

L...B.W:

My ref: S.42

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The material from this site comprised thirty three specimens of which nineteen (58%) were complete or nearly so, an unusually high figure. The species represented were man (1), cattle (3), horse (2), sheep (3) and dog (1); the figures in brackets indicate the minimum number of individuals. The human material consisted only of one slender, probably female, humerus.

Cattle bones included three horn cores of 168, 157 and 122 mm. ^{diameter} respectively and indicated short or medium length horns. A complete femur measured 325 mm. total length, 30 mm. midshaft diameter and 77 mm. in width across the distal condyles, indicating a small animal of about 48 ins. (120 cms.) in shoulder height.

Although three sheep were represented most of the specimens were probably from one animal. A complete metatarsal was 130 mm. total length (t.l), 19 mm. proximal articular surface width (p.w), 11 mm. mid-shaft diameter (m.s.d) and 23 mm. distal width (d.w) - a small slender animal of about 24 ins. (60 cms.) in height.

A horse mandible had a cheek tooth-row of 172 mm. in length and was from an animal of about 6 years of age. A complete tibia had the dimensions 316 mm. (t.l) 86 mm. (p.w) 37 mm. (m.s.d) and 50 mm. (p.w) suggesting an animal of about 12 hands (120 cms.)

The dog bones (Radius 86 mm. t.l. 9 mm. m.s.d. - Femur 95 mm. t.l., 8 mm. m.s.d. and tibia 92 mm. t.l. 8 mm. m.s.d.) could all have been from the same small animal of about 11 ins. (28 cms) in shoulder height of a type which was quite common in the Romano-British period.

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