

### 13. ZOOARCHAEOLOGY

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A total of 382 ecofactual remains, weighing 17,625g, were recovered during the excavation. This includes a total of 223 animal bones and a total of 159 shells. The condition of the animal bone and shell ranges from moderate to very good.

The shells recovered from the excavation include oysters, mussels, limpets, bivalves and gastropods.

Guidelines adhered to for zooarchaeological analysis include published academic literature (Schmid 1972; Hillson 1992; Serjeantson 1996; Historic England 2014).

A minimum of 29 animals are represented in this assemblage. This includes a minimum of three horses (*Equus* sp.), 11 cattle (*Bos* sp.), 14 sheep (*Ovis* sp.), one pig (*Sus* sp.) and an unidentified small mammal from Deposit C100.

The vast majority of the bones originate from adult animals, although lamb bones were evident in Deposits C100 and C145. Butchery marks

were evident on several cow and sheep bones, with chop-marks visible on ribs, tibiae, scapulae and humerae.

Pathology was evident on cow vertebrae recovered from Deposit C100, including osteophytic changes on the vertebral body, and two cervical vertebrae were fused together.

The animal bones and shell recovered from the excavation represent a domestic food waste assemblage with a reliance on cattle and sheep for meat consumption and secondary products such as dairy, wool and leather. Horses were either used for transport or as draught animals; they were likely used for meat consumption towards the end of the animal's life. The presence of marine shells in this assemblage is not surprising given the location of the site; the shellfish would have supplemented domestic food consumption and would have been a readily available trade and a regular source of income to inhabitants. They were recovered along with artefacts of 19th-century date.