The utilisation of fur-bearing animals in the British Isles

A zooarchaeological hunt for data

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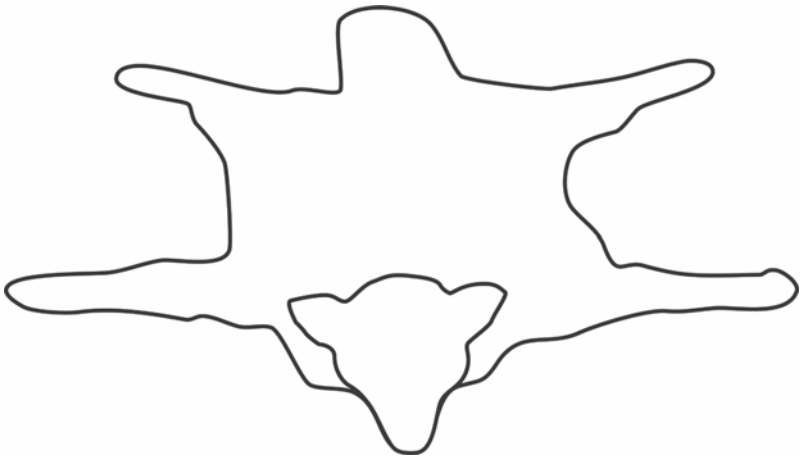

MSc in Zooarchaeology

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'There was nothing Lucy liked so much as the smell and feel of fur' **…**
C.S. Lewis (1953) *The Lion, the Witch and the Wardrobe*

Abstract

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viii prelims + 126pp (including 9 tables, 53 figures and 57 maps) + an appendix of 63pp + CD-ROM

Few studies of the use of animals for their fur seem to be based on analysis of the remains of the species themselves. A database of zooarchaeological records of fur-bearing species was compiled from a systematic literature search. The species considered were bear, badger, beaver, cat, dog, ferret, fox, hare, pine marten, polecat, otter, rabbit, seal, squirrel, stoat and weasel. Preliminary analyses of data for England and Scotland seem to suggest a consistent use of fairly local resources to meet practical and fashionable demands. A few records from the 10th–17th centuries may show bulk processing of pelts, but they could be self-sufficient measures to save costs within the context of an expensive fur trade.

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The Appendix provides a print out of some of the information held in the database; more information is available on the CD-ROM. The print out is presented by species and the records arranged chronologically. The information in the print out includes the bibliographic reference for each record.

The CD-ROM provides the database as analysed in Microsoft® Access 2000 format. It also provides the complete database in Microsoft® Excel 2002 format. All files are PC formatted.

1 Introduction

This thesis presents preliminary analyses of the human use of fur-bearing animals in the British Isles from prehistoric periods. The analyses are of a database comprising 1821 zooarchaeological records; the species represented are bear, badger, beaver, cat, dog, ferret, fox, hare, pine marten, polecat, otter, rabbit, seal, squirrel, stoat and weasel. The database is by no means complete but does provide a starting point for the study of utilisation of fur-bearing species and their pelts.

The background

Fur is the 'thick, soft, fine hair of certain animals; the skin with this hair attached' (Chambers, 1993). Its insulating properties and aesthetic qualities are presumed to have been used throughout the prehistory and history of humans (Ewing, 1981; Metcalf, 1981; Churchill, 1983; Kellogg, 1984; Charles, 1997), although its specific use and relative importance compared with other resources will have varied. The 'certain animals', the species, that bear fur and are or were available for humans to use will depend on the time and place. Factors such as climate, geography, population density and culture can all affect the availability of fur-bearing species and the human need for them. The roles and uses of fur-bearing species may have varied for different human populations at different times and places, for example furs or pelts seem to have been important trade products during the Swedish Viking Age (Wigh, 1998, 2001), been used as part of funerary rites during the Anglo-Saxon period (Bond, 1996) and provided fabric for everyday clothing and furnishings during the English Middle Ages (Veale, 1966).

The focus of this study is the use of fur-bearing species for their fur or pelt, but many species have also been used for products other than fur. For example, castor oil from the beaver' s scent gland was a valued product within the Roman Empire (Spriggs, 1998), and the beaver's tail was an acceptable food during Lent in the 15th century (Spriggs, 1998). New-born

rabbit was also acceptable food at Lent (Brown & Richardson, 2000). Seal has been a source of meat for coastal communities (Barber, 1981) and been used as a source of blubber (Reece, 1981; O'Sullivan, 1985). Otter hunting (Davis, 1999) and hare coursing (Corbet & Harris, 1991) have been popular sports, while dog and cat have been domesticated and fulfilled roles as pets and as working animals. Mustelid species such as polecat and stoat could have been encouraged as a means of rodent control but also persecuted as vermin (Corbet & Harris, 1991). Other species can be a source of food, for example hare, or killed as scavengers and pests, for example fox and badger. All the potential uses of a fur-bearing species have to be borne in mind when interpreting its presence at an archaeological site.

At different times, in different parts of the world, archaeological and other evidence may indicate the importance and use of fur-bearing species by humans. In the British Isles, and elsewhere, utilisation of some fur-bearing species in the past may have been overlooked because they do not play a role in the diet or fashion of today (Charles, 1997). Such species include cat, fox, badger, stoat and hare. The focus of much archaeological research is human utilisation of large herbivores, such as ungulate species, rather than carnivores and other fur-bearing species (Charles, 1997). However, study of the presence and use of fur-bearing species could provide detail regarding the structure and needs of human populations over time and at many levels, from intrapopulation activities, perhaps gender division of labour (*sensu* Storli, 1993) and use of subsidiary resources (Charles, 1997), to interpopulation contact, perhaps trade and cross-cultural contact (Anderson, 1981; Howard-Johnson, 1998).

Two broad periods of history that are often considered with respect to the use of fur are the Mesolithic and Middle Ages. Before the Neolithic, around 4000 BC, and the spread of a more sedentary way of life with ready access to domesticated species and their produce, such as wool, it is perhaps assumed that to keep themselves warm and dry humans will have

used the fur and hide of appropriate species. During the Middle Ages in Europe, for example the 13th–15th centuries in England (Veale, 1966), there was a thriving fur trade, driven at least partly by the status different furs conveyed, but also because 'ultimately, all men and women, rich and poor, depended on clothes to keep them warm' (Veale, 1966).

Some archaeological study of fur-bearing species has been done, and different models and theoretical approaches have been used to facilitate interpretation (Anderson, 1981; Storli, 1993; Charles, 1997), particularly for periods for which there are no documentary sources. Charles (1997) provides a review of the evidence for exploitation of fur-bearing species at sites in north-western Europe during the Upper Palaeolithic and Mesolithic. The species for which there is some evidence of human use, even if rare, comprise brown bear, wolf, dog, red fox, arctic fox, badger, pine marten, polecat, otter, lynx, wild cat, beaver, arctic hare and brown hare. There seems to be an increase in their use over time, presumably at least partly, for some species, a reflection of the environmental changes leading to the establishment of boreal forests. Charles (1997) suggests that the increased exploitation of these species shows a broadening of the subsistence base and also an expansion of the economic base as the pelts can be used as clothing and items of trade. Some of the sites may have been specialist trapping camps, for example Robin Hood Cave in Derbyshire, but these are presumed to be exceptions. The optimal foraging theory of Krebs (1977) was used to develop a model of the resource procurement of the North American Cree, which Charles (1997) used as an analogy to interpret the sites she reviewed. Most effort is concentrated on hunting the larger herbivores, which provide greater return, but more passive trapping, when the opportunity arises, provides subsidiary resources in the form of the fur-bearing species.

Anderson (1981) used a model based on the historical, 17th–19th century, evidence from the fur trade in Canada as an analogy to review the assumption that a trade in fur was important in the prehistory of northern

Sweden, from 400 BC to AD 1500. This is an example of the application of Binford's middle range theory (Binford, 1977; Johnson, 1999): a hypothesis regarding the expected consequences of a fur trade based on documented Canadian history is used to interpret the Swedish archaeological data (Anderson, 1981). The Canadian fur trade between the 17th and 19th centuries is very well documented and a series of causal links can be seen in changes in the subsistence strategies and demographics of the indigenous American Indian populations and the development of the fur trade with the Europeans. Assuming the impact of a fur trade is as a new cultural link between two alien human populations, a 'footprint' of characteristic changes in type and location of settlement and artefactual remains over time might be expected (Anderson, 1981). The Canadian model suggests a shift from a mutually beneficial first phase, with indigenous middlemen facilitating trade between the indigenous hunters and trappers and the new culture, to small trading posts and increased territoriality as demands increase, to fewer, larger trading posts as a decline in the abundance of the fur-bearing species leads to dependence on a more sedentary, agricultural means of subsistence. There are problems with applying a Canadian analogy to northern Sweden, such as differences in habitat and geographic and human population isolation, and the model only goes some way to explain the perceived changes in subsistence pattern, for example the expected trading posts are not found.

Storli (1993) is also interested in the Scandinavian fur trade, particularly the Sami Viking Age and Early Medieval period, AD 900–1350. She applies a post-processual model to interpret the apparent change in Sami settlement patterns, by reading the text of the material culture (Johnson, 1999). Storli (1993) contests the 'fur-trade paradigm', that the external forces of a growing fur trade caused changes in Sami settlement pattern, and suggests instead that internal social factors and an evolving subsistence pattern based on reindeer pastoralism caused the changes.

It is interesting that neither Anderson (1981) nor Storli (1993) discuss evidence of the actual presence or absence of species of fur-bearing animals at the sites they are concerned with, although Anderson (1981) does acknowledge 'It is the nature of fur trading to leave few direct and unequivocal traces of its existence in the archaeological record' (also quoted by Serjeantson, 1989). Hodges (1982) comments 'we have yet to grasp the full significance of the faunal and plant assemblages' recovered from archaeological sites; his book *Dark Age Economics* is concerned with the economy of western Europe for the period AD 600–1000 but does not mention the fur trade directly. As one of Hodges' (1982) chapters provides a gazetteer of emporia in the 'footsteps' of Ottar, a Norwegian fur trader, and in the mid-11th century Adam of Bremen, a German canon, comments that people wish for a marten skin 'as much as for supreme happiness' (Tschan, 1959), there would appear to have been a demand for fur and a livelihood to be made at that time.

Syntheses of pictorial and documentary evidence from the 11th century, for example *The English Fur Trade* (Veale, 1966) and *Fur in Dress* (Ewing, 1981), can provide much more detail of the fur trade and use of fur in more recent history. In England in the 11th–14th centuries fur was not only used for clothing but as furnishings to keep rooms and beds warm (Veale, 1966). Many different species were utilised, from different parts of northern Europe, and great quantities of the smaller species were needed to meet the demand. England exported fox, cat, hare and rabbit (Coney) and supplied its own markets for those species and polecat (foumart, fitch or fitchew), beaver, stoat (ermine and minivan), weasel (lattice) and mole (Serjeantson, 1989). Fur, for example of stoat, weasel and squirrel, was imported from Scandinavia and, by the 13th century, further afield (Veale, 1966; Serjeantson, 1989). Henry IV had a robe that consisted of nine garments, for which approximately 12,000 squirrel and 80 stoat skins were used. For the year 1344–45, the royal household required 79,220 trimmed stoat skins (Veale, 1966; Howard-Johnson, 1998). A counterpane for Edward III comprised 2240 squirrel skins (Veale, 1966). A reflection of

the more complex society within which the furs were then being used is the number of different craftsmen and middlemen involved in the different processes from capture of the animals to, for example, the manufacture of clothing. Hunters and trappers would be the first in the process, followed by middlemen such as pedlars and fellmongers, then specialist tanners called tawyers or whitawyers, followed by curriers, skinners, cutters, furriers and glovers as the furs were cleaned, treated and refined until ready for stitching. The economy at many levels, from European to local, rural economies, was therefore directly influenced by the availability of fur.

The present study

Surprisingly little study of the use of fur-bearing species has relied on analysis of the remains of the species themselves. As zooarchaeology is the study of animal bones in relation to human societies, it seems an obvious discipline within which to ask such species-driven questions that the possible utilisation of fur-bearing species raises. Charles' (1997) study uses a species by species approach and is a good example of the potential of a zooarchaeological approach. A synthesis of zooarchaeological data from the British Isles may indicate what fur-bearing species have been present, for example during the Mesolithic and Middle Ages, and when, where and how they have been utilised. It could also highlight areas for further research.

The following chapter, Chapter 2, explains how zooarchaeology can provide evidence of the presence of fur-bearing species and whether they may have been skinned for their fur. Chapter 3 then describes how the database was compiled and subsequently analysed. Chapter 4 presents initial analyses, with Chapters 5 and 6 providing more in-depth analyses of each species over time and space. The purpose of these analyses is not to provide definitive results but to demonstrate the potential application of such a database for further research. Chapter 7 provides a general discussion of the results and application of the database.

2 The role of zooarchaeology in identifying evidence of utilising a species for its fur

The process of skinning

Before applying zooarchaeological techniques to identify fur-bearing species and how they were used, it is first necessary to know how an animal can be skinned. Usually the fur or pelt has to be removed from the body of the animal. There are two main techniques for skinning an animal that are referred to today: case skinning and open skinning (Churchill, 1983; Kellogg, 1984; Trolle-Lassen, 1987; Strid, 2000). Case skinning is usually carried out on smaller animals, and involves making an initial cut from the inside of one back leg to the inside of the other, and then peeling the skin up the back legs and down the body to the head, turning the fur inside out. The result is a 'tube' of fur. Open skinning is used on larger animals, with the initial cut made down the belly, and the result is a 'sheet' of fur.

As well as the initial cut, the skin has to be released from the feet, tail and head, which can be done with the fingers and using a sharp blade. The tail of some species, for example the beaver, may require a further cut so that it can be skinned out flat (Churchill, 1983). With practice, the tail of animals like a squirrel can be pulled inside out without the need of a further cut (E. H. Fairnell, personal experience). The simplest way to release the feet is to disarticulate or cut through the ankle (tarsals) and wrist (carpals), leaving the foot (metapodials) and toe (phalanges) bones at least temporarily attached to the pelt. The skull (cranium, maxilla and mandible) is usually skinned out last, and requires the most skill if the pelt is to remain whole. The skin on the top of the skull is very thin, and the ears in particular have to be skinned out with care to prevent holes appearing (E. H. Fairnell, personal experience). Although a sharp blade is needed to skin out the skull, very little pressure, particularly on the cranium, may be needed because the layers of skin and flesh are thin. The pelt can be left attached to the skull at the lips and nasal tissue and the

body removed by cutting or disarticulating the neck (cervical vertebrae), for example if the head is to be used as a trophy, or the pelt can be freed at the lips and nasal tissue. It can be easier to skin out the head without the weight of the body, i.e. by removing the rest of the carcass first. In contrast, it can be easier to skin out the tail by using the weight of the carcass to help pull the tail bones (caudal vertebrae) out (E. H. Fairnell, personal experience).

Once an animal is killed, the sooner it is skinned the better. Skinning is easier while the animal is warm (Churchill, 1983; Kellogg, 1984) but once skinned the sooner the pelt is cooled the better, to prevent the fur from slipping. Slipping is when the fur comes away from the skin as a result of bacterial enzymes acting on the collagen around the hair follicles (Metcalf, 1981). This is part of natural decomposition, and heat speeds up the process. Slippage will significantly reduce the value of a pelt to be processed for fur, and avoiding slippage has implications for when and where skinning takes place. If the rest of the carcass is not needed, the simplest thing may be to skin in the field, leaving the carcass and taking just the pelt with or without the more difficult-to-skin-out parts attached. However, many parts of the carcass may be valued for other products, such as food, fat, blubber and oil, depending on the species. How the feet, tail and skull are dealt with can depend on the species, the end use of the fur, how the pelt will be tanned or fixed to prevent slippage and who is skinning the animal.

Species identification

The first skill a zooarchaeologist can bring to a hunt for evidence of utilisation of animals for their fur is the correct identification of fur-bearing species from the elements that are present in a faunal assemblage. This is obviously fundamental to zooarchaeology. Some fur-bearing species may stand out because they are unusual to find in an assemblage from a certain type of site. For example Stallibrass (1991)

particularly noted the presence of pine marten in a 1st century AD deposit at a Roman fort site in Carlisle because it was unexpected.

Some groups of animals can be more difficult to identify to species and can perhaps only be accurately identified to genus or family unless diagnostic elements are present. Wolf, dog and fox, polecat and ferret, stoat and weasel, domestic cat and wild cat, hare and rabbit, are all examples of groups of species that can be skeletally similar, in either morphology or size. Sexual dimorphism has also to be taken into account, for example it can lead to an overlap in size between two species; a male weasel can be as large or larger than a female stoat (Corbet & Harris, 1991). However, for the purposes of identifying the presence of fur-bearing species that could be used, or observing signs such as cut marks or elements that indicate skinning or pelt processing, identification to genus or family still provides data that can aid interpretation.

Cut marks

Perhaps the most tangible sign of human use of an animal is the presence of cut marks: if a bone has been cut, chopped or worked in some way, humans are presumed to have been the causative factor. Confounding factors in the identification of cut marks could be marks left as a result of other taphonomic activity, for example etching by plant roots, sedimentary abrasion or trampling (Olsen & Shipman, 1988). The profile of a mark can reveal the likely source, for example plant roots may leave smooth U-shaped cross-sections, stone cutting tools jagged U-shaped cross-sections and metal cutting tools sharp V-shaped cross-sections (Olsen & Shipman, 1988; Lyman, 1999). However, butchery and other processing of animals is often characterised by repeated patterns in the same place and types of mark that reflect anatomically sensible places to achieve the desired end product (Olsen & Shipman, 1988).

The first evidence that could be left of skinning is cut marks, particularly at the foot–limb articulations and around the cranium, maxilla and mandible (Trolle-Lassen, 1987; Charles, 1997; Strid, 2000). Trolle-Lassen

(1987) and Strid (2000) also consider marks on or breakages of the pelvis bone to be an indication of open skinning. However, a good skinner could conceivably leave no cut marks; it is certainly preferable that while skinning the carcass the body is not cut or punctured at all, as blood and guts would hinder the skinning operation and dirty the pelt. On the other hand, a bad skinner could leave marks on limb bones, vertebrae or elsewhere. Other cut or knife marks may be found that would not result from skinning but obviously indicate the animal was used for something. Some cut marks are more likely to be caused by dismemberment, for example if the marks are around the acetabulum or proximal limb bones, and others by filleting (Strid, 2000). However, dismembering or filleting an animal for its meat, bone or fat and skinning are not mutually exclusive; an animal could be skinned and then dismembered and filleted, with the only evidence visible being that of the later processes (Trolle-Lassen, 1987; Charles, 1997; Strid, 2000).

Element distribution

If a pelt is removed skilfully and no elements are required for any other products there could be no elements associated with the pelt, and a complete skeleton associated with the carcass. Trolle-Lassen (1987) describes the remains of pine marten at a Danish Mesolithic site, Tybrind Vig, Denmark, dated to around BC 3700–3200, where complete skeletons had been disposed of in the coastal water. The fur of the feet and snout were left on the carcass, so no skeletal elements were missing from the carcass. Interestingly, Trolle-Lassen (1987) also describes the remains of otter where there is evidence that the head had been cut off and the medial and distal phalanges were absent, suggesting they had remained attached to the pelt. Otter is apparently a tight-skinned animal that is difficult to skin (Churchill, 1983) compared with other mustelids, and the site at Tybrind Vig displays species-specific skinning techniques (Trolle-Lassen, 1987).

If the pelt is to be used to produce a trophy or skin, head, feet and tail bones could be left attached to the end product, after being cleaned, dried and fixed or tanned in some way. One interpretation of a complete fox cranium found on a Bronze Age site at Ardnave, Islay, was that it was brought to the site as a trophy (Ritchie & Welfare, 1983). O'Connor (1991) interprets the presence of beaver in 8th–9th century York as probably a locally hunted individual because four different parts of the skeleton were represented, not just the paws or a skull. Charles (1997) comments on the relative frequency of some fox elements in the faunal assemblage from a Magdalenian site at Trou du Chaleux, Belgium. There are low frequencies of fox metapodials and first phalanges and an absence of second and third phalanges; compared with mandibles, there are only low frequencies of crania and maxillae (Charles, 1997). Charles (1997) is able to discount poor recovery techniques as introducing the bias and explains the low frequencies and absence of certain elements as those that anatomically are likely to still be attached to pelts and so removed from the site. Interestingly, although not remarked on in the original paper, another element that appears to be present at low frequencies is the caudal vertebra (Charles, 1997, table 1).

If the final destination of the fur is for a furrier, at some stage all the bones will be removed, but possibly they will be processed in stages. Baxter & Hamilton-Dyer (in press) report a context from 10th–12th century Millbridge, Hertfordshire, where the fox bones predominantly comprise feet and tail bones, and suggest these are the remains of processing pelts or of discarded pelts. In a 14th century context in York, an overwhelming representation of foot bones amongst the squirrel bones is interpreted as the processing of, or discarded, pelts that were brought to the site with the feet still attached (Bond & O'Connor, 1999). As well as providing fur that can be worked by furriers to provide material for clothing and furnishings, pelts can be used to make trophies and skins with the heads, feet and tails still attached as appropriate. All of these products could be traded, and could be present at a site as a result of

import or preparation for export. Anything made of fur can also ultimately wear or decay until it is of no use or aesthetic value anymore, in which case, if elements were attached, they could be present as refuse.

However, although element representation can be taken as an indication of differential deposition, the elements in an assemblage can arise because of differential diagenesis. The effect of taphonomic processes on different elements could result in an assemblage that looks like the remains of skinning or fur processing but in fact arose by chance. Size, density and shape can all influence the survival of skeletal elements post-deposition (Olsen & Shipman, 1988; Nicholson, 1992; Stahl & Zeidler, 1990). Small, robust bones, such as tarsals, may survive more intact than longer, more slender bones, such as limb bones. If the limb bones are fragmented to such a degree that they cannot be or are not used to identify species, but the tarsals and metapodials are complete enough to be identified, a bias will result. The chemistry of elements could also influence post-depositional survival, as the environment of a context may favour the survival of teeth or terminal phalanges rather than the more collagen-rich bones (*sensu* Lyman, 1999). The hardest skeletal tissue is enamel, and dentine is harder than compact bone (Lyman, 1999), so teeth might be expected to survive better than other elements. The cranium is a more fragile bone because of its shape and thickness. Lyman (1999) cites work by Micozzi (1991) and Abler (1985) suggesting that decomposition of a body starts with the head and continues down the body, and that the head is hence the first part of the body likely to become disarticulated from the rest. The head could then end up surviving in a context separate from the rest of the carcass, which might not survive at all, and what is left could be interpreted as the remains of a trophy. An assemblage comprising just skull and feet fragments is interesting taphonomically because they are different shapes and densities, raising the question of why just those elements should be represented.

'There are nearly as many ways to tan skins and sew leathers as there are tanners, taxidermists, leatherworkers, and furriers' (Kellogg, 1984). A similar variety in detail of technique must apply to, for example, trappers, skinners, pedlars and fellmongers. For larger animals at least brain can be a source of oil for tanning (Gibby, 1991) and it would be interesting to know if an animal carcass, whatever the size of species, can provide all that is needed to tan the hide or pelt. Small strips of fur from squirrel paws were sown into linings and trimmings (Serjeantson, 1989), so very little need be wasted at all. This can lead to a confusing picture regarding what bone elements would be found where as a result of processing an animal for its pelt. Head, feet and tail elements also have little value as meat so could be indicative of butchery waste. Overall, however, it seems reasonable to consider the following as potentially indicative of stages in the processing of an animal for its pelt:

- a predominance of foot bones (carpals, tarsals, metapodials and/or phalanges), with or without tail bones (caudal vertebrae);
- just head bones (particularly the cranium and maxilla);
- head and feet bones together, with or without tail bones;
- absence of head and/or foot and/or tail bones.

Other sources of evidence of skinning

Other sources of evidence for pelt utilisation include the age profile of the fur-bearing species present, the apparent season of death of the species, the morphology and measurements of the skeletal remains, and the characteristics of the context within which the bone fragments were found. For example, it has been suggested that a predominance of young cats can be taken as evidence of skinning (Serjeantson, 1989; Atkin & Evans, 2002; Weinstock, 2002b). The age can be indicated by the degree of epiphyseal fusion and perhaps size. Old age and the presence of healed wounds, which often happens with dogs, can be an indication that the animal was not used for its pelt, as the pelt could be assumed to not be in prime condition. The pelts of many fur-bearing species are best in the winter, when they are at their thickest. This may also be when the colour is at its

best or most distinctive, for example the arctic hare, stoat and weasel all have coats that turn white in the winter, and in medieval times this was the colour that was most fashionable (Veale, 1966; Ewing, 1981). At the Danish Mesolithic site Tybrind Vig, Trolle-Lassen (1987) interpreted the polecat and pine marten presence as being seasonal because of the absence of juveniles and the breeding cycle of these species, but the otters seemed to have been selected by size not season.

More than one fur-bearer being found in proximity, such as fox and badger (Fairbrother, 1990), could be indicative of an anthropogenic deposit based on pelt-processing rather than coincidental natural deaths. If a fur-bearing species is present within an assemblage that seems to be indicative of craft waste rather than butchery waste, that could be another good indication that pelt-processing was being carried out. Such craft contexts could be waste diagnostic of tanning, leather working or horn working, all of which overlap to some degree and require some of the same tools, equipment and techniques. As this thesis is concerned with the contribution of zooarchaeology to the interpretation of fur utilisation, other archaeological evidence such as tools and tanning pits will not be discussed further, but it must be remembered that no type of evidence exists in isolation.

Summary

Once a fur-bearing species has been identified, an understanding of the techniques of skinning an animal and processing a pelt means characteristic cut marks and element distributions can be looked for. The effects of differential diagenesis must be borne in mind, but other sources of data could provide further evidence of pelt processing, such as the age profile of the species, seasonal indicators and context. The following chapter describes how a database of zooarchaeological records of fur-bearing species was compiled, that could then be analysed for evidence of utilisation for fur as described in this chapter.

3 Methodology

Source of the data set

In order to compile a database of zooarchaeological records of fur-bearing species that could then be analysed for evidence of utilisation for fur, a data set was obtained by literature search. A literature search can be based on a dendritic or systematic approach. A dendritic approach is a more targeted approach, starting with a publication that is known to contain relevant information. The bibliography of that publication is used to find other references to look at; the references from the bibliography can therefore be chosen based on relevant criteria. This approach may provide 'hits' for relevant data relatively quickly, but the data set that arises will suffer from citation bias. For example, a readily accessible citation by a well-known author may become the type example for a fact or figure. A researcher may need to look no further than the type example, but the research could quickly become cyclical if everyone in the field knows and cites the type example, overlooking other data.

A systematic approach involves looking at all publications, or as many as is practical within predefined limits, that could contain relevant information. Whether it has been cited elsewhere or not is not an inclusion criterion. It may take longer to build up a database of relevant information, but the data are drawn from a wider pool of references. A complete systematic approach should encompass any references that could be found by a dendritic approach, but a dendritic approach would almost certainly not encompass all that could be found systematically.

The object of the current research was to provide a synthesis or overview of evidence of use of fur-bearing species for their fur from zooarchaeological records by compiling a database, so a systematic approach was used. Within the time constraints of an MSc thesis, the aim was to survey a selection of journals providing national coverage of the British Isles for identifications of fur-bearing species.

As well as choosing journals or series based on geographical criteria, some were chosen as examples of data sources from 'grey literature'. Grey literature comprises reports with a very limited distribution, often produced by archaeological units and government agencies, and as such they may not be readily accessible. Many archaeological reports and data may only exist as part of the grey literature and will never be published more widely. Any one example of a grey literature publication may not contain much data, quantitatively or qualitatively, but considering grey literature as a whole it could provide a vast quantity of data. As the aim of the study was to provide a synthesis of zooarchaeological evidence of use of fur, it was felt important to include data from less accessible sources.

Within the journals and series looked at, the actual data were obtained from animal bone reports. The contents and indexes, particularly of journals rather than monograph series, were used to locate animal bone reports using the key words 'animal', 'bone' and 'faunal'. An animal bone report is often a specialist report included towards the end of a published site report; it is often not mentioned in the contents list and thus a good index is essential. The systematic search for data was supplemented by references provided by or suggested by personal communication from several zooarchaeologists (U. Albarella, J. Barrett, I. Baxter, C. Johnstone, G. Jones, S. Knight, P. Sadler, D. Serjeantson, S. Stallibrass, R. Thomas), some arising from a query posted to the mailing list Zooarch.

Data recording

Data from the animal bone reports that included identifications of any fur-bearing species were then recorded in a database built up using Microsoft® Excel. Just the presence of a fur-bearing species was sufficient for inclusion as a record in the database. A record in the database comprised the details of one species from one context; a context could be as specific as a layer in a ditch in Newcastle (Heslop *et al.*, 1994) or a synthesis itself of many contexts from a site, for example of Lincoln (Dobney *et al.*, 1996). The types of data then noted in a record are described below. The

bibliographic details of the site report or monograph containing a relevant animal bone report were recorded. The names of the zooarchaeologists who generated the animal bone reports were also recorded as their names are often not part of the bibliographic citation.

Target species

The animal bone reports contained relevant data if they included mention of the presence of any of the target species. The target species comprised: badger, bear, beaver, cat, dog, ferret, fox, hare, mole, lynx, otter, pine marten, polecat, rabbit, squirrel, seal, stoat, water vole, weasel, wolf. These were chosen because of their potential or recorded use as a source of fur. Their presence in an assemblage could be the first indication that they could have been used by humans for their fur.

Fragment count

The number of fragments recorded in a publication for any of the target species was recorded in the database to provide an indication, in association with other factors, of the abundance of a species. If a species is abundant in a context where it is not likely to be found naturally, it could be evidence of use by humans. The number of identified fragments (NISP) was taken rather than minimum number of individuals (MNI) so that as many reports as possible could be compared using raw rather than manipulated data.

To provide an indication of the relative abundance of the fur-bearing species, the total number of fragments from the relevant assemblage was also recorded. Ideally, for the purposes of this research, the total number of fragments was the total of just the mammal species identified for a particular period or phase of a site. There was in fact a great deal of variation in the way this total was presented. A total may have been given for the total assemblage of a site, as a result of hand collection and sieving, combining phases and contexts, and including mammals, birds, fish, other species and unidentified fragments or, at the other extreme, it could be

just of the sieved mammal assemblage from a particular phase of a particular context from a site. Where possible, the total given was adjusted to provide the total identified mammal species. No further refinement was made at the data collection stage.

Regarding the relative abundance of the fur-bearing species, another confounding variable is the recording protocol used by the zooarchaeologist. Generally only certain diagnostic elements are used for species identification. The protocol used may be defined or cited by the zooarchaeologist, but for more unusual species or small or sieved assemblages sometimes all elements are identified where possible. There is also a difference between unidentifiable fragments and unidentified mammal fragments within an assemblage, but this distinction may not be clear from the information provided in a publication. The lack of clarity can often arise because the animal bone report is only a condensed form of the complete report. Information on the protocol used and fine detail regarding the identification and data presentation were not recorded for the current fur-bearing database because of time constraints, but the variation and non-standard nature of the totals used for an assemblage must be borne in mind. Mention of the use or not of sieving for recovery was noted, in case it provided an explanation of the presence and absence of, in particular, smaller species.

A further confounding variable is the presence of complete or partially complete skeletons; again there was variation in the way data regarding such skeletons were presented. The fragment count of a species could include or exclude the presence of articulated bones, and the number of fragments from the skeleton may or may not have been indicated. For the fur-bearing species database, note was made of any indicated skeletons and, where possible, whether the fragment counts included or excluded the articulating bones.

Cut marks and element identification

Any information provided on cut or butchery marks and the elements identified were noted in the database. As discussed in Chapter 2, cut marks and element representation can indicate use of an animal for its fur. No analysis of the data was made at this stage: the information was noted whether or not it might indicate skinning or processing of pelts.

Phasing and dating

The phasing and dating information provided in the animal bone reports was put into the database. Obviously dating any finds is crucial in order to observe any potential changes in human use of species over time. The phasing varied between very broad, for example 'Iron Age', and very fine, for example 'AD 1150–1250', categories. Cultural terms such as Iron Age were not necessarily defined or given a specific date range, and date ranges may not have been assigned to a culture. Both types of information were recorded where given.

Site details

The location of the sites was recorded, ideally including a grid reference, so that any differences in species representation could be analysed spatially. The type of site, for example 'Manor house' and 'Village', was also recorded as there could be a difference in use of species between, for example, high status complexes and small settlements.

Other details

Also noted in the database was whether any measurements had been taken of elements from the target species, and any relevant comments by the zooarchaeologist or archaeologist. Particularly regarding dog, the estimated size of an individual may indicate its 'breed' or type and therefore potentially how it was used by humans. For example, small dogs in the 2nd century AD were more likely to have been pet lap dogs (Davis, 1997) than used for fur.

The target species used to compile the database are not the usual focus of an animal bone report, and the majority of report analyses, for example of butchery marks or element distribution, concentrate on the domestic species such as cattle, sheep and pig. Details of non-domestic species in particular may only be included as a passing comment; any relevant comments were therefore recorded.

Data analysis

The database was compiled in Microsoft® Excel and analysed using Excel and Microsoft® Access. Some of the results are presented as graphs and maps, produced using MINITAB™ and ArchView GIS 3.3©, respectively. To facilitate analysis and comparison of results, where possible various aspects of the data were standardised or refined.

NISP can just be a reflection of the size of a dig: the more excavation that has been carried out, the bigger the pit, the more bones are likely to be recovered. The contexts that provided the records for the database could vary enormously in size, for example the layer in a ditch in Newcastle (Heslop *et al.*, 1994) or the synthesis of many contexts from Lincoln (Dobney *et al.*, 1996). To provide some measure of the relative contribution of a fur-bearing species to an assemblage and in an attempt to take into account the differences in sample size and character between contexts, where possible the species NISP was expressed as a percentage of the total assemblage NISP (%total NISP). If species of similar size are compared, taphonomic processes affecting differential survival are less confounding and a more accurate measure of abundance may be seen. Again where possible, the abundance of a fur-bearing species was also calculated as a ratio to the abundance of cat. The most abundant records were for dog, but cat was chosen because its size is not so variable.

In order to look for spatial trends, where possible *x*, *y* grid references for the location of sites were found. Streetmap.co.uk and the on-line Environmental Archaeology Bibliography (eng-h.gov.uk/eab/eabmenu.htm) were used to find coordinates or convert 'Landranger' formats to *x*, *y*.

In order to look for chronological trends, the phasing and culture data were incorporated into a single scale of defined, mutually exclusive, time periods. Table 1 (page 88) lists the culture terms that were used within the original reports, and clearly many of them overlap in time. For the analyses presented here, all the records were allocated to the most relevant time span as defined in Table 2 (page 88). By using mutually exclusive two-century categories from the 1st century BC, a linear scale can be used from –1 or 0 to 21; conversely, it must be borne in mind that the categories from the Palaeolithic until the 1st century BC do not represent uniform lengths of time.

Reports that only provided terms such as 'Roman' with no dates for phasing were attributed to AD 2nd–3rd centuries on the assumption that in the majority of cases this is what Roman is defined as. If a phasing spanned more than one century increment, it was put into the category reflecting the majority of the phase, thus a Roman period defined as 1st–4th centuries in the original report would be put into the 2nd–3rd century category for analysis. If a phasing spanned two categories exactly, it was put into the later category, thus a 3rd–4th century Roman phase was put into the 4–5th century category for analysis. The principles outlined here with 'Roman' as an example were applied to all phasing dates and cultures.

Summary

A database of zooarchaeological records of fur-bearing species was compiled from a systematic search of a sample of journal, monograph and grey literature. The aim was to find animal bone reports in an objective manner, and record the data systematically. To facilitate more detailed analysis of the database, some types of data were standardised, particularly regarding the phasing. The following chapter presents the results of the initial analyses before Chapters 5 and 6 look at any trends over time and space in more detail.

4 Initial analyses

The data

Approximately 380 animal bone reports were examined during the process of data compilation. The journal, monograph and report series that were looked through systematically were *Archaeologia Aeliana*, *East Anglian Archaeology*, *Proceedings of the Devon Archaeological Society*, *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland*, *Wiltshire Archaeological & Natural History Magazine*, Hampshire Field Club monographs, MoLAS Archaeology Studies Series and monographs and English Heritage's Ancient Monuments Laboratory/Centre for Archaeology reports. A note was made of any issues that were unobtainable at the time of the search, so that if the database is expanded such issues can be checked for relevant bone reports. The *Proceedings of the Devon Archaeological Society* did not have an index for its issues, which means some animal bone reports could have been missed. Because of the time constraints, a complete coverage of the Britain Isles was not possible and it must be noted that some areas are not represented at all in the database, particularly Ireland, Wales, Cornwall and the north-west of England.

The species

Of the 380 animal bone reports, 270 included records of the target fur-bearing species. Including water vole in the target species led to note also being taken of bank vole, field vole, Orkney vole and short-tailed vole, as where Latin names were not provided there seemed to be the potential for confusion regarding identification. Table 3 (page 89) lists all the species for which records were found. For all subsequent analyses, this list of species was reduced to those in Table 4 (page 89), i.e. only species for which there were records interpreted as showing some evidence of processing for fur (see below). Table 4 also indicates the allocation of species codes, which were used in the presentation of graphs, maps and tables. Some identifications have been grouped for the species code

allocation. These groupings reflect morphological and taxonomic difficulties in identification down to species level. There may also have been a lack of clarification in the original report. At family level the groupings reflect similar potential resources for a human population. The Appendix (pages 127–189) provides a print out, species by species from the database, of details of those records indicated in Table 4. The CD-ROM contains the actual database.

The sites

Table 5 (page 90) lists the locations that the records cover, highlighting the limited geographical extent of the database. Table 6 (page 90) lists the types of site and is to some extent a subjective interpretation of the information available in the database. It could be refined for subsequent analyses to a more specific or more general level as required. For example, 'Settlement' could include some of the site types defined separately, and 'Urban' obviously indicates a settlement. Many sites that have been allocated to settlement in Table 6 are multi-period sites that will have changed in character over time. Urban here indicates larger settlements or perhaps trading centres.

Evidence of human use

In the first instance the database was examined for records where cut marks had been noted (Table 7, page 91). This indicates human use that may or may not be indicative of skinning. Table 7 thus provides an overview of the number of records with some indication of the use of fur-bearing species over time, whether for fur or not, although as discussed in Chapter 2 evidence of dismemberment and/or filleting and skinning are not mutually exclusive.

Evidence of utilisation of fur

For further analysis of the database, to isolate records with evidence of skinning, only cut marks in anatomically relevant positions (around the head and feet) were considered. This means that not all the records in

Table 7 are included as 'skinning records' in Table 9 and the graphs and maps referred to in Chapters 5 and 6, unless they include other evidence of skinning. Two badger records were thus discounted as both mentioned cut marks more indicative of jointing or dismemberment (one describing cut marks on the femur, the other on a scapula). Two cat records (one describing a cut mark on a femur, the other on an acetabulum); 18 dog records (many indicative of jointing, for example cut marks on the femur, pelvis and vertebrae); one fox record, which interestingly was the only record of worked bone in the database (an ulna that had been trimmed to a point; Chowne *et al.*, 2001); and seven hare records, three of which included evidence of stone tool marks from a late glacial cave site (Charles & Jacobi, 1994), were also discounted.

Table 8 (page 91) summarises the number of records for each species over time that had element distributions that were thought to be indicative of skinning or processing fur, either by the original zooarchaeologist or based on the criteria outlined in Chapter 2 (page 13). Four cat records (one predominantly feet, four just heads); 15 dog records (six predominantly feet, four just heads, and five just head and feet); four fox records (one predominantly feet, two just heads, one just head and feet); three hare records (all predominantly feet); two otter records (one predominantly feet, one just head and feet); two rabbit records (both predominantly feet); two seal records (both predominantly feet); and one stoat record (predominantly feet) were added using the criteria on page 13. Cranial and maxilla fragments alone were counted as representing heads, but mandible or teeth fragments alone were not, in an attempt to account for possible differential taphonomy. Absence of elements as a criterion was actually difficult to apply to the data available, and was more likely to have been commented upon by the zooarchaeologist in the original report.

The criteria underlining Table 8 are somewhat subjective, as they are influenced by a knowledge of modern taxidermy, but they were applied objectively to all species and all periods. This could have resulted in the

interpretation of a rabbit skull as evidence of a trophy, which is not a very likely event, but reassuringly such a situation did not arise. Other elements could have been included with foot bones, such as the distal limb bones which could be broken or chopped mid-shaft and the distal fragments retained with the feet. In future research it may be informative to apply a different set of criteria and perhaps exclude the original zooarchaeologists' interpretation, to see if significantly different results appear.

Table 9 (page 91) is a summary of all the records that are taken to provide some evidence of skinning or processing an animal for its fur, referred to as skinning records from now on. It includes some of the records from Table 7 (i.e. excluding those mentioned above) and all the records from Table 8. It also includes records that were noted by the zooarchaeologists in the original reports as suggesting the use of a species for its fur. Some of the criteria used in these cases were age (Serjeantson, 1989; Atkin & Evans, 2002; Weinstock, 2002b) and context (Fairbrother, 1990), as discussed in Chapter 2. The interpretation by other zooarchaeologists is obviously a more subjective indication of fur utilisation than the presence of relevant cut marks. Nevertheless, it is appropriate to include this evidence as the original analysts would have had more information at their disposal, regarding both the assemblage and its archaeological context, than appears in most published reports. Although it was noted in the original database if measurements of bones had been taken, they were not used further in the analyses presented here.

A comparison of Tables 7, 8 and 9 seems to show a difference between species regarding how fur utilisation has been recognised. Use of badger fur seems to be largely indicated by cut marks, whereas use of bear, squirrel and seal fur seems to be indicated by element distribution. Use of fox, hare, rabbit and pine marten fur seems to be indicated by a combination of cut marks, element distribution and other information provided by the zooarchaeologists. In the case of foxes this led to an

increase in skinning records (Table 9) compared with all cut marks (Table 7); for hares the reverse occurred. Use of otter and seal fur is indicated by a combination of element distribution and zooarchaeological comment. Use of beaver, polecat, cat and dog fur seems to rely largely on zooarchaeological comment rather than element distribution, which led to a rise in the number of skinned cat records and a fall in the number of dog records when comparing Tables 7 and 9.

Summary

Preliminary investigation of the data resulted in a refined data set that would be more manageable for subsequent analyses and provide more meaningful results. Some species, such as mole and water vole, provided no records including evidence of skinning, so were not analysed further. The species that were to be analysed further were placed into meaningful taxonomic groups regarding their potential use for fur (Table 4), and the type of site grouped generically (Table 6). Evidence of human utilisation provided by cut marks (Table 7) was analysed to isolate those that were indicative of skinning rather than dismemberment or filleting. All possible evidence of fur utilisation, from cut marks, element distribution (Table 8) and comments in the original report, was then brought together to provide as set of skinning records (Table 9).

Table 4 thus shows the overall number of records of each taxon that could be used for more in-depth analyses. Table 9 provides the subset of records that included some evidence of utilisation of fur. The following chapter presents the results of a diachronic analysis of both sets of records, to see if any trends in the data are apparent regarding human utilisation of fur over time.

5 Analysis of when evidence of skinning occurs

Using all the records of the species as grouped in Table 4, and the subset of records defined as including evidence of skinning, summarised in Table 9, the data were analysed to see if there were any trends over time. The results and discussion of the analyses are presented below for each species. The graphs are shown species by species on pages 92–107. For most species, the first two graphs are scatter plots of the skinning records (see Chapter 4, page 25) across time and the second two graphs show box plots of all the records for that species across time. For those species where the number of skinning records is three or less, they are identified as black circles on the box plots.

The scatter plots display the data from records that seem to include some evidence of skinning, not just the presence of a species in a context. Box plots of all the records are shown because they represent the potential availability and relative abundance of each species that could be used for its fur. For each species, the skinning records will be discussed first, then all the records.

The left-hand graph of each pair of graphs plots the NISP across time. Some NISP values of 1 simply represent the presence of a species because the NISP was not provided in the original record. For the skinning records, the NISP is the total number of fragments for that species in that assemblage; it is not necessarily the number of bones that were diagnostic of evidence of skinning. Thus three of nine bones of cat may have been mentioned as bearing cut marks, but the nine is the NISP value that has been plotted. It was not always possible from the data available to know how many of the bones had cut marks, for example, or were diagnostic elements.

The %total NISP is presented in the right-hand graphs to provide some measure of the relative contribution of a species to an assemblage. Unfortunately there were insufficient data for many records to use relative

abundance of a species compared with cat. Not all records had sufficient data for %total NISP to be worked out, so some data points from the left-hand graph may not have a corresponding point on the right-hand graph. When comparing species, note that the scales for NISP and %total NISP vary.

Box plots were used to show the spread of the data for each time period. The *n*-value above the box plots and some of the scatter plots provides the number of records that comprise the data for that time period.

Bear

Skinning records

Of 14 records, three (21%; Figures 1 and 2) seem to indicate skinning, all based on the presence of phalanx or metacarpal fragments and interpreted as being the remains of skins. One of the 10th–11th century skinning records comes from urban York (O'Connor, 1989) and the other from a village site at West Stow, Suffolk (Crabtree, 1989); the 12th–13th century record is also from urban York (Bond & O'Connor, 1999). The greatest %total NISP is provided by a skinning record, but it is still only 0.32% (O'Connor, 1989) (Figure 2). This indicates the rarity of finds of bear within a faunal assemblage.

All records

The six Palaeolithic records (Figure 1) are cave contexts, from Sutherland (Lawson, 1981) and Derbyshire (Charles & Jacobi, 1994). These probably represent natural rather than anthropogenic deposits but the site in Derbyshire does include records of hare that show evidence of dismemberment and possibly skinning (Charles & Jacobi, 1984; see Hare below). Charles (1997) points out that hunting and killing bears is a very dangerous activity and perhaps the best opportunity for killing a bear is when it is hibernating, for example in caves. Early in its hibernation, the fur and other resources such as fat are at their optimum for human use. It is not inconceivable that if a bear was killed in its cave during hibernation

the cave then became a processing site: it must be easier to process a large animal *in situ*. The fats and oils, for example from the brain, obtained from the bear may facilitate easier processing of other animals for their skins. Regarding tanning animals with their 'hair' on, Grover (1936) writes: 'after the fat has been cleaned off take the brains of the animal, or of any other recently killed animal, and work them into the hide'.

The Late Neolithic record (Simpson *et al.*, 1993) (Figures 1 and 2) is from a settlement and is provided by a scapula fragment. Its presence is probably anthropogenic but could be the result of scavenging the remains of this large species rather than hunting. Its presence in post-glacial deposits is rare (Simpson *et al.*, 1993) but during the Neolithic it probably became a target for humans as a predator of domestic animals as well as a source of fur and meat (Yalden, 1999).

The second 12th–13th century record (Figures 1 and 2) is a complete mandible from urban Carlisle (Stallibrass, 1993c). The original report suggests that it may have been kept as a 'curiosity' after the demise of a captive 'show' bear. The 16th–17th century record (Figure 1) is from urban London and the default NISP of 1 actually represents two skeletons that are presumed to be the remains of captive, performing bears (Ayre & Wroe-Brown, 2002). The 18th–19th century record (Figure 1) is from urban Edinburgh and is probably the remains of a skeleton used for teaching purposes (Henderson *et al.*, 1996). The place of origin of the bear from these recent records is uncertain. The date of extinction of the brown bear from Britain is unclear not least because individuals were imported to this country for bear baiting (Corbet & Harris, 1991).

Seal

Skinning records

Of 32 records, three (9%; Figures 3 and 4) could be interpreted as evidence of fur use, based in two instances on the elements (foot bones) identified (Ritchie & Welfare, 1983; Sharples, 1984) and in the other on comments in

the original report (Barber, 1981). The earliest record of skinning is from a Late Neolithic cairn at Pierowall Quarry, Orkney (Sharples, 1984); there are otter and pine marten records from different contexts at this site as well (Sharples, 1984). The Bronze Age site is from Ardnave on Islay (Ritchie & Welfare, 1983), while the 6th–7th century record is from a settlement site on Iona dated to AD 585 ± 55, or AD 535–720.

All records

Figure 4 may show a peak in seal representation between the AD 6th and 10th centuries, but interestingly the highest number of records is from the AD 20th–21st centuries and the highest NISP from a Neolithic site on Orkney dated to 3500–3100 BC (Ritchie, 1983). Compared with the mustelids, bear, beaver and squirrel, seal covers a greater span of centuries and it is perhaps surprising that there is not more evidence for use of these animals as they can provide meat, blubber and skin as well as fur (Barber, 1981; Reece, 1981; O'Sullivan, 1985; Hamlin, 1987). They do not have to be hunted by humans to be used by them, as dead or stranded seals (*sensu* Hedges, 1974–75; Ritchie, 1983) can still be scavenged for fur, meat and/or blubber and fat if found soon enough. The presence of immature bones could indicate the availability of the species as a resource (Reece, 1981; O'Sullivan, 1985) as the young are easier prey than adult seals and provide better fur (see also Chapter 6).

Beaver

Skinning records

Of 14 records, at least five (36%; Figures 5 and 6) seem to show evidence of skinning. The earliest record is from a Neolithic settlement at Hockwold cum Wilton, Norfolk (Healy, 1996), and the next from a Late Bronze Age settlement, Welland Bank Quarry, Lincolnshire (Albarella, 1999b). One of the 8th–9th century records is from urban York (O'Connor, 1991) and the other from a rural industrial site, Ramsbury, Wiltshire (Haslam, 1980). At Ramsbury, cut marks were seen on the frontal bones and zygomatic arch

(Haslam, 1980), which could be described as classic skinning marks. The record that stands out, however, is from an Iron Age site, Upper Delphs, Cambridgeshire (Evans & Serjeantson, 1988). The NISP for this record, 97, is more than for any of the mustelids, fox, bear and seal and represents a minimum number of individuals (MNI) of five (Evans & Serjeantson, 1988). This record is from a sieved assemblage, but at least five other beaver records also involved some sieving so this alone cannot account for the high number at Upper Delphs. The %total NISP (Figure 6) mirrors the pattern of NISP for the skinned records, and considering all the beaver records Upper Delphs still stands out (Figures 7 and 8). Cut marks were found on a maxilla, which is very suggestive of skinning, but many cuts were at points of muscle attachment and more indicative of disarticulation for removing meat than skinning (Evans & Serjeantson, 1988). More than one report considers that the beaver was hunted for its fur rather than its meat, including the Upper Delphs report (Evans & Serjeantson, 1988; Albarella, 1997a), However, it is presumably unlikely that any part of the beaver would have been wasted once an individual had been killed (Simpson *et al.*, 1983).

All records

A peak number of records occurs with the earliest time span represented, the Neolithic, which could cover many centuries (*n*; Figures 7 and 8). If the Upper Delphs record is considered an outlier, there seems to be a consistent occurrence of the species from the Neolithic, with perhaps a decline over time of %total NISP until its absence from the 12th century. The latest record for the beaver represented here is from the 10th–11th centuries, from West Stow, Suffolk (West, 1985). This seems to fit with what is known about the extinction of this species from Britain. It was possibly extinct in England by the Middle Ages, perhaps surviving in Wales to around 1200 and Scotland around 1600 (Spriggs, 1998; Yalden, 1999). Based on vocabulary evidence, the word beaver was used to identify the correct species in the 10th century but had been transferred to badger

and otter by the 15th century (Yalden, 1999). Its increasing rarity is indicated in law from AD 940, when it was stated that only king's garments should be made from beavers, martens and ermines (stoats) and whereas otter was worth 12 pence and marten 24 pence, beaver was worth 120 pence (Spriggs, 1998; Yalden, 1999).

Squirrel

Skinning records

Of 11 records, six (54.5%; Figures 9 and 10) are interpreted as showing evidence of skinning, five of them based on element representation (foot bones; O'Connor, 1988, 1989; Carrott *et al.*, 1998c; Bond & O'Connor, 1999) and two on the evidence of cut marks (on the cuboid and tibia, respectively; Bond & O'Connor, 1999; Baxter & Hamilton-Dyer, in press). However, note the scale on Figure 9. The record for the 14th–15th century is from The Bedern, York (Bond & O'Connor, 1999) and comprises 267 bone fragments, the majority of which were metapodials and phalanges. These elements represented 97% of the squirrel bone, the total squirrel bone representing 35.7% of the bone from a sieved pit context (Bond & O'Connor, 1999). This NISP is greater than any mustelid, fox, beaver, bear or seal record. The 10th–11th century plot on Figure 9 actually represents three records (O'Connor, 1989; Baxter & Hamilton-Dyer, in press), two of 1 NISP and one of 2 NISP. The 12th–13th century plot represents two records (Carrott *et al.*, 1998c; O'Connor, 1988), both of 1 NISP. Figure 10 does not include a %total NISP for The Bedern (Bond & O'Connor, 1999), otherwise it seems to show a decline in the contribution of squirrel over time but this time period only spans six centuries.

All records

Looking at Figures 11 and 12, there may have been a peak in the importance of squirrels in the 10th–11th centuries. However, the presence of squirrel is represented fairly consistently across the 10th–15th centuries (*n*; Figures 11 and 12).

The 2nd–3rd century record is an unusual find from a Roman site (Baker, 1998). Baker (1998) suggests that the lack of squirrel from Roman sites could indicate a lack of importance attached to its use for fur or meat, but equally it is pointed out that the absence of this species could be because of recovery bias. However, the rest of the records do coincide with a peak in the use of squirrel skin. The Royal Household accounts for 1285–88 show that 119,300 squirrel skins were purchased (Veale, 1966; Serjeantson, 1989). In the 14th century squirrel miniver (white) and gris (grey) were often used in garments seen in court (Veale, 1966). A short garment could use 366 squirrel skins, a larger robe thousands of skins, and strips of squirrel paws (pootes or potes) were sewn into linings and trimmings (Veale, 1966). All these squirrels had to come from somewhere, and many were imported from Russia and Scandinavia (Veale, 1966; Serjeantson, 1989).

The tree pollen record seems to indicate that Britain's tree cover was at its minimum by 1700 (Yalden, 1999). Red squirrels were reintroduced into areas in Scotland during the 18th century after becoming extinct during the 16th and 17th centuries (Yalden, 1999). The squirrel records from the 10th–15th centuries shown here in Figures 11 and 12, and particularly the record from The Bedern, York (Figure 9; Bond & O'Connor, 1999), could be showing some of the last processing of pelts of native populations of red squirrel for clothing and soft furnishings.

Polecat and ferret

Skinning records

There were 12 records for polecat, of which six had been identified as polecat and six as polecat/ferret. There were six records for ferret, but one of these was described as 'tentative' (Dobney *et al.*, 1996). Because of the small number of records and the problems of identification between polecat and the domesticated ferret (Corbet & Harris, 1991), the two sets of records are considered together. Of these 18 records, only one (5.5%; Figures 13 and 14) is suggested as representing wild individuals perhaps

caught for their fur (Fairbrother, 1990). This record was from the 10th–11th century site at Faccombe Netherton, Hampshire (Fairbrother, 1990), where other species were present that could have been used for their fur. There was no direct evidence of skinning and the NISP of this record reflects the presence of a complete skeleton.

All records

Three of the ferret/polecat records qualify the identification by referring to the proximity of rabbits or rabbit warrens (Dallas, 1993; Dobney *et al.*, 1996; Connell *et al.*, 1997), and indeed there is only one identification that is earlier than the 10th–11th centuries (Figures 13 and 14). The occurrence of polecat/ferret from the 10th–11th centuries therefore seems to reflect the introduction of the rabbit by the Normans, but in the absence of the diagnostic skull elements the identification/argument for presence of ferret rather than polecat in the presence of rabbit could be rather cyclical.

The early record (Figure 13) is from an Iron Age settlement site, Upper Delphs, Cambridgeshire (Evans & Serjeantson, 1988). This site also provided records of beaver that seem to show signs of skinning, so it is possible that polecat had been utilised for its fur too.

The highest %total NISP (Figure 14) occur during the 14th–15th and 16th–17th centuries, but in no instance is the percentage greater than 1. In fact the occurrence of polecat and ferret records seems fairly constant over the 10th–19th centuries, with perhaps a peak in the 14th–15th centuries. Comparing this with the squirrel records, and the popularity of fur until the 16th century (Veale, 1966), it could indicate the continued use of native polecat once red squirrel populations were declining. Red squirrels require a woodland habitat, but polecat can occupy a variety of habitats including farmland, marginal land and river banks (Corbet & Harris, 1991). Serjeantson (1989) refers to the British Isles as a source of polecat; Grover (1936) refers to fitch (polecat) as once common but now rare, and to its use for muffs, ties and coat trimmings. Polecat only seems to have become rare during the 19th century as the use of gin traps

around rabbit warrens increased (Yalden, 1999). This is possibly reflected by the drop in %total NISP in the 18th–19th centuries (Figure 14).

Stoat and weasel

Skinning records

Of the 11 stoat records, three of which were identified as stoat/weasel, only one indicates skinning (Figures 15 and 16). There were six records for weasel, with no evidence of skinning, and all the stoat and weasel records are analysed together. Thus the one skinning record represents 6% of the combined sample.

The record with evidence of skinning is from medieval urban Exeter (Maltby, 1979). A NISP of 10 for this record is the highest for all the stoat and weasel records, and the fragments included foot bones.

All records

Most of the NISP for these two species were 1 and 2, and only two records other than the skinning record mentioned which elements were identified (Figures 15 and 16). One was a femur (Brown, 1996) and the other a calcaneum (O'Connor, 1991). The record with the second highest NISP is from an Iron Age broch/cemetery site at Stromness, Orkney (Bell & Dickson, 1989), dated to AD 210–430. This site also had coprolites that could have been human and contained mustelid or fox fur remains (Bell & Dickson, 1989), which therefore could indicate use of the mustelids as food, perhaps after a bad skinning job!

The records of these two species cover a greater time span than the polecat and ferret, from the Early Iron Age to 18th–19th centuries. There is a peak in the number of records for stoat and weasel in the 12th–13th and 14th–15th centuries, while a less pronounced peak for polecat and ferret occurred in the 14th–15th and 16th–17th centuries. Taken together, the increased records of these species coincide with the rise of status attached to fur. Between the 14th and late 16th centuries sumptuary laws dictated who could wear what furs (Ewing, 1981); Grover (1936) mentions that

wearing ermine (white stoat) was once considered the prerogative of royalty. He also mentions that British ermine was 'useless', presumably because rarely would the British stoat or weasel be white enough for good quality fur. However, this does not stop it being dyed to resemble more sought after fur or, at a more practical level, being used to line garments to make them warm.

Looking at the %total NISP of the stoat and weasel records, no record represents more than 0.28% of its total assemblage. The apparent decrease in %total NISP over time could just be a reflection of large assemblages and greater species diversity rather than a decrease in importance of these species but it is a different pattern to polecat and ferret. The NISP and %total NISP of stoat and weasel and polecat and ferret do not resemble the squirrel record from The Bedern, York (Bond & O'Connor, 1999) but still may represent opportunistic use of local species at a time when use of fur was very important for clothing.

Pine marten

Skinning records

There were only 10 records of identified pine marten, and of these two (20%; Figures 17 and 18) include evidence of skinning. It is impossible to draw any diachronic patterns from just two points. Both skinning records mention cut marks, but the 8th–9th century record (O'Connor, 1991) is mostly of foot bones while the Roman record is of a skull (Stallibrass, 1991). Both records therefore involve a characteristic, but different, element distribution combined with cut marks.

All records

Looking at all 10 records of pine marten, the Palaeolithic record (Figure 17) is from a cave site dated to 12423 ± 66 BP and may not be an anthropogenic deposit, but evidence of skinning hare was observed there (Charles & Jacobi, 1994). The Neolithic data come from three records, two cairn contexts from Pierowall, Orkney (Sharples, 1984) and the third from

a settlement context in Cambridge (Baxter, 2000). The Orkney records were found in association with otter, but although tempting to speculate that these species had been processed for their fur they equally could have been living in dens created in the ruins of the cairn or round house (Sharples, 1984).

The MNI of one of the Orkney sites is 2. The MNI of the Cambridge record is 4, from a NISP of 28, with a date of 2619–2345 BC (Baxter, 2000). No NISP for the total assemblage of the Cambridge record was available, but a pit context from that phase is described as containing 81% pig, 7.6% cattle and 11% wild animals, of which 9% were fur-bearing species, mainly pine marten (Baxter, 2000). The pine marten were found in association with another fur-bearing species, the beaver, and this record does stand out as representing many individuals. There is no direct evidence in the form of cut marks and many elements are represented, but it is possible that these are the remains of pine martens processed for their fur.

The Iron Age records also comprise two from Pierowall, Orkney (Sharples, 1984), from round house contexts. This raises questions of residuality, or of a continuation of use of this species, which could warrant further investigation. The %total NISP (Figure 18) provides more detail regarding the four Orkney records, and both provide contexts where the pine marten represents more of the assemblage than the 8th–9th century skinned record. The 10th–11th century record for pine marten is from a site that also contained fox (Baxter & Hamilton-Dyer, in press) and the association of these two species could again indicate use of the marten for its fur.

The data presented in Figures 17 and 18 seem to show a different pattern compared with polecats and ferrets, stoats and weasels (Figures 13–16). The absence of pine marten records from the 12th to 18th centuries is interesting as marten fur (sable) was the most commonly used in the courts of the 15th century (Serjeantson, 1989). Supplies may not have been from local populations but imported from northern countries (Serjeantson, 1989). The furrier Grover (1936) refers to the Canadian

marten as the 'king' of the martens because of its rich, black fur. If the pelts were imported already processed or 'dressed' ready for furriers to work on rather than skinners, there would be little that could remain as archaeological evidence.

Figure 19 combines all the records for polecat, ferret, stoat, weasel and pine marten. It may show the increasing rarity of pine marten through time; a lack of records may indicate the absence of local populations that could be used, and a reliance on imported furs. The apparent transition from pine marten to polecat and ferret around the 10th–11th centuries could be due to an increase in polecat and ferret being used in association with rabbit warrens. However, the peak in all species during the 10th–16th centuries does coincide with the importance of the medieval fur trade.

Otter

Skinning records

Of 14 records, four (28.5%) potentially show evidence of skinning (Figures 20 and 21). Figure 20 seems to show a decrease in NISP over time but care must be taken when drawing interpretations from very few data points. The greatest NISP is from an Iron Age 'centre' (Davis, 1999) at Wardy Hill, Cambridgeshire, and the next highest from an 8th–9th century settlement on Iona (Barber, 1981; Hamlin, 1987). The Iron Age record is interpreted as skinning based on tooth and metatarsal elements being present, and the 8th–9th century record on comments in the original report. The 8th–9th century record represents the greatest %total NISP of the skinned records (Figure 21) and the second highest when considering all the otter records (Figure 23).

All records

The peak in the number of records for otters very definitely occurs in the Neolithic (Figure 22), as with the beaver (Figure 7), but these five records

could span many centuries. At one of the sites, Pierowall Quarry, Westray (Sharples, 1984), pine marten was present, as mentioned above.

There seems to be a general trend of decreasing NISP and %total NISP over time, but most time periods only represent one record. Although a decline in records in more recent history might be expected because of gamekeeping pressure and loss of habitat, there seems to be a lack of records around the 10th–16th centuries when it, as other mustelid species, would have been desirable for its fur. Otter has a very strong skin and the head and tail of the pelt can all be used, for example for collars, cuffs, hats and trimmings (Grover, 1936), but it is difficult to skin (Churchill, 1983) and British otters are smaller than those from elsewhere (Grover, 1936). Perhaps the lack of records, at least in later periods, reflects a dependence on imported otter fur and little use of any locally available populations. However, hunting otter with dogs has been a popular sport from the 13th century until the 19th century (Corbet & Harris, 1991) and otter populations may have benefited from its status as quarry as numbers had to be maintained to provide a hunt (Yalden, 1999). In 1619 in Doncaster, payment for an otter skin was 6 pence, whereas it was 4 pence for polecat and 2 pence for weasel (Yalden, 1999), the price presumably a reflection of its desirability and scarcity. Otter populations may have been precariously balanced for many centuries between providing a popular and profitable fur and being persecuted as vermin.

Badger

Skinning records

Of 43 records for badger, six (14%; Figures 24 and 25) appear to show evidence of skinning. There are two peaks in the NISP (Figure 24), one during the 2nd–3rd centuries and one during the 14th–15th centuries.

The 2nd–3rd century skinning record is from Roman Exeter (Maltby, 1979) and comprises 42 bones from a partial skeleton that was missing the ribs and vertebrae. This could be the result of hasty, preliminary skinning

where the bulk of the body was removed but the extremities initially retained. The %total NISP for this record stands out from all the other mustelids as approaching 6%, and stands out on Figures 26 and 27. The other species recorded for that context were dog, cat and hare, of which the cat was a complete skeleton; together they comprise 12.6% of the total NISP. It would be interesting to return to this context to see if all the remains could be the result of skinning or processing for leather and fur.

Foxes and badgers have been found on other Roman sites (Maltby, 1979) and on any site it could be questioned whether they represent the remains of a scavenger or a hunted prey (Reece, 1981; Johnstone & Albarella, 2002). However, even if they were scavengers that does not prevent opportunistic use by humans. Some records have not been included in Figures 24 and 25 that did show definite signs of human utilisation: cut marks indicating dismemberment rather than skinning. One of these records was from a Roman fort (2nd–3rd century; Darling & Gurney, 1993) and the other a 16th–17th century castle (Ewert & Baker, 1998). Badgers can be used for fat and meat as well as fur (Neal & Cheeseman, 1996) and the skin could be removed first before the carcass is processed further.

The 14th–15th century skinning record is from the high status site of Faccombe Netherton, Hampshire (Fairbrother, 1990); the bones are interpreted as being the result of skinning because of their proximity to fox bones that were similarly interpreted (see Fox below). The 49 badger fragments include a partial, immature skeleton and represent a MNI of 2. However, its contribution to the %total NISP of the context is smaller than 1.

All records

The number of records (*n*; Figures 26 and 27) shows a fairly constant occurrence of badger from the 2nd to 17th centuries. The possible peak in %total NISP in the 8th–9th centuries (Figure 27) is actually just because of one fragment present in a total assemblage of 54 (Reece, 1981). The peaks in the 2nd–3rd and 14th–15th centuries in Figures 26 and 27 are

explained by the partial skeletons of the skinning records. Although badger seems to have been utilised consistently over time, the emphasis may not have been for fur; badger is not mentioned in Veale's (1966) review of the fur trade during the 13th–16th centuries.

Fox

The records analysed for fox included those that were indicated in the source tables as 'arctic fox', 'fox' and 'fox?' (Table 4). The only identifications of arctic fox were in fact from Palaeolithic cave sites (Lawson, 1981; Charles & Jacobi, 1994). Entries of dog/fox (29) have been included with dog; there was an even spread of these identifications across the centuries, so no obvious loss or gain occurred for any period.

Skinning records

Of 92 records for foxes, 12 (13%; Figures 28 and 29) potentially show evidence of human use of fur. The Early Bronze Age site is from West Row Fen, Suffolk (Olsen, 1994), dated to *c.* 2290–1780 calibrated BC, and seems to show very clear evidence of the distal foot bones being removed with the skin, leaving the rest of the carcass. The Late Bronze Age site is from Ardnave, Islay (Ritchie & Welfare, 1983), dated 1280 bc ± 120 GU –1272, and has been assumed to be an anthropogenic deposit because it is the only record of fox on the Isle of Islay. This record comprises a complete cranium, and Ritchie & Welfare (1983) suggest that the fox was probably brought to the site by humans as a pelt or trophy, or as a pet. If it was brought as a pet and buried, more of its skeleton may have been expected, but being a pet in life does not exclude being a trophy in death. It could even have ritualistic interpretation if it was used as a pelt/headdress with the cranium *in situ*, or a totemic interpretation.

The Iron Age skinning record is from an enclosure in Micheldever Wood, Hampshire (Fasham, 1987) and comprises two mandible and maxilla fragments (Figure 28). The 2nd–3rd century record of skinned fox is from the same site, comprising one cranial fragment. As for the pine marten at

Pierowall, Orkney (Sharples, 1984), this raises questions of residuality or of a continuation of use of this species.

The two 10th–11th century skinning records have very similar numbers of fragments, but in one the 36 fragments of fox bone comprise 1.8% of the total assemblage of its context (Figures 28 and 29). This is one of the highest percentages of all fox contexts (Figure 31). In this context (a settlement in Millbridge, Hertfordshire), evidence of skinning was provided by the many foot and tail elements found, which could have been the remains of processing pelts or of discarded whole pelts (Baxter & Hamilton-Dyer, in press), and the presence of other fur-bearing species (see Pine marten above).

The 14th–15th century record is from a high status site, Faccombe Netherton, Hampshire (Fairbrother, 1990). The number of fragments, 83, is the most found from any fox record (Figure 30), which, if representing more than one individual, can be taken as further indication of it being an anthropogenic deposit rather than the natural death of a scavenging individual. However, even the number of fragments from this deposit is less than 1% of the total assemblage of its context (Figure 29). Looking across the 2nd–15th centuries for the skinned fox records (Figures 28 and 29), there does not seem to be any apparent diachronic trend.

All records

Regarding the number of fox records over time (Figures 30 and 31) there is a drop around the 6th–7th centuries. Apart from this, there seems to be a fairly constant presence of fox between the Late Iron Age and the 19th century. The evidence of utilisation of fox fur does not seem to be restricted to pelts for clothing. There is possible evidence of trophies (Ritchie & Welfare, 1983) and a Neolithic record (Figure 31) warrants further investigation as it could be interesting evidence of fox used for funeral rites. This record (Whittle, 1994) comprises four fragments of limb, jaw and teeth from a total assemblage NISP of 53 at a burial site dated to the later 4th millennium BC. If the limb bones are distal radius/ulna/tibia

it could indicate a skin with head retained. Robinson (1980) refers to the possible identification of burnt fox (and/or cat or dog) beside a coffin at one of the two 6th–7th century sites. If the status of the fox and fox fur was known, the status of the funeral might be known, or vice versa. The fact that there seems to be very clear evidence of utilisation of fox from the Early Bronze Age raises the more general question of why, if it was used so long ago and is still extant in Britain today, more evidence of fox use is not apparent. Fox may be a species that is not readily eaten, but its fur has a striking colour and impressive tail and it seems an obvious target for pelt and trophies.

Hare

Skinning records

The records analysed for hare included those identified as arctic and brown in the source tables, but the majority of records did not specify which species was represented (Table 4). Of 289 records, just six (2%; Figures 32 and 33) appear to show evidence of skinning. The earliest record is from a late glacial cave, Robin Hood Cave, Derbyshire (Charles & Jacobi, 1984). A default NISP of 1 represents the presence of arctic hare as full details of NISP and contexts were not provided in the report, which was itself a re-assessment of the site (Charles & Jacobi, 1984). However, Charles & Jacobi (1984) do state that of 198 hare bone fragments, 42–62 bones bore evidence of stone tool marks but only one was a cut mark that they interpreted as due to skinning. As already mentioned, use of an animal for meat or other products does not exclude the use of the fur, which could be removed first without leaving any evidence.

The peak NISP skinning record of 130 is from Dudley Castle, West Midlands (Thomas, 2002); a diagnostic cut mark, of parallel marks on the labial side of the diastema of a mandible, was only found on one bone, with butchery marks on five other fragments. Including all records with any butchery marks as evidence of utilisation provides a further eight hare records (Hartridge, 1978; Maltby, 1979; Fairbrother, 1990; Charles &

Jacobi, 1994; Smith, 1994; Albarella *et al.*, 1997) but 14 records still only constitute 5% of the total number of records. Looking at Figure 33, even the highest NISP of the skinned records is less than 0.6% of its total assemblage.

All records

Figures 34 and 35 show the data from all the hare records, and the many outlying data points seem to mirror two peaks in the number of records, i.e. with a marked decrease in number of records for the 6th–9th centuries. The fox records showed a similar drop in number for just the 6th–7th centuries. Stallibrass (1993c) mentions that hare is usually only present in Romano-British sites in small numbers and there does seem to be an increase in hare NISP and %total NISP over time (Figures 34 and 35) from the Roman period apart from during the 6th–9th centuries.

The outlying data points for the 12th–13th and 14th–15th centuries (Figure 34) mostly represent records that have more definite evidence of human use, for example one of the 12th–13th century records comprises many tibiae that could indicate a butchery practice of foot removal (Morely & Gurney, 1997). Insufficient information was provided for it to be identified as evidence of skinning. The outlier for the 4th–5th century (Figure 35) is a record of one hare fragment from a context of two fragments in total (Albarella, 1997b).

Figures 36 and 37 show the lower values of NISP and %total NISP in more detail, and there seems to be a bimodal pattern with one peak in the 2nd–3rd centuries and one around the 14th–15th centuries. The 2nd–3rd century peak could reflect the popularity of hare coursing with the Romans (Yalden, 1999), and the 14th–15th peak the role of hare in the medieval fur trade (Serjeantson, 1989) or its popularity as a 'beast of the chase'. Hares were honorary deer in the Forest of Somerton, protected for royalty to hunt (Yalden, 1999), and hare and fox were chief beasts of the warren during the 12th and 13th centuries (Veale, 1966) before the popularity of the rabbit. As well as being used for sport and providing fur,

hare was also a source of meat and it seems surprising that there is not more evidence of butchery and processing of this species.

Rabbit

Of 222 records for rabbits, only three (1%; Figures 39–41) include criteria diagnostic of skinning, one based on cut marks (Thomas, 2002) and two on element representation (Maltby, 1979; Bourdillon, 1992). This proportion of skinning records is the smallest of the 16 species considered in this report. However, the interpretation of rabbits is complicated by problems of intrusion. Figure 38 shows a span of records from prehistoric to modern times, but the earliest records are likely to be modern intrusions, or perhaps misidentified hare, and the latest could represent modern wild colonies rather than anthropogenic deposits. In the original reports, not all of the earliest records contained comments on the probability of intrusion, perhaps assuming that the reader would realise its likelihood. On the other hand, very few records contained comments confirming where the rabbits were not intrusive. Assuming that rabbits were introduced by the Normans from the 12th century (Yalden, 1999) any records dated prior to that would have to be looked at in detail to confirm whether they were non-intrusive.

Figure 39 shows the NISP of rabbit records from the 10th–11th centuries onwards. There are two obvious outliers, one each in the 16th–17th and 18th–19th centuries. The 18th–19th century outlier is from Camber Castle, Sussex (Connell *et al.*, 1997), where more than 1000 bones were recovered. After considering many factors, such as the age distribution, size and element representation, Connell *et al.* (1997) come to the conclusion that most of the rabbits at this site were young animals that had died in their burrows or as prey of animal predators; they are not deposits representing human activity. Connell *et al.* (1997) compared the characteristics of the Camber Castle rabbit assemblage with that of Little Pickle, Surrey (Bourdillon, 1992). Little Pickle is the site that provides the 16th–17th century outlier in Figure 39, with a NISP of 2269 (Bourdillon,

1992). This record is also one of the three considered to show evidence of skinning, or at least of human use. The majority of the rabbit fragments were foot bones, for example representing 45.8% and 66.3% of the rabbit bones in two contexts, but there were also many head fragments (9.1% and 7.4% of the same two contexts). Loose teeth and back legs were quite common, while vertebrae (0.3% in both examples) and ribs (0.9% and 2.6%) were relatively scarce (Bourdillon, 1992). Bourdillon (1992) interprets this assemblage as being the waste trimmed from the rabbit carcasses in the preparation of great quantities of food, but raises the question of where the rest of the bones could be, unless the meat was finally prepared and consumed off site. Perhaps another explanation is not that the body parts other than the head and feet were transported off site, but that the heads and feet were brought to the site, which would be more indicative of fur preparation. In the 15th century, Lady Alice de Bryene, owner of a manor in Suffolk, kept rabbit skins for her own use rather than sell them (Veale, 1966). It would be interesting to review the contexts of Little Pickle to see if it is plausible that skinning and/or fur processing was taking place. Whether for fur or meat, or even both, this record stands out as having the greatest NISP of all the species records and a marked differential element deposition.

Figures 40 and 41 look more closely at the rabbit records after removing some on the basis of comments in the original reports such as 'probably intrusive' and excluding the Little Pickle record. The two further skinning records are marked. The 14th–15th century record is from Dudley Castle, West Midlands (Thomas, 2002) and the default NISP of 1 represents its presence not a true number because of lack of information. Hence it is not present in Figure 41. At least two rabbit mandibles at this site had marks at the base of the diastema, indicative of skinning (Thomas, 2002). None of the other 221 rabbit records mention cut marks. The 16th–17th century skinning record is from Exeter (Maltby, 1979), where there were many metapodials, phalanges and distal radii and tibiae.

Both Figures 40 and 41 seem to show an increase in number of records, NISP and %total NISP from the 10th–11th centuries, with a peak around the 16th–17th centuries. The records from the 20th–21st centuries do not mention any element distribution and are presumably assumed to be from modern wild populations rather than anthropogenic deposits.

Spanish rabbit skins were regularly imported during the 13th century, and the earliest evidence of a profitable export trade from Britain is of 200 rabbit skins from Hull in 1305 (Veale, 1966). Rabbit fur and meat was expensive during the late 13th and into the 14th centuries, indicative of supply not meeting demand, but seemed more plentiful by the 15th century (Veale, 1966). Given the quantities of rabbit that must have been use for fur and food during this time, it is interesting that there are not more sites with a NISP of the scale of Little Pickle; perhaps more such sites will be found if the database is expanded.

Cat

Skinning records

Of 411 records for cat, 39 had some evidence indicative of skinning (Figures 42 and 43), representing 9% of the cat sample. Looking at Figure 42, the Neolithic records are from two sites in Norfolk (Healy, 1996) where the dating is not certain and the quality of retrieval of at least one site not certain (Healy, 1996); its inclusion as a skinned record is based on element representation. The number of records is very low until the 10th–11th centuries, and there appears to be peak around the 12th–13th and 14th–16th centuries. The high NISP in the 6th–7th centuries is from West Stow, Suffolk (Crabtree, 1989) and the cut marks suggest utilisation of the whole carcass, not just skinning. The high NISP in the 12th–13th centuries is from a site in Leicester (Connor & Buckley, 1999); there were eight jaws with knife marks that would be consistent with skinning although no comparable marks were found on the facial area of skull fragments. The majority of bones were in one context and many of the individuals

represented were probably less than 6 months old, all of which could indicate waste from skinning (Connor & Buckley, 1999).

Figure 43 also shows a peak around the 12th–15th centuries. The highest %total NISP records are from a site in London (Barber & Thomas, 2002) and a site in Southampton (Platt & Coleman-Smith, 1975). The London record comprises an articulated partial skeleton from the sieved backfill of a ditch (Barber & Thomas, 2002), whereas the Southampton record represents a number of young individuals (Platt & Coleman-Smith, 1975).

All records

Figures 44 and 45 show the NISP and %total NISP, respectively, of all the cat records, and the records cover a large time span. The distinction between wild cat and domestic cat identifications may not be explicit in the original reports and so is not shown here. It may be assumed that the reader of a report knows when a cat is likely to be wild based on the period of the site. However, wild cat was presumably a resource, just like any other wild fur-bearing species, that could have been used wherever and whenever it was available. The domestic cat provides a further, more readily available, resource once it is present. This seems to be reflected in the increasing numbers of records over time (Figure 44).

Figures 46 and 47 show the lower values for NISP and %total NISP, respectively, from Figures 44 and 45, in more detail. Like the hare, the number of records drops during the 6th–9th centuries but, unlike the hare, the cat shows an increase in NISP and %total NISP for the 6th–9th centuries (cf. Figures 36, 37, 46 and 47). The highest NISP for the 6th–7th centuries is the skinning record from West Stow (Crabtree, 1989), and Crabtree mentions that this Anglo-Saxon site is not unusual in having a substantial number of cat bones.

After the 6th–9th centuries, unlike the hare and the fox, the cat records do not just return to numbers similar to pre-6th–7th centuries but continue to rise, reaching a peak around the 12th–15th centuries (Figure 46). The

increase in skinning records for cats seems to reflect the increasing abundance of cat over time. The cat populations may have increased because they were encouraged as a means of pest control and as pets, but the potential of their pelts was not overlooked. Cat skins were exported during the Middle Ages (Serjeantson, 1989).

Dog

Skinning records

Of 634 records, 39 (6%; Figures 48 and 49) include criteria diagnostic of skinning, spanning a time range from the Bronze Age to the 18th–19th centuries. The earliest skinning record comprises a metatarsal at a cave site (Morris, 1936–37). One of the Early Iron Age records includes cut marks (Stevens, 1934) and both of the Middle Iron Age records include cut marks (Fasham, 1987; Chowne *et al.*, 2001). The NISP of one of the Middle Iron Age sites is inflated by the presence of a partial skeleton (Chowne *et al.*, 2001). Partial and near complete skeletons are perhaps more of a confounding factor for the interpretation of the cat and dog records than other species because they could be burials of pets (although this does not preclude skinning before burial, it is perhaps unlikely). Dogs can be used by humans while they are alive, as hunting or guard dogs, for example, which can mean they are treated with more affection and respect at death.

The peak %total NISP in the 16th–17th centuries is also because of a partial skeleton (McCormick, 1994). The individual represented was missing legs and tail, and the legs could have been removed for meat after the animal had been skinned (McCormick, 1994).

All records

Figures 48 and 49 show a lack of skinning records between the 5th and 10th centuries, and this is reflected by a drop in number of overall records for the 6th–9th centuries (Figures 50 and 51). This is similar to the trends observed for fox, hare and cat. The number of dog records seems to have two peaks, one during the 2nd–3rd centuries and one during the 12th–

13th centuries. A future review of the metrical information available may shed some light on the 2nd–3rd century peak, which could be because of the presence of lap dogs brought by the Romans.

The NISP and %total NISP, shown in detail in Figures 52 and 53, do not show such a marked change between the 5th and 10th centuries, which is similar to the cat data (Figures 46 and 47) but contrasts with the hare data (Figures 36 and 37). The high value in the Early Bronze Age (Figure 52) is inflated be the presence of a partial skeleton.

Of all the species considered here, dog has the most consistent presence from the Palaeolithic to the 21st century and has provided the most records. Butchery evidence suggests dog has been used for meat as well as fur, but it may have never played a very important role as a fur-provider. Dog is not mentioned, and wolf rarely, in Veale's (1966) analysis of the English fur trade. The data presented here seem to reflect this; for example, during the 12th–13 centuries, when both cat and dog records are at their peak, 13% of cat records provide evidence of skinning, but only 8% of the dog records.

Summary

The analyses presented above to some extent reflect the number of records for each species. Time and space do not allow as in-depth a consideration of all the records for cat and dog, for example, as for squirrel and bear. For those species with only a few records, such as squirrel, bear, beaver and otter, any analysis can only be taken as tentative. Many of the patterns within the data seem to make sense. For example, the majority of the squirrel records occur during the height of the medieval fur trade, when squirrel fur was in high demand and great quantities were required, and more than 50% of the squirrel records show evidence of this species being used for its fur. Other patterns seem to require clarification. Otter has more records than each of stoat, weasel, polecat, ferret and pine marten (Table 4) yet all were in demand for the same fur trade as the squirrel (Veale, 1966). Only 5.5% of the polecat and ferret records show evidence of

skinning, but they could be used for vermin control and rabbit husbandry as well as for their fur.

Bear and beaver have been extinct from Britain for many centuries so it might be expected that the number of records would be low, but more than 21% and 36%, respectively, of their records are indicative of skinning. Hare and rabbit provide far more records, even though rabbit may have only been introduced to Britain during the 12th century. However, these two species have the lowest percentage of skinning records, 2% and 1%, respectively. Dog and cat, as might be expected as commensal species, provide the highest number of records. Those species with more records can be compared in more detail, for example hare, fox, dog and cat. All of these species show a fall in number of records during the 6th–9th centuries, corresponding to a period with fewer sites to provide data, but there are differences in detail.

Rather than just concentrating on when evidence of skinning has occurred, the next chapter considers where skinning of fur-bearing species seems to have occurred. This may highlight other similarities and differences between species.

6 Analysis of where evidence of skinning occurs

As for Chapter 5 the subset of records defined as including evidence of skinning (Table 9) and all the records of the species as grouped in Table 4 were analysed in-depth, this time to see if there were any discernable trends regarding where skinning has taken place. Each species is discussed below and the maps are shown on pages 108–126. How the data are presented on the maps, and how many maps per species, depends on the number of records and the overall time span for each species. Any interpretation of the geographical data is obviously limited by the geographical coverage of the journals from which the records were taken: no definitive conclusion can be made until the database covers all of the British Isles.

Maps 1–4 show the location of all the sites from the database and the subset of skinning records. These maps highlight the limitation of the database as it currently stands, for example there are no records from Ireland, Wales, Cornwall and most of the north-west of England.

Bear

Fourteen records are too few to see patterns over time or space (Map 5) for bear but the location of most of these records in each time period seems to make sense. The Palaeolithic records are from cave sites (Lawson, 1981; Charles & Jacobi, 1994), and from the 10th to 19th centuries the locations are the larger urban centres of York (O'Connor, 1989; Bond & O'Connor, 1999), Carlisle (Stallibrass, 1993c), London (Ayre & Wroe-Brown, 2002) and Edinburgh (Henderson *et al.*, 1996). The elements from these urban sites seem to suggest the remains of pelts or skins (O'Connor, 1989; Bond & O'Connor, 1999), dancing or performing bears (Stallibrass, 1993c; Ayre & Wroe-Brown, 2002) and a reference skeleton (Henderson *et al.*, 1996). These 10th–19th century records all clearly show the species to be out of context regarding its natural habitat but it should be remembered that evidence of a skin within this time period does not mean that is when the

bear was killed or skinned, nor indicate its country of origin. A well-tanned fur could last many years, and be traded over large distances.

The Neolithic record, from a settlement in Lincolnshire (Simpson *et al.*, 1993), and the 10th–11th century records from the village of West Stow in Suffolk (West, 1985; Crabtree, 1989), are perhaps more interesting. The Neolithic record could represent a local animal killed to protect the domestic animals and human occupants of the settlement, or an animal killed or scavenged for its meat, fat and/or fur (Simpson *et al.*, 1993). The 10th–11th century West Stow (West, 1985; Crabtree, 1989) records are assumed to be from different contexts, but this should be checked. One of the records (Crabtree, 1989) seems to suggest the remains of a bear skin and it could be thought of as evidence of a high status object. This has potential implications when considering the economy and trade relations of West Stow within the wider Anglo-Saxon community. It is thought that the bear was probably extinct in England after the 10th century (Corbet & Harris, 1991) but Yalden (1999) suggests it could have become extinct 2000 years ago rather than 1000. Bond (1996) reviewed the evidence of animal species found at Anglo-Saxon cremations and terminal bear phalanges were found in six cremations from the site of Spong Hill (Norfolk) and in two cremations at Sancton I (Humberside). Using bear skins as part of funerary rites may reflect the status of the human they are associated with, symbolising wealth and luxury (Yalden, 1999).

Seal

Almost all of the records of seal are from around the coast (Map 6), particularly in the north, which reflects today's distribution of both grey and common seals (Corbet & Harris, 1991). The fur seal is only a vagrant visitor to the British coast. In many records the species of seal is not mentioned, and Corbet & Harris (1991) comment that many early records of seal in Britain do not distinguish between common and grey seals. The furrier Grover (1936) refers to the hair seal and the fur seal. Both the common seal and grey seal have short, coarse hair with very little or no

under fur, but the young are born with a woolly natal coat (Corbet & Harris, 1991). It may be that only fur seals and the young of other seals are good to use for fur. However, at a Mesolithic site in Oronsay, Inner Hebrides, grey seal seems to have been the main mammal prey (Mellars, 1987). For fishing communities, the skins can be used as floats (Rupple, 2002) and, as mentioned in the Chapter 5, seals can provide other resources as well as fur and skin. The grey and common seal come ashore, sometimes in great numbers, at haul-out sites, and common seals seem to prefer haul out sites near shallow, sheltered waters (Corbet & Harris, 1991), where they would be most accessible to humans, particularly during the breeding season.

The coastal records suggest opportunistic use of a marine resource when it is available. One of the original reports for seal, at a broch in Orkney, suggests the species present may be ringed seal, today only a vagrant (MacGregor, 1972–74; Corbet & Harris, 1991). The inland site is Welland Bank Quarry, Lincolnshire (Albarella, 1999b). It is a Bronze Age settlement with an associated field system, and the zooarchaeologist comments on the presence of fragment of seal pelvis (Albarella, 1999b). It suggests some link between the coast and more inland settlements, and raises the question of for what product.

Beaver

As mentioned in Chapter 5, the cessation of beaver records from the 12th century seems to reflect the time of extinction of this species from Britain. This contrasts with the bear records, where bone fragments have been found out of context regarding habitat and period of habitation. All the beaver records could be the result of individuals trapped or hunted in the immediate hinterland (Map 7). With the site at Ramsbury (Haslam, 1980) and sites in East Anglia (Bamford, 1982; West, 1985; Evans & Serjeantson, 1988; Healy, 1996; Baxter, 2000; Mackreth, 2001) and Lincolnshire (Simpson *et al.*, 1993; Albarella, 1997a, 1999b), that seems particularly likely because of the proximity of fenland or woodland near

rivers and lakes. However, Simpson *et al.* (1993) make the point that the presence of beaver at earlier, for example Neolithic and Iron Age, sites near habitat such as fenland could be incidental or the result of pastoral communities defending their crops rather than direct hunting of the species for its fur.

Beaver could still have been present in the 8th century in the hinterland of York (O'Connor, 1991). One of the more interesting records is from a 2nd century site at Corstopitum, Northumberland (Forster & Crastor, 1908), which is near the River Tyne, comprising a lower jaw. Spriggs (1998) states that there is no archaeological evidence of use of beaver during the Romano-British period. Fur does not seem to have been fashionable during the Roman period (Howard-Johnston, 1998) but was fashionable again in the early medieval period (Spriggs, 1998). Beaver fur was very sought after to create felt hats but, unlike the terminal phalanges of bear skin rugs or leather products, for example, felt products of beaver fur are not so durable archaeologically (Spriggs, 1998; Groenman-van Waateringe *et al.*, 2000).

Squirrel

Map 8 shows the locations of all the squirrel records. Apart from one 2nd–3rd century record, they are all from the 10th–15th centuries. The urban record with some evidence of skinning is from The Bedern, York (Bond & O'Connor, 1999) and the settlement record is Millbridge, Hertfordshire (Baxter & Hamilton-Dyer, in press). All of these 10th–15th century records could be showing utilisation of red squirrel from the immediate hinterland as there is no indication that the red squirrel was extinct in these areas at that time (Corbet & Harris, 1991). In the 18th century squirrels from England were used to reintroduce populations to Scotland and Ireland. Demand for this species must have been high because it was a popular fur used to indicate high status (Veale, 1966); great numbers of skins were imported during the 13th and 14th centuries (Veale, 1966). Of the 11 records, eight are urban (seven being York), one is a castle (Dudley

Castle, West Midlands; Thomas, 2002) and another high status (Faccombe Netherton, Hampshire; Fairbrother, 1990). All of these sites could be evidence of potential users of the final product processing local resources rather than processing imports from much further afield.

Polecat, ferret, stoat, weasel and pine marten

Five mustelid species (polecat, ferret, stoat, weasel and pine marten) are shown together for different time periods on Maps 9–13 because of the small number of records, some similarity of habitat preference and similarity of fur. Polecat first appears at a settlement site in the Iron Age (Upper Delphs, Cambridgeshire; Evans & Serjeantson, 1988). It does not appear again until the 10th–19th centuries, along with records of ferrets, at a range of site types including village, ecclesiastical, urban, high status and castle.

Weasel and stoat first appear at settlement (Stevens, 1934) and enclosure sites (Fasham, 1987), respectively, during the Iron Age. The records from the 2nd–9th centuries are interesting because they are from a broch on Orkney (Bell & Dickson, 1989) and a Roman fort at Birdoswald, Cumbria (Izard, 1993), i.e. they are from much further north than the earlier records. Regarding the current distribution of stoat, Corbet & Harris (1991) comment that some remote larger islands such as Orkney do not support a permanent population of stoats because of a lack of suitable prey. The majority of 10th–19th century records for weasel and stoat are from more southern locations but, unlike the polecat and ferret, come from fewer site types, urban, castle and high status. Stoats and weasels, like polecats, can utilise a range of habitats, including farmland, woodland and marshes (Corbet & Harris, 1991), and as opportunists could enter urban environments attracted by vermin of grain stores. The popularity of white stoat (ermine) and weasel (lettice) skins in the 13th–15th centuries (Veale, 1966; Ewing, 1981) would suggest that any processing of British populations for fur would take place in northern Scotland, where the winter pelage of at least the stoat turns white (Corbet & Harris, 1991), but

there is no evidence of this. The other records could reflect opportunist use of local resources for cheap fur, killing of the species as vermin or natural deaths of individuals attracted to a human locality by the presence of other vermin such as rodents.

The pine marten distribution looks different to the previous four species, with more earlier records and more in northern locations. The Neolithic and Iron Age records from Pierowall Quarry, Orkney (Sharples, 1984) were, in 1984, the only records of pine marten from Orkney. Sharples (1984) mentions that pine martens can swim and do not need a habitat with trees, and the elements represent more than just the head and or head and feet. However, their presence on Orkney could be the result of import and trade for their pelts (Corbet & Harris, 1991).

From the Iron Age, the sites types that have provided pine marten records are fort, urban, burial and settlement. The burial record, from a cemetery site in London, may have been a secondary deposit of craft waste rather than a primary grave deposit, so reflecting industry rather than status (Barber & Bowsher, 2000). The pine marten can live and breed in quite close proximity to humans, but is not suited to being bred for its fur (Corbet & Harris, 1991) whereas the polecat, ferret, stoat and weasel could be. The presence of pine marten in the later records may reflect trade from further afield than the immediate hinterland, but, like the other mustelid species, it can survive in a variety of habitats, including pasture, scrub, open treeless fells and coastal areas. It was widespread throughout Britain until the 19th century (Corbet & Harris, 1991) so again it is surprising that there are not more records, given that it has been hunted not just for its pelt but also for sport and as vermin.

Otter and badger

Two more species of mustelids are also shown together, otter and badger (Maps 14–18). The otter locations for the earlier records include Orkney (Sharples, 1984) and Iona (Barber, 1981; Hamlin, 1987). As discussed above, the Pierowall Quarry site on Orkney includes pine marten as well

as otter. The interpretation of skinning for the 18th–19th century otter record, urban Lincoln (Dobney *et al.*, 1996), is based on the species being present outside its suitable habitat. An 8th–9th century record (O'Connor, 1989) and a 12th–13th century record (Carrott *et al.*, 1998c) from urban York could also merit a skinning interpretation on the same basis as in Lincoln: otter present in an urban environment is more likely to be an anthropogenic deposit because it is not in its preferred habitat, although the otter was possibly more common in the 8th–9th centuries than in more modern times (O'Connor, 1989) and there are rivers in York and Lincoln There seems to be no discernable trend over time for the type of site where otter records may occur, as some seem to be more rural or island habitats where otter would be locally available, and others are more urban habitats to which otter could have been brought from the immediate hinterland or further afield.

The earlier badger records all seem to show a more southern distribution, but from the 2nd–3rd century are more widely distributed, including one on Iona (Reece, 1981). The types of site where the badger skinning records come from in the 10th–17th centuries are only urban, high status and castle, with no settlement or farmstead sites. This is interesting given that there was apparently no high demand for badger pelts during the 13th–16th centuries (Veale, 1966). Grover (1936) considers it a cheap fur that can be used for muffs, collars and ties, although it is a strong pelt. The long white hairs can be used for 'pointing' (Grover, 1936), adding the hairs to other pelts to add colour and pattern. The coarse badger hairs could also be used as the bristles of brushes (Neal & Cheeseman, 1996). The badger records could represent individuals brought in from the immediate hinterland and used for products other than a complete pelt, but they also could be the remains of scavengers attracted to human food refuse.

Maps 17 and 18 seem to show evidence of skinning of both otter and badger increasingly at urban sites. This similarity is interesting because of the dissimilarities between the two species: they do not occupy similar

habitats; the number of badger records suggests it was a much more common species; their pelts are of different qualities; badgers could be present as urban scavengers, otters would not. It appears both were being used until at least the 16th–17th (badger) and 18th–19th (otter) centuries, but probably for different secondary products.

Fox

Maps 19–24 show the location of the fox records across time. In Map 19 no distinction has been made between Arctic fox and the red fox on the basis that they provide a similar resource regarding use for fur; the only difference would be in colour of pelt. The record of a complete cranium at a Late Bronze Age site on Islay (Ritchie & Welfare, 1983) is presumed to be an anthropogenic deposit (see Chapter 5) and it is out of today's range of fox in Britain (Corbet & Harris, 1991). An 8th–9th century record (Iona; Reece, 1981) and a 14th–15th century record (Isle of Coll; Turner & Dunbar, 1969–70) also show the fox outside its present range (Corbet & Harris, 1991) but neither of these records seem to show direct evidence of skinning. Records of any species outside their present or known historical range, for example on Scottish islands, warrant further investigation as they could represent imported resources. Apart from the Islay cranium, the only other fox skinning records identified from just head elements are two Iron Age contexts in Micheldever Wood, Hampshire (Fasham, 1987) (Maps 20 and 21; see Chapter 5).

The majority of the fox records are from further south at all time periods, and the types of site with evidence of skinning seem to show a consistent mix of smaller settlements (enclosure, village settlement) and more specialised or higher status sites (fort, industry, castle, high status). Interestingly for a species that is common in present-day urban settlements, there are no records allocated to urban. This contrasts with the otter and badger. Although Grover (1936) states that the English red fox is too poor quality to use, Serjeantson (1989) mentions Britain as being a source of fox pelts and exporting them during medieval times. The

greatest number of fox skinning records occur during the 10th–15th centuries (Map 23) and perhaps reflect the use of local resources to provide cheap clothing and furnishings. At no location was there evidence, in the form of cut marks, indicative of dismemberment or filleting, so, again unlike badger and otter, it does not seem to have been used for resources other than fur.

Hare

Maps 25–30 show the spatial distribution of the hare records. No distinction is made between the arctic hare and brown hare because both represent a similar resource but also because the original report may not have specified which species was identified (Table 4). Brown hare may be the expected species apart from at earlier, more northerly or higher altitude sites. It was thought that there was no definite record of brown hare in Britain before the Roman period (Corbet & Harris, 1991) and that, in contrast to the arctic hare, it is an introduced rather than indigenous species. Yalden (1999), however, refers to Iron Age and earlier records of brown hare.

The arctic hare provides the first evidence of skinning, during the Palaeolithic (Charles & Jacobi, 1994). Maps 26–30 are presumed to show records of brown hare from the Iron Age to the 19th century. Maps 26, 27, 29 and 30 show records from many areas of Britain; note the Orkney records for the 2nd–5th centuries (Map 27; Bell & Dickson, 1989) and 16th–19th centuries (Map 30; McGavin, 1982), which are at the extreme of today's distribution of both brown and mountain hare (Corbet & Harris, 1991). The 6th–9th centuries (Map 28) seem very different, however; not only is there a marked reduction in number of records but there also seems to be a marked contraction in range. If the database analysed here could be expanded, it would be interesting to see if the results shown in Map 28 and Figures 36 and 37 continue to stand out.

Regarding the type of site at which hares seemed to be skinned, there are too few for any trends to be seen. However, the 2% of records representing

skinning of hare may be an underestimate. Compared with the other fur-bearing species, hare are most likely to be present at archaeological sites as a direct result of past human activity. They are herbivores with a preferred habitat of open steppe and farmland landscapes (Corbet & Harris, 1991). Some of the other fur-bearing species are commensal or domestic (e.g. cat and dog), or scavengers and opportunistic carnivores (e.g. badger, fox, stoat and polecat) that would enter areas of human habitation in the hunt for food. This does not apply to hare. The very presence of hare at an archaeological site suggests its utilisation by humans, whether as a result of sport rather than hunting for its fur or some other resource such as meat.

Rabbit

Maps 31 and 32 are based on the records used in Figures 40 and 41 but without the 20th–21st century records. Thus they show the records that are assumed not to be intrusive or modern. Rabbits were first introduced to Britain on islands, for example Scilly and Lundy (Veale, 1966), and gradually replaced fox and hare as beasts of the warren. During the 13th–15th centuries Britain did export rabbit skins but also imported large quantities (Veale, 1966; Serjeantson, 1989). In 1221, 6000 rabbit skins are mentioned in a Devon plea that may have been local or imported from Spain (Veale, 1966). Rabbit fur can be processed to make felt (Kellogg, 1981) and was used by hatters (Grover, 1936). It might therefore be expected that records of rabbit would reflect sites of ports or urban centres for trade and industry; although some sites are clearly coastal, no definite trend seems to be apparent. Three records are again too few to see any trend in where evidence of skinning is found, but the high status and castle sites could reflect large households that had their own warrens to supply rabbit fur and meat. The urban site could represent processing of rabbit pelts supplied from the immediate hinterland or further afield.

Cat

Maps 33–38 show the location of the cat records. As with fox and hare, no distinction is made between two types of cat, the wild cat and domestic or feral cat. The original report may not have specified which was identified (Table 4), or if was possible, and, regarding utilisation of fur, both represent a similar resource. The Palaeolithic to AD 1st century (Maps 33 and 34) show a reasonable number of records at locations from Orkney to Exeter. The 6th–9th centuries (Map 36) show a similar spread and number of records as the Iron Age (Map 34), but the 2nd–5th centuries (Map 35) seem to show an increased density of records that also reflects the position of Roman sites. Yalden (1999) comments that that the cat is scarce at Roman sites such as Exeter. However, Map 35 seems to be show an increase in the occurrence of cat during the 2nd–5th centuries, and many of the sites are Roman, for example Birdoswald (Izard, 1993) and Housesteads (Crow, 1988) along Hadrian's Wall, Northumberland. Map 34 includes some Roman sites as well: Exeter (Maltby, 1979), Carlisle (Stallibrass, 1991) and London (Drummond-Murray *et al.*, 2002). Whether or not the Romans introduced the domestic cat, their grain stores and more urban settlements must have provided ideal habitat for cats to colonise, attracted by the rodents feeding on grain and food refuse. Humans may have encouraged them because of the role the cat can play in rodent control. The 6th–9th centuries (Map 36) show a fall in number of records but, unlike the hare, there does not appear to be a contraction in geographical range. The 10th–15th centuries (Map 37) then show a dramatic increase in cat records, including skinning records. This increase does coincide with the arrival of the Normans, and Yalden (1999) comments on the abundance of cat in medieval times. Many types of site have skinning records and, unlike the fox, many are urban. During the Middle Ages Britain exported cat skins (Serjeantson, 1989) and the urban sites could reflect processing of pelts for export, into the 16th–17th centuries (Map 38; Newcastle, Truman, 2001). Equally, the urban and other sites could reflect opportunistic use of local resources for pelt

processing. The two castle skinning records from the 16th–17th centuries (Map 38) were both identified by cut marks, and whether the live animals were there as pets, mascots, pests or rodent control (Connell *et al.*, 1997), they appear to have been used as a source of fur once dead.

Dog

Maps 39–44 show the location and distribution of the dog records. As for the cat, no distinction is made between wolf and domestic dog, which perhaps over-represents the availability of dog as a source of fur. Dogs can be domesticated, as pets, guard dogs or with some other working role, and can be considered pests, because of their threat to livestock and humans. Dogs may have been domesticated as early as the Palaeolithic (Leonard *et al.*, 2002). During the Neolithic, as with the bear, the wolf probably changed status from a wild resource of meat and fur to a predator that threatened livestock. In more recent history wolves were never a beast of the chase (Yalden, 1999) but as vermin were worth a reward of a few pence per head in the 12th century (Yalden, 1999).

Comparing Maps 39 and 40 with Maps 33 and 34 (the Palaeolithic to 1st century AD records) seems to show greater availability and use of dog than cat. The 2nd–5th centuries (Map 41) show a larger increase in number of records and many more skinning records than cat (Map 33). The burial skinning record from Asthall, Oxfordshire, is very interesting (Booth *et al.*, 1996). The interpretation in the original report is that a child had been buried within a dog skin that still had the metapodials and phalanges attached.

The 6th–9th centuries (Map 42) show a reduction in overall number of records and an absence of any skinning records. The 10th–15th centuries (Map 43) then show a return to a distribution of records very similar to Map 44, but perhaps a change in the types of sites with evidence of skinning, away from smaller settlements to more urban and high status sites. Ecclesiastical sites appear from the 16th century (Map 44), which contrasts with cats (Map 38). Overall, although the literature seems to

suggest that dog and wolf were not valued greatly for their fur (Grove, 1936; Veale, 1966), here they appear to have been used consistently for their skin, with or without fur, apart from a lack of records for the 6th–9th centuries. During the 17th century Scotland was exporting dog skins to England and France (Smith, 1998). As a fur dog pelts were used to make muffs and buskins, as a fine leather for gloves and for mask linings (Smith, 1998). Many records in the database also indicate butchery indicative of dismemberment, so dog has provided meat as well as fur.

Summary

Looking at where the evidence of skinning occurs compliments the chronological data, particularly regarding those species with more records. Whereas dog seems to show a majority of records during the 2nd–5th centuries and a move from perhaps more rural, smaller sites to urban and high status sites, cat shows the majority of records to appear during the 10th–15th centuries, encompassing a range of sites. The drop in records for hare seems to be particularly marked for the 6th–9th century period compared with cat, dog and fox.

The seal records seem to be the only ones associated with particular habitat and type sites, which is not unexpected. The majority of the sites are coastal, and only settlement and cairn sites provide skinning records. No other species seems to be associated with a particular area or site type, except perhaps the hare records for the 6th–9th century. Overall, the majority of the skinning records seem to be consistent with opportunistic or self-sufficient skinning of local resources. A minority of records could represent the remains of valued possessions or trophies. The following chapter will try to draw together the results presented in the last three chapters to see if any further patterns emerge.

7 Discussion and concluding remarks

The preceding two chapters have dealt in detail with each species or groups of species that have provided some records of skinning (Table 4). This chapter will try to bring the data together to present an overview of human use of fur-bearing species in England and Scotland over time. As with Chapters 5 and 6, the limitations of sample size and geographical coverage must be borne in mind. The maps referred to in this chapter appear on pages 123–126. As might be expected because of increasing chances of preservation, there is a trend of increasing numbers of sites and records over time from the Palaeolithic to the 17th century. An exception is the drop in number for the 6th–9th centuries. The drop in numbers for the 18th–21st centuries reflects a potential loss of data as much archaeology ignores the top layers of a site as too recent to be of interest.

Utilisation of fur-bearing species in the British Isles

Map 45 shows the location of the records dated to the Palaeolithic. Only two sites are represented, severely limiting any interpretation, but at least five species (bear, fox, wolf, arctic hare and pine marten) are included in these records. The records of arctic hare in Derbyshire (Charles & Jacobi, 1994) have cut marks indicating butchery for meat and skinning for fur. This is the only species in this time period to show evidence of utilisation but, as already discussed in Chapter 5 (page 28), a variety of animals could have been processed for resources such as meat, fur, bone and sinew (Charles, 1997) at cave sites.

As the taxidermist Metcalf (1981) points out 'man was a hunter and scavenger long before he farmed the land, and the use of hide must have involved some basic means of preparation'. In order to survive in colder regions where warm clothing and covers would be a necessity, humans must have learnt how to process skins so that they retained the fur for maximum warmth and durability. From study of indigenous American peoples, one 'basic' technique is to use the brains of an animal to fix a hide

or pelt so that the fur does not slip (Churchill, 1983; Gibbey, 1991). It may be impossible to tell whether cranial remains are fragmented because of human action or some other taphonomic process, but their presence in the absence of other remains could be the first sign of human processing of fur. Some species may provide better or more brain, or other sources of oil, that can be used to fix more than one individual pelt. Perhaps this provides an explanation of the crushed otter skull at the Danish Mesolithic site of Tybrind Vig (Trolle-Lassen, 1987).

The database of records analysed here at present has no Mesolithic sites. It would be interesting to expand the database and see what species and elements are present at more Palaeolithic and Mesolithic sites. The number of records may always be small, but they could still shed light on what fur-bearing species have been used, and how they were used.

Map 46 shows the locations of the Neolithic records from the database. Thirteen sites provided records, and at least nine species are represented (bear, beaver, badger, fox, cat, dog, otter, pine marten and seal). Of these, based on element representation, cat, beaver and seal suggest evidence of skinning (Sharples, 1984; Healy, 1996). The Bronze Age records (Map 47) come from 12 sites and represent only six species: beaver, fox, hare, dog, cat and seal. Of these, beaver, fox, dog and seal show evidence of skinning, based on element representation (Morris, 1936–37; Ritchie & Welfare, 1983) and cut marks (Olsen, 1994; Albarella, 1999b). Site IS1 includes the complete fox cranium (see Chapter 5, page 41; Ritchie & Welfare, 1983).

During the Neolithic and Bronze Age, as a more sedentary, pastoral and agricultural way of life was adopted by humans (Whittle, 1999), the possibilities of using woven and spun textiles and pottery containers increased. The need for fur and leather to provide material for fabric and containers, for example, would therefore have lessened. The range of species represented by the Neolithic and Bronze Age sites seems quite restricted. The presence of hare suggests hunting, but there is no direct evidence of skinning or butchery. Utilisation of seal, for fur or other

resources, could be opportunistic use of stranded individuals rather than direct hunting. The dam-building behaviour of beavers could conflict with human use of the environment, causing them to be killed as pests or to protect crops rather than directly hunted for their fur and other resources. Cat, dog and fox could all have been hunted directly for their pelts, or killed as scavengers or pests that were attracted to areas of human habitation and then utilised for their fur and other resources. Overall, there does not seem to be an emphasis on hunting or the need for fur. The complete fox cranium, as discussed previously (see Chapter 5, page 41; Ritchie & Welfare, 1983), could have been a trophy, which fits in with a picture of opportunistic hunting, predator control and perhaps sport or trade, rather than a practical necessity for fur.

Map 48 shows the location of the records dated between the 9th century BC and AD 2nd century, referred to below for convenience as the 'Iron Age'. There are many more sites (about 50) than in earlier periods, and a greater diversity of species (at least 12). Badger, polecat, stoat and weasel all appear for the first time. The skinning records are dominated by dog, but there is also evidence of skinning for beaver, fox, hare, otter and pine marten. The dog records could indicate utilisation of resources readily available within areas of human habitation. There are other reasons why beaver and fox could have been killed, as discussed above. The hare record is taken as evidence of skinning based on element representation, and is from the early phase of a Roman fort site, Brancaster, Norfolk (Hinchcliffe & Sparey Green 1985). It could have been hunted for sport and the fur utilised as a by-product. The otter and pine marten records could be more suggestive of deliberate hunting for their pelt, and possibly meat and fat. The otter skinning record (Davis, 1999), based on element representation, is from an Iron Age 'urban' site, Wardy Hill, Cambridgeshire. It may represent hunting within the immediate hinterland as the habitat was probably suitable for otter. The pine marten skinning record (Stallibrass, 1991) is from a Roman fort site at Carlisle, and like the otter is probably the result of hunting within the immediate hinterland. As in the Neolithic

and Bronze Age, the use of fur throughout this period was probably the result of opportunistic use and hunting as much for sport as for need. There is no evidence of longer-distance trading.

Maps 49 and 50 show the location of all the sites dated to the AD 2nd–5th centuries. The impact of the Roman Empire can be seen by sites along the route of Hadrian's Wall in Northumberland. The species diversity is very similar to that represented by the Iron Age (Map 48), and the skinning records include badger, cat, dog, fox and hare. The hare skinning record is from a Roman site, Birdoswald, Cumbria (Izard, 1993); the badger skinning record from urban Exeter (Maltby, 1979). As the Romans do not seem to have dressed with furs or traded in furs (Howard-Johnston, 1998) a drop in evidence of skinning might have been expected. Quantitatively it is difficult of compare the Iron Age as defined here and the Roman occupation as represented by the 2nd–5th centuries, because of the differences in numbers of centuries and records. Qualitatively, the pattern seems to be one of continuation. Similar to the Iron Age (Map 48), the picture of fur utilisation in the 2nd–5th centuries (Map 50) is one of opportunistic use of scavenger and pest and hunting for sport on a small scale. Dogs also dominate the skinning records of the 2nd–5th centuries.

Maps 51 and 52 show the location of records from the 6th–9th centuries. An overall drop in number of records can clearly be seen compared with Maps 49 and 50 and 53 and 54. However, the skinning records represent more species than the earlier time spans: badger, beaver, cat, fox, otter, pine marten and seal. All of these species could have been hunted directly for their fur, but once again they equally could have been utilised after being killed for some other reason, such as sport (for example otter) or as a pest (for example badger and fox). In contrast to the earlier time periods is the lack of dog skinning records. More data are needed to see if there is any change in pattern that could be related to the withdrawal of the Roman Empire from Britain and/or the influence of other peoples and cultures such as the Saxons and Scandinavians. For example, Bond's

(1996) data of animal species found at Anglo-Saxon cremations could be compared with burial data from other periods. There is a hint of an increasing use of fur, as 10% of the records for the 6th–9th centuries show evidence of skinning but only 5.6% of the 2nd–5th century records do. The pine marten skinning record from York (O'Connor, 1991) and cat skinning record from West Stow (Crabtree, 1989) could be evidence of processing of furs for trade rather than just opportunistic, small-scale home use.

Maps 53–56 show the locations of the records for the 10th–17th centuries. These centuries provide the most records, which is not unexpected. The existence of a flourishing medieval fur trade and the high value, monetary and aesthetic, of particular furs is known through literary and pictorial sources (Veale, 1966; Ewing, 1981). The skinning records shown on Map 54 for the 10th–13th centuries represent a greater variety of species than earlier time spans: badger, bear, cat, dog, fox, hare, polecat, squirrel, stoat and otter. A cat skinning record from Leicester (Connor & Buckley, 1999) is one example of a context representing many individual animals that could have been bulk processed for their fur, perhaps for trade rather than home production. Three bear records, one from West Stow (Crabtree, 1989) and two from York (O'Connor, 1989; Bond & O'Connor, 1999), could represent products of long-distance trade.

There is a slight reduction in variety of species for the skinning records for the 14th–17th century records, but possibly more examples of processing many individuals compared with the 10th–12th centuries. Examples of possible bulk processing occur for rabbit (Bourdillon, 1992), squirrel (Bond & O'Connor, 1999), cat (Platt & Coleman-Smith, 1975) and hare (Thomas, 2002). However, all of these could also be small-scale home production and processing of local resources to provide fur and meat or other products.

Map 57 shows the location of the most recent records, from the 18th–21st centuries. There are only two records of skinning, one of dog (ES1; Cromwell *et al.*, 2002) and one of otter (LI9; Dobney *et al.*, 1996). This seems to reflect rather neatly the demise of the fur trade, as other sources

of fabrics and material took the place of fur (Veale, 1966). A change in fashion was one reason for the drop in demand for fur, but another reason, perhaps the cause of the first, was the reduced availability of fur-bearing species. Many Scandinavian countries as well as Britain must have decimated local populations of fur-bearing species, particularly some of the mustelids, to meet the demand of fashion (Veale, 1966). The practical need for fur, to keep warm, was also reduced as houses became smaller and glass and other architectural improvements improved the heat capacity of buildings (Veale, 1966).

Of the records for the 18th century, only 1.5% are skinning records. In contrast, for the 10th–12th and 14th–16th centuries the skinning records represent 9.5% and 5.9%, respectively. Comparing these values with the 10% of records from the 6th–9th centuries seems to suggest that the fur trade, or at least an increase in use of fur, began soon after the 5th century.

Overall, the skinning records seem to suggest a consistent use of fairly local resources to meet practical and fashionable demands. A few records from the 10th–17th centuries may show bulk processing of pelts, but they could be self-sufficient measures to save costs within the context of an expensive fur trade. The furrier Grover (1936) in his book *Practical Fur Cutting and Furriery* only mentions bones once: tail bones that may be left in dressed mustelid furs. Yet the bones must have been removed somewhere. Archaeological evidence of Britain playing a larger role in a fur trade from around the 6th century may be lacking because of the practicalities of skinning and processing fur. It is easier to skin in the field, so trapping and initial skinning and processing sites may not have been found. If methods such as brain tanning and smoke tanning (Gibbey, 1991) are used to fix the skin very little equipment and materials are needed. Whereas tanning and processing leather does not suit itinerant working because of the chemicals and long processes required (MacGregor,

1998), skinning and processing fur, particularly of smaller fur-bearing species such as mustelids and cats, can be carried out opportunistically.

The role of zooarchaeology

An example of an in-depth zooarchaeological study of data from a site that seems to have been important within the context of a fur trade is the Viking Age town of Birka in Sweden (Wigh, 1998, 2001). It appears to have been abandoned at the end of the 10th century, and there are few contemporary historical sources of data for Viking Age Birka and Sweden. Archaeological evidence suggests it was a centre for trade and crafts, and the zooarchaeological data indicate that this included processing pelts and a trade in furs (Wigh, 2001). The species present and element representation suggest hare, squirrel, beaver, wolf, fox, bear, stoat, polecat, pine martin, wolverine, badger, otter, lynx, seal and cat were all processed for their fur (Wigh, 2001). The bone assemblages containing these species were usually associated with building-related archaeological contexts (Wigh, 2001). However, no specific pelt-processing area could be identified; instead, it appears as if pelt-processing was carried out in a number of tenement plots (Wigh, 2001). This matches the picture presented by analysis of the database: one of small-scale home production rather than large-scale industrial production.

Detailed zooarchaeological data from extensive sites, such as Birka, and a synthesis of data from many sites, such as the database analysed here, can all provide insights into the activities of human populations at a point in time. For example, much of the data raises the question of who is processing the fur. If it is more of a cottage industry than mass production, is there anything to indicate whether it is men or women who are doing the processing?

While there is much interest in livestock husbandry and commensal species, other species should not be overlooked. Data from analysis of the presence of fur-bearing species can aid our understanding of the status, trade links and practicalities of day to day living of a human population.

Zooarchaeology can provide an important data set, as the final products of the fur-processing trade may not survive, particularly if non-chemical tanning processes are used (Groenman-van Waateringe *et al.*, 1999).

Application of the database and further research

The database has to be extended, particularly to incorporate data from Ireland and Wales, so that a more complete picture of the use of fur-bearing species can be seen. With more data more patterns may be seen, for example a link between certain species and types of site, or a geographical difference in the abundance of a species. Different zooarchaeologists may have particular interests in certain geographical areas of the British Isles, certain time periods or certain types of site. They could draw out data for their specific line of research, with the database as a whole providing a background of information, or a background context, within which to place any interpretation.

The database could also be used to compliment other means of studying human use of fur across time, for example textile and fibre studies. Rare finds of fur, for example the possible beaver fur lyre case found at Sutton Hoo (Spriggs, 1998), can be placed in a wider context. Data from historical, pictorial and enthnographic sources and textile conservation can all add to any interpretation that can be made from the zooarchaeological data, and vice versa. The database may also be of interest to researchers, within and outside the discipline of archaeology, interested in the species themselves or the species as indicators of past environments and habitats.

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Table 1: Cultures referred to in the records in the database

Culture	Number of records
Upper Palaeolithic	7
Late glacial	16
Neolithic	14
Late Neolithic	20
Beaker	3
Early Bronze Age	4
Mid Bronze Age/Bronze Age	8
Late Bronze Age	11
Early Iron Age	16
Mid Iron Age/Iron Age	51
Late Iron Age	38
Prehistoric	8
Pict	13
Norse	4
Viking	7
Early Christian	1
Roman	309
Early Saxon	23
Saxon	34
Anglo-Saxon	35
Anglo-Scandinavian	41
Anglian	5
Late Saxon	47
Saxo-Norman	46
Norman	4
Early medieval	32
Medieval	283
Late medieval	294
Early post-medieval	292
Late post-medieval	128
Modern	27

Table 2: Definition of the time spans used for analysis of the database

Century span and definition	Code used for graph annotation	Number of records
Palaeolithic (BC -82-)	PAL or Late glacial	23
Neolithic (BC -24-41)	NEO	35
Early Bronze Age (BC -19-23)	EBA	6
Mid Bronze Age (BC -14-18)	MBA or BA	4
Late Bronze Age (BC -9-13)	LBA	13
Early Iron Age (BC -5-8)	EIA	21
Mid Iron Age (BC-2-4)	MIA or IA	49
BC 1- 1 AD	IA or RO or 1*	71
2-3 AD	2	195
4-5 AD	4	105
6-7 AD	6	30
8-9 AD	8	58
10-11 AD	10	168
12-13 AD	12	301
14-15 AD	14	294
16-17 AD	16	293
18-19 AD	18	128
20-21 AD	20	27

*RO stands for Roman. If the record(s) involved was (were) dated within the first century BC and the first century AD, but could be more adequately described as Iron age or Roman, that abbreviation was used rather than 1.

There were no Mesolithic records.

Table 3: List of species identified in the master database, and number of records

Species	Number of records
Badger	43
Bank vole	5
Bear	7
Bear, brown	5
Bear, cave	1
Bear, european brown	1
Beaver	13
Beaver, european	1
Cat	403
Cat, wild	5
Cat, wild?	1
Cat?	2
Dog	587
Dog family	6
Dog/Fox	29
Dog/Wolf	2
Dog?	7
Ferret	4
Ferret?	2
Field vole	39
Fox	88
Fox, arctic	2
Fox?	2
Hare	254
Hare, arctic	6
Hare, brown	20
Hare/Rabbit	5
Hare/Rabbit?	1
Lagomorph	3
Lynx, northern	1
Mole	39
Orkney vole	6
Otter	14
Pine marten	10
Polecat	6
Polecat/Ferret	6
Rabbit	220
Rabbit?	2
Seal	17
Seal sp.	3
Seal, grey	10
Seal, ringed?	1
Seal/Whale	1
Short-tailed Vole	1
Squirrel	4
Squirrel, red	7
Stoat	8
Stoat/Weasel	2
Stoat/Weasel/Rat?	1
Vole	8
Vole sp.	3
Vole/mouse sp.	3
Vole?	1
Water rat	1
Water vole	47
Water vole, northern	5
Water vole?	1
Weasel	6
Wolf	3

Table 4: The species code allocated and number of records for those species that were analysed further

Species	Species code	Number of records
Badger	Ba	43
Bear	Be	7
Bear, brown	Be	5
Bear, cave	Be	1
Bear, european brown	Be	1
Total		14
Beaver	Bv	13
Beaver, european	Bv	1
Total		14
Cat	Ca	403
Cat, wild	Ca	5
Cat, wild?	Ca	1
Cat?	Ca	2
Total		411
Dog	Do	587
Dog family	Do	6
Dog/Fox	Do	29
Dog/Wolf	Do	2
Dog?	Do	7
Wolf	Do	3
Total		634
Ferret	Fe	4
Ferret?	Fe	2
Total		6
Fox	Fo	88
Fox, arctic	Fo	2
Fox?	Fo	2
Total		92
Hare	Ha	254
Hare, arctic	Ha	6
Hare, brown	Ha	20
Hare/Rabbit	Ha	5
Hare/Rabbit?	Ha	1
Lagomorph	Ha	3
Total		289
Otter	Ot	14
Pine marten	Pm	10
Polecat	Pc	6
Polecat/Ferret	Pc	6
Total		12
Rabbit	Ra	220
Rabbit?	Ra	2
Total		222
Seal	Se	17
Seal sp.	Se	3
Seal, grey	Se	10
Seal, ringed?	Se	1
Seal/Whale	Se	1
Total		32
Squirrel	Sq	4
Squirrel, red	Sq	7
Total		11
Stoat	St	8
Stoat/Weasel	St	2
Stoat/Weasel/Rat?	St	1
Total		11
Weasel	We	6

Table 5: The location of the sites from which the records came

Place	Number of records
Aberdeen	1
Aberdeenshire	1
Argyll & Bute	12
Berkshire	1
Berwick upon Tweed	4
Buckinghamshire	23
Caithness	5
Cambridge	4
Cambridgeshire	40
Carlisle	19
Colonsay	1
Cornwall	38
County Durham	4
Coventry	11
Cumbria	6
Devon	31
Dorset	11
Dumfries & Galloway	5
Durham	7
East Anglia	33
East Lothian	3
Edinburgh	17
Essex	35
Exeter	70
Fife	8
Gloucester	14
Gloucestershire	6
Hampshire	46
Hertfordshire	7
Humberside	6
Inverness	6
Inverness-shire	1
Iona	9
Islay	4
Isle of Coll	2
Isle of Wight	4
Leicester	14
Lincoln	33
Lincolnshire	21
London	96
Moray	4
Newcastle upon Tyne	108
Norfolk	160
North Uist	2
Northampton	30
Northamptonshire	37
Northumberland	41
Norwich	143
Orkney	64
Outer Hebrides	3
Oxfordshire	9
Perth	54
Perth & Kinross	11
Roxburghshire	4
Scottish Borders	1
Shrewsbury	14
Skye	3
Somerset	6
Southampton	14
St Andrews	2
Stirlingshire	2
Suffolk	46
Surrey	13
Sussex	47
Sutherland	8
West Lothian	4
West Midlands	8
Wiltshire	111
York	169
Yorkshire	44

Table 6: The site type classifications used for analysis

Site type	Number of records
Barrow site	3
Bath house	2
Broch	7
Burial	33
Cairn	7
Castle	229
Cave	29
Defences	41
Ecclesiastical	66
Ecclesiastical and hospital	27
Enclosure	34
Farmstead	66
Fort	65
Henge	1
High status	102
Hospital	7
Industry	33
Lake	1
Market place	5
Moat	6
Mound, burnt	1
Mound, moated	1
Port	11
Round house	8
Semi-broch	3
Settlement	230
Station	5
Unenclosed settlement	2
Urban	650
Urban riverside	43
Village	103

Table 7: A summary showing the number of records with some cut marks indicated, not necessarily indicative of skinning

	Species code										
Century span	Ba	Bv	Ca	Do	Fo	Ha	Pm	Ra	Sq	(blank)	Grand Total
PAL						4					4
EBA				1	1						2
LBA		1		1							2
EIA				1							1
MIA		1		2							3
1-1				2	1	2	1				6
2-3	1			3							4
4-5				4	1						5
6-7			1								1
8-9	1	1					1				3
10-11			3	4	1	1			1		10
12-13	1		10	7	2	1					21
14-15			9	8		2		1	1		21
16-17	2		2	10				1			15
18-19				2							2
Grand Total	5	3	25	45	6	10	2	2	2		100

Table 8: A summary showing the number of records with an element distribution that could be indicative of skinning

	Species code													
Century span	Ba	Be	Bv	Ca	Do	Fo	Ha	Ot	Pm	Ra	Se	Sq	St	(blank)	Grand Total
NEO			1	2							1				4
LBA					1	1					1				3
EIA					3										3
MIA					1	1									2
1-1					1		1	1	1						4
2-3	1			1	2	1									5
4-5					3	1	1								5
8-9						2			1						3
10-11		2		3	2	2	1					2			12
12-13	1	1		2	7	1		1				2	1		16
14-15				2								1			3
16-17					4		1			2					7
18-19								1							1
Grand Total	2	3	1	10	24	9	4	3	2	2	2	5	1		68

Table 9: A summary showing the numbers of records that seem to show evidence of skinning, based on analysis of element distribution, cut marks and comments in the original report

	Species code														
Century span	Ba	Be	Bv	Ca	Do	Fo	Ha	Ot	Pc	Pm	Ra	Se	Sq	St	(blank)	Grand Total
PAL							1									1
NEO			1	2								1				4
EBA						1										1
LBA			1		1	1						1				4
EIA					3											3
MIA			1		2	1										4
1-1					2		1	1		1						5
2-3	1			2	5	1										9
4-5				1	5	1	1									8
6-7				1								1				2
8-9	1		2			2		1		1						7
10-11		2		6	1	2	1		1				3			16
12-13	2	1		12	8	2		1					2	1		29
14-15	1			12	5	1	1				1		1			22
16-17	1			3	6		1				2					13
18-19					1			1								2
Grand Total	6	3	5	39	39	12	6	4	1	2	3	3	6	1		130

Figure 1: NISP of all **bear** records, with skinning records indicated as individual points

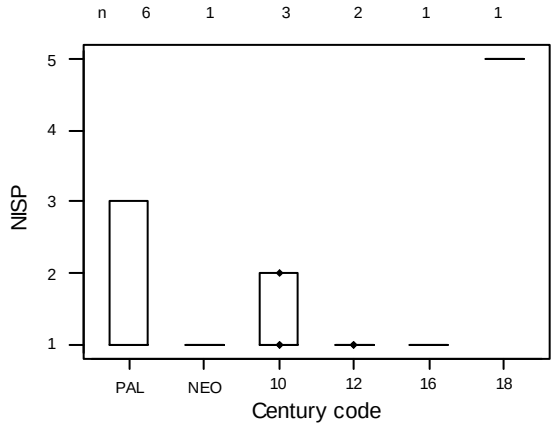


Figure 2: %total NISP of all **bear** records, with skinning records indicated as individual points

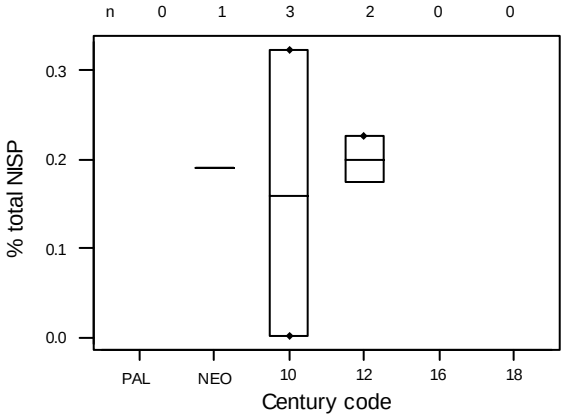


Figure 3: NISP of all **seal** records, with skinning records indicated as individual points

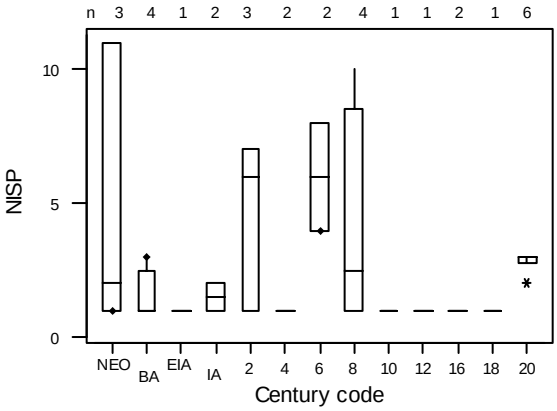


Figure 4: %total NISP of all **seal** records, with skinning records iindicated as individual points

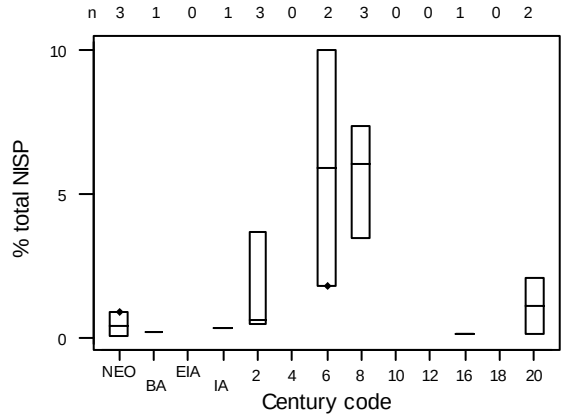


Figure 5: NISP of **beaver** skinning records

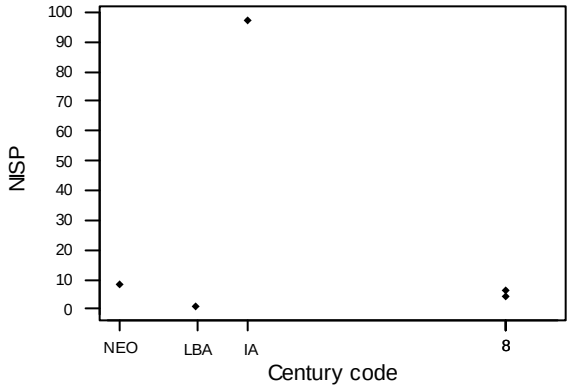


Figure 6: %total NISP of **beaver** skinning records

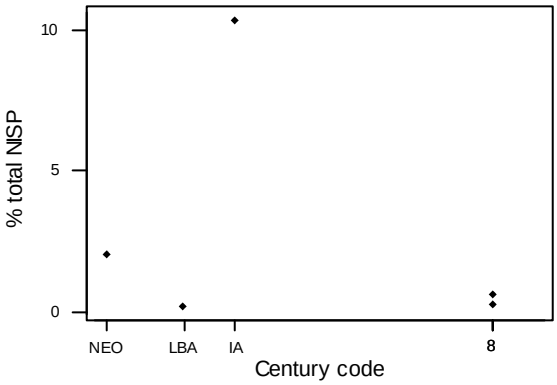


Figure 7: NISP of all **beaver** records

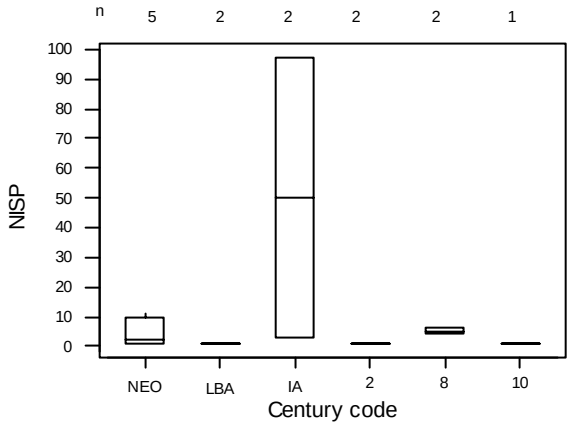


Figure 8: %total NISP of all **beaver** records

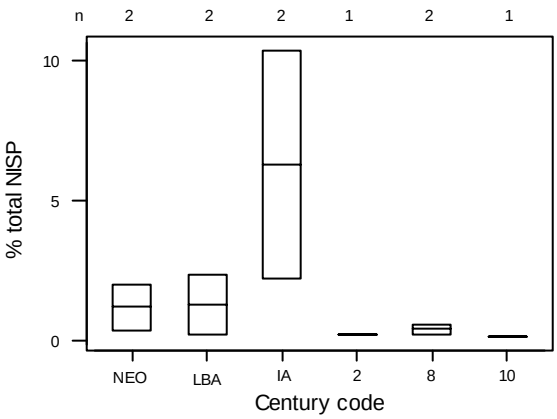


Figure 9: NISP of **squirrel** skinning records identified from the database

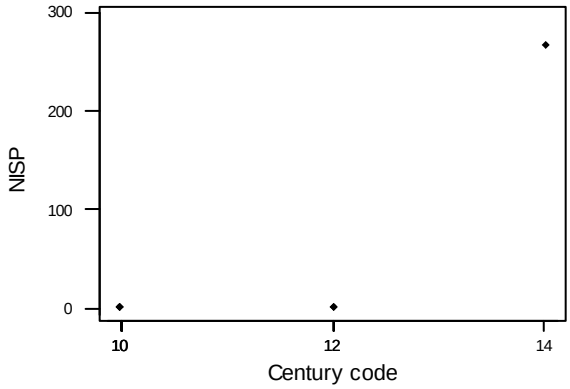


Figure 10: %total NISP of **squirrel** skinning records identified from the database

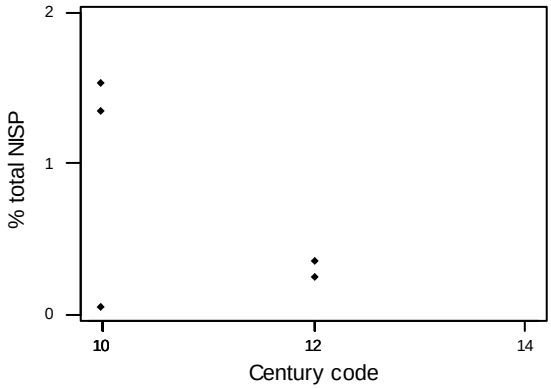


Figure 11: NISP of all **squirrel** records from the database, excluding the record for The Bedern, York

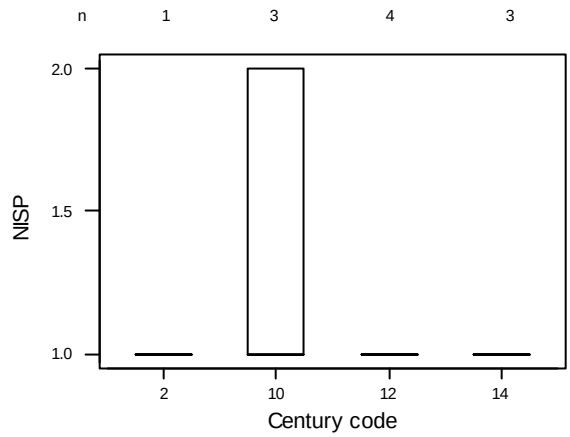


Figure 12: %total NISP of all **squirrel** records from the database, excluding the record for The Bedern, York

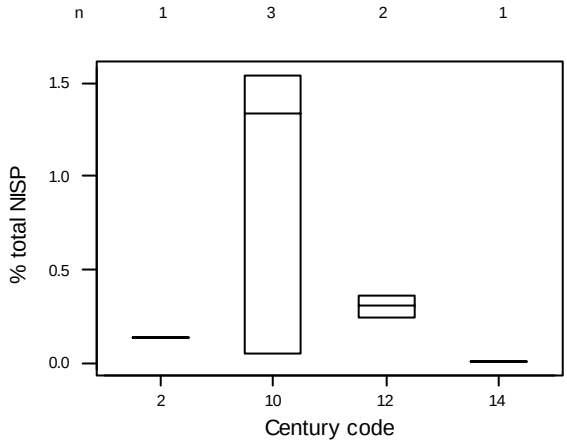


Figure 13: NISP of all **polecat** and **ferret** records, with the skinning records indicated as individual points

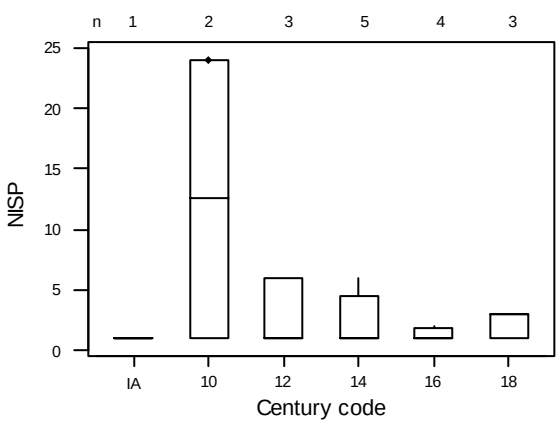


Figure 14: %total NISP of all **polecat** and **ferret** records, with the skinning records indicated as individual points

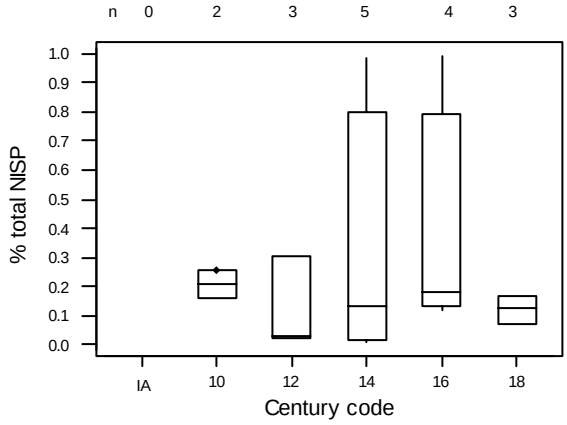


Figure 15: NISP of all **stoat** and **weasel** records, with the skinning records indicated as individual points

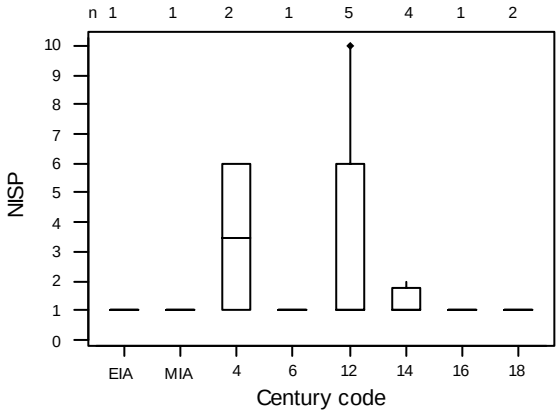


Figure 16: %total NISP of all **stoat** and **weasel** records, with the skinning records indicated as individual points

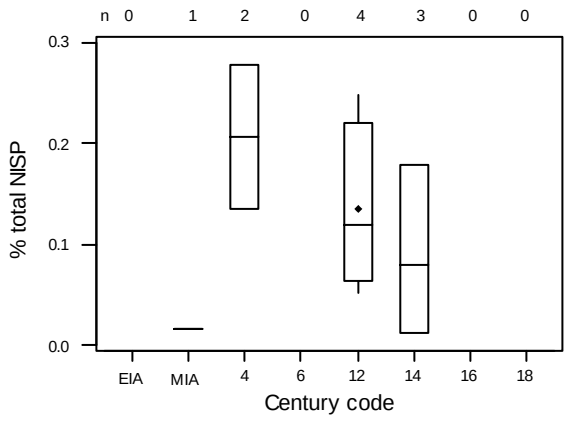


Figure 17: NISP of all **pine marten** records, with the skinning records indicated as individual points

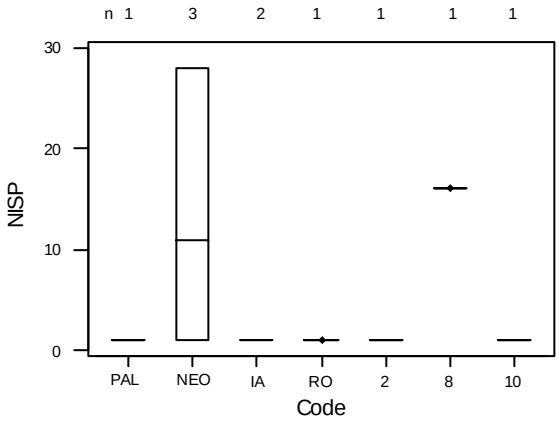


Figure 18: %total NISP of all **pine marten** records, with the skinning records indicated as individual points

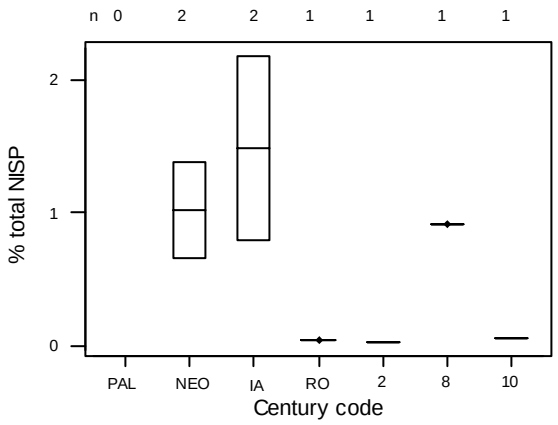


Figure 19: The relative contribution of each of the mustelid species, excluding the otter and badger, across time

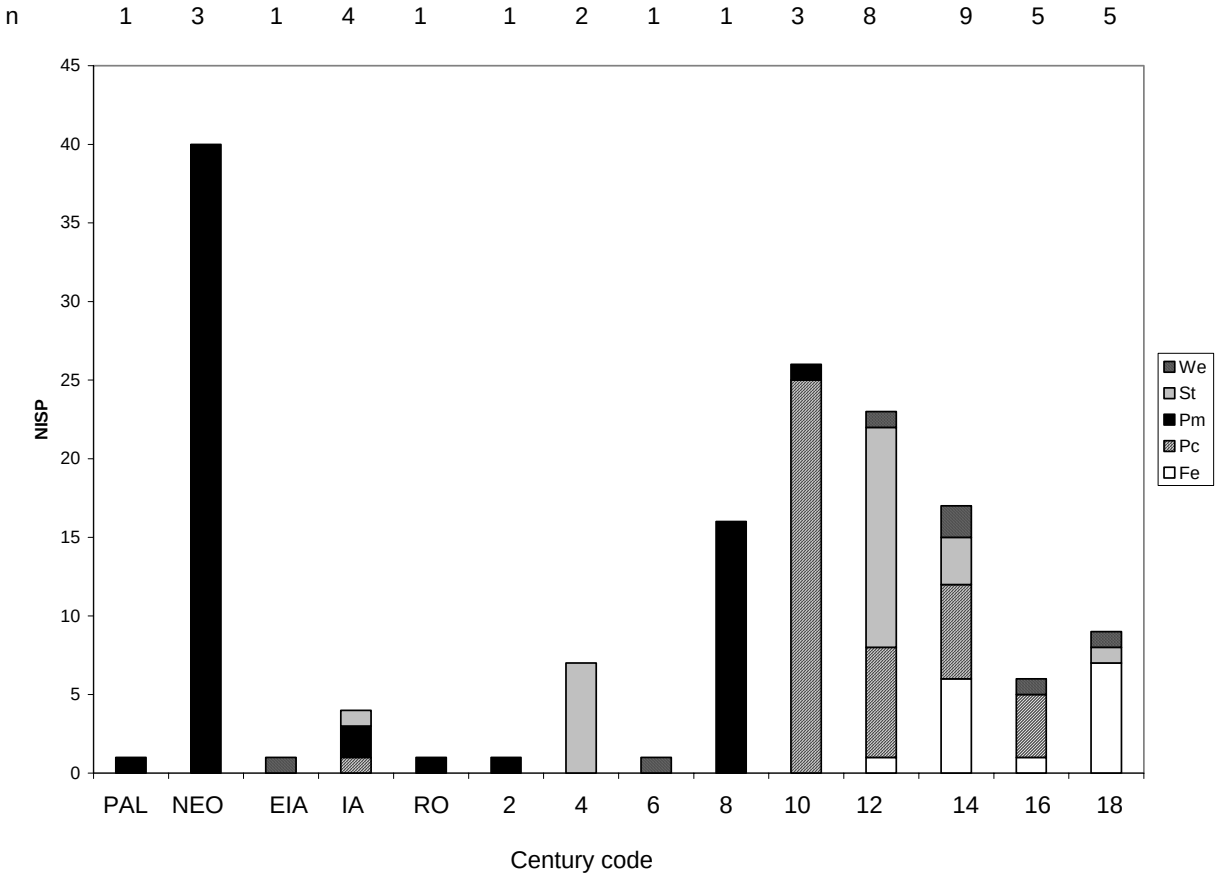


Figure 20: NISP of **otter** skinning records

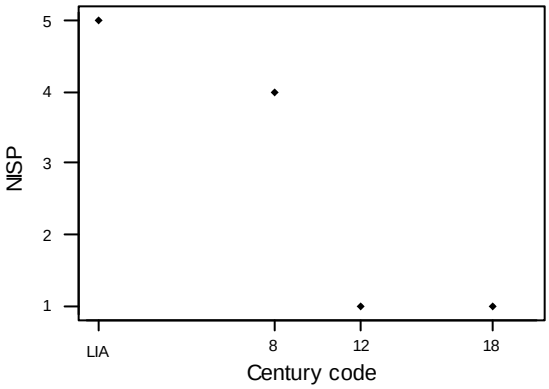


Figure 21: %total NISP of **otter** skinning records

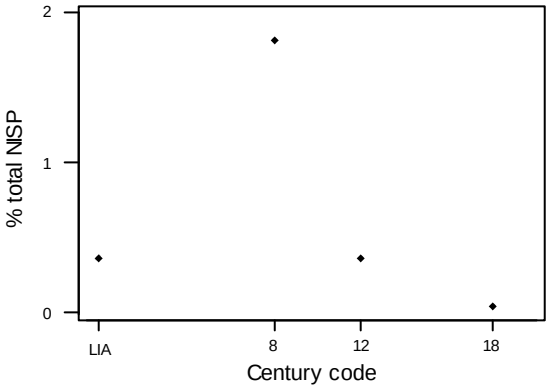


Figure 22: NISP of all **otter** records

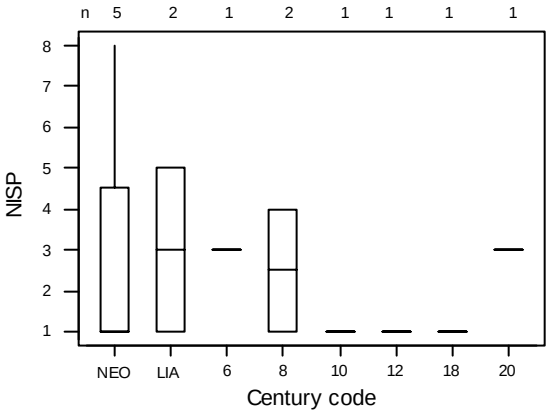


Figure 23: %total NISP of all **otter** records

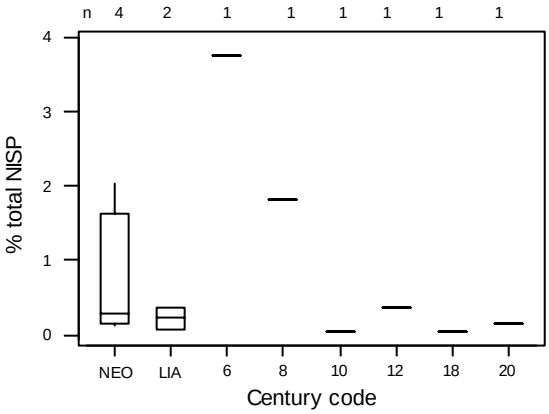


Figure 24: NISP of **badger** skinning records

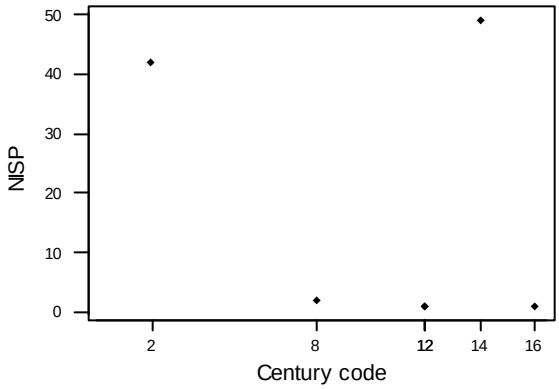


Figure 25: %total NISP of **badger** skinning records

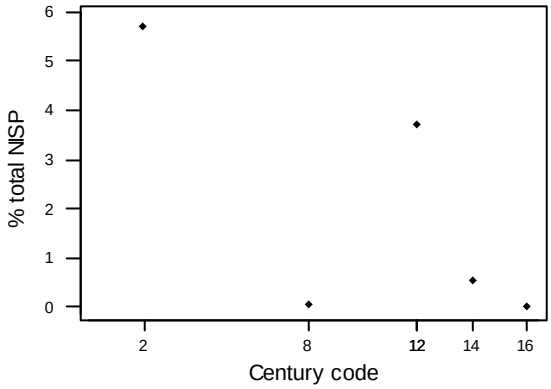


Figure 26: NISP of all **badger** records

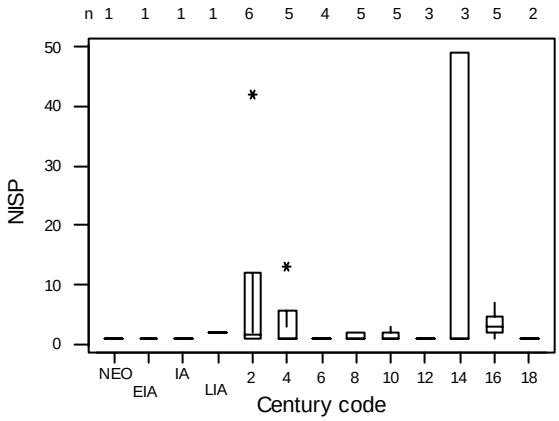


Figure 27: %total NISP of all **badger** records

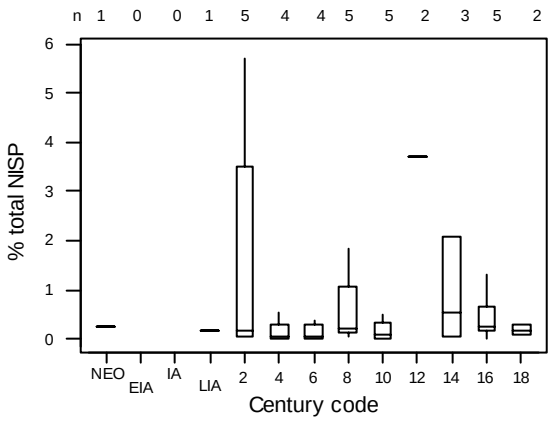


Figure 28: NISP of **fox** skinning records

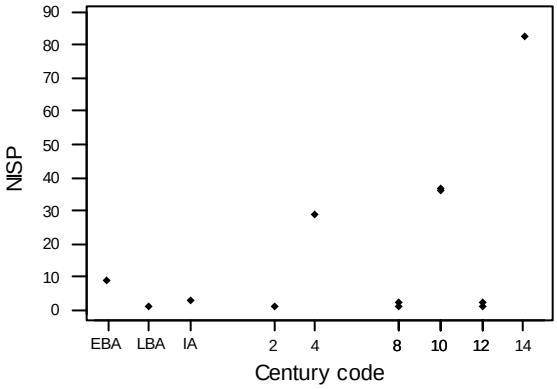


Figure 29: %total NISP of **fox** skinning records

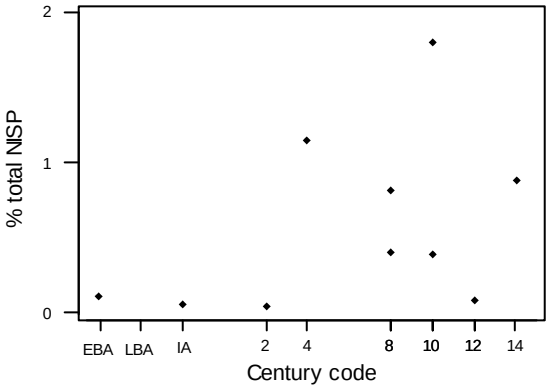


Figure 30: NISP of all **fox** records

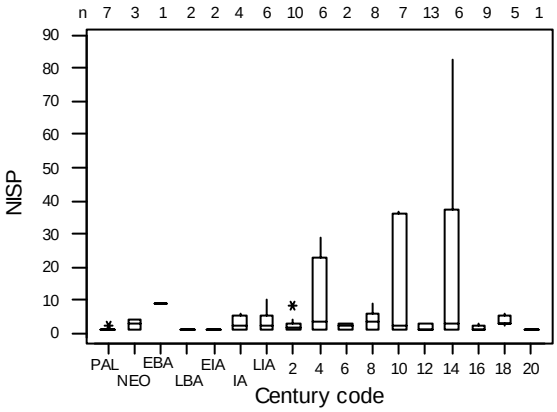


Figure 31: %total NISP of all **fox** records

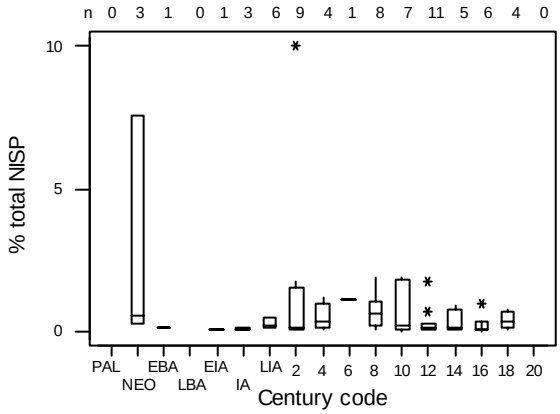


Figure 32: NISP of **hare** skinning records

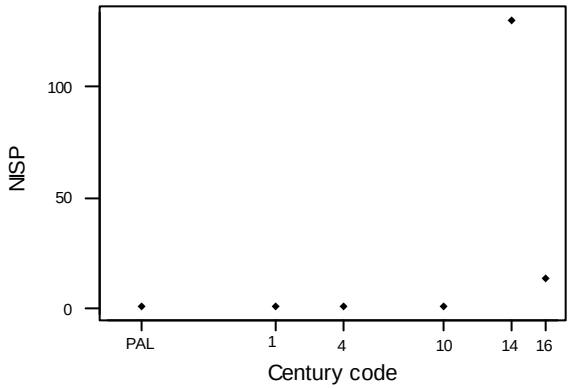


Figure 33: %total NISP of **hare** skinning records

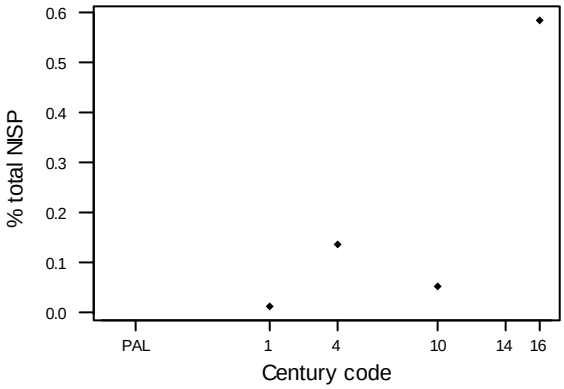


Figure 34: NISP of all **hare** records

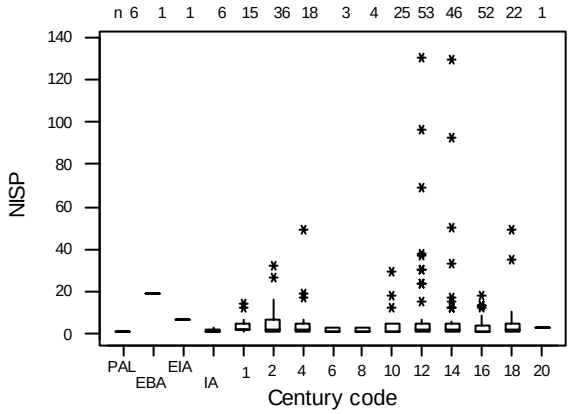


Figure 35: %total NISP of all **hare** records

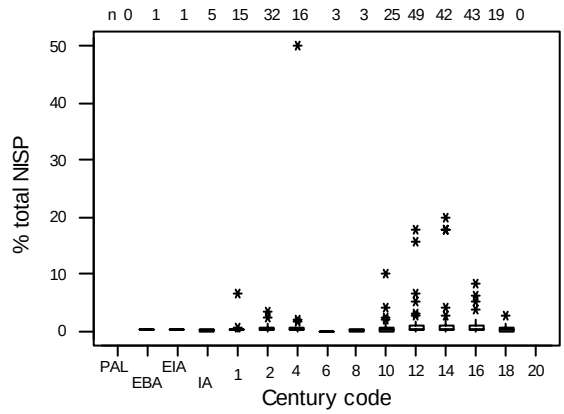


Figure 36: Detail of NISP of all **hare** records

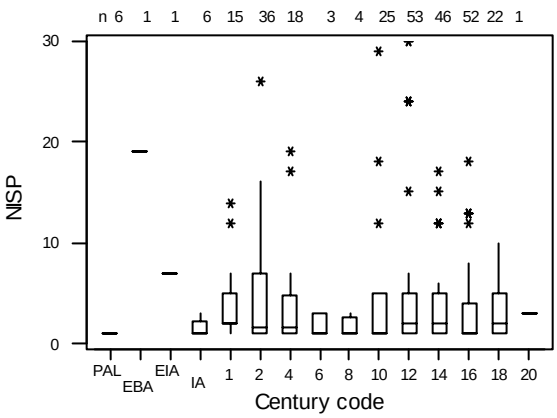


Figure 37: Detail of %total NISP of all **hare** records

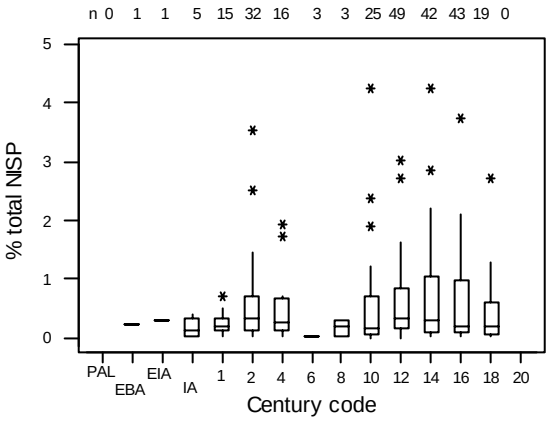


Figure 38: NISP of all **rabbit** records

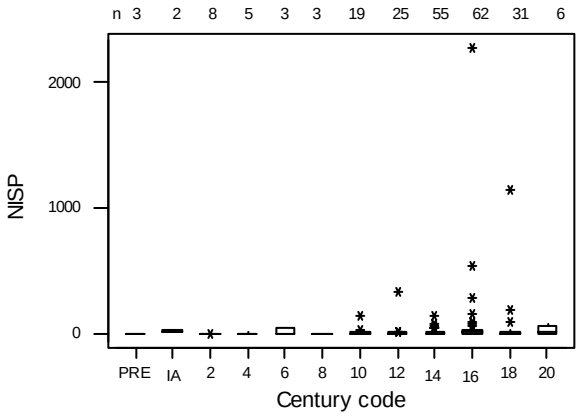


Figure 39: NISP of the non-intrusive **rabbit** records, with one skinning record highlighted

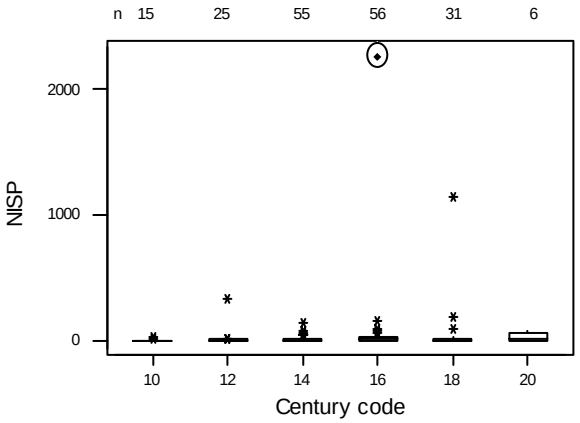


Figure 40: Detail of the NISP of the assumed non-intrusive **rabbit** records, excluding the outliers, and with two skinning records highlighted

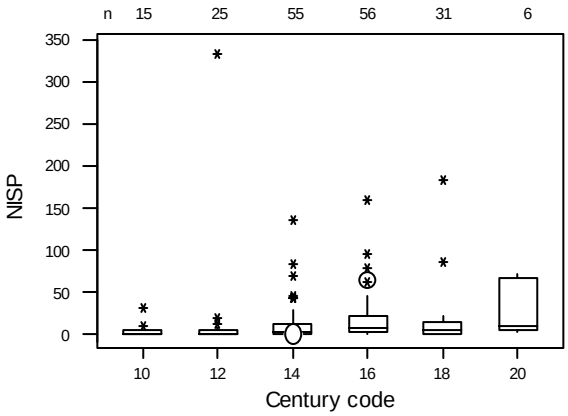


Figure 41: %total NISP of the assumed non-intrusive **rabbit** records, with two skinning records highlighted

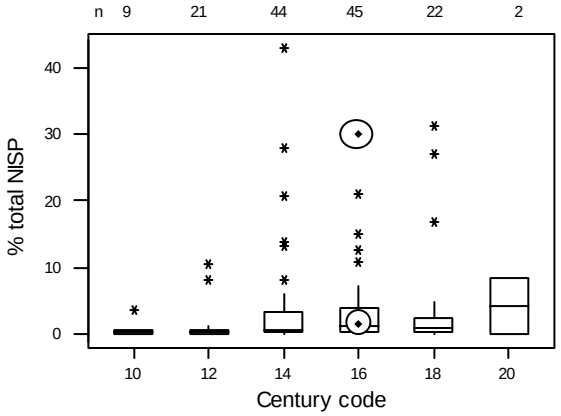


Figure 42: NISP of **cat** skinning records

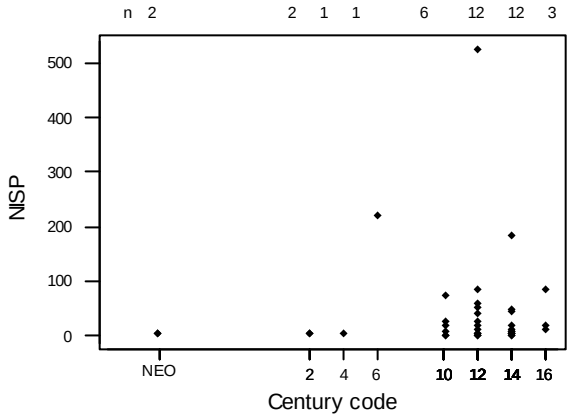


Figure 43: %total NISP of **cat** skinning records

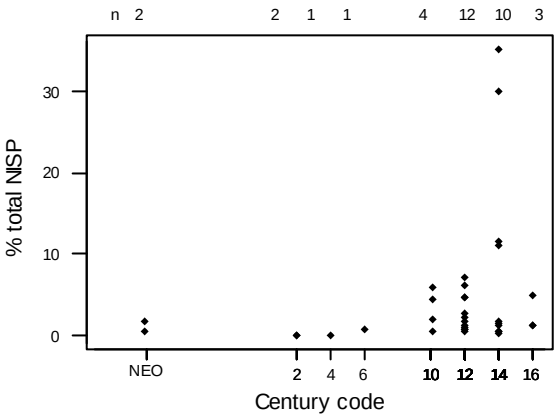


Figure 44: NISP of all **cat** records

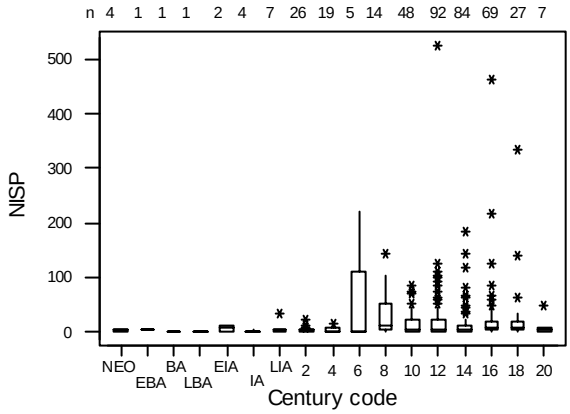


Figure 45: %total NISP of all **cat** records

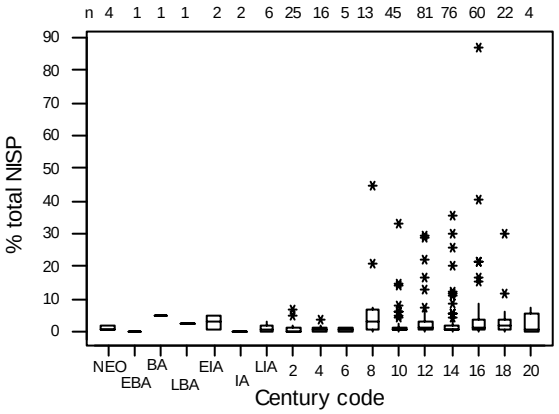


Figure 46: Detail of NISP of all **cat** records

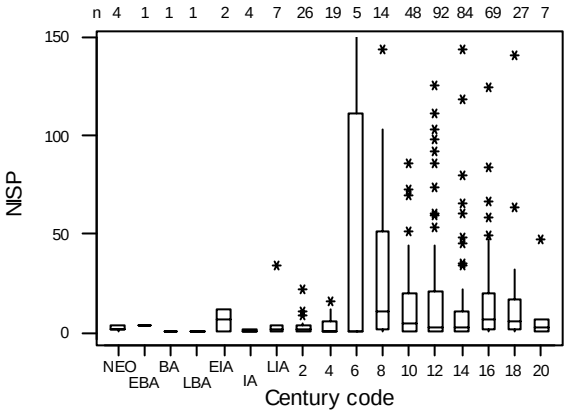


Figure 47: Detail of %total NISP of all **cat** records

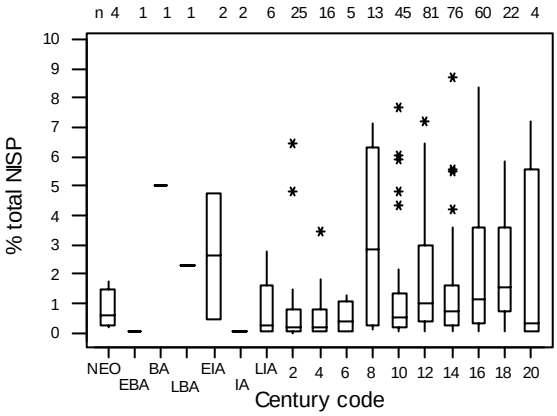


Figure 48: NISP of **dog** skinning records

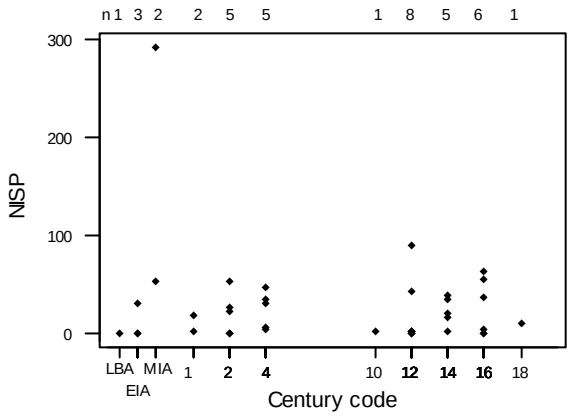


Figure 49: %total NISP of **dog** skinning records

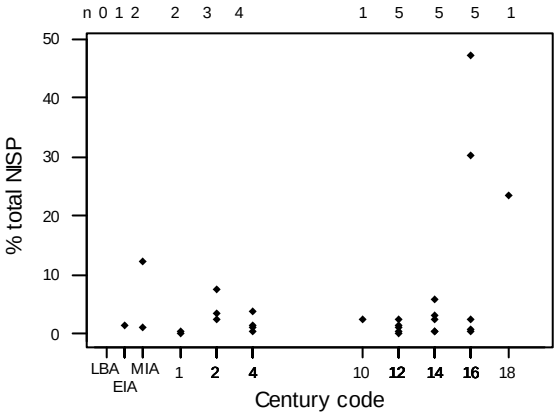


Figure 50: NISP of all **dog** records

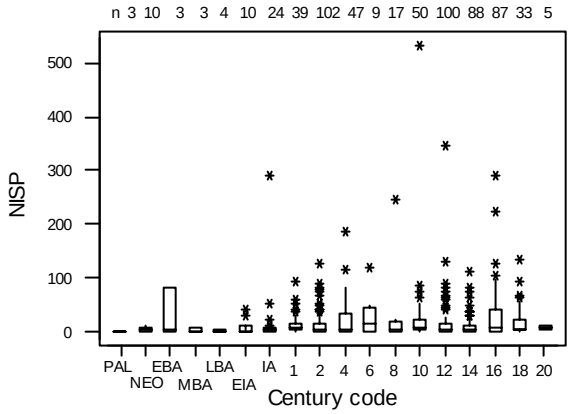


Figure 51: %total NISP of all **dog** records

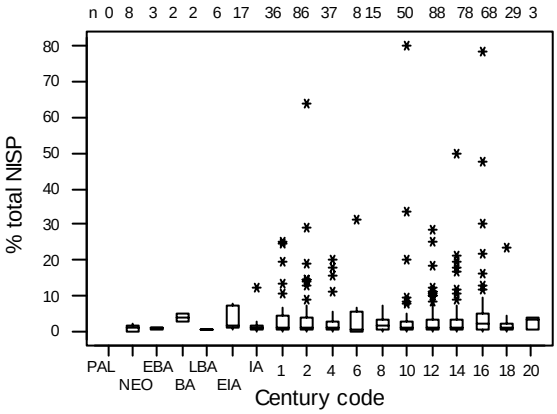


Figure 52: Detail of NISP of all **dog** records

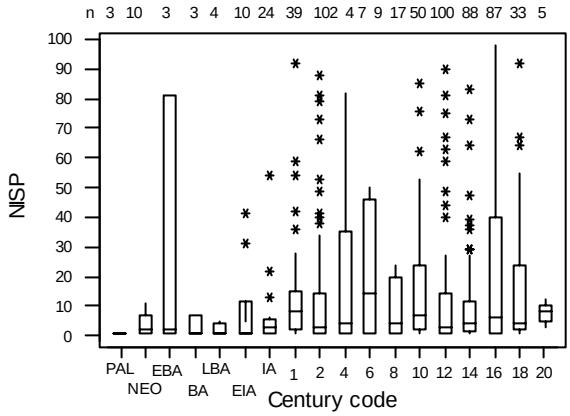
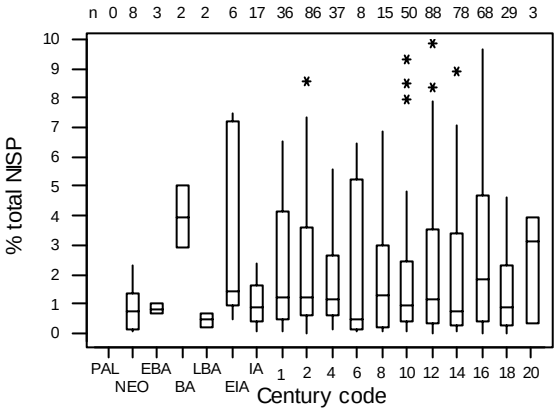


Figure 53: Detail of %total NISP of all **dog** records



Map 1: Location of all the records from the database

Map 2: Location of records from the database identified as including evidence of skinning

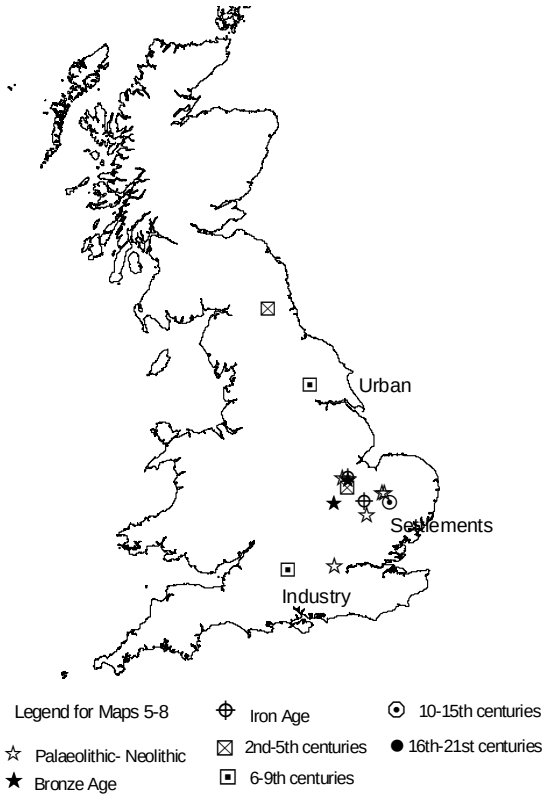
Map 3: Detail of Map 1, showing the location of the more northerly records

Map 4: Detail of Map 2, showing the location of the more northerly skinning records

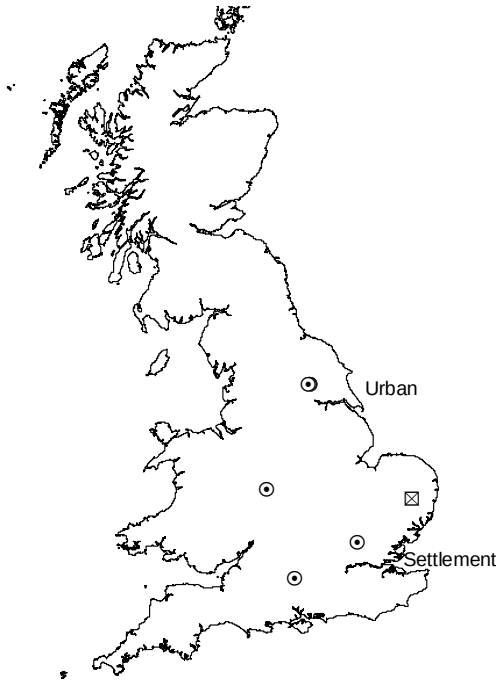
Map 5: Location of **bear** records for all time periods, and site type of skinning records

Map 6: Location of **seal** records for all time periods, and site type of skinning records

Map 7: Location of **beaver** records for all time periods, and site type of skinning records

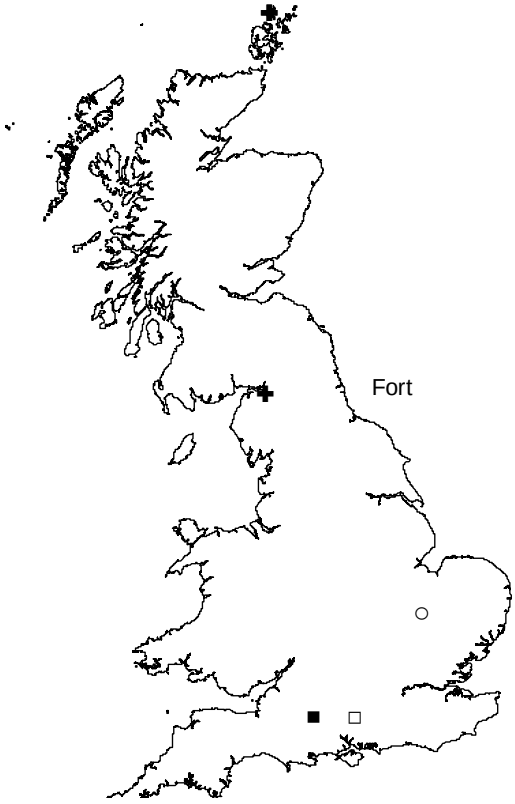


Map 8: Location of **squirrel** records for all time periods, and site type of skinning records

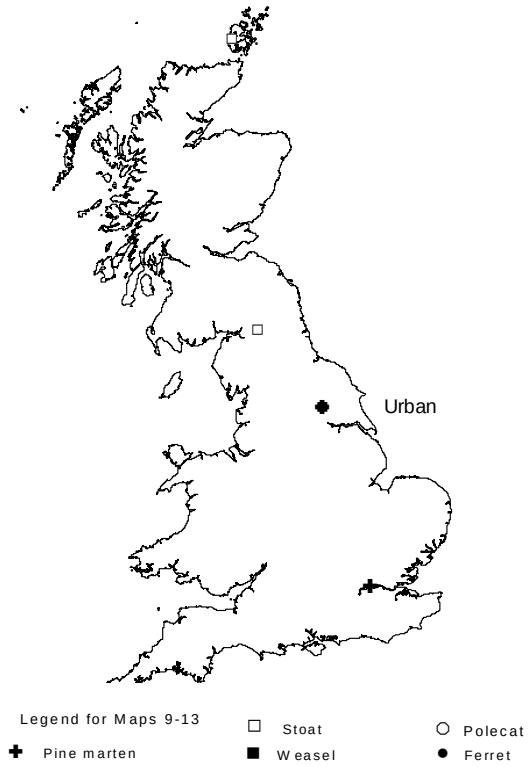


Map 9: Location of **mustelid** records allocated to the Palaeolithic and Neolithic time periods

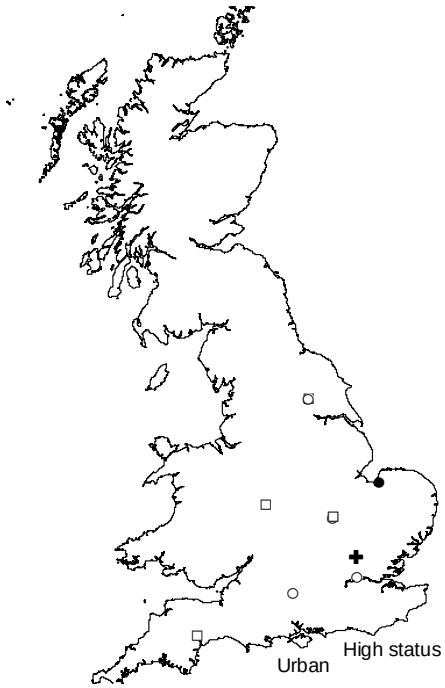
Map 10: Location of **mustelid** records allocated to the Iron Age time periods, and site type of skinning records



Map 11: Location of **mustelid** records allocated to the 2nd–9th centuries, and site type of skinning records



Map 12: Location of **mustelid** records allocated to the 10th–15th centuries, and site type of skinning records



Map 13: Location of **mustelid** records allocated to the 16th–21st centuries

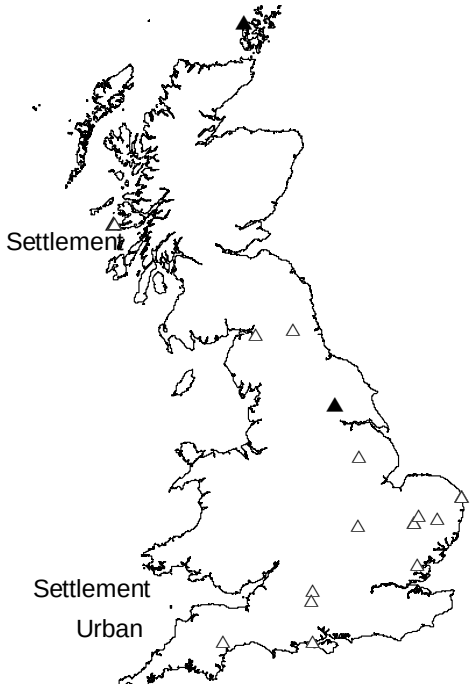
Map 14: Location of **badger** and **otter** records allocated to the Palaeolithic and Neolithic time periods

Legend for Maps 14-18

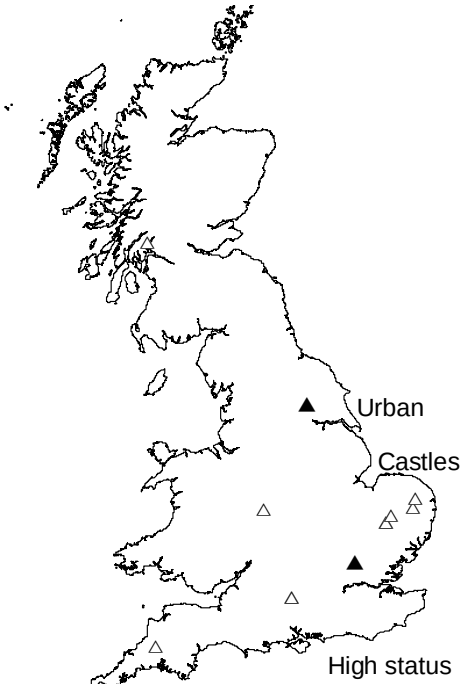
▲ Otter △ Badger

Map 15: Location of **badger** and **otter** records allocated to the Iron Age time periods, and site type of skinning records

Map 16: Location of **badger** and **otter** records allocated to the 2nd–9th centuries, and site type of skinning records



Map 17: Location of **badger** and **otter** records allocated to the 10th–15th centuries, and site type of skinning records

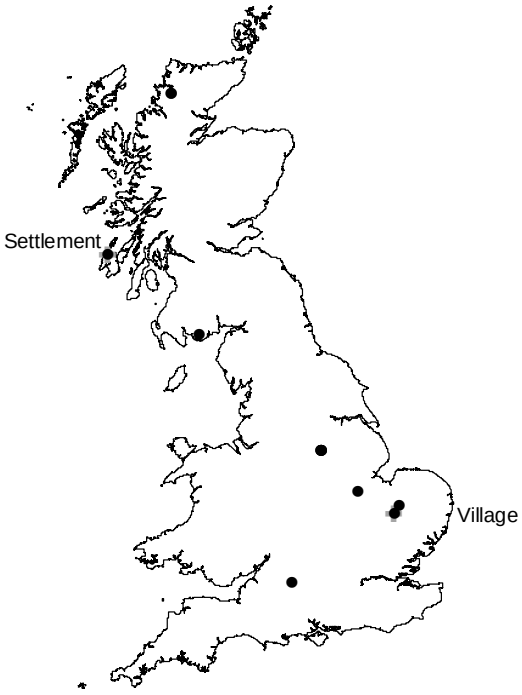


Map 18: Location of **badger** and **otter** records allocated to the 16th–21st centuries, and site type of skinning records

Legend for Maps 14-18

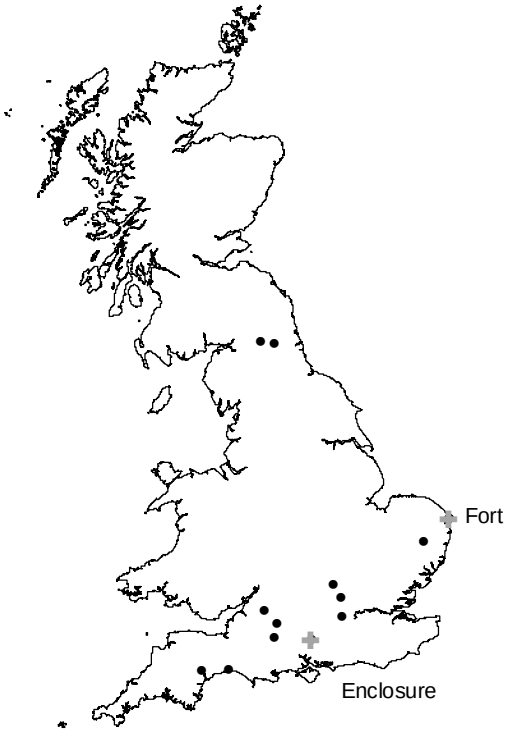
▲ Otter △ Badger

Map 19: Location of **fox** records allocated to the Palaeolithic, Neolithic and Bronze Age time periods, and site type of skinning records



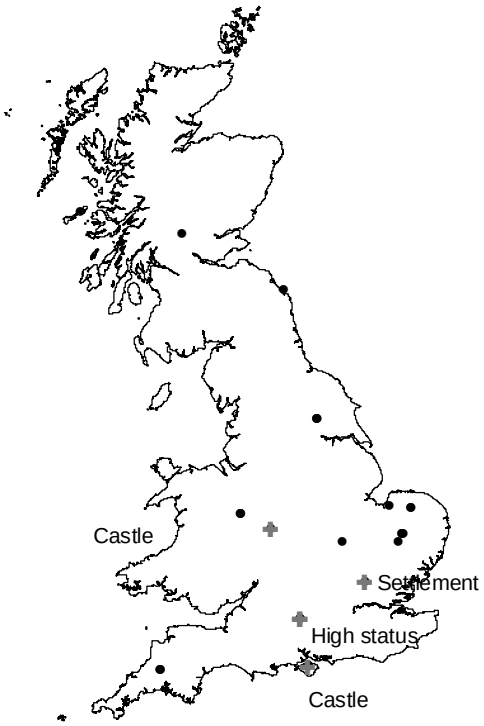
Map 20: Location of **fox** records allocated to the Iron Age time periods, and site type of skinning records

Map 21: Location of **fox** records allocated to the 2nd–5th centuries, and site type of skinning records



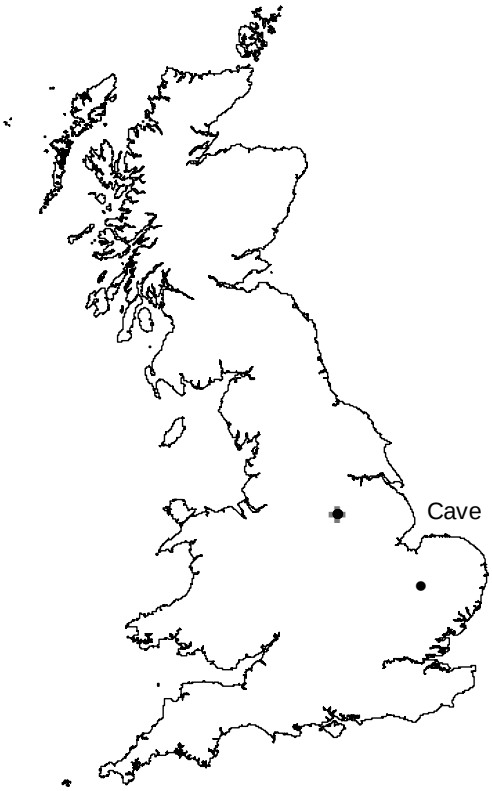
Map 22: Location of **fox** records allocated to the 6th–9th centuries

Map 23: Location of **fox** records allocated to the 10th–15th centuries, and site type of skinning records

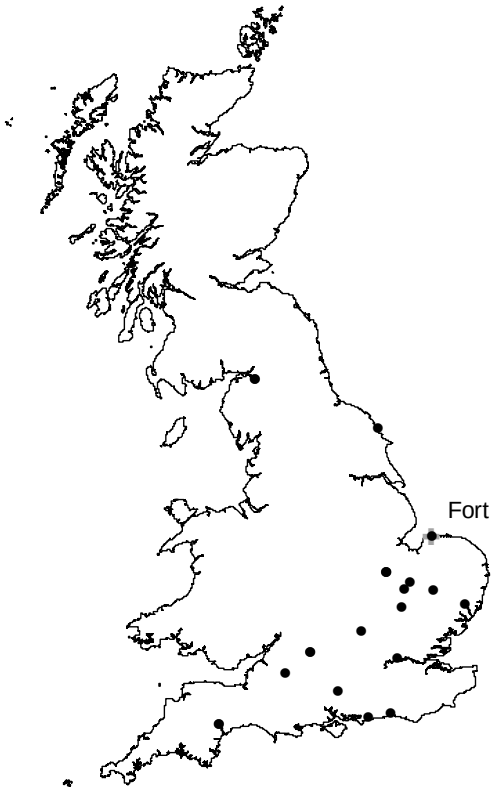


Map 24: Location of **fox** records allocated to the 16th–19th centuries

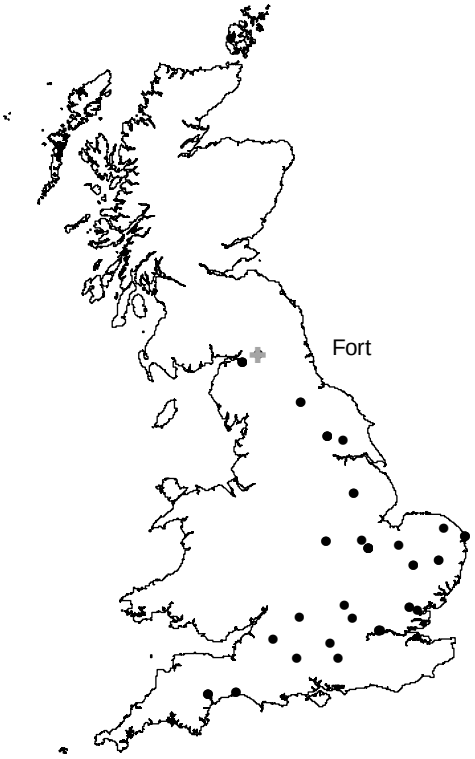
Map 25: Location of **hare** records allocated to the Palaeolithic, Neolithic and Bronze Age time periods, and site type of skinning records



Map 26: Location of **hare** records allocated to the Iron Age time periods, and site type of skinning records

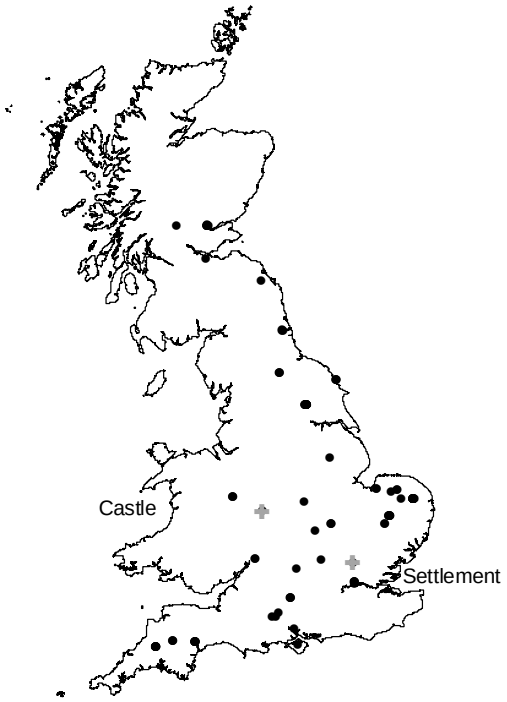


Map 27: Location of **hare** records allocated to the 2nd–5th centuries, and site type of skinning records



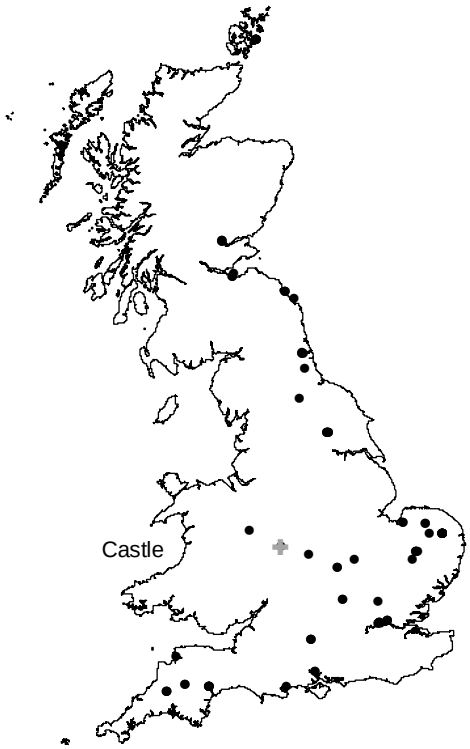
Map 28: Location of **hare** records allocated to the 6th–9th centuries

Map 29: Location of **hare** records allocated to the 10th–15th centuries, and site type of skinning records



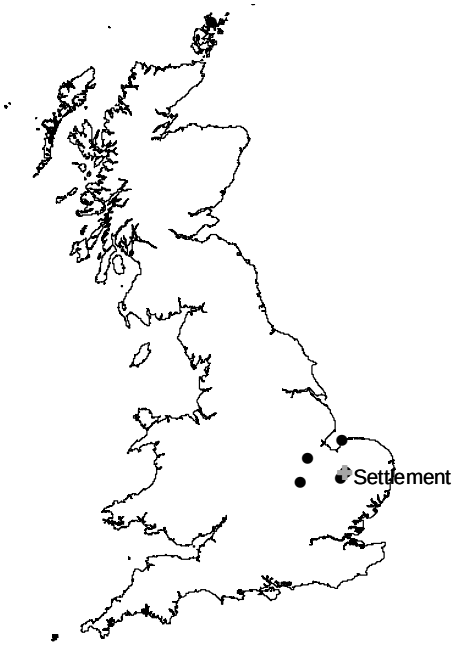
Map 30: Location of **hare** records allocated to the 16th–19th centuries, and site type of skinning records

Map 31: Location of probably non-intrusive **rabbit** records allocated to the 10th–15th centuries, and site type of skinning records



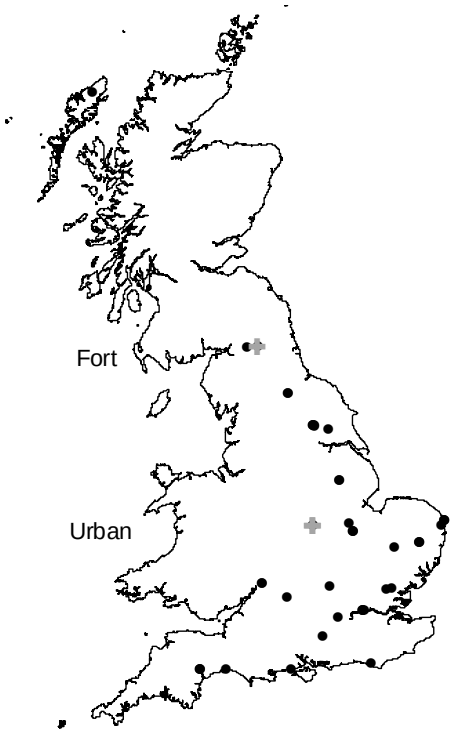
Map 32: Location of probably non-intrusive **rabbit** records allocated to the 16th–19th centuries, and site type of skinning records

Map 33: Location of **cat** records allocated to the Palaeolithic, Neolithic and Bronze Age time periods, and site type of skinning records

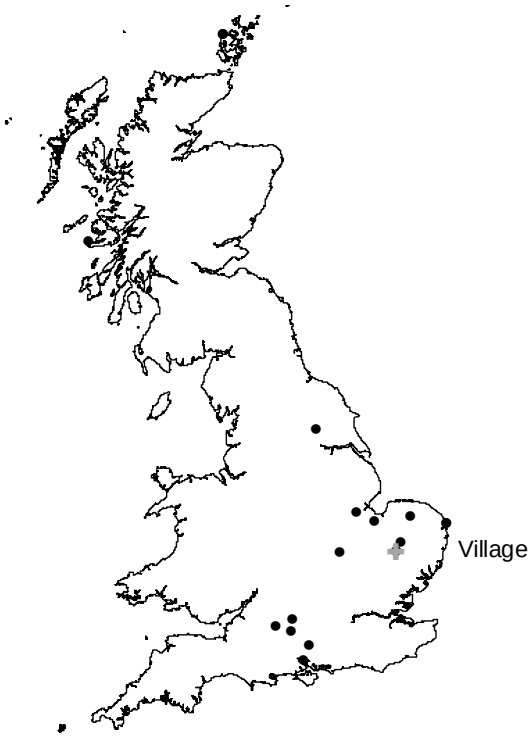


Map 34: Location of **cat** records allocated to the Iron Age time periods, and site type of skinning records

Map 35: Location of **cat** records allocated to the 2nd–5th centuries, and site type of skinning records

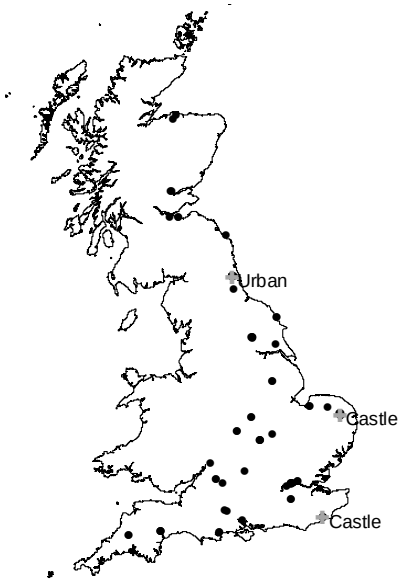


Map 36: Location of **cat** records allocated to the 6th–9th centuries, and site type of skinning records

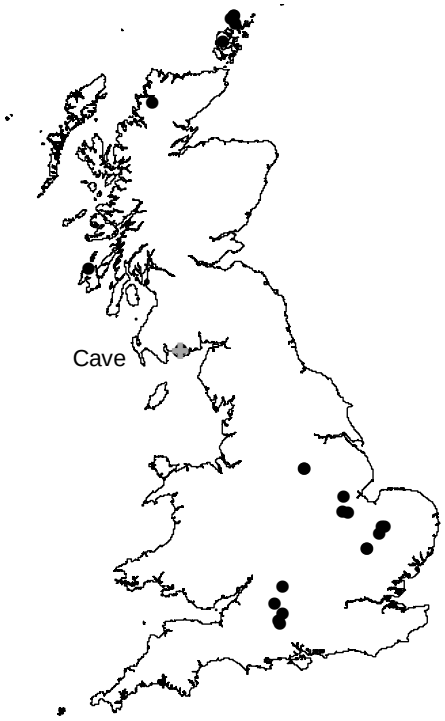


Map 37: Location of **cat** records allocated to the 10th–15th centuries, and site type of skinning records

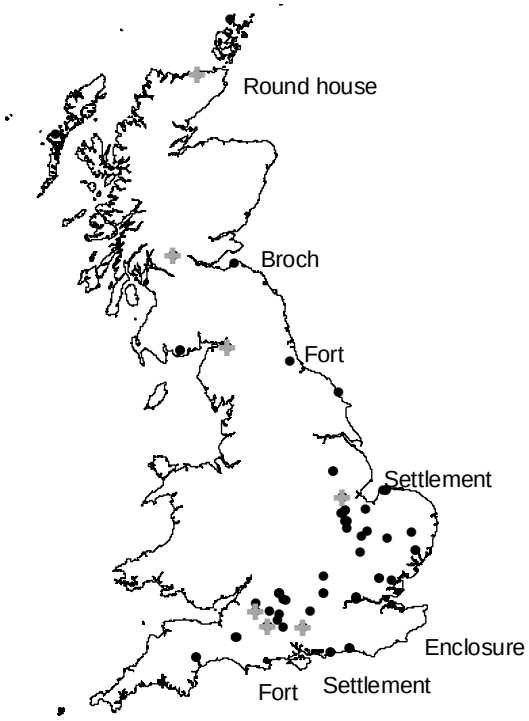
Map 38: Location of **cat** records allocated to the 16th–19th centuries, and site type of skinning records



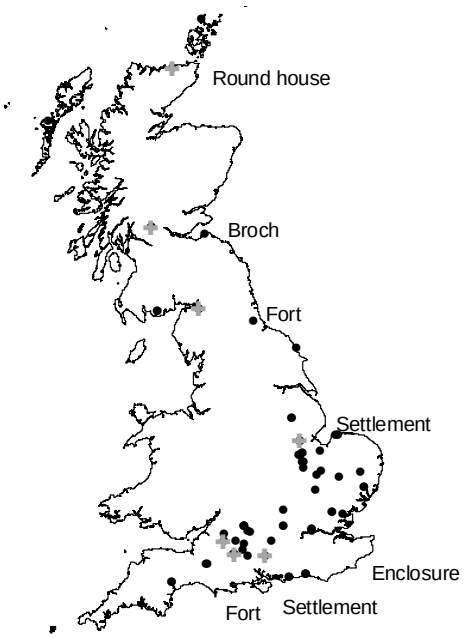
Map 39: Location of **dog** records allocated to the Palaeolithic, Neolithic and Bronze Age time periods, and site type of skinning records



Map 40: Location of **dog** records allocated to the Iron Age time periods, and site type of skinning records

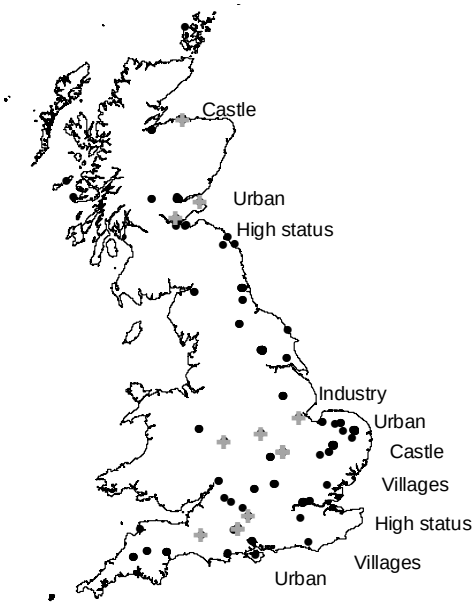


Map 41: Location of **dog** records allocated to the 2nd–5th centuries, and site type of skinning records

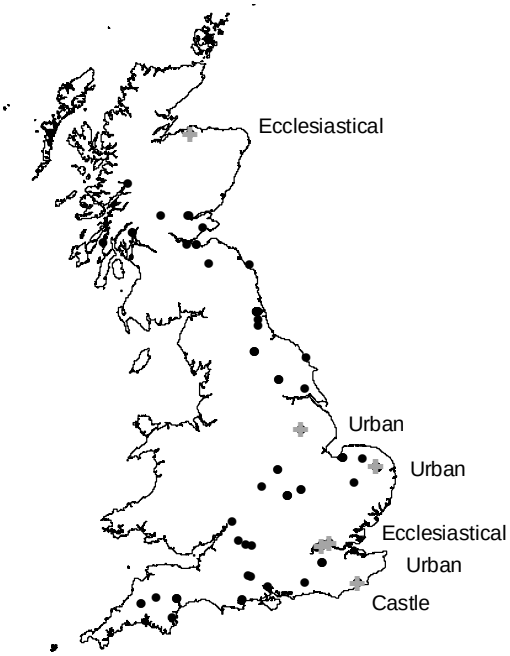


Map 42: Location of **dog** records allocated to the 6th–9th centuries

Map 43: Location of **dog** records allocated to the 10th–15th centuries, and site type of skinning records

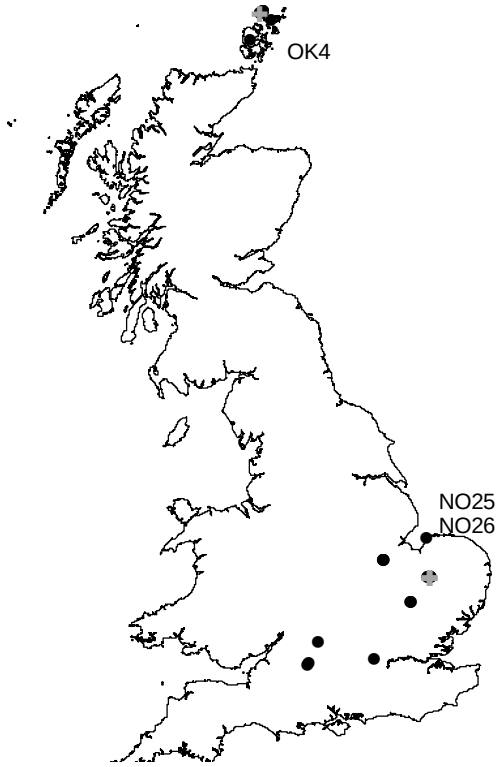


Map 43: Location of **dog** records allocated to the 16th–19th centuries, and site type of skinning records

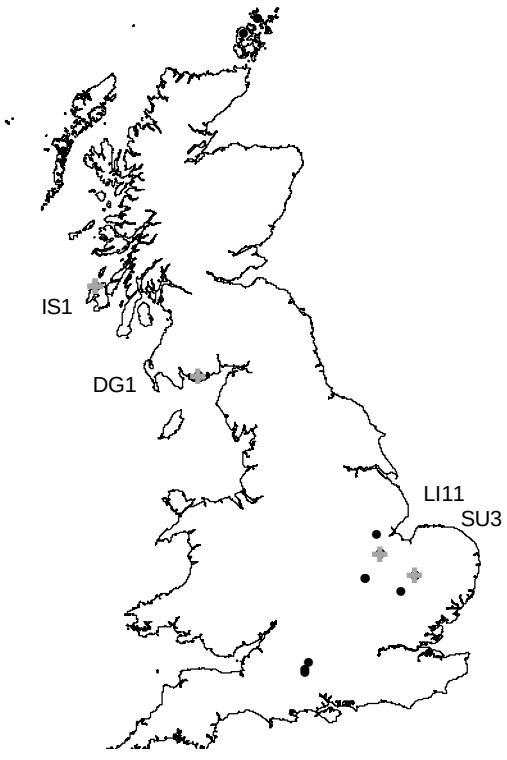


Map 45: Location of records allocated to the Palaeolithic time period (prior to 82 century BC), and site code of records with potential evidence of skinning

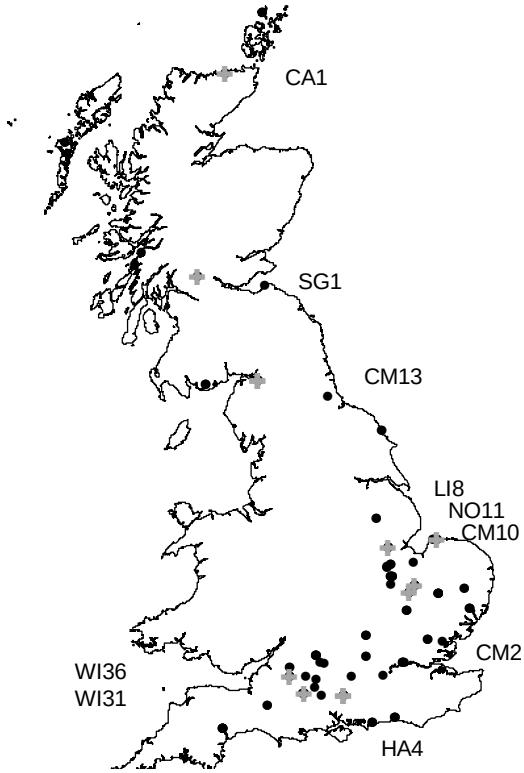
Map 46: Location of records allocated to the Neolithic time period (82nd–24th centuries BC), and site code of records with potential evidence of skinning



Map 47: Location of all records allocated to the Bronze Age time period (23rd–9th centuries BC), and the site code of records with potential evidence of skinning

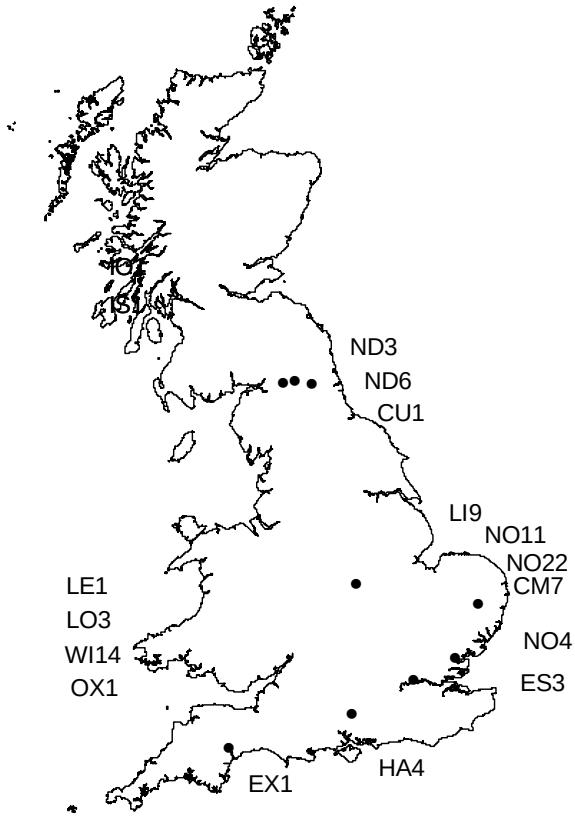


Map 48: Location of all records allocated to the English Iron Age time period (8th century BC to AD 1st century), and site code of records with potential evidence of skinning

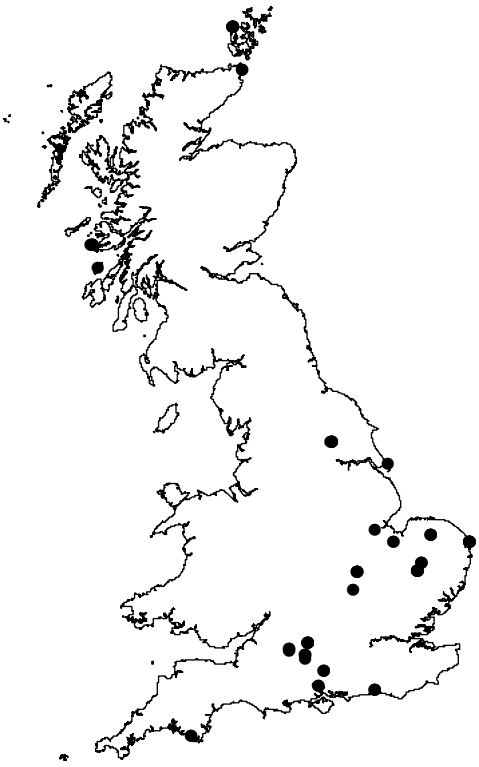


Map 49: Location of all records allocated to the 2nd–5th centuries

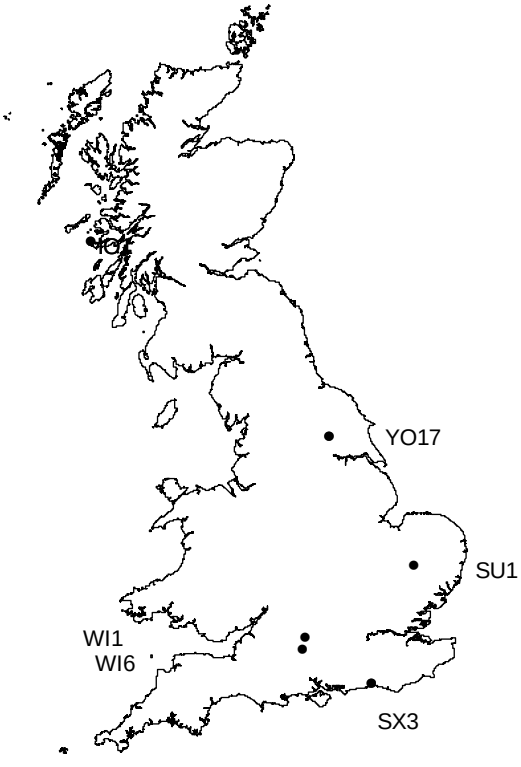
Map 50: Location and site code of records allocated to the 2nd–5th centuries and identified as including evidence of skinning



Map 51: Location of all records allocated to the 6th–9th centuries

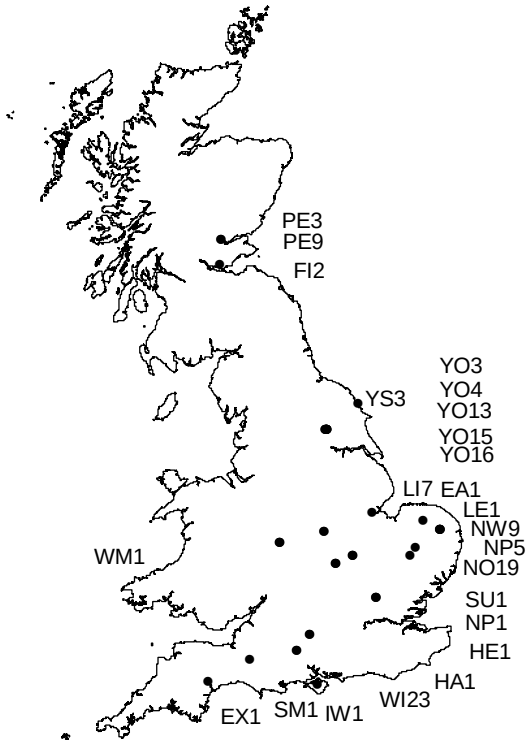


Map 52: Location and site code of records allocated to the 6th–9th centuries and identified as including evidence of skinning

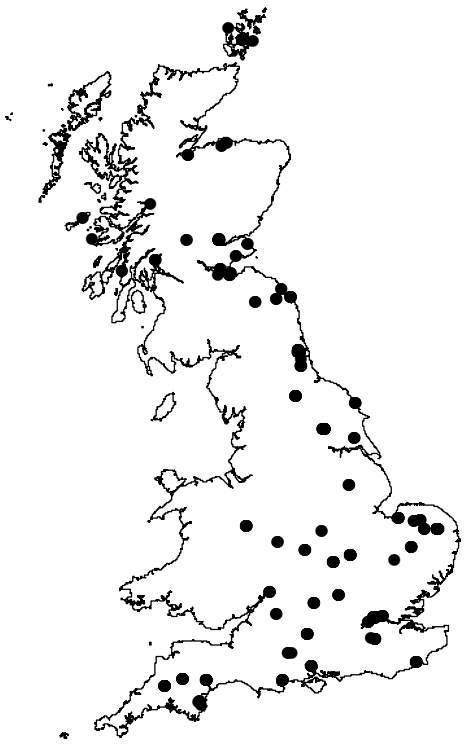


Map 53: Location of all records allocated to the 10th–13th centuries

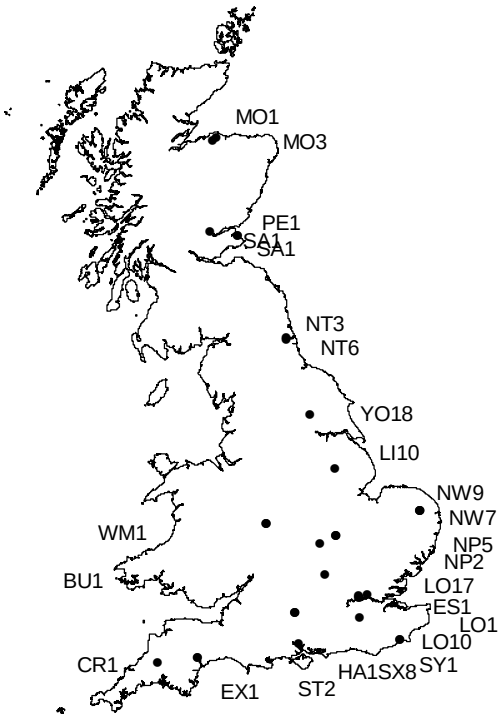
Map 54: Location and site code of records allocated to the 10th–13th centuries and identified as including evidence of skinning



Map 55: Location of all records allocated to the 14th–17th centuries



Map 56: Location and site code of records allocated to the 14th–17th centuries and identified as including evidence of skinning



Map 57: Location of all records allocated to the 18th–21st centuries, and site code of records identified as including evidence of skinning highlighted

ID	Reference	Site	Place	Site code	Site type	Sieving/ sampling	Orig date	Orig culture	Century	Species	Sp. code	NISP	% total NISP	Frag total	Partial/ complete skeleton	Elements mentioned	Representative elements?	Cut marks	Comments	Potential evidence skinning
1572	Healy, 1996	Hockwold cum Wilton, site 24866 'site 8'	Norfolk	NO25	Settlement	No information			002NEO(-24-41)	Badger	Ba	1	0.25	395		humerus				
725	Stevens, 1934	HighField pit dwellings	Wiltshire	WI36	Settlement	No information		early Iron Age	006EIA(-5-8)	Badger	Ba	1								
1665	Evans & Serjeantson, 1988	Upper Delphs	Cambridgeshire	CM10	Settlement	Some		Iron Age	007MIA(-2-4)	Badger	Ba	1								
846	Davis, 1999	Wardy Hill	Cambridgeshire	CM2	Urban	None	100 BC to 50 AD	Iron Age	01-01	Badger	Ba	2	0.14	1381		humerus				
66	Maltby, 1979	Exeter	Exeter	EX1	Urban	No information	200-300	Roman	02-03	Badger	Ba	42	5.70	737	Partial	missing ribs and vertebrae	Yes			Yes
376	Forster & Craster, 1908	Corstopitum, Corbridge	Northumberland	ND8	Station	No information		Roman?	02-03	Badger	Ba	1								
1049	Stallibrass, 1993c	southern area of The Lanes	Carlisle	CM11	Urban	Some	late 1-early 2 C		02-03	Badger	Ba	1	0.05	1978					poss. hunted for fur	
1097	Johnstone & Albarella, 2002	Elms Farm, Heybridge	Essex	ES3	Settlement	Some	mid 2-mid 3 C AD	mid Roman	02-03	Badger	Ba	1	0.05	2188					poss. scavenger or for fur	
1474	Darling & Gurney, 1993	Caister-on-Sea	Norfolk	NO22	Fort	No information	2 C?	Roman	02-03	Badger	Ba	2	1.30	154						
1478	Darling & Gurney, 1993	Caister-on-Sea	Norfolk	NO22	Fort	No information	3 C?		02-03	Badger	Ba	2	0.16	1278				three cuts at proximal ed of femur of young but well grown badger	such as might occur during jointing but not skinning	
134	Crabtree, 1989	West Stow	Suffolk	SU1	Village	None	5 C	Anglo-Saxon	04-05	Badger	Ba	1	0.01	13307						
714	Rahtz, 1963	Downton	Hampshire	HA2	High status	No information	3-4 C	Roman	04-05	Badger	Ba	1			partial	limb bones, verts, ribs, pelvis, skull, lower jaw of adult male			badger and cat found in soot levels of hypocaust channels: trapped?	
864	Baker, 1998	Scole-Dickleburgh	Norfolk	NO4	Urban	Some	4 C AD	late Roman	04-05	Badger	Ba	1	0.04	2447					poss. hunted for fur	
1483	Darling & Gurney, 1993	Caister-on-Sea	Norfolk	NO22	Fort	No information	4 C?		04-05	Badger	Ba	13	0.52	2518						
1500	Darling & Gurney, 1993	Caister-on-Sea	Norfolk	NO22	Fort	No information			04-05	Badger	Ba	3	0.07	4189						
1853	Dobney et al., 1996	Lincoln	Lincoln	LI9	Urban	Some	4C	Roman	04-05	Badger	Ba	1	0.02	4850		mandible				
140	Crabtree, 1989	West Stow	Suffolk	SU1	Village	None	6 C	Anglo-Saxon	06-07	Badger	Ba	1	0.00	26544						
147	Crabtree, 1989	West Stow	Suffolk	SU1	Village	None	late 6-7 C	Anglo-Saxon	06-07	Badger	Ba	1	0.03	2879						
1495	Darling & Gurney, 1993	Caister-on-Sea	Norfolk	NO22	Burial	No information		Post-Roman-mid Saxon	06-07	Badger	Ba	1	0.36	279						
1542	Andrews, 1995	Redcastle Furze	Norfolk	NO24	Settlement	No information	6-7 C AD	Early Saxon	06-07	Badger	Ba	1	0.02	4099		humerus				
126	Haslam, 1980	Ramsbury	Wiltshire	WI1	Industry	No information	late 8-early 9 C	Mid-Saxon	08-09	Badger	Ba	2	0.19	1032						
638	Pine, 2001	Cadley Road, Collingbourne Ducis	Wiltshire	WI6	Settlement	Some	8-10 C	middle Saxon	08-09	**Badger**	**Ba**	2	0.05	3644		inc. radius		two knife marks so not intrusive.		Yes
788	Reece, 1981	Monastery 'The old guest house'	Iona	IO4	Ecclesiastical	No information	8-9 C AD	Viking?	08-09	Badger	Ba	1	1.85	54					scavenger?	
837	Albarella & Johnstone, 2000	Kings Meadow Lane	Northampton shire	NP3	Village	Some	7-8 C		08-09	Badger	Ba	1	0.29	349						
1491	Darling & Gurney, 1993	Caister-on-Sea	Norfolk	NO22	Burial	No information	8 C?		08-09	Badger	Ba	1	0.19	535						
10	Fairbrother, 1990	Faccombe Netherton	Hampshire	HA1	High status	None	980-1204	Norman	10-11	Badger	Ba	1	0.01	9461						
153	Crabtree, 1989	West Stow	Suffolk	SU1	Village	None		Anglo-Saxon	10-11	Badger	Ba	3	0.00	61495		radius				
1372	West, 1985	West Stow	Suffolk	SU1	Village	No information		Anglo-Saxon	10-11	Badger	Ba	1	0.16	628						
1462	Rogerson & Dallas, 1984	Group Captain Knocker's excavations	Norfolk	NO19	Urban	No information		Late Saxon	10-11	Badger	Ba	1	0.07	1500						
1469	Davies et al., 1992	Tasburgh	Norfolk	NO20	Enclosure	No information	c. 11 C		10-11	Badger	Ba	1	0.48	207						
1914	Thomas, 2002	Dudley Castle	West Midlands	WM1	Castle	No information	1262-1321		12-13	Badger	Ba	1				astragalus	Yes	cut marks	interpreted as skinning	Yes
2026	Albarella et al., 1997	Castle Mall	Norwich	NW9	Castle	Some	late 11 - 12 C	Norman/early medieval	12-13	Badger	Ba	1	3.70	27					prob for its fur	Yes
18	Fairbrother, 1990	Faccombe Netherton	Hampshire	HA1	High status	None	c.1260-1356	Medieval	14-15	Badger	Ba	49	0.52	9461	partial, immature				near fox bones	Yes
459	Ewert & Baker, 1998	Carrick Castle	Argyll & Bute	AR3	Castle	Some	late 14-early 16 C		14-15	Badger	Ba	1	2.08	48						

1125	Albarella & Davis, 1994b; Albarella & Davis, 1996 for 1994	Launceston Castle	Cornwall	CR1	Castle	Some	15 C		14-15	Badger	Ba	1	0.03	3427						
335	Harbottle et al., 1981	Castle ditch	Newcastle upon Tyne	NT11	Castle	No information	early 16 C		16-17	Badger	Ba	7	0.24	2895					Probably remains of carcass rather than skinning	
344	Harbottle et al., 1981	Castle ditch	Newcastle upon Tyne	NT11	Castle	No information	early 16 C		16-17	Badger	Ba	3	0.25	1217						
400	Cox, 1996	Meal Vennel	Perth	PE1	Urban	No information		Post-Medieval	16-17	**Badger**	**Ba**	1	0.01	7447				Hacked	Home production of pelts?	Yes
460	Ewert & Baker, 1998	Carrick Castle	Argyll & Bute	AR3	Castle	Some	mid 16-early 17		16-17	Badger	Ba	2	0.43	465						
462	Ewert & Baker, 1998	Carrick Castle	Argyll & Bute	AR3	Castle	Some	late 17 C		16-17	**Badger**	**Ba**	4	1.29	311		Scapula		marks near articulation of the scapula	Suggests dismemberment	
1591	Morely & Gurney, 1997	Castle Rising Castle	Norfolk	NO27	Urban	No information	16 C		16-17	Badger	Ba	3	0.22	1357						
464	Ewert & Baker, 1998	Carrick Castle	Argyll & Bute	AR3	Castle	Some	early 18-present		18-19	Badger	Ba	1	0.30	338						
1135	Albarella & Davis, 1994b; Albarella & Davis, 1996 for 1994	Launceston Castle	Cornwall	CR1	Castle	Some	1660-1939		18-19	Badger	Ba	1	0.06	1657						

ID	Reference	Site	Place	Site code	Site type	Sieving/ sampling	Orig date	Orig culture	Century	Species	Sp. code	NISP	% total NISP	Frag total	Partial/ complete skeleton	Elements mentioned	Representative elements?	Cut marks	Comments	Potential evidence skinning
548	Lawson, 1981	Reindeer cave, Creag nan Uamh bone caves, near Inchnadamph, Sutherland	Sutherland	SD2	Cave	No information	13, 000 years bp? Bear bone 2673 +/- 54 years bp (BM-724)from further up valley	Upper Palaeolithic? Late arctic fauna? Early post-glacial, not before Mesolithic?	001PAL(-82-)	Bear, brown	Be	3				canine and two enamel shells			Those from sealed inner cave predate humans? Human activity not clear	
549	Lawson, 1981	As above	Sutherland	SD2	Cave	No information	As above	As above	001PAL(-82-)	Bear, cave	Be	1				jaw				
552	Lawson, 1981	As above	Sutherland	SD2	Cave	No information	As above	As above	001PAL(-82-)	Bear	Be	1				skull, and young bear remains				
554	Lawson, 1981	Bone Cave, Creag nan Uamh bone caves, near Inchnadamph, Sutherland	Sutherland	SD3	Cave	No information			001PAL(-82-)	Bear	Be	3				palate and two teeth				
1671	Charles & Jacobi, 1994	Robin Hood Cave	Derbyshire	WI37	Cave	No information	12423 +/- 69 BP		001PAL(-82-)	Bear	Be	1								
1676	Charles & Jacobi, 1994	Robin Hood Cave	Derbyshire	WI37	Cave	No information	12423 +/- 69 BP		001PAL(-82-)	Bear	Be	1								
1504	Simpson et al., 1993	Barholm	Lincolnshire	LI5	Settlement	None		Late Neolithic	002NEO(-24-41)	Bear, brown	Be	1	0.19	528		scapula				
1771	O'Connor, 1989	16-22 Coppergate	York	YO15	Urban	Some	mid 9 - late 10 C	Anglo-Scandinavian	10-11	Bear, brown	Be	2	0.32	620		third phalanx	Yes			Yes
1371	West, 1985	West Stow	Suffolk	SU1	Village	No information		Anglo-Saxon	10-11	Bear	Be	1	0.16	628						
154	Crabtree, 1989	West Stow	Suffolk	SU1	Village	None		Anglo-Saxon	10-11	Bear, European brown	Be	1	0.00	61495		Metacarpus 2	Yes		Possible part of skin One of most recent examples of bear in Britain	Yes
1820	Bond & O'Connor, 1999	16-22 Coppergate	York	YO15	Urban	Some	13 C		12-13	Bear, brown	Be	1	0.23	442		third phalanx Two groups yielded third phalanges, and more bear third phalanges have been recovered	Yes		Absence of other bones suggests came to site attached to skins, imported from elsewhere in Britain/Scand/Euro	Yes
1053	Stallibrass, 1993c	southern area of The Lanes	Carlisle	CM11	Urban	Some	12-13 C		12-13	Bear	Be	1	0.17	575		complete mandible			curiosity kept from show bear?	
1320	Ayre & Wroe-Brown, 2002	Shinmarket Place	London	LO15	Urban	No information		Tudor	16-17	Bear	Be	1			two skeletons					
421	Henderson et al., 1996	Surgeons' Square	Edinburgh	ED1	Urban	No information	17-19 C		18-19	Bear, brown	Be	5							Immature, probably part of teaching collection	

ID	Reference	Site	Place	Site code	Site type	Sieving/ sampling	Orig date	Orig culture	Century	Species	Sp. code	NISP	% total NISP	Frag total	Partial/ complete skeleton	Elements mentioned	Representative elements?	Cut marks	Comments	Potential evidence skinning
1568	Healy, 1996	Hockwold cum Wilton, site 24866 'site 8'	Norfolk	NO25	Settlement	No information			002NEO(-24-41)	Beaver	Bv	8	2.03	395		acetabulum, calcaneum, teeth	Yes			Yes
1505	Simpson et al., 1993	Barholm	Lincolnshire	LI5	Settlement	None		Late Neolithic	002NEO(-24-41)	Beaver	Bv	2	0.38	528		two teeth				
1355	Bamford, 1982	Hockwold cum Wilton	Norfolk	NO9	Settlement	No information			002NEO(-24-41)	Beaver	Bv	1				teeth				
1908	Baxter, 2000	97-98 Babraham Road	Cambridge	CM1	Settlement	Some	2619-2345 BC	late Neolithic/early Bronze Age	002NEO(-24-41)	Beaver	Bv	11				mainly teeth, mc ii, mandible, scapula, tibia				
1976	G. Jones, personal communication	Eton Rowing Lake	Berkshire	BE1	Lake	No information		Neolithic	002NEO(-24-41)	Beaver	Bv	1								
1001	Albarella & Davis, 1994a	West Cotton	Northamptonshire	NP5	Village	Some	radiocarbon date of 2900 +/-60 uncalibrated radiocarbon years BP (prehistoric)		005LBA(-9-13)	Beaver	Bv	1	2.33	43						
1899	Albarella, 1999b	Welland Bank Quarry	Lincolnshire	LI11	Settlement	Some		late Bronze Age	005LBA(-9-13)	Beaver	Bv	1	0.20	510				some		Yes
956	Albarella, 1997a	Outgang Road	Lincolnshire	LI4	Settlement	Some	mid-late Iron Age		007MIA(-2-4)	Beaver	Bv	3	2.19	137		inc. teeth and radius				
1660	Evans & Serjeantson, 1988	Upper Delphs	Cambridgeshire	CM10	Settlement	Some		Iron Age	007MIA(-2-4)	Beaver	Bv	97	10.35	937		inc. radius and ulna, maxilla		at least 9 had cut marks Skinning cuts on the maxilla	most of the cuts are heavy knife cuts on points of muscle attachment, the result of disarticulating and removing meat	Yes
1639	Mackreth, 2001	Monument 97, Orton Longuevill	Cambridgeshire	CM9	Farmstead	No information	c.125 - 150/175		02-03	Beaver	Bv	1	0.18	550						
378	Forster & Craster, 1908	Corstopitum, Corbridge	Northumberland	ND8	Station	No information		Roman?	02-03	Beaver, European	Bv	1				lower jaw				
124	Haslam, 1980	Ramsbury	Wiltshire	WI1	Industry	No information	late 8-early 9 C	Mid-Saxon	08-09	Beaver	Bv	6	0.58	1032		Immature skull, radius, tooth		Knife marks on frontal bones and zygomatic arch	Skinning	Yes
1787	O'Connor, 1991	46-54 Fishergate	York	YO17	Urban	Some	8-9 C	Anglian	08-09	Beaver	Bv	4	0.23	1740		immature right femur, right scapula, right sacroilliac articulation, lower incisor				Yes
1373	West, 1985	West Stow	Suffolk	SU1	Village	No information		Anglo-Saxon	10-11	Beaver	Bv	1	0.16	628						

ID	Reference	Site	Place	Site code	Site type	Sieving/ sampling	Orig date	Orig culture	Century	Species	Sp. code	NISP	% total NISP	Frag total	Partial/ complete skeleton	Elements mentioned	Representative elements?	Cut marks	Comments	Potential evidence skinning
1470	Bradley et al., 1993	Redgate Hill	Norfolk	NO21	Settlement	No information		Later Neolithic	002NEO(-24-41)	Cat, wild	Ca	2	0.66	305					presumed wild	
1502	Simpson et al., 1993	Barholm	Lincolnshire	LI5	Settlement	None		Late Neolithic	002NEO(-24-41)	Cat	Ca	1	0.19	528		tibia				
1570	Healy, 1996	Hockwold cum Wilton, site 24866 'site 8'	Norfolk	NO25	Settlement	No information			002NEO(-24-41)	Cat	Ca	2	0.51	395		cranial frag and tooth	Yes			Yes
1573	Healy, 1996	Dykeside, site 5308/c4 (61-68)	Norfolk	NO26	Settlement	No information			002NEO(-24-41)	Cat	Ca	4	1.72	232		max, mand, teeth	Yes		quality of retrieval uncertain	Yes
2034	Olsen, 1994	West Row Fen	Suffolk	SU3	Village	Village	c. 2290-1780 cal BC	Early Bronze Age	003EBA(-19-23)	Cat, wild	Ca	4	0.05	8262		one tooth and 3 limb bones			may have been hunted for fur or lurked around middens	
404	Barber et al., 1996	Bu Farm, Westray	Orkney	OK1	Burial	Some	mid-late 2 millenniu m BC	Bronze age	004MBA(-14-18)	Cat	Ca	1	5.00	20					Adult and juvenile	
1000	Albarella & Davis, 1994a	West Cotton	Northampton shire	NP5	Village	Some		Bronze Age/Saxon	005LBA(-9-13)	Cat	Ca	1	2.33	43						
708	Wainwright, 1970	Budbury	Wiltshire	WI31	Fort	No information		Early Iron Age	006EIA(-5-8)	Cat	Ca	12	0.48	2499		two right mandibles, two right femora				
1600	Clarke, 1998	south of Chignall Roman Villa	Essex	ES4	Settlement	No information		early Iron Age?	006EIA(-5-8)	Cat	Ca	1	4.76	21					striking lack of wild sp.	
712	King, 1967	Bury Wood Camp	Wiltshire	WI32	Fort	No information		Iron Age	007MIA(-2-4)	Cat	Ca	1								
1448	West, 1990	West Stow	Suffolk	SU1	Settlement	None	3 C BC - mid 1 C AD	Iron Age	007MIA(-2-4)	Cat	Ca	2	0.05	3849						
1628	Chowne et al., 2001	Billingborough	Lincolnshire	LI8	Settlement	None	4-1 C BC	Middle - late Iron Age	007MIA(-2-4)	Cat	Ca	1	0.04	2381						
1661	Evans & Serjeantson, 1988	Upper Delphs	Cambridgeshi re	CM10	Settlement	Some		Iron Age	007MIA(-2-4)	Cat	Ca	1								
54	Maltby, 1979	Exeter	Exeter	EX1	Urban	No information	55-75	Roman	01-01	Cat	Ca	3	0.23	1321						
625	Morris, 1936-37	Torrs Cave	Dumfries & Galloway	DG1	Cave	No information			01-01	Cat, wild?	Ca	1				two humeri				
843	Davis, 1999	Wardy Hill	Cambridgeshi re	CM2	Urban	None	100 BC to 50 AD	Iron Age	01-01	Cat	Ca	4	0.29	1381		teeth				
855	Baker, 1998	Scole-Dickleburgh	Norfolk	NO4	Urban	Some	pre 1 C BC- 1 C AD	Prehistoric	01-01	Cat	Ca	1	2.78	36					finds from Iron Age variously attritibuted to wild and domestic cats	
1310	Drummond-Murray et al., 2002	London Bridge	London	LO12	Urban	Some	AD 70-120	Roman	01-01	Cat	Ca	34	1.19	2846	inc. two partial kittens					
1923	Stallibrass, 1991	Annetwell Street	Carlisle	CM13	Fort	None	AD 73/4-105	Roman	01-01	Cat	Ca	2	0.02	8309		innominate and metacarpal				
1929	Allen, 1986	Bierton	Buckinghams hire	BU3	Settlement	No information		late preRoman Iron Age	01-01	Cat	Ca	1	0.07	1411						
29	Heighway, 1983	East Gate	Gloucester	GL2	Defences	Some	late 1st to 4th c	Roman	02-03	Cat	Ca	9	0.05	16478						
30	Heighway, 1983	East Gate	Gloucester	GL2	Defences	Some	late 1st to 4th c	Late Roman/residual early Roman	02-03	Cat	Ca	1	0.01	16478						
62	Maltby, 1979	Exeter	Exeter	EX1	Urban	No information	100-200	Roman	02-03	Cat	Ca	1	0.05	1922						
65	Maltby, 1979	Exeter	Exeter	EX1	Urban	No information	200-300	Roman	02-03	Cat	Ca	1	0.14	737						
70	Maltby, 1979	Exeter	Exeter	EX1	Urban	No information	300+	Roman	02-03	Cat	Ca	11	0.36	3071						
197	Large et al., 1999	3 Little Stonegate	York	YO6	Urban	No information	late 1- 3rd C	Roman	02-03	Cat	Ca	2	6.45	31						
204	Jaques et al., 2000	Hayton	Yorkshire	YS1	Settlement	Some	Roman	Roman	02-03	Cat	Ca	1	0.12	803						
278	Crow, 1988	Housesteads	Northumberla nd	ND3	Fort	None	2-4 C	Roman	02-03	Cat	Ca	3	0.07	4147		Cranium and mandible	Yes			Yes
728	Bell, 1976	Newhaven	Sussex	SX2	Settlement	Some	2 C AD	Romano-British	02-03	Cat	Ca	22	4.80	458	one					
744	Connor & Buckley, 1999	Causeway Lane	Leicester	LE1	Urban	Some	mid1-4 C	Roman	02-03	Cat	Ca	2	0.04	4673					so infreq, maybe wild hunted for fur	Yes
857	Baker, 1998	Scole-Dickleburgh	Norfolk	NO4	Urban	Some	mid 1-late 3 C AD	early-mid Roman	02-03	Cat	Ca	1	0.14	738						
926	Stallibrass, 1997	Site 482, Thornbrough Farm	Yorkshire	YS5	Fort	Some	late 2-early 3 C		02-03	Cat	Ca	1	1.39	72		mandible			probably domestic rather than wild	
1083	Izard, 1993	Birdoswald CAS Site 420	Cumbria	CU1	Fort	Some	late 2 to late 4 C AD		02-03	Cat	Ca	3	0.96	312		humerus, tibia and femur				
1188	Lakin et al., 2002	Shadwell, site code	London	LO2	Defences	None	3 C		02-03	Cat	Ca	3	0.63	477						

1192	Barber & Bowsher, 2000	Eastern Cemetery	London	LO3	Burial	Some		Roman	02-03	Cat	Ca	1	0.51	195						
1198	Barber & Bowsher, 2000	Eastern Cemetery	London	LO3	Burial	Some		Roman	02-03	Cat	Ca	2	0.06	3310						
1273	Millet & Graham, 1986	Neatham	Hampshire	HA3	Urban	None	AD75-400		02-03	Cat	Ca	1	0.05	2000		jaw of kitten				
1329	Rogerson, 1977	Scole	Norfolk	NO7	Settlement	No information	late 2-4	Roman	02-03	Cat	Ca	2	0.15	1333						
1362	Johnson, 1983	Burgh Castle	Norfolk	NO10	Fort	No information		Roman	02-03	Cat	Ca	3	0.47	643						
1560	Mackreth, 1996	Orton Hall Farm	East Anglia	EA2	Farmstead	No information	c. 225/250 - c. 300-325	Roman	02-03	Cat	Ca	4	0.20	1991						
1702	O'Connor, 1984	Skeldergate	York	YO11	Urban	None		Roman	02-03	Cat	Ca	3	1.49	201						
1724	O'Connor, 1988	General Accident, Tanner Row	York	YO13	Urban	Some	2-3 C		02-03	Cat	Ca	2	0.03	6885						
1741	O'Connor, 1988	General Accident, Tanner Row	York	YO13	Urban	Some	2-3 C		02-03	Cat	Ca	4	0.39	1031						
1849	Dobney et al., 1996	Lincoln	Lincoln	LI9	Urban	Some	3 C	Roman	02-03	Cat	Ca	5	0.94	533						
1932	Allen, 1986	Bierton	Buckinghamshire	BU3	High status	No information		Romano-British?	02-03	Cat	Ca	1	0.06	1615						
1946	Allen et al., 1993	Roughground Farm	Gloucestershire	GL3	Settlement	No information		Romano-British	02-03	Cat	Ca	1								
132	Crabtree, 1989	West Stow	Suffolk	SU1	Village	None	5 C	Anglo-Saxon	04-05	Cat	Ca	10	0.08	13307						
627	Baden-Powell & Elton, 1936-37	Island of Lewis	Outer Hebrides	OH2	Settlement	No information	400 AD?	Iron Age/early Christian era?	04-05	Cat, wild	Ca	1				small rib			not previously known to be on outer Hebrides	
715	Rahtz, 1963	Downton	Hampshire	HA2	High status	No information	3-4 C	Roman	04-05	Cat	Ca	1			partial	tibia, atlas, metatarsal, humerus			badger and cat found in soot levels of hypocaust channels: trapped?	
747	Connor & Buckley, 1999	Causeway Lane	Leicester	LE1	Urban	Some	mid 3-late 4 C	Roman	04-05	Cat	Ca	3	0.08	3542					maybe wild hunted for fur	Yes
861	Baker, 1998	Scole-Dickleburgh	Norfolk	NO4	Urban	Some	4 C AD	late Roman	04-05	Cat	Ca	1	0.04	2447						
914	Davis, 1997	Redlands Farm	Northamptonshire	NP4	Settlement	None	late 4-5 C AD		04-05	Cat	Ca	1	1.03	97						
917	Stallibrass, 1997	Site 452, Thornbrough Farm	Yorkshire	YS4	Fort	Some	3-4 C AD		04-05	Cat	Ca	1	0.07	1533						
952	Albarella, 1997b	Great Holts Farm	Essex	ES2	Farmstead	Some		late Roman	04-05	Cat	Ca	1	0.87	115						
1175	Pollard, 1974	Holcombe	Devon	DV6	Settlement	No information	later than 4 C?		04-05	Cat	Ca	1								
1214	Elsden, 2002	25 Cannon Street	London	LO5	Urban	Some	c. AD 250 - early 5 C		04-05	Cat	Ca	7	0.67	1049						
1480	Darling & Gurney, 1993	Caister-on-Sea	Norfolk	NO22	Fort	No information	4 C?		04-05	Cat	Ca	5	0.20	2518					either domestic or wild	
1485	Darling & Gurney, 1993	Caister-on-Sea	Norfolk	NO22	Burial	No information			04-05	Cat	Ca	1	0.24	418					either domestic or wild	
1497	Darling & Gurney, 1993	Caister-on-Sea	Norfolk	NO22	Fort	No information			04-05	Cat	Ca	3	0.07	4189					either domestic or wild	
1509	Simpson et al., 1993	Plant's Farm, Maxey	Cambridgeshire	CM7	Settlement	No information	early 3-early 4 C	later Romano-British	04-05	Cat	Ca	16	1.83	876	inc. partial					
1563	Mackreth, 1996	Orton Hall Farm	East Anglia	EA2	Farmstead	No information	300/325 - c. 375 AD	Roman	04-05	Cat	Ca	1	0.06	1589						
1566	Mackreth, 1996	Orton Hall Farm	East Anglia	EA2	Farmstead	No information	c. 375-early 6 C		04-05	Cat	Ca	12	0.21	5818						
1611	Clarke, 1998	south of Chignall Roman Villa	Essex	ES4	High status	No information	post c. 370	Roman?	04-05	Cat	Ca	6	3.47	173						
1722	O'Connor, 1988	General Accident, Tanner Row	York	YO13	Urban	Some	4C		04-05	Cat	Ca	1	0.48	209						
1854	Dobney et al., 1996	Lincoln	Lincoln	LI9	Urban	Some	4C	Roman	04-05	Cat	Ca	5	0.10	4850						
138	Crabtree, 1989	West Stow	Suffolk	SU1	Village	None	6 C	Anglo-Saxon	06-07	**Cat**	Ca	220	0.83	26544		humerus, radius, ulna, femur, tibia, mandible		Yes	could be skinning	Yes
145	Crabtree, 1989	West Stow	Suffolk	SU1	Village	None	late 6-7 C	Anglo-Saxon	06-07	Cat	Ca	1	0.03	2879						
574	Ritchie, 1976-77	Buckquoy	Orkney	OK11	Farmstead	No information	7 C	Pict	06-07	Cat	Ca	1	1.25	80						
1493	Darling & Gurney, 1993	Caister-on-Sea	Norfolk	NO22	Burial	No information		Post-Roman-mid Saxon	06-07	Cat	Ca	1	0.36	279					either domestic or wild	
1543	Andrews, 1995	Redcastle Furze	Norfolk	NO24	Settlement	No information	6-7 C AD	Early Saxon	06-07	Cat	Ca	2	0.05	4099		jaw, radius				
127	Haslam, 1980	Ramsbury	Wiltshire	WI1	Industry	No information	early 9 C	Mid-Saxon	08-09	Cat	Ca	2	0.13	1489						
566	Ritchie, 1976-77	Buckquoy	Orkney	OK11	Farmstead	No information	9 C	Norse	08-09	Cat	Ca	34	20.61	165						

571	Ritchie, 1976-77	Buckquoy	Orkney	OK11	Farmstead	No information	8 C	Pict	08-09	Cat	Ca	13	44.83	29						
632	Poore et al., 2002	Brickley Lane, Devizes	Wiltshire	WI3	Settlement	Some		Saxon	08-09	Cat	Ca	1	3.70	27		mandible				
637	Pine, 2001	Cadley Road, Collingbourne Ducis	Wiltshire	WI6	Settlement	Some	8-10 C	middle Saxon	08-09	Cat	Ca	103	2.83	3644	inc 97 bones from 2 individuals					
787	Reece, 1981	Monastery 'The old guest house'	Iona	IO4	Ecclesiastical	No information	8-9 C AD	Viking?	08-09	Cat	Ca	2	3.70	54					wild cat scavenger?	
793	Baker, 2002b	GOS 22, Chopdike Drove, Gosberton	Lincolnshire	LI2	Settlement	Some		Middle Saxon	08-09	Cat	Ca	2	0.17	1192						
804	Baker, 2002b	WNW, Ingleborough, Wast Walton	Norfolk	NO1	Settlement	Some		Middle Saxon	08-09	Cat	Ca	1								
835	Albarella & Johnstone, 2000	Kings Meadow Lane	Northamptonshire	NP3	Village	Some	7-8 C		08-09	Cat	Ca	25	7.16	349	inc. 21 from partial					
1271	Holdsworth, 1980	Melbourne Street, five sites	Hampshire	ST1	Urban	Some	8 C	Middle Saxon	08-09	Cat	Ca	144	0.32	45704					c. 27 cats and three kittens. Poss. local wild cat pop?	
1301	Fasham & Whinney, 1991	M3	Hampshire	HA5	Settlement	Some	6-8/9 C AD	Anglo-Saxon	08-09	Cat	Ca	7	0.25	2812		humerus, radius, pelvis, tibia, fibula			fibula could have been from a wild individ. Some immature	
1331	Wade-Martins, 1980a	North Elmham Park	East Anglia	EA1	Settlement	No information	late 7 - 9 C	middle Saxon	08-09	Cat	Ca	37	0.45	8212						
1488	Darling & Gurney, 1993	Caister-on-Sea	Norfolk	NO22	Burial	No information	8 C?		08-09	Cat	Ca	8	1.50	535					either domestic or wild	
1792	O'Connor, 1991	46-54 Fishergate	York	YO17	Urban	Some	8-9 C	Anglian	08-09	Cat	Ca	96	5.52	1740					inc. two young	
3	Fairbrother, 1990	Faccombe Netherton	Hampshire	HA1	High status	None	pre850-1070	Saxon	10-11	Cat	Ca	2	0.02	9461						
8	Fairbrother, 1990	Faccombe Netherton	Hampshire	HA1	High status	None	980-1204	Norman	10-11	**Cat**	Ca	86	0.91	9461		Pelvis		Light cut mark near acetabulum	Unlikely to be skinning. Many immature	
75	Maltby, 1979	Exeter	Exeter	EX1	Urban	No information	1000-1150	Medieval	10-11	Cat	Ca	23	0.71	3255				No evidence butchery	Many young	
151	Crabtree, 1989	West Stow	Suffolk	SU1	Village	None		Anglo-Saxon	10-11	Cat	Ca	44	0.07	61495						
158	Carrott et al., 1995	22 Piccadilly	York	YO1	Urban	Some	10-11 C		10-11	Cat	Ca	4	0.93	430		Cranium and ulna				
166	Carrott et al., 1998c	BHS Store, Feasegate	York	YO3	Urban	No information	11 C	Medieval	10-11	Cat	Ca	2	0.72	278						
289	O'Sullivan, 1985	Holy Island Village	Northumberland	ND4	Village	None		late Saxon-early Medieval	10-11	Cat	Ca	1								
730	Freke, 1976	North Street	Sussex	SX1	Urban	Some	abandoned by 14 C	Saxo-Norman	10-11	Cat	Ca	6	0.12	5000						
849	Albarella, 1999a	Mill Lane	Norfolk	NO3	Urban	Some	10-11 C AD	Saxo-Norman	10-11	Cat	Ca	11	0.90	1225	inc 3 from partial	inc 2 from partial				
852	Albarella, 1999a	Mill Lane	Norfolk	NO3	Urban	Some	10-12 C AD	Saxo-Norman	10-11	Cat	Ca	10	2.19	457	inc 7 from partial					
1003	Albarella & Davis, 1994a	West Cotton	Northamptonshire	NP5	Village	Some	c. 950-1100 AD	Late Saxon	10-11	Cat	Ca	1	0.83	121						
1215	Elsden, 2002	25 Cannon Street	London	LO5	Urban	Some	AD 900-1140	Late Saxon, Saxo-Norman	10-11	Cat	Ca	1	0.20	494						
1223	Howe, 2002	Baltic House	London	LO6	Industry	Some	AD 900-1200	early Medieval	10-11	Cat	Ca	2	0.13	1522						
1236	Thomas et al., 1997	Priory and hospital of St Mary Spital	London	LO9	Ecclesiastical and hospital	Some	1050-1197 AD	Saxo-Norman/medieval	10-11	Cat	Ca	1	0.02	12243g						
1335	Wade-Martins, 1980a	North Elmham Park	East Anglia	EA1	Settlement	No information	late 9-late 10 C	late 9 and 10 c features	10-11	Cat	Ca	15	0.41	3620						
1356	Ayers & Murphy, 1983	Whitefriars Street car park	Norwich	NW3	Urban	No information	10 C		10-11	Cat	Ca	1	1.00	100						
1369	West, 1985	West Stow	Suffolk	SU1	Village	No information		Anglo-Saxon	10-11	Cat	Ca	1	0.16	628						
1427	Ayres, 1988	St Martin-at-Palace Plain	Norwich	NW5	Urban riverside	No information	11 - early 12 C		10-11	Cat	Ca	10	0.26	3821						
1461	Rogerson & Dallas, 1984	Group Captain Knocker's excavations	Norfolk	NO19	Urban	No information		Late Saxon	10-11	Cat	Ca	8	0.53	1500	plus 10 skeletons				because of number and number of young perhaps killed for their fur.	Yes
1466	Rogerson & Dallas, 1984	Group Captain Knocker's excavations	Norfolk	NO19	Urban	None	11 C	Late Saxon	10-11	Cat	Ca	2	0.10	2091		tibia and fibula				
1516	Dallas, 1993	Brandon Road	Norfolk	NO23	Urban	None	10 C	Late Saxon	10-11	Cat	Ca	27	1.25	2163	plus two skeletons					
1534	Ayres, 1994	Fishergate	Norwich	NW6	Urban	Some	10 C and earlier		10-11	Cat	Ca	1	0.15	654						
1536	Ayres, 1994	Fishergate	Norwich	NW6	Urban	Some	11 C	Medieval	10-11	Cat	Ca	2	0.16	1222						
1545	Andrews, 1995	Redcastle Furze	Norfolk	NO24	Settlement	No information	early to mid 11 C	Late Saxon	10-11	Cat	Ca	5	0.27	1847		jaw, humerus, femur				

1549	Andrews, 1995	Redcastle Furze	Norfolk	NO24	Settlement	No information	late 11 C	Late Saxon, early Medieval	10-11	Cat	Ca	29	0.68	4277		Many elements				
1575	Morely & Gurney, 1997	Castle Rising Castle	Norfolk	NO27	Urban	No information		Saxo-Norman	10-11	Cat	Ca	2	0.69	289						
1620	Andrews & Penn, 1999	Guildhall Street	Norfolk	NO29	Urban	No information	10-11 C AD	Late Saxon	10-11	Cat	Ca	1	0.93	107						
1684	Shaw, 1996	The Green	Northampton	NP1	Urban	No information	850-1100	Late Saxon	10-11	Cat	Ca	18	1.89	951	plus two skeletons				assemblage indicates some small-scale skin processing	Yes
1705	O'Connor, 1984	Skeldergate	York	YO11	Urban	None	10 C	early post Roman	10-11	Cat	Ca	1	0.09	1129						
1706	O'Connor, 1984	Skeldergate	York	YO11	Urban	None	late 11 C	early post conquest	10-11	Cat	Ca	1	0.27	368						
1755	O'Connor, 1989	16-22 Coppergate	York	YO15	Urban	Some	mid - late 11 C	Anglo-Scandinavian	10-11	Cat	Ca	1	0.09	1139						
1757	O'Connor, 1989	16-22 Coppergate	York	YO15	Urban	Some	c. 975 - early/mid 11 C	Anglo-Scandinavian	10-11	Cat	Ca	21	0.16	12823						
1760	O'Connor, 1989	16-22 Coppergate	York	YO15	Urban	Some	mid 9 - late 10 C	Anglo-Scandinavian	10-11	Cat	Ca	28	0.16	17738						
1763	O'Connor, 1989	16-22 Coppergate	York	YO15	Urban	Some		Anglo-Scandinavian	10-11	Cat	Ca	51	0.27	19110						
1773	O'Connor, 1989	16-22 Coppergate	York	YO15	Urban	Some	mid 9 - late 10 C	Anglo-Scandinavian	10-11	Cat	Ca	27	4.35	620					evidence of cat skinning found elsewhere in Coppergate	Yes
1778	O'Connor, 1989	16-22 Coppergate	York	YO15	Urban	Some	c. 975 - mid 11 C	Anglo-Scandinavian	10-11	Cat	Ca	9	6.04	149						
1783	O'Connor, 1989	Coppergate	York	YO16	Urban	Some	late 9 -11 C		10-11	Cat	Ca	1				phalanges	Yes			Yes
1784	O'Connor, 1989	Coppergate	York	YO16	Urban	Some	late 9 -11 C		10-11	Cat	Ca	1				inc. skulls	Yes	four skulls with repeated parallel		Yes
1785	O'Connor, 1989	16-22 Coppergate	York	YO15	Urban	Some	mid-late 11 C	Anglo-Scandinavian	10-11	Cat	Ca	5	7.69	65						
1808	Bond & O'Connor, 1999	16-22 Coppergate	York	YO15	Urban	Some		Anglo-Scandinavian	10-11	Cat	Ca	5	14.29	35						
1811	Bond & O'Connor, 1999	16-22 Coppergate	York	YO15	Urban	Some	late 11 C		10-11	Cat	Ca	70	33.18	211	prob. inc. skeletons					
1857	Dobney et al., 1996	Lincoln	Lincoln	LI9	Urban	Some	9-10 C	Late Saxon	10-11	Cat	Ca	3	0.17	1716						
1859	Dobney et al., 1996	Lincoln	Lincoln	LI9	Urban	Some	11 C	Saxo-Norman	10-11	Cat	Ca	1	0.43	230						
1886	Shaw, 1985	Black Lion Hill	Northampton	NP2	Settlement	No information	850-1100	Late Saxon	10-11	Cat	Ca	4	1.40	285						
1900	Baxter & Hamilton-Dyer, in press	Millbridge	Hertfordshire	HE1	Settlement	No information	10-12 C AD	Saxo-Norman	10-11	Cat	Ca	1	0.05	2000		radius, humerus, pelvis, mandible,				
1981	Albarella et al., 1997	Castle Mall	Norwich	NW9	Castle	Some	late 9 -11 C	late Saxon/early Norman	10-11	Cat	Ca	73	5.94	1229	inc. partial		inc. metapodia	Yes, on cranium, metapodia and phalanx	cut marks on skulls, mandibles, metapodia and phalanges, Prob linked to skinning	Yes
2001	Albarella et al., 1997	Castle Mall	Norwich	NW9	Castle	Some	late 9 -11 C	late Saxon/early Norman	10-11	Cat	Ca	6	4.84	124	inc. partial					
2020	Albarella et al., 1997	Castle Mall	Norwich	NW9	Castle	Some	late 9 - 11 C	Late Saxon/Early Norman	10-11	Cat	Ca	23	14.20	162	inc. partial					
27	Heighway, 1983	North Gate, Gloucester	Gloucester	GL1	Defences	Some		Medieval	12-13	Cat	Ca	1	0.40	251						
32	Heighway, 1983	East Gate	Gloucester	GL2	Defences	Some	10-15 C	Medieval	12-13	Cat	Ca	8	0.05	16478						
39	O'Brien et al., 1988	Newcastle Quayside	Newcastle upon Tyne	NT2	Urban riverside	Some	pre-12-early/mid 13 C		12-13	Cat	Ca	6	0.08	7812						
41	O'Brien et al., 1988	Newcastle Quayside	Newcastle upon Tyne	NT2	Urban riverside	Some	mid-later 13C		12-13	Cat	Ca	14	0.18	7814						
42	O'Brien et al., 1988	Newcastle Quayside	Newcastle upon Tyne	NT2	Urban riverside	Some	mid-later 13 C		12-13	Cat	Ca	2	0.03	7815						
79	Maltby, 1979	Exeter	Exeter	EX1	Urban	No information	1100-1200	Medieval	12-13	Cat	Ca	126	1.69	7435						
84	Maltby, 1979	Exeter	Exeter	EX1	Urban	No information	1000-1200	Medieval	12-13	Cat	Ca	103	5.51	1869						
86	Maltby, 1979	Exeter	Exeter	EX1	Urban	No information	1150-1250	Medieval	12-13	Cat	Ca	23	5.54	415						
89	Maltby, 1979	Exeter	Exeter	EX1	Urban	No information	1200-1250	Medieval	12-13	Cat	Ca	21	1.99	1053						
93	Maltby, 1979	Exeter	Exeter	EX1	Urban	No information	1250-1300	Medieval	12-13	Cat	Ca	92	1.62	5692	Partial					
95	Maltby, 1979	Exeter	Exeter	EX1	Urban	No information	1200-1300	Medieval	12-13	Cat	Ca	10	16.39	61						
162	Carrott et al., 1995	22 Piccadilly	York	YO1	Urban	Some	11-13 C		12-13	Cat	Ca	5	0.25	2017		Mandible and ulna				
169	Carrott et al., 1998c	BHS Store, Feasegate	York	YO3	Urban	No information	11-12 C	Medieval	12-13	Cat	Ca	1	0.26	388						

171	Carrott et al., 1998c	BHS Store, Feasegate	York	YO3	Urban	No information	12 C	Medieval	12-13	Cat	Ca	1	0.53	190						
175	Carrott et al., 1998c	BHS Store, Feasegate	York	YO3	Urban	No information	13 C	Medieval	12-13	Cat	Ca	5	1.79	280						
186	Carrott et al., 1998a	St Saviourgate	York	YO4	Urban	No information	11-12 C		12-13	**Cat**	Ca	2	0.74	270		Mandible		Faint trace possible knife marks		Yes
208	Carrott et al., 1997a	British Gas, Davygate	York	YO8	Urban	No information	12-13 C		12-13	Cat	Ca	1	0.27	374						
231	Truman, 2001	Stockbridge	Newcastle upon Tyne	NT3	Urban	No information	12-14 C	Medieval	12-13	Cat	Ca	3	0.37	811						
264	Nolan et al., 1989	Town defences	Newcastle upon Tyne	NT7	Defences	No information	Medieval	Medieval	12-13	Cat	Ca	2	0.38	521						
291	O'Sullivan, 1985	Holy Island Village	Northumberland	ND4	Village	None		Medieval	12-13	Cat	Ca	1								
369	Tullet & McCombie, 1980	Cloth Market	Newcastle upon Tyne	NT1	Urban	No information			12-13	Cat	Ca	1								
381	Ewart, 1996	Inchaffray Abbey, Inchaffray	Perth & Kinross	PK1	Ecclesiastical	No information	1200-1300	Augustinian	12-13	Cat	Ca	3	0.72	416						
402	Cox, 1996	Scott Street	Perth	PE2	Urban	None		Medieval	12-13	Cat	Ca	1	0.16	619						
414	Coleman, 1996	Canal Street	Perth	PE3	Urban	No information	13 C	Medieval	12-13	**Cat**	Ca	18	4.75	379		Skull	Yes	Knife cuts		Yes
420	Lewis, 1996b	Dunstaffnage Castle	Argyll & Bute	AR6	Castle	No information	13 C		12-13	Cat	Ca	1	2.94	34						
428	Bowler et al., 1995	King Edward Street	Perth	PE5	Urban	No information	12 C	Medieval and post-medieval	12-13	Cat	Ca	9	1.30	693						
457	Yeoman, 1998	Castle of Wardhouse	Aberdeenshire	AR2	Enclosure	No information	13 C	Medieval	12-13	Cat	Ca	1							One adult and one kitten, in pit fill	
465	Moloney & Coleman, 1997	High Street, Perth	Perth	PE9	Urban	No information	mid-late 12 C	Medieval	12-13	Cat	Ca	4	1.24	322						
466	Moloney & Coleman, 1997	High Street, Perth	Perth	PE9	Urban	No information	late 12 - early 13	Medieval	12-13	Cat	Ca	13	2.24	580						
467	Moloney & Coleman, 1997	High Street, Perth	Perth	PE9	Urban	No information	early-mid 13 C	Medieval	12-13	**Cat**	Ca	11	1.00	1101		mandibles, skull and a humerus		Thin knife cuts	abundance of juveniles	Yes
469	Moloney & Coleman, 1997	High Street, Perth	Perth	PE9	Urban	No information	mid-late 13 C	Medieval	12-13	Cat	Ca	38	2.76	1379		mandibles, skull and a humerus				
523	Thomas, 1982	St Ann's Lane	Perth	PE10	Urban	None	early 13-mid 14 C		12-13	Cat	Ca	26	1.71	1523		Includes kittens			Includes kittens	
649	Andrews et al., 2000	St John's Hospital, Wilton	Wiltshire	WI10	Urban	No information	12-13 C	Medieval	12-13	Cat	Ca	1	4.35	23						
669	Currie, 1995	Wootton Bassett	Wiltshire	WI18	Urban	No information	12-13 C	medieval	12-13	Cat	Ca	1								
686	Musty & Algar, 1986	Gomeldon	Wiltshire	WI23	Village	No information	12-13 C	Medieval	12-13	Cat	Ca	1	0.22	448		humerus				
713	Musty & Rahtz, 1964	Old Sarum	Wiltshire	WI33	Settlement	No information	12 C	medieval	12-13	Cat	Ca	1				mandible				
750	Connor & Buckley, 1999	Causeway Lane	Leicester	LE1	Urban	Some	11- early 14	Medieval	12-13	Cat	Ca	525	7.22	7269				eight jaws with knife marks poss consistent with skinning,	overwhelming number of bones in one plot Many were probably young	Yes
821	Weinstock, 2002a	Scarborough Castle	Yorkshire	YS3	Castle	None	1223-1227, later 13 C		12-13	Cat	Ca	1	0.56	177				chopping/slicing off of the lateral epicondyle of a humerus: proximal distal rather than dorso palmar trajectory	careless skinning rather than separation of upper and lower leg?	Yes
965	Smith, 1994	Carisbrooke Castle	Isle of Wight	IW1	Castle	None	1100-1293	early Norman	12-13	Cat	Ca	25	0.96	2599						
1007	Albarella & Davis, 1994a	West Cotton	Northamptonshire	NP5	Village	Some	c. 1100-1250 AD	Early medieval	12-13	Cat	Ca	53	2.72	1952				yes	interpreted as skinning because of cut marks and age	Yes
1081	Stallibrass, 1993a	Old Grapes Lane	Carlisle	CM12	Urban	Some	12-13 C		12-13	Cat	Ca	2	0.78	257						
1111	Albarella & Davis, 1994b; Albarella & Davis, 1996 for 1994	Launceston Castle	Cornwall	CR1	Castle	Some	c. 1175-c. 1227		12-13	Cat	Ca	1	0.78	129						
1118	Albarella & Davis, 1994b; Albarella & Davis, 1996 for 1994	Launceston Castle	Cornwall	CR1	Castle	Some	late 13 C		12-13	Cat	Ca	7	0.46	1527		inc. teeth, humerus, femur, tibia				
1138	Albarella & Davis, 1994b; Albarella & Davis, 1996 for 1994	Launceston Castle	Cornwall	CR1	Castle	Some	late 13 C		12-13	Cat	Ca	2	5.41	37						

1179	Barber & Thomas, 2002	Preacher's Court, Charterhouse, site code PRR99	London	LO1	Ecclesiastical	Some	12 C - 1370		12-13	Cat	Ca	1	0.63	158						
1229	Watson et al., 2001	Fennings Wharf, London Bridge	London	LO7	Urban riverside	Some	mid 11 - mid-12 C	Saxo-Norman	12-13	Cat	Ca	1	0.51	198						
1230	Watson et al., 2001	Fennings Wharf, London Bridge	London	LO7	Urban riverside	Some	11-12 C	medieval	12-13	Cat	Ca	1	0.32	310						
1239	Thomas et al., 1997	Priory and hospital of St Mary Spital	London	LO9	Ecclesiastical and hospital	Some	1197-1235 AD		12-13	Cat	Ca	2	0.15	6729g						
1241	Thomas et al., 1997	Priory and hospital of St Mary Spital	London	LO9	Ecclesiastical and hospital	Some	1235-1280 AD		12-13	Cat	Ca	1	0.02	5716g						
1278	Platt & Coleman-Smith, 1975	Southampton	Southampton	ST2	Settlement	No information	c. 1100 - 1225 AD		12-13	Cat	Ca	2	0.59	340						
1291	Platt & Coleman-Smith, 1975	Southampton	Southampton	ST2	Settlement	No information		medieval	12-13	Cat	Ca	3				skull and humerus				
1317	Watson, 2003	Western cemetery	London	LO14	Urban	Some	12-13 C	medieval	12-13	Cat	Ca	24	29.27	82						
1337	Wade-Martins, 1980a	North Elmham Park	East Anglia	EA1	Settlement	No information	early 11-early 12	Late Saxon and early medieval	12-13	Cat	Ca	6	0.59	1019						
1342	Wade-Martins, 1980a	North Elmham Park	East Anglia	EA1	Settlement	No information	12-mid 15 C	medieval	12-13	Cat	Ca	86	2.24	3842					rise in cat numbers due to increase in rats or skin furriers	Yes
1358	Ayers & Murphy, 1983	Whitefriars Street car park	Norwich	NW3	Urban	No information	late 11-late 12 C		12-13	Cat	Ca	3	0.30	994						
1430	Ayres, 1988	St Martin-at-Palace Plain	Norwich	NW5	Urban riverside	No information	11- 13 C		12-13	Cat	Ca	18	0.76	2369						
1434	Ayres, 1988	St Martin-at-Palace Plain	Norwich	NW5	Urban riverside	No information	12 and 13 C		12-13	Cat	Ca	44	0.81	5406						
1520	Dallas, 1993	Brandon Road	Norfolk	NO23	Urban	None	11-12 C	Medieval	12-13	Cat	Ca	74	1.75	4221						
1525	Dallas, 1993	Brandon Road	Norfolk	NO23	Urban	None	12-14 C	Medieval	12-13	Cat	Ca	21	2.85	736						
1539	Ayres, 1994	Fishergate	Norwich	NW6	Urban	Some	12 C	Medieval	12-13	Cat	Ca	6	1.73	346						
1581	Morely & Gurney, 1997	Castle Rising Castle	Norfolk	NO27	Urban	No information		Medieval	12-13	Cat	Ca	25	0.79	3171						
1615	Andrews & Penn, 1999	St Nicholas Street	Norfolk	NO28	Urban	No information	11-12 c	early medieval	12-13	Cat	Ca	111	4.71	2355	inc. one skeleton in a pit				prob. Pets Included healed breaks	
1622	Bell et al., 1999	Bicker Haven	Lincolnshire	LI7	Industry	No information		medieval	12-13	Cat	Ca	1	0.91	110		jaw				
1686	Shaw, 1996	The Green	Northampton	NP1	Urban	No information	1100-1350	early medieval	12-13	Cat	Ca	60	1.11	5425	plus eight cats and paws	many, but also 146 metapodials and 32 phalanges from at least 15 cats	Yes	On astragalus and metapodials	indicates some small-scale skin processing. One context with many foot bones, another with head and limb bones, some vert but no metap. or phalan. Diff batch of skins?	Yes
1691	Shaw, 1996	The Green	Northampton	NP1	Urban	No information		medieval	12-13	Cat	Ca	1	0.62	161	plus 1 kitten				assemblage indicates some small-scale skin processing, but more evidence of leather working	Yes
1708	O'Connor, 1984	Skeldergate	York	YO11	Urban	None	early 12 C	early post conquest	12-13	Cat	Ca	1	0.06	1563						
1718	O'Connor, 1988	General Accident, Tanner Row	York	YO13	Urban	Some	early 13 C		12-13	Cat	Ca	5	0.56	885						
1719	O'Connor, 1988	General Accident, Tanner Row	York	YO13	Urban	Some	12-13 C		12-13	Cat	Ca	25	0.42	5985						
1729	O'Connor, 1988	General Accident, Tanner Row	York	YO13	Urban	Some	early 13 C		12-13	Cat	Ca	2	1.32	152						
1733	O'Connor, 1988	General Accident, Tanner Row	York	YO13	Urban	Some	12-13 C		12-13	Cat	Ca	1	0.25	402						
1751	O'Connor, 1988	Rougier Street	York	YO14	Urban	Some	12-13 C		12-13	Cat	Ca	1								
1797	O'Connor, 1991	46-54 Fishergate	York	YO17	Urban	Some	11-12 C		12-13	Cat	Ca	3	1.38	217						
1815	Bond & O'Connor, 1999	16-22 Coppergate	York	YO15	Urban	Some	12 C		12-13	Cat	Ca	61	28.64	213	prob. inc. skeletons					
1818	Bond & O'Connor, 1999	16-22 Coppergate	York	YO15	Urban	Some	13 C		12-13	Cat	Ca	98	22.17	442	prob. inc. skeletons					
1832	Bond & O'Connor, 1999	21-33 Alwark	York	YO19	Urban	No information	11-12 C		12-13	Cat	Ca	1								
1834	Bond & O'Connor, 1999	York	York	YO20	Urban	No information	12-13 C		12-13	Cat	Ca	1								

1839	Bond & O'Connor, 1999	9 Blake Street	York	YO21	Urban	No information		medieval	12-13	Cat	Ca	2								
1841	Bond & O'Connor, 1999	1-2 Tower Street	York	YO22	Urban	No information		medieval	12-13	Cat	Ca	1								
1863	Dobney et al., 1996	Lincoln	Lincoln	LI9	Urban	Some	12-13 C	High medieval	12-13	Cat	Ca	5	1.19	419						
1888	Shaw, 1985	Black Lion Hill	Northampton	NP2	Settlement	No information	1100-1350	early medieval	12-13	Cat	Ca	21	3.31	634						
1936	Allen, 1986	Bierton	Buckinghamshire	BU3	High status	No information		medieval?	12-13	Cat	Ca	1	0.15	670						
1950	Allen, 1994	Abingdon Abbey	Oxfordshire	OX2	High status	No information	late 12-13 C		12-13	Cat	Ca	2	0.12	1661						
1961	Baker, 2002a	Shrewsbury Abbey	Shrewsbury	SW1	Ecclesiastical	No information	12-14 C		12-13	Cat	Ca	16	0.44	3612						
1984	Albarella et al., 1997	Castle Mall	Norwich	NW9	Castle	Some	late 11 - early12 C	Norman/early medieval	12-13	Cat	Ca	41	4.77	860	inc. partial			Yes, on cranium, humerus, meta	cut marks on skulls, mandibles, metapodia and phalanges	Yes
1987	Albarella et al., 1997	Castle Mall	Norwich	NW9	Castle	Some	late 11 - 12 C	Norman/early medieval	12-13	Cat	Ca	3	1.82	165				Yes		Yes
1989	Albarella et al., 1997	Castle Mall	Norwich	NW9	Castle	Some	late 12 - mid 14C	Medieval	12-13	Cat	Ca	26	6.24	417	inc. partial			Yes, on mandible		Yes
2004	Albarella et al., 1997	Castle Mall	Norwich	NW9	Castle	Some	late 11 - early12 C	Norman/early medieval	12-13	Cat	Ca	3	3.00	100						
2006	Albarella et al., 1997	Castle Mall	Norwich	NW9	Castle	Some	late 11 - 12 C	Norman/early medieval	12-13	Cat	Ca	1	4.76	21						
2008	Albarella et al., 1997	Castle Mall	Norwich	NW9	Castle	Some	late 12 - mid 14C	Medieval	12-13	Cat	Ca	14	12.73	110	inc. partial					
2024	Albarella et al., 1997	Castle Mall	Norwich	NW9	Castle	Some	late 11 - early 12 C	Norman/early medieval	12-13	Cat	Ca	3	3.95	76						
2025	Albarella et al., 1997	Castle Mall	Norwich	NW9	Castle	Some	late 11 - 12 C	Norman/early medieval	12-13	Cat	Ca	1	3.70	27						
2027	Albarella et al., 1997	Castle Mall	Norwich	NW9	Castle	Some	late 12 - mid 14C	Medieval	12-13	Cat	Ca	2	6.45	31						
16	Fairbrother, 1990	Faccombe Netherton	Hampshire	HA1	High status	None	c.1260-1356	Medieval	14-15	Cat	Ca	34	0.36	9461						
20	Fairbrother, 1990	Faccombe Netherton	Hampshire	HA1	High status	None	c.1260-1356	Medieval	14-15	Cat, wild	Ca	6	0.06	9461		Femur		Knife mark	Not skinning?	
47	O'Brien et al., 1988	Newcastle Quayside	Newcastle upon Tyne	NT2	Urban riverside	Some	mid-late 14-15-early 17 C		14-15	Cat	Ca	5	0.06	7820						
97	Maltby, 1979	Exeter	Exeter	EX1	Urban	No information	1250-1350	Medieval	14-15	Cat	Ca	8	1.50	535						
100	Maltby, 1979	Exeter	Exeter	EX1	Urban	No information	1300-1350	Medieval	14-15	Cat	Ca	21	1.70	1237						
104	Maltby, 1979	Exeter	Exeter	EX1	Urban	No information	1350-1500	Medieval	14-15	Cat	Ca	8	1.67	479						
163	Carrott et al., 1995	22 Piccadilly	York	YO1	Urban	Some	14-15 C		14-15	Cat	Ca	2	0.54	373						
181	Carrott et al., 1998a	St Saviourgate	York	YO4	Urban	No information	13-14 C		14-15	Cat	Ca	2	1.28	156						
188	Carrott et al., 1998a	St Saviourgate	York	YO4	Urban	No information	14-15 C		14-15	Cat	Ca	2	0.66	302						
193	Carrott et al., 1998b	9 Little Stonegate	York	YO5	Urban	No information	14 C		14-15	Cat	Ca	1	0.63	160						
194	Carrott et al., 1998b	9 Little Stonegate	York	YO5	Urban	No information	15 C		14-15	Cat	Ca	1	0.37	273						
201	Johnstone et al., 2000	41-49 Walmgate	York	YO7	Urban	Some		Late Medieval	14-15	Cat	Ca	1	0.12	803						
209	Carrott et al., 1997a	British Gas, Davygate	York	YO8	Urban	No information	14 C		14-15	Cat	Ca	1	0.46	219						
210	Carrott et al., 1997a	British Gas, Davygate	York	YO8	Urban	No information	15 C		14-15	Cat	Ca	1	0.28	355						
230	Truman, 2001	Stockbridge	Newcastle upon Tyne	NT3	Urban	No information	15 C	Medieval	14-15	Cat	Ca	1	0.12	811						
235	Harbottle & Ellison, 2001	Etal Castle	Northumberland	ND1	Castle	No information	13-16 C	Medieval to post-medieval	14-15	Cat	Ca	1	0.27	369						
256	Nolan, 1993	Town Wall	Newcastle upon Tyne	NT6	Defences	No information	mid 14 C		14-15	Cat	Ca	4	0.17	2409						
259	Nolan, 1993	Town Wall	Newcastle upon Tyne	NT6	Defences	No information	14-16 C		14-15	**Cat**	Ca	11	0.46	2409		Complete femur		Regular marks on femur, and small knife marks on several bones	Presumed skinning for pelts	Yes
271	O'Brien et al., 1989	Crown Court Site, Quayside	Newcastle upon Tyne	NT8	Urban riverside	Some	early 14 C		14-15	Cat	Ca	1	0.02	5043						
273	O'Brien et al., 1989	Crown Court Site, Quayside	Newcastle upon Tyne	NT8	Urban riverside	Some	14-15 C		14-15	Cat	Ca	2	0.04	5043						
326	Harbottle et al., 1981	Castle ditch	Newcastle upon Tyne	NT11	Castle	No information	Early 14 C		14-15	Cat	Ca	2	1.38	145						
328	Harbottle et al., 1981	Castle ditch	Newcastle upon Tyne	NT11	Castle	No information	mid 14 C		14-15	Cat	Ca	1	0.26	383					many partial skeletons	
330	Harbottle et al., 1981	Castle ditch	Newcastle upon Tyne	NT11	Castle	No information	late 14-15 C		14-15	Cat	Ca	8	1.32	608						

332	Harbottle et al., 1981	Castle ditch	Newcastle upon Tyne	NT11	Castle	No information	late 15 C		14-15	Cat	Ca	8	2.84	282						
366	Clipson, 1980	Back Silver Street	Durham	DU5	Urban	No information	15 C		14-15	Cat	Ca	1								
368	Clipson, 1980	Back Silver Street	Durham	DU5	Urban	No information	14 C		14-15	Cat	Ca	1								
392	Cox, 1996	Meal Vennel	Perth	PE1	Urban	No information	mid13-14	Medieval	14-15	Cat	Ca	8	0.27	2929						
394	Cox, 1996	Meal Vennel	Perth	PE1	Urban	No information	mid13-mid14	Medieval	14-15	Cat	Ca	5	0.09	5606						
412	Lewis, 1996a	Castlecliffe	St Andrews	SA1	Urban	No information	14 C and 1200 - mid 16 C		14-15	**Cat**	Ca	48	11.65	412		Skull	Yes	One skull killed by blow to head, with knife marks on snout	95.6% from an undated pit, young cats but not kittens	Yes
417	Coleman, 1996	Canal Street	Perth	PE3	Urban	No information	late 14 C-early 15 C	Medieval	14-15	Cat	Ca	1	0.07	1495						
419	Coleman, 1996	Canal Street	Perth	PE3	Urban	No information	late 14 - early 15 C	Medieval	14-15	Cat	Ca	1	0.08	1225						
424	Bowler et al., 1995	Mill Street	Perth	PE4	Urban	No information	early 13 - 17 C	Medieval and post-medieval	14-15	Cat	Ca	8	0.48	1668						
431	Bowler et al., 1995	Kinnoull Street	Perth	PE6	Urban	No information	Roman - 19th C	Medieval and post-medieval	14-15	Cat	Ca	1	0.28	363						
471	Moloney & Coleman, 1997	High Street, Perth	Perth	PE9	Urban	No information	late 13 - early 14	Medieval	14-15	Cat	Ca	61	1.14	5344						
476	Moloney & Coleman, 1997	High Street, Perth	Perth	PE9	Urban	No information	early - mid 14 C	Medieval	14-15	Cat	Ca	3	0.50	606						
479	Moloney & Coleman, 1997	High Street, Perth	Perth	PE9	Urban	No information	mid -late 14 C	Medieval	14-15	Cat	Ca	1	0.48	207						
512	Wordsworth, 1982	13-21 Castle Street	Inverness	IV1	Urban	No information	13-14 C	Medieval	14-15	Cat	Ca	5	1.02	490						
514	Wordsworth, 1982	13-21 Castle Street	Inverness	IV1	Urban	No information	14 C	Medieval	14-15	Cat	Ca	2	1.05	191						
545	Holmes, 1985	Bernard Street, Leith	Edinburgh	ED2	Urban	No information	15 C		14-15	Cat	Ca	1								
592	Wordsworth, 1983	Inverkeithing	Fife	FI3	Market place	No information	14 C		14-15	Cat	Ca	1	0.68	148						
594	Wordsworth, 1983	Inverkeithing	Fife	FI3	Market place	No information	14-15 C		14-15	Cat	Ca	1	1.00	100						
601	Schofield, 1975-76	Edinburgh High Street	Edinburgh	ED3	Urban	No information	early 15 C	Medieval	14-15	Cat	Ca	3								
680	Currie, 1993	Postern Mill	Wiltshire	WI21	Industry	No information	later 12 - 15 C		14-15	Cat	Ca	2	1.14	176						
758	Horsey, 1992	Poole	Dorset	DO1	Port	No information	13-16 C	medieval	14-15	Cat	Ca	80	4.23	1892		many				
784	Bateman & Redknap, 1986	Town Wall	Coventry	CV1	Defences	No information		late medieval	14-15	Cat	Ca	8								
815	Cromwell et al., 2002	Barking Abbey	Essex	ES1	Ecclesiastical	Some	11-16 C	Medieval	14-15	Cat?	Ca	2	11.11	18		skull frags	Yes			Yes
827	Weinstock, 2002a	Scarborough Castle	Yorkshire	YS3	Castle	None	13-15 C		14-15	Cat	Ca	1	1.37	73						
1016	Albarella & Davis, 1994a	West Cotton	Northamptonshire	NP5	Village	Some	c.1250-1400 AD	Mid medieval	14-15	Cat	Ca	17	1.35	1258				yes	interpreted as due to skinning	Yes
1023	Albarella & Davis, 1994a	West Cotton	Northamptonshire	NP5	Village	Some	c. 1300-1450 AD	Late medieval	14-15	Cat	Ca	12	1.77	677						
1124	Albarella & Davis, 1994b; Albarella & Davis, 1996 for 1994	Launceston Castle	Cornwall	CR1	Castle	Some	15 C		14-15	Cat	Ca	8	0.23	3427		inc. teeth, humerus, tibia, mandible		cut marks on buccal side of mandible	probably a skinning mark.	Yes
1141	Albarella & Davis, 1994b; Albarella & Davis, 1996 for 1994	Launceston Castle	Cornwall	CR1	Castle	Some	15 C		14-15	Cat	Ca	1	3.57	28						
1160	Higham et al., 1982	Okehampton Castle	Devon	DV4	Castle	Some	14-16 C		14-15	Cat	Ca	17			poss 1 partial			none		
1180	Barber & Thomas, 2002	Preacher's Court, Charterhouse, site code PRR100	London	LO1	Ecclesiastical	Some	1370-1400		14-15	Cat	Ca	45	35.16	128	partial				poss result of skinning,	Yes
1226	Howe, 2002	Baltic House	London	LO6	Industry	Some	1200-1500	later medieval	14-15	Cat	Ca	66	2.80	2354						
1246	Thomas et al., 1997	Priory and hospital of St Mary Spital	London	LO9	Ecclesiastical and hospital	Some	1280-1320 AD		14-15	Cat	Ca	2	0.22	9485g						
1249	Thomas et al., 1997	Priory and hospital of St Mary Spital	London	LO9	Ecclesiastical and hospital	Some	1350-1400 AD		14-15	Cat	Ca	1	0.03	6486g						
1253	Thomas et al., 1997	Priory and hospital of St Mary Spital	London	LO9	Ecclesiastical and hospital	Some	1400-1538		14-15	Cat	Ca	1	0.15	3279g						
1281	Platt & Coleman-Smith, 1975	Southampton	Southampton	ST2	Settlement	No information	c.1250-1350 D		14-15	Cat	Ca	183	30.15	607					number of young poss suggests use for skins rather than ratting	Yes

1351	Wade-Martins, 1980b	Grenstein	Norfolk	NO8	Village	No information	late 14-15 C		14-15	Cat	Ca	4	0.73	551						
1382	Atkin, 1985	Alms Lane	Norwich	NW4	Urban	No information	1275-1400		14-15	Cat	Ca	17	0.92	1841	inc. partial				pets or free-living	
1386	Atkin, 1985	Alms Lane	Norwich	NW4	Urban	No information	1400-1450		14-15	Cat	Ca	20	1.21	1649	inc. partial					
1390	Atkin, 1985	Alms Lane	Norwich	NW4	Urban	No information	1450-1500		14-15	Cat	Ca	14	0.89	1565						
1438	Ayres, 1988	St Martin-at-Palace Plain	Norwich	NW5	Urban riverside	No information	14 and 15 C		14-15	Cat	Ca	7	0.52	1357						
1457	Butler & Wade-Martins, 1989	Thuxton	Norfolk	NO18	Village	No information	13 - 15 C	Medieval	14-15	Cat	Ca	1	0.15	666						
1528	Dallas, 1993	Brandon Road	Norfolk	NO23	Urban	None	14-15 C	Medieval	14-15	Cat	Ca	1	0.28	351				no skinning marks observed		
1540	Ayres, 1994	Fishergate	Norwich	NW6	Urban	Some	13-14 C	Medieval	14-15	Cat	Ca	1	5.56	18						
1552	Andrews, 1995	Redcastle Furze	Norfolk	NO24	Settlement	No information	13-14 C	Medieval	14-15	Cat	Ca	10	0.17	5726		jaw, humerus, radius, pelvis, femur				
1642	Atkin & Evans, 2002; Weinstock, 2002b	29 Heigham St	Norwich	NW7	Urban	None	1225-1375		14-15	Cat	Ca	2	1.67	120		almost all bones were from upper legs.			half of cats were immature	Yes
1689	Shaw, 1996	The Green	Northampton	NP1	Urban	No information	1350-1500	Late Medieval	14-15	Cat	Ca	19	1.22	1556	plus 5	many				
1711	O'Connor, 1984	Skeldergate	York	YO11	Urban	None	early 15 C	Late Medieval	14-15	Cat	Ca	119	8.73	1363	at least five individuals					
1804	O'Connor, 1991	46-54 Fishergate	York	YO17	Urban	Some	13-16 C		14-15	Cat	Ca	144	25.81	558	two young skeletons					
1823	Bond & O'Connor, 1999	16-22 Coppergate	York	YO15	Urban	Some	15 C		14-15	Cat	Ca	2	20.00	10						
1865	Dobney et al., 1996	Lincoln	Lincoln	LI9	Urban	Some	14-15 C	Late Medieval	14-15	Cat	Ca	22	5.47	402						
1878	Allen & Dalwood, 1983	George Street	Buckinghamshire	BU1	Urban	No information	late 13 - early 14 C	medieval	14-15	Cat	Ca	10	1.55	647						
1881	Allen & Dalwood, 1983	George Street	Buckinghamshire	BU1	Urban	No information	mid-14 C	medieval	14-15	Cat	Ca	7	1.23	571	plus 7 skeletons			Yes	most likely explanation of the cut marks is skinning They were adult but not old.	Yes
1890	Shaw, 1985	Black Lion Hill	Northampton	NP2	Settlement	No information	1350-1500	Late Medieval	14-15	Cat	Ca	1	0.58	171	plus a skeleton			several cuts on bones of the skeleton	indicates animal was skinned	Yes
1921	Thomas, 2002	Dudley Castle	West Midlands	WM1	Castle	No information	1321-1397		14-15	Cat	Ca	1						cut marks on labial side of mandible		Yes
1925	S. Knight, personal communication	Fenchurch Street	London	LO17	Urban	No information	14 C	medieval	14-15	Cat	Ca	2			plus some partial			fine transverse cut mark on distal tibia		Yes
1958	Allen, 1994	Abingdon Abbey	Oxfordshire	OX2	High status	No information	14 C		14-15	Cat	Ca	1	0.06	1661						
1968	Baker, 2002a	Shrewsbury Abbey	Shrewsbury	SW1	Ecclesiastical	No information	14- early 15 C?		14-15	Cat	Ca	3	0.08	3612						
1972	Baker, 2002a	Shrewsbury Abbey	Shrewsbury	SW1	Ecclesiastical	No information	early 15 - mid 16 C?		14-15	Cat	Ca	1	0.03	3612						
1994	Albarella et al., 1997	Castle Mall	Norwich	NW9	Castle	Some	mid/late 14 C - mid 16 C	Late medieval	14-15	Cat	Ca	35	3.57	981	inc. partial					
2011	Albarella et al., 1997	Castle Mall	Norwich	NW9	Castle	Some	mid/late 14 C - mid 16 C	Late medieval	14-15	Cat	Ca	1	0.85	118						
2028	Albarella et al., 1997	Castle Mall	Norwich	NW9	Castle	Some	mid/late 14 C - mid 16 C	Late medieval	14-15	Cat	Ca	11	11.96	92	inc. partial					
36	Heighway, 1983	East Gate	Gloucester	GL2	Defences	Some	16-18 C	Post-medieval	16-17	Cat	Ca	9	0.05	16478						
51	O'Brien et al., 1988	Newcastle Quayside	Newcastle upon Tyne	NT2	Urban riverside	Some	late 17 C		16-17	Cat	Ca	1	0.01	7824						
108	Maltby, 1979	Exeter	Exeter	EX1	Urban	No information	1500-1600	Post-medieval	16-17	Cat	Ca	462	7.26	6368	Partial					
112	Maltby, 1979	Exeter	Exeter	EX1	Urban	No information	1550-1650	Post-medieval	16-17	Cat	Ca	9	1.89	476						
116	Maltby, 1979	Exeter	Exeter	EX1	Urban	No information	1660-1700	Post-medieval	16-17	Cat	Ca	125	5.62	2224						
184	Carrott et al., 1998a	St Saviourgate	York	YO4	Urban	No information	16 C		16-17	Cat	Ca	17	15.45	110	Partial					
190	Carrott et al., 1998a	St Saviourgate	York	YO4	Urban	No information	15-16 C		16-17	Cat	Ca	2	1.56	128						
224	Dobney et al., 1994	Hall Garth	Humberside	HU1	Moat	Some	16-17 C	Post-medieval and early modern	16-17	Cat	Ca	9	2.54	354	Five frags from one individual	Mandible, scapula, pelvis, leg bones		No evidence of skinning		

229	Truman, 2001	Stockbridge	Newcastle upon Tyne	NT3	Urban	No information	17 C	Post-medieval	16-17	Cat	Ca	10	1.23	811		limb bones			possibly skinning	Yes
245	Fraser et al., 1995	Mansion House	Newcastle upon Tyne	NT4	High status	Some	15-16 C		16-17	Cat	Ca	4	0.30	1353						
250	Heslop et al., 1994	Westgate Road	Newcastle upon Tyne	NT5	Urban	Some	1640-1680	Civil war	16-17	Cat	Ca	27							All adults	
262	Nolan, 1993	Town Wall	Newcastle upon Tyne	NT6	Defences	No information	17 C		16-17	Cat	Ca	1	0.04	2409						
275	O'Brien et al., 1989	Crown Court Site, Quayside	Newcastle upon Tyne	NT8	Urban riverside	Some	15-16 C		16-17	Cat	Ca	3	0.06	5043						
281	Harbottle & Fraser, 1987	Black Friars	Newcastle upon Tyne	NT9	Urban	No information	16-17 C	After diss of monast.	16-17	Cat	Ca	4								
295	O'Sullivan, 1985	Holy Island Village	Northumberland	ND4	Village	None		Post-medieval	16-17	Cat	Ca	14								
319	Ellison & Harbottle, 1983	Castle bastion	Newcastle upon Tyne	NT10	Castle	None	17 C		16-17	Cat	Ca	36	1.27	2832						
334	Harbottle et al., 1981	Castle ditch	Newcastle upon Tyne	NT11	Castle	No information	early 16 C		16-17	Cat	Ca	31	1.07	2895	Some partials					
337	Harbottle et al., 1981	Castle ditch	Newcastle upon Tyne	NT11	Castle	No information	early 16 C		16-17	Cat	Ca	30	2.36	1270	Some partials					
340	Harbottle et al., 1981	Castle ditch	Newcastle upon Tyne	NT11	Castle	No information	early 16 C		16-17	Cat	Ca	15	1.14	1320	Some partials					
343	Harbottle et al., 1981	Castle ditch	Newcastle upon Tyne	NT11	Castle	No information	early 16 C		16-17	Cat	Ca	19	1.56	1217	Some partials					
346	Harbottle et al., 1981	Castle ditch	Newcastle upon Tyne	NT11	Castle	No information	mid 16 C		16-17	Cat	Ca	23	1.02	2253	Some partials					
349	Harbottle et al., 1981	Castle ditch	Newcastle upon Tyne	NT11	Castle	No information	mid 16 C		16-17	Cat	Ca	67	1.78	3754	Some partials					
352	Harbottle et al., 1981	Castle ditch	Newcastle upon Tyne	NT11	Castle	No information	late 16 C		16-17	Cat	Ca	15	1.86	806						
354	Harbottle et al., 1981	Castle ditch	Newcastle upon Tyne	NT11	Castle	No information	late 16 C		16-17	Cat	Ca	30	1.27	2361	Some partials					
357	Harbottle et al., 1981	Castle ditch	Newcastle upon Tyne	NT11	Castle	No information	late 16 C		16-17	Cat	Ca	3	0.21	1417						
360	Harbottle et al., 1981	Castle ditch	Newcastle upon Tyne	NT11	Castle	No information	late 16 C		16-17	Cat	Ca	59	3.72	1585	Some partials					
364	Clipson, 1980	Back Silver Street	Durham	DU5	Urban	No information	16 C		16-17	Cat	Ca	1								
397	Cox, 1996	Meal Vennel	Perth	PE1	Urban	No information		Post-Medieval	16-17	Cat	Ca	17	0.23	7447						
439	McCormick, 1994	Pluscarden Priory	Moray	MO3	Ecclesiastical	No information	15-17 C		16-17	Cat	Ca	47	40.52	116	Partial					
453	Hall et al., 1998	115 High Street, Elgin	Moray	MO2	Urban	No information		Post-medieval	16-17	Cat	Ca	1	0.42	239						
519	McGavin, 1982	Gunn's Close, Kirkwall	Orkney	OK8	Urban	No information		Medieval/post-medieval	16-17	Cat	Ca	1								
605	Schofield, 1975-76	Edinburgh High Street	Edinburgh	ED3	Urban	No information	15-16 C	Medieval	16-17	Cat	Ca	2								
651	Andrews et al., 2000	St John's Hospital, Wilton	Wiltshire	WI10	Urban	No information	16-18 C	post-medieval	16-17	Cat	Ca	1	1.08	93						
682	Currie, 1993	Postern Mill	Wiltshire	WI21	Industry	No information	mid 15 - 18 c		16-17	Cat	Ca	1	0.20	508						
753	Connor & Buckley, 1999	Causeway Lane	Leicester	LE1	Urban	Some	16-17 C	post-medieval	16-17	Cat	Ca	4	0.69	581						
762	Horsey, 1992	Poole	Dorset	DO1	Port	No information	16 C		16-17	Cat	Ca	49	2.01	2436	inc. partial					
781	Bateman & Redknap, 1986	Town Wall	Coventry	CV1	Defences	No information	mid16 - 17 C		16-17	Cat	Ca	21								
830	Weinstock, 2002a	Scarborough Castle	Yorkshire	YS3	Castle	None	16 C?		16-17	Cat	Ca	1	5.26	19						
831	Weinstock, 2002a	Scarborough Castle	Yorkshire	YS3	Castle	None	17 C?		16-17	Cat	Ca	1	8.33	12						
875	Connell et al., 1997	Camber Castle	Sussex	SX8	Castle	Some	1539-1543		16-17	Cat	Ca	1	0.88	114						
882	Connell et al., 1997	Camber Castle	Sussex	SX8	Castle	Some	mid 16 C - 1637		16-17	Cat	Ca	19	1.15	1653	plus partial kitten skeleton			metatarsal with distal end chopped off, radius with two mid-shaft cut marks	could have been kept on site a mascots or to control vermin or as pets	Yes
891	Connell et al., 1997	Camber Castle	Sussex	SX8	Castle	Some	post 1637		16-17	Cat	Ca	3	0.18	1639						
1029	Albarella & Davis, 1994a	West Cotton	Northampton shire	NP5	Village	Some	c.1450-1550 AD	Early post-medieval	16-17	Cat	Ca	2	0.41	487						
1037	Bourdillon, 1992	Little Pickle	Surrey	SY1	High status	Some	early 16 C		16-17	Cat	Ca	8	0.11	7550						
1040	Bourdillon, 1992	Little Pickle	Surrey	SY1	High status	Some	early 16 C		16-17	Cat	Ca	4	0.84	477						
1130	Albarella & Davis, 1994b; Albarella & Davis, 1996 for 1994	Launceston Castle	Cornwall	CR1	Castle	Some	16 C - 1650		16-17	Cat	Ca	2	0.14	1430		inc. humerus, tibia				
1181	Barber & Thomas, 2002	Preacher's Court, Charterhouse, site code PRR101	London	LO1	Ecclesiastical	Some	1538-1600		16-17	Cat	Ca	7	16.67	42						

1182	Barber & Thomas, 2002	Preacher's Court, Charterhouse, site code PRR102	London	LO1	Ecclesiastical	Some	1600-1700		16-17	Cat	Ca	5	5.38	93						
1234	Green, 1999	John Dwight's Fulham Pottery	London	LO8	Industry	Some	17 c		16-17	Cat	Ca	216	21.32	1013					24 bones from at least three subadults and two younger, 191 from at least 15 individs: 9 adults, 2 sub-adults, 4 kittens	
1256	Thomas et al., 1997	Priory and hospital of St Mary Spital	London	LO9	Ecclesiastical and hospital	Some	1620-1700		16-17	Cat	Ca	2	0.24	7899g						
1286	Platt & Coleman-Smith, 1975	Southampton	Southampton	ST2	Settlement	No information	c. 1550-1640 AD		16-17	Cat	Ca	13	6.63	196						
1318	Watson, 2003	Western cemetery	London	LO14	Urban	Some		post-medieval	16-17	Cat	Ca	40	86.96	46	one nearly complete				at least two adult cats, possibly waste from local skinning/furrier industry	
1323	Ayre & Wroe-Brown, 2002	Waterfront	London	LO16	Urban	No information		post-medieval	16-17	Cat	Ca	1			buried in a box					
1347	Wade-Martins, 1980a	North Elmham Park	East Anglia	EA1	Settlement	No information	16-18 C	post-Medieval	16-17	Cat	Ca	13	0.52	2518						
1394	Atkin, 1985	Alms Lane	Norwich	NW4	Urban	No information	1500-1575		16-17	Cat	Ca	13	0.60	2165						
1398	Atkin, 1985	Alms Lane	Norwich	NW4	Urban	No information	1575-1600		16-17	Cat	Ca	5	0.81	619						
1402	Atkin, 1985	Alms Lane	Norwich	NW4	Urban	No information	1600-1675		16-17	Cat	Ca	13	0.55	2349						
1588	Morely & Gurney, 1997	Castle Rising Castle	Norfolk	NO27	Urban	No information	16 C		16-17	Cat	Ca	6	0.44	1357						
1594	Morely & Gurney, 1997	Castle Rising Castle	Norfolk	NO27	Urban	No information		post-medieval	16-17	Cat	Ca	21	3.31	635						
1647	Atkin & Evans, 2002; Weinstock, 2002b	29 Heigham St	Norwich	NW7	Urban	None	1500-1575/80		16-17	Cat	Ca	3	0.37	810						
1650	Atkin & Evans, 2002; Weinstock, 2002b	29 Heigham St	Norwich	NW7	Urban	None	1575-1625		16-17	Cat	Ca	5	0.84	595						
1693	Shaw, 1996	The Green	Northampton	NP1	Urban	No information	1500-1700	early postmedieval	16-17	Cat	Ca	2	0.17	1183						
1699	Shaw, 1996	The Green	Northampton	NP1	Urban	No information		post-medieval	16-17	Cat	Ca	1	0.22	449						
1807	O'Connor, 1991	46-54 Fishergate	York	YO17	Urban	Some	16 C		16-17	Cat	Ca	4	21.05	19						
1836	Bond & O'Connor, 1999	The Bedern	York	YO18	Urban	No information	late 15-early 16	medieval	16-17	Cat	Ca	1			partial					
1866	Dobney et al., 1996	Lincoln	Lincoln	LI9	Urban	Some	late 15-17 C	early post-medieval, precivil war	16-17	Cat	Ca	11	2.88	382						
1954	Allen, 1994	Abingdon Abbey	Oxfordshire	OX2	High status	No information	15-16 C		16-17	Cat	Ca	1	0.06	1661						
1998	Albarella et al., 1997	Castle Mall	Norwich	NW9	Castle	Some	Late 16-18 C	Post-medieval	16-17	Cat	Ca	84	4.94	1702				Yes, on radius		Yes
2015	Albarella et al., 1997	Castle Mall	Norwich	NW9	Castle	Some	Late 16-18 C	Post-medieval	16-17	Cat	Ca	5	4.95	101						
120	Maltby, 1979	Exeter	Exeter	EX1	Urban	No information	1660-1800	Post-medieval	18-19	Cat	Ca	64	3.56	1797						
249	Fraser et al., 1995	Mansion House	Newcastle upon Tyne	NT4	High status	Some	17-18 C		18-19	Cat	Ca	2	0.15	1353						
267	Nolan et al., 1989	Town defences	Newcastle upon Tyne	NT7	Defences	No information	17-18 C		18-19	Cat	Ca	11	2.11	521						
286	Harbottle & Fraser, 1987	Black Friars	Newcastle upon Tyne	NT9	Urban	No information	17-18 C		18-19	Cat	Ca	4							Inc. kitten and v. old	
441	Bowler & Cachart, 1994	Tay Street	Perth	PE8	Urban riverside	No information	18 C	Medieval/post-medieval	18-19	Cat	Ca	6	0.40	1490						
484	Proudfoot & Aliaga-Kelly, 1997	Niddry Castle	West Lothian	WL1	Castle	No information	16-19 C	Medieval-post-medieval	18-19	Cat	Ca	1							Kept for hunting	
609	Schofield, 1975-76	Edinburgh High Street	Edinburgh	ED3	Urban	No information	16-19 C	Medieval	18-19	Cat	Ca	1								
641	Rawlings, 2000	Ivy Street and Brown Street, Salisbury	Wiltshire	WI7	Urban	Some	17-18 C?	post-medieval	18-19	Cat	Ca	9	1.92	469						
671	Currie, 1995	Wootton Bassett	Wiltshire	WI18	Urban	No information	early 18 C	post-medieval	18-19	Cat	Ca	1								
683	Currie, 1993	Postern Mill	Wiltshire	WI21	Industry	No information	late 18-mid 19C		18-19	Cat	Ca	1	1.11	90						
755	Connor & Buckley, 1999	Causeway Lane	Leicester	LE1	Urban	Some	18-20 C		18-19	Cat	Ca	28	3.71	755						

766	Horsey, 1992	Poole	Dorset	DO1	Port	Some	17-19 C	post-medieval	18-19	Cat	Ca	335	11.52	2907	at least 10 adults and three kittens					
779	Bateman & Redknap, 1986	Town Wall	Coventry	CV1	Defences	No information	18 C		18-19	Cat	Ca	3								
818	Cromwell et al., 2002	Barking Abbey	Essex	ES1	Ecclesiastical	Some	17-19 C	Post-medieval	18-19	Cat	Ca	1	2.13	47						
819	Cromwell et al., 2002	Barking Abbey	Essex	ES1	Ecclesiastical	Some	17-19 C	Post-medieval	18-19	Cat?	Ca	1	4.76	21						
899	Connell et al., 1997	Camber Castle	Sussex	SX8	Castle	Some	18-20 C		18-19	Cat	Ca	6	1.02	588						
909	Connell et al., 1997	Camber Castle	Sussex	SX8	Castle	Some	mid-16 - 20 C		18-19	Cat	Ca	32	0.76	4220						
1134	Albarella & Davis, 1994b; Albarella & Davis, 1996 for 1994	Launceston Castle	Cornwall	CR1	Castle	Some	1660-1939		18-19	Cat	Ca	5.5	0.33	1657		inc. teeth, humerus, femur				
1259	Thomas et al., 1997	Priory and hospital of St Mary Spital	London	LO9	Ecclesiastical and hospital	Some	1700 - modern		18-19	Cat	Ca	3	1.01	30186g						
1408	Atkin, 1985	Alms Lane	Norwich	NW4	Urban	No information	1720-1750		18-19	Cat	Ca	16	1.08	1487						
1411	Atkin, 1985	Alms Lane	Norwich	NW4	Urban	No information	1750-1800		18-19	Cat	Ca	20	2.29	872						
1415	Atkin, 1985	Alms Lane	Norwich	NW4	Urban	No information	1800-1942		18-19	Cat	Ca	9	0.91	992						
1441	Ayres, 1988	St Martin-at-Palace Plain	Norwich	NW5	Urban riverside	No information	16 C - present day		18-19	Cat	Ca	17	29.82	57						
1697	Shaw, 1996	The Green	Northampton	NP1	Urban	No information	1700-present	late post - medieval	18-19	Cat	Ca	4	0.61	658						
1715	O'Connor, 1984	Walmgate	York	YO12	Urban	Some	early 18 C		18-19	Cat	Ca	9	0.03	33788						
1874	Dobney et al., 1996	Lincoln	Lincoln	LI9	Urban	Some	18-19 C	late post - medieval, civil war period	18-19	Cat	Ca	141	5.82	2424						
1894	Shaw, 1985	Black Lion Hill	Northampton	NP2	Settlement	No information	1700 +	late post-medieval	18-19	Cat	Ca	11	1.95	565						
226	Dobney et al., 1994	Hall Garth	Humberside	HU1	Moat	Some	19-20 C	Post-medieval and early modern	20-21	Cat	Ca	1	0.50	202		femur				
303	O'Sullivan, 1985	Holy Island Village	Northumberland	ND4	Village	None		Modern	20-21	Cat	Ca	7								
310	O'Sullivan, 1985	Holy Island Village	Northumberland	ND4	Village	None		Recent	20-21	Cat	Ca	47								
547	Lawson, 1981	Unnamed cave, Creag nan Uamh bone caves, near Inchnadamph, Sutherland	Sutherland	SD1	Cave	No information		Modern?	20-21	Cat, wild	Ca	1				lower jaw				
561	Ritchie, 1976-77	Buckquoy	Orkney	OK11	Farmstead	No information			20-21	Cat	Ca	7	7.22	97						
581	Ritchie, 1983	Knap of Howar	Orkney	OK14	Farmstead	Some		modern?	20-21	Cat	Ca	1	0.05	1931					Probably modern	
777	Bateman & Redknap, 1986	Town Wall	Coventry	CV1	Defences	No information	19 C to present		20-21	Cat	Ca	3	0.08	3909						

ID	Reference	Site	Place	Site code	Site type	Sieving/ sampling	Orig date	Orig culture	Century	Species	Sp. code	NISP	% total NISP	Frag total	Partial/ complete skeleton	Elements mentioned	Representative elements?	Cut marks	Comments	Potential evidence skinning
553	Lawson, 1981	Reindeer cave, Creag nan Uamh bone caves, near Inchnadamph, Sutherland	Sutherland	SD2	Cave	No information	13, 000 years bp? Bear bone 2673 +/- 54 years bp (BM-724)from further up valley	Upper Palaeolithic? Late arctic fauna? Early post-glacial, not before Mesolithic?	001PAL(-82-)	Wolf	Do	1				inc. young				
1668	Charles & Jacobi, 1994	Robin Hood Cave	Derbyshire	WI37	Cave	No information	12423 +/- 69 BP		001PAL(-82-)	Wolf	Do	1								
1679	Charles & Jacobi, 1994	Robin Hood Cave	Derbyshire	WI37	Cave	No information	12423 +/- 69 BP		001PAL(-82-)	Wolf	Do	1								
499	Sharples, 1984	Pierowall Quarry, Westray	Orkney	OK4	Cairn	No information		Neolithic	002NEO(-24-41)	Dog	Do	1	0.13	797						
583	Ritchie, 1983	Knap of Howar	Orkney	OK14	Farmstead	Some	3500-3100 BC	Neolithic	002NEO(-24-41)	Dog	Do	2	0.09	2270						
585	Ritchie, 1983	Knap of Howar	Orkney	OK14	Farmstead	Some	3500-3100 BC	Neolithic	002NEO(-24-41)	Dog	Do	1	0.04	2563						
598	Ritchie, 1975-76	Stones of Stenness	Orkney	OK12	Henge	No information		Neolithic/ bronze age	002NEO(-24-41)	Dog/Wolf	Do	11				mandible frags, teeth, scapula, humerus, radius, pelvis, tibia			Possibly represents one wolf and some domestic dogs	
646	Whittle et al., 2000	Windmill Hill	Wiltshire	WI9	Enclosure	No information		Later Neolithic	002NEO(-24-41)	Dog	Do	3	1.42	212						
1353	Bamford, 1982	Hockwold cum Wilton	Norfolk	NO9	Settlement	No information	late 3-early second millenniu m bc	beaker	002NEO(-24-41)	Dog	Do	1	0.39	257						
1501	Simpson et al., 1993	Barholm	Lincolnshire	LI5	Settlement	None		Late Neolithic	002NEO(-24-41)	Dog	Do	6	1.14	528		cranial, mandible, scapula, ulna				
1567	Healy, 1996	Hockwold cum Wilton, site 24866 'site 8'	Norfolk	NO25	Settlement	No information			002NEO(-24-41)	Dog	Do	9	2.28	395						
1911	Baxter, 2000	97-98 Babraham Road	Cambridge	CM1	Settlement	Some	2619-2345 BC	late Neolithic/early Bronze Age	002NEO(-24-41)	Dog	Do	2								
1941	Allen et al., 1993	Roughground Farm	Gloucestershire	GL3	Settlement	No information		Neolithic	002NEO(-24-41)	Dog/Wolf	Do	1	1.06	94						
675	Graham & Newman, 1993	Figheldean	Wiltshire	WI20	Enclosure	No information		late Neolithic or bronze age	003EBA(-19-23)	Dog	Do	1	0.82	122						
703	Wainwright, 1971	near Durrington Walls	Wiltshire	WI30	Settlement	No information	1523 +/- 72 BC (BM-703) 2050 +/- 90 BC (BM-398-400)	Late Neolithic	003EBA(-19-23)	Dog	Do	2	0.63	316		tooth and mandible			possibly a wolf, but not possible to be specific	
2036	Olsen, 1994	West Row Fen	Suffolk	SU3	Village	Village	c. 2290-1780 cal BC	Early Bronze Age	003EBA(-19-23)	Dog	Do	81	0.98	8262				on atlas and cervical vert, deep cuts at proximal radii and posterior tibia	prob decapitation and disarticulation as butchery for food prep rather than skinning	
403	Barber et al., 1996	Bu Farm, Westray	Orkney	OK1	Burial	Some	mid-late 2 millenniu m BC	Bronze age	004MBA(-14-18)	Dog/Fox	Do	1	5.00	20					possibly deliberately placed rather than intrusive	
690	Ashbee, 1986	Milton Lilbourne Barrows 1-5	Wiltshire	WI24	Barrow site	None	3460 +/- 40 bp/ c. 1510+/- 40 bc	Bronze Age	004MBA(-14-18)	Dog	Do	7	2.92	240						
1912	Baxter, 2000	97-98 Babraham Road	Cambridge	CM1	Settlement	Some	1775-1415 BC	early-middle Bronze age	004MBA(-14-18)	Dog	Do	1			inc. partial					
587	Ritchie & Welfare, 1983	Ardnave	Islay	IS1	Settlement	No information		Bronze age?	005LBA(-9-13)	Dog	Do	1				ulna				
622	Morris, 1936-37	Torrs Cave	Dumfries & Galloway	DG1	Cave	No information			005LBA(-9-13)	Dog	Do	1				metatarsal	Yes			Yes
1625	Chowne et al., 2001	Billingborough	Lincolnshire	LI8	Settlement	None	15-?10 C BC	middle - late Bronze age	005LBA(-9-13)	Dog	Do	5	0.67	749						
1897	Albarella, 1999b	Welland Bank Quarry	Lincolnshire	LI11	Settlement	Some		late Bronze Age	005LBA(-9-13)	Dog	Do	1	0.20	510				some on at least one bone		
405	Mercer, 1996	Cnoc Stanger, Reay	Caithness	CA1	Round house	No information	early 1st millenniu m BC	Pre-historic	006EIA(-5-8)	Dog	Do	1				Teeth and foot bones	Yes		No evidence butchery	Yes
503	Sharples, 1984	Pierowall Quarry, Westray	Orkney	OK4	Round house	No information		early Iron Age	006EIA(-5-8)	Dog	Do	1	0.44	225		tooth				

658	Saunders, 1997	Stockton	Wiltshire	WI14	Unenclosed settlement	No information	5-4 C BC	Iron Age	006EIA(-5-8)	Dog	Do	1			Possible partial	inc mandible				
699	Fowler & Walters, 1981	M4 motorway	Wiltshire	WI27	Settlement	No information		early Iron Age	006EIA(-5-8)	Dog	Do	1	1.59	63						
706	Wainwright, 1970	Budbury	Wiltshire	WI31	Fort	No information		Early Iron Age	006EIA(-5-8)	Dog	Do	31	1.24	2499	partial	inc skull of spaniel size, and metapodial and tooth of possibly wolf	Yes		large spaniel size and possibly a wolf (metapodial and upper third molar)	Yes
719	Stone, 1936	Boscombe Down East	Wiltshire	WI35	Enclosure	No information	750-500 BC	Late Bronze Age	006EIA(-5-8)	Dog	Do	1			teeth, mandibles, maxilla					
720	Stevens, 1934	HighField pit dwellings	Wiltshire	WI36	Settlement	No information		early Iron Age	006EIA(-5-8)	**Dog**	Do	1				Presence of skulls and poss. absence of foot bones	Yes	Yes, inc. on acetabulum	various sizes, including a litter of puppies	Yes
734	Hartridge, 1978	Slonk Hill	Sussex	SX4	Settlement	No information	7-3 C BC	Iron Age	006EIA(-5-8)	Dog	Do	5	1.08	464		mandibles, maxilla, humerus, molar				
1506	Simpson et al., 1993	Tallington	Lincolnshire	LI6	Settlement	No information		Early Iron Age	006EIA(-5-8)	Dog	Do	1	7.14	14						
1626	Chowne et al., 2001	Billingborough	Lincolnshire	LI8	Settlement	None	8-5 C BC	Late Bronze Age - early Iron Age	006EIA(-5-8)	Dog	Do	41	7.45	550	inc. partial				absence long bones	
215	Johnstone, 1997	Coldharbour Farm	Buckinghamshire	BU5	Settlement	Some		Iron Age	007MIA(-2-4)	Dog	Do	6	0.27	2185		Mandible, atlas/axis, scapula				
217	Johnstone, 1997	Coldharbour Farm	Buckinghamshire	BU5	Settlement	Some		Iron Age	007MIA(-2-4)	Dog family	Do	1	0.05	2185						
322	Haselgrove & Allon, 1982	West House, Coxhoe	County Durham	DU2	Settlement	No information		Iron Age	007MIA(-2-4)	Dog	Do	3	0.79	382						
444	Campbell, 1991	Sollas	North Uist	NU1	Round house	No information	Roman?	Iron Age	007MIA(-2-4)	Dog	Do	5	0.85	585						
614	Ritchie, 1970-71	Dun an Fheurain, Gallanach	Argyll & Bute	AR4	Settlement	No information		Iron Age	007MIA(-2-4)	Dog?	Do	1								
620	Morris, 1936-37	Torrs Cave	Dumfries & Galloway	DG1	Cave	No information			007MIA(-2-4)	Dog	Do	1				lower jaw frags and teeth				
631	Poore et al., 2002	Brickley Lane, Devizes	Wiltshire	WI3	Settlement	Some	3rd - 1st BC	Iron Age	007MIA(-2-4)	Dog	Do	1	0.62	161		tooth				
691	Gingell, 1982	Groundwell Farm	Wiltshire	WI25	Enclosure	None	5-3 C BC	Iron Age	007MIA(-2-4)	Dog	Do	3	0.13	2233						
693	Gingell, 1982	Groundwell Farm	Wiltshire	WI25	Enclosure	None	5-3 C BC	Iron Age	007MIA(-2-4)	Dog	Do	1	0.12	854						
695	Gingell, 1982	Groundwell Farm	Wiltshire	WI25	Enclosure	None	5-3 C BC	Iron Age	007MIA(-2-4)	Dog	Do	1								
696	Gingell, 1982	Groundwell Farm	Wiltshire	WI25	Enclosure	None	5-3 C BC	Iron Age	007MIA(-2-4)	Dog	Do	13	0.51	2527		inc. articulated foot				
702	Thompson, 1971	Pewsey Hill	Wiltshire	WI29	Enclosure	No information	4-3 c BC	Iron Age	007MIA(-2-4)	Dog	Do	2				right maxilla, 2				
711	King, 1967	Bury Wood Camp	Wiltshire	WI32	Fort	No information		Iron Age	007MIA(-2-4)	Dog	Do	1								
735	Hartridge, 1978	Slonk Hill	Sussex	SX4	Settlement	No information	3-1 C BC	Iron Age	007MIA(-2-4)	Dog	Do	4	1.63	245		molar				
739	Bedwin & Pitts, 1978	North Bersted	Sussex	SX6	Settlement	No information	3 to late 1 C BC	Iron Age	007MIA(-2-4)	Dog	Do	4	1.43	279	articulated, so all of one partial				if articulate, were still covered with flesh when deposited	
740	Bedwin & Pitts, 1978	North Bersted	Sussex	SX6	Settlement	No information		Iron Age	007MIA(-2-4)	Dog	Do	6	2.40	250						
802	Baker, 2002b	WNW, Ingleborough, West Walton	Norfolk	NO1	Settlement	Some		Iron Age	007MIA(-2-4)	Dog/Fox	Do	1								
955	Albarella, 1997a	Outgang Road	Lincolnshire	LI4	Settlement	Some	mid-late Iron Age		007MIA(-2-4)	Dog	Do	3	2.19	137						
957	Albarella, 1997a	Outgang Road	Lincolnshire	LI4	Settlement	Some	mid-late Iron Age		007MIA(-2-4)	Dog	Do	2	1.65	121						
1292	Fasham, 1987	Micheldever Wood	Hampshire	HA4	Enclosure	Some		Middle iron age	007MIA(-2-4)	Dog	Do	54	0.91	5927				cut marks on dog ulna and calcaneum	interp as skinning	Yes
1364	Hinchcliffe & Sparey Green 1985	Brancaster	Norfolk	NO11	Fort	Some		Iron Age	007MIA(-2-4)	Dog	Do	1	1.41	71						
1447	West, 1990	West Stow	Suffolk	SU1	Settlement	None	3 C BC - mid 1 C AD	Iron Age	007MIA(-2-4)	Dog	Do	22	0.57	3849						
1627	Chowne et al., 2001	Billingborough	Lincolnshire	LI8	Settlement	None	4-1 C BC	Middle - late Iron Age	007MIA(-2-4)	Dog	Do	292	12.26	2381	inc. almost complete	left humerus, some carpal and tarsal and some phalanges missing	Yes	faint cut marks on top of skull and both tibiae	cut marks indicate it was skinned	Yes
1663	Evans & Serjeantson, 1988	Upper Delphs	Cambridgeshire	CM10	Settlement	Some		Iron Age	007MIA(-2-4)	Dog	Do	1								
53	Maltby, 1979	Exeter	Exeter	EX1	Urban	No information	55-75	Roman	01-01	Dog	Do	8	0.61	1321						
57	Maltby, 1979	Exeter	Exeter	EX1	Urban	No information	75-100	Roman	01-01	Dog	Do	19	0.94	2018						

454	Main, 1998	Fairy Knowe, Buchylvie	Stirlingshire	SG1	Broch	No information	late 1 C	Pre-Antonine/Roman	01-01	Dog	Do	1	0.05	2066		Large metatarsal	Yes			
455	Main, 1998	Fairy Knowe, Buchylvie	Stirlingshire	SG1	Broch	No information	late 1 C	Pre-Antonine/Roman	01-01	Dog/Fox	Do	3	0.15	2066					Could be skinning	Yes
624	Morris, 1936-37	Torrs Cave	Dumfries & Galloway	DG1	Cave	No information			01-01	Dog	Do	1				radius				
629	Younger, 1935-36	Gullane	East Lothian	EL1	Settlement	No information		late prehistoric/early historic	01-01	Dog	Do	1								
676	Graham & Newman, 1993	Figheldean	Wiltshire	WI20	Enclosure	No information		late Iron Age or Romano-British	01-01	Dog	Do	3	3.33	90						
698	Fowler & Walters, 1981	M4 motorway	Wiltshire	WI26	Settlement	No information		pre-Roman Iron Age	01-01	Dog	Do	1				inc. skull				
736	Hartridge, 1978	Slonk Hill	Sussex	SX4	Settlement	No information	late 1-f C AD	Roman	01-01	Dog	Do	6	0.82	732		femur and two vert				
769	Leach, 1982	Ilchester	Somerset	SM1	Urban	No information	mid1 - early 2 C	Romano-British	01-01	Dog	Do	92	25.34	363	inc 3 skeletons					
773	Leach, 1982	Ilchester	Somerset	SM1	Urban	No information	1-mid 2 C	Roman	01-01	Dog	Do	11	5.29	208						
824	Weinstock, 2002a	Scarborough Castle	Yorkshire	YS3	Castle	None			01-01	Dog	Do	2	13.33	15						
841	Davis, 1999	Wardy Hill	Cambridgeshire	CM2	Urban	None	100 BC to 50 AD	Iron Age	01-01	Dog	Do	42	3.04	1381		inc teeth, limb bones, phalanx				
854	Baker, 1998	Scole-Dickleburgh	Norfolk	NO4	Urban	Some	pre 1 C BC- 1 C AD	Prehistoric	01-01	Dog	Do	2	5.56	36						
866	Albarella, 1997d	Tort Hill West	Cambridgeshire	CM4	Settlement	Some		preRoman late Iron Age	01-01	Dog	Do	5	3.82	131						
959	Davis, 1995	Edix Hill	Cambridgeshire	CM6	Settlement	Some	150 BC - AD 50	Iron Age	01-01	Dog	Do	19	2.66	713		teeth, scapula, pelvis, limb bones, phalanx				
1089	Johnstone & Albarella, 2002	Elms Farm, Heybridge	Essex	ES3	Settlement	Some	mid 1 C BC to mid 1 C AD	late Iron Age to Romano-British transition	01-01	Dog	Do	10	0.76	1321	inc. partial					
1217	Howe, 2002	Baltic House	London	LO6	Fort	Some	AD 50-160	early Roman	01-01	Dog	Do	9	24.32	37						
1218	Howe, 2002	Baltic House	London	LO6	Fort	Some	AD 50-160	early Roman	01-01	Dog	Do	54	19.42	278						
1303	Fulford, 1984	Silchester defences	Hampshire	HA6	Urban	No information	AD 40-70	Pre-Flavian	01-01	Dog	Do	3	0.52	579						
1309	Drummond-Murray et al., 2002	London Bridge	London	LO12	Urban	Some	AD 70-120	Roman	01-01	Dog	Do	10	0.35	2846						
1365	Hinchcliffe & Sparey Green 1985	Brancaster	Norfolk	NO11	Fort	Some		early Roman phase	01-01	Dog	Do	36	0.45	8015		cranial, limb, scapula, ribs				
1416	Gregory, 1986a	Thornham	Norfolk	NO12	Enclosure	No information	AD 43-AD 61		01-01	Dog	Do	1	0.50	199					poorly stratified	
1442	Martin, 1988	Burgh enclosure	Suffolk	SU2	Enclosure	No information	BC 25 - later first/second C	Iron Age	01-01	Dog	Do	5	0.19	2659					inc. one size of Alsatian (skull and humerus) and one size of collie (mandible)	
1444	Martin, 1988	Burgh enclosure	Suffolk	SU2	Enclosure	No information	BC 25 - later first/second C	Iron Age	01-01	Dog/Fox	Do	2	0.08	2659						
1507	Simpson et al., 1993	Plant's Farm, Maxey	Cambridgeshire	CM7	Settlement	No information	1 C BC-AD	late Iron Age	01-01	Dog	Do	15	4.23	355	plus one partial				at least 50% prob Iron Age cos of pottery residuality	
1511	Simpson et al., 1993	Plant's Farm, Maxey	Cambridgeshire	CM7	Settlement	No information	mid-late1-early 2 C AD	early Romano-British	01-01	Dog	Do	1	1.64	61					at least 50% prob Iron Age cos of pottery residuality	
1554	Mackreth, 1996	Orton Hall Farm	East Anglia	EA2	Farmstead	No information	mid and later 1 C AD	Romano-British	01-01	Dog	Do	59	10.44	565	complete skeleton of small house dog					
1555	Mackreth, 1996	Orton Hall Farm	East Anglia	EA2	Farmstead	No information	mid and later 1 C AD		01-01	Dog	Do	7	0.48	1460						
1601	Clarke, 1998	south of Chignall Roman Villa	Essex	ES4	Settlement	No information		late Iron Age	01-01	Dog	Do	2	3.33	60						
1603	Clarke, 1998	south of Chignall Roman Villa	Essex	ES4	High status	No information	c. conquest - 120	Roman	01-01	Dog	Do	11	2.42	454						
1629	Chowne et al., 2001	Billingborough	Lincolnshire	LI8	Settlement	None	1 C AD	Romano-British	01-01	Dog	Do	10	1.46	684						
1631	Mackreth, 2001	Monument 97, Orton Longuevill	Cambridgeshire	CM9	Farmstead	No information	2 C BC - AD c. 50		01-01	Dog	Do	2	0.25	797						
1633	Mackreth, 2001	Monument 97, Orton Longuevill	Cambridgeshire	CM9	Farmstead	No information	AD c. 50 - 70/80		01-01	Dog	Do	6	0.44	1373						
1843	Dobney et al., 1996	Lincoln	Lincoln	LI9	Urban	Some	1 C AD	Roman	01-01	Dog/Fox	Do	10	2.34	427						
1844	Dobney et al., 1996	Lincoln	Lincoln	LI9	Urban	Some	1 C AD	Roman	01-01	Dog	Do	28	6.56	427						

1924	Stallibrass, 1991	Annetwell Street	Carlisle	CM13	Fort	None	AD 73/4-105	Roman	01-01	Dog	Do	18	0.22	8309		all parts of skeleton		fibula had some cut marks across distal articulation	cut marks may relate to skinning rather than for meat	Yes
1928	Allen, 1986	Bierton	Buckinghamshire	BU3	Settlement	No information		late preRoman Iron Age	01-01	Dog	Do	8	0.57	1411						
1979	Stallibrass, 1991	Annetwell Street	Carlisle	CM13	Fort	Some	AD 73/4-105	Roman	01-01	Dog	Do	15	0.50	2974						
28	Heighway, 1983	East Gate	Gloucester	GL2	Defences	Some	late 1st to 4th c	Roman	02-03	Dog	Do	19	0.12	16478	Two partial				Variation in size	
61	Maltby, 1979	Exeter	Exeter	EX1	Urban	No information	100-200	Roman	02-03	Dog	Do	11	0.57	1922						
64	Maltby, 1979	Exeter	Exeter	EX1	Urban	No information	200-300	Roman	02-03	Dog	Do	24	3.26	737						
68	Maltby, 1979	Exeter	Exeter	EX1	Urban	No information	300+	Roman	02-03	Dog	Do	29	0.94	3071						
164	Johnstone et al., 1999	Rear, 3 Little Stonegate	York	YO2	Urban	Some	2-3 C		02-03	Dog	Do	1	14.29	7						
198	Large et al., 1999	The Primitive Methodist Chapel, 3 Little Stonegate	York	YO6	Urban	No information	2-3 C	Roman	02-03	Dog	Do	2	1.10	181						
199	Large et al., 1999	The Primitive Methodist Chapel, 3 Little Stonegate	York	YO6	Urban	No information	2-4 C	Roman	02-03	Dog	Do	1	1.89	53						
202	Jaques et al., 2000	Hayton	Yorkshire	YS1	Settlement	Some	Roman	Roman	02-03	Dog	Do	1	0.12	803	Partials					
212	Johnstone, 1998	Elmbank Hotel, The Mount	York	YO9	High status	Some	mid-late 2 C	Roman	02-03	Dog	Do	1	1.19	84		humerus				
213	Carrott et al., 1997b	19 Fetter Lane	York	YO10	High status	Some	Roman		02-03	Dog	Do	2	0.64	311						
253	Bishop, 1993	Concangis, Church Chare, Chester-le-Street	County Durham	DU1	Fort	Some		Roman	02-03	Dog	Do	1	0.01	6883						
277	Crow, 1988	North Curtain Wall, Housesteads	Northumberland	ND3	Fort	None	2-4 C	Roman	02-03	Dog	Do	40	0.96	4147	One skeleton	Lots of limb bones			All adult, one possibly wolf size	
370	Hodgson, 1971	Roman Fort, South Shields	County Durham	DU3	Fort	No information			02-03	Dog	Do	1							Healed bone, so not likely to be fur	
372	Daniels, 1959	Red House, Corbridge	Northumberland	ND6	Bath house	No information			02-03	Dog family	Do	1				phalange	Yes			Yes
374	Hooppell, 1883	Vinovium	Northumberland	ND7	Station	No information		Roman?	02-03	Dog	Do	1				femur, tibia, fibula, sacrum				
375	Forster & Craster, 1908	Corstopitum, Corbridge	Northumberland	ND8	Station	No information		Roman?	02-03	Dog	Do	1			partials					
379	Bosanquet, 1904	Housesteads	Northumberland	ND9	Fort	No information		Roman?	02-03	Dog	Do	1				tibias, teeth, metacarpal				
448	MacKie, 2000	Dun Ardtreck	Skye	SK1	Semi-broch	No information	late 1-3 C	Roman/Iron Age	02-03	Dog	Do	1	0.50	201						
495	Thomas, 1988	Inveresk	East Lothian	EL2	Fort	No information	mid 2 C	Antonine occupation	02-03	Dog	Do	1				femur			Not typical Roman lap dogs	
496	Thomas, 1988	Inveresk	East Lothian	EL2	Fort	No information	mid 2 C	Antonine occupation	02-03	Dog	Do	1				femur				
643	Bateman, 2000	Littleton Drew to Chippenham	Wiltshire	WI8	Urban	No information	1-3 C	Romano-British	02-03	Dog	Do	1	1.75	57		tooth				
645	Bateman, 2000	Littleton Drew to Chippenham	Wiltshire	WI8	Urban	No information	2 C	Romano-British	02-03	Dog	Do	2	1.08	186						
653	McKinley, 1999	Figheldean	Wiltshire	WI11	Enclosure	Some		Romano-British	02-03	Dog	Do	2	4.00	50						
662	Butterworth & Seager Smith, 1997	The Hermitage, Old Town	Wiltshire	WI15	Urban	No information	1-4 C	Romano-British	02-03	Dog	Do	1	0.44	226		humerus				
663	Rawlings & Fitzpatrick, 1996	ButterField Down	Wiltshire	WI16	Settlement	No information	1-2 C	early Roman	02-03	Dog	Do	1	2.86	35						
677	Graham & Newman, 1993	Figheldean	Wiltshire	WI20	Enclosure	No information		early Romano-British	02-03	Dog	Do	6	0.84	712						
727	Bell, 1976	Newhaven	Sussex	SX2	Settlement	Some	2 C AD	Romano-British	02-03	Dog	Do	66	14.41	458		many			includes adults and young puppies	
738	Bedwin, 1978	Ranscombe Hill	Sussex	SX5	Settlement	No information	1-4 C AD	Romano-British	02-03	Dog	Do	8	4.44	180						
743	Connor & Buckley, 1999	Causeway Lane	Leicester	LE1	Urban	Some	mid1-4 C	Roman	02-03	Dog	Do	38	0.81	4673	includes partial counted as 1				includes old and puppies	
770	Leach, 1982	Ilchester	Somerset	SM1	Urban	No information	2 C		02-03	Dog	Do	30	8.60	349						
771	Leach, 1982	Ilchester	Somerset	SM1	Urban	No information	late 2 - 3 C		02-03	Dog	Do	5	2.26	221						

856	Baker, 1998	Scole-Dickleburgh	Norfolk	NO4	Urban	Some	mid 1-late 3 C AD	early-mid Roman	02-03	Dog	Do	26	3.52	738				fine cut marks on one tibia	poss. skinned or consumed	Yes
865	Albarella, 1997d	Tort Hill East	Cambridgeshire	CM3	Settlement	Some	early mid-2-mid 3 C AD		02-03	Dog	Do	16	12.80	125	15 from partial skeleton					
867	Albarella, 1997d	Tort Hill West	Cambridgeshire	CM4	Settlement	Some	1-3 C AD		02-03	Dog	Do	10	4.48	223						
868	Albarella, 1997d	Tort Hill West	Cambridgeshire	CM4	Settlement	Some	1-3 C AD		02-03	Dog/Fox	Do	1	0.45	223						
869	Albarella, 1997d	Vinegar Hill	Cambridgeshire	CM5	Settlement	Some	2-3 C AD		02-03	Dog	Do	1	7.14	14						
912	Davis, 1997	Redlands Farm	Northamptonshire	NP4	Settlement	None	late 2-early 3 C AD		02-03	Dog	Do	1	5.88	17						
915	Stallibrass, 1997	Site 452, Thornbrough Farm	Yorkshire	YS4	Fort	Some	late 2-3 C AD		02-03	Dog	Do	1	0.94	106						
925	Stallibrass, 1997	Site 482, Thornbrough Farm	Yorkshire	YS5	Fort	Some	late 2-early 3 C		02-03	Dog	Do	1	1.39	72						
1047	Stallibrass, 1993c	southern area of The Lanes	Carlisle	CM11	Urban	Some	late 1-early 2 C		02-03	Dog	Do	27	1.37	1978						
1050	Stallibrass, 1993c	southern area of The Lanes	Carlisle	CM11	Urban	Some	late 2-3 C		02-03	Dog	Do	16	1.25	1276						
1076	Stallibrass, 1993a	Old Grapes Lane	Carlisle	CM12	Urban	Some	late 1-early 2 C		02-03	Dog	Do	17	2.17	785						
1078	Stallibrass, 1993a	Old Grapes Lane	Carlisle	CM12	Urban	Some	late 2-3 C		02-03	Dog	Do	14	3.60	389						
1082	Izard, 1993	Birdoswald CAS Site 420	Cumbria	CU1	Fort	Some	late 2 to late 4 C AD		02-03	Dog	Do	23	7.37	312	inc. partial	mostly leg bones		on two frags, six knife marks on one tibia		Yes
1090	Johnstone & Albarella, 2002	Elms Farm, Heybridge	Essex	ES3	Settlement	Some	mid 1-mid 2 C AD	early Roman	02-03	Dog	Do	53	2.52	2106	inc. partial	One context only foot bones	Yes			Yes
1095	Johnstone & Albarella, 2002	Elms Farm, Heybridge	Essex	ES3	Settlement	Some	mid 2-mid 3 C AD	mid Roman	02-03	Dog	Do	79	3.61	2188	inc. partial					
1096	Johnstone & Albarella, 2002	Elms Farm, Heybridge	Essex	ES3	Settlement	Some	mid 2-mid 3 C AD	mid Roman	02-03	Dog?	Do	2	0.09	2188					poss. fox	
1098	Johnstone & Albarella, 2002	Elms Farm, Heybridge	Essex	ES3	Settlement	Some	mid 2 - mid 4 C AD	mid to late Roman	02-03	Dog	Do	73	19.16	381	inc. partial					
1187	Lakin et al., 2002	Shadwell, site code	London	LO2	Defences	None	3 C		02-03	Dog	Do	6	1.26	477						
1191	Barber & Bowsher, 2000	Eastern Cemetery	London	LO3	Burial	Some		Roman	02-03	Dog	Do	8	4.10	195	skeleton				in pit	
1193	Barber & Bowsher, 2000	Eastern Cemetery	London	LO3	Burial	Some		Roman	02-03	Dog	Do	1	0.92	109						
1194	Barber & Bowsher, 2000	Eastern Cemetery	London	LO3	Burial	Some		Roman	02-03	Dog?	Do	1	2.50	40						
1195	Barber & Bowsher, 2000	Eastern Cemetery	London	LO3	Burial	Some		Roman	02-03	Dog	Do	1	0.85	118						
1197	Barber & Bowsher, 2000	Eastern Cemetery	London	LO3	Burial	Some		Roman	02-03	Dog	Do	20	0.60	3310						
1200	Barber & Bowsher, 2000	Eastern Cemetery	London	LO3	Burial	Some		Roman	02-03	Dog	Do	1				mandible		clear knife mark on lingual surface	poss. defleshing, from grave fill	Yes
1201	Barber & Bowsher, 2000	Eastern Cemetery	London	LO3	Burial	Some		Roman	02-03	Dog	Do	1			relatively complete skeleton					
1209	Brigham & Woodger, 2001	Suffolk House, now Governor's House, high status Manor of the Rose	London	LO4	High status	Some	AD 50-AD 300-400	Roman	02-03	Dog	Do	1				single tibia				
1211	Elsden, 2002	25 Cannon Street	London	LO5	Urban	Some	AD 70-140	Roman	02-03	Dog	Do	1	3.85	26						
1212	Elsden, 2002	25 Cannon Street	London	LO5	Urban	Some	c. AD 140-250		02-03	Dog	Do	1	0.93	107						
1219	Howe, 2002	Baltic House	London	LO6	Fort	Some	AD 160-400	later Roman	02-03	Dog	Do	9	0.85	1059						
1272	Millet & Graham, 1986	Neatham	Hampshire	HA3	Urban	None	AD75-400		02-03	Dog	Do	126	6.30	2000	one pit had a concentration of at least 5 dog bodies					
1297	Fasham, 1987	Micheldever Wood	Hampshire	HA4	Enclosure	Some		late Iron Age - late Roman	02-03	Dog	Do	34	1.40	2430						
1304	Fulford, 1984	Silchester defences	Hampshire	HA6	Urban	No information		Flavian-Antonine-	02-03	Dog	Do	9	1.04	867						
1307	Drummond-Murray et al., 2002	Borough High Street	London	LO11	Urban	Some	AD 62-160	Roman	02-03	Dog	Do	7	0.09	7741						
1313	Drummond-Murray et al., 2002	Redcross Way	London	LO13	Urban	Some		Roman	02-03	Dog	Do	81	29.03	279					at least three individuals,	
1319	Watson, 2003	Western cemetery	London	LO14	Urban	Some	mid 1-late 2 C AD	Roman	02-03	Dog	Do	1								
1327	Rogerson, 1977	Scole	Norfolk	NO7	Settlement	No information	late 1-mid 2 C	Roman	02-03	Dog	Do	2	0.51	391						
1328	Rogerson, 1977	Scole	Norfolk	NO7	Settlement	No information	late 2-3 C	Roman	02-03	Dog	Do	13	0.98	1333	plus one puppy skeleton				inc. young and old and different sizes	

1361	Johnson, 1983	Burgh Castle	Norfolk	NO10	Fort	No information		Roman	02-03	Dog	Do	2	0.31	643						
1418	Gregory, 1986b	Wighton	Norfolk	NO13	Enclosure	No information	1-3 C AD		02-03	Dog	Do	1				two jaws			poorly stratified	
1419	Gurney, 1986a	Caistor St Edmund	Norfolk	NO14	Ecclesiastical	No information	early 2 C?		02-03	Dog	Do	1							poorly stratified	
1422	Gurney, 1986c	Leylands Farm	Norfolk	NO16	Settlement	None	late 1-4 C		02-03	Dog	Do	1							represents a normal fen-edge assemblage	
1423	Gurney, 1986d	Denver	Norfolk	NO17	Industry	No information	c. 3C		02-03	Dog	Do	1				bone from ploughsoil and poorly stratified				
1453	West, 1990	West Stow	Suffolk	SU1	Settlement	None	1-2 C	Roman	02-03	Dog	Do	3	0.34	887	ex. Some skeletons					
1472	Darling & Gurney, 1993	Caister-on-Sea	Norfolk	NO22	Fort	No information	2 C?	Roman	02-03	Dog	Do	4	2.60	154						
1475	Darling & Gurney, 1993	Caister-on-Sea	Norfolk	NO22	Fort	No information	3 C?		02-03	Dog	Do	15	1.17	1278						
1512	Simpson et al., 1993	Barnack	Cambridgeshire	CM8	Settlement	No information	3 C		02-03	Dog	Do	1	4.17	24						
1557	Mackreth, 1996	Orton Hall Farm	East Anglia	EA2	Farmstead	No information	c. 175-225/250	Roman	02-03	Dog	Do	4	0.56	710						
1559	Mackreth, 1996	Orton Hall Farm	East Anglia	EA2	Farmstead	No information	c. 225/250 - c. 300-325	Roman	02-03	Dog	Do	7	0.35	1991						
1602	Clarke, 1998	south of Chignall Roman Villa	Essex	ES4	High status	No information	c. 120-285	Roman	02-03	Dog	Do	1	0.53	190						
1604	Clarke, 1998	south of Chignall Roman Villa	Essex	ES4	High status	No information	c. conquest - 245	Roman	02-03	Dog	Do	4	4.26	94						
1605	Clarke, 1998	south of Chignall Roman Villa	Essex	ES4	High status	No information	c. 120-245	Roman	02-03	Dog	Do	1	0.43	230						
1606	Clarke, 1998	south of Chignall Roman Villa	Essex	ES4	High status	No information	c. 245-285	Roman	02-03	Dog	Do	12	2.84	423						
1607	Clarke, 1998	south of Chignall Roman Villa	Essex	ES4	High status	No information	c. 245-370 +	Roman	02-03	Dog	Do	1	0.73	137						
1608	Clarke, 1998	south of Chignall Roman Villa	Essex	ES4	High status	No information	c.285-370 +	Roman	02-03	Dog	Do	7	1.34	521						
1609	Clarke, 1998	south of Chignall Roman Villa	Essex	ES4	High status	No information	c.285-370 +	Roman	02-03	Dog	Do	11	1.70	647						
1621	Bell et al., 1999	Shell Bridge	Norfolk	NO30	Industry	No information		Romano-British	02-03	Dog	Do	88	63.77	138	the 88 were from one skeleton of a male buried					
1624	Flitcroft, 2001	A149 Snettisham bypass	Norfolk	NO31	Settlement	No information		Romano-British	02-03	Dog	Do	2			inc. 2 entire skeletons					
1635	Mackreth, 2001	Monument 97, Orton Longuevill	Cambridgeshire	CM9	Farmstead	No information	c. 70/80 - c.125		02-03	Dog	Do	4	0.68	585						
1637	Mackreth, 2001	Monument 97, Orton Longuevill	Cambridgeshire	CM9	Farmstead	No information	c.125 - 150/175		02-03	Dog	Do	11	2.00	550						
1640	Mackreth, 2001	Monument 97, Orton Longuevill	Cambridgeshire	CM9	Farmstead	No information	150/175 - 4C		02-03	Dog	Do	41	3.80	1078						
1701	O'Connor, 1984	Skeldergate	York	YO11	Urban	None		Roman	02-03	Dog	Do	28	13.93	201						
1725	O'Connor, 1988	General Accident, Tanner Row	York	YO13	Urban	Some	2-3 C		02-03	Dog	Do	49	0.71	6885	inc. partial					
1727	O'Connor, 1988	General Accident, Tanner Row	York	YO13	Urban	Some	2 C		02-03	Dog	Do	3	0.52	578						
1742	O'Connor, 1988	General Accident, Tanner Row	York	YO13	Urban	Some	2-3 C		02-03	Dog	Do	8	0.78	1031						
1845	Dobney et al., 1996	Lincoln	Lincoln	LI9	Urban	Some	2 C	Roman	02-03	Dog	Do	1	0.41	244						
1847	Dobney et al., 1996	Lincoln	Lincoln	LI9	Urban	Some	3 C	Roman	02-03	Dog/Fox	Do	1	0.19	533						
1848	Dobney et al., 1996	Lincoln	Lincoln	LI9	Urban	Some	3 C	Roman	02-03	Dog	Do	6	1.13	533						
1931	Allen, 1986	Bierton	Buckinghamshire	BU3	High status	No information		Romano-British?	02-03	Dog	Do	1	0.06	1615						
1938	Yeoman & Stewart, 1992	Mantles Green	Buckinghamshire	BU4	High status	No information	mid 2-late 4 C	Romano-British	02-03	Dog	Do	12	0.36	3380						
1942	Allen et al., 1993	Roughground Farm	Gloucestershire	GL3	Settlement	No information		Romano-British	02-03	Dog	Do	1	0.10	983						
1945	Allen et al., 1993	Roughground Farm	Gloucestershire	GL3	Settlement	No information		Romano-British	02-03	Dog	Do	4	1.42	281						
131	Crabtree, 1989	West Stow	Suffolk	SU1	Village	None	5 C	Anglo-Saxon	04-05	Dog	Do	40	0.30	13307	Some complete	Ulna, humerus, femur, tibia, radius				
165	Johnstone et al., 1999	Rear, 3 Little Stonegate	York	YO2	Urban	Some	3-4 C		04-05	Dog family	Do	1	0.39	257						
192	Carrott et al., 1998a	St Saviourgate	York	YO4	Urban	No information	4 C?		04-05	Dog	Do	1	0.76	131						
371	Birley, 1970	Chesterholm-Vindolanda	Northumberland	ND5	Fort	No information	post AD 370		04-05	Dog	Do	1				immature humerus				

446	Badcock & Downes, 2000	An Corran, Boreray	Outer Hebrides	OH1	Burial	None	3-6 C	Mid-late Iron Age	04-05	Dog	Do	1	0.70	142					
611	MacGregor, 1972-74	Broch of Burrain	Orkney	OK16	Broch	No information	late 1 C BC/early 1 C AD-late 8 C	Pict	04-05	Dog	Do	1							
633	Valentin & Robinson, 2002	Wayside Farm, Nursteed Road, Devizes	Wiltshire	WI4	Settlement	No information	4-5 C	later Romano-British	04-05	Dog	Do	6	0.24	2492		skull and mandible	Yes			Yes
652	McKinley, 1999	Figheldean	Wiltshire	WI11	Enclosure	Some		late Romano-British	04-05	Dog	Do	9	2.86	315						
654	Fitzpatrick & Crockett, 1998	Eyewell Farm	Wiltshire	WI12	Settlement	No information	post 4 C?	post Roman?	04-05	Dog	Do	1	20.00	5						
664	Rawlings & Fitzpatrick, 1996	ButterField Down	Wiltshire	WI16	Settlement	No information	3-4 C	late Romano-British	04-05	Dog	Do	1							inc. a very young puppy	
666	McKinley & Heaton, 1996	Maddington Farm	Wiltshire	WI17	Farmstead	No information	3-4 C	late Romano-British	04-05	Dog	Do	1			complete				underneath a prone inhumation	
667	McKinley & Heaton, 1996	Maddington Farm	Wiltshire	WI17	Farmstead	No information	3-4 C	late Romano-British	04-05	Dog	Do	79			3 partial				three neonatal puppies	
678	Graham & Newman, 1993	Figheldean	Wiltshire	WI20	Enclosure	No information		late Romano-British	04-05	Dog	Do	115	15.58	738	one partial in a burial	hindquarters and front paws				
705	Wainwright, 1971	near Durrington Walls	Wiltshire	WI30	Settlement	No information	3-4 C AD	Romano-British	04-05	Dog	Do	11	2.45	449		teeth, mandible, maxilla, axis, atlas, radius, metacarpal				
716	Rahtz, 1963	Downton	Hampshire	HA2	High status	No information	3-4 C	Roman	04-05	Dog	Do	1			inc. partial				similar in size to a Dachshund	
717	de Mallett Vatcher, 1963	Lamb Down	Wiltshire	WI34	Barrow site	No information	3-4 C AD	Roman	04-05	Dog	Do	1			bones and teeth					
746	Connor & Buckley, 1999	Causeway Lane	Leicester	LE1	Urban	Some	mid 3-late 4 C	Roman	04-05	Dog	Do	82	2.32	3542				yes but unrelated to skinning		
772	Leach, 1982	Ilchester	Somerset	SM1	Urban	No information	4 C		04-05	Dog	Do	65	11.32	574						
860	Baker, 1998	Scole-Dickleburgh	Norfolk	NO4	Urban	Some	4 C AD	late Roman	04-05	Dog	Do	36	1.47	2447						
913	Davis, 1997	Redlands Farm	Northampton shire	NP4	Settlement	None	late 4-5 C AD		04-05	Dog	Do	4	4.12	97						
916	Stallibrass, 1997	Site 452, Thornbrough Farm	Yorkshire	YS4	Fort	Some	3-4 C AD		04-05	Dog	Do	21	1.37	1533						
921	Stallibrass, 1997	Site 452, Thornbrough Farm	Yorkshire	YS4	Fort	Some	late 4 C		04-05	Dog	Do	5	1.35	371						
1084	Izard, 1993	Birdoswald CAS Site 420	Cumbria	CU1	Fort	Some	early 3-early 5 C AD		04-05	Dog	Do	7	0.95	738						
1099	Johnstone & Albarella, 2002	Elms Farm, Heybridge	Essex	ES3	Settlement	Some	mid 3 to mid 4 C AD	Late Roman	04-05	Dog	Do	7	1.13	620	inc. partial					
1101	Johnstone & Albarella, 2002	Elms Farm, Heybridge	Essex	ES3	Settlement	Some	mid 3 to 5 C AD	late Roman to early Saxon	04-05	Dog	Do	2	0.22	889						
1103	Johnstone & Albarella, 2002	Elms Farm, Heybridge	Essex	ES3	Settlement	Some	late 4 to 5 C AD	Latest Roman to early Saxon	04-05	Dog	Do	15	3.03	495	inc. partial					
1174	Pollard, 1974	Holcombe	Devon	DV6	Settlement	No information	later than 4 C?		04-05	Dog	Do	1								
1213	Elsden, 2002	25 Cannon Street	London	LO5	Urban	Some	c. AD 250 - early 5 C		04-05	Dog	Do	185	17.64	1049					prob disposal of working animal carcasses	
1305	Fulford, 1984	Silchester defences	Hampshire	HA6	Urban	No information	4 C		04-05	Dog	Do	2	0.30	675						
1363	Hinchcliffe & Sparey Green 1985	Brancaster	Norfolk	NO11	Fort	No information	late 3-4 C	Romano-British	04-05	Dog	Do	4	1.29	310	plus one puppy skeleton	skulls of 2 adult dogs	Yes		one medium and one quite large dogs	Yes
1367	Hinchcliffe & Sparey Green 1985	Brancaster	Norfolk	NO11	Fort	Some		late Roman phase	04-05	Dog	Do	3	0.48	628						
1421	Gurney, 1986b	Little Oulsham Drove	Norfolk	NO15	High status	None	4 C		04-05	Dog?	Do	1				lower jaw frag				
1446	Martin, 1988	Burgh enclosure	Suffolk	SU2	Enclosure	No information	inc, 4 C	Roman	04-05	Dog/Fox	Do	2	5.56	36						
1479	Darling & Gurney, 1993	Caister-on-Sea	Norfolk	NO22	Fort	No information	4 C?		04-05	Dog	Do	50	1.99	2518	inc. 18 bones from front half of puppy					
1484	Darling & Gurney, 1993	Caister-on-Sea	Norfolk	NO22	Burial	No information			04-05	Dog	Do	1	0.24	418						
1496	Darling & Gurney, 1993	Caister-on-Sea	Norfolk	NO22	Fort	No information			04-05	Dog	Do	37	0.88	4189					half or more of bones in ploughsoil probably derived from Roman deposits.	

1508	Simpson et al., 1993	Plant's Farm, Maxey	Cambridgeshire	CM7	Settlement	No information	early 3-early 4 C	later Romano-British	04-05	Dog	Do	32	3.65	876	inc. two partial			small cut marks on tow radii of smaller dogs, one about midshaft, one distal end	poss. indicative of defleshing and skinning at least 50% prob Iron Age cos of pottery residuality	Yes
1510	Simpson et al., 1993	Plant's Farm, Maxey	Cambridgeshire	CM7	Settlement	No information	early 3-early 4 C	later Romano-British	04-05	Dog/Fox	Do	1	0.11	876		tibia				
1513	Simpson et al., 1993	Barnack	Cambridgeshire	CM8	Settlement	No information	4 C		04-05	Dog	Do	4	2.06	194						
1562	Mackreth, 1996	Orton Hall Farm	East Anglia	EA2	Farmstead	No information	300/325 - c. 375 AD	Roman	04-05	Dog	Do	12	0.76	1589						
1565	Mackreth, 1996	Orton Hall Farm	East Anglia	EA2	Farmstead	No information	c. 375-early 6 C		04-05	Dog	Do	47	0.81	5818						
1610	Clarke, 1998	south of Chignall Roman Villa	Essex	ES4	High status	No information	post c. 370	Roman?	04-05	Dog	Do	2	1.16	173						
1612	Andrews & Penn, 1999	St Nicholas Street	Norfolk	NO28	Urban	No information	3-4 C AD	late Roman	04-05	Dog	Do	2	0.78	258						
1723	O'Connor, 1988	General Accident, Tanner Row	York	YO13	Urban	Some	4C		04-05	Dog	Do	3	1.44	209						
1851	Dobney et al., 1996	Lincoln	Lincoln	LI9	Urban	Some	4C	Roman	04-05	Dog/Fox	Do	7	0.14	4850						
1852	Dobney et al., 1996	Lincoln	Lincoln	LI9	Urban	Some	4C	Roman	04-05	Dog	Do	48	0.99	4850				chop marks a	consistent with skinning.	Yes
1926	Booth et al., 1996	Asthall	Oxfordshire	OX1	Burial	No information	4 C	Romano-British	04-05	Dog	Do	35				Only foot bones	Yes	Yes	Cut marks suggest deliberate removal of the feet.	Yes
137	Crabtree, 1989	West Stow	Suffolk	SU1	Village	None	6 C	Anglo-Saxon	06-07	Dog	Do	50	0.19	26544						
144	Crabtree, 1989	West Stow	Suffolk	SU1	Village	None	late 6-7 C	Anglo-Saxon	06-07	Dog	Do	42	1.46	2879						
220	Johnstone, 2000	Easington	Yorkshire	YS2	Settlement	Some	7 C	Early Saxon	06-07	Dog family	Do	1	0.02	5162						
635	Godden et al., 2002	Tidworth	Wiltshire	WI5	Settlement	No information	5-8 C	early to middle Saxon	06-07	Dog	Do	119	31.07	383	Complete male adult					
700	Robinson, 1980	Roundway Hill?	Wiltshire	WI28	Burial	No information	7 C	Saxon	06-07	Dog	Do	1								
840	Albarella & Johnstone, 2000	Kings Meadow Lane	Northamptonshire	NP3	Village	Some	5-6 C		06-07	Dog	Do	1	0.52	191						
1150	Silvester, 1981	Bantham	Devon	DV3	Settlement	No information	5-7 C AD	post-Roman	06-07	Dog	Do	14	0.35	4000						
1492	Darling & Gurney, 1993	Caister-on-Sea	Norfolk	NO22	Burial	No information		Post-Roman-mid Saxon	06-07	Dog	Do	18	6.45	279						
1541	Andrews, 1995	Redcastle Furze	Norfolk	NO24	Settlement	Some	6-7 C AD	Early Saxon	06-07	Dog	Do	3	0.07	4099		tibia and maxilla				
123	Haslam, 1980	Ramsbury	Wiltshire	WI1	Industry	No information	late 8-early 9 C	Mid-Saxon	08-09	Dog	Do	2	0.19	1032		Ulna			Yes. Sizes within Saxon range, but ulna possibly wolf-size	
128	Haslam, 1980	Ramsbury	Wiltshire	WI1	Industry	No information	early 9 C	Mid-Saxon	08-09	Dog	Do	24	1.61	1489						
558	Ritchie, 1981	Machrins	Colonsay	CO1	Burial	No information		800 AD	08-09	Dog	Do	1			Almost complete					
565	Ritchie, 1976-77	Buckquoy	Orkney	OK11	Farmstead	No information	9 C	Norse	08-09	Dog	Do	4	2.42	165						
570	Ritchie, 1976-77	Buckquoy	Orkney	OK11	Farmstead	No information	8 C	Pict	08-09	Dog	Do	2	6.90	29						
618	Curle, 1938-39	Freswick	Caithness	CA2	Settlement	No information		Viking	10-11	Dog	Do	1							Three individuals, one small and fox-like	
636	Pine, 2001	Cadley Road, Collingbourne Ducis	Wiltshire	WI6	Settlement	Some	8-10 C	middle Saxon	08-09	Dog	Do	4	0.11	3644						
733	Holden, 1976	Old Erringham	Sussex	SX3	Industry	No information	750-950 AD	middle to late Saxon	08-09	Dog	Do	1	0.40	247		partial left mandible with teeth				
786	Reece, 1981	Monastery 'The old guest house'	Iona	IO4	Ecclesiastical	No information	8-9 C AD	Viking?	08-09	Dog	Do	1	1.85	54						
833	Albarella & Johnstone, 2000	Kings Meadow Lane	Northamptonshire	NP3	Village	Some	7-8 C		08-09	Dog	Do	21	6.02	349	inc. 11 from a partial					
834	Albarella & Johnstone, 2000	Kings Meadow Lane	Northamptonshire	NP3	Village	Some	7-8 C		08-09	Dog/Fox	Do	1	0.29	349						
1270	Holdsworth, 1980	Melbourne Street, five sites	Hampshire	ST1	Urban	Some	8 C	Middle Saxon	08-09	Dog	Do	23	0.05	45704					puppy and large animals	
1300	Fasham & Whinney, 1991	M3	Hampshire	HA5	Settlement	Some	6-8/9 C AD	Anglo-Saxon	08-09	Dog	Do	2	0.07	2812		radius, phalanx				
1330	Wade-Martins, 1980a	North Elmham Park	East Anglia	EA1	Settlement	No information	late 7 - 9 C	middle Saxon	08-09	Dog	Do	245	2.98	8212						
1487	Darling & Gurney, 1993	Caister-on-Sea	Norfolk	NO22	Burial	No information	8 C?		08-09	Dog	Do	7	1.31	535						

1789	O'Connor, 1991	46-54 Fishergate	York	YO17	Urban	Some	8-9 C	Anglian	08-09	Dog	Do	18	1.03	1740						
1927	Farley, 1980	Chicheley	Buckinghamshire	BU2	Settlement	No information		middle Saxon	08-09	Dog	Do	8	4.00	200						
2	Fairbrother, 1990	Faccombe Netherton	Hampshire	HA1	High status	None	pre850-1070	Saxon	10-11	Dog	Do	36	0.38	9461						
7	Fairbrother, 1990	Faccombe Netherton	Hampshire	HA1	High status	None	980-1204	Norman	10-11	Dog	Do	53	0.56	9461	Partial	Radius				
74	Maltby, 1979	Exeter	Exeter	EX1	Urban	No information	1000-1150	Medieval	10-11	Dog	Do	14	0.43	3255						
150	Crabtree, 1989	West Stow	Suffolk	SU1	Village	None		Anglo-Saxon	10-11	Dog	Do	532	0.87	61495						
157	Carrott et al., 1995	22 Piccadilly	York	YO1	Urban	Some	10-11 C		10-11	Dog	Do	20	4.65	430		Mandible, leg bones, scapula and pelvis				
205	Carrott et al., 1997a	British Gas, Davygate	York	YO8	Urban	No information	10-11 C		10-11	Dog	Do	1	0.65	155						
214	Carrott et al., 1997b	19 Fetter Lane	York	YO10	High status	Some	Anglo-Scandinavian?		10-11	Dog	Do	1	1.89	53						
729	Freke, 1976	North Street	Sussex	SX1	Urban	Some	abandoned by 14 C	Saxo-Norman	10-11	Dog	Do	16	0.32	5000						
848	Albarella, 1999a	Mill Lane	Norfolk	NO3	Urban	Some	10-11 C AD	Saxo-Norman	10-11	Dog	Do	27	2.20	1225	inc 12 from partial					
851	Albarella, 1999a	Mill Lane	Norfolk	NO3	Urban	Some	10-12 C AD	Saxo-Norman	10-11	Dog	Do	7	1.53	457						
944	Albarella, 1997c	Coslany Street	Norwich	NW2	Urban	None	10-12 C		10-11	Dog/Fox	Do	1	1.89	53						
1002	Albarella & Davis, 1994a	West Cotton	Northamptonshire	NP5	Village	Some	c. 950-1100 AD	Late Saxon	10-11	Dog	Do	3	2.48	121		inc. almost complete skull	Yes			Yes
1105	Albarella & Davis, 1994b; Albarella & Davis, 1996 for 1994	Launceston Castle	Cornwall	CR1	Castle	Some	c. 1075-c. 1104		10-11	Dog	Do	2	33.33	6						
1222	Howe, 2002	Baltic House	London	LO6	Industry	Some	AD 900-1200	early Medieval	10-11	Dog	Do	8	0.53	1522						
1235	Thomas et al., 1997	Priory and hospital of St Mary Spital	London	LO9	Ecclesiastical and hospital	Some	1050-1197 AD	Saxo-Norman/medieval	10-11	Dog	Do	3	4.79	12243g						
1334	Wade-Martins, 1980a	North Elmham Park	East Anglia	EA1	Settlement	No information	late 9-late 10 C	late 9 and 10 c features	10-11	Dog	Do	49	1.35	3620						
1357	Ayers & Murphy, 1983	Whitefriars Street car park	Norwich	NW3	Urban	No information	late 10 - 11 C		10-11	Dog	Do	1	0.34	292						
1368	West, 1985	West Stow	Suffolk	SU1	Village	No information		Anglo-Saxon	10-11	Dog	Do	1	0.16	628						
1377	Atkin, 1985	Alms Lane	Norwich	NW4	Urban	No information	1000-1050		10-11	Dog	Do	1	0.85	117						
1428	Ayres, 1988	St Martin-at-Palace Plain	Norwich	NW5	Urban riverside	No information	11 - early 12 C		10-11	Dog	Do	17	0.44	3821						
1460	Rogerson & Dallas, 1984	Group Captain Knocker's excavations	Norfolk	NO19	Urban	No information		Late Saxon	10-11	Dog	Do	11	0.73	1500	plus 9 skeletons			one skull cut longitudinally in half.		
1465	Rogerson & Dallas, 1984	Group Captain Knocker's excavations	Norfolk	NO19	Urban	None	11 C	Late Saxon	10-11	Dog	Do	43	2.06	2091	plus 1 skeleton	many elements		chop marks tween 2nd and 3rd lumber vert, prob to fit in pit	many young dogs	
1468	Davies et al., 1992	Tasburgh	Norfolk	NO20	Enclosure	No information	c. 11 C		10-11	Dog family	Do	4	1.93	207						
1515	Dallas, 1993	Brandon Road	Norfolk	NO23	Urban	None	10 C	Late Saxon	10-11	Dog	Do	22	1.02	2163				no butchery marks found	prob guard dogs, pets, scavengers within town	
1517	Dallas, 1993	Brandon Road	Norfolk	NO23	Urban	None	10 C	Late Saxon	10-11	Dog/Fox	Do	1	0.05	2163		pelvis				
1533	Ayres, 1994	Fishergate	Norwich	NW6	Urban	Some	10 C and earlier		10-11	Dog	Do	1	0.15	654						
1537	Ayres, 1994	Fishergate	Norwich	NW6	Urban	Some	11 C	Medieval	10-11	Dog	Do	1	0.08	1222		ulna		ulna chopped transversely on upper shaft on the radial groove		
1544	Andrews, 1995	Redcastle Furze	Norfolk	NO24	Settlement	No information	early to mid 11 C	Late Saxon	10-11	Dog	Do	33	1.79	1847		many elements				
1550	Andrews, 1995	Redcastle Furze	Norfolk	NO24	Settlement	No information	late 11 C	Late Saxon, early Medieval	10-11	Dog	Do	85	1.99	4277		many elements				
1574	Morely & Gurney, 1997	Castle Rising Castle	Norfolk	NO27	Urban	No information		Saxo-Norman	10-11	Dog	Do	23	7.96	289						
1613	Andrews & Penn, 1999	St Nicholas Street	Norfolk	NO28	Urban	No information	10-11 C AD	Late Saxon	10-11	Dog	Do	8	80.00	10						
1619	Andrews & Penn, 1999	Guildhall Street	Norfolk	NO29	Urban	No information	10-11 C AD	Late Saxon	10-11	Dog	Do	10	9.35	107						
1683	Shaw, 1996	The Green	Northampton	NP1	Urban	No information	850-1100	Late Saxon	10-11	Dog	Do	3	0.32	951						
1704	O'Connor, 1984	Skeldergate	York	YO11	Urban	None	10 C	early post Roman	10-11	Dog	Do	4	0.35	1129	inc. partial					

1756	O'Connor, 1989	16-22 Coppergate	York	YO15	Urban	Some	mid - late 11 C	Anglo-Scandinavian	10-11	Dog	Do	7	0.61	1139						
1758	O'Connor, 1989	16-22 Coppergate	York	YO15	Urban	Some	c. 975 - early/mid 11 C	Anglo-Scandinavian	10-11	Dog	Do	76	0.59	12823						
1761	O'Connor, 1989	16-22 Coppergate	York	YO15	Urban	Some	mid 9 - late 10 C	Anglo-Scandinavian	10-11	Dog	Do	62	0.35	17738						
1764	O'Connor, 1989	16-22 Coppergate	York	YO15	Urban	Some		Anglo-Scandinavian	10-11	Dog	Do	48	0.25	19110						
1769	O'Connor, 1989	16-22 Coppergate	York	YO15	Urban	Some	mid 9 - late 10 C	Anglo-Scandinavian	10-11	Dog	Do	12	1.94	620						
1777	O'Connor, 1989	16-22 Coppergate	York	YO15	Urban	Some	c. 975 - mid 11 C	Anglo-Scandinavian	10-11	Dog	Do	2	1.34	149						
1782	O'Connor, 1989	16-22 Coppergate	York	YO15	Urban	Some	mid-late 11 C	Anglo-Scandinavian	10-11	Dog	Do	2	3.08	65						
1809	Bond & O'Connor, 1999	16-22 Coppergate	York	YO15	Urban	Some		Anglo-Scandinavian	10-11	Dog	Do	7	20.00	35						
1812	Bond & O'Connor, 1999	16-22 Coppergate	York	YO15	Urban	Some	late 11 C		10-11	Dog	Do	18	8.53	211	prob. inc. skeletons					
1855	Dobney et al., 1996	Lincoln	Lincoln	LI9	Urban	Some	9-10 C	Late Saxon	10-11	Dog/Fox	Do	1	0.06	1716						
1856	Dobney et al., 1996	Lincoln	Lincoln	LI9	Urban	Some	9-10 C	Late Saxon	10-11	Dog	Do	6	0.35	1716						
1858	Dobney et al., 1996	Lincoln	Lincoln	LI9	Urban	Some	11 C	Saxo-Norman	10-11	Dog	Do	2	0.87	230						
1885	Shaw, 1985	Black Lion Hill	Northampton	NP2	Settlement	No information	850-1100	Late Saxon	10-11	Dog	Do	2	0.70	285						
1980	Albarella et al., 1997	Castle Mall	Norwich	NW9	Castle	Some	late 9 -11 C	late Saxon/early Norman	10-11	Dog	Do	52	4.23	1229	inc. partial		inc. scapula	Yes, on scapula	not typical for skinning, more likely for meat	
2018	Albarella et al., 1997	Castle Mall	Norwich	NW9	Castle	Some	late 9 - 11 C	Late Saxon/Early Norman	10-11	Dog	Do	4	2.47	162						
2019	Albarella et al., 1997	Castle Mall	Norwich	NW9	Castle	Some	late 9 - 11 C	Late Saxon/Early Norman	10-11	Dog/Fox	Do	4	2.47	162						
25	Heighway, 1983	North Gate, Gloucester	Gloucester	GL1	Defences	Some		Medieval	12-13	Dog	Do	21	8.37	251	Partial					
33	Heighway, 1983	East Gate	Gloucester	GL2	Defences	Some	10-15 C	Medieval	12-13	Dog	Do	20	0.12	16478						
40	O'Brien et al., 1988	Newcastle Quayside	Newcastle upon Tyne	NT2	Urban riverside	Some	mid-later 13C		12-13	Dog	Do	1	0.01	7813						
78	Maltby, 1979	Exeter	Exeter	EX1	Urban	No information	1100-1200	Medieval	12-13	Dog	Do	14	0.19	7435						
83	Maltby, 1979	Exeter	Exeter	EX1	Urban	No information	1000-1200	Medieval	12-13	Dog	Do	7	0.37	1869						
92	Maltby, 1979	Exeter	Exeter	EX1	Urban	No information	1250-1300	Medieval	12-13	Dog	Do	20	0.35	5692						
94	Maltby, 1979	Exeter	Exeter	EX1	Urban	No information	1200-1300	Medieval	12-13	Dog	Do	1	1.64	61						
130	Haslam, 1980	Ramsbury	Wiltshire	WI1	Industry	No information	9-13 C		12-13	Dog	Do	5	1.91	262						
160	Carrott et al., 1995	22 Piccadilly	York	YO1	Urban	Some	11-13 C		12-13	Dog	Do	16	0.79	2017		Cranium, leg bones, foot bones				
161	Carrott et al., 1995	22 Piccadilly	York	YO1	Urban	Some	11-13 C		12-13	Dog family	Do	3	0.15	2017						
172	Carrott et al., 1998c	BHS Store, Feasegate	York	YO3	Urban	No information	12-13 C	Medieval	12-13	Dog	Do	3	12.00	25						
174	Carrott et al., 1998c	BHS Store, Feasegate	York	YO3	Urban	No information	13 C	Medieval	12-13	Dog	Do	1	0.36	280						
179	Carrott et al., 1998a	St Saviourgate	York	YO4	Urban	No information	12-13 C		12-13	Dog	Do	2	0.96	208						
185	Carrott et al., 1998a	St Saviourgate	York	YO4	Urban	No information	11-12 C		12-13	Dog	Do	7	2.59	270						
207	Carrott et al., 1997a	British Gas, Davygate	York	YO8	Urban	No information	12-13 C		12-13	Dog	Do	1	0.27	374						
211	Carrott et al., 1997a	British Gas, Davygate	York	YO8	Urban	No information	12 C		12-13	Dog	Do	1	5.88	17						
232	Truman, 2001	Stockbridge	Newcastle upon Tyne	NT3	Urban	No information	12-14 C	Medieval	12-13	Dog	Do	4	0.49	811		Tibia, radius, pelvis, cranium of different animals				
265	Nolan et al., 1989	Town defences	Newcastle upon Tyne	NT7	Defences	No information	Medieval	Medieval	12-13	Dog	Do	27	5.18	521						
290	O'Sullivan, 1985	Holy Island Village	Northumberland	ND4	Village	None		Medieval	12-13	Dog	Do	3								
380	Ewart, 1996	Inchaffray Abbey, Inchaffray	Perth & Kinross	PK1	Ecclesiastical	No information	1200-1300	Augustinian	12-13	Dog	Do	1	0.24	416						
401	Cox, 1996	Scott Street	Perth	PE2	Urban	None		Medieval	12-13	Dog	Do	3	0.48	619						
427	Bowler et al., 1995	King Edward Street	Perth	PE5	Urban	No information	12 C	Medieval and post-medieval	12-13	Dog	Do	1	0.14	693						
451	Perry, 1999	Abbot House, Dunfermline	Fife	FI2	High status	No information		Medieval	12-13	**Dog**	Do	1	0.32	311				Knife mark	Possibly skinning,	Yes
468	Moloney & Coleman, 1997	High Street, Perth	Perth	PE9	Urban	No information	early-mid 13 C	Medieval	12-13	Dog	Do	2	0.18	1101						
481	Proudfoot & Aliaga-Kelly, 1997	Niddry Castle	West Lothian	WL1	Castle	No information		Medieval	12-13	Dog	Do	1								

509	Wordsworth, 1982	13-21 Castle Street	Inverness	IV1	Urban	No information	13 C	Medieval	12-13	Dog	Do	1	3.13	32						
510	Wordsworth, 1982	13-21 Castle Street	Inverness	IV1	Urban	No information	13 C	Medieval	12-13	Dog	Do	6	7.79	77						
522	Thomas, 1982	St Ann's Lane	Perth	PE10	Urban	None	early 13-mid 14 C		12-13	Dog	Do	20	1.31	1523					Includes puppies	
524	Murray, 1984	45-47 Gallowgate	Aberdeen	AB1	Urban	No information	13 C	Medieval	12-13	Dog	Do	5	10.20	49					all adult	
648	Andrews et al., 2000	St John's Hospital, Wilton	Wiltshire	WI10	Urban	No information	12-13 C	Medieval	12-13	Dog	Do	1	4.35	23						
668	Currie, 1995	Wootton Bassett	Wiltshire	WI18	Urban	No information	12-13 C	medieval	12-13	Dog	Do	1								
679	Currie, 1993	Postern Mill	Wiltshire	WI21	Industry	No information	early-mid 12 C		12-13	Dog	Do	1	3.57	28						
685	Musty & Algar, 1986	Gomeldon	Wiltshire	WI23	Village	No information	12-13 C	Medieval	12-13	Dog	Do	1	0.22	448		tooth				
687	Musty & Algar, 1986	Gomeldon	Wiltshire	WI23	Village	No information	12-13 C	Medieval	12-13	Dog	Do	2				tooth and metatarsal	Yes			Yes
688	Musty & Algar, 1986	Gomeldon	Wiltshire	WI23	Village	No information	12-13 C	Medieval	12-13	Dog	Do	2				tooth and metatarsal	Yes			Yes
749	Connor & Buckley, 1999	Causeway Lane	Leicester	LE1	Urban	Some	11- early 14	Medieval	12-13	Dog	Do	90	1.24	7269	includes partial puppies and adults				skins may have been used	Yes
774	Leach, 1982	Ilchester	Somerset	SM1	Urban	No information	11-early 13 C	Medieval	12-13	Dog	Do	2	0.06	3356		mandible and metacarpal	Yes			Yes
820	Weinstock, 2002a	Scarborough Castle	Yorkshire	YS3	Castle	None	1223-1227, later 13 C		12-13	Dog	Do	4	2.26	177				cut marks prob disarticulation of the hind limb from the pelvis	could have been used for meat, probably fed to other animals	
946	Albarella, 1997c	Coslany Street	Norwich	NW2	Urban	None	12-14 C		12-13	Dog	Do	1	1.35	74						
947	Albarella, 1997c	Coslany Street	Norwich	NW2	Urban	None	12-14 C		12-13	Dog/Fox	Do	1	1.35	74						
951	Albarella, 1997b	Great Holts Farm	Essex	ES2	Farmstead	Some		Medieval	12-13	Dog	Do	2	28.57	7						
964	Smith, 1994	Carisbrooke Castle	Isle of Wight	IW1	Castle	None	1100-1293	early Norman	12-13	Dog	Do	63	2.42	2599						
1005	Albarella & Davis, 1994a	West Cotton	Northamptonshire	NP5	Village	Some	c. 1100-1250 AD	Early medieval	12-13	Dog	Do	44	2.25	1952		inc. almost complete skull	Yes	yes	interpreted as due to skinning	Yes
1006	Albarella & Davis, 1994a	West Cotton	Northamptonshire	NP5	Village	Some	c. 1100-1250 AD	Early medieval	12-13	Dog/Fox	Do	1	0.05	1952						
1052	Stallibrass, 1993c	southern area of The Lanes	Carlisle	CM11	Urban	Some	12-13 C		12-13	Dog	Do	3	0.52	575						
1080	Stallibrass, 1993a	Old Grapes Lane	Carlisle	CM12	Urban	Some	12-13 C		12-13	Dog	Do	1	0.39	257						
1107	Albarella & Davis, 1994b; Albarella & Davis, 1996 for 1994	Launceston Castle	Cornwall	CR1	Castle	Some	c. 1104-c. 1175		12-13	Dog	Do	1	0.59	170						
1110	Albarella & Davis, 1994b; Albarella & Davis, 1996 for 1994	Launceston Castle	Cornwall	CR1	Castle	Some	c. 1175-c. 1227		12-13	Dog	Do	14	10.89	129						
1113	Albarella & Davis, 1994b; Albarella & Davis, 1996 for 1994	Launceston Castle	Cornwall	CR1	Castle	Some	mid 13 C		12-13	Dog	Do	6	4.11	146						
1116	Albarella & Davis, 1994b; Albarella & Davis, 1996 for 1994	Launceston Castle	Cornwall	CR1	Castle	Some	late 13 C		12-13	Dog	Do	17	1.11	1527		many elements				
1148	Smith et al., 1983	Braunton Burrows	Devon	DV2	Settlement	Some	11-12 C AD		12-13	Dog?	Do	1				tooth				
1153	Higham et al., 1982	Okehampton Castle	Devon	DV4	Castle	Some	pre-1300		12-13	Dog	Do	26			1 partial			none	same pit as partial contained two puppy bones	
1178	Barber & Thomas, 2002	Preacher's Court, Charterhouse, site code PRR98	London	LO1	Ecclesiastical	Some	12 C - 1370		12-13	Dog	Do	40	25.32	158	inc. Partial					
1216	Elsden, 2002	25 Cannon Street	London	LO5	Urban	Some	1140-1230	early Medieval	12-13	Dog	Do	1	0.84	119						
1238	Thomas et al., 1997	Priory and hospital of St Mary Spital	London	LO9	Ecclesiastical and hospital	Some	1197-1235 AD		12-13	Dog	Do	2	0.91	6729g						
1240	Thomas et al., 1997	Priory and hospital of St Mary Spital	London	LO9	Ecclesiastical and hospital	Some	1235-1280 AD		12-13	Dog	Do	2	0.17	5716g						
1264	Knight, 2002	Jubillee Line Extension, Southwark	London	LO18	Urban	No information		medieval	12-13	Dog	Do	1				femur and tibia				
1265	Knight, 2002	Jubillee Line Extenstion, Southwark	London	LO18	Urban	No information		medieval	12-13	Dog	Do	1				radius				
1277	Platt & Coleman-Smith, 1975	Southampton	Southampton	ST2	Settlement	No information	c. 1100 - 1225 AD		12-13	Dog	Do	1	0.29	340						

1290	Platt & Coleman-Smith, 1975	Southampton	Southampton	ST2	Settlement	No information		medieval	12-13	Dog	Do	1				tooth				
1336	Wade-Martins, 1980a	North Elmham Park	East Anglia	EA1	Settlement	No information	early 11-early 12	Late Saxon and early medieval	12-13	Dog	Do	14	1.37	1019						
1341	Wade-Martins, 1980a	North Elmham Park	East Anglia	EA1	Settlement	No information	12-mid 15 C	medieval	12-13	Dog	Do	132	3.44	3842						
1359	Ayers & Murphy, 1983	Whitefriars Street car park	Norwich	NW3	Urban	No information	pre mid 13 C	early medieval	12-13	Dog	Do	1	0.57	176						
1378	Atkin, 1985	Alms Lane	Norwich	NW4	Urban	No information	1050-1150		12-13	Dog	Do	1	0.88	113						
1431	Ayres, 1988	St Martin-at-Palace Plain	Norwich	NW5	Urban riverside	No information	11- 13 C		12-13	Dog	Do	5	0.21	2369						
1435	Ayres, 1988	St Martin-at-Palace Plain	Norwich	NW5	Urban riverside	No information	12 and 13 C		12-13	Dog	Do	16	0.30	5406						
1519	Dallas, 1993	Brandon Road	Norfolk	NO23	Urban	None	11-12 C	Medieval	12-13	Dog	Do	75	1.78	4221	plus one skeleton					
1524	Dallas, 1993	Brandon Road	Norfolk	NO23	Urban	None	12-14 C	Medieval	12-13	Dog	Do	24	3.26	736						
1538	Ayres, 1994	Fishergate	Norwich	NW6	Urban	Some	12 C	Medieval	12-13	Dog	Do	1	0.29	346						
1580	Morely & Gurney, 1997	Castle Rising Castle	Norfolk	NO27	Urban	No information		Medieval	12-13	Dog	Do	347	10.94	3171	inc. 87 from near complete skeleton					
1616	Andrews & Penn, 1999	St Nicholas Street	Norfolk	NO28	Urban	No information	11-12 c	early medieval	12-13	Dog	Do	59	2.51	2355	inc. one skeleton in a well			prob. Kept on site as pets or as working animals		
1623	Bell et al., 1999	Bicker Haven	Lincolnshire	LI7	Industry	No information		medieval	12-13	Dog?	Do	1	0.91	110		phalange	Yes			Yes
1685	Shaw, 1996	The Green	Northampton	NP1	Urban	No information	1100-1350	early medieval	12-13	Dog	Do	11	0.20	5425	plus one	many				
1690	Shaw, 1996	The Green	Northampton	NP1	Urban	No information		medieval	12-13	Dog	Do	1	0.62	161						
1707	O'Connor, 1984	Skeldergate	York	YO11	Urban	None	early 12 C	early post conquest	12-13	Dog	Do	3	0.19	1563						
1720	O'Connor, 1988	General Accident, Tanner Row	York	YO13	Urban	Some	12-13 C		12-13	Dog	Do	16	0.27	5985						
1721	O'Connor, 1988	General Accident, Tanner Row	York	YO13	Urban	Some	11-12 C		12-13	Dog	Do	1	0.48	209						
1732	O'Connor, 1988	General Accident, Tanner Row	York	YO13	Urban	Some	12-13 C		12-13	Dog	Do	1	0.25	402						
1796	O'Connor, 1991	46-54 Fishergate	York	YO17	Urban	Some	11-12 C		12-13	Dog	Do	23	10.60	217						
1816	Bond & O'Connor, 1999	16-22 Coppergate	York	YO15	Urban	Some	12 C		12-13	Dog	Do	21	9.86	213	prob. inc. skeletons					
1819	Bond & O'Connor, 1999	16-22 Coppergate	York	YO15	Urban	Some	13 C		12-13	Dog	Do	81	18.33	442	prob. inc. skeletons					
1833	Bond & O'Connor, 1999	York	York	YO20	Urban	No information	11-12 C		12-13	Dog	Do	1								
1835	Bond & O'Connor, 1999	York	York	YO20	Urban	No information	12-13 C		12-13	Dog	Do	1								
1840	Bond & O'Connor, 1999	York	York	YO20	Urban	No information		medieval	12-13	Dog	Do	2								
1842	Bond & O'Connor, 1999	1-2 Tower Street	York	YO22	Urban	No information		medieval	12-13	Dog	Do	1								
1861	Dobney et al., 1996	Lincoln	Lincoln	LI9	Urban	Some	12-13 C	High medieval	12-13	Dog/Fox	Do	1	0.24	419						
1862	Dobney et al., 1996	Lincoln	Lincoln	LI9	Urban	Some	12-13 C	High medieval	12-13	Dog	Do	5	1.19	419						
1876	Allen & Dalwood, 1983	George Street	Buckinghamshire	BU1	Urban	No information	12- early 13 C	medieval	12-13	Dog	Do	1	1.41	71	plus 1 skeleton				skeleton is of small dog that had lived with fractured femur	
1887	Shaw, 1985	Black Lion Hill	Northampton	NP2	Settlement	No information	1100-1350	early medieval	12-13	Dog	Do	4	0.63	634						
1920	Thomas, 2002	Dudley Castle	West Midlands	WM1	Castle	No information			12-13	Dog	Do	1						9% had butchery marks	only one suggests skinning	Yes
1935	Allen, 1986	Bierton	Buckinghamshire	BU3	High status	No information		medieval?	12-13	Dog	Do	1	0.15	670						
1949	Allen, 1994	Abingdon Abbey	Oxfordshire	OX2	High status	No information	late 12-13 C		12-13	Dog	Do	1	0.06	1661						
1960	Baker, 2002a	Shrewsbury Abbey	Shrewsbury	SW1	Ecclesiastical	No information	12-14 C		12-13	Dog	Do	49	1.36	3612						
1983	Albarella et al., 1997	Castle Mall	Norwich	NW9	Castle	Some	late 11 - early12 C	Norman/early medieval	12-13	Dog	Do	67	7.79	860	inc. partial		inc. femur	Yes, on femur		
1986	Albarella et al., 1997	Castle Mall	Norwich	NW9	Castle	Some	late 11 - 12 C	Norman/early medieval	12-13	Dog	Do	8	4.85	165			inc. femur and pelvis	Yes, femur and pelvis		
1988	Albarella et al., 1997	Castle Mall	Norwich	NW9	Castle	Some	late 12 - mid 14C	Medieval	12-13	Dog	Do	11	2.64	417						
2003	Albarella et al., 1997	Castle Mall	Norwich	NW9	Castle	Some	late 11 - early12 C	Norman/early medieval	12-13	Dog	Do	3	3.00	100						
2005	Albarella et al., 1997	Castle Mall	Norwich	NW9	Castle	Some	late 11 - 12 C	Norman/early medieval	12-13	Dog	Do	1	4.76	21						
2007	Albarella et al., 1997	Castle Mall	Norwich	NW9	Castle	Some	late 12 - mid 14C	Medieval	12-13	Dog	Do	8	7.27	110						

2023	Albarella et al., 1997	Castle Mall	Norwich	NW9	Castle	Some	late 11 - early 12 C	Norman/early medieval	12-13	Dog	Do	6	7.89	76						
15	Fairbrother, 1990	Faccombe Netherton	Hampshire	HA1	High status	None	c.1260-1356	Medieval	14-15	**Dog**	Do	20	0.21	9461		Ulna		Light cut mark	Possibly skinning	Yes
24	Fairbrother, 1990	Faccombe Netherton	Hampshire	HA1	High status	None	1418-1480	Late Medieval	14-15	Dog	Do	20	0.21	9461						
43	O'Brien et al., 1988	Newcastle Quayside	Newcastle upon Tyne	NT2	Urban riverside	Some	late 13-early 14 C		14-15	Dog	Do	2	0.03	7816						
46	O'Brien et al., 1988	Newcastle Quayside	Newcastle upon Tyne	NT2	Urban riverside	Some	mid-late 14-15-early 17 C		14-15	Dog	Do	8	0.10	7819						
96	Maltby, 1979	Exeter	Exeter	EX1	Urban	No information	1250-1350	Medieval	14-15	Dog	Do	4	0.75	535						
99	Maltby, 1979	Exeter	Exeter	EX1	Urban	No information	1300-1350	Medieval	14-15	Dog	Do	7	0.57	1237						
103	Maltby, 1979	Exeter	Exeter	EX1	Urban	No information	1350-1500	Medieval	14-15	Dog	Do	2	0.42	479						
180	Carrott et al., 1998a	St Saviourgate	York	YO4	Urban	No information	13-14 C		14-15	**Dog**	Do	11	7.05	156	At least three individuals	Femur		Possible cut marks		
187	Carrott et al., 1998a	St Saviourgate	York	YO4	Urban	No information	14-15 C		14-15	Dog	Do	14	4.64	302	Partial lap dog, and at least four different individuals of different sizes	Humeri				
221	Dobney et al., 1994	Hall Garth	Humberside	HU1	Moat	Some	Early 14 C	Post-medieval and early modern	14-15	Dog	Do	1	16.67	6		Scapula				
222	Dobney et al., 1994	Hall Garth	Humberside	HU1	Moat	Some	14-15 C	Post-medieval and early modern	14-15	Dog	Do	3	3.95	76		Mandible, scapula, radius				
234	Harbottle & Ellison, 2001	Etal Castle	Northumberland	ND1	Castle	No information	13-16 C	Medieval to post-medieval	14-15	Dog	Do	7	1.90	369						
237	Griffiths, 1999	New Quay	Berwick upon Tweed	BT1	Urban	No information	13-16 C		14-15	Dog	Do	1	0.78	128						
255	Nolan, 1993	Town Wall	Newcastle upon Tyne	NT6	Defences	No information	mid 14 C		14-15	Dog	Do	2	0.08	2409						
258	Nolan, 1993	Town Wall	Newcastle upon Tyne	NT6	Defences	No information	14-16 C		14-15	Dog	Do	10	0.42	2409						
270	O'Brien et al., 1989	Crown Court Site, Quayside	Newcastle upon Tyne	NT8	Urban riverside	Some	early 14 C		14-15	Dog	Do	4	0.08	5043						
272	O'Brien et al., 1989	Crown Court Site, Quayside	Newcastle upon Tyne	NT8	Urban riverside	Some	14-15 C		14-15	Dog	Do	29	0.58	5043						
327	Harbottle et al., 1981	Castle ditch	Newcastle upon Tyne	NT11	Castle	No information	mid 14 C		14-15	Dog	Do	4	1.04	383					Majority of dogs adult and partial skeletons, range in size	
329	Harbottle et al., 1981	Castle ditch	Newcastle upon Tyne	NT11	Castle	No information	late 14-15 C		14-15	Dog	Do	29	4.77	608	Some partials					
331	Harbottle et al., 1981	Castle ditch	Newcastle upon Tyne	NT11	Castle	No information	late 15 C		14-15	Dog	Do	1	0.35	282						
365	Clipson, 1980	Back Silver Street	Durham	DU5	Urban	No information	15 C		14-15	Dog/Fox	Do	1								
367	Clipson, 1980	Back Silver Street	Durham	DU5	Urban	No information	14 C		14-15	Dog/Fox	Do	1								
383	Ewart, 1996	Inchaffray Abbey, Inchaffray	Perth & Kinross	PK1	Ecclesiastical	No information	1300-1450	Augustinian	14-15	Dog	Do	5	1.20	416						
391	Cox, 1996	Meal Vennel	Perth	PE1	Urban	No information	mid13-14	Medieval	14-15	Dog	Do	5	0.17	2929						
393	Cox, 1996	Meal Vennel	Perth	PE1	Urban	No information	mid13-mid14	Medieval	14-15	Dog	Do	22	0.39	5606						
413	Lewis, 1996a	Castlecliffe	St Andrews	SA1	Urban	No information	14 C and 1200 - mid 16 C		14-15	**Dog**	Do	2	0.49	412		Pubis		Knife mark	Probably also indicative of skinning	Yes
415	Coleman, 1996	Canal Street	Perth	PE3	Urban	No information	mid-14 C	Medieval	14-15	Dog	Do	1	0.15	659						
416	Coleman, 1996	Canal Street	Perth	PE3	Urban	No information	late 14 C-early 15 C	Medieval	14-15	Dog	Do	8	0.54	1495						
418	Coleman, 1996	Canal Street	Perth	PE3	Urban	No information	late 14 - early 15 C	Medieval	14-15	Dog	Do	3	0.24	1225						
423	Bowler et al., 1995	Mill Street	Perth	PE4	Urban	No information	early 13 - 17 C	Medieval and post-medieval	14-15	Dog	Do	83	4.98	1668	Complete male					
430	Bowler et al., 1995	Kinnoull Street	Perth	PE6	Urban	No information	Roman - 19th C	Medieval and post-medieval	14-15	Dog	Do	6	1.65	363						
433	Bowler et al., 1995	Blackfriars House	Perth	PE7	Urban	No information	15 C	Medieval and post-medieval	14-15	Dog	Do	12	8.89	135						

452	Hall et al., 1998	Ladyhill, Elgin	Moray	MO1	Castle	No information	12-15 C	Medieval	14-15	**Dog**	Do	36	5.84	616		mandibles, 8		3 mandibles plus another bone with knife marks	Possibly hunting dogs as well as skinning.	Yes
456	Cox et al., 1998	Earl's Palace, Kirkwall	Orkney	OK2	High status	None	14-16 C	Medieval	14-15	**Dog**	Do	73	21.22	344		Vertebra		Possible 2 deep cut marks	Two different sizes of dog present. Very little butchery, so dog cut marks more significant.	
472	Moloney & Coleman, 1997	High Street, Perth	Perth	PE9	Urban	No information	late 13 - early 14	Medieval	14-15	Dog	Do	5	0.09	5344					Evidence of different sizes	
473	Moloney & Coleman, 1997	High Street, Perth	Perth	PE9	Urban	No information	late 13 - early 14	Medieval	14-15	Dog/Fox	Do	1	0.02	5344					Possibly intrusive	
477	Moloney & Coleman, 1997	High Street, Perth	Perth	PE9	Urban	No information	early - mid 14 C	Medieval	14-15	Dog	Do	1	0.17	606						
511	Wordsworth, 1982	13-21 Castle Street	Inverness	IV1	Urban	No information	13-14 C	Medieval	14-15	Dog	Do	23	4.69	490						
513	Wordsworth, 1982	13-21 Castle Street	Inverness	IV1	Urban	No information	14 C	Medieval	14-15	Dog	Do	3	1.57	191						
544	Holmes, 1985	Bernard Street, Leith	Edinburgh	ED2	Urban	No information	15 C		14-15	Dog	Do	1								
591	Wordsworth, 1983	Inverkeithing	Fife	FI3	Market place	No information	14 C		14-15	Dog	Do	2	1.35	148						
593	Wordsworth, 1983	Inverkeithing	Fife	FI3	Market place	No information	14-15 C		14-15	Dog	Do	3	3.00	100						
595	Wordsworth, 1983	Inverkeithing	Fife	FI3	Market place	No information	15 C		14-15	Dog	Do	2	4.26	47						
596	Redknap, 1976-77	Iona Abbey	Iona	IO3	Ecclesiastical	No information	14 C?		14-15	Dog	Do	3	3.70	81						
603	Schofield, 1975-76	Edinburgh High Street	Edinburgh	ED3	Urban	No information	15 C	Medieval	14-15	Dog	Do	2								
616	Turner & Dunbar, 1969-70	Breachacha Castle, Isle of Coll	Isle of Coll	IC1	Castle	No information	14 - 16 C	medieval	14-15	Dog	Do	1								
757	Horsey, 1992	Poole	Dorset	DO1	Port	No information	13-16 C	medieval	14-15	Dog	Do	3	0.16	1892		pelvis, tibia				
811	Cromwell et al., 2002	Barking Abbey	Essex	ES1	Ecclesiastical	Some	11-16 C	Medieval	14-15	Dog	Do	4	5.71	70	inc. partial	many elements				
812	Cromwell et al., 2002	Barking Abbey	Essex	ES1	Ecclesiastical	Some	11-16 C	Medieval	14-15	Dog?	Do	8	11.43	70						
948	Albarella, 1997c	Coslany Street	Norwich	NW2	Urban	None	14-16 C		14-15	Dog	Do	1	5.00	20						
1014	Albarella & Davis, 1994a	West Cotton	Northamptonshire	NP5	Village	Some	c.1250-1400 AD	Mid medieval	14-15	Dog	Do	39	3.10	1258				yes	interpreted as due to skinning	Yes
1022	Albarella & Davis, 1994a	West Cotton	Northamptonshire	NP5	Village	Some	c. 1300-1450 AD	Late medieval	14-15	Dog	Do	17	2.51	677				yes	interpreted as due to skinning	Yes
1054	Stallibrass, 1993b	St Giles	Yorkshire	YS6	Hospital	Some	late13-late 14 C	medieval	14-15	Dog	Do	1	0.63	160						
1056	Stallibrass, 1993b	St Giles	Yorkshire	YS6	Hospital	Some	late 14-mid 15 C	medieval	14-15	Dog	Do	1	0.51	198						
1060	Stallibrass, 1993b	St Giles	Yorkshire	YS6	Hospital	Some	mid 15-early 16	medieval	14-15	Dog	Do	7	0.74	947						
1122	Albarella & Davis, 1994b; Albarella & Davis, 1996 for 1994	Launceston Castle	Cornwall	CR1	Castle	Some	15 C		14-15	Dog	Do	23	0.67	3427		many elements				
1155	Higham et al., 1982	Okehampton Castle	Devon	DV4	Castle	Some	14 C		14-15	Dog	Do	1						none		
1159	Higham et al., 1982	Okehampton Castle	Devon	DV4	Castle	Some	14-16 C	late medieval	14-15	Dog	Do	12						none		
1207	Brigham & Woodger, 2001	Suffolk House, now Governor's House, high status Manor of the Rose	London	LO4	High status	Some		medieval/post-medieval	14-15	Dog	Do	1				pelvis and metatarsal			burnt	
1225	Howe, 2002	Baltic House	London	LO6	Industry	Some	1200-1500	later medieval	14-15	Dog	Do	37	1.57	2354						
1245	Thomas et al., 1997	Priory and hospital of St Mary Spital	London	LO9	Ecclesiastical and hospital	Some	1280-1320 AD		14-15	Dog	Do	3	1.73	9485g						
1252	Thomas et al., 1997	Priory and hospital of St Mary Spital	London	LO9	Ecclesiastical and hospital	Some	1400-1538		14-15	Dog	Do	1	0.15	3279g						
1269	Kitteringham, 1976	Alsted	Surrey	SY3	Industry	No information			14-15	Dog	Do	2	2.17	92						
1280	Platt & Coleman-Smith, 1975	Southampton	Southampton	ST2	Settlement	No information	c.1250-1350 D		14-15	Dog	Do	64	10.54	607						
1325	Martin, 1975	The Moat	Norfolk	NO5	Mound, moated	No information	13-14 C?		14-15	Dog	Do	1								
1350	Wade-Martins, 1980b	Grenstein	Norfolk	NO8	Village	No information	late 14-15 C		14-15	Dog	Do	5	0.91	551						
1383	Atkin, 1985	Alms Lane	Norwich	NW4	Urban	No information	1275-1400		14-15	Dog	Do	4	0.22	1841						

1387	Atkin, 1985	Alms Lane	Norwich	NW4	Urban	No information	1400-1450		14-15	Dog	Do	10	0.61	1649	inc. partial					
1391	Atkin, 1985	Alms Lane	Norwich	NW4	Urban	No information	1450-1500		14-15	Dog	Do	4	0.26	1565						
1439	Ayres, 1988	St Martin-at-Palace Plain	Norwich	NW5	Urban riverside	No information	14 and 15 C		14-15	Dog	Do	4	0.29	1357						
1456	Butler & Wade-Martins, 1989	Thuxton	Norfolk	NO18	Village	No information	13 - 15 C	Medieval	14-15	Dog	Do	5	0.75	666						
1553	Andrews, 1995	Redcastle Furze	Norfolk	NO24	Settlement	No information	13-14 C	Medieval	14-15	Dog	Do	47	0.82	5726		many elements				
1643	Atkin & Evans, 2002; Weinstock, 2002b	29 Heigham St	Norwich	NW7	Urban	None	1375-1450		14-15	Dog	Do	19	17.59	108	inc. a partial			cut marks on dorsal face of the distal shaft femur	defleshing rather than skinning	
1645	Atkin & Evans, 2002; Weinstock, 2002b	29 Heigham St	Norwich	NW7	Urban	None	1450-1500		14-15	Dog	Do	1	0.58	173		axis				
1659	Atkin & Evans, 2002	Lower Close, site 300 N	Norwich	NW8	Urban	None	10-18 C		14-15	Dog	Do	1	0.33	300						
1688	Shaw, 1996	The Green	Northampton	NP1	Urban	No information	1350-1500	Late Medieval	14-15	Dog	Do	3	0.19	1556	plus 1	vert, metac, tibia, phalanx, 18 from one				
1710	O'Connor, 1984	Skeldergate	York	YO11	Urban	None	early 15 C	Late Medieval	14-15	Dog	Do	5	0.37	1363						
1802	O'Connor, 1991	46-54 Fishergate	York	YO17	Urban	Some	13-16 C		14-15	Dog	Do	18	3.23	558						
1824	Bond & O'Connor, 1999	16-22 Coppergate	York	YO15	Urban	Some	15 C		14-15	Dog	Do	5	50.00	10						
1864	Dobney et al., 1996	Lincoln	Lincoln	LI9	Urban	Some	14-15 C	Late Medieval	14-15	Dog/Fox	Do	1	0.25	402						
1877	Allen & Dalwood, 1983	George Street	Buckinghamshire	BU1	Urban	No information	late 13 - early 14 C	medieval	14-15	Dog	Do	2	0.31	647						
1880	Allen & Dalwood, 1983	George Street	Buckinghamshire	BU1	Urban	No information	mid-14 C	medieval	14-15	Dog	Do	111	19.44	571	plus 1 adult skeleton					
1953	Allen, 1994	Abingdon Abbey	Oxfordshire	OX2	High status	No information	14 C		14-15	Dog	Do	1	0.06	1661						
1957	Allen, 1994	Abingdon Abbey	Oxfordshire	OX2	High status	No information	14 C		14-15	Dog	Do	1	0.06	1661						
1967	Baker, 2002a	Shrewsbury Abbey	Shrewsbury	SW1	Ecclesiastical	No information	14- early 15 C?		14-15	Dog	Do	27	0.75	3612						
1971	Baker, 2002a	Shrewsbury Abbey	Shrewsbury	SW1	Ecclesiastical	No information	early 15 - mid 16 C?		14-15	Dog	Do	7	0.19	3612						
1993	Albarella et al., 1997	Castle Mall	Norwich	NW9	Castle	Some	mid/late 14 C - mid 16 C	Late medieval	14-15	Dog	Do	10	1.02	981	inc. partial					
2010	Albarella et al., 1997	Castle Mall	Norwich	NW9	Castle	Some	mid/late 14 C - mid 16 C	Late medieval	14-15	Dog	Do	4	3.39	118						
38	Heighway, 1983	East Gate	Gloucester	GL2	Defences	Some	16-18 C	Post-medieval	16-17	Dog	Do	20	0.12	16478						
50	O'Brien et al., 1988	Newcastle Quayside	Newcastle upon Tyne	NT2	Urban riverside	Some	late 17 C		16-17	Dog	Do	1	0.01	7823						
107	Maltby, 1979	Exeter	Exeter	EX1	Urban	No information	1500-1600	Post-medieval	16-17	Dog	Do	72	1.13	6368						
111	Maltby, 1979	Exeter	Exeter	EX1	Urban	No information	1550-1650	Post-medieval	16-17	Dog	Do	10	2.10	476						
115	Maltby, 1979	Exeter	Exeter	EX1	Urban	No information	1660-1700	Post-medieval	16-17	Dog	Do	290	13.04	2224						
183	Carrott et al., 1998a	St Saviourgate	York	YO4	Urban	No information	16 C		16-17	Dog	Do	1	0.91	110						
189	Carrott et al., 1998a	St Saviourgate	York	YO4	Urban	No information	15-16 C		16-17	Dog	Do	1	0.78	128						
223	Dobney et al., 1994	Hall Garth	Humberside	HU1	Moat	Some	16-17 C	Post-medieval and early modern	16-17	Dog	Do	31	8.76	354	Probably only two individuals	Mandible, maxilla, leg and foot bones and scapula				
244	Fraser et al., 1995	Mansion House	Newcastle upon Tyne	NT4	High status	Some	15-16 C		16-17	Dog	Do	24	1.77	1353						
251	Heslop et al., 1994	Westgate Road	Newcastle upon Tyne	NT5	Urban	Some	1640-1680	Civil war	16-17	Dog	Do	40			2 partial					
254	Bishop, 1993	Concangis, Church Chare, Chester-le-Street	County Durham	DU1	Fort	Some		Post-medieval	16-17	Dog	Do	1	0.01	6883						
266	Nolan et al., 1989	Town defences	Newcastle upon Tyne	NT7	Defences	No information	17 C		16-17	Dog	Do	10	1.92	521						
274	O'Brien et al., 1989	Crown Court Site, Quayside	Newcastle upon Tyne	NT8	Urban riverside	Some	15-16 C		16-17	Dog	Do	7	0.14	5043						
280	Harbottle & Fraser, 1987	Black Friars	Newcastle upon Tyne	NT9	Urban	No information	16-17 C	After diss of monast.	16-17	Dog	Do	2								
284	Harbottle & Fraser, 1987	Black Friars	Newcastle upon Tyne	NT9	Urban	No information	17 C		16-17	Dog	Do	1								
294	O'Sullivan, 1985	Holy Island Village	Northumberland	ND4	Village	None		Post-medieval	16-17	Dog	Do	4								

314	Ellison & Harbottle, 1983	Castle bastion	Newcastle upon Tyne	NT10	Castle	None	16-17 C		16-17	Dog	Do	2	0.31	637						
318	Ellison & Harbottle, 1983	Castle bastion	Newcastle upon Tyne	NT10	Castle	None	17 C		16-17	Dog	Do	22	0.78	2832						
333	Harbottle et al., 1981	Castle ditch	Newcastle upon Tyne	NT11	Castle	No information	early 16 C		16-17	Dog	Do	74	2.56	2895	Some partials					
336	Harbottle et al., 1981	Castle ditch	Newcastle upon Tyne	NT11	Castle	No information	early 16 C		16-17	Dog	Do	19	1.50	1270	Some partials					
339	Harbottle et al., 1981	Castle ditch	Newcastle upon Tyne	NT11	Castle	No information	early 16 C		16-17	Dog	Do	11	0.83	1320	Some partials					
342	Harbottle et al., 1981	Castle ditch	Newcastle upon Tyne	NT11	Castle	No information	early 16 C		16-17	Dog	Do	21	1.73	1217	Some partials					
345	Harbottle et al., 1981	Castle ditch	Newcastle upon Tyne	NT11	Castle	No information	mid 16 C		16-17	Dog	Do	49	2.17	2253	Some partials					
348	Harbottle et al., 1981	Castle ditch	Newcastle upon Tyne	NT11	Castle	No information	mid 16 C		16-17	Dog	Do	70	1.86	3754	Some partials					
351	Harbottle et al., 1981	Castle ditch	Newcastle upon Tyne	NT11	Castle	No information	late 16 C		16-17	Dog	Do	23	2.85	806	Some partials					
353	Harbottle et al., 1981	Castle ditch	Newcastle upon Tyne	NT11	Castle	No information	late 16 C		16-17	Dog	Do	224	9.49	2361	Some partials					
356	Harbottle et al., 1981	Castle ditch	Newcastle upon Tyne	NT11	Castle	No information	late 16 C		16-17	Dog	Do	62	4.38	1417	Some partials					
359	Harbottle et al., 1981	Castle ditch	Newcastle upon Tyne	NT11	Castle	No information	late 16 C		16-17	Dog	Do	76	4.79	1585	Some partials					
363	Clipson, 1980	Back Silver Street	Durham	DU5	Urban	No information	16 C		16-17	Dog/Fox	Do	1								
396	Cox, 1996	Meal Vennel	Perth	PE1	Urban	No information		Post-Medieval	16-17	**Dog**	Do	95	1.28	7447				One cut bone		
409	Ewart & Triscott, 1996	Castle Sween, Knapdale	Argyll & Bute	AR6	Castle	No information	16-mid17 C		16-17	Dog	Do	6				Two complete femora				
437	Will & Dixon, 1995	Balgonie Castle, Markinch	Fife	FI1	Castle	No information	15-17		16-17	Dog	Do	1	0.19	513						
438	McCormick, 1994	Pluscarden Priory	Moray	MO3	Ecclesiastical	No information	15-17 C		16-17	**Dog**	Do	55	47.41	116	Partial	Missing legs and tail	Yes	Knife marks along acetabula	Legs removed for meat? Skinning first?	Yes
458	Lewis & Smith, 1998	Inverlochy Castle	Inverness-shire	IV2	Castle	No information	late 13-19 C	Medieval/Post-Medieval	16-17	Dog	Do	1								
461	Ewert & Baker, 1998	Carrick Castle	Argyll & Bute	AR3	Castle	Some	mid 16-early 17		16-17	Dog	Do	45	9.68	465	Complete					
463	Ewert & Baker, 1998	Carrick Castle	Argyll & Bute	AR3	Castle	Some	late 17 C		16-17	Dog	Do	9	2.89	311						
483	Proudfoot & Aliaga-Kelly, 1997	Niddry Castle	West Lothian	WL1	Castle	No information	mid-late 17 C	Medieval	16-17	Dog	Do	1			Complete, 3+					
515	McGavin, 1982	Mounthoolie Lane, Kirkwall	Orkney	OK5	Urban	No information		Medieval/post-medieval	16-17	Dog	Do	1								
516	McGavin, 1982	57 Albert Street, Kirkwall	Orkney	OK7	Urban	No information		Medieval/post-medieval	16-17	Dog	Do	1								
518	McGavin, 1982	Gunn's Close, Kirkwall	Orkney	OK8	Urban	No information		Medieval/post-medieval	16-17	Dog	Do	1								
606	Schofield, 1975-76	Edinburgh High Street	Edinburgh	ED3	Urban	No information	15-16 C	Medieval	16-17	Dog	Do	1								
650	Andrews et al., 2000	St John's Hospital, Wilton	Wiltshire	WI10	Urban	No information	16-18 C	post-medieval	16-17	Dog	Do	73	78.49	93	2 partial at least					
681	Currie, 1993	Postern Mill	Wiltshire	WI21	Industry	No information	mid 15 - 18 c		16-17	Dog	Do	2	0.39	508						
752	Connor & Buckley, 1999	Causeway Lane	Leicester	LE1	Urban	Some	16-17 C	post-medieval	16-17	Dog	Do	3	0.52	581						
761	Horsey, 1992	Poole	Dorset	DO1	Port	No information	16 C		16-17	Dog	Do	3	0.12	2436						
782	Bateman & Redknap, 1986	Town Wall	Coventry	CV1	Defences	No information	mid16 - 17 C		16-17	Dog	Do	7								
874	Connell et al., 1997	Camber Castle	Sussex	SX8	Castle	Some	1539-1543		16-17	Dog	Do	3	2.63	114						
880	Connell et al., 1997	Camber Castle	Sussex	SX8	Castle	Some	mid 16 C - 1637		16-17	Dog	Do	37	2.24	1653	inc partial			Many cut marks may be associated with skinning; could be dismemberment as well as skinning	cut bones at Camber suggest dog still valued for their pelts, early post-medieval	Yes
888	Connell et al., 1997	Camber Castle	Sussex	SX8	Castle	Some	post 1637		16-17	Dog	Do	43	2.62	1639						
889	Connell et al., 1997	Camber Castle	Sussex	SX8	Castle	Some	post 1637		16-17	Dog/Fox	Do	1	0.06	1639						
1028	Albarella & Davis, 1994a	West Cotton	Northamptonshire	NP5	Village	Some	c.1450-1550 AD	Early post-medieval	16-17	Dog	Do	10	2.05	487						
1033	Albarella & Davis, 1994a	West Cotton	Northamptonshire	NP5	Village	Some	c.1550-1800 AD	late post-medieval	16-17	Dog	Do	1	0.99	101						
1036	Bourdillon, 1992	Little Pickle	Surrey	SY1	High status	Some	early 16 C		16-17	Dog	Do	7	0.09	7550				yes		
1039	Bourdillon, 1992	Little Pickle	Surrey	SY1	High status	Some	early 16 C		16-17	Dog	Do	27	5.66	477						
1043	Bourdillon, 1992	Little Pickle	Surrey	SY1	High status	Some	early 16 C		16-17	Dog	Do	4	1.30	308				yes		

1046	Bourdillon, 1992	Little Pickle	Surrey	SY1	High status	Some	early 16 C		16-17	Dog	Do	2	1.21	165						
1066	Stallibrass, 1993b	St Giles	Yorkshire	YS6	Farmstead	Some	mid 17 - early 18 C	post-medieval	16-17	Dog	Do	11	6.88	160						
1128	Albarella & Davis, 1994b; Albarella & Davis, 1996 for 1994	Launceston Castle	Cornwall	CR1	Castle	Some	16 C - 1650		16-17	Dog	Do	60	4.20	1430		many elements				
1143	Brown, 1996	Berry Pomeroy Castle	Devon	DV1	Castle	Some			16-17	Dog	Do	1							scarce	
1165	Higham et al., 1982	Okehampton Castle	Devon	DV4	Castle	Some	16-17 C	post-medieval	16-17	Dog	Do	7						none		
1184	Barber & Thomas, 2002	Preacher's Court, Charterhouse, site code PRR104	London	LO1	Ecclesiastical	Some	1600-1700		16-17	Dog	Do	3	3.23	93						
1208	Brigham & Woodger, 2001	Suffolk House, now Governor's House, high status Manor of the Rose	London	LO4	High status	Some		post-medieval	16-17	Dog	Do	1				humerus				
1232	Green, 1999	John Dwight's Fulham Pottery	London	LO8	Industry	Some	17 c		16-17	Dog	Do	96	9.48	1013					at least three adults, presumed pets	
1255	Thomas et al., 1997	Priory and hospital of St Mary Spital	London	LO9	Ecclesiastical and hospital	Some	1538-1620 AD	post-medieval	16-17	Dog	Do	3	11.90	31854g						
1263	Mackinder & Blatherwick, 2000	Benbow House, Southwark	London	LO10	Urban	No information	16 and 17 C		16-17	Dog	Do	63	30.29	208				a-fifth showed signs of butchery Skinning noted on a skull and two tibiae	used for baiting.	Yes
1285	Platt & Coleman-Smith, 1975	Southampton	Southampton	ST2	Settlement	No information	c. 1550-1640 AD		16-17	Dog	Do	43	21.94	196						
1321	Ayre & Wroe-Brown, 2002	Waterfront	London	LO16	Urban	No information		post-medieval	16-17	Dog	Do	1								
1324	Ayre & Wroe-Brown, 2002	Waterfront	London	LO16	Urban	No information		post-medieval	16-17	Dog	Do	1			buried					
1346	Wade-Martins, 1980a	North Elmham Park	East Anglia	EA1	Settlement	No information	16-18 C	post-Medieval	16-17	Dog	Do	98	3.89	2518						
1395	Atkin, 1985	Alms Lane	Norwich	NW4	Urban	No information	1500-1575		16-17	Dog	Do	3	0.14	2165						
1399	Atkin, 1985	Alms Lane	Norwich	NW4	Urban	No information	1575-1600		16-17	Dog	Do	1	0.16	619						
1403	Atkin, 1985	Alms Lane	Norwich	NW4	Urban	No information	1600-1675		16-17	Dog	Do	3	0.13	2349						
1405	Atkin, 1985	Alms Lane	Norwich	NW4	Urban	No information	1675-1720		16-17	Dog	Do	14	3.29	425	in partial					
1530	Dallas, 1993	Brandon Road	Norfolk	NO23	Urban	None	15-16 C	Medieval	16-17	Dog	Do	2	0.31	655						
1586	Morely & Gurney, 1997	Castle Rising Castle	Norfolk	NO27	Urban	No information	16 C		16-17	Dog	Do	125	9.21	1357	inc. 48 from partial					
1587	Morely & Gurney, 1997	Castle Rising Castle	Norfolk	NO27	Urban	No information	16 C		16-17	Dog/Fox	Do	4	0.29	1357						
1592	Morely & Gurney, 1997	Castle Rising Castle	Norfolk	NO27	Urban	No information		post-medieval	16-17	Dog	Do	103	16.22	635						
1593	Morely & Gurney, 1997	Castle Rising Castle	Norfolk	NO27	Urban	No information		post-medieval	16-17	Dog/Fox	Do	5	0.79	635						
1646	Atkin & Evans, 2002; Weinstock, 2002b	29 Heigham St	Norwich	NW7	Urban	None	1500-1575/80		16-17	Dog	Do	2	0.25	810		humerus and tibia				
1649	Atkin & Evans, 2002; Weinstock, 2002b	29 Heigham St	Norwich	NW7	Urban	None	1575-1625		16-17	Dog	Do	4	0.67	595		skull, mandible, maxilla	Yes			Yes
1652	Atkin & Evans, 2002; Weinstock, 2002b	29 Heigham St	Norwich	NW7	Urban	None	1625-1700		16-17	Dog	Do	1	0.32	317		metacarpal	Yes			Yes
1692	Shaw, 1996	The Green	Northampton	NP1	Urban	No information	1500-1700	early postmedieval	16-17	Dog	Do	9	0.76	1183						
1698	Shaw, 1996	The Green	Northampton	NP1	Urban	No information		post-medieval	16-17	Dog	Do	4	0.89	449						
1875	Dobney et al., 1996	St Marys Guildhall	Lincoln	LI10	Urban	Some		medieval/post medieval	16-17	Dog	Do	1				radius		knife marks on shaft	poss skinning	Yes
1892	Shaw, 1985	Black Lion Hill	Northampton	NP2	Settlement	No information	1500-1700	early post-medieval	16-17	Dog	Do	1	8.33	12						
1997	Albarella et al., 1997	Castle Mall	Norwich	NW9	Castle	Some	Late 16-18 C	Post-medieval	16-17	Dog	Do	83	4.88	1702	inc. partial		inc. pelvis and tibia	Yes, pelvis and tibia		
2014	Albarella et al., 1997	Castle Mall	Norwich	NW9	Castle	Some	Late 16-18 C	Post-medieval	16-17	Dog	Do	3	2.97	101						
119	Maltby, 1979	Exeter	Exeter	EX1	Urban	No information	1660-1800	Post-medieval	18-19	Dog	Do	67	3.73	1797						
248	Fraser et al., 1995	Mansion House	Newcastle upon Tyne	NT4	High status	Some	17-18 C		18-19	Dog	Do	3	0.22	1353						

268	Nolan et al., 1989	Town defences	Newcastle upon Tyne	NT7	Defences	No information	17-18 C		18-19	Dog	Do	24	4.61	521					.	
285	Harbottle & Fraser, 1987	Black Friars	Newcastle upon Tyne	NT9	Urban	No information	17-18 C		18-19	Dog	Do	10							inc. one small dog	
386	Ewart, 1996	Inchaffray Abbey, Inchaffray	Perth & Kinross	PK1	Ecclesiastical	No information	1650-1750	Augustinian	18-19	Dog	Do	2	0.48	416						
440	Bowler & Cachart, 1994	Tay Street	Perth	PE8	Urban riverside	No information	18 C	Medieval/post-medieval	18-19	Dog	Do	23	1.54	1490						
450	Cox et al., 2000	Bishop's House, Stow	Scottish Borders	SB1	High status	No information	17-18 C	Post-medieval	18-19	Dog	Do	2	0.64	311						
610	Schofield, 1975-76	Edinburgh High Street	Edinburgh	ED3	Urban	No information	16-19 C	Medieval	18-19	Dog	Do	2								
640	Rawlings, 2000	Ivy Street and Brown Street, Salisbury	Wiltshire	WI7	Urban	Some	17-18 C?	post-medieval	18-19	Dog	Do	4	0.85	469						
655	Passmore, 1998	Burderop Park	Wiltshire	WI13	High status	No information	17-18 C?	medieval/post-medieval?	18-19	Dog	Do	4	2.42	165						
670	Currie, 1995	Wootton Bassett	Wiltshire	WI18	Urban	No information	early 18 C	post-medieval	18-19	Dog	Do	1								
742	Backhouse & Backhouse, 1978	The Old House	Sussex	SX7	High status	No information	mid-18 C		18-19	Dog	Do	1			complete					
754	Connor & Buckley, 1999	Causeway Lane	Leicester	LE1	Urban	Some	18-20 C		18-19	Dog	Do	14	1.85	755						
765	Horsey, 1992	Poole	Dorset	DO1	Port	Some	17-19 C	post-medieval	18-19	Dog	Do	64	2.20	2907						
817	Cromwell et al., 2002	Barking Abbey	Essex	ES1	Ecclesiastical	Some	17-19 C	Post-medieval	18-19	Dog	Do	11	23.40	47	inc. partial	inc. metatarsals, hind limb bones, maxillae and mandibles		cut marks on two metatarsals, anterior surface proximal end	possible result of skinning	Yes
829	Weinstock, 2002a	Scarborough Castle	Yorkshire	YS3	Castle	None	18 C		18-19	Dog	Do	1	2.56	39						
896	Connell et al., 1997	Camber Castle	Sussex	SX8	Castle	Some	18-20 C		18-19	Dog	Do	11	1.87	588						
897	Connell et al., 1997	Camber Castle	Sussex	SX8	Castle	Some	18-20 C		18-19	Dog/Fox	Do	1	0.17	588						
906	Connell et al., 1997	Camber Castle	Sussex	SX8	Castle	Some	mid-16 - 20 C		18-19	Dog	Do	92	2.18	4220						
907	Connell et al., 1997	Camber Castle	Sussex	SX8	Castle	Some	mid-16 - 20 C		18-19	Dog/Fox	Do	2	0.05	4220						
1069	Stallibrass, 1993b	St Giles	Yorkshire	YS6	Farmstead	Some	early - mid 18 C	post-medieval	18-19	Dog	Do	3	0.25	1178						
1072	Stallibrass, 1993b	St Giles	Yorkshire	YS6	Farmstead	Some	mid 18 C	post-medieval	18-19	Dog	Do	2	0.52	384						
1075	Stallibrass, 1993b	St Giles	Yorkshire	YS6	Farmstead	Some	later 18 C and later	post-medieval	18-19	Dog	Do	1	0.60	167						
1133	Albarella & Davis, 1994b; Albarella & Davis, 1996 for 1994	Launceston Castle	Cornwall	CR1	Castle	Some	1660-1939		18-19	Dog	Do	55	3.32	1657		many elements		cut marks on major trochanter of femur		
1258	Thomas et al., 1997	Priory and hospital of St Mary Spital	London	LO9	Ecclesiastical and hospital	Some	1700 - modern		18-19	Dog	Do	1	0.01	30186g						
1409	Atkin, 1985	Alms Lane	Norwich	NW4	Urban	No information	1720-1750		18-19	Dog	Do	4	0.27	1487						
1412	Atkin, 1985	Alms Lane	Norwich	NW4	Urban	No information	1750-1800		18-19	Dog	Do	27	3.10	872						
1656	Atkin & Evans, 2002; Weinstock, 2002b	29 Heigham St	Norwich	NW7	Urban	None	1700-1900		18-19	Dog	Do	2	1.33	150		tooth, tibia				
1696	Shaw, 1996	The Green	Northampton	NP1	Urban	No information	1700-present	late post - medieval	18-19	Dog	Do	4	0.61	658						
1714	O'Connor, 1984	Walmgate	York	YO12	Urban	Some	early 18 C		18-19	Dog	Do	133	0.39	33788	inc. one skeleton				fully adult skeleton	
1869	Dobney et al., 1996	Lincoln	Lincoln	LI9	Urban	Some	18-19 C	late post - medieval, civil war period	18-19	Dog/Fox	Do	2	0.08	2424						
1870	Dobney et al., 1996	Lincoln	Lincoln	LI9	Urban	Some	18-19 C	late post - medieval, civil war period	18-19	Dog	Do	30	1.24	2424						
1893	Shaw, 1985	Black Lion Hill	Northampton	NP2	Settlement	No information	1700 +	late post-medieval	18-19	Dog	Do	1	0.18	565						
225	Dobney et al., 1994	Hall Garth	Humberside	HU1	Moat	Some	19-20 C	Post-medieval and early modern	20-21	Dog	Do	8	3.96	202		Mandible, pelvis, leg bones				
302	O'Sullivan, 1985	Holy Island Village	Northumberland	ND4	Village	None		Modern	20-21	Dog	Do	8								
309	O'Sullivan, 1985	Holy Island Village	Northumberland	ND4	Village	None		Recent	20-21	Dog	Do	12								
560	Ritchie, 1976-77	Buckquoy	Orkney	OK11	Farmstead	No information			20-21	Dog	Do	3	3.09	97						
580	Ritchie, 1983	Knap of Howar	Orkney	OK14	Farmstead	Some		modern?	20-21	Dog	Do	6	0.31	1931						

ID	Reference	Site	Place	Site code	Site type	Sieving/ sampling	Orig date	Orig culture	Century	Species	Sp. code	NISP	% total NISP	Frag total	Partial/ complete skeleton	Elements mentioned	Representative elements?	Cut marks	Comments	Potential evidence skinning
1585	Morely & Gurney, 1997	Castle Rising Castle	Norfolk	NO27	Urban	No information		Medieval	12-13	Ferret	Fe	1	0.03	3171						
1284	Platt & Coleman-Smith, 1975	Southampton	Southampton	ST2	Settlement	No information	c.1250-1350 D		14-15	Ferret	Fe	6	0.99	607						
1532	Dallas, 1993	Brandon Road	Norfolk	NO23	Urban	None	15-16 C	Medieval	16-17	Ferret	Fe	1	0.15	655					prob site of Late Medieval rabbit warren, cos most rabbit bones in one area	
900	Connell et al., 1997	Camber Castle	Sussex	SX8	Castle	Some	18-20 C		18-19	Ferret?	Fe	1	0.17	588						
910	Connell et al., 1997	Camber Castle	Sussex	SX8	Castle	Some	mid-16 - 20 C		18-19	Ferret?	Fe	3	0.07	4220						
1872	Dobney et al., 1996	Lincoln	Lincoln	LI9	Urban	Some	18-19 C	late post - medieval, civil war period	18-19	Ferret	Fe	3	0.12	2424					tentative identif., and poss used for hunting rabbits	

ID	Reference	Site	Place	Site code	Site type	Sieving/ sampling	Orig date	Orig culture	Century	Species	Sp. code	NISP	% total NISP	Frag total	Partial/ complete skeleton	Elements mentioned	Representative elements?	Cut marks	Comments	Potential evidence skinning
550	Lawson, 1981	Reindeer cave, Creag nan Uamh bone caves, near Inchnadamph, Sutherland	Sutherland	SD2	Cave	No information	13, 000 years bp? Bear bone 2673 +/- 54 years bp (BM-724)from further up valley	Upper Palaeolithic? Late arctic fauna? Early post-glacial, not before Mesolithic?	001PAL(-82-)	Fox, arctic	Fo	1								
555	Lawson, 1981	Bone Cave, Creag nan Uamh bone caves, near Inchnadamph, Sutherland	Sutherland	SD3	Cave	No information			001PAL(-82-)	Fox	Fo	2				2 canine teeth				
1670	Charles & Jacobi, 1994	Robin Hood Cave	Derbyshire	WI37	Cave	No information	12423 +/- 69 BP		001PAL(-82-)	Fox	Fo	1								
1673	Charles & Jacobi, 1994	Robin Hood Cave	Derbyshire	WI37	Cave	No information	12423 +/- 69 BP		001PAL(-82-)	Fox	Fo	1								
1675	Charles & Jacobi, 1994	Robin Hood Cave	Derbyshire	WI37	Cave	No information	12423 +/- 69 BP		001PAL(-82-)	Fox	Fo	1								
1678	Charles & Jacobi, 1994	Robin Hood Cave	Derbyshire	WI37	Cave	No information	12423 +/- 69 BP		001PAL(-82-)	Fox	Fo	1								
1681	Charles & Jacobi, 1994	Robin Hood Cave	Derbyshire	WI37	Cave	No information	12423 +/- 69 BP		001PAL(-82-)	Fox, arctic	Fo	1								
674	Whittle, 1994	Milbarrow	Wiltshire	WI19	Burial	No information	later fourth millennium BC	Neolithic	002NEO(-24-41)	Fox	Fo	4	7.55	53		limb frags and teeth/jaw frags				
1503	Simpson et al., 1993	Barholm	Lincolnshire	LI5	Settlement	None		Late Neolithic	002NEO(-24-41)	Fox	Fo	3	0.57	528						
1571	Healy, 1996	Hockwold cum Wilton, site 24866 'site 8'	Norfolk	NO25	Settlement	No information			002NEO(-24-41)	Fox	Fo	1	0.25	395		mandible				
2035	Olsen, 1994	West Row Fen	Suffolk	SU3	Village	Village	c. 2290-1780 cal BC	Early Bronze Age	003EBA(-19-23)	Fox	Fo	9	0.11	8262		1 lower jaw and 9 limb bones		Several short shallow cuts on lateral side of shaft of a fifth metacarpal just distal	to the proximal articular surface. And one mark on anterior surface of a distal tibia	Yes
586	Ritchie & Welfare, 1983	Ardnave	Islay	IS1	Settlement	No information	1280 bc +/- 120 GU -1272	Bronze age?	005LBA(-9-13)	Fox	Fo	1				complete cranium	Yes		Only record of a fox in Islay.	Yes
623	Morris, 1936-37	Torrs Cave	Dumfries & Galloway	DG1	Cave	No information			005LBA(-9-13)	Fox	Fo	1				ulna				
707	Wainwright, 1970	Budbury	Wiltshire	WI31	Fort	No information		Early Iron Age	006EIA(-5-8)	Fox	Fo	1	0.04	2499						
721	Stevens, 1934	HighField pit dwellings	Wiltshire	WI36	Settlement	No information		early Iron Age	006EIA(-5-8)	Fox	Fo	1								
692	Gingell, 1982	Groundwell Farm	Wiltshire	WI25	Enclosure	None	5-3 C BC	Iron Age	007MIA(-2-4)	Fox	Fo	1	0.04	2233						
1293	Fasham, 1987	Micheldever Wood	Hampshire	HA4	Enclosure	Some		Middle iron age	007MIA(-2-4)	Fox	Fo	3	0.05	5927		mandible and maxilla	Yes			Yes
1451	West, 1990	West Stow	Suffolk	SU1	Settlement	None	3 C BC - mid 1 C AD	Iron Age	007MIA(-2-4)	Fox	Fo	6	0.16	3849						
1664	Evans & Serjeantson, 1988	Upper Delphs	Cambridgeshire	CM10	Settlement	Some		Iron Age	007MIA(-2-4)	Fox	Fo	1								
58	Maltby, 1979	Exeter	Exeter	EX1	Urban	No information	75-100	Roman	01-01	Fox	Fo	10	0.50	2018						
844	Davis, 1999	Wardy Hill	Cambridgeshire	CM2	Urban	None	100 BC to 50 AD	Iron Age	01-01	Fox	Fo	4	0.29	1381		teeth, metacarpal, femur				
960	Davis, 1995	Edix Hill	Cambridgeshire	CM6	Settlement	Some	150 BC - AD 50	Iron Age	01-01	Fox	Fo	1	0.14	713		distal humerus			indicates some hunting	
1417	Gregory, 1986a	Thornham	Norfolk	NO12	Enclosure	No information	AD 43-AD 61		01-01	Fox	Fo	1	0.50	199					poorly stratified	
1443	Martin, 1988	Burgh enclosure	Suffolk	SU2	Enclosure	No information	BC 25 - later first/second C	Iron Age	01-01	Fox	Fo	3	0.11	2659						
1630	Chowne et al., 2001	Billingborough	Lincolnshire	LI8	Settlement	None	1 C AD	Romano-British	01-01	Fox	Fo	1	0.15	684		ulna		trimmed to a point		
69	Maltby, 1979	Exeter	Exeter	EX1	Urban	No information	300+	Roman	02-03	Fox	Fo	4	0.13	3071						
279	Crow, 1988	Housesteads	Northumberland	ND3	Fort	None	2-4 C	Roman	02-03	Fox	Fo	2	0.05	4147		tooth and mandible				
377	Forster & Craster, 1908	Corstopitum, Corbridge	Northumberland	ND8	Station	No information		Roman?	02-03	Fox	Fo	1								
644	Bateman, 2000	Littleton Drew to Chippenham	Wiltshire	WI8	Urban	No information	1-3 C	Romano-British	02-03	Fox	Fo	1	1.75	57		tooth				

911	Davis, 1997	Redlands Farm	Northampton shire	NP4	Settlement	None	early 2-early 3 C AD		02-03	Fox	Fo	1	10.00	10						
1298	Fasham, 1987	Micheldever Wood	Hampshire	HA4	Enclosure	Some		late Iron Age - late Roman	02-03	Fox	Fo	1	0.04	2430		cranial frags	Yes			Yes
1473	Darling & Gurney, 1993	Caister-on-Sea	Norfolk	NO22	Fort	No information	2 C?	Roman	02-03	Fox	Fo	2	1.30	154						
1477	Darling & Gurney, 1993	Caister-on-Sea	Norfolk	NO22	Fort	No information	3 C?		02-03	Fox	Fo	8	0.63	1278						
1934	Allen, 1986	Bierton	Buckinghams hire	BU3	High status	No information		Romano-British?	02-03	Fox	Fo	1	0.06	1615						
1939	Yeoman & Stewart, 1992	Mantles Green	Buckinghams hire	BU4	High status	No information	mid 2-late 4 C	Romano-British	02-03	Fox	Fo	2	0.06	3380						
634	Valentin & Robinson, 2002	Wayside Farm, Nursteed Road, Devizes	Wiltshire	WI4	Settlement	No information	4-5 C		04-05	Fox	Fo	2	0.08	2492		2 teeth				
718	de Mallett Vatcher, 1963	Lamb Down	Wiltshire	WI34	Barrow site	No information	3-4 C AD	Roman	04-05	Fox	Fo	1			lower jaw and limb bone frags					
862	Baker, 1998	Scole-Dickleburgh	Norfolk	NO4	Urban	Some	4 C AD	late Roman	04-05	Fox	Fo	5	0.20	2447						
1173	Pollard, 1974	Holcombe	Devon	DV6	High status	No information	later 4 C		04-05	Fox	Fo	1								
1482	Darling & Gurney, 1993	Caister-on-Sea	Norfolk	NO22	Fort	No information	4 C?		04-05	Fox	Fo	29	1.15	2518	14 bones from one individ?	mainly paw bones and also lower part right forelimb	Yes	lower bones right forelimb cut		Yes
1499	Darling & Gurney, 1993	Caister-on-Sea	Norfolk	NO22	Fort	No information			04-05	Fox	Fo	21	0.50	4189						
701	Robinson, 1980	Roundway Hill?	Wiltshire	WI28	Burial	No information	7 C	Saxon	06-07	Fox?	Fo	1								
1494	Darling & Gurney, 1993	Caister-on-Sea	Norfolk	NO22	Burial	No information		Post-Roman-mid Saxon	06-07	Fox	Fo	3	1.08	279						
125	Haslam, 1980	Ramsbury	Wiltshire	WI1	Industry	No information	late 8-early 9 C	Mid-Saxon	08-09	Fox	Fo	9	0.87	1032						
129	Haslam, 1980	Ramsbury	Wiltshire	WI1	Industry	No information	early 9 C	Mid-Saxon	08-09	Fox	Fo	5	0.34	1489						
731	Holden, 1976	Old Erringham	Sussex	SX3	Industry	No information	750-950 AD	middle to late Saxon	08-09	Fox	Fo	2	0.81	247		canine and phalanx	Yes			Yes
732	Holden, 1976	Old Erringham	Sussex	SX3	Industry	No information	750-950 AD	middle to late Saxon	08-09	Fox?	Fo	1	0.40	247		phalanx	Yes			Yes
789	Reece, 1981	The old guest house'	Iona	IO4	Ecclesiastical	No information	8-9 C AD	Viking?	08-09	Fox	Fo	1	1.85	54					scavenger?	
1332	Wade-Martins, 1980a	North Elmham Park	East Anglia	EA1	Settlement	No information	late 7 - 9 C	middle Saxon	08-09	Fox	Fo	6	0.07	8212						
1490	Darling & Gurney, 1993	Caister-on-Sea	Norfolk	NO22	Burial	No information	8 C?		08-09	Fox	Fo	6	1.12	535						
1790	O'Connor, 1991	46-54 Fishergate	York	YO17	Urban	Some	8-9 C	Anglian	08-09	Fox	Fo	2	0.11	1740						
4	Fairbrother, 1990	Faccombe Netherton	Hampshire	HA1	High status	None	pre850-1070	Saxon	10-11	Fox	Fo	2	0.02	9461						
9	Fairbrother, 1990	Faccombe Netherton	Hampshire	HA1	High status	None	980-1204	Norman	10-11	**Fox**	Fo	37	0.39	9461	partial, lacking lower limb bones	ulna	Yes	light cut mark	groups of bones	Yes
155	Crabtree, 1989	West Stow	Suffolk	SU1	Village	None		Anglo-Saxon	10-11	Fox	Fo	1	0.00	61495						
1463	Rogerson & Dallas, 1984	Group Captain Knocker's excavations	Norfolk	NO19	Urban	No information		Late Saxon	10-11	Fox	Fo	1	0.07	1500						
1770	O'Connor, 1989	16-22 Coppergate	York	YO15	Urban	Some	mid 9 - late 10 C	Anglo-Scandinavian	10-11	Fox	Fo	1	0.16	620		canine				
1813	Bond & O'Connor, 1999	16-22 Coppergate	York	YO15	Urban	Some	late 11 C		10-11	Fox	Fo	4	1.90	211						
1901	Baxter & Hamilton-Dyer, in press	Millbridge	Hertfordshire	HE1	Settlement	No information	10-12 C AD	Saxo-Norman	10-11	Fox	Fo	36	1.80	2000		mostly foot and tail elements	Yes		highly suggestive of parts left in pelts, or discarded pelts	Yes
292	O'Sullivan, 1985	Holy Island Village	Northumberland	ND4	Village	None		Medieval	12-13	Fox	Fo	1								
382	Ewart, 1996	Inchaffray Abbey, Inchaffray	Perth & Kinross	PK1	Ecclesiastical	No information	1200-1300	Augustinian	12-13	Fox	Fo	1	0.24	416						
967	Smith, 1994	Carisbrooke Castle	Isle of Wight	IW1	Castle	None	1100-1293	early Norman	12-13	Fox	Fo	2	0.08	2599	inc. most of skeleton	missing hind feet. Also no baculum, so prob female	Yes	cut marks on maxilla and right metacarpal V	suggests skinned prior to disposal, hind feet removed with skin	Yes
1108	Albarella & Davis, 1994b; Albarella & Davis, 1996 for 1994	Launceston Castle	Cornwall	CR1	Castle	Some	c. 1104-c. 1175		12-13	Fox	Fo	3	1.77	170						

1117	Albarella & Davis, 1994b; Albarella & Davis, 1996 for 1994	Launceston Castle	Cornwall	CR1	Castle	Some	late 13 C		12-13	Fox	Fo	3	0.20	1527		inc. teeth				
1340	Wade-Martins, 1980a	North Elmham Park	East Anglia	EA1	Settlement	No information	early 11-early 12	Late Saxon and early medieval	12-13	Fox	Fo	1	0.10	1019						
1344	Wade-Martins, 1980a	North Elmham Park	East Anglia	EA1	Settlement	No information	12-mid 15 C	medieval	12-13	Fox	Fo	2	0.05	3842						
1523	Dallas, 1993	Brandon Road	Norfolk	NO23	Urban	None	11-12 C	Medieval	12-13	Fox	Fo	2	0.05	4221					found away from main occupation	
1526	Dallas, 1993	Brandon Road	Norfolk	NO23	Urban	None	12-14 C	Medieval	12-13	Fox	Fo	1	0.14	736					date uncertain	
1579	Morely & Gurney, 1997	Castle Rising Castle	Norfolk	NO27	Urban	No information		Medieval	12-13	Fox	Fo	1	0.03	3171						
1821	Bond & O'Connor, 1999	16-22 Coppergate	York	YO15	Urban	Some	13 C		12-13	Fox	Fo	3	0.68	442						
1919	Thomas, 2002	Dudley Castle	West Midlands	WM1	Castle	No information	1262-1321		12-13	Fox	Fo	1						2 of 8 mandibles had cut marks at base		Yes
1964	Baker, 2002a	Shrewsbury Abbey	Shrewsbury	SW1	Ecclesiastical	No information	12-14 C		12-13	Fox	Fo	1	0.03	3612						
17	Fairbrother, 1990	Faccombe Netherton	Hampshire	HA1	High status	None	c.1260-1356	Medieval	14-15	Fox	Fo	83	0.88	9461					Groups of bones suggests skinning on site. Three immature bones.	Yes
617	Turner & Dunbar, 1969-70	Breachacha Castle, Isle of Coll	Isle of Coll	IC1	Castle	No information	14 - 16 C	medieval	14-15	Fox	Fo	1				radius and ulna				
1015	Albarella & Davis, 1994a	West Cotton	Northamptonshire	NP5	Village	Some	c.1250-1400 AD	Mid medieval	14-15	Fox	Fo	1	0.08	1258						
1123	Albarella & Davis, 1994b; Albarella & Davis, 1996 for 1994	Launceston Castle	Cornwall	CR1	Castle	Some	15 C		14-15	Fox	Fo	22	0.64	3427		many different elements				
1966	Baker, 2002a	Shrewsbury Abbey	Shrewsbury	SW1	Ecclesiastical	No information	14 C?		14-15	Fox	Fo	2	0.06	3612						
1969	Baker, 2002a	Shrewsbury Abbey	Shrewsbury	SW1	Ecclesiastical	No information	14- early 15 C?		14-15	Fox	Fo	4	0.11	3612						
37	Heighway, 1983	East Gate	Gloucester	GL2	Defences	Some	16-18 C	Post-medieval	16-17	Fox	Fo	2	0.01	16478						
243	Fraser et al., 1995	Mansion House	Newcastle upon Tyne	NT4	High status	Some	15-16 C		16-17	Fox	Fo	1	0.07	1353						
299	O'Sullivan, 1985	Holy Island Village	Northumberland	ND4	Village	None		Post-medieval	16-17	Fox	Fo	2								
881	Connell et al., 1997	Camber Castle	Sussex	SX8	Castle	Some	mid 16 C - 1637		16-17	Fox	Fo	1	0.06	1653						
890	Connell et al., 1997	Camber Castle	Sussex	SX8	Castle	Some	post 1637		16-17	Fox	Fo	2	0.12	1639				none	scavengers or for pelts?	
1129	Albarella & Davis, 1994b; Albarella & Davis, 1996 for 1994	Launceston Castle	Cornwall	CR1	Castle	Some	16 C - 1650		16-17	Fox	Fo	1	0.07	1430		inc. teeth				
1168	Masson Phillips, 1965	Lower Well Farm	Devon	DV5	Settlement	No information	16-17 C	Iron Age/Romano-British	16-17	Fox	Fo	1								
1655	Atkin & Evans, 2002; Weinstock, 2002b	29 Heigham St	Norwich	NW7	Urban	None	1625-1700		16-17	Fox	Fo	3	0.95	317						
1838	Bond & O'Connor, 1999	York	York	YO20	Urban	No information	late 15-early 16	medieval	16-17	Fox	Fo	1								
387	Ewart, 1996	Inchaffray Abbey, Inchaffray	Perth & Kinross	PK1	Ecclesiastical	No information	1650-1750	Augustinian	18-19	Fox	Fo	3	0.72	416						
389	Ewart, 1996	Inchaffray Abbey, Inchaffray	Perth & Kinross	PK1	Ecclesiastical	No information	1650-1750	Post Reformation	18-19	Fox	Fo	4								
898	Connell et al., 1997	Camber Castle	Sussex	SX8	Castle	Some	18-20 C		18-19	Fox	Fo	3	0.51	588						
908	Connell et al., 1997	Camber Castle	Sussex	SX8	Castle	Some	mid-16 - 20 C		18-19	Fox	Fo	6	0.14	4220						
1871	Dobney et al., 1996	Lincoln	Lincoln	LI9	Urban	Some	18-19 C	late post - medieval, civil war period	18-19	Fox	Fo	2	0.08	2424						
304	O'Sullivan, 1985	Holy Island Village	Northumberland	ND4	Village	None		Modern	20-21	Fox	Fo	1								

ID	Reference	Site	Place	Site code	Site type	Sieving/ sampling	Orig date	Orig culture	Century	Species	Sp. code	NISP	% total NISP	Frag total	Partial/ complete skeleton	Elements mentioned	Representative elements?	Cut marks	Comments	Potential evidence skinning
1667	Charles & Jacobi, 1994	Robin Hood Cave	Derbyshire	WI37	Cave	No information	12423 +/- 69 BP		001PAL(-82-)	Hare, arctic	Ha	1								
1669	Charles & Jacobi, 1994	Robin Hood Cave	Derbyshire	WI37	Cave	No information	12423 +/- 69 BP		001PAL(-82-)	Hare, arctic	Ha	1						Yes	one skinning mark	Yes
1672	Charles & Jacobi, 1994	Robin Hood Cave	Derbyshire	WI37	Cave	No information	12423 +/- 69 BP		001PAL(-82-)	Hare, arctic	Ha	1						Yes		
1674	Charles & Jacobi, 1994	Robin Hood Cave	Derbyshire	WI37	Cave	No information	12423 +/- 69 BP		001PAL(-82-)	Hare, arctic	Ha	1						Yes		
1677	Charles & Jacobi, 1994	Robin Hood Cave	Derbyshire	WI37	Cave	No information	12423 +/- 69 BP		001PAL(-82-)	Hare, arctic	Ha	1						Yes		
1680	Charles & Jacobi, 1994	Robin Hood Cave	Derbyshire	WI37	Cave	No information	12423 +/- 69 BP		001PAL(-82-)	Hare, arctic	Ha	1								
2032	Olsen, 1994	West Row Fen	Suffolk	SU3	Village	Village	c. 2290-1780 cal BC	Early Bronze Age	003EBA(-19-23)	Hare	Ha	19	0.23	8262		no cranial, but part of a mandible				
709	Wainwright, 1970	Budbury	Wiltshire	WI31	Fort	No information		Early Iron Age	006EIA(-5-8)	Hare	Ha	7	0.28	2499						
694	Gingell, 1982	Groundwell Farm	Wiltshire	WI25	Enclosure	None	5-3 C BC	Iron Age	007MIA(-2-4)	Hare	Ha	2	0.23	854						
697	Gingell, 1982	Groundwell Farm	Wiltshire	WI25	Enclosure	None	5-3 C BC	Iron Age	007MIA(-2-4)	Hare	Ha	3	0.12	2527						
741	Bedwin & Pitts, 1978	North Bersted	Sussex	SX6	Settlement	No information		Iron Age	007MIA(-2-4)	Hare	Ha	1	0.40	250		deciduous mandible				
1295	Fasham, 1987	Micheldever Wood	Hampshire	HA4	Enclosure	Some		Middle iron age	007MIA(-2-4)	Hare	Ha	1	0.02	5927		femur				
1450	West, 1990	West Stow	Suffolk	SU1	Settlement	None	3 C BC - mid 1 C AD	Iron Age	007MIA(-2-4)	Hare	Ha	1	0.03	3849						
1666	Evans & Serjeantson, 1988	Upper Delphs	Cambridgeshire	CM10	Settlement	Some		Iron Age	007MIA(-2-4)	Hare	Ha	1								
52	Maltby, 1979	Exeter	Exeter	EX1	Urban	No information	55-75	Roman	01-01	Hare	Ha	2	0.15	1321					Yes	
56	Maltby, 1979	Exeter	Exeter	EX1	Urban	No information	75-100	Roman	01-01	**Hare**	Ha	7	0.35	2018		Ilium		three knife marks		
737	Hartridge, 1978	Slonk Hill	Sussex	SX4	Settlement	No information	late 1-f C AD	Roman	01-01	Hare	Ha	2	0.27	732		mandible and femur shaft		yes, cut femur shaft		
825	Weinstock, 2002a	Scarborough Castle	Yorkshire	YS3	Castle	None			01-01	Hare	Ha	1	6.67	15						
842	Davis, 1999	Wardy Hill	Cambridgeshire	CM2	Urban	None	100 BC to 50 AD	Iron Age	01-01	Hare	Ha	2	0.14	1381		femur and tibia				
958	Davis, 1995	Edix Hill	Cambridgeshire	CM6	Settlement	Some	150 BC - AD 50	Iron Age	01-01	Hare	Ha	5	0.70	713		teeth, femur			indicates some hunting	
1311	Drummond-Murray et al., 2002	London Bridge	London	LO12	Urban	Some	AD 70-120	Roman	01-01	Hare	Ha	14	0.49	2846						
1366	Hinchcliffe & Sparey Green 1985	Brancaster	Norfolk	NO11	Fort	Some		early Roman phase	01-01	Hare	Ha	1	0.01	8015		calcaneum	Yes			Yes
1445	Martin, 1988	Burgh enclosure	Suffolk	SU2	Enclosure	No information	BC 25 - later first/second C	Iron Age	01-01	Hare	Ha	2	0.08	2659						
1556	Mackreth, 1996	Orton Hall Farm	East Anglia	EA2	Farmstead	No information	mid and later 1 C AD		01-01	Hare	Ha	3	0.21	1460					very small numbers	
1632	Mackreth, 2001	Monument 97, Orton Longuevill	Cambridgeshire	CM9	Farmstead	No information	2 C BC - AD c. 50		01-01	Hare	Ha	2	0.25	797						
1634	Mackreth, 2001	Monument 97, Orton Longuevill	Cambridgeshire	CM9	Farmstead	No information	AD c. 50 - 70/80		01-01	Hare	Ha	4	0.29	1373						
1930	Allen, 1986	Bierton	Buckinghamshire	BU3	Settlement	No information		late preRoman Iron Age	01-01	Hare	Ha	2	0.14	1411						
1977	Stallibrass, 1991	Annetwell Street	Carlisle	CM13	Fort	None	AD 73/4-105	Roman	01-01	Hare	Ha	12	0.14	8309						
1978	Stallibrass, 1991	Annetwell Street	Carlisle	CM13	Fort	Some	AD 73/4-105	Roman	01-01	Hare	Ha	1	0.03	2974						
60	Maltby, 1979	Exeter	Exeter	EX1	Urban	No information	100-200	Roman	02-03	Hare	Ha	16	0.83	1922						
63	Maltby, 1979	Exeter	Exeter	EX1	Urban	No information	200-300	Roman	02-03	Hare	Ha	26	3.53	737	Complete					
67	Maltby, 1979	Exeter	Exeter	EX1	Urban	No information	300+	Roman	02-03	Hare	Ha	12	0.39	3071						
71	Maltby, 1979	Exeter	Exeter	EX1	Urban	No information	55-300	Roman	02-03	Hare	Ha	5	0.94	534						
203	Jaques et al., 2000	Hayton	Yorkshire	YS1	Settlement	Some	Roman	Roman	02-03	Hare	Ha	1	0.12	803						
487	Bell & Dickson, 1989	Warebeth (Stromness Cemetery)	Orkney	OK3	Broch	No information	210-430 AD	Iron Age	02-03	Hare/Rabbit?	Ha	8	0.37	2164						
684	Hurst et al., 1987	Box Roman Villa	Wiltshire	WI22	High status	No information		Roman	02-03	Hare	Ha	1	1.30	77						
745	Connor & Buckley, 1999	Causeway Lane	Leicester	LE1	Urban	Some	mid1-4 C	Roman	02-03	Hare	Ha	8	0.17	4673		many from pelvis			represent meat rather than skins	
858	Baker, 1998	Scole-Dickleburgh	Norfolk	NO4	Urban	Some	mid 1-late 3 C AD	early-mid Roman	02-03	Hare	Ha	3	0.41	738						
1048	Stallibrass, 1993c	southern area of The Lanes	Carlisle	CM11	Urban	Some	late 1-early 2 C		02-03	Hare	Ha	1	0.05	1978						

1051	Stallibrass, 1993c	southern area of The Lanes	Carlisle	CM11	Urban	Some	late 2-3 C		02-03	Hare	Ha	1	0.08	1276						
1077	Stallibrass, 1993a	Old Grapes Lane	Carlisle	CM12	Urban	Some	late 1-early 2 C		02-03	Hare	Ha	1	0.13	785						
1079	Stallibrass, 1993a	Old Grapes Lane	Carlisle	CM12	Urban	Some	late 2-3 C		02-03	Hare	Ha	1	0.26	389						
1171	Pollard, 1974	Holcombe	Devon	DV6	High status	No information	180 - c. 350 AD		02-03	Hare	Ha	1								
1199	Barber & Bowsher, 2000	Eastern Cemetery	London	LO3	Burial	Some		Roman	02-03	Hare	Ha	1	0.03	3310						
1205	Barber & Bowsher, 2000	Eastern Cemetery	London	LO3	Burial	Some		Roman	02-03	Hare	Ha	1								
1220	Howe, 2002	Baltic House	London	LO6	Fort	Some	AD 160-400	later Roman	02-03	Hare	Ha	7	0.66	1059						
1274	Millet & Graham, 1986	Neatham	Hampshire	HA3	Urban	None	AD75-400		02-03	Hare	Ha	1	0.05	2000						
1314	Drummond-Murray et al., 2002	Redcross Way	London	LO13	Urban	Some		Roman	02-03	Hare	Ha	2	0.72	279						
1326	Green, 1977	Roman kiln field	Norfolk	NO6	Industry	No information	late 2-3 C	Roman	02-03	Hare	Ha	2	1.45	138						
1424	Gurney, 1986d	Denver	Norfolk	NO17	Industry	No information	c. 3C		02-03	Hare	Ha	1				bone from ploughsoil and poorly stratified				
1455	West, 1990	West Stow	Suffolk	SU1	Settlement	None	1-2 C	Roman	02-03	Hare	Ha	8	0.90	887						
1476	Darling & Gurney, 1993	Caister-on-Sea	Norfolk	NO22	Fort	No information	3 C?		02-03	Hare	Ha	32	2.50	1278		mostly from the body but includes head and feet				
1558	Mackreth, 1996	Orton Hall Farm	East Anglia	EA2	Farmstead	No information	c. 175-225/250	Roman	02-03	Hare	Ha	2	0.28	710						
1561	Mackreth, 1996	Orton Hall Farm	East Anglia	EA2	Farmstead	No information	c. 225/250 - c. 300-325	Roman	02-03	Hare	Ha	3	0.15	1991						
1636	Mackreth, 2001	Monument 97, Orton Longuevill	Cambridgeshire	CM9	Farmstead	No information	c. 70/80 - c.125		02-03	Hare	Ha	1	0.17	585						
1638	Mackreth, 2001	Monument 97, Orton Longuevill	Cambridgeshire	CM9	Farmstead	No information	c.125 - 150/175		02-03	Hare	Ha	2	0.36	550						
1641	Mackreth, 2001	Monument 97, Orton Longuevill	Cambridgeshire	CM9	Farmstead	No information	150/175 - 4C		02-03	Hare	Ha	1	0.09	1078						
1703	O'Connor, 1984	Skeldergate	York	YO11	Urban	None		Roman	02-03	Hare, brown	Ha	1	0.50	201						
1726	O'Connor, 1988	General Accident, Tanner Row	York	YO13	Urban	Some	2-3 C		02-03	Hare	Ha	15	0.22	6885						
1728	O'Connor, 1988	General Accident, Tanner Row	York	YO13	Urban	Some	2 C		02-03	Hare	Ha	1	0.17	578						
1743	O'Connor, 1988	General Accident, Tanner Row	York	YO13	Urban	Some	2-3 C		02-03	Hare	Ha	7	0.68	1031						
1846	Dobney et al., 1996	Lincoln	Lincoln	LI9	Urban	Some	3 C	Roman	02-03	Hare, brown	Ha	3	0.56	533						
1933	Allen, 1986	Bierton	Buckinghamshire	BU3	High status	No information		Romano-British?	02-03	Hare	Ha	1	0.06	1615						
1940	Yeoman & Stewart, 1992	Mantles Green	Buckinghamshire	BU4	High status	No information	mid 2-late 4 C	Romano-British	02-03	Hare	Ha	1	0.03	3380						
1943	Allen et al., 1993	Roughground Farm	Gloucestershire	GL3	Settlement	No information		Romano-British	02-03	Hare	Ha	1								
133	Crabtree, 1989	West Stow	Suffolk	SU1	Village	None	5 C	Anglo-Saxon	04-05	Hare	Ha	4	0.03	13307						
665	Rawlings & Fitzpatrick, 1996	ButterField Down	Wiltshire	WI16	Settlement	No information	3-4 C	late Romano-British	04-05	Hare	Ha	1								
748	Connor & Buckley, 1999	Causeway Lane	Leicester	LE1	Urban	Some	mid 3-late 4 C	Roman	04-05	Hare	Ha	17	0.48	3542					perhaps result of winter hunting	
863	Baker, 1998	Scole-Dickleburgh	Norfolk	NO4	Urban	Some	4 C AD	late Roman	04-05	Hare	Ha	7	0.29	2447						
918	Stallibrass, 1997	Site 452, Thornbrough Farm	Yorkshire	YS4	Fort	Some	3-4 C AD		04-05	Hare	Ha	1	0.07	1533						
922	Stallibrass, 1997	Site 452, Thornbrough Farm	Yorkshire	YS4	Fort	Some	late 4 C		04-05	Hare	Ha	1	0.27	371						
953	Albarella, 1997b	Great Holts Farm	Essex	ES2	Farmstead	Some		late Roman	04-05	Hare	Ha	2	1.74	115						
954	Albarella, 1997b	Great Holts Farm	Essex	ES2	Farmstead	Some	4 C AD	late Roman	04-05	Hare	Ha	1	50.00	2						
1087	Izard, 1993	Birdoswald CAS Site 420	Cumbria	CU1	Fort	Some	early 3-early 5 C AD		04-05	Hare	Ha	1	0.14	738		calcaneum	Yes			Yes
1100	Johnstone & Albarella, 2002	Elms Farm, Heybridge	Essex	ES3	Settlement	Some	mid 3 to mid 4 C AD	Late Roman	04-05	Hare, brown	Ha	1	0.16	620					poss. hunted food resource	
1172	Pollard, 1974	Holcombe	Devon	DV6	High status	No information	later 4 C		04-05	Hare	Ha	1								
1306	Fulford, 1984	Silchester defences	Hampshire	HA6	Urban	No information	4 C		04-05	Hare	Ha	1	0.15	675						
1481	Darling & Gurney, 1993	Caister-on-Sea	Norfolk	NO22	Fort	No information	4 C?		04-05	Hare	Ha	49	1.95	2518						
1486	Darling & Gurney, 1993	Caister-on-Sea	Norfolk	NO22	Burial	No information			04-05	Hare	Ha	3	0.72	418						
1498	Darling & Gurney, 1993	Caister-on-Sea	Norfolk	NO22	Fort	No information			04-05	Hare	Ha	19	0.45	4189						

1514	Simpson et al., 1993	Barnack	Cambridgeshire	CM8	Settlement	No information	4 C		04-05	Lagomorph	Ha	1	0.52	194						
1564	Mackreth, 1996	Orton Hall Farm	East Anglia	EA2	Farmstead	No information	300/325 - c. 375 AD	Roman	04-05	Hare	Ha	3	0.19	1589						
1850	Dobney et al., 1996	Lincoln	Lincoln	LI9	Urban	Some	4C	Roman	04-05	Hare, brown	Ha	3	0.06	4850						
139	Crabtree, 1989	West Stow	Suffolk	SU1	Village	None	6 C	Anglo-Saxon	06-07	Hare	Ha	3	0.01	26544						
146	Crabtree, 1989	West Stow	Suffolk	SU1	Village	None	late 6-7 C	Anglo-Saxon	06-07	Hare	Ha	1	0.03	2879						
1151	Silvester, 1981	Bantham	Devon	DV3	Settlement	No information	5-7 C AD	post-Roman	06-07	Hare	Ha	1	0.03	4000						
806	Baker, 2002b	WNW, Ingleborough, Wast Walton	Norfolk	NO1	Settlement	Some		Middle Saxon	08-09	Hare	Ha	1								
836	Albarella & Johnstone, 2000	Kings Meadow Lane	Northamptonshire	NP3	Village	Some	7-8 C		08-09	Hare	Ha	1	0.29	349						
1333	Wade-Martins, 1980a	North Elmham Park	East Anglia	EA1	Settlement	No information	late 7 - 9 C	middle Saxon	08-09	Hare	Ha	3	0.04	8212						
1489	Darling & Gurney, 1993	Caister-on-Sea	Norfolk	NO22	Burial	No information	8 C?		08-09	Hare	Ha	1	0.19	535						
1	Fairbrother, 1990	Faccombe Netherton	Hampshire	HA1	High status	None	pre850-1070	Saxon	10-11	Hare	Ha	18	0.19	9461					Yes	
6	Fairbrother, 1990	Faccombe Netherton	Hampshire	HA1	High status	None	980-1204	Norman	10-11	Hare	Ha	29	0.31	9461						
73	Maltby, 1979	Exeter	Exeter	EX1	Urban	No information	1000-1150	Medieval	10-11	Hare	Ha	5	0.15	3255						
152	Crabtree, 1989	West Stow	Suffolk	SU1	Village	None		Anglo-Saxon	10-11	Hare	Ha	2	0.00	61495						
647	Andrews et al., 2000	St John's Hospital, Wilton	Wiltshire	WI10	Urban	No information	9-10 C	late Saxon	10-11	Hare	Ha	1	1.22	82						
850	Albarella, 1999a	Mill Lane	Norfolk	NO3	Urban	Some	10-11 C AD	Saxo-Norman	10-11	Hare	Ha	1	0.08	1225						
853	Albarella, 1999a	Mill Lane	Norfolk	NO3	Urban	Some	10-12 C AD	Saxo-Norman	10-11	Hare	Ha	2	0.44	457						
945	Albarella, 1997c	Coslany Street	Norwich	NW2	Urban	None	10-12 C		10-11	Hare	Ha	1	1.89	53						
1104	Albarella & Davis, 1994b; Albarella & Davis, 1996 for 1994	Launceston Castle	Cornwall	CR1	Castle	Some	c. 1068-c. 1075		10-11	Hare	Ha	1	4.26	24						
1237	Thomas et al., 1997	Priory and hospital of St Mary Spital	London	LO9	Ecclesiastical and hospital	Some	1050-1197 AD	Saxo-Norman/medieval	10-11	Hare, brown	Ha	1	0.02	12243g						
1370	West, 1985	West Stow	Suffolk	SU1	Village	No information		Anglo-Saxon	10-11	Hare	Ha	1	0.16	628						
1425	Ayres, 1988	St Martin-at-Palace Plain	Norwich	NW5	Urban riverside	No information	11 - early 12 C		10-11	Hare	Ha	5	0.13	3821						
1464	Rogerson & Dallas, 1984	Group Captain Knocker's excavations	Norfolk	NO19	Urban	No information		Late Saxon	10-11	Hare	Ha	1	0.07	1500						
1535	Ayres, 1994	Fishergate	Norwich	NW6	Urban	Some	early 11 C	Medieval	10-11	Hare	Ha	1	0.16	637						
1547	Andrews, 1995	Redcastle Furze	Norfolk	NO24	Settlement	No information	early to mid 11 C	Late Saxon	10-11	Hare	Ha	1	0.05	1847		tibia				
1577	Morely & Gurney, 1997	Castle Rising Castle	Norfolk	NO27	Urban	No information		Saxo-Norman	10-11	Hare	Ha	1	0.35	289						
1614	Andrews & Penn, 1999	St Nicholas Street	Norfolk	NO28	Urban	No information	10-11 c AD	Late Saxon	10-11	Hare	Ha	1	10.00	10						
1759	O'Connor, 1989	16-22 Coppergate	York	YO15	Urban	Some	c. 975 - early/mid 11 C	Anglo-Scandinavian	10-11	Hare	Ha	4	0.03	12823						
1762	O'Connor, 1989	16-22 Coppergate	York	YO15	Urban	Some	mid 9 - late 10 C	Anglo-Scandinavian	10-11	Hare	Ha	5	0.03	17738						
1765	O'Connor, 1989	16-22 Coppergate	York	YO15	Urban	Some		Anglo-Scandinavian	10-11	Hare	Ha	12	0.06	19110						
1766	O'Connor, 1989	16-22 Coppergate	York	YO15	Urban	Some	mid 9 - late 10 C	Anglo-Scandinavian	10-11	Hare	Ha	3	0.48	620						
1810	Bond & O'Connor, 1999	16-22 Coppergate	York	YO15	Urban	Some	late 11 C		10-11	Hare	Ha	5	2.37	211						
1903	Baxter & Hamilton-Dyer, in press	Millbridge	Hertfordshire	HE1	Settlement	No information	10-12 C AD	Saxo-Norman	10-11	Hare	Ha	1	0.05	2000		mc, calcaneum	Yes			Yes
2002	Albarella et al., 1997	Castle Mall	Norwich	NW9	Castle	Some	late 9 -11 C	late Saxon/early Norman	10-11	Hare	Ha	1	0.81	124						
2021	Albarella et al., 1997	Castle Mall	Norwich	NW9	Castle	Some	late 9 - 11 C	Late Saxon/Early Norman	10-11	Hare	Ha	1	0.62	162						
26	Heighway, 1983	North Gate, Gloucester	Gloucester	GL1	Defences	Some		Medieval	12-13	Hare	Ha	1	0.40	251						
31	Heighway, 1983	East Gate	Gloucester	GL2	Defences	Some	10-15 C	Medieval	12-13	Hare	Ha	1	0.01	16478						
77	Maltby, 1979	Exeter	Exeter	EX1	Urban	No information	1100-1200	Medieval	12-13	Hare	Ha	30	0.40	7435					Most killed adult	
82	Maltby, 1979	Exeter	Exeter	EX1	Urban	No information	1000-1200	Medieval	12-13	Hare	Ha	4	0.21	1869						
85	Maltby, 1979	Exeter	Exeter	EX1	Urban	No information	1150-1250	Medieval	12-13	Hare	Ha	1	0.24	415						
88	Maltby, 1979	Exeter	Exeter	EX1	Urban	No information	1200-1250	Medieval	12-13	Hare	Ha	4	0.38	1053						

91	Maltby, 1979	Exeter	Exeter	EX1	Urban	No information	1250-1300	Medieval	12-13	Hare	Ha	37	0.65	5692						
159	Carrott et al., 1995	22 Piccadilly	York	YO1	Urban	Some	11-13 C		12-13	Hare	Ha	3	0.15	2017						
168	Carrott et al., 1998c	BHS Store, Feasegate	York	YO3	Urban	No information	11-12 C	Medieval	12-13	Hare	Ha	1	0.26	388						
178	Carrott et al., 1998a	St Saviourgate	York	YO4	Urban	No information	12-13 C		12-13	Hare	Ha	1	0.48	208						
206	Carrott et al., 1997a	British Gas, Davygate	York	YO8	Urban	No information	12-13 C		12-13	Hare	Ha	1	0.27	374						
429	Bowler et al., 1995	King Edward Street	Perth	PE5	Urban	No information	12 C	Medieval and post-medieval	12-13	Hare	Ha	1	0.14	693						
470	Moloney & Coleman, 1997	High Street, Perth	Perth	PE9	Urban	No information	mid-late 13 C	Medieval	12-13	Hare	Ha	1	0.07	1379						
482	Proudfoot & Aliaga-Kelly, 1997	Niddry Castle	West Lothian	WL1	Castle	No information		Medieval	12-13	Hare	Ha	1								
521	Thomas, 1982	St Ann's Lane	Perth	PE10	Urban	None	early 13-mid 14 C		12-13	Hare	Ha	2	0.13	1523						
689	Musty & Algar, 1986	Gomeldon	Wiltshire	WI23	Village	No information	12-13 C	Medieval	12-13	Hare	Ha	1								
751	Connor & Buckley, 1999	Causeway Lane	Leicester	LE1	Urban	Some	11- early 14	Medieval	12-13	Hare	Ha	15	0.21	7269					no evidence processed for skins.	
822	Weinstock, 2002a	Scarborough Castle	Yorkshire	YS3	Castle	None	1223-1227, later 13 C		12-13	Hare	Ha	2	1.13	177						
823	Weinstock, 2002a	Scarborough Castle	Yorkshire	YS3	Castle	None	1157-69		12-13	Hare	Ha	2	1.64	122						
826	Weinstock, 2002a	Scarborough Castle	Yorkshire	YS3	Castle	None	12-13 C		12-13	Hare	Ha	7	6.67	105						
966	Smith, 1994	Carisbrooke Castle	Isle of Wight	IW1	Castle	None	1100-1293	early Norman	12-13	Hare	Ha	131	5.04	2599	inc partials	inc radius, femur, tibia, pelvis		Yes	suggests dismemberment	
1011	Albarella & Davis, 1994a	West Cotton	Northamptonshire	NP5	Village	Some	c. 1100-1250 AD	Early medieval	12-13	Hare	Ha	4	0.20	1952						
1106	Albarella & Davis, 1994b; Albarella & Davis, 1996 for 1994	Launceston Castle	Cornwall	CR1	Castle	Some	c. 1104-c. 1175		12-13	Hare	Ha	1	0.59	170						
1109	Albarella & Davis, 1994b; Albarella & Davis, 1996 for 1994	Launceston Castle	Cornwall	CR1	Castle	Some	c. 1175-c. 1227		12-13	Hare	Ha	1	0.78	129						
1112	Albarella & Davis, 1994b; Albarella & Davis, 1996 for 1994	Launceston Castle	Cornwall	CR1	Castle	Some	mid 13 C		12-13	Hare	Ha	2	1.37	146						
1114	Albarella & Davis, 1994b; Albarella & Davis, 1996 for 1994	Launceston Castle	Cornwall	CR1	Castle	Some	late 13 C		12-13	Hare	Ha	24	1.57	1527		many elements represented				
1136	Albarella & Davis, 1994b; Albarella & Davis, 1996 for 1994	Launceston Castle	Cornwall	CR1	Castle	Some	late 13 C		12-13	Hare	Ha	1	2.70	37						
1154	Higham et al., 1982	Okehampton Castle	Devon	DV4	Castle	Some	pre-1300		12-13	Hare	Ha	24								
1243	Thomas et al., 1997	Priory and hospital of St Mary Spital	London	LO9	Ecclesiastical and hospital	Some	1235-1280 AD		12-13	Hare, brown	Ha	1	0.07	5716g						
1279	Platt & Coleman-Smith, 1975	Southampton	Southampton	ST2	Settlement	No information	c. 1100 - 1225 AD		12-13	Hare	Ha	2	0.59	340						
1339	Wade-Martins, 1980a	North Elmham Park	East Anglia	EA1	Settlement	No information	early 11-early 12	Late Saxon and early medieval	12-13	Hare	Ha	1	0.10	1019						
1345	Wade-Martins, 1980a	North Elmham Park	East Anglia	EA1	Settlement	No information	12-mid 15 C	medieval	12-13	Hare	Ha	3	0.08	3842						
1360	Ayers & Murphy, 1983	Whitefriars Street car park	Norwich	NW3	Urban	No information	pre mid 13 C	early medieval	12-13	Hare	Ha	2	1.14	176						
1380	Atkin, 1985	Alms Lane	Norwich	NW4	Urban	No information	1150-1275		12-13	Hare	Ha	1	0.32	308						
1429	Ayres, 1988	St Martin-at-Palace Plain	Norwich	NW5	Urban riverside	No information	11- 13 C		12-13	Hare	Ha	5	0.21	2369						
1432	Ayres, 1988	St Martin-at-Palace Plain	Norwich	NW5	Urban riverside	No information	12 and 13 C		12-13	Hare	Ha	30	0.55	5406						
1522	Dallas, 1993	Brandon Road	Norfolk	NO23	Urban	None	11-12 C	Medieval	12-13	Hare	Ha	1	0.02	4221						
1527	Dallas, 1993	Brandon Road	Norfolk	NO23	Urban	None	12-14 C	Medieval	12-13	Hare	Ha	5	0.68	736					date uncertain on poss numbers	
1583	Morely & Gurney, 1997	Castle Rising Castle	Norfolk	NO27	Urban	No information		Medieval	12-13	Hare	Ha	96	3.03	3171					large no. of tibias Majority were mature	

1617	Andrews & Penn, 1999	St Nicholas Street	Norfolk	NO28	Urban	No information	11-12 c	early medieval	12-13	Hare	Ha	7	0.30	2355					may represent game animals All mature	
1687	Shaw, 1996	The Green	Northampton	NP1	Urban	No information	1100-1350	early medieval	12-13	Hare	Ha	4	0.07	5425		metac, pelvis, femur, metatarsal				
1709	O'Connor, 1984	Skeldergate	York	YO11	Urban	None	early 12 C	early post conquest	12-13	Hare, brown	Ha	3	0.19	1563						
1752	O'Connor, 1988	Rougier Street	York	YO14	Urban	Some	12-13 C		12-13	Hare	Ha	1								
1794	O'Connor, 1991	46-54 Fishergate	York	YO17	Urban	Some	11-12 C		12-13	Hare	Ha	1	0.46	217						
1814	Bond & O'Connor, 1999	16-22 Coppergate	York	YO15	Urban	Some	12 C		12-13	Hare	Ha	38	17.84	213						
1817	Bond & O'Connor, 1999	16-22 Coppergate	York	YO15	Urban	Some	13 C		12-13	Hare	Ha	69	15.61	442	at least four					
1860	Dobney et al., 1996	Lincoln	Lincoln	LI9	Urban	Some	12-13 C	High medieval	12-13	Hare, brown	Ha	1	0.24	419						
1937	Allen, 1986	Bierton	Buckinghamshire	BU3	High status	No information		medieval?	12-13	Hare	Ha	1	0.15	670						
1962	Baker, 2002a	Shrewsbury Abbey	Shrewsbury	SW1	Ecclesiastical	No information	12-14 C		12-13	Hare	Ha	2	0.06	3612						
1985	Albarella et al., 1997	Castle Mall	Norwich	NW9	Castle	Some	late 11 - early12 C	Norman/early medieval	12-13	Hare	Ha	2	0.23	860						
1990	Albarella et al., 1997	Castle Mall	Norwich	NW9	Castle	Some	late 12 - mid 14C	Medieval	12-13	Hare	Ha	2	0.48	417						
1992	Albarella et al., 1997	Castle Mall	Norwich	NW9	Castle	Some	late 12 - mid 14C	Medieval	12-13	Lagomorph	Ha	1	0.24	417						
2009	Albarella et al., 1997	Castle Mall	Norwich	NW9	Castle	Some	late 12 - mid 14C	Medieval	12-13	Hare	Ha	1	0.91	110						
14	Fairbrother, 1990	Faccombe Netherton	Hampshire	HA1	High status	None	c.1260-1356	Medieval	14-15	Hare	Ha	93	0.98	9461						
23	Fairbrother, 1990	Faccombe Netherton	Hampshire	HA1	High status	None	1418-1480	Late Medieval	14-15	Hare	Ha	12	0.13	9461						
45	O'Brien et al., 1988	Newcastle Quayside	Newcastle upon Tyne	NT2	Urban riverside	Some	mid-late 14-15-early 17 C		14-15	Hare	Ha	4	0.05	7818						
98	Maltby, 1979	Exeter	Exeter	EX1	Urban	No information	1250-1350	Medieval	14-15	Hare	Ha	1	0.19	535						
101	Maltby, 1979	Exeter	Exeter	EX1	Urban	No information	1300-1350	Medieval	14-15	Hare	Ha	6	0.49	1237						
105	Maltby, 1979	Exeter	Exeter	EX1	Urban	No information	1350-1500	Medieval	14-15	Hare	Ha	4	0.84	479						
236	Harbottle & Ellison, 2001	Etal Castle	Northumberland	ND1	Castle	No information	13-16 C	Medieval to post-medieval	14-15	Hare	Ha	1	0.27	369						
239	Fraser et al., 1995	Mansion House	Newcastle upon Tyne	NT4	High status	Some	13-14 C		14-15	Hare	Ha	1	0.07	1353						
260	Nolan, 1993	Town Wall	Newcastle upon Tyne	NT6	Defences	No information	14-16 C		14-15	Hare	Ha	1	0.04	2409						
384	Ewart, 1996	Inchaffray Abbey, Inchaffray	Perth & Kinross	PK1	Ecclesiastical	No information	1300-1450	Augustinian	14-15	Hare	Ha	1	0.24	416						
395	Cox, 1996	Meal Vennel	Perth	PE1	Urban	No information	mid13-mid14	Medieval	14-15	Hare	Ha	2	0.04	5606						
425	Bowler et al., 1995	Mill Street	Perth	PE4	Urban	No information	early 13 - 17 C	Medieval and post-medieval	14-15	Hare	Ha	1	0.06	1668						
434	Bowler et al., 1995	Blackfriars House	Perth	PE7	Urban	No information	15 C	Medieval and post-medieval	14-15	Hare	Ha	2	1.48	135						
474	Moloney & Coleman, 1997	High Street, Perth	Perth	PE9	Urban	No information	late 13 - early 14	Medieval	14-15	Hare	Ha	5	0.09	5344						
478	Moloney & Coleman, 1997	High Street, Perth	Perth	PE9	Urban	No information	early - mid 14 C	Medieval	14-15	Hare	Ha	1	0.17	606						
480	Moloney & Coleman, 1997	High Street, Perth	Perth	PE9	Urban	No information	mid -late 14 C	Medieval	14-15	Hare	Ha	1	0.48	207						
639	Rawlings, 2000	Ivy Street and Brown Street, Salisbury	Wiltshire	WI7	Urban	Some		later Medieval	14-15	Hare/Rabbit	Ha	1	0.11	899						
828	Weinstock, 2002a	Scarborough Castle	Yorkshire	YS3	Castle	None	15 C		14-15	Hare	Ha	3	17.65	17						
1019	Albarella & Davis, 1994a	West Cotton	Northamptonshire	NP5	Village	Some	c.1250-1400 AD	Mid medieval	14-15	Hare	Ha	17	1.35	1258						
1024	Albarella & Davis, 1994a	West Cotton	Northamptonshire	NP5	Village	Some	c. 1300-1450 AD	Late medieval	14-15	Hare	Ha	15	2.22	677						
1055	Stallibrass, 1993b	St Giles	Yorkshire	YS6	Hospital	Some	late13-late 14 C	medieval	14-15	Hare	Ha	2	1.25	160						
1057	Stallibrass, 1993b	St Giles	Yorkshire	YS6	Hospital	Some	late 14-mid 15 C	medieval	14-15	Hare	Ha	1	0.51	198						
1061	Stallibrass, 1993b	St Giles	Yorkshire	YS6	Hospital	Some	mid 15-early 16	medieval	14-15	Hare	Ha	1	0.11	947						
1119	Albarella & Davis, 1994b; Albarella & Davis, 1996 for 1994	Launceston Castle	Cornwall	CR1	Castle	Some	14 C		14-15	Hare	Ha	1	2.86	35						
1120	Albarella & Davis, 1994b; Albarella & Davis, 1996 for 1994	Launceston Castle	Cornwall	CR1	Castle	Some	15 C		14-15	Hare	Ha	50	1.46	3427		many elements				

1139	Albarella & Davis, 1994b; Albarella & Davis, 1996 for 1994	Launceston Castle	Cornwall	CR1	Castle	Some	15 C		14-15	Hare	Ha	5	17.86	28						
1156	Higham et al., 1982	Okehampton Castle	Devon	DV4	Castle	Some	14 C		14-15	Hare	Ha	12								
1161	Higham et al., 1982	Okehampton Castle	Devon	DV4	Castle	Some	14-16 C		14-15	Hare	Ha	33								
1227	Howe, 2002	Baltic House	London	LO6	Industry	Some	1200-1500	later medieval	14-15	Hare	Ha	3	0.13	2354						
1248	Thomas et al., 1997	Priory and hospital of St Mary Spital	London	LO9	Ecclesiastical and hospital	Some	1280-1320 AD		14-15	Hare, brown	Ha	2	0.20	9485g						
1251	Thomas et al., 1997	Priory and hospital of St Mary Spital	London	LO9	Ecclesiastical and hospital	Some	1350-1400 AD		14-15	Hare, brown	Ha	1	0.05	6486g						
1352	Wade-Martins, 1980b	Grenstein	Norfolk	NO8	Village	No information	late 14-15 C		14-15	Hare	Ha	4	0.73	551						
1384	Atkin, 1985	Alms Lane	Norwich	NW4	Urban	No information	1400-1450		14-15	Hare	Ha	5	0.30	1649						
1388	Atkin, 1985	Alms Lane	Norwich	NW4	Urban	No information	1450-1500		14-15	Hare	Ha	2	0.13	1565						
1436	Ayres, 1988	St Martin-at-Palace Plain	Norwich	NW5	Urban riverside	No information	14 and 15 C		14-15	Hare	Ha	2	0.15	1357						
1458	Butler & Wade-Martins, 1989	Thuxton	Norfolk	NO18	Village	No information	13 - 15 C	Medieval	14-15	Hare	Ha	3	0.45	666						
1658	Atkin & Evans, 2002	Lower Close, site 300 N	Norwich	NW8	Urban	None	10-18 C		14-15	Hare	Ha	1	0.33	300						
1712	O'Connor, 1984	Skeldergate	York	YO11	Urban	None	early 15 C	Late Medieval	14-15	Hare, brown	Ha	5	0.37	1363						
1822	Bond & O'Connor, 1999	16-22 Coppergate	York	YO15	Urban	Some	15 C		14-15	Hare	Ha	2	20.00	10						
1826	Bond & O'Connor, 1999	16-22 Coppergate	York	YO15	Urban	Some	15 C		14-15	Hare, brown	Ha	1								
1917	Thomas, 2002	Dudley Castle	West Midlands	WM1	Castle	No information	1397-1533		14-15	Hare	Ha	130						Yes	suggests some use of pelts	Yes
1959	Allen, 1994	Abingdon Abbey	Oxfordshire	OX2	High status	No information	14 C		14-15	Hare	Ha	1	0.06	1661						
1965	Baker, 2002a	Shrewsbury Abbey	Shrewsbury	SW1	Ecclesiastical	No information	14 C?		14-15	Hare	Ha	1	0.03	3612						
1974	Baker, 2002a	Shrewsbury Abbey	Shrewsbury	SW1	Ecclesiastical	No information	early 15 - mid 16 C?		14-15	Hare	Ha	1	0.03	3612						
1995	Albarella et al., 1997	Castle Mall	Norwich	NW9	Castle	Some	mid/late 14 C - mid 16 C	Late medieval	14-15	Hare	Ha	3	0.31	981				Yes, on tibia		
2012	Albarella et al., 1997	Castle Mall	Norwich	NW9	Castle	Some	mid/late 14 C - mid 16 C	Late medieval	14-15	Hare	Ha	5	4.24	118						
34	Heighway, 1983	East Gate	Gloucester	GL2	Defences	Some	16-18 C	Post-medieval	16-17	Hare	Ha	5	0.03	16478						
109	Maltby, 1979	Exeter	Exeter	EX1	Urban	No information	1500-1600	Post-medieval	16-17	Hare	Ha	6	0.09	6368						
113	Maltby, 1979	Exeter	Exeter	EX1	Urban	No information	1550-1650	Post-medieval	16-17	Hare	Ha	4	0.84	476						
117	Maltby, 1979	Exeter	Exeter	EX1	Urban	No information	1660-1700	Post-medieval	16-17	Hare	Ha	13	0.58	2224		metapodials and phalanges, distal radius and tibia	Yes		cutting off feet: no value for meat or fur	Yes
182	Carrott et al., 1998a	St Saviourgate	York	YO4	Urban	No information	16 C		16-17	Hare	Ha	1	0.91	110						
191	Carrott et al., 1998a	St Saviourgate	York	YO4	Urban	No information	15-16 C	Anglo-Scandinavian	16-17	Hare	Ha	1	0.12	860						
195	Carrott et al., 1998b	9 Little Stonegate	York	YO5	Urban	No information	15/16 C		16-17	Hare	Ha	1	0.96	104						
241	Fraser et al., 1995	Mansion House	Newcastle upon Tyne	NT4	High status	Some	15-16 C		16-17	Hare	Ha	4	0.30	1353						
283	Harbottle & Fraser, 1987	Black Friars	Newcastle upon Tyne	NT9	Urban	No information	16-17 C	After diss of monast.	16-17	Hare	Ha	1								
297	O'Sullivan, 1985	Holy Island Village	Northumberland	ND4	Village	None		Post-medieval	16-17	Hare	Ha	1							rabbit and hare presumed food	
301	O'Sullivan, 1985	Holy Island Village	Northumberland	ND4	Village	None		Post-medieval	16-17	Hare	Ha	1							rabbit and hare presumed food	
316	Ellison & Harbottle, 1983	Castle bastion	Newcastle upon Tyne	NT10	Castle	None	16-17 C		16-17	Hare, brown	Ha	1	0.16	637						
320	Ellison & Harbottle, 1983	Castle bastion	Newcastle upon Tyne	NT10	Castle	None	17 C		16-17	Hare, brown	Ha	7	0.25	2832						
338	Harbottle et al., 1981	Castle ditch	Newcastle upon Tyne	NT11	Castle	No information	early 16 C		16-17	Hare	Ha	1	0.08	1270						
341	Harbottle et al., 1981	Castle ditch	Newcastle upon Tyne	NT11	Castle	No information	early 16 C		16-17	Hare	Ha	2	0.15	1320						
350	Harbottle et al., 1981	Castle ditch	Newcastle upon Tyne	NT11	Castle	No information	mid 16 C		16-17	Hare	Ha	3	0.08	3754						

362	Harbottle et al., 1981	Castle ditch	Newcastle upon Tyne	NT11	Castle	No information	late 16 C		16-17	Hare	Ha	1	0.06	1585						
385	Ewart, 1996	Inchaffray Abbey, Inchaffray	Perth & Kinross	PK1	Ecclesiastical	No information	1450-1550	Augustinian	16-17	Hare	Ha	4	0.96	416						
398	Cox, 1996	Meal Vennel	Perth	PE1	Urban	No information		Post-Medieval	16-17	Hare	Ha	2	0.03	7447						
436	Will & Dixon, 1995	Balgonie Castle, Markinch	Fife	FI1	Castle	No information	15-17		16-17	Hare	Ha	1	0.19	513						
517	McGavin, 1982	57 Albert Street, Kirkwall	Orkney	OK7	Urban	No information		Medieval/post-medieval	16-17	Hare	Ha	1								
520	McGavin, 1982	Gunn's Close, Kirkwall	Orkney	OK8	Urban	No information		Medieval/post-medieval	16-17	Hare	Ha	1								
764	Horsey, 1992	Poole	Dorset	DO1	Port	No information	16 C		16-17	Hare, brown	Ha	8	0.33	2436						
775	Bateman & Redknap, 1986	Town Wall	Coventry	CV1	Defences	No information	post 1680		16-17	Hare	Ha	2	2.11	95						
832	Weinstock, 2002a	Scarborough Castle	Yorkshire	YS3	Castle	None	17 C?		16-17	Hare	Ha	1	8.33	12						
871	Connell et al., 1997	Camber Castle	Sussex	SX8	Castle	Some	1539-1543		16-17	Hare	Ha	1	1.75	57						
879	Connell et al., 1997	Camber Castle	Sussex	SX8	Castle	Some	mid 16 C - 1637		16-17	Hare	Ha	18	1.09	1653						
887	Connell et al., 1997	Camber Castle	Sussex	SX8	Castle	Some	post 1637		16-17	Hare	Ha	3	0.18	1639						
1030	Albarella & Davis, 1994a	West Cotton	Northamptonshire	NP5	Village	Some	c.1450-1550 AD	Early post-medieval	16-17	Hare	Ha	1	0.21	487						
1041	Bourdillon, 1992	Little Pickle	Surrey	SY1	High status	Some	early 16 C		16-17	Hare	Ha	1	0.21	477						
1065	Stallibrass, 1993b	St Giles	Yorkshire	YS6	Farmstead	Some	early 16-mid 17 C	post-medieval	16-17	Hare	Ha	1	0.13	800						
1067	Stallibrass, 1993b	St Giles	Yorkshire	YS6	Farmstead	Some	mid 17 - early 18 C	post-medieval	16-17	Hare	Ha	6	3.75	160						
1126	Albarella & Davis, 1994b; Albarella & Davis, 1996 for 1994	Launceston Castle	Cornwall	CR1	Castle	Some	16 C - 1650		16-17	Hare	Ha	3	0.21	1430		inc. humerus, tibia				
1166	Higham et al., 1982	Okehampton Castle	Devon	DV4	Castle	Some	16-17 C		16-17	Hare	Ha	6								
1185	Barber & Thomas, 2002	Preacher's Court, Charterhouse, site code PRR105	London	LO1	Ecclesiastical	Some	1600-1700		16-17	Hare/Rabbit	Ha	1	1.08	93						
1233	Green, 1999	John Dwight's Fulham Pottery	London	LO8	Industry	Some	17 c		16-17	Hare	Ha	1	0.10	1013						
1266	Knight, 2002	Jubillee Line Extension, Southwark	London	LO18	Urban	No information	16 C		16-17	Lagomorph	Ha	1								
1288	Platt & Coleman-Smith, 1975	Southampton	Southampton	ST2	Settlement	No information	c. 1550-1640 AD		16-17	Hare	Ha	12	6.12	196						
1322	Ayre & Wroe-Brown, 2002	Waterfront	London	LO16	Urban	No information		post-medieval	16-17	Hare, brown	Ha	1								
1349	Wade-Martins, 1980a	North Elmham Park	East Anglia	EA1	Settlement	No information	16-18 C	post-Medieval	16-17	Hare	Ha	1	0.04	2518						
1392	Atkin, 1985	Alms Lane	Norwich	NW4	Urban	No information	1500-1575		16-17	Hare	Ha	2	0.09	2165						
1396	Atkin, 1985	Alms Lane	Norwich	NW4	Urban	No information	1575-1600		16-17	Hare	Ha	4	0.65	619						
1400	Atkin, 1985	Alms Lane	Norwich	NW4	Urban	No information	1600-1675		16-17	Hare	Ha	1	0.04	2349						
1590	Morely & Gurney, 1997	Castle Rising Castle	Norfolk	NO27	Urban	No information	16 C		16-17	Hare	Ha	2	0.15	1357						
1596	Morely & Gurney, 1997	Castle Rising Castle	Norfolk	NO27	Urban	No information		post-medieval	16-17	Hare	Ha	13	2.05	635						
1694	Shaw, 1996	The Green	Northampton	NP1	Urban	No information	1500-1700	early postmedieval	16-17	Hare	Ha	1	0.08	1183						
1700	Shaw, 1996	The Green	Northampton	NP1	Urban	No information		post-medieval	16-17	Hare/Rabbit	Ha	1	0.22	449						
1806	O'Connor, 1991	46-54 Fishergate	York	YO17	Urban	Some	16 C		16-17	Hare	Ha	1	5.26	19						
1837	Bond & O'Connor, 1999	York	York	YO20	Urban	No information	late 15-early 16	medieval	16-17	Hare	Ha	2								
1955	Allen, 1994	Abingdon Abbey	Oxfordshire	OX2	High status	No information	15-16 C		16-17	Hare	Ha	2	0.12	1661						
1999	Albarella et al., 1997	Castle Mall	Norwich	NW9	Castle	Some	Late 16-18 C	Post-medieval	16-17	Hare	Ha	1	0.06	1702						
2016	Albarella et al., 1997	Castle Mall	Norwich	NW9	Castle	Some	Late 16-18 C	Post-medieval	16-17	Hare	Ha	1	0.99	101						
121	Maltby, 1979	Exeter	Exeter	EX1	Urban	No information	1660-1800	Post-medieval	18-19	Hare	Ha	49	2.73	1797						
233	Truman, 2001	Stockbridge	Newcastle upon Tyne	NT3	Urban	No information	18-19 C	Post-medieval	18-19	Hare	Ha	1	0.12	811						
246	Fraser et al., 1995	Mansion House	Newcastle upon Tyne	NT4	High status	Some	17-18 C		18-19	Hare	Ha	1	0.07	1353						
269	Nolan et al., 1989	Town defences	Newcastle upon Tyne	NT7	Defences	No information	17-18 C		18-19	Hare	Ha	1	0.19	521						
288	Harbottle & Fraser, 1987	Black Friars	Newcastle upon Tyne	NT9	Urban	No information	17-18 C		18-19	Hare	Ha	1								

443	Bowler & Cachart, 1994	Tay Street	Perth	PE8	Urban riverside	No information	18 C	Medieval/post-medieval	18-19	Hare	Ha	1	0.07	1490						
642	Rawlings, 2000	Ivy Street and Brown Street, Salisbury	Wiltshire	WI7	Urban	Some	17-18 C?	post-medieval	18-19	Hare/Rabbit	Ha	6	1.28	469						
656	Passmore, 1998	Burderop Park	Wiltshire	WI13	High status	No information	17-18 C?	medieval/post-medieval?	18-19	Hare	Ha	1	0.61	165						
672	Currie, 1995	Wootton Bassett	Wiltshire	WI18	Urban	No information	early 18 C	post-medieval	18-19	Hare	Ha	1								
768	Horsey, 1992	Poole	Dorset	DO1	Port	Some	17-19 C	post-medieval	18-19	Hare, brown	Ha	1	0.03	2907						
895	Connell et al., 1997	Camber Castle	Sussex	SX8	Castle	Some	18-20 C		18-19	Hare	Ha	2	0.34	588						
905	Connell et al., 1997	Camber Castle	Sussex	SX8	Castle	Some	mid-16 - 20 C		18-19	Hare	Ha	35	0.83	4220						
1070	Stallibrass, 1993b	St Giles	Yorkshire	YS6	Farmstead	Some	early - mid 18 C	post-medieval	18-19	Hare	Ha	3	0.25	1178						
1073	Stallibrass, 1993b	St Giles	Yorkshire	YS6	Farmstead	Some	mid 18 C	post-medieval	18-19	Hare	Ha	3	0.78	384						
1131	Albarella & Davis, 1994b; Albarella & Davis, 1996 for 1994	Launceston Castle	Cornwall	CR1	Castle	Some	1660-1939		18-19	Hare	Ha	5	0.30	1657		inc. humerus, tibia				
1145	Brown, 1996	Berry Pomeroy Castle	Devon	DV1	Castle	Some	18 C		18-19	Hare	Ha	1				single pelvic fragment				
1261	Thomas et al., 1997	Priory and hospital of St Mary Spital	London	LO9	Ecclesiastical and hospital	Some	1700 - modern		18-19	Hare, brown	Ha	2	0.07	30186g						
1406	Atkin, 1985	Alms Lane	Norwich	NW4	Urban	No information	1720-1750		18-19	Hare	Ha	5	0.34	1487						
1413	Atkin, 1985	Alms Lane	Norwich	NW4	Urban	No information	1800-1942		18-19	Hare	Ha	2	0.20	992						
1716	O'Connor, 1984	Walmgate	York	YO12	Urban	Some	early 18 C		18-19	Hare, brown	Ha	10	0.03	33788						
1868	Dobney et al., 1996	Lincoln	Lincoln	LI9	Urban	Some	18-19 C	late post-medieval, civil war period	18-19	Hare, brown	Ha	3	0.12	2424						
1895	Shaw, 1985	Black Lion Hill	Northampton	NP2	Settlement	No information	1700 +	late post-medieval	18-19	Hare/Rabbit	Ha	1	0.18	565						
306	O'Sullivan, 1985	Holy Island Village	Northumberland	ND4	Village	None		Modern	20-21	Hare	Ha	3								

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497	Sharples, 1984	Pierowall Quarry, Westray	Orkney	OK4	Cairn	No information		Neolithic	002NEO(-24-41)	Otter	Ot	1	0.16	645		Humerus				
500	Sharples, 1984	Pierowall Quarry, Westray	Orkney	OK4	Cairn	No information		Neolithic	002NEO(-24-41)	Otter	Ot	1	0.13	797						
626	Calder, 1936-37	Calf of Eday	Orkney	OK13	Cairn	No information			002NEO(-24-41)	Otter	Ot	1				Inc. lower jaw and skull frags, vertebrae and femur			Associated with human bones	
1354	Bamford, 1982	Hockwold cum Wilton	Norfolk	NO9	Settlement	No information	late 3-early second millenniu m bc	Beaker	002NEO(-24-41)	Otter	Ot	1	0.39	257						
1569	Healy, 1996	Hockwold cum Wilton, site 24866 'site 8'	Norfolk	NO25	Settlement	No information			002NEO(-24-41)	Otter	Ot	8	2.03	395		Humerus, mandible, teeth				
55	Maltby, 1979	Exeter	Exeter	EX1	Urban	No information	55-75	Roman	01-01	Otter	Ot	1	0.08	1321		Fused femur				
845	Davis, 1999	Wardy Hill	Cambridgeshire	CM2	Urban	None	100 BC to 50 AD	Iron Age	01-01	Otter	Ot	5	0.36	1381		Teeth, metatarsal	Yes			Yes
576	Ritchie, 1976-77	Buckquoy	Orkney	OK11	Farmstead	No information	7 C	Pict	06-07	Otter	Ot	3	3.75	80						
557	Barber, 1981; Hamlin, 1987	Iona	Iona	IO1	Settlement	No information		Early Christian	08-09	Otter	Ot	4	1.81	221		Femur and tibia		None	Probably hunted for their fur	Yes
1786	O'Connor, 1989	16-22 Coppergate	York	YO15	Urban	Some	mid 9 - early 10 C		08-09	Otter	Ot	1				Humerus				
1905	Baxter & Hamilton-Dyer, in press	Millbridge	Hertfordshire	HE1	Settlement	No information	10-12 C AD	Saxo-Norman	10-11	Otter	Ot	1	0.05	2000		Mandible				
176	Carrott et al., 1998c	BHS Store, Feasegate	York	YO3	Urban	No information	?	Medieval	12-13	Otter	Ot	1	0.36	280		Metatarsus	Yes			Yes
1873	Dobney et al., 1996	Lincoln	Lincoln	LI9	Urban	Some	18-19 C	Late post - medieval, civil war period	18-19	Otter	Ot	1	0.04	2424		Metatarsal	Yes			Yes
579	Ritchie, 1983	Knap of Howar	Orkney	OK14	Farmstead	Some		Modern?	20-21	Otter	Ot	3	0.16	1931						

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1682	Charles & Jacobi, 1994	Robin Hood Cave	Derbyshire	WI37	Cave	No information	12423 +/- 69 BP		001PAL(-82-)	Pine marten	Pm	1								
498	Sharples, 1984	Pierowall Quarry, Westray	Orkney	OK4	Cairn	No information		Neolithic	002NEO(-24-41)	Pine marten	Pm	11	1.38	797		Skull, sacrum, pelvis, tibia, astragalus				
501	Sharples, 1984	Pierowall Quarry, Westray	Orkney	OK4	Cairn	No information		Neolithic	002NEO(-24-41)	Pine marten	Pm	1	0.66	151		humerus				
1909	Baxter, 2000	97-98 Babraham Road	Cambridge	CM1	Settlement	Some	2619-2345 BC	late Neolithic/early Bronze Age	002NEO(-24-41)	Pine marten	Pm	28			at least 4 individs	many elements			highly prized in medieval for fur,	
504	Sharples, 1984	Pierowall Quarry, Westray	Orkney	OK4	Round house	No information		Iron age?	007MIA(-2-4)	Pine marten	Pm	1	0.79	127		tibia				
505	Sharples, 1984	Pierowall Quarry, Westray	Orkney	OK4	Round house	No information		Iron Age?	007MIA(-2-4)	Pine marten	Pm	1	2.17	46		humerus				
1922	Stallibrass, 1991	Annetwell Street	Carlisle	CM13	Fort	Some	AD 73/4-105	Roman	01-01	Pine marten took care to verify sp., cos e.g. beech Marten could have been imported as kin	Pm	1	0.03	2974		skull	Yes	skull with fine transverse knife marks across its maxilla	Could have been caught locally. Found in unusual place for skinning debris, with no other egs of fur	Yes
1196	Barber & Bowsher, 2000	Eastern Cemetery	London	LO3	Burial	Some		Roman	02-03	Pine marten	Pm	1	0.03	3310		mandible			No obvious skinning marks but could be waste from animal captured fro its pelt, but still Roman	
1791	O'Connor, 1991	46-54 Fishergate	York	YO17	Urban	Some	8-9 C	Anglian	08-09	Pine marten Identif. based on Occam's razor - i.e. is most likely cos other Martes sp. Are not native and have not been recorded in post-glacial deposits in the UK	Pm	16	0.92	1740		mostly feet bones, phalanges and a calcaneum	Yes	fine transverse cut marks on the calcaneum	Probably came to site as pelt with feet attached. North York moors nearest likely habitat.	Yes
1902	Baxter & Hamilton-Dyer, in press	Millbridge	Hertfordshire	HE1	Settlement	No information	10-12 C AD	Saxo-Norman	10-11	Pine marten	Pm	1	0.05	2000		ulna				

ID	Reference	Site	Place	Site code	Site type	Sieving/ sampling	Orig date	Orig culture	Century	Species	Sp. code	NISP	% total NISP	Frag total	Partial/ complete skeleton	Elements mentioned	Representative elements?	Cut marks	Comments	Potential evidence skinning
1662	Evans & Serjeantson, 1988	Upper Delphs	Cambridgeshire	CM10	Settlement	Some		Iron Age	007MIA(-2-4)	Polecat	Pc	1								
11	Fairbrother, 1990	Faccombe Netherton	Hampshire	HA1	High status	None	980-1204	Norman	10-11	Polecat	Pc	24	0.25	9461	Complete	Humerus Tibia			Possibly wild for fur rather than ferret	Yes
1772	O'Connor, 1989	16-22 Coppergate	York	YO15	Urban	Some	mid 9 - late 10 C	Anglo-Scandinavian	10-11	Polecat	Pc	1	0.16	620						
1008	Albarella & Davis, 1994a	West Cotton	Northamptonshire	NP5	Village	Some	c. 1100-1250 AD	Early medieval	12-13	Polecat/Ferret	Pc	6	0.31	1952						
1244	Thomas et al., 1997	Priory and hospital of St Mary Spital	London	LO9	Ecclesiastical and hospital	Some	1235-1280 AD		12-13	Polecat/Ferret	Pc	1	0.02	5716g						
19	Fairbrother, 1990	Faccombe Netherton	Hampshire	HA1	High status	None	c.1260-1356	Medieval	14-15	Polecat	Pc	1	0.01	9461						
1017	Albarella & Davis, 1994a	West Cotton	Northamptonshire	NP5	Village	Some	c.1250-1400 AD	Mid medieval	14-15	Polecat/Ferret	Pc	3	0.24	1258						
1830	Bond & O'Connor, 1999	16-22 Coppergate	York	YO15	Urban	Some	15 C		14-15	Polecat	Pc	1								
1970	Baker, 2002a	Shrewsbury Abbey	Shrewsbury	SW1	Ecclesiastical	No information	14- early 15 C?		14-15	Polecat	Pc	1	0.03	3612						
892	Connell et al., 1997	Camber Castle	Sussex	SX8	Castle	Some	post 1637		16-17	Polecat/Ferret	Pc	2	0.12	1639					Perhaps responsible for the rabbit collection	
1031	Albarella & Davis, 1994a	West Cotton	Northamptonshire	NP5	Village	Some	c.1450-1550 AD	Early post-medieval	16-17	Polecat/Ferret	Pc	1	0.21	487						
1034	Albarella & Davis, 1994a	West Cotton	Northamptonshire	NP5	Village	Some	c.1550-1800 AD	late post-medieval	16-17	Polecat/Ferret	Pc	1	0.99	101						

ID	Reference	Site	Place	Site code	Site type	Sieving/ sampling	Orig date	Orig culture	Century	Species	Sp. code	NISP	% total NISP	Frag total	Partial/ complete skeleton	Elements mentioned	Representative elements?	Cut marks	Comments	Potential evidence skinning
407	Mercer, 1996	Cnoc Stanger, Reay	Caithness	CA1	Round house	No information	early 1st millennium BC	Pre-historic	006EIA(-5-8)	Rabbit	Ra	1							probably intrusive	
661	Saunders, 1997	Stockton	Wiltshire	WI14	Unenclosed settlement	No information	5-4 C BC	Iron Age	006EIA(-5-8)	Rabbit	Ra	1				humerus				
722	Stevens, 1934	HighField pit dwellings	Wiltshire	WI36	Settlement	No information		early Iron Age	006EIA(-5-8)	Rabbit	Ra	1								
1268	Hanworth & Tomalin, 1977	Brooklands, Weybridge	Surrey	SY2	Settlement	No information		iron age	007MIA(-2-4)	Rabbit	Ra	11	28.21	39		many elements			probably intrusive	
1449	West, 1990	West Stow	Suffolk	SU1	Settlement	None	3 C BC - mid 1 C AD	Iron Age	007MIA(-2-4)	Rabbit	Ra	21	0.55	3849						
373	Daniels, 1959	Red House, Corbridge	Northumberland	ND6	Bath house	No information			02-03	Rabbit	Ra	1							possibly intrusive	
1169	Pollard, 1974	Holcombe	Devon	DV6	High status	No information	70-180 AD		02-03	Rabbit	Ra	1							probably intrusive	
1170	Pollard, 1974	Holcombe	Devon	DV6	High status	No information	180 - c. 350 AD		02-03	Rabbit	Ra	1							probably intrusive	
1204	Barber & Bowsher, 2000	Eastern Cemetery	London	LO3	Burial	Some		Roman	02-03	Rabbit	Ra	1							probably intrusive	
1275	Millet & Graham, 1986	Neatham	Hampshire	HA3	Urban	None	AD75-400		02-03	Rabbit	Ra	2	0.10	2000						
1299	Fasham, 1987	Micheldever Wood	Hampshire	HA4	Enclosure	Some		late Iron Age - late Roman	02-03	Rabbit	Ra	1	0.04	2430		mandible			probably intrusive	
1454	West, 1990	West Stow	Suffolk	SU1	Settlement	None	1-2 C	Roman	02-03	Rabbit	Ra	3	0.34	887					probably intrusive	
1947	Allen et al., 1993	Roughground Farm	Gloucestershire	GL3	Settlement	No information		Romano-British	02-03	Rabbit	Ra	1								
136	Crabtree, 1989	West Stow	Suffolk	SU1	Village	None	5 C	Anglo-Saxon	04-05	Rabbit	Ra	8	0.06	13307						
628	Baden-Powell & Elton, 1936-37	Island of Lewis	Outer Hebrides	OH2	Settlement	No information	400 AD?	Iron Age/early Christian era?	04-05	Rabbit	Ra	1							probably intrusive	
1088	Izard, 1993	Birdoswald CAS Site 420	Cumbria	CU1	Fort	Some	early 3-early 5 C AD		04-05	Rabbit	Ra	1	0.14	738					probably intrusive	
1176	Pollard, 1974	Holcombe	Devon	DV6	Settlement	No information	later than 4 C?		04-05	Rabbit	Ra	1							probably intrusive	
1420	Gurney, 1986b	Little Oulsham Drove	Norfolk	NO15	High status	None	4 C		04-05	Rabbit	Ra	1								
143	Crabtree, 1989	West Stow	Suffolk	SU1	Village	None	6 C	Anglo-Saxon	06-07	Rabbit	Ra	39	0.15	26544						
149	Crabtree, 1989	West Stow	Suffolk	SU1	Village	None	late 6-7 C	Anglo-Saxon	06-07	Rabbit	Ra	3	0.10	2879						
577	Ritchie, 1976-77	Buckquoy	Orkney	OK11	Farmstead	No information	7 C	Pict	06-07	Rabbit	Ra	3	3.75	80						
568	Ritchie, 1976-77	Buckquoy	Orkney	OK11	Farmstead	No information	9 C	Norse	08-09	Rabbit	Ra	2	1.21	165						
573	Ritchie, 1976-77	Buckquoy	Orkney	OK11	Farmstead	No information	8 C	Pict	08-09	Rabbit	Ra	3	10.34	29						
1302	Fasham & Whinney, 1991	M3	Hampshire	HA5	Settlement	Some	6-8/9 C AD	Anglo-Saxon	08-09	Rabbit	Ra	1	0.04	2812		scapula			probably intrusive	
5	Fairbrother, 1990	Faccombe Netherton	Hampshire	HA1	High status	None	980-1204	Norman	10-11	Rabbit	Ra	30	0.32	9461						
72	Maltby, 1979	Exeter	Exeter	EX1	Urban	No information	1000-1150	Medieval	10-11	Rabbit	Ra	1	0.03	3255						
156	Crabtree, 1989	West Stow	Suffolk	SU1	Village	None		Anglo-Saxon	10-11	Rabbit	Ra	147	0.24	61495	Partials				possibly all intrusive	
528	Morris & Emery, 1986	Chapel, Brough of Deerness	Orkney	OK9	Ecclesiastical	No information		Medieval	10-11	Rabbit	Ra	5								
529	Morris & Emery, 1986	Chapel, Brough of Deerness	Orkney	OK9	Ecclesiastical	No information		Medieval	10-11	Rabbit	Ra	2								
534	Morris & Emery, 1986	Enclosure	Orkney	OK10	Ecclesiastical	No information		Norse, Medieval	10-11	Rabbit	Ra	1								
536	Morris & Emery, 1986	Enclosure	Orkney	OK10	Ecclesiastical	No information		Medieval	10-11	Rabbit	Ra	3								
537	Morris & Emery, 1986	Enclosure	Orkney	OK10	Ecclesiastical	No information		Norse, Medieval	10-11	Rabbit	Ra	1								
540	Morris & Emery, 1986	Enclosure	Orkney	OK10	Ecclesiastical	No information		Medieval	10-11	Rabbit	Ra	2								
541	Morris & Emery, 1986	Enclosure	Orkney	OK10	Ecclesiastical	No information		Medieval	10-11	Rabbit	Ra	1								
1374	West, 1985	West Stow	Suffolk	SU1	Village	No information		Anglo-Saxon	10-11	Rabbit	Ra	1	0.16	628						
1426	Ayres, 1988	St Martin-at-Palace Plain	Norwich	NW5	Urban riverside	No information	11 - early 12 C		10-11	Rabbit	Ra	1	0.03	3821						
1518	Dallas, 1993	Brandon Road	Norfolk	NO23	Urban	None	10 C	Late Saxon	10-11	Rabbit	Ra	1	0.05	2163						
1546	Andrews, 1995	Redcastle Furze	Norfolk	NO24	Settlement	No information	early to mid 11 C	Late Saxon	10-11	Rabbit	Ra	1	0.05	1847		tibia			probably intrusive	
1548	Andrews, 1995	Redcastle Furze	Norfolk	NO24	Settlement	No information	late 11 C	Late Saxon, early Medieval	10-11	Rabbit	Ra	2	0.05	4277		jaw, pelvis			probably intrusive	

1576	Morely & Gurney, 1997	Castle Rising Castle	Norfolk	NO27	Urban	No information		Saxo-Norman	10-11	Rabbit	Ra	10	3.46	289						
1774	O'Connor, 1989	16-22 Coppergate	York	YO15	Urban	Some	c. 975 - mid 11 C	Anglo-Scandinavian	10-11	Rabbit	Ra	1	0.67	149						
1904	Baxter & Hamilton-Dyer, in press	Millbridge	Hertfordshire	HE1	Settlement	No information	10-12 C AD	Saxo-Norman	10-11	Rabbit	Ra	1	0.05	2000		upper incisor				
1982	Albarella et al., 1997	Castle Mall	Norwich	NW9	Castle	Some	late 9 -11 C	late Saxon/early Norman	10-11	Rabbit	Ra	5	0.41	1229						
76	Maltby, 1979	Exeter	Exeter	EX1	Urban	No information	1100-1200	Medieval	12-13	Rabbit	Ra	1	0.01	7435						
81	Maltby, 1979	Exeter	Exeter	EX1	Urban	No information	1000-1200	Medieval	12-13	Rabbit	Ra	5	0.27	1869						
87	Maltby, 1979	Exeter	Exeter	EX1	Urban	No information	1200-1250	Medieval	12-13	Rabbit	Ra	1	0.09	1053						
90	Maltby, 1979	Exeter	Exeter	EX1	Urban	No information	1250-1300	Medieval	12-13	Rabbit	Ra	4	0.07	5692						
167	Carrott et al., 1998c	BHS Store, Feasegate	York	YO3	Urban	No information	11-12 C	Medieval	12-13	Rabbit	Ra	1	0.26	388						
170	Carrott et al., 1998c	BHS Store, Feasegate	York	YO3	Urban	No information	12 C	Medieval	12-13	Rabbit	Ra	1	0.53	190						
173	Carrott et al., 1998c	BHS Store, Feasegate	York	YO3	Urban	No information	13 C	Medieval	12-13	Rabbit	Ra	1	0.36	280						
293	O'Sullivan, 1985	Holy Island Village	Northumberland	ND4	Village	None		Medieval	12-13	Rabbit	Ra	13								
323	Hunter, 1982	Walkergate	Berwick upon Tweed	BT2	Urban	No information		Medieval	12-13	Rabbit	Ra	1	0.07	1369						
324	Hunter, 1982	Old Mill Lane	Berwick upon Tweed	BT3	Urban	No information	12-13 C		12-13	Rabbit	Ra	1	0.07	1369						
538	Morris & Emery, 1986	Enclosure	Orkney	OK10	Ecclesiastical	No information		Later Medieval	12-13	Rabbit	Ra	4								
1115	Albarella & Davis, 1994b; Albarella & Davis, 1996 for 1994	Launceston Castle	Cornwall	CR1	Castle	Some	late 13 C		12-13	Rabbit	Ra	19	1.24	1527		many elements				
1137	Albarella & Davis, 1994b; Albarella & Davis, 1996 for 1994	Launceston Castle	Cornwall	CR1	Castle	Some	late 13 C		12-13	Rabbit	Ra	3	8.11	37						
1147	Smith et al., 1983	Braunton Burrows	Devon	DV2	Settlement	Some	11-12 C AD		12-13	Rabbit	Ra	1							v. specialised midden	
1242	Thomas et al., 1997	Priory and hospital of St Mary Spital	London	LO9	Ecclesiastical and hospital	Some	1235-1280 AD		12-13	Rabbit	Ra	1	0.07	5716g						
1289	Platt & Coleman-Smith, 1975	Southampton	Southampton	ST2	Settlement	No information		medieval	12-13	Rabbit	Ra	1								
1338	Wade-Martins, 1980a	North Elmham Park	East Anglia	EA1	Settlement	No information	early 11-early 12	Late Saxon and early medieval	12-13	Rabbit	Ra	6	0.59	1019						
1343	Wade-Martins, 1980a	North Elmham Park	East Anglia	EA1	Settlement	No information	12-mid 15 C	medieval	12-13	Rabbit	Ra	3	0.08	3842						
1379	Atkin, 1985	Alms Lane	Norwich	NW4	Urban	No information	1150-1275		12-13	Rabbit	Ra	1	0.32	308					early appearance of rabbit	
1433	Ayres, 1988	St Martin-at-Palace Plain	Norwich	NW5	Urban riverside	No information	12 and 13 C		12-13	Rabbit	Ra	2	0.04	5406						
1521	Dallas, 1993	Brandon Road	Norfolk	NO23	Urban	None	11-12 C	Medieval	12-13	Rabbit	Ra	1	0.02	4221						
1582	Morely & Gurney, 1997	Castle Rising Castle	Norfolk	NO27	Urban	No information		Medieval	12-13	Rabbit	Ra	333	10.50	3171						
1618	Andrews & Penn, 1999	St Nicholas Street	Norfolk	NO28	Urban	No information	11-12 c	early medieval	12-13	Rabbit	Ra	8	0.34	2355						
1889	Shaw, 1985	Black Lion Hill	Northampton	NP2	Settlement	No information	1100-1350	early medieval	12-13	Rabbit	Ra	1	0.16	634						
1991	Albarella et al., 1997	Castle Mall	Norwich	NW9	Castle	Some	late 12 - mid 14C	Medieval	12-13	Rabbit	Ra	5	1.20	417						
13	Fairbrother, 1990	Faccombe Netherton	Hampshire	HA1	High status	None	c.1260-1356	Medieval	14-15	Rabbit	Ra	136	1.44	9461						
22	Fairbrother, 1990	Faccombe Netherton	Hampshire	HA1	High status	None	1418-1480	Late Medieval	14-15	Rabbit	Ra	3	0.03	9461						
44	O'Brien et al., 1988	Newcastle Quayside	Newcastle upon Tyne	NT2	Urban riverside	Some	mid-late 14-15-early 17 C		14-15	Rabbit	Ra	2	0.03	7817						
102	Maltby, 1979	Exeter	Exeter	EX1	Urban	No information	1300-1350	Medieval	14-15	Rabbit	Ra	1	0.08	1237						
106	Maltby, 1979	Exeter	Exeter	EX1	Urban	No information	1350-1500	Medieval	14-15	Rabbit	Ra	2	0.42	479						
238	Williams & Wood, 1999	Durham's Old Borough	Durham	DU4	Urban	No information	13-15 C	Medieval	14-15	Rabbit	Ra	1							probably for food	
240	Fraser et al., 1995	Mansion House	Newcastle upon Tyne	NT4	High status	Some	13-14 C		14-15	Rabbit	Ra	2	0.15	1353						
257	Nolan, 1993	Town Wall	Newcastle upon Tyne	NT6	Defences	No information	mid 14 C		14-15	Rabbit	Ra	1	0.04	2409						
261	Nolan, 1993	Town Wall	Newcastle upon Tyne	NT6	Defences	No information	14-16 C		14-15	Rabbit	Ra	2	0.08	2409						

325	Hunter, 1982	Old Mill Lane	Berwick upon Tweed	BT3	Urban	No information	13-14 C		14-15	Rabbit	Ra	1	0.07	1369						
426	Bowler et al., 1995	Mill Street	Perth	PE4	Urban	No information	early 13 - 17 C	Medieval and post-medieval	14-15	Rabbit	Ra	2	0.12	1668						
432	Bowler et al., 1995	Kinnouill Street	Perth	PE6	Urban	No information	Roman - 19th C	Medieval and post-medieval	14-15	Rabbit	Ra	3	0.83	363						
435	Bowler et al., 1995	Blackfriars House	Perth	PE7	Urban	No information	15 C	Medieval and post-medieval	14-15	Rabbit	Ra	5	3.70	135						
475	Moloney & Coleman, 1997	High Street, Perth	Perth	PE9	Urban	No information	late 13 - early 14	Medieval	14-15	Rabbit	Ra	2	0.04	5344						
546	Holmes, 1985	Bernard Street, Leith	Edinburgh	ED2	Urban	No information	15 C		14-15	Rabbit	Ra	1								
599	Schofield, 1975-76	Edinburgh High Street	Edinburgh	ED3	Urban	No information	late 14 C	Medieval	14-15	Rabbit	Ra	1								
600	Schofield, 1975-76	Edinburgh High Street	Edinburgh	ED3	Urban	No information	early 15 C	Medieval	14-15	Rabbit	Ra	1								
602	Schofield, 1975-76	Edinburgh High Street	Edinburgh	ED3	Urban	No information	15 C	Medieval	14-15	Rabbit	Ra	1								
759	Horsey, 1992	Poole	Dorset	DO1	Port	No information	13-16 C	medieval	14-15	Rabbit	Ra	68	3.59	1892		many				
785	Bateman & Redknap, 1986	Town Wall	Coventry	CV1	Defences	No information		late medieval	14-15	Rabbit	Ra	7								
813	Cromwell et al., 2002	Barking Abbey	Essex	ES1	Ecclesiastical	Some	11-16 C	Medieval	14-15	Rabbit	Ra	6	20.69	29		inc. metapodials, limb bones, phalanges			all rabbit bones could be from same intrusive individ, or contemp. with the deposit	
814	Cromwell et al., 2002	Barking Abbey	Essex	ES1	Ecclesiastical	Some	11-16 C	Medieval	14-15	Rabbit?	Ra	1	3.45	29		inc. metapodials, limb bones, phalanges				
816	Cromwell et al., 2002	Barking Abbey	Essex	ES1	Ecclesiastical	Some	11-16 C	Medieval	14-15	Rabbit?	Ra	5	27.78	18		inc. metapodials, limb bones, phalanges				
949	Albarella, 1997c	Coslany Street	Norwich	NW2	Urban	None	14-16 C		14-15	Rabbit	Ra	1	5.00	20						
1025	Albarella & Davis, 1994a	West Cotton	Northamptonshire	NP5	Village	Some	c. 1300-1450 AD	Late medieval	14-15	Rabbit	Ra	1	0.15	677						
1062	Stallibrass, 1993b	St Giles	Yorkshire	YS6	Hospital	Some	mid 15-early 16	medieval	14-15	Rabbit	Ra	3	0.32	947						
1121	Albarella & Davis, 1994b; Albarella & Davis, 1996 for 1994	Launceston Castle	Cornwall	CR1	Castle	Some	15 C		14-15	Rabbit	Ra	19.5	0.57	3427		many elements				
1140	Albarella & Davis, 1994b; Albarella & Davis, 1996 for 1994	Launceston Castle	Cornwall	CR1	Castle	Some	15 C		14-15	Rabbit	Ra	12	42.86	28						
1158	Higham et al., 1982	Okehampton Castle	Devon	DV4	Castle	Some	14 C		14-15	Rabbit	Ra	15								
1162	Higham et al., 1982	Okehampton Castle	Devon	DV4	Castle	Some	14-16 C		14-15	Rabbit	Ra	42							more rabbit here than medieval Exeter, may have been considered a luxury item	
1206	Brigham & Woodger, 2001	Suffolk House, now Governor's House, high status Manor of the Rose	London	LO4	High status	Some	c. AD 1150/1200-1700	late medieval, post-medieval	14-15	Rabbit	Ra	1				humerus				
1228	Howe, 2002	Baltic House	London	LO6	Industry	Some	1200-1500	later medieval	14-15	Rabbit	Ra	2	0.08	2354					may be imported from warrens rather than truly wild	
1247	Thomas et al., 1997	Priory and hospital of St Mary Spital	London	LO9	Ecclesiastical and hospital	Some	1280-1320 AD		14-15	Rabbit	Ra	1	0.01	9485g						
1250	Thomas et al., 1997	Priory and hospital of St Mary Spital	London	LO9	Ecclesiastical and hospital	Some	1350-1400 AD		14-15	Rabbit	Ra	1	0.12	6486g						
1254	Thomas et al., 1997	Priory and hospital of St Mary Spital	London	LO9	Ecclesiastical and hospital	Some	1400-1538		14-15	Rabbit	Ra	1	0.06	3279g						
1282	Platt & Coleman-Smith, 1975	Southampton	Southampton	ST2	Settlement	No information	c.1250-1350 D		14-15	Rabbit	Ra	84	13.84	607					inc. two newborn, so perhaps domesticated	
1381	Atkin, 1985	Alms Lane	Norwich	NW4	Urban	No information	1275-1400		14-15	Rabbit	Ra	7	0.38	1841					corresponds with first documentary evidence of non-imported rabbits	

1385	Atkin, 1985	Alms Lane	Norwich	NW4	Urban	No information	1400-1450		14-15	Rabbit	Ra	12	0.73	1649						
1389	Atkin, 1985	Alms Lane	Norwich	NW4	Urban	No information	1450-1500		14-15	Rabbit	Ra	18	1.15	1565						
1437	Ayres, 1988	St Martin-at-Palace Plain	Norwich	NW5	Urban riverside	No information	14 and 15 C		14-15	Rabbit	Ra	28	2.06	1357						
1459	Butler & Wade-Martins, 1989	Thuxton	Norfolk	NO18	Village	No information	13 - 15 C	Medieval	14-15	Rabbit	Ra	2	0.30	666						
1529	Dallas, 1993	Brandon Road	Norfolk	NO23	Urban	None	14-15 C	Medieval	14-15	Rabbit	Ra	8	2.28	351	plus 3 skeletons					
1551	Andrews, 1995	Redcastle Furze	Norfolk	NO24	Settlement	No information	13-14 C	Medieval	14-15	Rabbit	Ra	43	0.75	5726		many elements			large increase could represent a warren	
1644	Atkin & Evans, 2002; Weinstock, 2002b	29 Heigham St	Norwich	NW7	Urban	None	1375-1450		14-15	Rabbit	Ra	1	0.93	108		tibia				
1713	O'Connor, 1984	Skeldergate	York	YO11	Urban	None	early 15 C	Late Medieval	14-15	Rabbit	Ra	8	0.59	1363						
1799	O'Connor, 1991	46-54 Fishergate	York	YO17	Urban	Some	13-16 C		14-15	Rabbit	Ra	45	8.06	558						
1825	Bond & O'Connor, 1999	16-22 Coppergate	York	YO15	Urban	Some	15 C	medieval	14-15	Rabbit	Ra	1								
1879	Allen & Dalwood, 1983	George Street	Buckinghamshire	BU1	Urban	No information	late 13 - early 14 C	medieval	14-15	Rabbit	Ra	1	0.15	647						
1882	Allen & Dalwood, 1983	George Street	Buckinghamshire	BU1	Urban	No information	mid-14 C	medieval	14-15	Rabbit	Ra	1	0.18	571						
1891	Shaw, 1985	Black Lion Hill	Northampton	NP2	Settlement	No information	1350-1500	Late Medieval	14-15	Rabbit	Ra	2	1.17	171						
1918	Thomas, 2002	Dudley Castle	West Midlands	WM1	Castle	No information	1397-1533		14-15	Rabbit	Ra	1						Yes		Yes
1973	Baker, 2002a	Shrewsbury Abbey	Shrewsbury	SW1	Ecclesiastical	No information	early 15 - mid 16 C?		14-15	Rabbit	Ra	1	0.03	3612						
1996	Albarella et al., 1997	Castle Mall	Norwich	NW9	Castle	Some	mid/late 14 C - mid 16 C	Late medieval	14-15	Rabbit	Ra	23	2.34	981						
2013	Albarella et al., 1997	Castle Mall	Norwich	NW9	Castle	Some	mid/late 14 C - mid 16 C	Late medieval	14-15	Rabbit	Ra	7	5.93	118						
2029	Albarella et al., 1997	Castle Mall	Norwich	NW9	Castle	Some	mid/late 14 C - mid 16 C	Late medieval	14-15	Rabbit	Ra	12	13.04	92						
35	Heighway, 1983	East Gate	Gloucester	GL2	Defences	Some	16-18 C	Post-medieval	16-17	Rabbit	Ra	25	0.15	16478						
49	O'Brien et al., 1988	Newcastle Quayside	Newcastle upon Tyne	NT2	Urban riverside	Some	late 17 C		16-17	Rabbit	Ra	1	0.01	7822						
110	Maltby, 1979	Exeter	Exeter	EX1	Urban	No information	1500-1600	Post-medieval	16-17	Rabbit	Ra	160	2.51	6368					many immature	
114	Maltby, 1979	Exeter	Exeter	EX1	Urban	No information	1550-1650	Post-medieval	16-17	Rabbit	Ra	4	0.84	476						
118	Maltby, 1979	Exeter	Exeter	EX1	Urban	No information	1660-1700	Post-medieval	16-17	Rabbit	Ra	65	2.92	2224		metapodials and phalanges, distal radius and tibia	Yes			Yes
196	Carrott et al., 1998b	9 Little Stonegate	York	YO5	Urban	No information	16 C		16-17	Rabbit	Ra	6	1.17	515						
242	Fraser et al., 1995	Mansion House	Newcastle upon Tyne	NT4	High status	Some	15-16 C		16-17	Rabbit	Ra	3	0.22	1353						
252	Heslop et al., 1994	Westgate Road	Newcastle upon Tyne	NT5	Urban	Some	1640-1680	Civil war	16-17	Rabbit	Ra	3							probably intrusive	
276	O'Brien et al., 1989	Crown Court Site, Quayside	Newcastle upon Tyne	NT8	Urban riverside	Some	15-16 C		16-17	Rabbit	Ra	1	0.02	5043						
282	Harbottle & Fraser, 1987	Black Friars	Newcastle upon Tyne	NT9	Urban	No information	16-17 C	After diss of monast.	16-17	Rabbit	Ra	2								
296	O'Sullivan, 1985	Holy Island Village	Northumberland	ND4	Village	None		Post-medieval	16-17	Rabbit	Ra	23							presumed for food	
300	O'Sullivan, 1985	Holy Island Village	Northumberland	ND4	Village	None		Post-medieval	16-17	Rabbit	Ra	16							presumed for food	
317	Ellison & Harbottle, 1983	Castle bastion	Newcastle upon Tyne	NT10	Castle	None	16-17 C		16-17	Rabbit	Ra	6	0.94	637						
321	Ellison & Harbottle, 1983	Castle bastion	Newcastle upon Tyne	NT10	Castle	None	17 C		16-17	Rabbit	Ra	29	1.02	2832						
347	Harbottle et al., 1981	Castle ditch	Newcastle upon Tyne	NT11	Castle	No information	mid 16 C		16-17	Rabbit	Ra	1	0.04	2253						
355	Harbottle et al., 1981	Castle ditch	Newcastle upon Tyne	NT11	Castle	No information	late 16 C		16-17	Rabbit	Ra	1	0.04	2361						
358	Harbottle et al., 1981	Castle ditch	Newcastle upon Tyne	NT11	Castle	No information	late 16 C		16-17	Rabbit	Ra	4	0.28	1417						
361	Harbottle et al., 1981	Castle ditch	Newcastle upon Tyne	NT11	Castle	No information	late 16 C		16-17	Rabbit	Ra	2	0.13	1585						
399	Cox, 1996	Meal Vennel	Perth	PE1	Urban	No information		Post-Medieval	16-17	Rabbit	Ra	1	0.01	7447						
410	Ewart & Triscott, 1996	Castle Sween, Knapdale	Argyll & Bute	AR6	Castle	No information	16-mid17 C		16-17	Rabbit	Ra	3							possibly warrens not hunting	
489	Good & Tabraham, 1988	Smailhome Tower	Roxburghshire	RX1	High status	No information	15-mid 17 C	Medieval	16-17	Rabbit	Ra	1								

490	Good & Tabraham, 1988	Smailhome Tower	Roxburghshire	RX1	High status	No information	late 17 C		16-17	Rabbit	Ra	14								
542	Morris & Emery, 1986	Enclosure	Orkney	OK10	Ecclesiastical	No information	17 C		16-17	Rabbit	Ra	4								
604	Schofield, 1975-76	Edinburgh High Street	Edinburgh	ED3	Urban	No information	15-16 C	Medieval	16-17	Rabbit	Ra	1								
763	Horsey, 1992	Poole	Dorset	DO1	Port	No information	16 C		16-17	Rabbit	Ra	29	1.19	2436						
776	Bateman & Redknap, 1986	Town Wall	Coventry	CV1	Defences	No information	post 1680		16-17	Rabbit	Ra	2	2.11	95						
783	Bateman & Redknap, 1986	Town Wall	Coventry	CV1	Defences	No information	mid16 - 17 C		16-17	Rabbit	Ra	28								
870	Connell et al., 1997	Camber Castle	Sussex	SX8	Castle	Some	1539-1543		16-17	Rabbit	Ra	5	8.77	57					probably intrusive	
873	Connell et al., 1997	Camber Castle	Sussex	SX8	Castle	Some	1539-1543		16-17	Rabbit	Ra	41	35.96	114					probably intrusive	
878	Connell et al., 1997	Camber Castle	Sussex	SX8	Castle	Some	mid 16 C - 1637		16-17	Rabbit	Ra	532	32.18	1653					probably intrusive	
886	Connell et al., 1997	Camber Castle	Sussex	SX8	Castle	Some	post 1637		16-17	Rabbit	Ra	288	17.57	1639					probably intrusive	
1038	Bourdillon, 1992	Little Pickle	Surrey	SY1	High status	Some	early 16 C		16-17	Rabbit	Ra	2269	30.05	7550		bones of the feet proliferated	Yes		no bones of very young rabbit	Yes
1042	Bourdillon, 1992	Little Pickle	Surrey	SY1	High status	Some	early 16 C		16-17	Rabbit	Ra	19	3.98	477						
1044	Bourdillon, 1992	Little Pickle	Surrey	SY1	High status	Some	early 16 C		16-17	Rabbit	Ra	14	4.55	308						
1045	Bourdillon, 1992	Little Pickle	Surrey	SY1	High status	Some	early 16 C		16-17	Rabbit	Ra	1	0.99	101						
1064	Stallibrass, 1993b	St Giles	Yorkshire	YS6	Farmstead	Some	early 16-mid 17 C	post-medieval	16-17	Rabbit	Ra	2	0.25	800						
1068	Stallibrass, 1993b	St Giles	Yorkshire	YS6	Farmstead	Some	mid 17 - early 18 C	post-medieval	16-17	Rabbit	Ra	6	3.75	160						
1127	Albarella & Davis, 1994b; Albarella & Davis, 1996 for 1994	Launceston Castle	Cornwall	CR1	Castle	Some	16 C - 1650		16-17	Rabbit	Ra	13	0.91	1430		inc. teeth, humerus, femur, radius, metatarsal				
1144	Brown, 1996	Berry Pomeroy Castle	Devon	DV1	Castle	Some			16-17	Rabbit	Ra	1				many complete, and majority were limbs		none	probably many intrusive	
1149	Griffiths & Griffith, 1984	39 Fore Street	Devon	DV7	Urban	Some	c. 1600		16-17	Rabbit	Ra	1							contributed minor part of diet	
1167	Higham et al., 1982	Okehampton Castle	Devon	DV4	Castle	Some	16-17 C		16-17	Rabbit	Ra	46			1 partial immature					
1183	Barber & Thomas, 2002	Preacher's Court, Charterhouse, site code PRR103	London	LO1	Ecclesiastical	Some	1600-1700		16-17	Rabbit	Ra	6	6.45	93						
1186	Barber & Thomas, 2002	Preacher's Court, Charterhouse, site code PRR106	London	LO1	Ecclesiastical	Some	1600-1700		16-17	Rabbit	Ra	5	6.33	79						
1231	Green, 1999	John Dwight's Fulham Pottery	London	LO8	Industry	Some	17 c		16-17	Rabbit	Ra	1	0.10	1013						
1257	Thomas et al., 1997	Priory and hospital of St Mary Spital	London	LO9	Ecclesiastical and hospital	Some	1620-1700		16-17	Rabbit	Ra	2	0.35	7899g						
1287	Platt & Coleman-Smith, 1975	Southampton	Southampton	ST2	Settlement	No information	c. 1550-1640 AD		16-17	Rabbit	Ra	10	5.10	196						
1348	Wade-Martins, 1980a	North Elmham Park	East Anglia	EA1	Settlement	No information	16-18 C	post-Medieval	16-17	Rabbit	Ra	8	0.32	2518						
1393	Atkin, 1985	Alms Lane	Norwich	NW4	Urban	No information	1500-1575		16-17	Rabbit	Ra	44	2.03	2165						
1397	Atkin, 1985	Alms Lane	Norwich	NW4	Urban	No information	1575-1600		16-17	Rabbit	Ra	16	2.58	619						
1401	Atkin, 1985	Alms Lane	Norwich	NW4	Urban	No information	1600-1675		16-17	Rabbit	Ra	36	1.53	2349						
1404	Atkin, 1985	Alms Lane	Norwich	NW4	Urban	No information	1675-1720		16-17	Rabbit	Ra	3	0.71	425						
1531	Dallas, 1993	Brandon Road	Norfolk	NO23	Urban	None	15-16 C	Medieval	16-17	Rabbit	Ra	26	3.97	655					probaly site of a warren	
1589	Morely & Gurney, 1997	Castle Rising Castle	Norfolk	NO27	Urban	No information	16 C		16-17	Rabbit	Ra	95	7.00	1357						
1595	Morely & Gurney, 1997	Castle Rising Castle	Norfolk	NO27	Urban	No information		post-medieval	16-17	Rabbit	Ra	79	12.44	635						
1648	Atkin & Evans, 2002; Weinstock, 2002b	29 Heigham St	Norwich	NW7	Urban	None	1500-1575/80		16-17	Rabbit	Ra	1	0.12	810		humerus				
1651	Atkin & Evans, 2002; Weinstock, 2002b	29 Heigham St	Norwich	NW7	Urban	None	1575-1625		16-17	Rabbit	Ra	8	1.34	595		pelvis, limb bone, metapodials				
1654	Atkin & Evans, 2002; Weinstock, 2002b	29 Heigham St	Norwich	NW7	Urban	None	1625-1700		16-17	Rabbit	Ra	10	3.15	317		pelvis, limb bones, metapodials (four from same individual)		radius had evidence butchery		

1695	Shaw, 1996	The Green	Northampton	NP1	Urban	No information	1500-1700	early postmedieval	16-17	Rabbit	Ra	8	0.68	1183						
1805	O'Connor, 1991	46-54 Fishergate	York	YO17	Urban	Some	16 C		16-17	Rabbit	Ra	4	21.05	19						
2000	Albarella et al., 1997	Castle Mall	Norwich	NW9	Castle	Some	Late 16-18 C	Post-medieval	16-17	Rabbit	Ra	17	1.00	1702	inc. partial					
2017	Albarella et al., 1997	Castle Mall	Norwich	NW9	Castle	Some	Late 16-18 C	Post-medieval	16-17	Rabbit	Ra	11	10.89	101	inc. partial					
2030	Albarella et al., 1997	Castle Mall	Norwich	NW9	Castle	Some	Late 16-18 C	Post-medieval	16-17	Rabbit	Ra	3	15.00	20						
122	Maltby, 1979	Exeter	Exeter	EX1	Urban	No information	1660-1800	Post-medieval	18-19	Rabbit	Ra	86	4.79	1797						
247	Fraser et al., 1995	Mansion House	Newcastle upon Tyne	NT4	High status	Some	17-18 C		18-19	Rabbit	Ra	4	0.30	1353						
287	Harbottle & Fraser, 1987	Black Friars	Newcastle upon Tyne	NT9	Urban	No information	17-18 C		18-19	Rabbit	Ra	1								
388	Ewart, 1996	Inchaffray Abbey, Inchaffray	Perth & Kinross	PK1	Ecclesiastical	No information	1650-1750	Augustinian	18-19	Rabbit	Ra	8	1.92	416						
390	Ewart, 1996	Inchaffray Abbey, Inchaffray	Perth & Kinross	PK1	Ecclesiastical	No information	1650-1750	Post Reformation	18-19	Rabbit	Ra	9								
411	Ewart & Triscott, 1996	Castle Sween, Knapdale	Argyll & Bute	AR6	Castle	No information	mid17-20 C		18-19	Rabbit	Ra	1								
442	Bowler & Cachart, 1994	Tay Street	Perth	PE8	Urban riverside	No information	18 C	Medieval/post-medieval	18-19	Rabbit	Ra	5	0.34	1490						
492	Good & Tabraham, 1988	Smailhome Tower	Roxburghshire	RX1	High status	No information	18-19 C		18-19	Rabbit	Ra	14								
530	Morris & Emery, 1986	Chapel, Brough of Deerness	Orkney	OK9	Ecclesiastical	No information	17-19 C	Norse, Medieval, post-medieval	18-19	Rabbit	Ra	21								
532	Morris & Emery, 1986	Chapel, Brough of Deerness	Orkney	OK9	Ecclesiastical	No information	17-19 C	Norse, Medieval, post-medieval	18-19	Rabbit	Ra	4								
607	Schofield, 1975-76	Edinburgh High Street	Edinburgh	ED3	Urban	No information	late 17 - early 18	Medieval	18-19	Rabbit	Ra	1								
608	Schofield, 1975-76	Edinburgh High Street	Edinburgh	ED3	Urban	No information	16-19 C	Medieval	18-19	Rabbit	Ra	1								
657	Passmore, 1998	Burderop Park	Wiltshire	WI13	High status	No information	17-18 C?	medieval/post-medieval?	18-19	Rabbit	Ra	6	3.64	165						
756	Connor & Buckley, 1999	Causeway Lane	Leicester	LE1	Urban	Some	18-20 C		18-19	Rabbit	Ra	1	0.13	755						
767	Horsey, 1992	Poole	Dorset	DO1	Port	Some	17-19 C	post-medieval	18-19	Rabbit	Ra	11	0.38	2907						
780	Bateman & Redknap, 1986	Town Wall	Coventry	CV1	Defences	No information	18 C		18-19	Rabbit	Ra	3								
894	Connell et al., 1997	Camber Castle	Sussex	SX8	Castle	Some	18-20 C		18-19	Rabbit	Ra	183	31.12	588						
904	Connell et al., 1997	Camber Castle	Sussex	SX8	Castle	Some	mid-16 - 20 C		18-19	Rabbit	Ra	1143	27.09	4220						
950	Albarella, 1997c	Coslany Street	Norwich	NW2	Urban	None	19 C		18-19	Rabbit	Ra	1	16.67	6						
1071	Stallibrass, 1993b	St Giles	Yorkshire	YS6	Farmstead	Some	early - mid 18 C	post-medieval	18-19	Rabbit	Ra	4	0.34	1178						
1074	Stallibrass, 1993b	St Giles	Yorkshire	YS6	Farmstead	Some	mid 18 C	post-medieval	18-19	Rabbit	Ra	4	1.04	384						
1132	Albarella & Davis, 1994b; Albarella & Davis, 1996 for 1994	Launceston Castle	Cornwall	CR1	Castle	Some	1660-1939		18-19	Rabbit	Ra	3	0.18	1657		inc. humerus, femur, tibia				
1260	Thomas et al., 1997	Priory and hospital of St Mary Spital	London	LO9	Ecclesiastical and hospital	Some	1700 - modern		18-19	Rabbit	Ra	2	0.13	30186g						
1407	Atkin, 1985	Alms Lane	Norwich	NW4	Urban	No information	1720-1750		18-19	Rabbit	Ra	19	1.28	1487						
1410	Atkin, 1985	Alms Lane	Norwich	NW4	Urban	No information	1750-1800		18-19	Rabbit	Ra	10	1.15	872						
1414	Atkin, 1985	Alms Lane	Norwich	NW4	Urban	No information	1800-1942		18-19	Rabbit	Ra	14	1.41	992						
1440	Ayres, 1988	St Martin-at-Palace Plain	Norwich	NW5	Urban riverside	No information	16 C - present day		18-19	Rabbit	Ra	1	1.75	57						
1657	Atkin & Evans, 2002; Weinstock, 2002b	29 Heigham St	Norwich	NW7	Urban	None	1700-1900		18-19	Rabbit	Ra	1	0.67	150		femur				
1717	O'Connor, 1984	Walmgate	York	YO12	Urban	Some	early 18 C		18-19	Rabbit	Ra	6	0.02	33788						
1867	Dobney et al., 1996	Lincoln	Lincoln	LI9	Urban	Some	18-19 C	late post-medieval, civil war period	18-19	Rabbit	Ra	16	0.66	2424		mostly limb and pelvis frags		no evidence butcher	parts associated with food waste	
1896	Shaw, 1985	Black Lion Hill	Northampton	NP2	Settlement	No information	1700 +	late post-medieval	18-19	Rabbit	Ra	1	0.18	565						
305	O'Sullivan, 1985	Holy Island Village	Northumberland	ND4	Village	None		Modern	20-21	Rabbit	Ra	71								
311	O'Sullivan, 1985	Holy Island Village	Northumberland	ND4	Village	None		Recent	20-21	Rabbit	Ra	65								
533	Morris & Emery, 1986	Chapel, Brough of Deerness	Orkney	OK9	Ecclesiastical	No information	20 C		20-21	Rabbit	Ra	11								
543	Morris & Emery, 1986	Enclosure	Orkney	OK10	Ecclesiastical	No information	20 C		20-21	Rabbit	Ra	4								
563	Ritchie, 1976-77	Buckquoy	Orkney	OK11	Farmstead	No information			20-21	Rabbit	Ra	8	8.25	97						

778	Bateman & Redknap, 1986	Town Wall	Coventry	CV1	Defences	No information	19 C to present		20-21	Rabbit	Ra	3	0.08	3909						

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502	Sharples, 1984	Pierowall Quarry, Westray	Orkney	OK4	Cairn	No information		Late Neolithic	002NEO(-24-41)	Seal, grey	Se	1	0.91	110		juvenile metatarsal	Yes			Yes
582	Ritchie, 1983	Knap of Howar	Orkney	OK14	Farmstead	Some	3500-3100 BC	Neolithic	002NEO(-24-41)	Seal	Se	2	0.09	2270					Probably carrion?	
584	Ritchie, 1983	Knap of Howar	Orkney	OK14	Farmstead	Some	3500-3100 BC	Neolithic	002NEO(-24-41)	Seal	Se	11	0.43	2563					Probably carrion?	
1898	Albarella, 1999b	Welland Bank Quarry	Lincolnshire	LI11	Settlement	Some		late Bronze Age	005LBA(-9-13)	Seal	Se	1	0.20	510						
588	Ritchie & Welfare, 1983	Ardnave	Islay	IS1	Settlement	No information		Bronze age?	005LBA(-9-13)	Seal	Se	3				carpal and phalanx	Yes			Yes
590	Ritchie & Welfare, 1983	Ardnave	Islay	IS1	Settlement	No information		Bronze age?	005LBA(-9-13)	Seal	Se	1				humerus				
597	Hedges, 1974-75	Beaquoy burnt mound, Near Dounby mainland	Orkney	OK15	Mound, burnt	No information	mid-late bronze age to v. early iron age		005LBA(-9-13)	Seal/Whale	Se	1							some charring. Hunted or stranded	
406	Mercer, 1996	Cnoc Stanger, Reay	Caithness	CA1	Round house	No information	early 1st millenniu m BC	Pre-historic	006EIA(-5-8)	Seal, grey	Se	1								
445	Campbell, 1991	Sollas	North Uist	NU1	Round house	No information	Roman?	Iron Age	007MIA(-2-4)	Seal, grey	Se	2	0.34	585						
615	Ritchie, 1970-71	Dun, Leccamore, South Fort,Luing	Argyll & Bute	AR5	Settlement	No information		Iron Age	007MIA(-2-4)	Seal	Se	1								
559	Ritchie & Lane, 1978-80	Dun Cul Bhuirg	Iona	IO2	Fort	No information	100 BC - 300 AD		02-03	Seal	Se	7	3.68	190						
449	MacKie, 2000	Dun Ardtreck	Skye	SK1	Semi-broch	No information	late 1-3 C	Roman/Iron Age	02-03	Seal	Se	1	0.50	201						
447	MacKie, 2000	Dun Ardtreck	Skye	SK1	Semi-broch	No information	late 2-3 C	Roman/Iron Age	02-03	Seal	Se	6	0.60	1007						
612	MacGregor, 1972-74	Broch of Burrain	Orkney	OK16	Broch	No information	late 1 C BC/early 1 C AD-late 8 C	Pict	04-05	Seal, grey	Se	1				2 mandibles, 1 ear bone				
613	MacGregor, 1972-74	Broch of Burrain	Orkney	OK16	Broch	No information	late 1 C BC/early 1 C AD-late 8 C	Pict	04-05	Seal, ringed?	Se	1				1 tooth				
575	Ritchie, 1976-77	Buckquoy	Orkney	OK11	Farmstead	No information	7 C	Pict	06-07	Seal	Se	8	10.00	80						
556	Barber, 1981; Hamlin, 1987	Iona	Iona	IO1	Settlement	No information	585 +/- 55 ad, or 535-720 AD	7 C	06-07	Seal, grey	Se	4	1.81	221		Radius, pelvis, tibia			Probably hunted for their meat and skin	Yes
572	Ritchie, 1976-77	Buckquoy	Orkney	OK11	Farmstead	No information	8 C	Pict	08-09	Seal	Se	1	3.45	29						
790	Reece, 1981	Monastery 'The old guest house'	Iona	IO4	Ecclesiastical	No information	8-9 C AD	Viking?	08-09	Seal	Se	4	7.41	54					inc. young and old, perhaps for blubber	
567	Ritchie, 1976-77	Buckquoy	Orkney	OK11	Farmstead	No information	9 C	Norse	08-09	Seal	Se	10	6.06	165						
619	Curle, 1938-39	Freswick	Caithness	CA2	Settlement	No information		Viking	10-11	Seal, grey	Se	1								
263	O'Sullivan & Young, 1991	Green Sheil	Northumberland	ND2	Settlement	No information		early Medieval	10-11	Seal	Se	1								
539	Morris & Emery, 1986	Enclosure	Orkney	OK10	Ecclesiastical	No information		Later Medieval	12-13	Seal sp.	Se	1								
315	Ellison & Harbottle, 1983	Castle bastion	Newcastle upon Tyne	NT10	Castle	None	16-17 C		16-17	Seal, grey	Se	1	0.16	637						
298	O'Sullivan, 1985	Holy Island Village	Northumberland	ND4	Village	None		Post-medieval	16-17	Seal, grey	Se	1								
422	Henderson et al., 1996	Surgeons' Square	Edinburgh	ED1	Urban	No information	17-19 C		18-19	Seal	Se	1							Immature, probably part of teaching collection	
562	Ritchie, 1976-77	Buckquoy	Orkney	OK11	Farmstead	No information			20-21	Seal	Se	2	2.06	97						
578	Ritchie, 1983	Knap of Howar	Orkney	OK14	Farmstead	Some		modern?	20-21	Seal	Se	3	0.16	1931						
307	O'Sullivan, 1985	Holy Island Village	Northumberland	ND4	Village	None		Modern	20-21	Seal, grey	Se	3							Inc. young pups, poss fur, meat, oil and blubber	
308	O'Sullivan, 1985	Holy Island Village	Northumberland	ND4	Village	None		Modern	20-21	Seal sp.	Se	3								
312	O'Sullivan, 1985	Holy Island Village	Northumberland	ND4	Village	None		Recent	20-21	Seal, grey	Se	3								
313	O'Sullivan, 1985	Holy Island Village	Northumberland	ND4	Village	None		Recent	20-21	Seal sp.	Se	3								

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859	Baker, 1998	Scole-Dickleburgh	Norfolk	NO4	Urban	Some	mid 1-late 3 C AD	early-mid Roman	02-03	Squirrel	Sq	1	0.14	738		femur			unusual Roman find	
1775	O'Connor, 1989	16-22 Coppergate	York	YO15	Urban	Some	c. 975 - mid 11 C	Anglo-Scandinavian	10-11	Squirrel, red	Sq	2	1.34	149		metapodial and phalanges	Yes			Yes
1779	O'Connor, 1989	16-22 Coppergate	York	YO15	Urban	Some	mid-late 11 C	Anglo-Scandinavian	10-11	Squirrel, red	Sq	1	1.54	65		foot bone	Yes			Yes
1906	Baxter & Hamilton-Dyer, in press	Millbridge	Hertfordshire	HE1	Settlement	No information	10-12 C AD	Saxo-Norman	10-11	Squirrel, red	Sq	1	0.05	2000		tibia		yes		Yes
177	Carrott et al., 1998c	BHS Store, Feasegate	York	YO3	Urban	No information	?	Medieval	12-13	Squirrel	Sq	1	0.36	280		Metatarsus	Yes			Yes
1737	O'Connor, 1988	General Accident, Tanner Row	York	YO13	Urban	Some	12-13 C		12-13	Squirrel, red	Sq	1	0.25	402		foot bone	Yes			Yes
1753	O'Connor, 1988	Rougier Street	York	YO14	Urban	Some	12-13 C		12-13	Squirrel, red	Sq	1								
1916	Thomas, 2002	Dudley Castle	West Midlands	WM1	Castle	No information	1262-1321		12-13	Squirrel, red	Sq	1						none		
21	Fairbrother, 1990	Faccombe Netherton	Hampshire	HA1	High status	None	c.1260-1356	Medieval	14-15	Squirrel	Sq	1	0.01	9461						
1827	Bond & O'Connor, 1999	16-22 Coppergate	York	YO15	Urban	Some	15 C		14-15	Squirrel	Sq	1								
1831	Bond & O'Connor, 1999	The Bedern	York	YO18	Urban	Some	14 C		14-15	Squirrel, red	Sq	267				many metapodials and phalanges	Yes	knife cut on the lateral surface of one cuboid	bones brought to the site still attached to semi-prepared skins	Yes

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1294	Fasham, 1987	Micheldever Wood	Hampshire	HA4	Enclosure	Some		Middle iron age	007MIA(-2-4)	Stoat	St	1	0.02	5927	most of a skeleton					
488	Bell & Dickson, 1989	Warebeth (Stromness Cemetery)	Orkney	OK3	Broch	No information	210-430 AD	Iron Age	04-05	Stoat/Weasel/Rat?	St	6	0.28	2164						
1085	Izard, 1993	Birdoswald CAS Site 420	Cumbria	CU1	Fort	Some	early 3-early 5 C AD		04-05	Stoat	St	1	0.14	738						
80	Maltby, 1979	Exeter	Exeter	EX1	Urban	No information	1100-1200	Medieval	12-13	Stoat	St	10	0.13	7435		Foot bones	Yes		A stray?	Yes
1010	Albarella & Davis, 1994a	West Cotton	Northamptonshire	NP5	Village	Some	c. 1100-1250 AD	Early medieval	12-13	Stoat/Weasel	St	2	0.10	1952						
1734	O'Connor, 1988	General Accident, Tanner Row	York	YO13	Urban	Some	12-13 C		12-13	Stoat	St	1	0.25	402						
1915	Thomas, 2002	Dudley Castle	West Midlands	WM1	Castle	No information	1262-1321		12-13	Stoat	St	1						none		
48	O'Brien et al., 1988	Newcastle Quayside	Newcastle upon Tyne	NT2	Urban riverside	Some	mid-late 14-15-early 17 C		14-15	Stoat	St	1	0.01	7821		Single mandible				
1018	Albarella & Davis, 1994a	West Cotton	Northamptonshire	NP5	Village	Some	c.1250-1400 AD	Mid medieval	14-15	Stoat/Weasel	St	1	0.08	1258						
1803	O'Connor, 1991	46-54 Fishergate	York	YO17	Urban	Some	13-16 C		14-15	Stoat	St	1	0.18	558		Calcaneum				
1146	Brown, 1996	Berry Pomeroy Castle	Devon	DV1	Castle	Some	c. 1700		18-19	Stoat	St	1				Femur				

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724	Stevens, 1934	HighField pit dwellings	Wiltshire	WI36	Settlement	No information		early Iron Age	006EIA(-5-8)	Weasel	We	1								
1750	O'Connor, 1988	Rougier Street	York	YO14	Urban	Some	late 2 - pre12-13 C		06-07	Weasel	We	1								
1009	Albarella & Davis, 1994a	West Cotton	Northamptonshire	NP5	Village	Some	c. 1100-1250 AD	Early medieval	12-13	Weasel	We	1	0.05	1952						
1163	Higham et al., 1982	Okehampton Castle	Devon	DV4	Castle	Some	14-16 C		14-15	Weasel	We	2								
491	Good & Tabraham, 1988	Smailhome Tower	Roxburghshire	RX1	High status	No information	late 17 C		16-17	Weasel	We	1								
673	Currie, 1995	Wootton Bassett	Wiltshire	WI18	Urban	No information	early 18 C	post-medieval	18-19	Weasel	We	1								