

Chapter 15: Architecture and Stratigraphy

by

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§ 15.1 Relative stratigraphy (E.P.)

As explained in § 2.1, the principal components of a site-wide stratigraphy in the absence of extensive coherent stratigraphic levels are seven discrete building sequences, together with some interconnections between sequences. Details of these sequences in the two excavated exposures are provided below. For succinct descriptions of Units, their periods, status and associations, see Appendix A, Unit Log. Ceramic links used to establish a cohesive chronology between the exposures are discussed in § 2.2 and § 3.3, B 1016.

Main Area

Sequence 1: Buildings 855, 493 and 200 (Section C-C¹, Figs. 3.4, 3.12, 3.15; 17; 19.1: B 493 does not reach section face)

B 855 was partly founded on natural. Its floor, 952, and wall, 831, are shown in Section C-C¹ (Fig. 19.1). B 493 was cut into abandonment and post-abandonment deposits, with its east wall flush up against the interior of the equivalent B 855 wall. The makeup of the first floor of B 493, Unit 820, projects into the same section, and is sealed by the wall of overlying B 200.

To the east, B 494 was constructed after B 855 had collapsed, since stony rubble from its distinctive wall lay below general Unit 453 into which B 494 seemed to be placed. Although even higher than B 493 (43.02/42.70 m), this matters little when account is taken of the rise in slope to the east and the fact that B 493 was so deeply incised into the shell of B 855. Unit 453 was a 5 cm thin level extending from the upstanding stub of the wall of B 855, and it contained a little Period 4 sherds. This suggests that B 494 belongs to Period 4, but its masonry is wholly characteristic of Period 3B. Since its floor in this small exposure lacked diagnostic finds, the allocation of B 494 to Period 3B or 4 is problematic. It is tentatively attributed to Period 3B in this report because of its typical Period 3B wall type. The few Period 4 sherds in 453 are regarded as intrusive.

Sequence 2: Buildings 1165, 866 and wall 261 (Figs. 3.17; 21)

The wall foundation of B 866 lay on top of the wall of B 1165, the lowest structure of this series (Pl. 18.1). Although badly disturbed in the west, it was overlain by a general deposit, 851, which was associated with the

remnant of a curvilinear structure, wall 261. This wall appears well above 796, the wall of B 1165 in section F-F¹ (Fig. 21).

Unfortunately, walls of sequences 1 and 2 did not intersect, and links have to be established by following eroded floors and intervening deposits between sequence 1 buildings westwards. The floor of B 855 lies some 30 cm below the base of the wall of B 1165 (Section F-F¹). The latter was abutted by a general level, 326 (Section F-F¹), which extended below the northern side of B 493, hence B 493 was founded after B 1165. It is possible that the two buildings were contemporary, but if so, B 493 probably abutted the older B 1165, otherwise its assumed circular wall would have cut that of B 1165. B 493 was overlain by disturbed level 638. In the south-west, it continues as 1350 (Sections C-C¹ and B-B¹, Figs. 18.2 and 19.1) to abut the wall of B 1165. However, it passed over the wall of B 1165 immediately west of B 493 where it was cut by the foundation trench, 903 (?animal runnel, drip trench), of B 866. From this more definitive relationship we may infer that B 493 went out of use before or during the life of B 866. It is possible, on spatial grounds, that B 200 was contemporary with B 866, but general levels 747 and 772 under B 200 seemed to overlie B 866. The area was disturbed and so while it is not possible to be certain of this, there is slightly more evidence in favour of contemporaneity between B 200 and wall 261.

These links between sequences 1 and 2 suggest that structures were not built synchronously, as part of a general construction programme, but independently as needs arose (see chart of Fig. 2.1). It is likely that B 493 and 1165 were occupied at the same time, less likely, but still possible, that B 200 and 866 were so.

Sequence 3: Buildings 1044, 1046

Building 1044 was annexed to B 1046, its walls abutting the latter. Both are at the same absolute height just under plough soil.

This brief horizontal sequence is tenuously locked into the stratigraphy of sequence 2 to the south by Unit 1411 which linked B 1046 with 866. Unit 1411 abutted B 1046 and, within it, wall plaster from the external wall face of B 1046 slumped at an angle down towards B 866. Although a foundation trench for B 866, Unit 903, was clear on the east side of the building, it was not obvious within 1411 in this critical area adjacent to B 1046. The two were probably contemporary, with

B 866 on a terrace 0.65 m lower than B 1046.

Buildings 1044, 1046 and 1052 were built on surface 1054, hence they are contemporary (Section G-G¹, Fig. 23). Further to the north-west of this sequence lies B 834. It had a portico with plastered surfaces 1385 and 1271 which extend 0.40 m below the base of B 1052 (Section H-H¹, Fig. 48), hence B 834 went out of use well before sequence 3 buildings were constructed. The surfaces could also be traced under wall 910 belonging to an unexcavated structure at the western limit of excavation that was probably contemporary with the buildings of sequence 3.

Relationships between sequences 3 and 4 were established by a general deposit with a surface at its base, Unit 150 (Sections F-F¹; G-G¹, Figs. 21, 23). The Mortuary Enclosure, B 375 in sequence 4, was founded on 150 surface, while B 1044 was located within the lower build-up of 150, hence it was constructed a little later. Since B 98 closely followed the Mortuary Enclosure, these two adjacent structures were broadly contemporary.

Sequence 4: Buildings 4, 994, 375, 96/98 and 1 (Section F²-F³, Figs. 17, 22 for relationship between B 4 and B 1)

At the base of this sequence lies B 4, which was traced into natural? in the east. Two structures overlapped its remains, B 994 (floor) and virtually the whole of B 1 (Section F-F¹, Fig. 21). Erosion and poorly defined hollows north of B 1 prevented a stratigraphic link between it and B 994, and it is on architectural and ceramic grounds that B 994 is attributed to Period 3B, 1 to Period 4.

None of the B 1, 96 and 98 walls intersect clearly, even though they are all at about the same absolute level. B 1 and 98 had access to the same external surface, 17 (Fig. 40), so they were contemporary. On the other hand, it seems that the builders of B 1 may have truncated the eastern part of B 98 since the floor edge of the former was intact and the floor of the latter petered out at the juncture. The evidence is not secure, and one could even have served as an annex to the other. The second floor of B 98 may have risen over Units 166/7 which underlie B 96, hence there is a possible sequence B 98 - 96 - 1 here. While these relationships must remain in some doubt due largely to the fact that all three buildings lay in ploughsoil, no doubt surrounds the position of the Mortuary Enclosure, B 375, whose postholes were securely stratified under B 98 (Fig. 47).

B 994 sealed pits of the Ceremonial Area. In LAP II.1A, 5, Fig. 2.1, they are shown above B 4, but more recent evidence for similar pits below that structure suggests that some or all of the Ceremonial Area may antedate B 4 also (see § 3.8). LAP II.1A, 5, Fig. 2.1 also shows the relationship between sequence 4 and buildings to the north and west. B 2 and 206 were laid

on the same level, even though B 206 subsequently encroached over B 2 (see wall 147, Figs. 32, 34).

The intervening area between B 96 and B 206 was disturbed by Unit 100, amongst others. B 96 lies above general wash deposits 151 and 167, and the latter extends over Period 3B B 206.

Sequence 5: Buildings 1103, 3, 706 and 86 (Section D-D¹, Figs. 3.5, 3.11, 17, 19.2)

The Pithos House (B 3) floor lay on top of the wall stub of B 1103, the lowest building in this sequence (Section D-D¹; Pl. 9.3). A working surface of B 706, Unit 238 in Section D-D¹, was cut into the burnt debris of the Pithos House, and it was sealed by the Floor 1 of B 86, the last of these four superimposed structures.

An important series of levels extended to the south, tying in sequences 5 and 4, 20 m distant from each other, via B 834. The main units between B 3 and B 834 are 803 and 775. Surface 803 abutted B 3 and the upper part of B 834, although there was a suspicion of a foundation trench cut from this level. After wash had accumulated, a better surface could be traced between these structures, although it should be noted that there were pits and other interruptions in both surfaces. It abutted B 3, but overlay B 834. They are partly contemporary, therefore, with a possibility that B 3 may have been constructed before B 834 and continued in existence thereafter. After further build-up occurred on 775, a cluster of four buildings, B 204, 346, 376 and that represented by wall 624, were installed. They were not necessarily all installed at the same time, but as they largely respect each other, they are considered together. The surfaces extending from the entrance of B 204, 387/603 and 487, could be followed to the entrance of B 86, thus confirming the general integrity of the sequence between sequence 5 and settlement components to the south. These stratigraphic observations are important for the reconstruction of two phases of occupation in Period 4 (see § 14.7).

Surface 803, and above it the wall of B 204 and wall 624, also lay well above floor 1288 of B 206. Thus, the Red Building 206 antedates all structures associated with sequences 5 and 4, except B 1103.

Links to the east were destroyed by modern terracing and quarry 654 (Pl. 19.5), though to the south the quarry destroyed part of B 206 before passing under B 3, so confirming their diachronic positions. To the north-east, the foundation trench of B 3, 392, was cut into the wall tumble of B 1161 (Pl. 3.2), so demonstrating that this small structure also antedated B 3.

Sequence 6: Walls 2089, 1299/2039, 2100 and Building 1295 (Fig. 30)

This sequence comprises remnants of the eastern arcs of building walls preceding B 1295. They are located to the west of B 1295 in Fig. 30. The first, 2089, has part of 1299/2039 placed over its floor. It is assumed, but

not proven, that wall 2100 is the last since it was incorporated into B 1295. See also § 3.3.

To the north and contemporary or founded a little earlier than B 1295 lay contiguous wall 1398. Connections to the south were disturbed by later T. 550 (Section A-A¹) and 558, but the remaining plasterly fill of the corridor, 1215, abutted both structures. We have seen that B 1161 antedates sequence 5, hence all buildings north of B 3 are earlier than that major Period 4 structure.

The section through Paved Track 35 (Fig. 30 inset) shows that the first two surfaces of the track antedate B 1328 but are contemporary with B 1161. With the construction of B 1328, road pavings blocked entry 2002 of B 1161. Thus, sequence 6 also antedates the large buildings to the south-east, and hence structures within it are the earliest in the Main Area.

Upper Terrace

Sequence 7: Buildings 2180, 1547 and 1016 (Figs. 3.1, 3.3; Section J-J¹, Fig. 24)

Compact soil conditions here and minimal superficial disturbance or LChal pitting allow greater certainty with regard to stratigraphic relations than in the Main Area. J-J¹ is a north-south section that shows the floor of B 1547 and, 0.50 m above, and separated by the prolific general level 1539, B 1016. The centre of the latter replacement structure was transposed 5 m to the south of B 1547. Some 30 cm below and to the south of B 1547 are traces of postholes and a surface, the earlier remains of a curvilinear timber-bounded structure, B 2178, that is associated with a number of deep pits to the north-west of J-J¹. They lie below 1570 and are associated with surface 1556. Both units are shown in section E-E¹ on the west (Fig. 20). There, however, 1556 lay above colluvial deposits in a large cut, 1667, which could be attributed to a much earlier period on the basis of finds and a C¹⁴ date (see § 3.1).

To conclude, sequence 7 stone-based structures may be attributed to two successive occupational phases separated by general deposit 1539 and its congeners. The first comprises B 1547, B 1638 to its south and B 1590 to its east. B 1547 and 1638 are tenuously connected by a general deposit 1631 which underlay B 1016. The second consists of B 1016 and B 1565 to its north. While it was not possible to link the two by a continuous level, both were securely stratified above 1539.

§ 15.2 The buildings (E.P.)

Buildings here are presented sequentially and for each structure a general description with grid location, overall measurements, stratigraphic notes, wall, entrance, hearth and floor deposits are given. Buildings are in the Main Area unless otherwise stated. For succinct further details of units mentioned here, see Appendix A, Unit

Log. Associated objects are detailed in *LAP* Volume II.1A where the buildings are treated by period (see § 3.2-5).

B 1 (Pl. 9.4,5; Figs. 22, 39, 40). See also § 3.5 and Preliminary 5, 60

Severely plough disturbed sub-circular structure founded in a 10-15 cm deep plastered scoop immediately over B 4 of Period 3B in 20.24.2 and 21.24.4. It belongs to Period 4 because of diagnostic ceramic types on its floor and its stratigraphic relationship with Period 4 B 98 to the west. This is also confirmed by contemporary well-preserved Period 4 surface 17 to its south. As they overlay other Period 4 deposits, including B 375, and B 1 was cut by Period 4 pits 7, 18 (containing Gr. 501), 19 and 20, it was built during the course of Period 4, probably later rather than earlier. Maximum external length 5.4 m; internal roofed space 20.5 m².

Wall 9

Type 2 wall with reddish clay and mud and many derived objects, including RWL bowl KM 400 (Pl. 25.10-12; Fig. 74.9) which very likely came from underlying B 4. It is not certain if the wall continued as such on the north side where no trace survives. It may have been replaced or accompanied by posts (e.g. Units 241, 247-9) just beyond the scoop. Typical wall plaster, 2163, which continued down the edge of the floor scoop, provides good evidence for its original position in the west. Other postholes, 16 and 223, interrupt the wall line and so it is not entirely clear if posts along the wall circumference are part of its structure, post-date it or antedate it in the manner of the adjacent, better preserved sequence B 375 - B 98. There, distinct floors were attributable to B 375 and B 98, but in B 1 there is only a single floor. So, unless an earlier floor was removed in the creation of B 1 scoop, it is assumed there is only one structure here with a badly preserved Type 2 wall. A secondary rubbly floor patch, 15, may be no more than minor refurbishment.

Entrance?

An irregular gap in the southern part of the wall incorporated postholes 16, 22-3. These may be part of arrangements for an entrance and porch, but no characteristic door pivot was found here, or elsewhere by the wall. On the other hand, edge-set stones interpreted as wedges for a door prop (see Fig. 3.2) were located in socket 11 south-west of the central hearth and so not oriented to this gap. They were aligned instead with a slight interruption in the wall, but preservation is too poor to venture beyond the suggestion that an entrance probably existed in the south. This proposal is supported by the occurrence of stakeholes in the area since they are sometimes found inside entrances (cf. Figs. 41, 49; Pl. 14.3).

Floor 1 (2161, 5, 24-5)

Once the wide earth wall base had been installed at the edge of the scoop, the interior was levelled up with mud and rubble (24), and finished off with plaster (2161). This surface was plough scarred, but this was only the deepest of three differently aligned levels of ploughing that affected this structure, especially its fill, comprising Units 5 and 242. The floor was also damaged by irregular scoops in the north and was disturbed in the east. A central platform hearth, 10, survived between north-south furrows and several stake and postholes (2162) were recorded in the floor. Many of these could post-date the structure, but the arrangement of a series of postholes, 6, 12, 14 around the hearth and beside stone KM 386, suggests that they are roof supports for B 1. The depth of their bases are within 6 cm of each other. The eastern floor was stained red for an area of nearly 2 m².

Since plough furrows cause only very limited lateral displacement of artefacts and there are no traces of overlying structures, some of the 24 registered objects from prolific fills 5 and 242 probably belonged to on-floor activities in the building. This is supported by consistency of object type in these fills and on the floor. If we include items above these fills in superficial deposits over B 1, some 50 objects may be associated with A and S* deposition modes in the structure. Small ground stone tools, together with some 9 conical stones dominate the assemblage. The only unusual object, figurine KM 332 (Fig. 80.6), comes from the packing in posthole 6, and all objects from there are considered derived.

Building 2, probable replacement structure and Courtyard 1328 (Pls. A.2, 1.3, 5, 5.1-3, 20.7; Figs. 21, 31-2). See also § 3.4; Preliminary 5, 60-1, Fig. 3 right; 7, 35, Pl. V.1; Prehistory 7, 23, Fig. 5

Located mainly in Square 22.24, this large, fine structure occupied the space between Paved Track 35, B 206 and 1000 and the Ceremonial Area (see LAP II.2) belonging to Period 3B. Buttress 147 of B 206 was placed on the wall foundation of B 2 (Pl. 6.4) and hence, although initially contemporary foundations, B 2 was demolished during the life of B 206. B 2 was founded on Unit 2156, Period 2 wash, and is stratified below a pitted and eroded area that contain fragments of typical Period 3B plaster flooring indicative of a replacement structure. It had one occupation deposit (245, 286, 347, 444) in which floors were patched up, and it was deliberately abandoned, with few finds left on the floors and the partition walls carefully dismantled. With a max diam. 10 m and internal area of 64.3 m², this is one of the largest buildings at Kissonerga and of prehistoric Cyprus.

The interior comprised a single phase occupation with a high quality Type 4 floor 389 defined by robbed

walls (441, 455, 1074) in the south-east segment, immediately to the right of the entry, the remnants of a central hearth 41-2, and in the remaining area, at a slightly lower level, an earth floor consolidated with plaster, 131, in the north-west.

Over the thin occupation were a scatter of wall stones up to 1.60 m from the wall base and compacted mud wash, Unit 36, up to the top level of the stone wall base, then a mass of compacted mud wash 33, 107, 130, 161 and 286, at 0.60 m thick, the thickest building superstructure collapse recorded at Kissonerga. Either before or after the commencement of the collapse, a pit, 125, was cut into Gr. 503 in the north-east of the interior and its capstone replaced inside the grave and not on its ledge as customary (see § 4.2 and Fig. 52).

Wall 34

Type 3 wall, the best preserved at Kissonerga, showing how great care, commensurate with the engineering feats required to roof such a structure, was taken to lay a regular foundation course at this time. Hard compacted mud 15 cm thick was found in patches on top of this stone base. Against its northern base was skirting, 388, as in other Period 3B structures, here put in place before the construction of the final paving of adjacent Paved Track 35 which respected its position. It was cut by Period 4? pit 733 which contained exceptionally large pestles (KM 631-2: Fig. 91.4) placed vertically. The pit was sunk through cloddy, light brown wash from the walls and roof, and other units, but these were disturbed by plough furrows and Periods 4 and 5 occupation. Another pit, 2121, slighted its north-east arc. Although empty of finds, position and shape suggest it was a grave. See also replacement structure? below.

Entrance 1695

Located in the south-west where it received protection from the adjacent wall of B 206, unpaved, with western jamb destroyed by pit 71, eastern finished off neatly but unthickened. There were no traces of a pivot stone for the door, but pit 171 on the interior is aligned with the eastern jamb and would have been suitable for an edge-set stone for a door prop wedged at c. 1.50 m from the door.

Hearth 41-2

Type 2? consisting of the lower remnants of a well constructed, large example with traces of burning in its core. The upper, finished part of the hearth seems to have eroded away or, more likely, to have been intentionally removed (cf. B 1547).

Room 2158, Floor 131

The majority of the interior was an uneven earth floor with a thin spread of plaster, patched up, in the north-east.

In keeping with the deliberate removal of items

from the building, the other areas only retained sparse remains, without the fixtures that were to become common in Period 4. This is unfortunate as B 2 is the only Period 3B building with an intact western floor zone. Clearly, storage jars were placed here, but evidence for 5+ examples can only represent a small proportion of the original complement. This observation is supported by the traces of three storage jars (Type 6, but too little remained to register) from uprooted wall channel 441/455 beside Room 2157. Associated lids and stopper (KM 341-3) are for other vessels since they are too small for extant vessel shapes (unless lids in fact served as bases: they would match the basal diameter of KM 5501). To judge from the numerous Period 3B sherds and pithoi KM 3490-1, many objects from the building were dumped in the adjoining courtyard, 1328. A line of stake holes, 201, may have been for stakes to help prop up the unstable jars, or a screen to demarcate a store area. If, as suggested, the building had been deliberately vacated and a new one placed 60 cm higher, it is possible that some items were re-used there. In that case, the RWL basin KM 3260 (Fig. 67.2), and figurines KM 291-2, 670 (Pl. 32.6; Figs. 84.8, 15, 87.1) may originally have been used in B 2.

Room 2157, Floor 389

Floor 389 was originally defined by stone walls radiating east and south from the central hearth. Ghosts of removed stones attest to the deliberate removal of these radials, though a line of 10 stones was left in place in 1074, and postholes beside pit 171 suggest a half-timbered or 'colonnaded' roof-support from the entrance to the hearth. Floor edges have frayed and cracked in time as, unsupported by retaining walls, they subsided to the lower levels of adjacent surfaces. No entry to Room 2157 was preserved (but note the possibility of openings between posts), and any imperishable contents had been removed. The floor itself was laid so that, in places, it did not quite reach the wall, either because of an intermediate cladding 4-5 cm thick or because of multiple phasing. A post against the wall, 290, and random stake holes, 2164, in the hard floor indicate the presence of roof supports or furnishings. Pit 734 and later Gr. 512 were the only other features in this cleaned out room.

Replacement structure?

A thick, white plastered Type 4 floor, 77, was found 0.60 m above floor 131 on a solid ridge between plough furrows. It was 1.35 m in length and hence, taken together with other fragments, e.g. 211, it once covered a substantial area. Such floors are only attested inside buildings of Period 3B, so it probably belonged to a successor Period 3B structure. The density of nearby finds in the same plough disturbed horizon, especially RWL basin KM 3260 (Fig. 67.2), supports this contention.

In its vicinity, some 10 cm lower, were fragmentary remains of pits (e.g. 105, 118, 411/80, 637), hollow 171, floor 84 with setting 70 and hearth 78 and a curving wall fragment 148 set above and on the inner perimeter as the wall of B 2. The floor fragment lay some 5 m to the east of the concave face of wall 148. While several of these features possessed Period 4 pottery, the evidence from others was exclusively Period 3B. Those with Period 4 material were probably cut down from levels removed in modern land consolidation. A successor to B 2 therefore might have been largely removed by Period 4 activity and the plough. The superimposition of wall 148 partly over and largely congruent with wall 34 is consistent with sequential structure relationships at Kissonerga (e.g. B 3/86; 855/493).

While poor preservation prevents certainty, it seems highly likely that a fine Period 3B building existed over the collapse of abandoned B 2. This is significant since it bears on the longevity of Period 3B, on the question of the existence of a contemporary building to the north of the Ceremonial Area with perhaps direct access to it, and on the context of the remarkable events surrounding the disturbance of Gr. 503 in B 2 (see § 4.4).

Courtyard 1328

Abutting its north was an annex, paved courtyard 1328, a much-pitted yard of undefined extent, but probably enclosing an area of some 38.5 m², with about 20 posts in a zone parallel to and up to 1 m from the wall of B 2. There were no signs of direct access between the two, but one may have existed since B 2 wall foundation was low and late pit 416/733 cut it in this area. Another? access to courtyard 1328 existed 4 m north of B 2 off Paved Track 35 at 1361 where a hard lime block? was placed as a threshold. An exceptional pit inside this annex, 1426, probably sealed by 292, the surface from which the posts outside B 2 wall were cut, contained 17 stone lids, large pithos fragments and three jar stoppers. The size of these objects correspond to store vessels in adjoining B 2, but pottery fabric suggests Period 3A. The preponderance of RMP and scarcity of RWL in the pit also corresponds with statistics in B 2. This anomaly has not been satisfactorily resolved.

Pithos House (Building 3) (Pls. 1.5, 6; 9.3; 10-13; Figs. 3.5-10, 19.2, 39, 41-3). See also § 3.5 and Preliminary 5, 60-61, Fig. 3 left; Preliminary 7, 29, 34, Pl. V. 3,4; 9, 3,6-7; Prehistory 5, 5, Fig. 6; 7, 28-9, Fig. 8

[For references to illustrations of the many pottery vessels from this building, see Table 5.10 and Appendix B]

Large circular destroyed structure of Period 4, free-standing except for short abutting wall 47 on the east. Located partly below B 86 and immediately north of

and stratigraphically below B 204, mainly in Quadrants 22.23.1-2 and 23.23.3. Max ext. diam. 9.1 m, roofed area *c.* 48.4 m², entrance facing south. This severely burnt structure is known as the Pithos House because it yielded 37 storage vessels (more existed originally) which occupied a large proportion of its floor area, far in excess of the needs of a normal domestic unit and quite atypical for Kissonerga or other prehistoric sites of Cyprus.

The Pithos House is superimposed over B 1103 of Period 3B (Pl. 9.3), but it was established after the start of Period 4 since it was also partly superimposed above quarry 654 which belonged to the same period (Pl. 19.5). A 'squatter' occupation, called B 706, and a succeeding structure, B 86, were established in the shell of its ruins. Both also belong to Period 4 on ceramic and stratigraphic grounds. Since B 86 was a two-phase structure it is probable that the Pithos House is relatively early within Period 4 (see § 2.3 and 14.7) It was slighted by pits 63 and 2132 which cut its wall, and by pits 279, 471 and 631 (see discussion under B 706) and probably 777/823, an irregular gully to the east of the hearth. The Pithos House was cut into the collapsed wall of B 1161 to the north (Pl. 3.2) where we found an irregular, *c.* 30 cm deep foundation trench (392, 778, 1121: see Section D-D¹, Fig. 19.2). External surfaces were truncated there, and to the south. These stratigraphic details and five radiocarbon dates from the building supersede preliminary reports which suggested it was contemporary with B 2 (*Preliminary 5*, 61)

Signs of severe burning occurred throughout the Pithos House. The suddenness of its destruction is vividly attested by the body of a child, Unit 2138, trapped in the western collapse of the upper wall and roof.

Wall 46

Substantial wall, surviving 7 courses to a max height of 0.78 m, eroded to the south-west. The large number of calcarenites is unusual for a Period 4 structure and may be accounted for by robbing of B 206 during *havara* quarry 654 operations, perhaps to extract material for B 3. A short skirting of stones, 763, was placed at the external south-eastern wallbase. On the inside, small stones in its lowest course merge into pebbles which extend below the inner wall face as a backing for the sloped wall mud coating. Amongst this aggregate in the north-east was a fragmentary cruciform figurine, KM 2952 (Fig. 84.2). The wall interior was coated with a thick mud coating which was unevenly applied and, in addition to being burnt and flaked, in a poor state suggestive of prolonged use. Its elevation leaned inwards 3 cm in a height of 0.50 m.

Structural debris comprising burnt timbers, reed impressed daub (S 335) and compacted mud below discoloured and fire-blackened stones filled the interior together with objects to a depth of some 0.50 m. This sequence suggests that the roof collapsed and stones

and compacted mud from the upper walls followed subsequently. Bricky material (354) retained parallel timber impressions of a half-timbered component, perhaps where the roof joined the wall. In the north-east, compacted mud, plaster and ash (fill 324) above stones suggest that the wall was plastered high up. Another fill, 330, possessed numerous stakeholes (cf. Unit 821 over B 855). Internal roof supports were probably unnecessary for a flat-roofed structure this size, but only three probable pairs of shallow postholes in the north and east, and a single one, 1260, were disclosed. A group of flat stones (2175) 0.80 m to the south-west of the hearth and rougher stones beside mortar 612, about the same distance from the hearth as two postholes to the north, may mean that posts were also propped on slabs, as shown in Fig. 3.9. Linear timber stains 349, 429 and 461 lay in the ash above the floor. Most were oriented NE-SW and some were aligned with postholes, as if fallen from those positions. Widths varied from 10 to 30 cm, but these figures are probably meaningless due to distortions from above. In one instance, compacted mud was encased by timber that survived as bands of dark soil replacements. They were concentrated in the south part of the structure, especially the south-east where there was an exceptionally dense concentration of fine ash, 5 x 1 m, against the wall. Ash and some timbers may come from internal furnishings. The absence of timbers in the north may be due to inextricable mixture with abundant pottery and ash.

Above one charred timber stain and pottery lay Unit 492, a rectangular area of stones set in rough courses, two deep, in hard-packed mortar, 1.40 x 0.97 m, bounded on two parallel sides by a burnt timber frame, 0.06 - 0.08 m wide. This boxed element was aligned with the entrance 1.45 m to the south and it has the same width as the entrance. Surviving side timbers are aligned with the entrance jambs. It may thus be part of a collapsed, blocked doorway, though it seems far from the entrance. Alternative explanations, such as a ramp leading from the entrance (cf. B 98 and 834), or a seat or bench near the hearth and mortar emplacements are unlikely since it lies over a burnt timber, collapsed pithos sherds and the edge-set stone for the door brace, hence it arrived in the position we found it after the destructive fire had commenced.

Above the timbers and lighter ash lay wall and roof? stones in disarray, together with bricky material, plaster patches, ash and burnt, compacted mud. They had crashed down onto the pithoi in such a way that sherds and stones became inextricably mixed.

Entrance 607

Roughly paved entry with fill 606 and missing western jamb; pivot stone 1705 on the inner west corner, partly covered with floor plaster, edge-set stone 1711 aligned at a distance of 1.50 m from the eastern jamb. Between it and the entry were many stake holes that formed part

of wider distribution, 2173 (see below). Another possible pivot, 2140, was flanked by a small upright as in some stone settings. It was situated some 7 cm lower inside the eastern jamb. Pivot? 2140, double post settings (2 pairs in the east, one in the north) and extensive traces of early activity within the structure suggests that the destroyed occupation was the last in a building with a lengthy/intense use, involving at least one renovation event.

Early features

Below the final occupation level were signs of earlier activity that apparently belonged to the building, even if no associated floor could be defined. The zone of stake holes, 2173, stretching from the entrance around the east of the hearth to the pithos stands, as well as rubble, ground stone tools and axe cache 846 sealed below the pithos stands, small hearth 887 patched over with grey plaster, and perhaps finds from the subsided south-east segment are all stratified below components ascribed to the final occupation. Since Department of Antiquities policy demands that major intact buildings are not removed in excavation, this disturbed occupation was only partly excavated and results are too ambiguous to indicate its character. The rubble in the north and the south-east may be no more than builders' infill for floor 695, obtained from levelling the north-west part of B 206 unaffected by quarrying. See below for implications regarding artefact inventory analysis.

Floor 1 (695)

Only patches of the orangey clay floor were found together with a thin lime-based plaster. Its dilapidated state is accounted for by long usage, lack of solid foundation and pressure from overlying collapse. Only the clean eastern segment was tamped down hard, and partly rested on natural marl? as in several chalcolithic buildings. Unwoven silicates occurred regularly on the undersides of stones resting on the floor, so suggesting that it was carpeted with irregular matting or the like.

So soft was it in places that we had difficulties ascertaining what lay on or below floor level, and this issue has important implications regarding allocation of objects to the 'A' deposition mode of Floor 1. That a sequence of activities and structural changes took place during the occupancy is made clear by the early features mentioned above, by occupation material 1285 and 1287 securely below the floor, and by triton shells inaccessibly trapped behind pithoi against the wall, but in no place was an earlier floor discerned. This might be insignificant were it not for the plentiful finds recovered from the softer fills below a horizontal projection of floor 695. Some could antedate the main use of the building, perhaps as components of floor foundation, though the material lay in a soft ashy matrix and it comprised the same types of small objects as on the floor rather than have the characteristics of ballast;

others were undoubtedly pushed into the soft matrix below the broken up floor. As there was no clear way of dissociating them, they are considered in primary depositional context, though it is likely that many were curated or earlier discards. Another inflationary bias that may affect the 'A' category is the density of artefacts around pot settings. Leaving aside the 'S*' recycled tools used as pot wedges, loose objects here may be de facto material. In spite of these caveats, it should be emphasised that the vast majority of recovered material from B 3 clearly belongs to 'A' mode.

In general terms, the interior contained a substantial assemblage of pithoi in the north opposite the entrance, interrupted once by a possible oil press, an unbounded store area for ground stone tools against the western wall, more pithoi, some basins and a large stone mortar, KM 882, resting on a flat slab in the south-east, a fixture-free area in the east and a large platform hearth, 828, in the centre. The pithoi were installed in two systems: as permanent components of B 3, fixed in two rows of 16 stands against the northern wall and as temporary components set loosely on the floor, the unstable ones propped up by adjacent vessels. The latter filled much of the area from the fixed pithoi to within 2 m of the doorway. Another stand, 845, was located against the south-west wall. Much of the interior floor space therefore was occupied by pithoi and other containers at the time of its destruction.

Objects (see list, § 3.5) were abundant throughout the destruction/occupation material over the floor to a max depth of 0.57 m. The axes and adzes that were common in the north could have been derived from cache 846, in which case the cache was originally much larger than recorded. The large mortar, KM 882, may have been used to prepare foodstuffs destined for some of the pithoi, or for crushing olives, but no pestle was recovered in its vicinity. Pestles were found amongst some 20 stone tools piled against the west wall. Conical stones and fragments of RB/B bowls were the most common artefacts on the floor. Numerous natural materials suggest industrial and other activities. Flint knapping is indicated by cores, red ochre working by flecks and lumps throughout, picrolite working by a waste flake, food preparation by relevant equipment and by faunal remains in the south-east, and ceremony by tritons against the west wall. It may well be that the dentalia beads in the south-west segment, and figurines and pendants came from disturbed pits. On the other hand, many finds attributed to B 706 may originally have belonged to the Pithos House (see B 706 in § 3.5).

The pithoi (for Areas see Fig. 3.7)

Permanently installed pithoi were supported on stone slabs, shallow pits and especially by stone tools recycled as wedgestones. Eight stands stood against the back wall, 6 in front of them (Areas 1 and 3) and one more had been placed between the second row and the

hearth. A band 1.5 m deep against the north wall opposite the entrance was thus set aside for permanent storage. Fragmentary remains of a temporary stand, 824, and stand 845 for special vessel KM 5581 occurred in Area 4. This is a minimal number of stands as there were dislodged wedgestones which could not be associated with existing settings.

There were three areas of vessels without stands: between the permanent pithoi and the hearth (Area 2), between the door pivot and the hearth (Area 4) and to the right of the entry (Area 5). As many containers had small, slightly rounded bottoms, they must have been unstable and so originally leaned against each other for support.

Details of the reconstruction of these badly destroyed, friable vessels are found in § 5.2. Only those protected by the wall, KM 3299, 3300, 5556, 5552 (Pl. 12.4) were tolerably well preserved. Because of lack of variation in types, it was possible to restore on paper many of the total of 37 pithoi for typological, spatial, volumetric and other studies. Many are shown on Figs. 70 and 72. KM 5581 was probably a special vessel with flat base.

Contrary to assessments in preliminary reports, maximum diameters allow the full complement to rest on the floor: there was no need for stacking. Two groups are to be distinguished on the basis of presence or absence of fixed supports: 1) a permanent group associated with such installations and 2) a temporary group without built-in supports (Table 3.1). Some of the latter were occasionally propped by single stones (e.g. KM 5564).

Permanent group 1) comprises mainly holemouth store jars and large barrel types, whereas temporary group 2) in Areas 2-4 had a greater variety of types, with the holemouth store jars still dominant. There is thus a sound correlation between vessel types and the two groups (§ 5.3). Close to the hearth were smaller vessels of different shapes: bowls, spouted vessels and slender collared jars. This spatial distinction is important. The small pouring vessels near the hearth indicate complementary activities in which liquids and comestibles were being processed or prepared for storage, or for consumption. The large mortar, KM 882, was fixed south-east of the hearth between the concentrations of group 2) vessels, and hence central to these processing activities. These associations suggest that at the time of its destruction B 3 was used for food processing and storage rather than exclusively as a depot for empty pots (*Preliminary* 9, 3) or for feasting (Keswani 1994). KM 5581, a CW massive barrel against the south-west wall, truncated by the wall of B 86 and by occupation in B 706, was also special by virtue of its isolated location, the flat compacted mud surface on which it stood and association with animal bones. So coarse and badly burnt was it that it was originally thought to be an oven. Other stands have concave slots to receive pithoi.

The stabilisers of KM 5581 were set on an accumulation of occupation material, hence it is a secondary installation.

Small, fragile RB/B hemibowls and ovoid bowls also occurred in large numbers in the Pithos House. The best preserved were protected near the wall base and inside jars. Barrel jar KM 5558 contained a triangular bowl, KM 1248 (Pl. 28.6; Fig. 70.8), and nests of bowls that included KM 1246, 1249, 1254-5 and 1257 (Pl. 28.3; Figs. 69.6, 10, 12, 70.1, 2). The bowl sherds density plot (Fig. 3.8) indicates that while they occurred throughout floor deposits, their distribution correlates specifically with both groups of pithoi. The correlations suggest that some fine ware bowls were used to distribute stored products; and, their graduated sizes indicates their use as measures (see § 5.3). Unfortunately, breakage was severe amongst these thin-walled vessels, and consequently most rim sherdage is so small it falls below the 10% threshold required by the LAP recording system to establish diameters. Of the complete bowls, small hemibowls (n=4) have an average capacity of 1.3 litres, with a s.d. of 0.2, and ovoid bowls (n=5) contain an average of 1.39 litres with a s.d. of 0.32. The absence of wheel or mould production precludes real regularity. Although it was not possible to establish a minimum bowl count, they were extremely common in the Pithos House and much more standardised than in previous periods (see § 5.3 and Wallace 1995). Even allowing for normal breakage through time, numbers suggest there were more than required by a nuclear family and so their use as measures for redistribution of stored commodities beyond the Pithos House cannot be ruled out.

Approximately 4,000 litres could be stored in the pithoi. In two other notable cases of Mediterranean island storage vessel concentrations, it has been assumed (Warren 1972; but see now Hamilakis 1996) or plausibly shown (Keswani 1992) that olive oil was the major stored commodity. While it is clear that liquids were amongst the handled products (see § 5.3), and olive oil would account for the severity of the fire, olive pits were rare amongst the recovered carbonised flora from the structure, and only come from general fills (Units 383 and 2134). There is, however, other evidence that points to olive oil production in association with bulk storage here.

Initially interpreted as atypical pot stands because of their position amongst stands against the north wall and the quantity of sherdage lying on and round them, Units 725 and 2174 on Fig. 41 (= KM 5045-6 on Fig. 42) are a pair of unusually large worked stones, 2174 a thick block with elongated depression on its upper surface, 725 a drum-shaped block with a recess around the top of a circular cavity (Fig. 3.10). Clearly, they are too large, anomalous and specialised to have been intended as pot supports, although they may have been used as such secondarily. (KM 5046 from Unit 725 and KM

5045 from Unit 2174 are classed as a mortar and stone setting in § 7.4 and 19.5, but the holemouth-shaped cavity of KM 5046 is too awkward and unusual for it to have served as such conveniently). The exceptional character of these two heavy blocks, their association and the specific attributes of KM 5046 are virtually identical with installations for olive oil production, for example at Tell Miqne-Ekron (Gitin 1995, 63, Fig. 4.2). In these installations, olives were crushed in the shallow basin by a roller, and the remaining olive pulp was put in baskets or bags stacked on drum-shaped presses. Around the cavities of the latter are recesses to seat the bags, exactly as on KM 5046. This pair of stone objects was flanked on the east by stands 726 and 836 and on the west by 723 and 724. Since there were no stands to the south, between these blocks and the hearth, there was unimpeded access for working. (Note: Vessel positions in Fig. 3.1 are secure for those locked onto stands; the others are approximate and hence it is uncertain if vessels stood in front of the installation). Given the proximity of the installation to the wall, a press lever may even have been inserted in a recess higher up, as in later instances.

While the structural parallels with later olive oil presses are striking, Gitin notes some peculiarities (pers comm 21.2.96). Thus, the size of the press is about half that of the Miqne presses, and the sump about a third. The design on the top, on the other hand, is rather sophisticated. These are not insuperable qualms in the present state of our knowledge of the development of olive press technology, especially in Cyprus. The basin, it should be noted, does not have a spout or high rim to control the liquids, hence the majority of the liquid may have been obtained from the only other heavy duty stone object here, the large mortar beside the hearth, KM 882. The many pestles from B 3 could have been used in the mortar, as well as rollers in the basin. Whatever the function of 725 and 2154, they imply heavy-duty activities, catchment of liquids in a sump and, most likely, storage in the adjacent pithoi. These factors are consistent with olive oil production. Thus, we may have here the evidence for oil extraction that Hadjisavvas, in his survey of Cypriot olive oil processing, believes to have existed prior to the LC (Hadjisavvas 1992, 115).

While palaeobotanical and gas chromatography analysis do not contradict this conclusion, they do little to provide positive support. Only some olive pits were recovered from B 3. The small number may be due to the fact that most were crushed (cf. Tyree and Stefanoudaki 1996; Hamilakis 1996, 3), or burnt in the destruction. According to Murray, olives were morphologically wild at this time (§ 11.6), but they are attested from the aceramic neolithic, and there are many lamps from Vrysi, presumably oil lamps (Peltenburg 1982). Gas chromatography failed to identify likely contents of the pithoi, although it was thought that oil

was unlikely (§ 5.5). However, the sampled pithoi (Table 5.18) do not come from the pots around this installation or the main jars against the back wall. The botanical evidence could suggest that the inhabitants possessed a great variety of edibles in B 3, but we do not know what was inside the pithoi.

Flotation yielded wheat, barley, grape, lentils, pistacia, fig and olive. However, none of the species is present in sufficient quantity to conclude that it was being stored. Carbonised seeds were associated with four of the 17 permanent pithoi and with 9 of the 18 temporary vessels (Fig. 3.6). The range of seed types from the area of the potspreads belonging to individual vessels is always too great to indicate contents, assuming that stored species were unique to individual vessels. For example, there were 7 types associated with collared jar KM 1825, 6 with each of holemouth storage jars KM 3299 and 3300. If pots contained distinct crop products, these became irretrievably mixed when the vessels cracked and split in the fire and the superstructure smashed onto the remnants. Murray (§ 11) believes most carbonised seeds from B 3 are from fuels. Thus, other storage possibilities need to be considered.

Filleted meat could, theoretically, have been stored, but this seems unlikely. Very few identified faunal remains were associated with the pithoi (pig and deer only). Another approach is to consider vessel function. Bolger concludes that most capacity was for liquid storage (see § 5.3). Pouring vessels indicate that liquids were used here. Within a Mediterranean economy, olive oil and wine are likely. As noted above, olive oil is probable, and its ignition may account for the many severely burnt *in situ* pithos bases. A powdery white substance on vessels KM 1951, 5558 and 5565 was unanalysed. Wine would turn sour unless it was sealed in the pots. Most pithoi had wide mouths, and the only recovered lids/stoppers, a friable plaster jar stopper KM 700 and 1082, and S 345 are too small to have sealed the pithoi mouths. The possibility that vessels were empty at the time of the destruction is real, but unlikely since we have concluded that processing activities were taking place at the time of the destruction and, unless they represent dung fuel, there is the evidence of the seeds.

This evidence suggests that a high volume of liquid storage existed in the Pithos House. The wide mouths of store vessels and the material remains of processing equipment suggests that wine and water could not have been important. Olive oil, therefore, may have comprised a significant proportion of bulk storage in B 3.

Building 4 (Pls. A.2, 1.5, 5.4-6, 6.1, 8.2; Figs. 22, 31, 33). See also § 3.4 and Preliminary 5, 60; 7, 31-2

The eastern half of this partitioned circular structure survives below B 1 in 20.24.2 and 21.24.4. Originally contiguous with B 206 to its north-west (Fig. 14.5). Max external diam. 9.3 m, reconstructed roofed area

c. 50.3 m².

Substantial sub-divided building founded in the north over discrete stone scatters 2082 and 2087/2104 which, although at the same depth and contiguous with the Ceremonial Area stone-filled pits, do not share their characteristics. Foundation trench 1696 suggests that B 4 was terraced into sloping ground from levels which have now disappeared. Sealed by B 1 of Period 4 which lay 0.25 m above its single floor. The surviving northern wall terminal was just overlain by the wall and floor of B 994, the last recorded structure of Period 3B in this area. Its western half was truncated by Period 4 hollow 228, surface 150, pit 19 and graves of Mortuary Enclosure 375. Pit 18 containing Gr. 501 slighted its south-eastern wall, and contemporary Gr. 568 was placed beyond its north-east wall. Between Gr. 568 and the wall was Gr. 514. It is attributed to Period 4 on the basis of associated sherdage from that period (the majority ware is RB/B). On the other hand, its position at the north-east of B 4 wall arc is conventional, and it could have belonged to Period 3B. In that case, it is another example of the rare burials in the high sector of Period 3B and, as argued elsewhere, the Period 4 sherdage is a result of looting by LChal inhabitants of Kissonerga (see § 14.6). Against its south side, to the east of the presumed entrance, was an alcove formed by walls 281-282 containing parts of stone figurines KM 671-2 (Pl. 31.3; Fig. 80.9) high in the fill. Both walls incorporate calcarenite blocks typical of Period 3B masonry and 281 was keyed into the wall of B 4. Traces of other walls, including 176, extend in an arc from the southern terminal of wall 29 of B 4. All these fragments indicate that the history of this part of the Period 3B settlement was complex. B 4 was probably contemporary with B 206 and contemporary or a little later than the Ceremonial Area to its north.

Wall 29

Since almost no stone tumble was found and calcarenites typical of this wall Type (3) were not red- e-
ployed in the overlying wall of B 1, it seems unlikely that wall 29 ever possessed more than the two courses intermittently in place now. Its internal face does not seem to have been plastered, but the lowest course was partly covered by floor plaster. An external skirting may have existed. Occupation deposit 278 contained over 400 sherds and a C¹⁴ date consistent with Period 3B (Table 2.3). The latter comes from charred seeds. It is likely that Unit 278 represents a mixture of super- r-
structure collapse and occupation.

Entrance

None survives, but analogy with similar roomed and ridge buildings suggests it was in the south, where the wall in gully 991, extending south from the hearth, originally abutted external wall 29.

Room 2159, Floor 291

The south-eastern segment of B 4 was paved with a Type 4 floor, thinly replastered in places, and defined now by wall 29 and gullies 304-5 and 991. The last still contains traces of its stone wall and the dimensions of 304-5 suggest that they too contained load-bearing walls that extended from the central hearth rather than merely ridges. Floor plaster curved at the juncture of 304 and 29, so forming a rounded north-east corner to the room. Extensive remnants of the hearth were detected in the dense stone scatter at 990, evidence which tallies with basal compositions of Type 4 hearths.

Few features were found in Room 2159, and many were secondary. Thus, a poor earth and stone plinth (2hearth), 300, was placed over the fine white floor against the north wall, in the centre lay an arc of larger stones, 299, with a group of similar, dislodged stones 0.35 m to its south and vestiges of plasterly flooring descending to the west above 314. Some Period 4 pottery was associated with 299, but as the stones project into immediately overlying B 1 foundation material, they are considered intrusive. In the 15 cm thick white floor and extending westwards from the large stone clusters near the centre of the room are two arcs of large stake holes. They were placed vertically in the hard floor and surrounded smaller ones inclined to the south-west. The purpose of this setting is unknown, and it may be questioned if stakes could have been driven into the 10 cm thick hard floor after it had been laid and allowed to harden. Their southerly extent is marked by intrusive pit 307, presumably a grave since it contained tiny fragments of human bone. The stakeholes extended beyond the thick paving into the area of the hearth, 990.

Room 2160

A triangular area of this partly paved room survives to the north of gully 304. Some 34 stake holes were found here, together with a tray, KM 5528, in pit 313, a RMP lid?, KM 5529, and pits on a darkened floor area. Pots were associated with powdery reddish soil common to ovens, and some cooking facility may have stood in the elongated disturbance 313. Although fragmentary, Room 2160 yielded sufficient information to show that it had a different function from Room 2159, most likely connected to cooking.

Two special RWL vessels, goblet KM 1241 (Pl. 26.8; Fig. 65.6) and spouted bowl KM 400 (Pl. 25.10-12; Fig. 74.9), were found in gully 304 and over wall 29 respectively (for location of latter, see Fig. 40). Although out of position, both probably belonged to B 4 and both are exceptional in terms of shape and finish.

An occupation deposit of dark ash mixed with silicates accumulated to a depth of 0.20 m on the floors, but this gradated into more compacted mud-like fill when preserved for any depth. Modifications for secondary

dary use may be suggested, but most evidence for this has been removed by the terracing for B 1.

Stone Building 86 (Pls. 13.4, 14.1-3; Figs. 3.11, 19.2, 39, 44) See also § 3.5 and Preliminary 6, 56, Pl. IIA

Oval stone structure with two successive floors and entrances, int. space *c.* 15.6 m², max external diameter 5.6 m. Founded on the collapsed debris of B 3 and ephemeral B 706 occupation in 22.23.1, immediately north of B 204 to which it is connected by contemporary paving 296/603. As in that adjacent structure, the upper wall here collapsed over Floor 2 and it was sealed by Unit 66. Large quantities of stone fill attest to its unusual drystone construction.

B 86 was cut into B 706 and the upper fill of B 3 in such a way that some of the B 3 pottery nearly protruded into Floor 1. In order to stabilise the external periphery over the debris of B 3, a rough cobbling of small stones was inserted between walls 87 and 46, the latter being the socle of B 3 wall which was at the same height as B 86 wall base, so forming an outer 'yard' perimeter. The cobbled yard or corridor was devoid of finds and, it would seem, too rough in its present condition to have formed a surface for other than animals.

Wall 87

The plan of this stone wall was an oval, flattened and thickened at its southern entrance which was placed almost directly over the entrance of underlying B 3. Another entrance, 202, pierced its north-eastern arc. The Type 4 wall was founded in a scoop so that its surviving external face comprised small stones, tilted inwards, the internal alternating courses of large rusticated blocks and smaller untreated ones. The masonry must rank as some of the best from prehistoric Cyprus since larger blocks were pecked to achieve a flat, even inner facade. Its stone superstructure, Unit 88, fell directly onto Floor 2. As whole sections, up to 5 courses high, were intact it is reasonable to conclude that it fell suddenly; that it only fell onto the interior moreover suggests deliberate action, a corbelled superstructure or other mitigating circumstance. Minor, post-collapse plough disturbance and a concentration of flint flakes and scrapers (perhaps associated with Unit 66?) were recorded in this collapse.

The 5 intact tumbled courses were found in the south-east where they extended for a distance of 1.5 m from this part of wall 86. This represents the only evidence at Kissonerga for a wall built entirely of drystone masonry. Thus, min 5 courses may be reconstructed above the *in situ* 3 courses, giving a total stone wall height of *c.* 1.6 m. Another computation suggests this is a minimum height. Some 150 stones were used per course in the wall foundation. In total, 1,322 were collected from the collapse, thus indicating *c.* 12 courses or a wall height of *c.* 2.4 m. There are, however, several unknown quantities to be taken into account: some

stones may have come from the roof; as there were signs of disturbance, some may have been removed or added; there were many more smaller stones than in the *in situ* basal courses, hence course height may have been inconsistent. In light of these variables, we suggest the 2.4 m. height be modified to *c.* 1.8+ m. If building heights varied according to diameter, this evidence suggests a height:diameter ratio of 1.8:4.5, or roughly 2:5 for chalcolithic curvilinear buildings.

Entrances 94, 202

Thickened jambs flank the southern entrance, 94, with its pecked threshold slab. The doorpost presumably swung in a pivot stone which was removed from pit 93 at the inner corner of the western jamb. No edge-set stone was located, but the door in this case may have been secured by 4 vertical stakes that left a line of stake holes (280) in Floor 1, flush with the inner face of a closed door. If this reconstruction is correct, the door must have been only a few centimetres thick, at least where the stakes were placed. As is usually the case, the stakeholes were only revealed immediately below the surface of the floor. Considered together with the removal of the pivot stone, this suggests that entrance 94 was primary, and was blocked with stones when a new entrance, 202, was cut through the north wall. A ramp, 9 cm deep, led from the threshold stone *c.* 1 m. to the interior. Traces of plaster surfaces suggest this was a refurbishment of a heavily trodden area. It was not possible to make sense of stones on the exterior (collapse? porch?) where there was a dense concentration of stakeholes (296/603).

Secondary entrance 202 only had its western jamb intact, and there was no distinct threshold or evidence for door pivot. Its eastern jamb was disturbed by basin 92 which was set into the wall base in such a way as to undermine the foundation. Cobbled exterior was uninterrupted at the entrance. It did not have the appearance of formal usage, although its western jamb was suitably rebated for a door.

Floor 1 (222)

Some 25 cm below the superstructure tumble, 88, lay a dished floor of hard flaky plaster disturbed along its western arc by Unit 217 (see B 706). An irregular hollow in the centre, basin? 236, may once have served as a hearth. Beside it was a hemispherical basin, 216. Another, rather amorphous basin, 230, was located against the north-east wall. Its size, a plaster ridge along its base and an associated rubber (unnumbered) suggests this may have been a compartmented basin type. The scarcity of objects associated with this floor suggests that it was cleaned out before refurbishment.

Floor 2 (90)

Laid almost directly over Floor 1, this orangey-white fine plaster floor survived best in the centre and north-

east. It was disturbed in the west by Unit 217. A fragmentary hearth lay 2 m from entrance 202. It is assumed, but not proven, that entrance 94 was now out of use. Replacing basin 230 was a well constructed stone setting, 92, possibly a bin, so far set into the wall that it may have formed a niche or small alcove in the latter. Between it and the hearth lay part of an oven, KM 5551. To the north-west of the hearth was a group of stone tools, but most finds, mainly pounders, came from wall collapse 88. A fine light grey fill, av 10 cm thick, accumulated over the floor before the wall collapsed. It was deepest near the wall and, together with the meagre finds, it suggests a period of silting prior to collapse.

The external complex at platform 2103 shown on Fig. 44 belongs to a succeeding occupation (see § 3.6).

Building 96 (Figs. 39, 40). See also § 3.5

Only a narrow eastern segment of this curvilinear structure with two floors survives in Quadrant 21.24.3. It lies immediately below the widespread ashy deposit 65-6, which to some extent cuts the western edge of the surviving building, and above general wash deposits 151 and 167. The latter extend over Period 3B B 206, and both wash units are clearly Period 4. B 96 was thus built over external ashy hollows well into Period 4. Its relationship with adjacent Period 4 B 1 is uncertain due to disturbance to the south-east. B 96 probably post-dated B 98 (see § 15.1, Sequence 4 and B 98, below). It may not have been a regular circle, but assuming that it was, its estimated external diam. is 5 m, internal space 15.9 m².

Wall 73

A 3 m irregularly curving arc of a feeble Type 5 wall survives on the uphill, eastern edge of the structure. In places only c. 25 cm wide, it is unlikely to have supported a substantial superstructure.

Floor 1 (69)

Badly broken up plastered surface lying directly on pre-existing ashy material beneath. About 3 m² of this stake-holed (1701) surface survives as a crescent against the east wall, together with plastered stone setting 111 abutting the wall, a number of indistinct and better preserved (145) postholes or pits, and a fragmentary plastered sub-circular feature (172) beyond the floor crescent which by its dimensions, central hollow and position was probably the hearth. Its centre is 2.3 m from the wall, so suggesting an original internal diameter of 4.6 m if B 96 was circular. Occupation deposit 129 increases in depth closer to the wall and it was there that virtually all tools were recovered, some perhaps derived from disturbed settings.

Floor 2 (68)

Only a small patch of this plough scarred and stake-holed surface survived c. 6-10 cm above Floor 1. It was replastered once after c. 5 cm of occupation material had accumulated, but there were only a few conical stones that could be attributed to its use.

Building 98 (Figs. 39, 40). See also § 3.5 and Preliminary 6, 56, Pl. IIB

Partially preserved curvilinear structure in Quadrant 20.24.1, to west of B 1. Its northern and eastern portions are missing due to disturbance and removal, probably for the construction of B 1. Its second floor may rise over Units 166/7 which underlie B 96. There is a possible sequence B 98 - 96 here. It was sealed by the large ashy spread 65 which lay immediately below the ploughzone, and it replaced Mortuary Structure B 375. Both 65 and B 375 belong to Period 4, hence B 98 is securely stratified within the same period. Preserved covered space c. 15.9 m².

Wall 75

As in adjacent structures, B 1 and 96, this narrow wall rested on a wide bank of mud and incorporated only a few stones. Also as in B 1, it was associated with a series of postholes, but in this case the postholes were clearly sealed by the mud and stones and hence they belonged to a different, earlier structure, B 375. Because they were exactly beneath wall 75, and indeed probably preserved by that capping, B 98 may be regarded as a replacement of the underlying timber structure B 375. This is important since B 375 had a mortuary role. B 98, therefore, may have been linked in some way to the preceding burials. If so, it might explain the location of the hearth 124 (see below). Attached to the western external face was plaster basin 103, and outside the southern entrance was a plastered area (17/150) with circular (21) and other (102) arrangements of stakeholes, and an accumulation of occupation material 79 and 83.

Entrance 1702

The narrow entrance was placed in the south, framed by large jamb stones with door pivot 1703 on the left and edge-set stone 1707 set upright by the hearth, c. 1 m from and along the central axis of the entrance. The unpaved threshold, unusually, leads down from the floors to the external surface, 17.

Floor 1 (128)

A levelled off area, tamped flat with plaster patches best preserved where they run up to inner face of wall 75. Although it was of poor consistency, it clearly sealed the many pits below (see B 375). The most important feature of this remnant floor area was hearth 124. Its reddened top was truncated hence only its base, without firebowl survived. That it was a platform hearth is confirmed by its makeup, size and location. A

special feature of its position is that it was placed directly in the fill of the upper shaft of chamber T. 505 (Fig. 53). Given the builders' knowledge of underlying Mortuary Structure B 375 (see above), the possibility exists that there was an intended relationship between burials and hearth. Less speculatively, because the floor was disturbed round the hearth at the lip of the T. 505 shaft, it might be argued that the grave was cut through the building, that 124 belongs to the grave and that both post-date B 98. This is regarded as highly unlikely because no other graves have hearths inside their shafts and the disturbance is better explained by shaft subsidence. It is quite unlikely that grave-diggers chose to dig the shaft precisely where B 98 hearth was, take it away in the course of the construction of the tomb and then replace it with another for continued use of B 98. A more plausible explanation is gained from an appreciation of traditional building practices and natural agencies. As described in § 15.3, Type 3 hearths were constructed in hollows (cf. Pl. 4.1-2: B 1547), so subsidence in pre-existing T. 505 shaft provided a ready-made setting for overlying B 98 hearth 124. The disturbance of the floor around its perimeter is no more than the result of continued shaft subsidence. B 98, therefore, post-dates T. 505 which belongs to underlying activities associated with B 375.

Floor 2 (123)

This patch-up is mainly preserved in the south-west (120) where it was laid directly on Floor 1. Hearth 124 continued in use and the occupation material, 76, accumulated to a depth of c. 30 cm on both floors. This was very ashy, but mixture with 65 which is widespread over the centre of the Main Area, means it is not possible to state on this evidence that B 98 was destroyed by burning. The absence of objects from the deposit rather suggests that B 98 was purposefully cleaned out or that it had a special function.

Building 200 (Pl. 14.4; Figs. 3.12, 19.1, 39, 45). See also § 3.5 and Preliminary 7, 31, Pl. V.2

Circular structure with three floors projecting beyond limit of excavation in Quadrants 18.24.2 and 18.25.1. North-west part slighted by pit 288 which contained Gr. 508. Units 184, 342, 747 and 772 linked B 200 with B 866 and wall 261, but they were difficult to follow and we can only surmise that it was contemporary with wall 261, the surviving remnant of a curvilinear building to its north-west on the same general horizon (See § 15.1, Sequence 2) and/or B 866. B 200 is superimposed directly above B 493 and 855, and it lies beneath plough disturbed wash, including 229 and 445, which contained significant numbers of Red Polished (Philia) pottery. External diam. 4.9 m, internal roofed area c. 11.9 m².

Wall 186

Type 4 on a *terra rosa* foundation surviving two courses high. Absence of stones in four sectors accounted for by entrance 645, superficial erosion gully 357, pit 288 and pit 649 which also cuts external deposit 184. Some stones and compacted mud wall collapse accumulated c. 15 cm above the burnt occupation material on the last floor (184, 189, 372), but the top of this deposit was eroded and plough damaged.

Entrance 645

A plaster-paved path, 644 in the south-east, leads imperceptibly to a threshold, subsequently blocked. The level of the threshold is stratigraphically important since it lies below the level of Floor 2. Floors of Kisonerga buildings normally dip down from thresholds, yet there were no traces of a floor below Floor 2. It is assumed that the occupation and floor associated with this threshold was removed in laying special Floor 2. Upon excavation, only a disturbed area, 638, was found below Floor 2. The threshold for Floors 2 and 3 was not located and may have been removed during blocking. To the right and outside the entrance, jar KM 5578 was placed on a plaster pad, 643, which may have been contemporary with Floor 2.

Floor 1

See discussion under *Entrance 645*.

Floor 2 (390)

This unique floor comprised a single level of closely fitting rounded stones laid without mortar. A deliberate attempt was made to provide a level surface over the underlying decline to the south by placing larger blocks in the south, smaller in the north. Re-cycled artefacts were incorporated in this cobbled paving, especially in the central pit, 431, which consisted of uprights in a circle over a slab base. Although it possessed a reddish fill, there were no traces of burning against the stones. Two other gaps in the paving, 415 and 422, were sub-circular and contained distinctive fills, 414 and 402 respectively, but their use is unknown. Sherds lay flat on the surface of 414, and the surface of the area around 422 was concave in cross-section, as if depressed by a heavy weight, e.g. a round-based jar. The pavement was cleaned out prior to the refurbishment of B 200.

Floor 3 (185)

A gritty, plaster floor was laid c. 3 cm above the pavement of Floor 2. Were it not for limited *in situ* sherdage and structural features in Floor 2, it could be argued that the former was no more than a foundation for the latter. The function of the structure must have changed fundamentally, but there were insufficient finds or features on Floors 2 and 3 to indicate their roles. Potholes? 234, 235 and two others formed a line from south-west to north-east, but they are suspect. The cen-

tral part of the floor was overlain by dense black ash, 218, and a reddish area 221 to the east. This may have resulted from a terminal destruction, but the structural components of the building are so unusual that they could also be due to occupational activities.

Building 204 (Pls. 1.4, 15.1-2, 19.6; Figs. 3.13, 23, 39, 46). See also § 3.5

Curvilinear structure B 204 in Quadrant 22.23.3, between B 86 and 376, was found abandoned with several finds on its floor. Stratigraphy, ceramics and spatial considerations indicate that the three contiguous buildings are contemporary structures belonging to Period 4. They were all sealed by the extensive ashy Period 5 deposit, 66. An associated external surface 603 links up with B 86 and seals destroyed B 3, also belonging to Period 4. Traces of two more contiguous buildings, B 346 and another indicated by linear? wall 624, and basins (191), postholes (190, 198, 742), hearths (137, 1307) and plaster surfaces in 21.23.2 demonstrate that this area was densely occupied late in Period 4. Its relationship with the building? to the east represented by wall 624 is not entirely clear since junctures were disturbed by pits 730-1. It may have abutted; certainly wall 624 would have been slighted more than recorded had the wall of B 204 continued on an even arc. Gr. 516 to the north-east abutted and was cut from the same level as wall 194. The centre of the collapsed structure was cut by a rectilinear pit 466. External diameter 3.9 m, internal roofed space, 6.8 m².

Wall 194

Type 4 wall founded on ashy deposit 488 except near entrance where it thickens noticeably and is founded on harder material underlying 386. Projecting from its internal southern face is a group of flat stones including re-used quern KM 649. This unique feature may have served as a stand or bench (see below, Floor 1). The wall survived to a height of 2-3 courses, and considerable tumble with compacted mud lumps (193, 315) was found towards the centre of the interior, leaving a stone-free margin 0.50 m wide between the wall base and the tumble. Vestigial traces of mud plaster with chaff filler adhered to both wall faces.

Floor 1 (377)

A thin plaster coated the top of ashy 488. The combination of brittle and soft material meant that negative features could only be poorly defined. Posthole 482 is the most secure. A sloping, 3 cm thick curve of plaster on the floor is probably all that survives of the central hearth, 1710, which was almost entirely cut away by later pit 466. Ash and compacted mud lumps accumulated on the floor, with sherds from restorable vessels as high as 10 cm above floor level. It is not certain if the building was destroyed, but it probably lay abandoned with material *in situ* for some time before the

roof and wall collapsed over these deposits.

Trapped below the collapse were remains of at least 5 storage vessels and a bowl (Tables 5.10, 17.62). This provides a good indication of the number of store pots in small buildings and the importance attached to storage late in Period 4. In addition to the tools listed in § 3.5, two adzes and two grinders from the soft underlying 488 may have been trampled in from the floor area above.

Red Building 206 (Pls. 1.4, 6.2-4, 19.5; Figs. 14.6, 31, 34). See also § 3.4 and Preliminary 6, 55-6; 7, 33; 9, 4-5, 7

[For references to illustrations of the many pottery vessels from this building, see Table 5.9 and Appendix B]

Eastern portions of what was probably the largest building at Kissonerga, and in our present state of knowledge, prehistoric Cyprus, survive primarily in Quadrants 21.23.2 and 22.23.4. This assessment of size depends upon its reconstruction as a circle, a conclusion deemed likely because of the consistent perimeter formed by two wall fragments that supply over a quarter of its circumference, the regular outline of a major wall arc and the circularity of other buildings of this type. The exceptional width of its revetted and buttressed? wall 168 supports such a conclusion. Its diameter would thus have been c. 14.5 m, internal roofed space 132.7 m². Surviving eastern Room 970, defined by radial wall 197 and the edge of paved floor 744, is an impressive 40.5 m² in extent, almost a third of the total building area.

B 206 was positioned in a key sector of the Period 3B settlement plan, crowded in by other contiguous structures. To the south-east lay B 4, to the east the Ceremonial Area (see *LAP* II.2), to the north-east B 2, to the north Paved Track 35 and B 1161, to the north-west B 1103 (Fig. 14.5). Its proximity to the last two settlement components is inferred from the projection of its circular plan in those areas where B 206 has been destroyed. Its northern part was removed by Period 4 *havara* quarry, 654, its north-west by the construction of B 3 and its west by erosion. It is not certain what lay to the south. Wall 1401 seems to be earlier. Since traces of a floor together with finds like restored platter KM 2596 (Fig. 61.1) were found near its concave face, wall 1401 may have formed a boundary for occupation. Remains above this wall were disturbed. A pre-existing ditch/terrace had been filled up by the time B 206 was constructed, though further to the south, the ditch was still open. Once again we have a chalcolithic building which was deliberately placed so that its western portion extended over much less compact soils than its east (e.g. Kissonerga B 1547; Lemba B 1). For further discussion of the ditch and wall 401, see § 14.6.

B 206 was founded over the filled ditch, on wash and some stone-filled pits in the north, sealed by Period

4 units (190, 169, 409, 460), and cut by graves and tombs (504, 523, 526 and 536) and pits (498, 654, 746, 1284), also of Period 4. Its stratigraphy, contents, relationship with adjoining settlement elements and radiocarbon dates pinpoint its chronological position in Period 3B.

In the south below the wall fragment lay another hard plastered floor common to Period 3B large building interiors. Another building, therefore, probably preceded B 206 in this area, but nothing else is known of this predecessor.

Wall 168

Type 3 with the greatest width (0.9 m) of any curvilinear Kissonerga wall, placed in foundation trench 1362 which was cut at least into the upslope north-eastern ground, and thickened by the addition of a skin, 1370, of no great height. Wall 147 was planted over this skin, as well as the wall of B 2; it may have acted as a buttress where internal partition wall 197 joined 168. The socle may never have stood more than the preserved three courses since few stones were found in the fill of B 206 or in external tumble. Its line was cut by quarry 654 (Pl. 19.5) in the north and shallow pits 1284 and 498 in the east, but the plaster floor-edge in that direction revealed its position and this was confirmed by an attached wall fragment preserved between Gr. 504 and T. 526, 7 m to the south.

Ample evidence was found to show that the wall interior had been decorated, a factor which initially led to the building being called "Painted Unit 206" (*Preliminary* 6, 55). Closer analysis revealed it was not painted, but inlaid with irregular small shapes of 0.5 cm thick pink plaster in the white plaster of wall 168 at 10-20 cm above floor level. Much more had fallen in fill along its base in Room 970, suggesting that the decoration had once carried further up the wall face, though never covering much of its surface. Unfortunately, the fallen pieces had become water worn nodules and smears and no observable inlay pattern was retained by the wall plaster. It was not possible to determine if the laminated fragments represented replasterings or were the result of conflation of up to three pieces of fallen red plaster with white backing. Inlays had not been cut to particular contours, some were no larger than specks, surviving pieces never exceeded a max dimension of 10 cm, and obverse face was smooth, reverse uneven.

Fallen plaster occurred in the 27 cm thick upper fill, 196, a buff deposit, laminated near wall 168 and including hard daub blocks (20 x 20 x 10 cm). A further 9 cm of lower fill (626) gradually became ashier and was clearly mixed with occupation material.

Wall 197

Thin radial wall Type 5 probably extending from the north-east hearth corner for 4.50 m where it abutted wall 168. Only 1.50 m length by 0.55 m height was preserved *in situ*. Both faces carried a 2.5 cm thick brown render with a 2 cm coating of plain whitish plaster. It is uncertain if posts were associated with the wall. One, 864, was found directly on its axis, but it contained Period 4 material and hence is probably intrusive.

Hearth 784/1164/1182

Surviving edges suggest that this was a large rectilinear hearth at most 2 m long on one side. Its top was a thick mixture of white burnt plaster and cobbles, 784, set into a cut and overlapping floor 744. Below lay a reddish burnt surface on more small stones, 1164, on a poor plaster 1184 that extended south to merge with surface 1288.

Room 970, Floor 1 (976)

A red-painted floor, 2 mm thick, was exposed for a length of 50 cm against the southern fragment of wall 168. The red was readily distinguished from fallen red wall inlays, being much harder, redder and thinner. It was slighted when Floor 2 was laid, but there is little reason to doubt that, in its earliest phase, the entire floor was vivid red as in the contemporary Building Model found near the structure (*LAP* II.2, frontispiece).

Room 970, Floor 2 (744)

Type 4 floor laid at the same time as the application of the decorated wall plaster. The floor was devoid of fixtures, save for those which stood in random postholes and a line of stakes, 2165. Such linear arrangements of stakeholes are found inside entrances at Erimi (Dikaios 1936, Pl. V.2), Lemba (*LAP* I, 224) and Kissonerga (B 86 Floor 1) and so 2165 may be evidence for the location of a doorway *c.* 1.2 m wide into Room 970 just south of the hearth. Note a similar, less defined, concentration in this same location in B 2 (Fig. 32). Inferior floor paving continued to the west beyond the suggested doorway, but its real edge was so sharp that it most likely abutted a shallowly founded barrier that projected from the south-east corner of the large central square hearth. A pale, compacted clay, 655, lay over some of the floor in a band 2 m wide against the walls and it was on top of this trodden material that many vessels and some objects were found. The two elements of figurine KM 778+854 (Pl. B.5) were located 9 cm apart in Units 139 above the fill of the building and 196, its fill. It had served as an appliqué but the carrier from which it had become detached was not recovered. Apart from this and a cache of 9 dentalium shell beads, KM 985, furnishings comprised utilitarian items: stone tools including a cache of 3 pestles, KM 879-81 and two clusters of pots, one in the north-east, the other to the south of the hearth. A heap of hearth? ash 60 cm

diam. x 17 cm high, located on the floor beside pots KM 2896 (Fig. 62.2) and 5505, supports the impression that the room was in use at the time of the destruction of the Red Building.

The pottery assemblage comprised some 33 vessels, but this is an underestimate of the real number since large fragments of similar vessels were recovered from Period 4 Unit 460 which slighted deposits to within 8 cm of the floor. By comparison with vessels in B 3, shapes are restricted. The concentration of bowls south of the hearth suggests that food service/eating was taking place here upon the destruction of the building.

Other overlying Period 4 deposits came close to the floor in places, intruding into it at 813 south of the hearth and, in a very minor way, discretely disturbing fill 626. Some sherds from the latter are readily ascribed to Period 4, but, in general, finds are securely attributed to Period 3B.

Room 969 Floor 1(968)

A triangular corner between walls 168 and 197 in the room to the north escaped quarry 654. It was painted red, like 976, but there was no evidence for repaving with normal white plaster.

Building 346 (Figs. 39, 46). See also § 3.5

The existence of this structure is assumed from wall arc 344 to the west of B 376 in 21.23.1. It stands on the edge of modern terracing to the south-west and is linked to adjacent Period 4 B 204 and 376 by surfaces 322 and 387. As in the case of the neighbouring buildings, it was sealed by 66. The curved wall extends for 1.6 m with max 2 courses *in situ*. Upper courses had fallen into the interior together with chaff-filled compacted mud lumps (345). Post-occupation history is thus very similar to that of adjacent buildings and, like them, it was founded on ashy deposits which ran beneath the wall. No floor surface was encountered, but given the flimsy nature of other surfaces in the area, this is hardly surprising.

Mortuary Enclosure 375 (Figs. 3.7, 47). See also § 3.5, 4.4 and Preliminary 7, 32

A double line of postholes was preserved below wall 75 of B 98 in Quadrant 20.24.1, and it is likely that, since the holes were preserved by the overlying wall, posts originally continued into disturbed ground beyond the recovered arc. They were sunk from Period 4 surface 150, as were T. 505-6 and Gr. 511. The graves were also sealed by B 98, hence it is likely that posts and funerary facilities are contemporary, the surviving south-western components of a curvilinear Mortuary Enclosure. There is no evidence for roofing, and northern parts were disturbed by pits preceding B 96, eastern by the hollow for B 1.

Wall

Some 10 postholes survive in a 3 m long arc, most forming pairs for a presumed palisade or half-timbered wattle and daub wall c. 0.60 m wide. On the assumption that this is but the surviving arc of a curvilinear boundary, it would have enclosed a maximum total of six interment facilities: Gr. 507, 511, 562 and another at pit 307, and T. 505-6. (Only some are shown in Figs 3.7 and 47). The posts have good vertical sides, 20 - 30 cm deep, cut from level 43.20 m that corresponds to the top of surface 150. Their uniform ashy grey fill suggests posts were simultaneously removed for the installation of B 98. No traces of superstructure or entrance gap survives.

Floor 150

The posts were sunk into this surface which continued on both sides of the wall base, hence there is no distinct interior floor associated with the timber wall. On it was a unique 20 cm high rectangular plaster platform, 308, that projected into the axis of the wall where subsequently the entrance of B 98 was placed. It was cut by one tomb, 505, and part of its south-east corner was lost in subsidence? in Gr. 507, 562. Inside the arc of the timber wall was the greatest concentration of graves at Kissonerga, one pit (511) and two chamber tombs (505-6). It is possible that pit Gr. 507 and 562 also belong, but the preserved lip of 507 seemed sealed by and 10 cm below the base of platform 308 and 562 was undoubtedly cut by the south chamber of 505. The finely polished platform surface was free of finds and signs of use. Much of surface 150 was removed in the construction of B 98 and pits like 101 on the west. The space delimited by the exceptional timber wall, therefore, lacked the usual appurtenances of Kissonerga domestic structures.

Building 376 (Figs. 39, 46). See also § 3.5 and Preliminary 7, 32-3

Small fragmentary, curvilinear structure beside B 204 in Quadrant 21.23.1. Founded on unstable, westward sloping, ashy material, its wall had slumped and could now only be traced in part. Slighted by extensive disturbances to east and west, the latter a result of modern terracing. Feature-free plaster surfaces to west (625) and south (293), Period 4 chamber T. 523 beside projected eastern wall. Probably had one major resurfacing originally. External reconstructed max diameter 4 m, internal covered space 7.5 m².

Wall 362

Discontinuous stretches of stones in north and south, sometimes only one stone wide, maximum two courses preserved. The mortar of this Type 5 wall had largely been replaced by ash. There are no clues to the whereabouts of the entrance.

Floor 1 (361)

There is some evidence to suggest that the building was founded on a pre-existing, thinly plastered external surface, 775. This was given unit number 610 on the interior, and as main floor 361 was an intermittent refurbishment, there may well have been at least two main occupation phases. The most substantial internal feature, the hearth, had a complex history. In its first phase, 770, it lay below 610, hence it may be a pre-B 376 feature. In the second, truncated 618, it was associated with 610, and it now had a square plaster plinth, 617, attached to its north perimeter. In the third phase, contemporary with Floor 1, the plinth continued in use with refurbished hearth 370. As only a few cms separate these uneven, merging floors, with some ash (633) between, it is not possible to be certain that these different hearths were anything other than patch-ups. Conical stone KM 1120 and five stone tools from fill 633 may belong to occupation activities on the major floor. Other brittle plaster patches include 671. RWL bowl KM 1492 was placed beside the hearth plinth and was found in fragments on the floor and in the ashy occupation fills 371 and 609. Its extremely worn condition suggests it was derived and re-used. Over this was 254, the ash, compacted mud lumps and stones of the disturbed and collapsed wall. As in the cases of B 204 and 86, it is possible that this represents a destruction level, sealed by the rubble and compacted mud wash of 66. Outside to south was well plastered surface 293; its eastern periphery was disturbed.

Building 493 (Pls. 15.3-5; Fig. 39) See also § 3.5 and Preliminary 7, 31; 9, 4

Only the denuded north-east segment of this structure survives below B 200 in a scoop or terrace, 255. Its robbed wall was slotted against the inner wall face of underlying B 855, hence the builders made use of a hollow in the shell of that destroyed structure. The three buildings, therefore, comprise a column of well stratified structures. Because its western portion is missing, the relationship of B 493 with the neighbouring column of structures is only moderately well established (see Fig. 2.1). A re-occupation surface, 602, extended to near the wall of B 866 which may have been cut down from slightly higher up. Disturbed Unit 638 over B 493 extends below B 866, hence that relationship is assured. The base of the wall of B 493 near the neighbouring column stood at 43.01 m., and the top of wall foundation 796 of B 1165 was at c. 42.80/42.86 m. Since wall 796 was probably in a foundation trench (now not visible) and the old ground surface sloped to the south-west, this data is inconclusive. Unit 326 seemed to run from below B 493 to abut B 1165, hence the constructional sequence B 1165, 493, 866 in Fig. 2.1. This allows for the contemporary use of B 493 and 1165. The wall of B 493 does not form a regular arc, hence the reconstructed mean diameter of 8 m may be suspect. If correct, it could have respected the positions

of B 866 and 1165. Its reconstructed internal area is 50 m².

Wall 262

This Type 4 wall survives as an arc 3.60 m in length and 5 courses high (0.58 m). Robber pit 708 on the south and denudation and robbing? on the west account for its disappearance in those areas. It was faced internally with a patched up mud and white limestone wash plaster. The wall was notable because of the preserved interface between stone foundation and compacted mud/cob superstructure. The interface was finished in a levelling course of water worn hand-sized pebbles placed either to provide a key for the overlying compacted mud and/or a level base for it.

Floor 1 (651)

A small area of this threadbare, poorly plastered floor survives some 10-15 cm below the lowest stone course of wall 262 in an area roughly 4 m² near the wall. It coincides with the stake-hole area 821 below and presumably accounts for the survival of the latter enigmatic deposit between the B 855 and B 493. It was cut by pits 758 and 776 in the south (see Fig. 19.1). Of these, 776 may be contemporary with the use of this floor or Floor 2. It was severely burnt and covered by stonespread 761. Its circular shape and position suggest 776 may have served as an earth oven where a platform hearth might normally have stood. To the west of 651 was a lumpy compact deposit, 820, possibly a poorer internal surface contemporary with 651. All that remains of installations is an irregular, ash-filled hollow, 783, c. 1 m. from the compacted mud base of the north arc of wall 262.

Floor 2 (753 and 894)

Patches of a plastered surfaces were recorded c. 20 cm above Floor 1 and against the lowest course of wall 262. This was badly disturbed by pits (748 and 758) and animal action (e.g. 853). In the north-west where a patch of flooring, 894, had been preserved by overlying wall 261, were three pits, one containing a cache of 10 stone tools, mainly axes and adzes. Beside it stood the remains of a plaster basin 752, and, beside disturbance 758, a firepit, 658. The stonespread 761 (see above) may have belonged to this floor, but the absence of any firm surface prevents certainty and this is only attributed to the floor on the basis of absolute height. Overlying fill was comprised of brown compacted mud, presumably the washed in superstructure of wall 262.

Floor 3 (602)

Approximately 25 cm above Floor 2 was a compacted, lumpy surface that overlapped the top of the stone wall stub of B 493. Clearly, the wall no longer stood, but since this surface roughly followed its line, some relationship is evident. The only feature on this surface

within the demolished structure was a fireplace, 495. Over the surface lay an accumulation of ash and rubble (477, 284) which suggests that a 'squatter' occupation may have existed here.

Building 494 (Fig. 31). See also § 3.4 and Preliminary 7, 31

The western segment of this curvilinear structure was recovered to the east of B 855 in 18.25.1. Its southern portion was disturbed by Gr. 522, but as the wall increased in preserved height towards the north we may suppose survival is better beyond the limits of excavation. It was, however, cut by another pit, 480, which just clipped the eastern limit of excavation. External surface 646 overlies its wall and continues up to B 493, so B 494 should be earlier. Although Period 4 sherds were found close to its floor and in overlying fill, wall type and spatial considerations strongly suggest it belongs to 3B. Since it was not possible to establish the relationship between 646 and B 855, and late sherds may come from the suspect southern portions of B 494, it is best attributed to Period 3B, though we cannot rule out Period 4. Estimated external diameter 10 m, internal space 63.6 m².

Wall 456

This short stretch in the south-west corner of the main excavated area survived as 4 courses in the north, a compacted mud bank 5-10 cm high in the south. Type 4 wall made with limestone and reef limestone blocks.

Floor 762

This patchy plaster floor retained two circular settings 759, 760, near the north-east wall arc. Their diameter, character, position and inclusion of lid KM 1046 suggest that they were jar settings. It was not possible to distinguish clearly occupation deposit from mixed compacted mud and stone wall collapse. However, these fills are related to the floor and setting 759 by virtue of the recurrence of cutting tools in all components. The total of 10 recovered axes and adzes suggests that they were once in place in the north-west of the building or that a cache had been disturbed.

Building 706 (Figs. 3.5, 43). See also § 3.5

This structure is primarily inferred from a concentration of activities sandwiched between overlying B 86 with its cobbled yard 199, and the underlying collapsed debris of the Pithos House, B 3 in 22.23.1. Normally, they would have been treated as part of B 3, since they are confined by the walls of that structure, but these discrete activities are so distinctive that they are best treated separately. It was decided to assemble them as B 706. They were unaccompanied by definite structural remains, but some covering may have existed. The activities, represented by pits, cleared surfaces and densities of finds, are securely stratified within Period 4,

with almost all features situated in a 20 cm deep deposit (43.15-43.35 m asl).

Activities

The upper western portion of the stone collapse in B 3 had been modified to provide open spaces and, in one case, 353, a paved? area. This consisted of only a few stones, but they were not explicable in terms of B 3 collapse. With them were limestone blocks with rusticated surfaces. These are otherwise only known from overlying B 86. The open spaces seem unlikely floors since the fragile upper walls of B 3 pithoi projected. Nonetheless, it was in these spaces (231, 238, 246, 350 and 353) that an unusually high number of finds were located. They include metalworking debris: a chisel, KM 694, ore, 701 and a possible crucible, 693. The last two lay 70 cm apart. A metal axe/adze, KM 457, was found in the same area but higher up, in Unit 66. It may be derived from this concentration. Extensive traces of burning are more likely to be due to the B 3 conflagration than to metal processing. Further craft activity is indicated by the presence of an axe cache (KM 734-740), flint caches and worked molluscs. A variety of stone tools predominated in the assemblage, but noteworthy is the paucity of domestic items such as querns (2) and rubbers (0) and the scarcity of conical stones (2) in complete contrast to their ubiquity in B 3. The presence of a conoid seal, KM 597, suggests that this was no mere squatter activity.

Amongst the objects were also some beads and pendants. These may have had a different origin since they could have come from pits that might have been looted graves. A total of six pits could be attributed to B 706, three sealed by the western wall of B 86. One, 490, was an earth oven, another, 257, a probable pot pit. Two of the others might have been graves. Pit 471 cut through B 3 collapse and floor to a depth of 90 cm where its sides became unclear. At the eastern base it seemed to bell over many loose stones, but excavation had to be suspended in order to preserve B 3. Pit 631 also had a stone and silty fill and may have had a similar history. Pit 279 (fills 619/620) had a compressed lime seal caulked with small stones, a silty, 75 cm deep fill and 3-5 cm above its base, five annular shell pendants, two fine picrolite pendants and 158 dentalia (KM 852-3, 856-61). It is not certain if the dentalia are production offcuts or from a necklace with miniature dentalia spacers (see § 8.3, 20.3). Their association with finely polished picrolites suggests the latter, and consequently a possible grave. However, no human bones were recovered, and while graves cannot be ruled out, direct evidence is lacking.

Varied, disparate activities are thus indicated for this intermediate deposit. Stone masonry, metalworking, use of glyptic and axe-caching are some. This was an overtly non-domestic area, lacking a normal hearth or floor, but containing earth ovens that are characteristic

istic of the out-of-doors.

Stratigraphy and interpretation

Given the absence of a coherent floor surface or boundary, the generally disturbed conditions of the ‘collapse’ setting, and the compressed stratigraphy, a number of interpretations of the general character of B 706 are possible. They are not necessarily mutually exclusive:

- 1) It is associated with B3. There are at least three kinds of association possible:
 - a) B 706 represents collapsed material from upper parts of B 3;
 - b) It consists of certain possessions curated in advance of perceived threat and reused by inhabitants? after destruction of B 3;
 - c) The objects were scavenged from destroyed *in situ* deposits below and reused.
- 2) It is a distinct occupational activity.
- 3) It is associated with B 86:
 - a) Pits were cut down from disturbed area of B 86 (e.g. see disturbance 217 in Fig. 44)
 - b) B 706 comprises temporary occupation by prospective inhabitants/builders of B 86.
- 4) A combination of 1) and 3).

Interpretation 1). B 3 destruction sequence indicates that a roof/loft or upper compacted mud wall fell before the stones of the upper wall. Had B 706 finds originated on the roof/loft or on shelves, they would have been found under or between the stones. As they were found on top of the central stony rubble, it seems unlikely that they could have been associated with B 3 at the time of its destruction. A roof, however, need not fall all at one time, nor does it necessarily dislodge shelves if it fell asymmetrically. While, therefore, it remains possible that some objects belonged to B 3, their association with pits and a discrete paving renders this unlikely.

The death of a child in the violent destruction of B 3 attests to its suddenness. To have rescued and curated objects (option 1b), some of them ordinary domestic items, in preference to the child, seems unlikely. It is possible that special circumstances intervened (note the possibility that B 3 was deliberately burnt: § 3.5 and 14.7), or that some objects were being used outside at the time of the fire, and that the occupants subsequently brought them back when they ‘squatted’ in the remains of their former abode. Spatial analysis of the distribution of the same object types does not contradict such a reconstruction, and it must remain a possibility. The absence of looters’ pits into B 3 collapse deposits makes scavenging (option 1c) less likely.

Interpretation 2). By distinct is meant that objects and activities of B 706 have no relation to B 3 and B 86 other than spatial proximity. There are no means available to disprove this option, although builders’ activities (see option 3b) suggest otherwise.

Interpretation 3). A c. 1 m wide strip, 217, against the south and west wall arc of B 86 was so disturbed that it was difficult to be certain if features there belonged to B 86 or to the underlying B 706 (Fig. 44). However, pits 471, 490 and 631 were partly sealed by the wall of B 86. Slightly higher than these was the lip of 279, a putative grave. Its contents may well have subsided or been robbed of valuables and re-filled and plugged at the level of 271. So, at least some pits definitely antedate B 86, *contra* option 3a).

The occurrence of one limestone block with a pecked face in B 706 is the strongest evidence that stone-masonry consistent with the unique wallstones of B 86 took place in B 706. Only B 86 possessed an unambiguous and extensive rusticated facade in the manner of this block. It was found beside rough paving 353 that may have served as a working surface.

Of these options, therefore, 3b), occupation by builders of B 86, most commends itself. Yet, the quality of the associated finds suggests that this was more than a construction camp. B 86 building location and entrance orientation indicate strong continuity with the underlying Pithos House and hence a combination of options that reflects this continuity seems best to correspond with the evidence, i.e., option 4: a combination of 1b) and 3b). No great lapse of time is indicated between B 3 and B 86, and so it may well be that B 706 represents a temporary work area where the previous occupants of B 3 prepared to rebuild their lives. While reduction of building size and the exceptional stone wall of B 86 may be accounted for by reactions to the devastation caused by the burning and collapse of B 3, prestige was maintained by the very fine quality of its rusticated masonry.

Building 736 (Pl. 5.4; Fig. 39). See also § 3.5

A scrappy complex of hollows, graves, wall and hearth existed in loose ashy deposits below the plough zone in Quadrant 20.24.4. The wall, 438, extended in a 3 m long curve. Its Type, 4, and curvature suggest a Period 4 structure, but there were no securely associated features. Only hearth 434, c. 1.5 m from the interior wall face and just off-centre from the hypothesised diameter of 6 m., could be assigned to the structure by virtue of its position and type. It lay on scooped surface 433 at a slightly higher level than the wall, so if it belonged, then the floor was placed at a higher level than normal, perhaps because of the extensive ash here. No other surface was found, and the edges of 433 were removed by the plough well short of the wall. Unless it abutted B 1044, B 736 is unlikely to have been contemporary. Although some 32 cm higher than B 1044, that is no assurance that it was later since terracing was common. Its projected arc respects the position of B 1 and B 98 to the north, hence it may have been contemporary with those Period 4 structures (Fig. 14.8). The grave of a 2-year-old (513) was cut immediately outside its eastern

wall face. Estimated max external diameter 6 m, internal roofed space, 19.6 m².

Building 834 (Pls. 15.6-8, 20.6; Figs. 3.16, 39, 48). See also § 3.5 and Preliminary 13, 32

Free-standing circular structure, north-west of later B 1052, in 21.23.3/4 and 20.23.1/2. External diameter 5.6 m, roofed area 17.3 m², entrance to south.

Substantial early Period 4 building with two major floors above unexcavated and below Period 4 floor 922 which was laid over the wall foundations and in the central hollow of the collapsed structure. Against its west wall lay a pile of non-wall stones, skirting 1296, which included figurine KM 2168 (Fig. 87.12). A large pit, 863/971, containing traces of a child's skull and many objects, including pendant KM 1356 (Pl. 36.8 second row left; Fig. 97.20), slighted the northern part of the structure. B 834 was terraced into Period 3B deposits beside wall 1401 to the east where foundation trench 1189 could be traced. A sequence of contemporary paved surfaces outside the entry lay from 12 to 42 cm below B 1052 and wall 910, two structures to the south-east and south-west of B 834 respectively (Fig. 48, Section H-H¹). As floor 922 was also beneath these nearby features, B 834 had completely disappeared before B 1052 was constructed. These critical stratigraphic links suggest that B 834 is the earliest Period 4 building in this locale. It was, however, probably contemporary with B 3 since a general deposit, 803, extended from near the top of the surviving wall to B 3, some 12 m to the north. Other external surfaces were plough disturbed.

Wall 858

Survives as one intermittent course on a ledge in east, some 5 courses near entrance 1254. Thick plaster 1270 slopes to primary floor 1228. As attested by numerous flecks throughout the 0.66 m deep internal deposits, frequent replastering is likely to have taken place. On the western interior is a series of disturbances (1330, 1382 and 1241?) full of loose plaster, stones and objects, possibly cut from above Floor 2 or renewed with each repaving from Floor 1. It corresponds with external buttress? 1296 and hence both may have been intended to support a weak western wall.

Entrance 1254

Well preserved, blocked entrance with two major paved surfaces associated with dished Floors 1 and 2 on the interior and a continuous sequence of lightly plastered, flat external surfaces. The latter could also be correlated: 1385 with Floor 1, 1356 with Floor 2. Good preservation of these external surfaces was probably due to a covered porch supported on two lines of radiating posts, c. 0.80 m from either side of the entrance. The western line has two good posts, 1402 and 1404, with others more shallowly founded. Gullies beyond this line

may be the result of water drips from eaves or animal action. Two other postholes, 1424 and 1407, probably formed the eastern wall of the presumed porch, and from these we calculate that it was 1.40 m deep, 2.30 m broad at the house wall, widening to nearly 4 m broad at its outer facade. Smaller intermediate posts and stakes were also located in surface 1385.

On the interior, the door pivoted in partly plastered pivot 1698 beside the west jamb, and the upright edge-set stone 1699 was located 1.20 m from the closed position of the door, along the central axis of the doorway. The position of the closed door was defined by an abrupt edge in paving 1393 in the entrance threshold. External plaster also halted sharply against the external face of the threshold, presumably of wood. Between the entrance and the edge-set stone was a series of disturbances that may be related to successive raisings of the area, perhaps installed as makeup for Floor 2 when the door had been removed. It consisted of 1075, a furrow-like transverse groove, piles of stones and burnt clay (1190). This happened again on Floor 2 where there was more disturbed wash and stones (1076, 1115). An alternative explanation, namely that these were ramps installed to keep pace with the rise of external surfaces, requires that the door base was trimmed to swing freely over the ramps.

Floor 1 (1228)

On the dished plaster floor were a stone setting, 1343, in the west and the c. 0.09 m high central hearth 1250, replastered at least 10 times. The floor was also patched on several occasions, and in one of the remakes was figurine KM 2165 (Pl. 36.11; Fig. 98.14). From the ashy layer between the hearth and edge-set stone 1699 come copper flecks, C 384. B 834 also yielded copper chisel KM 2174 (Pl. 36.2). The objects recovered from the c. 0.13 m of fill (1138, 1241, 1382) between Floors 1 and 2 probably include many from the primary occupation.

Floor 2 (1125, 1226, 1234)

Very worn plaster surface c. 13 cm above Floor 1, with many stones and sherds embedded. No successor was found to the central hearth. Pot? pit 1231 was located in the north-west against the wall, but otherwise there were no recorded fixtures. In the dark ashy (1090), stony (1069) and compacted mud wash (1082, 1213, 1218-9) fills, c. 0.20 m over the floor, were many objects, presumably belonging to the secondary occupation. High in this accumulation was a large block of solid cob (978), probably superstructure collapse. It fell to its recorded position when the entrance was blocked and so the structure went out of use about then.

Superimposed floor 922, 1061

A dished, 2 cm thick plaster surface (922, 1061) was laid over B 834. Its configuration is like floors in roofed areas, but walls or other associated fixtures were not found here. It remains possible that the floor is the only surviving component of a destroyed structure, but this is unproven. A dense scatter of sherds, Unit 977, remained on floor 922.

Ridge Building 855 (Pls. 6.5, 7.1-7, 20.1; Figs. 3.4, 14.7, 19.1, 31, 35) See also § 3.4 and Preliminary 9, 4; 13, 31

[For references to illustrations of the many pottery vessels from this building, see Table 5.9 and Appendix B]

Approximately half of this destroyed circular ridge building was recovered in Quadrants 18.24.1/2 and 19.24.3/4. Its external diameter is 10.5 m, and its reconstructed internal roofed area is 63.6 m².

East segment, demarcated by floor ridge 963, founded on natural *havara* in the east, western floor on terrace wall 2066, sealed by B 493 which was slotted against its surviving inner wall face. B 855 also extended below B 1165 to the north-west, and so it is the earliest of a sequence of structures in this part of the site. Of the deposits below its western floor, only pits 1113 and 1358 below 1080 were excavated. These stone-filled, disturbed pits extended 1.15 m beneath the central hearth. Their configuration, the occurrence of a capstone-like slab lying flat on the base of pit 1358, the tooth of a child < 6 yrs (HB. 113) and dentalium KM 3372 suggest a disturbed grave (see § 4.2). Back-filled pottery and levels beyond and below the western terrace wall of B 855 suggest that Period 2/3A deposits existed in the sloping terrain under the western floor. B 855 was cut in the west by Gr. 548 and 563 and Period 4 pit 1220, in the north by Gr. 525, near the central hearth by pit 1080 and to its south by 776 which severely truncated the hearth. In general, southerly portions of the floor were disturbed.

Only the eastern segment rested on *havara*. Near pit 1080, the floor rested on a 0.15 m thick crumbly makeup, 1324. The other parts of the building were placed on softer, silty deposits that extended beyond its limits.

Wall 831

This Type 3 wall foundation survives to a height of 0.56 m in the east where it was founded on *havara*. The *havara* dips away to the west, and exactly where the break in scarp occurs, at the junction of internal ridge 963 and the wall, the latter continues only as an intermittent line of stones. In the west, however, where silty lenses 2071/2 suggest erosion was a problem, sloping ground was consolidated by terrace wall 2066. This and many more stones to the north, 2060, comprise distinct entities possibly related to the wall.

The outer edge and height of 2066 correspond to the

projected perimeter of wall 831 and the floor respectively. This stone spread comprised a dense, level packing of limestones, 2 m wide and 4 m long, continuing strongly beyond the limit of excavation to the south. It was one course thick on the east, several courses deep in the west where larger stones had been placed as a border, with mud mortar 2102, 2108. It was cut by Gr. 548, 563 and 569, and pits 1220 and 2097. The absence of calcarenites distinguished 2066 from wallstones in 831, but the stones are also distinguishable from the much larger stones in 2060. It was founded on silt and grit wash levels, the final, 2071 with some Period 3B sherds, the earlier ones, 2072-3, 2079, with Period 2 material (cf. Fig. 18.2).

The second, more extensive feature possibly related to the wall, is 2060. Initially regarded as the collapsed northern wall of B 855, its limestone blocks were consistently much larger and differently shaped than extant wall stones, and they lay in an unstructured heap in a shallow hollow starting *c.* 1 m from the wall base. Only a few stones, 838 and 2053, were found on the berm-like area between the line of the wall and hollow. These were embedded in a pinkish grey matrix, possibly the washed out mortar of the B 855 wall that once stood to the south. Unit 2060 also lacked calcarenites that occurred in the extant wall, and it proved too extensive for collapse since it extended beyond the east-west limits of excavation and for some 5 m north of B 855, filling a hollow 0.80 m deep (see § 3.4 and 14.6).

Unit 2060 was overlain by general wash layers, 326 and 1372, containing Period 4 sherdage and, in the case of the former, abutting the earliest Period 4 structure in the south, B 1165. Hence, it underlay all buildings immediately to the north and was contemporary with or earlier than B 855.

On top of the surviving wall 831 foundation, there were traces of a compact reddish compacted mud, and to either side, lumps of brownish compacted mud. Buff and reddish compacted mud on the inner face was probably the result of washed out mortar. Upright 1706 may have served as a door edge-set stone, suggesting that an entrance once existed in the north-west arc.

To the east, the collapse of wall 831 or more of 2060 (too little was exposed to be certain) seems to extend below B 494. On the other hand, B 494 respects the position of B 855, and its wall type is typical of Period 3B. B 855 therefore, perhaps with B 494, was the earliest building in this area, and it was separated from the group of Period 3B structures to the north by Unit 2060.

Floor 952

Floor 952 was partitioned by ridge 963 that radiated from the north-east corner of central Type 4 hearth. Another, smaller ridge, 966, in the same eastern segment may have delimited a hollow, 940, in which were traces of an oven together with burning. The scrappy

nature of this hollow suggests the oven may be a secondary feature, still within Period 3B. Further oven fragments were located to its east and against the wall in the north. As mentioned above, deposits grew ill-defined to the disturbed south, and the standard second ridge is missing, and indeed was probably cut by pit 940. Its smooth floor, 952, continued as an uneven, tamped earth surface to the west.

Primary occupation material 882 was buried in *c.* 0.10 m of ash, the result of a general burning of the structure. It included collapsed building material such as mud lumps, wall stones and plaster fragments. Unit 882 lay immediately below Period 4 Unit 821 which was artefact-rich, especially in conical stones (10 examples). It also contained the densest concentration of stakeholes, *c.* 200 in 4 m² (Pl. 20.4). Given the soft nature of the underlying ashy fill, many 821 artefacts probably penetrated a few centimetres into 882 as excavated. This explains the occurrence of a few Period 4 RB/B sherds and two conical stones, KM 1303 and 1322, in 882. They are omitted from consideration of 882 and the unit is otherwise treated as safe.

Burnt deposits of 882 were densest near the wall or floor edge where, at a distance of 0.50 - 1 m from the wall face, it was accompanied by whitish material containing silicates. Collapsed shelving and organic materials may be inferred, especially in the east. The central area fill comprised lighter ash. There were several discrete areas of ash rich deposits on the floor: near pots KM 2280, 2282, 2283, a linear band of ash, 941, against the northern wall from KM 5573 to 961, and two circular concentrations, 1 m. apart along the northern axis of the hearth and the eastern wall. These may represent burnt vessel contents, shelving and structural timbers respectively. The last, from 935-6, were of pine which yielded dates (see Table 2.3: GU-2168 and BM-2568).

Remains on the floor are treated in two parts: in the eastern segment and the area beyond.

Beside the hearth on the remaining clean, flat surface of the eastern segment were two unsupported RWL pots KM 1353 and 2280. A flat stone near the wall may have served as a pot stand, but only traces of oven lining, KM 5513-4, were found here and piled against the wall and ridge 963 (KM 1517). Other finds, such as a pounder KM 1323 and needle, KM 1300, suggest domestic activities. The only exception is a figurine, KM 1302 (Fig. 87.6).

The uneven floor beyond the ridge was dominated by the large, *c.* 12 cm high hearth 951, the best preserved of its type at Kissonerga. Upon wetting, its plaster surface exhibited vivid colours: maroon at a shallow fire bowl? beside pit 776, deep red/brown on the north-east surface, orange/red over the rest. A fragmentary figurine, KM 2086 (Fig. 86.3), had been placed in a scoop in the floor below the hearth. The figurine was probably associated with the construction

of the hearth. The ragged western edge of 951 may have contained prongs to support vessels KM 2282, 5517, but poor preservation here makes certainty impossible.

Principal amongst the remaining features are remnants of a Type 2 complex basin, 1237, nearby embedded mortar KM 5008, and two querns including KM 1782. About a dozen small, homogeneously styled RWL containers stood on the floor to the north of the hearth, together with a large RMP basin. Although one of these, RWL flask KM 2287, was found at the top of later pit 1080, its style suggests that it arrived there as backfill from B 855 and it is treated as part of B 855. The pit also cut a pile of water worn pebbles, 954, perhaps originally in some organic container. Another RWL vessel, bowl KM 2279, was found in a similar deposit, 950, disturbed by pit 776 beside hearth 951. It probably comes from the building, but the evidence is less certain than in the case of KM 2287. The *in situ* vessels belong to four coherent groups. Around the hearth are four large RWL basins KM 1353, 2280, 2282 and probably 5517 with minimal rim and base band decoration. Immediately north of the hearth were four narrow-necked flasks, KM 2281, 2286-7 and 5516 which could not have stood unsupported. Beyond the flasks, against the north wall, were four RWL bowls around the large basin, KM 2283. A pair of these bowls, KM 1498, 2284 were spouted. The fourth group comprised a scatter of 4 RWL bowls between the last group and floor ridge 963. The small bowl mentioned above, KM 2279, quite different from all the others, probably stood on the hearth.

Building 866 (Pls. 16.1, 18.1; Fig. 39) See also § 3.5 and Preliminary 9, 3-4; 13, 31

Only the north-eastern portion survives of this once substantial circular structure located in 18.24.3. Estimated diameter 8 m; roofed area 33.2 m².

Established on the wall stubs and fill of underlying B 1165, it extended much further south and west than its predecessor. These south-westerly areas were entirely lost in agricultural disturbance, and even the north-western segment was deeply scarred by two sets of furrows, an upper set of small closely spaced furrows and a lower pair *c.* 40 cm wide. The former only cut the upper fills, but the latter penetrated Floor 1. There was, therefore, little beyond the wall arc left *in situ*. However, the density of artefacts in the upper fills is unlikely to be intrusive as it was possible to demonstrate the very limited extent to which large sherdage had been turned and dragged by the plough, and there were joins between sherds in those fills and in primary occupation 878. In addition, lower components of negative features were recovered in Floor 1, and where their tops were untouched by furrows, they could be ascribed to the building. So, in spite of extensive disturbances, some fixtures and finds could be associated with B 866

with certainty and many more finds in its vicinity should belong.

Such were the disturbances that it was not possible to be certain about the external stratigraphic relations of B 866. The most secure are the following. Levels containing external wall plaster from B 1046, 1.40 m to the north, inclined towards the north wall of B 866, where in one section they seemed to be cut by a foundation trench. This suggests two things: first, that Period 4 settlement was terraced down to the Skotinis stream and second, that B 866 was constructed when B 1046 was in a state of disrepair or later. The foundation trench however, could not be located in other sections between B 866 and 1046. To the east, B 493 probably antedates B 866 (Fig. 2.1).

Wall 798

Type 4 with a significant width of 0.80 m, corresponding with its presumed large diameter, nearly that of the Pithos House. Although founded immediately on the stone wall stubs of B 1165, stones of the latter were not robbed for the construction of this wall. A series of shallow, narrow scoops against the external face probably represent the upper part of foundation trench 903, or, less likely, water or animal action.

Floor 1118

Patchy white plaster, crumbled away in a band 10-20 cm wide against the east wall, founded on make-up 1326. Many plaster remnants in fills above suggest there was more than one floor, but this could not be proven. Aside from nebulous grooves, hollows and scattered postholes (1127-8), there were definite features which attest to the unusual nature of this once large structure. Its east and north-east floor area was devoted to cooking and storage. Here was an oven 1170 (location: Fig. 50), two earth ovens, 883 and 1117, the latter against the wall, and two probable pot pits, 1145-6 near the oven. Pit 1145 still retained 37 sherds of a large RB/B storage pot. At least four other storage pots, KM 5518-21, in fills above were probably wedged in place on the floor by the many stones which were found there in disarray. Other small pits, 1126 with water worn pebbles, and 1123 with light brown silt fill, must have served special functions, probably related to cooking.

We have given reasons above for ascribing most of the finds in the upper fills (774, 844, 870-2 and 945), to the occupation of B 866, in spite of plough damage and the risk of intrusion from the completely destroyed building associated with overlying wall 261 and its floor fragment, 259. Food processing utensils and conical stones preponderate in the north-east segment of B 866. The same spectrum existed in the equivalent sized Pithos House, but B 866 is distinguished by cooking facilities. Its recent destruction is a special loss to settlement studies.

Building 994 (Pl. 8.1-2; Figs. 21, 31, 36). See also § 3.4; LAP II.2, Pl. 16.1; and Preliminary 11,43-4; 13, 33

Just over a third survives of this single phase structure cut into the lip of rising *terra rosa* to the east. Located in Quadrants 21.24.2/4 and 21.25.1/3, it was founded immediately over Gr. 568 and Period 3B pits containing burnt stones and assemblages of deliberately broken and buried objects. The latter is part of the Ceremonial Area analysed in LAP II.2. At the western edge where it was disturbed, the floor just projected over the wall of Period 3B B 4. Further west and to the north it was cut by the large Period 4 pits, 911, 913, in its disturbed south by Gr. 514. Present ground surface lay immediately above its plough-scarred fill, 981, 987, which was only 20 cm deep. Stratigraphically therefore, it is Period 3B or later. Wall type and associated pottery are consistent with Period 3B, and as it overlay B 4 it post-dates the large extant curvilinear structures of Period 3B. External diam. 6.9 m, internal roofed area 28.3 m².

Wall 943

Type 3 wall with calcarenite blocks, max two courses high, plastered internal face, and with traces of compacted reddish mud surviving on the foundation. This distinctive superstructure had eroded a considerable distance to the south, and it accounted for the colour of fills 981 and 987 inside the building. The wall was placed not quite flush with the face of the irregular terrace cut which formed foundation trench 1119.

Floor 983

This thin Type 2 plaster surface was broken up by collapse from the wall and subsidence into the underlying pits. Since it was put directly on their stony fills, and some elements were allowed to project through the plaster, the builders must have known of their special nature (cf. LAP II.2). There were no other exceptional features to mark out the building, save its reddish superstructure, but some relationship with the behaviour exhibited in the Ceremonial Area cannot be ruled out. Two fragments of pottery figurines, KM 1758 (Fig. 87.2) and 1795, from the upper fill, and a miniature cup, KM 1413 (Pl. 25.5; Fig. 62.4), are unusual and could have been derived from the Ceremonial Area. It was not always possible to be certain if the pits (1201-5) in/below the floor belonged to or preceded the structure. Irregular pits like these are atypical of building interiors, while they are characteristic of the underlying Ceremonial Area. Pits 1201 and 1205 had numerous stones, some fire-cracked, which suggest that they belong to the latter. Because the thin plaster seemed to go over 1201, its contents should be added to those from the Ceremonial Area (note inclusion of figurine KM 1896: Fig. 81.4), but the others were not definitely sealed and are included here. Several vessel

fragments were recovered from 1202, none restorable. It may have served as a pot pit with a stone bowl beside it.

As in preceding B 4 to the south, the northern floor was marked by stakeholes and a scrappy platform of stones, 996, in secondary position over a thin lens of floor occupation material. Although there was no evidence for floor ridges, a declivity edged by an irregular row of stake holes to the south of underlying pit 1015 demarcates a more uneven surface to the west from the smoother to the south-east. The latter appears uneven because of pits and postholes 1201-5, but, as stated above, some probably belong to the Ceremonial Area, thus resulting in subsidence. Although not a ridge structure in the formal sense, therefore, B 994 conforms to the pattern of buildings with cleaner, uninterrupted eastern floor segments, and, separated by a screen, domestic work areas to the north and west.

A number of likely postholes was located, including a peripheral row located in the south of 1202, at 1203 and 1204.

Building 1000 (Pls. 8.2, 9.1-2; Figs. 21, 31, 37). See also § 3.4 and Preliminary 13, 33

Poorly preserved rectilinear structure with rounded corners adjacent to south-east wall of B 2 in 21.24.2, 21.25.1, 22.24.4 and 22.25.3. Its eastern portion is disturbed and truncated by Period 4 pits 900 and 911, and damaged by the plough. Traces of a NE corner suggest that it abutted a slight terrace. It was, therefore, probably nearly square in plan, some 5 m per side, with c. 12.6 m² internal roofed area.

As described in *LAP* II.2, 3, this small building was placed at the eastern edge of an open area bounded by abandoned B 2 in the north, B 206 in the west and B 4 in the south. A 5 m wide space was left between B 1000 and B 206 for earth ovens and ceremonial deposits reported in that volume. Surfaces linking these remains are 985, 1239 and 1289. They could not be followed round to the north where disturbed Gr. 540, belonging to Period 3 or 4, was cut beside the north-east wall of B 1000. According to the stratigraphy provided by surfaces in this area, B 1000, together with B 994, were the last buildings to be constructed here before the end of Period 3B. However, B 1000 respected similarly constructed B 2 and the Ceremonial Area pits, hence it is likely to antedate B 994.

Wall 289

Type 3, well preserved along bowed NW side which, as stated, is remarkably like adjacent B 2 wall. The north corner is missing, probably the result of plough disturbance. Plough scars were noted on several wall stones. Plaster on its interior is set well in front of the face, extending below the basal course of the wall to meet floor 1027. The SW side survives for a length of 1 m, the NE side for 2.2 m before it seems to turn south, the

south-west for 1 m. Both form obtuse angles with the north-west side, so its plan was originally trapezoidal.

Entrance? (Paving 2171)

About 1 m from the surviving end of the south-west wall, and slighted by later pit 911, lay a group of flat stones, 2171, that are unlike wall stones. It is possible that these are the remnants of a threshold and entrance paving, with door post swivelling in socketed slab KM 5038.

Floor 1 (1027)

This plaster Type 3 surface survives only in a band c. 1 m wide against the northern walls at an average of c. 15 cm below the basal course of the walls. Two piers, 2169, 2170, against the north-west wall were placed over pre-existing pits 1028-9 containing impressed daub, and they may have served no other purpose than to demarcate an alcove over weaknesses in the floor. The exterior wall here shows no weaknesses and did not require buttressing. In the presumed east corner were traces of a complex basin, 1214. Plough disturbed mud wash, 962, and stones mixed with plaster, 988, the remains of wall collapse, lay over similar wash deposits, lying some 0.20 m thick on the floor. The latter, 965, was separated from the other fills, and finds from it may have belonged to the use of the structure. Together with those found directly on the floor, they suggest a domestic function for the structure.

Ridge Building 1016 (Pls. 2.1-4, 4.2; Figs. 3.1, 24-6). See also § 3.4 and *LAP* II.2, Pl. 16.5

Multiphase, circular, ridged structure notable especially for the amount of incorporated stone, rectangular hearth and an orthostatic dado. Mainly located in Upper Terrace Quadrants 24.29.2 and 24.30.1 where its three floors and occupations are compressed in a 0.40 m. deep accumulation in a superficial level in and below ploughsoil. It lies partly over B 1547, and was founded on the same deposits as B 1565. Like all Upper Terrace structures, it possesses Period 3A pottery, but Period 3B sherds occur in its uppermost, disturbed deposits. It is well preserved in the east where it was terraced into sloping Period 3A ground, eroded in the west. Gr. 551 was sunk into its eastern wall, and two later pits, 1531-2, disturbed otherwise intact features. Much further to the north-east was an intact deep tray, KM 3704 (Pls. 20.9, 25.9; Fig. 61.2), but its relationship with B 1016 (or B 1565) is unknown. Max external diameter 7.4 m internal roofed area 30.2 m².

Wall 1004

Plough damaged wall, Type 3, calcarenites and limestones, with inner faces roughly trimmed flat, founded on a compact mud/clay platform, 1561, that was cut into underlying 1539. Socle 1561 together with some dislodged orthostats is all that survives in the

eroded and robbed (cf. pit 1531) south and east. Externally, there are traces of a skirting, 1512, and a buttress or bench, 1709, in the east. In the south are some flat stones, 1535, possibly part of an approach or the dislodged components of a threshold that once may have existed here. Internally, a narrow trench had been cut in primary floor makeup 1537 against the wall to receive thin slabs of white limestone. They were secured by small stones below the floor plaster which was carried up the slabs for a height of at least 10 cm. This floor plaster curved up the wall and did not meet it at a right angle. Taking account of the dislodged slabs, the entire inner circumference had a continuously curving dado of smooth, but partly concealed white orthostats. These were untrimmed from a quarry, with smooth external face, 2-3 cm thick, av 24 cm high, and from 8 to 45 cm in length except behind seat? 1534 where a 65 cm long slab had been inserted.

Floor 1 (1508, 1026)

This was partitioned by floor ridges 1522 and 1524 that radiated from the corners of rectangular hearth 1520 to the wall, so demarcating an eastern segment. Floor makeup 1537 was best preserved in this segment. It was trimmed vertically below the ridges, so providing a raised area for the segment. Since 1537 comprised a firm surface, it may have been used as an earlier floor, but if so, associated features do not survive. Over this, Floor 1 comprised a 1 cm thick gleaming white plaster that abutted the central hearth, made rounded corners between ridges and wall, was carried partly up the orthostats, and up and over the ridges beyond which it gradually became poorer and eroded (1026). It was patched and repaired to the west of 1522 and continued in use after the installation of secondary features in the eastern segment. Preserved beneath the latter (1523) was a thin, silicate rich accumulation, indicative of the presence of organic materials there.

The floor ridges were made of one or two rows of stones set end to end in a matrix of compacted mud and coated with plaster. Their flat tops were about 10 cm above floor level and there were no signs of wear or a gap. Both are slightly bowed in plan, 1524 expanding in a reddish compacted mud matrix near the wall.

The only other fixtures were hearth 1520 and, against the western wall, setting 1536. This setting consisted of a pit lined with sherds and stones that secured a tray, KM 5526, whose base was subsequently replaced by a large stone and the whole coated with plaster. This food-preparation installation probably lasted throughout the building phases. The rectangular Type 4 hearth (*LAP* II.2, Pl. 16.5) rose 10 cm above the floor, like the ridges, and contained a central depressed area where fragments of an oven were concentrated (see below).

Secondary alterations

The organic accumulation in the eastern segment was replaced by two different stony fills. Platform setting 1523, a band of rubble, 4 m long and c. 0.70 m wide, sloped up to the east wall. More stones, 993 and 998, occurred above 1523. While the later deposit of stones probably result from wall tumble, the band is regarded as an *in situ* feature because it was compact, it showed no collapse pattern, the stones were smaller than those in the extant wall, and nowhere else at Kissonerga did wall tumble resemble this. It is possible, of course, that 1523 represents re-arranged wall collapse, but in any case, it constitutes a remodelling of the eastern segment. Near its centre, the feature was widened to 1.40 m where it terminated in larger stones and abutted a fragile 1 x 2 m 'carpet' of closely laid pebbles, 1519, with traces of a plaster wash surface. The neat fit between these two elements supports the contention that 1523 is an integral component of B 1016 and not unmodified wall collapse. It also abutted 1535 in the angle between the wall and ridge 1524. This semicircular feature had stones angled against the wall, like a backrest. Other stones of this feature provided a flat area for use as a stand or seat. It may have already been in place as an original feature of Floor 1.

The purpose of raising the eastern segment with so many stones is uncertain. Peripheral zone 1523 sloped somewhat from the wall where it was c. 0.20 m thick. It is unlikely to have been a revetment for a weakened wall since this does little to explain associated 1519 and it effectively lies below the base of the Type 3 wall. It may have been the (now slumped) substructure for a raised platform with a carefully paved area between its base and hearth 1520. Such a pebble makeup is unique at Kissonerga. The many pebbles below floors of B 1295 and 1565 are of a different character.

Floor 2 (1002, 1511)

A damaged, scrappy plaster floor sealed parts of the hearth, pebble 'carpet' 1519 and floor ridges, and abutted the upper part of platform 1523 and the main wall. Roughly over the earlier hearth was a good section of plaster with traces of burning, 1509, suggesting continued usage as a hearth. Its central depression was not sealed, hence it may have been adapted now to serve as a firebox for what appeared to be a secondary oven. Wall fragments of a clay-lined oven oriented towards the north-west were found here. The floor was affected by stone tumble, and little could be made of its arrangements. They included a 1.40 m arc of walling, 1518, which continued over the earlier hearth.

Floor 3 (1001)

Over Floor 2 and even more badly damaged was a plastery, tamped surface. The plough damaged wall tumble which intruded here, 993, 998, was mixed with the ash, sherds and silicates of the occupation on the floor. Collapse was very extensive, and ghosts of stone

positions existed in the compacted mud socle of wall 1004 in the west. Also in the west were at least two stone-free circular areas, as if the collapse had been re-arranged to form stone-settings. This collapse/occupation deposit, however, was too disturbed to identify features with certainty and the nature of this Floor deposit is unclear. It may be no more than superstructure collapse compaction followed by stone collapse from the lower walls which was modified in Period 3B, to judge from sherds (Fig. 2.2, Sequence F).

Building 1044 (Pls. 16.2-3; Figs. 23, 39, 49). See also § 3.5 and Preliminary 13, 31

Horseshoe-shaped annex attached to north of B 1046 in 20.24.3. Max external diam. 4.4 m, roofed area 9.6 m², entrance to north-west.

Small structure with a minimum of two floors below ploughsoil, and above unexcavated; cut by pit 1345 in north-west, 1081 and 1112 in south-west, and, on interior, by pit 1180 and Gr. 533, 538 and 543. Outside surfaces are 150, 1154 and 1380; adjacent T. 515 and 566 are cut into these surfaces.

Wall 1045

Short sections survive of the unplastered, thin, Type 4, 0.17 m high stone and mud foundation. Its connection with B 1046 to the south was destroyed by pits 1081 and 1112 on the south-west, and the relationship is unclear in the south-east. Above the last floor, only some 0.10 m of collapsed superstructure, 1053, survived beneath ploughsoil.

Entrance 1060

Served both floors and comprises a worn earthen area, southern jamb missing, pivot stone 1683 on left upon entry. Edge-set stone 1684, an igneous worked slab, set on entrance axis, 1 m from shut door position and adjacent to hearth; immediately in front, a brace pole depression. In fill of entrance above floors was a quern.

Floor 1 (1173)

Above unexcavated, worn earth surface with fragmentary, burnt basin?, 1390, below damaged platform hearth 1209. It was not possible to ascertain if the basin belonged to a pre-existing floor, but this seems unlikely. At least two features, basin 1148 with attached quern set against the south wall and the door edge-set stone, were kept in use in the repaving for Floor 2. A cache of 5 conical stones was found against the north wall.

Floor 2 (1171)

This patchy white plastered floor was separated from Floor 1 by a 5 cm thick fill, 1172, and is simply a refurbishment. A new, larger central hearth, 1041, was built directly over the pre-existing one. In its western surface were two small postholes, 30 cm apart, suitable

for supporting a horizontal spit. Almost a metre to its south-east were traces of a Type 2 basin, mostly cut away by Gr. 538. Since basin 1148 continued in use, the southern arrangement of Floor 2 was a smaller version of that in Basin Building 1046. A flask and storage jar (KM 5522-3) were placed beside the hearth, but finds in general were scarce. Three pestles, KM 1725 and 1865 inside, and KM 1866 outside the entrance may be noted in relation to the existence of basins.

Basin Building 1046 (Pls. 16.4, 17.1-2; Figs. 39, 49) See also § 3.5 and Herscher 1995, 267, Fig. 8

Circular, located in Quadrant 19.24.1 and 20.24.3 between B 866 and B 1044. Ext. diam. 5.4 m, roofed area 14.5 m², north-west entrance leads to passage 1154 between B 1044 and 1052, and to the south of B 1052.

Entirely excavated structure below ploughsoil, Period 5 stone setting 1332, wall 1396 and wash 1313; above unexcavated. A basin, 1386, similar to those located inside the building was found in the compacted mud wash over the floor and suggests limited re-usage, perhaps after the building had been dismantled. Outside are: annex B 1044 to its north, contemporary external surfaces 1380 and 1411, and T. 566 c. 0.20 m from its north-east wall arc. Linear wall 1396 and stone settings 1332 and 1335 were cut into its eastern perimeter. These superficial features cannot be associated with other occupational evidence, but they indicate continued activity here, after the end of B 1046. Linear wall 1396 may have delimited the soft, ashy zone to the east. It was overlain by Gr. 557 (see Figs. 39, 56) which must therefore post-date B 1046 to its north.

Wall 1047

Type 4, distinguished by its plastered faces and many small stones, was cut into north-east but was free-standing in south-west where it possessed an external plaster rendering. Some wallstones (1410) had collapsed over a compacted mud fill 1048 on the interior, but otherwise the socle was in good condition. It was chiefly notable for its thick internal plaster, 2025, which extended as a concave face to the dished floor and contained a 'pebble-dash' finish of embedded sherds on all but its south face. These were randomly pressed into the white plaster with their projecting shiny red surfaces outermost, the object presumably being to produce a contrasting red-on-white mural. The preserved height of this decorated wall finish is 0.35 m, and it is unlikely to have extended much further up the wall in this fashion.

Entrance 2017

Flat earth threshold in the north-west arc, with squared jambs, plastered on one excavated outer corner. Pivot stone 1685 with pivot hole exactly on the axis of the northern jamb. Upright anvil KM 5023 served as the edge-set stone for a door prop aligned on the central

axis of the entrance, 1.10 m from closed door position, between it and the hearth. Stake holes, 2030, occur in the area so defined and beyond to the south-west of the hearth.

Floor 1 (2000)

A few postholes (2026-9) were found, but in no discernible pattern for roof reconstruction. However, some stakeholes nearest the hearth in stakescape 2030 were relatively large and may have held posts, in which case a circular setting could have existed around the hearth. Part of the floor here is lost in subsidence 2041. It dipped *c.* 0.22 m below the level of the threshold.

White plaster floor with central platform hearth, a circular plaster pad 1497 immediately to its north (seat?, pot stand?) and three complex basins to its south. These occupy a third of available floor space and they indicate a specialised function for this Basin Building. Closest to the hearth is 1498, a Type 2 basin oriented so its lowest compartment is nearest the hearth, five projecting compartments facing the wall 0.40 m further south. The other, contiguous, subcircular basins are attached to the wall in the south-west and although almost as large as 1498, they have few internal divisions. In the case of basin 2013 this may be because it was intentionally filled with stones that could have destroyed the fragile dividing ribs. A small aperture probably existed in the centre of its eastern side. A more definite aperture defined by ribs exists on the north side of remaining basin 2015.

Building 1052 (Pls. 17.3-5; 23.2; Figs. 23, 39, 48, 56). See also § 3.5; Preliminary 13, 31-2; and LAP II.2, Pl. 16.3

Free-standing circular structure in Quadrant 20.23.2/4, between B 1044 to the east and the building represented by wall 910 to the west, max external diam. 4.7 m, roofed area 10.2 m², entrance to north-west.

Medium-sized building with two floors, plough scored and disturbed by sporadic root action?, 1987, in east. Below ploughsoil, above unexcavated, cut by pit 1083. Contemporary surfaces to north disturbed; those shown on Fig. 48 belong with earlier phase B 834.

Wall 975

Type 4, well preserved footing of 5 courses on north-east where it was terraced into surface 1154, poorly retained on south-west where it narrows considerably for no obvious reason and was supported? by four internal posts, 2166. Subsidence and disturbance in the south-east (pit 1110 and T. 561) may camouflage a blocked entrance. Settings 2167 attached to the exterior wallface. The interior fill, 1054/1071, is 35 cm deep and comprises light brownish wash consistent with collapsed superstructure. However, the many finds from it suggest that it became mixed with occupation material or the area became a dump.

Entrance 1135

Eastern jamb thickened, but only one stone survives of the southern. The Floor 1 door seems to have been pivoted 0.50 m from the excavated eastern jamb, which would have made the door too wide to swing freely. The pivot was replaced in Floor 2 by another situated in line with the present eastern jamb. The entranceway, therefore, shows two distinct phases in which the first was so radically altered by the insertion of a thickened eastern jamb that it may have entailed roof replacement. Continuity of many internal features, however, rather suggests a more localised repair and hence the Floor 1 pivot may be out of place. The door edge-set stone, 1689, *c.* 0.70 m from the closed door position, was seemingly used throughout. However, a posthole, 1259, was located close to 1689, between it and the entry. It may have served as a socket for a wooden brace stop which was replaced during the life of Floor 1 by 1689. See above, Wall 975, for the possibility of another entrance.

Floor 1 (1194)

This whitish plaster floor was selectively patched up during its life. The usual central hearth is replaced by a trough- or spherical-shaped oven, 1070, which even in its collapsed state stood 0.36 m. above the floor, with its aperture facing the doorway. Like many other fixtures, it continued in use during Floor 2. Beside the oven was a stone table which, at the end of B 1052, probably supported two bowls, KM 1713-4 (Fig. 69.2, 7). Of the stone tools concentrated to the south around a worn-through mortar which may have stood already on this floor near the wall (not shown on Fig. 48), was a unique chloritite ladle, KM 1863 (Pl. 38.14; Fig. 102.13). Other installations include a stone mortar let into the floor at 1133 to the south of the entrance and a group of flagstones and plastered area, 1137, presumably to support a storage jar (cf. 1136 in Floor 2) behind the door. One of the flags, however, proved to be a large, inverted quern that partially concealed the burial in Gr. 542 (shown without covering in Fig. 56).

Gr. 542 is unique at Kissonerga because it is a definite instance of intra-mural burial. The shallow grave pit was dug into Floor 1 along the north wall face and, as far as could be seen, its edges were sealed by Floor 2. The cover stone, quern KM 1726 (Pl. 34.3), was inverted so that its flat reverse formed a level platform to within 4 cm with other components of 1137. Thus, the grave was cut, filled and sealed during the life of Floor 1 or immediately after. The skull of the inhumed female projected beyond the narrower terminal of the quern and may well have been visible to the occupants. A child was buried in Gr. 544 at the foot of Gr. 542, and although conditions there were too disturbed to establish its exact stratigraphy, it seems likely that this was a contemporaneous event. There were no signs of

associated destruction or collapse, but these burials were probably made shortly before the doorway renovations for Floor 2.

Floor 2 (1174)

In the west, this white plaster remake was as much as 0.06 m above Floor 1, in the east they converged. As already noted, it was laid when the doorway was refurbished, but many internal fixtures continued in use. The oven, stone table, stone basin and mortar all continued. Platform 1137 was replaced by pot setting 1136 a little to the west over the earlier pivot stone KM 5027, behind the new door and further away from Gr. 542. Another flagged setting, 1176, was located against the east wall, and presumably toppled from there were two storage jars, KM 5515, 5525 and a bowl, 5524. Many finds which belong to setting 1136 may have seen primary usage in Floor 1. Others which occur in disturbed fills 1054 and 1071 above Floor 2 may have belonged to that floor.

Building 1103 (Pl. 9.3; Figs. 3.5, 19.2, 31, 38). See also § 3.4

Single-floored curvilinear structure immediately below the western part of the Pithos House in Quadrants 22.22.2, 22.23.1 and 23.23.3. Its western portion and entrance are lost in modern terracing, and so approximately a quarter remains of its original, circular plan. Its eastern portion is cut by pits 471 and 1286, and slighted by 905 of the Pithos House which left only shallow intact deposits in the south-east of B 1103. Secure stratigraphy, wall type, floor type and ceramics all confirm its attribution to Period 3B. Estimated external diam. 7.9 m, internal covered space 38.5 m².

Wall 1092

A 6 m length of Type 3 wall was recovered with traces of a skirting of external stones against its eastern face. As is common in Period 3B buildings, the wall base is low and carefully constructed; an unusual feature, probably once ubiquitous, is the retention of external buff plaster on its southern face. Building stone was found in the upper fill, 1104, and still others mixed with occupation ash and wall plaster lay in 1292, just above the floor, suggesting that at least one more wall course existed in the base of the wall. Larger stones were in the top of the fill together with ashy linear features 3-5 cm wide and larger sherds than below. These may be remnants of furniture, windows or roof.

Floor 1 (1192)

Although it possessed a hard Type 3 plaster, the floor was worn away in an area 0.70 x 1.40 m in front of a putative stone setting against the east wall that contained rubber KM 5054. Another area worn or cut through the floor lay immediately to the south. Such evidence for wear and tear is uncommon in eastern

segments of Period 3B structures, as is the existence of postholes. They are relatively large and six of these, 2145-50, in a north-south row must have formed stout supports enclosing a narrow alcove in the south-east. The angle between this line and the wall is more acute than normal for the usual partition or floor ridge in Period 3B buildings. It seems too stout for a simple alcove, however, and given its position and evidence for longevity, it may well be a secondary partition wall inserted clumsily inside the segmented zone with fine floor. Posthole edges were too frayed to determine if they were an original feature of the building or had been cut into the plaster as a secondary operation. A poorer floor at the limit of its excavation in the north suggests the building was segmented as usual. The high number of utilitarian finds, the intrusive pit 1286, severe wear in the floor and post cuts may mean that this building was used secondarily for different purposes than originally intended.

Building 1161 (Pls. 2.5-7; 3.1-3; Figs. 30, 31). See also § 3.3-4 and Preliminary 13, 34; 14, 156, Fig. 1

A small sub-square structure located in 23.23.4 immediately north of the Pithos House and south of B 1295. Although it possessed only a single floor, there are signs of refurbishment and secondary use. Animal disturbance affected most of the interior. Stratigraphically, it is contemporary with B 1295 and earlier than B 3 which truncated its fallen western wall. This means it is Period 3A, but most of the pottery from the building itself was derived from constructional elements and hence this pottery is likely to be earlier than its use. Only two sherds and one vessel, deep tray KM 2278 (Fig. 60.1), could safely be assigned to the primary occupation, and these were Period 3A, like the material derived from walls. However, two Period 3B RWL sherds and a C¹⁴ date (Table 2.3: OxA-2962) consistent with Period 3B chronology were associated with an oven inserted into fills and dug down to floor level. Also, while the builders of the Period 3B Paved Track 35 respected the position of B 1161, they blocked its eastern entrance with road metal. Thus, the foundations, at least, were still standing during Period 3B when an oven was placed within the wall stubs. Either then or before, a second entrance was placed in its south-western corner and the western wall collapsed suddenly. The timing of these events is uncertain. The building, therefore, was probably re-used in Period 3B. Its plan and the absence of central hearth and traces of segmentation suggest an atypical function throughout. Dimensions 4.4 x 4.5 m, internal area 9.1 m².

Wall 1109

Poorly constructed with large stones, including some calcarenite blocks, Type 3/4. Straight western wall, three others comprised of straight lengths with rounded corners. Cut by Gr. 546 in north. The west wall fell

outwards virtually intact with discontinuous lines of plaster (1108), perhaps after the roof and other walls had collapsed. The interior contained more jumbled stones (1150, 1158, 1302) and reddish-brown compacted mud wash (1093?, 1266) in confused tip lines showing disturbance by water and other factors, including animals or roots. Tumble 1108 comprised at least four courses which, when added to the three *in situ* courses gives a minimum height of 1.05 m for the stone foundation of this wall (av height of B 1161 courses is 0.15 m).

Entrances 2002/2091 and 1691

A primary entrance, 2002, was located in the eastern wall, paved with limestone slabs which extended 0.70 m beyond the doorway to provide a sloping, plastered, solid ramp, 2091. The plastered limestone ramp was extended a further 65 cm east by a compact, sand and grit sloped approach, 2119, laid directly on silty fills. Laminated plaster of ramp 2091 lay over silty deposits on the stone threshold, hence it was a secondary addition. Local topography suggests that the area by the eastern frontage was subject to erosion, and the installation first of 2091, and later of Paved Track 35, was probably meant to counteract the seasonally damp and slippery conditions there.

A second entrance, 1691, existed in the south-west where it was probably transferred after 2002/2091 was blocked by Paved Track 35. The pivot stone, 1690, may also have been transferred since none was found by 2002/2091. B 1161, therefore, was re-oriented to allow continued access from the roadway that flanked the north wall of B 206, but which was later robbed out by quarry 654. This secondary entrance was in turn blocked, and the whole area subsequently disturbed by collapse and the construction of the Pithos House.

Floor 1 (1300)

Thinly plastered floor disturbed everywhere, but especially near secondary oven 1275, by animal burrows. Below the oven in primary position was a plastered basin 2069. This, deep tray KM 2278 and three stone tools is all that could be attributed to the primary occupation with any confidence.

Secondary usage

Approximately 5 cm above the floor, over a wash deposit and the plastered basin, was oven 1275 with scorched stones set in compacted mud. It was situated so close to entry 2002 that the door could not have been fully opened. This corroborates the stratigraphic evidence for the secondary position of the oven, as does its alignment with entrance 1691. No other features could be associated with the oven, and it seems as if it may have been founded in a hollow created in the debris of the abandoned structure. Animal dung may have been used as fuel. The association of mouse dung with the

oven tallies with evidence for animal disturbance throughout the building and it supports the argument that it lay open and in use for some time. Most of the objects from B 1161 came from its vicinity. They include three dentalia which seem out of place in an oven, but correspond well with a concentration of funerary find types in fills. Figurines (KM 2737, 1924: Pls. 32.18, 35.8; Fig. 87.3), pendants (KM 1570, 1575) and eight more dentalia come from these fills. They suggest that remnants of a necklace became mixed with B 1161 deposits. While they could have come from a burial, adjacent graves and tombs 545-6, 550 and 558 are all Period 4 and hence post-date this secondary use. Parts of the oven (potsread 1262) were found higher up in the fill.

Building 1165 (Pl. 18.1; Figs. 3.17, 18.2, 22, 39, 50). See also § 3.5

Circular structure with two floors immediately south of B 1046 and north-west of B 200 and 493 in 19.24.3, external diam. 6.2 m, internal roofed area 20.4 m².

Constructed over Period 3B deposits, including Ridge Building 855, wall 2124 and Gr. 563, and sealed by B 866 of Period 4. External surface 917 to east lies over B 855 and merges into deposits linked with B 493. Wash 326 collected against B 1165 in the north-east, sealed Gr. 521 and 524 and underlay B 493. See also B 866 for relationships to the east. Beyond the entrance was a hard, extensively stake-holed surface, 1277, that extended some 4 m south where it became eroded. This overlay Ridge Building 855 of Period 3B, and it was cut by a large oblong pit 1220.

Wall 796

Type 4 with internal wall plaster 1167. Disturbed by shallow pit 1460 on west.

Entrance

Most likely in south arc where it was destroyed by subsidence over Gr. 563 and the insertion of oven 1170 of B 866 in the resulting hollow in this area. The position of the oven is shown by a broken line in Fig. 50. A group of stake holes on the interior edge of the entry may have held stakes that secured the door (cf. LAP I, 224-6). Door pivot 1692 at corner of west internal jamb, edge-set stone 1693 embedded in floor and partly coated with hearth plaster c. 1.40 m from closed door position. Posthole 1442 is placed on the axis of the assumed bar pole.

Floor 1 (2143)

Noted only in small sounding against wall plaster 1167 which continues 5 cm below Floor 2 to patchy white surface.

Floor 2 (1166)

White thinly plastered floor, patched several times. Refurbishment is also evident in the laminated hearth and especially in the large number of postholes, the most recovered from a building at Kissonerga. Over 30 well defined examples were found, some as pairs or triples, indicating the need for roof repairs. While no specific pattern could be observed, there are rough arcs concentric with the hearth, the furthest c. 1.80 m from the firebowl. A linear pattern from pivot stone 1692 to post 1435 in the north-west may suggest support for a western loft. Such closely spaced posts would effectively have created narrow corridors if contemporary. There is no obvious reason for the better preservation of postholes in B 1165. Some 15 cm fill of compacted mud wash and stones (945, 1140, 1339, 1463) accumulated between primary occupation 1427 and Floor 1 of overlying B 866.

Three beads and a figurine occurred in addition to domestic utensils in these building fills. Relatively high proportions of ornaments were also found near the structure: pendant KM 2105 (Pl. 36.8 fourth row; Fig. 98.9) on the accumulation (1255) above surface 1277, figurines KM 2140, 2146, bead 3154 and worked teeth 3164.1-2 on the surface itself, figurine KM 1610 (Pl. 36.12; Fig. 98.13) and bead 2933 in pit 1220, beads KM 1199.1-2 from surface 917, beads 921, 963, 1096, 2682, figurine 2678 (Pl. 31.6; Fig. 81.10) in wash 326, and figurine 2605 (Pl. B.3; Fig. 83.1) in pit 1460. These unusual concentrations are probably the result of mortuary rites associated with nearby graves (cf. § 4.4) and so, with the exception of KM 2605, they are excluded from consideration of B 1165. KM 2605 comes from slight disturbance 1460 which very likely incorporated objects from the building.

Building 1295 (Pl. 3. 3-5; Figs. 18.1, 30, 31). See also § 3.3 and Preliminary 13, 34; LAP II.2, Pl. 16.6

Square, single phase structure with slightly bowed south-east wall located at the northern extremity of the Main Area, between B 1161 and wall 1398 in Quadrants 24.23.3-4, 22.23.1-2. Founded over wash deposits 2111, 2094 and 2080 of Periods 2/3A, and cut by T. 547 and 558, and Period 3B fire pit 1233, it was cut into the same levels as adjacent B 1161 of Period 3A. Unfortunately, it was cleaned out prior to abandonment and the latest material comes from Period 3A constructional fills. Its history seems to have been the same as B 1161, with the truncated fire pit 1233 over hearth 1294 providing evidence for secondary usage. Thus, its floor was also disturbed by animal and root action, and its walls fell inside suddenly, their force damaging the hearth. While, therefore, it is probably another rectangular component of a Period 3A complex, its elements suggest a different function. External dimensions 4.4 x 4.4 m, internal area 12.3 m².

Wall 1208

Made from crudely cut masonry with flat interior faces, wall 1208 survived to a maximum height of 5 courses, but was discontinuous because of disturbances in the west, north and south-east. Nonetheless, the floor was well preserved at its edges and this confirmed its rectangular plan. The step or shelf cut for the foundation was well preserved here, and when the latter tumbled into the interior, the collapse retained enough plaster to suggest that it was finished in white for some considerable height. It fell directly onto the floor as a sequence of compacted mud wash 11 cm thick in one area (1293 - part of roof?, 1409), wall facers and core cobbles 18 cm thick over the latter and directly onto the floor near its centre, and more compacted mud wash above (1222, 1379 and perhaps 1329). The last two units washed to either side of the wall gap in the north.

Entrance

This was probably in the bowed south-east wall gap since an edge-set stone, 1694, was embedded in the floor at c. 0.90 m from the putative position of the northern jamb. Both its distance and position, i.e. on the right side of the doorway viewed from the exterior, conforms to normal entrance arrangements. The whole area here was disturbed by Gr. 547 and T. 558, but a patch of hard paving, 1316, indicates that the doorway was fronted by a specially laid durable surface.

To the west of this entry, blocking the narrow corridor between B 1295 and B 1161 was a ruinous oven, 1486. It had been cut by T. 550 with associated pits, but was probably contemporary with the adjacent buildings. It opened to the west where there must have been a working area, but this was disturbed. Access to the oven from the east may have been blocked by a line of stones between the buildings (not shown), 1283.

Floor 1 (1301)

This lay 15 cm below the lowest course of the wall, and 37 cm below contemporary external surface 1316. It was joined to the latter by a separate, thick concave-sided 'wall' plaster, 2004, set onto a cobble backing, 2006. The floor was comprised of a thin, flat plaster, dished at the edges, and it was founded on a layer of chipping, 2005, perhaps builders' debris from wall core, hearth core and excess wall plaster backing. It was disturbed by Gr. 547, animal holes 2003, 2008 and 2009, the last perhaps a small disturbed pit of uncertain function. Its fine raised central hearth, 1294, and carefully constructed floor could not have withstood hard wear.

Subsequent occupation (fire pit 1233)

A Period 3B truncated fire pit was found with its base 22 cm directly above the hearth. It was cut into the compacted mud wash inside the structure, but its position above the earlier hearth suggests familiarity with preceding arrangements. No other feature could be a s-

sociated with this negative element.

**Ridge Building 1547 (Pl. 4.1-4; Figs. 3.2, 24-5, 27-8).
See also § 3.3 and LAP II.2, Pl. 16.6**

Circular ridged building in Upper Terrace, mainly in Quadrants 24.29.2 and 25.29.4. It lies *c.* 40 cm below B 1016. Founded on levels containing Period 2 pits and sealed by artefact rich Unit 1539 which accumulated between it and overlying structure B 1016. Unit 1539 contained 106 registered artefacts, many of them pierced discs and bone objects. It comprised ashy silt, compacted mud wash, plaster flecks and occasional stones. It may have originally derived from B 1547, but as it sealed the wall stubs and extended well beyond the circumference it is excluded from consideration of B 1547. An earth oven, 1569, had been cut into the building fill before deposition of 1539, hence it was separated from the structure by secondary activity of a type normally found in extra-mural contexts. Ceramics from within B 1547 and immediately above are typical of Period 3A, and assay AA-10497, from grape seeds in Unit 1571 which ran up to the wall of B 1547 and was sealed by 1539, provides a date in the second half of the 4th millennium BC (Table 2.3).

The building was eroded on its west where it was also subject to subsidence and interference from later pit 1575 and Gr. 567 and 571. Traces of its western wall and floor provide sound evidence for its total extent. Max external diam. 6.1 m, internal roofed space, 22.1 m².

Relationship with underlying pits

Fig. 27 demonstrates that, coinciding precisely with the western half of B 1547 and aligned along the axis of its entrance, was a densely pitted area. Because floor 1578 could not be traced continuously over the pits, and their lips lay almost at the same projected level as the floor, they could be regarded as occupational activity associated with the building. In favour of this are the facts that they intersect, and hence only one or two may have been open at the same time, most respect the subdivisions of the floor and are located within the projected circumference of the building and the fact that pits sometimes occur in other buildings (cf. B 866). However, there is no parallel for such a concentration of pits inside buildings. Six other factors suggest that most, if not all, antedate the structure. First are postholes 1597 and 1632 which intrude into the pit fills from the floor, second pit 1599 which undercuts ridge 1572 so precariously it is unlikely to be contemporary, third the location of pit 1657 in the entry where it was sealed by blocking or a threshold 1603, fourth the location of pit 1653 which is sealed by the thick floor makeup of eastern floor 1546, fifth basin 1584 which was cut into pit 1652 and lastly the exclusively earlier Period 2 pottery in most pit fills (See § 3.2 discussion of Period 2 for 2 and 3A pits). Two of the five pits with Period 3A

sheritage, 1585 and 1634, were cut by postholes, so they were filled prior to erection of those posts. It would seem, therefore, that the builders of B 1547 knew of the existence of a pitted area in the region where they wished to establish their building and planned it in such a way that the fine eastern part was founded on a firmer base.

Wall 1540

Type 3, intact only in the east where it was founded on a mud mortar base, was bordered externally by a 35 cm wide skirting and was white plastered on its interior after the floor had been laid. It was slighted by Gr. 570 and cut by pit 1532. Patches of stonework on the western floor perimeter suggest that the wall here was robbed rather than entirely made of now eroded compacted mud. Compacted mud fills 1543, 1549 and 1573, some 12 cm thick and with plaster flecks, over the floors probably originated in part from the collapsed superstructure of the wall. Only 1573 west of the central feature gradated into more ashy deposits typical of occupation. The latter became mixed with fills insofar as the fills contained many objects, probably pushed up into them by water action.

Entrance 1605

Only the well articulated eastern jamb remains at the juncture of the wall with western ridge 1572. In spite of its fragmentary nature, 1605 provides the most detailed information on doorway arrangements at Kissonerga. Inside the jamb, a small vertical stone had been set to provide a stop for the door in its closed position. The door itself was secured, it is assumed, by a timber inclined from one of two edge-set stones, 1704, set vertically against the western face of the adjoining ridge 1572. They were aligned perpendicular to the doorstep and at a distance of 0.96 and 1.17 m respectively. The nearer of the two edge-set stones, KM 5006, was a cupped stone with its socket oriented to the entry and thus well suited to stabilise a timber propped against the door. Unfortunately, the sides of the socket were too splayed to provide accurate measurements to calculate the angle of the inserted timber. The threshold was secondarily raised, blocked or narrowed by a 15 cm high plinth of rubble and compacted mud that extended to a cobbled external approach, 1635. Its internal limit projected so far that it would have prevented the door from closing satisfactorily. The possibility of the existence of a higher lost floor, suggested by this and the two edge-set stones, cannot be dismissed (see below).

Floor 1 (1546, 1552, 1578)

Floor 1546 between ridges 1548 and 1572 differed from the other two, and of these, 1578 is probably no more than an eroded, altered extension of northern floor 1552. Floor 1546 was a compacted plaster surface on a 15 cm thick mud makeup, 1637. It had probably been

laid wet and polished off smoothly. Ridges 1548 and 1572 which define this carefully tended segment were built after the makeup had been laid, and then finished off with an unbroken continuation of the plaster slurry used on the floor. The 7-12 cm high ridges were butted to the main wall and curved at the junctures so that there was no right angled corners in the whole of this segment. The well preserved flat tops of the ridges showed no signs of wear, superstructure or entry gap.

Weighted polythene that had covered this eastern segment during the winter was removed upon resumption of excavation in 1992. As the damp, slightly mossy conditions beneath dried, linear discolorations appeared for a few days on floor 1546, ridge 1548 and the compacted mud stump of the northern terminal of wall 1540. Their general plan consisted of bands that radiated from the centre, straight, parallel bands as chords up to 54 cm from the eastern arc of wall 1540, short, criss-crossed bands on ridge 1548 and short random stretches along the line of the compacted mud base of wall 1540. Bands conformed to two types: a white core with green borders for the straight, parallel group of 4-5 bands, or dark core with light edges for radiating and other bands. The former were very regular, 3 cm wide. They may have been soil replacements of collapsed roof reeds, though the chords against the east wall, up to 2.60 m in length, are too regular for such an interpretation. They may be the base of some furniture (cf. discussion of stony areas in east segment of B 1016). As no timber discolorations were noted, and postholes were intentionally plugged (see below), timbers were probably recycled and the roof reeds left to rot.

A sequence of four floors in 1552 and two in 1578 support suggestions from a replacement edge-set stone and raised entry that B 1547 was refurbished, even though the latter features could not be correlated with individual floors. The clearest sequence, in 1552, yielded a nodular white plaster surface, a smoother white plaster surface, a mud surface with areas of powdery red pigment and a final patchy mud surface in a total depth of 5 cm. Some of the postholes shown on Fig. 28 were plugged with floor material and white plaster before the final surface was laid. Two of these are numbered to signal their occurrence in the tops of the fills of underlying pits which constituted a major problem in understanding B 1547. They, at least, prove that the relevant pits were filled by the final occupation of B 1547.

The central shallow depression, basin 1588, retained a lip of plaster on its northern edge. Either when it was dug or when its contents were removed, ridges 1548 and 1572 were slighted. Originally, the ridges abutted 1588 since a shadow at the terminal of 1572 reached the latter. The standard fixture in this position in most chalcolithic buildings is a hearth, and these are constructed by filling a hollow as a foundation for a raised and plastered platform. The absence of burning,

therefore, does not contradict its use as a hearth, while a plaster lining would be normal for all surfaces of a basin. Either the hearth/basin was never finished, in the process of refurbishment or removed. Given the powdery nature of red floor pigment in 1552 and the fragility of some finds, it is suggested that the building was abandoned in the course of refurbishment. It was certainly clear to excavators that the red powdery material and finds on floors could not have withstood normal contact. The associated hearth, basin and vessel, 1604, 1584 and KM 5580, on 1552 were presumably ancillary features for a working area. Continuity with pre-building activities is indicated by the size and position of 1584 which lies immediately over earth oven 1652.

Exposed fragile objects mentioned above include triton shell KM 3075 on floor 1546. In one Kissonerga context at least, such an object has a ritual function (see *LAP* II.2). Near the entrance were thin picrolite pieces, part of an assemblage of plaque-like objects, including a crystal example, from the building. Unlike other picrolites from Kissonerga, these seem pristine and so, unless from quite atypical shapes, they may be broken blanks. Support for pendant manufacture in B 1547 is also forthcoming from the discovery of wasters as backfill in pit 1575 and Gr. 567 which cut B 1547 (see § 8.2).

Ridge Building 1565 (Pl. 4.5; Figs. 20, 25, 29). See also § 3.3

Plough disturbed, circular ridge building to north of B 1547 and 1016 in Quadrants 25.29.2/4 of the Upper Terrace. It was cut into the surviving top of general Unit 1568/1539 which overlies B 1547. B 1016 also lies on 1539, hence B 1016 and 1565 are stratigraphically contemporary. Levels above 1539 were too disturbed to ascertain relations between these buildings more exactly. Two later, relatively large graves, 573-4, were cut into the central part of the floor, so destroying much of the small internal area. The western, more plough-scored part of the building extends beyond the limit of excavation. The remaining three-quarters permits secure measurements to ascertain its max diam. of 5 m, internal roofed space 13.2 m².

Wall 1564

Type 3 wall surviving in its north-east arc and indicated by its shelf along the south-east. Plough-disturbed c. 20 cm deep fill comprised many, compactly set, stones, presumably from the wall which survived only as one course. There was no sign of an entrance in the wall.

Floor 1558

Plastery surface patched up three times with either white or grey plaster in a max depth of 12 cm and laid on cobbles 1566 which may be a continuation of 1568 into which a hollow was cut for the building. The floor

was subdivided above its first phase by a 6 cm high ridge, 1567, extending for 90 cm south of the hearth (which it did not abut), and the remnants of another, 1665, which was disturbed by Gr. 573 and oven 1559 to leave but a stretch of 0.60 m perpendicular against the eastern wall. The south-east segment of B 1565 therefore was demarcated by floor ridges, but its floor was the same type as elsewhere. Apart from the graves mentioned above, the floor was cut for two possible postholes south-west and south-east of the central hearth, and the lower basin-like part of oven 1559 situated against the eastern wall. Oven 1559 seems to be placed on a plinth, 15 cm above the upper floor surface. The ridged segments of buildings of this type are otherwise not known to possess fixtures, and the way in which this is propped up against the wall also suggests that it is secondary. It was slighted by ploughsoil and its ceramic components spread throughout fill 1557 and topsoil. Only the base of hearth 1563 survived with a red discoloured central patch. To its west was a similarly fine plastered area, probably the degraded vestiges of an earlier hearth. Since 1563 is contemporary with all resurfacings of floor 1568, it seems that we have lost earlier floors associated with the earlier hearth.

Fragmentary figurines were recovered: KM 3602 (Fig. 82.6) from the hearth and KM 3157 (Fig. 86.9) the floor makeup. The other artefacts associated with B 1565 were mainly domestic items.

Some 11 tools from pit 1574 below the floor may belong. The pit observes the position of floor ridge 1567, so seems associated. They could also be part of a levelling fill for the floor.

Building 1590 (Fig. 14.3, beside B 1547). See also § 3.3

A small area, 1.5 x 1.12 m, in Upper Terrace Quadrant 25.30.4, is all that survives of this two-floored structure. It is stratified immediately below the eastern wall of B 1016 of Period 3A, and above general 1570, also of Period 3A. The latter extends below B 1547 to the west and so B 1590 could have been contemporary. Almost the whole structure was destroyed by erosion and, on the north-east, pits 1580-2. About half a Type 3 hearth, 1591, and adjoining floor 1592, survive. The latter had two phases, the first of which was coated with a powdery orange pigment as in B 1547. Some 40 cm south of the hearth was an upright diabase. Although it was fixed in underlying 1541, it may belong to B 1590 where its position suggests its use as a edge-set stone, in which case the entry lay c. 1 m further south. No other details of this structure were identified.

Building 1638 (Pl. 4.6; Fig. 25). See also § 3.3

Only 2.4 m of the eastern arc of this well constructed circular structure extended into the SW corner of Quadrant 24.29.4 in the Upper Terrace. It was cut from general 1631 which extends virtually all the way to B 1547 of Period 3A with which it should be contemporary. Its wall has a neatly laid 50 cm wide external skirting, 1645, which was cut by Gr. 575. Some 0.40 m² was excavated of floor 1642 which was nearly 50 cm lower than the wall base. B 1638 therefore had been terraced into several earlier deposits. These may include an earlier building suggested by many stones, 1663. The single uncovered floor was of rather soft white plaster, 8 cm thick, flat, smooth and featureless. On this lay a thin silty deposit, 1641, best regarded as a water-laid abandonment layer. If this small fragment is representative, the building was open to the elements a short while before it was filled in. At first compacted mud and building rubble, 1639, accumulated on the interior to a maximum of 30 cm, then more general ashy deposits 1633 and 1617. Its estimated external diameter is 12 m, internal roofed space is, 32 m².

Buildings 2178-80 (Fig. 24)

Upper Terrace. See § 3.2.

Miscellaneous

Earlier building traces beside B 1295 (Pl. A.2; Fig. 30). See also § 3.3

Adjacent fragmentary walls may best be treated here, since they can be shown to be part of structures which suggest a longer history for Period 3A in this part of the site, and more concentrated occupation than indicated by the more fully preserved structures B 1161 and 1295.

Three successive curvilinear structures are implied by the wall traces to the west of B 1295. The area was primarily disturbed in Period 4 by pits 1064, 1230 and 1236. All structures were founded above Unit 2094 as identified in a sounding at the western edge of B 1295, a unit attributable to Periods 1-2 (Figs. 2.2, Sequence A, 18.1).

Wall 2089 along the ruinous western side of B 1295 could be differentiated from the latter by its lower position (in fact, sealed by the projection of wall 1208) and larger blocks of calcarenite and limestone. Against its inner face was sloped plaster 2099 that continued well beyond the stone wall for a total length of nearly 2 m. Its concave profile extended 10 cm below the lowest course of 2089 and for nearly a metre inside the fragmentary structure. On this featureless floor lay 2086, a brownish silt with few stones and some sherds that included Cb ware. Over this fill lay some stones, 1299, which, when the area to the north was wetted, continued as a hard plaster band to link with 2039, a Type 3 wall with boulders and the basal pebble remnant of plaster backing on its interior face. Its wallstones were

removed by the insertion of B 1295. Linked walls 1299/2039 suggest that the second structure here had a c. 8 m diam. Roughly parallel with and to the east of 2089 was 2100, a short wall stretch sealed by B 1295. Enough remains to suggest it was curvilinear. Its stratigraphic position in relation to the two other walls here is uncertain, but it may have belonged to the last structure below 1295. In total, therefore, there is evidence for a sequence of four Period 3A buildings here, and the ultimate one, B 1295, has a different, rectilinear, plan.

The relative chronology of B 1161 and 1295. For details of these buildings, see above and § 3.3

The following notes are intended to help resolve the issue of whether adjacent B 1161 and 1295 belong exclusively to Period 3A or 3B, or to both. Only one datable *in situ* object was found on the floors of these structures, KM 2278, a RMP-A tray of Period 3A type (Fig. 60.1). The mass of pottery from primary, secure fills is also Period 3A or earlier. Pottery from secondary fills in B 1161 associated with oven 1375 and a C¹⁴ date from the latter are consistent for Period 3B. They indicate that B 1161 continued to function in 3B. The alignment of the B 1161 oven with its secondary door suggests that it was still roofed then, and hence that the interval between 3A and 3B may not have been long.

Paved Track 35 has chronological potential since it links B 1328 of Period 3B with B 1161. A section through its four pavings shows that its first two surfaces antedate B 1328 but are potentially contemporary with B 1161 (Fig. 30, inset). With the construction of B 1328, contemporary surface 2076 and its makeup 2084 blocked entry 2002 of B 1161. At this time, presumably, a new entrance was built in the south-west corner of B 1161, so the building continued to function at the time of Paved Track 35. Sherdage from roadway levels, however, is too abraded to indicate the relative chronology of B 1161. The water-laid, pre-track silty deposit 2120 that accumulated against B 1161 contained better sherdage and this was exclusively 2/3A. While not conclusive (the sample was small), the absence of 3B material here provides tenuous evidence that B 1161 already stood in Period 3A.

B 1295 has the same sequence of Period 3A sherdage in primary fills, 3B in a secondary cut (see above).

While no final conclusion can be reached, the evidence points to the erection of these structures in 3A, and that B 1161 at least, continued to function in Period 3B.

Courtyard 1328

See B 2, above.

Paved Track 35 (Pls. A.2, 1.3, 2.5, 3.1, 18.2; Figs.

14.5, 30-32). See also § 3.4

Stones were inserted in the passage between B 2, 1161 and 1328 in Square 23.24 to provide a foundation for packed mud surfaces. A short wall stub, 1367 (Fig. 30), suggests the track may have had more continuous boundary walls. Its ballast extends nearly 12 m. southwards from the limit of excavation before it was cut by quarry 654. Its width is 2.6-3.2 m, but it may have spread into a larger piazza afforded by the space between B 206, 1103 and 1161. A section through 35 showed that it had been laid on a >20 cm thick silty deposit, 2120, that may have been plastered once. The ramp into B 1161 was laid directly on this accumulation. Stones were then placed in mud mortar in an effort to stabilise this extra-mural area which, as indicated by 2120, was clearly subject to erosion and watery conditions. The stones covered the ramp and blocked the entrance of B 1161, hence this public task also involved renovations to B 1161, unless they had been achieved beforehand. The foundation respects the skirting of B 2 and, in its initial stages, may even precede the construction of Courtyard 1328. This stratigraphy, and scanty pottery from it, confirms that 35 was laid in Period 3B.

The road was maintained and raised on a number of occasions. There are three discernible pavings within its 0.30 m depth, and nowhere was there evidence for rubble or upended stones indicative of infill for a single surface. The first surface, 2090, comprised small limestone cobbles laid on a soft bedding, 2096. Traces of clay on and between 2090 cobbles provides an example of a recurrent feature suggestive of the following reconstruction. The cobbles formed a solid packing for a compact mud/plaster/clayey surface which wore away and had to be replaced, repaired and patched up frequently. Wear on stones indicated that these protruded as the surface wore away.

The second paving, 2076, was laid over fine loose silt, 2084, suggesting that the track had been allowed to fall into disrepair. These are much larger and more irregular, closely packed limestones than in 2090, and laid in loose soil 2075 which, nevertheless, formed a compact surface where visible on top of the stones. Another layer of limestones, 35, was laid on this, in such a manner that it levelled out irregularities that had occurred in time. Thus, some larger cobbles of 2076 were re-incorporated in 35. This final surface retained several patches of compact mud surface or paving, 336, 378. In one area, a small repair, 379 was undertaken.

In its final state, 35 had uniform limestones, rounded and smaller than wallstones, with larger ones south of abandoned entry to B 1161.

§ 15.3 Structural components of buildings:

typology (G.T.)

The preservation of the archaeological remains at Kissonerga, and the much greater extent of the excavations there than at Lemba, have produced a broader base for understanding the individual structural elements of these prehistoric buildings and of the way in which the elements were assembled to create a building. As a result, the scheme developed for the publication of Lemba (*LAP I*) must be substantially revised and, although care has been taken to ensure correlation with the old Lemba system where possible, differences do occur and are indicated for the sake of clarity and comparability. Throughout this section reference will be made to the results of work being carried out at the Lemba Experimental Village, excavations at Kissonerga-Mylothkia and to the analysis of samples of building materials taken from the excavations of the sites of Lemba, Kissonerga and Mylothkia. This material will be made available to the reader in future publications.

Walls

Two types of wall were identified at Lemba which still bear some validity although the second type must now be regarded as a Type 4 wall set on a Type 4 foundation. Five very specific classes of walling can now be distinguished based on more complete archaeological remains and upon a better understanding of prehistoric technology and building practices achieved through experimental work and a knowledge of site formation processes. In particular, greater familiarity with soil construction methods has allowed a revision of the archaeological data and the identification and isolation of the various elements of foundation and wall construction. One further outcome of this work is the view that the term *pisé* has been ill-advisedly or incorrectly used and must now either be totally disregarded in the context of Cypriot prehistory or used with extreme caution. The terms “mudwall” or “soil-constructed” are to be preferred.

It was suggested in the Lemba report (*LAP I*, 219) that many of the walls (Lemba Type 2) were stone built for their entire height. There are only a few instances, in B 3 and possibly in B 834 and B 1016 at Kissonerga, where this can be confirmed on the basis of the preserved height of the wall and the extent of the stone collapse. This is characteristic of Period 4 at Kissonerga and is referred to as stonewall construction. For the rest of the site, the sheer volume of stone needed to support such a proposition does not survive in any form. The identification, however, of intact and *in situ* structural mud in some of the walls has provided the most reliable clue as to the nature of their upper part. Compact mud frequently with mineral inclusions and the casts of organic binder material exists in a form which has not been subject to erosional breakdown and

which, therefore, should be considered as part of the original structure of the wall. Similar burnt material from the site also preserves the mineral and organic structure of the mud as a building material. This material does not survive merely as a mud mortar to secure and bind the stone work of a stone constructed wall. That aim can be more than adequately achieved by the use of a soil and water mixture alone. The processing of mud with a control being exercised over the type and grade of mineral content and the deliberate inclusion of organic material is a much more complex procedure developed where soil is the main or sole structural element in a building. Its occurrence on top of the lower basal courses of the walls at Kissonerga is significant and suggests that such construction methods were practised on the site. It is reasonable, then, to believe that the majority of buildings at Kissonerga for Period 3 and possibly also from Period 4 were constructed in mudwall.

Type 1: Mudwall

Surviving only as a low earth bank set directly on to the ground and with occasional facing stones embedded into its inner face, this type of wall is not common at Kissonerga but is well represented at Lemba Area I (*LAP I*, 219). The denuded nature of some of the Kissonerga structures and the more elaborate methods of foundation construction which involved laying a primary mud and pebble course frequently gives the appearance of a Type 1 wall. This is most noticeable in a short stretch of wall, 943, in B 994 and in the western stretch of wall 1004 in B 1016 (Fig. 26). In both cases the better preserved sections of wall are of Type 3. A possible example of a Type 1 wall at Kissonerga occurs with wall 75 in B 98, although here there is better use of facing stones on the exterior face as well as solidly constructed door jambs. However, it may be that in this instance also, a Type 3 wall has been eroded or dismantled down to foundation level giving a slightly deceptive appearance. The balance of evidence suggests that this is the case and that the Type 1 wall is specific to Lemba Area I.

Type 2: Mudwall and timber

A variant of the above appears at Kissonerga, B 1 in Period 4 (Fig. 40). As with Type 1 the wall survives as a low earth bank, heavily eroded and irregular, incorporating occasional stones, broken artefacts and sherds of material. In B 1 at Kissonerga this included the greater part of a RW spouted bowl (KM 400) which had been smashed and incorporated in the E butt of what may have been the doorway. The original width of the wall is now unknown due to its eroded nature although wall 9, B 1, ranges between 0.30-0.50 m.

The characteristic feature differentiating this from Type 1 walls is the presence of a ring of post holes set back 0.10-0.20 m from the exterior of the mud wall. In Lemba B 19 where this has been noted the posts are very shallow rarely reaching a depth of more than a few centimetres, in contrast to B 1 Kissonerga where the posts are quite clear, vertical sided holes with diameters of 0.12-0.18 m and depths of up to 0.25 m. This suggests the holes were dug to receive upright posts around the exterior of the structure and were not the slots for the angled posts of a conical roof as has been suggested (*LAP I*, 221). Arrangements of post holes set around shallow hollows, some containing floor surfaces have been recorded from many EChal sites. There is increasing evidence to suggest that these may originally have been structures with walls similar to those of B 19 at Lemba and B 1 at Kissonerga. At Kissonerga itself, deposits 2178-80 have been assigned to Period 2 and are characterised by hollows around which postholes have been detected. It may well be that these examples do represent buildings which, due to the nature of the structures, are more prone to severe erosion and are less likely to survive within the archaeological record.

Type 3: Mudwall on stone footing

By far the most common type of walling found on site survives largely as a stone plinth only and occurs in MChal levels at both Lemba and at Kissonerga in Period 3. Although the general way in which these MChal walls and the later LChal walls are put together is consistent, there is a marked difference in the details of construction between the two periods. It is, therefore, possible to define two very distinct wall types, labelled here Types 3 and 4, the former characteristic only of MChal levels and the latter only of LChal. There is, however, a gradation between the two which appears in both periods where characteristics of both may appear and which will be referred to as Type 3/4. This is an entirely artificial group and probably reflects the state of preservation of a building rather than the true status of its wall.

The Period 3A and 3B structures at Kissonerga are the best preserved and illustrate clearly how these walls were constructed. Large blocks (0.40 x 0.50 m) of calcareous sandstone and calcarenite, some from eroded coastal outcrops as well as harder, more rounded rock types from riverine deposits were selected and placed with one broad, flatish surface facing outwards to form the inner or outer faces of the wall and with the irregular body of the stone projecting inwards. Experience gained from working with this stone has demonstrated that, in cases, a very rough shaping of the stone to form a flat face has also taken place. The core of the wall is formed from mud and smaller irregular stones which binds the inner and outer face together. The use of artefacts, either in the core or as facing stones, does occur but is far less common than in wall Types 1 and 2. In the larger walls, especially 165 of B 206 (Figs. 14.6, 34), mud is not used excessively and large gaps or voids may occur although this does not constitute dry stone construction.

Widths of the wall base range between 0.40 and 0.75 m, although when wall 168 of B 206 is included this increases to 0.85 m. Several courses are usually preserved up to a recorded maximum of 4-5 courses in 168 of B 206 and 831 of B 855, giving a maximum height for the stone plinth of 0.56 - 0.60 m. The plinth of walls 34 in B 2, 29 in B 4 and 943 of B 994 are lower affairs being only two courses high. Unred structural mud with the organic casts of straw chaff preserved was collected from the top of the plinths in B 206 and 4 and similar stretches are recorded in B 4 and 855 providing strong evidence for a mud structure in the upper part of these walls.

In the absence of more substantial information it must also be assumed that this was the type of wall construction favoured in the rectangular buildings, B 1000, 1161 and 1295, at Kissonerga. The spread of stones, 1108, some set roughly on edge, along the western side of wall 1109 in B 1161 (Fig. 30) has the appearance of collapsed stone walling raising the possibility that these walls were entirely stone built with no mud superstructure. The field notes mention the presence of "structural *pisé*" from amongst the stones of 1108 which could confirm this view. However, fine material eroded down from surrounding structures or blown in from further afield would also form compacted, hard deposits which would be protected and contained by the stones giving the appearance of *in situ* structural material. In view of the failure to articulate the meaning of "structural" in the field notes and the general misuse of the term "*pisé*" it is necessary to disregard this evidence and to base any assessment purely upon the visual appearance of the stones. Certainly this section of wall shows considerable variation in width with clear divisions in construction and one possible door blocking. It is not unreasonable, therefore, to assume that collapse and repair had occurred at some point. The presence, then, of 1108 is not unexpected but it must be borne in mind that this could as easily be interpreted as the uncleared debris from the repair of the stone plinth as from the collapse of the upper wall.

Type 4: Stonewall

Similar in form to the Type 3 wall but using, in general, much smaller stones giving little distinction between facing and core material and incorporating a much greater volume of mud in the construction. This type of wall is characteristic mainly of LChal deposits at Lemba and Kissonerga, Period 4. There is evidence that this type of stone construction may have been carried up to full wall height although structural mud has also been found possibly indicating a mixed form of construction.

The use of smaller stones and the greater quantities of mud give the appearance of a deterioration in construction methods from Type 3 walls. However, this is not necessarily the case as an examination of the walls and familiarity of the technique through experimental archaeology has shown. The basic construction method of inner and outer facing

stones bonded together with a mud and rubble core still persists. Stretches of wall with larger facing stones are to be found in places, for example, wall 46 of B 3 (Figs. 3.5-10, 41-3), the western part of wall 87 in B 86 (Figs. 3.11, 44), wall 858 in B 834 (Figs. 3.16, 48) and wall 975 in B 1052 (Fig. 48). A variation is also seen in 186 of B 200 where larger stones project through the wall from face to face at intervals giving it a greater degree of structural stability. However, there are Period 4 walls from Kissonerga, wall 194 of B 204, 1047 of B 1046, and most of 87 in B 86 where the characteristics of this type of wall are more evidently displayed. In the case of the wall of B 86, greater care appears to have been taken with the internal face than with the exterior which has a much more rubble like appearance. This, indeed, has many similarities with Type 1 wall from Area 1 at Lemba in which the inner face only is seen to be built up with more regularly placed stones.

Clearly there is a grey area between wall Types 3 and 4 and it may be wrong, as stated previously, to try to force a rigid demarcation. There is some evidence, particularly at Kissonerga from wall 46 of B 3, wall 858 of B 834 and possibly also wall 796 of B 1165 where the height of the wall, 0.78 m in the case of B 3, or the extent of stone spread suggests a form of superstructure quite different from Type 3 walls. Buildings B 2-3 at Lemba have walls in which the use of considerable amounts of stone is probable with an estimated 10 courses of stone construction giving an original height of 0.80-0.90 m in B 3 (LAP I, 118). On the analogy of experimental work at Lemba in Roundhouse 3 this could be even greater; up to 1.50 m. It may be that the stone built element of the wall was carried to a much higher level than in Type 3 walls, up to half the height of the wall, or, indeed that the entire wall was built in this fashion. The main exception to this is 186 of B 200 where a stretch of wall in the SW of the building is composed entirely of a red soil with clear impressions of the chaff binder being preserved. A similar patch also appears in the NE of the wall. However, this merely suggests that pure stretches either of mud or of stone may have been used during the construction of a wall but that its basic form was a mixture of the two. Obviously, though, the use of actual structural mud rather than just a mud mortar indicates that the mud played as important a part structurally as did the stone. To say with certainty that the upper parts of these walls were constructed in one way or the other, is on present criteria, problematic but the balance of the evidence does seem to point to a stone and mud rather than a purely mudwall type.

Type 5: Rubble

A variant on the stone wall construction and found in only two instances at Kissonerga is the rubble built wall. Constructed of large irregular stones with smaller infill stones and mud this wall is very roughly built and is usually only the width of one large stone. Wall 362 of B 376 typifies this type of construction although in places, it is seen to develop into a Type 3/4 wall. The SW corner of B 1161, 1691, is also built in this fashion and may represent either the blocking of a door or the hasty repair to a collapsed section of wall.

Type 6: Timber frame

Postholes, for the support of a timber upright, are frequently found in association with structural remains although rarely in any discernible pattern. The exceptions are the Type 2 walls of B 19 at Lemba and B 1 at Kissonerga and the group of 12-13 postholes, 266-275, discovered beneath B 98 at Kissonerga with associated plaster platform, 308, and three graves; 505, 506 and 511. This group, designated B 375 (Figs. 3.14, 47), is the only instance at Kissonerga where postholes have been clearly observed to define the enclosing element of a space. In this respect it is possible to view this element as a wall with timber uprights. A double row of posts can be identified but the construction of B 98 immediately over this has effectively destroyed any associated deposits making it impossible to determine whether these posts were free-standing or whether they were part of a solid structure. (See also Postholes, below)

Type 7: Mud and rubble

From the recent excavations at Kissonerga-Mylouthkia the first example of a wall of an early MChal house has been uncovered in B 200. Contrary to all expectations influenced by the Lemba Area 1 constructions, the building has proved to be a far more substantial affair than imagined (see LAP III.1).

Foundations

A “foundation” in this case is defined as the initial preparation of the ground or site before the first courses of the wall are established. The type of foundation can vary greatly according to the size and complexity of the structure being erected and its definition is based on evidence derived mainly from the site of Kissonerga where a greater variety of data exists. In all cases, the effect of any foundation work is the creation of a level and uniform surface upon which the building could be constructed. At Kissonerga in particular situated, as it is, on the N side of a shallow valley sloping gently down to the Skotinis stream, this generally involved some form of terracing and levelling.

A Type 3 foundation occurs only in Period 3 buildings at Kissonerga and Type 4 has been noted only once under B 855 also at Kissonerga. Type 1 is not period specific with Type 2 representing a more developed version of it from the MChal onward; both probably representing the “normal” type of foundation construction in the absence of any specific requirements of a particular site. Not all buildings necessarily show evidence of site preparation prior to their construction and in many cases it may have been so ephemeral as to escape detection during excavation. This would apply particularly to Type 1 foundations.

Type 1: Dished hollow

A shallow dished depression or hollow with the wall of the structure set directly on to the ground at the edge of the depression appears to be the standard way in which the site was prepared before construction. In areas where the wall of a building has been removed it is possible to see the hollow more clearly as in the N sector of B 1 or along the SE sector of B 1565. Elsewhere this can only be determined where the doorway and profile through it have been preserved as in B 86, 204 or 1046. Frequently, with a Type 1 foundation, the shallowness of the hollow makes the positioning of the wall on the edge of the cut or inside it difficult to determine and indeed renders it almost meaningless.

The size of the hollow, is of course, dependent upon the diameter of the building and is frequently so shallow as to be detectable in profile only. In other instances, B 1046 at Kissonerga for example, the dip can be quite steep reaching a maximum depth at the centre of 0.30-0.50 m.

Type 2: Terraced hollow

Similar to the above but with the hollow being more clearly cut and terraced, and with the wall of the building set immediately inside the edge of the cut, this type of foundation is characteristic of MChal buildings and of some of the larger LChal structures. Clear examples of the terracing and the broad, flatter nature of the hollow can be seen with B 994, 4 and 200 at Kissonerga. Frequently, in buildings of this period, the gap between the wall and the edge of the terrace cut is packed with small stones, pebbles and mud. The N arc of B 2 and 4 at Kissonerga show good *in situ* examples of this. The preserved section of wall in B 206 shows how substantial this stone packing can become where 1362 appears almost as another skin to the wall (Figs. 14.6, 34). Its badly constructed nature with the ‘balancing’ of stones one on top of the other rather than ‘fitting’ them together to give interlocking support as would be expected in a drystone construction, strongly suggests the use of a mud mortar and indicates its possible function as the basal support or protection for the mud wall and its render.

Of interest also in the section through the N part of the wall and foundation of B206 is the double step of the foundation hollow to accommodate the wall 168 and the ‘stone packing’ 1370 on separate platforms. A later wall or pier, 147, is clearly seen to overlie 1370 indicating that 1370 either did not extend much beyond its present height or that it has fallen out of use.

Also to be included in this group are structures of the LChal period,

most notably B 3, 834, 1016 and 1052. In the latter two buildings the foundation cut is still clearly visible with the wall set inside it while B 3 exhibits a massive attempt at terracing with the cut reaching a depth of 0.37 m at its edge. The extreme difficulty with which this was detected in excavation indicates the fragility of this type of evidence.

Type 3: Terraced and stepped hollow

A variation of the terraced hollow occurs in two of the MChal rectilinear structures B 1000 and 1295. Set in a rectilinear hollow the wall of the building is established partly on the edge of the cut but mainly over a foundation which has been roughly built of pebbles and mud against the face of the cut. The digging of the later Gr. 559, has effectively sectioned the wall of B 1295 where this type of foundation can most clearly be seen. In this particular section the wall sits entirely upon the mud and cobble foundation and not on the edge of the cut. In the case of both B 1000 and 1295 which have some evidence for this type of foundation, the walls have been left *in situ* so it is not possible to examine the full circuit of the building for foundation type. However, the SW corner of both buildings is severely denuded and in both instances it is evident that the wall rests directly on the ground surface indicating that the rubble and mud foundation was used only on the upper, terraced part of the hollow.

Type 4: Stone platform

A most unusual and massively built type of foundation construction has been detected beneath the W side of B 855 where the severe erosion and destruction of that part of the building has allowed investigation beneath a major MChal structure. The foundation, 2066, consists of a bed of massive, flat stones following the arc of the building and extending inwards beneath the building for 2.0 m (Figs. 3.4, 14.7, 35). Along the outer edge good facing stones, selected for their size and shape, have been set giving a regular and solid footing for the wall construction. A homogeneous compact clay/loam material with gritty inclusions indicates a form of mud mortar may have been used to consolidate the structure. Had it been a dry stone construction, voids with silts and finely sorted sand/gravel would have been detected. Later pits and graves have removed this construction to the N as well as destroying most of B 855 in that area. All that was detected was the floor of the building, 952, spreading over the eastern part of the foundation 2066.

Entrances

A total of 18 entrances in 16 buildings in varying states of completeness have been recorded at Kissonerga. In all buildings the doorway forms a potential point of weakness in the structure necessitating special care with the foundation courses or finishing of the wall in this area as well as particular arrangements for closing and securing the gap. A range of solutions to this problem can now be observed with, in some cases, different elements being preferred for different building or wall types. A standard entrance type composed of varying elements can now be defined. The definition of doorway arrangements has been facilitated by the discovery in 1988 of a MChal ceramic model of a building, KM 1446, in a pit, 1015, beneath the wall of B 994 at Kissonerga (LAP II.2). In the model, a solid door attached to a post pivots inwards to the left on a socketed element in the floor supported at the top by a looped bracket embedded in the wall. All known occurrences of the *in situ* position of a socketed door stone at Kissonerga and Lemba are identical with that of the building model indicating a door which opens inwards to the left when entering and suggest some consistency in the pattern of doorway arrangements throughout the Chalcolithic periods. Most excavated evidence, how-

ever, pertains to LChal buildings leaving KM 1446 as the clearest evidence of how these arrangements were made in the MChal period.

From the location of the preserved entranceways it is apparent that there was a shift in orientation of doorways throughout the life of the sites at Lemba and Kissonerga. The earliest of these is from the group of structures in Area I at Lemba, B 6, 8, 9, 16 and possibly B 5. If the positions of the socketed stones are significant, then all face the SE. The MChal buildings of Period 3 at Kissonerga are less satisfactory in this respect with only three clearly preserved entrances, two in B 1161 and one in B 2. It is also probable that the E butt of the entrance is preserved in B 4 and an area of flat stones with a socketed stone, KM 5038, may indicate the entrance in B 1000. The preserved arcs of walling in B 855, 4, 206 and 1103 preclude an east-facing entrance in these buildings. All of these point to an entrance orientation in the SW quadrant and show a shift from the earlier Lemba Area I position. Whether this reflects a transition of cultural norms between periods or is an indication of other factors at work, for instance, site specific considerations, is not known.

By the LChal Period 4 levels at Kissonerga, a marked change in patterns of orientation is noticeable. By far the majority of structures face either S or SE, for example, B 1, 3, 86, 98, 200, 375, 736, 834 and 1165. However, there are quite a large number of Period 4 structures at Kissonerga in which the entrances face W and NW and one possible NE side entrance in B 86. These are found in B 204, 1044, 1046 and 1052. The impression gained is that during the LChal, orientation is controlled less by a standard cultural format or by prevailing environmental conditions than it is during the MChal period. The suggestion at Lemba (LAP I, 232) that groups of buildings reflect households with specialised function rooms arranged around an open "yard" area may indeed be the case. This type of arrangement would impose a more organised pattern on the Kissonerga Period 4 village layout than is immediately apparent (see § 14.7).

In many structures the doorway survives only as a gap in the wall although in some cases, particularly when stone footings are used, this can be more clearly defined. In B 86, 200, 1161 and 1547 the usual wall construction pattern of inner and outer facing stones is interrupted at the entrance gap where larger stones are placed to create a more robust jamb for the doorway. This method is also used in B 98 in a Type 1/4 wall where large stones with a long flat face are placed across the wall at either jamb. In two Period 4 buildings, B 204 and 1052, this is seen to result in a considerable thickening of the wall at the door jamb increasing the basal wall width by a third or a quarter (Figs. 46, 48). How far the latter are the result of collapse or erosion patterns is difficult to determine but in view of the heavily eroded nature of these walls it may be pr-

udent to resist viewing it as an early characteristic of doorway construction and to restrict it to LChal buildings where this is more clearly seen.

Threshold areas are formed in three different ways. Stone built sills occur in B 3 and 86, the former as a set of flat stones across the entrance and the latter as a single flat slab (Figs. 41, 44). Entrance threshold 2002 in B 1161 is also stone built in much the same way that a wall would be with inner and outer facing stones and a rubble core. Indeed, if this is a secondary entrance with a primary entrance being the blocked gap, 1691, in the SW corner, then this threshold may actually be the base of the wall. The group of flat slabs along the line of the SW wall in B 1000 may also represent an entrance threshold. More commonly, entrance thresholds are of plain earth compacted from use and sloping down into the building following the line of the dished slope of the floor. In B 834, 1046 and 1052 good examples of this show a continuous surface dipping downwards into the building where it becomes part of the floor. The level of the floor on B 1, 98 and 204, however, is higher than the exterior surfaces around them entailing a step up into the building. A paving in clay was uncovered over the threshold and extending in an apron outside the entrance of B 200 at Kissonerga. A remodeling of this building which involved laying a new floor and raising the threshold has preserved this fairly fragile clay surface which may not otherwise have survived.

The building model KM 1446 demonstrates how the door pivots on a post set onto a support just inside the doorway. Pivot stones with rotationally wear-marked cups or sockets are frequently found in just such a position inside the doorway on the left when entering. Nine *in situ* examples have been recovered at Kissonerga; B 3, 98, 204, 834, 1044, 1046, 1052, 1161 and 1165. These occur throughout the Chalcolithic periods.

Stakeholes commonly occur in most situations on site but in only two instances; B 8 and 16 at Lemba do they appear to be in direct association with doorway arrangements. In both cases a row or group of 308 small holes lie along the inner edge of the threshold and have been interpreted as arrangements for securing the door. Although stakeholes do survive in abundance at Kissonerga, especially outside B 1, 86, 98, and 204, no similar arrangement has been noted at that site.

One further element which is increasingly coming to be regarded as being part of the doorway arrangements is the edge-set stone located on the floor, centrally positioned to the door and lying 1.0-1.5 m inside the building. This generally places it directly before the central hearth. The stone used is, in most cases, a broken fragment of a saddle quern set in order to present its longest axis towards the door. In all but two instances where such a stone has been recorded its position is always directly between the hearth and the door. The two exceptions come from B 855 and 1295

where no doorway was preserved. The B 1295 example may indeed be a clue as to the original position of the door but in B 855 the location of 1706 would place the door in a position inconsistent with the arrangements of other structures of that period and, in the absence of more supportive evidence, should be treated with caution. However, excluding these two examples, the consistent juxtaposition of doorway and edge-set stone argues a direct relationship between the two making the stone part of the doorway arrangements. Seven occurrences of this setting have been recorded at Kissonerga in B 1, 98, 834, 1044, 1046, 1052 and 1165, all from Period 4 LChal levels. In all LChal buildings at Kissonerga which are sufficiently well preserved this arrangement has been noted apart from B 200, 86, 204 and 376. In B 204 and 376 the buildings are badly damaged and cut by later pits which makes an assessment difficult. In B 86 a broken fragment of quern, KM 596, does lie on the floor just inside the doorway while B 200 with its unique paving is an anomalous structure falling outside any considerations of 'standard' building arrangements. The only earlier occurrences of such a setting come from a building at Lemba, B 6, where a rubber stone is set on edge into the floor directly in front of and touching the hearth F 8; and from a Period 3A MChal building at Kissonerga, B 1547. In this instance a small cupped stone and a flat-faced stone, 1704, were found set into the floor one behind the other along the line of the radial ridge directly in front of the door (Pl. 4.4). The similarity of these two examples to the LChal arrangements is not entirely convincing and may only represent a fortuitous relationship to the doorway. However, they cannot be ruled out completely and it may well be that this type of setting did exist in earlier periods but was not a standard fixture.

Doorstops consisting of small stones set upright or embedded into the ground at the interior jamb on the right upon entering have been observed in two cases. In B 1547 it is embedded in the radial ridge where it intersects with the main wall while in B 3 it may be a slightly more complicated arrangement which is now badly disturbed.

In three buildings at Kissonerga the blocking of entrances seems to have taken place. The clearest of these, 1603/5 in B 834, is a mud and stone constructed plug standing to the preserved height of the walls and forming an inner and outer face consistent with the wall width. There is some speculation that this may have been the result of raised "floor" levels within the building but this is not entirely convincing as many of the supposed later floor levels are actually consistent with erosion patterns within that building. A similar block of mud and small stones, 1605, was also uncovered in the entrance of B 1547. In this instance the 'blocking' is slightly larger than the doorway itself, projecting outwards for 0.30-0.40 m. The walls of this structure are preserved to a height of only 0.25 m and

the W side of the building including the W door jamb are missing making it difficult to judge the original extent of 1605. A different type of blocking has been recorded in B 1161 in which a doorway in the S corner of the building with thickened wall terminals and a pivot stone, 1690, set on the left inside the N door jamb was sealed with a section of Type 5 rubble walling, 1691. This blocking was only half of the thickness of the wall at that point creating, in effect, what would have been a niche in the S corner of the building.

In most excavated examples of entrances, the evidence from any one building is fairly incomplete particularly with MChal structures. However, different general patterns of doorway arrangements can be defined, although these may not be regarded as a complete repertoire.

Type 1

This entranceway occurs in buildings with walls of Type 1-2. Where preserved, some care appears to have been taken with the door jambs either in the form of slightly thickened wall terminals or larger basal course stones being laid across the jamb. A step or slight ramp up into the building is not uncommon and a pivot stone is set into the floor on the left upon entering. Stakeholes, either in a row or a distinct group can occur on the threshold. Widths of doorways vary between c. 0.50-0.70 m and the general orientation of the entrance is to the S and SE.

Type 2

Known most clearly from the building model KM 1446, this entrance arrangement occurs with Type 3 walls with carefully constructed stone door jambs in the base courses. The jambs retain the same thickness as the walls and the threshold may be stone paved or, occasionally, finished off in a thick lime plaster and pebble layer. Doorway widths can be 1.0 m or more. A pivot stone is set into the floor on the left when entering and doorways are generally orientated to the S and SW. Complete examples of this type of doorway do not exist due to the severe erosion or destruction of most buildings at Kissonerga in the SW quadrant. Doorway widths are surmised from gaps in walls and the presence of a pivot stone. This type is confined to Period 3B, MChal, buildings at Kissonerga and Area II at Lemba.

Type 3

This is by far the best represented type of doorway and is found largely in LChal buildings at Kissonerga and in B 3 at Lemba. It occurs only with Type 4 walls which can be built up with slightly larger stones to form door jambs sometimes resulting in a thickening of the wall terminal. Thresholds are commonly of earth sloping down into the building although stone-built thresholds are also known. Again a pivot stone is set into the floor on the left when entering but the most characteristic feature is the broken fragment of quern set on edge into the floor c. 1.0 - 1.5 m directly in from the entrance. Widths of doorways tend to be large in respect to building size ranging from 0.60-1.0 m. Orientation follows no consistent pattern with the S/W or W/NW being favoured although an examination of the position and orientation of other buildings may indicate groupings around a communal space.

Type 4

The occasional appearance of gaps in otherwise intact stretches of wall may indicate the presence of an entrance. In the absence of any special doorway arrangements in these cases, we may assume that these were general points of access, perhaps punched through the wall after the structure had ceased to serve its original function. Erosion or deliberate vandalism may also be factors contributing to the present appearance of these "entrances".

Floors

In many ways the floor of a building can be the only archaeological element to survive despite being subject to the considerable post-occupational alteration. Fragile or unstable surfaces are prone to erosion or destruction when exposed and to alteration when buried and subjected to soil formation processes. Frequently, a surface may cease to exist in its original form or an apparent surface may be created through processes which are unrelated to the human occupation of a site. It is for this reason that the section on floor types more than any other section may reflect a combination of actual constructed floors and the results of erosional or post depositional processes. This is particularly true of the first three types.

Type 1: Earth floor

The earth floor, commonly referred to by excavators as “trampled earth floors” or “beaten earth floors” is perhaps the most deceptive and elusive. There is no evidence to suggest, in a Chalcolithic context, that any special treatment was given to the preparation of an earthen floor. Indeed, the use of terms like ‘trample’ or ‘beaten’ is prejudicial to its understanding and should be discontinued. These terms are more correctly applied to recent ethnographic instances of special floor preparation using specific soil types mixed with organic and mineral elements and laid in a specific, and labour intensive, manner. In Chalcolithic buildings this has not been recorded. Bare earth floors most certainly did exist inside Chalcolithic buildings of all periods but their identification can be, at times, difficult and frustrating. In particular, this type of surface begs the question of what is floor and what is underlying deposit upon which a floor is founded. In effect the floor is merely the compacted surface of whatever underlies the building after the foundations have been created. The inability, at times, to find such “floors”, particularly around the edges of buildings is a reflection of how that building may have been used with the greatest degree of compaction in the central, more accessible, areas. Conversely, the burial of such a floor subjects it to renewed processes of soil formation in which the structure of its one characteristic element, surface compaction, may largely be destroyed through the activities of worms, insects or vegetation growth as the soil itself is restructured. The increasing build up of deposits inside a building may also result in the creation of false surfaces as fine silts are washed or blown in or deposited with surface puddling causing the structural realignment of clay platelets at an erosion interface creating the surface. The slight depression formed by a collapsed or destroyed building would provide an ideal location for such processes to take place. In effect then, the earth floor can only be identified confidently when in conjunction with *in situ* artefactual and architectural remains.

Type 2: Clay floor

A very particular type of floor construction was identified in Lemba MChal buildings in Area I by virtue of the very distinctive greenish colour of the bentonitic clay used. It was apparent that floors were, in some cases, deliberately made up from selected materials and spread or laid inside the buildings. The excavator also observes what appears to have been a finish of a fine and very thin layer of “plaster”. No examples of this “plaster” are preserved so it is difficult to determine whether or not it is the result of true lime plaster production, the spreading of *havara* powder or the erosion or puddling of the clay floor forming this distinctive surface. The use of some form of plastering does appear in other elements of Lemba MChal buildings so its use on floors is not unexpected but, again, the exact nature of the surface is not known.

The use of red clay as a flooring material has also been noticed on several sites. In B 1 at Kissonerga, a building badly damaged by ploughing, there is some evidence of levelling up or consolidating the floor of the building with a layer of rubble-like material. This, however, is not of the quality of the Lemba floors and may only be an individual solution adopted in that particular building. Also from Kissonerga comes floor 1546 with its ridges in B 1547. The floor occupies the E third of the building and is bounded by two low mud ridges, 1548 and 1572, which were constructed as part of the floor (Fig. 28). It is well con-

structed, solid and shows no signs of heavy wear or erosion. However, the differences in form between the two floors are considerable although the materials and method of construction may have a lot in common.

Prepared earth or clay floors are, therefore, a consistent element throughout the Chalcolithic being particularly popular in earlier periods when a thin layer of what may be plaster was also applied. By the MChal, Period 3A at Kissonerga, it was apparent from B 1547 that a more sophisticated understanding of mud as a flooring material had been achieved with the construction of a solid, level earth floor. A similar type of floor may also have existed in B 855 and both of these may indicate a precursor, in form at least, to the Type 4 lime plaster floors seen in Period 3B buildings at Kissonerga. The similarity of the two floors, in B 1547 and 855, to the layout in the building model, KM 1446, suggests that this type of floor may have been painted or, more correctly, stained red with natural ochres. The survival of such colouring would not necessarily survive prolonged burial and may only be detectable through laboratory examination.

Type 3: Plastered floor

By Period 3B at Kissonerga, the production of a true lime plaster on a large scale had been achieved creating a material which was used extensively in building construction. Thick plaster skims up to 0.06 m thick were applied directly to Type 1 earth floors, often in one process with the plastering of walls, creating a continuous smooth plaster surface. This is most clearly seen in B 2 floor 131, the N floor area in B 4 and floor 968 in B 206 which retains its red colouring. These floors are of a high quality with great durability unlike the type of whitish *havara*/plaster skim associated with Type 2 floors. It is likely that the Type 3 floor is restricted to Period 3B and represents the use of a new material, plaster, with its more elaborate manufacturing and constructional process which had its floruit during that period.

Type 4: Cement-plaster floor

By far the most sophisticated type of flooring emerged during Period 3B with the construction of solid cement-like floors sitting on a cobbled foundation and bounded by two radial divisions. The methods by which this material was created are discussed elsewhere and are confirmed by the analysis of one of these floors. The development of a limited version of the full lime plaster making cycle can be demonstrated for this period and is most eloquently expressed in these floors. Sited to the right upon entering the building in the SE quadrants, the floor forms a level hard platform and, like the Type 3 plaster floors, was constructed in one episode with the plaster on the walls. This is most clearly demonstrated by the upper surface of the floor which is frequently seen to curve upwards at the edge to become the wall plaster. Founded on a bed of fist sized cobbles, some of which are partially calcined limestone chunks, the calcined plaster powder and uncalcined limestone mix is laid to a depth of 0.05-0.10 m giving a total depth for the floor of 0.20 m. Floor 291 of B 4 is unusual in that the cobble foundation is itself set in a bed or layer of white plaster 0.05 m thick with a harder, greyer plaster overlying the cobbles. Levelling, or floating, of the plaster mix while wet has created the characteristic layering effect seen in section with the finer sediments rising to the surface to form a compact pure plaster layer and coarser materials sinking to bind with the cobbled foundation. Its condition in antiquity would have been of a smooth hard surface judging by the fragments preserved when first exposed in excavation.

The three major MChal 3B structures at Kissonerga, B 2, 4 and 206 as well as the exposed part of B 1103 all boast floors of this type constructed in the same fashion and located in the same sector of the building, e.g. Col. Pl. A2. Radial divisions of varying types were located along the edge of each floor with provision being made at the apex of the floor, in the building's central position, for some large element, presumably a hearth. Of interest, in this respect, is the floor arrangements in the Kissonerga Period 3A building, B 1016. The pattern of two radial ridges, 1522 and 1524, with a square central hearth has also been noted in other Period 3A buildings. However, the densely packed area of cobbling, 1519 and 1523, within the area bounded by the ridges is suggestive of the cobble foundation in a Type 4 floor and may indicate an earlier, but never completed, example of this type of floor (Pl. 2.1, 4).

Type 5: Cobbled surface

Cobbled surfaces have been recorded in various structures at Kissonerga. Apart from the B 1016 example, which as discussed above, which may be incomplete, there are three other instances of such a surfacing technique. In Period 3B the area bounded by B 2, 1161 and 1328 is packed closely with large well laid boulders and stones with, in patches, a covering of gravel and earth. A further exterior cobbled surface was also located in Period 4 within the collapsed walls of B 3 forming a roughly cobbled courtyard area around B 86 (Pl. 13.4). Also from Period 4 is the floor of large flat paving slabs, 390, laid inside B 200. This consisted of a single course of large, mainly limestone blocks fitted closely together and packed with smaller stones and cobbles in the intervening gaps. Fragments of querns, rubbers and other artefacts were incorporated as building material during the construction of this floor. Fine silts from between the stones indicate a dry stone method of construction with stones being carefully chosen to level up the underlying ground surface which slopes to the S.

Wall finish

The construction of walls either in mud or in mud and stone exposes a building to the potentially devastating effects of the elements; wind, temperature change, and, most especially, water. Any builder constructing in this manner must take account of these destructive forces and protect the external surfaces of the walls. Internally, the constant effects of humidity changes, drying and temperature fluctuations would create a continuous and pervasive flow of finer materials off the walls to the irritation of the inhabitants and the ultimate decay of the wall itself. The application of a “sacrificial” layer onto the wall surfaces is the most common solution to this problem and one which was readily adopted in Chalcolithic building construction.

Recent experimental work at the LEV into the production and use of lime based plasters in prehistory has considerably increased our awareness and understanding of this material. It has become apparent that the term plaster has, in the past, been used to describe a variety of materials ranging from white soil (*havara*/clay) to true lime plaster. There has also been a confusion between the substance, plaster and the activity of plastering, the latter of which could involve any number of materials. Sadly, this means that much explicit information about the exact nature of the wall finish in some buildings is now lost. For the purposes of this report and for future usage the word plaster can only mean a true lime based plaster. Its characteristics are a hardness and durability as well as the presence in the binding matrix of pure calcined limestone. Uncalcined, pulverised limestone and possibly *kafkalla* are also known to have been included as an aggregate and are recognisable by the presence of foraminifera microfossils which do not survive the complete calcination, or burning of limestones. All other materials used in wall finishes lack these features and are basically mud or clay mixes. These are referred to as renders.

Type 1: Mud render

Mud created from carefully selected earths of a low clay content and mixed with a range of organic materials can provide a very durable, easily applied and weather proof finish to a wall. Tradition in Cyprus dictates the use of red soils (*terra rosa*) for wall render with the white soil (*havara*: decayed limestone and clay) being reserved for roofing

(Ionas 1988, 141). However, this has evolved from a very long history of building in mud and may not necessarily reflect the cultural preferences or experience of past peoples. It does highlight the vulnerability of this type of material to complete decomposition and the difficulty with which it could be detected in excavation. The archaeological evidence for mud render on a wall can survive but will only be noted with experience, patience and skill.

In a number of instances at Kissonerga, surface renders to the interior and exterior wall faces of some of the buildings are noted and described as being “plaster”. The majority of these cases cannot be confirmed as being true lime plaster and it must be assumed that some sort of *havara*/soil/ground *kafkalla* mix was used. The interior N wall of B 994 is a good example of this in which a stretch of white clay-like material adhered to the surface and was in places only perceptibly different from the basic mud structure of the wall. Further evidence also exists in B 855 where a patch of reddish coloured mud, 972 was found still adhering to the inner face of the wall and may represent the remnants of a mud render.

Type 2: Render and lime plaster

By far the most recognisable type of wall finish involves the use of plaster in some form. Its application over an initial surfacing of mud render is attested in B 206, 195, where numerous episodes of replastering can be seen. The total thickness of the render and plaster is c. 20-35 mm with the plaster being applied in fairly thin coats of 2 mm. The effect of plastering onto a prepared mud surface is to decrease the amount of plaster needed and to smooth out any irregularities in the wall face using a more readily available material, mud. In the case of B 206 the various layers of plaster were both of a distinct pink and a white colour suggesting that wall decoration was a feature of this building at least. The fragmentary stretch of wall in B 493 tells a similar story with two episodes of replastering being recorded onto an initial mud render giving a final thickness of 0.10 m. In this case, the plaster was not painted but was left white. It is not known whether the replastering represents a total refurbishment of the interior of the building or a repair to damaged areas. The interior wall of B 1165 also appears to have been completed in this fashion.

Type 3: Clay render

Plaster applied directly to the surface of a wall is the most commonly reported type of wall finish and has been recorded at both Lemba and Kissonerga from all periods where structural remains exist. However, a word of caution has already been sounded about the use of the term “plaster” where a white soil or *havara* inclusion gives the effect of a plaster surface. The strict usage implies an industrial process of lime plaster production giving a white paste which can be applied in thin (1-3 mm) hard, durable layers. Accordingly, the word clay render will be used to describe a surface finish of *havara* or pulverised *kafkalla*.

There are numerous instances of clay render applied directly to a wall from Periods 3 and 4 at Kissonerga. The most striking example of this comes from the interior wall face of B 3, 737 in which a fairly thin (20 mm) coating of clay has been smoothed over a rough stone wall giving a fine, but irregular, surface through which the underlying stonework was always evident. This wall is unique in being preserved to such a height giving the clearest impression of the plastered interior wall of a Chalcolithic building. Similar, though much scrappier, examples come from B 1 where the clay is applied directly to the mud structure of the wall, and from B 98, 834, 1295, 1547 and 1103. On the last this occurs as a small area of plastering still preserved on the exterior wall face.

Type 4: Skirting

In many buildings, rickles of stones or small banks of earth are frequently seen at the base of the interior wall face. This is exemplified in B 1046 where it is preserved around the entire circuit of the wall. It is also recorded, to a lesser degree, in B 1295 along its N wall, B 1000 at its NW corner, B 994 along the SE arc, B 1565 and 1103 between the floor and wall base and B 834. Enough examples of this survive to a sufficient degree of preservation to indicate that it is part of the interface between the wall finish and the floor surface giving a broader and firmer support to the plaster or render.

In one building, B 1016, a more elaborate form of revetment was recorded. Flat limestone slabs, some roughly worked, ranging from 0.08-0.32 m in length and of varying height, were set on edge, angled along the base of the wall to form a rough sort of “skirting” which was then

plastered over. No other example of this type of arrangement has been recorded.

Hearth/Oven/Fireplace

One of the most distinguishing features of the Chalcolithic house was the presence, usually at the centre of the building, of a hearth. It would be wrong to assume that these were used primarily either for cooking or for heating although recent experimental work has demonstrated their suitability for both functions. Past misconceptions about the purpose of these fixtures, as the bases for central roof supports (Dikaios 1936, 14), have been held until fairly recently (Bolger 1988, 28) but are now known to be incorrect (LAP I, 227). Careful examination of hearth Types 3-4 from Lemba and Kissonerga has confirmed the presence of ashy deposits in and around the hearth as well as a bluish tint on the exterior surface of the plaster and, in section, a reddening and light vitrification around the "bowl" consistent with its use as hearth. The fragility of the structure of many of these features also precludes their use in supporting a heavy upright timber and a weighty roof.

Five types of installation have been identified which fulfil the criteria of a hearth. In general these are to be found either inside or in close association with buildings, and are regarded as being of a domestic nature for low intensity use with a fairly low heat capacity. Obviously, there are other fire installations fulfilling the needs of more intense or specialised pyro-technical functions. Pottery making, lime burning and smelting processes as well as large scale cooking or sauna activities would require installations of a different nature and are not included in this section. Some of the pits with which fire was clearly associated may satisfy the needs of a few of these activities. Here, only the domestic fixtures are to be considered.

Type 1: "Campfire" hearth

A ring of stones containing an area with burnt material and ash is one of the most basic types of hearths. So far, this has been identified with certainty in only one instance, in B 3.1A at Lemba in which two such fireplaces, F 1 and F 2 were located in the NE quadrant of the building partially overlying an earlier Type 3 hearth, F3 (LAP I, 120, Fig. 25). Both consisted of a rough platform of sherds embedded in ash and surrounded by a ring of small irregular limestone blocks with a gap left in the circle. At Kissonerga, B 200 contained a centrally positioned setting of stones with a diameter of 1.0 m and set on edge on the paved floor of the building. No ash or burning was associated with this feature and its status as a hearth or fireplace is in doubt.

Type 2 : Pit-hearth

A shallow pit with a hemispherical profile and lined with either lime or *havara* plaster showing signs of fire staining constituted a second, though uncommon, type of fire setting. A small example, F 14 in B 7, has been recorded at Lemba on the basis of a reddening of the "plaster" lining. At Kissonerga little clear evidence for this type of has been forthcoming with possible exception of B 1547 in which a large plaster lined pit (diam. c. 1.12 m) is sunk centrally in the building truncating the two radial ridges. Contemporary with the use of the building, its position in relation to floor 1546 and to the ridges is suggestive of a hearth (Fig. 28). However, no ash or burning was detected and the existence of a possible Type 3 hearth, 1604, to the north makes its status more enigmatic.

Hearths 618 in B 376 and 1390 in B 1044 were both badly damaged by the construction of Type 3 hearths directly on top of them, presumably during the refurbishment of the buildings. Both appear to be shallow scoops lined with plaster or clay although the amount of damage makes final identification difficult. In disturbed deposits over B 206 a shallow plaster lined hollow filled with ash and charcoal, 843, was found sitting on a fragmentary surface 842.

Type 3: Circular platform hearth

By far the most common type of hearth and one which could almost be regarded as the hallmark of Chalcolithic domestic arrangements is the circular platform hearth with a small central firebowl. These are found in the M-L Chal periods at Lemba and Periods 3-4 at Kissonerga. The quality of the construction varies considerably between buildings ranging from a small slightly domed structure with a shallow firebowl to larger, more regularly formed platforms with bevelled edges, a flat top and well formed, occasionally deep, firebowls.

The construction of these fixtures follows a fairly standard format at both Lemba and Kissonerga. A bed of stones set in mud sits in a roughly circular, shallow pit, the mud being formed into the basic shape of the hearth. The stones are fist sized cobbles, sometimes fire-cracked, and are laid in a random fashion with no kerb or edging. In one instance, 1563 in B 1565, three artefacts were included amongst the cobbles: KM 3567-8 and a fragment of a limestone figurine, KM 3602. The size of the hearths averages c. 0.75 m in diameter standing c. 0.05-0.09 m high. There are much larger examples, for instance 828 in B 3 which is 1.30 m in diameter and 1359 in B 1165 which is 1.08 m although these are exceptions. The firebowl, situated on the centre of the platform, is generally a shallow depression (c. 0.25 m diam. x c. 0.13 m deep) and has a harder surface with signs of reddening or blackening from burning. There are occasional better constructed and deeper firebowls which, along with their central position, may have given rise to the idea that they served as supports for massive timber uprights. In most cases, the hearth is finished with a layer of plaster 10-30 mm thick giving it a fine smooth appearance. This is generally a fairly pure lime plaster with few grits or mineral inclusions although this is not always the case. Hearth 1250 in B 834 was completed with a *havara* clay rendering while 434 in B 736 had no final rendering at all but had been surface smoothed to give it a finer finish. In view of the difficulty of distinguishing different types of "plaster" from field notes alone it must be assumed that both *havara* and lime plaster were used equally.

Two hearths also exhibit an "apron" of plaster spread on the floor around them. In the case of 1395 in B 1165, it was a large irregular mass projecting up to 0.60 m from the base of the hearth whereas 828 in B 3 was a more modest, regular affair (Pl. 10.1, 18.1). Holes, or depressions other than that of the firebowl, have also been noted; two in 1041 of B 1044, and four in 1359 of B 1165, three penetrating the apron and one the hearth itself (Figs. 49, 50). Their function is unknown although B 1165 was otherwise remarkable for the number of postholes penetrating its floor. Colour is frequently recorded in connection with burning, usually around the firebowl where a reddish or bluish tinge is often in evidence. However, in B 3 traces of reddish plaster were noted on the surface of the hearth 828, and in B 1165 a purple tinge was seen along the N extent of the apron. Areas of distinct red earthen flooring were also recorded close to hearth 10 in B 1 and to the N of 1588 in B 1547 beside two plaster basins, 1584 and 1604. Edge-set stones, usually broken querns, set in shallow pits have been discussed under doorway arrangements, but their close proximity to, and consistent association with, this type of hearth should not go unnoticed. Indeed, in B 1165 the edge-set quern is actually embedded in the plaster apron of the hearth.

Although most of these hearths are to be found in a roughly central position on the floor of a building, in five instances no trace of a contemporary building can be found. In two instances, 78 and 843, these come from the latest, badly eroded deposits of the site and it can be argued that their survival was dependent upon their location on the dished floors of the buildings which were low enough to escape the forces which had removed the rest of the building. However, in the example of 770 this is not the case as it was situated on an extensive surface preserved beneath B 376.

At Kissonerga, it is noticeable that only three of this type of hearth; 1294 in B 1295, 1563 in B 1565 and 1591 in B 1590 come from Period 3 buildings, the rest coming from Period 4. It may, therefore, be significant that Period 3B at Kissonerga has produced only one Type 3 hearth from nine fairly complete buildings.

Type 4: Rectilinear platform hearth

Similar to the Type 3 hearth, but distinguished from it by its size and shape, is the rectangular platform hearth. Only one fairly complete example has been discovered, 951 in B 855 (Pl. 7.5-7), although the existence of this type of hearth has been reinforced by its representation inside the little building model KM 1446 discovered in a pit beneath B 994 (LAP II.2).

The hearths are all quite large being 1.50-2.20 m long and 1.10-2.0 m wide standing 0.05-0.11 m above floor level. The best preserved, 951 in B 855, is outlined in edging stones which are infilled with smaller stones set in mud. A carefully arranged layer of sherds set in "plaster" is laid over this with the sherds lying flat and closely spaced. A final coating of what appears from the field-workers notes to be a mud/clay render 0.04 m thick with dense concentrations of vegetation casts finished the fixture. The remains of a small, shallow firebowl 0.30 m in diameter is preserved roughly central to the surviving structure of the hearth. Discoloration of the surface mud plaster ranged from maroon around the firebowl to orange/red on the platform, due most likely to its use as a fire installation. Five or six shallow indented scoops along the W edge of the hearth appear to be integral to its construction, while from its NE corner springs the radial mud ridge 963. One further feature of interest is a small hollow 0.13 m in diameter and 0.05 m deep beneath the hearth which contained figurine fragment KM 2086.

Four other such hearths were recovered at Kissonerga; 990 in B 4, 784 and 1164 in B 206 and 1520 in B 1016. Of these, only the latter is in any way suitably preserved to afford much information. Its construction is similar to that in B 855 although it lacks the layer of sherds. All are associated with radially divided floor spaces. No other similar hearth has been found on a Chalcolithic site in Cyprus.

Type 5: Tanour [Ed. Called 'oven' elsewhere.]

One final type of fireplace is represented by only four examples from Kissonerga. Christened "tanour" by its excavator in view of its similarity to recent Middle Eastern cooking fixtures, the Type 5 fireplace is found either outside buildings, in the case of 1486 and 1170 or within the occupation deposits of a building, for example, 1070 in B 1052 or 1275 in B 1161. In general these fixtures have all been badly damaged in antiquity but all appear to conform to a constructional sequence best represented by that in B 1052.

The tanour, to use its now common name, is set into an oval shaped pit c. 0.90-1.05 x 0.85 x 0.25-0.36 m. In the B 1052 example the base of the pit is filled with a layer of soil and a layer of ash upon which is founded a poorly fired, heavily gritted coarse ceramic lining 10-15 mm thick. A horseshoe-shaped bank of stone and cobbles two courses high set in mud and with a clearly finished surface, open towards the doorway of the building is set over the ceramic lining against the edge of the pit. In no instance is there any evidence of a superstructure and in all cases the ceramic lining is badly damaged and broken.

Radial floor division

The building model, KM 1446, highlighted one aspect of MChal building arrangements which had not previously been clearly recognised, and that is the formal segmentation of the floor areas of buildings by means of distinct linear divisions. These divisions are of three types and are found only in the earlier buildings at Lemba and Period 3 at Kissonerga. Certainly there is a marked chronological difference in the occurrence of the various types of floor division with the Type 1 mud ridge appearing mainly in Period 3A buildings at Kissonerga and its contemporary buildings at Lemba. It appears only once later in the Period 3B building, B 855, at Kissonerga. The Type 2 channel and the Type 3 rubble wall are found only in the later Period 3B buildings at Kissonerga. No floor divisions have been recorded in LChal period at Kissonerga or Lemba.

Type 1: Mud ridge

The earliest type of division is represented in the ceramic building model in which two low ridges radiate from the central hearth defining a quadrant of the building located on the right upon entering through the doorway. At Kissonerga, this type is particularly well represented with four buildings exhibiting this feature; B 855, 1016, 1547 and 1565. It is possible that similar ridges existed in B 2 and B 4 but these have been so badly damaged as to make a clear identification problematic. They survive only as stone packed channels and it is equally possible that they may be foundations for Type 3 rubble walls. However, their substantial nature makes this latter proposition less likely. In B 4, a single row of fist sized cobbles defines a segment of the N extent of the ridge forming a base which would appear to be more appropriate to a low mud ridge than to a substantial wall.

The structure of the ridges in B 1016 and 1565 are most clearly apparent and consist of a row of small cobble or fist sized stones set edge to edge on the floor of the building and covered with a mud render of either yellow/white *havara* or of a reddish/brown soil shaped to form a roughly flat topped, straight sided linear bank c. 0.20 m wide and c. 0.10 m high. These generally radiated from the centre of the building and occur in pairs running roughly NE and SE respectively. In three buildings they are associated with square Type 4 hearths and spring from two of the corners of the hearth. In B 1547, the ridges splay out slightly at their intersection with the wall forming a curved rather than a right angled join. The ridges in this building are also unusual in being constructed entirely in a fine, hard whitish mud render (probably *havara* or *kafkalla*) with no stone core. In B 1016, there are traces of a lime plaster on the sides of the ridges although whether this is from the floor plastering or not is unclear. It is not possible to present a clear cut case for the plastering of these ridges on the available evidence. It seems more probable that the material used in their construction, possibly a *havara* and *kafkalla* mix, provided a suitable durable and smooth finish obviating the need for a plaster finish.

In all cases of Period 3A buildings the ridge is laid directly on one of the earlier floor surfaces of the building. Later floor surfaces are frequently seen to build up against the ridges as in B 1565 to the W outside the area defined by the ridges and in B 1016 and 1547 to the E inside the defined area. There appears to be no build up on the other side of the ridges indicating differential treatment of the floor space inside and outside the defined area.

It would appear that this type of floor division, the low mud and stone ridge, was used in two very distinct ways. Both served to divide up floor space but the way in which they are used at Kissonerga is to define formally an area of the building to the right of the doorway upon entering. At Lemba they are being used to describe what appear to be activity or containment areas.

Type 2: Partition slot

In two buildings, those of B 1 at Lemba and B 994 at Kissonerga, a more ephemeral type of floor division was detected. Shallow grooves or channels running NE/SW from the wall of the building towards the centre occupied a position similar to the mud ridges seen in earlier buildings at Kissonerga. Only the NE quadrant of both buildings was preserved so the relationship of the channel to the central hearth and the possible existence of a second channel in the building is unknown.

The channel in B 1 at Lemba was a V- or U-shaped cut 0.10 m wide and 0.12 m deep filled with up to three courses of pebbles and running along the N edge of a Type 4 plaster floor (LAP I, Pl. 5.6). In B 994 at Kissonerga it was a much broader, shallower channel with a rough alignment of stakeholes running along its length. At the intersection of both channels with the walls of the buildings were located artefacts of major ritual significance; a limestone figurine LL 54 in B 1, (LAP I), and the building model KM 1446 with attendant figurines in pit 1015 under B 994 (LAP II.2).

The use of a channel or groove to demarcate a distinctive floor area was also clearly noted in badly damaged deposits over B 834 at Kissonerga where a 2.05 m stretch of channel 0.07 m wide and 0.05 m deep formed a linear boundary to floor 927.

Type 3: Wall

B 206 at Kissonerga, the largest and possibly the grandest structure on that site also exhibited a floor division of a similar scale. A 2.0 m stretch

of Type 5 walling standing 0.55 m high and 0.30 m thick ran from the wall of the building in a SW direction along the NW edge of the Type 4 plaster floor 744 (Pl. 6.3, 4). The wall was a rubble built affair with fairly regularly shaped stones and small rounded pebble gap fillers consolidated in mud and set on a mud base. The wall abuts the building wall 168 as a secondary insertion and both faces appear to have been rendered in a whitish/yellow *havara* render. There is no indication as to the original height of the wall.

The possibility that the much denuded remains of floor divisions in B 2 and 4 are the basal courses of a type similar to that in B 206 has been mentioned above.

Basins

A total of 38 fixtures both inside and outside buildings has been located at Kissonerga which are grouped under the term basin. It is obvious from the range and variety of form and construction of these features that a diversity of functions is represented and that, indeed, the only unifying feature is the use of lime plaster or *havara* render as the finishing element. In all cases the construction of the basins set into a shallow pit in the floor and, where preserved, furnished with a lip or rim suggests their use as a method of containment. The use of a finishing plaster surface would also appear to preclude any notion about their function being related to the support of structural members of the roof. Even those basins which contain a basal flat stone are also supplied with fragile plaster rims and sides which would not survive a structural function. The categories initially devised for the site of Lemba have here been modified. In particular, the Lemba Types 1 and 2 no longer seem to be quite so clear cut and have been combined into a new Type 1. All subsequent types have been retained but have been renumbered with the addition of one new type keeping the total number at five.

Type 1: Lined pit

The simplest and most common type of basin is the shallow pit lined with plaster and, usually, provided with a broad rounded lip or rim raised slightly above the level of the floor. These basins range from being little more than a slight plastered depression in the floor surface, to the larger, more conspicuous features like 103 in B 98 or the centrally placed basin in B 1547. In all cases the depth of the basin is no greater than half the diameter of the pit in which it sits. Both *havara* clay and lime plaster are used to line the basins although there is no apparent pattern in the choice. They occur both inside and outside the buildings.

Type 2 : Segmented basin

The segmented basin complex is one of the more intriguing forms of plaster basin found at both Lemba and Kissonerga. A total of twelve such features have been recovered at both sites illustrating the diversity which can be seen within this type. Set in a broad shallow pit the basin is defined by narrow mud built ridges no more than 0.05 m high and sometimes coated with plaster. These ridges also define segments or compartments within the basin and are arranged differently between each basin. Occasionally, as in the basins in B 1046, the ridges are reinforced with small pebbles set into them at intervals.

The extreme fragility of these features is emphasised by their, generally, poor state of preservation with B 1046 housing the most complete examples (Pls. 16.4, 17.1, 2). The use of mud or *havara* render suggests their function to be for containment or storage and not for any heavy duty purpose. It also suggests a temporary existence for the basins as it is difficult to imagine their long term survival on the floors of buildings which, on the evidence, have experienced a degree of regular use. The modular nature of basin 1498 in B 1046 suggests alterations or additions being made either during its construction or as it was being used. The

variations in floor levels between the different segments of the basin also bears this out. Other basins such as 1237 in B 855 or F 1 in B 15.5 at Lemba appear to have been constructed in one episode with all the various segments complete.

Type 3: Trefoil basin

The remarkable set of basins found in B 7.3 at Lemba are quite unique standing in a different category from anything else on the two sites. These are a series of four heart shaped compartmented basins constructed onto the floor in mud and covered with a *havara* render. Rims define the areas of the various compartments which project on either side of an open area with rounded ends into which stones have been set (LAP I, 121). They are also associated with numerous rubbers, hammerstones, querns, pestles and stone bowls.

The substantial nature of these basins standing up to 0.23 m high and their good state of preservation may set them apart. Certainly, 1237 in B 855 at Kissonerga, a poorly preserved segmented basin, is similarly set around an open area and is associated with querns. It may well emerge that other examples do exist but have been so badly damaged or are so insubstantial as to make their identification difficult.

Type 4: Deep, lined pit

In several instances the pit into which the basin has been set has been made deliberately deeper creating a quite different type of feature to the broad, shallow Type 1 basin. Both lime plaster and *havara* have been used to line these basins and, in one instance, 191, provided with a slightly projecting rim. These tend to be roughly circular with diameters less than 0.50 m and depths of 0.15-0.20 m.

Type 5: Stone-lined pit

A variation of the plaster lined pit (Type 4 above) involves the lining of the pit first with stones or sherds which are then plastered over. The most elaborate example of this is 1536 in B 1016 in which fragments of a ledge footed vessel are set around a flat, pitted slab (KM 3024) in the base of the pit and then plastered. An unusual version from Period 5 is a plastered basin, 2129, formed from stones set at an angle in the middle of a stone platform 2103.

Stone settings

Initially devised to encompass all deliberate arrangements of stones which do not conform to the layout of walls, paving, hearths, and pit or post packing, the term "stone setting" quickly became a generic and loosely applied description which included other, more clearly defined features which were preserved in a damaged or heavily eroded state. It is hoped that our understanding of these features, for example, the base of a Type 4 floor, certain hearth types and floor divisions, is now more extensive and will allow the identification of these features even when incomplete. It should, therefore, be possible to concentrate on defining specific arrangements of stones which are features in their own rights. To this end, it has been possible to separate out one consistent type of feature which was formerly included under stone setting but which now appears as a distinct type; that is the pier or bench. This leaves a group of other fixtures which can be more appropriately designated as stone setting.

Type 1: Stone ring

A ring of free standing, medium sized stones, sometimes edge-set, and occasionally including artefacts in the arrangement is one of the most frequently occurring and informal types of stone setting. These are frequently centred on large flat stones set onto the floor of the building. In many cases, particularly in the Pithos House, B 3, this type of setting is

associated with sherd material and occasionally the *in situ* fragments of smashed storage vessels supported within the setting. Their function as pot stands or settings is reliably confirmed by this evidence although their use for other purposes in other buildings should not be ruled out.

The characteristic feature of this type of setting is that it is built as an unconsolidated arrangement of stones set onto rather than into the floor leaving it vulnerable to damage or alteration. The accumulation of deposits around such settings, particularly where they are closely packed together as in B 3, could lead to their partial burial effectively creating a Type 4 setting. A distinction between the two could only be achieved by careful examination of the accumulated deposits and the identification of a floor surface. In B 3 the establishment of fixtures soon after the completion of the building may have prevented the formation of an identifiable floor over parts of the building whereas the dense packing of the storage vessel settings may have allowed the accumulation of materials around them creating what appears to be a mud bank. Other, free standing settings are vulnerable in a different way through the removal or dislocation of all or some of the stones possibly leaving only the flat stone base which, upon excavation would be classed as a Type 3 setting. The very irregular nature of some of these fixtures suggest that this was not uncommon and, indeed, may have been part of the daily use of the building. However, it does serve as a warning that although a classification can be made, it reflects only the final abandoned state of the fixture and that this grouping may impose artificial divisions upon the material which bears little or no relation to its original structure or use and which may obscure that primary state.

Type 2: Stone-and-mud ring

Similar to the above is the ring of upright stones bonded together with a mud mortar or plaster. At Kissonerga three instances of such an arrangement were located. Over the hearth in B 1016, and associated with the secondary use of the building, was an oval stone setting which formed the base of a mud ring. A loosely packed patch of stones stretched to the E of this. In both B 3 and 96 a badly damaged arrangement of edge-set stones lined with mud plaster and set around a flat stone were located. The similarity of this to a Type 1 setting is noticeable and it may be that the use of mud mortar or plaster to consolidate the setting was quite common but has not generally survived.

Type 3: Flat/socketed stone

Flat stones or socketed/dished stones lying on the floors of buildings are fairly common and, in many cases, most probably reflect the process of abandonment of the structure and the dislocation or relocation of its fixtures through various processes. However, in some instances, it is apparent that the stone is still *in situ* and reflects the structural detail or use of the building. An obvious example of this is the pivot stone located inside the doorway on the left upon entering in most buildings where the entrance arrangements are still preserved.

Leaving aside pivot stones, which have been dealt with under entrances, there are only six other examples of deliberate settings of flat stones from Kissonerga. Three of these occur in the various floors and repatchings of B 1052 in different places near or against the wall. One, a socketed stone, KM 5028, is set in a shallow plastered scoop, 1133; while the other two are set against the wall and are associated with other artefacts. A further flat stone set in a slight depression was located just inside the doorway on the right in B 3, 2140, and is associated with stakeholes which surround it. This compares to a smaller stone in an identical position in B 1547 embedded into floor division 1572 and which may somehow have been associated with the doorway arrangements.

Only two other definite Type 3 settings were recorded at Kissonerga, both from disturbed deposits and neither associated with a building. One, 1335, is a socketed stone; and the second, 1378, is a large quern, KM 2307, sitting on a bed of loosely packed cobbles. Six other potential examples also exist of *in situ* large flat or socketed stones. Two are large stone slabs, one on the floor of B 376 in the general area of a possible entrance and the second against the S wall of B 1052. Large socketed or dished stones, some set on or caulked by small cobbles and pebbles, are found to the W of the entrance of B 98, anvil KM 630; against the E wall of B 855, KM 5007; against the N wall of B 1044; and inside B 944, KM 5065.

Type 4: Lipped hollow

A shallow pit or hollow set with stones around its rim and occasionally provided with a low (< 0.05 m) earth bank is a variant of the Type 1 setting in which an attempt is made to create a deeper and more secure arrangement. Almost all examples of this type of setting at Kissonerga come from B 3 where they are set into an earth bank at the back of the building. Clear evidence from some of these fixtures of *in situ* smashed storage vessels lying within the stone ring again suggest their function as being pot supports or settings. Artefacts of various kinds are to be found in and around various settings some, especially stone artefacts, being deliberately incorporated into the structure of the setting either in the ring itself or in the earth bank.

Type 5: Edge-set stone

The single edge-set stone is a characteristic feature particularly of the Period 4 structures at Kissonerga. Many of these are broken querns which have been set into the floor with the unbroken, thicker end facing upwards and the long axis parallel to the doorway. The example in B 1046 has been pecked and chipped on this upper surface in order to provide a flatter, but not smoother, face. The stone is quite frequently closer to the hearth than to the doorway and, in the case of B 1165, has been incorporated into the plaster apron surrounding the hearth itself. Only two Period 3B buildings possess similar edge-set stones, one, in B 855, to the NW of the hearth; and the second, in B 1295, to the SE. Unfortunately, in neither building are the doorway arrangements preserved.

The only Period 3A example of an edge-set stone comes from B 1547 in which a cupped stone and a flat stone are set into the floor along the floor division just in from the doorway (Pl. 4.4).

It is evident that in all cases in which the doorway and the hearth survive, the edge-set stone is placed between the two and not, say, on the other side of the hearth. In a circular building all features relate directly to a centrally positioned feature and these cases are no exception. It is, however, the consistent positioning with respect to the doorway which is noteworthy and it is this relationship which is thought to be significant. A popular body of opinion amongst those excavating such features point to their usefulness in providing a brace to support a pole wedged against the door to keep it shut; a sensible and practical suggestion. However, sensible and practical suggestions are not always correct. It does not, for example, explain the consistent choice of broken querns with so many other suitable stones available nor does it explain the pecking on 1686 which is set so far below the level of any in-swinging door. The need to secure the building against unwanted intrusions from animals in particular while the building is empty would also suggest that some other form of locking would need to be employed.

The two examples in B 1547 are intriguing in being the earliest examples of free standing edge-set stones and in being totally unlike the others. It has been suggested (§ 3.3) that they too served a similar door locking function to that proposed for the edge-set querns, maybe even to secure the two parts of split horse-door type of arrangement. However, this would have necessitated a double door post and pivot stone which has never been recorded at Lemba or at Kissonerga. The choice of a different type and shape of stone as well as the different location in the building sets these apart from the later edge-set stones particularly from Period 4. It may well be that they are an earlier example of this type of fixture but until more examples are forthcoming it may be prudent to reserve judgement.

Pier/Bench/Platform

There is a group of stone settings which are generally badly preserved and are frequently overlooked as being the collapsed or disturbed remains of more substantial fixtures such as walls. Many of these settings appear to be more structural in nature in that they are not obviously associated with moveable artefacts but are constructed on a scale and in materials which are more permanent. Their poor preservation makes it difficult to know their original height and, in most cases, to say with certainty whether they are a dry stone construction

or not. Both can be demonstrated. It is also impossible to know with certainty whether these represent piers, benches or platforms or to assign any particular function to them.

Three general types can be defined based upon their relationship to the wall and other fixtures within the building. Even within these groups there are differences in construction indicating that no hard and fast rules need apply. The three types are: 1) projecting at right angles to the wall, 2) following the curve of the wall and 3) free-standing.

Type 1: Projecting pier

The first of these has been identified in three buildings at Kissonerga; all of them different. The low mud and flagstone platform in B 1052 and the fairly roughly built squared setting in B 1016 both appear to be largely complete with no indicators that they stood much higher. Certainly the use of flat slabs in B 1052 would appear to indicate some sort of low platform or stand. The two projecting mud and stone built stumps in B 1000 are, however, quite different and may well have stood much higher than their current condition would indicate.

Type 2: Wall "bench"

Against the exterior walls of B 1547 (1550), B 1016 (1709) and also possibly B 376 to the S of their doorways are short stretches of cobble and stone built benches or piers which follow the curve of the walls. The use of mud in their construction indicates a deliberately sited and solid fixture, although the original shape and finish cannot now be identified. The consistent choice of location for these fixtures is, however, intriguing. Further examples may be represented by the group of stones and the flat slab against the SW wall of B 1052, similarly, outside B 1295, and the small rickle of stones outside the NE wall of B 855. Less convincing are the stones on either side of the entrance to B 86 and to the E of the doorway in B 834. In two instances, B 855 and 1016, these piers coincide, on the exterior, with the intersection of the wall and the internal radial floor division. Whether or not these relationships are significant is a matter of conjecture but it should also be noted that, in B 206 a short stretch of wall, 147, is constructed in a similar position. However, not all buildings with radial floor divisions have external piers and not all buildings with external piers have a segmented floor space.

Type 3: Free-standing pier

The free standing groups of stones forming rough benches or platforms inside B 4, 994 and 1016 may be secondary to the original construction and use of the buildings although still part of an occupation within that building. In all cases they overlie some of the original features of the building and are often associated with other, poorly preserved, fixtures. Certainly, they are unlike the free standing pier located to the SW of the hearth in B 2 at Lemba. The well built rectilinear stone arrangement set in a timber frame, now burnt, and lying in the upper destruction deposits over the burnt roofing timbers of B 3 at Kissonerga raises many questions and promotes much speculative interpretation (Pl. 11.4). Certainly it is difficult to understand its survival in such an intact state if it was indeed part of a collapsing roof or wall. It is unfortunate that more information concerning the exact nature of the deposits in which it lay was not forthcoming from the site as this would have helped to establish its original association with the building and its reuse.

Posthole/Postsetting

Postholes are, arguably, one of the most subjective structural elements found in excavation. No objective criteria exist to validate their identification or description and, with exception of B 2 at Lemba where charred timbers were preserved *in situ*, it is frequently left up to the individual excavator to decide whether or not a hole is a posthole, pit, basin or animal disturbance. A re-

asoned view would consider a posthole to be identifiable by the relationship between depth and diameter on the assumption that such a hole would need to be considerably deeper than it is broad in order to support a post in the first place. However, this reflects a north European bias emerging from a long tradition of timber architecture and a fascination with recent African ethnography in which upright timber members were, of necessity, founded deeply in the ground in order to gain support during the construction process. Recent experimental work at Butser (P. J. Reynolds public lecture, Edinburgh 1991) has demonstrated not only how postholes are used but also how they can change during the lifetime of the building itself and only reach a final stable state after the building has been dismantled and abandoned. Rotting of the post *in situ* frequently leads to its collapse and the insertion of new packing material leading to a final form of the posthole which is very different from that at the initial insertion of the post. Removal or the replacement of a post is another major factor of change. Such work, as well as a long history of excavation experience has established in the European mind an ideal model of the posthole. However, this does not necessarily apply in the Middle East and there are a number of reasons to substantiate this.

In a part of the world with a very long tradition of mud architecture with flat or slightly inclined earth roofs, the timber post takes on a peripheral role and is only infrequently required as a load bearing member. Under such a building tradition posts are held in position by the weight of the roof, balcony or porch and do not have to bear the stress of the lateral thrust of a pitched roof or the unequal pressures exerted during the assembly of a timber frame. There is no need for a timber upright to be deeply founded and, indeed, it would be an advantage not to bury the bases of timber posts where they would be subject to rotting and decay at a much faster rate. A timber upright resting on the ground or supported on a flat or dished stone is a key element of recent Cypriot vernacular buildings and may, it is argued, have been a feature of prehistoric Cypriot buildings as well. From this perspective the term post-setting rather than posthole is probably more appropriate and it should be borne in mind that shallow depressions and randomly placed single flat or dished stones are as significant as the deeper, more obvious hole when interpreting building structures.

Postholes and postsettings occur fairly randomly throughout Kissonerga, Lemba, and Mylouthkia both inside and outside buildings. They represent a wide range of post size, function, arrangement and method of insertion into the ground. Diameters of 0.05 - 0.25 m give a broad indication that, even within the same building, different requirements are being met by the posts and it would be wrong to assume a structural function for all of them. Most postholes appear to have been constructed in the usual way by digging although,

in some cases, the base of the posthole was difficult to reach in excavation which suggests that this difficulty was also encountered in prehistory and that the post must, therefore, have been driven into the ground rather than being set into a pre-dug hole. The irregular or oval shape of the mouths of most holes is probably the result of the digging process as the removal of the post would have created a much greater disturbance. Experience has shown that even in a fairly dry area like Cyprus posts left in the ground for any length of time do still rot below the ground surface leaving only the upper part as a usable piece of timber. The re-use of timbers in prehistory would not always have caused damage to the shape of the hole. As mentioned above, experimental work at Butser has demonstrated how the continued insertion of stones and packing into the posthole to plug gaps left by a progressively rotting post to give firmer support can explain the presence of so many stones and artefacts in some postholes. This could also explain the situation where the size and quantity of packers appears to be at odds with the additional presence of a post in the same hole.

In general, the arrangements of postholes at Kissonerga form very few comprehensible structural elements. Certainly, individual postholes within buildings could quite happily have supported major structural elements as, for instance, in B 1565, 1547 or 1046. However, the plethora of such features in B 1165 or their insertion through a thick plaster floor in B 1103 almost defies understanding. Similarly, the rash of postholes and stakeholes outside the entrance to B 204 and 86 may indicate a palimpsest of short term fixtures and structures. Around B 1 at Kissonerga and, similarly, B 19 at Lemba, postholes form a distinctive mural feature. At Kissonerga, the range in depth and diameter suggests that more than one fixture or structural element may be represented; indeed, the group to the SE may indicate some sort of extra mural timber construction or lean-to associated with the building. A similar arc of postholes along the N and E of B 2 at Kissonerga may also indicate that the timber lean-to or verandah is not uncommon. The arrangement of 8 posts around the entrance to B 834 at Kissonerga is echoed outside B 2 at Lemba where it has been interpreted as a porch. Evidence of entirely timber constructed buildings comes from B 375, an arc of 13 postholes set in roughly two concentric circles focused on a group of graves and a plaster platform. The unusual nature of this structure suggests that it may be unique but it does indicate that timber buildings were not unknown. A similar double walled post structure may also be represented by a set of posts, 142, also at Kissonerga although the possibility of it being some sort of fencing should not be ruled out.

One further posthole of interest is the massive stone lined setting of 1021 which may be associated with B 206. Its careful and solid construction is echoed by a similar feature, 66, at Maa (Thomas 1988, 278). The

association of 1021 with B 206 is intriguing and if the two do prove to be contemporary then it would be quite appropriate to view the posthole as a setting for a large timber to support the roof of such a massive structure as B 206.

Stakeholes

Stakeholes appear with great regularity on most parts of the sites of Lemba and Kissonerga from all periods represented by *in situ* remains. Their profusion and density can, at times, lead to questions about the sanity of the inhabitants of the site. Indeed, even the origin of these features as a deliberate human act has been questioned and it must be accepted that, in some cases, a natural agency could be considered in their formation. However, it should also be recognised that many of the densest concentrations of stakeholes, for instance, outside the entrances to B 98 and 204 where successive surfaces are preserved, are in fact a palimpsest of several events closely spaced in time and taking place in the same area. The surfaces to the S of B 98 are a build up of 3-4 laminated compact layers of fine silts probably deposited during the annual winter rains each one only 0.02-0.04 m thick. The driving of different patterns of stakes 0.10-0.15 m deep through these surfaces would result in the preservation on the lowest surface of a bewildering arrangement of stakeholes. Erosion and subsequent activity has frequently ensured that this is the only surface preserved.

The size and depth of the stakeholes varies within a limited range of 0.01-0.05 m diam. x max 0.15 m deep. The frequently pristine condition of the holes themselves with smooth, straight sides and a clearly defined rim suggests that the stakes were driven rather than being dug into the ground. This places limitations on the type of material used and upon its length. The diameters of the stakeholes are usually circular or oval although, on some occasions, a squared stake has been recorded indicating that some sort of preparation of the stakes had taken place before their use.

Patterns are not normally discernible in stakehole groupings, although when they do occur they are quite apparent. Circular and linear arrangements are the most common as, for instance, in the surface to the S of B 98 and 204. In B 2 a line of several stakes appears running across the floor 131. In B 994 at Kissonerga and B 1 at Lemba stakes are found along the channel radiating from the centre of both buildings. Some sort of barrier or hurdle may be indicated from these examples. Circular arrangements around pits, for instance, to the S of B 98, beneath the floor of B 1328 and around pit 2107 suggest some sort of setting to support a moveable object. No evidence exists to indicate what this may have been although the obvious solution of pottery or hide containers are good contenders. In several examples there is evidence from the duplication of stakeholes immediately adjacent to each other that fi x-

tures involving stakeholes were re-established from time to time. It is apparent then that the driving of stakes into the ground of floor of a building was for a variety of purposes which is reflected in the varying and confused patterns encountered in excavation. By far the most intriguing pattern was located in the floor of B 4. There, a collection of 65 stakeholes, some of which penetrated the solid lime plaster floor of the building, were arranged in a fan-shaped setting of vertical stakes enclosing further, smaller stakes all of which inclined sharply to the SW (Pl. 5.4). The purpose of this particular arrangement is a mystery which is compounded by the fact that all the stakes within the lime plaster floor must either have been inserted while the plaster was still soft or have been established before the floor was laid. Either way, the fixture contained by the stakeholes must have been a major element in B 4.

§ 15.4 Catalogue of structural components of buildings (G.T.)

[Ed. Small finds are only included in this Catalogue where they have been re-cycled as structural elements]

The following catalogue is a brief description of all the elements associated with the buildings excavated from 1982 to 1993 at Kissonerga. Many of the descriptions come from direct observation as well as from field notes. The classification was first developed during the excavations of the site of Lemba-Lakkous (LAP I) and were further refined or altered to accommodate the more extensive remains from Kissonerga. The main sites used in the classification system are Lemba-Lakkous and Kissonerga.

The format of the catalogue is straightforward starting with a line of information on unit number, associated building (where relevant), period and building element type. This is followed by a brief description with any relevant measurements and finally, associated small finds, and sample numbers. A complete catalogue, description and summary of the methodology used in analysing the samples of building materials acquired will be available in a proposed future publication. All entries have been sorted by unit number apart from entrances which are sorted by building number.

Walls

9. B 1, Period 4, Type 2

Badly damaged bank of mud and stones max 0.20 m high. Friable, hard reddish/brown mud with stones and cobbles laid in an irregular fashion. Missing to N and W. Wall is set on the edge of a broad Type 1 foundation scoop and the inner wall face has been finished in a Type 3 clay *havara* render which curves down to the floor. Ten postholes are located around the perimeter of the wall: 22 (0.45 x 0.25 m); 23 (0.20 x 0.40 m, irregular shape); 223 (0.30 x 0.25 m); 241 (0.19 x 0.18 m, vertical cut); 247 (0.22 x 0.26 m, vertical cut); 248 (0.80 x 0.08 m, vertical cut); 249 (0.13 x 0.12 m, vertical cut).

Small finds: KM 331, chalk conical stone; 335, diabase pounder; 336, gabbro pounder/grinder; 344, diabase polisher; 367, pyroxene andesite adze; 368 reef limestone cupped stone; 381, diabase hammer

stone/grinder; 400, RWL spouted bowl. This latter small find was found smashed in a very localised situation on the SE arc of the wall and may have been deliberately included.

29. B4, Period 3B, Type 3

A well-built wall with a stone base and mud superstructure 0.64 m wide x 0.14 m high. Stones are medium sized with good flat faces providing a regular inner and outer wall face with a rubble core of small irregular pebbles/stones set in mud. 1-2 courses survive. Patches of harder mud wall survive over the E arc of the SE arc of the wall. Only the E half of the building survives having been removed to the W by later buildings. The S end of the wall appears to be set with facing stones forming a squared and finished edge which may represent the E terminal of an entrance way. There is a short stretch of wall at its intersection with radial ridge 304 where no stones appear. This may be the result of the loss of these stones through erosion or robbing rather than being a section deliberately constructed solely in mud. Set in a Type 2 foundation, 1696, with an exterior ring of stones lying at the wall base, 388.

Small finds: KM 382, reef limestone pestle; 389 reef limestone cupped stone; and 5035, a calcarenite anvil.

34. B 2, Period 3B, Type 3

Well-built stone wall base c. 0.43-0.50 m wide and standing max 2-3 courses, c. 0.41 m high. It has an inner and outer face of large stones with flat edges set to the exterior, max 0.35-0.40 m long, and is packed with a rubble core of small rounded stones/cobbles. This rubble core is best preserved in the SE arc of the wall. The stones on the basal course are, on average, slightly smaller than those above. It is bonded with a brown compact mud mortar (sample S 260) which also overlies the stone courses and most probably represents the mudwall superstructure. The circuit of the wall is complete and shows a slight flattening of the circle in the NW and in the SE there is a discontinuity in the line of the stone footing. It is also noticeable at this point that the plaster floor, 389/2157, does not bond with the wall. No interior wall finish was recorded although the lime plaster floor in the NW of the building, 131/2158, does rise up along the wall base in a fashion similar to other walls which have been plastered. The wall is set into a deeply cut Type 2 foundation terraced into a gentle slope to the E with an exterior ring of stones and cobbles, 388, which survives along parts of the NW arc of the building. The W and S arcs of wall are not set into a terraced cut but directly onto the ground surface. A gap in the S arc of the wall may indicate the position of an entrance and the E end of the wall at that point is fairly well finished with two stones set across the wall width forming a possible E door jamb.

Small finds: KM 340, chalk phallus from within the SE arc of the wall.

46. B 3, Period 4, Type 4

A well-built stone wall with a mud mortar c. 0.50-0.60 m wide and standing, in places, 7 courses high, c. 0.78 m. It is constructed of smallish stones/cobbles c. 0.10-0.25 m long set roughly with an inner and outer face and core of mud and stones. The core is not always evident and there appear to be parts of the wall where only facing stones form the wall. There is quite a high mud content to the wall indicating it is not a dry stone construction with mud forming c. 30-40% of the bulk of the wall. There are stretches in which larger stones are used with the largest facing stones, c. 0.45 m long, being used on the outer face. The interior wall face has been finished in a Type 3 clay *havara* render, 737. A massively constructed Type 2 foundation cut, 392, terraces the building on its N half into the steeply sloping hillside. In places, a row of up to two courses of stones survive as a ring at the base of the exterior of the wall. An entrance way, 606/7, pierces the wall in the SW where threshold paving and the E doorjamb survive.

Small finds: KM 5042, mica sandstone rubber.

47. Abuts B 3, Period 4, Type 4?

A stone built wall base 0.85-0.90 m wide surviving one course, 0.18 m, high. It is built of large blocks to form an inner and outer face with rubble core of cobbles. A discontinuous row of stones along the S face forms an outer layer/footing.

Small finds: KM 818, a mica sandstone rubbing stone; 845, a mica sandstone pounder.

73. B 96, Period 4, Type 4?

Poorly built wall of stones and mud c. 0.36 m wide and surviving 1-2 course, 0.10 m, high. Only the E half of the wall circuit and building survive in any form. The stones are 0.10-0.30 m long, irregular in shape and set with a very rough inner and outer face which is not always flush or regular. It is bonded with a mud mortar and contains many smaller stones which are set between the larger stones and sometimes appear on the outer faces. There is no distinct rubble core and the wall is, on the whole, badly damaged. It sits in a Type 1 foundation.

75. B 98, Period 4, Type 4

Poorly built wall of stone and mud av c. 0.43 m wide and surviving 0.25 m high as one course. It is set on the inner edge of a 0.70 m wide mud bank which rests directly on surface 150. Large stones, c. 0.30 x 0.20 m, are set along the outer face in places with much smaller stones, c. 0.10 m, being used in the rest of the wall. There is a very high mud content. Large blocks set across the wall form the E and W doorjamb of an entrance way, 1702, which lies in the S of the building. The interior wall face has been finished in a Type 3 clay render. The wall appears to be set in a Type 1 foundation.

Small finds: KM 630 a calcarenite anvil.

87. B 86, Period 4, Type 4

Well built wall of mud and stones 0.25-0.54 m wide and surviving three courses, c. 0.30 m, high. There is a noticeable variation in building style in both plan and elevation. There are courses of large slab-like stones packed with smaller stones and overlain with courses consisting entirely of fist-sized cobbles set in a layer of mud. Most of the stones used are limestone. Some of the large flat slabs project almost entirely through the wall with only a small stone or mud course on the opposite face. There is generally a high proportion of mud in the wall consisting of a light orange/brown compact material with a high organic content. The impressions of tiny leaves and stalks are evident in parts of the SE arc. In places a regular inner and outer face of small stones with a core of mud and cobbles is seen although many of the smaller stones are commonly set at angles of 25-45°. On the interior a basal course 0.20-0.35 m high of carefully selected stones, some of which have been dressed, forms a well constructed skirting. They are laid with the corners of these subtriangular blocks always touching and set on a bed of pebbles and mud. The entire circuit of the wall is intact and is elliptical in shape and flattened to the S where the entrance, 94, appears. The door jambs are formed from one large block to the W and small stones and mud on the E. The entire wall and building sit in a shallow Type 1 foundation lying within the ruins of B 3.

Small finds: KM 677, a reef limestone conical stone; 689, a melagabbro axe-shaped grinder.

147. Over B 2, Period 3B/4, Type 4

Short stretch of wall built in stone and mud 0.45 m wide and surviving 0.20 m high as one course. It consists of regular sized flattened stones, 0.10-0.15 m long, and the occasional angular stone, all tightly fitted to form an even course. The facing stones on the NE outer face are slightly larger where a row of untidily placed stones continue the arc of the wall. Traces of plaster?, 427, were also located. The wall is set over 1370 of B 206 and follows the curve of 168.

148. Over B 2, Period 3B/4, Type ?

Short stretch of stone wall with an earth fill, 0.65 m wide and surviving one course high. Built of limestone and calcarenite blocks, max c. 0.40 m long, as an inner and outer face with an earth filled core. The stones are placed randomly flat or upright and are not closely fitted.

168. B 206, Period 3B, Type 3

Massively built stone and mud wall 0.85 m wide at the base and surviving four courses high, 0.60 m. The limestone blocks, max 0.50 m long, are to form an inner and outer face with the flat edge facing outwards. The core is packed with many small stones and cobbles and there are many gaps between the stones indicating a fairly low mud content. Structural mud was found sitting on the top of the upper course of this stone base in the NE part of the arc where the four courses survive (sample S 253).

The interior wall is finished in a Type 2 pink lime plaster on a mud render, 195. The wall is set in a Type 2 foundation, 1362, with the wall itself sitting on a broad platform at the edge of the scoop. Exterior stone facing 1370 consists of loosely stacked irregular cobbles along the base of the wall inside the foundation cut but at a slightly higher level than that of the wall. Only a very short stretch of the entire circuit of this wall survives.

176. Abuts B 4, Period 3B?, Type 3

Short arc of stone built wall with a mud mortar 0.60 m wide and surviving one course high. It is built of large, irregular, undressed limestone blocks set as inner and outer facing stones with some blocks and cobbles making a rubble core. Some structural mud was present.

Small finds: KM 531, 534, axe-shaped grinders in microgabbro and diabase as well as an area of pottery broken *in situ* inside the wall.

186. B 200, Period 4, Type 4

Well built stone and mud wall 0.48 m wide and surviving two courses high, 0.35 m. Built in places of limestone and reef limestone blocks set as inner and outer facing stones with a flat edge facing outwards. The blocks are on av 0.18 x 0.16 x 0.10 m in size. There is an occasional irregular block (max 0.48 m long) which spans the entire width of the wall. Stretches of the wall appear to be built entirely of a reddish mud with a high straw chaff content. The wall has been set in a Type 2 foundation with the wall base being built hard up against the edge of the cut.

Small finds: KM 904, a calcarenite rubbing stone.

194. B 204, Period 4, Type 4

Well built stone wall with mud mortar, 0.40-0.60 m wide and surviving three courses high, 0.23 m. It is irregular in plan with large flat blocks used as facing stones in places but also with many smaller stones forming both the face and the core. The lowest basal course is built of large, fine flat faced stones set along the inner wall face. An entrance way to the W, 728/641, is characterised by expanded wall terminals forming the door jambs, both of which are well preserved.

Small finds: KM 643, reef limestone quern; 644, a reef limestone cupped stone; 790, miscellaneous unfired clay.

197. B 206, Period 3B, Type 5

Internal wall forming a Type 3 floor division along the N edge of floor 744. The wall is 0.30 m wide and survives to a height of 0.55 m. The wall does not bond in with the main wall of the building but is built up against it. It is built of fairly regular stone slabs forming a rough inner and outer face but with some slabs projecting through the wall. It is set in a matrix of mud (sample S 267) and both faces are plastered with a Type 1 *havara* clay render (sample S 265). [see also under Radial floor division 197]

261. Contemp. B 200?, Period 4, Type ?

Roughly built arc of stone wall 0.50 m wide and surviving two courses high, 0.30 m. It is built of irregular stone blocks and only the E face is preserved with no evidence of a core. Blocks extend for c. 1.30m to the W of this and it may be that this represents a Type 4 stone foundation, not a wall.

Small finds: KM 1141, calcarenite rubbing stone.

262. B 493, Period 4, Type 4

Short stretch of well built stone wall with a mud mortar, 0.30 m wide and surviving five courses high, 0.54 m. The basal course consists of irregular limestone blocks (0.22-0.33 x 0.14-0.33 x 0.08-0.15 m) laid to fit in the most suitable position, some running through the entire width of the wall. These blocks are mainly situated along the inner face of the wall. The upper courses consist of smaller cobbles roughly forming an inner and outer face but also being used for the core. A high proportion of mud is used in the construction of the wall. The inner wall face has been finished in a Type 3 plaster visible as two thin white layers. The wall and building have been set into what may be a Type 2 foundation hard up against the edge.

Small finds: KM 761, diabase miscellaneous stone object.

281. *Abuts B 4, Period 3B Type 3/4*

Short arc of stone built wall base 0.50 m wide and surviving two courses high, 0.20 m. It is built of fairly large irregular blocks, max c. 0.40 x 0.30 m set as inner and outer facing stones with little space left for any core material. Smaller stones and cobbles are also used as fillers where needed. There is no evidence for mud mortar suggesting that the wall may be partly dry stone.

282. *Adjacent B 4, Period 3B, Type ?*

Well built arc of stone wall 0.47 m wide and surviving one course high, 0.09 m. It is built of large stones forming an inner and outer face with smaller stones and cobbles in the core.

289. *B 1000, Period 3B, Type 3*

Well built wall of stone and mud 0.60 m wide and surviving max two courses high, 0.35 m. It is constructed in large limestone and reef limestone blocks (0.15-0.25 x 0.30-0.40 m) set as inner and outer facing stones with a few smaller cobbles as the inner core all set in mud. The wall is rectilinear in its overall plan with the W corner being well preserved and the N corner robbed. The inner wall face has been finished in a Type 3 clay render. The building is set into a Type 3 foundation cut with a layer of mud and pebbles supporting the inner wall face on the NE. An outer band of stones and cobbles is preserved in parts of the foundation cut along the exterior base of the W corner.

Small finds: KM 1943, chalk bowl; 5038, chalk cupped stone.

337. *B 1328, Period 3B, Type 3*

Stone built wall base 0.50 m wide and surviving one course high, 0.20 m. It is built of limestone blocks (0.30-0.40 x 0.20-0.30 m) set as an inner and outer face with smaller cobbles being used as the rubble core. It is overlain by a 0.40 m wide band of friable brown mud containing concentrations of pebbles.

344. *B 346, Period 4, Type 5*

Short stretch of stone wall with mud mortar, 0.36 m wide surviving two courses high, 0.20 m. It is built of irregular blocks 0.30 m long spanning the entire width of the wall with smaller stones and mud used as packing and as the second course. Set in a Type 2? foundation scoop.

Small finds: KM 1217.

362. *B 376, Period 4, Type 5*

Poorly built mud and stone wall 0.58 m wide at its maximum and c. 0.20 m high. It is badly damaged and forms an elliptical shaped building with a right angled corner at the N. The wall is constructed of large, irregular blocks frequently one stone thick, with smaller stone infill. There is little attempt to create inner and outer faces and the wall thickness varies considerably. It is consolidated in a mud mortar.

Small finds: KM 811, mica sandstone rubbing stone; 1160, chalk conical stone; 1173, reef limestone cupped stone.

438. *B 736, Period 4, Type 4*

Short arc of stone and mud wall 0.50 m wide and standing two courses high, 0.30 m. It is built of stone and cobble with the stones being laid to form inner and outer faces along the flat edge of the stone. The core is of cobble and mud. Some stretches are built largely in mud or small stones only and occasionally large stones project through most of the width of the wall. The S terminal of the wall has been expanded and finished off as for a door jamb.

456. *B 494, Period 3B/4, Type 4*

Well built stone and mud wall 0.55 m wide and surviving max two courses high, 0.24 m. It has been constructed with an inner basal course of large limestones (0.45 x 0.27 x 0.10 m) some of which are dressed to give a flat inner edge. It has an outer face of smaller stones (0.24 x 0.16 x 0.05 m) and a rubble core of cobbles. Water rounded stones and reef limestone are also used in the construction. The mud mortar is a compact crumbly brown soil. Traces of a white plaster or clay render were detected on the inner face.

624. *Period 4, Type 3*

Short stretch of wall 0.64 m wide and surviving two courses high, 0.38 m. It is built of large limestone blocks (0.50 x 0.30 m) set as inner and outer facing stones with a rubble core of cobbles. Some smaller stones are also used along the W face.

796. *B 1165, Period 4, Type 4*

Well built stone and mud wall 0.50 m wide and surviving max three courses high, 0.30 m. It is built of medium-large stones set as the inner and outer face to the wall with a mud and cobble core. There are stretches where the wall is built mainly in mud for one course and there are also stretches where small stones are used as facing stones. The mud content of the wall is quite high comprising c. 50% of the total bulk. The internal wall face has been rendered with clay, 1167, (sample S 300) and one small patch is also preserved on the exterior.

Broken artefacts have been incorporated into the wall including half a pivot stone in the W part of the wall.

Small finds: KM 2138, diabase axe; 2139, chalk conical stone; 5012, sandstone pivot stone; 5014, calcarenite quern.

798. *B 866, Period 4, Type 4*

Well built stone and mud wall 0.80 m wide and surviving four courses high, 0.30 m. It is built of large stones (c. 0.40 x 0.20 m) laid as facing stones with a flat edge to the outside and fitted closely together. The core consists of medium-small stones and cobbles set in a fine, compact mud mortar. Traces of a wall finish in clay? were detected on the inner face.

Small find: KM 2367, RP spindle whorl.

831. *B 855, Period 3B, Type 3*

Well built wall of stone and mud 0.75 m at its base and surviving four courses high, 0.56 m. This is overlaid by a c. 0.10 m thick layer of hard, reddish structural mud. The stone plinth is built of medium sized stones (c. 0.20 x 0.30 m) laid as inner and outer facing stones which are also used along with cobbles as the rubble core. The core consists of c. 50% hard, compact, reddish mud. There are traces of a wall finish, 972, on the inner wall face although its composition was not recorded. The wall is set in a Type 4 foundation, 2066, to the W and a Type 2 to the E where the wall sits on a slight terrace at the edge of a large scoop.

858. *B 834, Period 4, Type 4*

Well built stone and mud wall 0.30-0.40 m wide surviving 6-7 courses high, 0.70 m. It is built of medium-large stones some set as inner and outer facing stones and some projecting through the entire width of the wall. Smaller stones and cobbles are also used on the wall face in places as well as in the rubble core. It is all set in a structural mud (sample S 269) which comprises c. 50% of the bulk of the wall. The inner wall face has been finished in a *havara* clay render, 1270, (sample S 268) some of which has been burnished and painted (sample S 284). The building and wall are set in a Type 2 foundation scoop. A rickle of stones along the W side of the building, 1296/1371, are set along the base of the wall. An entrance to the S, 1254, is well preserved and is defined by the terminals of the wall at that point. No great care appears to have been taken with the construction of these door jambs although they are still survive in quite good condition. There is also a slight discontinuity in the width and orientation of the wall in the SE where a break may indicate some alteration.

Small finds: KM 2121, calcarenite jar stopper; 2572, sandstone pestle and fragments of a RW vessel smashed *in situ* on the top of the exposed wall.

869. *Period 4, Type 4/5*

Poorly preserved stretch of stone wall c. 0.40 m wide. It is built of large blocks laid roughly as facing stones but generally projecting through the wall. Smaller stones and cobbles are also used as facers as well as packing in the core and around the larger stones.

Small finds: KM 1157, diabase axe-shaped grinder; 1333, 1336, reef limestone cupped stones.

910. No association, Period 4, Type 4?

Partially exposed and badly damaged arc of wall consisting of a face of large blocks and smaller stones with cobbles set in behind. It is irregular and badly built.

943. B 994, Period 3B, Type 3

Well built arc of stone and mud wall 0.50 m wide at its base and surviving two course high, 0.16 m. Overlying this stone footing is a compact, friable, reddish/brown structural mud (sample S 182) similar to deposits lying inside the building.

The base courses are of medium-sized limestone, reef limestone and calcarenite blocks laid as inner and outer facing stones with smaller stones and mud in the core. There are stretches where smaller stones are also used as facers and there are two stretches where no stones appear, only a layer of structural mud. The inner face has been finished in a whitish/yellow *havara* clay render (sample S 182). The wall is set in a Type 2 foundation, 1119, with the wall built neatly against the edge.

Small finds: KM 2029, calcarenite pivot stone.

975. B 1052, Period 4, Type 4

Stone and mud wall of varying thickness and quality. In the NW at the massively built E door jamb it is 0.65m wide and narrows to 0.45 m for most of the E section. The W wall is 0.23-0.30 m wide where it appears to be supported on the interior by 4 postholes, 2166, but broadens out towards the W door jamb. It survives 5 courses high, 0.44 m. The N and E wall is built of medium-sized blocks forming a rough inner and outer face with smaller stones and cobbles being used in the core and occasionally along the faces. The E door jamb for entrance 1135 is expanded and built with much larger stones. In the W the wall is only two stones thick and is more like a rubble constructed wall. Mud mortar is used throughout. The wall is set into a Type 2 foundation on the N and E but in the S it is founded more shallowly on smaller stones.

1004. B 1016, Period 3A, Type 3

Well built wall base of stone with the mud mortar preserved only in the E where the wall is 0.60 m wide surviving two courses high. It is built of limestone and calcarenite blocks (av. c. 0.26 x 0.20 x 0.10 m) laid as inner and outer facing stones on a bed of mud. Smaller stones and cobbles are used as the rubble core. This is surmounted by stone courses which appear to have a lower mud content and may be partially dry stone or badly eroded. Along the base of the interior a series of slabs set on edge, 1024, forms a Type 4 wall finish and there is also some evidence of an applied plaster or render although the type of material is not recorded. The wall is set into a Type 2 foundation 0.05-0.07 m deep on all sides.

Small finds: KM 3428, basalt adze.

1047. B 1046, Period 4, Type 4

Well built stone and mud wall 0.40-0.60 m wide and surviving three courses high, 0.30 m. It is built of small, irregular shaped stones laid roughly as inner and outer facing stones although the same stone size is also set randomly within the mud core. Occasionally larger blocks are used although the wall, on the whole, has a very high mud content. The wall is narrower along the SW arc where it has been thickened by the addition of a further layer of stones against the face of the wall. The entire circuit of this wall is preserved including the entrance way, 2017, framed by two door jambs which have not been accorded any special treatment. The inner wall face has been provided with a Type 4 revetting and clay render, 2025, which also extends along the E door jamb to the exterior corner of the door. The S exterior wall face preserves a wall render, 1047, although there are no details about the material from which it is made.

Small find: KM 2145, sandstone perforated stone; 2681, calcarenite cupped stone; 3296, RB/B conical bowl; 5015, calcarenite quern; 5016, calcarenite basin; 5017, calcarenite rubber; 5018, mica sandstone anvil.

1091. No association, Period 3, Type 5

Fragmentary stretch of stone wall base 0.36 m wide. It is built of large blocks (0.20 x 0.18 x 0.10 m) with one block (0.38 x 0.38 x 0.40 m) laid in a row with smaller stones to fill out the shape of the wall. No

evidence of any mud mortar survives.

Small finds: KM 5055 calcarenite rubbing stone/pounder.

1092. B 1103, Period 3B, Type 3

Well built stone wall base with mud mortar, 0.40 m wide and surviving four courses, 0.54 m high. It is built of limestone and calcarenite blocks (0.25 x 0.20 x 0.10 m) laid as inner and outer facing stones but not as neatly as in some of the larger buildings from the period. The core is of mud with some smaller stones. The wall survives two courses high on the outside but four on the inside indicating that it is sitting on the sloping terrace of a Type 2 foundation. The slight rickle of stones along the SE arc may represent the stone packing of the cut. There is no finish on the preserved on the interior wall face but the S exterior wall face has been plastered.

1109. B 1161, Period 3A, Type 3/4

Roughly built stone wall with mud mortar, 0.50 m wide surviving three courses, 0.55 m, high. It is built of limestone and calcarenite blocks 0.30 x 0.20 x 0.15 m laid as inner and outer facing stones with smaller cobbles and stones forming a rubble and mud core. About 35% of the stones have been roughly dressed. The wall terminals thicken at the doorway 2002 and at the blocked entrance? 1691 where one of the terminals is built largely of mud. The building itself is rectilinear and the NE and SE corners being slightly rounded and the NW corner right angled. There is evidence in 3 places of a sudden change in the wall width suggestive of rebuilding, especially in the W where the S part of the wall is more roughly built. It is possible that the rubble 1108 represents wall collapse which would double the present height of the wall. However, the evidence for *in situ* structural mud which should still survive is not convincing.

1208. B 1295, Period 3A, Type ?

Well built stone and mud wall 0.48 m wide and surviving five courses, 0.46 m, high. The building is rectilinear with the surviving S and E corners being slightly rounded. It is built of limestone and calcarenite blocks, 0.17-0.40 x 0.17-0.25 x 0.07-0.10 m, laid as inner and outer facing stones with cobbles and smaller stones set as the core. The larger, dressed stones tend to be on the outer face although dressed stones do appear on both faces and snecking stones are used. Mud mortar between the stones and in the core is recorded in places but does not appear to have been used excessively. The wall is set on a Type 3 foundation which is seen most clearly in the SE where there is a deep foundation cut with the wall base set over the lip of the cut and the inner face supported on a pebble and mud ledge. The inner wall face has been finished in a fine plaster/render, 2004, but the exact material was not recorded or investigated.

1299. Pre-B 1295, Period 3B?, Type 3

A short stretch of stone wall base 0.51 m wide surviving 1 course, 0.16 m, high. It is built of large calcarenite and limestone blocks set as inner and outer facing stones. No rubble core survives. A line of "plaster" connects this wall with 2039 suggesting that they may both be part of the same wall.

1367. No association, Period 3, Type 3

Short stretch of stone wall base 0.40 m wide surviving 1 course, 0.29 m, high. It is built of large limestone blocks, 0.17-0.23 x 0.13-0.18 x 0.18-0.13 m, set as inner and outer facing stones with no surviving rubble core. No mud mortar was detected in the structure and some of the stones were roughly dressed.

Small finds: KM 5056, calcarenite rubber.

1396. Cuts B 1046, Period 4, Type 4

An S-shaped stretch of wall 0.40 m wide surviving 0.20 m high. It is built of small-medium sized stones set as inner and outer facing stones with smaller fist-sized stones as the rubble core. No record was kept of any mud mortar within the structure although it must have existed to hold such a wall together.

Small finds: KM 5020, mica sandstone rubber; 5021, chalk cupped stone.

1398. Pre-B 1295, Period 3A?, Type 3

Partially exposed arc of wall base min 0.50 m wide. It is built mainly of large calcarenite blocks set as outer facing stones with small irregular cobbles as the rubble core. The inner face is not exposed.

1401. Pre-B 206, Period 3B, Type 3

Stretch of well built stone wall base 0.62 m wide surviving two courses, 0.21 m, high. It is built of large blocks set as inner and outer facing stones with a mud mortar and many small cobbles as the rubble core.

1540. B 1547, Period 3A, Type 3

Well built stone wall base with a mud mortar 0.45 m wide surviving three courses, 0.25 m, high. It is built of large, 0.35 x 0.20 x 0.15 m, stones set as an inner and outer face with smaller fist sized stones forming a rubble core. The interior wall face has been "plastered" although the type of material was not recorded, 1551.

Small finds : KM 3481, calcarenite bowl; 3508, reef limestone cupped stone; 3613, chalk miscellaneous worked stone; 3614, chert pounder; 5001, calcarenite quern; 5004, sandstone rubber.

1564. B 1565, Period 3A, Type 3

Stone wall base with a mud mortar, 0.40 m wide surviving one course, 0.10 m, high. It is built of rough stone blocks and an inner face of flatter stones with smaller cobbles in the rubble and mud core. The stones are not tightly fitted together. The outer face rests on the lip of a Type 2 foundation cut with the inner face set just within that lip. The cobble and silty make up, 1566, of floor 1558 runs up against the inner face of the wall suggesting a Type 2 wall finish of plaster on a mud render.

Small finds : KM 3536, mica sandstone rubbing stone/pounder; 3573, diabase axe.

1691. Blocked entrance of B 1161, Period 3B?, Type 5

Roughly built stretch of rubble wall in the SW corner of B1161, c. 0.30-0.40 m wide. It is built one stone deep of large irregular limestone and calcarenite blocks and may be the blocking of an entrance.

2039. Pre-B 1295. Period 3A?, Type 3

Short arc of wall cut by? B1295, possibly part of 1299. It is 0.50 m wide and survives 0.40 m high for several courses. It is built of large rounded boulders with flat surfaces set as inner and outer facing stones in a mud mortar. Some of the stones are dressed and the size of them leaves little room for a rubble core.

Entrances

B 1. Period 4, Type 3?

Position of the entrance is unclear, but there is a gap in the wall in the NE and in the SW where it has been cut by pit 19. An entrance in SW would place it in alignment with pit 11 inside the building, containing two fragmentary edge-set querns, and the central hearth. This would indicate a Type 3 entrance. Postholes 16, 22-3 in the SW corner, however, may frame another type of doorway arrangement with the suggestion of a possible porch. The floor in this area is higher than the exterior surface, sloping down to meet it.

B 2. 1695, Period 3B, Type 2?

A gap in the wall in the S is the only evidence for an entranceway as both door jambs appear to have been removed. A plaster floor, 389, lies on the right upon entering the building with the remains of a hearth, 41-2, placed centrally. A radial floor division bordering the plaster floor cuts across a direct line from the door to the hearth.

B 3. 607, Period 4, Type 3

A fairly well preserved entrance in the S of the building is represented by a stone paved threshold, 606/7, and a socketed stone, 1705, sitting to the W. The W doorjamb has been destroyed but the E is still partially preserved and has been built of roughly squared limestone blocks. The maximum width of the doorway is 1.20 m. A doorstop and a further group of socketed stones, 2140, sits against the inner E doorjamb. Immediately in from

the doorway an edge-set stone, 1711, is set into a shallow pit, 876. A group of stakeholes, 2173, between the doorway and 1711 may also be associated with the general arrangements around the door.

B 86. 94, Period 4, Type 3? (and 202 Type 4?)

A very well preserved entrance in the SE of the building is paved with a single large threshold slab. The wall at the entrance flattens out and the doorjamb is slightly inturned. The W jamb is built in one of its courses of a single large slab while the E jamb is more roughly built and is about half the thickness of the rest of the wall. A pit, 93, against the interior W jamb may possibly have held a socketed stone, now gone. An upended broken quern, KM 596, lies on the floor immediately in from the doorway and it is tempting to think of this as an edge-set stone which has become dislodged.

A second possible entrance in the N of the building, 202, is represented by a gap in the wall and may be a Type 4 entrance.

B 98. 1702, Period 4, Type 3

A good entrance in the SE of the building with both doorjamb preserved and built of large, irregular but flat-faced limestone blocks. A socketed stone, 1703, sits against the inner W doorjamb and between the entrance and the hearth, 124, is an edge-set stone, 1707. The floor of the building, 128, slopes down to the exterior surface, 17. The doorway is very narrow being only 0.30 m wide max.

B 200. 644, Period 4, Type 1

A broad well preserved entrance in the SE of the building with both the doorjamb preserved. The stone-built threshold is covered with a clay floor, 644, which spreads out in a pathway beyond the doorway in contrast to the interior which is paved with stone slabs, 390. A raising of the interior floor level is accommodated at the threshold by a rough stone cobbling, 645. A "plaster" basin, 643, in which sat a vessel, is situated just to the E of the doorway against the exterior wall. No socketed stone was found on an otherwise well preserved interior floor surface. The width of the door is 0.85 m.

B 204. 728, Period 4, Type 1

A well preserved entrance facing W with both doorjamb intact. The walls of the building increase in width by c. 0.20 m to form expanded terminals at the doorjamb and are constructed using a concentration of larger stones. The floor of the building, 377, slopes downwards and out over the earth threshold, 641, to an exterior surface, 387, riddled with stakeholes extending over the entire area in front of the building. A socketed stone, KM 645, sits by the N doorjamb lying slightly over the threshold although, it may have been dislodged into this position. A "plaster" basin, 634, sits against the wall of the building just to the S of the entrance. The doorway is 0.72 m wide.

B 736. Period 4, Type 1?

One doorjamb is preserved, the E side, indicating an entranceway facing S. No threshold or floor surface survives. The wall terminal has been widened by 0.15 m at the doorjamb.

B 834. 1254, Period 4, Type 3

A well preserved entrance facing S with both doorjamb surviving intact. The threshold is of earth or clay which has been re-laid on at least one occasion. A sharp division along the outer surface of the threshold with the exterior surfaces suggests special attention being focused on the construction of the threshold. A socketed stone, 1698, lies against the interior of the W doorjamb and an edge-set quern, 1699, lies 1.20 m directly in from the entrance. The interior wall plaster, 1270, has been carried out along the faces of the doorjamb. The doorway is 0.80 m wide.

On the exterior, seven postholes; 1403-5, 1407 and 1424, form a splayed pattern on either side of the entrance and may indicate the presence of some sort of open porch. Gullying adjacent to the postholes may also be a drip trench formed from water falling from the roof of the porch.

At some point during the lifetime of the building the entrance was completely sealed with a stone and mud blocking which survives to the current height of the wall of the building. There is no indication of a secondary entrance although the N part of the wall circuit has been destroyed by pit 863.

B 1000. Period 3B, Type ?

An area paved with flat slabs incorporating a socketed stone, KM 5038, on the SW of the building may indicate a possible entrance although the wall does not survive well enough in this area to make identification more reliable.

B 1044. 1060, Period 4, Type 3

Partially preserved entrance facing NW with the E doorjamb surviving intact. The wall terminal at this point is finished in slightly larger stones along the face of the jamb. The threshold is a *havara*/clay white plaster which is continuous with the floor 1171. A socketed stone, 1638, sits just inside the E doorjamb and 1.0 m in from the doorway is an edge-set stone, 1684, and posthole immediately before the hearth.

B 1046. 2017, Period 4, Type 3

A well preserved entrance facing NW with both doorjamb intact. The threshold forms a continuous surface with the floor, 2000, which slopes down sharply to the centre of the building. The doorjamb are constructed in the same manner as the rest of the wall 1047 with cobble sized stones and mud in roughly equal proportions. Wall plaster adhering to the NW corner of the doorjamb indicates that both the jamb ingoes and the exterior wall surfaces were plastered with a *havara* clay render. A socketed stone, 1685, sits in the interior floor just inside the E jamb and *c.* 1.20 m in from the doorway sits an edge-set stone, 1686, just before the hearth 1495. The top of this stone has been dressed to form a flat surface. Lying in a band just in from the entrance and before 1686 a group of stakeholes, 2030, runs N/S. The doorway is 0.85 m wide.

B 1052. 1135, Period 4, Type 3

A partially preserved entrance facing NW in which only the E doorjamb is intact. The wall at this point expands by *c.* 0.15 m to form a thickened terminal in which much larger limestone blocks are used. The threshold dips into the building and forms a continuous surface with the floor. Several floor surfaces were recorded in the building which is reflected in the two socketed stones, KM 5027, lying just inside the E jamb. An edge-set stone, 1689, sits 0.60 m in from the doorway. The entrance is 1.0 m wide max.

B 1161. 1691 & 2002, Period 3A, Types 1 & 4

Two entrances are preserved in this building. Facing E is a well constructed entrance, 2002, with both doorjamb intact, the N one consisting of a wall terminal expanded by *c.* 0.20 m. The threshold is paved in flat slabs built with an inner and outer face and a rubble core in much the same manner as the wall construction. It may well be that this represents a secondary entrance and that the threshold is in effect the basal courses of the wall at that point. The exterior surface is also paved in large flat slabs, 2091, and later repaved in large cobbles, 35, above the level of the original threshold. The width of this entrance is 0.80 m.

Another entrance in the SW corner of the building has doorjamb consisting of two expanded wall terminals, the S one being constructed largely in mud unlike the rest of the wall. The threshold appears to be continuous with the floor 1300 and a socketed stone, 1690, sits just inside the N jamb. A rubble wall, 1691, seals the doorway but is only half the thickness of the jamb creating a corner niche in the building. The entrance is 0.90 m wide.

B 1165. Period 4, Type 3

A poorly preserved entrance is represented by a gap in the S part of the wall of the building. A socketed stone, 1692, sits just inside the probable location of the W doorjamb and an edge-set quern, 1693, sits 1.50 m in from the entrance in the plaster apron, 1420, around the hearth 1359. A posthole, 1442, and 10 stakeholes lying directly in the entranceway are, presumably, not contemporary with its use as a doorway although they may represent some form of door locking mechanism.

B 1295. Period 3A, Type ?

An edge-set stone, 1694, is the only clue to the potential existence of an entrance along the SE wall of the building in an area where it has been totally destroyed.

B 1547. 1605, Period 3A, Type 2?

A partially preserved entrance facing S is represented by the E doorjamb only. The entrance is located immediately to the W of an area of floor, 1546, bounded by two radial floor divisions, Type 2 ridges, one of which terminates at the E doorjamb. At this point, a stone set against the interior of the jamb has been interpreted as a possible door check. A cupped stone, KM 5006, and a flat stone, 1704, set on edge 0.90-1.0 m in from the doorway along the side of the ridge, 1572, have also been linked with doorway arrangements.

At some point, a rubble and mud plug, 1603, was laid over the original earth threshold extending out beyond the doorway. Apart from a smoothed inner face, the poor preservation of this feature makes it difficult to interpret. It may have functioned as a raised threshold or as a door blocking.

Floors

Although many exterior surfaces have been recorded at Kissonerga they will, apart from a few exceptions, be disregarded for the present purposes. Only floors inside buildings where intent of construction can be demonstrated, if only by the act of enclosure, will be considered. In most cases, the material from which the floor is made is indicated by the type of floor and is only described more fully if a difference or particular feature is noted.

15. B 1, Period 4, Type 1

The rubble layer, 28, which overlies B4 forms the base for this floor. It has been stained red in patches in the W half of the building. 11.45 m² survives.

69. B 96, Period 4, Type 2/3

A hard grey "plaster"-like material overlain by patches of whiter "plaster" which curves up the base of the wall. Very badly damaged.

90. B 86, Period 4, Type 3

A finely laid smooth, white clay/*havara* plaster over the earth floor base in the N and E of the building. It is 0.02-0.03 m thick and survives for 12.88 m².

120. B 98, Period 4, Type 2?

The very badly preserved upper floor of the building composed of a soft poorly compacted earth base.

128. B 98, Period 4, Type 2

Earliest earth floor in the building of compact grey ashy material which curves up at the wall base where some patches of clay plaster survive.

131. B 2, Period 3B, Type 3

A thin lime plaster skim lying against the N wall of the building is preserved as an irregular area and curves up the wall to the wall plaster. *c.* 1.50 cm thick. 8.44 m² survives. Sample: S 249.

185. B 200, Period 4, Type 5

A layer of pebbles and grit set in a bed of soft red/brown fine gritty silts and overlain by patches of clay/*havara*? plaster. It overlies 390 and is 0.06 m thick surviving for *c.* 8.72 m².

222. B 86, Period 4, Type 2/3

This is the earliest floor in the building and is of a fine, hard, smooth flaky clay/*havara* plaster 0.01-0.04 m thick, *c.* 10.0 m² survives.

291. B 4, Period 3B, Type 4

A solid lime plaster floor in the SE part of the building bounded on the N and W by radial floor divisions 304/991. A small patch of lime plaster floor also exists to the N of this. The floor is pierced by two pits, 307, and a distinct pattern of stakeholes, 314, which must have been in place while the floor was being laid. It is *av.* 0.20 m thick and survives for 16.05 m² giving an estimated volume of 3.20 m³. Sample: S 271.

361. B 376, Period 4, Type 2

Thin hard, brittle *havara* plaster floor 0.03 m thick. Latest surface in building.

377. B 204, Period 4, Type 3

A thick layer of hard grey/brown “plaster” with gritty inclusions and a knobby surface which has been laid over an ashy layer. The floor is dome shaped rising slightly towards the centre of the building. It is 0.06 m thick, survives for c. 5.62 m² and has an estimated volume of 0.34 m³. The description of the surface and material suggests that it may be a lime plaster.

389. B 2, Period 3B, Type 4

A solid lime plaster floor in the SE of the building bounded along its N and W edges by the very poorly preserved remains of two radial floor divisions, 1074. The edges are badly damaged and do not abut directly against the wall face in the SE. Several pits and postholes are cut into the floor; 290, 734 and 2164. It is 0.20-0.25 m thick with 17.09 m² surviving giving an estimated volume of 3.40-4.30 m³. Samples: S 272-3.

390. B 200, Period 4, Type 5

Single layer of limestone blocks cut and fitted to pave floor of building. Average size is 0.50 x 0.30 x 0.25 m. They are closely fitted with smaller stones inserted into the gaps and infilled with silty deposits.

Small finds: KM 805-6, sandstone and reef limestone querns.

433. Above B 736, Period 4, Type 1

Earth floor founded on underlying deposits.

497. B 4, Period 3B, Type 1

A small patch of earth floor to the W of plaster floor 291 and underlying it. Very little of this survives but it does appear to be the original bare earth floor of the building onto which the constructed floors and hearth have been set.

651. B 493, Period 4, Type 1

Poorly preserved earth floor which may have had a thin “plaster” skim over it.

695. B 3, Period 4, Type 2

The badly defined floor of this building is made up of a silty clay matrix with indications of structural mud and weakly developed microscopic clay structures. Along the edge of the floor the clay wall plaster curves down to merge with the floor deposits. The compacted area of the floor is 0.02 m thick and survives for c. 50.0 m² giving a total volume of 1.0 m³. Samples: S 279/305.

744/976. B 206, Period 3B, Type 4

Thick, solid floor of lime plaster laid on a rubble base in the SE part of the building, bounded along the N edge by radial floor division 197. It is 0.14-0.25 m thick and covers 39.0 m² giving an estimated volume of 5.50-9.75 m³. The material is a dense lime plaster with large angular red gravels and pebbles. Sample: S 172, 266.

753. B 493, Period 4, Type 2/3

A badly preserved floor represented by occasional patches of white “plaster” 0.02-0.05 m thick.

762. B 494, Period 3B/4, Type 2/3

A very badly preserved floor represented by patches of white “plaster”.

952. B 855, Period 3B, Type 2

Covers most of N part of building and is composed of “packed” clay. Ridge 963 divides the floor which is flat and smooth to the SE but rougher and more irregular to the W.

968. B 206, Period 3B, Type 3

Very small patch of floor preserved to the N of radial wall 197 made up of layers of lime plaster stained pink and worked smooth. 0.19 m thick. Sample: S 295.

983. B 994, Period 3B, Type 2

Hard, light brown compact *havara* plaster surface 0.05 m thick which runs up wall base to meet wall plaster. Stones and cobbles of underlying layer protrude through.

1027. B 1000, Period 3B, Type 2/3

Thin layer, 0.05 m, of hard white “plaster” laid directly onto earth surface. Continues up wall base to form wall “plaster” and has been built out at the corners of the building to give a more rounded shape to the interior. It has been modelled to form basins 1214 in the E corner of the building.

1118. B 866, Period 4, Type 2

Poorly preserved white clay/*havara*? plaster floor 0.15 m thick.

1125. B 834, Period 4, Type 1

Surface founded on compact grey/brown fine silty deposit with pockets of grainy sediments, clasts and many air pockets. 0.26 m thick. Sample: S 201.

1166. B 1165, Period 4, Type 3?

Hard “plaster” which runs up to the edges of the lowest course of stones in wall 769.

1171. B 1044, Period 4, Type 2?

Very patchy thin white “plaster” 0.02 m thick with indications of internal laminations. *Havara* rendering?

1173. B 1044, Period 4, Type 1

Earth floor compacted 0.02 m thick onto brown silty soil.

1174. B 1052, Period 4, Type 3?

Patchy, friable white “plaster” surface 0.01 m thick.

1192. B 1103, Period 3B, Type 4

Lime plaster floor 0.032-0.052 m thick in SE part of the building. Pierced by pit, 1286, and many postholes, 2145-51. Sample: S 280.

1194. B 1052, Period 4, Type 3

Hard white plastery mud tinged and flecked with red/brown particles and located in W part of the building. Patched in places in a more friable white “plaster” 0.04 m thick. Badly preserved in E of building.

1228. B 834, Period 4, Type 3

White “plaster” layer 0.07 m thick laid over earth surface. Repatched in mud and “plaster”. Small finds: KM 2165, 2417-8, 2479, 2495-6, 2510, 2561.

1300. B 1161, Period 3A, Type 3?

Patchy white “plaster” floor laid against walls and oven 1275.

1301. B 1295, Period 3A, Type 3

A “plaster” wash over a foundation layer of rough pebbles set in a mud matrix.

1508. B 1016, Period 3A, Type 3

Lime plaster layer 0.004-0.010 m thick laid directly onto earth surface. Runs up to ridges 1522, 1524, hearth 1520 and orthostats at base of wall. Sample: S 313.

1519/1523. B 1016, Period 3A, Type 5

An area of large stones/cobbles, 1523, along the E wall of the building and a distinct area of pebbles, 1519, to the W, both bounded by ridges 1522 and 1524 form an irregular surface. All are closely packed 2 stones/pebbles deep on a thin bed of mud although the stones themselves are not consolidated in a mud matrix. This overlies floor 1508 and may represent the base of an incomplete Type 4 lime plaster floor.

1546. B 1547, Period 3A, Type 2

A level and very smooth mud floor made of a hard brown soil matrix with many grass impressions and silicates. Curves up behind white wall "plaster". It lies in the SE part of the building and has been laid as one with ridges 1548 and 1572 which define its area.

1552. B 1547, Period 3A, Type 2/3

A series of 4 floors lying to the N of ridge 1548. Uppermost is a mud floor overlying a "mud plaster" floor containing areas of red pigment. Beneath this was a white "plaster" floor which overlay a nodular "plaster" floor 1578. All floors are 0.03-0.055 m thick.

1558. B 1565, Period 3A, Type 2

A series of up to 4 successive floors 0.03-0.12 m thick of mud plaster which has been compacted and smoothed. They slope up to the wall base in a gradual ramp. Most surfaces are discontinuous and appear more as re-patchings.

1578. B 1547, Period 3A, Type 2

A compact grey/brown silty mud floor with occasional patches of red pigment.

1592. B 1590, Period 3A, Type 2

Two successive compacted mud floors 0.04 m thick overlying 0.09 m of softer ashy material. Patches of powdery red pigment appear on the lower floor.

2000. B 1046, Period 4, Type 2

Hard, laminated (*havara?*) plaster which runs up the wall base to form the wall "plaster".

Hearths

10. B 1, Period 4, Type 3

Irregular, badly damaged hearth 0.50 x 1.0 x 0.05 m set into a shallow pit 0.50 x 0.22 m lined with a "plaster". Firebowl is roughly circular and is made of a harder "plaster" which is reddened in section. There is a layer of grey/brown soil in the pit onto which the hearth plaster has been applied.

41/42. B 2, Period 3B, Type ?

A shallow pit 1.30 x 1.24 m filled with large irregular, heat cracked stones (c. 0.20 m long) around its edge and pebbles in the centre. Patches of hard, burnt reddish clay with straw impressions overlie the stones and pebbles.

Small finds: KM 620, gabbro pounder; 621 reef limestone cupped stone; 623, reef limestone phallus.

78. above B 2, Period 5?, Type 3

A badly preserved circular platform, 0.70 m diam. x c. 0.05 m deep, constructed of a silty clay plaster laid over a bed of stones and with a rough firebowl at the centre. Set into surface 84.

91. B 86, Period 4, Type 3

Circular depression, 0.48 m diam. x 0.20 m deep, set into floor 92 and luted with "plaster" into which small pebbles/stones have been set. [Ed. Treated as a posthole elsewhere in LAP II.1A-B]

124. B 98, Period 4, Type 3?

A badly preserved roughly circular hearth, 0.90 x 0.74 m, constructed of laminated layers of silty clays and layers of small irregular pebbles set into the mouth of the shaft to T. 505.

137. above B 206, Period 4, Type 3

A circular platform hearth, 0.90 x 0.80 x 0.15 m, sitting on a loose ashy deposit, 779, with "plaster" floor 164 abutting it. The firebowl is 0.20 x 0.15 m. It is constructed in a pinkish/brown compact friable mud covered in a thin layer of "plaster".

172. B 96, Period 4, Type 2/3?

A badly damaged, roughly circular hearth, c. 0.60 x 0.03 m, which has been finished in a white "plaster" and which has a gap for a firebowl preserved. It sits on floor 69 but there is no evidence of it being set into a shallow pit.

370. B 376, Period 4, Type 3

Circular platform hearth, 0.53 x 0.64 x 0.13 m, which sits on an earlier hearth, 618. It is constructed in a light brown mud with voids c. 0.01 m in size into which a grey/brown silty ash has been deposited. There are pebbles sparsely distributed throughout the matrix with clasts of a dense plaster-like material, 0.01-0.14 m diam.. The firebowl is 0.05 m diam. and is lined with an orange/brown mud 0.005 m thick with dense chaff impressions and finished with a smooth 0.001 m thick layer of a fine grey mud plaster.

434. Above B 736, Period 4, Type 3

A circular flat topped, straight sided platform hearth, 0.56 x 0.50 x 0.16 m, which sits on floor 433 and is built entirely of mud with no plaster being used. The firebowl is centrally positioned and is 0.25 diam. x 0.12 m.

495. B 493, Period 4, Type 2?

A shallow circular scoop, 0.92 x 0.85 x 0.12 m, with mud and stones forming the sides and base is situated just inside wall 262 and is part of the secondary use of the building.

618. B 376, Period 4, Type 2/3?

This survives as a broad shallow scoop, 0.75 x 0.73 x 0.15 m, lined with "plaster" 0.05 m thick. It sits over the firebowl of hearth 770 and is sealed by hearth 370.

770. On floor 775 below B 376, Period 4, Type 3

Circular platform hearth, 0.60 x 0.60 x 0.14 m, with a well defined firebowl, 0.25 x 0.14 m, which has an indistinct base. It is set into a shallow pit 0.80 x 0.20 m, and the "plaster" surface has been destroyed.

784. B 206, Period 3B, Type 4?

Sitting at the apex of the plaster floor 744 at the centre of the building this hearth survives as a roughly rectangular cobble base, 2.0 x 2.20 x 0.05 m, set into a slight depression and partially overlying the plaster floor. The surface is badly damaged and consists of a layer of soft friable brown/white mud and cobbles (0.10 x 0.07 m) which is overlain by a hard white plaster 0.07 m thick containing small (< 0.04 m) pebbles.

Small finds: KM 931, dense chalk hammerstone.

828. B 3, Period 4, Type 3

A circular platform hearth, 1.30 x 1.30 x 0.05 m, with a dished surface, sloping sides and a slight apron sits on the floor of the building. The central firebowl is 0.27 x 0.10 m. the surface is a smoothed whitish "plaster" with traces of red pigment and signs of refurbishment.

843. In floor 842 above B 206, 834, Period 4, Type 2

A shallow "plaster" lined basin, 0.55 x 0.45 x 0.14 m, filled with ash and charcoal sits on surface 842. A line of four stones lies along the edge of the hearth.

951. B 855, Period 3B, Type 4

This rectilinear platform hearth, 1.80 x 1.40 x 0.11 m, sits on floor 952 and is well preserved in the N and W sides into which a plaster basin complex is built. The hearth is constructed with an outline of edging stones infilled with smaller irregular stones sitting over a small pit, 0.13 diam. x 0.05 m, containing figurine KM 2086. Over the stones was laid a layer of sherds set in a clay plaster with the outer faces upwards. They are carefully set to provide an even surface and there are indications of many *in situ* breaks. It was finished with a clay plaster 0.04 m thick which had been finely smoothed and contained dense chaff impressions. The firebowl is 0.30 m diam. and has been burnt a maroon colour unlike the rest of the hearth which is an orange/red colour.

990. B 4, Period 3B, Type 4?

A large roughly squared area of stones, 1.80 x 1.10 x ? m, sits at the apex of the plaster floor where it is joined by two mud and stone filled channels running along the edge of the floor. There is a slight reddish discoloration of the surface of the hearth area.

1041. In Floor 2 of B 1044, Period 4, Type 3

A circular platform hearth, 0.64 x 0.54 x 0.09 m, set onto floor 1071 overlying hearth 1209. It is constructed of a compact, friable, granular white "plaster" with a well smoothed surface and a central firebowl, 0.20 x 0.16 m. There are two small holes, 0.08 x 0.05 m, on the surface of the hearth but neither shows signs of burning.

1164. B 206, Period 3B, Type 4?

A cobble foundation with edging stones, 0.67 x 2.20 x 0.11 m, set in a hard reddish mud and located directly beneath hearth 784 may in fact be the foundation for that hearth.

1209. B 1044, Period 4, Type 3?

A roughly circular platform hearth, 0.60 x 0.56 x 0.13 m, sits on the earliest floor of the building and is badly damaged by the later hearth with the firebowl being destroyed. It is constructed with a "plaster" finish over an orange "plaster"/soft ashy soil base.

1250. In Floor 1 of B 834, Period 4, Type 3

A circular platform hearth, 0.92 x 0.96 x 0.09 m, sits on the upper floor 1228 of the building and is largely intact apart from its N edge which has been destroyed by a later pit. It is finished in a *havara* clay plaster with over 10 colour gradations apparent on the outer edge.

1294. B 1295, Period 3A, Type 3

A circular platform hearth, 0.45 x 0.70 x 0.12 m, with a central firebowl sits on floor 1301 and is finished in a "plaster" surface which is badly cracked and broken.

1307. E of B 834, Period 4, Type ?

An area of cobbles, 1.16 x 0.50 x 0.10 m, covered with soft, fine, black ash with traces of a "plaster" surface and apron are all that define this badly damaged feature.

1359. B 1165, Period 3A/3B, Type 3

A large circular platform hearth, 1.08 m diam. x 0.06 m, sits on a broad irregular plaster apron, 1420, which is stained purple in places. Four postholes, 1443-6, penetrate the apron on the W side and one, 1455, pierces the W side of the hearth. The apron also engulfs an edge-set quern 1693 to the S. The plaster surface of the hearth is badly damaged and the laminated applications of plaster indicate frequent repairs.

1390. B 1044, Period 4, Type 2/3?

Located beneath hearth 1209 this badly damaged roughly circular, 0.43 x 0.36 x 0.07 m, shallow basin-like hearth is lined with a coarse pale orange clay *havara* plaster with a low ridge along the S edge and traces of one along the N edge.

1495. B 1046, Period 4, Type 3

This circular platform hearth, 0.80 m diam. x 0.06 m, has a finely made firebowl and is finished in a fine "plaster". It sits on floor 2000.

1520. B 1016, Period 3A, Type 4

A rectangular platform, 1.50 x 1.15 x 0.15 m, of small pebbles set in a crumbly reddish clay and finished in a 0.01 m thick layer of *havara?* rendering lies at the centre of the building. It is badly preserved and has a slight depression at the centre which may be the firebowl and to which the hearth surface slopes. The remains of a possible oven were located over the top of this.

Small finds: KM 5002, mica sandstone rubber; 5005, reef limestone hammerstone.

1563. B 1565, Period 3A, Type 3?

A circular platform, 0.80 m diam. x 0.06 m, of cobbles and pebbles covered with a smooth, slightly granular "plaster" sits on floor 1558 and survives several refurbishments of the floor. There is a red discoloration at the centre of the hearth and traces of "plaster" beneath the cobbles may represent an earlier hearth.

Small finds: KM 3567, calcarenite bowl; 3568, chalk bowl; 3602, chalk figurine.

1591. B 1590, Period 3A, Type 3

A badly damaged circular hearth, 0.75 m diam. x 0.09 m, is constructed in a mass of whitish marly plaster with a few small cobbles and pebbles at the core. This is smoothed off to a very fine finish but there are traces of a whitish "plaster" 0.02 m thick in places. A blackened fragment of the firebowl survives and two floor surfaces are built up against the hearth.

Ovens

1070. B 1052, Period 4, Type 5

An oven set into a NW/SE pit, 0.90 x 0.85 x 0.36 m, is abutted by floors 1174 and 1194. It is composed of a layer of soil 0.06-0.12 m deep on the base of the pit covered with ash 0.03 m deep and overlain by a poorly fired heavily gritted coarse ceramic lining. An open ended horse-shoe shaped bank of stones and cobbles two courses high set in mud and constructed on top of the ceramic lining is open towards the doorway of the building. There was no evidence for any superstructure.

Small finds: KM 1890 CW oven lining.

1170. B 866, Period 4, Type 5

An oven set into the slump of the entrance to the underlying building B 1165 is defined as an E/W oval setting of edge-set stones 0.90 x 0.60 x 0.29 m in a shallow pit. It is lined with clay to bond the stones and here is a further inner lining of a coarse ceramic fired *in situ* to give a smooth outer face and an irregular inner face. This covers the sides and base of the oven and is largely broken up.

1275. B 1161, Period 3B, Type 5

An oven set on floor 1300 is constructed on a SW/NE axis, 1.05 x 0.87 x 0.25 m, of round limestone blocks and mud to form a low bank. It is lined with "plaster" and there is also a coarse ceramic lining which does not survive *in situ*. The whole structure is badly damaged.

1486. Period 3A, Type 5

An oven defined by an arc of limestones and sandstones set in a light coloured mud, 1.00 x 0.75 x 0.27 m. It is lined with a coarse red/orange ceramic on the upper part and a hard yellow/orange fabric on the base.

Radial Floor Divisions

000. B 994, Period 3B, Type 2

A broad, shallow irregular channel, 1.60 x 0.90 x 0.05 m, runs NE/SW from the centre of the building towards the wall in the area of pit 1015. There is a group of stakeholes along the SE edge of the channel and it is abutted on the W by stone setting/pier 996.

197. B 206, Period 3B, Type 3

Built along the N edge of plaster floor 744 and abutting wall 168 is a Type 5 wall constructed of mud and fairly regular sized stones with pebble snecking stones. It is set on a mud base with no foundation and is only one stone wide. Both faces are rendered in a white clay plaster 0.03 m thick. [see also under Wall 197]

926. 927, Period 4, Type 2

A distinct U-shaped groove running in a straight line NNW-SSE defines the W boundary of surface 927. It is 2.05 x 0.03-0.07 x 0.02-0.05 m. [Ed. Treated as a gully elsewhere in LAP II.1A-B]

963. B 855, Period 3B, Type 1

A low ridge constructed of compact yellow/white clay with small stones and sherds, 3.0 x 0.10 x 0.08 m, on floor 1700 runs from the NE corner of hearth 951 to meet wall 831 below the basal stone course where the wall sits on a slight terrace. There is one possible stakehole in the top of the ridge and there is some evidence for a second ridge to the S.

991. B 4, Period 3B, Type 1/3?

Two channels running along the N (1.03 x 0.40 x 0.22 m) and W (2.20 x 0.20 x 0.20 m) edges of the plaster floor are packed with small stones, some set on edge, in a matrix of fairly loose, grey ash and silts. The internal structured layers of the plaster floor dip away from the channel indicating that the floor was laid against them. [Ed. Treated as a gully elsewhere in LAP II.1A-B]

1074. B 2, Period 3B, Type 1?

Lying along the N edge of plaster floor 389 is a very irregular channel c. 4.80 m long with a line of c. 10 cobble sized stones set end to end in its W part below the level of the floor. A similar channel may be represented by a few stones set along the W edge of the floor.

Small finds: KM 1745, basalt chisel; 2362, chalk cupped stone. [Ed. Treated as a gully elsewhere in LAP II.1A-B]

1522. B 1016, Period 3A, Type 1

A single row of small stones, c. 0.10 x 0.08 x 0.07 m, set edge to edge on a mud base runs along floor 1026 NE from the corner of hearth 1520 and almost reaches wall 1004. The ridge is 2.50 x 0.13 x 0.10 m and is not straight but has a slight inward curve. The plaster floor of the building curves up to meet the ridge although the ridge itself is not plastered.

1524. B 1016, Period 3A, Type 1

A line of stones set edge to edge 1-2 stones wide on a base of reddish/brown mud runs along floor 1026 SE from the corner of hearth 1520 to meet wall 1004. There are traces of plaster similar to the lime plaster on the floor on parts of the ridge.

1548. B 1547, Period 3A, Type 1

A low mud ridge, 2.19 x 0.20 x 0.12 m, which is rectangular in section runs NE from the centre of the building to the wall where it splays out slightly. It is constructed entirely in a fine, whitish (*havara*?) clay with no stones. Pit 1588 cuts it at the centre of the building and floor 1552 to the NW builds up in layers against the ridge.

1567. B 1565, Period 3A, Type 1

A fragmentary ridge, 0.87 x 0.17 x 0.06 m, constructed of a compact, granular white "plaster" set around a core of cobbles and pebbles sits on floor 1558 running N/S. Later floors to the E run up to and abut onto the ridge.

Small finds: KM 3159, dense chalk hammerstone.

1572. B 1547, Period 3A, Type 1

A rectangular sectioned, flat topped ridge constructed entirely of a fine, whitish hard *havara* mud rendering, 2.52 x 0.26 x 0.12 m, runs SE from pit 1588, which cuts it, to the E jamb of the doorway where it splays out slightly.

Basins

103. Period 4, Type 1

A very shallow semi-circular scoop, 0.87 x 0.50 m, appended to the SW exterior wall of the building with a 0.80 m wide rim and lined with a *havara* rendering.

111. B 96, Period 4, Type 2

This basin is very eroded and is fully described under Stone settings.

112. 109, Period 4, Type 1

Preserved as a semi-circular depression, 1.90 m diam., luted with a clay rendering and with a smaller inner depression 0.40 m diam. x 0.26 m. There is a concentration of ash in and around the feature.

114. post-B 86, Period 5, Type 1

A shallow oval depression, 1.48 x 0.96 x 0.19 m, luted with *havara* clay.

115. post-B 86, Period 5, Type 4

A deep basin, 0.17 m diam. x 0.16 m, luted with a hard white "plaster", possibly lime plaster.

116. Period 5, Type 1?

A fragment of a clay basin or ceramic-like vessel in a secondary/eroded position. Only the base and part of the walls survive, 0.24 x 0.20 x 0.08 m. [Ed. Treated as an oven elsewhere in LAP II.1A-B]

190. 137, Period 4, Type 1?

A shallow depression, 0.17 m diam. x 0.06 m, luted with a crumbly white "plaster" and associated with hearth 137.

191. Period 4, Type 4

A fairly deep basin, 0.43 m diam. x 0.19 m, luted with a crumbly, silty white plaster and with a slightly projecting rim.

216. B 86, Period 4, Type 5

A fairly deep and straight-sided pit, 0.43 m diam. x 0.17 m, lined with small stones at its base and luted with a very fine, hard, dense lime plaster to give it a round bottomed appearance. On floor 222.

230. B 86, Period 4, Type 2

A shallow, elongated depression, 1.24 x 0.40 x 0.09 m, against the NE interior wall face on floor 222 and luted with a coarse crumbly white "plaster". A small ridge runs across its base.

236. B 86, Period 4, Type 1

A shallow sub-oval depression, 0.44 x 0.29 x 0.03 m, with gently sloping sides lined in a compact, hard reddish/yellow clay laid to create an irregular pocked and edged surface. It is near the centre of the building and is associated with a quern on its E edge and an edge-set slab to the N.

409. Period 4, Type 1

A shallow oval depression, 0.43 x 0.74 x 0.06 m, lined with a compact nodular white "plaster" 0.01 m thick.

634. On 322, Period 4, Type 1

A small circular depression, 0.40 x 0.34 x 0.06 m, surrounded by pebbles and lined with "plaster". It is set into surface 322 between B 376 and 204.

643. B 200, Period 4, Type 1

A shallow circular depression, 0.37 x 0.35 x 0.11 m, lined with "plaster" and set into the exterior surface immediately to the E of the entrance of B 200. Fragments of a ceramic vessel, KM 5578, were found lying inside the basin.

752. B 493, Period 4, Type 1

A small, damaged, circular depression, 0.35 m diam. x 0.15 m, on the floor of the secondary use of the building.

Small finds: KM 968-9, reef limestone conical stones.

822. B 3, Period 4

See Fig. 41.

899. Post-B 2, Period 4?, Type 1

A shallow depression, 1.0 m diam. x 0.15 m, lined with a hard, white “plaster”.

1033. Pre-B 3, Period 3/4, Type 5

A shallow, circular depression, 0.44 m diam. x 0.21 m, lined with fist-sized stones and covered with a white “plaster”. Two more poorly preserved basins lie just to the N of this. They are all cut into surface 866 below B3.

Small finds: KM 2909, calcareous sandstone mortar.

1133. B 1052, Period 4, Type 1

A shallow, sub-oval depression, 0.48 m diam. x 0.07 m, lined with a hard, brownish “plaster” and containing a large mica sandstone mortar, KM 5028. Cut into floor 1194.

1148. B 1044, Period 4, Type 1

A shallow depression, 0.43 x 0.35 x 0.13 m, lined with a yellow/white “plaster”. To the W, at right angles to the basin, sits a large calcarenite quern, KM 5024, set up on several smaller stones. The basin is cut into floor 1171.

1196. B 3, Period 4, Type 1

A small, worn, shallow, circular depression, 0.32 x 0.40 x 0.05 m, lined with a grey “plaster”.

1214. B 1000, Period 3B, Type 2

A double basin complex constructed in the NE corner of the building as an integral part of the floor. The edges of the basin and the internal dividing ridge are built of small pebbles covered in “plaster” and sand 0.05 m high. There is no edge to the basin to the W where it is open nor to the S where it has been destroyed by pit 911. The S basin is 0.85 x 0.68 m, the N basin is 1.03 x 0.33 m, and the ridge is 0.88 x 0.12 m.

1237. B 855, Period 3B, Type 2

A compartmented basin, 1.00 x 0.80 x 0.03 m, formed from a branching mud plaster ridge into roughly 4 irregular segments, the N segment centred on a stone setting 1296. An upturned quern, KM 5009, lies immediately to the W and a second upturned quern, KM 1782, lies just to the N.

1386. Post-B 1046, Period 4, Type 1

A shallow circular depression, 1.20 m diam. x 0.22 m, with a broad flat rim preserved on its W side and lined with a hard, white “plaster”. It is sitting in eroded material over the building.

1497. B 1046, Period 4, Type 1

A very shallow circular depression, 0.34 diam. x 0.05 m, set into floor 2000 and lined with “plaster” to stand slightly above the floor surface.

1498. B 1046, Period 4, Type 2

A compartmented basin, 1.18 x 0.85 x 0.15-0.20 m, divided into six segments set into floor 2000 in the S of the building. It is formed from fragile mud ridges with small stones placed at intervals along it. Five segments run N-S parallel to each other and the sixth runs E-W along the base of these. The floors of the basins vary in depth from each other and the entire feature has been finished in a fine “plaster” coating.

1536. B 1016, Period 3A, Type 5

A basin, 0.45 m diam. x 0.15 m, set against the W wall of the building and constructed of the base sherds of a ledge-footed vessel sitting on stones set in a cloddy, white “plaster” in a shallow pit around a large flat stone. The sherds are covered in the “plaster”, which is 0.15 m thick, but have been allowed to project above the floor surface.

Small finds: KM 3024 calcarenite cupped stone; 5526 pottery base.

1559. B 1565, Period 3A, Type 4

A large deep pit, 0.50 x 0.95 x 0.36 m, against the E wall of the building within an area bounded by mud ridges. It is lined with “plaster” 0.07 m thick containing some small pebbles and there are a few larger stones set around the N edge of the pit. It has been re-lined with stones and a “plaster” which is burnt orange. A CW vessel rests on stones in the fill directly over this. [Ed. Treated as an oven elsewhere in LAP II.1A-B]

1584. B 1547, Period 3A, Type 1

A basin, 0.62 x 0.56 x 0.12 m, lined with a hard, white, nodular “plaster” and set into the top of an irregular subcircular pit 0.22 m deep which is itself filled with friable “plaster” and cobbles. One stone protrudes through the base of the basin. The basin sits directly to the NW of hearth 1604 and appears to have been replastered on at least one occasion.

1588. B 1547, Period 3A, Type 1

A large pit, 1.16 x 1.12 x 0.18 m, lined with “plaster” which is preserved along the N rim only. The pit sits at the centre of the building and cuts the two ridges 1548 and 1572. (see also Catalogue of Pits)

2013. B 1046, Period 4, Type 2

A poorly preserved basin complex built of a narrow “plaster” ridge set into floor 2000 against the SW wall. The basin, 0.90 x 0.80 x 0.15 m, is set into a broad shallow pit 0.12 m deep with ridges set around the rim to give greater depth to the basin. The ridge is reinforced with small pebbles set at intervals and there is some evidence of internal divisions.

2015. B 1046, Period 4, Type 2

A basin complex set into a shallow pit 0.08 m deep with narrow “plaster” ridges built around the rim of the pit. Two smaller compartments are located inside the main basin. The ridges are reinforced at intervals with small pebbles and appears to be built onto the N side of basin 2013 against the N wall of the building. 0.90 x 0.80 x 0.15 m.

2069. B 1161, Period 3A, Type 4

A conical shaped pit, 0.38 m diam. x 0.18 m, lined with “plaster” at its base and set into floor 1300. The material of floor 1300 forms a rim to the pit although there is a 0.07 m gap between the rim and the “plaster” inside the pit. The pit has been partially filled with small irregular pebbles and is built over oven 1275.

2115. Period 3A/3B, Type 1

A shallow pit, 0.72 m diam. x 0.14 m, lined with a mud and *havara* nodule rendering and cut into surface 2126 E of B2.

2129. Period 5, Type 5

Stone setting 2103 consisting of an oval formation of edged stones containing a paving of small irregular stones with, at its centre, a hollow created by angled stones lined with *havara* rendering forming a basin 0.40 m diam. x 0.20 m. directly adjacent is a second stone setting 2133.

Stone settings

11. B 1, Period 4, Type 5

Broken quern, KM 351, set on edge in small pit to SW of hearth 10.

70. Period 5?, Type 1

Oval arrangement of stones and sherds set into a compact *havara* surface. 0.65 m diam. x 0.05-0.10 m.

92. B 86, Period 4, Type 4

Arrangement of edge-set stones sitting in a slight depression at a point beside entrance 202 where the inner facing stones of the wall have been removed. Floor 90 runs up against the stones and there are traces of "plaster" in the base of the feature. 0.32 x 0.36 x 0.29 m.

111. B 96, Period 4, Type 2

Arrangement of 5 edge-set stones around a flat slab all lined with a clay rendering now heavily eroded. Set against the inner wall face of the building. 0.40 m diam.

Small finds: KM 506, sandstone quern.

415/422. B 200, Period 4, Type 1

Two separate irregular shaped pits defined by gaps in the paving slabs of floor 390. (415: 0.36 m diam. x 0.16 m) (422: 0.25 x 0.24 x 0.20 m).

[Ed. 415 is treated as a pit, 422 as a stone setting elsewhere in LAP II.1A-B]

431. B 200, Period 4, Type 1?

Large central pit defined by a circle of stones forming part of the floor paving 390. The base of the pit is also paved with flat slabs. 0.70 x 0.68 x 0.22 m.

Small finds: KM 802-4.

718. B 3, Period 4, Type 4

Elongated, deep oval pit, 0.80 x 0.60 x 0.31 m, with rounded base and stones set almost continuously around the upper edge. A rubber on the S edge is set up on three courses of sherds. Setting for flask KM 5559.

Small finds: KM 1237 mica sandstone pestle; 1930 sandstone rubber.

719. B 3, Period 4, Type 4

Large, oval, round bottomed depression, 1.0 x 0.80 x 0.25 m, with stones set along W and NE edges. There is a ridge of mud and stones to the SW beside 720. Setting for massive storage jar KM 5556.

Small finds: KM 1234, 1236 sandstone hammerstones; 1235, diabase adze; 5052 mica sandstone rubber.

720. B 3, Period 4, Type 4

Sub-circular discontinuous ring of stones 0.60 x 0.52 x 0.09 m, bounding a slight depression in the floor forming a ridge of mud rendering and stones. Setting for holemouth storage jar KM 5567 and bottle KM 1251.

Small finds: KM 1830, mica sandstone pounder; 1931, diabase pounder.

721. B 3, Period 4, Type 4

Small sub-circular shallow depression, 0.58 x 0.52 x 0.17 m, with rounded bottom and "plaster" along its N edge. There is a mud and stone ridge around the rim with one stone on W angled into pit. Setting for holemouth storage jars KM 1822 and 5561.

Small finds: KM 1232, diabase pestle.

723. B 3, Period 4, Type 4

Large, shallow, sub-circular depression, 0.82 x 0.80 x 0.19 m, with one large stone on W edge and a flat, wide base. Setting for vessel KM 5552.

724. B 3, Period 4, Type 4

Circular, partially "plastered" shallow pit, 0.60 x 0.56 x ? m, with symmetrical profile and stones set discontinuously around the rim. Setting for storage jar KM 5536.

Small finds: KM 1095, chalk pounder; 1230, chert pounder; 1231, chert pebble.

726. B 3, Period 4, Type 4

Shallow depression, 0.54 x 0.50 x 0.20 m, ringed with stones on the E and with two large flat slabs on the W. The S one of these, 725, is a large, flat, pierced slab. Four rounded pebbles are set into the base of the depression and the whole arrangement is constructed into a mud bank

along the N wall of the building.

Small finds: KM 1092, diabase pestle; 5047, mica sandstone quern; 5048, mica sandstone grinder; 5049, mica sandstone pounder; 5050, limestone hammerstone/pounder.

759. B 494, Period 3B/4, Type 1

A roughly rectangular setting formed from three boulders on three sides, 0.60 x 0.53 m. a grinder block, KM 1046, and a pebble lie within this area.

Small finds: KM 1046, sandstone grinding block.

760. B 494, Period 3B/4, Type 1

Arrangement of five edge-set stones (max 0.15 m long) lying along the W and S sides of a circular pecked limestone slab. A reddish/brown coarse grained soil overlies this slab. 0.40 x 0.37 m.

Small finds: KM 1037 adze.

795. B 3, Period 4, Type 1

Arrangement of 3-4 stones, 0.53 x 0.78 m, set into a mud bank along the N wall of the building. The S stone may be displaced giving an exaggerated N-S dimension. The sherds of a large vessel are still *in situ* c. 0.10 m below the rim of the setting.

Small finds: KM 1082, chalk pot lid; 1215, sandstone grooved stone slab; 5044, mica sandstone quern.

806. Period 4, Type ?

Arrangement of stones one stone wide in a matrix of ashy soil with nodules of burnt daub and "plaster" flecks. No clear description available. 0.93 x 0.56 m.

824. B 3, Period 4, Type 2

Arrangement of a single irregular shaped stone placed flat with two edge-set stones on its SE and NE sides both with a 0.25 m thick layer of "plaster" on their inner face. 0.26 x 0.24 m.

836. B 3, Period 4, Type 1

Roughly circular arrangement of stones 0.22 m below neighbouring stone 725 on the edge of the mud bank along the N wall of the building. It consists of three irregular stones on W, pestle KM 1089 and quern KM 3133 on the S, three stones on the E and five stones including a rubber along the N. Setting for barrel KM 5558. 0.90 x 0.87 x 0.20 m.

Small finds: KM 1809, diabase pestle; 3133 mica sandstone quern.

840. B 3, Period 4, Type 4

A slight depression, 0.68 diam. x 0.17 m, flanked by three stones on its E and S sides Probable setting for potspead 716 (KM 1251, 5567)?

845. B 3, Period 4, Type 1

Arrangement of four medium sized limestone blocks set on a c. 0.05 m thick plinth of mud, 0.70 m diam. x 0.09 m. It defines the N and W sides of setting for vessel KM 5581.

850. B 3, Period 4, Type 4

Arrangement of irregular shaped stones around the W and S sides of a shallow depression set lower than adjacent 720. Two courses of stones preserved in places. 0.70 x 0.68 m.

Small finds: KM 1008, calcarenite bowl; hammerstone/grinders 1009 in sandstone and 1010 in serpentized harzburgite.

1133. B 1052, Period 4, Type 3

Large mica sandstone mortar, KM 5028, set in "plaster" basin 1133 in W of building beside entrance in lower floor 1194.

1136. B 1052, Period 4, Type 1

Arrangement of stones and artefacts in a roughly circular setting partially overlying 1137 and pivot stone KM 5027 to the E of the entrance. 0.70 m diam. x 0.02 m.

Small finds: KM 1873, sandstone grinding block; 1874, gabbro

pounder; 1875, sandstone hammerstone/grinder; 1876, mica sandstone pounder; 1877, calcarenite hammerstone/grinder.

1176. B 1052, Period 4, Type 3

Setting of flat stones including two quern fragments against the E wall of the building in secondary floor 1174. 0.60 x 0.44 x 0.17 m.

Small finds: KM 1727-8 sandstone querns; 1729 calcarenite anvil; 1867 diabase pestle; 1868, 1872, diabase axes; 1869, diabase axe-shaped grinder; 1881 diabase adze.

1332. Period 5, Type 1

Arrangement of stones around decayed, dished calcareous stone set in a slight hollow, 0.46 x 0.40 x 0.15 m, and partially “plastered”. Adjacent to 1335.

1335. Period 5?, Type 3

Socketed stone lying E of 1332. 0.35 x 0.30 x 0.15 m.

1343. B 834, Period 4, Type 1

Arrangement of small irregular shaped stones in a circular setting, 0.45 x 0.44 x 0.12 m, on floor 1228 in E part of building.

1352. Period 3/4

[Ed. Too disturbed for description]

1378. Period 4?, Type 3

Large quern, KM 2307, set upon a small platform of pebbles and larger stones packed together but not bonded with mud. It sits upon surface 1380 and is cut by T. 515. 0.68 x 0.43 x 0.20 m.

Small finds: KM 2307 mica sandstone quern, 2691 calcarenite bowl.

1509. B 1016, Period 3A, Type 2

Loosely packed arrangement of stones on Floor 2 with ashy yellow/black soil and concentrations of sherds. An oval stone setting forming the base of an earth ring sits at the W edge of the stones and partially overlies the SE corner of hearth 1520. This is associated with burnt sherds and the whole feature has been badly damaged by ploughing. It may have served as a hearth. 1.80 x 0.65 x 0.20 m.

Small finds: KM 2063, chalk hammerstone; 2125, pottery disc; 2257, sherd with mend hole; 2258, RMP burnisher.

1684. B 1044, Period 4, Type 5

Edge-set stone between hearth 1041 and doorway 1060.

1686. B 1046, Period 4, Type 5

Edge-set stone between hearth 1495 and doorway 2017. The top face of the stone has been heavily pecked and chipped.

Small finds: KM 5023, microgabbro anvil.

1689. B 1052, Period 4, Type 5

Edge-set stone between oven 1070 and doorway 1135.

1693. B 1165, Period 4, Type 5

Edge-set sandstone quern, KM 5011 between hearth 1359 and doorway, set into the plaster apron of the hearth, 1420.

1694. B 1295, Period 3A, Type 5

Edge-set stone to SE of hearth 1294.

1699. B 834, Period 4, Type 5

Edge-set stone between hearth 1250 and doorway 1254.

1704. B 1547, Period 3A, Type 5

Chalk bowl, KM 5006, and a small flat stone set on edge one behind the other beside floor division 1572 in from the doorway 1605.

1706. B 855, Period 3B, Type 5

Edge-set stone, rubber KM 1780, lying to the NW of hearth 951 and basin 1237.

Small finds: KM 1780, mica sandstone rubber.

1707. B 98, Period 4, Type 5

Edge-set quern lying between hearth 124 and doorway 1702.

2140. B3, Period 4, Type 3

Flat stone set into slight depression inside E jamb of doorway on floor 695 with a small edge-set stone between it and the wall of the building. It is surrounded by stakeholes. 0.29 x 0.24 x 0.07 m.

Small finds: KM 5041, mica sandstone quern.

2141. B 3, Period 4, Type 1

Arrangement of flat and irregular stones with small supportive wedges set against the W wall of the building. Setting of holemouth storage jar KM 3300.

Pier/Bench [Ed. Most of the following are classified as stone settings elsewhere in *LAP* II.1A-B]

299. B 4, Period 3B, Type 3

A short stretch of four stones laid in a row with smaller stones infill and set directly onto floor 291. 2.30 x 0.90 x 0.29 m. An area of earth and “plaster” like a surface lies to the W and links it with a group of stakeholes to the S and feature 300.

492. B 3, Period 4, Type 3

A rectilinear setting of small, closely packed stones two courses high with regular faced edges and bounded on the E and W by well defined bands of ash, possibly the remains of burnt timbers. It sits on the eroded destructional collapse of the building with area of burnt mud to the NE and SW as well as other stretches of burnt timbers. 1.30 x 0.94 x 0.06 m.

635. B 376, Period 4, Type 2?

A patch of cobbles laid against the exterior SW wall of the building directly onto surface 293 and associated with a “plastered” depression immediately to the W. 1.20 x 0.60 x 0.10 m.

996. B 994, Period 3B, Type 3

A rectilinear arrangement of stones fairly roughly laid with larger stones to the outer faces and smaller stones bonded in mud forming the core. It sits at the centre of the building but on thin primary deposits overlying the floor. 0.90 x 0.50 x 0.15 m.

Small finds: KM 1942, chalk rubbing stone; 2574, sandstone quern.

1137. B 1052, Period 4, Type 1

Platform or bench of two flagstones set in “plaster” one beside the other and projecting at right angles from the interior N wall of the building. The E flagstone is an inverted quern, KM 1726, placed over Gr. 542. 1.10 x 0.95 x 0.14 m.

Small finds: KM 1954, diabase axe-shaped grinder.

1518. B 1016, Period 3A, Type 3

Rectilinear arrangement of large stones (c. 0.30 x 0.25 x 0.15 m in size) two courses high and closely packed together. It overlies floor 1508, hearth 1520 and ridge 1522 and runs E/W with an overall size of 1.40 x 0.45 x 0.30 m.

1534. B 1016, Period 3A, Type 1

A roughly square setting of stones set against the inclined orthostats at the base of the wall and slightly overlying ridge 1524. It consists of 4-5 fairly large slabs set side by side and angled towards the wall defining an area infilled with smaller stones. 1.00 x 0.60 m.

Small finds: KM 5064, mica sandstone anvil.

1550. B 1547, Period 3A, Type 2

Rubble built but tightly packed band of stones and cobbles 2-4 courses high with an earth infill and running along the SW exterior wall of the building. 2.90 x 0.35 x 0.35 m.

Small finds: KM 2876-7, diabase adzes; 2878, sandstone rubber.

1709. B 1016, Period 3A, Type 2

A short arc of stones set into the foundation cut against the SW wall of the building consisting of 3 large facing stones with smaller stones forming the core. c. 0.90 x 0.30 m.

0000. B 1000, Period 3B, Type 1

Two short lengths of mud and stone piers projecting from the NW interior wall of the building, both very badly damaged and not surviving for any great height. c. 0.65 x 0.30 x c. 0.10 m.

Postholes

22. Period 4

In surface 17. 0.45 m diam. x 0.25 m.

23. Period 4

In surface 17. 0.20 x 0.40 x 0.20 m.

59. In 57, Period 4

In surface 57. 0.16 m diam. x 0.10 m.

62. Period 3/4

Squarish in shape. 0.14 m diam. x 0.10 m.

93. B86, Period 4

In floor 90 at position of pivot stone. 0.24 x 0.32 x 0.20 m.

142. 139, Period 4

Group of 15 postholes in two parallel lines in surface 139. 1: 0.12 m diam. x 0.09 m; 2: 0.06 m diam. x 0.14 m; 3: 0.06 m diam. x 0.12 m; 4: irregular x 0.05 m; 5: 0.06 m diam. x 0.07 m; 6: 0.05 m diam. x 0.055 m squared; 7: small and irregular; 8: 0.08 x 0.05 x 0.05 m; 9: irregular; 10: 0.14 m diam. x 0.15 m; 11: irregular; 12: 0.15 m diam. x 0.15 m; 13: 0.06 m diam. x 0.15 m; 14: indefinite x 0.175 m; 15: indefinite x 0.12 m.

145. B 96, Period 4

Shallow scoop with posthole to side. 0.13 m diam. x 0.20 m.

Small finds: KM 497, diabase axe-shaped grinder.

198. 164, Period 4

In pit 164. 0.20 m diam. x 0.08 m.

223. B 1, Period 4

At edge of floor. 0.20 x 0.30 x 0.25 m.

235. B 200, Period 4

In Floor 3. 0.11 m diam. x 0.09 m.

236. B 86, Period 4

In Floor 3. 0.22 x 0.17 x 0.17 m.

241. B 1, Period 4

Well defined vertical cut on N edge of floor. 0.19 m diam. x 0.18 m.

247. B 1, Period 4

Well defined vertical cut on N edge of floor. 0.22 x 0.17 x 0.26 m.

248. B 1, Period 4

Small, vertical cut. 0.08 x 0.07 x 0.08 m.

249. B 1, Period 4

Small, vertical cut. 0.13 x 0.10 x 0.12 m.

266. B 375, Period 4

In surface 150. 0.15 x 0.19 x 0.19 m.

267. B 375, Period 4

In surface 150. 0.30 x 0.17 x 0.14 m.

268. B 375, Period 4

In surface 150. 0.19 m diam. x 0.18 m.

269. B 375, Period 4

In surface 150. 0.12 x 0.11 x 0.25 m.

270. B 375, Period 4

In surface 150. 0.18 x 0.14 x 0.19 m.

271. B 375, Period 4

In surface 150. 0.15 x 0.16 x 0.21 m.

Small finds: KM 2931, chalk conical stone.

272. B 375, Period 4

In surface 150. 0.14 x 0.15 x 0.23 m.

273. B 375, Period 4

In surface 150. 0.15 x 0.12 x 0.29 m.

274. B 375, Period 4

In surface 150. 0.21 x 0.17 x 0.12 m.

275. B 375, Period 4

In surface 150. 0.12 x 0.13 x 0.22 m.

290. B 2, Period 3B

Against inner face of wall in floor 389. 0.21 x 0.18 x 0.15 m. Seventeen other postholes and stakeholes across the floor.

316. B 1328, Period 3B

Timber lean-to against wall of B 2?. 0.20 x 0.13 x 0.09 m.

317. B 1328, Period 3B

Timber lean-to against wall of B 2?. 0.13 x 0.10 x 0.09 m.

318. B 1328, Period 3B

Timber lean-to against wall of B 2?. 0.13 x 0.10 x 0.03 m.

319. B 1328, Period 3B

Timber lean-to against wall of B 2?. 0.11 x 0.10 x 0.09 m.

325. B 1328, Period 3B

Timber lean-to against wall of B 2?. 0.09 x 0.08 x 0.06 m.

327. B 1328, Period 3B

Timber lean-to against wall of B 2?. 0.05 m diam. x 0.07 m.

328. B 1328, Period 3B

Timber lean-to against wall of B 2?. 0.27 x 0.16 x 0.16 m.

Small finds: KM 741, diabase flaked tool.

356. Period 4

Above B 200. 0.27 x 0.18 x 0.30 m.

397. B 4, Period 3B

In surface 497, inclined 70 degrees to SE. 0.16 x 0.27 x 0.20 m.

398. B 4, Period 3B

In surface 497, inclined to S. 0.12 x 0.11 x 0.22 m.

439. Period 4

0.230 x 0.26 x 0.40 m.

469. Post-B 494, Period 4

0.15 m diam. x 0.11 m.

482. B 204, Period 4

In floor 377. 0.18 x 0.12 x 0.10 m.

489. In 387, Period 4

In surface 387. 0.22 m diam. x 0.10 m.

658. B 493, Period 4

Post occupation in shell of building set inside slightly larger shallow pit. 0.13 m diam. x 0.20 m.

742. In 164, Period 4

In surface 164 over B 206. 0.18 x 0.14 x 0.37 m.

751. Period 4

In quarry complex 654. 0.34 x 0.31 x 0.40 m with a small 0.10 m deep hole at base.

756. Period 3B/4

Above B 206. 0.26 x 0.16 x 0.12 m.

757. Period 4

Above B 206. 0.14 x 0.12 x 0.12 m.

807. In 803, Period 4

In surface 803 contemporary with B 3?. 0.25 diam. x 0.17 m with a small hole, 0.10 m diam. x 0.05 m, at the base.

808. In 803, Period 4

In surface 803 contemporary with B 3?. 0.22 x 0.12 x 0.09 m.

809. In 803, Period 4

In surface 803 contemporary with B 3?. 0.20 m diam. x 0.18 m.

810. In 803, Period 4

In surface 803 contemporary with B 3?. 0.21 x 0.17 x 0.26 m.

811. In 803, Period 4

In surface 803 contemporary with B 3? 0.21 x 0.18 x 0.26 m.

864. Period 4

Cuts wall 197 of B 206. 0.20 x 0.13 x 0.11 m.

1021. B 206?, Period 3B (see also Catalogue of Pits)

Massive stone packed pit with large posthole in centre. Width of post pipe is c. 0.33 m. The lower 0.25 m of the pit is backfilled with soil. 1.00 m diam. x 1.34 m.

1055. Cut into B 994?, Period 3B/4?

Cut into floor 983 of building but contains Period 4 sherd. 0.18 x 0.16 x 0.43 m.

1056. Cut into B 994?, Period 3B/4?

Cut into floor 983 of building but contains Period 4 sherd. 0.30 x 0.25 x 0.23 m.

1059. Period 4

Large, fairly shallow pit, 0.65 x 0.75 x 0.36 m, filled with ash and heat cracked stones with a clay surface in its upper level containing a posthole cut into it.

1120. Above B 834, Period 4

0.05 x 0.06 x 0.12 m.

1127. B 866, Period 4

In floor 1118. 0.11 x 0.12 x 0.14 m.

1129. B 866, Period 4

In floor 1118. 0.12 m diam. x 0.10 m.

1197. B 206, Period 3B

In hearth 1182. 0.18 x 0.20 x 0.19 m.

1203. B 994, Period 3B

A straight sided flat bottomed posthole in floor 983. 0.16 x 0.18 x 0.13 m.

1204. B 994, Period 3B

A tapering sided and round bottomed posthole in floor 983. 0.24 x 0.25 x 0.33 m.

Small finds: KM 1893, basalt polisher.

1221. B 834, Period 4

In pit 1217 cut into patchy Floor 2 surface. 0.12 x 0.08 x 0.12 m.

1224. B 994, Period 3B

In floor 983. 0.07 m diam. x 0.07 m.

1245. In 1239, Period 3B

In surface 1239 (Ceremonial Area) over B 2. 0.14 x 0.13 x 0.22 m.

1246. In 1239, Period 3B

In surface 1239 (Ceremonial Area) over B 2. 0.13 x 0.12 x 0.16 m.

1247. In 1239, Period 3B

In surface 1239 (Ceremonial Area) over B 2. 0.10 m diam. x 0.11 m.

1259. B 1052, Period 4

A very deep tapered posthole in Floor 1. 0.30 x 0.21 x 0.67 m. 0.15 m at base.

1260. B 3, Period 4

In floor 695 in NW of building. 0.08 x 0.10 x 0.17 m.

1303. Period 3B/4

Above surface 1277. 0.27 m diam. x 0.30 m.

1402. B 834, Period 4

In surface 1385 outside entrance. Porch? 0.19 x 0.16 x 0.36 m.

1403. B 834, Period 4

In surface 1385 outside entrance. Porch? 0.38 x 0.17 x 0.19 m.

1404. B 834, Period 4

In surface 1385 outside entrance. Porch? 0.17 m diam. x 0.26 m.

1405. B 834, Period 4

In surface 1385 outside entrance. Porch? 0.23 x 0.19 x 0.17 m.

1407. B 834, Period 4

In surface 1385 outside entrance. Porch? 0.22 x 0.17 x 0.20 m.

1413. Period 3B

In surface 1392 E of building. 0.29 x 0.20 x 0.13 m.

1424. B 834, Period 4

In surface 1385 outside entrance. Porch? 0.20 x 0.15 x 0.21 m.

1431-1459, 1470-2, 1476. B 1165, Period 4

In floor 1166 and on hearth apron 1420.

1431: 0.14 x 0.12 x 0.13 m vertical; 1432: 0.06 m diam. x 0.08 m inclined to N; 1433: 0.14 x 0.11 x 0.10 m vertical; 1434: 0.12 x 0.10 x 0.06 m; 1435: 0.09 x 0.07 x 0.07 m; 1436: 0.08 m diam. x 0.05 m; 1437: 0.13 x 0.12 x 0.10 m; 1438: 0.09 x 0.06 x 0.10 m; 1439: 0.14 x 0.13 x 0.09 m (KM 2471, chalk cupped stone); 1440: 0.16 x 0.15 x 0.08 m; 1441: 0.10 x 0.07 x 0.09 m; 1442: 0.10 x 0.08 x 0.08 m in entrance associated with stakeholes; 1443: 0.10 m diam. x 0.09 m in apron 1420; 1444: 0.10 x 0.12 x 0.08 m double posthole in apron 1420; 1445: 0.10 m diam. x 0.12 m in apron 1420; 1446: 0.10 m diam. x 0.10 m in apron 1420; 1447: 0.15 x 0.12 x 0.12 m D-shaped; 1448: 0.10 x 0.08 x 0.07 m one side sloped; 1449: 0.12 x 0.10 x 0.06 m; 1450: 0.04 m diam. x 0.08 m inclined to N; 1451: 0.07 x 0.065 x 0.09 m; 1452: 0.06 x 0.05 x 0.05 m; 1453: 0.035 x 0.025 x 0.04 m very slight; 1454: 0.35 x 0.02 x 0.04 m very slight; 1455: 0.09 m diam. x 0.12 m in apron 1420; 1456: 0.16 x 0.14 x 0.12 m small pebbles at base; 1457: 0.15 m diam. x 0.10 m; 1458: 0.06 m diam. x 0.08 m inclined to N; 1459: 0.15 x 0.10 x 0.10 m; 1470: 0.08 m diam. x 0.12 m; 1471: 0.08 x 0.07 x 0.12 m; 1472: 0.15 x 0.12 x 0.17 m; 1476: 0.05 m diam. x 0.06 m.

1654. B1547, Period 3A

In entranceway. 0.12 x 0.10 x 0.05 m.

1673-6. Period 2

Below surface 1570.

1673: 0.15 m diam. x 0.14 m tapered sides; 1674: 0.34 x 0.26 x 0.24 m; 1675: 0.28 x 0.25 x 0.10 m pebble filled; 1676: 0.28 x 0.20 x 0.27 m.

1678. 1667, Period 2

At base of pit complex 1667. 0.29 x 0.27 x 0.26 m.

2023. 2021, Period 3A

In surface 2021. 0.20 m diam. x 0.27 m.

2026-9. B 1046, Period 4

In floor 2000. 2026 0.13 x 0.10 x 0.10 m; others unexcavated.

2031. B 1161, Period 3A

Contemporary with B 1161? 0.08 m diam. x 0.18 m.

Small find: KM 2565, chert pecking stone.

2118. In 2116, Period 3/4

In surface 2116. 5 postholes av 0.16 m diam. x max 0.20 m.

2145-51. B 1103, Period 3B

In floor 1192.

2145: 0.12 x 0.13 x 0.09 m inclined to W; 2146: 0.10 x 0.13 x 0.15 m inclined to S; 2147: 0.20 x 0.18 x 0.19 m; 2148: 0.18 x 0.15 x 0.16 m; 2149: no data; 2150: 0.20 x 0.17 x 0.09 m stony base; 2151: 0.19 x 0.11 m.

Stakehole groups

21. B 1/98, Period 4

A group of 16 stakeholes defining a circle 0.60 m across. All are vertical and vary from 0.03-0.08 m diam.. They are set into a surface, 17, outside the two buildings to the S and are associated with other stakeholes.

60. B 3 Period 4

Alignment of 4 stakeholes 0.03-0.05 m diam. x 0.05-0.09 m deep set around pit 58 to the S of B 3.

113. B 1/98. Period 4

Various scatters of stakeholes to the S of the buildings.

201. B 2, Period 3B

Alignment of six stakeholes in floor 131 set c. 0.10-0.15 m apart. Av diam. c. 0.05 m.

276. Period 4

Random arrangement of 25 stakeholes in surface to N of B1 associated with two postholes. Av diam. c. 0.03 m.

280. B 86. Period 4

Concentration of 12 stakeholes in two groups, one near the entrance of the building and the second near the centre.

314. B 4, Period 3B

A collection of 65 small-large stakeholes arranged over the two intact floor surfaces of the building. One group in the NE part does not appear to be in any discernible pattern although several may encircle pit 313 and there is a regularly spaced setting of larger stakes along the perimeter of the floor at the base of the wall. There is a noticeable doubling of similar sized stakeholes as if the pattern were deliberate and had been replaced on at least one occasion.

A second group is set into the plaster floor 291 and the hearth 990 and must have been an integral part of the floor construction. It consists of a fan-shaped setting of vertical stakes with stone setting 299 forming one arm of the fan. A smaller group of stakes within this arrangement is all inclined sharply to the SW.

329. B 1328. Period 3B

A semi-circular setting of stakeholes beneath floor 292 defining an area of c. 0.50 m diam.. It is incompletely excavated.

399. B 4. Period 3B

A series of stakeholes in the W-central part of the building set into surface 497 in no apparent pattern.

603. In 387. Period 4

A dense concentration of stakeholes in surface 387 to the N and W of B 204. Many are contemporary with B 204 but the presence of some below wall 194 suggests that 603 as seen is probably a palimpsest. Some circular and linear arrangements are discernible.

821. Period 4

A dense concentration of stakeholes, av. diam. 0.03-0.05 x 0.11 m deep, in general 877 overlying B 855. Some stakeholes are "lined" with clay and others have a charcoal fill.

Small finds: 10 chalk conical stones, KM 1097, 1104-6, 1108-10, 1116, 1198, 1289.

1023. B 994. Period 3B

A scatter of stakeholes set into floor 983. There is a possible arrangement of five around stone vessel KM 5065 and a roughly linear arrangement in a slight gully running radially from the centre of the building N to the wall over 1015.

1346. In 1347. Period 4

A roughly linear arrangement of seven stakeholes in surface 1347 to the E of B 834.

1399. In 1393. Period 4?

A group of 26 stakeholes, 0.01-0.05 m diam., set into surface 1393 in front of the entrance to B 834. A small group is immediately in front of the entrance and the rest are c. 0.80 m further to the S although none appear to either side of the entrance.

1627. In 1625. Period 3A

Two stakeholes cut into surface 1629, 0.05 m diam. x 0.15 m deep. One is possibly later and both are associated with a pit and a stone pestle.

1648. Period 2/3A

Two stakeholes and a shallow posthole in a line set into general layer 1570. (0.06 x 0.05 x 0.09 m) (0.10 x 0.07 x 0.11 m) (0.017 x 0.16 x 0.08 m).

2030. B 1046. Period 4

An arc of 34 stakeholes in floor 2000 immediately in from the entrance and stretching over to plaster basins 2013 and 2015. There is no apparent pattern.

2083. Period 3A

A group of 11 stakeholes on either side of a low "plaster" ridge just SW of B 1295 and near oven 1486. 0.04-0.10 m diam. x 0.06-0.11 m deep.

2106/2125. Period 3/4

A group of c. 12 stakeholes probably of different periods set into surfaces to the E of B 2. There is a convincing arrangement of six around pit 2107. The best preserved are 0.06 m diam. x 0.10 m deep.

§ 15.5 Catalogue of pits (D.M. and E.P.)

The catalogue lists all of the pits found at Kissonerga. It shows the *Unit* number of the pit and, where it was initially separated by a baulk, the unit number on either side of the baulk separated by a '/', e.g. 210/412. It also shows the *Illustration* number where appropriate, *Period*, *Type* (see § 3.8 for details), the *Volume* in litres, and the width (*W*), length (*L*) and depth (*D*) in metres. If the pit is circular or sub-circular, the diameter is given in the width column followed by 'diam.'. Where a quantity is unknown, or cannot be estimated with any certainty, a '-' is shown; a '>' prefix is used where a pit covers an irregular area or is truncated by a baulk.

The *Volume* has been estimated from the overall dimensions and an assessment of the profile. The value obtained by multiplying the W x L x D may be up to three times larger than the *Volume* quoted. Some of the very large pits, such as 1599 and 1666, had their diameters measured at 10 cm intervals from the top. These volumes are accurate calculations. The conversion ratio is 1,000 litres to a cubic metre.

The *Fill* not only describes the Fill but also shows the separate units, if the pit contained distinct fills.

The *Artefacts* include all of the Small Finds discovered in the Fill. The KM has been omitted after the first item in each entry. Further details can be found in the Finds Register, Appendix B, and elsewhere in the specialists' reports.

The *Comments* include any significant or particularly interesting features of the pit, its Fill or content as described on the Unit Log Sheet.

Table 15.1, at the end of the catalogue, summarises the occurrence of the various types of pit by period. See § 3.8 for a detailed analysis of the pit types.

<i>Unit</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Volume</i>	<i>Width</i>	<i>Length</i>	<i>Depth</i>	<i>Illustration</i>
6	4 <i>Fill:</i> <i>Artefacts:</i> <i>Comments:</i>	1 Ashy grey-brown loose, some stones. Pottery disc KM 371. As 12 & 14, possible disturbed/extracted posthole near hearth of B 1. Top plough damaged.	5	0.20	0.30	0.20	Fig. 40
7	4 <i>Fill:</i> <i>Artefacts:</i> <i>Comments:</i>	7.2 Loose grey-brown and compacted mud wash, some plaster. Adze KM 338, 380; Axe 333; Conical stone 339; Figurine 332; Pestle 334, 337. Disturbance in NW of B 1, top in ploughsoil.	500	1.00	1.70	0.30	Figs. 22, 40
8	4 <i>Fill:</i> <i>Artefacts:</i> <i>Comments:</i>	7.2 Soft ashy soil with stones. None. Late cut into east side of B 1, top in ploughsoil.	>700	2.00	?	0.40	
11	4 <i>Fill:</i> <i>Artefacts:</i> <i>Comments:</i>	1 Soft brownish soil with uprights including re-cycled quern. Quern KM 351. Edge-set stone for door prop.	14	0.50	0.55	0.20	Fig. 40
12	4 <i>Fill:</i> <i>Artefacts:</i> <i>Comments:</i>	1 Soft brownish soil. None. As 6.	20	0.38	0.53	0.17	Fig. 40

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<i>Unit</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Volume</i>	<i>Width</i>	<i>Length</i>	<i>Depth</i>	<i>Illustrations</i>
14	4 <i>Fill:</i> <i>Artefacts:</i> <i>Comments:</i>	1 As 6. None. As 6.	10	0.40	0.50	0.16	Fig. 40
16	4 <i>Fill:</i> <i>Artefacts:</i> <i>Comments:</i>	1 Soft brownish soil. None. Possible posthole, antedating wall 9 of B 1, or part of an entrance, or even a component of the wall itself. Cf. 20, 22, 23 in this area.	2	0.20	0.38	0.12	Fig. 40
18	4 <i>Fill:</i> <i>Artefacts:</i> <i>Comments:</i>	0 Rubble, ash and mud wash. Axe-shaped grinder KM 366, 837; Bowl 838; Cup 830; Figurine 816; Fine point 722; Flaked tool 835; Haft 1068; Hammerstone 831; Point 1030; Pottery disc 851; Rubbing stone 836, 848. Hollow containing Gr. 501, in plough zone.	-	3.00	>3.00	>0.30	Figs. 21, 33, 39, 40
19	4 <i>Fill:</i> <i>Artefacts:</i> <i>Comments:</i>	3 Loose, ashy, some stones. None Irregular, possibly cut from above B 1.	400	0.90	1.00	0.80	Figs. 22, 33, 40
20	4 <i>Fill:</i> <i>Artefacts:</i> <i>Comments:</i>	2 Loose, fine brown soil, many sherds. Cupped stone KM 372; Pounder/grinder 373. Antedates? wall 9 of B 1 beside posthole 23.	270	0.70	1.00	0.80	Fig. 40
25	4 <i>Fill:</i> <i>Artefacts:</i> <i>Comments:</i>	0 Stony, some daub. None. Hollow filled to provide floor foundation for B 1.	110	2.0	3.5	0.10	
26	3/4 <i>Fill:</i> <i>Artefacts:</i> <i>Comments:</i>	0 Stones and loose brown soil. None. Truncated pit below B 1, over wall of B 4.	-	-	-	-	
48	4 <i>Fill:</i> <i>Artefacts:</i> <i>Comments:</i>	0 Fine, clay, brown, some stones. None. Disturbance around T. 545.	-	-	-	0.65	
58	4 <i>Fill:</i> <i>Artefacts:</i> <i>Comments:</i>	8.1 Soft black with some angular stones. None. Partly bordered by stakes. A fireplace in angle of walls 46 (B 3) and 47.	6	0.30	0.40	0.09	Fig. 41
63	5? <i>Fill:</i> <i>Artefacts:</i> <i>Comments:</i>	7.2 Units 50, 323. Soft brown with much animal bone. Unit 63: Pottery disc KM 442. Cuts B 3 in NE. Part of 1210?	>1,000	1.5	>2.0	0.40	Figs. 41, 43
71	4 <i>Fill:</i> <i>Artefacts:</i> <i>Comments:</i>	7.2 Grey, many small stones and sherds. Figurine KM 523. Irregular disturbance over fills of B 2.	3,500	2.20	>3.5	0.48	Figs. 32, 34
93	4 <i>Fill:</i> <i>Artefacts:</i> <i>Comments:</i>	0 Stones and fine grey soil. None. Probable socket for door pivot stone of Floor 2 of B 86.	11	0.24	0.32	0.20	Fig. 44
97	4 <i>Fill:</i> <i>Artefacts:</i> <i>Comments:</i>	7.2 Unit 159. Loose ash. Unit 97: Cupped stone KM 493. Hollow below B 96; alignment suggests it might be part of a cut into which the building was founded.	>300	>1.6	>2.0	0.27	
99	4 <i>Fill:</i> <i>Artefacts:</i> <i>Comments:</i>	7.2 Loose ash and large stones. None. Depression over B 3.	150	0.64	1.60	0.18	

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<i>Unit</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Volume</i>	<i>Width</i>	<i>Length</i>	<i>Depth</i>	<i>Illustrations</i>
101/839	4 <i>Fill:</i> <i>Artefacts:</i> <i>Comments:</i>	10 Upper loose brown soil, lower large stones. Unit 101: Conical stone KM 465; Dish 466. Unit 839: Trumpet? KM 5069. Neatly occupies gap between B 98 and B 1052, but seemingly pre-dates both.	1,420	1.70	2.50	0.45	Figs. 40, 47
102	4 <i>Fill:</i> <i>Artefacts:</i> <i>Comments:</i>	1 Grey-brown ashy. None. Shallow, irregular. Animal burrow?	2	0.40	0.50	0.04	Fig. 40
104	4 <i>Fill:</i> <i>Artefacts:</i> <i>Comments:</i>	0 Loose, dark brown, silty. None. Cuts 106 over B 2. Irregular disturbance.	>700	1.8	>1.5	0.38	
105	4 <i>Fill:</i> <i>Artefacts:</i> <i>Comments:</i>	10 Stones, bone, blocky clay mixed with dark brown silts. Axe-shaped grinder KM 589; Misc worked stone 489; Point 3390. Cuts Fill of B 2, one of several pits in the area. Re-cut of 118?	570	1.05	1.25	0.60	
118	4 <i>Fill:</i> <i>Artefacts:</i> <i>Comments:</i>	0 As 105, plaster frags in upper levels. Pottery disc KM 516. See 105.	230	0.7 diam.		0.60	
122	4 <i>Fill:</i> <i>Artefacts:</i> <i>Comments:</i>	0 Loose grey ash. None. Shallow disturbance at surviving floor edges of B 96.	12	0.40	0.50	0.10	
125	3B <i>Fill:</i> <i>Artefacts:</i> <i>Comments:</i>	7.2 Brownish silt with some <i>havara</i> nodules. None. Upper component of disturbed Gr. 503 cut into B 2, sealed by fill 107.	440	1.50	1.80	0.25	Fig. 52
127	4 <i>Fill:</i> <i>Artefacts:</i> <i>Comments:</i>	8.2 Grey ash densely packed with stones. Pestle KM 503; Pottery disc 478; Pounder 488. Earth oven set within a series of eroded scoops pre-dating and N of B 96, beside area of postholes 142.	76	0.80	1.04	0.12	
133	5 <i>Fill:</i> <i>Artefacts:</i> <i>Comments:</i>	8.2 Blackened stones above ash. None. Probable earth oven cut into plaster surface 132, part of a series (see 134-5, 180) above and to N of B 834.	23	0.5 diam.		0.35	
134	5 <i>Fill:</i> <i>Artefacts:</i> <i>Comments:</i>	8.2 As 133, stones throughout. None. As 133.	64	0.52	0.63	0.27	
135	4/5 <i>Fill:</i> <i>Artefacts:</i> <i>Comments:</i>	8.2 As 133 with stones set round upper edge. None. As 133, but beyond surviving limit of surface 132.	66	0.65 diam.		0.22	
162	3B/4 <i>Fill:</i> <i>Artefacts:</i> <i>Comments:</i>	8.2 Heat-cracked stones in black ash. None. Late earth oven in Ceremonial Area. See <i>LAP</i> II.2, 2 Fig. 1, 6-8.	13	0.33 diam.		0.17	
170	3A/3B? <i>Fill:</i> <i>Artefacts:</i> <i>Comments:</i>	0 Soft brownish-grey. None. Mostly beyond excavated area, north of Track 35.	-	-	-	0.16	
171	3B <i>Fill:</i> <i>Artefacts:</i> <i>Comments:</i>	7.2 Reddish-brown with plaster frags. Pestle KM 565. Irregular depression, c. 1m inside entry of B 2, probably setting for edge-set stone.	23	0.60	1.20	0.14	Fig. 32
174	? <i>Fill:</i> <i>Artefacts:</i>	7.2 Silty ash, occasional stones. Conical stone KM 562.	>200	>2.0	>1.0	0.20	

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<i>Unit</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Volume</i>	<i>Width</i>	<i>Length</i>	<i>Depth</i>	<i>Illustrations</i>
	<i>Comments:</i>	Cut by 188, north of Track 35.					
180	4 <i>Fill:</i> <i>Artefacts:</i> <i>Comments:</i>	8.2 As 133. None. As 133, but beyond surviving limit of surface 132.	8	0.45 diam.		0.11	
182	3A/3B? <i>Fill:</i> <i>Artefacts:</i> <i>Comments:</i>	10 As 162, fewer stones. None. As 162.	46	0.40	0.36	0.41	
188	4 <i>Fill:</i> <i>Artefacts:</i> <i>Comments:</i>	0 Crumbly brown. None. North of Track 35, in plough zone.	>900	>2.0	>2.0	0.48	
210/412	4? <i>Fill:</i> <i>Artefacts:</i> <i>Comments:</i>	5 Unit 1397. Large stones, ashy with burnt stones near base. None. Cut from plough zone through floor 292 of B 1328. Pick marks in lower walls of pit.	1,800	1.28	2.75	2.30	Fig. 32
228	4 <i>Fill:</i> <i>Artefacts:</i> <i>Comments:</i>	7.2 Grey ashy. Hammerstone KM 669. Large scoop cuts NW part of B 4, contains B 96, pits 97, 127. Postholes 142 in 21.24.1 lies against and parallel with northern edge.	>1,000	>4.0	>1.8	0.33	Figs. 33, 39, 40, 51
250	4? <i>Fill:</i> <i>Artefacts:</i> <i>Comments:</i>	8.2 Units 251, 252. Heat-cracked stones above ash. None. Cuts through fills above B 2, possibly from plough zone. Pick marks in lower walls.	45	0.54	0.65	0.20	
257	4 <i>Fill:</i> <i>Artefacts:</i> <i>Comments:</i>	2 Unit 256. Dark ash, compacted mud and sherds. None. Pot pit attributed to B 706.	30	0.44	0.48	0.20	Fig. 43
279	4 <i>Fill:</i> <i>Artefacts:</i> <i>Comments:</i>	5 Units 237, 619 and 620. Silty with, 0.25 m from top, basin-like setting of slab surrounded by stone uprights. Unit 620: Bead KM 853; Pendant 852, 856-61. 'Basin' possibly set in subsided fill of earlier pit.	40	0.42 diam.		0.33	Fig. 43
307	4 <i>Fill:</i> <i>Artefacts:</i> <i>Comments:</i>	3 Stones and sherds. Rubbing stone KM 763. Cut into floor 291 of B 4. Shape and presence of human bones indicates original use as pre-B 1 grave.	10	0.33	0.40	0.24	Fig. 33
311	4 <i>Fill:</i> <i>Artefacts:</i> <i>Comments:</i>	7.2 Unit 295. Large stones in basal level. Unit 295: Figurine KM 2388; Pottery disc 2385-7; Trumpet 5068. North of B 493, roughly contemporary with it and B 866.	>1,700	>1.3	3.0	0.46	Fig. 22
313A	3B	1	7	0.40	0.24	0.20	Fig. 33
313B	3B <i>Fill:</i> <i>Artefacts:</i> <i>Comments:</i>	2 Dark, loose, ashy with stones. Adze KM 843. Irregular, disturbed double? pit associated with pots (Tray KM 5528, Lid 5529) and stone implements (Grinder KM 1945 and Worked stone 1944) in Room 2160 of B 4.	14	0.44 diam.		0.20	Fig. 33
334	4 <i>Fill:</i> <i>Artefacts:</i> <i>Comments:</i>	7.2 Unit 333. Compacted mud wash. Unit 333: Pecking stone KM 759. Above B 200, cut from plough zone.	20	0.40	0.68	0.10	
393	4 <i>Fill:</i> <i>Artefacts:</i> <i>Comments:</i>	0 Ashy with some human bone. Burial KM 892 Amorphous cut in plough zone beside B 736, just S of Gr. 513.	-	3.0	2.5	1.47	
395	4 <i>Fill:</i> <i>Artefacts:</i> <i>Comments:</i>	1 Dark ash, some stones. None. Below B 1, cut into west edge of B 4.	14	0.38	0.55	0.30	

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<i>Unit</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Volume</i>	<i>Width</i>	<i>Length</i>	<i>Depth</i>	<i>Illustrations</i>
396	3/4 <i>Fill:</i> <i>Artefacts:</i> <i>Comments:</i>	0 Brown compacted mud wash. None. Erosional feature? just west of plaster floor of B 4, cut by Gr. 507.	3	0.28	0.30	0.13	
403	4 <i>Fill:</i> <i>Artefacts:</i> <i>Comments:</i>	7.2 Ash, stones, compacted mud wash. Axe KM 781; Cupped stone 773-4; Haft 779-80. Ill-defined sides, cut by graves of Mortuary Structure.	>130	>1.8	1.54	0.20	
404	4 <i>Fill:</i> <i>Artefacts:</i> <i>Comments:</i>	1 Unit 405. Ash and stone with compacted mud lined base. None. Regular plan: pot pit?	13	0.53 diam.		0.18	Fig. 41
408	4 <i>Fill:</i> <i>Artefacts:</i> <i>Comments:</i>	8.2 Unit 426. Primary ash, secondary fist-sized stones protruding above rim of pit. None. Flint and mollusca.	58	0.60 diam.		0.22	
411	4 <i>Fill:</i> <i>Artefacts:</i> <i>Comments:</i>	7.2 Unit 80. Large stones in north. Unit 80: Pottery disc KM 463. None.	360	2.25	1.70	0.30	
413	4 <i>Fill:</i> <i>Artefacts:</i> <i>Comments:</i>	7.2 Unit 219. Much pottery throughout. Unit 219: Bowl KM 593. Poorly defined in west.	100	1.20	1.40	0.20	
415	4 <i>Fill:</i> <i>Artefacts:</i> <i>Comments:</i>	1 Unit 414. None. Possibly a result of missing stone in B 200 cobbled floor.	5	0.36 diam.		0.16	Fig. 45
416	4? <i>Fill:</i> <i>Artefacts:</i> <i>Comments:</i>	10 Unit 417. Brown soil, pebbles, sherds near base. None. Pits 637 and 733 are disturbances within pit.	>300	1.00	0.90	-	
428	4 <i>Fill:</i> <i>Artefacts:</i> <i>Comments:</i>	7.2 Unit 244. None. Cut from higher level than detected.	26	0.70	1.10	0.20	
431	4 <i>Fill:</i> <i>Artefacts:</i> <i>Comments:</i>	2 Unit 432. Reddish clay. Cupped stones KM 802-3; Quern 804 Stone setting in central hearth position of B 200.	80	0.68	0.70	0.22	Fig. 45
436	4 <i>Fill:</i> <i>Artefacts:</i> <i>Comments:</i>	0 Brown compacted mud wash with cobbles. Rubbing stone KM 832. Irregular, cut from ploughsoil into B 736.	-	0.50	1.15	0.34	Fig. 22
441	3B <i>Fill:</i> <i>Artefacts:</i> <i>Comments:</i>	0 Units 442, 462. Primary brown, cloddy, secondary reddish silt. None. Square - result of stone robbing in partition wall of B 2?	30	0.30	0.37	0.30	
448	4 <i>Fill:</i> <i>Artefacts:</i> <i>Comments:</i>	1 Unit 449. Dark brown silty. Unit 449: Misc stone object KM 839. In fill of B 206.	4	0.14	0.18	0.21	
455	3B <i>Fill:</i> <i>Artefacts:</i> <i>Comments:</i>	0 Unit 454. Brown silt and clay, crumbly. None. Cf. 441. Water-disturbed posthole?	1	0.10	0.30	0.15	
458	4? <i>Fill:</i> <i>Artefacts:</i>	7.2 Brown compacted mud wash and grit. None.	120	0.95	1.20	0.45	

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<i>Unit</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Volume</i>	<i>Width</i>	<i>Length</i>	<i>Depth</i>	<i>Illustrations</i>
	<i>Comments:</i>	Underlying wall 456 of B 494.					
466	4	10	200	0.95	1.00	>0.22	Fig. 46
	<i>Fill:</i>	Unit 421. Stone packing above compacted base; silt above.					
	<i>Artefacts:</i>	None.					
	<i>Comments:</i>	Re-deposited wall collapse of B 204?					
471	4	5	350	0.75 diam.		0.80	Figs. 38, 41, 43
	<i>Fill:</i>	Unit 470. Ash, silt, with stony					
	<i>Artefacts:</i>	Unit 470: Bead KM 817; Pottery disc 891. Unit 471: Hammerstone KM 2950; Hammerstone/grinder 2252; Needle 5186; Pigment 3155; Polisher 3068.					
	<i>Comments:</i>	Possible grave extending below Pitthos House.					
472	4	1	5	0.40	-	0.13	
	<i>Fill:</i>	Unit 473. Grey-brown silt below fist-sized stones.					
	<i>Artefacts:</i>	None.					
	<i>Comments:</i>	None.					
480	4	0	-	-	-	-	
	<i>Fill:</i>	Unit 479. Brown and grey silt.					
	<i>Artefacts:</i>	Unit 479: Adze KM 903. Unit 480: Misc worked stone KM 1649.					
	<i>Comments:</i>	Partly excavated, over B 494.					
490	4	8.1	50	0.60	0.74	0.16	Fig. 43
	<i>Fill:</i>	Unit 339. Primary dark ash, secondary packing burnt stones.					
	<i>Artefacts:</i>	None.					
	<i>Comments:</i>	Fire pit? in fill of B 206.					
496	4	7.2	760	1.10	2.80	0.30	
	<i>Fill:</i>	Units 232, 486. Soft ash and stones.					
	<i>Artefacts:</i>	Unit 232: Conical stone KM 883; Pendant 1034.					
	<i>Comments:</i>	Disturbed B 493.					
498	4	7.2	>63	>0.7	>1.0	0.18	Fig. 34
	<i>Fill:</i>	Unit 491. Loose ash, stones and degraded plaster.					
	<i>Artefacts:</i>	None.					
	<i>Comments:</i>	Amorphous cut into wall and floor of B 206. As 746.					
600	4	7.2	84	0.97	1.10	0.15	
	<i>Fill:</i>	Unit 601. Primary ashy silt, secondary small stones.					
	<i>Artefacts:</i>	None.					
	<i>Comments:</i>	Fire pit? beside B 3.					
616	4	7.2	>900	2.36	>2.6	0.31	
	<i>Fill:</i>	Unit 608. Ashy silt with stones.					
	<i>Artefacts:</i>	None.					
	<i>Comments:</i>	Cuts B 206, adjacent to quarry 654.					
630	4	1	10	0.22	0.38	0.16	
	<i>Fill:</i>	Brown silt, stones.					
	<i>Artefacts:</i>	None.					
	<i>Comments:</i>	None.					
631	4	2	90	0.48 diam.		0.60	Figs. 41, 43
	<i>Fill:</i>	Unit 632. Primary silt, secondary stones and sherds.					
	<i>Artefacts:</i>	None.					
	<i>Comments:</i>	None.					
637	3B/4	2	68	0.46	0.60	0.35	
	<i>Fill:</i>	Unit 380. Small stones.					
	<i>Artefacts:</i>	None.					
	<i>Comments:</i>	Re-cut of pit 416 into B 2. Top disturbed by plough.					
639	4	7.2	>120	1.00	1.50	0.15	
	<i>Fill:</i>	Ash and stones.					
	<i>Artefacts:</i>	None.					
	<i>Comments:</i>	Plough disturbed. Ill defined.					
649	4?	0	-	-	-	-	
	<i>Fill:</i>	-					
	<i>Artefacts:</i>	None.					
	<i>Comments:</i>	Modern.					

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<i>Unit</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Volume</i>	<i>Width</i>	<i>Length</i>	<i>Depth</i>	<i>Illustrations</i>
654	4	7.1	>13,000	>4.5	>6.0	>1.0	Pl. 19.5; Figs. 32, 34, 39
	<i>Fill:</i>	Units 621, 642, 653, 678, 691, 713, 717, 745, 789, 791, 802, 804. Varied compositions.					
	<i>Artefacts:</i>	Unit 621: Conical stone KM 862; Rubber 874; Unit 642: Cup 1000; Haft 2245; Pendant 983, 5083; Unit 678: Bead 987.01-03, 990, 992; Deep bowl 1256; Figurine 915; Grooved stone 1071-2; Lid 1178; Metal chisel 986; Pendant 5085; Pottery disc 1152, 1158; Pounder/grinder 916. Unit 691: Bead 878; Unit 802: Burnisher 1424-5.					
	<i>Comments:</i>	Large complex of scoops into <i>havara</i> : quarry. Cut into B 206 under B 3.					
659	4	8.1	90	0.70	0.74	0.24	
	<i>Fill:</i>	Unit 629. Black, ashy.					
	<i>Artefacts:</i>	None.					
	<i>Comments:</i>	Fire pit in Floor 2 of B 493.					
708	4	7.2	360	1.50	2.20	0.18	
	<i>Fill:</i>	Units 447, 707. Ash, compacted mud and bone.					
	<i>Artefacts:</i>	Unit 447: Bead KM 887; Pendant 947. Unit 707: Bow KM 1179; Conical stone 970, 1180.					
	<i>Comments:</i>	Robbing of wall 262 of B 493?					
730	4	0	20	0.50 diam.		0.10	Fig. 46
	<i>Fill:</i>	Unit 464. Loose, ashy.					
	<i>Artefacts:</i>	None.					
	<i>Comments:</i>	Irregular disturbance SE of B 204.					
731	4	0	45	0.60	1.20	0.09	Fig. 46
	<i>Fill:</i>	Units 420, 425. Grey-brown ashy silt.					
	<i>Artefacts:</i>	Unit 420: Pestle KM 1188.					
	<i>Comments:</i>	Irregular disturbance of B 204.					
733	3B/4	1	50	0.45	0.26	0.50	Fig. 32
	<i>Fill:</i>	Unit 297. Soft.					
	<i>Artefacts:</i>	Unit 297: Daub KM 626-7; Pestles 631-2.					
	<i>Comments:</i>	Re-cut of pit 416 through B 2.					
734	3B	2	40	0.46	0.48	0.25	Fig. 32
	<i>Fill:</i>	Unit 287. Large stones packed in silty clay.					
	<i>Artefacts:</i>	None.					
	<i>Comments:</i>	Cut through floor of B 2, filled before super-structure collapse.					
740	4	7.2	160	1.15	1.00	0.28	
	<i>Fill:</i>	Ash and stone.					
	<i>Artefacts:</i>	None.					
	<i>Comments:</i>	Upper portion poorly defined.					
746	4	7.2	1,500	2.14	3.40	0.35	Figs. 34, 54
	<i>Fill:</i>	Primary compacted mud, secondary grey ash and mud wash.					
	<i>Artefacts:</i>	Adze KM 1171; Needle 1122; Pendant 5086-7.					
	<i>Comments:</i>	As 498. Cuts B 206					
758	4	7.2	>1,400	2.77	-	0.31	Fig. 19.1
	<i>Fill:</i>	Compacted mud, ash, lumps of plaster.					
	<i>Artefacts:</i>	Cupped stone KM 976; Figurine 977.					
	<i>Comments:</i>	Amorphous, in south side of excavated B 493, overlying and cutting pit 940. Subsidence?					
768/800	4	7.2	1200	2.05	2.50	0.34	Fig. 23
	<i>Fill:</i>	Loose ash with heat-cracked stones in lower portion.					
	<i>Artefacts:</i>	None.					
	<i>Comments:</i>	Below B 376, presumably cutting B 206.					
769	4	7.2	-	3.0	-	0.20	
	<i>Fill:</i>	Loose fine brown soil with stones.					
	<i>Artefacts:</i>	None.					
	<i>Comments:</i>	Ill defined beside Gr. 519.					
773	4	0	-	0.90	-	0.30	Figs. 19.2, 43
	<i>Fill:</i>	Stony.					
	<i>Artefacts:</i>	None.					
	<i>Comments:</i>	Depression above B 3 central hearth.					
776	4	8.2	460	1.60 diam.		0.26	Figs. 19.1, 35
	<i>Fill:</i>	Primary dark ash, secondary heat-cracked stones, rim of large stones.					
	<i>Artefacts:</i>	None.					
	<i>Comments:</i>	Earth oven beside pit 758, cuts B 855 central hearth.					

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<i>Unit</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Volume</i>	<i>Width</i>	<i>Length</i>	<i>Depth</i>	<i>Illustrations</i>
777	4 <i>Fill:</i> <i>Artefacts:</i> <i>Comments:</i>	0 Loose dark ash with roots. None. Disturbance of pit 823.	165	0.57 diam.		0.84	Fig. 41
789	4 <i>Fill:</i> <i>Artefacts:</i> <i>Comments:</i>	7.2 Brown silt. None. An alcove in south edge of quarry 654, or another scoop in it.	>300	0.61	-	0.55	
791	4 <i>Fill:</i> <i>Artefacts:</i> <i>Comments:</i>	7.2 Brown and grey compacted mud wash, sand, grit and small stones. None. As 789.	10	0.35	0.65	0.30	
799	4 <i>Fill:</i> <i>Artefacts:</i> <i>Comments:</i>	0 Loose grey silt. None. Amorphous disturbance over B 866.	-	0.94	2.04	0.10	
804	4 <i>Fill:</i> <i>Artefacts:</i> <i>Comments:</i>	7.1 Soft grey and brown, silty. None. Separate pit in quarry 654?	30	0.34	0.40	0.30	
812	3B <i>Fill:</i> <i>Artefacts:</i> <i>Comments:</i>	1 Primary decayed plaster granules and animal bones, secondary hard compacted mud. None. Patch in floor of B 206, cut by pit 746	20	0.36	1.30	0.10	Fig. 34
823	4 <i>Fill:</i> <i>Artefacts:</i> <i>Comments:</i>	7.1 Loose dark ash. None. Apparently linear feature cut into B 3 through its destruction fill and into natural.	180	0.60	2.00	0.30	Figs. 19.2, 41
825/890	4 <i>Fill:</i> <i>Artefacts:</i> <i>Comments:</i>	7.2 Loose grey ash with secondary stones. Unit 825: Conical stone KM 932, 995. Unit 890: Chisel KM 1172. Part of pitted area north of B 1052, over B 834.	250	1.28	1.75	0.26	
826	4 <i>Fill:</i> <i>Artefacts:</i> <i>Comments:</i>	1 Brown and grey silt, some stones. None. In plaster-wash floor adjacent to B 834.	16	0.55	0.75	0.15	
827	4 <i>Fill:</i> <i>Artefacts:</i> <i>Comments:</i>	1 Black ash. None. As 826.	20	0.60 diam.		0.20	
829	4 <i>Fill:</i> <i>Artefacts:</i> <i>Comments:</i>	2 Loose, brown, sherds. None. Possible pot depression in B 3.	10	0.40	0.50	0.20	Fig. 41
847	4 <i>Fill:</i> <i>Artefacts:</i> <i>Comments:</i>	7.2 Broken pieces of plaster, ash, compacted mud. Axe KM 2632; Bowl 2696; Conical bowl 3295; Conical stone 958, 2690; Point 2697, 3643; Pounder 2714. Back Filled with floor material of B 206; cut by T. 526 and pit 873.	680	2.00	2.40	0.30	Fig. 54
857	4 <i>Fill:</i> <i>Artefacts:</i> <i>Comments:</i>	1 Black ash. None. In scoured surface 803 north of B 834.	8	0.38	0.40	0.15	
860	4 <i>Fill:</i> <i>Artefacts:</i> <i>Comments:</i>	10 Brown compacted mud, silt and stones. Conical stone KM 998. North of B 834.	900	1.80 diam.		0.40	
863/971	4 <i>Fill:</i> <i>Artefacts:</i>	10 Unit 989. Stones and ash, with compacted mud closer to base. Unit 863: Conical stone KM 1359; Utilised scapula 5259	>1,500	3.64	3.80	0.38	Fig. 48

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<i>Unit</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Volume</i>	<i>Width</i>	<i>Length</i>	<i>Depth</i>	<i>Illustrations</i>
							Unit 971: Axe KM 1326; Conical stone 1360; Grooved stone 2160; Mortar 2152; Pendant 1356; Point 5138; Pottery disc 1530, 2159. Unit 989: Bowl KM 1362; Pestle 1363 <i>Comments:</i> Cuts north wall of B 834, partly sealed by floor 922. Disturbed burial?
873	4	0	-	-	-	0.50	Fig. 54
	<i>Fill:</i>	Loose brown silt.					
	<i>Artefacts:</i>	None.					
	<i>Comments:</i>	Grave? truncated by T. 526.					
874	3B	7.1	750	1.30	2.50	0.49	Fig. 35
	<i>Fill:</i>	Many stones in loose, friable brown loam.					
	<i>Artefacts:</i>	None.					
	<i>Comments:</i>	Partly excavated, east of B 855. Contains wall tumble? Cf. Unit 2060.					
876	4	2	90	0.70	0.75	0.25	Fig. 41
	<i>Fill:</i>	Loose and brown compacted mud.					
	<i>Artefacts:</i>	Cupped stone KM 1086.					
	<i>Comments:</i>	Disturbed socket for edge-set stone in B 3.					
883	4	8.2	50	0.64 diam.		0.17	
	<i>Fill:</i>	Primary dark ash, secondary angular stones.					
	<i>Artefacts:</i>	Needle KM 5196.					
	<i>Comments:</i>	Earth oven in B 866.					
885	4	10	480	1.50	1.60	0.43	Fig. 34
	<i>Fill:</i>	Loose brown silt and grey ash.					
	<i>Artefacts:</i>	Bowl KM 1321; Cupped stone 1291; Pigment 1170.					
	<i>Comments:</i>	Cuts B 206 and pit 863/971.					
889	4	1	66	0.45	0.65	0.34	
	<i>Fill:</i>	Loose and brown compacted mud and tool cache.					
	<i>Artefacts:</i>	Adze KM 1107, 1191; Axe 1111, 1114-5, 1190; Chisel 1113; Pestle 1112; Point 1193; Polisher 1192; Pounder 1239.					
	<i>Comments:</i>	Irregular depression in Floor 2 of B 493 containing tool cache.					
892	5?	8.2	680	1.12	1.44	0.60	
	<i>Fill:</i>	Heat-cracked stones in black ash near base, grey near top.					
	<i>Artefacts:</i>	None.					
	<i>Comments:</i>	One of series of pits north of B 86. Plough disturbed.					
893A	4	1	15	0.24	0.50	0.25	
893B	4	1	10	0.24	0.50	0.18	
	<i>Fill:</i>	Loose grey-brown ash.					
	<i>Artefacts:</i>	Needle KM 1195.					
	<i>Comments:</i>	Two depressions separated by compacted mud ridge in Floor 2 of B 493.					
897	4	8.2	440	1.15	1.40	0.35	
	<i>Fill:</i>	Unit 908. Ash with black, heat-cracked stones and many burnt animal bones.					
	<i>Artefacts:</i>	None.					
	<i>Comments:</i>	Probable earth oven cut into pit 913.					
900	4	0	1,200	2.90	1.20	0.40	Figs. 21, 37, 51; LAP II.2, Fig. 11
	<i>Fill:</i>	Brown-yellow compacted mud wash and pebbles.					
	<i>Artefacts:</i>	Conical stone KM 1372; Hammer 1436; Pestle 1298; Point 5136.					
	<i>Comments:</i>	Part of pit 911? cutting B 1000.					
901	4	3	190	1.29 diam.		0.17	
	<i>Fill:</i>	Crumbly grey-brown mud wash and stones.					
	<i>Artefacts:</i>	Bead KM 1184-5.					
	<i>Comments:</i>	Partly defined. North of pit 911.					
906	4	1	4	0.28 diam.		0.18	
	<i>Fill:</i>	Loose brown mud wash.					
	<i>Artefacts:</i>	None.					
	<i>Comments:</i>	Small disturbed pit or posthole in Floor 2 of B 493.					
911	4	7.1	2,300	2.60	1.50	1.00	Pl. 8.1-2; Figs. 36, 37, 39, 51, 55; LAP II.2, Fig. 11
	<i>Fill:</i>	Units 912, 929, 934, 1009, 1106. Sealed from lower pit 1132 by clay-like material. Loose grey lenses and Gr. 528, T. 539.					
	<i>Artefacts:</i>	Unit 911: Pestle KM 3387. Unit 912: Bead KM 1751; Bone blank 5149; Conical stone 1370, 1626, 1638, 1641, 1742; Fine point 1654, 5148; Haft 5110; Jar stopper 1750; Phallus 1752; Point 1655.					

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<i>Unit</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Volume</i>	<i>Width</i>	<i>Length</i>	<i>Depth</i>	<i>Illustrations</i>	
			Unit 934: Adze KM 1332; Conical stone 1419; Notched stone 1429; Pendant/bead 5092; Pounder 1337; Rubbing stone 1331. Unit 1009: Bead KM 1755, 1796; Conical stone 1416.01-.05; Figurine 1794; Point 1427. Unit 1106: Pottery disc KM 2033. <i>Comments:</i> Cut from disturbed superficial levels. Back-filled in single episode. T. 539 may be part of it.					
913	4	7.1	>2,800	2.06	2.40	>0.75	Pl. 8.2; Figs. 36, 37, 39, 51; LAP II.2, Fig. 11	
	<i>Fill:</i>	Units 924, 964, 984, 1005, 1036. Primary stones, Gr. 532, T. 541 and chamber 1142, secondary layers of brown silt and, at top, compact grey.						
	<i>Artefacts:</i>	Unit 924: Ornament KM 5075; Pendant 1280-1; Rubbing stone/hammerstone 1294. Unit 984: Bead KM 1632-4, 1640; Bowl 1510, 1736, 5582; Chisel 1636; Grooved stone 1371; Hammerstone 1737; Misc worked shell 1635; Point 5164; Rubbing stone 1508; Spatulate implement 5125. Unit 1005: Needle KM 1505. Unit 1036: Axe KM 1756; Bead 5162; Rubbing stone 1631. Unit 1038: Bead KM 1784-5, 2357-8; Cup 2494; Hammerstone 1746.						
	<i>Comments:</i>	Cut from disturbed superficial. Crude grave shaft with multiple chambers?						
915	5	8.2	>90	0.80	1.20	-		
	<i>Fill:</i>	Heat fractured stones in black-grey ash.						
	<i>Artefacts:</i>	None.						
	<i>Comments:</i>	Earth oven truncated by plough. One of a series north of B 86.						
916	5	8.2	146	0.80	1.08	0.23		
	<i>Fill:</i>	As 915, more ash at base, stones near top.						
	<i>Artefacts:</i>	Hammerstone/grinder KM 1274.						
	<i>Comments:</i>	As 915.						
940	3B	7.2	100	0.70	1.00	0.21	Fig. 35	
	<i>Fill:</i>	Unit 1096. Reddened base, ashy centre, coarse ceramic slabs.						
	<i>Artefacts:</i>	None.						
	<i>Comments:</i>	Base of oven truncated by pit 758, beside hearth of B 855.						
947	3/4?	1	60	0.59	0.68	0.31		
	<i>Fill:</i>	Basin <i>in situ</i> .						
	<i>Artefacts:</i>	Basin KM 2735.						
	<i>Comments:</i>	In surface west of B 1295.						
986	4	7.2	10,000	5.0	>6.0	0.40		
	<i>Fill:</i>	Ash.						
	<i>Artefacts:</i>	None.						
	<i>Comments:</i>	Amorphous, possibly water eroded.						
995	4	0	-	-	-	-		
	<i>Fill:</i>	Ash.						
	<i>Artefacts:</i>	None.						
	<i>Comments:</i>	Scoop for B 96.						
997	3A/3B	-	-	-	-	-		
	<i>Fill:</i>	See 1012.						
	<i>Artefacts:</i>	Bowl KM 1422; Burnisher 1433; Lid 1400; Needle 1421, 5204; Pendant 1791-3; Pigment 1423; Point 1420, 5142; Pottery disc 1344, 1401-5, 1417-8, 1431-2, 1434; Worked tine 5141.						
	<i>Comments:</i>	See 1012.						
999	3A/3B	5	1,100	1.10 diam.		1.15		
	<i>Fill:</i>	Soft pale brown-grey ash, some stone.						
	<i>Artefacts:</i>	Burnisher KM 1518; Needle 1408-9, 1411; Pendant 1410; Pottery disc 1406-7, 1512-4.						
	<i>Comments:</i>	Shaft-like re-cut of 1012. Greying suggests dense organics.						
1011	4	1	23	0.30 diam.		0.38	Fig. 51	
	<i>Fill:</i>	Loose ash, silt and clay.						
	<i>Artefacts:</i>	Rubber KM 1515.						
	<i>Comments:</i>	Cut into side of pit 911.						
1012	3/4	7.2	5,000	2.90	3.30	0.70		
	<i>Fill:</i>	Compacted mud, ash and silt.						
	<i>Artefacts:</i>	Bead KM 2067, 2122, 3016-8; Chisel 2097; Cupped stone 2046; Figurine 2010, 2114; Needle 2009, 2069-71, 2091-4, 2124, 2313, 5205; Pendant 2085; Perforated pig tusk piece 2123; Point 3014, 5174; Pottery disc 1956, 2008, 2044, 2095; Rubbing stone 2045; Worked bird bone 3015; Worked pig tusk 5175.						
	<i>Comments:</i>	Safer part of 997. Partly excavated, cut by 1013, extensive, irregular.						
1013	3A	7.2	>500	>2.8	>1.8	0.20	Fig. 54	
	<i>Fill:</i>	Fine, soft, grey ash.						
	<i>Artefacts:</i>	None.						

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<i>Unit</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Volume</i>	<i>Width</i>	<i>Length</i>	<i>Depth</i>	<i>Illustrations</i>	
		<i>Comments:</i>	Cut into other pits N of B 86. Possible earth oven.					
1067	4	8.1	40	0.60	0.65	0.25		
		<i>Fill:</i>	Stones and dark ash.					
		<i>Artefacts:</i>	None.					
		<i>Comments:</i>	Cut into wash layer over B 1052.					
1068	4	2	100	0.77	0.96	0.22	Fig. 18.1	
		<i>Fill:</i>	Compacted brown with large stones.					
		<i>Artefacts:</i>	None.					
		<i>Comments:</i>	Probable upper shaft of T. 550, or subsidence into it. See pit 1280.					
1072	4	1	8	0.22	0.29	0.16	Pl. 20.5	
		<i>Fill:</i>	Brown silt with axe cache.					
		<i>Artefacts:</i>	Axe KM 1690, 1692-1708; Flaked tool 1691.					
		<i>Comments:</i>	To west of B 1052.					
1077	4	1	18	0.45	0.55	0.25		
		<i>Fill:</i>	Loose brown sandy silt.					
		<i>Artefacts:</i>	None.					
		<i>Comments:</i>	To west of B 1052.					
1080	3/4	5	1,150	1.10	1.15	1.19	Fig. 35	
		<i>Fill:</i>	Units 928, 1095. Large stones and brown soil.					
		<i>Artefacts:</i>	Unit 928: Burnisher KM 1355; Flask 2287; Rubbing stone 1906.					
		<i>Comments:</i>	Six pick marks, max 0.14 m long, 0.04-0.07 m apart in side of pit. Part of pits 1113, 1358, probable grave beneath B 855.					
1081	4	7.2	350	1.30	1.82	0.20	Fig. 49	
		<i>Fill:</i>	Unit 1085. Ashy.					
		<i>Artefacts:</i>	Unit 1081: Pendant KM 1682; Point 1685					
		<i>Comments:</i>	Cuts B 1044.					
1083	4	2	190	0.75	0.75	0.49	Fig. 48	
		<i>Fill:</i>	Brown silt.					
		<i>Artefacts:</i>	Adze KM 1683.					
		<i>Comments:</i>	Cuts interior of B 1052, possible grave.					
1084	2	8.2	410	1.00	1.16	0.45	Fig. 23	
		<i>Fill:</i>	Primary black ash and stones, secondary stones.					
		<i>Artefacts:</i>	Pivot stone KM 1597.					
		<i>Comments:</i>	Partly excavated in sounding below B 376. Earth oven?					
1100	4	1	5	0.20 diam.		0.16		
		<i>Fill:</i>	Loose brown silty.					
		<i>Artefacts:</i>	None.					
		<i>Comments:</i>	East of B 855 - possible base of posthole. In natural.					
1101	2	1	57	0.44	0.54	0.33		
		<i>Fill:</i>	Brown silt.					
		<i>Artefacts:</i>	None.					
		<i>Comments:</i>	East of B 855 in natural.					
1102	4/Mod	2	220	0.60	0.90	0.80	Fig. 51	
		<i>Fill:</i>	Stones, some heat-cracked, in loose brown mud wash.					
		<i>Artefacts:</i>	None.					
		<i>Comments:</i>	Partly excavated, east of B 1000.					
1105	2	7.1	190	0.70	1.00	0.38		
		<i>Fill:</i>	Primary grey silt, secondary cobbles.					
		<i>Artefacts:</i>	Dish KM 1615; Quern 5007.					
		<i>Comments:</i>	In natural beside east wall of B 855. Re-used for quern wedged with stones.					
1110	4	3	110	0.42	0.62	0.57	Figs. 48, 56	
		<i>Fill:</i>	Brown friable silt.					
		<i>Artefacts:</i>	None.					
		<i>Comments:</i>	Cut into SE external wall face of B 1052. Grave?					
1112	4	8.2	73	0.45	0.70	0.26	Fig. 49	
		<i>Fill:</i>	Loose grey silt.					
		<i>Artefacts:</i>	None.					
		<i>Comments:</i>	Cuts wall of B 1046.					

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<i>Unit</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Volume</i>	<i>Width</i>	<i>Length</i>	<i>Depth</i>	<i>Illustrations</i>
1113	3A/3B <i>Fill:</i> <i>Artefacts:</i> <i>Comments:</i>	- - None. See pit 1080.	-	-	-	-	
1117	4/Mod <i>Fill:</i> <i>Artefacts:</i> <i>Comments:</i>	8.2 Primary dark ash, secondary stony. None. Fire pit near oven in B 866.	>40	0.48	0.90	-	
1122	3/4 <i>Fill:</i> <i>Artefacts:</i> <i>Comments:</i>	8.2 Stones above black ash. Cupped stone KM 1907. Under east wall of B 1052 and Floor 2 stone setting 1176. Pre-B 1052 earth oven? Over pit 1230.	110	0.75 diam.		0.25	
1123	4 <i>Fill:</i> <i>Artefacts:</i> <i>Comments:</i>	2 Loose brown sandy silt. None. Against internal face of B 866 wall, near earth oven 833.	>10	0.31	0.44	-	
1124	4 <i>Fill:</i> <i>Artefacts:</i> <i>Comments:</i>	1 Brown compacted mud wash. None. Irregular scoop in Floor 2 of B 834.	2	0.30	0.36	0.05	
1126	4 <i>Fill:</i> <i>Artefacts:</i> <i>Comments:</i>	1 Grey silt and pebbles. None. Against internal face of B 866 wall. Post-setting?	>3	0.16	0.20	-	
1132	2 <i>Fill:</i> <i>Artefacts:</i> <i>Comments:</i>	5 Unit 1147. Stones at base in black-brown charcoal-rich matrix, stones in more peripheral position above. Over this, orange-brown with small stones. Over this, grey ash with pottery, fine white ash in centre. Unit 1147: Bead KM 1983; Cup 1884; Cupped stone 1889, 1915; Hammerstone/ grinder 1804, 1887; Misc pottery object 2074; Misc stone object 1909, 1995-6, 1998, 2000; Misc worked stone 1914, 1917, 1972, 1994, 1999; Needle 1984-5, 2107, 3066, 5210-2; Obsidian 1982; Perforated stone 1749; Pounder 1908; Rubber 1935; Rubbing stone 1885-6, 1997; Spouted bowl 1759; Tray 1888. Below pit 911, beside T. 539. Series of burning activities, <i>in situ</i> and otherwise.	950	1.32	1.35	0.72	Pl. 20.2, .3; Figs. 51, 55
1142	2? <i>Fill:</i> <i>Artefacts:</i> <i>Comments:</i>	7.2 Unit 1153. Blocky yellowish clay. Unit 1153: Cupped stone KM 1904; Hammerstone/grinder 1760; Pebble 1903. Chamber off pit 913, some roof collapse into void. Probable grave with small oval pit/posthole on base, threshold of yellow clay.	600	0.80	1.32	0.65	Fig. 51
1145	4 <i>Fill:</i> <i>Artefacts:</i> <i>Comments:</i>	2 Grey silt and sherds, possibly from some vessel. None. Plough-disturbed pot placement? in B 866.	15	0.42 diam.		0.13	
1146	4 <i>Fill:</i> <i>Artefacts:</i> <i>Comments:</i>	2 Friable mud wash. None. As 1145.	15	0.50 diam.		0.10	
1149	2 <i>Fill:</i> <i>Artefacts:</i> <i>Comments:</i>	10 Unit 1155. Soft brown silt, some charcoal. None. Partly excavated in sounding below B 376.	>140	>0.4	>0.7	0.81	
1157	3A/3B <i>Fill:</i> <i>Artefacts:</i> <i>Comments:</i>	10 Reddish-brown compacted mud lumps, some charcoal. Point KM 5180. Partly excavated in sounding SW of and below B 1052. Fill includes building material.	310	0.80 diam.		0.65	
1159	3/4? <i>Fill:</i> <i>Artefacts:</i> <i>Comments:</i>	8.2 Black ash and stones. None. Over B 1161. Truncated?	50	0.72	0.82	0.11	
1160	4 <i>Fill:</i> <i>Artefacts:</i> <i>Comments:</i>	10 Soft brown with many cobbles. None. North of B 866, partly excavated.	1,700	2.30	2.60	0.49	

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<i>Unit</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Volume</i>	<i>Width</i>	<i>Length</i>	<i>Depth</i>	<i>Illustrations</i>
1179	4 <i>Fill:</i> <i>Artefacts:</i> <i>Comments:</i>	0 Loose brown silt. None. East of B 834.	-	0.20	0.45	0.29	
1180	4? <i>Fill:</i> <i>Artefacts:</i> <i>Comments:</i>	1 Grey-brown ashy silt. None. Beside internal face of wall of B 1044.	>3	0.14	0.30	-	Fig. 49
1186	3B/4 <i>Fill:</i> <i>Artefacts:</i> <i>Comments:</i>	2 Loose brown silty. None. Cut into surface below B 206 hearth.	90	0.40	0.80	0.28	
1201	3B <i>Fill:</i> <i>Artefacts:</i> <i>Comments:</i>	8.2 Heat-cracked stones in ash. Figurine KM 1896; Rubber 2050; Rubbing stone 2049. Below B 994, 1.60 m south of pit 1015. Indicates Ceremonial Area extended further south than described in <i>LAP</i> II.2.	70	0.40	>0.70	0.35	Fig. 36
1202	3B <i>Fill:</i> <i>Artefacts:</i> <i>Comments:</i>	2 Stones, friable mud and charcoal. Hammerstone/grinder KM 1897. Potsherds subsided into this from B 994; earlier, Ceremonial Area pit, re-used in B 994.	30	0.65	0.70	0.10	Fig. 36
1204	3B <i>Fill:</i> <i>Artefacts:</i> <i>Comments:</i>	2 Crumbly brown mud wash. Polisher KM 1893. As 1202.	15	0.24	0.25	0.33	Fig. 36
1205	3B <i>Fill:</i> <i>Artefacts:</i> <i>Comments:</i>	3 Brown compacted mud, charcoal, ash. Bead KM 3151-2; Hammerstone/grinder 2052; Quern 2051. As 1202.	100	0.60	1.10	0.17	Fig. 36
1210	4? <i>Fill:</i> <i>Artefacts:</i> <i>Comments:</i>	7.2 Yellow-grey compacted mud wash with ash. Pestle KM 2516; Pottery disc 2238. Very disturbed, cuts walls of B 1161. See 63.	-	-	-	1.29	
1217	4 <i>Fill:</i> <i>Artefacts:</i> <i>Comments:</i>	1 Brown compacted mud wash. None. In B 834 Floor 2. With posthole 1221, against NW wall.	3	0.24	0.37	0.06	
1220	4 <i>Fill:</i> <i>Artefacts:</i> <i>Comments:</i>	7.2 Primary large stones, secondary grey ashy silt. Bead KM 2933; Cupped stone 1992; Pendant/figurine 1610. Elongated, as if for robbing of B 855 wall and platform 2066.	750	1.20	2.40	0.41	Figs. 35, 50
1225	3B <i>Fill:</i> <i>Artefacts:</i> <i>Comments:</i>	3 Heat-cracked stones, ash and pottery. Anvil KM 2031; Bowl 2019; Chisel 2035; Deep bowl 2018; Hammerstone/grinder 1947, 2047; Hemibowl 2017; Jar 2036; Misc stone object 2023; Misc worked stone 2030; Obsidian 2110; Pendant 1937; Perforated pig tusk piece 2006, 2271; Pot lid 2024; Pounder 2032; Rubber 2021, 2026; Rubbing stone 2037. Below wall of B 994. See <i>LAP</i> II.2, 6.	460	1.45	1.50	0.30	Fig. 36; <i>LAP</i> II.2, Pls. 1.1, 2.1-2, 16.1; Figs. 11, 12
1230	3/4? <i>Fill:</i> <i>Artefacts:</i> <i>Comments:</i>	2 Brown compacted mud wash and silt. None. Below pit 1122.	60	0.47	0.55	0.30	
1231	4 <i>Fill:</i> <i>Artefacts:</i> <i>Comments:</i>	0 Crumbly brown mud with seal of stones and plaster. Hammerstone/grinder KM 1818; Polisher/grinder 1819 In NW of B 834 Floor 2.	-	0.53	0.71	0.12	
1233	3B <i>Fill:</i> <i>Artefacts:</i> <i>Comments:</i>	8.1 Dark ash. None. Cut from superficial over B 1295, directly over its hearth.	10	0.25	0.36	0.13	

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<i>Unit</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Volume</i>	<i>Width</i>	<i>Length</i>	<i>Depth</i>	<i>Illustrations</i>
1240	2 <i>Fill:</i> <i>Artefacts:</i> <i>Comments:</i>	10 Crumbly brown silt and clay; stones. Cupped stone KM 1833. In sounding under B 376.	390	0.95 diam.		0.55	Fig. 23
1241	4 <i>Fill:</i> <i>Artefacts:</i> <i>Comments:</i>	0 Crumbly brown soil. Chisel KM 1820. In fill above B 834 Floor 1. Same as pit 1231?	-	>1.0	>1.0	0.25	
1248	3B <i>Fill:</i> <i>Artefacts:</i> <i>Comments:</i>	1 Reddish brown silt. None. Post or animal disturbance beside west corner of B 1000, LAP II.2, Fig. 11.	3	0.20	0.34	0.19	Fig. 37; LAP II.2, Fig. 11
1249	3B <i>Fill:</i> <i>Artefacts:</i> <i>Comments:</i>	1 As 1248. None. As 1248.	4	0.18	0.20	0.17	Fig. 37; LAP II.2, Fig. 11
1251	3B? <i>Fill:</i> <i>Artefacts:</i> <i>Comments:</i>	8.2 Black ash and heat-cracked stones. None. Part of Ceremonial Area. See LAP II.2, 7-8.	40	0.40	0.70	0.21	
1269	3B <i>Fill:</i> <i>Artefacts:</i> <i>Comments:</i>	4 Friable brown. None. Stone lined socket in basin 1237 in B 855. For quern or pot?	15	0.33	0.49	0.20	
1280	4 <i>Fill:</i> <i>Artefacts:</i> <i>Comments:</i>	10 Brown with ash and <i>havara</i> . Pottery disc KM 2793. Part of T. 550.	400	1.14	1.30	0.42	Fig. 18.1
1284	4 <i>Fill:</i> <i>Artefacts:</i> <i>Comments:</i>	7.2 Lenses of grey-green, soft and hard brown; stony. Grooved stone KM 2065; Needle 1829, 2068. Ill-defined scoop below B 994, probably part of southern extension of Ceremonial Area.	>8,000	>5.0	4.0	>0.5	Figs. 34, 51
1286	4? <i>Fill:</i> <i>Artefacts:</i> <i>Comments:</i>	2 Brown, ashy. Bead KM 5163; Needle 1836. Intrusion in floor of B 1103, below B 3.	230	0.80 diam.		0.46	Fig. 38
1290	3B <i>Fill:</i> <i>Artefacts:</i> <i>Comments:</i>	8.2 Unit 1423. Primary ash, secondary heat-cracked stones. None. Part of Ceremonial Area. See LAP II.2, 7-8, Fig. 11.	330	1.20	1.50	0.50	LAP II.2, Fig. 11
1297	3B/4 <i>Fill:</i> <i>Artefacts:</i> <i>Comments:</i>	3 Crumbly brown silty; stones near top. None. Cuts south end of Gr. 548. Another grave?	24	0.27	0.35	0.34	
1305	4 <i>Fill:</i> <i>Artefacts:</i> <i>Comments:</i>	4 Crumbly brown. None. West of B 834.	>16	0.30	>0.30	0.23	
1320	4 <i>Fill:</i> <i>Artefacts:</i> <i>Comments:</i>	0 Loose, brown silt and ash. None. Cut into fill above B 834 Floor 2. Part of pit 863/971?	-	>0.28	>0.26	0.10	
1321	3B <i>Fill:</i> <i>Artefacts:</i> <i>Comments:</i>	8.2 Ash and stones. None. Earth oven cut into Track 35.	55	0.40	0.70	0.24	
1337	3/4 <i>Fill:</i> <i>Artefacts:</i>	7.2 Primary grey compact clay, secondary stones. None.	64	1.00	1.45	0.08	

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<i>Unit</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Volume</i>	<i>Width</i>	<i>Length</i>	<i>Depth</i>	<i>Illustrations</i>
	<i>Comments:</i>	Cut into top of B 1328.					
1344	3A? <i>Fill:</i> <i>Artefacts:</i> <i>Comments:</i>	1	40	0.60	0.64	0.14	
		Orange silt and stones. Cupped stone KM 2202; Pivot stone 2201. Cuts surface inside B 1328.					
1358	2/3A <i>Fill:</i> <i>Artefacts:</i> <i>Comments:</i>	3	-	-	-	-	
		Stones over large slab resting on base. Bead KM 3372; Chisel 2141; Flaked tool 2379. Below hearth of B 855. See also pits 1080 and 1113. Probable grave.					
1365	4 <i>Fill:</i> <i>Artefacts:</i> <i>Comments:</i>	0	-	>0.45	>0.46	0.07	
		Crumbly brown wash. None. Part of pit 883/971? beside hearth 1250 of B 834.					
1366	3B <i>Fill:</i> <i>Artefacts:</i> <i>Comments:</i>	2	95	0.82	0.84	0.18	
		Loose clayey silt. Pounder KM 2452. Disturbance in Track 35.					
1373	4 <i>Fill:</i> <i>Artefacts:</i> <i>Comments:</i>	7.2	175	0.95	1.00	0.25	
		Stony. Bowl KM 2309; Hemibowl 3294. None.					
1374	3B <i>Fill:</i> <i>Artefacts:</i> <i>Comments:</i>	8.2	130	0.71	0.80	0.30	Fig. 37; <i>LAP</i> II.2, Fig. 11
		Ash and heat-cracked stones. None. Part of Ceremonial Area. See <i>LAP</i> II.2, 7-8, Fig. 11.					
1375	3B? <i>Fill:</i> <i>Artefacts:</i> <i>Comments:</i>	8.2	1,200	1.80	1.94	0.45	Fig. 37; <i>LAP</i> II.2, Figs. 11, 13
		Unit 1467. Heat-cracked stones, ash, etc. Unit 1375: Bead KM 2545; Jar stopper 2344; Needle 5217; Obsidian 3062. Unit 1467: Cupped stone KM 2412 Pit with multiple secondary cuts. Part of Ceremonial Area. See <i>LAP</i> II.2, 7-8, Figs. 11, 13 top.					
1381	3B <i>Fill:</i> <i>Artefacts:</i> <i>Comments:</i>	2	45	0.85	1.00	0.10	
		Grey ash. Painted plaster KM 3301; Rubber 2437, 2449 Disturbance in B 1328.					
1395	4 <i>Fill:</i> <i>Artefacts:</i> <i>Comments:</i>	2	22	0.42	0.47	0.15	
		Unit 1422. Stony. None. Above B 1046, beside basin 1386.					
1408	3B <i>Fill:</i> <i>Artefacts:</i> <i>Comments:</i>	8.2	100	0.65	0.90	0.22	<i>LAP</i> II.2, Fig. 11, 13
		Heat-cracked stones and ash. Needle KM 5219-20. Re-cut of pit 1375, part of Ceremonial Area. See <i>LAP</i> II.2, 7-8, Fig. 13.					
1418	3B <i>Fill:</i> <i>Artefacts:</i> <i>Comments:</i>	2	100	0.42	0.55	0.54	<i>LAP</i> II.2, Fig. 11
		Brown soil and stones. Bead KM 3373; Hammerstone 2350. Re-cut of pit 1290. See <i>LAP</i> II.2, Fig. 11.					
1419	3A <i>Fill:</i> <i>Artefacts:</i> <i>Comments:</i>	8.2	700	1.70	1.00	0.50	<i>LAP</i> II.2, Fig. 13
		Mixed, mainly ash with heat-cracked stones. Bead KM 3374; Deep tray 2349. Part of Ceremonial Area. See <i>LAP</i> II.2, 7-8, Figs. 11, 13 top.					
1425	4 <i>Fill:</i> <i>Artefacts:</i> <i>Comments:</i>	2	50	0.33	0.51	0.39	
		Soft brown mud wash. None. Against exterior face of B 1052.					
1426	3A <i>Fill:</i> <i>Artefacts:</i>	5	1,500	1.14	1.25	1.40	Pl. 20.7-8
		Unit 1464. Brown silty, stones, clay lumps, plaster, some red ochre. Unit 1426: Bead KM 2507; Figurine 2433; Flask 3490; Grinder block 2505; Hemibowl 3491; Jar stopper 2277, 2502; Lid 2531; Perforated stone 2576; Pestle 2275; Pigment 2532; Pot lid 2205, 2276, 2431, 2468, 2497, 2501, 2504, 2591; Pottery disc 2506; Pounder 2465, 2467, 2590; Rubbing stone 2503. Unit 1464: Cupped stone KM 2529; Flaked tool 2406; Hammerstone 2541-2; Hammerstone/grinder 2554, 2587;					

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<i>Unit</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Volume</i>	<i>Width</i>	<i>Length</i>	<i>Depth</i>	<i>Illustrations</i>
							Jar 2544; Jar stopper 2534; Lid 2540; Needle 5223; Palette 2528; Pestle 2533, 2543; Pot lid 2526, 2535-8, 2546-50; Pottery disc 2539; Pounder 2552; Rubber 2530, 2553; Rubbing stone 2527, 2551. <i>Comments:</i> Below floor of B 1328, pick marks on south side. Finally used as dump for jars, stone lids, etc.
1430	4 <i>Fill:</i> <i>Artefacts:</i> <i>Comments:</i>	0 - None. Incompletely excavated.	-	0.30	0.30	0.20	
1460	4 <i>Fill:</i> <i>Artefacts:</i> <i>Comments:</i>	0 Loose ash. Cupped stone KM 2669; Figurine 2605; Rubbing stone 5013; Spatulate implement 5135. Disturbance cut into wall of B 1165.	-	-	-	-	Fig. 50
1461	3A <i>Fill:</i> <i>Artefacts:</i> <i>Comments:</i>	1 Primary loose brown, secondary large stones. Hammerstone/grinder KM 2478 Above floor of B 1328.	100	0.78	0.90	0.18	
1462	3A <i>Fill:</i> <i>Artefacts:</i> <i>Comments:</i>	2 Soft brown, some stones. Pottery disc KM 2193. Cutting into surface east of B 1295.	30	0.40	0.60	0.21	
1469	4 <i>Fill:</i> <i>Artefacts:</i> <i>Comments:</i>	7.2 Soft brown silt. Pounder KM 2715. Cut into or subsidence over pit 1479.	220	1.20	2.40	0.12	
1477	3A/3B <i>Fill:</i> <i>Artefacts:</i> <i>Comments:</i>	0 Loose brown above re-deposited natural. None. Part of Ceremonial Area. See LAP II.2, 7-8, Figs. 11, 13 top.	22	0.36	0.47	0.18	LAP II.2, Fig. 11, 13
1478	3B/4 <i>Fill:</i> <i>Artefacts:</i> <i>Comments:</i>	7.2 Primary brown compacted mud wash, secondary stones. Figurine KM 2408. Beside pit 1479, cutting 2010. Disturbed earth oven?	130	0.92	1.10	0.17	
1479	3B/4 <i>Fill:</i> <i>Artefacts:</i> <i>Comments:</i>	8.2 Unit 1484. Primary ash and burning, secondary fire-cracked stones. Unit 1479: Bead KM 2582; Cupped stone 2475, 2487-8; Hammerstone 2476; Pestle 2474, 2583; Pounder 2354; Rubber 2355, 2486; Rubbing stone 2473. Unit 1484: Needle KM 2560. Beside wall 1401, cut by T. 506. Belongs with 2010. Atypically high number of objects for an earth oven.	490	1.38	1.48	0.32	
1491	3/4 <i>Fill:</i> <i>Artefacts:</i> <i>Comments:</i>	0 Ash and silt. None. Beside T. 561; unexcavated.	-	-	-	-	
1492	3/4 <i>Fill:</i> <i>Artefacts:</i> <i>Comments:</i>	0 Ash and silt. None. Below and cut by T. 561; unexcavated.	-	-	-	-	Fig. 56
1494	3A/3B <i>Fill:</i> <i>Artefacts:</i> <i>Comments:</i>	0 Brown compacted mud wash and stones. Hammerstone KM 2348. Below B 4 and B 994.	-	>0.4	>0.5	0.37	
1503	3A <i>Fill:</i> <i>Artefacts:</i> <i>Comments:</i>	10 Ash mixed with silt. Axe-shaped grinder KM 2316; Jar stopper/figurine? 2248; Needle 5224; Pottery disc 2254-5; Worked bone 1955. Beside Gr. 554.	490	1.06	1.44	0.40	
1504	3A? <i>Fill:</i> <i>Artefacts:</i> <i>Comments:</i>	10 Unit 1507. Ash mixed with silt, some stones. Unit 1504: Needle KM 5225; Pendant 1965; Point 1966; Pottery disc 1958; Worked tine 5117. Unit 1507: Bead KM 3067; Needle 2012, 5226; Pottery disc 2013, 2251. Cuts feature above Gr. 554. Partly excavated.	>500	1.26	>0.8	0.56	Fig. 56

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<i>Unit</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Volume</i>	<i>Width</i>	<i>Length</i>	<i>Depth</i>	<i>Illustrations</i>
1505	3A? <i>Fill:</i> <i>Artefacts:</i> <i>Comments:</i>	10 Brownish-yellow. Axe KM 2007. Rectangular; cut by Gr. 535 and 549.	700	1.38	0.92	0.58	Fig. 54
1513	3A <i>Fill:</i> <i>Artefacts:</i> <i>Comments:</i>	7.2 Unit 1514. Primary brown, secondary ashy silt. Unit 1514: Figurine KM 2062; Spatulate implement 2235. Cut by 1504; filled with redeposited material.	166	0.68	0.62	0.50	
1515	3A <i>Fill:</i> <i>Artefacts:</i> <i>Comments:</i>	10 Loose ash and silt. Flaked tool KM 2113; Needle 1882, 2079, 5227-8; Point 5179. Cut into 1012; stepped profile at base.	300	0.66	0.70	0.89	
1517	3A <i>Fill:</i> <i>Artefacts:</i> <i>Comments:</i>	7.2 Multi-coloured ash, silt and clay. Bead KM 2087; Chisel 2098; Pottery disc 2229-32; Stone disc 2096. Cut by pit 1012 to its west.	>400	>2.7	>1.4	0.25	
1521	3A? <i>Fill:</i> <i>Artefacts:</i> <i>Comments:</i>	0 Grey ash. None. Partly excavated beside Gr. 554.	-	1.15	>0.75	-	Fig. 56
1527	3A <i>Fill:</i> <i>Artefacts:</i> <i>Comments:</i>	2 Brown and grey ashy silt. None. SW of B 1016.	20	0.25	0.50	0.20	
1531	3B <i>Fill:</i> <i>Artefacts:</i> <i>Comments:</i>	7.2 Brown compacted mud wash. Pottery disc KM 3724. Elliptical along wall course of B 1016; wall robber's trench?	210	0.90	2.00	0.20	Fig. 26
1532	3A <i>Fill:</i> <i>Artefacts:</i> <i>Comments:</i>	5 Stones and loose brown silt. Adze KM 2519; Figurine 2911; Lid 2515; Palette 2610; Pigment 2922. Beside hearth of B 1016; cut down to wall top of B 1547.	390	0.70	1.00	0.70	Figs. 24, 26, 28
1542	3A <i>Fill:</i> <i>Artefacts:</i> <i>Comments:</i>	10 Primary stones, secondary greyish-brown silt. Adze KM 2780; Axe 2848; Bead 2772-3; Bowl 2781, 2841, 2856; Fine point 3653; Grinder 2784; Jar 2855, 2907; Jar stopper 2777; Needle 2771, 2842, 5229; Pendant 2883; Pestle 2782, 2839-40; Pottery disc 2638, 2768, 2770, 2849-50, 2912; Pounder 2723, 2892; Rubbing stone 2790, 2847, 2891, 2908; Stone disc 2724, 2769, 2838; Worked bone 2779, 2843, 2913; Worked picrolite 5104. Cut from surface 1541; slights pit 1656.	1,300	1.14	1.30	1.10	Fig. 24
1544	3A? <i>Fill:</i> <i>Artefacts:</i> <i>Comments:</i>	10 Loose <i>havara</i> . Bead KM 2859; Pottery disc 2936; Rubber 2858. Cut from superficial into fill of B 1547.	400	0.82	1.31	0.47	
1554	2/3A? <i>Fill:</i> <i>Artefacts:</i> <i>Comments:</i>	9 Compact brownish silt, <i>havara</i> lumps. Basin KM 2783; Mortar 2778; Quern 2775; Spouted platter 3705. Flat base stepped down c. 0.40m in north.	406	1.20	1.30	1.30	
1555	3A? <i>Fill:</i> <i>Artefacts:</i> <i>Comments:</i>	0 Compact brown and stones. None. Cut by pit 1542 east of B 1547. Partly excavated.	-	0.75	-	0.55	
1569	3A? <i>Fill:</i> <i>Artefacts:</i> <i>Comments:</i>	8.2 Fire-cracked stones and soft brown silt. Hammerstone KM 2983. Cut through fill of B 1547.	52	0.55	0.62	0.20	
1574	3A <i>Fill:</i> <i>Artefacts:</i> <i>Comments:</i>	2 Brown silt and stones. Adze KM 3035; Anvil 3031; Axe 3033, 3038; Axe-shaped grinder 3037; Bowl 3032; Hammerstone 3036; Pendant 3034; Pottery disc 3361; Rubbing stone 2986, 3092. Early in, or just below, B 1565.	240	0.95	1.10	0.45	

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<i>Unit</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Volume</i>	<i>Width</i>	<i>Length</i>	<i>Depth</i>	<i>Illustrations</i>
1575	3A <i>Fill:</i> <i>Artefacts:</i> <i>Comments:</i>	10 Brownish-grey silt. Worked picrolite KM 5102. Disturbance truncating west side of B 1547. Partly excavated.	>500	2.10	>0.8	0.35	Figs. 20, 28
1576	3A <i>Fill:</i> <i>Artefacts:</i> <i>Comments:</i>	2 Compact brown silt. None. Cut from superficial, beside Gr. 570.	175	0.68	0.95	0.25	
1579	3A? <i>Fill:</i> <i>Artefacts:</i> <i>Comments:</i>	8.2 Ash and burnt stones. Figurine KM 3160. Partly excavated, below and east of B 1547.	22	0.6 diam.		0.08	
1580	3A <i>Fill:</i> <i>Artefacts:</i> <i>Comments:</i>	7.3 Unit 1581. Mixed with a trodden surface. Unit 1580: Axe-shaped grinder KM 3109; Cupped stone 3110; Figurine 3095, 3100; Flaked tool 3306; Grinder 3243; Lid 3099; Needle 3097; Pestle 3106; Point 3098, 3101; Polisher 3246, 3307; Pottery disc 3104, 3367; Rubbing stone 3082, 3244-5; Spatulate implement 3641-2. Unit 1581: Anvil KM 3209; Bowl 3211; Cupped stone 3210; Haft 3102-3; Hammerstone/grinder 3207; Misc worked stone 3381; Needle 3163; Pottery disc 3105, 3108, 3369; Rubber 3107, 3208, 3309. Upper part of large hollow cutting hearth 1591 of B 1590.	>2,000	>3.4	>2.5	0.54	
1582	3A <i>Fill:</i> <i>Artefacts:</i> <i>Comments:</i>	7.2 Stony. Pestle KM 3215; Pottery disc 3370; Pounder 3216; Rubber 3213-4. In western edge of pit 1580. Earlier pit?	130	1.00	1.00	0.26	
1585	3A <i>Fill:</i> <i>Artefacts:</i> <i>Comments:</i>	2 Compact brown silt. Bowl KM 3221; Pottery disc 3220. Sealed by subsided floor of B 1547. Cut by a posthole. Cuts pit 1600.	>450	0.65	1.00	>0.70	Fig. 27
1586	3A <i>Fill:</i> <i>Artefacts:</i> <i>Comments:</i>	10 Primary cobbled surface; secondary greyish-brown. Adze KM 3224; Axe 3257; Bowl 3290; Jar 3380; Needle 3225, 5238; Pendant 3291; Pestle 3094; Pottery disc 3222-3, 3252, 3371; Quern 3273; Rubber 3340; Worked tine 3650. Sealed by slumped (and patched-up?) floor of B 1547. Latest of series 1598-1601. Soakaway?	900	1.25	1.30	0.71	Fig. 27
1587	3A <i>Fill:</i> <i>Artefacts:</i> <i>Comments:</i>	2 Fine grey ash and silt. None. Cut from superficial east of B 1547. Partly excavated.	60	0.65	0.90	0.14	
1588	3A <i>Fill:</i> <i>Artefacts:</i> <i>Comments:</i>	0 Lined with "plaster" along the N rim only. Pottery disc, semi-perforated KM 3226 A shallow, large pit at the centre of B1547.	100	1.16	1.12	0.18	Fig. 28
1589	3A/3B <i>Fill:</i> <i>Artefacts:</i> <i>Comments:</i>	1 Loose grey-brown ashy silt. Pottery disc KM 3253, 3255; Rubbing stone/hammer-stone 3254. In pitted area east of Gr. 570.	50	0.45	0.50	0.30	
1593	3A <i>Fill:</i> <i>Artefacts:</i> <i>Comments:</i>	2 Grey ash and silt. Axe KM 3256. Cut by pit 1580.	190	0.70	0.72	0.50	
1594	2 <i>Fill:</i> <i>Artefacts:</i> <i>Comments:</i>	10 Brownish-grey silt. Bead KM 3385; Bowl 3206; Jar 3264; Needle 5239. Irregular below B 1590, in general 1570.	>880	>1.4	2.10	0.35	Fig. 24
1595	2? <i>Fill:</i> <i>Artefacts:</i> <i>Comments:</i>	2 Stones in brown silt. None. In pitted area east of and below B 1547, in surface 1556.	170	1.00	0.75	0.30	
1596	2 <i>Fill:</i> <i>Artefacts:</i> <i>Comments:</i>	7.3 Compact grey-brown silt and trodden surface; 3 post? depressions on north lip. Hook KM 3285; Needle 3378. Edge of irregular feature excavated. Below B 1590.	-	-	-	0.38	Fig. 24

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<i>Unit</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Volume</i>	<i>Width</i>	<i>Length</i>	<i>Depth</i>	<i>Illustrations</i>
1598	3A <i>Fill:</i> <i>Artefacts:</i> <i>Comments:</i>	7.2 Grey-brown silt. Dish KM 3272; Hammerstone 3305. Below repaired? floor of B 1547. Cut by pits 1586 and 1599 and Gr. 567.	>210	>1.2	>1.1	0.37	Figs. 24, 27
1599	2 <i>Fill:</i> <i>Artefacts:</i> <i>Comments:</i>	9 Compact brown silt with two concentrations of stones at depths of 1.25m and 1.79/1.85m. Axe KM 3424; Bowl 3425-7; Cupped stone 3423, 3473, 3477; Perforated stone 3469; Pounder 3564; Pounder/grinder 3552, 3586, 3588; Rubber 3474; Rubbing stone 3242; Rubbing stone/ pounder 3551. Sealed by repaired? floor of B 1547, projecting beneath ridge 1572; cut by posthole 1597.	2,500	1.48 diam.		1.90	Figs. 20, 24, 27
1600	3A? <i>Fill:</i> <i>Artefacts:</i> <i>Comments:</i>	2 Compact brown silt. None. Cut by pit 1585, below B 1547.	50	0.35	0.50	0.35	Figs. 24, 27
1601	3A <i>Fill:</i> <i>Artefacts:</i> <i>Comments:</i>	2 Compact brown silt, stones near base. None. Sealed by repaired? floor of B 1547 and partly below entry blocking 1603.	>220	0.94	>0.80	0.35	Fig. 27
1602	3A? <i>Fill:</i> <i>Artefacts:</i> <i>Comments:</i>	0 Grey brown silt. None. Cut by 1601.	-	0.40	>0.35	0.33	Fig. 27
1607	3A <i>Fill:</i> <i>Artefacts:</i> <i>Comments:</i>	2 Unit 1606. Lugged tray KM 3704, pebble-sized wedge stones and slab (quern 3343) for base. Re-deposited <i>havarava</i> inside 3704. Unit 1606: Deep tray KM 3704; Quern 3343. Accidentally located by labourers in square 25.30.2.	58	0.49	0.45	0.27	Pl. 20.9
1620	3A <i>Fill:</i> <i>Artefacts:</i> <i>Comments:</i>	10 Units 1613, 1619, 1628. Lenses of charcoal and grey-brown silt. Unit 1613: Pottery disc KM 3432; Stone disc 3435. Unit 1619: Worked bone KM 3703. Partly excavated.	2,600	>1.8	2.96	0.55	
1624	3A <i>Fill:</i> <i>Artefacts:</i> <i>Comments:</i>	7.2 Unit 1623. Brown silt and compacted mud lumps over charcoal lens. Unit 1623: Bead KM 5108; Obsidian 5181; Point 3662. Depression over B 1638.	-	-	-	0.27	
1634	3A <i>Fill:</i> <i>Artefacts:</i> <i>Comments:</i>	10 Compact brown silt. Axe KM 3479; Bottle 3229. Below floor of B 1547.	570	1.20	1.00	0.62	Fig. 27
1640	2? <i>Fill:</i> <i>Artefacts:</i> <i>Comments:</i>	2 Stony. None. Partly excavated feature in surface 1556.	>290	1.30	>0.45	0.50	
1644	3A <i>Fill:</i> <i>Artefacts:</i> <i>Comments:</i>	7.2 Stony. None. Below B 1547, cut by pit 1532, with base on surface of B 2178	>40	>0.6	>0.25	0.28	
1652	3A <i>Fill:</i> <i>Artefacts:</i> <i>Comments:</i>	8.2 Fire-cracked stones in ash. Axe KM 3486. Below B 1547, adjacent to silos.	15	0.60	0.48	0.13	
1653	2 <i>Fill:</i> <i>Artefacts:</i> <i>Comments:</i>	9 Stony, almost all sandstone and fossiliferous limestone. Cupped stone KM 3488; Needle 5244. Below B 1547.	3,400	0.57	0.67	2.30	Figs. 20, 24, 27
1656	2 <i>Fill:</i> <i>Artefacts:</i> <i>Comments:</i>	0 Greyish-brown silt and stones. Quern KM 3569. Almost entirely cut away by 1542.	>30	>0.2	>0.4	0.37	

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<i>Unit</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Volume</i>	<i>Width</i>	<i>Length</i>	<i>Depth</i>	<i>Illustrations</i>
1657	2 <i>Fill:</i> <i>Artefacts:</i> <i>Comments:</i>	10 Unit 1655. Loose brown, some small stones. Unit 1655: Bowl KM 3533-4, 3544; Figurine 3518. Vertical sided, possibly originally bell-shaped Type 9.	1,000	1.30	1.40	0.70	Figs. 24, 27
1659	2 <i>Fill:</i> <i>Artefacts:</i> <i>Comments:</i>	9 Units 1658, 1666. Upper Fill of dark brown soil with large stones; lower contains larger stones, molluscs, with <i>havara</i> around the edges. Unit 1658: Bead KM 3721; Cupped stone 3537; Grinder block 3618. Unit 1666: Bowl KM 3636, 3657, 3681; Cupped stone 3617, 3686; Hammerstone 3683; Hammerstone/grinder 3680; Macehead 3634; Misc worked stone 3615; Mortar 3540, 3685; Needle 5245; Notched stone 3616, 3673; Phallus 3677; Point 3635; Post pad/pot stand 3541; Pounder 3679; Rubber 3609; Rubbing stone 3672, 3678, 3682. Pick-marks visible in lower wall. Sides collapsed/ washed in after 20 cm of in-filling; then back-filling was resumed.	4,600	0.87	0.94	2.37	Figs. 24, 27
1661	2 <i>Fill:</i> <i>Artefacts:</i> <i>Comments:</i>	10 Unit 1660. Dark grey silty at base, large stones in dark grey silt above. Unit 1660: Adze KM 3535; Closed pottery vessel 3708; Conical stone 3538. Part of pitted surface 1556.	510	0.80	0.90	0.90	Figs. 24, 27
1662	2/3A? <i>Fill:</i> <i>Artefacts:</i> <i>Comments:</i>	10 Unit 1611. Loose brown, some stones. Unit 1611: Bowl KM 3531; Cupped stone 3529; Hammerstone 3532; Misc worked stone 3608. Possibly belonged to surface 1556, north of pit 1661, cut by Gr. 567.	>360	0.80	>0.9	0.50	Figs. 20, 24, 27
1667	1A <i>Fill:</i> <i>Artefacts:</i> <i>Comments:</i>	7.1 Compact, brown silty. Bowl KM 3603.02-14, 3675-6, 3692, 3694, 3711, 3716-7; Basin 3727; Cupped stone 3674; Figurine 3597; Stone Jar 3603.01; Misc worked stone 3714; Misc stone object 3715; Perforated stone 3710; Pounder 3712-3. Re-deposited colluvium. Scoops and earth oven at base in <i>havara</i> : quarry?	>8,000	>3.0	>4.0	0.65	Pl. 19.1, .4; Fig. 20
1669	2 <i>Fill:</i> <i>Artefacts:</i> <i>Comments:</i>	7.2 Unit 1668. Greyish-brown, some charcoal and stones. Unit 1668: Rubbing stone KM 3611. Unit 1679: Bowl KM 3637. Part of pitted surface 1556.	30	0.80	0.70	0.13	Figs. 24, 27
1672	2 <i>Fill:</i> <i>Artefacts:</i> <i>Comments:</i>	1 Grey silt. None. Only small part excavated.	4	0.40 diam.		0.10	Fig. 24
1677	2 <i>Fill:</i> <i>Artefacts:</i> <i>Comments:</i>	2 Brown silty clay. None. Part of pitted surface 1556.	50	0.42	0.54	0.28	Figs. 24, 27
1679	1A <i>Fill:</i> <i>Artefacts:</i> <i>Comments:</i>	8.2 Small stones in black ashy silt. Bowl KM 3637 Sealed by <i>havara</i> lens. At base of pit 1667 while latter was open.	13	0.42 diam.		0.16	Fig. 20
1680A	1/2?	2	80	0.46	0.72	0.32	Fig. 20
1680B	1/2? <i>Fill:</i> <i>Artefacts:</i> <i>Comments:</i>	2 Brown silt, some stones. Bowl KM 3638. Originally two pits? Mainly dirty <i>havara</i> back-fill.	140	0.62	0.90	0.32	Fig. 20
1681	1A <i>Fill:</i> <i>Artefacts:</i> <i>Comments:</i>	7.1 Compact brown silt, <i>havara</i> . None. Mainly dirty <i>havara</i> back-fill.	300	1.04	1.40	0.26	Fig. 20
1682	2 <i>Fill:</i> <i>Artefacts:</i> <i>Comments:</i>	10 Primary, loose grey brown, some <i>havara</i> and ash lenses; secondary compact grey-brown and stones. Bead KM 3731; Hammerstone 3729; Pestle 3730; Quern 3728; Socketed stone 3732; Squat holemouth 3709. A small Type 9? Part of pitted surface 1556. Wall wash in primary.	1,100	0.86	1.04	1.52	Fig. 20
2009	3A <i>Fill:</i> <i>Artefacts:</i> <i>Comments:</i>	1 Loose brown silt, some stones. None. Animal disturbance? over B 1295.	18	0.36	0.30	0.22	

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<i>Unit</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Volume</i>	<i>Width</i>	<i>Length</i>	<i>Depth</i>	<i>Illustrations</i>
2010	3B <i>Fill:</i> <i>Artefacts:</i> <i>Comments:</i>	8.2 Ash and burnt stones, denser near top. Bead KM 3722 Base burnt orange-brown. Belongs with pit 1479.	76	0.61	0.56	0.29	
2022	4 <i>Fill:</i> <i>Artefacts:</i> <i>Comments:</i>	0 Unit 2024. Stony. Unit 2024: Conical stone KM 2613; Pottery lid 2575; Pot lid 2600. Partly excavated, W of B 1046.	-	-	-	-	
2040	4 <i>Fill:</i> <i>Artefacts:</i> <i>Comments:</i>	7.1 Loose grey-brown silt and stones. None. Irregular cut into <i>havara</i> . Quarry?	>1,750	>2.5	>2.5	0.30	Fig. 22
2041	4? <i>Fill:</i> <i>Artefacts:</i> <i>Comments:</i>	0 Unexcavated. None. Possible pit below floor of B 1046.	-	1.20	1.50	-	Fig. 49
2047	3B <i>Fill:</i> <i>Artefacts:</i> <i>Comments:</i>	0 Yellow-grey compact clay and sand. None. Partly excavated hollow - makeup of floor of B 1165?	-	-	-	-	
2051	4 <i>Fill:</i> <i>Artefacts:</i> <i>Comments:</i>	7.2 Loose ash. Conical stone KM 2804. Cut in surface 2054. An erosion feature?	>210	1.10	>1.5	0.15	
2058	4 <i>Fill:</i> <i>Artefacts:</i> <i>Comments:</i>	0 Grey-brown silt with grit. None. Disturbed by T. 566.	-	-	-	0.55	
2061	3B <i>Fill:</i> <i>Artefacts:</i> <i>Comments:</i>	8.2 Unit 2067. 96 burnt stones in black-brown ashy matrix; black/orange base. None. Earth oven to west of B 855.	16	0.60 diam.		0.18	
2064	3B <i>Fill:</i> <i>Artefacts:</i> <i>Comments:</i>	0 Charcoal-rich, with cobbles. Pendant KM 2707. Partly excavated below general 2060. Belongs to 2060?	-	-	-	0.20	Fig. 22
2077	3B <i>Fill:</i> <i>Artefacts:</i> <i>Comments:</i>	7.2 Compacted mud wash. None. Linear feature, east of wall 1401.	230	0.82	2.70	0.12	
2078	2 <i>Fill:</i> <i>Artefacts:</i> <i>Comments:</i>	8.2 Slightly bell-shaped, ash with silty lenses, fire-cracked and water worn pebbles. Adze KM 2844; Bead 2916, 2921; Bowl 2845; Grinder 2808; Hammerstone 2836; Hammerstone/ grinder 2805; Hook 2920; Misc worked stone 2786; Needle 2879, 2918.01-.04, 2919, 5250-4; Perforated pig tusk piece 2807; Pottery disc 2639, 2806; Pounder/grinder 2815, 2893. Below general 1485, NE of wall 1401. Atypically high number of objects for an earth oven.	>850	0.90	1.16	0.90	
2092	3B? <i>Fill:</i> <i>Artefacts:</i> <i>Comments:</i>	0 - None. Possible pit beside 2087, below B 994.	-	-	-	-	
2097	3A/3B <i>Fill:</i> <i>Artefacts:</i> <i>Comments:</i>	2 Unit 2098. Sherds in black soil. Unit 2098: Worked bone (denticulate) KM 3644. Cuts terrace 2066 for B 855.	44	0.65	0.70	0.13	Fig. 35
2107	3/4? <i>Fill:</i> <i>Artefacts:</i> <i>Comments:</i>	1 Loose brown silt. None. Disturbed oval, possibly originally a posthole beside N wall of B 2.	50	0.40	0.60	0.26	Fig. 32

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<i>Unit</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Volume</i>	<i>Width</i>	<i>Length</i>	<i>Depth</i>	<i>Illustrations</i>
2113	3/4? <i>Fill:</i> <i>Artefacts:</i> <i>Comments:</i>	1 Loose brown silt. None. As 2107.	3	0.22	0.24	0.18	
2121	4 <i>Fill:</i> <i>Artefacts:</i> <i>Comments:</i>	0 Unexcavated. None. Subcircular, cutting NE arc of B 2 wall. Possible child grave.	-	0.50 diam.		-	Fig. 21
2122	3A <i>Fill:</i> <i>Artefacts:</i> <i>Comments:</i>	0 Stony. None. Cut slightly by Gr. 559.	>12,500	4.0 diam.		>1.21	
2127	Modern <i>Fill:</i> <i>Artefacts:</i> <i>Comments:</i>	0 Stones and barbed-wire. Bead KM 2940; Pecking stone 3143. Modern fence posthole? over B 86.	-	-	-	-	LAP II.2, Fig. 13
2132	4 <i>Fill:</i> <i>Artefacts:</i> <i>Comments:</i>	0 Brown compacted mud, stones near base. None. Cut into west wall of B 3.	-	-	-	-	Figs. 41, 43
2133	5 <i>Fill:</i> <i>Artefacts:</i> <i>Comments:</i>	2 Unit 2101. Stones, compacted mud wash and plaster. None. Stone-lined pit with basal slab, i.e. a bin, beside B 86 wall, associated with platform 2103.	48	0.60 diam.		0.20	Fig. 44
2135	1/2? <i>Fill:</i> <i>Artefacts:</i> <i>Comments:</i>	7.2 Loose, ashy soil. None. Erosion gully? below Track 35.	-	0.7	-	0.04	Fig. 30
2149	3B <i>Fill:</i> <i>Artefacts:</i> <i>Comments:</i>	0 Ashy. None. Possible posthole, but larger than others in floor of B 1103.	4	0.21 diam.		0.13	Fig. 38

Table 15.1. Occurrence of pits by period

<i>Type</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>1/2</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>2/3A</i>	<i>3A</i>	<i>3A/3B</i>	<i>3B</i>	<i>3/4</i>	<i>3B/4</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>4/5</i>	<i>4/Mod</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>Total</i>
0	0	0	1	0	5	3	8	4	0	32	0	0	0	53
1	0	0	2	0	3	1	4	3	1	29	0	0	0	43
2	0	2	4	0	10	1	7	1	2	14	0	1	1	43
3	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	0	1	4	0	0	0	9
4	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	3
5	0	0	1	0	2	1	0	1	0	3	0	0	0	8
7.1	2	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	6	0	0	0	10
7.2	0	1	2	0	7	0	5	2	1	38	0	0	1	57
7.3	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
8.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	5	0	0	0	6
8.2	1	0	2	0	4	0	11	2	2	9	1	1	5	38
9	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
10	0	0	6	1	10	2	0	0	0	9	0	0	0	28
Total	3	3	23	3	41	8	41	13	7	151	1	2	7	304