Early Romano-British	Oakridge well	820	85-1	Well	Cattle	Partial	7	Leg	Juvenile	Waste	1
Early Romano-British	Oakridge well	819	84-9	Well	Cattle	Partial	7	Leg	Juvenile	Waste	1
Early Romano-British	Old Down Farm	1926	966	Pit	S/G	Partial	7		Young adult	Waste	1
Early Romano-British	Old Down Farm	1925	966	Pit	Cattle	Partial	28	Mixed	Neonate	Natural death	1
Early Romano-British	Old Down Farm	1926	966	Pit	S/G	Partial	7	Leg	Young adult	Waste	1
Early Romano-British	Old Down Farm	1928	2345	Pit	Cattle	Partial	4	Leg	Young adult	Waste	1
Early Romano-British	Old Down Farm	1927	966	Pit	S/G	Partial	14	Axial		Waste	1
Early Romano-British	Owslebury	743	672.2-6	Gulley	Dog	Partial	24	Axial	Adult	Mixed	1
Early Romano-British	Owslebury	572	370.5	Ditch	Raven	Partial	16			Mixed	1
Early Romano-British	Owslebury	597	642.1	Ditch	Raven	Unknown	50			Mixed	1
Early Romano-British	Owslebury	571	370.3	Ditch	Rook/Crow	Partial	7			Mixed	1
Early Romano-British	Owslebury	570	370.3	Ditch	Pig	Partial	0		Juvenile	Waste	1
Early Romano-British	Owslebury	596	642.1	Ditch	Pig	Complete	180		Juvenile	Mixed	1

Period	Site Name	ABG Ref	Context	Feature	Species	Complete/Partial	No. element	ABG type	Age	Reported Interpretation	No. of ABGs
Early Romano-British	Owslebury	520	42.1	Gulley	Pig	Partial	5	Axial		Waste	1
Early Romano-British	Owslebury	742	627.2-1	Gulley	Dog	Partial	28	Leg	Subadult	Mixed	1
Early Romano-British	Owslebury	741	136.2	Gulley	Horse	Partial	9	Axial	Old adult	Mixed	1
Early Romano-British	Owslebury	739	136.2	Gulley	Pig	Partial	44	Axial	Juvenile	Waste	1
Early Romano-British	Owslebury	738	627.1-2	Gulley	Cattle	Partial	19	Leg		Waste	1
Early Romano-British	Owslebury	606	642.3	Ditch	Cattle	Partial	6	Leg		Waste	1
Early Romano-British	Owslebury	600	642.1	Ditch	Raven	Partial	14	Leg		Mixed	1
Early Romano-British	Owslebury	598	642.1	Ditch	Cattle	Partial	6	Leg		Waste	1
Early Romano-British	Owslebury	736	526.1-18	Gulley	Cattle	Partial	11	Axial		Waste	1
Early Romano-British	Owslebury	745	51.2-2	Gulley	Horse	Partial	8	Leg		Mixed	1
Early Romano-British	Owslebury	518	42.2	Gulley	Cattle	Partial	9	Axial		Waste	1
Early Romano-British	Owslebury	737	526.1-19	Gulley	Dog	Partial	4	Leg		Mixed	1
Early Romano-British	Owslebury	567	370.6	Ditch	Sheep	Partial	40	Mixed	Adult	Waste	1



Period	Site Name	ABG Ref	Context	Feature	Species	Complete/Partial	No. element	ABG type	Age	Reported Interpretation	No. of ABGs
Early Romano-British	Owslebury	605	642.3	Ditch	Dog	Unknown	93		Adult	Mixed	1
Early Romano-British	Owslebury	555	147.3	Gulley	S/G	Partial	41	Axial	Young adult	Waste	1
Early Romano-British	Owslebury	569	370.3	Ditch	Pig	Partial	0		Juvenile	Waste	1
Early Romano-British	Owslebury	519	42.4	Gulley	Dog	Partial	14	Leg		Mixed	1
Early Romano-British	Owslebury	564	370.2	Ditch	Cattle	Partial	40	Axial		Waste	1
Early Romano-British	Owslebury	744	43.2-2	Gulley	Sheep	Partial	9	Leg	Adult	Waste	1
Early Romano-British	Owslebury	607	642.4	Ditch	Dog	Unknown	50		Neonate	Mixed	1
Early Romano-British	Owslebury	603	642.3	Ditch	Dog	Unknown	0		Neonate	Natural death	1
Early Romano-British	Owslebury	602	642.3	Ditch	Dog	Unknown	0		Neonate	Natural death	1
Early Romano-British	Owslebury	568	370.3	Ditch	Pig	Partial	0		Juvenile	Waste	1
Early Romano-British	Owslebury	604	642.3	Ditch	Dog	Unknown	8			Mixed	1
Early Romano-British	Owslebury	556	147.3	Gulley	Dog	Complete	83		Adult	Culling	1
Early Romano-British	Owslebury	565	370.6	Ditch	Sheep	Partial	5		Neonate	Natural death	1

Period	Site Name	ABG Ref	Context	Feature	Species	Complete/Partial	No. element	ABG type	Age	Reported Interpretation	No. of ABGs
Early Romano-British	Owslebury	601	642.3	Ditch	Dog	Unknown	0		Neonate	Natural death	1
Early Romano-British	Owslebury	517	42.2	Gulley	Dog	Complete	155		Adult	Mixed	1
Early Romano-British	Owslebury	608	642.4	Ditch	Domestic Fowl	Partial	5			Waste	1
Early Romano-British	Owslebury	566	370.2	Ditch	Dog	Complete	150		Juvenile	Mixed	1
Early Romano-British	Owslebury	740	149.2-2	Gulley	Pig	Partial	12		Juvenile	Waste	1
Early Romano-British	Owslebury	557	147.1-2	Gulley	Raven	Partial	25			Mixed	1
Early Romano-British	Pins Knoll	337	Burial B	Grave	Pig	Partial	2	Head		Offering	1
Early Romano-British	Pins Knoll	338	Burial E	Grave	Sheep	Complete	0			Offering	1
Early Romano-British	Poundbury	356	1402	Grave	S/G	Partial	5	Axial	Young adult	Offering	1
Early Romano-British	Poundbury	341	522	Grave	S/G	Partial	2	Leg		Offering	1
Early Romano-British	Poundbury	357	1409	Grave	S/G	Partial	0	Axial + leg		Offering	1
Early Romano-British	Poundbury settlement	797	D274	Cess pit	Cat	Complete	0			Unknown	1
Early Romano-British	Poundbury settlement	798	R16	layer	Roe deer	Partial	6	Axial		Unknown	1

Period	Site Name	ABG Ref	Context	Feature	Species	Complete/ Partial	No. element	ABG type	Age	Reported Interpretation	No. of ABGs
Early Romano-British	Poundbury settlement	794	D274	Pit	S/G	Partial	0	Leg	foetal	Waste	1
Early Romano-British	Poundbury settlement	787	D607	Pit	S/G	Complete	0		Subadult	Disease	1
Early Romano-British	Poundbury settlement	796	D222	Pit	Dog	Partial	0	Axial + leg		Unknown	1
Early Romano-British	Poundbury settlement	793	D274	Pit	S/G	Partial	0	Leg	foetal	Waste	1
Early Romano-British	Poundbury settlement	791	D339	Pit	S/G	Partial	0	Axial + leg	Subadult	Disease	1
Early Romano-British	Poundbury settlement	790	D607	Pit	S/G	Complete	0		Subadult	Disease	1
Early Romano-British	Poundbury settlement	792	D339	Pit	S/G	Complete	0		foetal	Natural death	1
Early Romano-British	Poundbury settlement	799	D274	Pit	Domestic Fowl	Complete	0			Unknown	1
Early Romano-British	Poundbury settlement	788	D607	Pit	S/G	Complete	0		Subadult	Disease	1
Early Romano-British	Poundbury settlement	795	E455	Pit	Dog	Complete	0		Juvenile	Unknown	1
Early Romano-British	Poundbury settlement	786	D607	Pit	S/G	Complete	0		Subadult	Disease	1
Early Romano-British	Poundbury settlement	785	D607	Pit	S/G	Complete	0		Subadult	Disease	1
Early Romano-British	Poundbury settlement	784	D607	Pit	S/G	Complete	0		Subadult	Disease	1

Period	Site Name	ABG Ref	Context	Feature	Species	Complete/Partial	No. element	ABG type	Age	Reported Interpretation	No. of ABGs
Early Romano-British	Poundbury settlement	789	D607	Pit	S/G	Complete	0		Subadult	Disease	1
Early Romano-British	Silchester Forum-Basilica	1107	F736	Pit	Dog	Partial	0	Axial + head		Ritual	1
Early Romano-British	Silchester South of the North gate (Area 4)	1964	83	Pit	Cat	Partial	13		Juvenile	Natural death	1
Early Romano-British	Tolpuddle Ball	259	140	Pit	Sheep	Complete	45		Adult	Waste	1
Early Romano-British	Winnall Down	1675	1688	Pit	Dog	Complete	0			Unknown	1
Early Romano-British	Winnall Down	1671	678A	Ditch	Horse	Partial	12	Leg		Waste	1
Early Romano-British	Winnall Down	1672	6718B	Ditch	Pig	Partial	11	Axial		Waste	1
Early Romano-British	Winnall Down	1670	660K	Ditch	Horse	Partial	14	Axial		Waste	1
Early Romano-British	Winnall Down	1673	2846	Pit	Cattle	Partial	10	Axial		Waste	1
Early Romano-British	Winnall Down	1674	5676	Pit	Pig	Partial	5	Leg		Waste	1
Middle Romano-British	Bradford Down	319	A5a	Grave	Sheep	Partial	5	Axial + head	Subadult	Foundation Offering	1
Middle Romano-British	Cowdery's Down	1932	174	Ditch	Cattle	Partial	4	Axial		Waste	1
Middle Romano-British	Cowdery's Down	1934	110	Ditch	Horse	Partial	6	Leg		Waste	1

Period	Site Name	ABG Ref	Context	Feature	Species	Complete/ Partial	No. element	ABG type	Age	Reported Interpretation	No. of ABGs
Middle Romano-British	Cowdery's Down	1933	110	Ditch	Horse	Partial	7	Leg		Waste	1
Middle Romano-British	Greyhound Yard	174	3480	layer	Dog	Complete	0		Adult	Culling	1
Middle Romano-British	Greyhound Yard	134	2316	Pit	Dog	Partial	0	Leg	Adult	Culling	1
Middle Romano-British	Greyhound Yard	202	4963	Cess pit	Cattle	Partial	4	Leg		Waste	1
Middle Romano-British	Greyhound Yard	201	4963	Cess pit	Cattle	Partial	9	Axial		Waste	1
Middle Romano-British	Greyhound Yard	200	4961	Cess pit	Cattle	Partial	3	Axial		Waste	1
Middle Romano-British	Greyhound Yard	185	3625	Cess pit	Pig	Partial	19	Mixed	Neonate	Natural death	1
Middle Romano-British	Greyhound Yard	123	2313	Pit	Goat	Partial	61	Mixed	Subadult	Waste	1
Middle Romano-British	Greyhound Yard	184	3856	Cess pit	Pigeon	Partial	4			Waste	1
Middle Romano-British	Greyhound Yard	181	4296	Cess pit	Dog	Partial	22	Mixed	Adult	Culling	1
Middle Romano-British	Greyhound Yard	167	1457	Cess pit	Pig	Partial	30	Mixed	Juvenile	Waste	1
Middle Romano-British	Greyhound Yard	179	2477	Cess pit	Dog	Partial	41	Mixed	Young adult	Culling	1
Middle Romano-British	Greyhound Yard	178	1107	layer	Dog	Partial	4	Axial		Culling	1

Period	Site Name	ABG Ref	Context	Feature	Species	Complete/Partial	No. element	ABG type	Age	Reported Interpretation	No. of ABGs
Middle Romano-British	Greyhound Yard	165	3435	Cess pit	Cattle	Partial	4	Leg		Waste	1
Middle Romano-British	Greyhound Yard	164	3435	Cess pit	Cattle	Partial	8	Leg		Waste	1
Middle Romano-British	Greyhound Yard	133	2316	Pit	Dog	Partial	0	Leg	Adult	Culling	1
Middle Romano-British	Greyhound Yard	176	3480	layer	Dog	Complete	0		Adult	Culling	1
Middle Romano-British	Greyhound Yard	150	3435	Cess pit	Dog	Complete	0		Juvenile	Culling	1
Middle Romano-British	Greyhound Yard	153	3435	Cess pit	Dog	Complete	0		Adult	Culling	1
Middle Romano-British	Greyhound Yard	146	2335	Pit	Dog	Partial	9		Neonate	Culling	1
Middle Romano-British	Greyhound Yard	148	3435	Cess pit	Dog	Complete	0		Adult	Culling	1
Middle Romano-British	Greyhound Yard	169	3480	layer	Dog	Complete	0		Adult	Culling	1
Middle Romano-British	Greyhound Yard	170	3480	layer	Dog	Complete	0		Adult	Culling	1
Middle Romano-British	Greyhound Yard	168	3465	Cess pit	Domestic Fowl	Partial	10			Waste	1
Middle Romano-British	Greyhound Yard	131	2316	Pit	Sheep	Complete	0		Juvenile	Waste	1
Middle Romano-British	Greyhound Yard	130	2316	Pit	Sheep	Complete	0		Juvenile	Waste	1

Period	Site Name	ABG Ref	Context	Feature	Species	Complete/ Partial	No. element	ABG type	Age	Reported Interpretation	No. of ABGs
Middle Romano-British	Greyhound Yard	163	3451	Cess pit	Dog	Complete	0		Adult	Culling	1
Middle Romano-British	Greyhound Yard	156	3435	Cess pit	Dog	Complete	0		Adult	Culling	1
Middle Romano-British	Greyhound Yard	136	2316	Pit	Dog	Partial	0		Adult	Culling	1
Middle Romano-British	Greyhound Yard	128	2313	Pit	Rook/Crow	Partial	30			Unknown	1
Middle Romano-British	Greyhound Yard	177	3480	layer	Dog	Complete	0		Adult	Culling	1
Middle Romano-British	Greyhound Yard	157	3451	Cess pit	Dog	Complete	0		Juvenile	Culling	1
Middle Romano-British	Greyhound Yard	175	3480	layer	Dog	Complete	0		Adult	Culling	1
Middle Romano-British	Greyhound Yard	162	3451	Cess pit	Dog	Complete	0		Adult	Culling	1
Middle Romano-British	Greyhound Yard	186	2163	Cess pit	Dog	Complete	0		Adult	Culling	1
Middle Romano-British	Greyhound Yard	160	3451	Cess pit	Dog	Complete	0		Adult	Culling	1
Middle Romano-British	Greyhound Yard	152	3435	Cess pit	Dog	Complete	0		Adult	Culling	1
Middle Romano-British	Greyhound Yard	172	3480	layer	Dog	Complete	0		Adult	Culling	1
Middle Romano-British	Greyhound Yard	118	2729	Pit	Sheep	Partial	7		Subadult	Waste	1

Period	Site Name	ABG Ref	Context	Feature	Species	Complete/ Partial	No. element	ABG type	Age	Reported Interpretation	No. of ABGs
Middle Romano-British	Greyhound Yard	127	2313	Pit	Dog	Partial	26		Neonate	Culling	1
Middle Romano-British	Greyhound Yard	126	2313	Pit	Dog	Complete	0		Juvenile	Culling	1
Middle Romano-British	Greyhound Yard	125	2313	Pit	Dog	Complete	0		Adult	Culling	1
Middle Romano-British	Greyhound Yard	124	2313	Pit	Dog	Complete	0		Adult	Culling	1
Middle Romano-British	Greyhound Yard	122	2313	Pit	Sheep	Complete	0		Juvenile	Waste	1
Middle Romano-British	Greyhound Yard	115	2732	Pit	Dog	Partial	5		Juvenile	Culling	1
Middle Romano-British	Greyhound Yard	139	2316	Pit	Raven	Complete	84			Natural death	1
Middle Romano-British	Greyhound Yard	180	2477	Cess pit	Dog	Partial	8		Neonate	Culling	1
Middle Romano-British	Greyhound Yard	147	2289	Cess pit	Pigeon	Partial	37			Unknown	1
Middle Romano-British	Greyhound Yard	137	2316	Pit	Dog	Complete	104		Neonate	Culling	1
Middle Romano-British	Greyhound Yard	159	3451	Cess pit	Dog	Complete	0		Adult	Culling	1
Middle Romano-British	Greyhound Yard	117	2729	Pit	Sheep	Partial	8		Subadult	Waste	1
Middle Romano-British	Greyhound Yard	135	2316	Pit	Dog	Partial	0		Adult	Culling	1



Period	Site Name	ABG Ref	Context	Feature	Species	Complete/ Partial	No. element	ABG type	Age	Reported Interpretation	No. of ABGs
Middle Romano-British	Greyhound Yard	114	2732	Pit	Cat	Partial	7		Juvenile	Unknown	1
Middle Romano-British	Greyhound Yard	129	2313	Pit	Jackdaw	Partial	3			Unknown	1
Middle Romano-British	Greyhound Yard	116	2732	Pit	Dog	Partial	12		Adult	Culling	1
Middle Romano-British	Greyhound Yard	151	3435	Cess pit	Dog	Complete	0		Adult	Culling	1
Middle Romano-British	Greyhound Yard	132	2316	Pit	Pig	Partial	62		Juvenile	Waste	1
Middle Romano-British	Greyhound Yard	154	3435	Cess pit	Dog	Complete	0		Adult	Culling	1
Middle Romano-British	Greyhound Yard	155	3435	Cess pit	Dog	Complete	0		Adult	Culling	1
Middle Romano-British	Greyhound Yard	138	2316	Pit	Pigeon	Partial	4			Waste	1
Middle Romano-British	Greyhound Yard	166	3435	Cess pit	Pig	Partial	6	Leg	Juvenile	Waste	1
Middle Romano-British	Greyhound Yard	190	2163	Cess pit	Dog	Complete	0		Subadult	Culling	1
Middle Romano-British	Greyhound Yard	189	2163	Cess pit	Dog	Complete	0		Adult	Culling	1
Middle Romano-British	Greyhound Yard	188	2163	Cess pit	Dog	Complete	0		Adult	Culling	1
Middle Romano-British	Greyhound Yard	161	3451	Cess pit	Dog	Complete	0		Adult	Culling	1

Period	Site Name	ABG Ref	Context	Feature	Species	Complete/Partial	No. element	ABG type	Age	Reported Interpretation	No. of ABGs
Middle Romano-British	Greyhound Yard	191	2163	Cess pit	Dog	Complete	0		Subadult	Culling	1
Middle Romano-British	Greyhound Yard	149	3435	Cess pit	Dog	Complete	0		Juvenile	Culling	1
Middle Romano-British	Greyhound Yard	158	3451	Cess pit	Dog	Complete	0		Juvenile	Culling	1
Middle Romano-British	Greyhound Yard	183	2477	Cess pit	Raven	Partial	13			Unknown	1
Middle Romano-British	Greyhound Yard	182	4296	Cess pit	Raven	Partial	19			Unknown	1
Middle Romano-British	Greyhound Yard	187	2163	Cess pit	Dog	Complete	0		Adult	Culling	1
Middle Romano-British	Greyhound Yard	193	2163	Cess pit	Dog	Complete	0		Subadult	Culling	1
Middle Romano-British	Greyhound Yard	194	2163	Cess pit	Dog	Complete	0		Juvenile	Culling	1
Middle Romano-British	Greyhound Yard	195	2163	Cess pit	Dog	Complete	0		Juvenile	Culling	1
Middle Romano-British	Greyhound Yard	173	3480	layer	Dog	Complete	0		Adult	Culling	1
Middle Romano-British	Greyhound Yard	196	2163	Cess pit	Dog	Complete	0		Neonate	Culling	1
Middle Romano-British	Greyhound Yard	171	3480	layer	Dog	Complete	0		Adult	Culling	1
Middle Romano-British	Greyhound Yard	140	2316	Pit	Rook/Crow	Partial	20			Unknown	1

Period	Site Name	ABG Ref	Context	Feature	Species	Complete/ Partial	No. element	ABG type	Age	Reported Interpretation	No. of ABGs
Middle Romano-British	Greyhound Yard	141	2321	Pit	Dog	Complete	138		Adult	Culling	1
Middle Romano-British	Greyhound Yard	142	2321	Pit	Dog	Partial	13		Neonate	Culling	1
Middle Romano-British	Greyhound Yard	143	2334	Pit	Dog	Partial	4			Culling	1
Middle Romano-British	Greyhound Yard	199	2163	Cess pit	Raven	Partial	10		Subadult	Unknown	1
Middle Romano-British	Greyhound Yard	197	2163	Cess pit	Dog	Complete	0			Culling	1
Middle Romano-British	Greyhound Yard	192	2163	Cess pit	Dog	Complete	0		Subadult	Culling	1
Middle Romano-British	Greyhound Yard	144	2334	Pit	Cat	Partial	6		Juvenile	Unknown	1
Middle Romano-British	Greyhound Yard	145	2335	Pit	Sheep	Partial	76		Juvenile	Waste	1
Middle Romano-British	Maiden Castle Road	51	2306	Pit	Cattle	Partial		Axial		Waste	1
Middle Romano-British	Neatham	1110	F12	Pit	Horse	Partial	33	Axial	Adult	Mixed	1
Middle Romano-British	Oakridge well	850	82-4, 83-8	Well	Dog	Unknown	50			Natural death	1
Middle Romano-British	Oakridge well	848	80-9, 81-4	Well	Dog	Complete	74		Adult	Natural death	1
Middle Romano-British	Oakridge well	849	82-4, 83-8	Well	Dog	Complete	82		Adult	Natural death	1

Period	Site Name	ABG Ref	Context	Feature	Species	Complete/ Partial	No. element	ABG type	Age	Reported Interpretation	No. of ABGs
Middle Romano-British	Owslebury	748	533.2	Pit	Sheep	Complete	0			Waste	1
Middle Romano-British	Owslebury	747	533.2	Pit	Cattle	Partial	0	Axial	Juvenile	Waste	1
Middle Romano-British	Owslebury	752	613.1	Quarry	Rook/Crow	Complete	55			Mixed	1
Middle Romano-British	Owslebury	610	642.5	Ditch	Dog	Partial	43		Adult	Mixed	1
Middle Romano-British	Owslebury	611	642.5	Ditch	Cattle	Partial	5	Leg		Waste	1
Middle Romano-British	Owslebury	746	533.2	Pit	Cattle	Partial	0	Axial	Juvenile	Waste	1
Middle Romano-British	Owslebury	751	368.3-2	Gulley	Pig	Partial	16	Axial	Young adult	Waste	1
Middle Romano-British	Owslebury	578	596.2	Ditch	Rook/Crow	Partial	20			Mixed	1
Middle Romano-British	Owslebury	609	642.5	Ditch	Dog	Partial	16		Juvenile	Mixed	1
Middle Romano-British	Owslebury	750	533.2	Pit	Dog	Partial	48	Mixed	Neonate	Mixed	1
Middle Romano-British	Portchester Castle Roman	1120	F60b	Pit	Pig	Partial	0		Neonate	Unknown	1
Middle Romano-British	Portchester Castle Roman	1121	F63	Pit	S/G	Partial	0		Neonate	Unknown	1
Middle Romano-British	Portchester Castle Roman	1116	F49/46	Pit	Pig	Partial	0		Juvenile	Unknown	1

Period	Site Name	ABG Ref	Context	Feature	Species	Complete/Partial	No. element	ABG type	Age	Reported Interpretation	No. of ABGs
Middle Romano-British	Portchester Castle Roman	1117	F47	Pit	Cat	Complete	0			Unknown	1
Middle Romano-British	Portchester Castle Roman	1119	F47	Pit	Pig	Partial	0		Neonate	Unknown	1
Middle Romano-British	Portchester Castle Roman	1122	F63	Pit	Pig	Partial	0		Neonate	Unknown	1
Middle Romano-British	Portchester Castle Roman	1124	F65	Pit	Dog	Complete	0		Juvenile	Unknown	1
Middle Romano-British	Portchester Castle Roman	1123	F65	Pit	Dog	Complete	0		Adult	Unknown	1
Middle Romano-British	Portchester Castle Roman	1118	F47	Pit	Cat	Partial	0			Unknown	3
Middle Romano-British	Poundbury	340	521	Grave	Sheep	Complete	0		Neonate	Offering	1
Middle Romano-British	Silchester South of the North gate (Area 4)	1965	67	Midden	Cat	Complete	70		Adult	Natural death	1
Late Romano-British	Alington Avenue settlement	26	3684	Grave	Sea bream	Partial	6	Axial		Mixed	1
Late Romano-British	Alington Avenue settlement	22	3663	Grave	Dog	Complete	90		Adult	Offering	1
Late Romano-British	Alington Avenue settlement	23	4381	Grave	Dog	Complete	95		Juvenile	Offering	1
Late Romano-British	Alington Avenue settlement	16	761	Grave	Domestic Fowl	Partial	34			Mixed	1
Late Romano-British	Alington Avenue settlement	25	297	Pit	Dog	Complete	52			Mixed	1

Period	Site Name	ABG Ref	Context	Feature	Species	Complete/ Partial	No. element	ABG type	Age	Reported Interpretation	No. of ABGs
Late Romano-British	Alington Avenue settlement	20	2630	Grave	Sheep	Partial	14	Leg	Juvenile	Offering	1
Late Romano-British	Alington Avenue settlement	19	2622	Grave	Domestic Fowl	Partial	10	Leg		Offering	1
Late Romano-British	Alington Avenue settlement	18	783	Grave	Domestic Fowl	Partial	3	Leg		Mixed	1
Late Romano-British	Alington Avenue settlement	17	804	Grave	Domestic Fowl	Partial	17	Mixed		Waste	1
Late Romano-British	Alington Avenue settlement	21	2699	Grave	Domestic Fowl	Partial	4	Leg		Offering	1
Late Romano-British	Alington Avenue settlement	24	234	Grave	Domestic Fowl	Complete	80			Mixed	1
Late Romano-British	Barton Field	1610	1449	Pit	Horse	Complete	0		Adult	Ritual	1
Late Romano-British	Barton Field	1611	1447	Pit	Goat	Complete	0			Ritual	1
Late Romano-British	Barton Field	1609	1448	Pit	Horse	Complete	0		Adult	Ritual	1
Late Romano-British	Barton Field	1612	E6/1	Pit	Dog	Complete	0			Ritual	3
Late Romano-British	Butterfield down	1436	370	Ditch	Crow	Complete	0			Ritual	1
Late Romano-British	Butterfield down	1437	trench 3	Ditch	Dog	Complete	0		Juvenile	Unknown	1
Late Romano-British	Butterfield down	1435	2813	Pit	Sheep	Partial	7	Leg		Mixed	1

Period	Site Name	ABG Ref	Context	Feature	Species	Complete/ Partial	No. element	ABG type	Age	Reported Interpretation	No. of ABGs
Late Romano-British	Chapperton Down	1860	unknown	Pit	Sheep	Complete	174			Functional	1
Late Romano-British	Colliton park	320	Pit k	Pit	Dog	Partial	0	Mixed		Natural death	1
Late Romano-British	Colliton park	322	Pit k	Pit	Dog	Partial	2	Leg		Unknown	1
Late Romano-British	Dorchester Prison	266	5	Pit	Pig	Partial	7	Axial + head		Foundation Offering	1
Late Romano-British	Downton Villa	1856	Pit 3	Pit	Dog	Complete	0		Adult	Unknown	1
Late Romano-British	Downton Villa	1855	Bath XVI	layer	Badger	Complete	0		Adult	Natural death	1
Late Romano-British	Greyhound Yard	219	3867	Cess pit	Cat	Partial	0		Juvenile	Unknown	1
Late Romano-British	Greyhound Yard	232	5077	Well	Cattle	Partial	4	Axial	Adult	Waste	1
Late Romano-British	Greyhound Yard	227	3627	Cess pit	Hare	Partial	6		Subadult	Unknown	1
Late Romano-British	Greyhound Yard	215	4308	Cess pit	Domestic Fowl	Partial	5			Waste	1
Late Romano-British	Greyhound Yard	205	1792	Gulley	Dog	Partial	6		Adult	Culling	1
Late Romano-British	Greyhound Yard	206	1284/1609	Cess pit	Dog	Partial	0		Juvenile	Culling	1
Late Romano-British	Greyhound Yard	211	4502	Cess pit	Dog	Partial	0			Culling	1

Period	Site Name	ABG Ref	Context	Feature	Species	Complete/Partial	No. element	ABG type	Age	Reported Interpretation	No. of ABGs
Late Romano-British	Greyhound Yard	214	4308	Cess pit	Dog	Partial	58	Mixed	Adult	Culling	1
Late Romano-British	Greyhound Yard	218	3867	Cess pit	Cat	Partial	0		Juvenile	Unknown	1
Late Romano-British	Greyhound Yard	233	5077	Well	Cattle	Partial	4	Leg	Adult	Waste	1
Late Romano-British	Greyhound Yard	212	4502	Cess pit	Dog	Partial	0			Culling	1
Late Romano-British	Greyhound Yard	220	3867	Cess pit	Cat	Partial	0		Juvenile	Unknown	1
Late Romano-British	Greyhound Yard	226	3823	Cess pit	Domestic Fowl	Partial	35			Waste	1
Late Romano-British	Greyhound Yard	216	4308	Cess pit	Hare	Partial	9			Unknown	1
Late Romano-British	Greyhound Yard	217	4308	Cess pit	Red kite	Partial	4			Unknown	1
Late Romano-British	Greyhound Yard	207	1284/1609	Cess pit	Dog	Partial	0		Juvenile	Culling	1
Late Romano-British	Greyhound Yard	230	2131	Foundation	Dog	Partial	14		Neonate	Culling	1
Late Romano-British	Greyhound Yard	221	3867	Cess pit	Cattle	Partial	8	Leg	Juvenile	Waste	1
Late Romano-British	Greyhound Yard	222	3640/3636	Cess pit	Dog	Partial	59	Mixed	Adult	Culling	1
Late Romano-British	Greyhound Yard	204	1794	Pit	Dog	Partial	49	Mixed	Adult	Culling	1



Period	Site Name	ABG Ref	Context	Feature	Species	Complete/ Partial	No. element	ABG type	Age	Reported Interpretation	No. of ABGs
Late Romano-British	Greyhound Yard	208	4502	Cess pit	Dog	Partial	0	Mixed		Culling	1
Late Romano-British	Greyhound Yard	209	4502	Cess pit	Dog	Partial	0	Mixed		Culling	1
Late Romano-British	Greyhound Yard	224	3636	Cess pit	Raven	Partial	11			Unknown	1
Late Romano-British	Greyhound Yard	223	3636	Cess pit	Pig	Partial	59		Juvenile	Waste	1
Late Romano-British	Greyhound Yard	225	3823	Cess pit	Cat	Partial	56		Subadult	Unknown	1
Late Romano-British	Greyhound Yard	231	4658	Foundation	Dog	Partial	14		Neonate	Culling	1
Late Romano-British	Greyhound Yard	213	4502	Cess pit	Dog	Partial	0			Culling	1
Late Romano-British	Greyhound Yard	229	3860	Cess pit	Dog	Partial	4	Leg	Juvenile	Culling	1
Late Romano-British	Greyhound Yard	228	3828	Cess pit	Dog	Partial	12	Axial	Adult	Culling	1
Late Romano-British	Greyhound Yard	234	4176	Foundation	Dog	Partial	71	Mixed	Adult	Culling	1
Late Romano-British	Greyhound Yard	210	4502	Cess pit	Dog	Partial	0	Mixed		Culling	1
Late Romano-British	Houghton Down	1487	Layer 3/2 P367	Well	Dog	Complete	126		Juvenile	Ritual	1
Late Romano-British	Houghton Down	1488	Layer 3/2 P367	Well	Cat	Complete	74			Ritual	1

Period	Site Name	ABG Ref	Context	Feature	Species	Complete/Partial	No. element	ABG type	Age	Reported Interpretation	No. of ABGs
Late Romano-British	Houghton Down	1486	Layer 3 P367	Well	Cattle	Partial	13	Leg		Ritual	1
Late Romano-British	Lankhills	1600	261	Grave	Domestic Fowl	Partial	38	Mixed		Offering	1
Late Romano-British	Lankhills	1601	281	Grave	Domestic Fowl	Partial	62	Axial + leg		Offering	1
Late Romano-British	Lankhills	1602	287, 288	Grave	Domestic Fowl	Partial	26	Mixed		Offering	1
Late Romano-British	Lankhills	1603	298	Grave	Domestic Fowl	Partial	21	Mixed		Offering	1
Late Romano-British	Lankhills	1604	460	Grave	Domestic Fowl	Partial	56	Mixed		Offering	1
Late Romano-British	Lankhills	1605	673	Grave	Domestic Fowl	Partial	23	Axial + leg	Juvenile	Offering	1
Late Romano-British	Lankhills	1606	527	Grave	Dog	Partial	0		Adult	Offering	1
Late Romano-British	Lankhills	1607	538	Grave	Dog	Complete	0		Subadult	Offering	1
Late Romano-British	Little Somborne	925	well shaft	Well	Horse	Partial	27	Axial + leg	Adult	Unknown	1
Late Romano-British	Little Somborne	927	Well shaft	Well	Dog	Unknown	138		Neonate	Culling	3
Late Romano-British	Little Somborne	928	Well shaft	Well	Hare	Partial	7			Unknown	1
Late Romano-British	Little Somborne	930	well shaft	Well	Crow	Partial	49			Unknown	1

Period	Site Name	ABG Ref	Context	Feature	Species	Complete/Partial	No. element	ABG type	Age	Reported Interpretation	No. of ABGs
Late Romano-British	Maddington Farm	1442	1140	Pit	Pig	Complete	0		Juvenile	Natural death	1
Late Romano-British	Maddington Farm	1440	1138	Pit	Pig	Complete	0		Juvenile	Natural death	1
Late Romano-British	Maddington Farm	1439	1058	Pit	Cattle	Complete	0		Juvenile	Ritual	1
Late Romano-British	Maddington Farm	1444	1142	Pit	Pig	Complete	0		Juvenile	Natural death	1
Late Romano-British	Maddington Farm	1438	1019	Grave	Dog	Complete	0		Adult	Offering	1
Late Romano-British	Maddington Farm	1446	1199	Pit	Dog	Unknown	72		Neonate	Natural death	3
Late Romano-British	Maddington Farm	1443	1141	Pit	Pig	Complete	0		Juvenile	Natural death	1
Late Romano-British	Maddington Farm	1441	1139	Pit	Pig	Complete	0		Juvenile	Natural death	1
Late Romano-British	Maddington Farm	1445	1154	Pit	Cattle	Partial	16	Leg		Ritual	1
Late Romano-British	Maiden Castle Road	58	02388	Pit	Pigeon	Partial				Unknown	1
Late Romano-British	Maiden Castle Road	59	02387	Pit	Dog	Unknown	100		Neonate	Unknown	1
Late Romano-British	Maiden Castle Road	60	02202	Grave	Domestic Fowl	Unknown			Juvenile	Mixed	1
Late Romano-British	Maiden Castle Road	55	02388	Pit	Sheep	Partial		Leg		Waste	1

Period	Site Name	ABG Ref	Context	Feature	Species	Complete/Partial	No. element	ABG type	Age	Reported Interpretation	No. of ABGs
Late Romano-British	Maiden Castle Road	57	02388	Pit	Cattle	Partial		Leg		Waste	1
Late Romano-British	Maiden Castle Road	53	02486	Pit	Sheep	Partial		Leg		Waste	1
Late Romano-British	Maiden Castle Road	56	02388	Pit	Cattle	Partial		Leg		Waste	1
Late Romano-British	Maiden Castle Road	62	02230	Grave	Sheep	Partial	4	Axial + head	Juvenile	Mixed	1
Late Romano-British	Maiden Castle Road	61	02367	Grave	Sheep	Partial		Leg	Juvenile	Mixed	1
Late Romano-British	Neatham	1112	F16	Pit	Dog	Complete	0		Adult	Mixed	4
Late Romano-British	Neatham	1113	F14	Pit	Domestic Fowl	Complete	40			Mixed	1
Late Romano-British	Neatham	1111	F16	Pit	Dog	Complete	0		Juvenile	Mixed	1
Late Romano-British	Neatham	1115	F14	Pit	Domestic Fowl	Partial	10	Axial + leg		Mixed	1
Late Romano-British	Neatham	1114	F16	Pit	Cattle	Partial	0	Leg		Mixed	1
Late Romano-British	Neatham	1109	F14	Pit	Pig	Partial	2	Leg		Mixed	1
Late Romano-British	Nothern suburbs, victoria road	903	F1093	Well	Pig	Partial	72		Young adult	Waste	1
Late Romano-British	Nothern suburbs, victoria road	905	F1093	Well	domestic goose	Partial	6	Leg		Waste	1

Period	Site Name	ABG Ref	Context	Feature	Species	Complete/Partial	No. element	ABG type	Age	Reported Interpretation	No. of ABGs
Late Romano-British	Nothern suburbs, victoria road	911	F168	Pit	Pig	Partial	4	Leg		Offering	1
Late Romano-British	Nothern suburbs, victoria road	912	F981	Pit	Goat	Partial	4	Leg	Young adult	Waste	2
Late Romano-British	Nothern suburbs, victoria road	913	F981	Pit	S/G	Partial	9	Axial		Waste	1
Late Romano-British	Nothern suburbs, victoria road	919	Phase 318	layer	Horse	Partial	0	Axial		Unknown	1
Late Romano-British	Nothern suburbs, victoria road	921	Phase 386 cobble layer	layer	Cattle	Partial	6	Axial		Unknown	1
Late Romano-British	Nothern suburbs, victoria road	914	F981	Pit	Pig	Partial	4	Leg	Young adult	Waste	1
Late Romano-British	Nothern suburbs, victoria road	901	F1096	Well	Pig	Partial	17	Leg	Young adult	Waste	1
Late Romano-British	Nothern suburbs, victoria road	916	F1151	Post-hole	Buzzard	Partial	17			Unknown	1
Late Romano-British	Nothern suburbs, victoria road	917	Phase 303	layer	Horse	Partial	0	Axial		Unknown	1
Late Romano-British	Nothern suburbs, victoria road	912	F981	Pit	Goat	Partial	4		Young adult	Waste	2
Late Romano-British	Nothern suburbs, victoria road	900	F1096	Well	Horse	Partial	115		Adult	Unknown	1
Late Romano-British	Nothern suburbs, victoria road	909	F814 / 3262	Pit	Domestic Fowl	Partial	0		Young adult	Waste	1
Late Romano-British	Nothern suburbs, victoria road	915	phase 453	layer	Cat	Partial	5		Juvenile	Unknown	1

Period	Site Name	ABG Ref	Context	Feature	Species	Complete/Partial	No. element	ABG type	Age	Reported Interpretation	No. of ABGs
Late Romano-British	Nothern suburbs, victoria road	899	2 wells	Well	Dog	Unknown	762			Culling	17
Late Romano-British	Nothern suburbs, victoria road	906	F814 / 3262	Pit	Dog	Complete	0			Culling	7
Late Romano-British	Nothern suburbs, victoria road	904	F1093	Well	Cattle	Partial	0			Waste	2
Late Romano-British	Nothern suburbs, victoria road	908	F814 / 3262	Pit	Raven	Partial	26			Unknown	1
Late Romano-British	Nothern suburbs, victoria road	907	F814 / 3262	Pit	Cat	Partial	0		Young adult	Unknown	1
Late Romano-British	Nothern suburbs, victoria road	918	Phase 308	layer	Horse	Partial	0	Axial		Unknown	1
Late Romano-British	Nothern suburbs, victoria road	902	F1093	Well	Domestic Fowl	Partial	33			Waste	4
Late Romano-British	Nothern suburbs, victoria road	920	F58	Post-hole	Sheep	Partial	24	Axial	Juvenile	Unknown	1
Late Romano-British	Oakridge well	870	65-11, 66-4	Well	Quail	Unknown	7			Waste	1
Late Romano-British	Oakridge well	832	73-0, 74-6	Well	Pig	Complete	0		Juvenile	Unknown	1
Late Romano-British	Oakridge well	833	42-6	Well	Dog	Unknown	187		Neonate	Culling	10
Late Romano-British	Oakridge well	835	57-0	Well	Dog	Unknown	0		Neonate	Culling	18
Late Romano-British	Oakridge well	825	68-8, 69-3	Well	Goat	Complete	123		Juvenile	Natural death	1

Period	Site Name	ABG Ref	Context	Feature	Species	Complete/Partial	No. element	ABG type	Age	Reported Interpretation	No. of ABGs
Late Romano-British	Oakridge well	836	78-0	Well	Dog	Unknown	0		Neonate	Culling	10
Late Romano-British	Oakridge well	837	79-6	Well	Dog	Unknown	0		Neonate	Culling	7
Late Romano-British	Oakridge well	838	38-6, 41-0	Well	Dog	Complete	85		Adult	Natural death	1
Late Romano-British	Oakridge well	839	46-3	Well	Dog	Complete	101		Subadult	Natural death	1
Late Romano-British	Oakridge well	840	55-1	Well	Dog	Complete	119		Juvenile	Natural death	1
Late Romano-British	Oakridge well	841	57-9, 59-6	Well	Dog	Complete	87			Natural death	1
Late Romano-British	Oakridge well	834	57-9	Well	Dog	Unknown	0		Neonate	Culling	22
Late Romano-British	Oakridge well	868	41-0, 60-0	Well	Polecat	Complete	0		Juvenile	Mixed	2
Late Romano-British	Oakridge well	866	55-8, 56-3	Well	Fox	Complete	90		Adult	Fall	1
Late Romano-British	Oakridge well	865	53-0, 54-9	Well	Fox	Complete	86		Subadult	Fall	1
Late Romano-British	Oakridge well	864	67-9, 69-3	Well	Hare	Partial	11		Juvenile	Fall	1
Late Romano-British	Oakridge well	871	78-1	Well	Raven	Partial	19			Culling	1
Late Romano-British	Oakridge well	862	60-6	Well	Hare	Complete	71		Subadult	Fall	1

Period	Site Name	ABG Ref	Context	Feature	Species	Complete/Partial	No. element	ABG type	Age	Reported Interpretation	No. of ABGs
Late Romano-British	Oakridge well	861	37, 40-9	Well	Roe deer	Unknown	0		Juvenile	Fall	1
Late Romano-British	Oakridge well	822	54, 59-6	Well	Cattle	Complete	0			Mixed	3
Late Romano-British	Oakridge well	860	37, 40-9	Well	Roe deer	Unknown	0		Young adult	Fall	1
Late Romano-British	Oakridge well	863	67-9, 69-3	Well	Hare	Complete	82		Adult	Fall	1
Late Romano-British	Oakridge well	859	47	Well	Roe deer	Complete	109		Juvenile	Fall	1
Late Romano-British	Oakridge well	857	43-0, 45-4	Well	Red Deer	Complete	141		Juvenile	Fall	1
Late Romano-British	Oakridge well	858	57-9, 58-10	Well	Roe deer	Complete	72		Young adult	Fall	1
Late Romano-British	Oakridge well	869	47-0, 51-9	Well	Pine marten	Unknown	39			Fall	1
Late Romano-British	Oakridge well	854	55-0, 58-10	Well	Cat	Unknown	28		Juvenile	Natural death	1
Late Romano-British	Oakridge well	847	79-6	Well	Dog	Partial	65	Axial + leg	Adult	Natural death	1
Late Romano-British	Oakridge well	828	39, 40-9	Well	Pig	Complete	0		Juvenile	Fall	1
Late Romano-British	Oakridge well	830	30-9	Well	Pig	Complete	0		Juvenile	Fall	1
Late Romano-British	Oakridge well	856	42-6	Well	Cat	Unknown	18		Juvenile	Natural death	1



Period	Site Name	ABG Ref	Context	Feature	Species	Complete/ Partial	No. element	ABG type	Age	Reported Interpretation	No. of ABGs
Late Romano-British	Oakridge well	867	41-0, 60-0	Well	Polecat	Complete	0		Adult	Fall	11
Late Romano-British	Oakridge well	816	57-6, 57-9	Well	Cattle	Complete	0		Neonate	Natural death	1
Late Romano-British	Oakridge well	815	59-6	Well	Cattle	Unknown	309		Juvenile	Natural death	5
Late Romano-British	Oakridge well	872	42-6, 57-9	Well	Swallow	Unknown	0			Natural death	30
Late Romano-British	Oakridge well	756	62-0	Well	Cattle	Unknown	41		Foetal	Natural death	1
Late Romano-British	Oakridge well	813	60-9	Well	Cattle	Complete	76		Foetal	Natural death	1
Late Romano-British	Oakridge well	821	56-3, 57-0	Well	Cattle	Partial	166	Axial	Adult	Waste	3
Late Romano-British	Oakridge well	824	29, 34-0	Well	Goat	Partial	82	Mixed	Juvenile	Waste	1
Late Romano-British	Oakridge well	831	54-0, 55-3	Well	Pig	Complete	0		Juvenile	Fall	3
Late Romano-British	Oakridge well	817	56-3	Well	Cattle	Partial	0	Axial + leg	Neonate	Waste	1
Late Romano-British	Oakridge well	843	63-6, 64-6	Well	Dog	Complete	129			Natural death	1
Late Romano-British	Oakridge well	844	70-2	Well	Dog	Partial	50	Head + leg	Juvenile	Natural death	1
Late Romano-British	Oakridge well	842	60-6, 62-2	Well	Dog	Complete	0			Natural death	1

Period	Site Name	ABG Ref	Context	Feature	Species	Complete/Partial	No. element	ABG type	Age	Reported Interpretation	No. of ABGs
Late Romano-British	Oakridge well	826	49-3, 51-9	Well	S/G	Complete	69		Juvenile	Waste	1
Late Romano-British	Oakridge well	827	40, 41	Well	Pig	Complete	0		Neonate	Fall	1
Late Romano-British	Oakridge well	829	40-9	Well	Pig	Complete	0		Juvenile	Fall	1
Late Romano-British	Oakridge well	855	51-9, 52-6	Well	Cat	Unknown	46		Juvenile	Natural death	1
Late Romano-British	Oakridge well	853	77-7, 79-9	Well	Cat	Unknown	0		Juvenile	Mixed	1
Late Romano-British	Oakridge well	852	77-7, 79-9	Well	Cat	Unknown	0		Juvenile	Natural death	1
Late Romano-British	Oakridge well	851	77-7, 79-9	Well	Cat	Unknown	0		Adult	Natural death	1
Late Romano-British	Oakridge well	846	77-7	Well	Dog	Unknown	316			Natural death	7
Late Romano-British	Oakridge well	845	73-0, 75-9	Well	Dog	Complete	0		Neonate	Natural death	1
Late Romano-British	Oakridge well	818	79-9	Well	Cattle	Partial	4	Axial + head	Juvenile	Waste	1
Late Romano-British	Owslebury	697	664.1-6	Cess pit	Dog	Unknown	0		Neonate	Culling	1
Late Romano-British	Owslebury	690	664.1-6	Cess pit	Dog	Unknown	0		Neonate	Culling	1
Late Romano-British	Owslebury	707	664.10	Cess pit	Hare	Partial	9		Subadult	Unknown	1

Period	Site Name	ABG Ref	Context	Feature	Species	Complete/ Partial	No. element	ABG type	Age	Reported Interpretation	No. of ABGs
Late Romano-British	Owslebury	682	664.1-6	Cess pit	Dog	Unknown	0		Neonate	Culling	1
Late Romano-British	Owslebury	670	664.1-6	Cess pit	Dog	Unknown	0		Neonate	Culling	1
Late Romano-British	Owslebury	696	664.1-6	Cess pit	Dog	Unknown	0		Neonate	Culling	1
Late Romano-British	Owslebury	695	664.1-6	Cess pit	Dog	Unknown	0		Neonate	Culling	1
Late Romano-British	Owslebury	694	664.1-6	Cess pit	Dog	Unknown	0		Neonate	Culling	1
Late Romano-British	Owslebury	693	664.1-6	Cess pit	Dog	Unknown	0		Neonate	Culling	1
Late Romano-British	Owslebury	581	632.6-8	Cess pit	Dog	Complete	0		Adult	Mixed	1
Late Romano-British	Owslebury	699	664.2	Cess pit	Dog	Complete	161		Young adult	Mixed	1
Late Romano-British	Owslebury	582	632.6-8	Cess pit	Dog	Partial	0		Juvenile	Mixed	1
Late Romano-British	Owslebury	700	664.3	Cess pit	Dog	Complete	150		Adult	Mixed	1
Late Romano-British	Owslebury	688	664.1-6	Cess pit	Dog	Unknown	0		Neonate	Culling	1
Late Romano-British	Owslebury	687	664.1-6	Cess pit	Dog	Unknown	0		Neonate	Culling	1
Late Romano-British	Owslebury	686	664.1-6	Cess pit	Dog	Unknown	0		Neonate	Culling	1

Period	Site Name	ABG Ref	Context	Feature	Species	Complete/ Partial	No. element	ABG type	Age	Reported Interpretation	No. of ABGs
Late Romano-British	Owslebury	685	664.1-6	Cess pit	Dog	Unknown	0		Neonate	Culling	1
Late Romano-British	Owslebury	684	664.1-6	Cess pit	Dog	Unknown	0		Neonate	Culling	1
Late Romano-British	Owslebury	646	650.2-3,6,8	Cess pit	Dog	Unknown	0		Neonate	Mixed	1
Late Romano-British	Owslebury	623	646.2	Cess pit	Cat	Partial	112		Juvenile	Mixed	1
Late Romano-British	Owslebury	692	664.1-6	Cess pit	Dog	Unknown	0		Neonate	Culling	1
Late Romano-British	Owslebury	580	632.1	Cess pit	Domestic Fowl	Partial	0			Unknown	1
Late Romano-British	Owslebury	689	664.1-6	Cess pit	Dog	Unknown	0		Neonate	Culling	1
Late Romano-British	Owslebury	644	650.2-3,6,8	Cess pit	Dog	Unknown	0		Neonate	Mixed	1
Late Romano-British	Owslebury	643	650.2-3,6,8	Cess pit	Dog	Unknown	0		Neonate	Mixed	1
Late Romano-British	Owslebury	642	650.2-3,6,8	Cess pit	Dog	Unknown	0		Neonate	Mixed	1
Late Romano-British	Owslebury	641	650.2-3,6,8	Cess pit	Dog	Unknown	0		Neonate	Mixed	1
Late Romano-British	Owslebury	639	650.3	Cess pit	Pig	Complete	76		Neonate	Natural death	1
Late Romano-British	Owslebury	640	650.2-3,6,8	Cess pit	Dog	Unknown	0		Neonate	Mixed	1

Period	Site Name	ABG Ref	Context	Feature	Species	Complete/Partial	No. element	ABG type	Age	Reported Interpretation	No. of ABGs
Late Romano-British	Owslebury	595	634.1	Ditch	Domestic Fowl	Partial	52			Mixed	1
Late Romano-British	Owslebury	553	133.6	Ditch	Dog	Complete	137		Adult	Mixed	1
Late Romano-British	Owslebury	754	91	Oven	Cat	Partial	39			Mixed	1
Late Romano-British	Owslebury	546	133.4	Ditch	Dog	Partial	17			Mixed	1
Late Romano-British	Owslebury	545	133.4	Ditch	Dog	Partial	17		Adult	Mixed	1
Late Romano-British	Owslebury	542	133.1	Ditch	Dog	Complete	174			Mixed	1
Late Romano-British	Owslebury	648	650.2-3,6,8	Cess pit	Dog	Unknown	0		Neonate	Mixed	1
Late Romano-British	Owslebury	592	634.2	Ditch	Dog	Partial	78		Subadult	Mixed	1
Late Romano-British	Owslebury	590	634.2	Ditch	Dog	Complete	146		Adult	Mixed	1
Late Romano-British	Owslebury	563	369.2	Ditch	Raven	Partial	0			Mixed	1
Late Romano-British	Owslebury	579	632.1	Cess pit	Domestic Fowl	Partial	0			Unknown	1
Late Romano-British	Owslebury	562	369.2	Ditch	Raven	Partial	0			Mixed	1
Late Romano-British	Owslebury	675	664.1-6	Cess pit	Dog	Unknown	0		Neonate	Culling	1

Period	Site Name	ABG Ref	Context	Feature	Species	Complete/ Partial	No. element	ABG type	Age	Reported Interpretation	No. of ABGs
Late Romano-British	Owslebury	691	664.1-6	Cess pit	Dog	Unknown	0		Neonate	Culling	1
Late Romano-British	Owslebury	649	650.3	Cess pit	Cat	Complete	59			Mixed	1
Late Romano-British	Owslebury	657	664.1-6	Cess pit	Dog	Unknown	0		Neonate	Culling	1
Late Romano-British	Owslebury	672	664.1-6	Cess pit	Dog	Unknown	0		Neonate	Culling	1
Late Romano-British	Owslebury	680	664.1-6	Cess pit	Dog	Unknown	0		Neonate	Culling	1
Late Romano-British	Owslebury	679	664.1-6	Cess pit	Dog	Unknown	0		Neonate	Culling	1
Late Romano-British	Owslebury	678	664.1-6	Cess pit	Dog	Unknown	0		Neonate	Culling	1
Late Romano-British	Owslebury	652	664.3-7	Cess pit	Sheep	Partial	0			Waste	1
Late Romano-British	Owslebury	676	664.1-6	Cess pit	Dog	Unknown	0		Neonate	Culling	1
Late Romano-British	Owslebury	653	664.3-7	Cess pit	Sheep	Partial	0			Waste	1
Late Romano-British	Owslebury	664	664.1-6	Cess pit	Dog	Unknown	0		Neonate	Culling	1
Late Romano-British	Owslebury	673	664.1-6	Cess pit	Dog	Unknown	0		Neonate	Culling	1
Late Romano-British	Owslebury	665	664.1-6	Cess pit	Dog	Unknown	0		Neonate	Culling	1

Period	Site Name	ABG Ref	Context	Feature	Species	Complete/Partial	No. element	ABG type	Age	Reported Interpretation	No. of ABGs
Late Romano-British	Owslebury	671	664.1-6	Cess pit	Dog	Unknown	0		Neonate	Culling	1
Late Romano-British	Owslebury	674	664.1-6	Cess pit	Dog	Unknown	0		Neonate	Culling	1
Late Romano-British	Owslebury	667	664.1-6	Cess pit	Dog	Unknown	0		Neonate	Culling	1
Late Romano-British	Owslebury	668	664.1-6	Cess pit	Dog	Unknown	0		Neonate	Culling	1
Late Romano-British	Owslebury	669	664.1-6	Cess pit	Dog	Unknown	0		Neonate	Culling	1
Late Romano-British	Owslebury	677	664.1-6	Cess pit	Dog	Unknown	0		Neonate	Culling	1
Late Romano-British	Owslebury	662	664.1-6	Cess pit	Dog	Unknown	0		Neonate	Culling	1
Late Romano-British	Owslebury	717	724.2	Quarry	Dog	Complete	170		Adult	Mixed	1
Late Romano-British	Owslebury	698	664.2	Cess pit	Dog	Complete	205		Adult	Mixed	1
Late Romano-British	Owslebury	681	664.1-6	Cess pit	Dog	Unknown	0		Neonate	Culling	1
Late Romano-British	Owslebury	706	664.2	Cess pit	Hare	Partial	14		Young adult	Unknown	1
Late Romano-British	Owslebury	703	664.6	Cess pit	Dog	Complete	0		Young adult	Mixed	1
Late Romano-British	Owslebury	702	664.6	Cess pit	Dog	Complete	0		Adult	Mixed	1

Period	Site Name	ABG Ref	Context	Feature	Species	Complete/Partial	No. element	ABG type	Age	Reported Interpretation	No. of ABGs
Late Romano-British	Owslebury	701	664.6	Cess pit	Dog	Complete	0		Adult	Mixed	1
Late Romano-British	Owslebury	650	650.2	Cess pit	Domestic Fowl	Partial	53		Adult	Waste	1
Late Romano-British	Owslebury	663	664.1-6	Cess pit	Dog	Unknown	0		Neonate	Culling	1
Late Romano-British	Owslebury	618	646.3-6	Cess pit	Sheep	Partial	0			Waste	1
Late Romano-British	Owslebury	661	664.1-6	Cess pit	Dog	Unknown	0		Neonate	Culling	1
Late Romano-British	Owslebury	660	664.1-6	Cess pit	Dog	Unknown	0		Neonate	Culling	1
Late Romano-British	Owslebury	659	664.1-6	Cess pit	Dog	Unknown	0		Neonate	Culling	1
Late Romano-British	Owslebury	658	664.1-6	Cess pit	Dog	Unknown	0		Neonate	Culling	1
Late Romano-British	Owslebury	683	664.1-6	Cess pit	Dog	Unknown	0		Neonate	Culling	1
Late Romano-British	Owslebury	656	664.1-6	Cess pit	Dog	Unknown	0		Neonate	Culling	1
Late Romano-British	Owslebury	666	664.1-6	Cess pit	Dog	Unknown	0		Neonate	Culling	1
Late Romano-British	Owslebury	654	664.3-7	Cess pit	Sheep	Partial	0			Waste	1
Late Romano-British	Owslebury	655	664.3-7	Cess pit	Sheep	Partial	0			Waste	1



Period	Site Name	ABG Ref	Context	Feature	Species	Complete/ Partial	No. element	ABG type	Age	Reported Interpretation	No. of ABGs
Late Romano-British	Owslebury	633	650.2	Cess pit	Sheep	Partial	6	Axial + leg	Subadult	Waste	1
Late Romano-British	Owslebury	550	133.4	Ditch	Horse	Partial	6	Axial		Unknown	1
Late Romano-British	Owslebury	710	724.3	Quarry	Cattle	Partial	2	Leg		Waste	1
Late Romano-British	Owslebury	629	650.8	Cess pit	Cattle	Partial	6	Leg		Waste	1
Late Romano-British	Owslebury	705	664.10	Cess pit	Dog	Partial	70	Axial + head	Adult	Mixed	1
Late Romano-British	Owslebury	716	724.3	Quarry	Horse	Partial	8	Axial		Unknown	1
Late Romano-British	Owslebury	651	664.9	Cess pit	Cattle	Partial	20	Axial	Adult	Waste	1
Late Romano-British	Owslebury	638	650.6	Cess pit	Sheep	Partial	8	Axial + head		Waste	1
Late Romano-British	Owslebury	712	724.5	Quarry	Cattle	Partial	0	Leg	Adult	Waste	1
Late Romano-British	Owslebury	635	650.3	Cess pit	Sheep	Partial	0	Axial	Subadult	Waste	1
Late Romano-British	Owslebury	753	461.1	Quarry	Cattle	Partial	9	Leg		Waste	1
Late Romano-British	Owslebury	632	650.2	Cess pit	Sheep	Partial	0	Axial		Waste	1
Late Romano-British	Owslebury	708	724.3	Quarry	Cattle	Partial	36	Axial	Subadult	Waste	1

Period	Site Name	ABG Ref	Context	Feature	Species	Complete/ Partial	No. element	ABG type	Age	Reported Interpretation	No. of ABGs
Late Romano-British	Owslebury	547	133.4	Ditch	Dog	Partial	24	Axial		Mixed	1
Late Romano-British	Owslebury	541	132.6	Ditch	Dog	Partial	14	Leg	Adult	Mixed	1
Late Romano-British	Owslebury	543	133.2	Ditch	Horse	Partial	0	Axial		Mixed	1
Late Romano-British	Owslebury	544	133.2	Ditch	Horse	Partial	0	Axial		Mixed	1
Late Romano-British	Owslebury	548	133.4	Ditch	Dog	Partial	5	Leg		Mixed	1
Late Romano-British	Owslebury	645	650.2-3,6,8	Cess pit	Dog	Unknown	0		Neonate	Mixed	1
Late Romano-British	Owslebury	637	650.3	Cess pit	Sheep	Partial	0	Axial	Subadult	Waste	1
Late Romano-British	Owslebury	613	642.7	Ditch	Cattle	Partial	0	Axial	Young adult	Waste	1
Late Romano-British	Owslebury	614	642.7	Ditch	Cattle	Partial	18	Axial	Young adult	Waste	1
Late Romano-British	Owslebury	588	634.1	Ditch	Cattle	Partial	13	Axial	Adult	Waste	1
Late Romano-British	Owslebury	628	650.6	Cess pit	Cattle	Partial	15	Leg	Subadult	Waste	1
Late Romano-British	Owslebury	627	646.3	Cess pit	Raven	Partial	0	Axial + head		Mixed	1
Late Romano-British	Owslebury	626	646.4	Cess pit	Buzzard	Partial	61	Axial + leg		Mixed	1

Period	Site Name	ABG Ref	Context	Feature	Species	Complete/ Partial	No. element	ABG type	Age	Reported Interpretation	No. of ABGs
Late Romano-British	Owslebury	625	646.3	Cess pit	Buzzard	Partial	21	Axial + head		Mixed	1
Late Romano-British	Owslebury	630	650.2	Cess pit	Sheep	Partial	0	Axial		Waste	1
Late Romano-British	Owslebury	711	724.5	Quarry	Cattle	Partial	0	Leg	Subadult	Waste	1
Late Romano-British	Owslebury	631	650.2	Cess pit	Sheep	Partial	0	Axial		Waste	1
Late Romano-British	Owslebury	551	133.6	Ditch	Sheep	Partial	38	Axial + leg	Subadult	Waste	1
Late Romano-British	Owslebury	612	642.7	Ditch	Cattle	Partial	0	Axial	Old adult	Waste	1
Late Romano-British	Owslebury	594	634.2	Ditch	Horse	Partial	4	Leg		Mixed	1
Late Romano-British	Owslebury	593	634.2	Ditch	Horse	Partial	5	Leg		Mixed	1
Late Romano-British	Owslebury	591	634.1	Ditch	Dog	Partial	6	Axial		Mixed	1
Late Romano-British	Owslebury	589	634.2	Ditch	S/G	Partial	4	Axial + head		Waste	1
Late Romano-British	Owslebury	616	642.7	Ditch	Dog	Partial	13	Mixed	Subadult	Mixed	1
Late Romano-British	Owslebury	704	664.9	Cess pit	Dog	Partial	85	Mixed	Adult	Mixed	1
Late Romano-British	Owslebury	634	650.3	Cess pit	Sheep	Partial	0	Leg	Subadult	Waste	1

Period	Site Name	ABG Ref	Context	Feature	Species	Complete/ Partial	No. element	ABG type	Age	Reported Interpretation	No. of ABGs
Late Romano-British	Owslebury	615	642.7	Ditch	S/G	Partial	6	Axial		Waste	1
Late Romano-British	Owslebury	622	646.3-6	Cess pit	Dog	Partial	0		Neonate	Mixed	1
Late Romano-British	Owslebury	549	133.4	Ditch	Horse	Partial	30	Axial		Unknown	1
Late Romano-British	Owslebury	636	650.3	Cess pit	Sheep	Partial	0	Axial	Subadult	Waste	1
Late Romano-British	Owslebury	621	646.3-6	Cess pit	Dog	Partial	0		Neonate	Mixed	1
Late Romano-British	Owslebury	647	650.2-3,6,8	Cess pit	Dog	Unknown	0		Neonate	Mixed	1
Late Romano-British	Owslebury	620	646.3-6	Cess pit	Dog	Partial	0		Neonate	Mixed	1
Late Romano-British	Owslebury	619	646.3-6	Cess pit	Dog	Partial	0		Neonate	Mixed	1
Late Romano-British	Owslebury	558	150.1	Gulley	Horse	Partial	27	Mixed	Neonate	Mixed	1
Late Romano-British	Owslebury	583	633.17	Quarry	Dog	Partial	20	Leg	Juvenile	Mixed	1
Late Romano-British	Owslebury	584	633.31	Quarry	Cattle	Partial	6	Leg		Waste	1
Late Romano-British	Owslebury	585	633.2	Quarry	Cattle	Partial	36	Axial		Waste	1
Late Romano-British	Owslebury	587	634.2	Ditch	Cattle	Partial	4	Axial		Waste	1

Period	Site Name	ABG Ref	Context	Feature	Species	Complete/ Partial	No. element	ABG type	Age	Reported Interpretation	No. of ABGs
Late Romano-British	Owslebury	586	634.2	Ditch	Cattle	Partial	26	Axial	Subadult	Waste	1
Late Romano-British	Owslebury	559	150.1	Gulley	Dog	Partial	12	Axial + leg		Mixed	1
Late Romano-British	Owslebury	552	133.6	Ditch	Horse	Partial	41	Axial		Unknown	1
Late Romano-British	Owslebury	624	646.2	Cess pit	Cat	Complete	194		Adult	Mixed	1
Late Romano-British	Owslebury	554	133.6	Ditch	Dog	Partial	23	Axial	Adult	Culling	1
Late Romano-British	Portchester Castle Roman	1139	F121	Well	Cat	Complete	0		Old adult	Unknown	1
Late Romano-British	Portchester Castle Roman	1134	F103	Pit	S/G	Partial	0		Juvenile	Unknown	1
Late Romano-British	Portchester Castle Roman	1133	F103	Pit	Dog	Partial	0			Unknown	4
Late Romano-British	Portchester Castle Roman	1132	F92	Pit	Cat	Complete	0		Juvenile	Unknown	1
Late Romano-British	Portchester Castle Roman	1131	F92	Pit	Pig	Complete	0		Neonate	Unknown	1
Late Romano-British	Portchester Castle Roman	1129	F92	Pit	S/G	Partial	0		Juvenile	Unknown	1
Late Romano-British	Portchester Castle Roman	1135	F103	Pit	Pig	Partial	0		Neonate	Unknown	1
Late Romano-British	Portchester Castle Roman	1136	F121	Well	S/G	Partial	0		Juvenile	Unknown	2

Period	Site Name	ABG Ref	Context	Feature	Species	Complete/ Partial	No. element	ABG type	Age	Reported Interpretation	No. of ABGs
Late Romano-British	Portchester Castle Roman	1128	F87	Pit	Dog	Complete	0		Old adult	Unknown	1
Late Romano-British	Portchester Castle Roman	1144	F144	Well	Pig	Partial	0		Neonate	Unknown	1
Late Romano-British	Portchester Castle Roman	1126	F86	Pit	Cat	Partial	0	Axial + head		Unknown	1
Late Romano-British	Portchester Castle Roman	1137	F121	Well	Pig	Partial	0	Axial + head		Unknown	1
Late Romano-British	Portchester Castle Roman	1148	F236	Well	Cat	Partial	0		Adult	Unknown	1
Late Romano-British	Portchester Castle Roman	1140	F121	Well	Cat	Complete	0		Juvenile	Unknown	1
Late Romano-British	Portchester Castle Roman	1146	F206	Well	Pig	Complete	0		Juvenile	Unknown	1
Late Romano-British	Portchester Castle Roman	1143	F144	Well	S/G	Partial	0		Neonate	Unknown	1
Late Romano-British	Portchester Castle Roman	1125	F86	Pit	Cat	Complete	0			Unknown	2
Late Romano-British	Portchester Castle Roman	1145	F144	Well	Cat	Complete	0			Unknown	2
Late Romano-British	Portchester Castle Roman	1138	F121	Well	Pig	Partial	0		Neonate	Unknown	1
Late Romano-British	Portchester Castle Roman	1147	F234	Pit	Dog	Partial	34			Unknown	1
Late Romano-British	Portchester Castle Roman	1149	F236	Well	Cat	Partial	0		Juvenile	Unknown	1

Period	Site Name	ABG Ref	Context	Feature	Species	Complete/ Partial	No. element	ABG type	Age	Reported Interpretation	No. of ABGs
Late Romano-British	Portchester Castle Roman	1127	F86	Pit	Pig	Partial	0			Unknown	1
Late Romano-British	Portchester Castle Roman	1130	F92	Pit	Pig	Partial	0		Juvenile	Unknown	1
Late Romano-British	Portchester Castle Roman	1142	F144	Well	Dog	Partial	0			Unknown	4
Late Romano-British	Poundbury	350	1344	Grave	Domestic Fowl	Complete	0			Offering	1
Late Romano-British	Poundbury	358	1415	Grave	Cattle	Partial	0	Axial + head		Offering	1
Late Romano-British	Poundbury	351	1344	Grave	S/G	Partial	0	Leg	Neonate	Offering	1
Late Romano-British	Poundbury	345	1182	Grave	Sheep	Partial	3	Axial + head	Juvenile	Offering	1
Late Romano-British	Poundbury	354	1354	Grave	S/G	Partial	0	Axial	Neonate	Offering	1
Late Romano-British	Poundbury	339	429	Grave	Domestic Fowl	Partial	0	Axial		Offering	1
Late Romano-British	Poundbury	346	1250	Grave	Sheep	Partial	0	Axial + leg	Juvenile	Offering	1
Late Romano-British	Poundbury	344	718	Grave	Domestic Fowl	Complete	0			Offering	1
Late Romano-British	Poundbury	347	1255	Grave	Domestic Fowl	Complete	0			Offering	1
Late Romano-British	Poundbury	359	1421	Grave	Domestic Fowl	Complete	0			Offering	1

Period	Site Name	ABG Ref	Context	Feature	Species	Complete/ Partial	No. element	ABG type	Age	Reported Interpretation	No. of ABGs
Late Romano-British	Poundbury	348	1309	Grave	Sheep	Partial	2	Axial + head	Juvenile	Offering	1
Late Romano-British	Poundbury	353	1354	Grave	Domestic Fowl	Complete	0			Offering	1
Late Romano-British	Poundbury	343	574	Grave	Domestic Fowl	Complete	0			Offering	1
Late Romano-British	Poundbury settlement	802	F1056	Cess pit	Dog	Partial	2	Axial	Young adult	Unknown	1
Late Romano-British	Poundbury settlement	801	F1056	Cess pit	Dog	Partial	12	Axial	Subadult	Unknown	1
Late Romano-British	Poundbury settlement	800	G1135	Pit	Goat	Complete	0		Adult	Unknown	1
Late Romano-British	Silchester Forum-Basilica	1108	F127	Well	Pig	Complete			Neonate	Ritual	2
Late Romano-British	Silchester Insula IX	1887	3209	Pit	Dog	Partial	7	Leg	Neonate	Ritual	1
Late Romano-British	Silchester Insula IX	1872	3209	Pit	Dog	Complete	0		Juvenile	Ritual	1
Late Romano-British	Silchester Insula IX	1874	2691	Pit	Cat	Partial	0			Ritual	1
Late Romano-British	Silchester Insula IX	1875	2654	Pit	Domestic Fowl	Partial	4	Mixed		Ritual	1
Late Romano-British	Silchester Insula IX	1881	3217	Pit	Domestic Fowl	Partial	0			Ritual	1
Late Romano-British	Silchester Insula IX	1882	3228	Pit	wild cat	Partial	0		Young adult	Ritual	1



Period	Site Name	ABG Ref	Context	Feature	Species	Complete/ Partial	No. element	ABG type	Age	Reported Interpretation	No. of ABGs
Late Romano-British	Silchester Insula IX	1880	2674	Pit	Cat	Partial	5			Ritual	1
Late Romano-British	Silchester Insula IX	1890	1511	Pit	Dog	Partial	0		Juvenile	Ritual	1
Late Romano-British	Silchester Insula IX	1878	2495	Pit	Sheep	Partial	2	Leg	Neonate	Ritual	1
Late Romano-British	Silchester Insula IX	1886	31017	layer	Cattle	Partial	0			Ritual	1
Late Romano-British	Silchester Insula IX	1879	2674	Pit	Raven	Partial	2	Leg		Ritual	1
Late Romano-British	Silchester Insula IX	1871	3209	Pit	Dog	Complete	0		Adult	Ritual	1
Late Romano-British	Silchester Insula IX	1883	3228/3229	Pit	Jackdaw	Partial	0		Juvenile	Ritual	1
Late Romano-British	Silchester Insula IX	1884	1665	Pit	Domestic Fowl	Partial	0			Ritual	1
Late Romano-British	Silchester Insula IX	1885	1511	Pit	Pig	Partial	0			Ritual	1
Late Romano-British	Silchester Insula IX	1891	1662	Pit	Dog	Complete	0		Old adult	Ritual	1
Late Romano-British	Silchester Insula IX	1880	2674	Pit	Cat	Partial	5	Axial + leg		Ritual	1
Late Romano-British	Silchester Insula IX	1886	31017	layer	Cattle	Partial	0	Axial		Ritual	1
Late Romano-British	Silchester Insula IX	1877	2482	Pit	Cattle	Partial	2	Axial		Ritual	1

Period	Site Name	ABG Ref	Context	Feature	Species	Complete/ Partial	No. element	ABG type	Age	Reported Interpretation	No. of ABGs
Late Romano-British	Silchester Insula IX	1869	1051	Pit	Dog	Partial	0	Mixed	Juvenile	Ritual	1
Late Romano-British	Silchester Insula IX	1889	3228	Pit	Dog	Partial	4	Leg		Ritual	1
Late Romano-British	Silchester Insula IX	1873	2674	Pit	Dog	Partial	0	Mixed	Old adult	Ritual	1
Late Romano-British	Silchester Insula IX	1876	2696	Pit	Pig	Partial	0			Ritual	1
Late Romano-British	Silchester South of the North gate (Area 4)	1966	unknown	Unknown	Cat	Partial	5			Natural death	1
Late Romano-British	Site A. A354 pipe line	1432	61	Grave	Dog	Partial	4	Axial		Offering	1
Late Romano-British	Site A. A354 pipe line	1433	60	Grave	Dog	Unknown	0	Axial + leg		Unknown	1
Late Romano-British	South Grove Cottage	334	Unknown	Unknown	Domestic Fowl	Complete	0			Unknown	1
Late Romano-British	South Grove Cottage	333	Unknown	Unknown	Domestic Fowl	Complete	0			Unknown	1
Late Romano-British	Staple Gardens	935	F683	Post-hole	Sheep	Partial	23	Mixed	Juvenile	Unknown	1
Late Romano-British	Staple Gardens	936	Earth bank	layer	Dog	Partial	6	Leg		Unknown	1
Late Romano-British	White way hill	1557	unknown	Pit	Dog	Complete	0			Unknown	1
Late Romano-British	Winterslow NW	1529	10b	Well	S/G	Partial	0	Head + leg		Unknown	1

Period	Site Name	ABG Ref	Context	Feature	Species	Complete/ Partial	No. element	ABG type	Age	Reported Interpretation	No. of ABGs
Early Anglo-Saxon	Greyhound Yard	236	5347	Well	Duck	Partial	5			Waste	1
Early Anglo-Saxon	Greyhound Yard	238	2561	Demolition layer	Dog	Partial	0	Leg	Adult	Culling	1
Early Anglo-Saxon	Greyhound Yard	235	5347	Well	Dog	Partial	12		Subadult	Culling	1
Early Anglo-Saxon	Greyhound Yard	239	2561	Demolition layer	Dog	Partial	0		Adult	Culling	1
Early Anglo-Saxon	Greyhound Yard	237	5375	Well	Raven	Partial	7			Unknown	1
Early Anglo-Saxon	Grove Farm	1990	1137	Ditch	Dog	Complete	0			Unknown	1
Middle Anglo-Saxon	Cadley road	1452	SFB 100	Demolition layer	Cat	Partial	97			Unknown	2
Middle Anglo-Saxon	Cadley road	1453	SFB 102	Demolition layer	Sheep	Partial	0		Adult	Unknown	1
Middle Anglo-Saxon	Cadley road	1454	SFB 102	Demolition layer	S/G	Partial	0		Juvenile	Unknown	1
Middle Anglo-Saxon	Clifford Street (SOU 15)	464	F56 upper layer	Pit	Dog	Complete	0			Unknown	1
Middle Anglo-Saxon	Clifford Street (SOU 15)	469	F56 upper layer	Pit	Dog	Complete	0		Neonate	Unknown	1
Middle Anglo-Saxon	Clifford Street (SOU 15)	467	F56 upper layer	Pit	Dog	Complete	0		Neonate	Unknown	1
Middle Anglo-Saxon	Clifford Street (SOU 15)	465	F56 upper layer	Pit	Dog	Complete	0			Disease	1

Period	Site Name	ABG Ref	Context	Feature	Species	Complete/Partial	No. element	ABG type	Age	Reported Interpretation	No. of ABGs
Middle Anglo-Saxon	Clifford Street (SOU 15)	468	F56 upper layer	Pit	Dog	Complete	0		Neonate	Unknown	1
Middle Anglo-Saxon	Clifford Street (SOU 15)	470	F56 upper layer	Pit	Dog	Complete	0		Neonate	Unknown	1
Middle Anglo-Saxon	Clifford Street (SOU 15)	473	F56 upper layer	Pit	Dog	Complete	0		Neonate	Unknown	1
Middle Anglo-Saxon	Clifford Street (SOU 15)	472	F56 upper layer	Pit	Dog	Complete	0		Neonate	Unknown	1
Middle Anglo-Saxon	Clifford Street (SOU 15)	471	F56 upper layer	Pit	Dog	Complete	0		Neonate	Unknown	1
Middle Anglo-Saxon	Clifford Street (SOU 15)	466	F56 upper layer	Pit	Dog	Complete	0		Neonate	Unknown	1
Middle Anglo-Saxon	Cook Street	886	219	Ditch	Cattle	Partial		Axial	Adult	Waste	1
Middle Anglo-Saxon	Cook Street	881	1452	Ditch	Horse	Partial	84	Axial + leg	Old adult	Knacker	1
Middle Anglo-Saxon	Cowdery's Down	1930	6	Pit	Cattle	Partial	99	Mixed	Adult	Ritual	1
Middle Anglo-Saxon	High Street	1526	Layer 121	Pit	domestic goose	Complete	0			Unknown	1
Middle Anglo-Saxon	Matthew estate	1455	320	Pit	Dog	Complete	0		Old adult	Mixed	1
Middle Anglo-Saxon	Six Dials	1941	E-W Street I	layer	Horse	Partial	7	Leg		Functional	1
Late Anglo-Saxon	City defences, eastern suburbs and northern	932	c133, 137	Pit	Dog	Partial	26	Mixed	Neonate	Mixed	1

Period	Site Name	ABG Ref	Context	Feature	Species	Complete/ Partial	No. element	ABG type	Age	Reported Interpretation	No. of ABGs
Late Anglo-Saxon	City defences, eastern suburbs and northern	933	c136	Pit	Horse	Partial	0	Leg	Adult	Waste	1
Late Anglo-Saxon	City defences, eastern suburbs and northern	934	c133	Pit	Horse	Partial	0	Leg	Adult	Waste	1
Late Anglo-Saxon	Facombe	454	Unknown	Pit	Dog	Complete	0		Neonate	Culling	1
Late Anglo-Saxon	Facombe	455	Unknown	Pit	Dog	Complete	0		Neonate	Culling	1
Late Anglo-Saxon	Facombe	457	Unknown	Pit	Dog	Complete	0		Neonate	Culling	1
Late Anglo-Saxon	Facombe	456	Unknown	Pit	Dog	Complete	0		Neonate	Culling	1
Late Anglo-Saxon	Facombe	453	Unknown	Pit	Dog	Complete	0		Neonate	Culling	1
Late Anglo-Saxon	Facombe	452	Unknown	Pit	Dog	Complete	0		Neonate	Culling	1
Late Anglo-Saxon	New road (Western Suburbs)	1066	83	Pit	Pig	Partial	2	Axial		Waste	1
Late Anglo-Saxon	New road (Western Suburbs)	1062	476	Ditch	Dog	Partial	0			Unknown	1
Late Anglo-Saxon	New road (Western Suburbs)	1065	61	Pit	Cattle	Partial	2	Leg		Waste	1
Late Anglo-Saxon	Porchester Castle Saxon occupation	1968	67	Pit	Cat	Complete	0		Juvenile	Unknown	1
Late Anglo-Saxon	Poundbury settlement	808	E119	Pit	Cattle	Partial	2	Axial		Waste	1

Period	Site Name	ABG Ref	Context	Feature	Species	Complete/ Partial	No. element	ABG type	Age	Reported Interpretation	No. of ABGs
Late Anglo-Saxon	Poundbury settlement	810	E71	Pit	Cattle	Partial	3	Axial		Waste	1
Late Anglo-Saxon	Poundbury settlement	803	E113	Ditch	Cattle	Partial	12	Axial		Waste	1
Late Anglo-Saxon	Poundbury settlement	804	E15	Pit	Cattle	Partial	2	Axial	Young adult	Waste	1
Late Anglo-Saxon	Poundbury settlement	805	E15	Pit	Cattle	Partial	7	Axial	Adult	Waste	1
Late Anglo-Saxon	Poundbury settlement	811	Unknown	Unknown	Dog	Partial	5	Axial		Unknown	1
Late Anglo-Saxon	Poundbury settlement	807	E195	layer	Cattle	Partial	7	Axial		Waste	1
Late Anglo-Saxon	Poundbury settlement	809	E179	Post-hole	Cattle	Partial	5	Axial		Waste	1
Late Anglo-Saxon	Poundbury settlement	806	PR5 (E91)	Ditch	Cattle	Partial	22	Axial		Unknown	1
Late Anglo-Saxon	Six Dials	1943	Unknown	Pit	Dog	Complete	0			Unknown	3
Late Anglo-Saxon	Six Dials	1942	boundary Ditch	Ditch	Dog	Complete	0			Unknown	1
Late Anglo-Saxon	Six Dials	1940	Well 3295	Well	Horse	Partial	0		Old adult	Unknown	2
Late Anglo-Saxon	Sussex Street	1058	1128	Pit	Cat	Complete	0		Young adult	Natural death	1
Late Anglo-Saxon	Sussex Street	1056	85	Pit	Dog	Complete	0		Adult	Natural death	1

Period	Site Name	ABG Ref	Context	Feature	Species	Complete/ Partial	No. element	ABG type	Age	Reported Interpretation	No. of ABGs
Late Anglo-Saxon	Sussex Street	1052	46	Pit	Domestic Fowl	Partial	0			Waste	1
Late Anglo-Saxon	Sussex Street	1059	1155	Pit	Cat	Partial	0		Neonate	Unknown	1
Late Anglo-Saxon	Sussex Street	1045	19	Pit	Cattle	Partial	30		Juvenile	Waste	1
Late Anglo-Saxon	Sussex Street	1053	82	Pit	Cattle	Partial	0	Axial		Waste	1
Late Anglo-Saxon	Sussex Street	1063	327	Pit	Pig	Partial	0		Neonate	Natural death	2
Late Anglo-Saxon	Sussex Street	1047	19	Pit	Domestic Fowl	Partial	0	Axial		Waste	1
Late Anglo-Saxon	Sussex Street	1061	262	layer	Pig	Partial	0		Neonate	Unknown	1
Late Anglo-Saxon	Sussex Street	1055	1122	Pit	Cattle	Partial	0	Leg		Waste	1
Late Anglo-Saxon	Sussex Street	1068	53	Pit	S/G	Partial	0	Axial		Waste	1
Late Anglo-Saxon	Sussex Street	1054	936	Pit	Sheep	Partial	0	Leg		Waste	1
Late Anglo-Saxon	Sussex Street	1067	21	Pit	Pig	Partial	0	Axial		Waste	1
Late Anglo-Saxon	Sussex Street	1064	329	Pit	Cattle	Partial	0	Leg		Waste	1
Late Anglo-Saxon	Sussex Street	1060	232	layer	Cattle	Partial	0	Leg		Waste	1

Period	Site Name	ABG Ref	Context	Feature	Species	Complete/ Partial	No. element	ABG type	Age	Reported Interpretation	No. of ABGs
Late Anglo-Saxon	Sussex Street	1050	46	Pit	Sheep	Partial	2	Leg		Waste	1
Late Anglo-Saxon	Sussex Street	1048	43	Pit	Cattle	Partial	0	Axial		Waste	1
Late Anglo-Saxon	Sussex Street	1069	389	Pit	Cattle	Partial	2	Leg		Waste	1
Late Anglo-Saxon	Sussex Street	1051	46	Pit	Pig	Partial	0	Axial		Waste	1
Late Anglo-Saxon	Sussex Street	1049	43	Pit	Sheep	Partial	2	Leg		Waste	1
Late Anglo-Saxon	Sussex Street	1046	19	Pit	Cattle	Partial	0	Leg		Waste	1
Late Anglo-Saxon	Sussex Street	1057	86	Pit	Dog	Partial	0	Mixed		Natural death	1
Late Anglo-Saxon	Wickham Glebe	1044	1348	Ditch	Dog	Partial	25	Axial + leg		Natural death	1
High Medieval	Christchurch eastern defences	243	19	Unknown	Cattle	Partial	4	Leg		Waste	1
High Medieval	Easton Lane	1569	5103	Pit	Sheep	Complete	71			Waste	1
High Medieval	Easton Lane	1570	654	Pit	S/G	Partial	4	Leg	Juvenile	Waste	1
High Medieval	Easton Lane	1571	537	Pit	Cattle	Complete	151		Adult	Waste	1
High Medieval	Easton Lane	1574	3378	Pit	Crow/Rook	Partial	0		Juvenile	Unknown	2



Period	Site Name	ABG Ref.	Context	Feature	Species	Complete/ Partial	No. element	ABG type	Age	Reported Interpretation	No. of ABGs
High Medieval	Easton Lane	1575	694	Pit	Domestic Fowl	Partial	7			Waste	1
High Medieval	Easton Lane	1568	5265	Pit	Sheep	Partial	0		Neonate	Disease	4
High Medieval	Easton Lane	1567	5265	Pit	Sheep	Complete	0		Adult	Disease	8
High Medieval	Easton Lane	1429	5461	Pit	Dog	Partial	31	Mixed	Juvenile	Mixed	1
High Medieval	Easton Lane	1573	634	Pit	Horse	Partial	8	Axial		Waste	1
High Medieval	Easton Lane	1572	600	Pit	Horse	Partial	74	Axial + head		Waste	1
High Medieval	Emwell Street	1533	23	Pit	Dog	Partial	43	Mixed		Unknown	1
High Medieval	Faccombe	412	Unknown	Cess pit	Pig	Complete	0		Neonate	Disease	1
High Medieval	Faccombe	411	Unknown	Cess pit	Pig	Complete	0		Neonate	Disease	1
High Medieval	Faccombe	410	Unknown	Cess pit	Pig	Complete	0		Neonate	Disease	1
High Medieval	Faccombe	409	Unknown	Cess pit	Pig	Complete	0		Neonate	Disease	1
High Medieval	Faccombe	408	Unknown	Cess pit	Pig	Complete	0		Neonate	Disease	1
High Medieval	Faccombe	434	Unknown	Pit	Domestic Fowl	Complete	0			Waste	1

Period	Site Name	ABG Ref	Context	Feature	Species	Complete/Partial	No. element	ABG type	Age	Reported Interpretation	No. of ABGs
High Medieval	Facombe	451	Unknown	latrine	Goshawk	Complete	0			Natural death	1
High Medieval	Facombe	421	Unknown	Pit	Fox	Unknown	0			Waste	1
High Medieval	Facombe	447	Unknown	Pit	domestic goose	Complete	0			Waste	1
High Medieval	Facombe	446	Unknown	Pit	domestic goose	Complete	0			Waste	1
High Medieval	Facombe	448	Unknown	Pit	Sparrow Hawk	Complete	0			Natural death	1
High Medieval	Facombe	431	Unknown	Pit	Domestic Fowl	Complete	0			Waste	1
High Medieval	Facombe	450	Unknown	Pit	Peregrine Falcon	Complete	0			Natural death	1
High Medieval	Facombe	424	Unknown	Pit	Domestic Fowl	Complete	0			Waste	1
High Medieval	Facombe	413	Unknown	Cess pit	Pig	Complete	0		Neonate	Disease	1
High Medieval	Facombe	436	Unknown	Pit	Domestic Fowl	Complete	0			Waste	1
High Medieval	Facombe	419	Unknown	Ditch	Badger	Unknown	0		Subadult	Natural death	1
High Medieval	Facombe	420	Unknown	layer	Fox	Unknown	41			Waste	1
High Medieval	Facombe	437	Unknown	Pit	Domestic Fowl	Complete	0			Waste	1

Period	Site Name	ABG Ref	Context	Feature	Species	Complete/ Partial	No. element	ABG type	Age	Reported Interpretation	No. of ABGs
High Medieval	Facombe	433	Unknown	Pit	Domestic Fowl	Complete	0			Waste	1
High Medieval	Facombe	416	Unknown	Cess pit	Dog	Complete	0		Juvenile	Culling	1
High Medieval	Facombe	422	Unknown	Pit	Fox	Unknown	0			Waste	1
High Medieval	Facombe	414	Unknown	Pit	Horse	Complete	0		foetal	Natural death	1
High Medieval	Facombe	449	Unknown	Pit	Goshawk	Complete	0			Natural death	1
High Medieval	Facombe	425	Unknown	Pit	Domestic Fowl	Complete	0			Waste	1
High Medieval	Facombe	423	539	Pit	Polecat	Complete	0			Natural death	1
High Medieval	Facombe	432	Unknown	Pit	Domestic Fowl	Complete	0			Waste	1
High Medieval	Facombe	430	Unknown	Pit	Domestic Fowl	Complete	0			Waste	1
High Medieval	Facombe	428	Unknown	Pit	Domestic Fowl	Complete	0			Waste	1
High Medieval	Facombe	427	Unknown	Pit	Domestic Fowl	Complete	0			Waste	1
High Medieval	Facombe	426	Unknown	Pit	Domestic Fowl	Complete	0			Waste	1
High Medieval	Facombe	429	Unknown	Pit	Domestic Fowl	Complete	0			Waste	1

Period	Site Name	ABG Ref	Context	Feature	Species	Complete/ Partial	No. element	ABG type	Age	Reported Interpretation	No. of ABGs
High Medieval	Facombe	415	Unknown	Unknown	Horse	Partial	0	Axial		Waste	1
High Medieval	Facombe	418	Unknown	Pit	Fox	Partial	0	Mixed		Waste	1
High Medieval	Facombe	435	Unknown	Pit	Domestic Fowl	Complete	0			Waste	1
High Medieval	Facombe	417	Unknown	Pit	Dog	Partial	0	Mixed	Adult	Natural death	1
High Medieval	Grove Farm	1992	3518 & 3542	Ditch	Pig	Partial	0		Juvenile	Unknown	1
High Medieval	Grove Farm	1991	3518 & 3542	Ditch	Pig	Partial	0		Juvenile	Unknown	1
High Medieval	Manor farm	307	F619	Pit	Pig	Partial	61	Axial + leg	Juvenile	Disease	1
High Medieval	Osborne house	895	Layer 6-7	Cess pit	Cat	Partial	0		Neonate	Culling	1
High Medieval	Osborne house	898	Layer 6-7	Cess pit	Cat	Partial	0		Neonate	Culling	1
High Medieval	Osborne house	897	Layer 6-7	Cess pit	Cat	Partial	0		Neonate	Culling	1
High Medieval	Osborne house	896	Layer 6-7	Cess pit	Cat	Partial	0		Neonate	Culling	1
High Medieval	Portchester Castle Medieval	1962	Pit 243	Pit	Dog	Complete	0			Unknown	2
High Medieval	Portchester Castle Medieval	1961	Pit 99	Pit	Goshawk	Complete	0			Unknown	1

Period	Site Name	ABG Ref	Context	Feature	Species	Complete/ Partial	No. element	ABG type	Age	Reported Interpretation	No. of ABGs
High Medieval	Portchester Castle Medieval	1960	Pit 29	Pit	Dog	Complete	0			Unknown	1
High Medieval	Portchester Castle Medieval	1959	Pit 110	Pit	Dog	Complete	0			Unknown	1
High Medieval	Portchester Castle Medieval	1958	Pit 99?	Pit	Horse	Complete				Unknown	1
High Medieval	Selwyn Hall	1852	unknown	Pit	Cattle	Partial	0	Axial + leg	Juvenile	Unknown	1
High Medieval	St Georges Road	27	01083	Grave	Horse	Complete			Old adult	Unknown	1
High Medieval	Sussex Street	1073	134	Pit	Domestic Fowl	Partial	0		Old adult	Natural death	1
High Medieval	Sussex Street	1074	199	Pit	Domestic Fowl	Partial	0			Waste	1
High Medieval	Sussex Street	1071	335	Pit	S/G	Partial	0	Axial		Waste	1
High Medieval	Sussex Street	1075	1330	Pit	Domestic Fowl	Partial	0		Young adult	Waste	1
High Medieval	Sussex Street	1072	339	Pit	Cattle	Partial	0	Leg		Waste	1
High Medieval	Sussex Street	1070	331	Pit	Cattle	Partial	0	Leg		Waste	1
Late Medieval	Christchurch Staggs site (X8, X9, X12)	242	F7	Unknown	Dog	Complete	0		Juvenile	Unknown	1
Late Medieval	Christchurch Staggs site (X8, X9, X12)	241	F6	Unknown	Dog	Complete	0		Juvenile	Unknown	1

Period	Site Name	ABG Ref	Context	Feature	Species	Complete/ Partial	No. element	ABG type	Age	Reported Interpretation	No. of ABGs
Late Medieval	Crowder terrace	1078	238	Pit	Domestic Fowl	Partial	0			Waste	1
Late Medieval	Facombe	442	Unknown	Pit	Domestic Fowl	Complete	0			Waste	1
Late Medieval	Facombe	440	Unknown	Pit	Domestic Fowl	Complete	0			Waste	1
Late Medieval	Facombe	441	Unknown	Pit	Domestic Fowl	Complete	0			Waste	1
Late Medieval	Facombe	443	Unknown	Pit	Domestic Fowl	Complete	0			Waste	1
Late Medieval	Facombe	438	Unknown	Pit	Domestic Fowl	Complete	0			Waste	1
Late Medieval	Facombe	439	Unknown	Pit	Domestic Fowl	Complete	0			Waste	1
Late Medieval	Facombe	444	Unknown	Pit	Domestic Fowl	Complete	0			Waste	1
Late Medieval	New road (Western Suburbs)	1082	459	Ditch	Dog	Partial	0		Adult	Natural death	1
Late Medieval	New road (Western Suburbs)	1085	604	Pit	Dog	Partial	0		Juvenile	Culling	1
Late Medieval	New road (Western Suburbs)	1081	605	Ditch	Pig	Partial	0		Juvenile	Waste	2
Late Medieval	New road (Western Suburbs)	1084	603	Ditch	Dog	Partial	0		Adult	Natural death	1
Late Medieval	New road (Western Suburbs)	1083	601	Ditch	Dog	Partial	0		Adult	Natural death	1

Period	Site Name	ABG Ref	Context	Feature	Species	Complete/ Partial	No. element	ABG type	Age	Reported Interpretation	No. of ABGs
Late Medieval	Sussex Street	1079	973	layer	Horse	Partial	0	Axial + leg		Knacker	1
Late Medieval	Sussex Street	1077	960	Pit	Cattle	Partial	0	Leg		Waste	1
Late Medieval	Sussex Street	1076	916	Pit	Cattle	Partial	0	Leg		Waste	1
Late Medieval	Sussex Street	1080	973	layer	Roc deer	Partial	2	Leg		Waste	1
Late Medieval	Thames Street	360	F53	Pit	Cat	Partial	49	Mixed		Unknown	1
Late Medieval	West Mead	263	3016	Ditch	Horse	Complete	60		Old adult	Waste	1
Late Medieval	West Mead	265	Unknown	Midden	Pig	Partial	3	Leg	Young adult	Waste	1
Late Medieval	West Mead	264	Unknown	Midden	Pig	Partial	2	Axial	Young adult	Waste	1

## Appendix 6: Sites from southern England with no ABGs present

The below table contains a summary of the sites recorded for this thesis which have animal remains present, but no ABGs. The sites are in period order.

Site Name	County	Site Type	Earliest Period	Latest Period	Reference
Beehive	Wiltshire	Pit complex	Early Neolithic	Late Neolithic	(Hamilton-Dyer, 2003a)
Old Sarum Water Pipeline: The Portway	Wiltshire	Pit complex	Early Neolithic	Late Neolithic	(Powell <i>et al.</i> , 2005)
Windmill Hill Occupation outside	Wiltshire	Pit complex	Early Neolithic	Late Neolithic	(Davies, 2000)
Easton Down Long Barrow	Wiltshire	Long barrow	Early Neolithic	Late Neolithic	(Noddle, 1993)
West Kennet palisade enclosures	Wiltshire	Enclosure	Early Neolithic	Early Bronze Age	(Edwards and Horne, 1997)
Stonehenge Lesser Cursus	Wiltshire	Cursus	Early Neolithic	Middle Neolithic	(Maltby and Richards, 1990)
long Barrow at Nutbane	Hampshire	Long barrow	Early Neolithic	Late Neolithic	(Bunting <i>et al.</i> , 1959)
Lanhill Long Barrow	Wiltshire	Long barrow	Early Neolithic	Late Neolithic	(Clarke, 1966)
Amesbury Long Barrow W58	Wiltshire	Long barrow	Early Neolithic	Middle Neolithic	(Maltby, 1990c)
Poxwell (Neolithic)	Dorset	Ditch complex	Early Neolithic	Early Neolithic	(Jones, 1986)
South Street long Barrow	Wiltshire	Long barrow	Early Neolithic	Middle Neolithic	(Ashbee <i>et al.</i> , 1979)
Beckhampton road long barrow	Wiltshire	Long barrow	Early Neolithic	Middle Neolithic	(Carter and Higgs, 1979)
Horslip long barrow	Wiltshire	Long barrow	Early Neolithic	Middle Neolithic	(Highman and Higgs, 1979)



Site Name	County	Site Type	Earliest Period	Latest Period	Reference
King Barrow ridge	Wiltshire	Long barrow	Early Neolithic	Late Neolithic	(Maltby, 1990d)
Possible Neolithic settlement Cherhill	Wiltshire	Pit complex	Early Neolithic	Early Neolithic	(Grigson, 1983)
Pipeline near Lodge Farm	Dorset	Pit complex	Early Neolithic	Late Neolithic	(Maltby, 1989a)
West kennet Long Barrow	Wiltshire	Long barrow	Early Neolithic	Late Neolithic	(Piggott, 1962a)
Giants Caves	Wiltshire	chambered cairn	Early Neolithic	Early Neolithic	(Denston, 1970)
Greyhound yard enclosure	Dorset	Enclosure	Early Neolithic	Early Bronze Age	(Maltby, 1993b)
Woodlands pits (near woodhenge)	Wiltshire	Pit complex	Middle Neolithic	Middle Neolithic	(Jackson, 1948c)
Chalk Plaque pit	Wiltshire	Pit complex	Late Neolithic	Late Neolithic	(Harding, 1988)
Durrington Walls	Wiltshire	Henge	Late Neolithic	Early Bronze Age	(Stone <i>et al.</i> , 1954)
Bincombe 60a barrow	Dorset	Round barrow	Late Neolithic	Early Bronze Age	(Grinsell, 1959)
Millbarrow	Wiltshire	Long barrow	Late Neolithic	Early Bronze Age	(Noddle, 1994)
Larkhill near Durrington walls (Neolithic)	Wiltshire	Pit complex	Late Neolithic	Late Neolithic	(Westley, 1971)
Fargo Wood II, W34	Wiltshire	Cursus	Late Neolithic	Early Bronze Age	(Maltby, 1990f)
Maumbury Rings	Dorset	Henge	Late Neolithic	Early Bronze Age	(Bradley, 1975)
Barrow G55, Avebury	Wiltshire	Round barrow	Late Neolithic	Middle Bronze Age	(Smith, 1965b)
Durrington Walls environs	Wiltshire	Ditch complex	Late Neolithic	Late Neolithic	(Hamilton-Dyer, 2004b)
Overton Hill	Wiltshire	Enclosure	Late Neolithic	Early Bronze Age	(Rouse, 2001)

Site Name	County	Site Type	Earliest Period	Latest Period	Reference
Mount Pleasant	Dorset	Henge	Late Neolithic	Early Bronze Age	(Harcourt, 1971b; 1979b)
Bumper's Lane Second Quarry	Dorset	Other	Late Neolithic	Middle Bronze Age	(Stopes <i>et al.</i> , 1952)
Overton Hill	Wiltshire	Round barrow	Late Neolithic	Middle Bronze Age	(Smith and Simpson, 1966)
Showell Farm	Wiltshire	Ditch complex	Early Bronze Age	Early Bronze Age	(Higbee, 2006)
Wilsford Barrow A	Wiltshire	Round barrow	Early Bronze Age	Late Bronze Age	(Davis, 1987)
Barford Farm	Dorset	Round barrow	Early Bronze Age	Early Bronze Age	(Maltby, 1989b)
Barrows 5d, 5e Net Down	Wiltshire	Round barrow	Early Bronze Age	Early Bronze Age	(Green and Rollo-Smith, 1984)
Milton Lilbourne Barrow 4	Wiltshire	Round barrow	Early Bronze Age	Early Bronze Age	(Grigson, 1986)
Barrow, Avebury G70	Wiltshire	Round barrow	Early Bronze Age	Early Bronze Age	(Christie, 1964)
Wilsford Down Group 71 Barrows	Wiltshire	Round barrow	Early Bronze Age	Late Bronze Age	(Harcourt, 1971a)
Milton Lilbourne Barrow 2	Wiltshire	Round barrow	Early Bronze Age	Early Bronze Age	(Grigson, 1986)
Milton Lilbourne Barrow 1	Wiltshire	Round barrow	Early Bronze Age	Early Bronze Age	(Grigson, 1986)
Overton Hill, Barrow	Wiltshire	Round barrow	Early Bronze Age	Middle Bronze Age	(Jones, 1976b)
Amesbury barrow 39	Wiltshire	Round barrow	Early Bronze Age	Early Bronze Age	(Jones, 1979/1980)
Amesbury barrow 51	Wiltshire	Round barrow	Early Bronze Age	Middle Bronze Age	(Clutton-Brock, 1975/1976)
Barrow 72, Amesbury	Wiltshire	Round barrow	Early Bronze Age	Early Bronze Age	(Clutton-Brock, 1984)
Barrow 61, Amesbury	Wiltshire	Round barrow	Early Bronze Age	Early Bronze Age	(Clutton-Brock, 1984)

Site Name	County	Site Type	Earliest Period	Latest Period	Reference
Barrow 58, Amesbury	Wiltshire	Round barrow	Early Bronze Age	Middle Bronze Age	(Clutton-Brock, 1984)
Litton Cheney Barrow	Dorset	Round barrow	Early Bronze Age	Late Bronze Age	(Fraser, 1958)
Clarendon Park (Vatcher site 10)	Wiltshire	Round barrow	Early Bronze Age	Early Bronze Age	(Coy, 1983b)
Long Bredy Round Barrow	Dorset	Round barrow	Early Bronze Age	Early Bronze Age	(Jones, 1975b; 1978)
Fordington Farm	Dorset	Round barrow	Early Bronze Age	Early Bronze Age	(Maltby, 1991b)
Rag Copse	Hampshire	Round barrow	Early Bronze Age	Late Bronze Age	(Fraser, 1963)
Cowdery's Down	Hampshire	ring ditches	Early Bronze Age	Late Bronze Age	(Maltby, 1983a)
Milton Lilbourne Barrow 5	Wiltshire	Round barrow	Early Bronze Age	Early Bronze Age	(Grigson, 1986)
Bell-Barrow Oakley Down	Dorset	Round barrow	Early Bronze Age	Late Bronze Age	(King, 1953)
Bronze Age Barrows, near Amesbury	Wiltshire	Round barrow	Early Bronze Age	Late Bronze Age	(Clutton-Brock, 1974)
Down Farm Goddards barrow 4	Wiltshire	Round barrow	Early Bronze Age	Middle Bronze Age	(Dorell and Cornwall, 1960)
Micheldever Wood site (R4)	Hampshire	Round barrow	Early Bronze Age	Late Bronze Age	(Coy and Winder, 1976c)
Winterbourne Stoke Barrow G39	Wiltshire	Round barrow	Early Bronze Age	Early Bronze Age	(Maltby, 1986b)
Latton land	Wiltshire	Ring Ditch	Early Bronze Age	Late Bronze Age	(Hamilton, 2004)
Wilsford Barrow C	Wiltshire	Round barrow	Early Bronze Age	Late Bronze Age	(Davis, 1987)
Poxwell Barrow	Dorset	Round Barrow	Early Bronze Age	Early Bronze Age	(Jones, 1986)
R17, R30, R36 Graces Farm	Hampshire	Ring Ditch	Early Bronze Age	Late Bronze Age	(Coy and Maltby, 1978)

Site Name	County	Site Type	Earliest Period	Latest Period	Reference
King barrow ridge	Wiltshire	Round barrow	Early Bronze Age	Late Bronze Age	(Fitzgerald and Egerton, 1994)
Milton Lilbourne Barrow 3	Wiltshire	Round barrow	Early Bronze Age	Early Bronze Age	(Grigson, 1986)
Barrows 5c Net Down	Wiltshire	Round barrow	Early Bronze Age	Early Bronze Age	(Green and Rollo-Smith, 1984)
Lamb Down site F	Wiltshire	Round barrow	Middle Bronze Age	Middle Bronze Age	(Clutton-Brock and Jewell, 1963)
Lamb Down Grinsell barrow 4	Wiltshire	Round barrow	Middle Bronze Age	Middle Bronze Age	(Clutton-Brock and Jewell, 1963)
Lamb Down Grinsell barrow 2	Wiltshire	Round barrow	Middle Bronze Age	Middle Bronze Age	(Clutton-Brock and Jewell, 1963)
Old Sarum Water Pipeline: South of Ford Road	Wiltshire	Pit complex	Middle Bronze Age	Late Bronze Age	(Powell <i>et al.</i> , 2005)
Cowleaze Pasture (W27)	Dorset	Enclosure	Middle Bronze Age	Late Bronze Age	(Maltby, 1985a; 1991a)
Winterbourne Stoke Barrow G47	Wiltshire	Round barrow	Middle Bronze Age	Late Bronze Age	(Maltby, 1986b)
Dunch Hill	Hampshire	Rural Settlement	Middle Bronze Age	Late Bronze Age	(Smith, 2006c)
Westbury	Hampshire	Rural Settlement	Middle Bronze Age	Middle Bronze Age	(Grant, 1976a)
Bronze Age Barrow at Buckskin	Wiltshire	Round barrow	Late Bronze Age	Late Bronze Age	(Clark, 1995)
Winterbourne Stoke Barrow G46	Wiltshire	Round barrow	Late Bronze Age	Late Bronze Age	(Maltby, 1986b)
Coburg road	Dorset	Rural Settlement	Late Bronze Age	Late Bronze Age	(Hamilton-Dyer, 1992)
Easton Down	Hampshire	Ring Ditch	Late Bronze Age	Early Iron Age	(Coy, 1982c; Coy and Winder, 1976a)
Chalton bronze age settlement	Hampshire	Rural Settlement	Late Bronze Age	Late Bronze Age	(Grant, 1970)
Burderop Down	Wiltshire	Rural Settlement	Late Bronze Age	Late Bronze Age	(Maltby, 1985b; 1992)

Site Name	County	Site Type	Earliest Period	Latest Period	Reference
Woodford G12 Barrow	Wiltshire	Round barrow	Late Bronze Age	Late Bronze Age	(Maltby, 1986b)
Rockley Down enclosure	Wiltshire	Enclosure	Late Bronze Age	Late Bronze Age	(Maltby, 1985b; 1992)
Rowden Pasture Bronze age (W4)	Dorset	Rural Settlement	Late Bronze Age	Late Bronze Age	(Maltby, 1985a; 1991a)
Worgret	Dorset	Rural Settlement	Early Iron Age	Late Iron Age	(Winder, 1991a)
Poxwell	Dorset	Pit complex	Early Iron Age	Late Iron Age	(Jones, 1975a) (Moody and Moody, 1997)
Stockton earthworks	Wiltshire	Hillfort	Early Iron Age	Late Iron Age	
Pewsey Hill Enclosure	Wiltshire	Enclosure	Early Iron Age	Early Iron Age	(Harcourt, 1971c)
Eldons Seat	Dorset	Rural Settlement	Early Iron Age	Late Iron Age	(Phillipson, 1968)
Gussage Hill	Dorset	Round barrow	Early Iron Age	Late Iron Age	(White, 1970)
Hengistbury Head	Dorset	Other	Early Iron Age	Late Iron Age	(Grant, 1987)
Chalton (Site 15)	Hampshire	Rural Settlement	Early Iron Age	Late Iron Age	(Startin, 1976)
Rope lake	Dorset	Rural Settlement	Early Iron Age	Late Iron Age	(Coy, 1983c; 1987d)
George Inn, Portsdown	Hampshire	Rural Settlement	Early Iron Age	Late Iron Age	(Chesney, 1968)
Poxwell (Iron Age)	Dorset	Rural settlement	Early Iron Age	Late Iron Age	(Jones, 1986)
Littleton Drew to Chippenham Gas pipeline	Wiltshire	Rural Settlement	Early Iron Age	Early Romano-British	(Stickler, 2000)
Mancombe down settlement enclosure	Wiltshire	Enclosure	Early Iron Age	Early Iron Age	(Fowler <i>et al.</i> , 1965)
Bury Wood Camp	Wiltshire	Hillfort	Early Iron Age	Late Iron Age	(Coy, 1967)

Site Name	County	Site Type	Earliest Period	Latest Period	Reference
Down Barn West	Wiltshire	Enclosure	Early Iron Age	Early Iron Age	(Fowler <i>et al.</i> , 1965)
Larkhill near Durrington walls (Iron Age)	Wiltshire	Pit complex	Early Iron Age	Late Iron Age	(Westley, 1971) (Maltby, 2004a)
Staple gardens, Orams Arbour	Hampshire	Enclosure	Early Iron Age	Late Iron Age	
Budbury hillfort	Wiltshire	Hillfort	Early Iron Age	Late Iron Age	(Westley, 1970a)
Brickley Lane	Wiltshire	Rural Settlement	Early Iron Age	Early Romano-British	(Charles, 2002)
Chilbolton Down	Hampshire	Enclosure	Early Iron Age	Late Iron Age	(Maltby, 1978a)
Chalton (Site 50)	Hampshire	Rural Settlement	Early Iron Age	Late Iron Age	(Startin, 1976)
Woolbury	Hampshire	Hillfort	Early Iron Age	Late Iron Age	(Roncaglia and Grant, 2000)
Abbotstone Down	Hampshire	Rural Settlement	Early Iron Age	Late Iron Age	(Maltby, 1986c)
Nuns' Walk	Wiltshire	Hillfort	Early Iron Age	Late Iron Age	(Sykes, 2006a)
Portsmouth Hill	Hampshire	Enclosure	Early Iron Age	Late Iron Age	(Bradley, 1967)
West Creech	Dorset	Rural Settlement	Middle Iron Age	Late Iron Age	(Hamilton-Dyer, 1991)
Furzy Island	Dorset	Rural Settlement	Middle Iron Age	Late Iron Age	(Hamilton-Dyer, 1991)
Maddison Street, Iron Age, (SOU 29)	Hampshire	Pit complex	Middle Iron Age	Middle Iron Age	(Smith <i>et al.</i> , 1984)
R27 Micheldever Wood banjo	Hampshire	Banjo	Middle Iron Age	Late Iron Age	(Coy, 1978a; 1980a)
Beach's Barn	Wiltshire	Rural Settlement	Late Iron Age	Late Romano-British	(Harding, 2007)
Waside Farm	Wiltshire	Rural Settlement	Late Iron Age	Late Romano-British	(Ingrem, 2002)

Site Name	County	Site Type	Earliest Period	Latest Period	Reference
Ructstalls Hill	Hampshire	Rural Settlement	Late Iron Age	Middle Romano-British	(Gregory, 1978)
Viabes two (Jays Close)	Hampshire	Rural Settlement	Late Iron Age	Early Romano-British	(Baxter, 2004)
Over Farm Iron Age and Romano-British settlement	Dorset	Rural Settlement	Late Iron Age	Early Romano-British	(Coy, 1982b; 1987c)
Christchurch Druitt Gardens (X5)	Dorset	Pit complex	Late Iron Age	Late Iron Age	(Yonge, 1983)
Romano-British settlement Corfe Castle Estate	Dorset	Rural Settlement	Late Iron Age	Late Romano-British	(King, 1965)
Choseley Farm	Hampshire	Rural Settlement	Late Iron Age	Late Romano-British	(Clark, 1986)
Over Peninsula industrial area	Dorset	Rural Settlement	Late Iron Age	Early Romano-British	(Hamilton-Dyer, 1991)
Brighton Hill South Romano-British enclosure	Hampshire	Enclosure	Late Iron Age	Late Romano-British	(Coe and Newman, 1992)
North of London Lodge MARC3, site R3	Hampshire	Road	Late Iron Age	Late Romano-British	(Coy and Winder, 1975b; 1981)
Kings Somborne (BGC SITE BS/M28);	Hampshire	Rural Settlement	Early Romano-British	Late Romano-British	(Locker, 1977a)
Halstock villa	Dorset	Villa	Early Romano-British	Late Romano-British	(Peck, 1993)
Silchester Manor Farm	Hampshire	Town	Early Romano-British	Early Romano-British	(Maltby, 1982a; 1984b)
St Denys (SOU 981)	Hampshire	Rural Settlement	Early Romano-British	Late Romano-British	(Hamilton-Dyer, 2002b)
Stuart Road fosse Clausentum	Hampshire	Town	Early Romano-British	Late Romano-British	(Cornwall, 1958; Macdonald, 1958)
Bridget's Farm and Burntwood Farm	Hampshire	Ditch complex	Early Romano-British	Late Romano-British	(Coy and Winder, 1976b)
Penny's Farm	Dorset	Pit complex	Early Romano-British	Late Romano-British	(Allen, 2000)
Stuart/Bitterne Road Clausentum	Hampshire	Town	Early Romano-British	Late Romano-British	(Bilton, 1958)

Site Name	County	Site Type	Earliest Period	Latest Period	Reference
County Hall	Dorset	Town	Early Romano-British	Late Romano-British	(Hamilton-Dyer, 1993)
Langstone Harbour	Hampshire	Pit complex	Early Romano-British	Late Romano-British	(Smith and Allen, 2000)
Lake Farm	Dorset	Military	Early Romano-British	Late Romano-British	(Coy, 1983d)
Silchester Defences	Hampshire	Town	Early Romano-British	Late Romano-British	(Maltby, 1982a; 1984b)
Possible roman settlement Winterslow	Wiltshire	Enclosure	Early Romano-British	Late Romano-British	(Vatcher, 1963)
Hermitage	Wiltshire	Rural Settlement	Early Romano-British	Late Romano-British	(Hamilton-Dyer, 1997a)
Poxwell (Romano-British)	Dorset	Ditch complex	Early Romano-British	Late Romano-British	(Jones, 1986)
Cockey Down farmstead	Wiltshire	Rural Settlement	Early Romano-British	Late Romano-British	(Lovell <i>et al.</i> , 1999)
Stratton park R1	Hampshire	Ditch complex	Early Romano-British	Late Romano-British	(Maltby, 1979b)
White-Walls	Wiltshire	Rural Settlement	Early Romano-British	Late Romano-British	(Hammon, 2006)
Old Sarum Water Pipeline: Camp Hill	Wiltshire	Rural Settlement	Early Romano-British	Early Romano-British	(Powell <i>et al.</i> , 2005)
Eyewell Farm	Wiltshire	Rural Settlement	Early Romano-British	Late Romano-British	(Hamilton-Dyer, 1998)
Waddon Hill	Dorset	Military	Early Romano-British	Late Romano-British	(Webster, 1964)
Ashley enclosures	Hampshire	Enclosure	Middle Romano-British	Middle Romano-British	(Locker, 1980b)
Silchester defences 1968	Hampshire	Town	Middle Romano-British	Late Romano-British	(Baker, 1983)
Box Roman Villa	Wiltshire	Villa	Middle Romano-British	Late Romano-British	(Fisher and Dartnall, 1987)
Showell Farm	Wiltshire	Ditch complex	Late Romano-British	Late Romano-British	(Higbee, 2006)



Site Name	County	Site Type	Earliest Period	Latest Period	Reference
Larkhill near Durrington walls (Romano-British)	Wiltshire	Rural Settlement	Late Romano-British	Late Romano-British	(Westley, 1971)
Northbrook	Hampshire	Rural Settlement	Early Anglo-Saxon	Late Anglo-Saxon	(Taylor and Christmas, 1998)
Shepherd's Farm	Dorset	Cemetery	Early Anglo-Saxon	Late Anglo-Saxon	(Cox, 1989)
Bentley Green Farm	Hampshire	Rural Settlement	Early Anglo-Saxon	Late Anglo-Saxon	(Ford, 1997)
Riverdene	Hampshire	Rural Settlement	Early Anglo-Saxon	Late Anglo-Saxon	(Hamilton-Dyer, 2003b)
Abbots Worthy	Hampshire	Rural Settlement	Early Anglo-Saxon	Late Anglo-Saxon	(Coy, 1987a)
Nuns' Walk	Wiltshire	Rural settlement	Early Anglo-Saxon	Late Anglo-Saxon	(Sykes, 2006a)
Montefiore (SOU 503)	Hampshire	Ditch complex	Early Anglo-Saxon	Late Anglo-Saxon	(Hamilton-Dyer, 1996a)
St John's Hospital and South Street	Wiltshire	Town	Early Anglo-Saxon	High Medieval	(Hamilton-Dyer, 2000b)
St Mary's Stadium Hamwic	Hampshire	Rural Settlement	Early Anglo-Saxon	Middle Anglo-Saxon	(Hamilton-Dyer, 2005a)
Goch way	Hampshire	Rural Settlement	Early Anglo-Saxon	Late Anglo-Saxon	(Smith, 2004)
Old Down Farm (Anglo-Saxon)	Hampshire	Rural Settlement	Middle Anglo-Saxon	Middle Anglo-Saxon	(Bourdillon, 1980a)
Deanery School Chapel Road (SOU 9, 17)	Hampshire	Town	Middle Anglo-Saxon	Middle Anglo-Saxon	(Colley, 1984)
Saxon cemetery at Cook Street (SOU 823)	Hampshire	Cemetery	Middle Anglo-Saxon	Middle Anglo-Saxon	(Hamilton-Dyer, 2001c)
Melbourne Street (SOU 1, 4, 5, 6, 20)	Hampshire	Rural Settlement	Middle Anglo-Saxon	Middle Anglo-Saxon	(Bourdillon and Coy, 1980; Coy, 1977f)
Chantry Fields	Dorset	Rural Settlement	Middle Anglo-Saxon	Middle Anglo-Saxon	(Allen, 1992)
Christchurch Burh defences (w9)	Dorset	Town	Late Anglo-Saxon	Late Anglo-Saxon	(Coy, 1982a; 1983f)

Site Name	County	Site Type	Earliest Period	Latest Period	Reference
West Gate Street/41 Bugle Street (SOU 111)	Hampshire	Town	High Mediaeval	Late Mediaeval	(Coy, 1977e)
Quilters Vault (SOU 129)	Hampshire	Town	High Mediaeval	High Mediaeval	(Bourdillon, 1978)
Melbury Abbas pond	Dorset	Rural Settlement	High Mediaeval	High Mediaeval	(Serjeantson, 1993)
Bugle Hall (SOU 164)	Hampshire	Town	High Mediaeval	High Mediaeval	(Noddle, 1975)
Christchurch Northern Defences (w5)	Dorset	Town	High Mediaeval	High Mediaeval	(Coy, 1982a; 1983f)
Gomeldon DMV	Wiltshire	Rural Settlement	High Mediaeval	High Mediaeval	(Harcourt, 1986)
Statton Park	Wiltshire	Enclosure	High Mediaeval	High Mediaeval	(Newton, 1979/1980)
Clarendon Palace	Wiltshire	Manorial	High Mediaeval	Late Mediaeval	(King <i>et al.</i> , 1988)
Cuckoo Lane (SOU 163)	Hampshire	Town	High Mediaeval	High Mediaeval	(Noddle, 1975)
Ower Farm Medieval settlement	Dorset	Rural Settlement	High Mediaeval	High Mediaeval	(Hamilton-Dyer, 1991)
High street and Broad Lane (SOU161)	Hampshire	Town	High Mediaeval	Late Mediaeval	(Noddle, 1975)
West Kennet Village oil pipe line	Wiltshire	Rural Settlement	High Mediaeval	High Mediaeval	(Jones, 1976b)
Christchurch Sainsbury car park (w6)	Dorset	Town	High Mediaeval	Late Mediaeval	(Coy, 1982a; 1983f)
Brownsea island	Dorset	Rural Settlement	High Mediaeval	High Mediaeval	(Jones, 1974)
Old Sarum Farm	Wiltshire	Town	High Mediaeval	High Mediaeval	(Musty and Rahtz, 1964)
New Park street	Wiltshire	Town	High Medieval	Late Medieval	(Jones, 1993)
Postern Mill site	Wiltshire	Industrial	High Medieval	Late Medieval	(Currie, 1993)

Site Name	County	Site Type	Earliest Period	Latest Period	Reference
Brighton Hill South medieval settlement	Hampshire	Rural Settlement	High Medieval	Late Medieval	(Coy, 1988)
Maddison Street, castle (SOU 29)	Hampshire	Castle	High Medieval	High Mediaeval	(Bourdillon, 1986c; Coy, 1983a)
Foxcotte	Hampshire	Rural Settlement	High Medieval	Late Medieval	(Coy, 1984b; 1985c)
3 Kingsbury square	Wiltshire	Town	High Medieval	Late Medieval	(Hamilton-Dyer, 2001a)
Froman's Cow drove hill	Hampshire	Rural Settlement	High Medieval	Late Medieval	(Hamilton-Dyer, 2004a)
Upper Bugle Street (SOU 123)	Hampshire	Castle	High Medieval	Late Medieval	(Bourdillon, 1986a; Coy, 1977c; Hamilton-Dyer, 1986)
Osbourne House	Hampshire	Other	High Medieval	High Medieval	(Coy and Winder, 1975a)
Basing House	Hampshire	Other	High Medieval	Late Medieval	(Allen and Anderson, 1999)
8 Gold Hill	Dorset	Town	High Medieval	Late Medieval	(Serjeantson, 1985)
Howards Lane	Dorset	Town	High Medieval	Late Medieval	(Allen, 1995)
Medieval Manorial Building of Kingston Lacy	Dorset	Rural Settlement	High Medieval	Late Medieval	(Locker, 1998)
43 South Street	Dorset	Town	High Medieval	Late Medieval	(Loader, 2000)
Bell Street	Dorset	Town	High Medieval	Late Medieval	(Ingrem, 2000)
Chantry Fields	Dorset	Rural Settlement	High Medieval	Late Medieval	(Ingrem, 2001)
Church Street (PM3)	Dorset	Town	High Medieval	Late Medieval	(Coy, 1985a; 1992)
Ivy Street and Brown Street	Wiltshire	Town	High Medieval	Late Medieval	(Hamilton-Dyer, 2000a)
Wootton Bassett	Wiltshire	Town	High Medieval	High Medieval	(Currie, 1995)

Site Name	County	Site Type	Earliest Period	Latest Period	Reference
Town Centre	Dorset	Town	High Medieval	Late Medieval	(Coy, 1983g)
Anchor Brewery site	Wiltshire	Industrial	High Medieval	Late Medieval	(Hamilton-Dyer, 2005b)
36 Milford Street / 34 Gigant Street	Wiltshire	Town	High Medieval	Late Medieval	(Baxter, 2005)
Trowbridge center	Wiltshire	Town	High Medieval	Late Medieval	(Bourdillon, 1993b)
Ludgershall Castle	Wiltshire	Castle	High Medieval	Late Medieval	(Ellis, 2000)
New Street (PM7)	Dorset	Town	Late Mediaeval	Late Mediaeval	(Coy, 1985a; 1992)
Chantry Field	Dorset	Town	Late Mediaeval	Late Mediaeval	(Iles, 1992)
Orchard Car park (PM2)	Dorset	Town	Late Mediaeval	Late Mediaeval	(Coy, 1985a; 1992)
Town cellars (PM11)	Dorset	Town	Late Mediaeval	Late Medieval	(Coy, 1977a)
Christchurch Dolpin Development (X11.1)	Dorset	Town	Late Mediaeval	Late Mediaeval	(Yonge, 1983)
Winkle Street (SOU 162)	Hampshire	Town	Late Mediaeval	Late Mediaeval	(Noddle, 1975)
Christchurch Trokes Garden (X7)	Dorset	Town	Late Mediaeval	Late Mediaeval	(Yonge, 1983)
Christchurch Keith Motors (X13)	Dorset	Town	Late Mediaeval	Late Mediaeval	(Coy, 1983h)
Christchurch Old Town Hall (w8)	Dorset	Town	Late Mediaeval	Late Mediaeval	(Coy, 1982a; 1983f)
Christchurch Millhams Street (X4)	Dorset	Town	Late Mediaeval	Late Mediaeval	(Yonge, 1983)
The Brooks, Winchester	Hampshire	Town	Late Mediaeval	Late Mediaeval	(Brown, 1991)
Christchurch Priory Garderoade (X3)	Dorset	Monastic	Late Mediaeval	Late Mediaeval	(Coy, 1983h)

Site Name	County	Site Type	Earliest Period	Latest Period	Reference
Wimborne Model Town	Dorset	Town	Late Mediaeval	Late Mediaeval	(Clark, 1992)
Upper Bugle Street castle Ditch (SOU 124)	Hampshire	Castle	Late Mediaeval	Late Mediaeval	(Bourdillon, 1986b) (Coy, 1976b)
Site V, Bishops Waltham	Hampshire	Town	Late Medieval	Late Medieval	
Old George Mall	Wiltshire	Town	Late Medieval	Late Medieval	(Butterworth, 2005)

## Appendix 7: Summary of sites from Yorkshire with ABGs

Site Name	County	Site type	Period earliest	Period Latest	Number of ABGs	Ref
Whitegrounds barrow 1	North Yorkshire	Long barrow	Early Neolithic	Late Neolithic	1	(Riggott and Williams, 1984)
Burton Fleming, bell slack	East Yorkshire	Cemetery	Middle Iron Age	Middle Iron Age	3	(Legge, 1991b)
Grindale Barrow II	North Yorkshire	Square barrow	Middle Iron Age	Middle Iron Age	1	(Manby, 1980)
Ferrybridge	West Yorkshire	Enclosed Settlement	Middle Iron Age	Early Anglo-Saxon	3	(Richardson, 2005)
Garton Station	East Yorkshire	Cemetery	Middle Iron Age	Late Iron Age	1	(Legge, 1991b)
Hasholme Logboat	East Yorkshire	Other	Middle Iron Age	Middle Iron Age	4	(Stallibrass, 1987)
Hawling Road	East Yorkshire	Rural Settlement	Middle Iron Age	Late Romano-British	1	(King, 1999a)
Kirkburn	East Yorkshire	Cemetery	Middle Iron Age	Middle Iron Age	4	(Legge, 1991b)
Rudston Makeshift	East Yorkshire	Cemetery	Middle Iron Age	Late Iron Age	9	(Legge, 1991b)
Dalton Parlours	West Yorkshire	Rural Settlement	Late Iron Age	Late Iron Age	4	(Berg, 1990a)
Rudston Roman Villa	East Yorkshire	Villa	Late Iron Age	Late Romano-British	16	(Chaplin and Barnetson, 1976; 1980; 1981)
Garton and Wetwang Slack	East Yorkshire	Rural Settlement	Late Iron Age	Early Romano-British	13	(Noddle, 1979)

Site Name	County	Site type	Period earliest	Period Latest	Number of ABGs	Ref
Parlington Hollins	West Yorkshire	Enclosed Settlement	Late Iron Age	Early Anglo-Saxon	5	(Richardson, 2001)
9 Blake Street, City Garage, York	North Yorkshire	Town	Early Romano-British	Late Medieval	2	(Bond and O'Connor, 1999; O'Connor, 1987)
Catterick Baines farm (site 46)	North Yorkshire	Rural Settlement	Early Romano-British	Late Romano-British	14	(Meddens, 1990b; 2002a; Stallibrass, 2002a)
Castleford	West Yorkshire	Fort	Early Romano-British	Middle Romano-British	1	(Berg, 1999)
Aldbrough, Chapel hill	North Yorkshire	Town	Early Romano-British	Late Romano-British	1	(Jones, 1971)
16-22 Coppergate, York	North Yorkshire	Town	Early Romano-British	Late Medieval	12	(O'Connor, 1983a; 1985; 1989)
Catterick Dere Street (site 434)	North Yorkshire	Town	Early Romano-British	Late Romano-British	2	(Payne, 1990; 2002)
Catterick Thornbrough Farm	North Yorkshire	Town	Middle Romano-British	Late Romano-British	2	(Stallibrass, 1997; 2002b)
Catterick Bridge (site 240)	North Yorkshire	Town	Middle Romano-British	Late Romano-British	2	(Meddens, 1990a; 2002b)
Dalton Parlours (well)	West Yorkshire	Villa	Middle Romano-British	Late Romano-British	5	(Berg, 1990b)
58-59, Skeldergate, York	North Yorkshire	Town	Middle Romano-British	Late Medieval	16	(O'Connor, 1984b)
Shiptonthorpe Roman Road side settlement	East Yorkshire	Rural Settlement	Middle Romano-British	Late Romano-British	19	(Mainland, 2006)
Trentholme drive, York	North Yorkshire	Cemetery	Middle Romano-British	Late Romano-British	14	(Fraser and Ryder, 1968)
Wharram Le Street Roman Villa	North Yorkshire	Villa	Middle Romano-British	Late Romano-British	1	(Rahtz and Bateman, 1986)
General Accident site, 24-30 Tanner Row, York	North Yorkshire	Town	Middle Romano-British	High Medieval	1	(O'Connor, 1988)

Site Name	County	Site type	Period earliest	Period Latest	Number of ABGs	Ref
Sewerby	East Yorkshire	Cemetery	Middle Anglo-Scandinavian	Middle Anglo-Scandinavian	1	(Hirst, 1985)
Wharram Site 94-95	North Yorkshire	Rural Settlement	Middle Anglo-Scandinavian	Middle Anglo-Scandinavian	1	(Pinter-Bellows, 1992)
Addingham	West Yorkshire	Cemetery	Middle Anglo-Scandinavian	High Medieval	2	(Keith, 1997)
Pontefract Castle	West Yorkshire	Castle	Late Anglo-Scandinavian	Late Medieval	1	(Richardson, 2002)
46-54 Fishergate, York	North Yorkshire	Monastic	Late Anglo-Scandinavian	Late Medieval	3	(Bond and O'Connor, 1999)
Fox Inn, Low Petergate, York	North Yorkshire	Town	High Medieval	Late Medieval	3	(Ryder, 1970)
Higher Land	North Yorkshire	Manor House	High Medieval	Late Medieval	4	(O'Connor, 1983b)
Kirkstall Abbey	North Yorkshire	Monastic	High Medieval	Late Medieval	1	(Ryder, 1961)
16-20 Church Street	South Yorkshire	Town	High Medieval	Late Medieval	7	(Mounteney and Cumberpatch, 1996)
West Street	North Yorkshire	Town	High Medieval	Late Medieval	1	(Dobney, 2005)
1-5 Aldwark, York	North Yorkshire	Town	Late Medieval	Late Medieval	2	(Bond and O'Connor, 1999; O'Connor, 1984a)
118-126 Walmgate, York	North Yorkshire	Town	Late Medieval	Late Medieval	1	(O'Connor, 1984b)
Ousefleet Property, High Street, Hull	East Yorkshire	Town	Late Medieval	Late Medieval	3	(Berg, 1987)
The Bedern Foundry, York	North Yorkshire	Town	Late Medieval	Late Medieval	6	(Bond and O'Connor, 1999)
Hotham Property, Blackfriargate, Hull	East Yorkshire	Town	Late Medieval	Late Medieval	1	(Berg, 1987)



Site Name	County	Site type	Period earliest	Period Latest	Number of ABGs	Ref
Scale Lane/Lowergate, Hull	East Yorkshire	Town	Late Medieval	Late Medieval	6	(Phillips, 1980)

## Appendix 8: Summary of individual ABGs from Yorkshire

The table below is a summary of the basic information available from each individual ABG in period and site name order. 'ABG ref' refers to the unique number given by the database which can be used to look up more detailed information regarding each ABG. 'No. of ABGs' has been utilised when the same type of ABGs are deposited in the same context. Therefore, if the 'No. of ABGs' is 3, this indicates that three separate ABGs of the same species and composition (when this is known) were recovered from the same context.

Period	Site Name	ABG Ref	Context	Feature	Species	Complete/ Partial	No. elements	ABG type	Age	Reported Interpretation	No. of ABGs
Early Neolithic	Whitegrounds barrow 1	1728	Burial 3	Grave	Fox	Partial	0	Mixed	Old adult	Offering	1
Middle Iron Age	Burton Fleming, bell slack	1686	BF28	Grave	Pig	Partial	9	Head + leg		Offering	1
Middle Iron Age	Burton Fleming, bell slack	1691	BF60	Grave	Pig	Partial	3	Leg		Offering	1
Middle Iron Age	Burton Fleming, bell slack	1687	BF50	Grave	S/G	Partial	0	Axial + leg	Juvenile	Offering	1
Middle Iron Age	Garton Station	1688	GS6	Grave	Pig	Partial	23	Mixed		Offering	1

Period	Site Name	ABG Ref	Context	Feature	Species	Complete/ Partial	No. elements	ABG type	Age	Reported Interpretation	No. of ABGs
Middle Iron Age	Grindale Barrow II	1618	Grave	Grave	Pig	Complete	0		Juvenile	Offering	1
Middle Iron Age	Hasholme Logboat	1771	Unknown individual	Other	Cattle	Partial	15	Axial	Young adult	Functional	1
Middle Iron Age	Hasholme Logboat	1772	Unknown individual	Other	Cattle	Partial	12	Axial		Functional	1
Middle Iron Age	Hasholme Logboat	1770	Individual 2	Other	Cattle	Partial	15	Leg	Subadult	Functional	1
Middle Iron Age	Hasholme Logboat	1769	Individual 1	Other	Cattle	Partial	32	Leg	Young adult	Functional	1
Middle Iron Age	Kirkburn	1689	K3	Grave	Pig	Partial	0	Mixed		Offering	1
Middle Iron Age	Kirkburn	1690	K5	Grave	Pig	Partial	25	Head + leg	Subadult	Offering	1
Middle Iron Age	Rudston Makeshift	1680	R141	Grave	Pig	Partial	6	Head + leg	Subadult	Offering	1
Middle Iron Age	Rudston Makeshift	1683	R172	Grave	Pig	Partial	7	Head + leg	Juvenile	Offering	1
Middle Iron Age	Rudston Makeshift	1681	R146	Grave	Pig	Partial	5	Head + leg	Juvenile	Offering	1
Middle Iron Age	Rudston Makeshift	1679	R58	Grave	Pig	Partial	3	Head + leg	Subadult	Offering	1

Period	Site Name	ABG Ref	Context	Feature	Species	Complete/ Partial	No. elements	ABG type	Age	Reported Interpretation	No. of ABGs
Middle Iron Age	Rudston Makeshift	1682	R169	Grave	Pig	Partial	15	Head + leg	Juvenile	Offering	1
Middle Iron Age	Rudston Makeshift	1677	R8	Grave	Pig	Partial	13	Head + leg	Juvenile	Offering	1
Middle Iron Age	Rudston Makeshift	1678	R24	Grave	Pig	Partial	4	Head + leg	Juvenile	Offering	1
Middle Iron Age	Rudston Makeshift	1684	R178	Grave	Pig	Partial	4	Leg		Offering	1
Middle Iron Age	Rudston Makeshift	1685	R188	Grave	Pig	Partial	9	Head + leg	Juvenile	Offering	1
Late Iron Age	Dalton Parlours	1765	3454	Pit	Dog	Partial	121	Mixed		Ritual	1
Late Iron Age	Dalton Parlours	1764	3405	Pit	S/G	Partial	0	Axial		Ritual	1
Late Iron Age	Dalton Parlours	1762	3405	Pit	Dog	Complete	112		Old adult	Ritual	1
Late Iron Age	Dalton Parlours	1763	3405	Pit	S/G	Partial	9	Leg		Ritual	1
Late Iron Age	Ferrybridge	1731	gully fill	Gulley	Pig	Partial	0		Juvenile	Ritual	1
Late Iron Age	Garton and Wetwang Slack	1953	Section Y	Pit	Sheep	Complete	0		Adult	Ritual	1

Period	Site Name	ABG Ref	Context	Feature	Species	Complete/ Partial	No. elements	ABG type	Age	Reported Interpretation	No. of ABGs
Late Iron Age	Garton and Wetwang Slack	1945	Unknown	Pit	Cattle	Complete	0		Adult	Ritual	1
Late Iron Age	Garton and Wetwang Slack	1946	section B3	Pit	Cattle	Complete	0		Adult	Ritual	1
Late Iron Age	Garton and Wetwang Slack	1948	Pit 6b	Pit	Cattle	Complete	0		Juvenile	Foundation Offering	1
Late Iron Age	Garton and Wetwang Slack	1949	Silo 5	Pit	Cattle	Complete	0		Juvenile	Ritual	1
Late Iron Age	Garton and Wetwang Slack	1950	Section G5	Pit	Cattle	Complete	0		Juvenile	Ritual	1
Late Iron Age	Garton and Wetwang Slack	1952	Section T	Pit	Cattle	Complete	0		Juvenile	Ritual	1
Late Iron Age	Garton and Wetwang Slack	1954	House 2	Pit	Cattle	Complete	0		Juvenile	Ritual	1
Late Iron Age	Garton and Wetwang Slack	1955	House 2, pit 14	Pit	Dog	Complete	0		Old adult	Ritual	1
Late Iron Age	Garton and Wetwang Slack	1944	Section M3	Pit	Sheep	Complete	0		Adult	Ritual	1
Late Iron Age	Garton and Wetwang Slack	1947	Section E2	Pit	Cattle	Complete	0		Adult	Ritual	1
Late Iron Age	Garton and Wetwang Slack	1951	Section G5 pit 1	Pit	Cattle	Complete	0		Juvenile	Ritual	1

Period	Site Name	ABG Ref	Context	Feature	Species	Complete/ Partial	No. elements	ABG type	Age	Reported Interpretation	No. of ABGs
Late Iron Age	Parlington Hollins	1736	2067	Pit	Cattle	Partial	0	Leg		Waste	1
Early Romano-British	Garton and Wetwang Slack	1956	roman well	Well	Dog	Complete	0		Adult	Natural death	1
Early Romano-British	Kirkburn	1693	KN/PY	Pit	Horse	Complete	0		Adult	Ritual	1
Early Romano-British	Kirkburn	1692	KR/DB	Pit	Horse	Complete	0		Old adult	Ritual	1
Early Romano-British	Rudston Roman Villa	1993	A4	Pit	Pig	Unknown	0			Mixed	1
Early Romano-British	Rudston Roman Villa	1994	51	Pit	Pig	Complete	0		Juvenile	Mixed	1
Early Romano-British	Rudston Roman Villa	1726	RA.HT	Pit	Cattle	Complete	0		Juvenile	Mixed	1
Early Romano-British	Rudston Roman Villa	1725	RA.OX	Pit	Cattle	Complete	0		Juvenile	Mixed	1
Early Romano-British	Rudston Roman Villa	1722	RA.KH	Pit	Cattle	Complete	0		Juvenile	Mixed	1
Early Romano-British	Rudston Roman Villa	1720	RN.DV	Pit	S/G	Partial	0	Mixed	Adult	Mixed	1
Early Romano-British	Rudston Roman Villa	1721	RN.EB	Pit	Cattle	Complete	0		Neonate	Mixed	1

Period	Site Name	ABG Ref	Context	Feature	Species	Complete/ Partial	No. elements	ABG type	Age	Reported Interpretation	No. of ABGs
Early Romano-British	Rudston Roman Villa	1723	RA.OF	Pit	S/G	Partial	0	Mixed	Adult	Mixed	1
Early Romano-British	Rudston Roman Villa	1719	RN.DV	Pit	S/G	Partial	0	Mixed	Adult	Mixed	1
Early Romano-British	Rudston Roman Villa	1718	RH.GZ	Ditch	S/G	Partial	0	Mixed	Subadult	Mixed	1
Early Romano-British	Rudston Roman Villa	1717	RH.EL	Ditch	S/G	Partial	4	Leg	Subadult	Mixed	1
Early Romano-British	Rudston Roman Villa	1716	RD.BH	Pit	S/G	Partial	0	Leg		Mixed	1
Early Romano-British	Rudston Roman Villa	1724	RA.KE	Pit	S/G	Partial	0	Mixed	Adult	Mixed	1
Middle Romano-British	9 Blake Street, City Garage, York	1784	8186	Pit	Dog	Partial	0			Functional	1
Middle Romano-British	9 Blake Street, City Garage, York	1783	8186	Pit	Dog	Partial	0			Functional	1
Middle Romano-British	Aldborough, Chapel hill	1740	unknown	Unknown	Cattle	Partial	0	Leg		Unknown	1
Middle Romano-British	Castleford	1694	116	Pit	Goat	Complete	41			Unknown	1
Middle Romano-British	Catterick Baines farm (site 46)	1702	Unknown	Pit	Dog	Partial	4			Unknown	1

Period	Site Name	ABG Ref	Context	Feature	Species	Complete/ Partial	No. elements	ABG type	Age	Reported Interpretation	No. of ABGs
Middle Romano-British	Catterick Bainesse farm (site 46)	1705	Unknown	Pit	Sheep	Partial	28			Functional	1
Middle Romano-British	Catterick Bainesse farm (site 46)	1708	Unknown	layer	Pigeon	Partial	12			Unknown	1
Middle Romano-British	Catterick Bainesse farm (site 46)	1706	Unknown	Pit	Horse	Partial	15			Functional	1
Middle Romano-British	Catterick Bainesse farm (site 46)	1703	Unknown	Pit	Dog	Partial	9			Unknown	1
Middle Romano-British	Catterick Bainesse farm (site 46)	1709	Unknown	Pit	Sheep	Partial	4			Functional	1
Middle Romano-British	Catterick Bainesse farm (site 46)	1699	Unknown	Pit	Dog	Partial	36			Unknown	1
Middle Romano-British	Catterick Bainesse farm (site 46)	1700	Unknown	Pit	Dog	Partial	44			Unknown	1
Middle Romano-British	Catterick Bainesse farm (site 46)	1707	Unknown	Pit	S/G	Partial	53			Functional	1
Middle Romano-British	Catterick Bainesse farm (site 46)	1701	Unknown	Pit	Dog	Partial	2			Unknown	1
Middle Romano-British	Catterick Bainesse farm (site 46)	1697	Unknown	layer	Crow	Partial	41			Unknown	1
Middle Romano-British	Catterick Bainesse farm (site 46)	1696	Unknown	Pit	Dog	Partial	9			Unknown	1



Period	Site Name	ABG Ref	Context	Feature	Species	Complete/Partial	No. elements	ABG type	Age	Reported Interpretation	No. of ABGs
Middle Romano-British	Catterick Bainesse farm (site 46)	1698	Unknown	Pit	Dog	Partial	62			Unknown	1
Middle Romano-British	Catterick Bainesse farm (site 46)	1704	Unknown	Pit	Dog	Partial	69			Unknown	1
Middle Romano-British	Ferrybridge	1730	1728	Ditch	S/G	Partial	0			Ritual	1
Middle Romano-British	Parlington Hollins	1732	603	Pit	Sheep	Partial	0		Adult	Mixed	1
Middle Romano-British	Parlington Hollins	1733	653	Post-hole	S/G	Partial	0		Adult	Mixed	1
Middle Romano-British	Shiptonthorpe Roman Road side settlement	1847	649	Ditch	Horse	Partial	3	Leg	Adult	Ritual	1
Middle Romano-British	Shiptonthorpe Roman Road side settlement	1849	589	Pit	Sheep	Partial	3	Leg		Ritual	1
Middle Romano-British	Shiptonthorpe Roman Road side settlement	1832	68	Gulley	Cattle	Complete	0		Neonate	Ritual	1
Middle Romano-British	Shiptonthorpe Roman Road side settlement	1845	1013	Pit	Horse	Partial	4	Leg	Adult	Ritual	1
Middle Romano-British	Shiptonthorpe Roman Road side settlement	1848	869	Gulley	Cattle	Partial	5	Leg	Neonate	Ritual	1
Middle Romano-British	Shiptonthorpe Roman Road side settlement	1846	649	Ditch	Cattle	Partial	3	Leg	Juvenile	Ritual	1

Period	Site Name	ABG Ref	Context	Feature	Species	Complete/ Partial	No. elements	ABG type	Age	Reported Interpretation	No. of ABGs
Middle Romano-British	Shiptonthorpe Roman Road side settlement	1833	404	Post-hole	Sheep	Partial	0		Juvenile	Ritual	1
Middle Romano-British	Shiptonthorpe Roman Road side settlement	1831	981	Pit	Sheep	Partial	0		Adult	Ritual	1
Middle Romano-British	Shiptonthorpe Roman Road side settlement	1836	574	Pit	Cattle	Complete	0		Neonate	Ritual	1
Middle Romano-British	Shiptonthorpe Roman Road side settlement	1835	723	Pit	Sheep	Partial	0		Juvenile	Ritual	1
Middle Romano-British	Shiptonthorpe Roman Road side settlement	1834	664	Pit	Cattle	Partial	0		Neonate	Ritual	1
Late Romano-British	16-22 Coppergate, York	1785	33125	Pit	Dog	Partial	60			Unknown	1
Late Romano-British	58-59, Skeldergate, York	1818	SkW	Well	Dog	Partial	27	Mixed		Waste	1
Late Romano-British	Catterick Bridge (site 240)	1711	380	layer	Horse	Partial	5	Leg		Unknown	1
Late Romano-British	Catterick Bridge (site 240)	1710	595	layer	Sheep	Partial	72	Mixed	Adult	Unknown	1
Late Romano-British	Catterick Dere Street (site 434)	1695	Unknown	Pit	Pig	Partial	2	Leg		Unknown	1
Late Romano-British	Catterick Dere Street (site 434)	1794	Unknown	Pit	Pig	Partial	2	Leg		Unknown	1

Period	Site Name	ABG Ref	Context	Feature	Species	Complete/Partial	No. elements	ABG type	Age	Reported Interpretation	No. of ABGs
Late Romano-British	Catterick Thornbrough Farm	1712	765	Pit	Cattle	Complete	187		Juvenile	Disease	1
Late Romano-British	Catterick Thornbrough Farm	1713	6651	Pit	Dog	Complete	168		Young adult	Functional	1
Late Romano-British	Dalton Parlours (well)	1766	K	Well	Horse	Partial	48	Axial	Adult	Ritual	1
Late Romano-British	Dalton Parlours (well)	1767	K	Well	Horse	Partial	0	Axial	Adult	Ritual	1
Late Romano-British	Dalton Parlours (well)	1768	M	Well	Dog	Partial	0	Axial		Ritual	3
Late Romano-British	General Accident site, 24-30 Tanner Row, York	1824	Unknown	Pit	Dog	Partial	48			Unknown	1
Late Romano-British	Hawling Road	1727	1129	Pit	Cattle	Partial	63	Mixed	Adult	Unknown	1
Late Romano-British	Rudston Roman Villa	1714	W4	Well	Red Deer	Complete	0			Fall	2
Late Romano-British	Rudston Roman Villa	1715	W4	Well	Badger	Complete	0			Fall	1
Late Romano-British	Shiptonhorpe Roman Road side settlement	1842	872	Pit	Cattle	Complete	0		Neonate	Ritual	1
Late Romano-British	Shiptonhorpe Roman Road side settlement	1840	942	Pit	Pig	Complete	0		Young adult	Ritual	1

Period	Site Name	ABG Ref	Context	Feature	Species	Complete/Partial	No. elements	ABG type	Age	Reported Interpretation	No. of ABGs
Late Romano-British	Shiptonthorpe Roman Road side settlement	1839	878	Pit	Cattle	Complete	0		Young adult	Ritual	1
Late Romano-British	Shiptonthorpe Roman Road side settlement	1843	670	Pit	Sheep	Partial	0		Young adult	Ritual	1
Late Romano-British	Shiptonthorpe Roman Road side settlement	1841	880	Pit	Pig	Complete	0		Juvenile	Ritual	1
Late Romano-British	Shiptonthorpe Roman Road side settlement	1837	940	Pit	Pig	Partial	0		Juvenile	Ritual	1
Late Romano-British	Shiptonthorpe Roman Road side settlement	1838	940	Pit	Pig	Partial	0		Neonate	Ritual	1
Late Romano-British	Trentholme drive, york	1753	5A VI	Grave	Horse	Partial	14	Mixed		Offering	1
Late Romano-British	Trentholme drive, york	1746	2A II/IX	Grave	Horse	Partial	3	Leg		Offering	1
Late Romano-British	Trentholme drive, york	1755	Unknown	Unknown	Domestic Fowl	Partial	10	Leg		Unknown	1
Late Romano-British	Trentholme drive, york	1748	4 X	Pit	Domestic Fowl	Complete	0			Offering	1
Late Romano-British	Trentholme drive, york	1749	4 III	Grave	Domestic Fowl	Partial	6			Offering	1
Late Romano-British	Trentholme drive, york	1756	Unknown	Grave	Domestic Fowl	Complete	0			Offering	1

Period	Site Name	ABG Ref	Context	Feature	Species	Complete/Partial	No. elements	ABG type	Age	Reported Interpretation	No. of ABGs
Late Romano-British	Trentholme drive, york	1747	4 X	Pit	Domestic Fowl	Complete	0			Offering	1
Late Romano-British	Trentholme drive, york	1752	5 V	Grave	Domestic Fowl	Complete	0			Offering	1
Late Romano-British	Trentholme drive, york	1750	4 VII	Grave	Domestic Fowl	Complete	0			Offering	1
Late Romano-British	Trentholme drive, york	1744	2A XII	Grave	Domestic Fowl	Complete	0			Offering	1
Late Romano-British	Trentholme drive, york	1743	2B XII	Grave	Domestic Fowl	Complete	0			Offering	1
Late Romano-British	Trentholme drive, york	1754	5A II/V	Grave	Domestic Fowl	Complete	0			Offering	1
Late Romano-British	Trentholme drive, york	1745	2A V	Grave	Domestic Fowl	Complete	0			Offering	1
Late Romano-British	Trentholme drive, york	1751	4 VII	Grave	Domestic Fowl	Complete	0			Offering	1
Late Romano-British	Wharram Le Street Roman Villa	1761	20c	Pit	Dog	Complete	0		Juvenile	Unknown	1
Early Anglo-Scandinavian	Ferrybridge	1729	SK01	Ditch	Dog	Complete	89			Offering	1
Early Anglo-Scandinavian	Parlington Hollins	1735	915	Pit	Horse	Partial	0		Old adult	Mixed	1

Period	Site Name	ABG Ref	Context	Feature	Species	Complete/ Partial	No. elements	ABG type	Age	Reported Interpretation	No. of ABGs
Early Anglo-Scandinavian	Parlington Hollins	1734	871	layer	Pig	Partial	14		Subadult	Mixed	1
Middle Anglo-Scandinavian	Addingham	1742	F58	Grave	Horse	Partial	2	Leg		Unknown	1
Middle Anglo-Scandinavian	Sewerby	1760	G49	Grave	ULM	Partial	3	Axial		Offering	1
Middle Anglo-Scandinavian	Wharram Site 94-95	1773	2505	Ditch	Sheep	Partial	13	Axial + leg	Young adult	Waste	1
Late Anglo-Scandinavian	16-22 Coppergate, York	1789	18602	Pit	Domestic Fowl	Partial	0		Adult	Unknown	1
Late Anglo-Scandinavian	16-22 Coppergate, York	1792	26900	Pit	Domestic Fowl	Complete	0		Juvenile	Unknown	1
Late Anglo-Scandinavian	16-22 Coppergate, York	1788	6947	Pit	Cat	Partial	0			Waste	1
Late Anglo-Scandinavian	16-22 Coppergate, York	1787	6473	Pit	Cat	Partial	4	Head		Waste	1
Late Anglo-Scandinavian	16-22 Coppergate, York	1786	6347	Pit	Cat	Complete	0			Waste	1
Late Anglo-Scandinavian	16-22 Coppergate, York	1793	28904	Pit	Jackdaw	Complete	0		Adult	Unknown	1
Late Anglo-Scandinavian	16-22 Coppergate, York	1790	21460	Pit	Chaffinch	Complete	0			Unknown	1

Period	Site Name	ABG Ref	Context	Feature	Species	Complete/Partial	No. elements	ABG type	Age	Reported Interpretation	No. of ABGs
Late Anglo-Scandinavian	16-22 Coppergate, York	1791	25172	Pit	Cattle	Partial	4	Head	Neonate	Unknown	1
High Medieval	Addingham	1741	F68: A91	Ditch	Dog	Complete	135			Unknown	1
High Medieval	West Street	1617	unknown	Unknown	Pig	Complete	0		Juvenile	Unknown	1
Late Medieval	118-126 Walmgate, York	1817	1094	layer	Dog	Complete	131		Adult	Unknown	1
Late Medieval	1-5 Aldwark, York	1781	76	Pit	Cat	Partial	13			Unknown	1
Late Medieval	1-5 Aldwark, York	1782	AL3	layer	Dog	Partial	28			Unknown	1
Late Medieval	16-20 Church Street	1779	610-2	Well	Horse	Partial	4	Leg		Waste	1
Late Medieval	16-20 Church Street	1776	639	Well	Cat	Partial	0		Juvenile	Functional	1
Late Medieval	16-20 Church Street	1775	639	Well	Cat	Partial	0		Young adult	Functional	1
Late Medieval	16-20 Church Street	1774	639	Well	Dog	Partial	0			Functional	1
Late Medieval	16-20 Church Street	1778	610-2	Well	S/G	Partial	7	Head		Waste	1

Period	Site Name	ABG Ref	Context	Feature	Species	Complete/ Partial	No. elements	ABG type	Age	Reported Interpretation	No. of ABGs
Late Medieval	16-20 Church Street	1777	639	Well	Cattle	Partial	0		Neonate	Functional	1
Late Medieval	16-20 Church Street	1780	610-2	Well	Horse	Partial	3	Leg		Waste	1
Late Medieval	16-22 Coppergate, York	1797	9305	layer	Dog	Complete	42			Waste	1
Late Medieval	16-22 Coppergate, York	1795	4620	layer	Dog	Complete	15			Waste	1
Late Medieval	16-22 Coppergate, York	1796	9224	layer	Dog	Complete	18			Waste	1
Late Medieval	46-54 Fishergate, York	1805	1387	Pit	Cat	Complete	0			Unknown	1
Late Medieval	46-54 Fishergate, York	1804	1387	Pit	Cat	Complete	0			Unknown	1
Late Medieval	46-54 Fishergate, York	1823	Unknown	Pit	Rabbit	Complete	45			Waste	1
Late Medieval	58-59, Skeldergate, York	1820	676	Pit	Cat	Complete	0		Adult	Unknown	1
Late Medieval	58-59, Skeldergate, York	1819	676	Pit	Cat	Complete	0		Adult	Unknown	1
Late Medieval	58-59, Skeldergate, York	1822	676	Pit	Domestic Fowl	Complete	0			Unknown	10



Period	Site Name	ABG Ref	Context	Feature	Species	Complete/Partial	No. elements	ABG type	Age	Reported Interpretation	No. of ABGs
Late Medieval	58-59, Skeldergate, York	1821	676	Pit	Cat	Partial	0		Juvenile	Unknown	3
Late Medieval	Fox Inn, Low Petergate, York	1739	layer 8	layer	Horse	Partial	81	Mixed	Adult	Unknown	1
Late Medieval	Fox Inn, Low Petergate, York	1737	layer 8	layer	Horse	Partial	11	Axial	Adult	Unknown	1
Late Medieval	Fox Inn, Low Petergate, York	1738	layer 8	layer	Horse	Partial	47	Axial + leg	Old adult	Unknown	1
Late Medieval	Higher Land	1935	F59	Foundation	Cattle	Partial	0	Mixed	Adult	Functional	1
Late Medieval	Higher Land	1936	Unknown	Unknown	Cattle	Partial	0	Leg		Functional	3
Late Medieval	Hotham Property, Blackfriargate, Hull	1809	Unknown	Pit	Cat	Partial	32		Juvenile	Unknown	1
Late Medieval	Kirkstall Abbey	1995	Unknown	Unknown	Horse	Unknown	0			Unknown	1
Late Medieval	Ousefleet Property, High Street, Hull	1808	Unknown	Pit	Dog	Partial	67	Mixed	Adult	Unknown	1
Late Medieval	Ousefleet Property, High Street, Hull	1807	Unknown	Pit	Cat	Partial	42		Juvenile	Unknown	1
Late Medieval	Ousefleet Property, High Street, Hull	1806	Unknown	Pit	Cat	Partial	14		Juvenile	Unknown	1

Period	Site Name	ABG Ref	Context	Feature	Species	Complete/Partial	No. elements	ABG type	Age	Reported Interpretation	No. of ABGs
Late Medieval	Pontefract Castle	1676	103	layer	Dog	Partial	0		Adult	Unknown	1
Late Medieval	Scale Lane/Lowergate, Hull	1758	19/22/25	Cess pit	Cattle	Complete	0		Neonate	Unknown	1
Late Medieval	Scale Lane/Lowergate, Hull	1759	29/33/34	Well	Sheep	Complete	0		Adult	Unknown	1
Late Medieval	Scale Lane/Lowergate, Hull	1757	30/36	Pit	Duck	Partial	0			Unknown	4
Late Medieval	The Bedern Foundry, York	1801	M5a	Post-hole	Domestic Fowl	Complete	0			Foundation Offering	1
Late Medieval	The Bedern Foundry, York	1799	M5a	Post-hole	Domestic Fowl	Complete	0			Foundation Offering	1
Late Medieval	The Bedern Foundry, York	1803	2682	Foundation	Domestic Fowl	Complete	0			Foundation Offering	1
Late Medieval	The Bedern Foundry, York	1802	2682	Foundation	Domestic Fowl	Complete	0			Foundation Offering	1
Late Medieval	The Bedern Foundry, York	1798	M5a	Post-hole	Cat	Complete	0			Foundation Offering	1
Late Medieval	The Bedern Foundry, York	1800	M5a	Post-hole	Domestic Fowl	Complete	0			Foundation Offering	1

## Appendix 9: Sites from Yorkshire with no ABGs present

The table below contains a summary of the sites recorded for this thesis which have animal remains present, but no ABGs. The sites are in period order.

Site Name	County	Site Type	Earliest Period	Latest Period	Reference
Rudston Wold, Corner Field, Site 8	North Yorkshire	Castle	Early Neolithic	Late Neolithic	(Manby, 1975)
Kilham Long Barrow	East Yorkshire	Rural Settlement	Early Neolithic	Late Neolithic	(Bramwell, 1976)
Willerby Wold Long Barrow	East Yorkshire	Rural Settlement	Early Neolithic	Late Neolithic	(Bramwell, 1963)
Ferrybridge Henge	West Yorkshire	Mannor House	Middle Neolithic	Early Bronze Age	(Roberts <i>et al.</i> , 2005)
Rudston East site 3	East Yorkshire	Rural Settlement	Late Neolithic	Late Neolithic	(Bramwell, 1974)
North Carnaby Temple	East Yorkshire	Town	Late Neolithic	Late Neolithic	(Bramwell, 1974)
Carnaby Top Site 20	East Yorkshire	Rural Settlement	Late Neolithic	Late Neolithic	(Bramwell, 1974)
Catterick Racecourse Cairn	North Yorkshire	Round barrow	Late Neolithic	Early Bronze Age	(Richardson, 2003b)
Low Caythorpe	East Yorkshire	Pit complex	Late Neolithic	Late Neolithic	(Bramwell, 1974)
Cowlam Wold Barrow 3	East Yorkshire	Enclosure	Early Bronze Age	Late Bronze Age	(Watts and Rahtz, 1984)

Site Name	County	Site Type	Earliest Period	Latest Period	Reference
Wetwang Slack Barrow C	North Yorkshire	Long barrow	Early Bronze Age	Late Bronze Age	(Simms, 1979)
Green Howe	North Yorkshire	Hillfort	Early Bronze Age	Late Bronze Age	(Jackson, 1971)
Rudston Barrow LXII	East Yorkshire	Long barrow	Early Bronze Age	Middle Bronze Age	(Bramwell, 1972)
Wetwang Slack Barrow A	North Yorkshire	Rural Settlement	Early Bronze Age	Late Bronze Age	(Simms, 1979)
Cowlam Wold Barrow 1	East Yorkshire	Industrial	Early Bronze Age	Late Bronze Age	(Watts and Rahtz, 1984)
Staple Howe	North Yorkshire	Industrial	Late Bronze Age	Late Iron Age	(King, 1963b)
Driffield RAF Station	East Yorkshire	Town	Early Iron Age	Late Iron Age	(Philips, 1960)
Bursea Grange	East Yorkshire	Enclosure	Early Iron Age	Late Iron Age	(Gidney, 1999b)
Grimthorpe Hillfort	East Yorkshire	Town	Early Iron Age	Late Iron Age	(Jarman <i>et al.</i> , 1968)
Catterick Racecourse Settlement	North Yorkshire	Rural Settlement	Early Iron Age	Late Iron Age	(Richardson, 2003b)
Rillington	North Yorkshire	Round barrow	Middle Iron Age	Late Iron Age	(Turnbull, 1983)
Staple Howe	North Yorkshire	Round barrow	Middle Iron Age	Late Iron Age	(King, 1963a)
Rock Castle	North Yorkshire	Town	Middle Iron Age	Late Iron Age	(Gidney, 1994)
Topham Farm	South Yorkshire	Town	Late Iron Age	Early Romano-British	(Richardson, 2003a)
South Lawn 'Ladder' settlement	East Yorkshire	Other	Late Iron Age	Late Romano-British	(Gidney, 1999a)

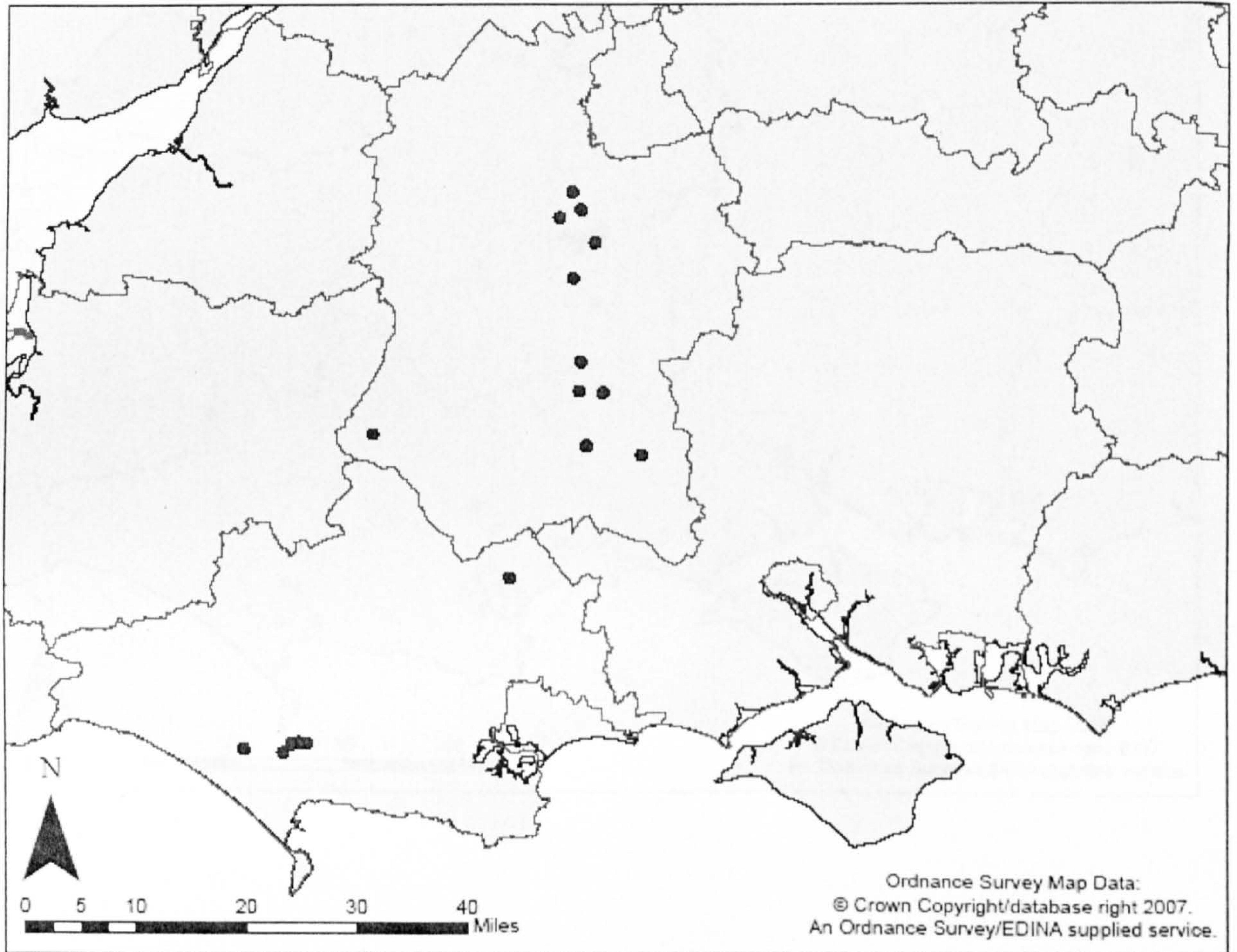
Site Name	County	Site Type	Earliest Period	Latest Period	Reference
Bursea House	East Yorkshire	Henge	Late Iron Age	Late Romano-British	(Stallibrass, 1999)
Stanwick camp	North Yorkshire	Round barrow	Late Iron Age	Early Romano-British	(Wheeler, 1954)
Levisham moor enclosure A	North Yorkshire	Fort	Early Romano-British	Early Romano-British	(Hayes, 1983)
Brough-on-Humber	East Yorkshire	Manor	Early Romano-British	Late Romano-British	(Harcourt, 1969e)
Cat Babbleton Farm	North Yorkshire	Round barrow	Early Romano-British	Late Romano-British	(Cardwell, 1989)
Railway Offices, Holgate Road, York	North Yorkshire	Castle	Early Romano-British	Late Romano-British	(Jewell, 1960)
Kings manor, York	North Yorkshire	Monastic	Early Romano-British	Middle Romano-British	(Radley, 1972)
Doncaster civil settlement	South Yorkshire	Military	Early Romano-British	Late Romano-British	(Turner, 1986)
Billingley Drive	South Yorkshire	Town	Early Romano-British	Late Romano-British	(Gidney, 2004)
Welham Bridge	East Yorkshire	Rural Settlement	Early Romano-British	Late Romano-British	(Gidney, 1999c)
Crossgates	North Yorkshire	Town	Early Romano-British	Late Anglo-Saxon	(Rutter and Duke, 1958)
Wharram Grange Roman Villa	North Yorkshire	Monastic	Middle Romano-British	Late Romano-British	(Hayfield, 1986)
Roman Signal Station Carr Naze	East Yorkshire	Town	Late Romano-British	Early Anglo-Saxon	(Dobney <i>et al.</i> , 2000)
D-Shaped enclosure Upton	West Yorkshire	Town	Late Romano-British	Late Romano-British	(Berg, 1995)
Cottam COT93	East Yorkshire	Monastic	Middle Anglo-Saxon	Late Anglo-Saxon	(Dobney <i>et al.</i> , 1999)

Site Name	County	Site Type	Earliest Period	Latest Period	Reference
Wharram Site 39	North Yorkshire	Town	Middle Anglo-Saxon	Middle Anglo-Saxon	(Stevens, 1987; 1992)
Ribblehead	West Yorkshire	Enclosure	Late Anglo-Saxon	Late Anglo-Saxon	(Rackham, 1977a)
Lurk Lane, Beverley	East Yorkshire	Manorial	Late Anglo-Saxon	Late Medieval	(Scott, 1991)
Sandal Castle	West Yorkshire	Pit complex	High Medieval	Late Medieval	(Griffith <i>et al.</i> , 1983)
Baile Hill, York	North Yorkshire	Enclosure	High Medieval	High Medieval	(Rackham, 1977b)
Augustinian Friary garden, Hull	East Yorkshire	Town	High Medieval	Late Medieval	(Scott, 1993)
33-35 Eastgate, Beverley	East Yorkshire	Pit complex	High Medieval	Late Medieval	(Scott, 1992)
6-14 Highgate	East Yorkshire	Pit complex	High Medieval	Late Medieval	(Watkins and Williams, 1981)
Sherburn Manor	East Yorkshire	Pit complex	High Medieval	High Medieval	(Rushe <i>et al.</i> , 1994)
Dominican Priory Beverley	East Yorkshire	Rural Settlement	High Medieval	High Medieval	(Gilchrist, 1996)
Weaverthorpe Manor	East Yorkshire	Monastic	High Medieval	Late Medieval	(Harcourt, 1969c; 1972)
Cowick moat	North Yorkshire	Rural Settlement	High Medieval	Late Medieval	(Hayfield and Greig, 1990)
Scarborough Castle	North Yorkshire	Rural Settlement	High Medieval	Late Medieval	(Weinstock, 2005)
Mytongate, Hull	East Yorkshire	Monastic	Late Medieval	Late Medieval	(Saunders and Phillips, 1993)
Vicar Lane, Hull	East Yorkshire	Rural Settlement	Late Medieval	Late Medieval	(Phillips, 1993)

Site Name	County	Site Type	Earliest Period	Latest Period	Reference
1-2 Tower Street, York	North Yorkshire	Town	Late Medieval	Late Medieval	(Bond and O'Connor, 1999)
The Bedern, York	North Yorkshire	Town	Late Medieval	Late Medieval	(Bond and O'Connor, 1999)
Chapel Lane Staith, Hull	East Yorkshire	Rural Settlement	Late Medieval	Late Medieval	(Phillips, 1979)
Sewer Lane, Hull	East Yorkshire	Town	Late Medieval	Late Medieval	(Armstrong, 1977)
Hospital of St Giles	North Yorkshire	Villa	Late Medieval	Late Medieval	(Stallibrass, 1995b)
21-33 Aldwark	North Yorkshire	Castle	Late Medieval	Late Medieval	(Bond and O'Connor, 1999)
Wytelard property, Blackfriargate, Hull	East Yorkshire	Enclosure	Late Medieval	Late Medieval	(Scott, 1987)
Wharram Percy	North Yorkshire	Pit complex	Late Medieval	Late Medieval	(Ryder, 1974)
St John's Priory	West Yorkshire	Hillfort	Late Medieval	Late Medieval	(Ryder, 1965)
Brough-on-Humber	East Yorkshire	Enclosure	Late Medieval	Late Medieval	(Harcourt, 1968a)
High Street	North Yorkshire	Rural Settlement	Late Medieval	Late Medieval	(Rackham, 1985)
Chapel Grath	East Yorkshire	Round barrow	Late Medieval	Late Medieval	(Youngson, 1978)
Skelton Orchard Field	North Yorkshire	Enclosure	Late Medieval	Late Medieval	(Screeton and Spratt, 2001)

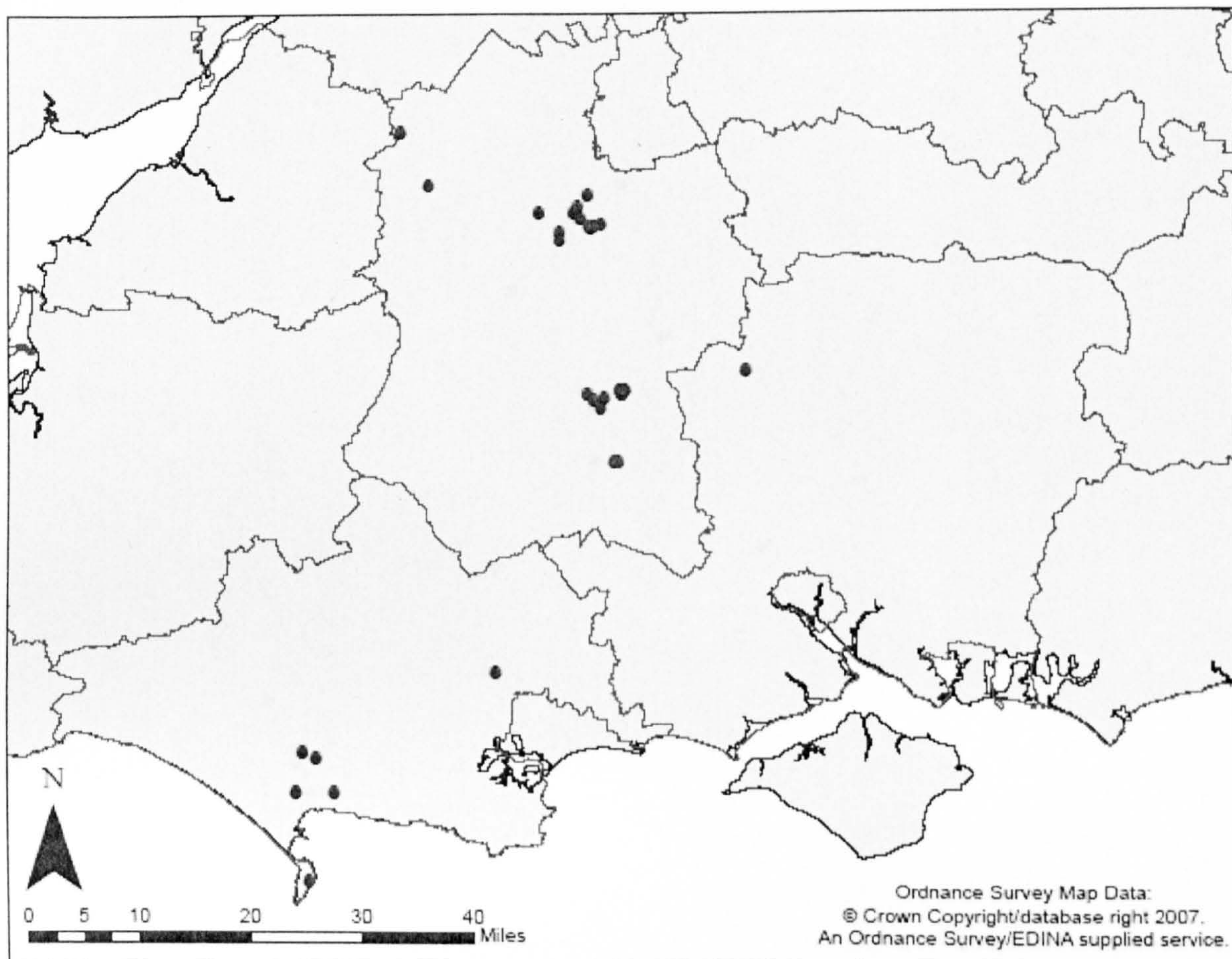
## Appendix 10: Maps of southern England sites

### 10.1 Neolithic sites with ABGs

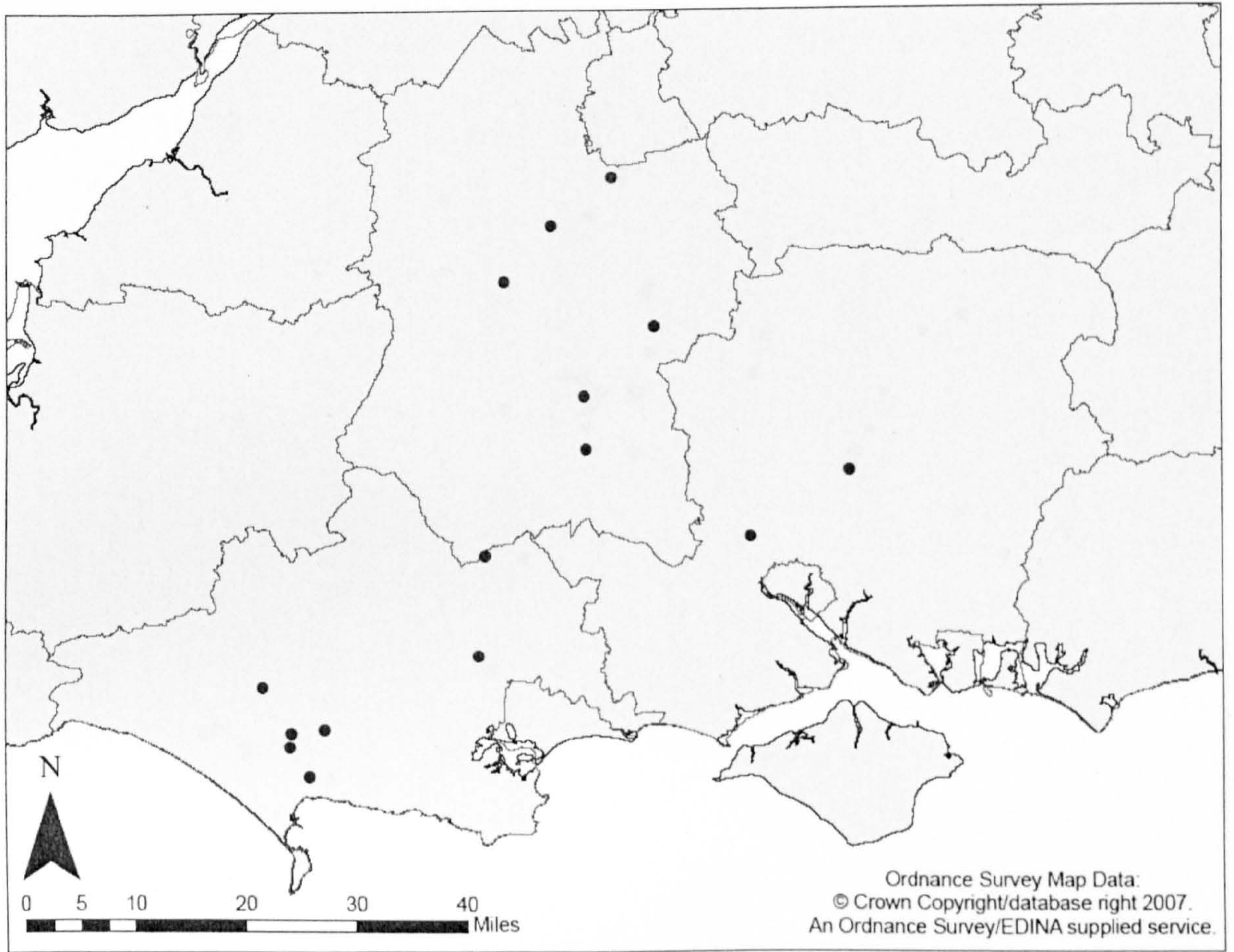




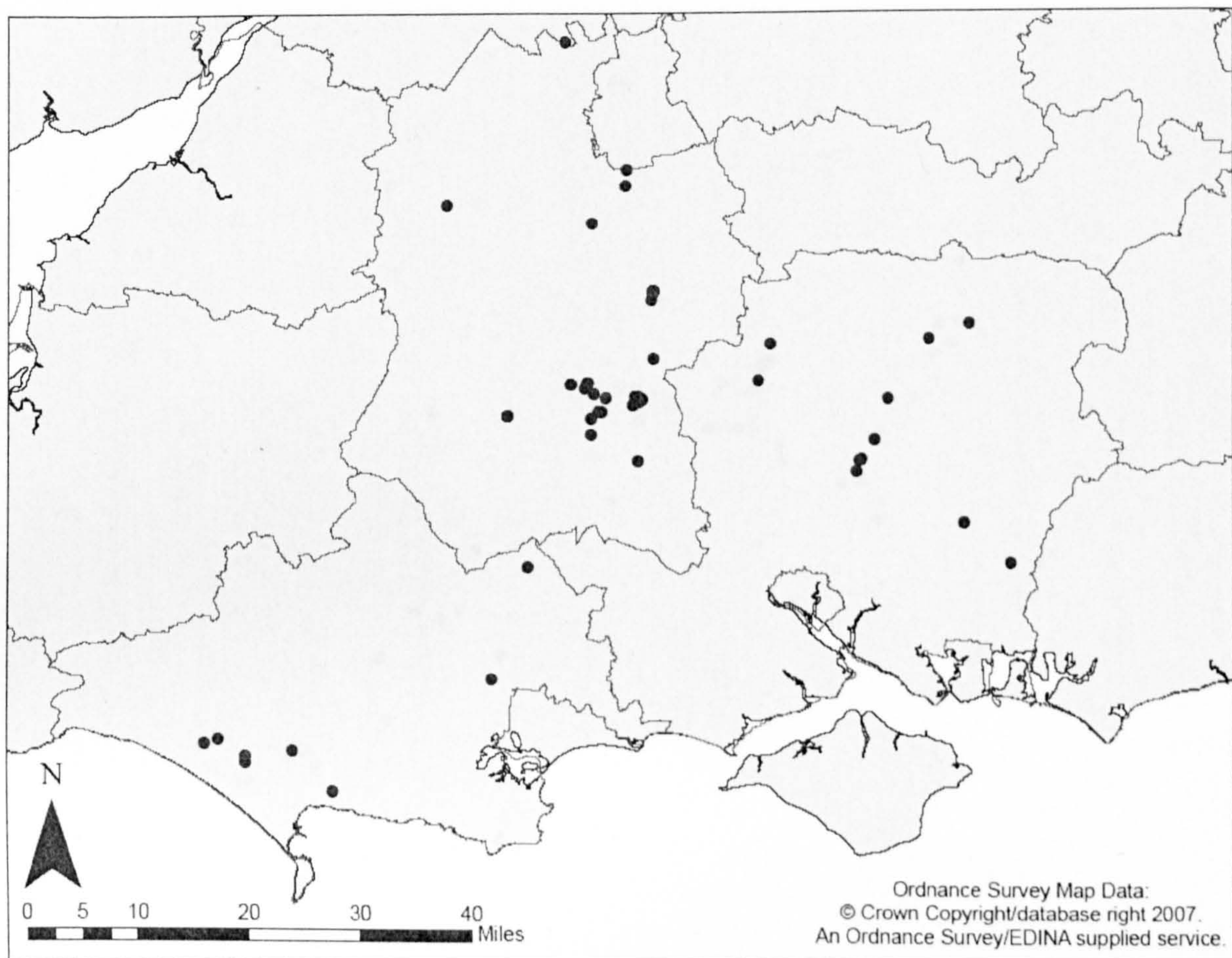
## 10.2 Neolithic sites without ABGs



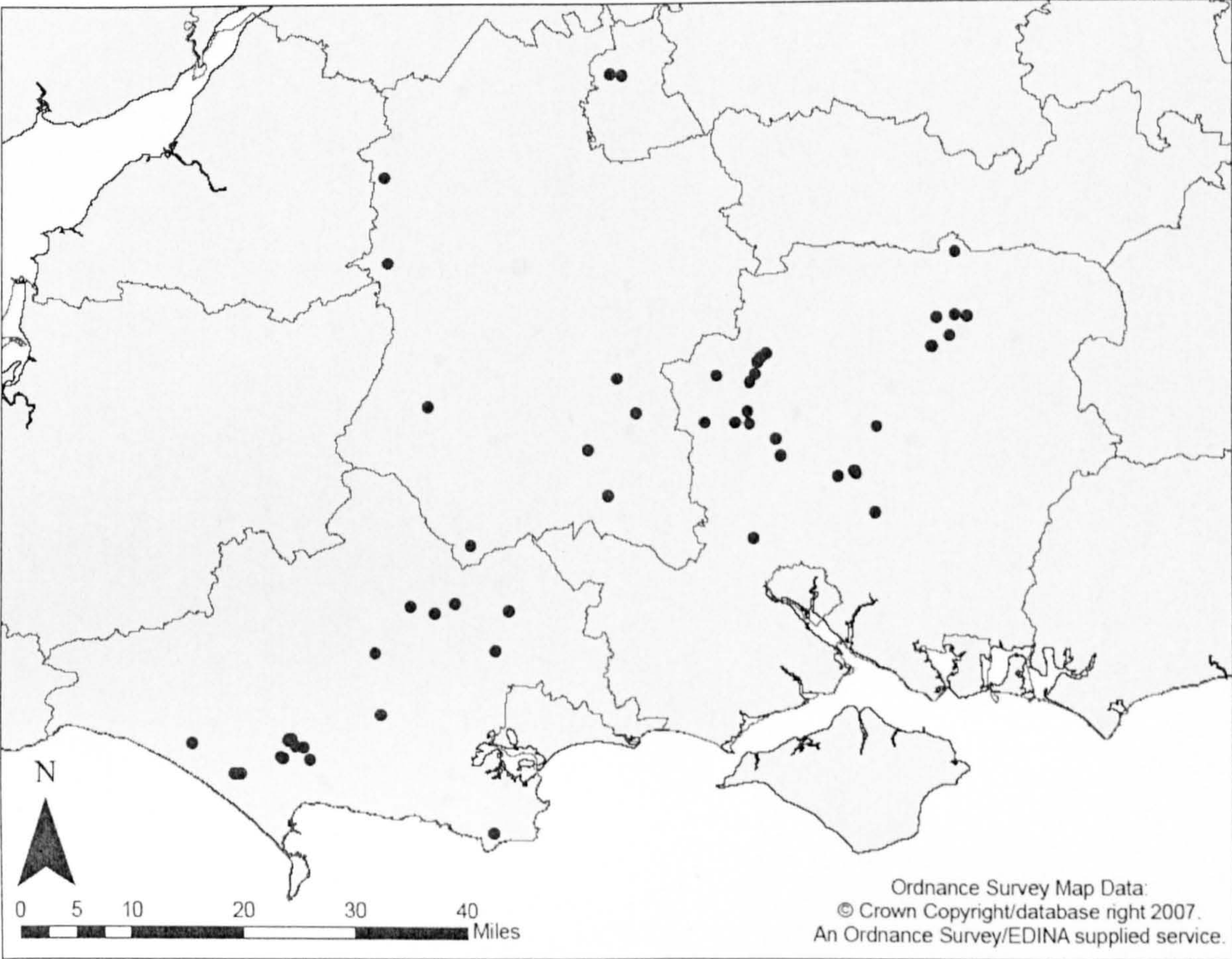
### 10.3 Bronze Age sites with ABGs



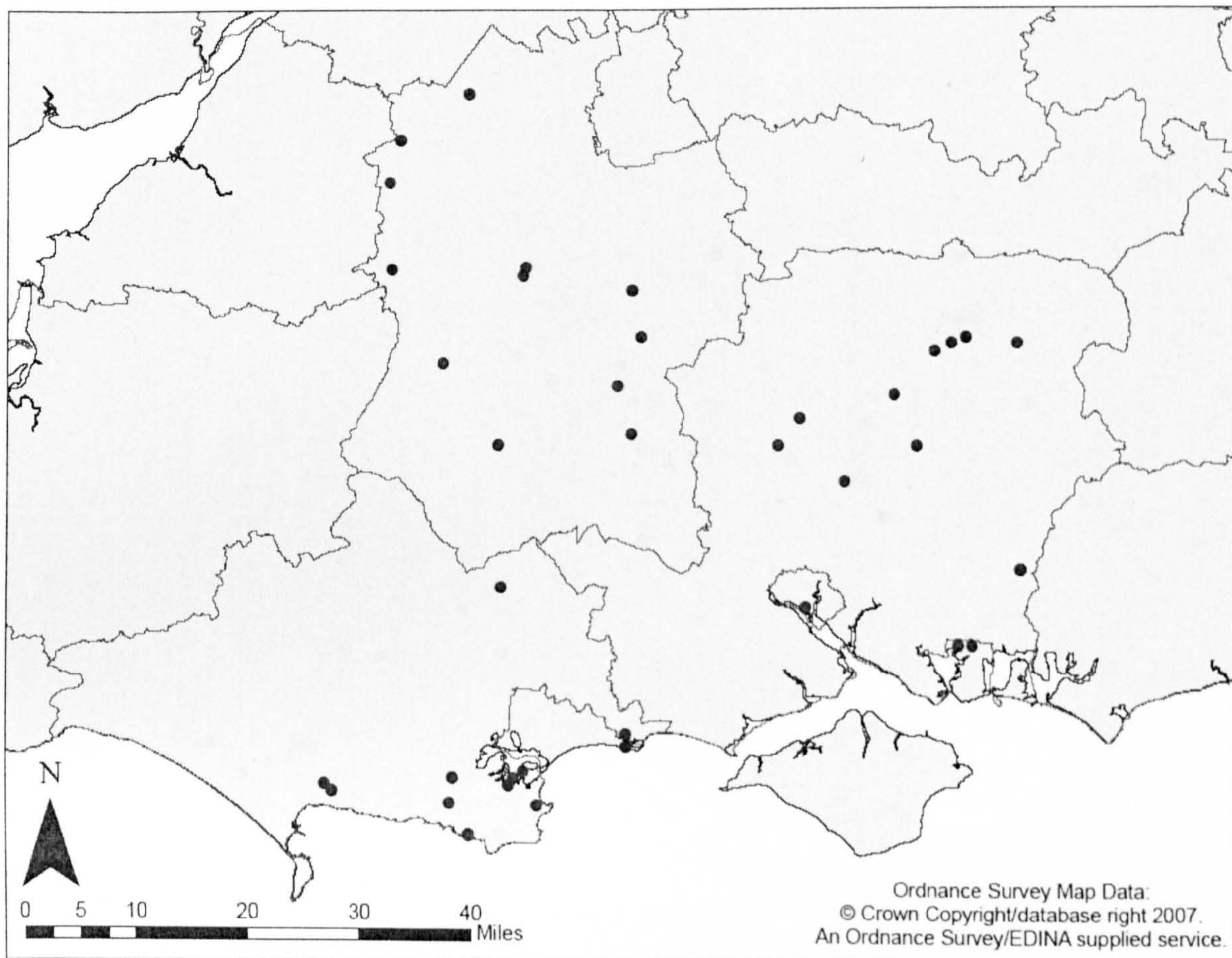
### 10.4 Bronze Age sites without ABGs



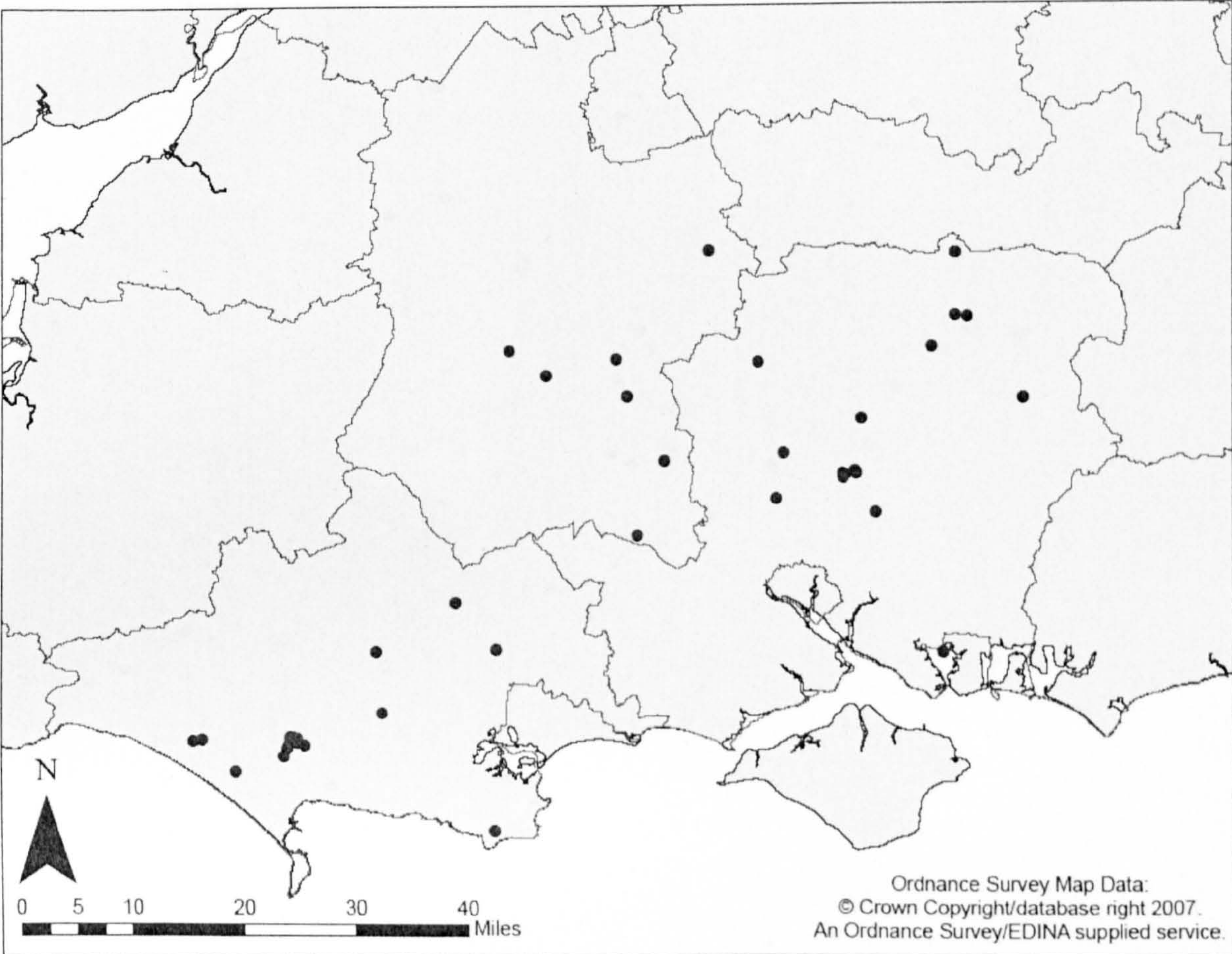
10.5 Iron Age sites with ABGs



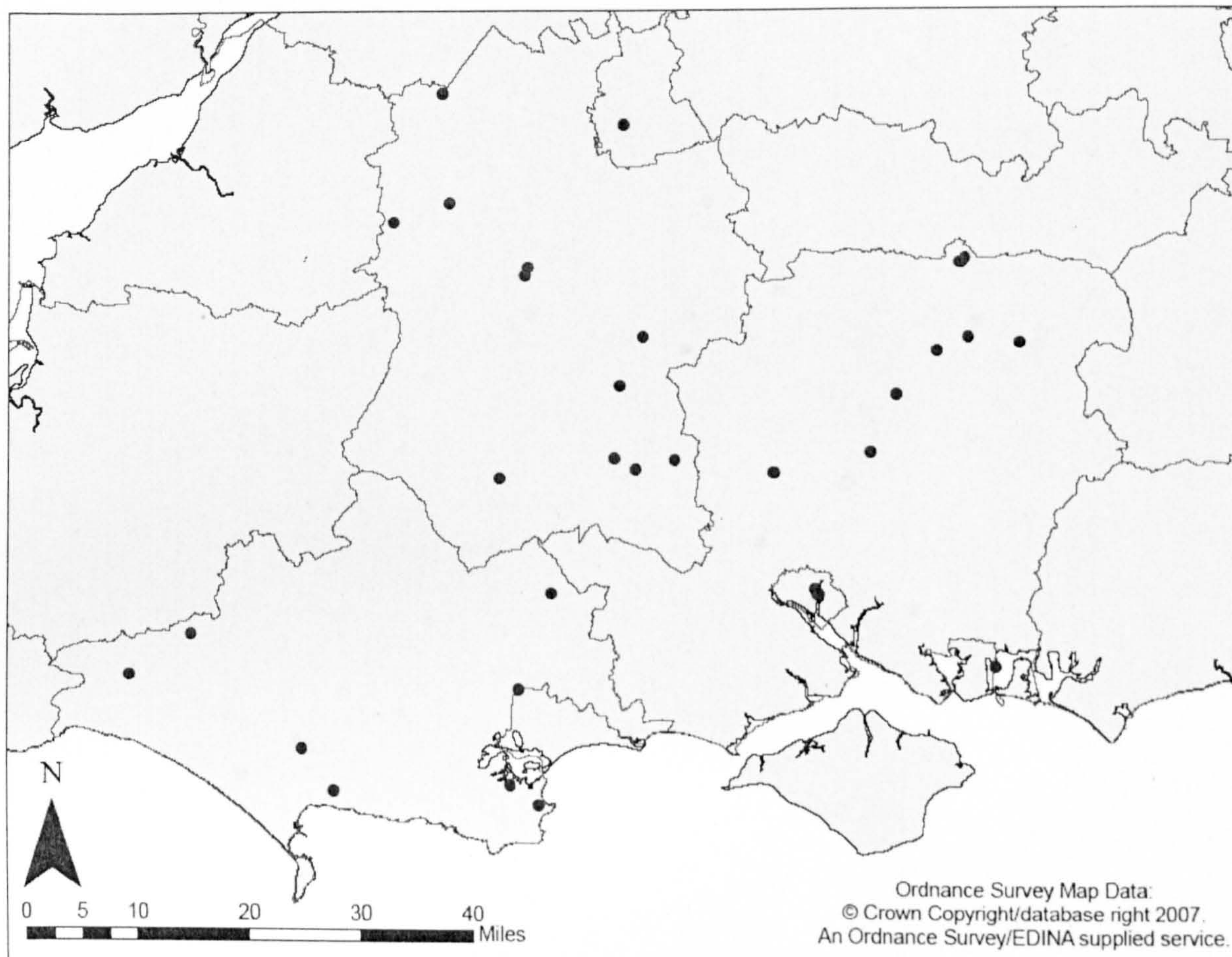
### 10.6 Iron Age sites without ABGs



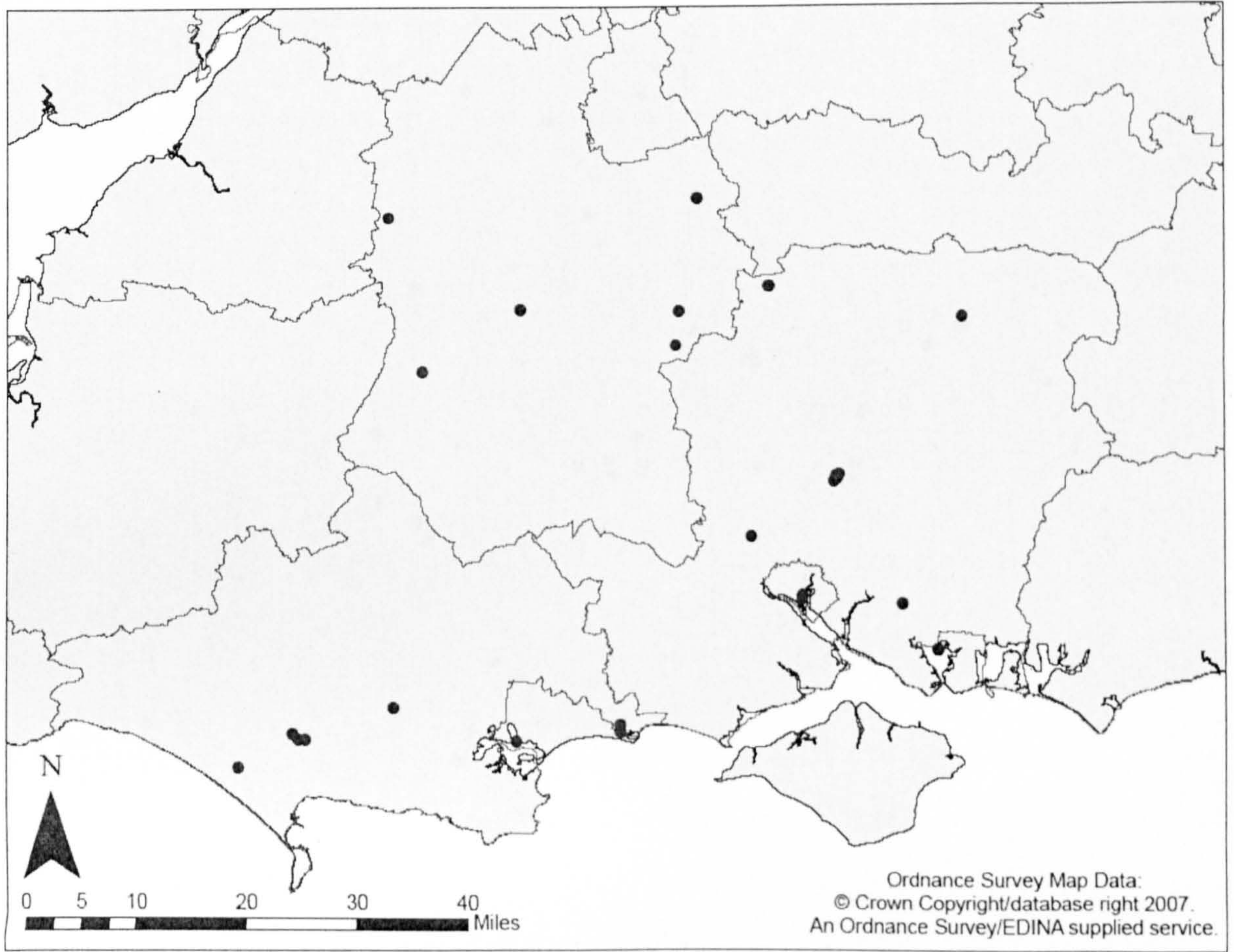
10.7 Romano-British sites with ABGs



### 10.8 Romano-British sites without ABGs

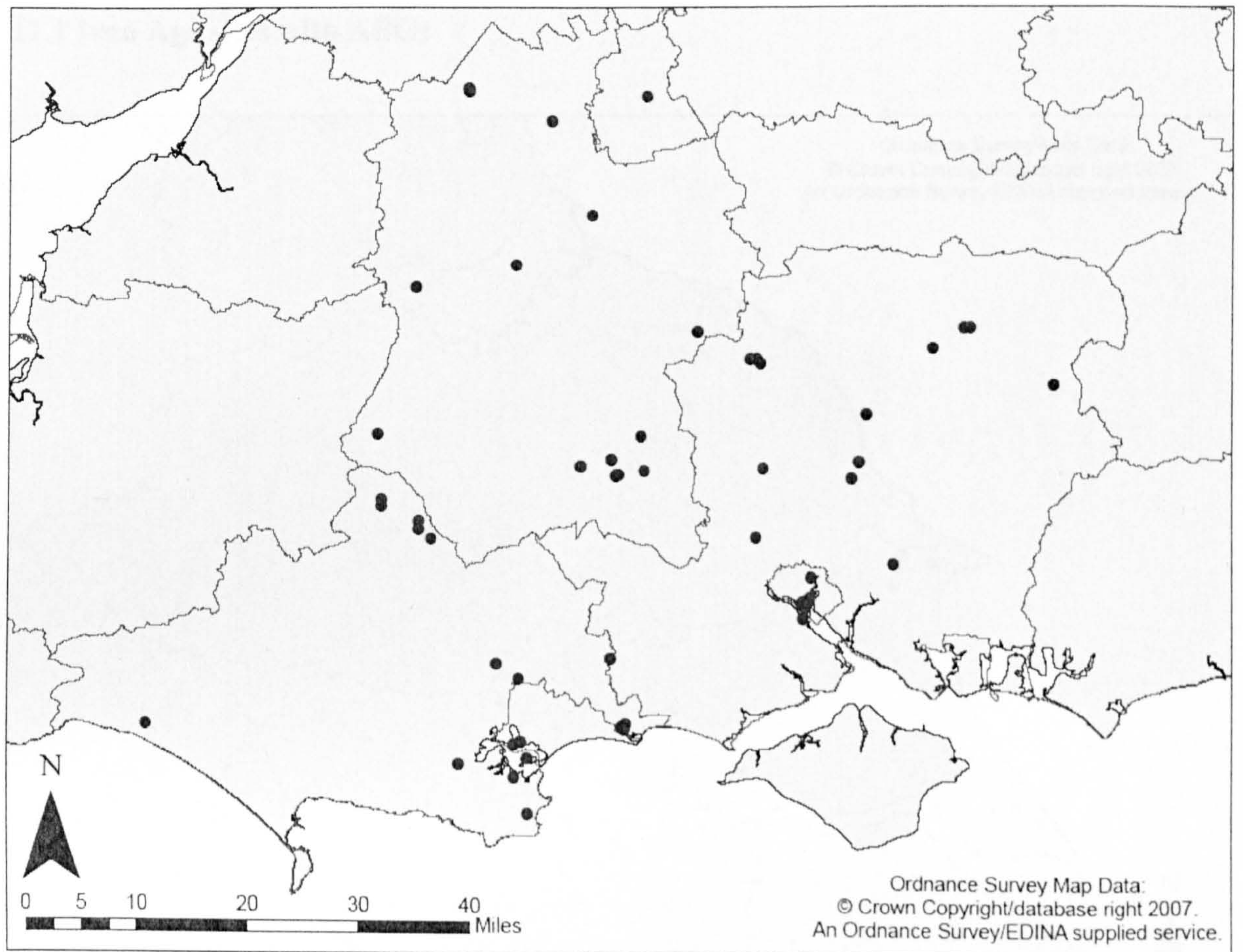


### 10.9 Medieval sites with ABGs



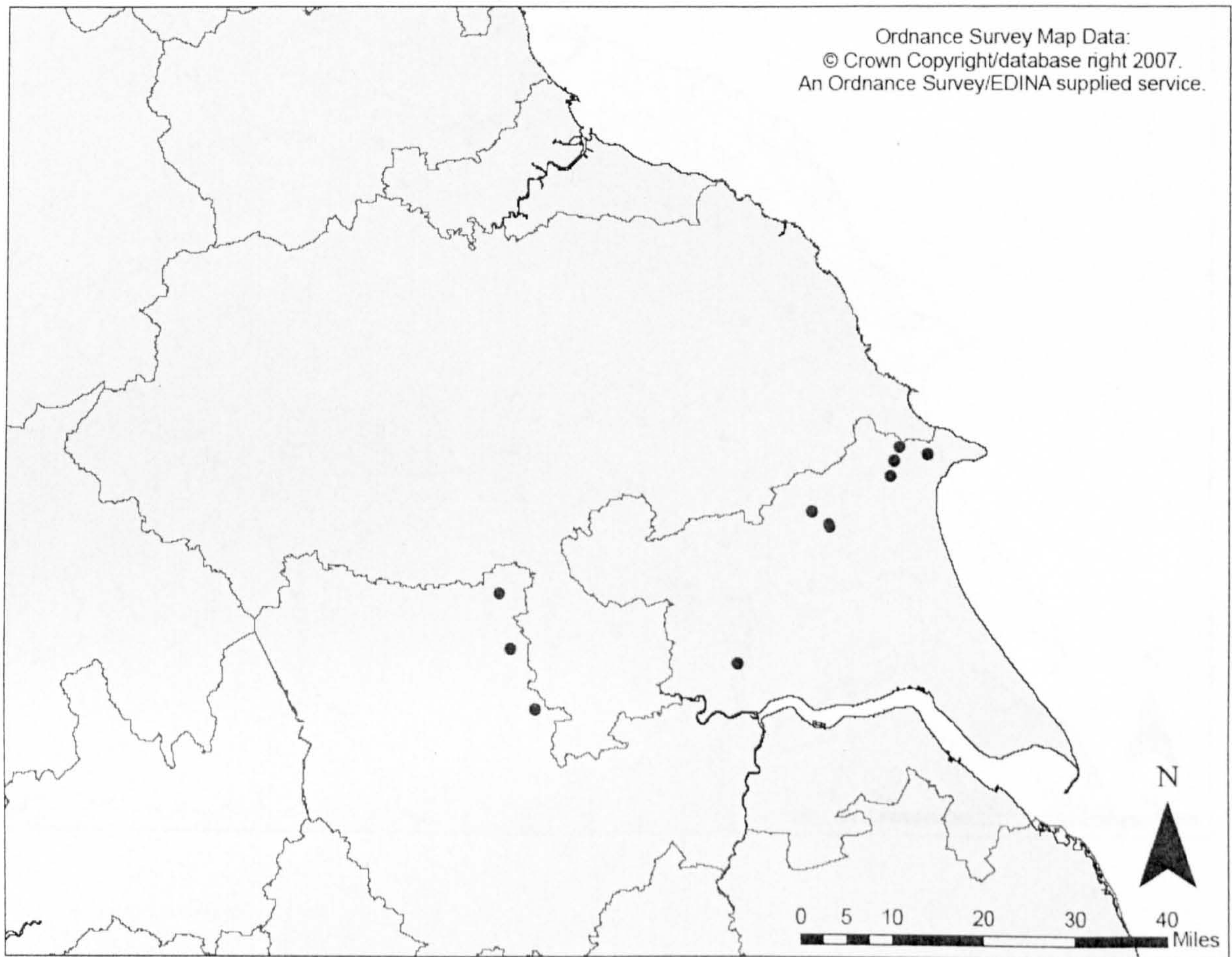


### 10.10 Medieval sites without ABGs

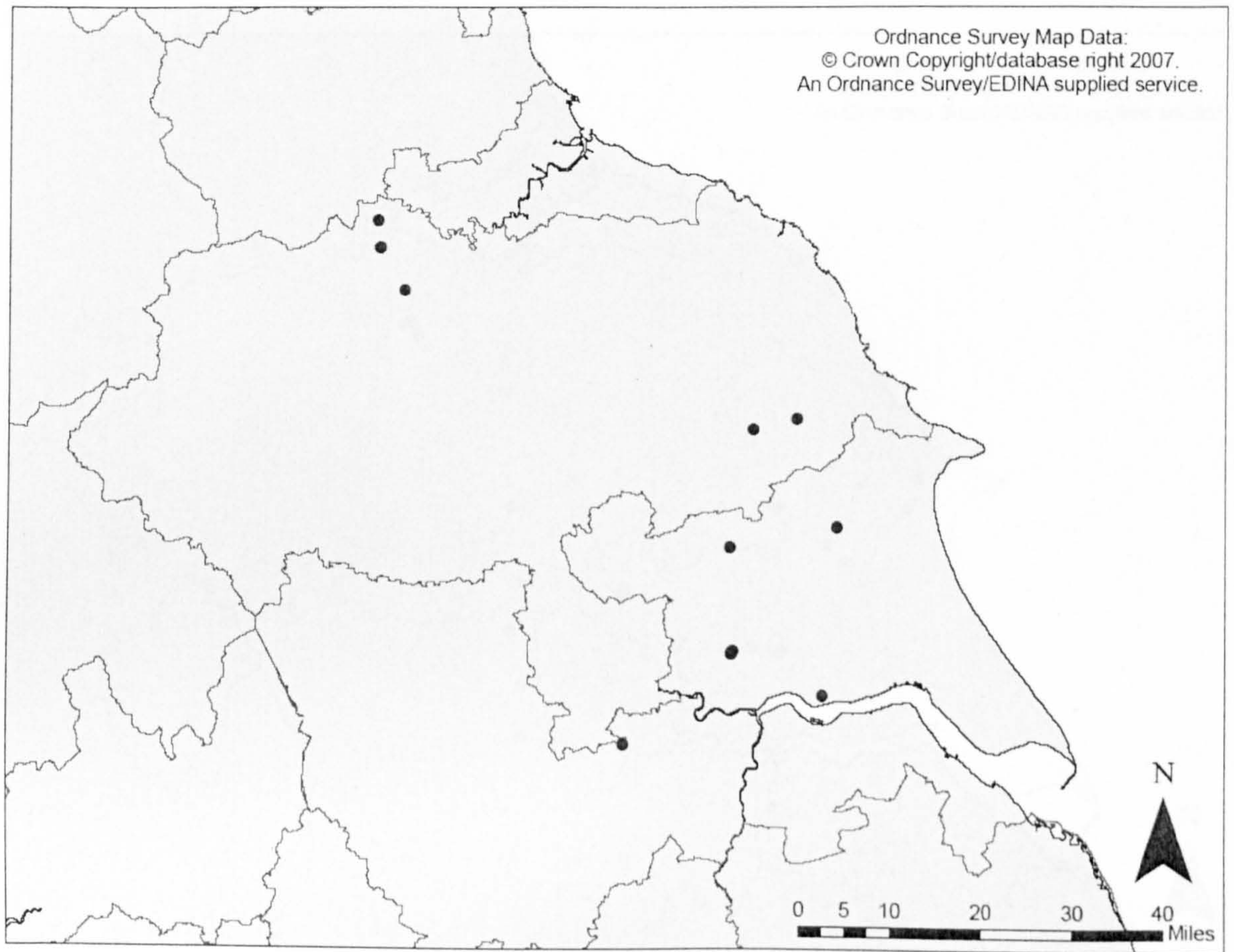


## Appendix 11: Maps of Yorkshire sites

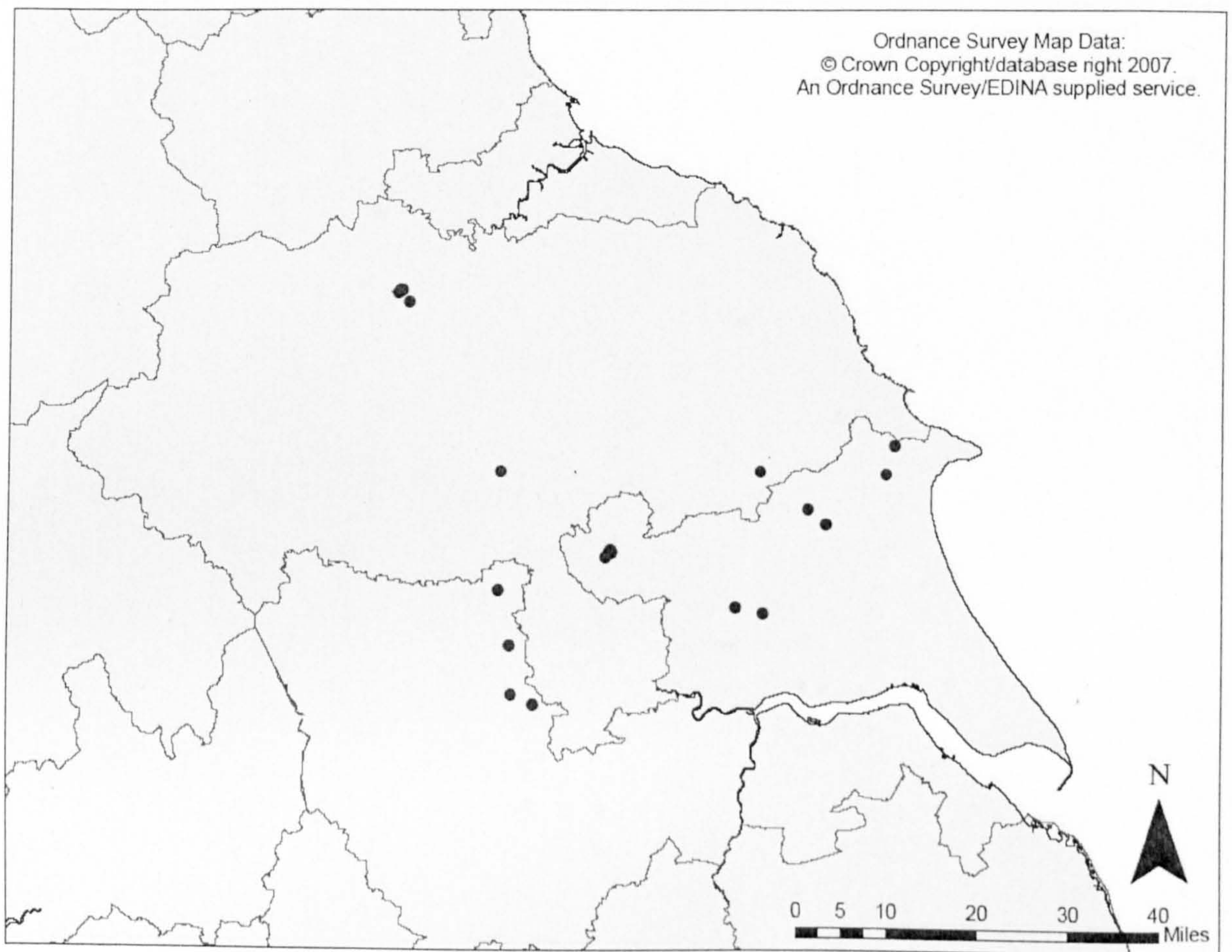
### 11.1 Iron Age sites with ABGs



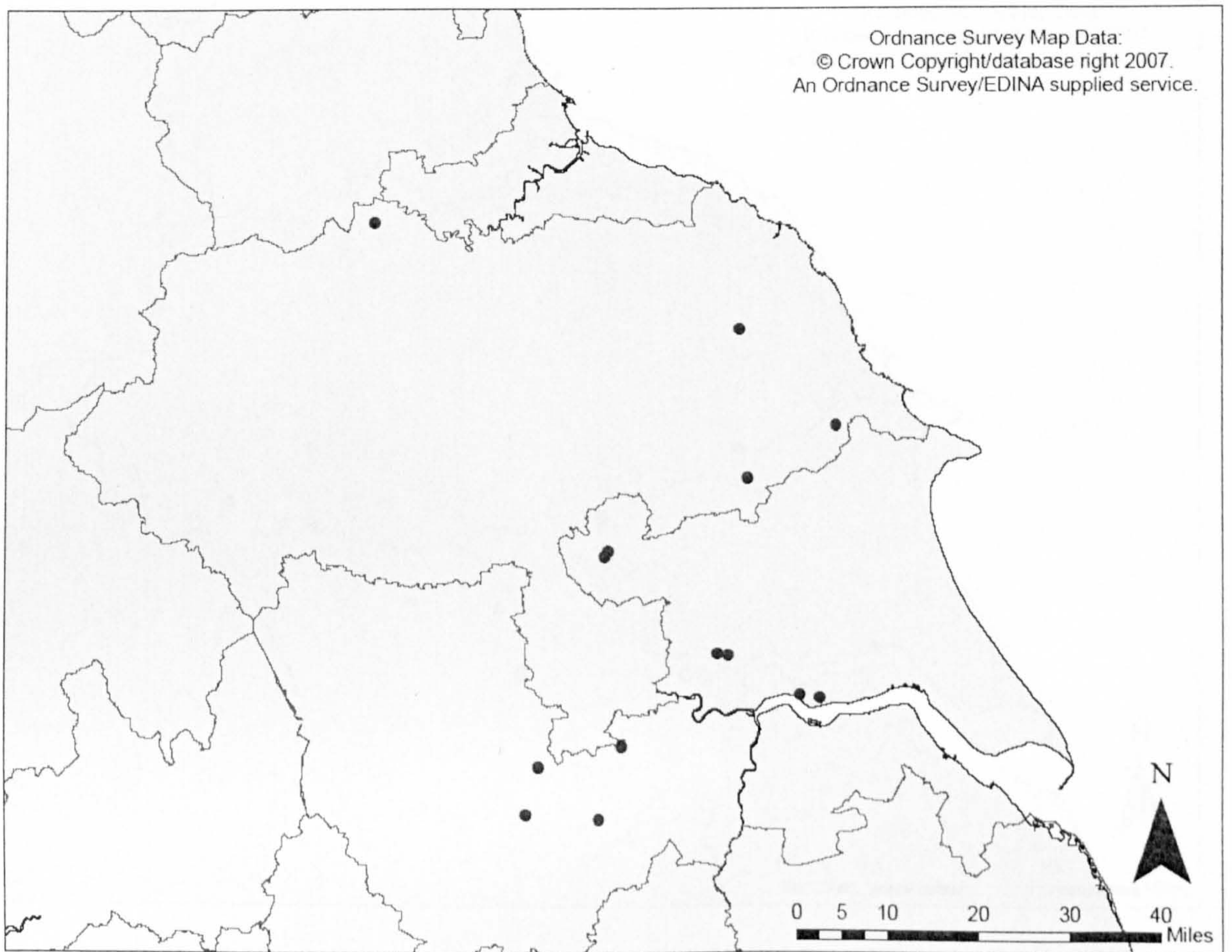
## 11.2 Iron Age sites without ABGs



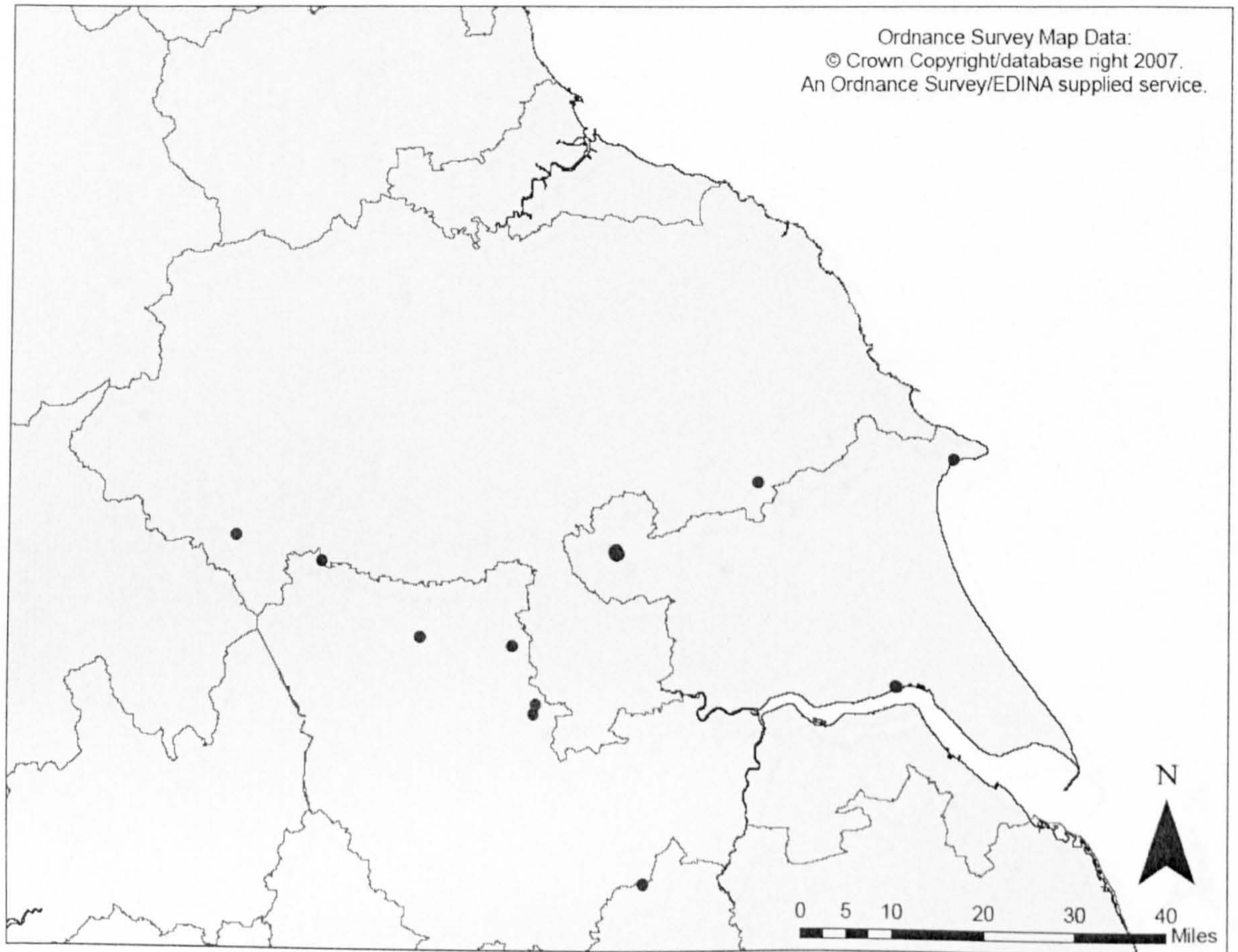
### 11.3 Romano-British sites with ABGs



## 11.4 Romano-British sites without ABGs



## 11.5 Medieval sites with ABGs



## 11.6 Medieval sites without ABGs

