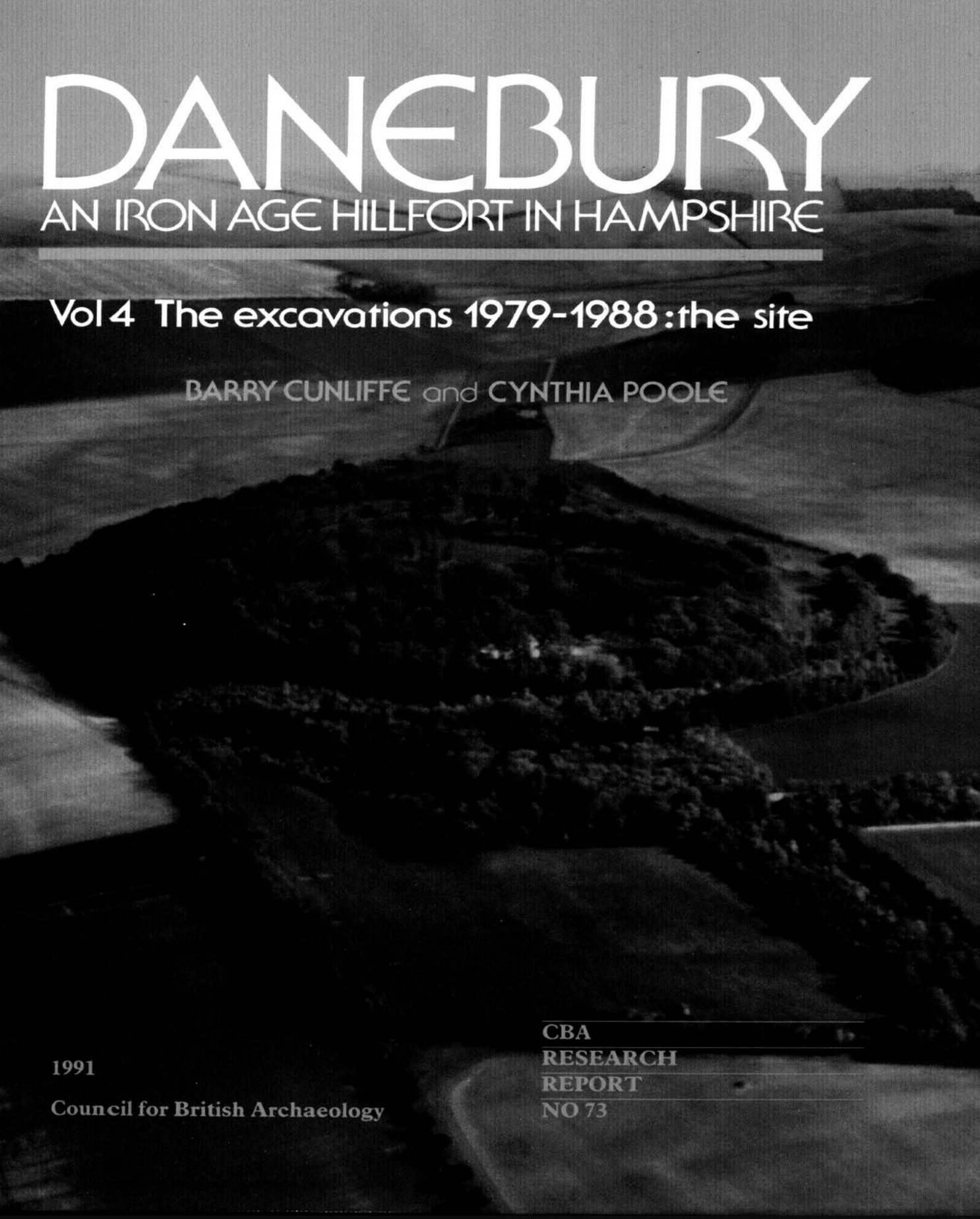
DANEBURY

AN IRON AGE HILLFORT IN HAMPSHIRE

Vol 4 The excavations 1979-1988: the site

BARRY CUNLIFFE and CYNTHIA POOLE



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Danebury:
an Iron Age hillfort in Hampshire

Volume 4
The excavations, 1979—1988:
the site

by Barry Cunliffe and Cynthia Poole

with contributions from
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and illustrations by
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Preface

The publication of Volumes 4 and 5 of the Danebury reports marks the end of the first stage of the Danebury publication programme. Fieldwork came to an end in September 1988 and these reports were submitted to the publisher in January 1990, a few months later than their scheduled completion but nonetheless after an acceptably short interval. That it was possible to complete the work to this level reasonably expeditiously is due entirely to the hard efforts of my many colleagues whose contributions are presented here and to many others who provided the necessary support and whose help is acknowledged in the appropriate section below.

We have all learnt much during our work on Danebury not least that archaeological data is immensely more difficult to understand than we had previously comprehended. It is no exaggeration to say that only now are we beginning to face the real complexity of the processes leading to the formation of the archaeological record, involving as they do complex social attitudes to 'rubbish' in the past, the possibility of the curation of debris and its selective deposition in acts of propitiation, and, of course, the constant underlying problem of dating and assessing what is actually contemporary. These matters we are now beginning to address and our findings will be presented in Volume 6. Already it is clear that in the past questions of taphonomy have been treated at a far too simplistic level leading to generalizations that can be shown to be naive when rigorously tested.

Volumes 4 and 5 have been constructed in a form closely similar to Volumes 1 and 2 with the section and paragraph numbers exactly the same. This makes direct comparison of the two sets of volumes comparatively simple and compensates for the fact that the two decades of excavation have been published separately.

In Volume 6 we will draw together certain aspects of the dataset paying particular attention to the differing levels of reliability of the data. We also intend to examine the distribution of selected categories of material within the fort in an attempt to recognize patterning which may reflect upon human behaviour. There is also much to be said about social organization and the intensely complex ritual life of the population. Only now, after twenty seasons of excavation, and the arduous programme of post-excavation analysis which has generated these reports, are we in a position to take the study a stage further.

While all this is in progress a new programme of excavation and fieldwork, begun in 1989 and planned to last for five years, is in hand, designed to explore the social and environmental context within which Danebury is set. It is intended to present the results of this programme as a seventh volume in this series.

Barry Cunliffe
Oxford
4.iii.90

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1 Introduction

1.1 The hillfort and its previous history (Pls 1 and 2)

In the first report of this series an account was given of the earthworks which constitute the hillfort of Danebury (Vol 1, l–4). In summary, three major circuits of earthworks survive: *the inner earthwork*, originally with two gates and later with only one, which formed the main defensive enceinte throughout the fort's life from *c* 550–100 BC; the *middle earthwork* of slighter proportion, which existed only on the south-east side of the fort between the earthworks of the two entrances; and an even slighter outer *earthwork* encircling the entire site and linked to a linear ditch system. While the inner earthwork was clearly defensive, the middle and outer earthworks were thought to have been designed to provide protected corral space for animals.

There is little to add to the description of the earthworks given in Vol 1 except for a few details which have become evident as the project has proceeded: these are incorporated in Fig 1.2.

Perhaps the most surprising point to emerge from the recent work is that the 'tumulus', lying to the east of the main entrance, upon which the Ordnance Survey trig point stands, is almost entirely a natural feature. Excavation has now shown that it consists of an uneroded capping of clay-with-flints without significant modification by man (p. 21).

One small addition to the plan is a short length of what appears to be a bank and ditch, on the north side of the fort, lying between the counterscarp of the inner earthwork and the outer earthwork. It is evidently an artificial feature and would appear to pre-date the outer earthwork which changes direction in relation to it. It was noted by Keiller (Crawford & Keiller 1928, 88) but was omitted from our previous plan. Without further work the feature remains unexplained.

Keiller had also used his air photograph to plan the various trackways which impinged upon the outer and middle earthworks. One of these tracks, having passed through a gap in the outer earthwork (p. 19) appeared to fork, one branch passing between the middle and outer earthworks, the other cutting through the middle earthwork. Surface examination suggests that in this relationship the track is secondary to the middle earthwork. It is therefore distinctly possible that the northward continuation of this track between the inner and middle earthworks may have become the hollow way, observed in 1969 in trench 6/7, running beneath the outer

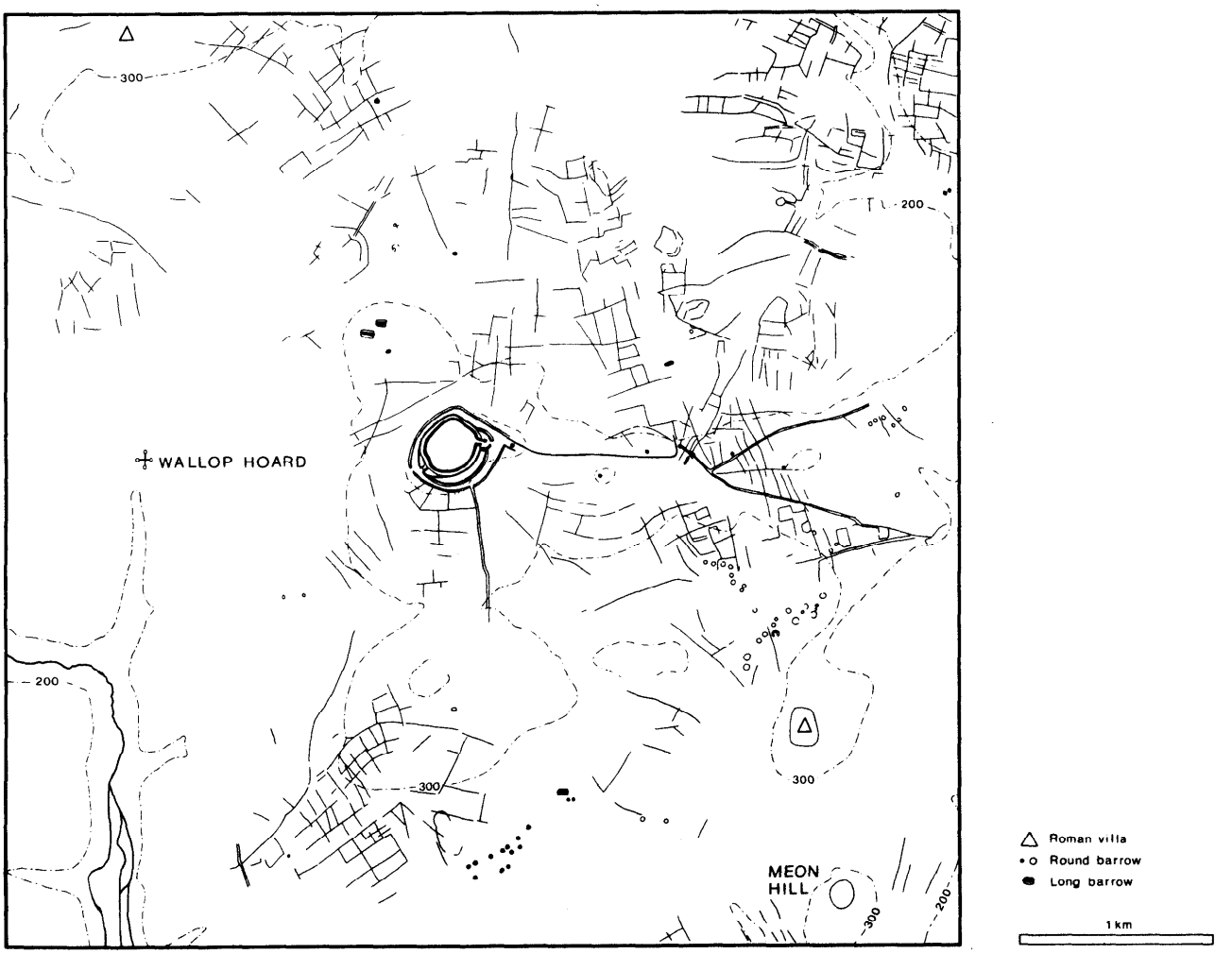

Fig 1.1 Danebury and its immediate environment

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hornworks of the inner entrance (Vol 1, fig 3.8). The course of the track and the gap in the middle earthwork have been indicated on the plan (Fig 1.2).

The more recent history of the fort has already been outlined (Vol 1, 4–6). The only points of significance to add are that in 1985 a management plan for the site was prepared by Hampshire County Council with the agreement of the Historic Buildings and Monuments Commission and the Nature Conservancy (p. 3). In September 1986 a new museum displaying the Danebury finds – The Museum of the Iron Age – was opened at Andover by the Hampshire County Museum Service. At the same time an additional 18 acres of land immediately to the east of the fort was bought by the County Council to ensure that the linear earthwork (running from the outer earthwork around the fort), together with its associated features, was preserved from further agricultural erosion. It is a matter of considerable relief that the entire site and much of its hinterland is now managed with care and concern by the County Recreation Committee.

1.2 The excavation campaign

Excavation began in 1969 and an account of the first ten-year programme has already been given in the report detailing the results of that work (Vol 1, 6). In 1979 a new programme began, influenced by the fact that dead trees were being rapidly cleared and pressure for replanting was accordingly increasing. Having consulted widely among colleagues, it was decided that a strict sampling procedure should be instigated to allow larger areas to be examined so that replanting could keep pace with clearance. All shallow features, such as post-holes, stake-holes and gullies were to be totally excavated but of the pits, only 10% were to be examined, the sample being chosen on a strictly random principle. The rationale behind the change in policy was

a) pits were far less susceptible to the destructive activities of tree roots and burrowing animals than were the shallow features;

b) the number of pits already excavated (over 1000) was

DANEBURY EXCAVATED AREA

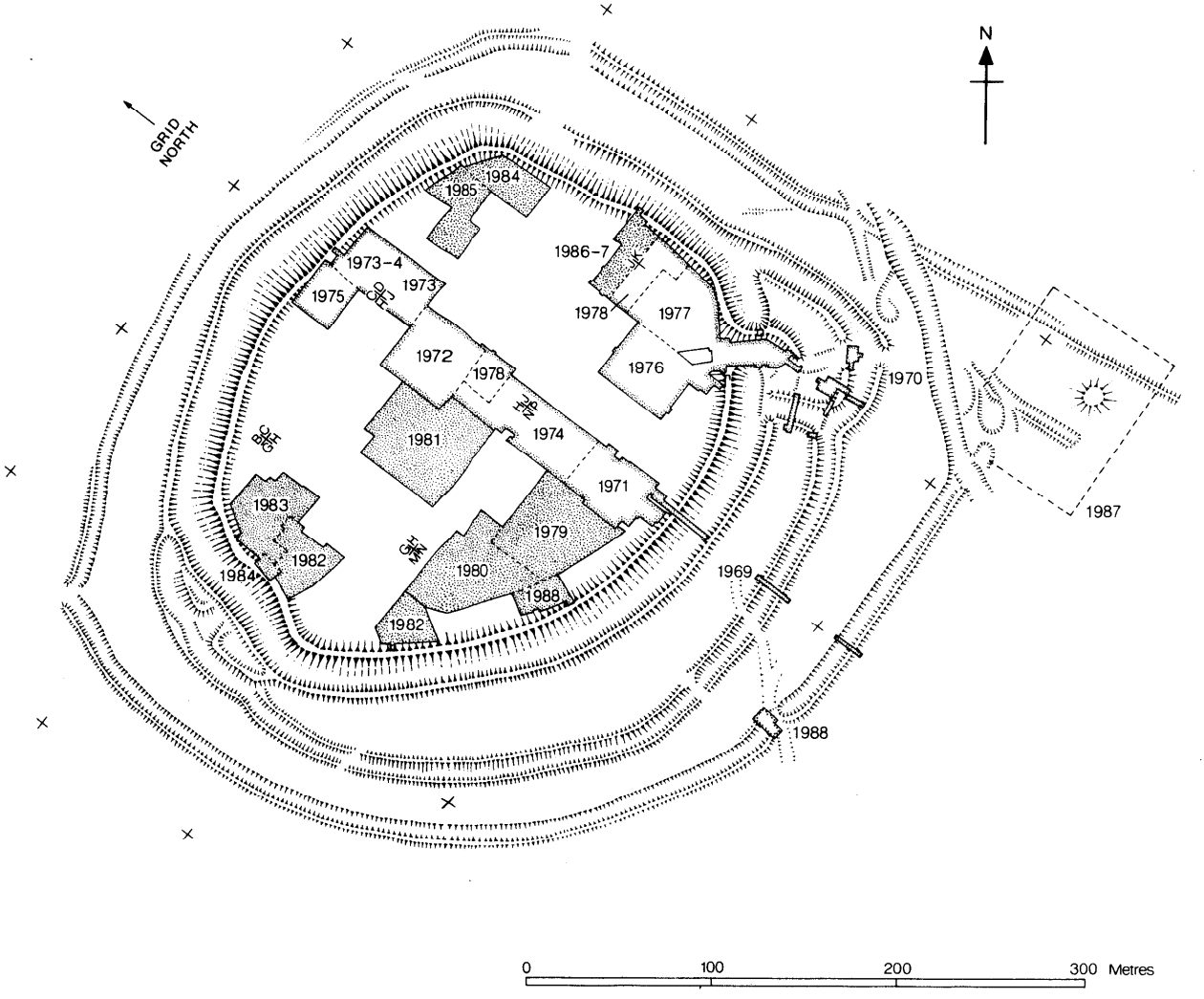

Fig 1.2

large enough to provide a reasonable sample of type, filling and artefact assemblage;

c) the 90% of pits unexcavated but located on plan could be further sampled at any subsequent date.

The 10% sampling procedure was adhered to for four seasons (1979–82) but doubts soon developed about whether so small a percentage could give an accurate picture of chronological variation across the excavated area. In 1981, therefore, the percentage was increased to a notional 20%. Comparison between the number of pits discovered and the total in the random sample shows that the actual percentages were not exactly at the 10% or 20% level. This is because all features were assigned to type and numbered immediately after the topsoil had been removed and the surface cleared. The sample pits were designated at this stage. As work proceeded some features were reclassified thus distorting the percentages. Nevertheless the sample pits can be regarded as a true random sample and may therefore be treated statistically.

In addition to the random sample, an additional number of pits were excavated because they were in significant stratigraphical relationship to layers or other features, including pits belonging to the random sample. These constitute a judgment sample and may be separated from the random sample for purposes of statistical analysis.

The actual numbers involved were:

	Total pits	Total in random sample	Total in judgment sample	Overall total excavated	% excavated
1979	257	27	14	41	16.0
1980	154	18	24	42	27.3
1981	319	58	32	90	28.2
1982 (area M)	30	5	3	8	26.7

After reflection, the sampling policy was felt to be unsatisfactory, the principal reason being that, since it was impossible to phase the unexcavated pits, phase plans were, of necessity, incomplete. The information loss was judged to be too great and therefore, after the 1981 season, the previous policy of total excavation was reintroduced, except for the small area excavation carried out in 1982 to complete the 1979–80 area.

From 1982–1988 the excavation concentrated upon well-stratified levels behind the rampart where previous experience had shown a fine definition of phasing to be recoverable. An added advantage of excavation around the periphery of the site was that it allowed tree planting to proceed so that the appearance of the original beech clump could be recreated. The 1982, 1983 and part of the 1984 seasons were concerned to examine the area adjacent to the blocked south-west gate. In 1984 and 5 an area in the northern corner of the site was examined while in 1986–7 an area was added to the excavation of 1977–8. The work of 1984–7 was specifically designed to provide a large sample of the quarry hollow stratigraphy on the north-east side of the site in order to examine recurring patterning in the layout of the different settlement elements. In 1987 a trial trench was also cut into the rear of the rampart to test the constructional sequence. In the final season, 1988, an area was examined behind the rampart on the south side of the fort, between the excavations carried out in 1969 and 1982, to acquire a large sample of well-stratified deposits belonging to the early phases of occupation which were known, from the previous work, to have survived in this area. In addition to the work in the fort, during the last two seasons, 1987 and 8, a series of trial excavations were undertaken on the outer earthwork and its associated linear extension.

Throughout the ten years of the second programme of excavations, a sampling procedure was adopted to obtain carbonized seeds. Of the pits, a 10% random sample of the total exposed in excavation, was selected and a two-bucket sample of each layer was taken for flotation. In addition a selection of judgment samples were taken from other pits, usually those producing considerable amounts of burnt material. The same policy was applied to stratified layers not contained within features. Of the post-holes, a 10% random sample was taken of those exposed in the excavations of 1981 and 1982 and a series of judgment samples was also taken at this time and in other years but no further systematic sampling was undertaken. No gullies were sampled for flotation but a number of judgment samples were taken from other features, mostly burnt layers in ovens and associated with hearths. The floats were retained and dried and form a part of the curated archive.

Within the fort topsoil was removed by machine under constant archaeological supervision. Thereafter excavation procedure normally involved the removal of layers using hand tools, the speed of removal depending upon the nature of the layer. To provide some control on artefact loss rate a number of pits were selected at random for sieving. The layers were removed in the normal way and artefacts, bones, etc, seen during excavation, were removed. The spoil was then carried off and sieved in total, any additional material recovered being retained separately. The detailed results of the experiment are given in Fiche 18:A3–4. In summary it may be said that normal excavation techniques occasioned no significant loss whatsoever. As a sub-experiment of the sieving regime 2 kg bags of sieved soil were kept from each layer for snail analysis.

With the completion of the second ten-year programme excavations at Danebury are at an end: the Danebury project, however, continues. At the time of writing a new five-year programme of site sampling has begun.

Meanwhile the site of Danebury is being carefully managed to safeguard its archaeological potential. The management policy lays down that the inner defensive earthwork together with the earthworks of the entrance will not be replanted with trees as the existing tree cover is gradually reduced by disease or age. In addition, the earthworks will be kept clear of scrub to allow stable grass cover to develop and to discourage burrowing animals. The interior has been divided into three zones (Fig 1.3). The first, the area which has already been excavated (57.3% of the interior), is being replanted with trees native to chalkland to recreate the appearance of the clump. The second zone is designated as an archaeological reserve. This comprises a series of unexcavated areas chosen either because they are likely to be typical of areas already excavated or because they contain deeply stratified archaeological levels. The archaeological reserve is 1.37 ha, that is, 25.7% of the interior area. The intention is that it will be allowed to revert to grass and will be kept clear of scrub and burrowing animals. No excavation will be contemplated for at least 50 years. The remaining 0.9 ha (17% of the interior) is set aside for further consideration. It consists of two separate areas both still supporting mature trees. Whilst some part of it may be made available for excavation in the future it is more likely that the area will be left to develop its own natural vegetation with the minimum of management. The concept of the ‘archaeological reserve’, positively managed to maintain its archaeological potential, will ensure that future generations of archaeologists wishing

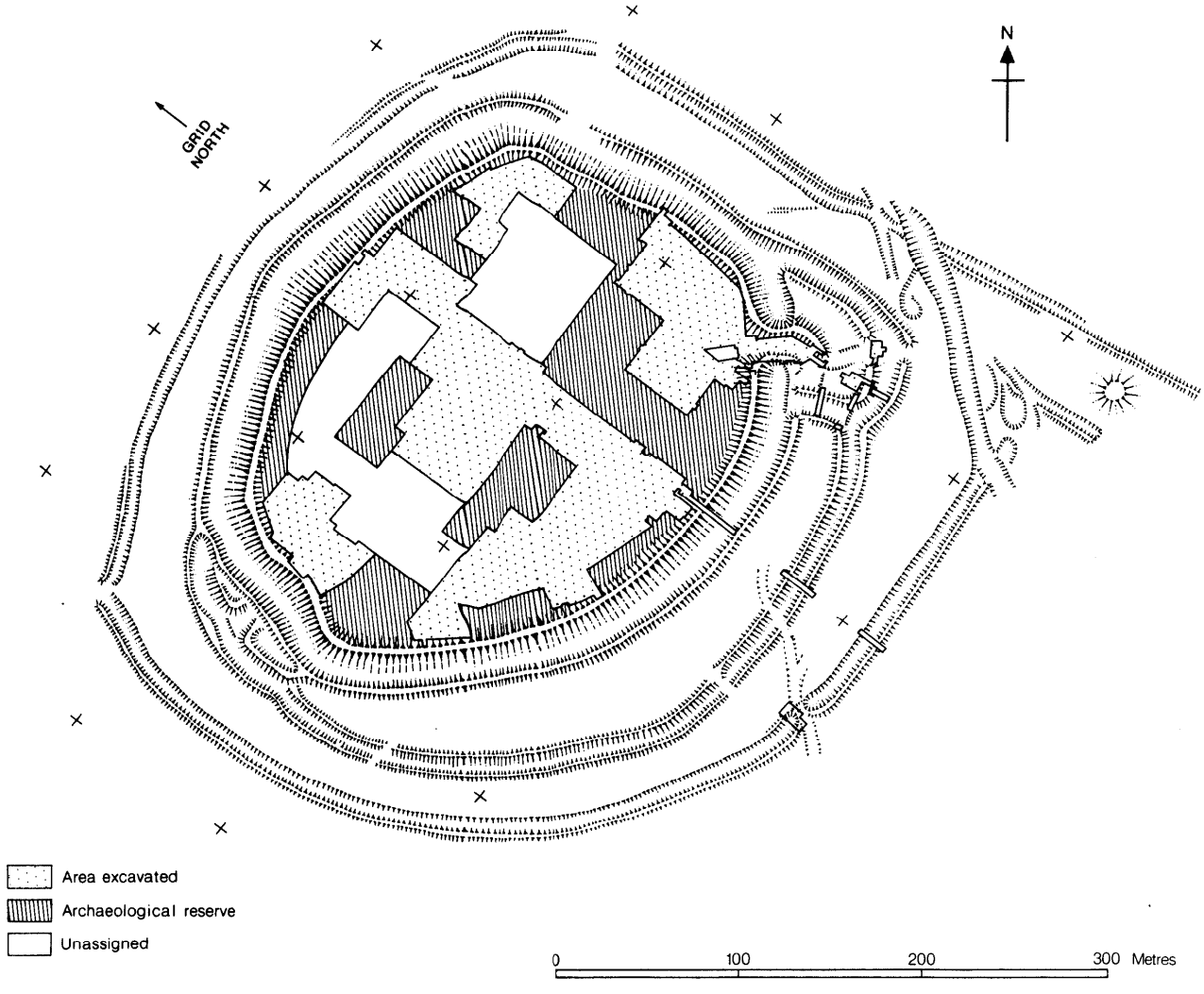

Fig 1.3

to test aspects of our current interpretations will have optimum conditions to do so.

1.3 The recording system and the presentation of the report

1.3.1 Site recording

The system adopted has been set out in the first report (Vol 1, 7). The same principles and methods were used throughout the second ten-year campaign, the only addition being that for the work on the linear earthwork a separate 100 m grid was imposed, each 100 m square being designated with a double letter prefix to distinguish it from those within the fort.

1.3.2 The publication research design

The publication research design was set out in full in the first report (Vol 1,7–8) and for the sake of simplicity has been adopted here, the publication format being directly comparable. The obvious benefit for the reader is that the material presented in Volumes 1 and 2 and Volumes 4 and 5 can be easily compared by reference to the section headings and numbers which are the same in both sets. The same standards of analysis and similar forms of presentation have been used throughout.

On a number of occasions authors have expressed the wish to explore some aspect of the total data base that was not examined in the original reports. The decision we have all accepted is that these matters are best left to a separate volume (Volume 6) in which the broader aspects of the site are to be considered. Only in one case – Section 4.5 *Spatial patterning and social significance* – is a new issue addressed. The sixth volume will contain a series of general reviews of aspects of the Danebury data together with a range of comparative studies.

1.3.3 Publication

The first, two volumes published in 1984 contained a detailed account of the excavations of 1969–1978. A third volume published at the same time and prepared by the RCHM(E) presented an analysis of the prehistoric and

Roman landscape within which the fort lay. This present pair of volumes presents the results of the excavations of 1979-1988 while a sixth volume is planned to cover a range of ancillary studies. Volumes 4 and 5 are more slender than their predecessors because it has been possible to omit a wide range of introductory material and general discussion covered in Volumes 1 and 2.

The first two volumes were being prepared at the same time as a CBA/DoE working party, which one of us (BC) chaired, was drawing up its proposals on the principles of archaeological publication. Inevitably much of the philosophy of that working party's deliberations was taken note of when the Danebury reports were designed, although it cannot be claimed that the reports were planned to conform to the working party's recommendations which had not at that stage been finalized. In the event we believe that Volumes 1 and 2 adhere to standards closely comparable to the principles set out in the working party's document, except that too much structural detail was given in the printed text rather than the microfiche supplement. In Volumes 4 and 5 we have tried to follow the working party's principles more rigorously.

The printed volumes contain what we consider to be the data necessary to understand the site and its context. This is necessarily highly selective and for this reason a considerable body of back-up data has been provided in the fiche section. Even so much has been omitted from the reports. It has not, for example, been considered worthwhile to include sections, plans and descriptions of all post-holes (some 10,000) or of all 2500 pits. The details exist but anyone wishing to consult them will have to use original site records, from which the information can be extracted, either at the Institute of Archaeology, Oxford or the Hampshire County Museum Service to which the archive and material is steadily being transferred.

The archive consists of:

a) The original site notebooks, containing descriptions of each context, and indices.
b) The original site section drawings (at 1:10) of all pits, post-holes, features and linear sections through stratified deposits.
c) Site plans of each 10 m sq (1:20) together with plans of layers (1:20) and plans of special deposits (1:10). The site plans exist as field drawings in pencil and an additional set of inked plans on drawing film.
d) A complete set of black and white photographs with index.
e) A small finds index.

In addition to this the following extract records have been made:

f) A descriptive account of every small find arranged according to material (published in full in the fiche reports).
g) A descriptive account of each circular structure together with plans and sections (published in the main report).
h) A metrical summary of each post structure together with plans and sections (published in full in the fiche reports).
i) A descriptive account of all ovens together with plans and sections (published in full in the fiche report).
j) A descriptive account of all hearths and gullies (published in full in the fiche report).
k) A folio for each pit including copies of all original records together with a proforma sheet summarizing selected data.

Certain aspects of the dataset have also been computerized: these will be considered in the following section.

1.3.4 The computerization of the Danebury archive

by Gary Lock

Since the publication of Volume 1 certain changes have taken place in the computing of Danebury. All work is now based at the Institute of Archaeology, Oxford, using the mainframe facilities of the Oxford University Computing Services (OUCS). This comprises of a VAX cluster (two dual-processor 8800s and two 8700s) running VMS.

The three main computerized data files are still the pottery, animal bone and pit information. All three record structures remain as described in Volume 1. Data capture is still a two stage process with the appropriate specialists recording by hand on pro-forma sheets. The data were then transcribed onto the mainframe by professional data-preparation staff at OUCS, and earlier at Staffordshire Polytechnic. This duplication of effort is, in fact, only apparent as the procedure has evolved to fit in with the Danebury site recording system. It also copes with the wide geographical spread of the workers involved and, overall, has been satisfactory.

After editing, the raw data files were archived onto magnetic tape at OUCS to form part of the site archive. The pottery, animal bone and pit data files were loaded into separate tables within the relational database management system INGRES. The statistical package SPSSx has also been used on the three raw data files. Sub-sets of the pottery and pit files have been transferred to a micro-computer (IBM compatible) via the communications program KERMIT for analysis using SPSS/PC+ .

The combination of INGRES and SPSS has allowed most of the required analyses for this volume although certain retrievals have required specialist programs to be written. Some of these are currently in FORTRAN and trials are taking place using 'C'.

The computing for this volume has only required single file (table) analysis. Work involving more than one set of data thus using the full relational potential of INGRES is underway and will form a part of Volume 6. The Danebury data-set is large and varied enough (around 15Mb in total) to offer considerable prospects for quantitative analyses. Several lines of enquiry are currently being pursued including: retrospective random sampling, different approaches to pottery quantification, multivariate analysis of pit contents and spatial analyses of pit contents. Reports on all of these will appear in Volume 6.

1.3.5 The microfiche supplement

In preparing the first volumes of this series we found the considerably increased flexibility of having a microfiche section both a stimulus and a relief. It continues to be so and extensive use has been made of it here. A full listing of fiche contents is given in the preliminary pages and detailed cross referencing will be found throughout the printed text. Each fiche also begins with an index.

1.4 Acknowledgements

A twenty-year programme of excavation, analysis and publication has necessarily involved a large number of people most of whom have given their services volun-

tarily. In these acknowledgements we will be concerned with only the last decade.

A notable feature of the last ten years of digging has been the consistency of the volunteer team, many individuals coming back year after year. Actual numbers are difficult to compute but in all some 3–400 people have taken part. Most were British but each year has seen a number of foreign helpers from Canada, Australia, America, west Europe and more rarely from Hungary, Yugoslavia, the Congo and Ghana. The volunteer diggers were the backbone of the project.

Throughout the campaign Barry Cunliffe has served as on-site director with Cynthia Poole as assistant director from 1981, her services as a supervisor going back to 1977 and as a volunteer to 1975. Site supervision has been in the capable hands of

Graham Barton	(1981–88)
Ian Brooks	(1980–88)
Andy Brown	(1984–86)
Lisa Brown	(1980–88)
Kathy Laws	(1984–88)
John Maalam	(1979)
Alex Miller	(1979)
Roy Platt	(1979)
Sue Rouillard	(1979)
Lyn Sellwood	(1980–85)
Linda Smith	(1982)

Many others have been responsible for other aspects of site recording:

Laura Baseden, Chantal Cagle, Daniel Cunliffe, Mark Dennison, Anne Foster, Jeremy Hill, Andy Moore, Mary Newnham, Sarah Reeves, Paula Richardson, Thomas Richardson, Mike Rouillard, Fiona Rowe, Jane Russell, Paolo Scremin, John Taylor, Alison Trim, Ian Wall, Karen Waugh, Valerie Wheater.

On-site treatment of finds was organized by Melanie Becket, Rosemary Goodyer, Mary Newnham and Penny Platt. Flotation of seed samples was carried out by Anne Foster, Kathy Laws, Cynthia Poole and Robyn Stocks. Another crucial member of the team was Jim Kennedy who each year guided his mechanical excavator with unbelievable delicacy to remove topsoil in preparation for the excavation. Throughout we have enjoyed the support of the Army Air Corps at Nether Wallop who have provided helicopters each year to enable us to take aerial photographs.

Accommodation was in the much-loved Fullerton Bridge Station until 1982 when the County wisely decided to sell it before disrepair escalated to dilapidation. Thereafter the digging team was housed in the more luxurious Mansion House Farm at Abotts Ann. Catering was in the competent hands of Joan Amey, Viv Mead and Angela Carruthers.

Throughout the campaign the project has been managed by the Danebury Trust under the chairmanship of Councillor Maurice Jones. The good advice and continued support of the Trustees have been crucial to the success of the project and their regular annual meeting on the site is something we have all looked forward to. Behind the scenes the help of Colin Bonsey, Hampshire's County Director of Recreation, has been crucial. It was his initiative which began the work and his enthusiasm for Danebury has been a mainstay of the project. His assistants, successively Chris Thomas and Chris Gledhill have given much practical help in matters of day to day running, ably supported by a succession of site wardens.

The continued backing of the Department of Environment, now the Historic Buildings and Monuments Commission, has been of vital importance to us not least in providing a considerable proportion of the cost of the post-excavation work. The regular visits and good advice of the Inspectors have been most welcome. Funding for the field work and excavation has been provided by the Hampshire County Council, the British Academy, the John Lewis Partnership and the Society of Antiquaries with much help in kind made available by the University of Oxford.

Finally, the preparation of this report has been the responsibility of a group of specialists working closely together, inspired and cajoled by meeting together to discuss problems and progress. The names of the various contributors appear at the heads of their sections. Others who have made a significant contribution are the staff of the Institute of Archaeology at Oxford, in particular Bob Wilkins, Paolo Scremin and Harry Edwards for their photographic work, Alison Wilkins and Simon Pressey for producing the line drawings, and Lynda Smithson for preparing the typescript of the text and fiche.

The twenty-year programme of excavations at Danebury has been long and at times arduous but it has never been boring. Each year has brought new insights and has required us not only to expand but also to modify our interpretations. The fascination of directing a project of this size is a privilege that is not easily relinquished but we feel that, having substantially excavated 57% of the interior of the site, we at last have a data base of sufficient size to enable some of the questions we have been considering over the years to be answered. Many of us have grown up with Danebury, some because of Danebury.

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2 Pre- and post-hillfort occupation

The hill upon which the hillfort was built bears signs of pre-Iron Age occupation. After the fort was abandoned sporadic activity in the Roman, Saxon and Medieval periods has left traces in the archaeological record. The pre- and post-hillfort occupation is briefly summarized in this section.

2.1–2.4 Neolithic and Bronze Age occupation (Fig 2.1)

During the excavation of 1969–78 flints of late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age date were discovered together with a small quantity of Beaker period pottery (Vol 1, 11–12 and fiche 1:A2-B4). With the exception of a single crouched Beaker burial all the finds were strays recovered from Iron Age contexts.

The excavation of 1979–88 has added to our knowledge of this early period. Most significant has been the discovery of a flintworking site *in situ* on the patch of clay-with-flints which caps the small knoll, now occupied by the trig point at the approach to the hillfort. Further discoveries reflecting early prehistoric occupation on the hill came from the two rampart cuttings made in 1987 and 1988. In the 1987 cutting the tail of the first rampart was found to have been composed largely of turves containing a small collection of flint artefacts and potsherds. The turves had a high clay content and must have been derived from an area of clay-with-flints somewhere nearby. The more extensive rampart excavation of 1988 produced worked flints both from the original turf line sealed by the rampart and from the turves incorporated in the rampart itself. Apart from these three closed contexts the rest of the early prehistoric material, consisting of flints and more rarely stone

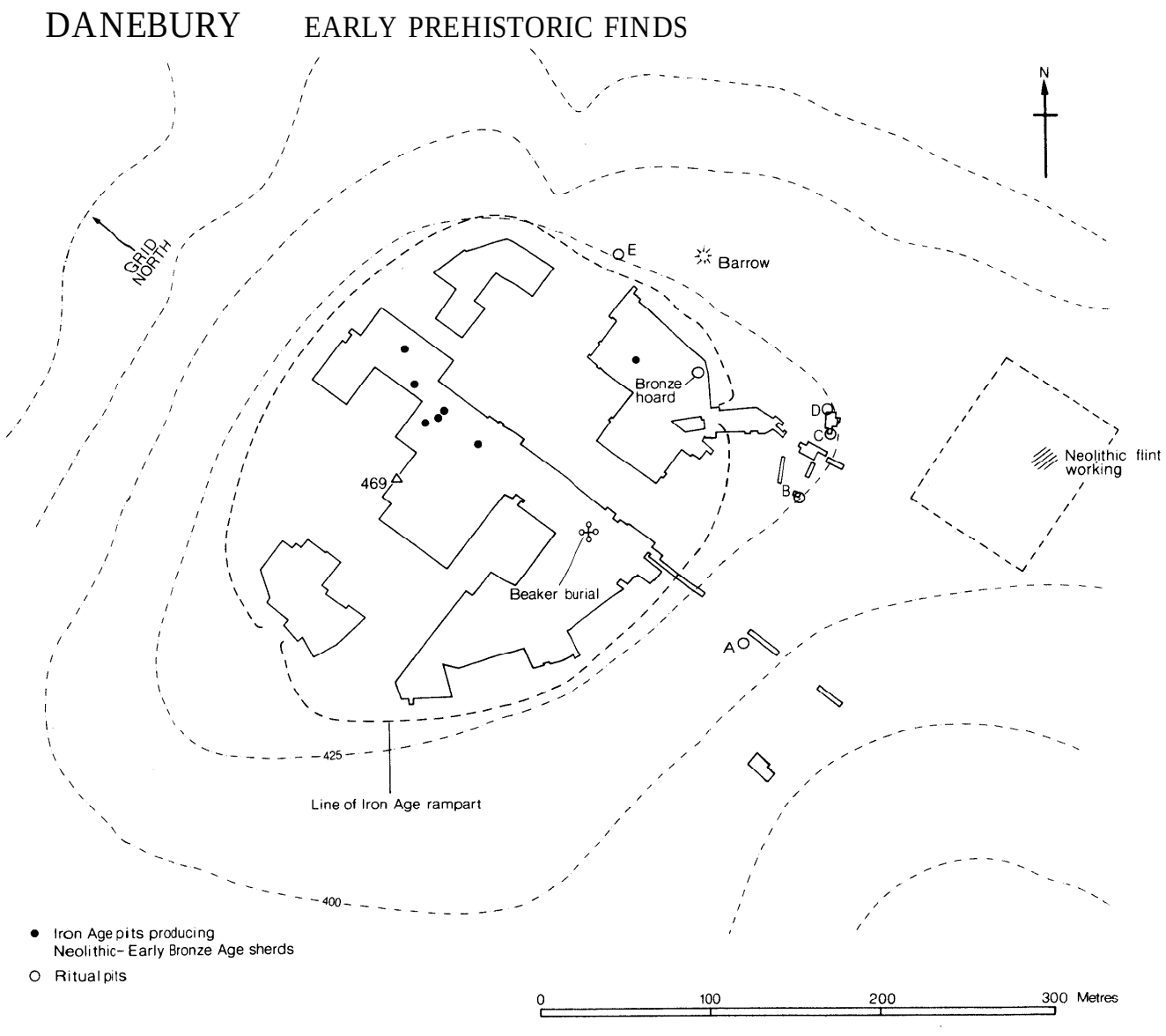

Fig 2.1

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axes together with a few potsherds, came from Iron Age contexts.

Summary reports on the flints, the stone axes and the pottery are presented here. The detailed analysis of collections will be found in the fiche report (flints, 18:A9–C13; stone axes, 18:D1–2; pottery, 18:D4).

The prehistoric flint collection

by Ian Brooks

The flint assemblage from the excavations at Danebury between 1979 and 1988, comprising some 2896 items, can be divided conveniently into three sub-assemblages:

a) from Iron Age contexts inside the fort;
b) from turves forming the core of the primary rampart sectioned in 1987–1988;
c) from the vicinity of the trig point outside the fort.

The assemblage from the internal area of the hillfort is clearly from several periods and is largely, if not wholly, from derived contexts. The recognizable tool types tend to confirm the previous pattern of both early Neolithic and late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age flint artefacts being present on the site (Care 1984, 1:A9).

The problem of Iron Age use of flint is difficult to assess, however it seems unlikely that this potential tool medium was totally ignored. Whilst accepting the difficulty in determining an assumed low level, informal use of flint there are a few pieces of the Danebury assemblage which may be assigned to a possible Iron Age date. These include a single piece of 'starch fractured' flint which has retouch along one edge and the rough core (Fiche 18:B1). How much of the rest of the assemblageis of Iron Age date is impossible to determine. It is tempting to use the degree of patination as a guide to separating the assemblages, however the formation of patination is determined by the local environment of deposition (Schmalz 1960; Rottländer 1975) as well as time and is therefore difficult to use with any certainty.

The assemblages from the 1987 rampart section (layer 1756) and from the 1988 rampart excavation (layers 2089, 2090 and 2094) were collected from the primary turf stack of the first rampart. It would appear that these assemblages were within the turfs cut for the base of the first rampart and are therefore in a derived context. By comparison with the frequency histograms from Micheldever Wood (Fasham & Ross 1978) the assemblage appears to be of Middle Bronze Age date although this is difficult to confirm due to the lack of diagnostic artefacts. It was also noted that these assemblages tended to concentrate within layers 1756 and 2094 which were characterized by the high clay content of their matrices and possibly reflect a general trend for the flint assemblages to concentrate around the clay-with-flint deposits of the hilltop.

The flint assemblage from the vicinity of the trig point was concentrated at the eastern end of trench 102, particularly within the layers 1723, 1724 and 1725. These layers showed a marked concentration of both worked and unworked flint. The matrix for this layer was an orange/brown clay which is characteristic of the clay-with-flints which caps part of the hill. It is possible that the assemblage was at least partly the result of axe production as is suggested by the broken axe rough-out from layer 1725. It will be necessary, however, to excavate a larger sample of the layer if the assumption is to be confirmed.

A full report on the flints summarized above will be found on Fiche 18:A9–C13. Thirty-one flint implements are illustrated including 16 scrapers, four points or fabricators, two polished flint axes, one leaf-shaped arrow head, one flaked axe and seven miscellaneous tools.

Implements of stone other than flint

by Fiona Roe

Five implements made of stone other than flint were recovered: one pebble-hammer and four stone axes. The pebble-hammer (sf 1624) is made of quartzite, a material commonly employed for such implements (Roe 1979, 36) and likely to have been collected locally. The example from Danebury has seen particularly heavy use as a hammer-stone. It is not possible to be precise about the date of this implement but it is very probable that it pre-dates the Iron Age occupation.

Petrological examination of the axes has shown that two are made of greenstone, and two of sandstone. One of the greenstone axes (sf 790) is made from an ungrouped rock which probably comes from south-west England, though without a specific source. The other (sf 246) can be assigned to group I, which is likely to have come from the region of Mount's Bay, near Penzance, Cornwall. The complete sandstone axe (sf 1658) has a composition consisting largely of feldspar grains, and it may be classified as an arkose. The other fragmentary example (sf 2776) is a more typical variety of sandstone with a high content of quartz clasts. Both these sandstones are of unknown provenance.

With the exception of the arkosic sandstone, these identifications are consistent with evidence already obtained for stone axe materials recorded in Hampshire, and also with information for pebble-hammers (Woodcock et al 1988). Group I greenstone and other ungrouped greenstones are the two most frequently imported stone axe materials that have been recorded for Hampshire, while sandstone axes are also not uncommon *(ibid*, Tables 10, 11). Pebble-hammers are similarly relatively abundant in the south east *(ibid*, Table 15), and they are frequently made from quartzite pebbles which could be collected locally. The arkosic sandstone axe though strikes a discordant note, since this can be compared with one find only from the south east (Kent 55). This stone axe would have been less hard than one made from a sandstone containing quartz, but may nevertheless have fulfilled its function reasonably well.

The items are illustrated and further described in Fiche 18:Dl-2.

Early prehistoric pottery

by Lisa Brown

The 1979-88 excavations produced two Beaker sherds. Both though decorated were heavily abraded. The sherds came from contexts relating to the rampart. One (B14) came from the core of the primary rampart sectioned in 1987 the other (B15) from a layer of puddled chalk representing rampart period 2 sectioned in 1988. The sherds are described in detail in Fiche 18:D4.

A group of sherds of Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age date found within the body of the primary rampart in the 1987 section are considered below in volume 5.

2.5 Post-Iron Age occupation: Roman and Saxon

There is very little to add to the summary of Roman and Saxon material given in the first report (Vol 1, 12).

A small group of Roman sherds were recovered which are

summarized below and listed in full in the fiche (l8:D6–8). No further Saxon pottery was recovered.

The Roman pottery

by Lisa Brown

A total of 69 sherds of Roman date were identified in the 1979–88 assemblage. The majority (approximately 71%) are probably Alice Holt/Farnham wares. Most of the remainder are products of the New Forest, Oxfordshire and Black Burnished I industries.

Alice Holt production began in the mid first century AD with copies of Gallo-Belgic forms. These vessel categories strictly belong to ceramic phase 9 at Danebury and are discussed in the section describing pottery of that period. Sherds attributable to the late first century AD onwards at Alice Holt are described below along with identifiable products of Roman factories. Non-diagnostic body sherds in Alice Holt reduced fabrics cannot be specifically dated, nor can they be distinguished from the similar New Forest wares but where, on the basis of fabric type and treatment, dates of the late first century or later seemed likely, these sherds were included in the catalogue below.

The majority of the Roman sherds were recovered from the top layer of Iron Age pits which generally represents accumulation of soil in the hollow resulting from subsidence of the pit fill proper. A few sherds were redeposited in association with post-medieval pottery relating to the warrener's hut, The greatest concentration of Roman pottery is near the centre of the hillfort interior. No features or structures could be specifically identified as being of Roman date on the basis of ceramic evidence. Most sherds were very small and heavily abraded, suggesting the possibility that they were brought to the site from elsewhere, perhaps in a consignment of fertiliser.

Further details are given in Fiche 18:D6–8.

DANEBURY RABBIT WARRENS

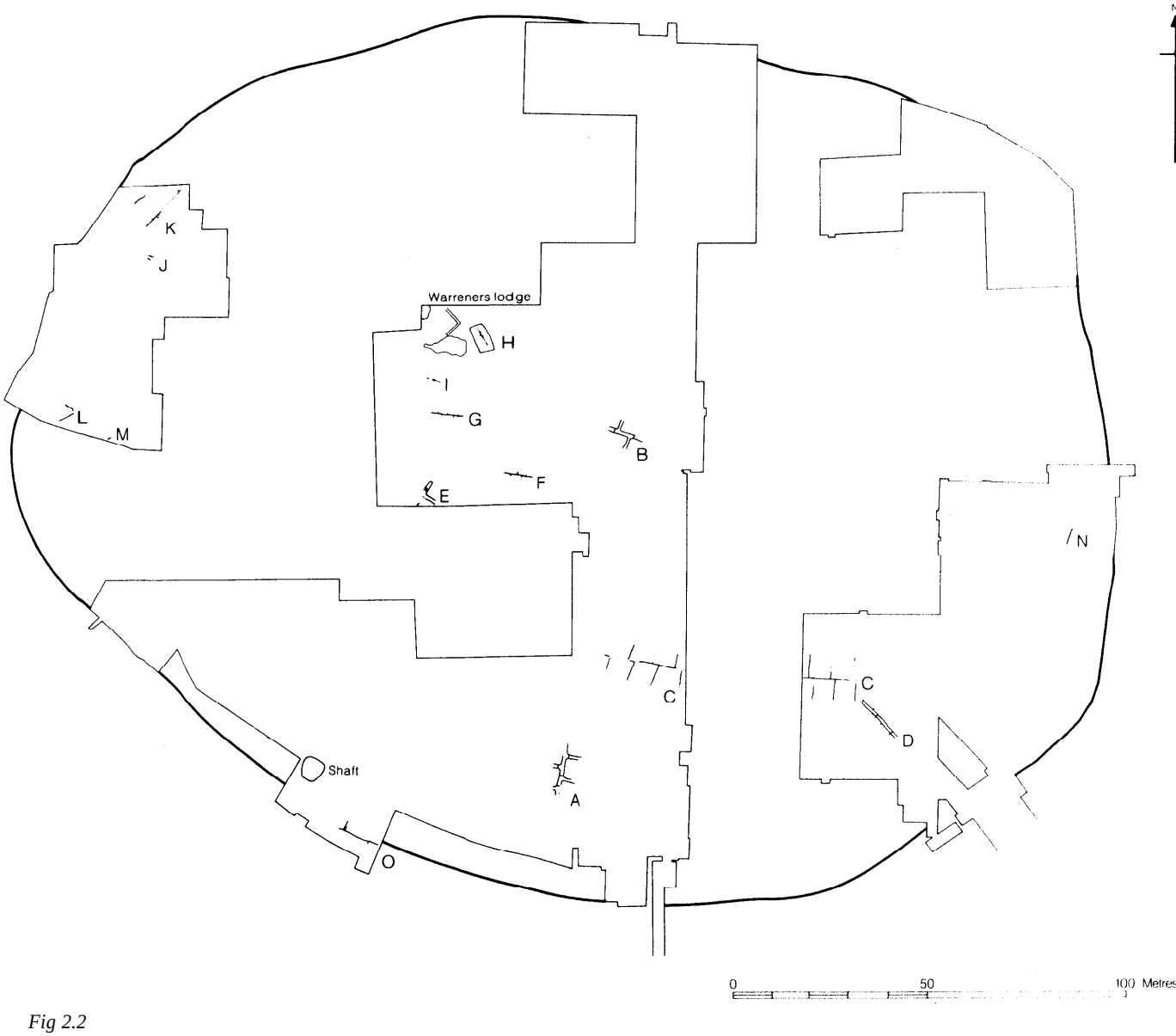

Fig 2.2

2.6 Post-Iron Age occupation: medieval and later

There is ample documentary evidence to suggest that in the seventeenth century Danebury hill was being actively developed as a rabbit warren guarded by a resident warrener whose lodge lay within the defences. By the 1670's the warren had become defunct and the hill was reverting to sheep pasture (Vol 1,5). The excavation has yielded evidence of activity at this time. During the 1969–78 campaign four deliberately constructed warrens were recorded (Vol 1, 13–14). The second campaign of 1979–88 has added a further 11 together with some details of the warrener's accommodation.

The overall plan (Fig 2.2) shows what is known of the distribution of the seventeenth century features. Three groups of structures are represented:

a) the warrener's lodge and associated features;
b) the warrens;
c) two large pits or wells.

The warreners's lodge and associated features (Fig 2.3)

The warrener's house occupied the summit of the hill and was examined in the excavation of 1981. All that survived of the structure were two short lengths of wall (F87 and F88) built of cob strengthened with blocks of chalk and flints. A post-hole containing a single wooden post may have been part of the framing of the structure but no further post-holes were found along the wall line. A doorway was located in the east wall close to the limit of the excavation.

Some contemporary levels survived. Outside the south wall was a patch of consolidated chalk rubble (694) while inside a spread of flint cobbles was found (708) upon which was an occupation layer (702) sealed by a compacted spread of chalk (701). To the south west broadly contemporary levels were encountered (704 and 703) equivalent to the occupation layer (702) and the chalk above it (701).

Three substantial features excavated into the chalk were found nearby. In the north-west corner of the excavation was an irregular hole (F97) of which one corner lay within the 1981 excavation. It was evidently a deep shaft, probably a well or cistern, of which only the upper 2 m was examined. Clay packing around the upper edge was sealed by the cobble layer (708). Much of the area of the lodge and of F97 was covered with a layer of chalky clay, mixed with flint and roof tile (714) derived from the collapse and decay of the superstructure of the lodge.

To the south of the lodge was an elongated irregular excavation (F86) measuring about 10 m in length and varying from l–4 m in width. One section was completely excavated across the centre where the maximum depth was little over one metre. The feature was probably a quarry to provide chalk for the construction and flooring of the lodge. A number of stake-holes around the upper edge suggest that it was once fenced. The filling consisted of tips of different material including a quantity of occupation debris.

To the south east of the lodge was a regularly dug rectangular feature (FSS) 7.5 m in length, 3.6 m wide and of maximum depth 0.75 m. The sides were vertical and the bottom was flat. Into the floor was cut a warren (G212/213) described below. The filling of the feature contained flint nodules, quantities of broken roof tiles, iron nails and occupation debris all presumably derived from the destruction of the lodge.

To the north of F85 were two small rectangular features (ph 7907 and P1632) both of seventeenth century date.

Detailed descriptions of the stratigraphy associated with these seventeenth century features, together with sections, are provided in Fiche 18:E4–8.

THE WARRENERS LODGE

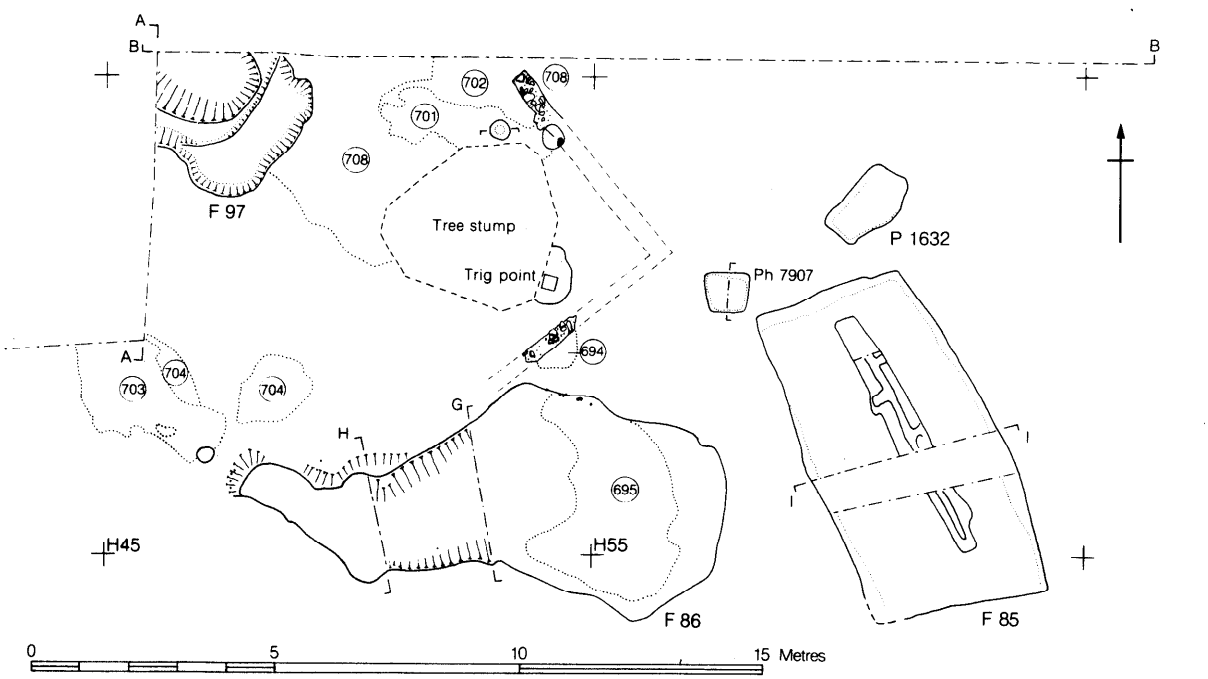

Fig 2.3

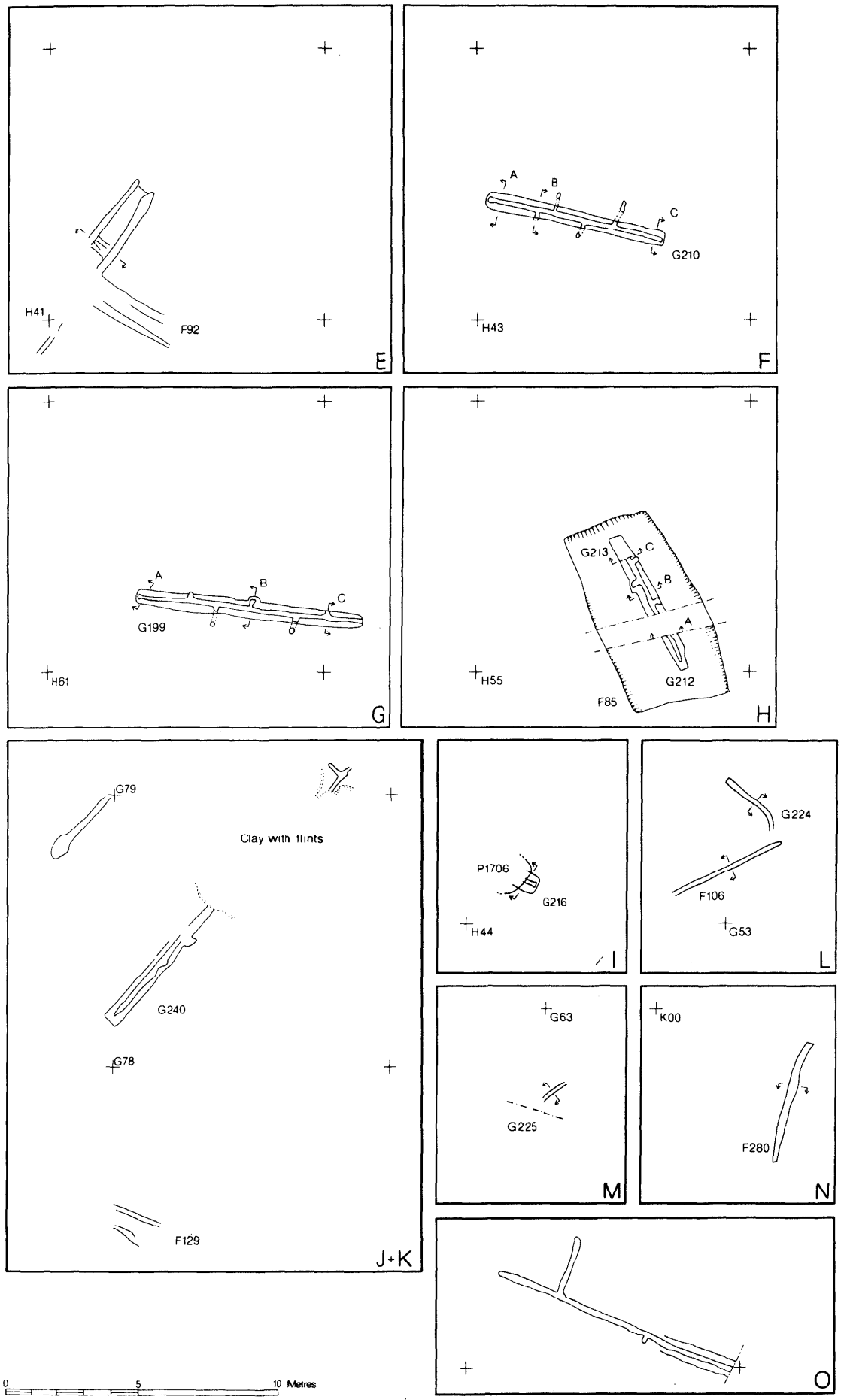

Fig 2.4 Details of rabbit warrens

The rabbit warrens (Figs 2.2 and 2.4 and Pls 3 and 4)

The excavation of 1979–88 exposed 11 separate rabbit warrens to be added to the four found in the previous ten years. For the sake of convenience the entire group may be considered together. Broadly speaking they can be divided into two types:

a) those involving excavation to two different levels;
b) those composed of runs excavated to a single level.

Type a includes warrens F, G, H, I and O. The upper level comprised a trench 8-9 m in length, 0.5 m wide and of about the same depth. Into the floor of this was dug a single narrow run up to 0.2 m wide and 0.3 m deep. From the central run, exit burrows were constructed, by boring diagonally through the solid chalk, in such a way that the ground level opening was clear of the edge of the upper trench. These exit burrows were arranged from alternate sides of the central burrow at intervals of about one metre. The filling of the central run and the exit burrows was of fine soil while the filling of the trench above consisted of chalk rubble and flints. It seems likely therefore that once dug the burrow had been roofed with organic material before the trench was filled with rubble. Such an arrangement would have encouraged the rabbits to restrict themselves to the man-made burrows and to use the exits cut for them through the solid chalk. In this way, by closing or opening exits at will, the warrener could determine which exit the occupants used and thus would be able to set traps or nets accordingly.

Warren H differed from others of this type in that it was constructed in the base of a deep vertical-sided pit (F85) close to the warrener's lodge. The arrangement clearly imposes even greater control on the movements of the creatures since they may well have been unable to scale the pit walls. Such a system could have been used to collect young after breeding without damaging them before introducing them into a new warren.

Type b consists of different arrangements of deliberately-cut burrows *c* 0.2 m wide and 0.3 m deep. Two patterns can be recognized:

i) parallel burrows joined at intervals by cross runs, *eg* nos A, B. D and E;
ii) a medial burrow with alternating lateral extension, *eg* no C.

The remainder are fragmentary but mostly comprise single burrows.

Type b warrens probably functioned in the same way as type a the only difference being that the rabbits would have found it somewhat easier to dig their own exit burrows and the type would therefore have been less efficient. No evidence of mounds was recovered. For a further consideration of this type see Vol 1, 13-14. Sections of the warrens are given in Fiche 18:E3.

The different types of warrens may represent improvements over time but they could equally reflect differences in practice and gathering technique. Together the collection provides an interesting insight into a specialized seventeenth century economic strategy.

The large pit (Feature 78)

Close to the southern rampart a large pit of seventeenth century date was discovered. It measured 3.5 m square and was dug to a depth of 3.6 m. Its filling consisted largely of eroded chalk and soil. Finds were restricted to a few fragments of post-medieval pottery. The function of the pit is uncertain though it may have been a well. A full description of its filling is given in Fiche 18:E1–2.

Link to Next Section

3 The hillfort defences and earthworks

3.1 The inner earthwork

3.1.1 Introduction

In the first ten-year programme of excavations one section was cut through the inner rampart, the ditch and the counterscarp in 1969 (Vol 1, 16-19) and a second partial section was cut through the back of the rampart in 1975 (Vol 1, 19-20). Part of the tail of the rampart was also removed in 1978.

The second ten-year programme saw three more rampart investigations, made in 1982, 1987 and 1988, as well as the removal of part of the rampart blocking the south-west entrance in 1982-4. These partial sections were cut to test the structure of the rampart and to link the rampart sequence to the internal stratigraphy. The positions of the various sections are shown on Fig 3.1.

3.1.2 The 1969 section

A single trench 3 m wide was cut through the defences in 1969 sectioning the rampart to the underlying natural turf line. On the basis of this section four periods of construction were recognized:

Period 1 Primary rampart, box structured
Short interlude: slight weathering of rampart surface

Period 2 Heightened: sloping front face?
Long interlude: considerable weathering of rampart surface, thick turf line forms over tail of rampart

Period 3 Heightened by addition of chalk rubble skin *c* 0.3 m thick. Recut V-shaped ditch in front
Short interlude: some weathering on the rampart surface

DANEBURY POSITION OF RAMPART SECTIONS

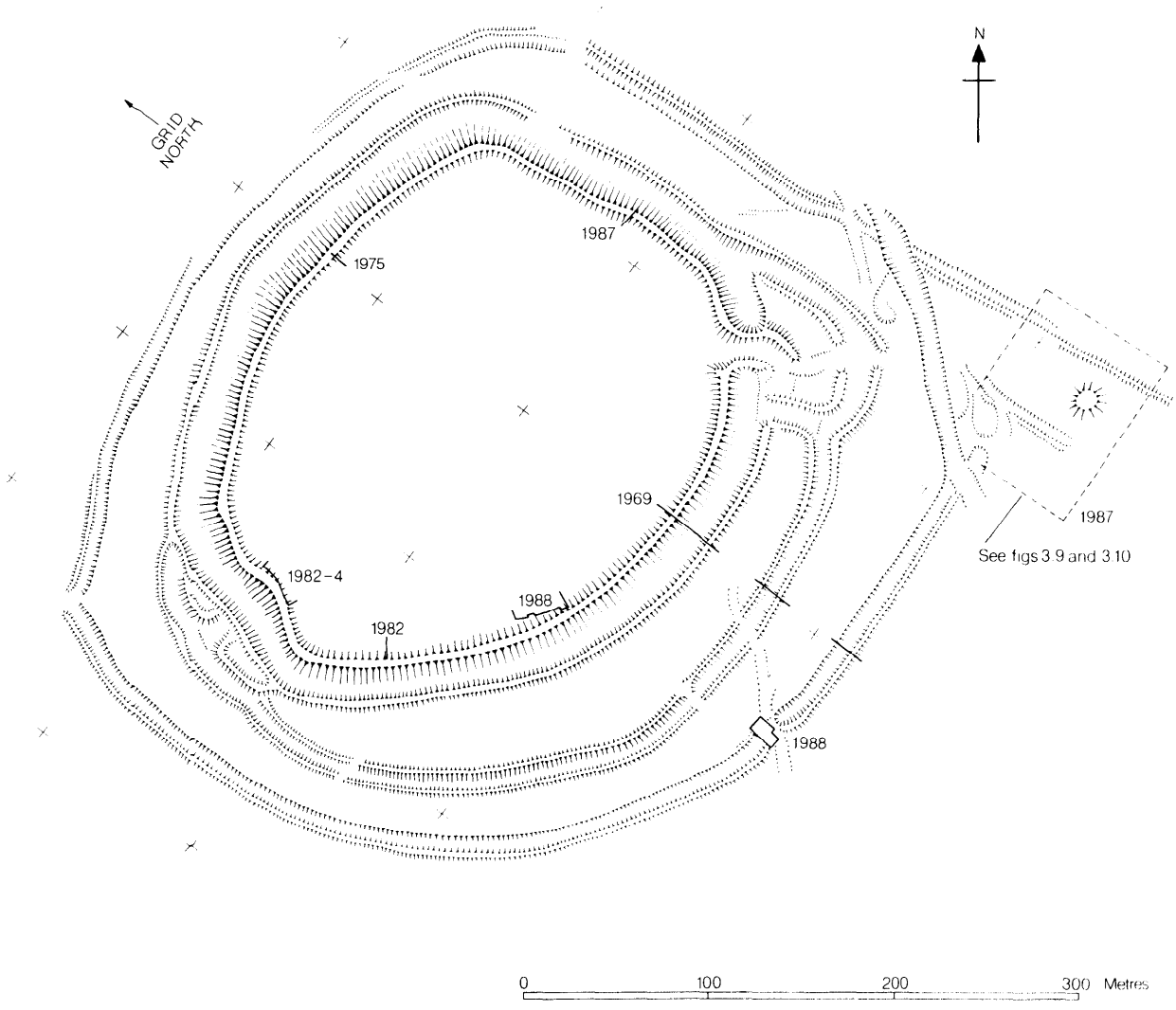

Fig 3.1

Link to Previous Section

Period 4 Heightened

The rampart sequence was tentatively related to the recutting and silting of the ditch.

Very little good dating evidence was obtained. Apart from a La Tene III fibula which appeared to be from rampart period 4 layer, the only pottery from the rampart, even the most recent levels, was of cp 3-4, dating to before *c* 400 BC.

Although the sequence as outlined was entirely consistent with the recorded stratigraphy several doubts remained. The original on-site assessment, recorded in the first interim report, was that what was later to be called Rampart 2 was, in reality, only a late phase in the construction of the earliest rampart, the erosion surface separating them being little more than a pause in construction. By the time that the final report was written for Volume 1 it was felt that the distinction into two separate periods should be made on the grounds that the gully beneath Rampart 2 was most likely originally dug to mark the tail of Rampart 1. In anticipation of the discussion of the 1988 sequence to follow (pp. 15-17) it can now be shown that the original interpretation was correct and that only one period of construction was represented.

A second point of debate is the date of what was designated Rampart 4 but in the new interpretation is Rampart 3. It was composed of dumps of soil, chalk rubble and flints which had suffered considerable disturbance by burrowing animals. The only pottery from the dumps consisted of sherds from cp 3-5 but a single La Tene III fibula was found in layer 6a. This was taken to imply a first century BC or early first century AD date. The evidence from the 1988 excavation shows conclusively that Rampart 3 was built before the advent of cp 7 and must therefore date to *c* 350-300 BC. We can only suppose that the fibula found its way into layer 6 as the result of root or animal disturbance.

The reinterpretation is a salutary reminder of the dangers inherent in interpreting narrow sections through defensive works.

SECTION 43 INNER EARTHWORK RAMPART

TRENCH EXTENSION OF 1982 AREA

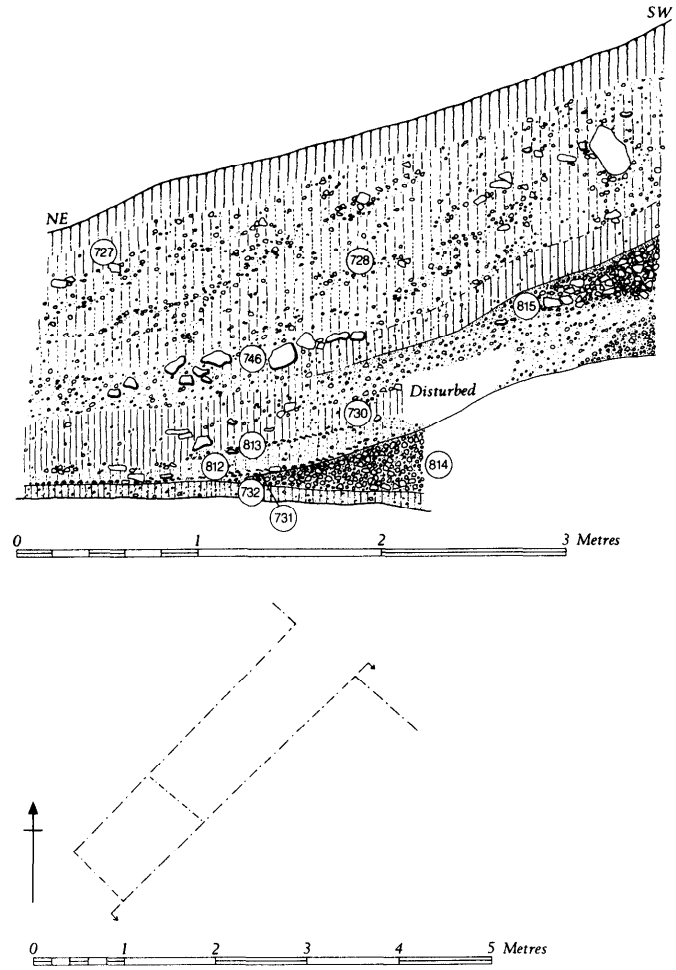

Fig 3.2

3.1.3 The 1975 section

There is nothing to add to the discussion offered in Volume 1.

3.1.4 The 1978 excavation

The tail of the period 3 rampart cut back in the excavation of 1978 was examined in more detail in the excavation of 1987 and is discussed below (pp. 165-6).

3.1.5 The 1982 section (Fig 3.2)

In 1982 a small trial section, just less than 1 m wide, was cut into the back face of the rampart to relate the complicated stratigraphy exposed in the area excavation to the sequence of rampart rebuildings. The upper part of the trench was cut mechanically but the lowest 0.7 m was excavated by hand. The section had been heavily disturbed by burrowing animals and tree roots but the main sequence was quite clear.

The natural chalk, which sloped away to the south, was covered by a layer of clayey, yellowish brown silt 0.10-0.15 m thick mixed throughout with small rounded pieces of chalk (layer 732). Since there was no evidence of stone-free to soil we must suppose that either the turf had been deliberately stripped before the rampart was constructed or that the soil had been ploughed regularly in the pre-rampart period. The former is more likely. Three post-holes and a chalk spread represent a phase of activity before the first rampart was constructed.

The primary rampart (R1) was composed of a dump of angular chalk lumps (each no larger than 0.15 m) (814). In the upper part of the dump the chalk lumps were packed tightly together but in the lower part they were mixed with crumbly brown soil derived, presumably, from redeposited topsoil. There was no hard division between these two faces. The upper surface of the rampart showed some weathering on the steeper slope but there was little evidence of soil formation.

In the intermediate period which followed a discontinuous occupation layer containing much charcoal (731), a thin lens of chalk rubble (812) and another lens of occupation material rich in charcoal (813), were deposited in succession over the tail of Rampart 1.

Rampart 2 which followed consisted of two distinct layers, a lower layer (730) which represents a mixed mass of redeposited occupation material and an upper layer (815) composed of interleaved tips of chalk and chalky silt of varying sizes. The uppermost 50 mm of the top level was compacted and powdery resulting from prolonged exposure to weather.

While the slope of the rampart had a distinct interface with the superimposed layers, the lower tail was less

distinct and was difficult to distinguish clearly from the layers above except in one place (not appearing on the drawn section) where a discontinuous lens of charcoal and burnt flints (729) had been dumped. A more widespread layer, sealing layer 729 and the rampart (815), followed. It consists of a mass of flint nodules, up to 0.2 m long, mixed in a chalky silt (746). It is possible that the flints had eroded from a structure, perhaps a breastwork, built on top of the rampart. The flint nodules concentrated on the lower slope of the rampart tail but the clayey silt matrix continued up the slope sealing the period 2 rampart.

The rampart was deliberately heightened for a second time (Rampart 3) with a deliberate dump of chalky silt 0.7 m thick (728). The layer is very mixed, with occupation material, charcoal, lumps of chalk of various sizes and occasional lenses of compacted chalk (eg 748). It had evidently been derived from a nearby occupation area and deliberately piled up to increase the height of the rampart.

The new rampart tail created by the addition soon became overlain with lenses of chalk (734 and 735) which were eventually sealed by a natural accumulation of grey silt (727) and occasional discontinuous layers of flint nodules eroded from the rampart crest (733).

The sequence exposed in the rampart section may be summarized as follows:

Silt
Rampart 3 (second addition)
Silt and occupation
Rampart 2 (first addition)
Occupation and silt
Rampart 1 (primary)
Occupation
Pre-rampart soil.

The main area excavation immediately adjacent to the rampart section showed that Rampart 1 had been constructed with chalk dug from a series of discrete quarry hollows (F122, F124, F121 and F118) while Rampart 2 was composed of material from a single elongated quarry scoop (F119/F109). The material for Rampart 3 was gathered from the superficial build-up of occupation debris. These features and the occupation levels stratified within and between them are considered below (pp. 201-11) where the dating evidence is assessed.

3.1.6 The 1988 section (Figs 3.3 and 3.4 and Pls 11—14)

The very limited excavation of the rampart undertaken in 1982 together with the original section cut in 1969 suggested that the defensive sequence on the southern side of the fort differed from that on the northern side in that the massive quarry hollows dug to provide material for rampart period 3 were missing on the south. This meant that occupation levels belonging to the early period (*c* 550–400 BC) were likely to be well preserved in the lee of the southern rampart whereas around the northern periphery they had been largely removed by the latest quarry. With this in mind an area excavation, some 30 m in length, was laid out along the back of the southern rampart. An added reason for attention to this area was that some details of the interpretation of the rampart sequence, based on the 1969 section, had become difficult to sustain as work developed over subsequent years. In the event, the large-scale investigation of 1988 fully repaid the effort in that it clarified problems, showed how complex and varied rampart construction was and provided a considerable body of ceramic dating evidence.

The strategy adopted was to strip away each rampart phase and its associated occupation layers in turn until the first rampart was reached and then, having excavated the earliest occupation levels, to remove the rear 2–3 m of the primary rampart to bedrock.

The earliest features to be identified were seven post-holes cut deeply into the natural chalk and sealed by the pre-rampart turf line. They are undated but must, from their stratigraphical position, belong to a pre-Iron Age period (below p. 212). Similar pre-rampart features were seen in the 1982 cutting and the 1982–4 excavation just south of the blocked entrance.

The original soil (layers 2042, 2095, 2096, 2071 and 2109) was well-preserved beneath the primary rampart. At the east end of the site the full profile survived with a distinct stone-free A horizon some 100 mm thick above a B horizon containing small rounded particles of chalk. In the central and western part of the site much of the A horizon had been stripped possibly to provide turf for a setting out bank which may have delineated the front of the rampart. Below the B horizon the surface of the natural chalk was uneven and disturbed with ancient root holes. The evidence therefore suggests that after clearance grassland became established, and remained undisturbed for a considerable period of time, apart from the construction of some four-post structures, until the hillfort defences were set out. A collection of early prehistoric flints was found in the turf layer (above p. 8).

The first rampart was constructed in several stages representing a continuous process. To begin with an irregular but continuous quarry trench was dug roughly where the tail of the rampart was to be (G332, F368, F370). The variation in depth and width can best be appreciated from the plans and sections (Figs 3.3 and 3.4). The material derived from this quarry was probably used to construct the front of the rampart, filling in and around the timber boxwork structure which was identified in the 1969 rampart excavation. In the second stage it is likely that chalk rubble quarried from the ditch line was brought in to create the core of the rampart behind the fronting timbers. No part of this process was identified in the partial excavation of 1988 but the structure was clearly evident in the complete section cut in 1969 (Vol 1, fig 3.4 layer 27). The third stage consisted of a substantial addition to the back slope of the rampart using topsoil stripped from inside the fort. The composite layer created (2041, 2046, 2072, 2090, 2091 and 2094) showed clearly the interleaving lenses of turf (A horizon) and subsoil (B horizon) and contained a quantity of struck flakes and other flintwork derived from an earlier phase of occupation on the hilltop (above p. 8). This deposit sloped down steeply towards the north and filled, either partially or wholly, the quarry trench, covering the south side and much of the bottom of the quarry. It was noticeable that where the exposed chalk was sealed in this way it showed no sign of weathering. This demonstrates that little time had elapsed between the digging of the quarry and the deposition of the turf and topsoil dump. The final stage of construction was really a continuation of the last using rather more chalky rubble which was presumably derived from shallow diggings within the fort in areas from which the soil had already largely been removed. The resulting layer (2028, 2044, 2069, 2089, 2092, 2093 and 2098) created the final back slope of the first rampart. It was deliberately built of well defined tips of material but some of the larger blocks of chalk had rolled

down the slope to accumulate at the tail, captured in the quarry trench.

Then began a period of erosion and occupation. At the east end of the site (Fig 3.4, section 44) during the initial period of instability, a chalky silt (2043) formed over the rampart tail. This was soon followed by the deposition of a deliberately laid chalk spread (2003 and 2004) which represents an attempt at consolidating the ground. Thereafter a thick layer of soil containing much occupation debris (1997) accumulated over the rampart tail grading, up the rampart slope, to a more chalky soil (2027) formed by the erosion and weathering of the rampart surface combined with the growth of vegetation. The sequence at the western end of the site was even simpler (Fig 3.4, section 46). Here the sloping face of the rampart weathered and was covered with a thick accumulation of silty soil containing a high proportion of occupation material (2053 and 2054).

In the middle part of the site a somewhat more complex sequence was evident and is best appreciated in sections 45 and 47 (Fig 3.4). Here, following the construction of the first rampart a thick deposit of chalky silt rapidly accumulated over the tail (2089). The layer was partly the result of erosion from the rampart and partly derived from the exposed northern face of the quarry. The thickness of the deposit (200-400 mm) was probably due to the fact that a considerable hollow existed here in the quarry trench and would have formed a natural zone of capture for the products of erosion washing in from all parts of the site. One notable fact was the very large number of sling pebbles found in this layer: the area excavated produced in the order of 1400. This provides clear evidence of the significance of sling warfare at the initial stage of the fort's history.

Following the erosion, which may have caused slumping in the rampart, a layer of fine chalky rubble was tipped and compacted on the rampart slope (2092) and, possibly as part of the same process, a dump of freshly quarried chalk blocks was thrown into the deepest part of the remaining quarry hollow (2087). Then followed a further accumulation of chalky silt (2088) which washed in from inside the fort. After this the upper part of the quarry was filled with tips of chalk rubble (2056 and 2086) which were well compacted on the surface.

It was after this that intensive occupation began scarping into the back face of the rampart and giving rise to a complex of layers including, in sequence, a mixture of silt and occupation debris (2047), thick charcoal-rich occupation lenses (2080 and 2082), localized tips of chalk rubble (2075) and finally a layer of fairly clean silt mixed with a little occupation debris (2076 and 2077). The sequence is best interpreted as a period of intensive use followed by a period of inactivity.

After the period of silt formation a further layer of chalk rubble (2050) was added to the back slope of the rampart as a localized patch evening out irregularities caused by the depth of the quarry trench at this point and by the subsequent occupation activity. Thereafter a thick layer of silt containing occupation debris formed (1999). This was directly equivalent to layers 1997 and 2053/2054.

The contrast between the complex stratigraphy in the central section and the very simple sequences represented at both the east and west ends of the site is a vivid reminder that lateral variation can be considerable and, without extensive area excavation, could lead to misleading conclusions.

The formation of the silt layer (1997, 1999 and 2053/2054) and the erosion and soil formation on the rampart slope must represent a considerable period of time, perhaps as much as a century. It was after this interval that rampart period 2 was added. Throughout the entire length of the excavation Rampart 2 consisted of a single layer of medium to fine compacted chalk rubble averaging 300–500 mm in thickness, thinning to nothing at the tail (2005, 2052 and 2100). The surface of the layer had been weathered creating a fine-grained compacted crust but there was no evidence of soil formation. One notable feature about the surface was a series of rows of stake-holes (F362), the stakes having been driven vertically into the chalk to a depth varying from *c* 100–300 mm. The arrangement of the holes will be apparent from the plan (Fig 3.3) and photograph (Pl 12). The function of the stakes is uncertain. While it is quite possible that they represent a light structure built on the rampart slope, it is more likely that they were simply short pegs driven into the surface to give stability to the lower soil layers dumped on the chalk slope as the first stage in the construction of rampart period 3.

Material for rampart period 2 was probably derived from shallow quarry hollows within the fort close to the rampart. One quarry (F361a) was identified in the eastern part of the site: others may well have been removed when a more extensive quarry was dug for rampart period 3 destroying earlier features over much of the central and eastern part of the site.

The erosion on the surface of rampart period 2 shows that some time had elapsed before the final rampart phase was constructed, but the lack of soil development on the slope and the absence of silt deposits over the tail imply that the time lapse cannot have been more than a year or two at the most.

Rampart period 3 consisted of the addition of a metre or so of material deposited in two separate operations. In the first the earlier rampart was buried by a tip of grey chalky soil (1952 and 2052) which extended for the entire length of the rampart exposed in the excavation. Since the soil had a high organic content and contained some occupation debris, it probably represents turves cut from a partially disturbed area within the fort. The lensing of the more chalky component and the steep, stepped face created in some places (see especially Fig 3.4, section 46), strongly suggest that individual turves were being stacked up. It is this material that may have been pegged in place giving rise to the stake-holes seen in the underlying surface of rampart period 2.

Once the turf layer was in position a final protective capping was added. At the western end of the site this consisted of a layer of freshly quarried chalk rubble reaching a maximum thickness of 1.1 m (2018) where it was exposed in section 46. Further east, in section 45 (1992) it had thinned to 0.5 m and had disappeared altogether another metre to the east. In the eastern part of the site the place of the chalk capping was taken by various tips, of soil and chalky silt (1951, 1975 and 1995) interleaved with each other and of no great extent.

The chalk capping was clearly derived from a large quarry (F84/F365/F369b) cut to the depth of about a metre behind the tail of the rampart and extending from the tail for a width from 7 to 11 m. The eastern limit of the main quarry was coincident with the extreme limit of the chalk capping. The dumps of soil and chalky silt which made up the upper part of the period 3 rampart across the eastern part of the site were presumably derived from superficial deposits scraped up over a wide area within the fort and from a shallow quarry (F361b).

The creation of rampart period 3 marked the end of recognizable defence activity in the area. Thereafter occupation continued the details of which are described separately below (pp. 215–19).

Link to Next Section

THE RAMPART SEQUENCE 1988

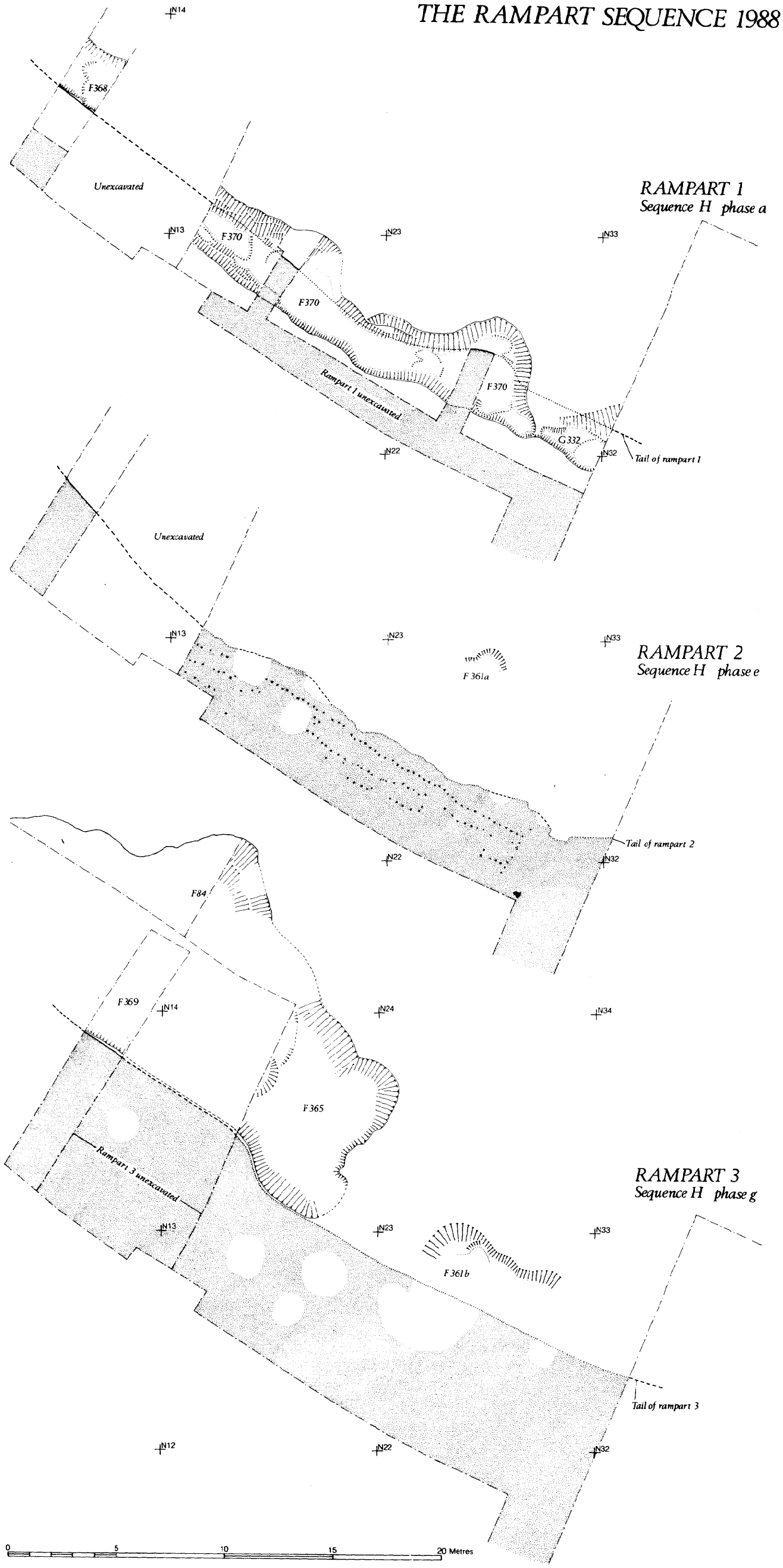

Fig 3.3

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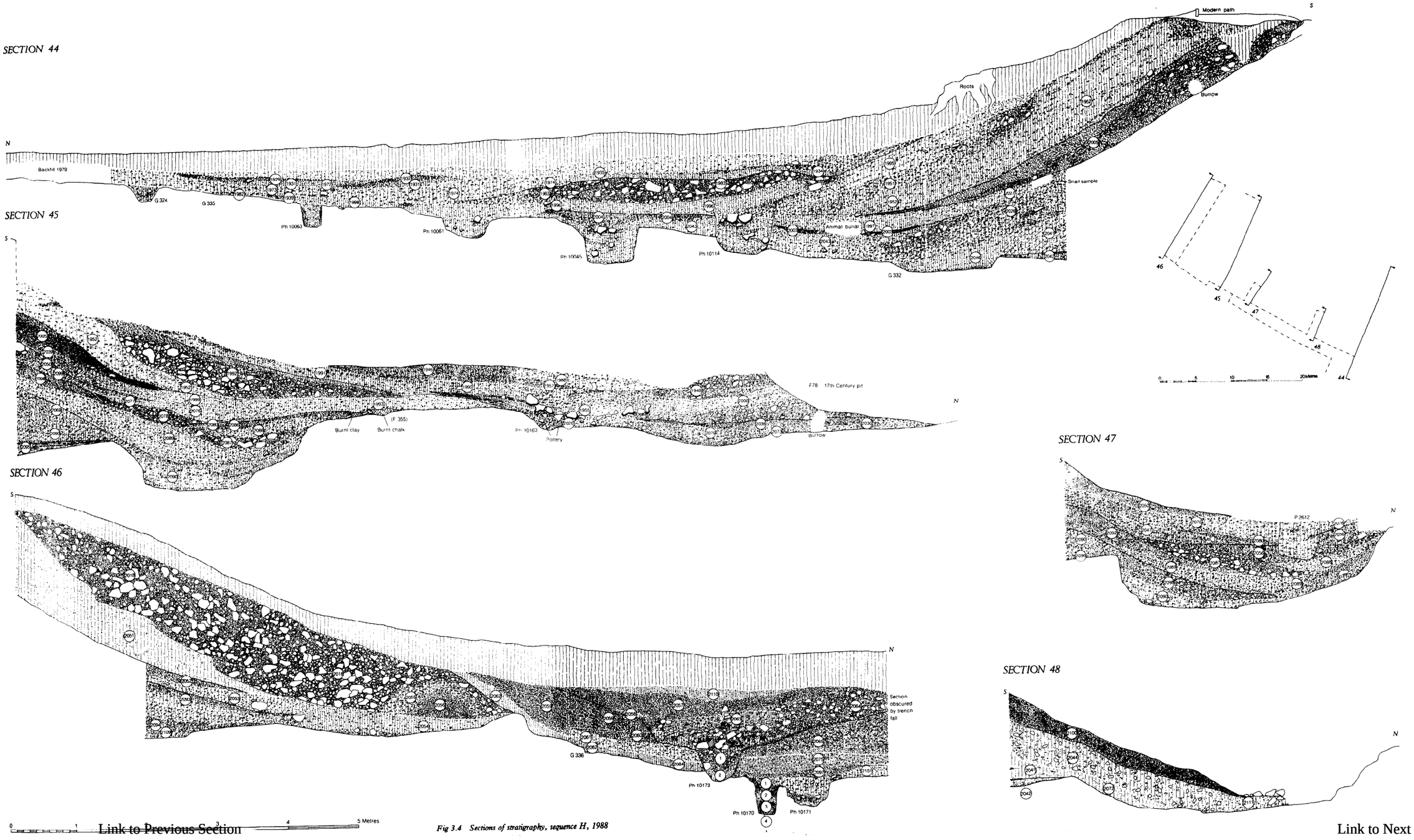

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Fig 3.4 Sections of stratigraphy, sequence H, 1988

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In summary the sequence exposed is:

Occupation	(phases h-m)
Rampart 3	(phase g)
Occupation	(phase f)
Rampart 2	(phase e)
Occupation	(phase d)
Rampart lb	(phase c)
Occupation	(phase b)
Rampart la (with quarry trench)	(phase a)
Turf Pre-turf occupation	(phase 0)

In addition to the original quarry trench of phase a, a small shallow quarry (F361a), from which the material of Rampart 2 was derived, was located within the excavation, together with a larger quarry (F84, F361b, F365 and F369) which provided soil and chalk for Rampart 3. Details of these and of the stratigraphy contained within them are given below (pp. 215-19).

The sequence exposed in the 1988 excavation is directly comparable to, though in some details more complex than, that recorded in the 1982 section. It can also be correlated with the results of the 1969 trench but this requires some modification to the phasing and dating given in the first report (see section 3.1.2 above).

3.1.7 The 1982-4 section (Fig 3.5)

The area excavation in the vicinity of the blocked (south-west) entrance was carried out over a period of three seasons from 1982-4. During this time the blocked entrance was partially excavated (see below p. 23) and several cuttings were made into the tail of the rampart though the presence of trees and old tree roots south of the blocked entrance greatly hindered the work preventing a more extensive examination. The extent of the excavation is shown on Fig 3.16.

South of the blocked entrance the rampart was examined in one trench, dug along the southern boundary of the site (Fig 3.5, section 49) and a lateral section designed to cut back the rampart tail (so far as tree roots permitted) to expose the edge of the original entrance passage (Fig 3.23, section 65).

Upon the surface of natural chalk the original ground surface was well preserved particularly where it had been protected by the tail of the rampart. Here a well-formed soil could be seen, consisting of a lower, C, horizon composed largely of weathered chalk (829) with the AB horizon, a brown clayey silt soil, largely stone free, above (828). The effect of worm sorting had caused a number of small flints to be deposited at the interface. Elsewhere the old ground surface was preserved (740, 824 and 798) but in a more disturbed form: it did not have the same distinctive profile and it is possible that turf and topsoil had been deliberately removed in some areas. A single post-hole (ph 8582) cut the soil and the surface of the soil was sealed by intermittent trampled chalk spreads (826 and 830) and patches of occupation (821). In the light of the clear evidence obtained in the 1982 and 1988 rampart sections for a pre-rampart phase of occupation these features may be assigned to phase 0 and the rampart material sealing them to the first phase of rampart construction. An alternative view, that the first rampart lay beyond the limit of excavation, this being an addition to the original mass, though possible is unlikely.

The original soil and early features were sealed by a dump of rampart material (rampart 1) consisting of layers of turfy material at the base (819 and 820) overlain by a thick deposit of freshly quarried chalk blocks up to 0.3 m in size (810). Above this were tips of chalky silt (818, 809, 825, 788) which in places were interleaved with trampled lenses (817 and 808) before more silt (8 16 and 807) was dumped. This was followed by a capping of fresh chalk blocks (800, 801 and 804).

Following the construction of the first rampart, there was a period of occupation evidenced by the digging of pits (P2159 and P2171) as well as other features such as a gully (G232) which may represent the wall slot of a house (CS32). It was during this period that the main road through the south-west entrance was in use and a low chalky bank was built out along the south flank of the road (788 and 787).

Then followed a period when silt was allowed to form over the bank and the road surface (786, etc) intermittently consolidated by spreads of cobbles and chalk. At the end of this sequence pit 2162 was dug. Thereafter the blocking of the entrance gap began.

SECTION 49 *INNER EARTHWORK RAMPART*

TRENCH EXTENSION OF 1982 AREA

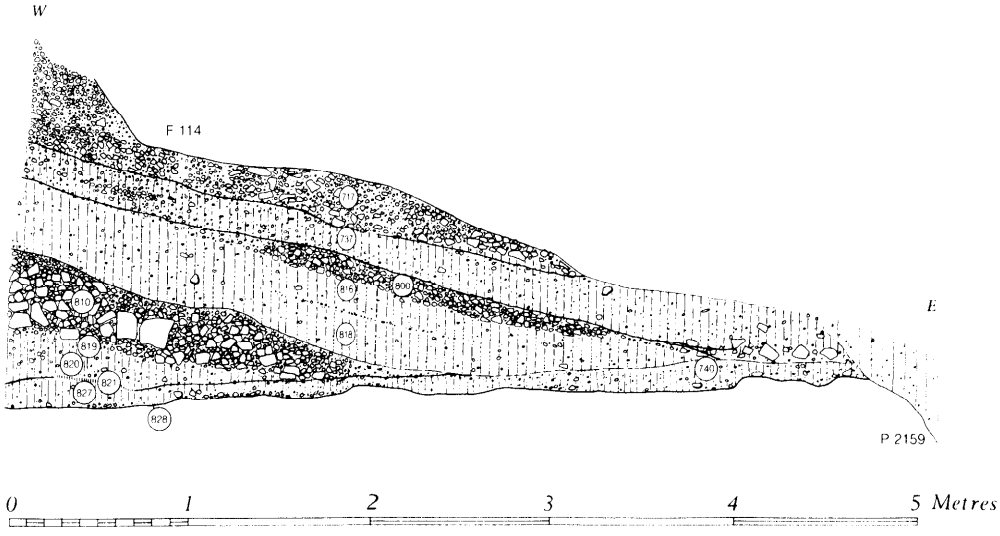

Fig 3.5

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Contemporary with this blocking came the heightening of the rampart. To the south this is represented by a thick layer of hard-packed fresh chalk rubble (717) which, closer to the entrance, becomes a more mixed silty material (781).

Soon after the blocking and heightening was complete a new phase of intensive occupation began involving the construction of two houses (CS33 and CS34), a four-post structure PS201 and the digging of a number of pits. Details of this sequence are given below (pp. 196-207).

To the north of the blocked entrance one small cut was made in the rampart tail. It revealed a thick soil deposit mixed with occupation material (965) scaling a post-hole (ph 8812) and a thin layer of chalky soil (1040) lying in a hollow in the surface of the natural chalk. The soil was sealed by the tail of the latest phase of the rampart, composed of chalk rubble and chalky silt (962 and 963). The material from the rampart heightening in this area was obtained from a massive quarry hollow (F132/135).

From the above description it will be appreciated that although the rampart flanking the 1982-4 excavation was not extensively examined its general development is clear. The principal structural periods can be defined as follows:

Extensive occupation

Rampart 3 Gate blocked and rampart heightened. Quarries F132/135
Much reduced activity: roadway through gate silting

Rampart 2 Lateral extension along the south side of the gate
Occupation: gate in continuous use

Rampart 1 Pre-rampart occupation. Post-holes and chalk spread.

3.1.8 The 1987 section (Fig 3.6)

In 1987 a section 2.5 m wide and 6 m long was cut by hand through the inner sloping face of the rampart to provide a section continuous with the north face of the adjacent area excavation. The purpose of the rampart section was to examine the phasing of the rampart construction at this point on the defensive circuit and to allow it to be related to the sequence of quarry digging exposed in the area excavation. The description to follow will concentrate largely upon the rampart sequence, leaving the question of the interleaving occupation layers and the quarries for a more extended discussion below (pp. 164-80).

The original soil level (1757) was well preserved just above the surface of the natural chalk. It consisted of a layer, 50-100 mm thick, of yellow-brown clayey silt mixed throughout with small rounded fragments of chalk. No stone-free topsoil was seen. Thus either the ground had been disturbed, perhaps by the plough, immediately prior to the construction of the first rampart, or the turf had been deliberately removed.

The first stage of the first rampart (Rampart 1A) consisted of a mass of brown, very clayey soil mixed with occasional small pieces of chalk and flint (1756) dumped on to the original soil. The high clay content suggests that it came from an area of clay-with-flints and perhaps represents the topsoil stripped from such an area. The deposit produced flints (p. 8) and a number of EIA potsherds (Volume 5). The surface of the clay dump had had time to consolidate, but not to form an erosion surface, before new tips of material were added. This suggests a brief break in the construction sequence but the interval need have been little more than a few weeks at the most. Then followed a series of tips adding 1.0- 1.5 m to the height. This material

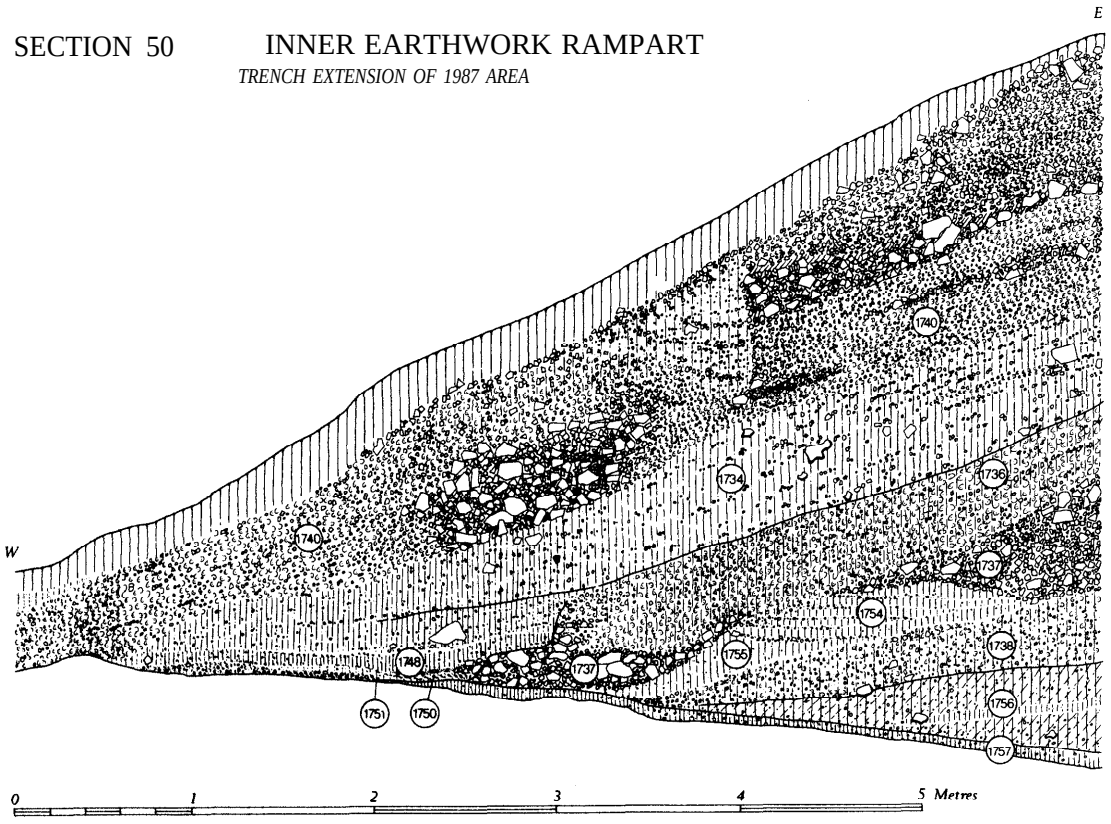

Fig 3.6

(Rampart 1B), included tips of turf-like material, silty chalk and freshly quarried chalk rubble (1736, 1737, 1738, 1741, 1754, 1755). For the most part the material was simply dumped indiscriminately but layer 1754 was more carefully laid. It consisted of successive layers of fine silty soil separated by thin lenses of trampled chalk. The most likely explanation for this is that the layer was a stack of turves, laid as a temporary internal consolidation to the growing rampart, the chalk lenses representing trample from the feet of the work force.

The surface of the uppermost of the rampart tips (1736) had been subjected to considerable weathering and erosion fragmenting the surface chalk into a powdery mass. The tail of the rampart was also cut, or worn, away by activity caused by intensive occupation in the lee of the rampart. The actual line of this 'cut' was to some extent obscured by the fact that material from the face had fallen into the occupied area and had been trampled and incorporated into the actual occupation levels but the evidence was sufficiently clear to allow the interface to be traced. The occupation layer consisted of successive lenses of charcoally soil and trampled chalk spreads (1752, 1758, 1751, 1750) followed by a thicker layer of grey silty soil containing sparse occupation debris (1748) which may suggest a temporary lull in occupational activity at this point. It was partially sealed by another thin chalk trample (1749 not extending to the drawn section) before activity stopped altogether and material eroding from the sloping back face of the rampart filled the remaining hollow.

In the final stage, Rampart period 3 (allowing that period 2 found elsewhere was not represented in this section), the rampart was heightened yet again in two distinct, but continuous, phases. In the first a mass of mixed silty soil containing chalk, flint and occupation material (1734) was dumped forming a layer, 0.6 m thick, over the back of the earlier rampart and this was sealed by discontinuous, interleaving and overlapping dumps of chalk rubble, much of it freshly quarried (1740, 1733, 1739, 1732, 1735 and 1731). In some places near-vertical discontinuities in the tipping show where work gangs had dumped material or piled turves in heaps to be engulfed almost immediately by tips of different material. The general sequence of deposits in the period 3 rampart would be consistent with, first, the bringing in of soil accumulations quarried from behind the rampart and then, when the quarries had been deepened, the removal of fresh chalk to heighten the rampart even further. The diagrammatic section (Fig 3.24) gives a clear idea of the relative volumes of the ramparts.

The sequence exposed in the section may be summarized as follows:

Silt and extensive occupation
Rampart 3
Intensive occupation and later silting.
(No evidence of Rampart 2 seen elsewhere)
Rampart IB
(Brief pause)
Rampart 1A
Pre-rampart soil.

It is evident that the main continuous quarry hollow behind the rampart provided the material for Rampart period 3. A series of smaller discrete quarry hollows preceding the main quarry are most likely to have been the source for the period 1B rampart. These quarries will be considered in more detail below (pp. 165–8).

3.2 The middle earthwork

No further work was undertaken on the middle earthwork but the revision of the plan showed that the course of a trackway, continuous with that passing through the outer earthwork, cut through the middle earthwork. The surface configuration strongly suggests that the gap was not original but that the ditch had been partly filled and the bank levelled. There is nothing inherently unlikely in this sequence since it will be argued that the entrance through the outer earthwork, through which the track passes, post-dates the middle earthwork. The course of the trackway, running towards the east entrance can be traced for some distance (Fig 3.1). It is possible that it continued right up to the entrance and that it was the same as the 'pre-hornwork track' noted in Vol 1 (fig 3.28) which was cut through and obscured when the hornworks were constructed.

3.3 The outer earthwork

The general plan of the outer earthwork is apparent from Fig 3.1. In addition to the trench cut through it in 1969 (Vol 1, fig 3.9) two further elements of the system were explored: the south-eastern entrance; and the approach flanked by the linear earthworks.

3.3.1 The south-eastern entrance, 1988 (Figs 3.7 and 3.8 and Pl 10)

A limited excavation was undertaken at the point where a trackway, visible from the air, impinged upon the outer earthwork which here appeared to turn inwards on either side of the track. The crucial junction was partially covered by yew trees but half of the entrance area was available for excavation.

On excavation three distinct phases were apparent:

a. The ditch of the first phase of the outer earthwork ran continuously across the excavation.
b. The ditch was allowed to silt naturally.
c. The ditch was partially recut leaving a causeway across which the track passed, represented by a hollow-way worn deeply into the natural chalk.

The details will best be appreciated from Figs 3.7 and 3.8. The first ditch of phase a (F357) measured 1.8 m wide by 0.8–1.2 m deep: it had been partly truncated by the later hollow-way worn along the line of the track. The filling was entirely natural consisting of lenses of finely fractured chalk interleaved with chalky silt which had eroded from the ditch side. No angle of rest had occurred sufficient to allow the beginning of soil formation. This suggests that the filling had been continuous and fairly rapid.

The recut ditch of phase c (F351) incurved and shallowed at its western terminal. Presumably the eastern terminal, rendered inaccessible by tree growth, was similar. At the western extremity of the excavation the recut ditch was 5 m wide and nearly 2 m deep. The filling was of chalky silt with a soil content increasing as the ditch filled. Both inside and outside of the ditch a low bank of chalky rubble had been thrown up sealing an original ground surface now mutilated by burrowing animals.

The trackway, which passed through the earthwork was unmetalled and had worn away the chalk to a maximum depth of *c.* 1.0 m.

The excavation raises the question of the date of the outer earthwork. In the 1969 section a plain saucepan pot of cp 6/7 was found on the ditch bottom. This suggested a late (ie Middle Iron Age) date for the earthwork (Vol 1, 22). However a potential difficulty arose when, in 1982–4, it was shown that the south-west entrance of the fort had

been blocked at the beginning of the Middle Iron Age (cp 6) while the outer earthwork presented an entrance opposite the south-west gate. This observation suggested (but did not prove) that the outer earthwork was in existence before the main south-west gate was blocked. An explanation of this apparent anomaly was provided by the evidence of recutting found in the 1988 excavation and b the recovery of sherds of the Early Iron Age (cp 3-5) from the primary ditch fill. The most satisfactory explanation, to contain all the evidence, is that the outer earthwork, with its south-west entrance, existed in the Early Iron Age and enclosed the defensive circuit with its two functioning gates. At a later date, in the Middle Iron Age (cp 6-7), after a period of silting the outer earthwork ditch was largely recut (hence the cp 6/7 sherd on the ditch bottom in the 1969 section) leaving a new entrance gap on the south side through which a track, coming from fields to the south, passed. The reinterpretation would require that the outer earthwork originated much earlier than had previously been supposed. The modification of our views, necessitated by the results of the limited 1988 excavation, is a reminder that the extensive recutting of features can sometimes obscure evidence of their antiquity. The question of the actual date of the first phase of the outer earthwork will be considered below (p. 36).

3.3.2 The linear earthworks and related features (1986-7) (Figs 3.9-11 and Pls 5-9)

At the eastern approach to the hillfort is a slight rise dominated by an Ordnance Survey trig point set on what has the appearance of being an artificial mound. The mound occupies a central position between two linear earthworks, a short *south* earthwork and a much longer *north* earthwork which is continuous with the outer earthwork around the fort and runs for several kilometres across the countryside to the east of Danebury. The air

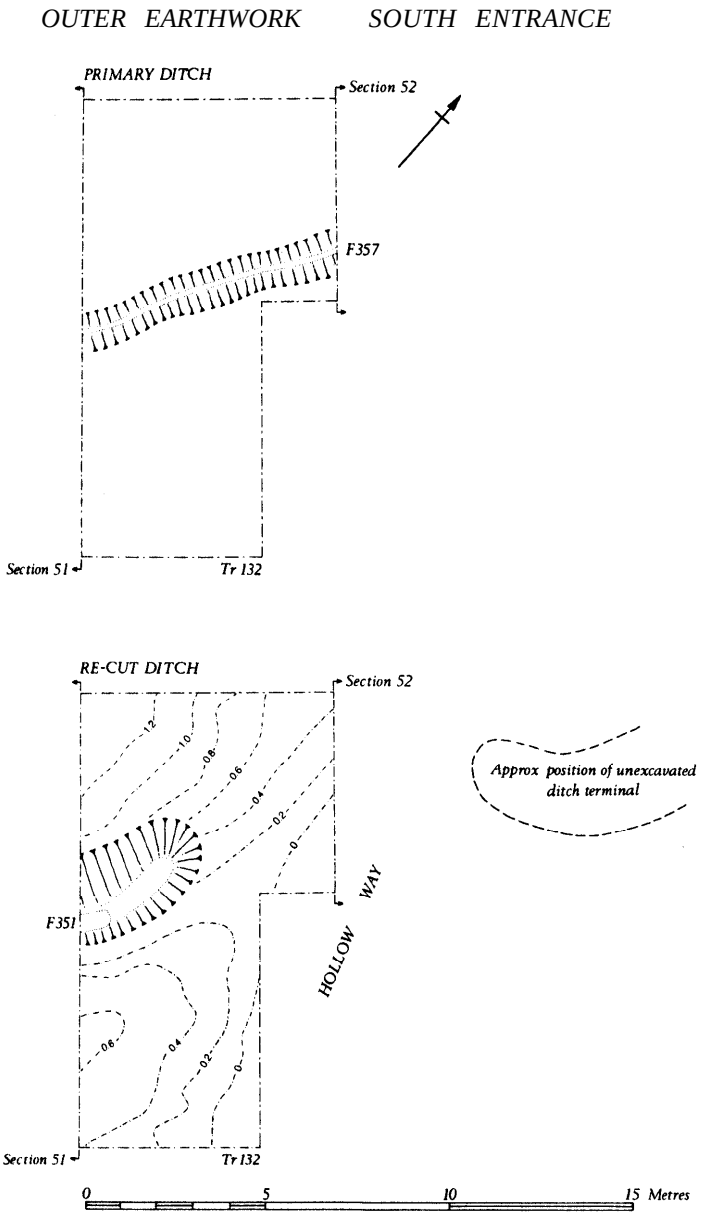

Fig 3.7 Plan of outer earthwork excavation. For location see Fig 1.2

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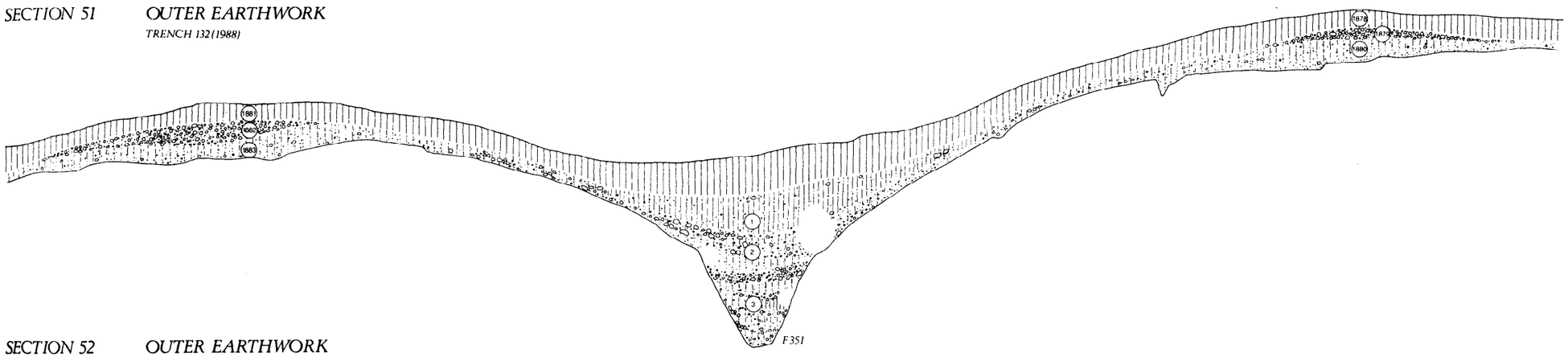
SECTION 51 OUTER EARTHWORK

TRENCH 132(1988)



SECTION 52 OUTER EARTHWORK

TRENCH 132(1988)

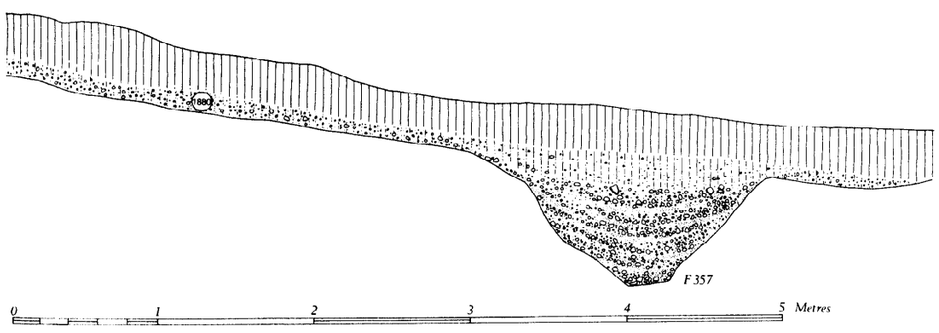


Fig 3.8 Sections of outer earthwork. For locations see Fig 3.7

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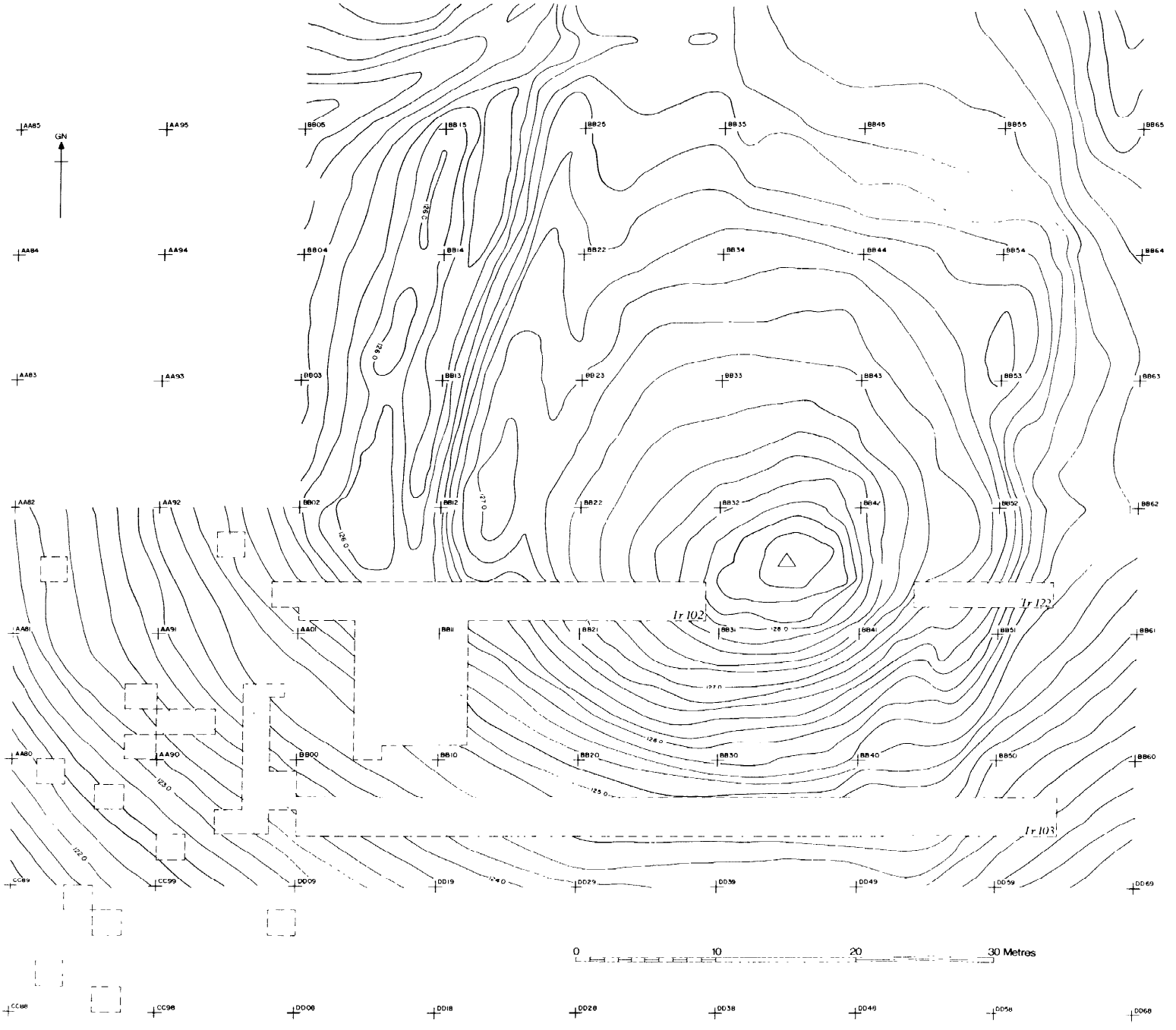

Fig 3.9 Plan of area around the trig point. For location see Fig 1.2. Contours at 0.25 m

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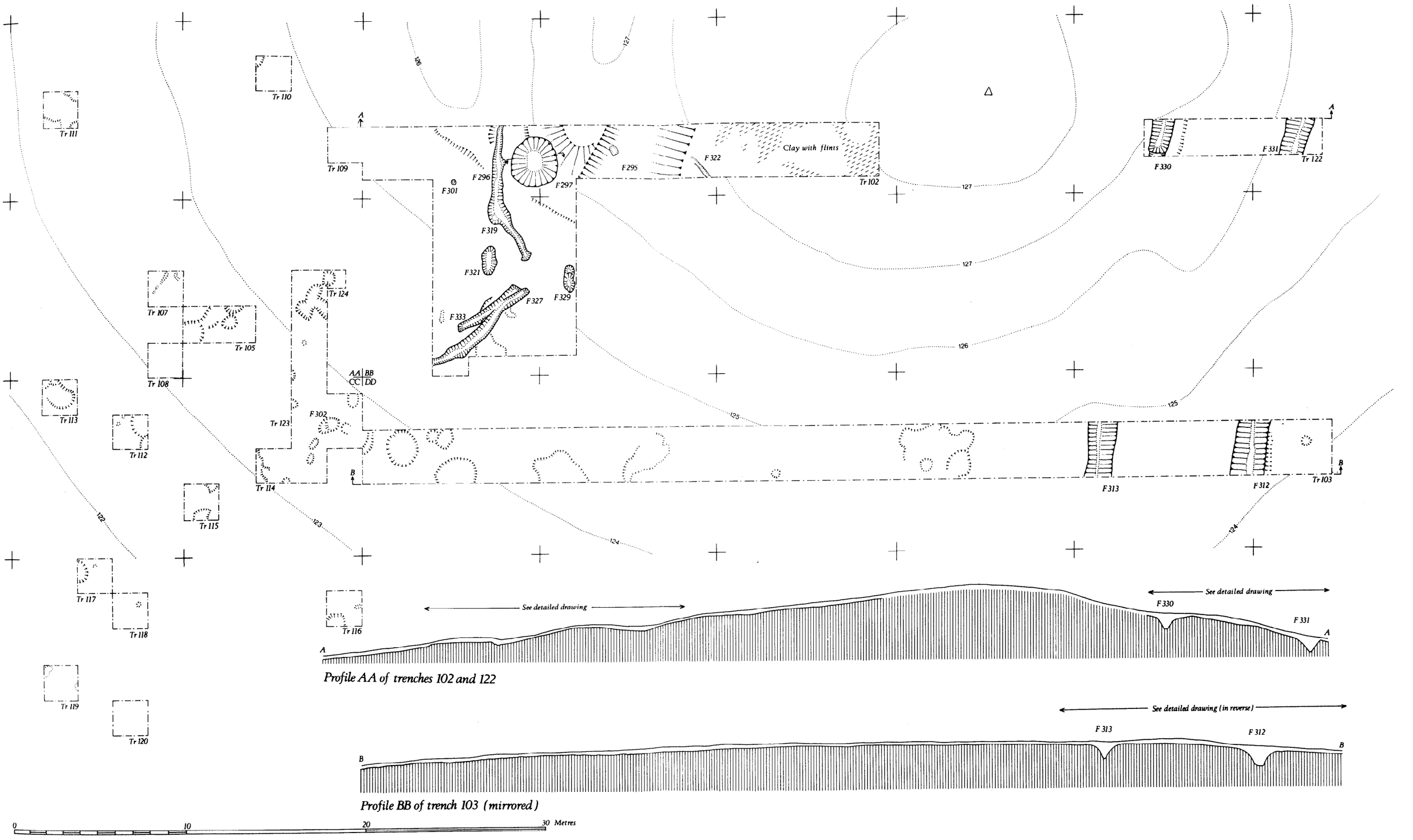

Fig 3.10 Excavations adjacent to the trig point

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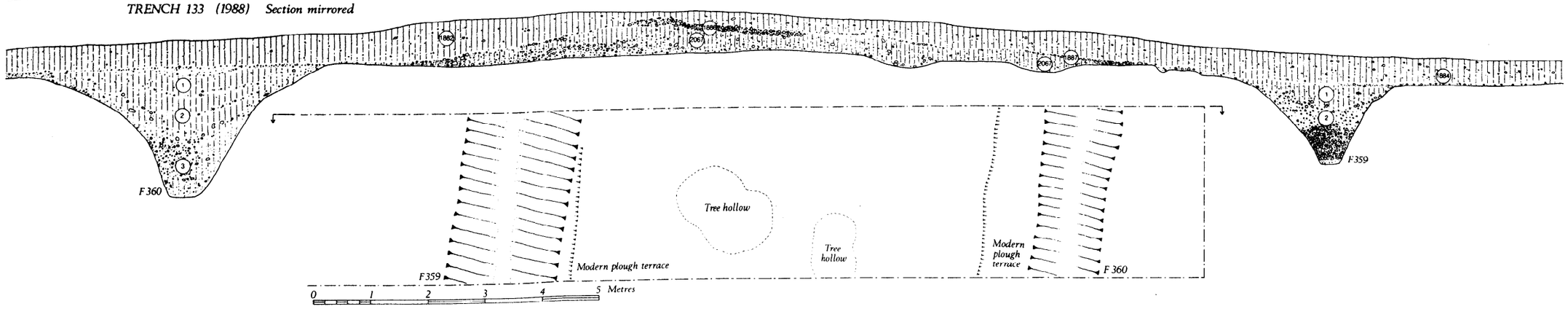
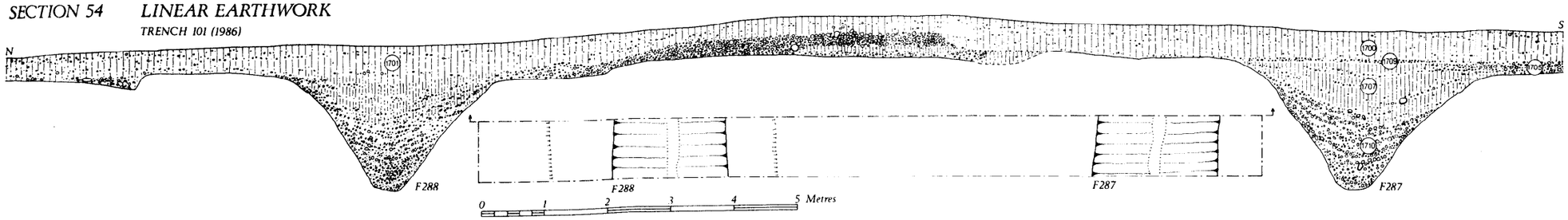
SECTION 53 LINEAR EARTHWORK

TRENCH 133 (1988) Section mirrored



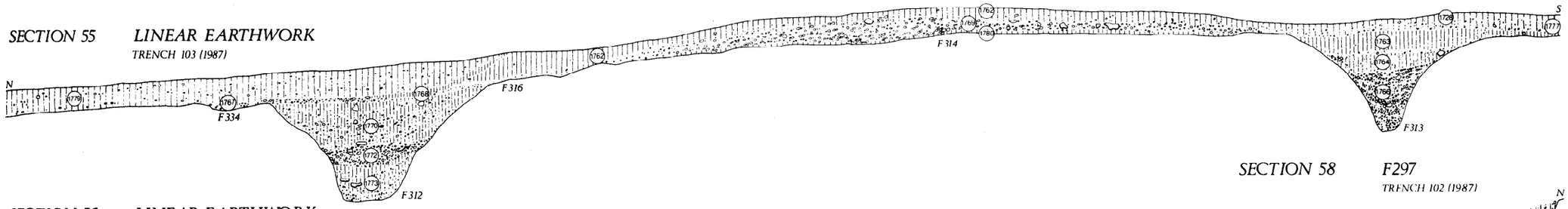
SECTION 54 LINEAR EARTHWORK

TRENCH 101 (1986)



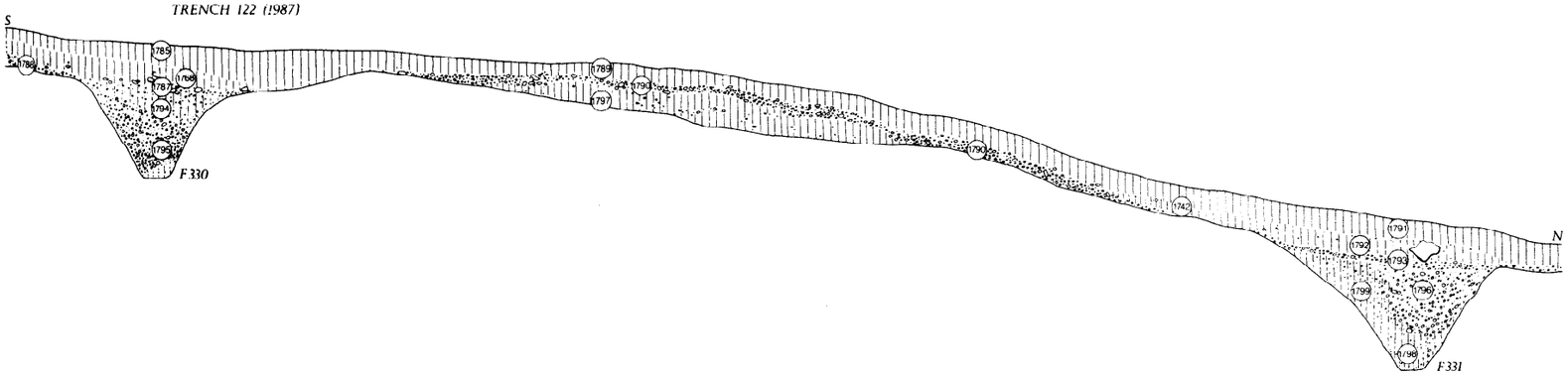
SECTION 55 LINEAR EARTHWORK

TRENCH 103 (1987)



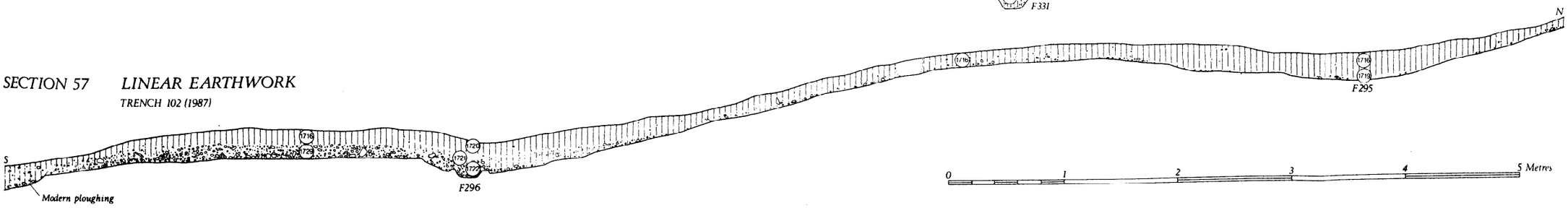
SECTION 56 LINEAR EARTHWORK

TRENCH 122 (1987)



SECTION 57 LINEAR EARTHWORK

TRENCH 102 (1987)



SECTION 58 F297

TRENCH 102 (1987)

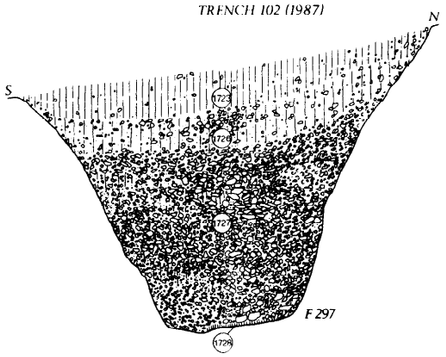


Fig 3.11 *Sections of the linear earthwork. For locations see Figs 3.10 and 3.12*

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photograph published by Crawford and Keiller (1928, pl X), taken before the downland around Danebury was ploughed, showed the short earthwork to stop on line with the mound. A more recent series of air photographs, following a period of intensive modern ploughing, failed to show any soil or crop marks which might indicate that the earthwork had once continued. Since the main approach to the east entrance must have funnelled between these earthworks it was clearly an area of potential interest.

In 1986 much of the field immediately east of the 'mound' was purchased by Hampshire County Council, providing an opportunity to carry out a trial excavation designed partly to examine the Iron Age features at this crucial point and partly to assess the extent of plough damage (Pl 6). A further factor to be considered was that a metal detector user had reported the discovery of Celtic coins somewhere in the vicinity (Volume 5) and HBMC wished to know if the scatter extended to within the land acquired by the County. To examine this question a random sample of 2 m squares was carefully excavated along the southern limit of the County's new land purchase (Pl 9).

Most of the work outlined above was undertaken in 1987 but in the previous autumn a trench had been cut across the linear earthwork 150 m east of the 'mound' in advance of the laying of a water pipe.

It is convenient to describe this programme of related work in two parts: a) the excavation of the linear earthworks and b) the area excavation to the south of the mound.

The excavation of the linear earthworks (Figs 3.9 and 3.10)

Close to the mound two long transects were laid out, one running from the north linear, across the 'mound' to include the eastern end of the south linear and the second covering the same span 14 m to the east. Along the first transect two trenches were set (Trs 102 and 122) leaving the 'mound' unexcavated. The second transect was examined in a single continuous trench (Tr 103).

The greatest surprise was the discovery that the mound was essentially a natural feature consisting of a remnant of clay- with-flints capping a natural chalk hillock. It is possible that the crest had been enhanced in height but this would not have accounted for more than 0.6 m at the most. The short, south, linear ended where surface appearances suggested but a shallow gully (F296, described below p. 22) extended its line. It is possible that the substantial chalk-filled pit, F297, (Fig 3.11) may have been broadly contemporary but, apart from a few scraps of Roman coarse ware in the uppermost silt, it is undated. The bank to the south of the ditch was represented by about 0.15 m of chalk rubble (Fig 3.11, section 57, 1729). The relief of the earthwork had been enhanced by a hollow trackway (F295) which had been worn to a depth of *c* 0.3 m behind the ditch on the north. This again is undated but could, indeed, be one of the original tracks leading to the entrance of the fort.

The northern linear excavated in this section (Tr 122: Fig 3.11, section 56) consisted of two small V-shaped ditches F330 and F33l) 7 m apart with a slight bank composed of finely broken chalk rubble (1790) in between. The 'bank' sealed an original turf line of brown clayey soil (1797). The southern ditch (F330) shallowed considerably within the excavation. Both ditches had silted naturally but the northern ditch fill was sealed by a thin lens of chalk rubble (1793) which could have resulted from ancient ploughing, though it might simply have been caused by erosion of the ditch edge or wash down from the bank.

The continuous trench (Tr 103) sectioned the easterly continuation of the north linear earthwork (Fig. 3.11, section 55) which was very similar in structure to that exposed in trench 122. The ditches (F312 and F313) were 7 m apart but the northern ditch was more substantial than its counterparts. A shallow bank (1769) could be distinguished with a thin soil level (1780) beneath. The ditches had silted naturally but the northern ditch (F312) contained more chalk throughout. This could have resulted from continuous disturbance nearby, perhaps ploughing, whilst it was filling. The southern ditch (F313) had filled with rapidly eroded chalk in its lower levels and much cleaner silt towards the top. Modern ploughing had extended across the ditches but had left the bank undamaged.

A third section (Tr 133: Fig 3.11, section 53) was cut across the northern linear 150 m east of the trig point mound in 1988 at the lowest point in the col between Danebury and the Turret in anticipation that the stratigraphy here would be reasonably well preserved. The trench was 3 m wide and 25 m in length, extending well to the north of the earthwork into an area where scraps of Roman material had been found during field walking.

The earthwork consisted of two ditches 8 m apart. The southern ditch (F359) was 1.2 m wide and 0.6 m deep and was filled with loose chalky rubble which had eroded rapidly from the sides. Modern ploughing had probably lowered the surface of the natural chalk by as much as 0.3 m at this point. The northern ditch (F360) was more substantial, measuring 2.5 m wide at the top and 1.0 m deep. The filling was entirely of chalk eroded from the ditch sides mixed, in the upper layers, with an increasing soil component. Modern ploughing may have removed 0.1–0.2 m of the natural chalk surface.

Between the ditches the original soil level (2067) survived in the central area preserved beneath a layer of fine chalk rubble (1886) measuring 0.15-0.25 m thick, representing upcast from the ditches. The surface of the natural chalk between the ditches was pitted with ancient tree root disturbance some of which could be seen to have penetrated the chalk upcast.

There were no stratified artefacts apart from a few sherds of Roman pottery found in the modem ploughsoil.

A fourth section (Tr 101) had been cut across the northern linear 50 m east of Trench 133 in the autumn of 1986 in advance of the laying of a water-pipe (Fig 3.11, section 54). The features and stratigraphy were similar to that recorded for Trench 133.

The four sections cut through the northern linear in 1986-8 and the trench cut further to the east in 1974 (Fig 3.12) show that the earthwork was of similar structure throughout. Careful examination of the layers and surfaces between the ditches showed traces of a shallow bank, presumably composed of the upcast from the ditches. There is no evidence of compaction or wear of the kind that would have occurred had the strip been used as a track. Indeed had it been a track considerable hollowing would almost certainly have occurred. The simplest explanation of the feature therefore is that it was a boundary zone, defined at its extremities by ditches, quite probably with a hedge of massed vegetation between. Unless causeways or gaps had been left it could well have formed an impenetrable barrier dominating and controlling the approach to the fort both for men and livestock.

The evidence from the analysis of molluscs from samples

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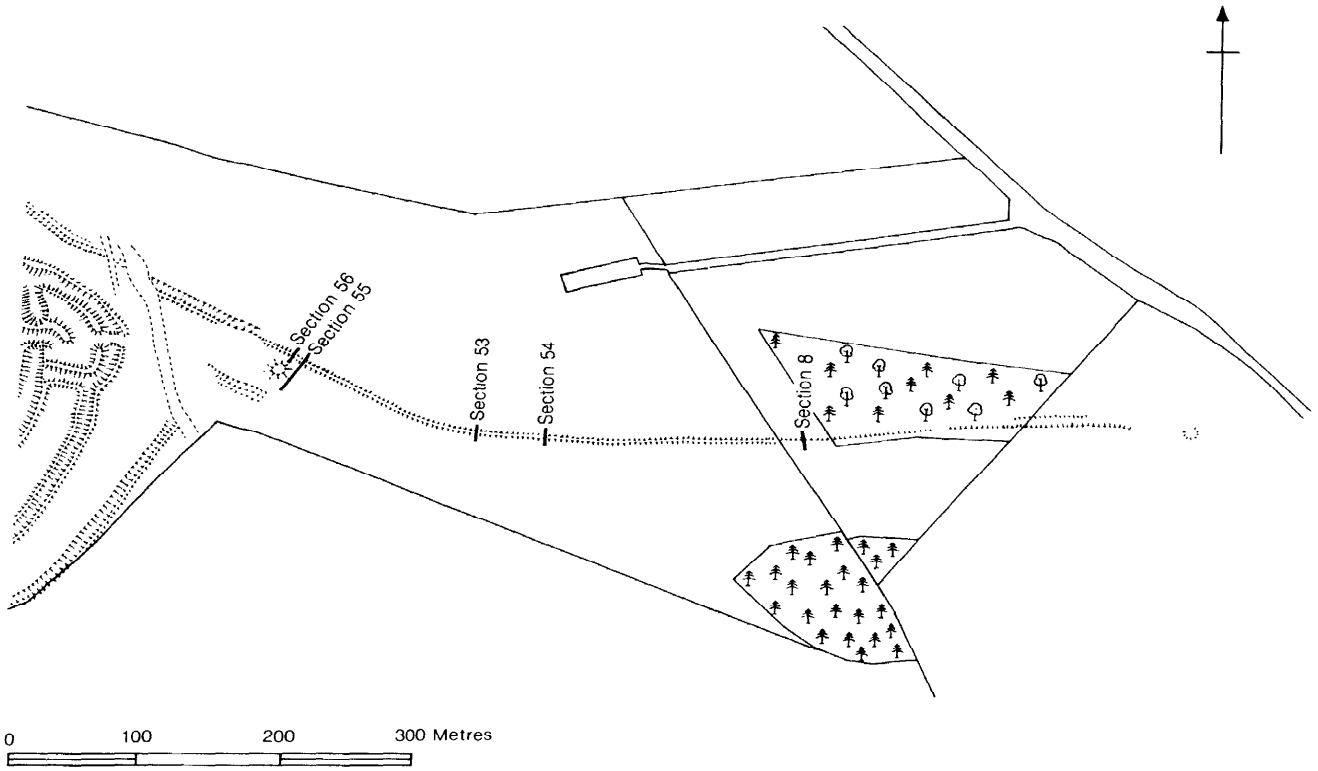

Fig 3.12

from the ground surface beneath the central bank showed a progression from woodland, through scrub to open country. In the latest phase, before the earthwork was constructed the ground was almost bare probably as the result of over-grazing (see Volume 5).

Ground survey shows that the linear earthwork changes character just to the north of the 'mound' where it becomes a significant ditch with slight flanking banks – a form which it maintains, as the outer earthwork, around the fort (Fig 3.13). At the point of change there appears to be an entrance gap. If original, as seems probable, this northern entrance would have provided the only access to the main entrance of the fort from the north. The approach from the south would have been between the southern earthwork and mound where the hollow-way was found. The implications of these points will be apparent from the diagram (Fig 3.13). The natural 'mound' clearly occupied a strategic position of great importance. Not only did it command the two forward entrance gaps but from it the entire approach to the fort could be surveyed for miles around. Moreover the mound was clearly visible both to the 'command post' at the east entrance and to the gate tower beyond. The overall arrangement of features strongly suggests careful planning with strategic considerations in mind. It is not unreasonable, therefore, to refer to the 'mound' as the *outer command post.*

Area excavation south of the mound

The area excavation south of the mound (Fig 3.10) developed from the two linear transects (Trs 102 and 103) and the random sample of 2 m squares dug to examine the possible extent of the supposed coin scatter.

The 2 m squares represent a 10% random sample of the eight 10 m squares along the southern fringe of the land owned by Hampshire County Council. Each was dug carefully by hand with a trowel and the soil scanned by metal detector. Twenty percent of all the soil was sieved through sieves down to 1/4 inch mesh. That no coins were found strongly suggests that the scatter did not extend into County-owned land. The random sample was also of considerable value in showing that man-made features are unlikely to have existed in the area. A number of shallow disturbances were found here, and in trench 103, in the surface of the natural chalk immediately below the plough soil. All have the appearance of ancient root-disturbance, possibly accentuated by burrowing animal activity, but are entirely undated.

The only man-made features to be found were noted in the area extension to trench 102. Beside the large chalk-filled pit (F297) mentioned above (and Fig. 3.11, section 58), which may in some way have served as an obstacle enhancing the termination of the south earthwork, several shallow gullies were found (Fig 3.10). It is difficult to interpret them with any assurance but the simplest explanation is that they were designed to direct the approach to the south entrance gap. The gullies had silted naturally and there was no evidence of vertical timbering which would probably have been recognizable had they once served as foundation trenches for fences. No dating evidence was recovered.

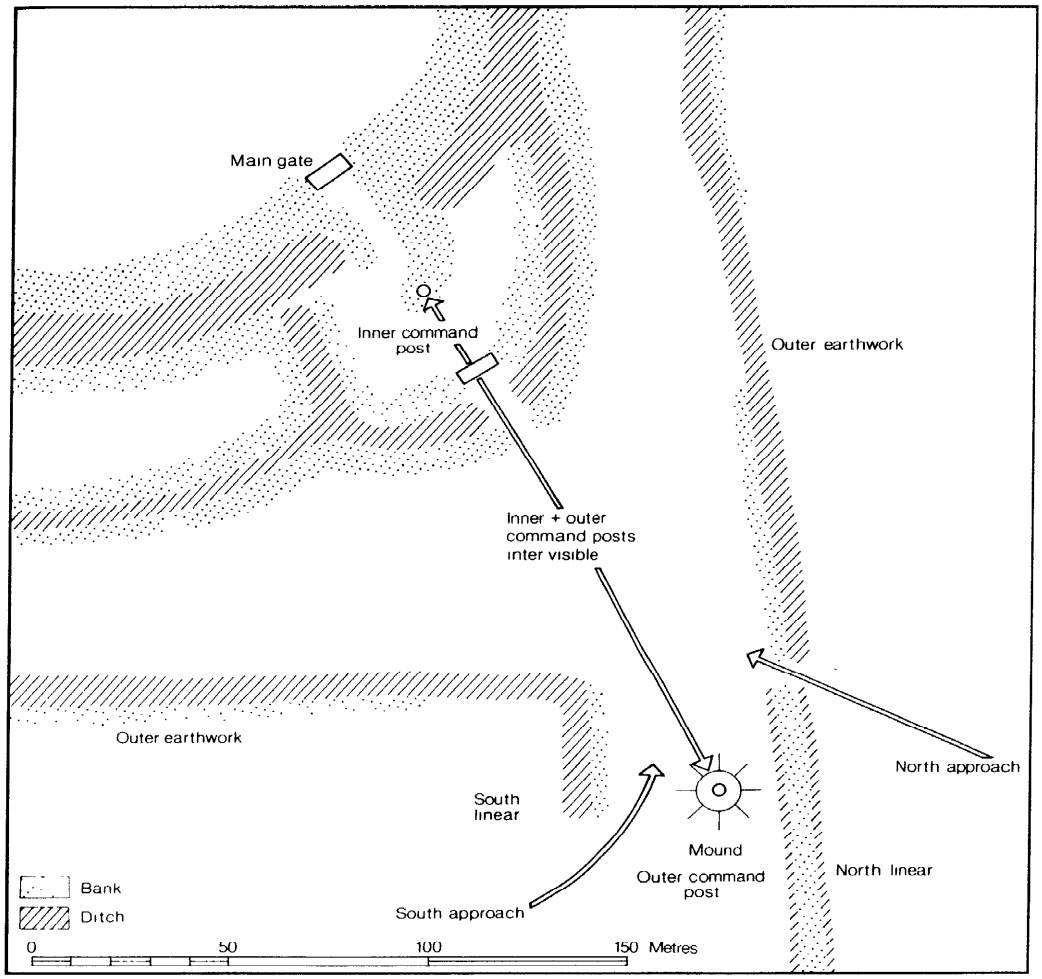

Fig 3.13 Diagram to show the function of the entrance features

3.4 The south-west entrance (Figs 3.14-23 and Pls 15-18)

It is apparent, from the surface configuration of the main earthworks of the fort, that an entrance had once existed roughly opposite the east entrance, on the south-western side of the main enclosure. A slight unconformity in the rampart line marks the position of the original gate while in front of it lie the hornworks which once flanked the approach road. Sometime during the life of the fort the entrance gap had been blocked and the causeways across the ditches dug away leaving the hornworks isolated and redundant. An account of the principal features of the entrance earthworks, and some suggestion as to their possible phasings, was given in the first report (Vol 1, 22–5).

The blocking of the gate must have been a major event in the history of the fort and may have signalled some reorganization of the internal arrangements. It was clearly desirable to discover the date of the blocking and in doing so to arrive at a *terminus ante quem* for the construction of the hornworks.

The excavation was spread over three seasons. In 1982 and 1983 an area was stripped inside the fort. This provided clear evidence of the occupation sequence while allowing the exact position of the blocked gate to be located. This done, in 1984 part of the blocking and the layers on either side of the entrance passage were removed, up to the line of the rampart crest, exposing features belonging to the innermost part of the gate complex. The unique nature of the blocked entrance influenced the decision to leave the front part totally unexcavated.

3.4.1/2 The developed entrance and the blocking

The surface configuration of the entrance hornworks and the associated middle earthwork allow various alternative models of entrance development to be proposed. The principal options were discussed in Volume 1 (22–5) and are summed up in Fig 3.15 (republished from Vol 1, fig 3.12). Since no further work has been undertaken on the hornworks the suggestions then offered remain valid.

3.4.3 The gate and its blocking

The sequence of events exposed in the excavation can be divided into five distinct stages:

1. The multiphase use of the entrance.
2. The erosion of the gate sides and the final road metalling.
3. The blocking of the entrance gap.
4. Occupation following the blocking.
5. Erosion of the rampart and associated silting.

The details of stages 4 and 5 will be incorporated in the general discussion of the occupation levels exposed in 1982-4 (below pp. 196–207). Stages 1–3 will be considered

Stage 1. The multiphase use of the entrance (Fig 3.16).

The excavation exposed an entrance passage some 5 m in width in its final stage flanked on either side by mounds rising to a maximum of 1.5 m above the level of the natural chalk. These flanking earthworks were made up of layers and dumps of chalk and chalky silt interleaved with soil accumulations and erosion levels representing a range of activity beside the road and behind the earliest phase of the rampart. They are thus equivalent to rampart period 2. The accumulations on either side of the road, while showing general similarities to each other, differ in detail and or this reason they are best described separately. The sections (Fig 3.23, sections 59–65) provide the best guide.

The accumulation on the south side of the road reached a maximum height of 1.48 m above the natural surface of

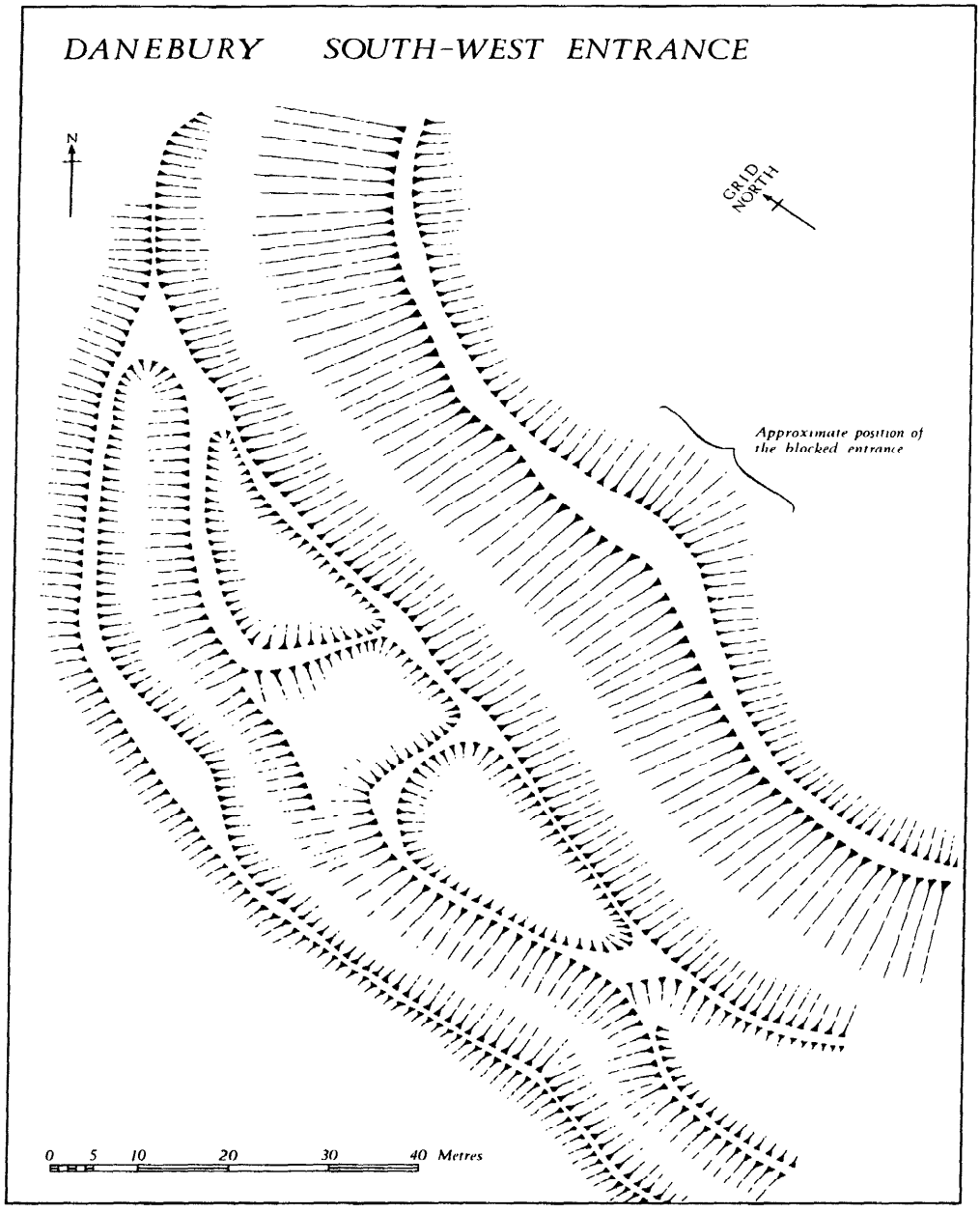

Fig 3.14

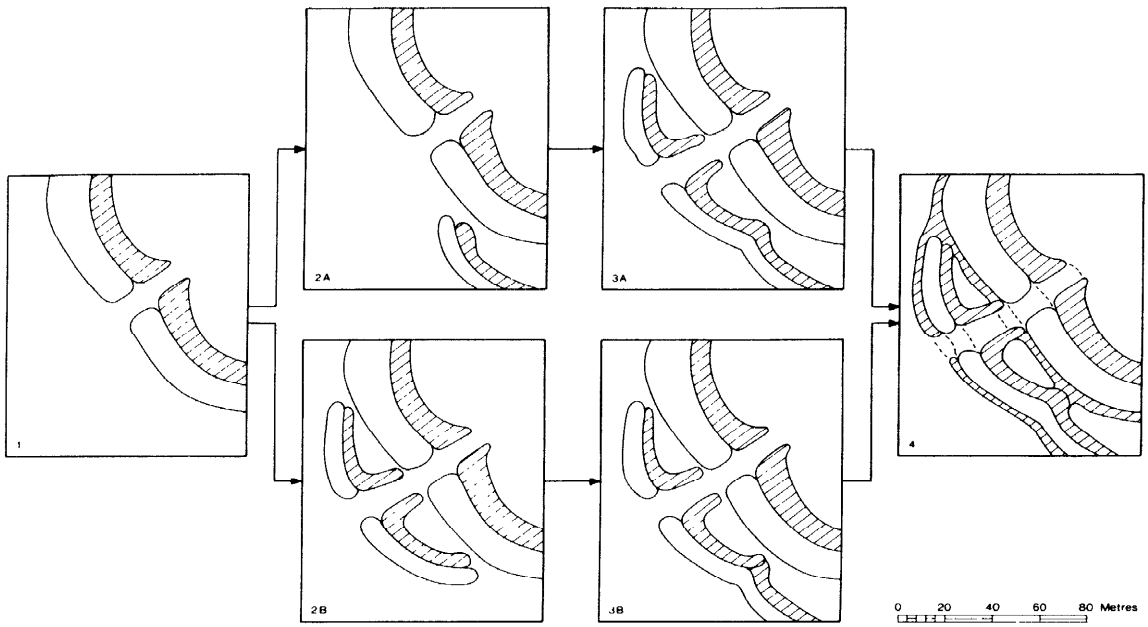

Fig 3.15 Diagram to show possible stages in the evolution of the south-west entrance

the chalk. Little of the original soil cover (798) survived, except in patches and in hollows, either because it had been deliberately removed or because it had been worn away by feet and vehicles. The first deliberately deposited layer was a thickness of heavily compacted and trampled chalk rubble (1095) upon which had accumulated a layer of soil or silty soil (1103) representing a phase of inaction during which time natural processes of soil formation were at work. Then followed the deliberate dumping of 0.1–0.2 m of mixed chalk and soil (1102) the upper surface of which had been compacted by trampling. More substantial wear to the north, presumably associated with the road, seems to have worn away the layer (and parts of the underlying layers).

In the next phase a bank was created by the dumping of nearly one metre of redeposited material in two distinct tips, a lower mass of turf and topsoil (1100) and an upper layer of freshly quarried chalk rubble (1099). The surface of the chalk was densely compacted, and in places puddled, implying exposure for some time and wear.

After this the bank was again heightened with tips of chalk and soil (1090, 1097 and 1101) capped with freshly quarried chalk rubble (1096 and 1098) which had undergone some compaction. This was followed by a period of erosion (stage 2) before the blocking process (stage 3) began.

In summary, the stage 1 stratigraphy on the south side of the road can be divided into nine separate phases (prefixed S for South):

S9 Heightening (layers 1096, 1097, 1090, 1101)
S8 Erosion
S7 Bank constructed (layers 1099, 1100). Some charcoal on surface
S6 Erosion
S5 Chalk spread (layer 1102)
S4 Soil formation (layer 1103)
S3 Wear
S2 Chalk spread (layers 1093, 1095)
S1 Original soil (layer 798)

This sequence represents four 'constructional' phases (2, 5, 7, 9) separated by periods of use and/or disuse.

The sequence on the north side of the road is somewhat more complex. The original soil level (1104) was well preserved and dipped down into an irregular hollow (F244) which was probably a quarry pit for the original rampart. Upon the original soil had been laid a thin lens of chalk (1108) trampled hard: its use appears to be contemporary with a vertical post (in ph 8932). After this, soil had formed (1107). Then followed a levelling of tips of soil and chalk rubble (1106) dumped at the same time as cleaner and more massive chalk rubble (1105) levelled up the hollow of F244. As part of the same process of dumping a layer of chalky silt (1087) was spread over the chalk. The surface of this layer was worn.

Then followed a period when discontinuous chalk spreads separated by thin lenses of silt, all rapidly deposited, raised the surface by a further 100-150 mm (1083, 1084, 1085, 1086, 1089). The uppermost layer of chalk (1089) was compacted by wear and had been subjected to considerable erosion: it seems to have been dumped around PS500. Thereafter a layer of soil mixed with flecks of charcoal and other occupation material, was allowed to accumulate (1081). The main density of the occupation activity lay at the base of the slope (ie to the east). Layer 1081, almost 100 mm thick, must represent a considerable period of time.

A further tip of densely compacted chalk rubble (1080) was then laid. It is probable that the layer had been exposed and worn for a while. At its lower (ie east) edge the chalk tip gives way to an occupation layer (992) composed of trampled chalk mixed with charcoal and burnt flints and chalk, which overlapped the worn surface and must represent a period of use. Then followed a layer of redeposited soil, mixed with occupation material and occasional chalk blocks (994) dumped to raise the surface by up to 0.4 m. There is evidence of erosion and incipient soil formation at the surface of this deposit. This may well be contemporary with the

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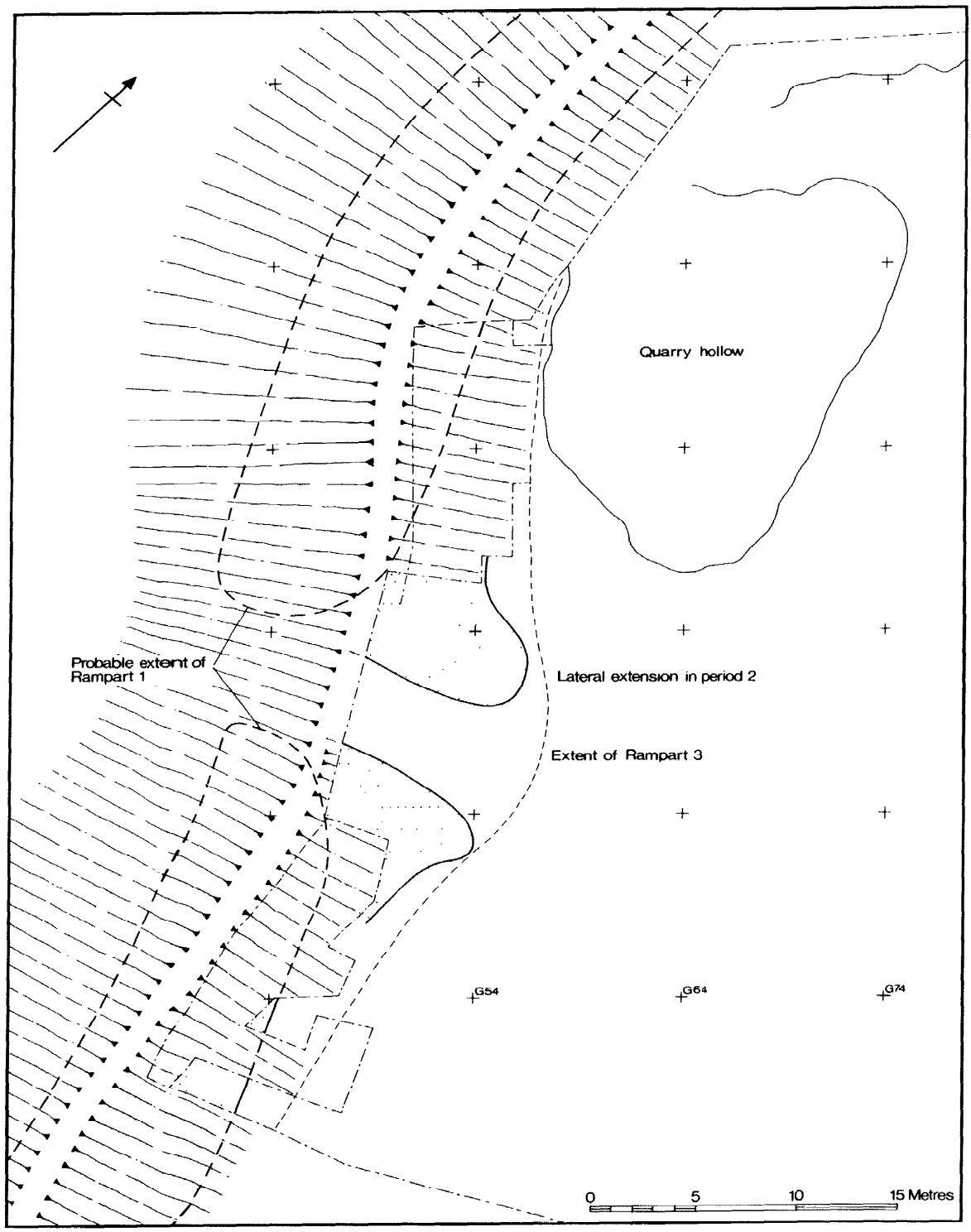

Fig 3.16 The principal features of the south-west entrance

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formation of a layer of silty soil (1091) which clothes the south face of the sloping north bank.

The sequence of events leading to the formation of the stratigraphy on the north side of the road can be divided into 13 separate phases (prefixed N for North):

N13 Erosion and weathering (layer 1091)
N12 Dump (layer 994)
N11 Erosion and occupation (layer 992)
N10 Dump (layer 1080). Scatter of charcoal on surface burning
N9 Soil accumulation (layer 1081). PS500 in use
N8 Wear
N7 Succession of layers (layers 1083, 1084, 1085, 1086, 1088, 1089). PS500 constructed
N6 Wear
N5 Dump (layers 1087, 1105, 1106)
N4 Soil formation (layer 1107)
N3 Wear
N2 Chalk spread (layer 1108)
N1 Original turf (layers 1104, 998)

It seems likely that phases N1–4 can be correlated directly with phases S1–4 but thereafter cross correlation is difficult and implies that the two sides of the entrance underwent different processes of modification.

The relationship of this complex of activity, constituting stage 1, with the main rampart sequence is tolerably clear. The construction and use of Rampart period 1 can probably be related to the chalk spreads S2 and N2. Then follows a period of use culminating in the creation of shallow lateral banks (S7 and N10) which, after a period of erosion were heightened (S9 and N12). Thereafter the entrance was sporadically used (stage 2) up to the time that the entrance gap was blocked (stage 3). This blocking is equivalent to Rampart period 3. The lateral banks constructed during stage 1 must therefore be equivalent to Rampart period 2.

It is not clear what form these two flanking soil accumulations originally took before the stage 2 erosion reduced them to their present eroded form. It is possible that they were built up in such a way as to form steep faces along the flanks of the road, but the nature of the accumulations, and in particular the way in which the deliberate deposits of the south side were laid argues in favour of shallow slopes not much in excess of the final eroded profile.

The relationship of the flanking accumulations to the post-holes shown on Fig 3.17 is of some relevance since some at least of the holes held major gate timbers and others were related to the layers constituting the flanking accumulations. The post-holes may be divided into two groups: the small post-holes, up to 0.3 m, in diameter and the larger post-holes in excess of 0.3 m in diameter.

Small post-holes (Fig 3.17)

Altogether 11 small post-holes lie within the area of the entrance (leaving out of consideration phs 8778, 8792 and 8804 which clearly relate to the interior occupation). Of these the majority cluster along the north side of the entrance passage. Four can be related directly to the stage 1 stratigraphy: ph 8911 phase N8; ph 8931 phase N1-11; ph 8932 phase N4; and ph 8933 phase N1. A further six, found in the road hollow are either of stage 1 date (and have been shorn of their contemporary stratigraphy by wear on the road) or belong to stage 2. Their stratigraphical relationships are as follows:

sealed by layer 1109: phs 8921, 8922, 8923, 8930
sealed by layer 1082: ph 8935
sealed by layer 1088: ph 8925

All were related to discontinuous chalk spreads of limited extent deposited at various times during stage 2 probably to consolidate areas of instability created by the unconsolidated fillings of the post-holes below. The simplest interpretation of the observed facts is that all belonged to stage 1 but their contemporary stratigraphy had been removed as the road deepened in stage 1 and early in stage 2. The one other post on the northside, ph 8926, was sealed only by the silt of stage 2 (970). It seems probable, on the basis of the plan that phs 8911, 8931, 8924 and 8926 constitute a single four-post structure here designated PS500. The stratigraphical evidence would allow all four posts to be contemporary.

On the south side of the road there were only two posts: ph 8934 was partially cut away by the large post-hole ph 8929 while ph 8919 (part of PS428) which cuts P2162, was sealed by a silty erosion layer belonging to stage 2 (layer 1091): both probably belong to stage 1 but ph 8919 could date to early in stage 2.

The dating evidence for the small post-holes and their general spacing is such that there is little that can be said of their relationship to successive gates. The most likely interpretation is that they reflect a range of activities spread throughout stages 1 and 2 and may have nothing to do with the building or maintenance of the gates themselves. Sections of all the small post-holes are illustrated in Fiche 18:E10.

Large post-holes (Figs 3.18 and 3.23)

Seven post-holes fall into this category and all were probably associated with rebuildings of the gate. They may be briefly described:

Ph 8898 (Fig 3.18). Sealed by the stage 2 chalk spread (1078). Large oval post pit 1.40 m deep. The post, some 0.55 m in diameter, was placed against the west edge of the pit and packed in position with flint nodules and rammed chalk. Part of the wooden (uncarbonized) stump of the post survived in position: it consisted of a core of oak heart wood up to 0.15 m across and 0.4 m in length. The void, left by the rotting of the remainder of the post, was filled with loose chalk lumps eroded from the packing, and silty soil.

Ph 8912 (Fig 3.18). Sealed by the stage 2 chalk spread (1078). Large oval post pit 1.0 m deep. Two timbers placed adjacent to each other occupied the pit. One, a timber of circular section 0.3 m across had been placed against the south edge of the pit, the other, a rectangular timber roughly 0.1 by 0.2 m, had been set against it. The space between the timbers and the pit edge was filled with heavily compacted chalk.

Ph 8927 (Fig 3.23). Cut into the fill of ph 8928. Sealed by the stage 2 erosion layer (1091). Post-hole 0.7 m deep. No trace of the original post or packing. Filled with a uniform brown silty soil with flecks of charcoal and chalk.

Ph 8928 (Fig 3.23). Cut by ph 8927. Sealed by the erosion layer 1091. Large post pit 1.0 m deep and 1.2 m in length. The width has not been ascertained. The fill showed little trace of the original post position (unless the clean chalk rubble towards the bottom against the north side was part of the packing). It consisted of layers of chalky silt interspersed with tips of large flint nodules. Although the evidence is not conclusive, the filling would suggest that the post had been removed and rubble thrown back in.

Ph 8917 (Fig 3.23). Sealed by the lowest blocking fill of stage 3. Large post pit 0.6 m in diameter and 0.48 m

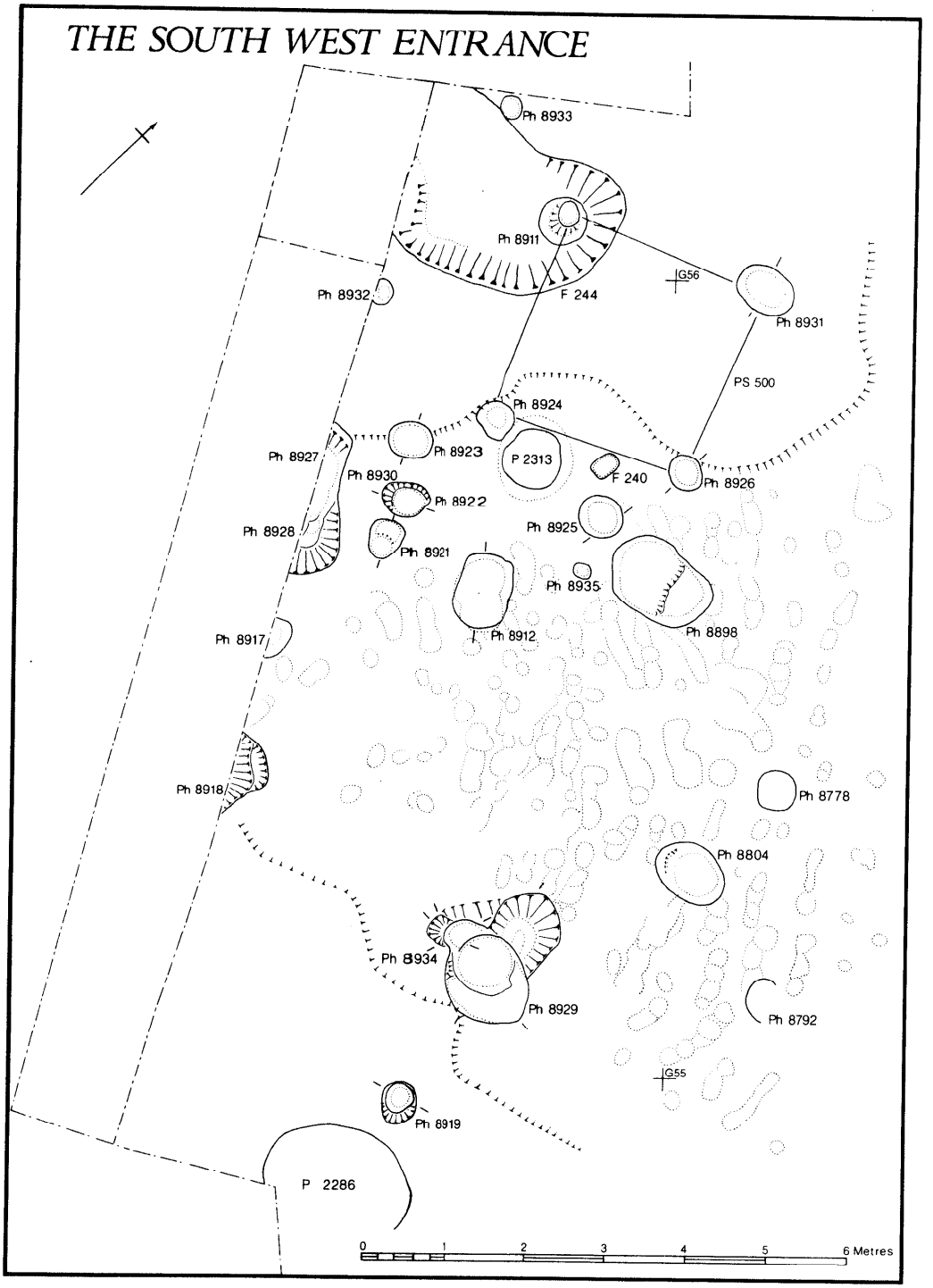

Fig 3.17

deep. No trace of original post position. Two layers of filling could be distinguished, a 'lower filling of grey silt and small chalk and an upper fill of loosely packed flint nodules.

Ph 8918 (Fig 3.23). Sealed by the lowest blocking fill of stage 3. Upper edge of what appears to be a large post-hole most of which lies beyond the limit of the excavation.

Ph 8929 (Fig 3.18). Cut through layers 1093 and 1095 (of stage 1) and filling partially sealed by cobbles of the stage 2 road. Large post pit 1.3 m deep with a sloping ramp leading down from the north. The post, 0.48 m in diameter was set tightly in a hole cut 0.2 m deep in the bottom of the main pit and was packed with flints and rammed chalk. On removal, or rotting in position, much of the packing collapsed into the void. The subsequent filling was of silty soil with some chalk erosion.

All seven of the large post-holes pre-date the stage 3 blocking and most (probably all) pre-date the main phase of use of the stage 2 road. Only ph 8929 can be directly related to stage 1 layers and then only in a way as to show

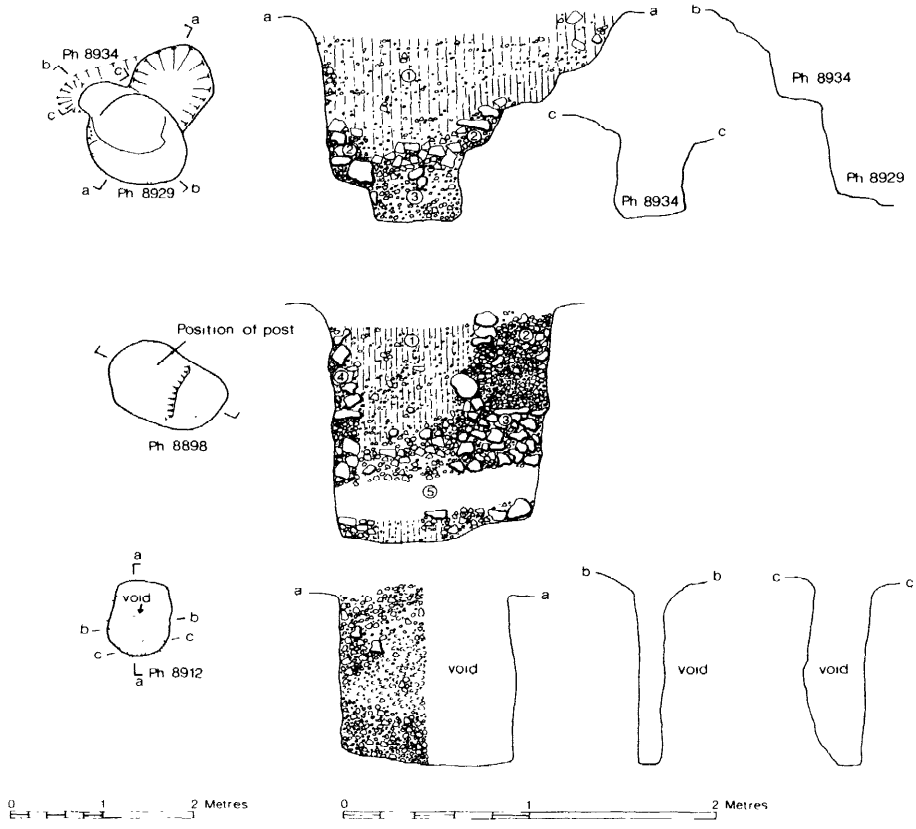

Fig 3.18 Sections of gate posts of the south-west entrance

that it was later than one of the earliest chalk spreads. The only relationship to suggest that more than one structural phase is involved is the intercutting of phs 8927 and 8928. In other words the stratigraphy suggests that all seven post-holes belong to gate structures of stage 1 but gives little indication of how they may be sorted into their separate phases. The problem is rendered more difficult by our having exposed only part of the gate passage. The only approach to phasing is by considering the likely pairing of posts and their spatial arrangements (Fig 3.19).

The most obvious pairing is ph 8929 and ph 8898. Both pits are of comparable size and depth and both of the posts are of roughly the same diameter. Another grouping might suggest that phs 8918, 8917, 8928 and 8927 belonged to two superimposed sets. One scenario would be to see ph 8918 and 8928 as comprising an early set, with ph 8927, 8917 and a third post lying in the unexcavated area to the west of ph 8918, representing a later replacement. This is perhaps the simplest explanation given the incomplete evidence from this part of the site. The remaining post ph 8912 cannot be paired and its structure is anomalous. Though deep, its timbers are much less substantial than post 8929/8898. On balance it is unlikely to be a gate timber but may well have been a constructional element in one of the entrance arrangements. These potential groupings are illustrated in Fig 3.19 but even if correct they cannot be put into sequence.

Comparison with the gates of the east entrance suggests certain similarities. It is tempting to see phs 8918/8928 as equivalent to the period 1 gate while phs 8927/8917/ missing post, and phs 8929/8898 present a configuration not unlike that of the period 4 gate. But such comparisons of only partial plans can be misleading and the final resolution of the south-western gate plans must be left open.

The roadway (Fig 3.17 and Pl 18)

Throughout the period comprising stage 1 the roadway presumably remained in continuous or near continuous use. Little evidence of metalling survives except for a small patch of cobbles (1094) preserved at the south edge of the road near the western limit of excavation and a compacted chalk spread close to the north edge of the road west of ph 8912. Apart from this the lowest erosion silts of stage 2 lie on the heavily compacted surface of the natural chalk. One curious and unexplained feature, however, must have some bearing on the nature of the road surface - the entire area was pocked with shallow hollows, collectively called F245, cut into the chalk. An impression of the overall pattern is given in Fig 3.17. Most of the hollows were linear averaging 0.2 m across, 0.6 m long and varied in depth from 20-120 mm. Many of the features had a deeper section, well-rounded in form, at either end. The filling was invariably a fine brown silt, with very little chalk. The relationship of these features to the large post-holes of the stage 1 gates is unclear since the soft slumped fills of the post-holes would not have been robust enough to have retained traces had the features been created after the post-holes had filled. It is however clear from the plan that they

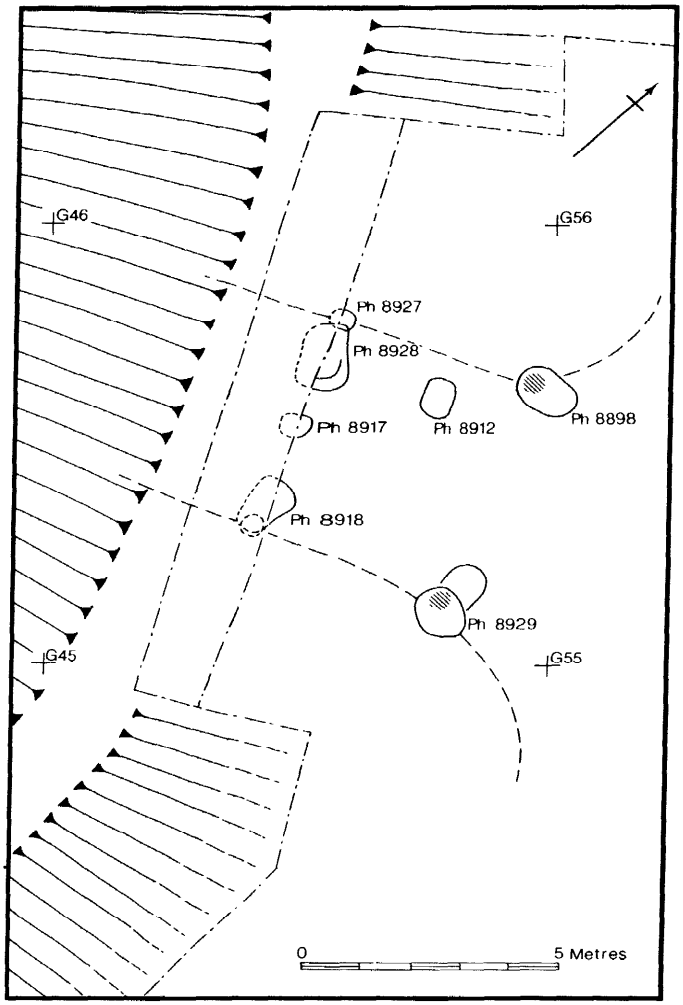

Fig 3.19 Diagram of the gate posts of the south-west entrance

must pre-date or post-date the period (or periods) when phs 8929, 8898 and 8912 were supporting uprights.

How these enigmatic features were created and for what purpose it is impossible to say but that they relate to the use of the road is clear. One possibility is that they represent the basal impressions of short piles driven in to consolidate the ground along the line of the road where intense wear was anticipated, perhaps in the initial phase of use of the entrance. If so it would require that in subsequent phases continued wear removed both the piles and the supeficial layers leaving only the basal impressions to weather and erode. Such an hypothesis, while possible, seems rather over-elaborate. Another possibility is that the hollows were made with shovels perhaps with the deliberate intention of creating a corrugated surface to the road to improve grip for wheeled vehicles. A further elaboration of such a theory would be to suppose that short lengths of timber were laid horizontally in the hollows to provide a corduroy. Again there are difficulties — for example, why are the bases of the hollows not level? Of the explanations which present themselves none are satisfactory.

Stage 2. The erosion of the gate sides and the final road metalling (Fig 3.20)

For a considerable period of time, following the last additions to the low earthworks created on either side of the road, the passageway continued in use, the constant traffic keeping the route free from soil accumulations. During this time the posts of the last gate structure were removed, or allowed to rot through at ground level leaving the stumps (at least of phs 8898 and 8929) still in position. While this was happening the slopes of the two flanking earthworks were eroding giving rise to layers of slightly chalky, silty soil (786, 1090a and 1091). Eventually a silty soil (970 and 1069) was allowed to form across the floor of the entrance hollow filling the 'corrugations' in the surface of the natural chalk and merging with the silts developing on the flanks. The layer was only a few centimetres thick over the floor of the passageway but its very existence suggests that traffic had now been reduced to virtually nothing. This does not necessarily mean that the fort was now abandoned: it could be that some form of temporary blocking had been put up between the main rampart ends beyond the limit of the excavation. Without a far more extensive excavation the problem will remain.

At any event the period of disuse was short for on top of the silt in the roadway an expanse of metalling, composed of tightly-packed flint cobbles, was laid (1023 and 1079) (Fig 3.20). It was evident from its extent and stratigraphical position that the post-holes of the old gate were now filled,though the fillings had not properly consolidated. The cobbles were subjected to considerable wear and at the western limit of the passageway, examined in the excavation, where the road had narrowed between the flanking earthworks, wear had removed most of the superficial layers down to the chalk bedrock.

Then followed another period during which silt was allowed to continue to accumulate (the upper part of layer 970). In the eastern part of the entrance passage an isolated patch of cobbles (902) and some broadly contemporary spills of trampled chalk (901, 969, 974 and 1014) stratified above the silt suggest continued use though on what scale it is impossible to say. Thereafter another layer of silty soil developed (1013). It was during this last stage that pit 2313 was dug on the north side of the passage.

The evidence briefly outlined here suggests that stage 2 was a time when the entrance was used on a much reduced scale, probably only intermittently. The continuous process of erosion and silting was broken on one occasion when an attempt was made to produce a tough cobbled surface. Later patching with cobbles and chalk need represent little more than the filling of puddles. Apart from this no significant structural renovations have been recognized.

Stage 3. The blocking of the entrance gap

The blocking of the entrance gap was undertaken in a single continuous operation at the same time as the rampart around the fort was heightened. In the entrance gap this meant the dumping of 4 m of chalk and soil. Some of this would have been derived from clearing out the ditch and digging away the causeway in front of the entrance while much of the material would have come from within the fort from superficial deposits and from the large quarry hollows that were dug behind the rampart. The nature of the filling is best appreciated from the drawn section (Fig 3.23, section 59) which gives a longitudinal view through the blocking at its highest. It

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Fig 3.20 Road surface at the south-west entrance

will be appreciated by referring to the plan (Fig. 3.22) that the upper part of the section, above the 'ledge', is approximately 1.40 m to the west of the lower part.

The blocking took place in six major stages (Fig. 3.21). In the first stage (stage A) about one metre of chalky silt with occasional tips of flint was dumped in the southern part of the entrance gap (1051). (It is possible that this material was derived from clearing out the ditch.) During this time the northern part of the gap was open presumably to allow easy access through the rampart. In stage B part of this gap was filled with tips of silty soil. At this point in the sequence a vertical barrier was created east-west along the middle of the entrance passage. It was probably little more than a series of vertical timbers supported in some way to prevent them tipping to the north while a mass of chalk and rubble was piled behind them to the south (stage C). Against the south face of the timber revetment large blocks of chalk were deliberately piled (1047) in an attempt to relieve pressure on the revetment. The intention of this temporary measure seems to have been to keep a passageway clear so that spoil could be brought from the ditch into the fort to dump against the rear of the rampart.

In the next stage (stage D) this northern gap was partially filled with discontinuous tips of soil, turf and chalk (layer 1050). This was followed (stage E) by the removal of the timber revetment and a general levelling off with a single mass of finely broken chalk rubble (1073). Thereafter the

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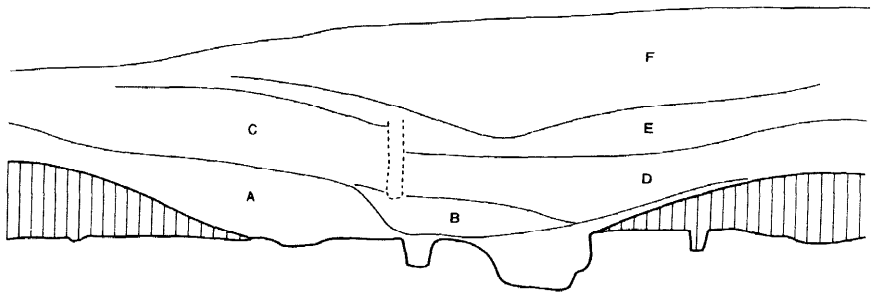

Fig 3.21 Diagram to show stages in blocking of the south-west entrance (for detail see Fig 3.23 section 59)

rampart continued to be raised with a series of tips of chalk (layer 1047b) (stage F).

How long the process of blocking and rampart heightening took it is impossible to say but there is no evidence to suggest periods of inactivity. The work was, most likely, continuous. Given a reasonable sized workforce the entire process need have taken no more than a few weeks.

Once the work had been completed occupation levels began to form behind the newly refurbished rampart (stage 3). These will be considered below (pp. 196–207).

3.4.4 Dating evidence

The stratified pottery from the blocked entrance is fully listed on Fiche 25D 10-12. Although the total quantity was small sufficient was recovered to provide a reliable dating framework. In stage 1 whilst the gate was fully in operation the only pottery recovered belonged to cp 1-3. In stage 2, during the period of erosion and final limited use a few sherds of cp 5 and 6 were lost. The pottery from the blocking itself was entirely residual producing nothing later than cp 5. Subsequently, in stages 4 and 5 the assemblge contains pots of cp 7 date.

3.5 The east entrance

No further work was undertaken at the east entrance.

3.6 Summary of the defences and the dating evidence

3.6.1 The structural sequence

The structural sequence set out in the first volume (Vol 1, 42-4) was based upon the evidence of two rampart sections (1969 and 1975) and the excavation of the main east entrance. The rampart sections suggested four separate periods of construction while the more complex gate sequence allowed eight major phases, several with sub-phases, to be defined. It was possible to offer some broad correlations between the rampart and gate phases.

The second programme of excavations provided much new data. Three partial rampart sections were cut (1982, 1982–4 and 1987), a substantial length of the rampart on the southern side of the fort was dissected (1988) and the blocked entrance was extensively examined (1982–4). In addition to this the outer earthwork and the attached linear earthwork were sectioned in several places (1986–8). The recent work, while in broad agreement with the sequence presented in the first volume, has imposed several significant modifications.

Taking first the sequence of fortification preserved in the rampart sections, three major phases can be defined:

Rampart 1. The primary rampart was a complex structure. It was timber-faced (1969) and erected in stages on the original ground surface. The first stage involved the digging of an irregular quarry trench where the rear of the rampart was to be: spoil from this was probably used to make a fronting, or marking out, bank. In the second stage the core of the rampart was built with material both quarried from the fronting ditch and cut, as turves, from inside the fort. The final stage saw the addition of chalky and clayey subsoil (presumably dug from inside the fort after the turf had been stripped) to create an evenly sloping back face which was allowed to cover, partially or wholly, the inner quarry trench. The entire process could have taken some time to complete and there is some evidence to suggest a brief time lapse between the second and third stages.

Nothing is known of the ditch at this time but it was probably U-sectioned and separated from the fronting timbers of the rampart by a berm.

A considerable period of occupation followed during which a thick layer of soil accumulated over the rampart tail, in places containing quantities of sling stones, and a thinner soil, continuous with it, formed on the back slope of the rampart. In one localized area examined in 1988, intensive occupation impinged on the rampart causing some terracing and erosion. This was soon obliterated with a new spread of chalky rubble added as a local patch to the back slope of the rampart (Period lb).

Rampart 2. On the south side of the fort Rampart 2 consisted of a thin skim of fine chalk rubble 0.3-0.4 m thick added to the back face of the rampart. The evidence from the north side (1975) would suggest that the first addition was similar. On the east side (1987) and in the limited section dug near the blocked entrance in 1982 no trace of an addition of this phase could be detected.

The period 2 addition can hardly have been designed to increase the defensive capabilities of the fort and may, therefore, have been a symbolic act of refurbishment incomplete in its extent. The sections of 1969, 1975 and 1988 all show that the period 2 addition, though having time for its chalky surface to weather through frost action, was not exposed for long before the material of the third phase rampart was added. Not only did soil fail to form on the surface but little silt or occupation material accumulated at the rear. This would suggest that Rampart 2 dated not long before *c* 350–300 BC, the preferred date for the construction of Rampart 3. Such a date would be consistent with the degree of weathering and soil formation which occurred after Rampart 1 was built *c* 550, before the chalk of Rampart 2 was added.

Throughout this period the ditch was probably kept clear of silt which was thrown downhill to form a constantly growing counterscarp bank.

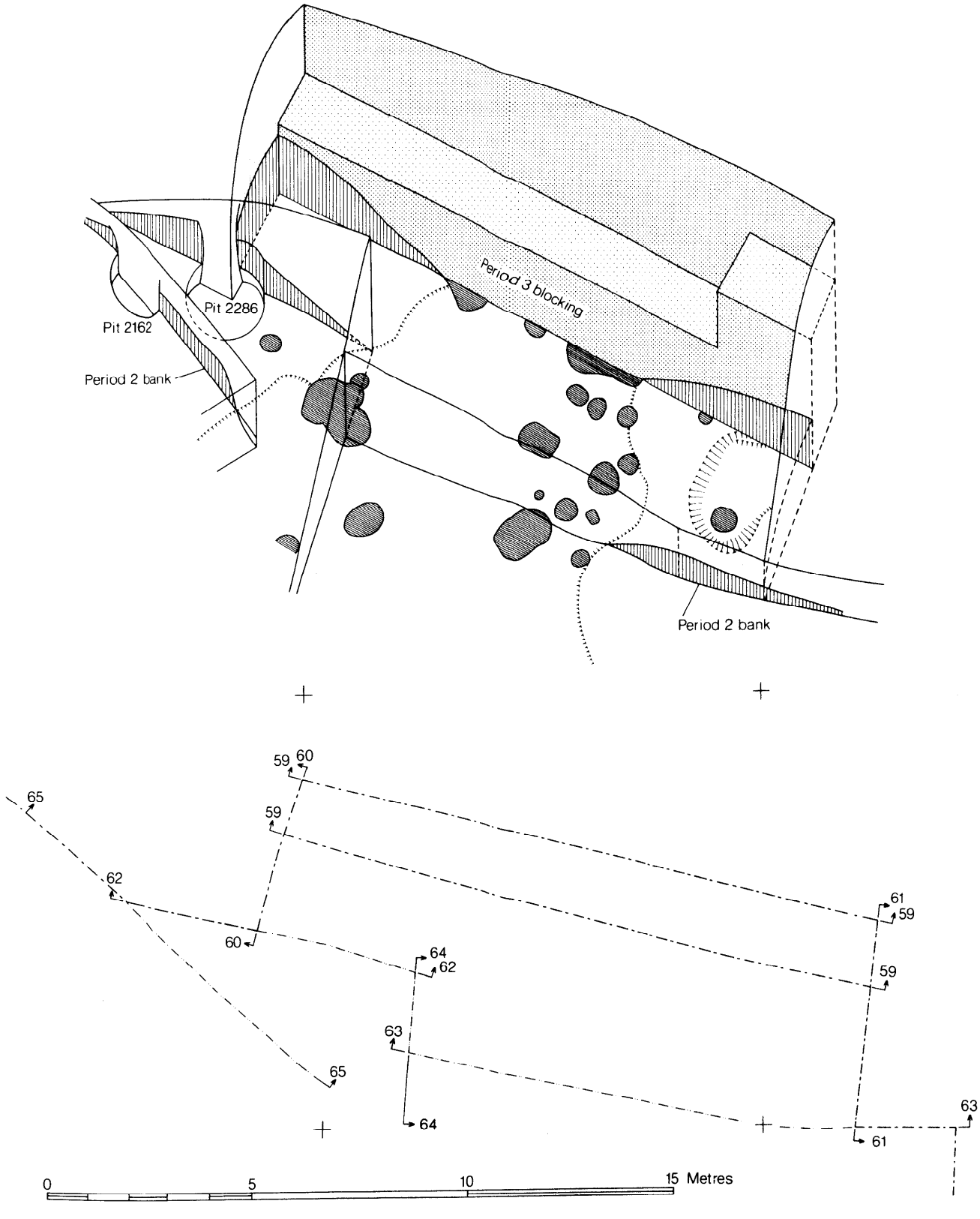

Fig 3.22 Diagram of the excavation stages and sections of the south-west entrance

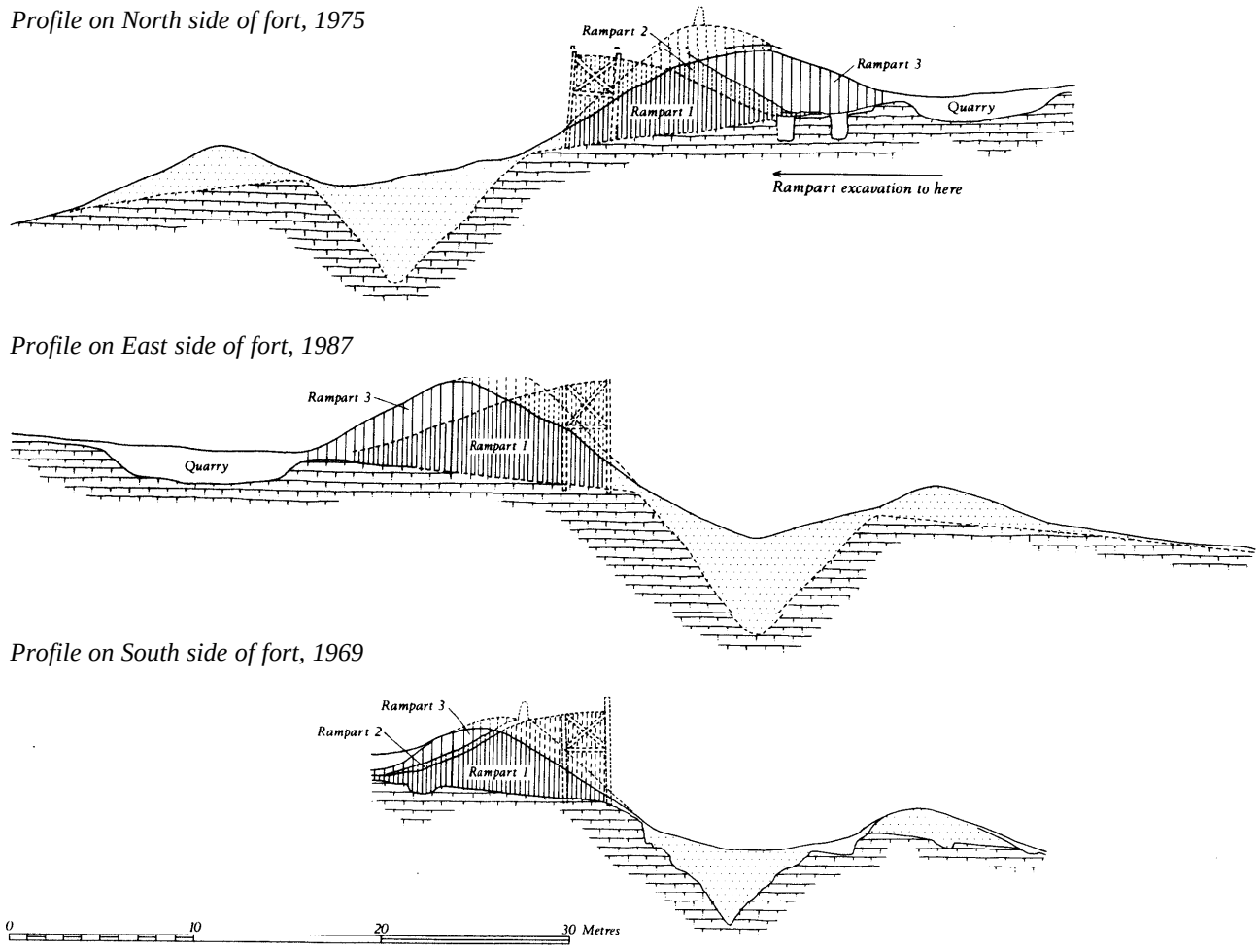

Fig 3.24 Diagrammatic rampart sections

Rampart 3. The heightening of the rampart in this phase marked a major expenditure of communal effort. Around the northern side of the fort the volume and height of the rampart was greatly increased with tips of chalk rubble quarried from a 10 m-wide zone immediately behind the rampart. It was at this time that the south-western gate was blocked. The southern rampart was also heightened, but the skim of new material added was seldom more than a metre thick. It was derived partly from internal quarries (as in part of the 1988 area) but largely from superficial skimming, producing a variegated mixture of soil and chalky rubble from inside the fort. The reason for the disparity of effort between the north and south sides of the fort may be due to the fact that the southern rampart was already substantial before it was heightened, but it could have some symbolic significance which escapes recognition.

It was probably in period 3 that the ditch was recut to its deep V-shaped profile and was kept clear of silting by periodic clearing out, the upthrow gradually increasing the height of the counterscarp bank.

Rampart 3 continued in use from the time of its construction *c* 350/300 BC until the fort was finally abandoned about 100 BC or a little later. By the end of the period, the rampart was capped with a breastwork of some kind built of large flint nodules. Some of these can still be seen on the rampart crest but most had eroded down into the ditch (eg Vol 1 fig 3.5) and into the area immediately behind the rampart.

We have argued above that the 'period 4' defined in 1969 belongs to our redefined period 3 and that the fibula which caused it to be given a late date was an intrusion. The fact that there is no evidence from elsewhere in the fort for late refortification would support this view. The late recutting of the ditch, noted in 1969, is a reality but the date of this activity is totally unknown and could well be of a comparatively recent date.

The entrance sequences can be related to the rampart sequence. At the south-west gate three stages of activity were recognized: stage 1 when the gate was in active use; stage 2 when there was a diminution of use; and stage 3 when the entrance was abandoned and blocked. Since the blocking of stage 3 can be directly correlated to rampart phase 3, stages 1 and 2 must run parallel with the duration of Ramparts 1 and 2 and cover the period *c* 550–350/300.

The eastern entrance sequence is more difficult to place. In the first report we suggested that gate 4 might be correlated to a rampart heightening seen in trench 16 which would be equivalent to rampart period 3: the suggestion was tentative (Vol 1, 35) since all linking stratigraphy had been removed in a later period. The plan of gate 4 at the eastern entrance is, however, very similar to that of the last gate of the south-west entrance. If the similarity can be taken to imply broad contemporaneity, then gate 4 at the eastern entrance should pre-date rampart period 3. This would allow the completely new gate plan introduced at the east entrance

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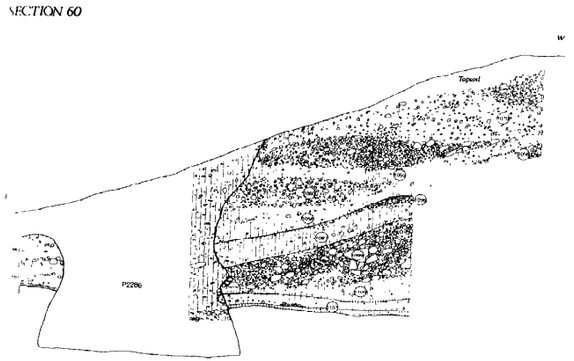

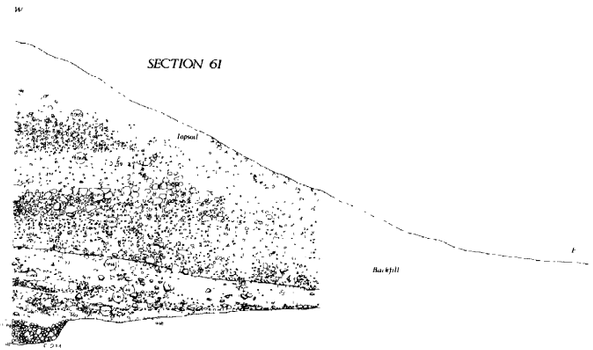

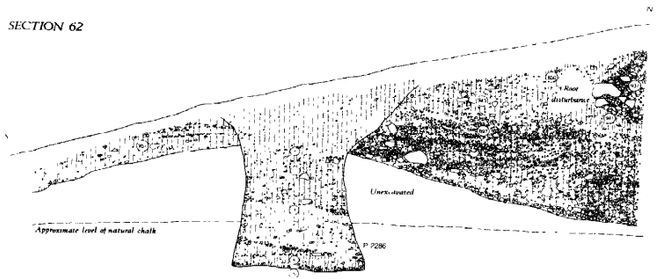

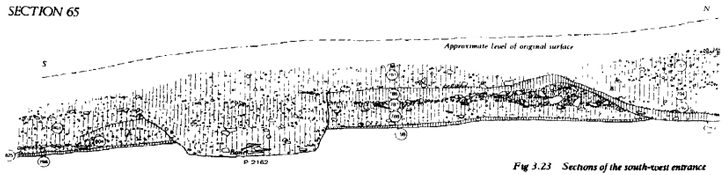

Fig 3.23 Sections of the south-west entrance

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in period 5, together with the outward projecting (inner) hornwork, to be part of the fundamental remodelling which accompanied the construction of Rampart 3 and the blocking of the south-western gate. On balance this correlation has considerable attractions.

The implications which follow are that gates 1–4 at the east entrance run parallel to the stage 1 and stage 2 developments at the south-west gate. A close parallel development need not be expected but it is possible that the phase of destruction by fire at the east entrance (2c) may have its counterpart in the evidence of burning at the south-west gate between phases S7/N10 and S8/N11. The phase of diminished use at the south-west gate (stage 2) was not noted at the east gate. It need not have occurred there but there was no direct evidence that it did not. Thus we have allowed for it in the generalized scheme.

The correlation of gate 5 at the east entrance to rampart period 3 leaves only two gate phases (5 and 6) to fill two centuries or so but gate period 6 is of at least two phases. Expecting a single gate to last 60 years is not unreasonable when it is remembered that the vertical timbers were 0.5–0.7 m in diameter.

A further point needs to be emphasized. The south-west gate was, during its life, provided with a system of fronting hornworks. Even if, as seems likely, they belong to a late phase in the gate's life, they must have existed at a time when the east gate was without hornworks. The blocking of the south-west gate contemporary with rampart period 3 was followed by the creation of hornworks at the east entrance. This implies a complete change in emphasis some time about 350/300 BC when the east entrance took over from the south-west entrance as the aggrandized way into the fort. What social pressures or symbolism lie behind this we can only guess.

The hornworks of the south-west entrance are of a type known at various sites in central southern Britain, for example at Blackbury Castle (Devon), Maiden Castle (Dorset), the east entrance of phase II, and Beacon Hill (Hants). The dating evidence from Danebury implies that the system was in use by *c* 350/300 BC. This would conform well with the reassessed date of the Maiden Castle entrance. It is of some interest to see complex outworks dated so early.

The various sequences defined within the defensive circuit at Danebury may be correlated as follows:

3.6.2 Dating evidence

The pottery found stratified in relation to the rampart sequence is fully listed in the microfiche section (Fiche 25:B1–D12). In summary:

The pre-rampart occupation:	pottery of cp 1–3
Rampart 1	
occupation	cp3
stages 1–2 of blocked entrance	cp 4–6
Rampart 2	?cp 6
Rampart 3	cp 7

The only matter for debate is the occurrence of cp 6 sherds in contexts pre-dating Rampart 2. The evidence is limited but consistent occurring most clearly in Sequence H (1988). Supporting evidence came from the blocked entrance where a few cp 6 sherds were found to pre-date the blocking of Rampart period 3. Elsewhere, around the northern perimeter of the fort there was no ceramic evidence to suggest that the rampart reconstruction (Rampart 3) need date so late: no cp 6 pottery was found to precede its construction and the earliest phases of occupation occurring in the quarry hollows contained only cp 6 pottery. Two explanations for this apparent discrepancy are possible. It could be argued that the northern and southern sequences are not correctly correlated and that around much of the northern perimeter Rampart 3 was constructed at the end of cp 5 while around the south, Rampart 3 dates to the end of cp 6. The alternative view is that the reconstruction of the rampart (Rampart 3) took place at the same time on both sides of the fort during cp 6. That no cp 6 pottery was found below it on the north side is entirely understandable when it is realized how little of the pre-Rampart 3 levels was excavated. The absence of cp 7 pottery in the earliest layers in the quarry hollows may be partly due to the generally small sample size and partly to the effects of residuality but it could also mean that Rampart 3 was constructed *during* cp 6 and that pottery of the type continued in use for some while after.

If the revised correlation given above is accepted, then it has implications for the absolute dating of the construction of Rampart period 3 since it is no longer necessary to hold it back to *c* 400 BC – the date suggested by radiocarbon assessment to be the best fit date for the beginning of cp 6. It is safer therefore to adopt a date around 350/300 BC for this event.

Table 1. The Defensive Sequence

Ramparts	*South-west gate*		*East gate*	*Period*
Rampart 1	Phase S2-6 and N3-9		Gates 1a-c	1a-c
	Phase S7 and N10		Gates 2a-b	2a-b
	– (Possible fire	) stage 1	Destruction by fire	2c
Rampart 2	Phase S8 and N11		Gateless	2d
	Phase S9 and N12 (final gate)		(Gates 3a-b	3a-b
			(Gate 4	4 a
	Diminished use	stage 2		4 b
Rampart 3	Blocking	stage 3	Gate 5	5
			Gates 6a-b hornworks	6a-b
			Destruction by fire	6c
			Gateless	7
				8

Link to Previous Section

3.6.3 The sequence of defences dated

The dating evidence for the different ceramic phases has been discussed in detail in the first volume (1, 190-98). Applying these dates to the stratified pottery found in relation to the defences we may conclude:

a) Rampart 1 was constructed in the mid sixth century.
b) Rampart 2 probably dates to the period 450-400 BC.
c) Rampart 3, the blocking of the south-west gate and the development of hornworks at the east gate took place *c* 350/300 BC.
d) The subsequent developments at the east gate spanned the period c 350/300-*c* 100 BC. The gate was then destroyed by fire.
e) The recutting of the ditch could date to any subsequent period but was probably quite recent.

3.6.4 The sequence of enclosures (Fig 3.25)

As we have seen, the hillfort complex of Danebury is composed of three circuits of defences which we have called the inner, middle and outer earthworks. In the first volume it was argued that the inner was the earliest, to which the middle earthwork was added, the entire complex being later surrounded by the outer earthwork. The more recent work has, however, suggested that the sequence is likely to be more complex than that. The principal reason for this is the work on the outer earthwork which has demonstrated two distinct phases: an original phase, associated with sherds of early type (cp 3–5) reasonably high in the filling, and a later, recut, phase. It was probably the recut ditch which was sectioned in 1969 on the bottom of which the almost complete vessel of cp 6 was found. On this basis the first phase of the outer earthwork must be roughly contemporary with the first phase of the main defence but there is no reason why its construction should not pre-date that of Rampart 1. At this point the four-post structure(s) which could be shown to pre-date Rampart 1 (1988) become relevant. In the original discussion of early four-post structures we allowed the possibility that some may have pre-dated the early rampart and may have been enclosed within a palisaded enclosure totally destroyed by the fort ditch (Vol 1, 30-1). This suggestion is enhanced by the 1988 evidence, but an alternative view now presents itself. Perhaps the outer earthwork in its original phase was the enclosing feature. One way to test such a view would be to carry out an area excavation between the outer earthwork and the main defensive ditch. The area is, however, a Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) and ought not to be disturbed on the scale which such an excavation would require.

Without new large-scale excavations we are left with various possibilities (Fig 3.25) of which the more likely are:

a) outer earthwork enclosing, at some distance, a palisaded enclosure within which the early four-post structures lie. The palisade is replaced *c* 550 BC by Rampart 1 and its ditch;
b) outer earthwork enclosing early four-post structures. Rampart 1 and its ditch added later enclosing a more restricted area;
c) early palisade enclosing early four-post structures followed by the building of the outer earthwork and Rampart 1 in that order or the reverse. It is also necessary, in this sequence, to accommodate the 'ritual pits' which lie between the outer and inner earthworks.

All three options are equally possible but on balance the first seems the most likely. The date of this earliest (pre *c* 550 BC) phase is totally undefined but the sherds of Late Bronze Age-Early Iron Age pottery found in the 1987 rampart section (Volume 5) may be relevant.

In summary then, the supposed earliest period of enclosure is followed *c* 550 by the construction of Rampart 1 of the inner earthwork at which or by which time the outer earthwork was probably in existence.

Where in the sequence the middle earthwork belongs is more difficult to assess but it clearly precedes the hornworks of the east entrance and is probably best placed in the period following the construction of the inner and outer earthworks in their first phases.

The next stage in the development depends upon the relationship of the trackway leading to the fort from the south. The track passed over the silted up outer ditch (first phase) and appears to pass through a gap made in the middle earthwork before turning eastwards towards the main east entrance of the fort where it was traced as a hollow-way beneath the hornworks. If these tenuous links have any validity they provide a useful horizon in the complex development of the earthworks. At, or after, this time the outer earthwork ditch was redug leaving a gap for the southern road. Some time later, when Rampart 3 was constructed blocking the south-west gate, and when the hornworks were added to the east entrance, the track was obstructed. It may have been at this time that it was realigned between the middle and outer earthworks. Thus the sequence summed up in Fig 3.25 would be:

A Pre-inner earthwork phase (various possible sequences combining the outer earthwork and the putative palisade).
B Inner earthwork (Rampart 1) either built with existing outer earthwork or with outer earthwork added later.
C Inner earthwork rebuilt (Rampart 2) and south-western hornworks constructed. Middle earthwork constructed at about this time.
D Southern track crosses silted up outer earthwork ditch and slights middle earthwork ditch.
E Inner earthwork rebuilt (Rampart 3) blocking south-west gate; hornworks built at east gate. Outer earthwork ditch redug leaving gap for south road (now realigned). Middle earthwork remains slighted.

Stage A would pre-date c 550 BC; stages B-D would date to *c* 550-*c* 350 while stage E would begin *c* 350/300. Even if the arguments based on the trackway are regarded as insubstantial the sequence could not be changed significantly.

The function of the middle and outer earthworks remains obscure. The middle earthwork had defensive qualities and could well have functioned as an added defence on the weak southern side perhaps providing corral space as well. The outer earthwork in both its phases was simply a narrow ditch which man and many beasts could easily have jumped across, though the possible existence of flanking hedges would have made this more difficult. Perhaps it was little more than a *cordon sanitaire* marking forall to see the edge of the private space within which the hillfort, and its preceding settlement, lay.

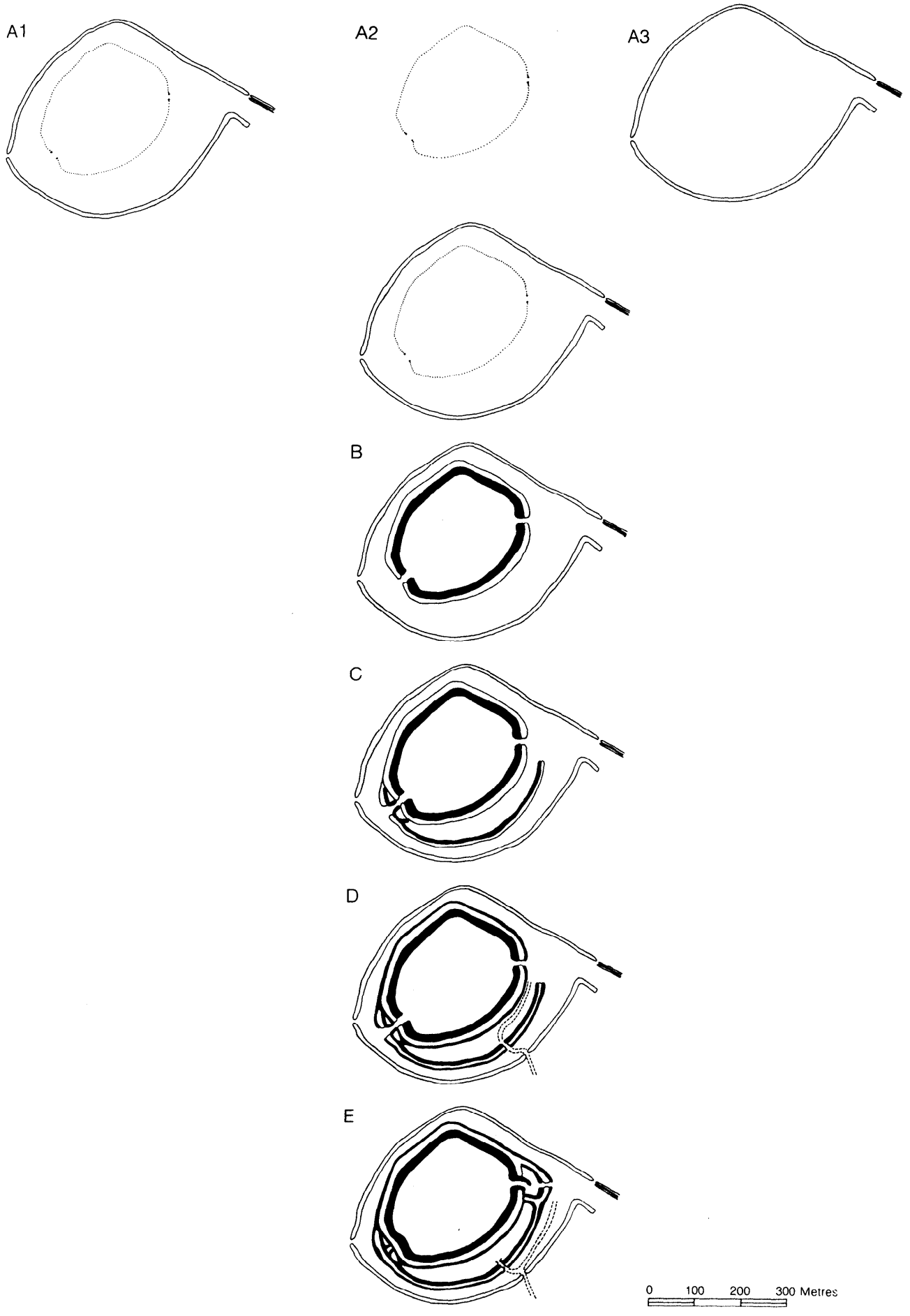

Fig 3.25 The evolution of the Danebury enclosures

4 The interior occupation

4.1 The nature of the evidence

4.1.1 Introduction

The inner rampart of the hillfort encloses an area of 5.3 ha. Of this 1.211 ha was excavated between 1969 and 1978 and a further 1.8 ha between 1979 and 1988, bringing the excavated sample to 57% of the total. Within this a large number of Iron Age features have been recorded including some 10,000 post-holes and 2,500 pits together with quarries, stake-holes, gullies and constructed features such as hearths, ovens, house floors and road surfaces. Some indication of the overall pattern is given on Fig 4.1 which represents human activity over a period of 450 years or so from *c* 550 to *c* 100 BC.

The creation of the first rampart in the sixth century BC provided a constraint within which occupation was to develop. Each phase of activity added to the complexity of the archaeological record while at the same time destroying some part of the earlier record. These processes and their implications have been considered in some detail in Vol 1 (47–9) and the discussion need not be repeated here. To provide just two figures: pit digging alone has removed about 20% of the original surface, while the quarry, dug to provide material for the rampart at various times, has destroyed some 4,300 sq m. Clearly, it has been the earlier phases which have suffered and consequently the record of these phases must be regarded as less complete than that of the later phases.

As a preface to this section it is worth reiterating the point made in the first volume that the site divides into two zones, a peripheral zone around the ramparts where stratified deposits have survived well in the quarry hollows and have been preserved by silting washed down from the interior and from the rampart, and a central area where a variety of erosion processes have combined to remove both the superficial stratigraphy and some part of the original chalk surface. These matters have been considered fully in Volume 1 with some attempt at quantification.

This reality constrains interpretation. In the peripheral zone it is possible to work out details of phasing and to reconstruct the features and activities occupying contemporary ground surfaces. In the central area (with the exception of a small patch of stratigraphy examined in 1979–80) phasing is possible only by reference to intercutting features and to relative dating based on an assessment of the associated pottery. These points are of particular relevance to the consideration of the development of the fort and will be examined further below.

4.1.2 The range of the surviving data

In section 4.2 below we will consider in some detail the different structural complexes created within the fort. Here it is necessary only to make some broad generalizations about the individual elements of which they are composed. These notes are designed simply to augment and update the discussion in Volume 1 (49–51).

Post-holes (Figs 4.2 and 4.3)

Post-holes are defined as vertical-sided holes, usually of circular plan, measuring between 100 mm and 1 m in diameter and with a similar range of depths. The assumption is that they were dug to support timbers. Though, with very rare exceptions, no actual timber survives in position, the emplacements of the vertical timbers can often be made out as a distinctive earth fill contrasting markedly with the chalk or flint packing rammed in around them. Sometimes the earth filling was very loose, and in the case of doorpost timbers preserved in the stratigraphy of the peripheral zone, the position of the wood often appeared as a void suggesting that a timber stump may have rotted in position. Since there is little significant distinction between a true void and a void loosely filled with a trickle of soil the word 'void' is used in subsequent discussion to refer to both situations. 'Voids' are very seldom visible in post-holes in the central area even though the post position, as a post-pipe, may be distinguished from the packing.

In total some 10,000 post-holes have been found in the excavated area suggesting a total of 17,500 surviving within the fort. The actual number originally dug will have been greater bearing in mind the destructive effect of the quarry and of pit digging.

Post-holes will have been dug for a wide variety of reasons. The most readily recognizable contexts are as structural timbers, especially doorposts, in circular buildings, as the uprights for rectangular structures and as pairs providing frames for drying racks, looms, etc. Of the total recorded less than a half can be assigned to recognizable structures.

Stake-holes

Stake-holes measuring 20–100 mm in diameter and up to 350 mm deep are not infrequently preserved especially in well-stratified areas. They were probably made with an iron-tipped pole to create an earth-fast socket for verticiliy-set split timbers or poles. In some cases close-set stakes formed the vertical element of wattle fences or walls (as in the case of the circular structures). Elsewhere they may have supported temporary shelters or performed a host of other functions.

Survival is difficult to assess. In the deeply stratified peripheral zone survival is good especially where the holes have been driven into chalk rubble or solid chalk. When, however, the 'bedrock' was a clayey silt, of a more fluid nature, the holes of uprooted stakes could very easily disappear. Elsewhere in the fort survival will vary according to the thickness of the overburden into which the stakes were driven and the extent to which the surface of the natural chalk has suffered erosion. At best the pattern in the central area is partial.

Pits (Fig 4.4)

A total of 2,500 has been recorded in the excavated area suggesting an overall total of 4,700 within the fort. Survival is high except in the area occupied by the quarry hollows where all trace of most early pits is likely to have been removed.

In terms of gross statistics the estimated 4,700 pits represent an average of 10 pits per year throughout the occupation span of the fort though some may have been in use for several years at a time.

Gullies (Fig 4.5)

A number of gullies have been found. They fall into three categories: penannular or curved arcs of gullies usually

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Fig 4.1 Plan of all Iron Age features

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DANEBURY
GENERAL PLAN SHOWING
ALL FEATURES EXCEPT PITS

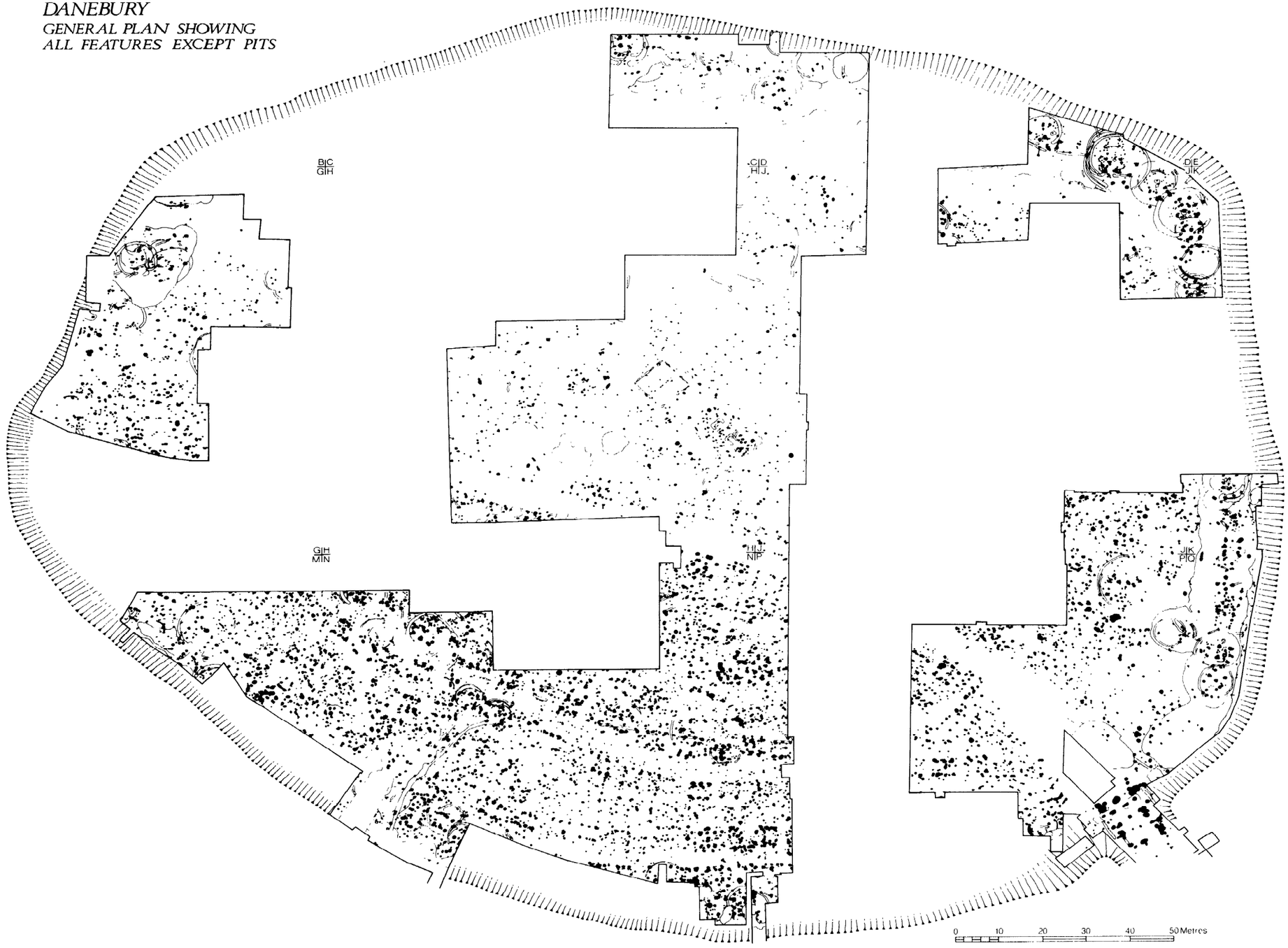

Fig 4.2

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Link to Next Section

DANEBURY
ALL POST HOLES
EXCLUDING RS & CS POSTS

Fig 4.3

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DANEBURY

GENERAL PLAN SHOWING PITS ONLY. ALL PHASES

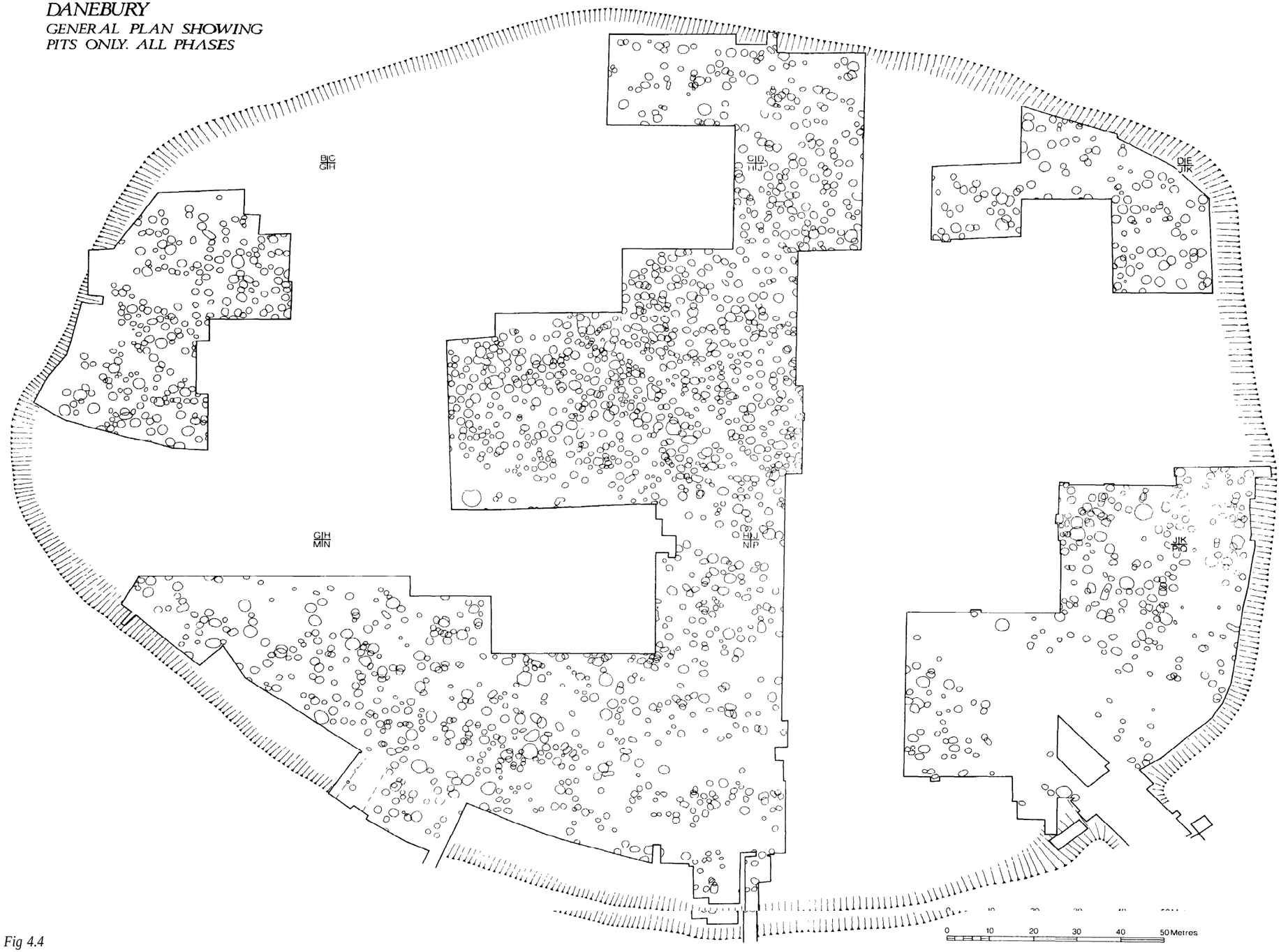

Fig 4.4

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DANEBURY
CIRCULAR STRUCTURES
AND GULLY COMPLEXES

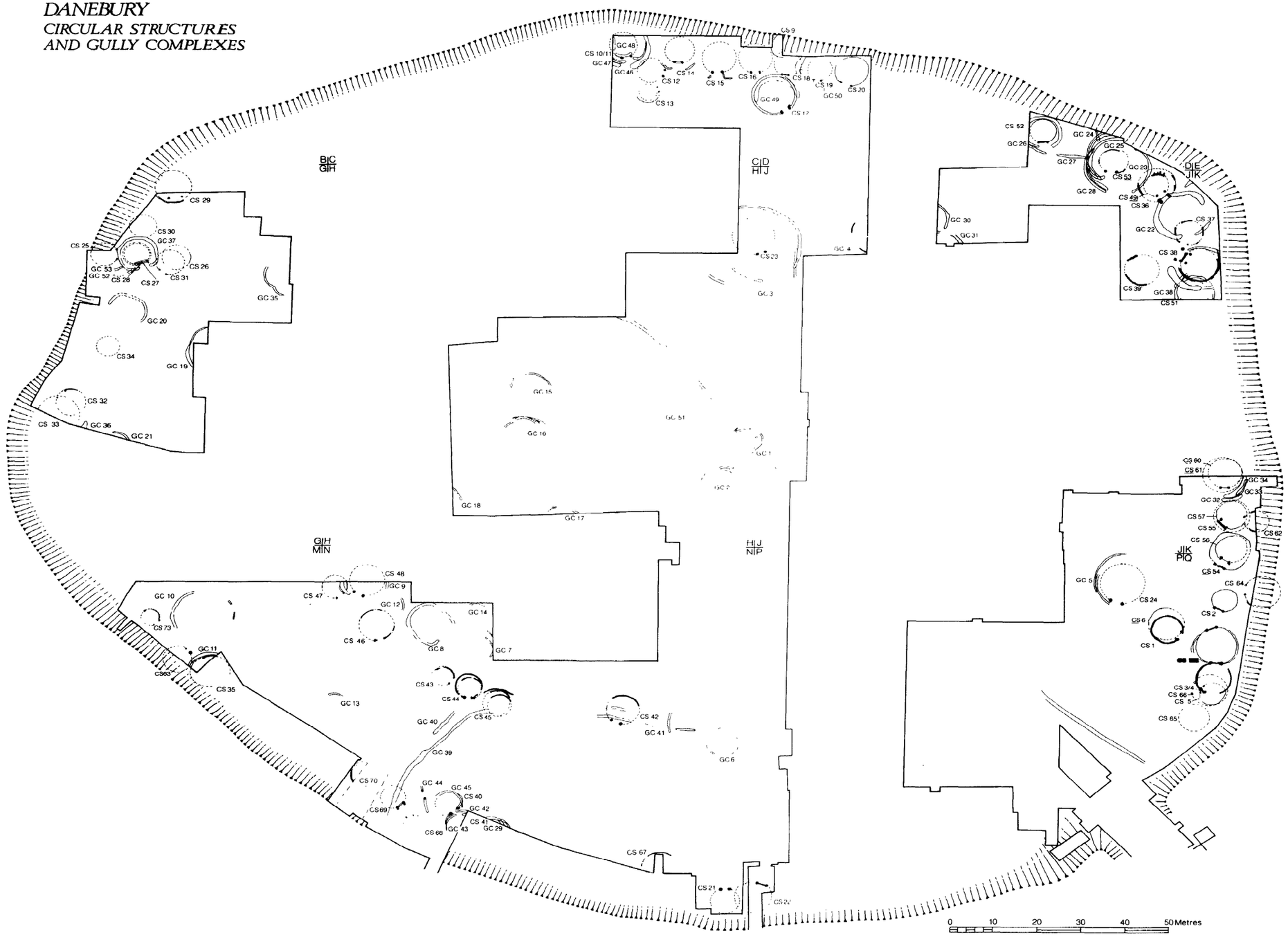

Fig 4.5

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associated with houses or post structures; enclosure gullies defining open areas in proximity to houses; and linear gullies. All are likely to have served a drainage function, taking off surface water, but some may, in addition, have marked boundaries. Survival is likely to have been good.

Open areas

Apart from the lines of the roads (visible on Fig 4.1) no obvious open areas are recognizable. This, however, is more a feature of the continuous use of the site than of reality and when the different phases of occupation are considered (below pp. 231–9) a number of lightly utilized areas become apparent. It also seems likely that the area of clay-with-flints in the north-west corner of the site was generally avoided. Little of this area has been excavated but the patches exposed in 1972, 1981 and 1983 were largely without features.

Stratified layers

For the most part stratified layers were restricted to the peripheral zone in the quarry hollows and preserved beneath rampart period 3 but a patch of chalk, silt and cobble spreads, in the vicinity of road 2 (excavated in 1979-80), provided a vivid reminder of what has been lost through erosion and later human activity in the central region. In all probability layers of this kind once survived throughout the fort where worn hollows attracted silt and debris and were later consolidated with successive tips of chalk.

4.1.3 Chronological and locational variation

Even a cursory glance at Figs 4.2-4.5 will suggest some degree of functional differentiation throughout the life of the fort. Road lines seem to have been maintained over long periods of time and superficially at least the occupation seems to be divided into three zones: a peripheral zone occupied by houses and associated structures; a northern central zone where pits predominate; and a southern central zone where post-holes, many of them constituting rectangular post structures, cluster in rows. At one level of generalization this simple threefold division is valid but when chronological constraints are considered or individual areas are looked at in more detail the picture, not surprisingly, becomes more complicated.

4.1.4 The arrangement of the report

The procedure adopted here, to present the complex array of data, is similar to that used in the first volume. In the first section (4.2) a detailed consideration is given to each of the main types of structural element: circular structures; rectangular post-built structures; gullies and ditches; roads; pits; and internal quarries, together with a discussion of the structural use of daub, clay and timber. Individual structures are fully described either in the printed text or in the fiche, In the following section (4.3) the stratigraphical sequences, within which some of the structural elements are embedded, are discussed in some detail. For the most part these sequences lay within the peripheral zone, largely in the quarry hollows, but the patches of stratigraphy found near road 2 in 1979-80 are also described. The individual sequences, taken together with those published in the first volume, are used to establish a *general stratigraphical development sequence* which, combined with the rampart sequences and the *gate sequences,* allows the compilation of a *Danebury general sequence* (p. 35). In section 4.4 the different areas of the site will be considered chronologically insofar as the dating evidence for the individual features allows. Finally, in section 4.5 an initial presentation will be made of a range of analyses designed to examine functional and social aspects of the data. This is essentially a preliminary treatment which will be further developed in Volume 6.

4.2 The structural elements

The sequence of descriptions adopted here is closely similar to that used in the first volume. To begin with each of the main structural categories is considered in detail in the following order:

a. Circular structures, including buildings and working areas;
b. rectangular structures built of timbers set in continuous foundation trenches;
c. rectangular structures composed of upright timbers usually set in individual post-holes;
d. gullies, either linear or penannular dug for boundary or drainage purposes (where not discussed elsewhere in relation to structures);
e. roads;
f. pits;
g. internal quarries.

4.2.1 Circular structures (Figs 4.6–4.63; Pls 35-46)

The excavations of 1969–78 exposed a complex of features and layers from which 24 circular structures were isolated. These were described in detail in Volume 1 (60–81). During the excavations of 1979–88 a further 43 broadly similar structures were recognized (CS25–63, 68–70 and 73) several of which were rebuilt on more than one occasion on the same site. To this total can be added a further six (CS64-7, 71–2) tentatively identified following a thorough reconsideration of the 1969-78 data. Thus in all 73 circular structures have now been defined.

Some thought has been given as to the most appropriate means of presenting this complex of data. In the end it was decided to adopt the method used in the first volume, that is to publish a full catalogue of the circular structures in the main text giving a plan, sections and a concise description of each. There are two reasons for putting such an extended treatment here, rather than in the fiche section: first, high quality structural data of this kind is rare from British prehistoric sites outside wetland environments, and secondly, even though preservation is good uncertainties of interpretation remain: these are best made explicit in full published descriptions. What is offered is, even then, only a selection of the available data. The spatial relationships of the structures are considered more fully in Section 4.3 while detailed descriptions of the individual layers will be found in the site archive.

It will be apparent from the general plan (Fig 4.5) that the majority of the circular structures were found in the stratified layers beneath or behind the ramparts where stake-holes of the walls and floor surfaces frequently survive albeit incompletely. Comparatively few have been recognized within the central area and then only where exceptional circumstances prevail, such as the build up and survival of stratigraphy along the line of road 6, or the occurrence of penannular drainage gullies which focus attention on pairs of posts which might

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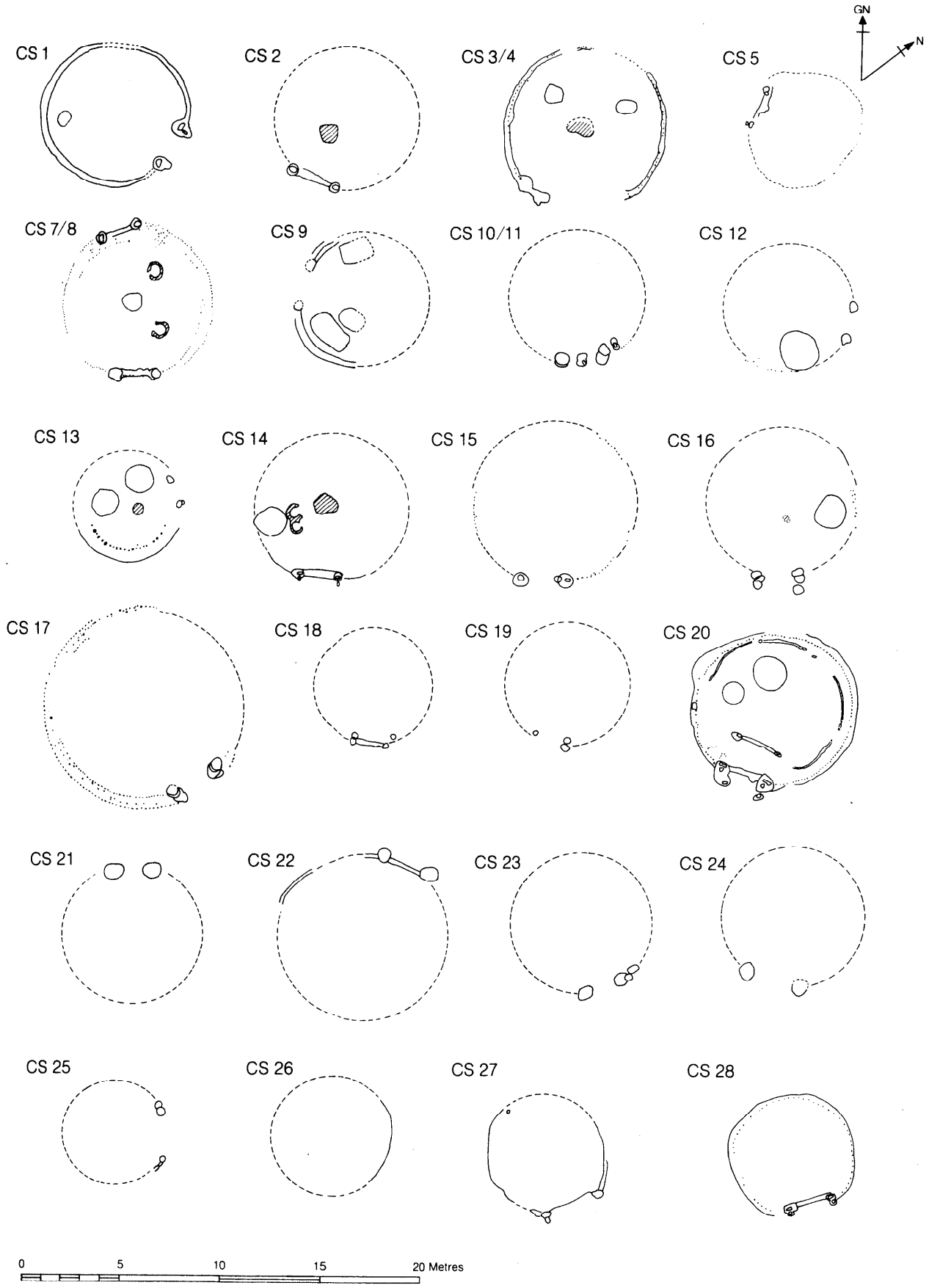

Fig 4.6 Plans of circular structures

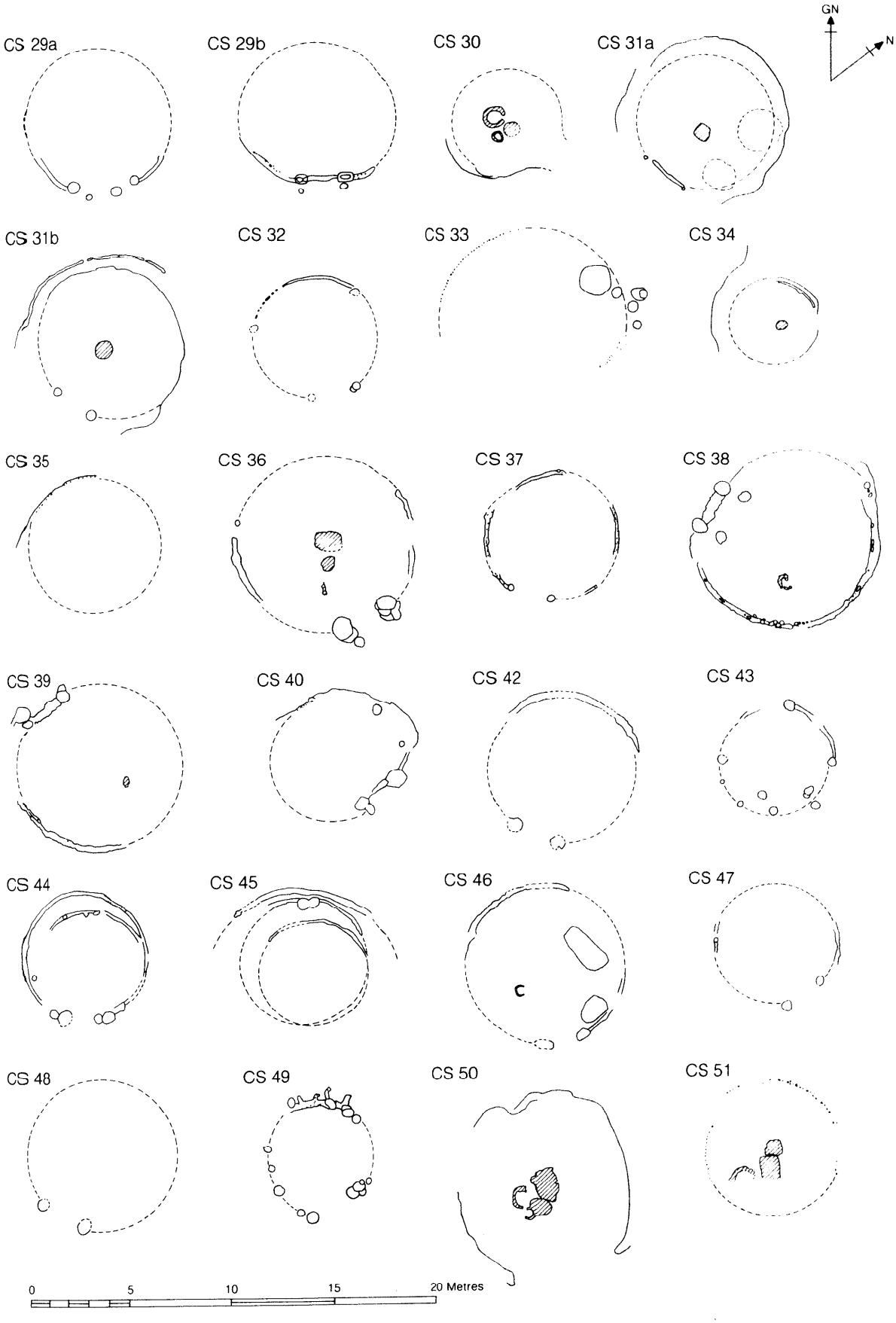

Fig 4.7 Plans of circular structures

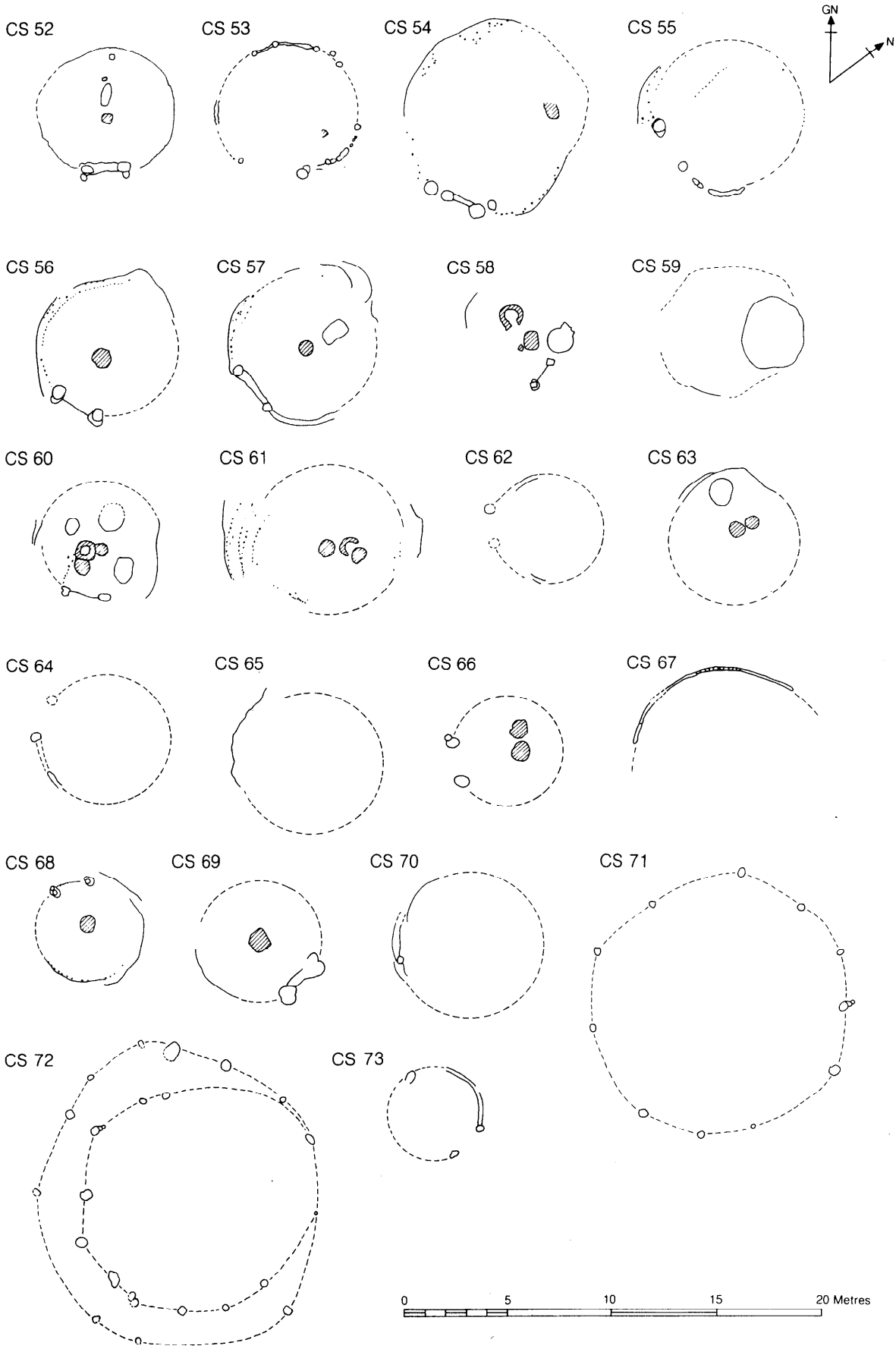

Fig 4.8 Plans of circular structures

represent door structures (eg CS23 and 24). That there were more circular structures within the central area is likely. A scan of all the post-holes within the 1979-88 area has suggested at least 50 settings of paired posts out of a total of 159 two-post structures, the spacing and proportions of which are appropriate to door frames (pp. 113): there may well have been more no longer recognizable because of the destruction of one or both of the posts by later pits. How many of these pairs were actually doors to houses and how many were simply two-post structures reflecting a variety of other functions we will never know, but that even a few of them may represent houses is a warning against using the apparent absence of evidence for houses in rash generalizations about the interior organization of the fort.

In the discussion in the first volume some comments were offered about the different forms of circular structures encountered. The much larger sample now available calls for reconsideration of some of the issues raised. In the section to follow all 73 circular structures will be taken into consideration.

Early ring-groove houses

A small group of buildings survives which, by virtue of their stratigraphical relationships and associated material, can be shown to belong to the early period of occupation (550-350/300 BC). These are CS9, CS25, CS32, CS37, CS42, CS43, CS44(a and b), CS45(a and b), CS46, CS47, CS62 and CS64. All are remarkably similar. The majority are between 6–7 m in diameter (the smallest is 5.5 m and the largest 8.0 m), all have a shallow ring-groove defining the wall and a simple two-post door. Evidence for the actual wall structure is not extensive but the slots are shallow and in three examples (CS37, CS44 and CS45) stake-holes were found in the bottoms. In the case of CS25 the wall seems to have been built of paired stakes or billets of rectangular section. Taken together this would indicate that walls of wattle were probably the norm. Few features have been found inside but for a variety of reasons (partial exposure, subsequent erosion, etc) the absence of evidence need not be significant. In two cases (CS9 and CS46) internal rectangular pits seem to be contemporary with the use of the building and CS46 also has an oven.

Since all the early structures conform to this general type it is clear that the ring-groove house was a significant part of the Danebury vernacular in the early period. The fact that houses of this type occurred both immediately behind the rampart and also in the central area suggests that it was not a specific type restricted to a single location. It should be remembered, however, that early houses without ring-groove walls could have passed unnoticed in the central area.

Ring-groove houses are comparatively common in the north of Britain (see Cunliffe 1978, 225–6 for general discussion) where they tend to be well-preserved but the type is becoming increasingly well-represented in the archaeological record of the Midlands and south.

Plank-built structures

In the first volume three structures were classified as being of plank-built type. Of these CS9 is best reclassified as an early ring-groove house while CS3 is, on reflection, likely to be a ring-groove house of the later period. This leaves CS1 as the sole example with plank-built walls. The fact that, during the second ten-year programme, no further examples of the type were discovered serves to emphasize its most unusual character. There is nothing further to add to the discussion already published (Vol 1, 54-9) except to offer a tentative reconstruction based upon all the available evidence (Fig 4.9).

Late ring-groove structures

Of the 49 typical house structures belonging to the later period (post 350/300 BC), 14 have their walls in part or in total defined by shallow ring-grooves. In seven of these (CS3, CS22, CS29a, CS31b, CS34, CS36 and CS68) no trace of the actual timbers survives and in theory they could have been of any form but in seven (CS29b, CS35, CS38b, CS38c, CS39, CS40 and CS53) some basal impressions of small timbers or stakes can be made out. There appears to be some variety. In CS53, for example, small posts up to 150 mm in diameter were found widely spaced around the circumference of the house with the wall-groove in between (though the posts could not be shown to be absolutely contemporary with the house). In the case of CS38c timbers up to 100 mm in size seem to have been more closely spaced. On the other hand, CS35 showed clear stake impressions, 40 mm in diameter, spaced at intervals of *c* 100 mm. In some examples, eg CS29b, deep but sporadic stake-holes along the wall line could represent the local rebuilding of a partly rotted wall. The one case of total rebuilding seems to be CS3/4 where the stake-holes of CS4 were driven through the filling of the ring-groove of CS3 (Vol 1, 62–4). Thus, although the evidence is not particularly clear, and is distorted by rebuilding, the basic wall structure seems to have been of small timbers, serving as the verticals presumably for wattle walls, their bases packed in position in a wall trench.

The average diameter of these late ring-groove houses is 6.9 m with the smallest being 4 m and the largest 8.7 m. This compares with an average diameter of 6.2 m for the early ring-groove houses.

Stake-built structures

By far the commonest type of house at Danebury was built of stakes, set in holes driven into the underlying soil or chalk using a crowbar-like implement. Twenty definite examples of this type have been identified (CS4, CS7, CS8, CS10, CS11, CS13, CS15, CS16, CS17, CS20, CS28, CS33, CS51, CS54, CS55, CS56, CS57a, CS60, CS61 and CS70) and, it will be argued below, a further 17 examples probably belong to the same type. The well-preserved examples show that the stakes were usually 30–60 mm in diameter and were spaced at intervals of 150–200 mm. Assuming that the hole was made first with a bar and the stake was then rammed into it, the shape of the hole is most likely to reflect the shape of the timber. The stakes were frequently circular or oval in section but many examples have been found which showed a distinctive rectangular cross section. These were presumably split or trimmed timbers quite possibly long poles shaved down to be of even size throughout their length.

The stakes must have formed the vertical framework for a wattle wall woven in position forming a rigid earth-fast drum joined to the doorposts. Above wall-top level there were two possible treatments: either the verticals were trimmed off and the separate rafters of the conical roof were bound to a suitably strengthened wall top or, more simply, selected vertical poles, projecting above the woven wattle wall, were bent inwards and joined at the

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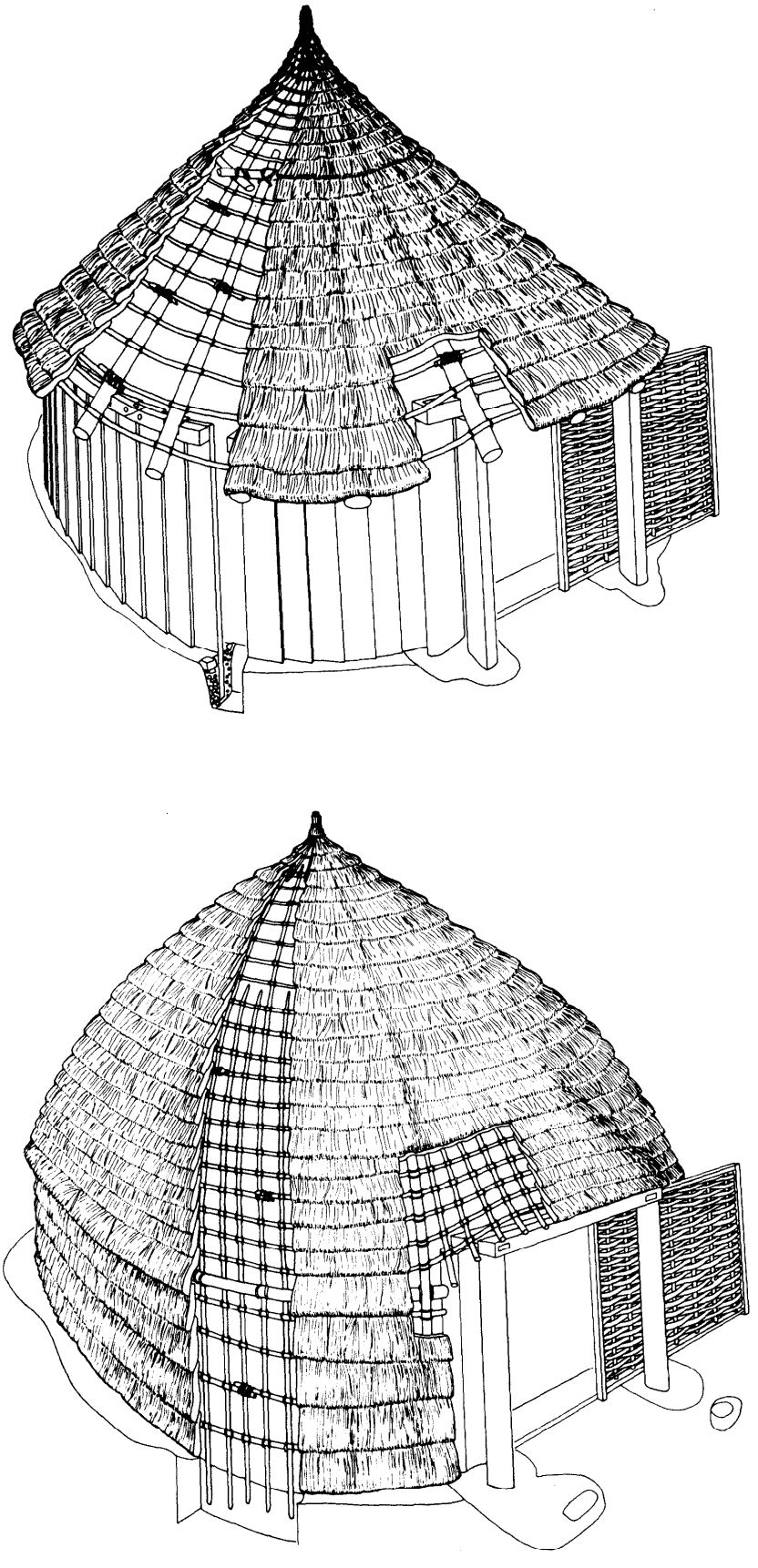

Fig 4.9 Reconstructions of plank-built and stake-built houses (by Chris Unwin)

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apex to form a framework for the wattlework to continue upwards. The resulting structure, illustrated in the reconstruction in Fig 4.9, would have had a considerable strength and rigidity. Moreover it would have been light enough to enable the entire house to be moved by a comparatively small group of people (see below p. 48). The remarkably-preserved houses found at Deer Park Farm, Co Antrim, dating to the seventh century AD (Lynn 1989), show something of the elegant simplicity of large wattle-built houses. The lack of distinction between vertical wall and roof was noted by the excavator.

The walls and roofs (however structured) would have had to be covered to keep out draughts and rain. The simplest way to seal the roof would have been with thatch, ideally reed thatch. In the absence of any evidence for the daubing of the wattle it is quite possible that the walls were treated in a similar manner. At Deer Park Farm double walls infilled with organic insulation were the norm. Only one possible example of this type was found at Danebury (CS17) but it is quite possible that the technique of double walling was widely used since the internal face need not have been earth-fast.

It will be evident from the individual house plans that seldom have all the individual stake-holes been traced. This is particularly clear in the case of CS61: several arcs of stake-holes were found on the western side where they had penetrated the natural chalk but in spite of repeated careful search of the eastern side, where the terrace had been scarped into a layer of fine crumbly silt, not a single hole was located. The simplest explanation for this is that they had existed but as the timbers rotted (or were removed) the loose and slightly plastic soil into which they had been driven simply closed up leaving no trace, Thus one of the most important factors influencing the survival of the stake-holes is the texture of the soil into which they were set. Crumbly silts with a high clay content were potentially fluid but the rather more chalky silt, on which CS20 was built, remained stable and allowed the individual holes to be clearly seen. In other examples it is possible that the stakes had been deliberately pulled out allowing dark black soil from the surrounding occupation layers to fall into the voids before distortion could occur. There were evidently many factors influencing survival and the only lesson that can be learnt is that the absence of evidence for stakes does not necessarily constitute evidence for their absence. With this in mind we must now look at the 17 examples where no trace of a wall is evident in spite of the posts of the door frame surviving.

Three of these (CS23, CS24 and CS48) can be simply explained by pointing out that subsequent erosion had removed all floor and occupation layers and was therefore probably sufficient to have removed all trace of stake-holes. The remaining 14 houses (CS2, CS5, CS12, CS14, CS18, CS19, CS21, CS26, CS27, CS31a, CS57, CS65, CS66 and CS69) require more detailed consideration. Two examples serve to demonstrate the problem: CS5 and CS52. Both had well-defined doorposts and door sill slots while inside the distinctive chalk floors exactly marked the inner edge of the wall and yet not the slightest trace of the wall structure could be seen except for a few smudges of charcoal along part of the wall line of CS5. There are only two reasonable explanations: either the walls sat on the surface of the soil and did not penetrate it; or stake-holes had once existed but all trace of them had disappeared in the manner discussed above. It is impossible to decide between these two options but the further implications of the former will be considered again below p. 48.

The stake-built and probable stake-built houses averaged in diameter 7.0 m, ranging from 5.1 to 9.5 m. Thus they were not significantly larger than the late ring-groove houses.

Post-ring structures

No definite examples of houses built of circular settings of posts have been recognized at Danebury in spite of careful search but in view of the large number of post-holes in the central area (nearly 10,000) and the destructive activity of pits it is impossible to be sure that none existed. A number of possibilities have been considered but, with two *possible* exceptions (CS71 and CS72), they lack the regularity necessary to be convincing. In the deeply stratified areas, where recognition would be much easier only two dubious examples can be offered, CS49 and CS53. The first is unlikely to be a circular structure at all while the second is most probably a ring-groove house with a few posts fortuitously impinging upon its wall line. It seems unlikely that any others could have escaped unnoticed in the stratified periphery. This does not, however, mean that post-ring round houses were entirely absent from the central area at Danebury and the two possible examples (CS71 and CS72) may give some indication of their general form and size.

Working areas

Several roughly circular areas were recognized, sometimes terraced or worn into the backslopes of the rampart, where evidence of activity associated with floors, pits, hearths and ovens was readily apparent but where no trace of door or wall structure survived. Locations of this sort were probably open-air working areas. Examples include CS6?, CS30, CS34?, CS38a, CS50, CS58 and CS59. CS50 was the largest and most elaborate: it measured *c* 10 m in diameter and was surrounded by a penannular drainage ditch with a low bank inside and was approached by a well-constructed chalk path. Others, eg CS34, were much smaller, only 3–4 m in diameter and were little more than consolidated areas around hearths, or, in the case of CS59, pits.

The range of structural features constituting these working areas in no way differed from the interior features of many of the houses. This could suggest either that the cooking and baking activities, which the majority of them represent, were carried out in the open or within a building irrespectively or that some houses were later reused as cooking places after their original use had come to an end.

Doorways (Fig 4.10)

The door frames were frequently the best preserved element of the Danebury houses. At their simplest they consisted of two doorposts bedded in pits 0.5–0.7 m deep set with centres *c* 2 m apart and while this basic structure was adopted in all those examples where the doors were excavated several variations can be recognized. The most frequent was the addition of a horizontal door sill represented now as a slot against which the chalk house floors and thresholds had abutted. The sill was presumably a structural part of the door frame serving as a counterpart to the lintel in keeping the structure rigid. We must suppose therefore that the sills were in some way jointed or pegged to the main verticals.

Another variation was the setting of two additional timbers in front of the main doorposts leaving a gap of

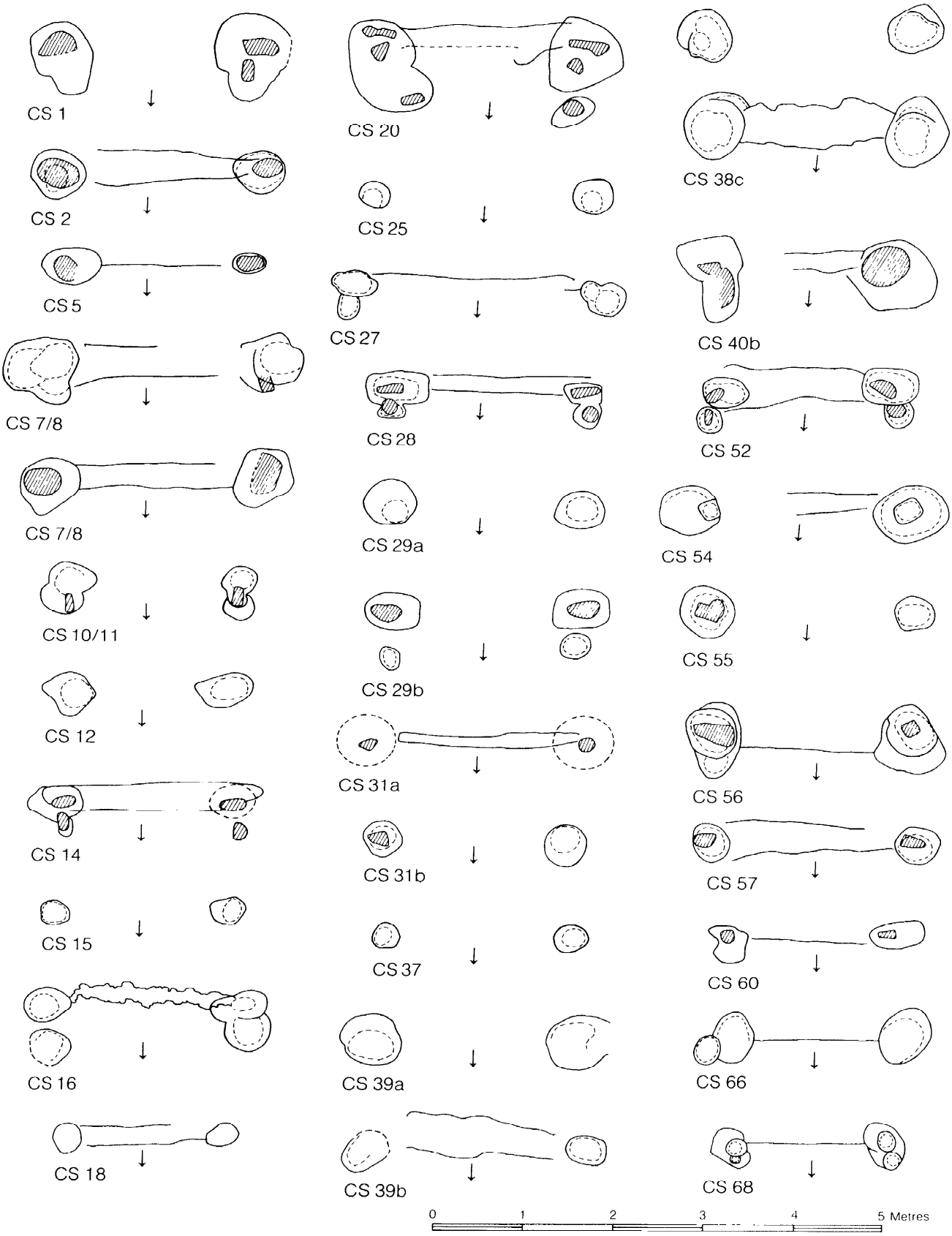

Fig 4.10 Plans of door structures (The arrows point to outside)

100-200 mm. This kind of arrangement was clearly planned from the outset because in several cases the double post-holes can be shown to have been dug and packed as part of one operation. The best examples of these double post doors are CS1, CS10/11, CS14, CS20, CS28 and CS52. Less well preserved examples are CS16, CS29b and CS36 and there are others where the recutting of the doorpost holes has obscured detail. Double post doors recurred a sufficient number of times to suggest that the feature was desirable either for its decorative (or symbolic) effect or for some functional reason. One possible explanation is that the gap between the door-posts and the outer frame was designed to secure a movable door, perhaps of wicker, which could be slotted into position or completely removed at will.

In a number of cases the shapes of the original timbers have been precisely preserved by the rammed chalk packing around them. A selection of the best is shown here (Fig 4.10). Invariably the inner timbers were elongated along the line of the wall and the individual voids suggest that they had been formed from halved or radially split trunks. The outer frame, where it occurred, was usually built of smaller verticals of uniform dimension: some were squared, some were of circular cross section, while several look as though they were formed from quartered trunks. These shapes, of course, reflect only the cross section of the timbers at and below ground level and it is quite possible that above ground they were more carefully finished and even carved.

Another feature which occurs less frequently, apparently associated with doors, is an inner setting of two posts mirroring the door timbers. This arrangement can be seen in CS20 and CS38b and c and may represent some attempt to create an internal vestibule perhaps intended to exclude direct draughts.

Interiors

Most of the houses were floored, frequently on more than one occasion, with layers of chalk rubble which had become compacted and puddled by wear. For the most part the interiors seem to have been kept clear but in a few cases internal structures built of stakes have been recognized. One consistent feature is the construction of a small alcove against the wall, just inside the door. Examples may be seen in CS5, CS7, CS14, CS20 and CS57. Less frequently there is evidence of wattle screens dividing off part of the interior (eg CS52, CS55 and CS60) and many houses had scattered stake-holes or isolated posts suggesting a variety of internal structures probably of a temporary nature.

The only major structural fittings to occur frequently were hearths and ovens, which were invariably constructed in a consistent manner. Hearths were made either by digging a shallow pit in the floor *c* 100 mm deep and filling it with a layer of small flint nodules packed in crushed chalk or by setting the flint foundation within the floor during construction. This was then surfaced by a thickness of puddled chalk or daub brought to a fine smooth finish. In one example (CS31a) the surface of the hearth was decorated with incised circles. An exactly comparable hearth was found at Glastonbury (Bulleid & Gray 1911, pl VI(2)). The ovens were made by digging a shallow pit and flooring it with puddled chalk. The walls of the oven were then built up in chalky daub leaving a flue arch in one side for stoking. Little is known of the superstructures (but see Section 4.2.4 for a more detailed discussion).

Of the 34 houses which are sufficiently well preserved to retain the relevant characteristics (all from the late phase in the quarry hollow) ten have no hearths or oven at all (CS1, CS5, CS10/11, CS12, CS18, CS19, CS20, CS27, CS55 and CS57b); 18 have only hearths (CS2, CS3/4, CS13, CS15, CS16, CS28, CS3la, CS31b, CS34, CS39, CS52, CS53, CS54, CS56, CS57a, CS66, CS68 and CS69) while eight have both hearths and ovens (CS7/8, CS14, CS36, CS38a, CS51, CS60 and CS61). In addition to this there were three external working areas, with no evidence of doors or walls, which possessed both hearths and ovens (CS30, CS50 and CS58). Of the less well preserved, two provide evidence of hearths (CS63 and CS64) and one of an oven (CS46). The variation provides a very clear indication that circular structures must have served a range of functions.

Another variation, again reflecting on function, is the presence or absence of contemporary pits. It is sometimes impossible to be sure that pits were actually being used while the house was functioning (rather than having been dug immediately after its abandonment) but in some examples a fair degree of certainty is possible. Two early houses (CS9 and possibly CS46) had rectangular pits fitted carefully inside. Of the 38 later houses where the preservation is adequate 22 do not contain contemporary pits (CS1, CS2, CS3/4, CS7/8, CS18, CS19, CS21, CS22, CS27, CS28, CS31b, CS36, CS38a, CS38b, CS38c, CS39,CS52, CS53, CS55, CS57a, CS68 and CS69), ten probably had one contemporary pit in use at any one time (CS5, CS20, CS31a, CS33, CS40b, CS54, CS56, CS57b, CS60 and CS61) and a further seven possibly had contemporary pits (CS10/11, CS12, CS13, CS14, CS15, CS16 and CS40a). In each case the pit is located to one side of the house close to the wall. Given that they were all beehive-shaped, the mouths would have been little more than 0.5 to 0.75 m across when originally dug and could, therefore, easily have been covered.

Exteriors

The majority of the houses had an approach path leading to their doors surfaced on more than one occasion with tips of chalk. Whether or not it was normal practice to do this only when the path became muddy it is difficult to say but there is some evidence in the 1986–7 area that hollows had formed in front of the doors before the first chalk surfacing had been laid. Generally these approaches were without emphasis but in two cases (CS14 and CS15) an attempt was made with fences and shallow gullies to create a focus on the entrance.

It is somewhat surprising, bearing in mind the low-lying location of most of the houses, that drainage ditches were so infrequently dug. Only six examples have been recorded. Of these one, certainly, (CS28) and one, probably, (CS10/11) were surrounded by penannular ditches and in the case of CS28 a low bank had been created on the inner lip of the ditch against the house wall. The other examples (CS38b, CS51, CS60 and CS61) possessed only short arcs of ditch concentric with the house walls. In every case the distance between the wall and the lip of the ditch was such that water running off the roof would have dripped into the ditch but the ditches would also have served to drain off surface water to prevent flash floods from swamping the houses. Why such a simple and effective technique was not more widely used is difficult to understand unless the ditch was in some way a reflection of the status of the occupier, but this seems unlikely in view of the fact that a penannular ditch with slight internal bank was used to define an otherwise unprotected working area (CS50).

In the central area of the fort it is possible that some of the lengths of curved gully which survived were originally associated with circular structures but only two (CS23 and CS24) have produced sufficient structural evidence to suggest the presence of houses.

General considerations

Sufficient will have been said to suggest that there was a distinct vernacular architecture at Danebury, each circular structure comprising a combination of characteristics chosen from a limited repertoire. What stands out is that the house structures involved the use of very little large timber. Apart from the door frames the entire structure of most of the buildings could have been made from coppiced poles. This does not necessarily imply that large timber was in short supply: indeed a great deal must have been available for the large number of four- and six-post structures. A more likely explanation is that constructional techniques had evolved to such an extent that form now fitted function allowing a maximum economy of effort — why use heavy timber in walls and roofs if slighter poles would serve as efficiently?

Another advantage of light construction was the ease with which it allowed a building to be moved intact. There is nothing inherently unlikely in supposing that structures were moved around at this time. As the ethnographic record shows the practice occurred quite widely in the more recent past. Wattle-built houses, with roofs and walls woven in one would have maintained their rigidity of structure especially if the doorpost timbers were braced at top and bottom with a lintel and sill. A house of this kind would have been constructed in the first instance with earth-fast poles but after a comparatively few years the wattle would have rotted through at ground level thus freeing the wall. Once the doorposts had been loosened the entire structure could have been moved with ease and reset on any other terrace, anchored in a new pair of doorpost holes. Some such explanation could account for the absence of evidence for stake-holes or wall slots noted at a number of the house sites where doorposts and floors are well preserved.

Stake-built houses have featured rarely in the archaeological literature . Examples are known in Scotland at Green Knowe (Feachem 1963) and in Wales at Moel y Gaer (Guibert 1976). In southern Britain evidence has been found in the hillfort of South Cadbury (Alcock 1972), in the Thames Valley at Hardwick (Robinson & Allen 1978) and at Hengistbury Head (Cunliffe 1987). In all probability the type was widespread and this may account for the paucity of houses recorded on many Iron Age settlements where the destructive effect of agriculture were sufficient to have destroyed evidence of stake-holes (Guilbert 1975, fig 4) or where excavation technique has not been adequate for their recovery.

There is comparatively little to be said of the chronology of house development. It may be significant that while ring- groove houses were built both before and after Rampart 3, constructed *c* 350/300 BC, stake-built houses were restricted to the later period the earliest being the somewhat anomalous double ring structure, CS17, found in the 1973–5 area. By the end of the late period, *c* 100 BC they were common and widespread within the fort.

The Danebury assemblage of circular structures provides a rare insight into Iron Age housing. The fragility of the evidence and the difficulties encountered in interpretation will be evident from the descriptions to follow. At the very least it warns against over-simple interpretation of the fragmentary data that, too often on Iron Age sites, is all that remains. At best, it opens up new avenues of social interpretation, but these matters must be reserved for later consideration.

Descriptions of the individual circular structures

In the section to follow all circular structures are illustrated and briefly described. Their general location in the fort is shown on Fig 4.5. No attempt is made here to discuss the phasing of the structures or their spatial relationships to contemporary features: these matters are dealt with separately and in detail below (Section 4.3). Layer numbers are, however, given in brackets, where appropriate, so that the relationship of the structure to the stratigraphy can be checked against the matrix diagrams. The somewhat extended treatment given to the circular structures is justified on the grounds that the corpus of house plans retaining, as most of them do, their contemporary stratigraphy, is unique and deserves to be presented in full.

CS2. Circular house: 1978/1986 (Fig 4.11)

The building CS2 was partially uncovered in 1978 the rest of it being exposed in 1986. The new evidence has called for a reassessment of the 1978 records and a modification to their interpretation. The building was constructed on an artificial platform (F67) created by cutting into a thick chalk spread on the west side (552/1613) and the edge of the quarry hollow on the east. It was immediately preceded by a dark brown silt (547A) which, over much of the area, served as the floor surface when the building was first constructed. (In the first volume (p. 62) layer 547 was regarded as being later than CS2. This cannot be so and to correlate with the complex and well preserved stratigraphy to the north it has now been subdivided, 547A being earlier than CS2 and the same layer as 1583 exposed in 1986. It is likely that some of 547A was removed during the terracing process exposing 552 and 549 which served as a floor level early in the life of the building.)

The only surviving structural elements were the two doorposts and the doorsill. The post-holes (ph 3663 and ph 3667) were presumably cut from the level of 547A (though were not observed until 551 had been removed). The holes measured 0.6 and 0.5 m in diameter and up to 0.9 m deep. The 'voids' were 0.5 by 0.34 m (ph 3631) and 0.36 by 0.25 m (ph 3658) and both were filled with loose brown silt. The packing, of chalk rubble, had been sealed by the chalk spreads around the door.

Between the doorposts was a slot (G108), 1.8 m long, 70 mm deep and up to 0.3 m wide, which would have held a wooden doorsill. The lack of evidence for a wall has been discussed in Volume 1 (p. 58), but its position is closely delineated by the edge of 532 and 1518 especially the gap between 552 and 532 and between 1518 and 1574.

Deliberately laid chalk floor surfaces survive only close to the door. During the first phase of use the surface of 547A and any underlying chalk spread exposed by the terracing, served as the floor and patches of daub and occupation debris were trampled on the surface (548). On the surface of the silt the hearth (550) had been constructed. It was trapezoidal in shape, 0.9 by 0.8 m, and was constructed on a base of burnt flints over which had been packed puddled chalk 80 mm thick, burnt grey during use.

Just inside the door were two overlapping chalk spreads (555 and 553) made up of rounded chalk lumps puddled tightly together. The surface was smooth and trampled.

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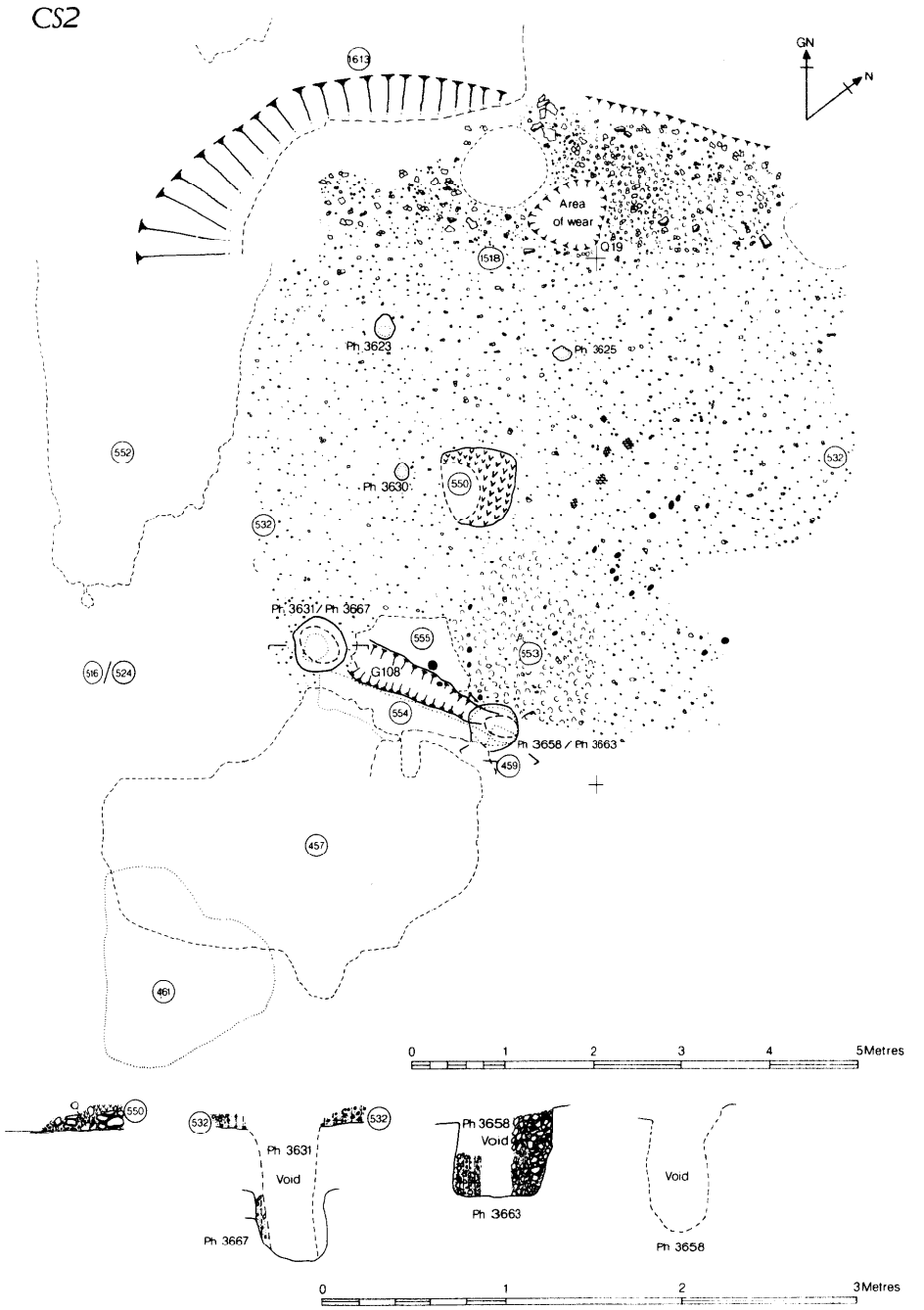

Fig 4.11

Outside the door a narrow spread of chalk (554) had been laid against the sill. About 2 m to the south was a contemporary tip (461) thrown down and packed tight to fill a hollow in the worn path leading to road 6. Overlapping both, another chalk spread (459), composed of blocks (30–80 mm in size) packed hard in a puddled matrix, had been laid. Over this a thin occupation deposit (548) occurred as intermittent patches merging to 458, a light brown chalky silt, south of the house. (This silt is equivalent to 547B and was not distinguished from 547A where both overlay each other with no intervening chalk spreads or occupation layers.) This silting separated two phases of occupation in CS2.

The second phase was represented by a chalk spread (532/1518) 0.2 m thick extending over the whole of the floor surface and extending across the doorsill to form part of the threshold outside. The layer consisted of subangular blocks (80–120 mm) in a matrix of grey silt. The voids of the doorposts were visible through this implying that the door was still functioning. The fact that the hearth was not replaced in this later phase indicates a change of use. Outside the door another patch of chalk (457) was dumped over the worn hollow at the junction of the threshold with road 6.

CS25 (F167). Circular house: 1983 (Fig 4.12)

Little of this structure was exposed since it had been sealed beneath rampart period 3 (965) and only part of the rampart tail was removed.

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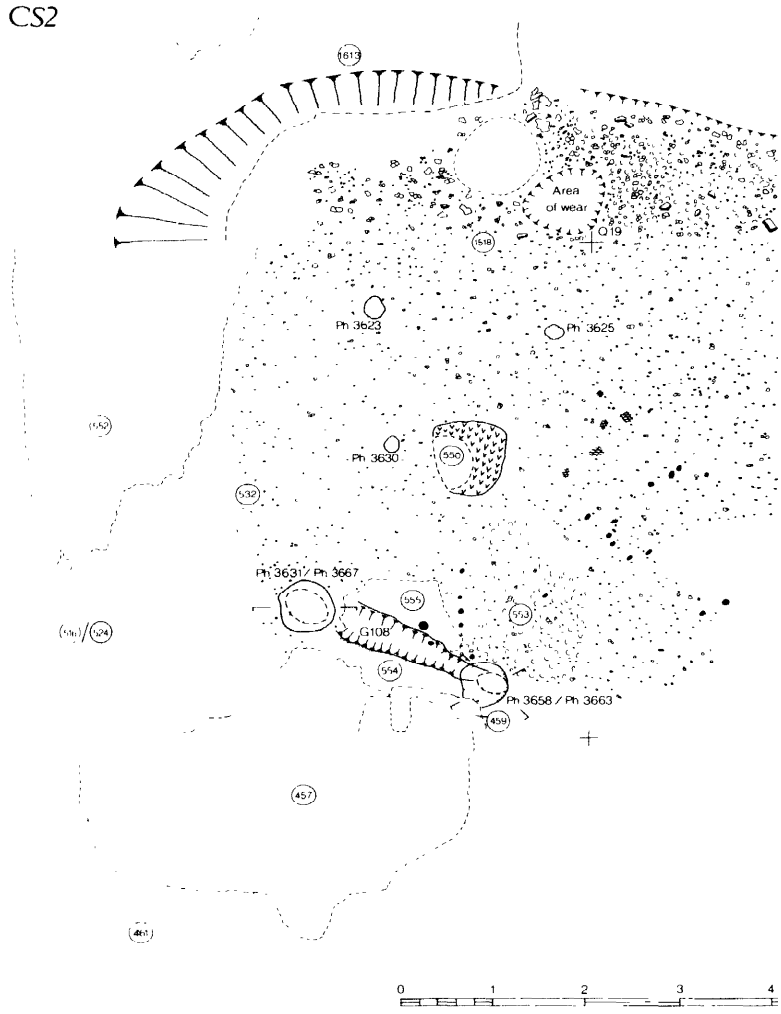

Fig 4.12

The principal surviving elements were two doorposts phs 8801 and 8802 and part of the wall slot, G264. The filling of ph 8801 preserved a wedge-shaped void 220 mm long and 8–110 mm wide suggesting that the timber of this post had been split radially from a tree trunk. The void in ph 8802 was circular 240 mm in diameter. Both voids were filled with crumbly brown soil with some charcoal and burnt flints. The post packing in both cases was of small angular chalk lumps packed tightly in a matrix of puddled chalk. Ph 8877 which was cut by ph 8802, is not certainly related to the house. The doorway faced east and the house therefore backs on to the phase 2 rampart.

A short length of the wall slot (G264) was exposed. The excavated section consisted of two conjoined oval slots with near-vertical sides, filled with dark brown silt mixed with quantities of daub and burnt flints. While it is possible that each sector took the base of a vertical plank the double indentation in the base of one suggests a wattle wall with each of the slots taking a pair of stakes.

Little of the interior was exposed but the contemporary floor level (1040) was found lying on the natural ground surface and sealed beneath the rampart material. It was composed of discontinuous chalk lenses intermixed with patches of charcoally occupation debris not exceeding

CS26 (F166). Circular structure: 1983 (Fig 4.13)

A possible circular structure most of which has been destroyed by the digging of the quarry hollow F135 and the creation of the terrace F127.

All that survived was a terrace scarped into the natural chalk to a depth of 0.1–0.4 m and estimated to be approximately 6 m in diameter. The chalk surface was worn and trampled presumably representing the floor. It was sealed by a layer of occupation material (1045) consisting of dark brown clayey soil mixed with small lumps of chalk, angular flints (some burnt) and numerous flecks of charcoal. The layer was rich in pottery and daub of unidentified type but likely to be oven debris. At a later date the area had been levelled with a deliberate infilling of angular chalk blocks (150–200 mm) puddled together (1044).

CS27 (F165). Circular structure Stake-built house?: 1983 (Fig 4.14 and Pl 45)

Circular structure partially terraced into the western edge of the quarry hollow F135: 5.7 m in diameter. It lies immediately beneath CS28.

The door was originally represented by a pair of double posts, ph 8849/8848 and ph 8883 (the fourth being partially cut away by ph 8845). Phs 8848 and 8883 took the main doorposts while ph 8849 and its equivalent were shallow to take fronting timbers. No voids survived. Ph 8845 may have been a replacement for ph 8883. Between the doorposts was a shallow gully, G257a, 270 mm wide

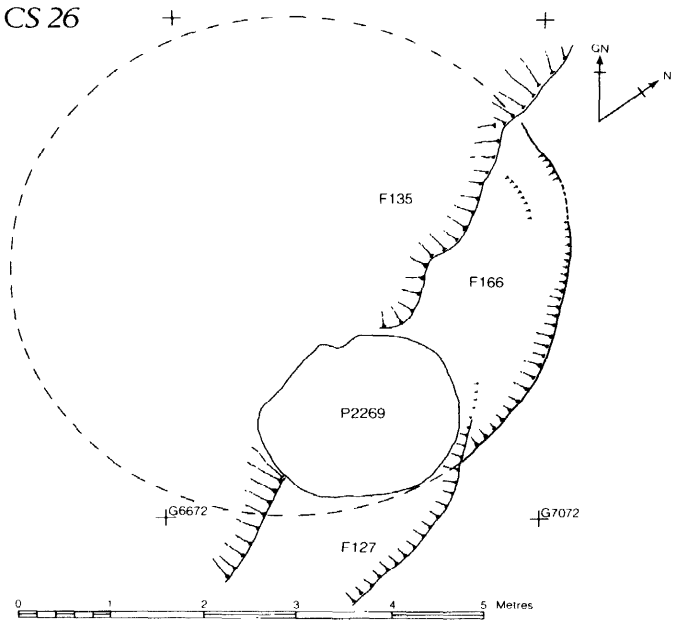

Fig 4.13

and 20–30 mm deep presumably for a horizontal timber groundsill.

The wall of the house was marked partly by the line of its scarped terrace on the west side and partly by irregular lengths of slot (G259 and G257b) extending from the doorposts. The slots varied in profile from U- to V-shaped and in width from 120-250 mm: the maximum depth was 120 mm. There was no evidence to suggest the form of the wall but in all probability it was stake-built. The filling of the slots was the same as the overlying silt (911). Several small post-holes, roughly on the wall line, may have been associated with the structure (phs 8800, 8886, 8882) but these could be earlier and unrelated. Ph 8885 is significantly larger and probably pre-dates the building. A few similar post-holes inside the house may be contemporary.

The floor of the house was the irregular, but worn, natural chalk. Inside and probably contemporary with its use, was a shallow hole (ph 8857) largely filled with a hoard of iron objects consisting mainly of harness trappings (hoard 3, Volume 5) possibly representing a votive foundation offering. Where the floor had been protected by the bank belonging to CS28, the original occupation deposit (1025) survived. It consisted of a chalk-free, dark greyish-brown silt with broken flints (some burnt), charcoal and other occupation debris. It probably resulted from natural erosion processes working on the occupation accumulation after the superstructure had disappeared.

CS28 (F136) and GC37. Circular stake-built house: 1983 (Fig 4.15 and Fig 4.136 sections 74 and 75)

This structure immediately overlay CS27 and was closely similar in plan suggesting that it represented a rebuild of the earlier house. The new building, measuring 5.8 m in diameter, consisted of a door structure and a wall of stakes.

The doorposts were represented by two deep inner posts (phs 8768 and 8770) both oblong in shape measuring 0.38 and 0.48 m in depth respectively. The voids for the vertical timbers were well preserved showing that the original timbers had been wedge-shaped and therefore presumably split radially from a tree trunk. They measured 350 mm long by 50 mm increasing to 120 mm in width. They were packed with rammed chalk rubble in a matrix of grey silt. The packing was continuous with that of the smaller post-holes in front (phs 8769 and 8771) each of which retained the voids of small circular upright timbers 180 mm in diameter: these post-holes were 0.35–0.4 m in depth. A horizontal timber doorsill had been laid between the posts in a slot (F157) 230 mm wide and 120–200 mm deep.

The wall of the house was constructed on a ring of stakes set at intervals of 0.25-0.3 m. Most of them were 60-70 mm in diameter and were placed in holes rammed into the underlying silt sometimes deep enough to penetrate the underlying natural chalk. A selection of the stake-holes were sectioned: 12 were cut parallel to the wall and four at right angles to it. The right-angled sections show that the stakes sloped markedly inwards. This suggests that the wattles may have gone upwards and inwards to join together in the centre forming a beehive-shaped structure. Whatever the exact form of the structure it is most likely that the vertical stakes formed the framework for a wattle wall.

Around the outside of the wall was a bank beyond which was a penannular gully. The bank was composed, on the north and west sides, of packed chalk (1028) which had been laid immediately outside the line of stakes and deliberately rammed. A similar packing (1020) was noted on the south-east side. Overlying this was the main body of the bank (1027) comprising a mixed dump of brown silt and chalk lumps. On this, mainly on the west side, large angular chalk lumps and flints (up to 180 mm) had been packed in a chalky brown silt (1026). The bank was quite loose and sloped down from the wall of the house to the inner edge of the gully (G248).

The penannular gully surrounded the house and its terminals were inturned towards the doorposts. It varied in width from 0.7 to 1.15 m and in depth from 0.6 to 0.25 m. The profile was generally U-shaped though the sides had a much gentler slope close to the front of the house. Its purpose was most likely to act as a sump for rain-water.

Inside the house several floor levels were distinguished. The earliest floor was essentially the underlying silt (911) with rounded chalk lumps (up to 80 mm) and occasional broken flints trampled into the top of it (950). The chalk was not very densely packed and was especially sparse towards the walls. In the centre was a hearth (F163), roughly oval, formed of a base of flint nodules upon which had been placed a layer of puddled chalk 30–70 mm thick. The surface was smooth, flat and discoloured grey from burning to a depth of 5 mm. Below this, and around the edges of the hearth, it was burnt pink to a depth of 30 mm.

Over this floor was a thin occupation deposit (949) of dark brown ashy silt with occasional flecks of burnt clay and charcoal but with very little pottery or bone. Isolated patches of chalk were spread as patching before the second floor was laid. This was composed of tightly packed lumps of chalk (10–30 mm) in a brown silt matrix (948) 20–50 mm thick except in the centre over P2308 where it was up to 130 mm thick. The surface was smooth and well worn. It was best preserved in the centre of the house and may never have extended as far as the wall. Some traces of burning were noted but there was no properly constructed hearth to replace F163. Lying on the second floor was an accumulation of occupation debris (892) consisting of a compact greyish-brown silt

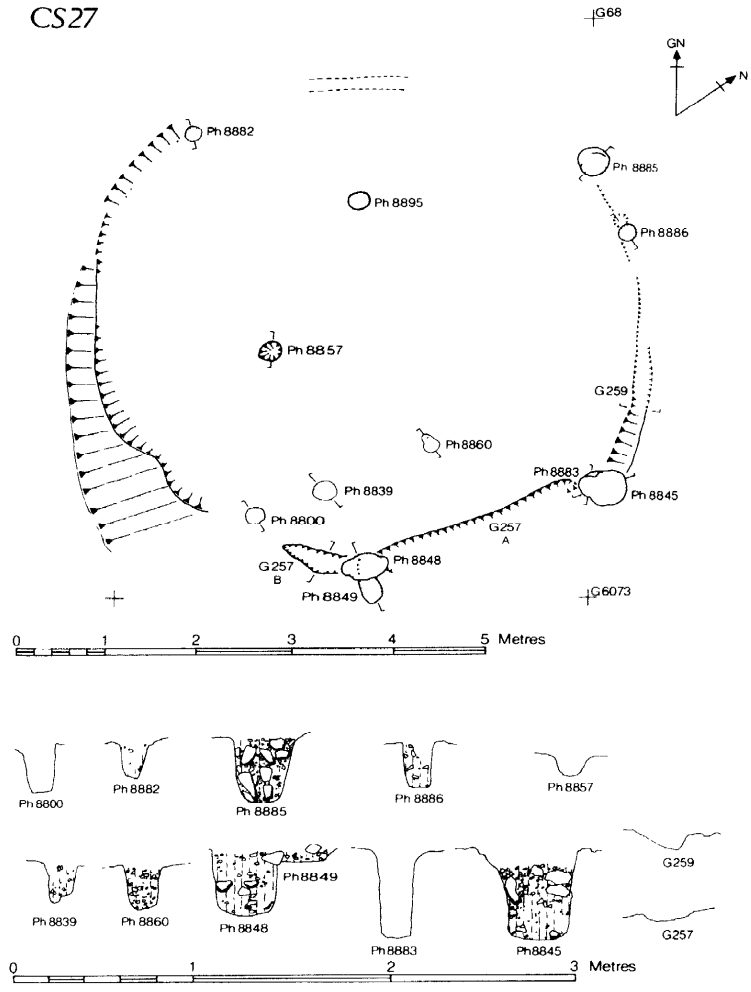

Fig 4.14

with dark smears from fine fragments of charcoal, occasional rounded lumps of chalk, burnt flints and other occupation debris such as burnt clay, pottery and bone.

Outside the house a series of chalk spreads were laid to consolidate the approach to the door. The earliest (1015) was a spread of small rounded lumps of chalk with a very worn surface. This was followed by a more substantial spread (891) composed of subangular lumps of chalk, packed in a fine chalky matrix, with a hard, smooth, well-trampled surface.

Further from the door, in the 'courtyard area' in front of the house, further chalk spreads were laid to consolidate the surface. The earliest (1017) was probably equivalent to 891 being most like it in texture and appearance. Overlying this was a second compacted chalk spread (1016) of large angular chalk lumps in powdered chalk. The surface was worn smooth and had been puddled.

After the abandonment of the house the hollow was filled gradually with deliberate tips of chalk and rubbish (889, 899, 900, 905, 919) and natural silting (851, 862, 864, 880, 893). A similar sequence filled the penannular gully (G248).

CS29a and b (F131 and F161). Successive circular houses: 1983 (Fig 4.16 and Pl 40)

The two superimposed houses occupied the quarry hollow F128 but only about a third of their area projected into the excavated area. They were constructed on the surface of the clayey silt (1024) which had accumulated in the bottom of the quarry hollow.

The fist house (CS29a)

The door lay on the south side of the house. Four post-holes were identified of which two, phs 8781 and 8854, are most likely to have represented the main door. They were 0.7 m deep and 0.6 m in diameter. Traces of a circular post void was recognizable in ph 8781. The two other posts (phs 8715 and 8806) were of very unequal sizes. Although ph 8715 is deep, together they hardly make a door pair. The simplest explanation is that ph 8806 post-dates CS29 but pre-dates CS30 and is not part of a house structure while ph 8715 is part of an earlier (post?) structure.

The line of the wall was indicated on the east side by a shallow slot (G251) the filling of which contained much

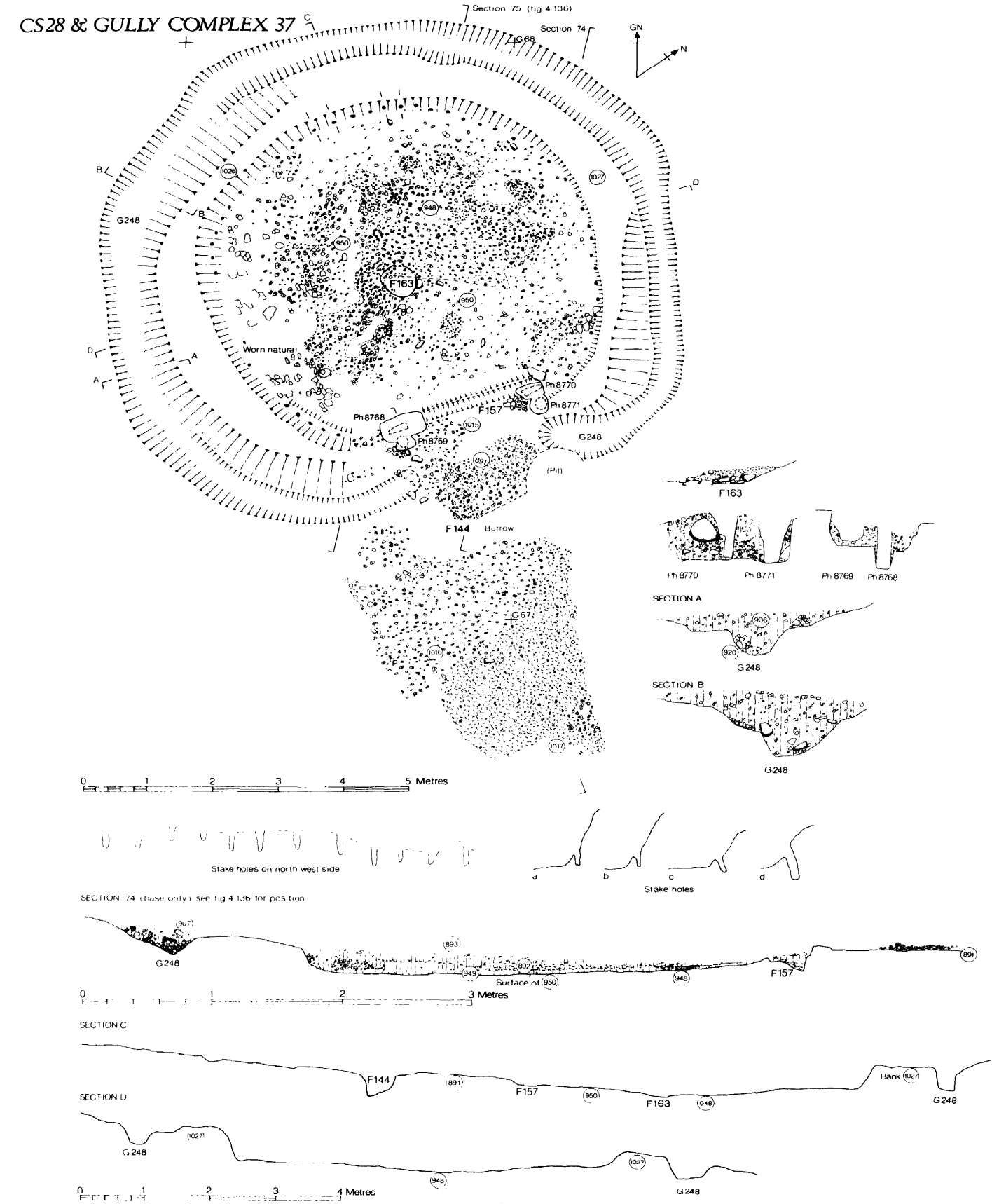

Fig 4.15

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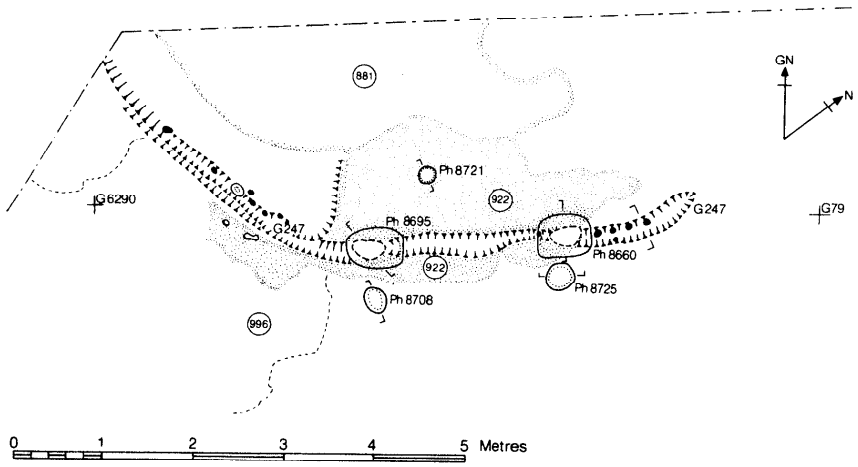
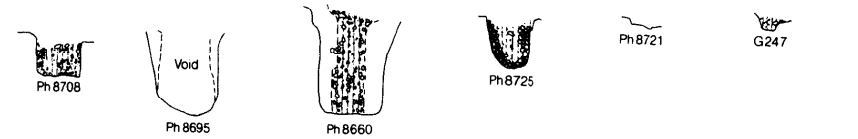
CS29a

CS29b





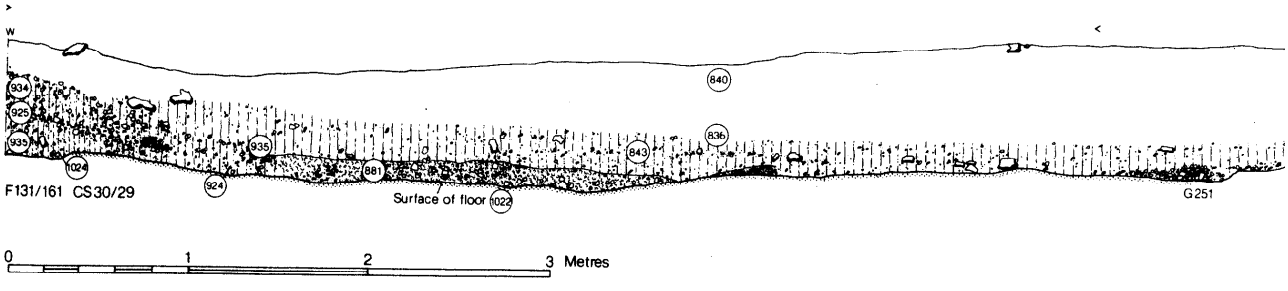


Fig 4.16

Link to Previous Section

finely comminuted charcoal which may have resulted from the burning of the wall. A similar slot survived to the west (1024).

The floor was composed of a discontinuous layer of rounded chalk lumps (1022) trampled into the underlying clay and continuous with the packing of ph 8781. In one place a hole in the chalk had been patched with angular flints (1046).

Overlying the chalk floor inside the house was a thin layer of fine brown silt devoid of occupation debris (985). After the building had fallen into disuse a layer of chalky silt (924) accumulated over it.

Outside the door to the south was a substantial spread of angular chalk lumps in a puddled chalk and silty clay matrix (1018). It was very compacted having a well-trampled surface. It seems to have been deliberately laid to create a path leading diagonally to the door of the house. In one place a large number of stake-holes had been cut through it.

The second house (CS29b)

This building lay above CS29a in quarry hollow F128. Only part of it had been exposed in the excavation. Before the construction began a dump of chalk and silt (1019) was laid to level the ground.

The door lay on the south side: it comprised two pairs of post-holes. The inner (main) doorposts (phs 8695 and 8660) were oval in plan 0.6 by 0.45 m and 0.65 m deep. The positions of the original timbers were clearly visible as soil-filled 'voids' D-shaped in plan. It is possible therefore that the doorposts were trunks split in two. In ph 8695 was a quantity of charcoal, probably the remains of the actual doorpost, identified as oak. The two fronting (porch) posts (ph 8708 and 8725) were smaller, only 0.29 and 0.18 m in diameter and 0.28 m deep.

The line of the wall was marked by a narrow slot (G247) which was clearest where it cut through the natural chalk. In the base were several stake-holes. The fills of the stakes contain charcoal and daub possibly derived from the walls.

Inside the house the earliest level (882) was a firmly compacted dark brown clayey silt with small lumps of chalk trampled into the surface. This probably represents the first floor. Over this was laid a second floor (881) composed of heavily compacted chalk rubble (up to 80 mm) puddled together in a layer 30–100 mm in thickness: it was discontinuous.

When the house was abandoned the floor was sealed with a naturally accumulating brown silt 843 and 935.

The area immediately in front of the doorsill had been consolidated on several occasions. The first layer was a trampled mass of chalk (1003) 20–100 mm thick. Over this had accumulated a thin layer of silt (1004) before a second chalk spread was laid (922) on both sides of the doorsill and sealing the packing but not the voids of the doorposts. This was composed of small chalk fragments firmly compacted in a matrix of puddled silty chalk. It varied in thickness from 30–150 mm.

Outside the house to the south the ground had been consolidated with a dark brown clayey silt mixed with angular chalk (1012) 0.15–0.2 m thick. This served as the base for a thin layer of puddled chalk (996) which had been heavily worn.

CS30 (F143). Open circular working area: 1983 (Fig 4.17)

CS30 comprised an apparently unenclosed working area of roughly circular shape terraced into the rear slope of the rampart.

The earliest feature on the site was P2204, followed by P2296 which had been cut through a deposit of fresh chalk rubble (984), well compacted with a trampled surface. Above the chalk had accumulated a discontinuous occupation layer of dark grey silt containing flecks of daub, charcoal and burnt flints (982). Cutting this was P2297 and a post-hole 8782. Contemporary with this layer was a pale brown silt (988) containing a quantity of animal bone.

Over this area had been laid a chalk floor (956), discontinuous and uneven, made up of compacted dirty chalk in a matrix of silt. Several post-holes were cut from this level (phs 8762, 8763, 8764, 8766 and 8773 as well as two pits, P2191 and P2206. P2285 may also be contemporary with this activity. On the chalk surface was built a small oven (F142) oval in plan, measuring 0.5 by 0.4 m across and formed of a daub wall built around a smoothed chalk base. Within the oven was a thin dark grey ashy layer with no charcoal.

Overlying this was another chalk spread (915) composed of chalk lumps and flints packed tightly together and trampled on the surface. The layer extended to the south and east where it was found to be continuous with a mass of chalk rubble (981) dumped to level the area. One small post-hole, ph 8718, was cut into the floor (915).

Contemporary with this floor was a hearth and an oven. The hearth (F139) had been damaged but the major elements could be discerned. It was roughly oval in plan and built of a basal layer of flints over which had been packed a layer of daub: both flints and daub had been subjected to heat.

The nearby oven (F140) was circular, 1.0 m in diameter with a flue on the east side. The walls were composed of flints set in a pale yellowish-brown chalky daub baked red in places. The walls had been built on a puddled chalk floor 80 mm thick, its surface burnt to a dark grey. Within the oven, sealing the floor was a dark grey-brown crumbly silt containing burnt flints and quantities of charcoal. Outside the oven to the south and west were large quantities of weathered daub, presumably the collapsed superstructure of the oven. Dumps of occupation material and daub (907, 919, 905, 967) thrown into features immediately to the south may have derived from this phase of occupation.

Since no doorposts were found, nor was there any evidence of walls enclosing the area, it seems probable that the floors represent an open-air working area.

The layers and features described above, within F143, were sealed by a layer of occupation debris consisting of dark greyish-brown silt containing a good deal of charcoal as well as daub, pottery and bone. A similar deposit (979) was found to the south and east over the chalk spread (981).

CS3la and b (F127). Circular house, rebuilt: 1983 (Figs 4.18 and 4.19 and Pl 43)

CS3la and b were the latest house structures built in the quarry, F135, on a roughly level terrace cut partly into the natural chalk and partly into the quarry hollow fill (916 and 917). Some of the dumps of chalk in F136 may have been deliberate levelling and consolidation prior to the erection of the new structure.

The first house (CS31a)

The house measures 7.4 m in diameter and shows evidence of two distinct phases of building. Much detail has, however, been destroyed by a large tree root and by the burrowing activities of rabbits working out of the

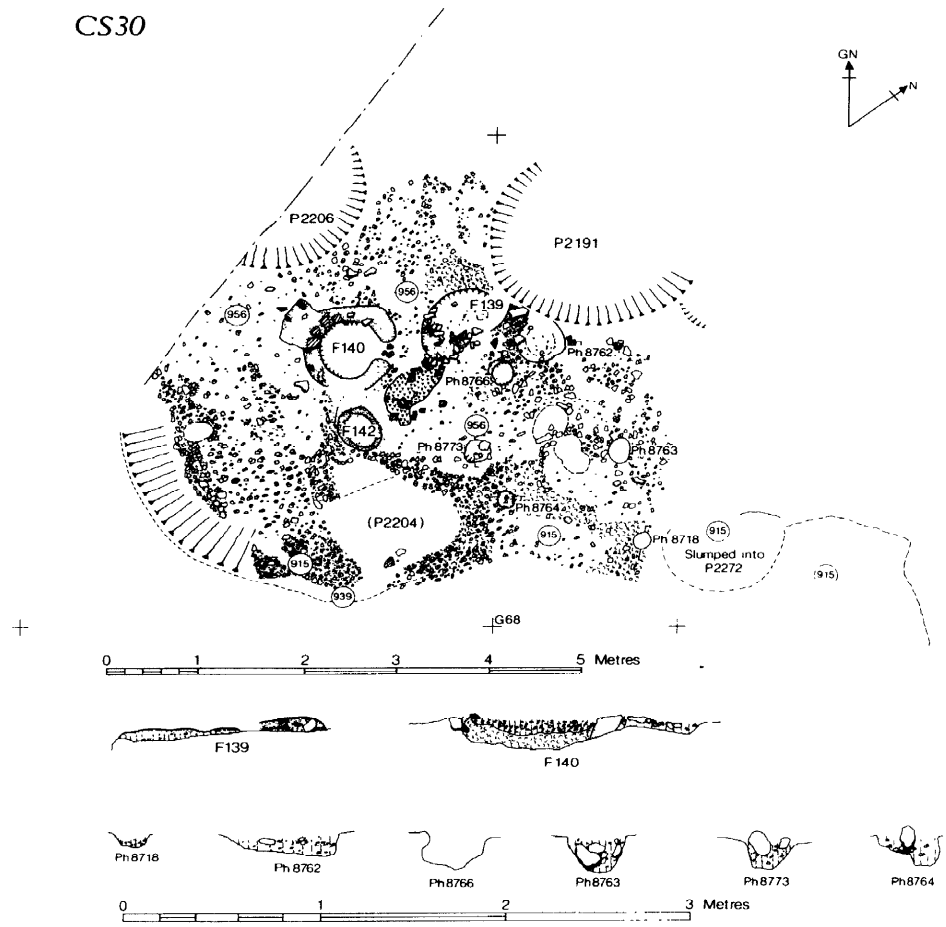


Fig 4.17

warren (warren J) which had been constructed across the filling of the house.

The main structural elements were the doorposts which, in the early phase appear to number only three. The door faced south and on the west side there was only one post-hole (ph 8767). As first exposed it appeared to be only a void 100 mm in diameter with the chalk make-up in front of the door (978) packed around it. However, upon the removal of this layer the more substantial post-hole (separately numbered ph 8835) was found measuring 0.6 m in diameter. The packing, of subangular chalk lumps rammed in tightly was continuous with the chalk threshold (978). On the east side of the door were two posts recognizable as voids: ph 8774 was 90 mm in diameter and was lapped by the chalk spread (978) while ph 8720 behind was represented by a void 120 mm in diameter with the chalk sill (980) packed against it. The shape of the post-holes in which these two verticals had been placed was not defined because the quarry silts through which they were cut were not fully examined at this point.

The position of the timber doorsill was represented by a shallow slot, F141, 2.0 m in length. From the outline preserved by the chalk spreads around it it seems to have held two planks of differing widths placed end to end. Packed against the outside was a chalk sill (980) formed of large angular blocks of chalk in a silt matrix. Beyond this was a more extensive deposit of deliberately laid chalk (978) composed of subangular blocks *(c* 80 mm) in a grey silt and chalk matrix. The surface had been hardened by puddling and wear. The form of the wall is not clear. In all probability it was based on vertical timbers set around the inner (lower) edge of the scarp but no trace of timber emplacements survives.

Inside the house the first floor level (955) was essentially the worn top of layers 981 and 977. It occurred mainly in the centre of the house (the natural surviving as the floor along the east side) and was composed of small chalk lumps trampled in a matrix of puddled chalk and mottled clay. The surface was smooth and well worn. One small post-hole (ph 8646) cut the floor and it is possible that the pit 2269/2276 was cut from this level. P2271 probably dates to this early phase since a thin layer of chalk in the top fill is probably best correlated to the later floor surface sealing it. P2270 pre-dates P2271 and also probably belongs to the early phase or earlier.

Towards the centre of the floor was a large hearth, F138, square in shape with rounded corners, measuring 0.78 m across. It was left unexcavated but had probably been constructed on a flint foundation over which yellow chalky daub had been laid. The daub was reddened in the middle from the heat and in part has a blackened surface. Its smooth surface had been decorated with impressed circles 100 mm in diameter overlapping each other.

The floor level was sealed by an occupation deposit (954)

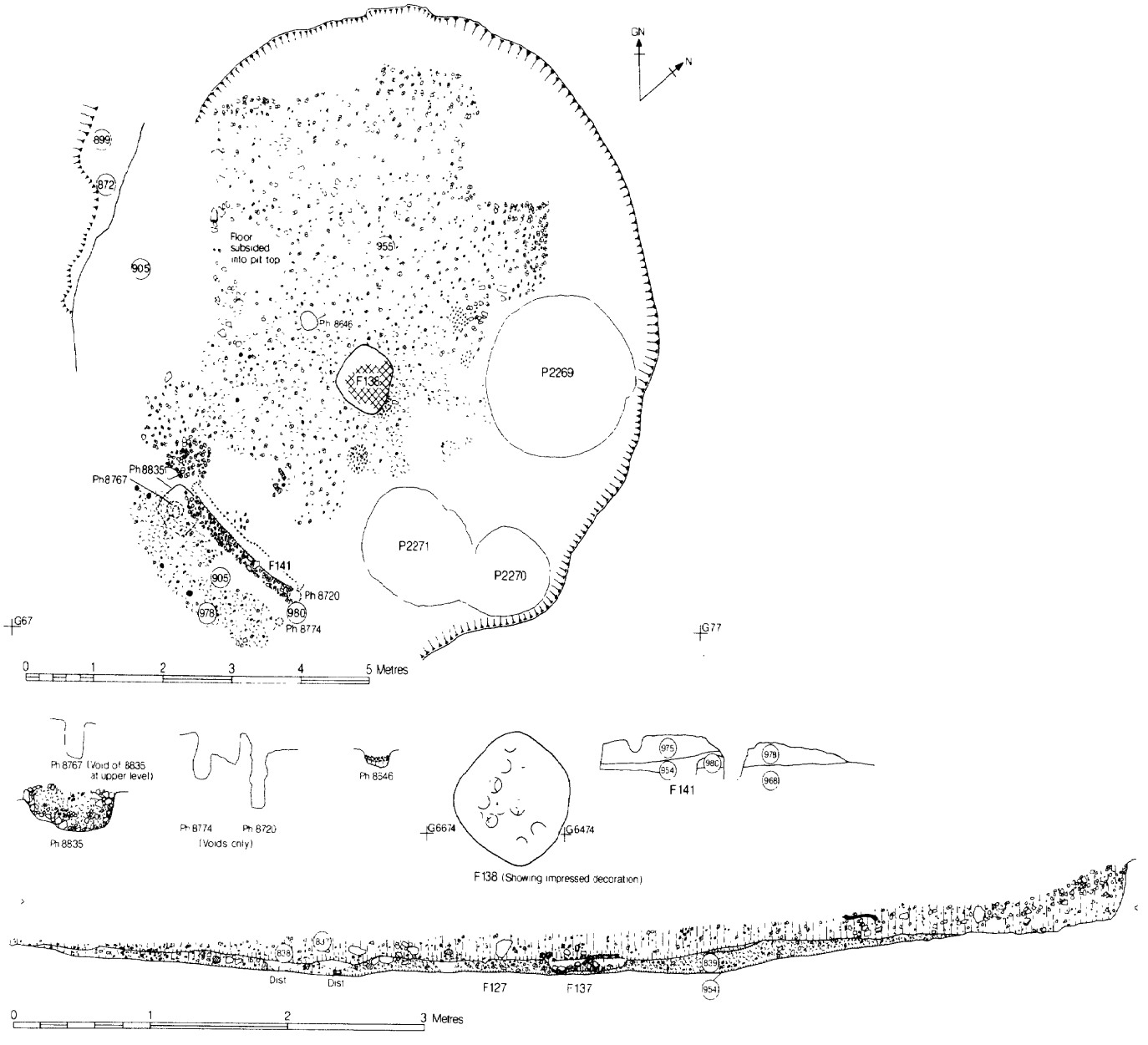

GN
N
899
872
905
Floor subsided into pit top
955
Ph 8646
F136
P2269
Ph8835
Ph8767
F141
905
978
980
Ph 8720
Ph 8774
P2271
P2270
G67
G77
0 1 2 3 4 5 Metres
Ph 8767 (Void of 8835 at upper level)
Ph 8835
Ph 8774
Ph 8720
(Voids only)
Ph 8546
G6674
G6474
F138 (Showing impressed decoration)
975
954
980
978
968
F141
838
841
839
954
Dist
Dist
F127
F137
0 1 2 3 Metres

Fig 4.18

Fig 4.19

c 20 mm thick consisting of a brown silt with intermittent patches of black, charcoal-rich soil and occasional burnt and shattered flints. This was sealed directly with the floor of the second house.

The second house (CS31b)

Immediately after the first house had been pulled down a new structure of comparable size and plan was constructed.

The doorposts belonging to this later house stood inside those of its predecessor. Two large doorposts survived (phs 8753 and 8780). Post-hole 8753 was 0.4 m deep and had supported a timber of triangular section the void of which could be clearly seen. The shape of the post suggests that it may have been made from a quartered trunk. Its pair, ph 8780, 0.58 m deep produced the void of a circular timber 0.25–0.3 m in diameter. Both posts were packed in position with rammed chalk rubble. Another triangular void, ph 8754, was noted next to ph 8780 but the timber had simply been placed on the surface and the chalk rubble of the threshold packed around it. This arrangement of three posts echoes that of the first phase house and presumably reflects a variant of the type of door normally encountered. The door threshold between and in front of the posts was composed of a narrow deposit of clayey puddled chalk (975) outside of which the ground had further been consolidated with a layer of chalk rubble (952) with a very well worn surface. It was thickest (0.4 m) closest to the doorposts, thinning to 0.15 m to the south.

Link to Next Section

No trace of the wall survived but the area inside the scarp had been severely disturbed by rabbits and closer to the door there was considerable tree root disturbance.

The floor surface (839) of the second house was laid over the occupation deposit (954) on the first floor. It was composed of chalk lumps *(c* 50 mm) but in places there were much larger lumps *(c* 100–200 mm). All were packed in a matrix of fine powdery chalk and yellow clay trampled to form a puddled surface. There had been some subsequent patching (951).

In the centre of the floor was a circular hearth 0.68 m in diameter (F137). It had been built in a circular pit cut 60 mm into the floor. In the pit had been laid a foundation of angular broken flints (50–100 mm) and some chalk, and on this had been packed a layer of pale brown daub 30–40 mm thick, burnt to a pinkish brown at the surface. Lying on this was a thin lens of black ash and charcoal over which a resurfacing of the hearth took the form of a thin skim of yellowish-red sandy daub was spread. In addition to the hearth there were some other patches of clay or daub (847) lying on the floor which had probably eroded from some other structure. Cutting the latest floor was a small post-hole (8729). The area of the house was finally sealed by a dark brown silt (838) containing chalk, flint, charcoal and occupation rubbish.

Beyond the scarp created by the house platform was a layer of chalk (953) cut by an irregular slot (G245). The chalk, which covers the area between the scarp and the slot, is composed of coarse angular rubbly chalk (80–200 mm) tightly packed with smaller lumps. The surface is extremely smooth and worn. It is continuous with layer 904, another chalk spread, which close to the house is heavily trampled but further away is more irregular and rough. It seems to represent a yard area around the house. G245 is a curved slot, narrow and irregular averaging 100–180 mm wide and 140 mm deep.

Interpretation of these features is uncertain. While the slot could in theory have taken the wall of either the first or second house (the stratigraphical sequence would allow either phase) the sharp change in level at the scarp would be unusual for the inside of the house. The possibility of G245 being an eavesdrip gully is superficially attractive but if so one would hardly expect the chalk between the gully and the wall line to be so worn. Moreover the gully looks as though it held stakes from the irregularities in its base. The question is best left open.

CS32. Circular house: 1982 (Fig 4.20)

CS32 was represented by a length of gully (G232) the curve of which, if continued would have had a diameter of *c* 6 m. The southern part of the house was not exposed largely because of the presence of a mass of tree roots. Much of its wall line was destroyed by later pits (P2116 and 2159).

The gully was in form a narrow slot 70–160 mm wide

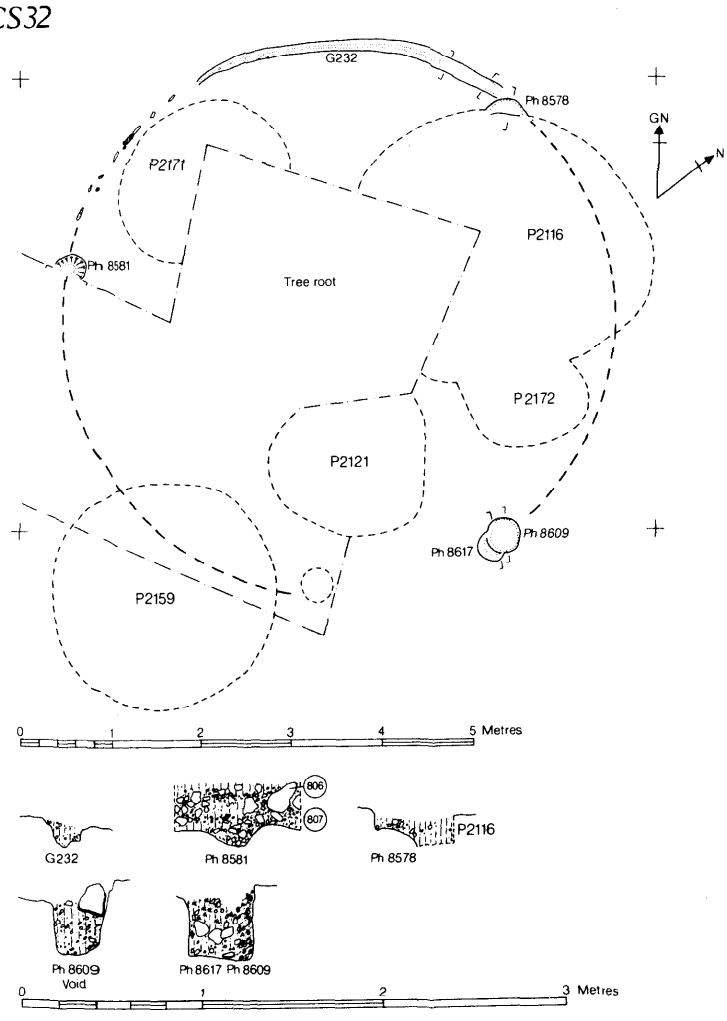


Fig 4.20

Link to Previous Section

and 40–110 mm deep. The base was irregular and sub-divided into small circular hollows which, together with a few distinctive stake-holes on the west side, suggest that the slot held a stake-built wall. The fill was of dark grey clayey silt with a scatter of small pieces of chalk. There were two shallow post-holes on the wall line (phs 8581 and 8578) which are most likely to have held wall timbers.

The door is likely to have been on the south side with ph 8617/8609 being the eastern of the pair of doorposts (the western post lying in the unexcavated area). The post-hole was recut: both posts were 0.4 m in diameter and 0.34 m deep with clearly discernible 'voids'.

CS33 (F114) and GC36. Circular house: 1982 (Fig 4.21 and Pls 38 and 39)

Approximately two-thirds of this circular structure lay within the excavated area. The house platform had been created by partly scarping away the chalk rubble of the rampart (period 3) (layer 717) but over much of the central area the floor had slumped into the soft filling of P2159. The overall diameter of the structure is estimated to be about 9 m.

The wall was stake-built and was best preserved on the western side where the stake-holes could be clearly seen cutting layer 717. Most were 40 by 60 mm and were spaced regularly at an interval of 0.15 m. Over much of the rest of the area disturbances have destroyed the wall line but a few stake-holes on the south-eastern side may represent part of the wall.

The position and form of the door are uncertain though it probably lay on the north-east side where a number of broadly contemporary post-holes have been located. They are shown on the plan and their sections are given. The complex, ph 8608/8616, is the most likely to have been a doorpost. If so its counterpart would be somewhere beneath the unexcavated tree stump.

The floor (738) was composed of large blocks of chalk (up to 120 mm) in a matrix of puddled chalk. A smaller patch (802) crossed the wall line and may be of later date (there

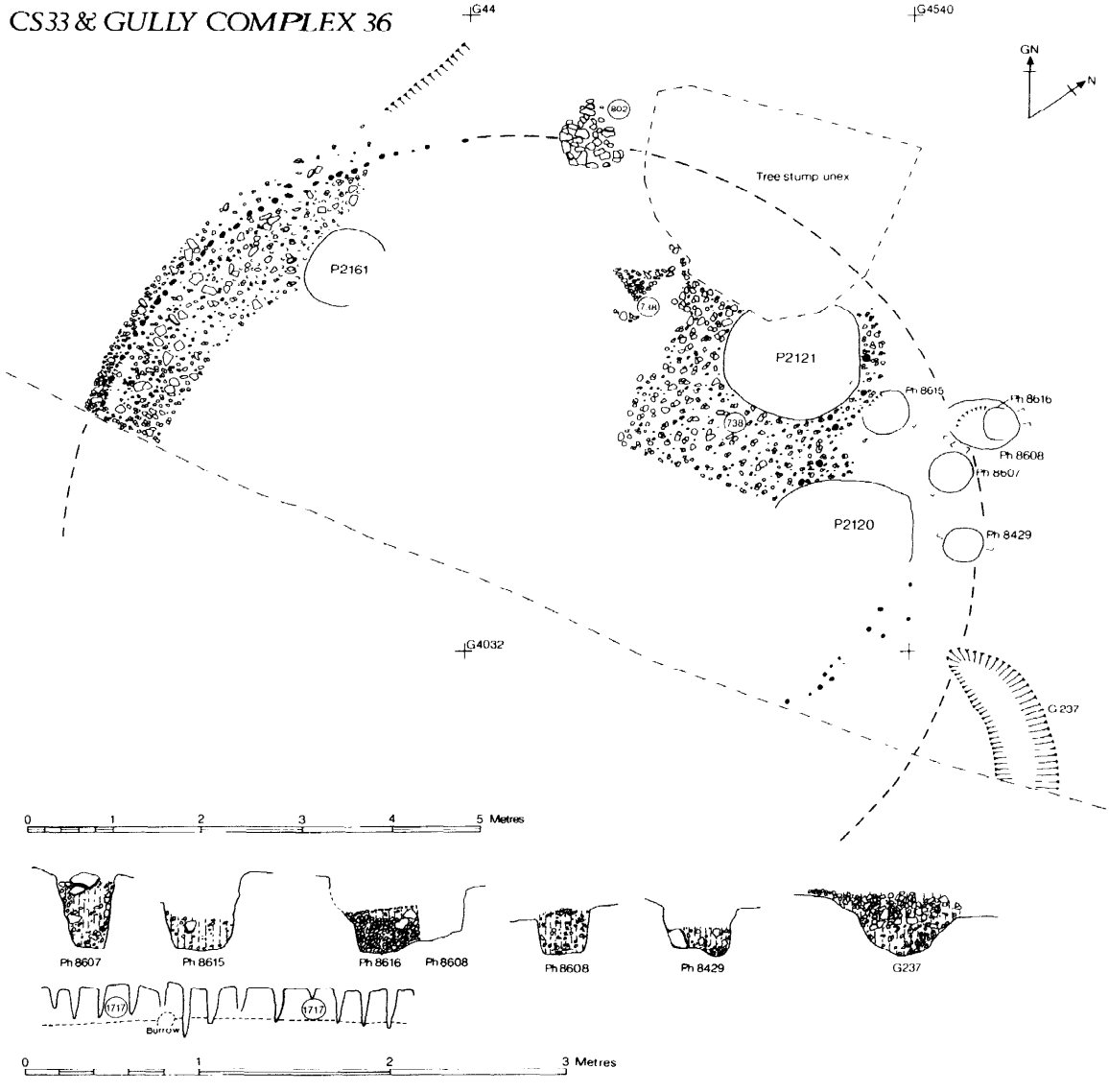


Fig 4.21

is much disturbance by tree roots in this area). Immediately overlying the floor was a clayey silt (799) containing some charcoal and burnt flints representing an occupation layer. This was sealed by a chalk spread (736) 50–60 mm thick consisting of small rounded chalk lumps (up to 50 mm) tightly packed in puddled chalk. It has a well compacted, trampled surface and was presumably a later floor surface which survived where it had slumped into the top of P2159. The floor may already have been subsiding during the use of the house. Over this was a spread of occupation debris (725) 10–20 mm thick incorporating much burnt material, pottery and fragments of metal and stone objects. Away from the hollow and the pit top a similar layer (721) occurred though not containing so much rubbish. The area of the house was sealed by accumulations of natural silt (719 and 724) together with flints which had tumbled off the ramparts (720 and 718). The gully (G237 = GC36) to the south-east of the structure may have been the end of a drainage gully flanking the southern side of the house. The gully was 0.7 m wide and 0.4 m deep and was filled with brown clayey silt with a moderate quantity of chalk. Exact contemporaneity with the house, though likely, cannot be proved.

CS34 (F133). Circular structure: 1983 (Fig 4.22)

CS34 was a circular area scarped into the material dumped to block the entrance in rampart period 3. It measured *c* 4 m in diameter.

The floor of the structure was composed of densely compacted chalk in a matrix of yellowish-brown silt (876). Where it was not disturbed by tree roots the surface was well worn and compacted. Around the perimeter of the floor the chalk became sparse and on the west it gradually merged with the underlying silt (885). In the centre of the floor was a small oval hearth (F134), measuring 0.45 by 0.54 m. It was constructed on the surface of the floor and consisted of a layer of small flints (up to 70 mm) covered with a chalky daub burnt reddish brown.

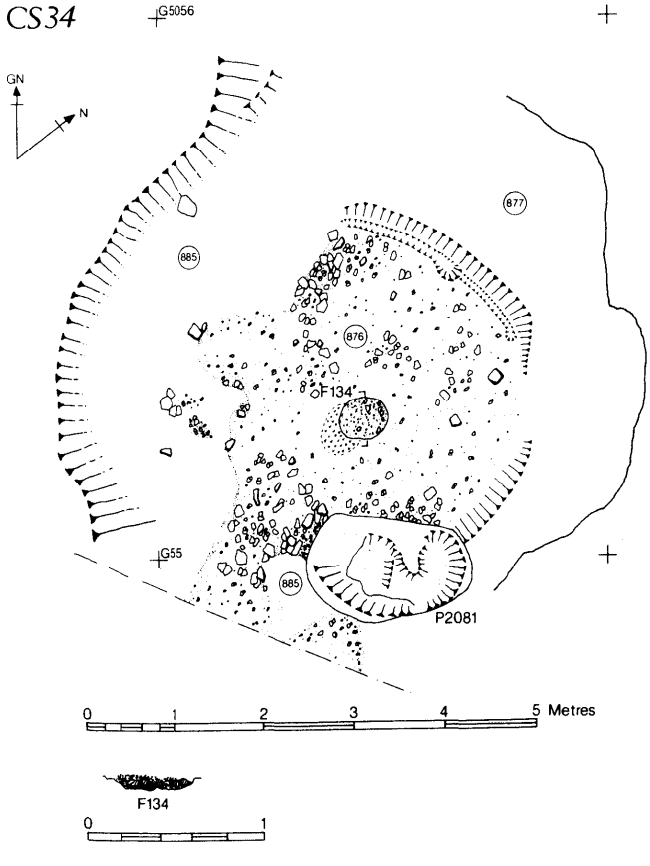


Fig 4.22

At the base of the scarp on the north-east was a shallow slot, 100 mm wide and 30 mm deep which represents the only structural element to survive and may have held the base of a stake wall or screen. There was no evidence of doorposts unless, as seems unlikely, the irregularities in the base of P2081 were the lower parts of post-holes. In all probability there were no doorposts in which case the structure cannot have been a conventional house and may only have served as a sheltered cooking or working area. Around the outside of the structure an earlier chalk spread (877) formed a hard surface.

The area of the structure was sealed by a thick layer of silt (870) which had accumulated naturally. A layer of chalk (859) above this may have been a later floor but this is unlikely in the absence of any associated structural features and was probably just a levelling of the hollow left by the terrace.

CS35 (F111). Circular structure: 1982 (Fig 4.23)

Only a small sector of this structure lay within the excavated area: it was represented by a shallow circular area terraced into the natural chalk and silt (77 1) utilizing the platform previously enclosed by GC11. Along the edge of the terrace was a shallow slot (G233) which had stake-holes along its edge at intervals of 150–200 mm. They measured 60–80 mm in diameter. Along the inner edge of the gully was a second row spaced at intervals of *c* 0.3 m the stakes being somewhat smaller, 40–60 mm in diameter. The gully itself was 0.18–0.4 m wide and up to 0.14 m deep: the outer edge was steep, the inner edge gently sloping. The fill was of a pale brown chalky silt. The small post-hole (ph 8420), which cuts the inner edge of the gully, may have held a wall timber.

To the east of G233, and running concentrically with it was another short length of slot (G234/G238), 0.3 m wide and 0.13 m deep. The fill was of chalky silt and there were a number of stake-holes associated with it. This second slot suggests that there may have been two phases to the house, though it could have represented an internal partition. The small post-hole (ph 8417) was apparently contemporary with the use of the structure.

For the most part the natural chalk served as the floor surface of the house but at the southernmost extent the preceding silt (771) with a scatter of chalk trampled into its surface was the floor. The house floor was sealed by (745).

CS36 (F201). Circular house: 1984 (Fig 4.24)

A circular terrace (F201) approximately 10–11 m in diameter had been scarped partly into the tail of the rampart and partly into earlier chalk spreads (1341, 1348). Before the house was built the platform had been levelled up with a layer of puddled chalk and rubble (1381) which had been thrown down to fill the top of a hollow created by the subsidence of the filling of an earlier pit (P2420). A similar layer of make-up (1197) extended to the edge of the scarp on the south side.

The main structural features were the doorposts, the complexity of which suggest that the posts had been replaced on several occasions. At the rear of each complex were two massive post-holes (phs 9181 and 9108) both of which, in plan, appear to be of two phases, A soil-filled 'void' visible in ph 9181A measured 0.2–

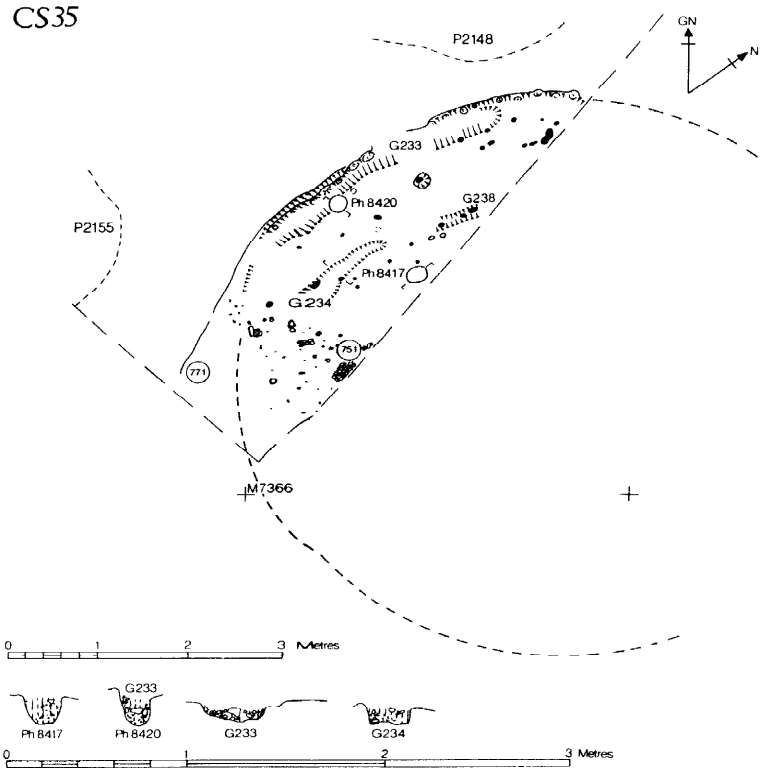


Fig 4.23

0.25 m in diameter: no equivalent could be traced in ph 9108. In front of these two holes were settings for shallower posts recut three or four times. Presumably these would have taken vertical planks of the type noted in many of the other houses: no timber positions were, however, seen.

Much of the position which would have been occupied by the wall was disturbed by root action; however, along the west side a length of wall slot (G273) survived. Its shallow depth and the degree of disturbance made it impossible to trace plank or wattle impressions. Part of the same gully, traced on the east side suggested that the house was 8.2 m in diameter.

Two separate phases of occupation could be traced. In the earliest the make-up layer (1381) served as the floor surface and was overlain by a thin layer of occupation debris (1380). Nearby were the remnants of two hearths. The southern hearth survived as a layer of flint nodules surfaced with daub. The northern hearth (1249), measuring *c* 1.3 m in diameter, had been of similar construction but had suffered from erosion and slumping into the top of an earlier pit.

These features were sealed by the second floor (1184) composed of sub-rounded chalk lumps (up to 80 mm) tightly packed in clay and chalk. Though in section layer 1184 appeared to be a heterogeneous mixture of tips of chalk and clayey silt, the surface was entirely of puddled chalk very worn and smooth. The edge of the layer, though very disturbed, reflects the approximate extent of the wall line. In the centre of this second floor was another hearth (F202) measuring 0.75 by 0.70 m. It was constructed on a foundation of broken flint nodules, tightly packed in a brown chalky silt upon which was a thin layer of puddled chalk packed smooth and burnt grey. Patches of burning on the surface of 1184 to the south may represent hot ashes raked from the hearth or from an oven (F211) a small fragment of which, made of yellowish-brown daub, survives nearby. Several small post-holes and stake-holes in the house may represent partitions or fittings.

Overlying the chalk floor (1184) and its associated features was a dark brown clayey silt (1183) containing moderate quantities of small chalk and flint as well as quantities of occupation debris. The layer probably represents natural silting mixed with occupation debris left after the house had been abandoned.

CS37. Circular stake-walled house: 1984 (Fig 4.25)

This building consisted solely of its structural elements cut into the natural chalk. There was no associated stratigraphy and no related internal features could be identified largely because of destruction caused by the large number of intercutting later features.

The doorposts, phs 9093 and 9152, were both of similar form and size measuring 0.5 m deep and 0.30 and 0.36 m in diameter. The fills were both similar consisting of subangular chalk lumps which had fallen (or been thrown) in after the posts had been removed. The wall slot (G281) defined a circular floor area 6.4 m in diameter. The slot was 100–200 mm in width and 100–140 mm in depth with a V-shaped profile. The positions of a number of stake-holes were clearly visible except for a length along the northern side where the stakes cannot have penetrated the natural chalk. The fill

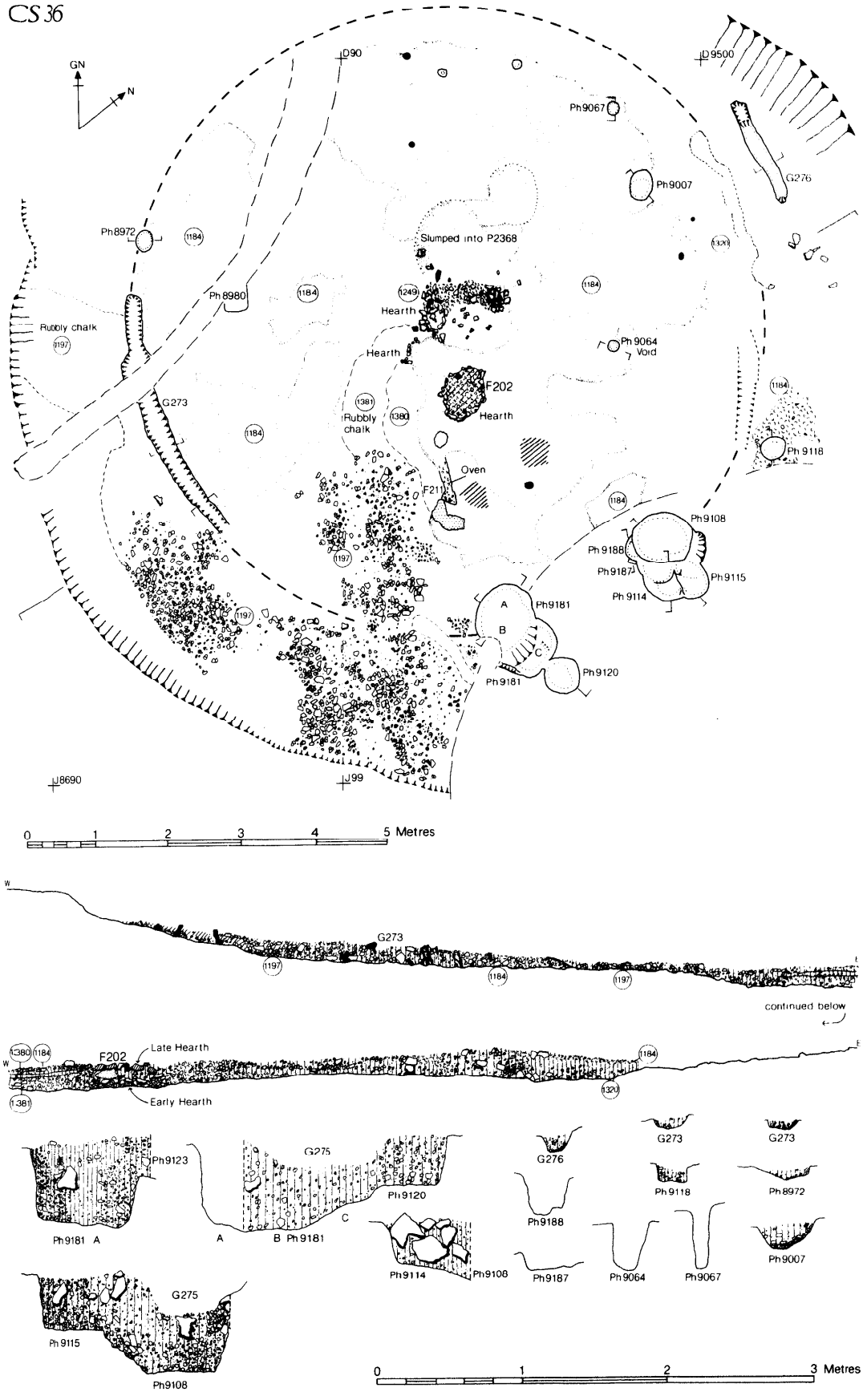


Fig 4.24

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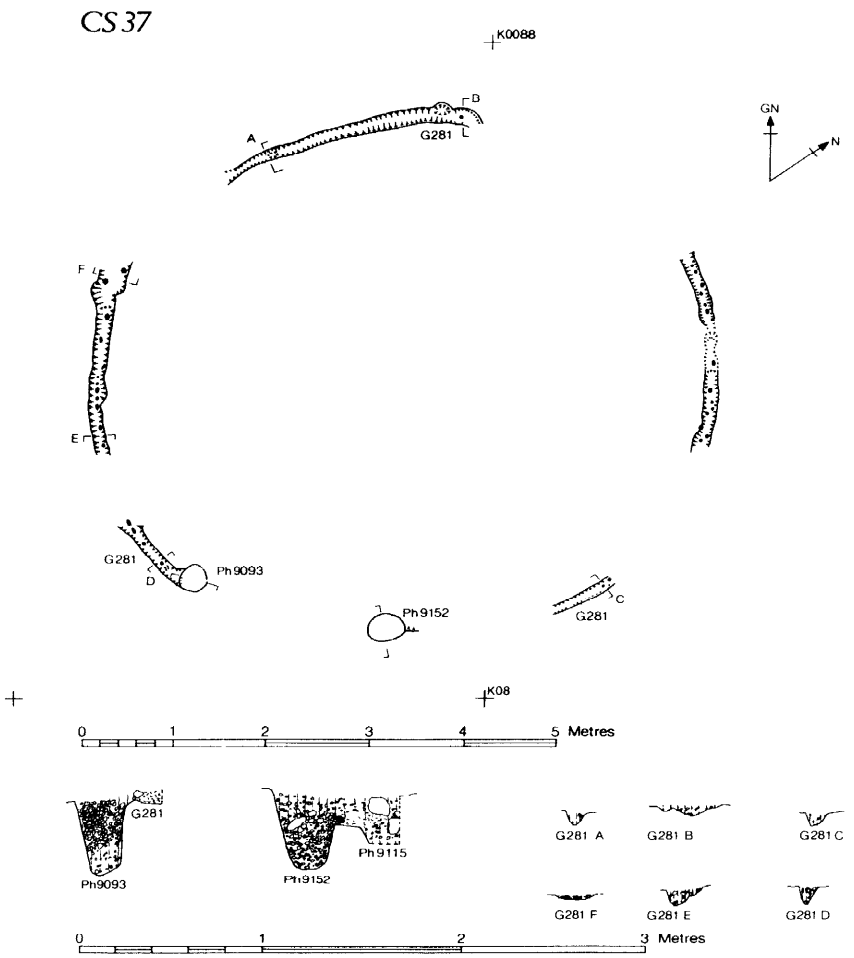

Fig 4.25

of the gully consisted of a pale brown chalky silt essentially the same as the layer (1353) which sealed the structure.

CS37 is the earliest feature on this part of the site.

CS38a, b and c. Circular house with two rebuildings: 1984 (Figs 4.26–4.28 and Pl 44)

CS38 is a complex of superimposed structures of at least three separate phases. The disentangling of the sequences was made difficult by the degree of slumping, into underlying pits and the quarry hollow, which the structures had suffered and by the disturbance caused by the uprooting of a large fir tree which had been blown over by the wind.

The structure was sited over the filling of a quarry hollow (F223). The surface of the silts was reasonably even and required no artificial levelling but on the east side some terracing into the tail of the rampart had occurred (F203). Throughout the occupation of the structures slumping into the tops of pits beneath caused continuous distortion.

First house (CS38a)

The earliest house is the least well understood. No doorposts can be assigned to it (allowing the possibility that it was not a house at all) but a length of circular slot (G279) and a series of chalk spreads imply that some kind of circular structure occupied the site. The slot (G279), which could have taken the base of vertical timbers, was partly cut away along its southern edge by the later G271. Its northern continuation, had there been one, could have been destroyed by G278. The slot was about 250 mm wide and averaged 150 mm deep with a U-shaped profile. The fill was of chalky silt mixed with burnt chalk, flint and charcoal.

Just south of the west end of the later gully, G278, there was a marked scarp between the edge of an extensive rammed chalk spread (1314) and the floor of the circular structure. The scarp seems to represent a step down into the structure from outside. The chalk spread (1314) was a densely compacted mass of subangular chalk lumps (up to 80 mm) in a chalky grey silt: the surface had been worn and trampled as would befit the approach to an entrance.

The interior floor surface of the structure was composed of several overlapping chalk spreads. The first in the sequence was 1344 composed of chalk fragments (up to 60 mm) crushed and trampled in a chalky greyish-brown silt: it was best preserved where it had slumped into pit tops but was otherwise patchy. To the south and east the layer merged with 1376, a layer of rounded chalk lumps and grit. In the north-west corner, near the supposed

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Fig 4.26

entrance layer 1344 is overlaid by 1340, a spread of dark brown clayey silt containing patches of worn chalk lumps and some occupation debris. In one place there is a dump of dark yellow daub (F212) and within layer 1340, slumped into P2377 were the remnants of a daub hearth, F252. Around the south and west side of the structure the floor was composed of puddled chalk in brown silt (1200) which extends right up to the 'wall slot' (G279). A similar but more diffuse chalk spread (1330) continued southwards and merged with layer 1332, a worn chalk spread, roughly in the centre of the structure, which continued here as the floor in the later phases. The northward extension of 1200 (layer 1356) may have been part of the consolidation of the entrance area of which 1314 formed the major part.

The only internal feature which may possibly be assigned to this phase is the hearth or oven base (F205). It lay at the level of the phase a floor but all surrounding stratigraphy had been destroyed by root disturbance. The feature measured 0.6 by 0.7 m and in plan appeared to be an oven with a possible flue on the east side. It was composed of daub, baked red-brown and was filled with


GN
N
G278
K08
Ph 8963
Ph 8962
Ph8979
G269
Ph 8961
Ph 8964
Ph8978
K0075
Root hollow
G274
Section A
Section C
G271
K07
0 1 2 3 4 5 Metres
G272
Ph 8978
Ph 8961
Ph 8964
Ph 8979
Ph 8963
Ph 8962
0 1 2 3 Metres

Fig 4.27

CS38c

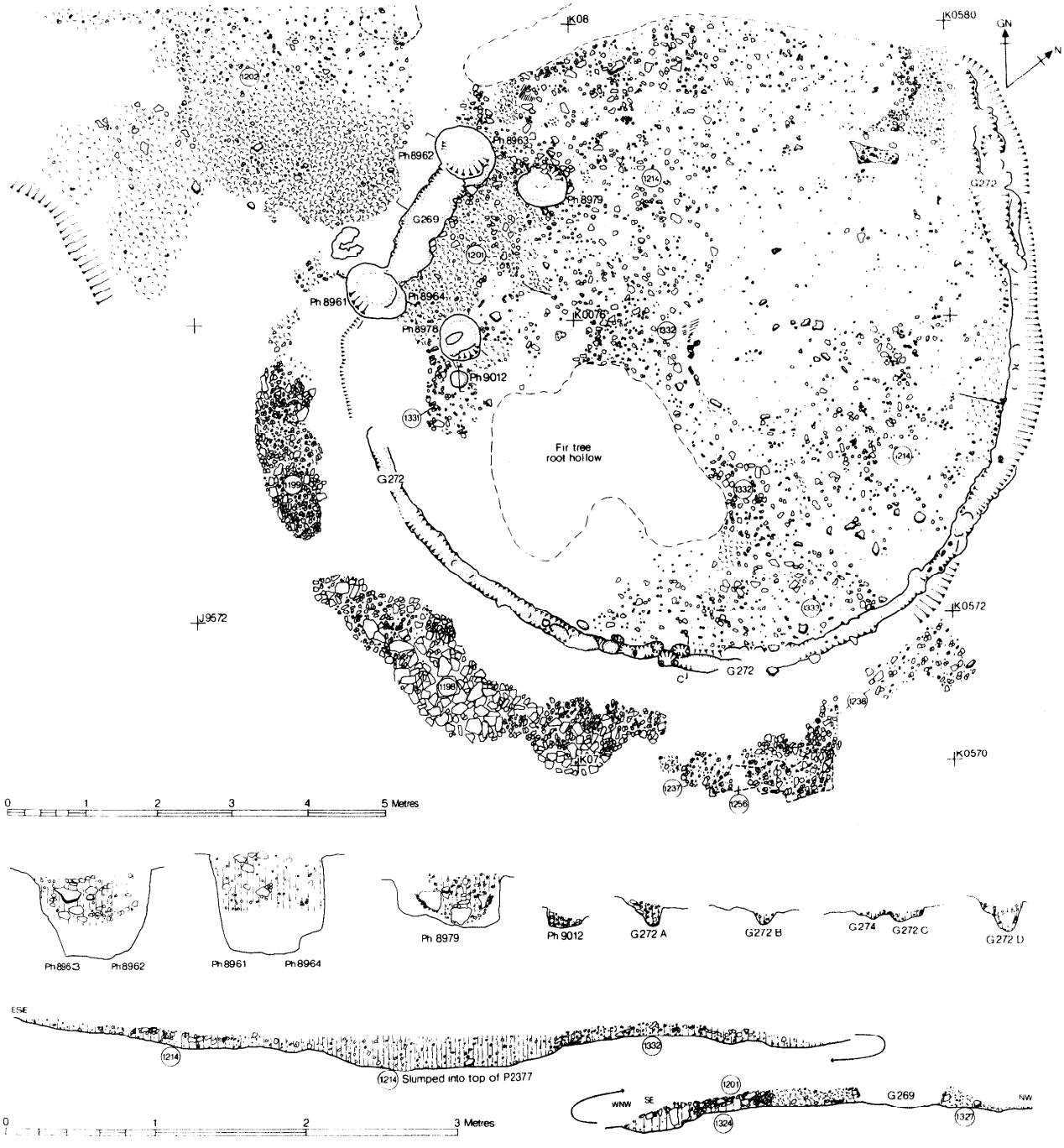


Fig 4.28

broken masses of the same substance mixed with charcoal and burnt flints.

The second house (CS38b)

In the second phase a circular house 9 m in diameter was constructed. Its major elements survive well.

The doorway lay at the north-west side and was formed of four large post complexes (phs 8961–8964, 8978 and 8979). The outer pairs averaged 0.65 m deep. No post voids were visible and it is likely that the timbers had been deliberately uprooted, resulting in the collapse of the chalk packing, allowing occupation debris to accumulate in the upper fillings. Running between the outer posts was a slot for a timber doorsill (G269) measuring 0.5 m wide and 100-160 mm deep. The inner pair of posts, ph 8978 and 8979, were shallower, averaging only 0.33 m deep. Voids were visible in both suggesting vertical D-sectioned timbers made from halved trunks. They were packed in position with chalk rubble. The purpose of this inner pair is not immediately clear but they could have formed an internal porch.

Between these four post-holes a surface of small lumps of puddled chalk (1325) had been laid and subjected to considerable trample and wear. Outside the door the threshold had been further consolidated with another spread of compacted chalk rubble mixed with grey silt (1299). The surface was worn smooth. This layer extends from the door of CS38 to the entrance of F215 (GC22/CS50) with which it was evidently contemporary.

The line of the wall was defined by G274 which survived on the west and south sides. The slot measured 80-180 mm wide and 60–100 mm deep and deepened to 150 mm where stake-holes penetrated the bottom. The stakes were spaced at varying intervals: some, very close together, either represent pairs or less likely replacements. The line of the wall could be traced along the east side of the house between the edge of the floor and the scarp of the terrace. The north side has been removed by the later gully, G278.

The floor surface within the house was represented by two layers. The earliest (1343), visible north of the door, consisted of small lumps of chalk in greyish-brown silt incorporating daub and charcoal fragments. Much of the rest of the floor was surfaced with a layer consisting of rounded chalk lumps loosely packed in a dark yellowish-brown clayey silt matrix (1214). No internal features survived unless the oven (F205) assigned to phase a really belongs to phase b.

Outside the north wall of the house two layers of chalk had been dumped to form a narrow bank (1308 and 1301). Both consisted of subangular chalk lumps (up to 60 mm) packed in greyish-brown silt. Both had a trampled, worn surface at the west end where they are separated by a black silty occupation deposit (1298). A similar sequence was observed in front of the door where the threshold (1299) was separated from an upper chalk spread (1312) by a thin trampled occupation silt (1313).

To the south west of the house a curved drainage ditch (G271) had been dug about a metre from the house wall. It measured 1.0–1.6 m wide and 0.4–0.65 m deep with sloping sides and a flat bottom. Although the ditch may have been cleared out from time to time, a layer of greyish-brown clayey silt containing some scraps of occupation material (1244) was eventually allowed to accumulate in the bottom.

The third house (CS38c)

In the final structural phase it would appear that the same door structure continued in use. There is some indication that the post-holes had been recut (but it would have been possible to set new timbers in the old holes leaving little archaeological trace). The area between the post-holes was resurfaced with a layer of puddled chalk (1201) 80 mm thick separated from the lower doorsill by a layer of grey clayey silt mixed with some occupation debris (1324).

The position of the house wall was defined by a wall slot (G272) which survives for about two-thirds of the circumference on the west, south and east sides, having been cut away by G278 on the north side. It was 200–350 mm wide and 100–230 mm deep, with a V-shaped profile. In the base a number of stake-holes spaced at differing distances were evident. Traces of a second row, just inside the arc of the wall on the south side, suggest a partial rebuilding.

Inside the house the floor level of phase b (1214) continued to serve as the floor over the north-eastern area but in the south-western part several new floor surfaces were laid. Two separate spreads were identified (1331, 1333): all three were similar consisting of subangular lumps of chalk (up to 100 mm) densely compacted in a matrix of brown clayey silt. These surfaces are fairly well worn and trampled though some areas are quite uneven.

In front of the door an area had been consolidated with a substantial chalk spread (1202/1220) extending 7 m north-west from the door. It had remained in use for some time but the northern edge, which had subsided into an earlier gully (G275), was resurfaced on two subsequent occasions with chalk spreads (1218 and 1208).

Around the exterior of the house on the south and west sides G271 remained in use gradually silting up with greyish-brown clayey silt containing some chalk and occupation debris especially pottery and bone with lesser amounts of daub and charcoal (1245, 1239, 1188). The uppermost layer (1188) gradually extended up to the edge of the wall and sealed the earlier wall slot (G274). To consolidate what must have been a potentially muddy hollow the surface was finally filled with dumps of chalk rubble (1198, 1199, 1237, 1238) consisting of subangular chalk (up to 350 mm) loosely packed and generally unworn except close to the door.

CS39 (F200). Circular house: 1984 (Fig 4.29)

A level terrace (F200) had been created for this structure by quarrying away the natural chalk to a maximum depth of 0.65 m on the western part of the site and dumping a series of chalk tips (1282, 1284, 1287, 1290, 1292, 1293) over the eastern part. These layers, composed of large angular chalk blocks in a matrix of dark greyish-brown silt, were rather heterogeneous and the distribution of chalk so variable as to give an overall patchy appearance. The surface of these dumps and of the natural chalk served as the house floor.

The structural elements of the house consisted of a set of doorposts, a doorsill slot and part of the wall slot. The main door features were represented by two doorposts (phs 8975 and 8960) with a slot for the doorsill (G266) between them. The post-holes were 0.37 and 0.46 m deep while the slot, 0.38–0.50 m wide, was 0.12 m deep: its sides were irregular but the base was level. The voids in the doorposts were poorly preserved but that in ph 8975 was oval in section measuring 150 by 200 mm. In front of the two main doorposts were two smaller holes (ph 8959 and one largely cut away by ph 8957). These may have taken porch posts contemporary with the door. Ph 8957 and the length of slot (G267) with which it is contemporary probably represent the resetting of one

Link to Next Section

Fig 4.29

side of the door at a later date, the other side presumably continuing to be in ph 8960. Phs 8984 and 8985 were earlier features (PS463) unrelated to the house.

The line of the wall was defined by G265 which survived on the south and south-west sides. It measured 180–380 mm wide and 90–230 mm deep and had a U-shaped profile. Settings of small posts and stake-holes could be defined at points along its length with a packing of chalk blocks around them. The slot could not be traced across the artificially made up terrace nor, in spite of careful search were any stake-holes discernible. In all probability the stakes in this sector were simply hammered into the

Link to Previous Section

soft make-up and were later removed allowing the surrounding chalk rubble to fall back into the holes. Another possibility is that subsequent erosion of the terrace may have removed superficial layers bearing traces of the stakes. Doorpost ph 8957 and the slot (G267) may represent a local rebuild. The slot is 220 mm wide and 260 mm deep with a U-shaped profile.

The surface of the natural chalk and of the terrace make-up served as the floor but over the tops of some of the earlier features some evidence of a chalk floor survived having slumped into the upper hollows. In pit 2352 a remnant of the chalk floor (1288) was found 0.45 m down. It was a tightly packed layer of chalk rubble 20–100 mm thick with a heavily trampled surface. The surface had been burnt close to a circular hearth (F210) made of daub 80 mm thick fired in position. Overlying the hearth was a thin deposit of charcoal and ash. It is possible that a layer of chalk slumped into P2362 (layer 2) may also have been part of the house floor.

Around the edge of the terrace a light yellowish-grey silt and chalk wash (1181) had accumulated either during the occupation or subsequently. After the structure fell into disuse natural silting (1164 and 1154) filled the terrace.

CS40a and b and GC45. Successive circular houses: 1979, 1988 (Fig 4.30)

The area occupied by CS40 was partly excavated in 1979 and was completed in 1988.

The evidence for the early house consisted of a pair of post-holes (PS496) and an arc of a penannular drainage gully on the uphill side of the supposed structure (G130=GC45). While it is possible that these features were not part of a circular structure at all the fact that the exact location was used for a definite circular house in the subsequent phase would argue that an early house existed. No trace of a wall line has survived later terracing.

The doorway was composed of two post-holes. Ph 10080 was 0.3 m in diameter and 0.34 m deep; ph 10083 was of the same diameter but 0.55 m deep.

The gully on the north side of the supposed house varied considerably in depth and profile but was generally U-shaped and at its southern extremity, close to the entrance, reached a maximum depth of 0.4 m. A slight trace of a gully or slot was noted on the south side but the area was heavily disturbed by rabbits and it was not clear during excavation that this feature was a gully belonging to the early phase rather than simply a rabbit burrow.

The later house was much more clearly defined. The floor area of the earlier house was levelled by the cutting of a terrace which removed natural chalk over the northern part of the area to a maximum depth of 0.16 m. The terraced area was approximately 7 m in diameter.

The principal structural elements to survive were the door features and part of the stake-built wall.

The door structure was of two phases. The earliest pair of post-holes, ph 10043 and ph 10082, were replaced by a second pair, ph 10079 and ph 10044. The early doorposts ph 10043 and ph 10082 had a width of 0.66 by 0.44 m and 0.66 m respectively and depths of 0.33 m and 0.48 m. Much of ph 10082 had been cut away by the later post-hole, but part of the void with a fill of compact greyish-brown silt with a scatter of chalk and part of the packing of small subangular chalk lumps was visible. Most of ph 10043 was preserved: the oval void 0.50 by 0.3 m contained a grey silty soil with a little chalk surrounded by packing of rounded chalk lumps up to 70 mm in puddled chalk. This post-hole was partially sealed by layer 1982, as was ph 10082.

The later post-holes measured approximately 0.6 m wide and 0.45 m deep. The void of ph 10079 was D-shaped, the post presumably being a split trunk, measuring 0.26 by 0.15 m, whilst that of ph 10044 was oval, 0.45 by 0.5 m. The voids had fills of dark grey silty soil containing a little small chalk, surrounded by packing of chalk rubble 50–100 mm in puddled chalk; in both cases the lower part of the packing contained a silt element.

Running between these post-holes was a shallow slot G328, which held the doorsill. Its full length was not preserved owing to disturbance from rabbit burrows. It measured 0.25 m wide and 0.1 m deep. It had a fill of grey silty soil with small chalk pieces and flecks of charcoal. About halfway along the gully was a stake-hole, which may have helped hold a wooden plank in place for a doorsill.

The other major structural element, in addition to the door, was the wall. Evidence of this survived immediately north of ph 10044 in the form of a shallow slot, G327, of which just over 1 m in length survived. It was 0.18 m wide and 0.12 m deep with a fill of grey chalky soil. This presumably held the stake-built wall of the house, which is represented as a line of stake-holes on the north-west edge of the terrace. The stake-holes here are quite small (possibly because just the tips were preserved) and occur at about 0.1 m intervals. There were also three small post-holes around the north side of the house, which possibly held larger posts to provide the timber framing for the house.

The southern arc of the wall line was possibly marked by G325, a shallow slot whose line was roughly delineated but undermined by what was originally thought to be a rabbit burrow. The slot was approximately 0.25–0.3 m wide and about 50 mm deep; it had a fill of blackish-brown soil with flecks of charcoal and burnt clay and a small dump of sling stones at one end.

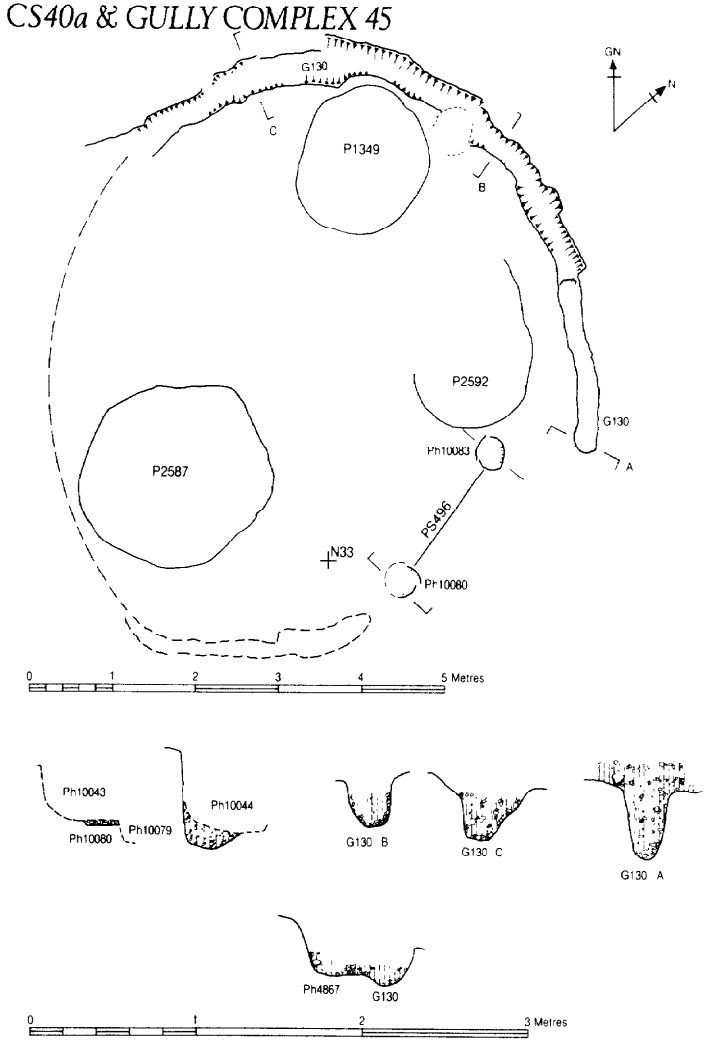
Four post-holes inside the structure could be contemporary, possibly forming two two-post structures.

A small patch of flints towards the centre of the floor could be the remnants of a foundation of a hearth.

Over the northern half of the structure the natural chalk served as the floor and resting on this was found a hoard of iron objects (hoard 2, Volume 5). In the central area there were remnants of an early chalk floor (layer 2035), which concentrated around the south side of pit P1350 partly overlapping its chalk blocking wall and perhaps consolidating the area of greatest wear. This was formed of small subrounded chalk lumps up to 50 mm tightly packed in puddled chalk and grey silt, with a dump of daub embedded in the surface.

Partly overlapping this was the later chalk floor which covered the southern half of the house extending both inside and outside. This floor (layer 1982=1937) was quite variable in character with some quite rubbly patches and others where it consisted of chalk lumps mostly *c* 30 mm in size, but including some up to 80 mm tightly packed in puddled chalk or a grey silt matrix. The surface was worn and rounded, but below the chalk was fresh and angular.

Overlying the floor was a thin occupation deposit (layer 1976) of dark brown chalky silt with flecks of charcoal and burnt clay and occasional flints and pebbles. The equivalent outside the door was layer 1984 forming a patch over the threshold in a hollow in front of the door. It was a dark brown silt with extensive black sooty mottles, containing a little chalk grit, some burnt chalk and a lot of pot sherds.


CS40a & GULLY COMPLEX 45
GN
N
G130
C
P1349
B
P2592
G130
A
P2587
Ph10083
PS496
N33
Ph10080
0 1 2 3 4 5 Metres
Ph10043
Ph10044
Ph10080
Ph10079
G130 B
G130 C
G130 A
Ph4867
G130
0 1 2 3 Metres

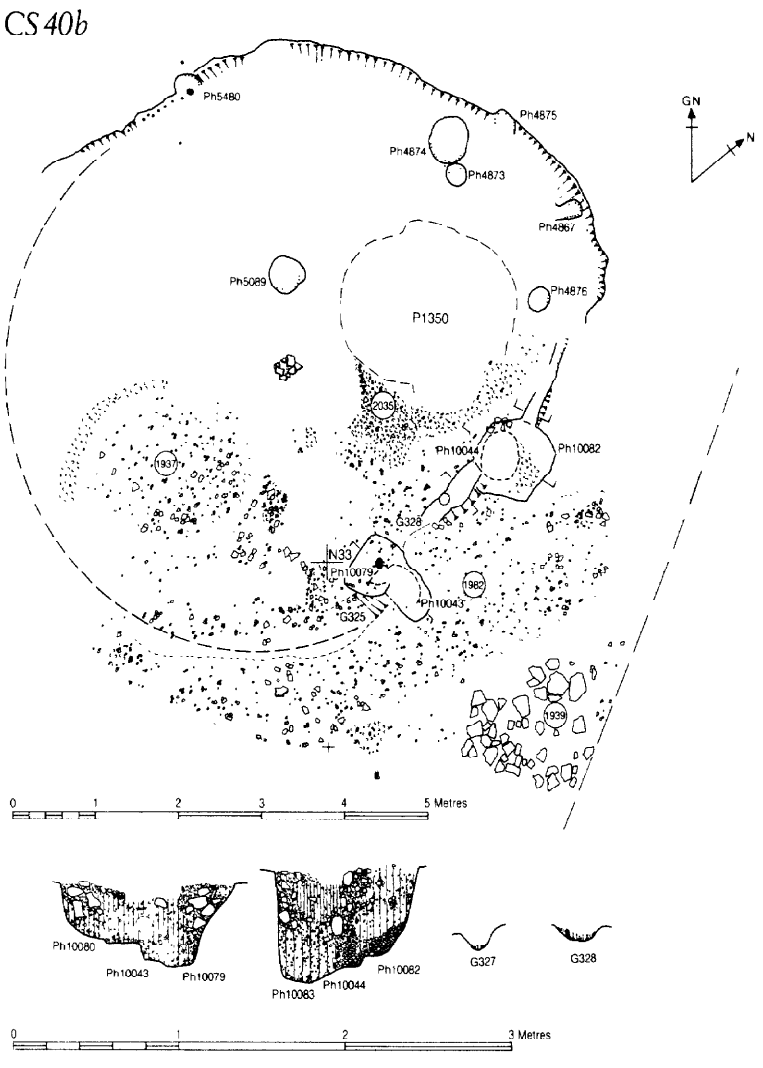

CS 40b
GN
N
Ph5480
Ph4875
Ph4874
Ph4873
Ph4867
Ph5089
Ph4876
P1350
2035
1937
Ph10044
Ph10082
G328
N33
Ph10079
1982
Ph10043
G325
1939
0 1 2 3 4 5 Metres
Ph10080
Ph10043
Ph10079
Ph10083
Ph10044
Ph10082
G327
G328
0 1 2 3 Metres

Fig 4.30

This and the southern part of layer 1982 were sealed by layer 1974. It seems likely that the house itself went out of use at this stage, and was sealed by a dark greyish-brown silt (layer 1938=587), which contained a moderate quantity of subrounded chalk, some burnt, and flecks and fragments of charcoal scattered throughout.

CS41 and GC29. Circular structure?: 1979 (Fig 4.31)

A gully complex, one small arc of which lay within the excavated area, may represent the site of a circular house structure of similar type to CS40.

G129 was the earliest feature to be cut, enclosing an area estimated to be 7 m in diameter. It was somewhat irregular but with a U-shaped profile 0.13–0.19 m deep and 0.36–0.43 m wide. The filling was of dark brown chalky silt containing occasional flints and scattered charcoal. G129 was cut by G131 (which also cut through two pits (P1364 and P1414) destroying the relationship of these to the earlier gully). It was irregular but of U-shaped profile, 0.15–0.35 m deep and 0.75 m wide. The basal layer was of a light brown silt: above this the fill was more chalky. The gullies were not structural but may have been dug as drainage ditches around a largely unexcavated circular structure.

G131 was sealed by a fine brown silt (618), 130 mm thick, which was in turn sealed by a chalk spread (588). It is possible that G129 related to a circular structure, possibly being the wall slot. However G131 looks much more like a penannular gully that would enclose a post structure. This is more likely if a comparison is made with structures found stratified on the south side of the fort, eg GC42, GC43, and GC11 and PS395.

CS42. Circular house: 1979 (Fig 4.32)

CS42 lies on the north side of road 2. The road hereabouts had been metalled on several occasions but CS42 lay beyond the limits of the surviving stratigraphy. It may, however, have been contemporary with the other circular structures (CS43-CS46) which could be shown to belong to the early phase of the road.

The surviving elements were doorposts and a wall slot cut into the natural chalk giving the structure a diameter of *c* 7.5 m.

The door is obscure but four post-holes survived (partly cut away by later features). It is possible that two separate doors are represented ph 4095/4097 and ph 4094/4096 but this would make them narrower than is normal. A more likely alternative is that there was only one door, ph 4094/4097, the other posts being irrelevant to the structure.

The wall slot survives on the north (uphill) side as an arc of gully (G124/G126), 0.14–0.2 m in depth and 0.28–0.4 m in width: the profile varied from V- to U-shaped. The filling was of chalky silt there being no trace of vertical timbers. A small length of gully (G124) could have been part of the structure but it does not follow the supposed wall line very closely and need not belong to this structure at all.

CS43. Circular house: 1979 (Fig 4.33)

Circular structure lying immediately to the south of road 2. Much of the area has been destroyed by tree roots and a large pit complex.

The structure was represented by an arc of wall slot (G142) cut into the natural chalk on the uphill side. The estimated diameter of the floor was 5.5 m. The slot ranged in width from 0.1–0.2 m and in depth from 0.06–0.15 m. The profile was V-shaped. No timber positions were visible in the chalky silt fill.

Around the south side of the projected wall line were a number of post-holes some or all of which may have been part of the wall structure. Three posts (phs 5314, 5324 and 5335) are large enough to be considered as doorposts but it is equally possible that phs 5237 and 5244, which

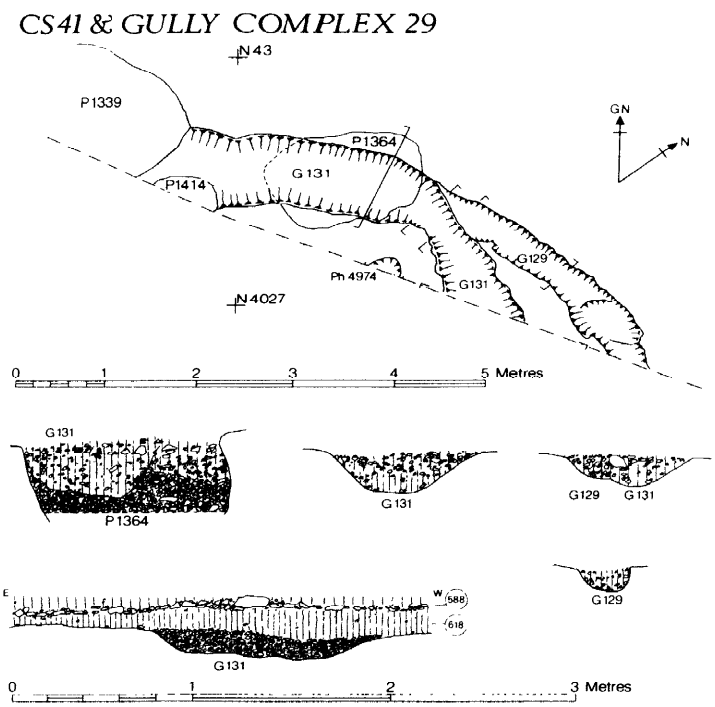


Fig 4.31

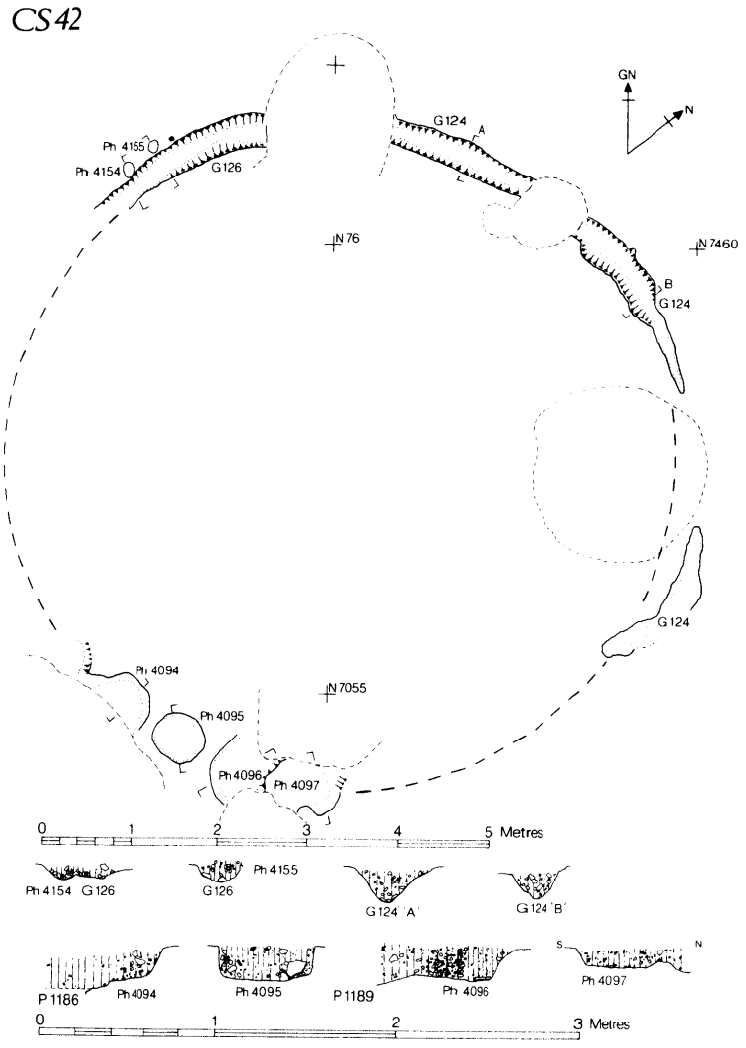


Fig 4.32

were slightly off the projected line, could have been part of the entrance. Various combinations are possible: there can be no certainty but the best matched pair are phs 5314 and 5237.

CS44a and b. Successive circular houses: 1980 (Fig 4.34)

CS44 consists of two superimposed circular structures lying on the south side of road 2 and related to the road stratigraphy (p. 220).

The first house (CS44a)

The earliest building was represented by G141 which was contemporary with the earliest road metalling (619). The slot defined an area 6 m in diameter. It measured 80–200 mm in width and 20 to 180 mm in depth, with a profile varying from U- to V-shaped. Several stake-holes were seen in the gully bottom and sides implying that the structure was of stake-walled type. The doorposts of this phase are most likely to have been phs 5246 and 5271 both of which were of comparable size being 0.44 m wide and 0.45 m deep.

The second house (CS44b)

The second house was represented by a length of wall slot G140). The feature numbered as ph 5267/5268 may, in fact, be the intercutting ends of the two slots. The estimated diameter is 5.5 m. The slot measured 100–200 mm wide and 50–140 mm deep. There are indications that it held a stake-built wall while the three small post-holes along the line (phs 5433, 5434 and 5435) were probably broadly contemporary and may have held rather more substantial timbers. Phs 5249 and 5273, also on the projected wall line, could have been part of the structure. The doorposts were probably held in ph 5247 and 5270, both of which cut the earlier doorposts and were somewhat wider and shallower.

CS44b was contemporary with the second phase of road metalling (616/592) since G140 cut 615 and 617, an accumulation of occupation debris on the earlier ground surface of the first phase structure. G140 was sealed by layer 613 (see p. 220).

CS45a, b. and c. Successive circular houses: 1980 (Fig 4.35)

CS45 was represented by three arcs of gullies (G137–9) arranged roughly concentrically. They were not related to the stratigraphy of road 2 but may have been broadly contemporary with the nearby structures (CS43, CS44, CS46).

The outermost arc (G137) would have had a maximum

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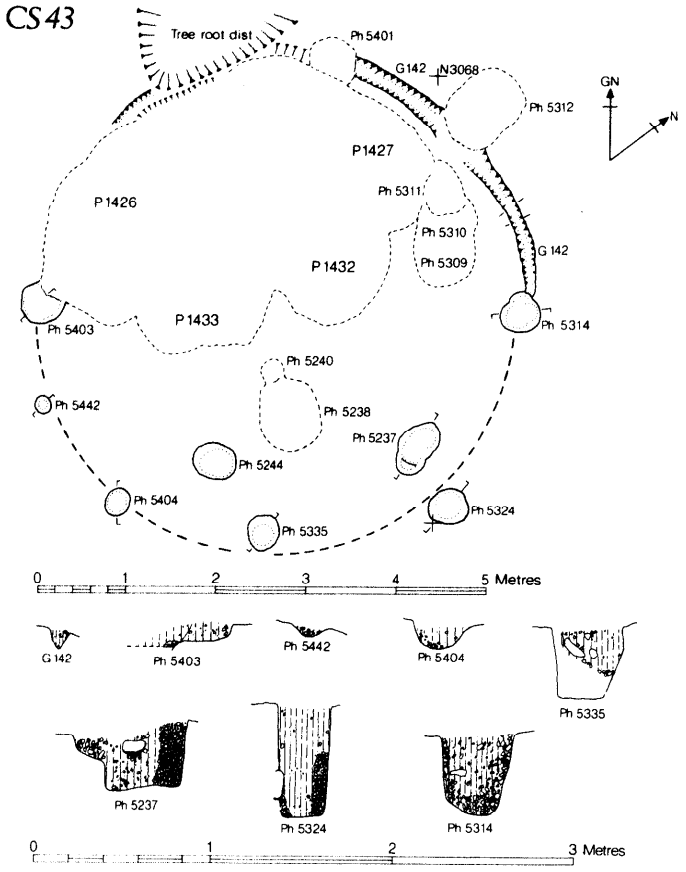

Fig 4.33

diameter of *c* 10 m which would have been large by the average standard of house size at Danebury. The proportions of the slot, 0.14–0.35 m in width and 0.2 to 0.1 m in depth, were, however, not those of a typical drainage gully. Moreover there was also a small post-hole set in the base at the west end suggesting the possibility that the slot once held a row of small timbers. It could, of course, have been part of an enclosure fence and not a house at all.

Immediately to the south lay another slot (G138) measuring 6 m in diameter and only 0.1–0.27 m wide and 0.03–0.1 m deep. A few stake-holes were visible in the base indicating the one time existence of a wattle wall. Two post-holes (phs 4594 and 4595) cut the slot but are not necessarily part of the structure.

Further south is the third slot (G139) suggesting a structure 5 m in diameter. It measured 0.08-0.2 m in width and 30–80 mm in depth.

The area immediately to the south of these slots was densely packed with pits and post-holes some of which form the post structure PS251. The complexity of the palimpsest makes the recognition of potential doorposts a remote possibility: there are none which readily present themselves.

CS46. Circular house: 1980 (Fig 4.36)

CS46 was a circular structure lying across the line of road 2 which it pre-dated. It was probably contemporary with CS48 or CS47.

The wall line was represented by a slot (G160, G164) which defined an area of 8 m diameter. The north-east segment was probably destroyed by wear along road 2 while the south-west segment had been destroyed by later pits and by root disturbance. The slot measured 0.16–0.22 m wide and 40–120 mm deep: in profile it had a flat base and steeply sloping sides though in some areas it was less regular. No evidence of wall structure was seen and the gully was filled with chalky silt. Some larger post-holes on the wall line may have been contemporary with the structure and have supported more substantial timber uprights (eg phs 5584, 6389, 6333 and 5786).

On the south side were two double post-holes, 2 m apart, which were probably the doorposts. Phs 5642 and 5643 on the east have a very similar fill but no indication of post voids. On the west ph 5860 was in reality two post-holes in both of which voids, *c* 0.25 m in diameter were detectable. The fillings suggest that the two post-holes in each pair were contemporary.

Within the structure were the remains of another small curved slot (G162). It may represent a separate structure or simply have been a partition within the larger structure.

In the western part of the building was an oven (F76) which may have been contemporary with the structure. It measured 0.54 m in diameter and was set in a shallow pit cut into the natural chalk to a depth of 0.2 m. The wall, made of daub 60 mm thick, survived only below the level of the surface of natural chalk. Across the floor was a thin layer of charcoal and ash above which was the collapsed and broken up superstructure. Two subrectangular pits, P1454 and P1461, situated inside the building, may have been contemporary with it. There was no stratigraphical evidence to show that this was so

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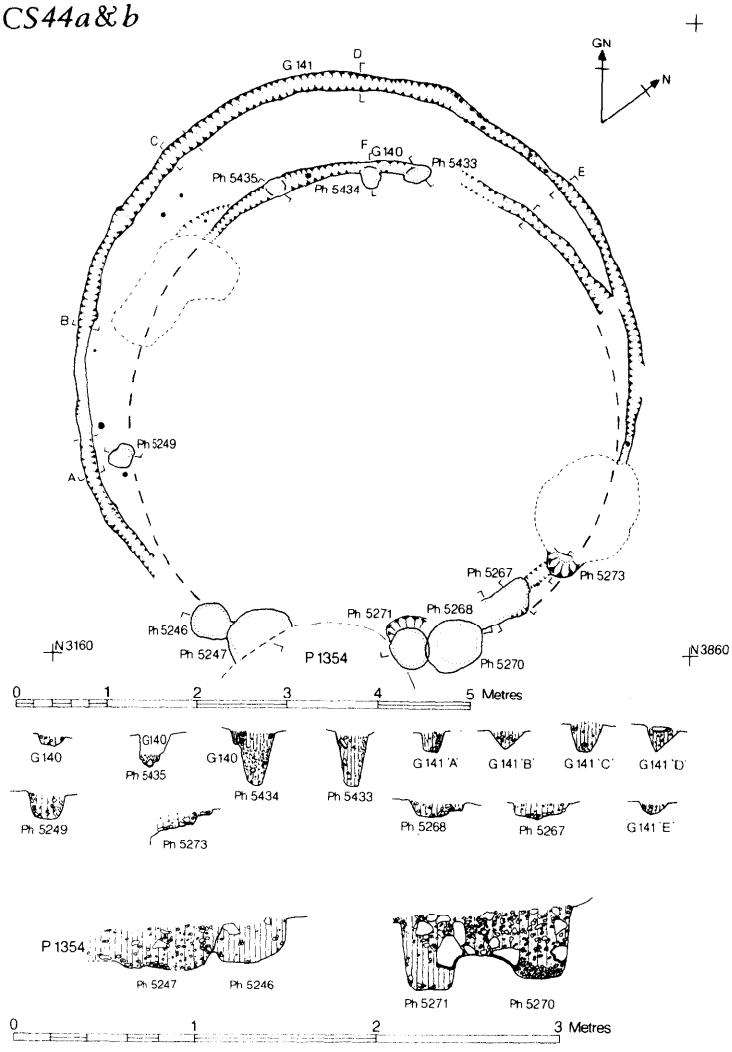

Fig 4.34

but a house found beneath the rampart in 1975 (CS9) could be shown to have had several contemporary rectangular pits inside arranged in a similar fashion. P1454 was sealed by the flint cobbling of road 2 (641) which had slumped into the pit top.

CS47. Circular house: 1980 (Fig 4.37)

CS47 was a circular structure lying across the line of road 2 which it pre-dated. The northern part of the house is unexcavated.

The wall slot survived on both sides of the structure (G169 and G173) indicating a diameter of 6 m. On the south-west side it has been destroyed probably by wear on the road. The slots vary slightly in size: G169 measured 140 mm wide by up to 70 mm deep while G173 was more irregular varying in width from 120-200 mm and up to 70 mm deep. No evidence of stake-holes survived. Ph 6342, on the wall line, may represent the hole of a more substantial timber support. Two likely doorposts can be identified (phs 6353 and 5918). They measured *c* 0.5 m in diameter and 0.4 m deep. The filling of ph 6353 preserved a clear 'void' 0.15 m wide while that in ph 5918 measured 0.14 m.

The local stratigraphy allows CS47 to be related to other structures in the area (see pp. 226–7). Features of the house are cut by PS319 and G171(= GC9). Thus CS47 is one of the earliest structures in the area.

CS48 and GC9. Circular house and gully: 1980 (Fig 4.38)

CS48 consisted of a house set within a penannular drainage gully (separately identified as GC9) measuring some 10.5 m in diameter. It extended partly across the line of road 2 which it probably pre-dates. Stratigraphitally it can be shown to be later than CS47 and PS319 but earlier than PS320 and PS321. Its relationship to PS322 could not be defined.

The best preserved elements were the two ends of what is presumed to be a single penannular gully. G171 was regularly cut with a V-shaped profile varying in width from 0.5 to 0.95 m and up to 0.43 m deep. The fill was largely a natural silting though there were tips of occupation debris in the upper levels. At the end it narrowed slightly to a squared terminal. G161 was less substantial measuring 0.5 m wide and 0.15 m deep. The filling was a natural silty soil. An earlier length of gully (G172) survived immediately to the west of G171. It could represent an early phase of the gully complex or part of an earlier circular structure.

Of the circular structure which the drainage gullies

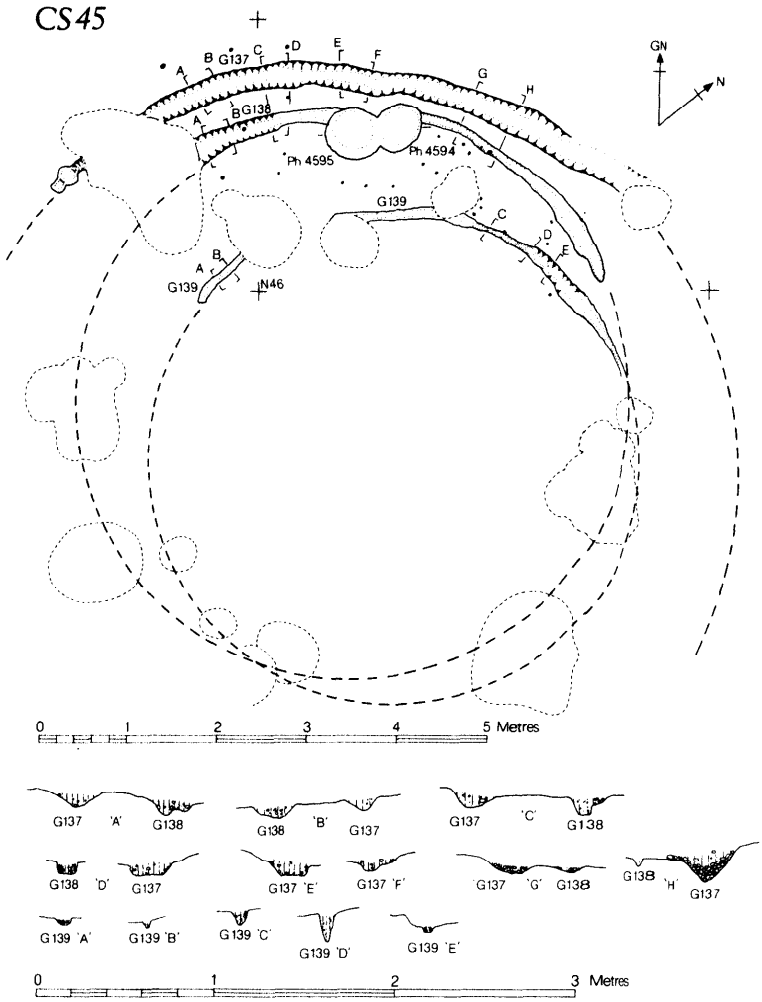

Fig 4.35

enclosed little survived apart from a pair of post-holes (phs 6943 and 5924) which measured 0.6 m in diameter and *c* 0.45 m deep. Ph 6943 preserved a clear 'void' measuring 0.23 m wide. Another pair of posts aligned with the main doorposts (phs 5797 and 6960). They averaged 0.35 m in diameter and 0.4 m deep. Ph 5797 was cut to a triangular plan, probably to take a post quartered from a trunk. A 'void' survived in the fill of ph 6960 measuring some 170 mm wide. While the two sets of posts could have belonged to successive structures it is presumable that they were contemporary giving rise to the door arrangement noted elsewhere (eg CS20 and CS38).

No trace of the wall line survived.

CS49. Possible circular structure: 1984 (Fig 4.39)

CS49 is a possible 'circular' structure defined by an arc of gull and a number of post-holes; it measured 6 m N-S by 5 m E-W.

The gully (G284) survives as an arc of some 3 m length. It measured 300 mm wide and 100–150 mm deep, with a flat bottom and straight sides. Four subsidiary gullies radiated from it. Both these and the main gully bore the impressions of stake-holes in the bottom.

Several post-holes lay in the gully or on the supposed circumference of the putative building. A possible entrance, on the southern side, may be represented by ph 9058 and ph 9147/9062.

These features were all sealed by layer 1342 which was the lowest silt in this part of the quarry hollow.

CSSO (F215) and GC22. Circular structure: 1984 (Fig 4.40 and P1 41)

This complex of features consists of a circular working area defined by a slight bank outside of which is a penannular ditch 12–13 m in diameter. It will be convenient to describe the gully complex (GC22) first before considering the internal activity.

The ditch was at its most substantial around the western perimeter where it measured up to 1.8 m wide though averaging 1.0 m. The depth was normally 0.35–0.4 m but reached 0.75 m at its southern end. There were two breaks in the ditch one on the east side where it came close to the rampart and one on the south where the entrance lay. The south-east segment of ditch was shallower and generally smaller than the rest. On the west side the ditch had been cut through earlier silts and chalk spreads down to the natural chalk but on the east it was cut almost entirely within the earlier layers rarely touching the natural chalk. The ditch presumably functioned as a drain to collect rain-water and to prevent the activity area from flooding.

Around the inside of the ditch a low bank had been constructed. It was highest, *c* 0.25 m, on the south-west where it consisted of chalk rubble in compacted chalk and brown silt (1179) capped by a thin spread of smaller

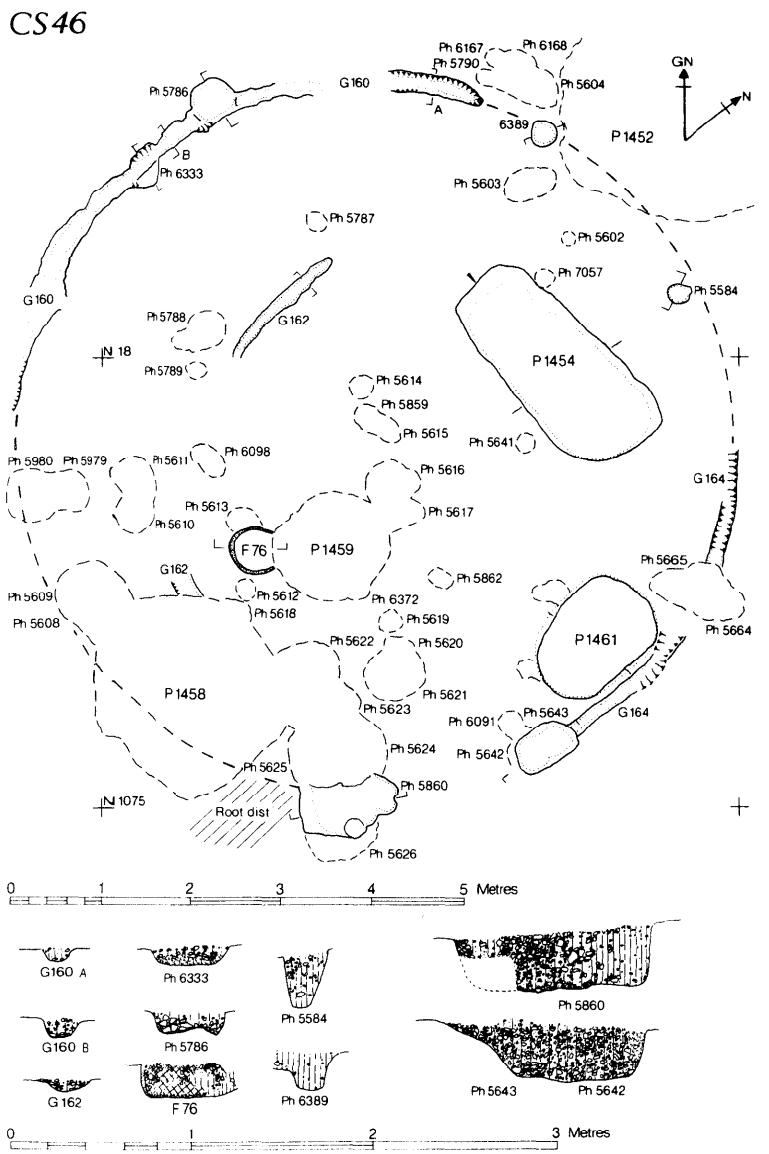

Fig 4.36

chalk lumps (1173). The wear on these layers may have resulted from a later phase of activity since the upper surfaces remained exposed for some time. The bank material was probably derived from the digging of the ditch. On the north and east sides the bank was lower (0.1–0.15 m) and was made up largely of brown loamy silt containing some small angular chalk lumps. The more soily nature can be accounted for, as G275, from which the layers were derived, here cuts through silt and not natural chalk.

Enclosed within this area was a complex of daub structures and occupation debris. The floor was represented by discontinuous spreads of trampled chalk (1265). Elsewhere the underlying silt (1262) had had chalk trampled into its surface to serve as a floor. In the area of the entrance an additional chalk spread (1283) had been laid slightly overlapping 1265, where wear in the entrance had been most intense. Contemporary with it was another chalk spread (1314) extending from the entrance to the threshold of CS38 showing both structures to have been contemporary. A similar chalk spread (1299) resurfaced both thresholds at a slightly later phase partly covering 1314 and 1283.

The activity within the area is indicated by a range of domestic features, including hearths, an oven, and the debris derived from them. The oven (F207) was circular measuring 1.1 m in diameter. Its base had been cut into the underlying silt (1262) and a slightly concave floor formed of highly compacted chalk (1297) had been laid butting up to the oven and forming the lower part of its wall. The daub wall, 120 mm wide and surviving to a depth of 100 mm, was composed of yellowish-brown daub with chalk aggregate baked to a pink or yellowish-red around its inner surface. Burning on the chalk floor (1297) may have resulted from hot ashes raked out of the oven. Areas of daub (1267, 1266, 1268 and 1300) lying around and sealing the floor may have derived from the destruction of the oven.

Three hearths were exposed. The first (1263) was formed of a foundation of flints covered by a rammed layer of chalk. It measured 1.45 by 1.1 m and a distinct patch of intense burning could be seen towards the centre. There

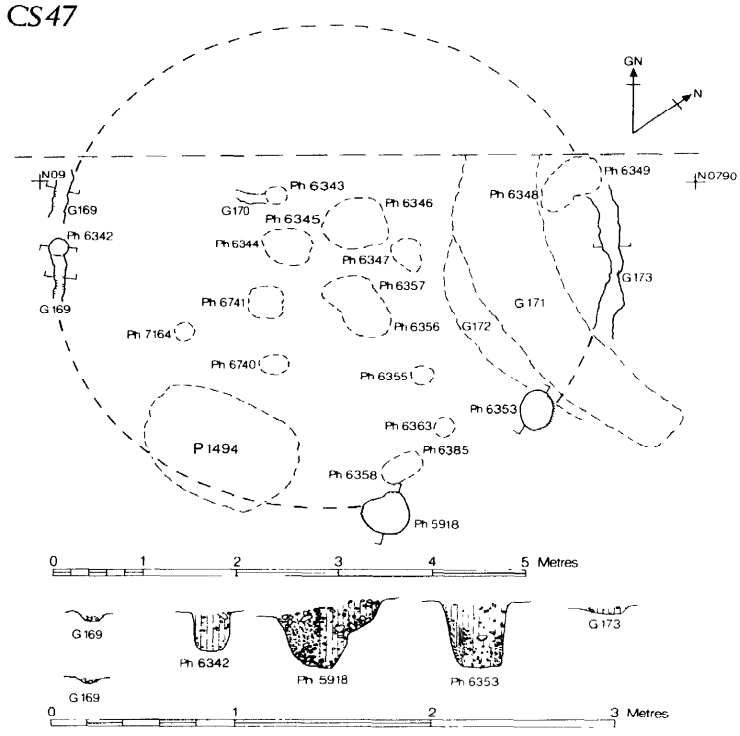

Fig 4.37

were patches of burnt clay or daub around the edges. The hearth was probably constructed at about the same time as the oven though it may have remained in use longer. To the south of the oven was a smaller hearth (1264) constructed after the oven had gone out of use. It was oval, measuring 0.6 by 0.35 m and was made of hard baked yellowish-red daub with chalk temper. Heating had obviously been intense since the hearth had completely baked through (60 mm) and the underlying surface had been discoloured to a depth of 110 mm suggesting a period of prolonged and intense heat. A third hearth (1260) lay to the east. It measured 0.5 m in diameter and had been built on a flint base covered with a layer of puddled chalk. The surface showed signs of burning.

Around the northern edge of the oven (F207) and the large hearth (1263) was a very thin spread of occupation debris (1261) formed of ashy silt and charcoal mixed with small pieces of burnt chalk and daub, presumably derived from the use of these features. There was nothing to suggest that the area had been used for industrial rather than normal domestic activity.

CS51a and b (F216). Successive circular stake-built houses: 1985 (Fig 4.41, Pl 42 and Fig 4.113 section 71))

A little over half of the plan of CS51a and b lay within the excavated area. It had been built in quarry hollow F223 after layers of silt (1378, 1406) had accumulated naturally.

No doorposts occurred within that part of the house excavated but the wall of stake-holes was well preserved indicating a diameter for the building of 6.5 m. The individual stake-holes were distinctly oval in plan measuring between 40 and 100 mm in maximum diameter with some, apparently double stakes up to 120 mm across. On average the holes were spaced at distances of 200 mm. Some large tabular flints aligned with the wall on the north side may indicate packing or repair around the wail base at this point.

The internal features suggest two main phases. In the first phase the floor (1392) consisted of a spread of puddled chalk rubble showing some, but not extensive, wear. Three post-holes cut the floor (phs 9426, 9418 and 9404). The packing of ph 9418 was sealed by the floor but ph 9404 cut the floor and was still in use when the later floor was laid (1391). Thus ph 9404 could be a replacement for ph 9418.

In the centre of the house was a subrectangular hearth, F220, 0.8 by 0.84 m. It was formed of a lower foundation of burnt chalk and flints over which had been rammed a thin layer of chalk lumps in puddled chalk burnt to a light grey. It seems likely that much of this upper surface had been worn away.

The floor and the hearth were sealed by an accumulation of silt and occupation debris (1394). This was only 20–50 mm thick in the eastern and central area but in the vicinity of the stake-holes it was up to 200 mm thick. In the central area there was much charcoal, ash, daub, smears of clay and quantities of pottery and bone.

Over this the second floor surface (1391) had been laid. It was discontinuous and largely missing from the central area. On the eastern side the spread was formed of large subangular and rounded lumps of chalk (50–100 mm) in a dense mass of smaller lumps and puddled chalk. The layer varied from 30-150 mm thick being thinnest towards the centre where it had entirely worn away around the hearth (F217). The surface had been trampled smooth. A small area of chalk rubble patching (1390) was separated from 1391 by a thin occupation layer (1401).

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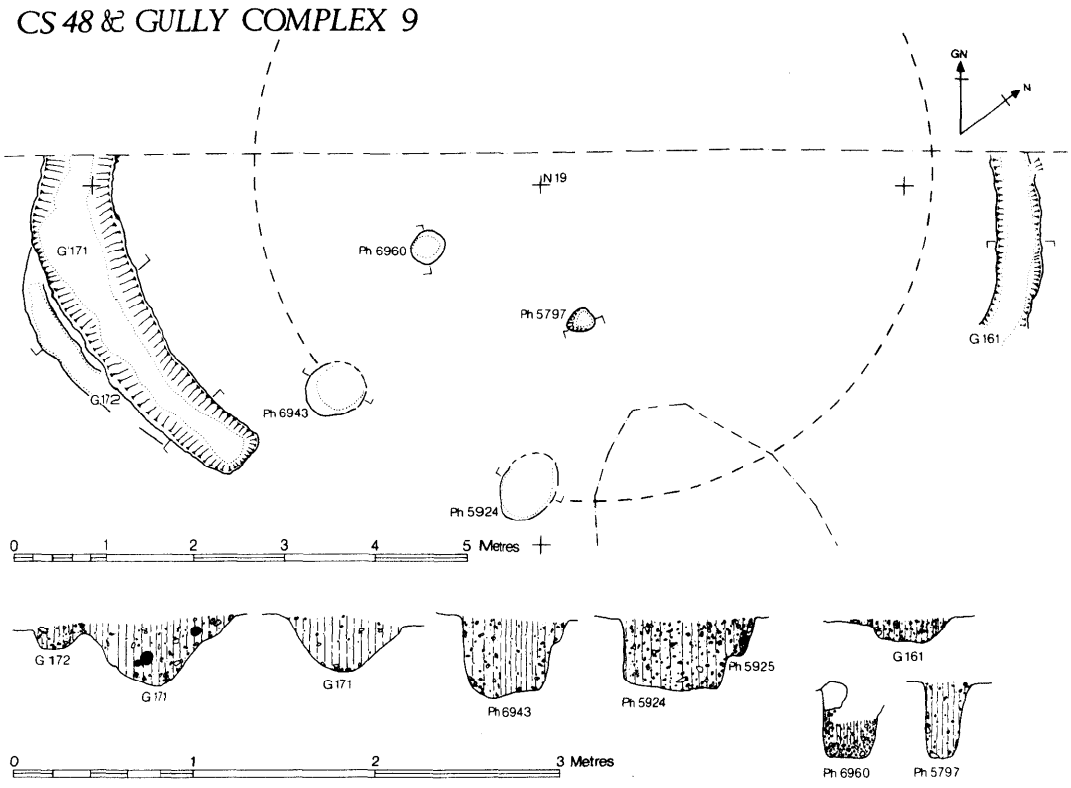

Fig 4.38

Probably contemporary with this phase was the hearth (F217) which had been set in a small pit cut into the lower floor (1392). It was subrectangular, measuring 1.0 by 0.95 m and was constructed on a foundation of large flints closely packed together. Over this a surface of small rounded chalk lumps had been packed and puddled together to form a surface, subsequently burnt grey or pinkish grey. Nearby was an oven (F219), probably assignable to this later phase. Its base was cut down some 50 mm into the chalk make-up pre-dating the house (1382). The oven measured 1.1 m in diameter. It was circular and probably had a flue on the east side. The walls, formed of baked daub, were 200 mm wide and survived to a height of 150 mm. The oven floor was a compact mass of chalk lumps. Above this the lower fill was of fine powdered charcoal mixed with burnt flints. Higher in the fill was the fragmented remains of the daub superstructure.

Within the house ph 9404 continued in use, while ph 9403 was erected later. It is tempting to see all three small posts in this area as representing successive replacements for an essential fixture of some kind.

The later floor level was sealed by an occupation layer (1385 and 1275) formed mainly of a brown, slightly clayey silt containing some small fragments of chalk, charcoal, daub and a quantity of bone and pottery.

The structure was enclosed by a circular gully in both phases. The earliest gully (G305) enclosed an area some 9.0 m in diameter. It was 0.5–0.7 m wide and 0.2–0.35 m deep. The fill was largely natural consisting of a primary layer of eroded chalk followed by a brown silt. In the second phase the gully was replaced by G304, measuring 0.5–0.7 m wide and 0.25 m deep. The fill consisted largely of subangular chalk blocks in a matrix of brown silt representing a deliberate infill.

The entire area of the house and gullies was finally sealed by a natural accumulation of dark silty clay (1367).

CS52. Circular house: 1985 (Fig 4.42)

CS52 is a well defined circular house 6.0–6.5 m in diameter.

The doorway features survived in some detail. The door frame was formed of two double post-holes of which the inner posts, phs 9260 and 9567/9340, held half trunks measuring 200 by 300 mm and 180 by 300 mm respectively. In front of these were two smaller post-holes. Ph 9386 on the west held a plank-shaped timber 80 by 200 mm while ph 9258, on the east, contained a wedge-shaped timber measuring 240 by 180 mm. Of the post-holes themselves, the two main post-holes were oval in plan 0.5 and 0.6 m wide; the fronting post-holes were *c* 0.3 m in diameter. Between the two main doorposts was a slot (F247) for the doorsill, 0.35 m wide and 1.6 m long and 60 mm deep on the inside against the floor. On the outside, where successive thresholds had been packed against it it was 300 mm deep. Four additional post-holes in the vicinity of the door probably represent a phase immediately post-dating the house but it is just possible that phs 9259 and 9312 were replacement doorposts.

The wall line was precisely delineated by the edge of the floor. There was no wall slot and in spite of very careful and prolonged search no trace of post-holes or stake-holes could be made out.

The floor surface (1458) was made up of chalk lumps (20–60 mm in size) hard packed in a matrix of puddled chalk. It was worn smooth in the central area especially around the hearth but towards the edges it was more rubbly and rougher. A line of stake-holes, running across the floor, probably represents an internal partition.

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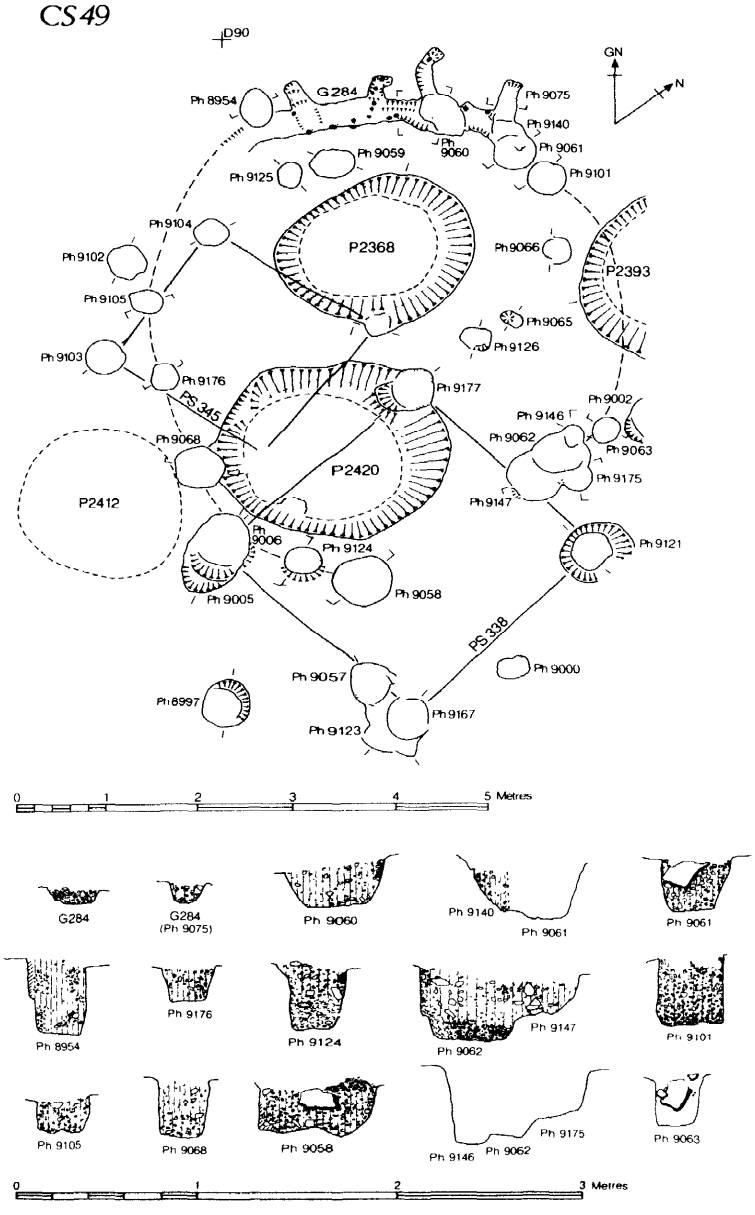

Fig 4.39

Roughly in the centre, and laid on the floor was a hearth (F249) measuring 0.5 m across. It was built of a layer of flints forming the base for a surface of burnt clay. There was some burning on the surrounding floor.

A number of post-holes cutting the floor were contemporary with the use of the house or immediately followed its disuse. It is tempting to see ph 9255/9322 as being related to the structural fittings around the hearth. In the north part of the house a layer of chalk rubble (1461) had been spread, sealing ph 9322: the surface showed some wear but not as much as the main floor.

After abandonment the house floor and associated features were sealed with an accumulation of fine crumbly dark brown silt (1459) containing considerable quantities of occupation debris including charcoal and unburnt clay from the Reading Beds. The same layer filled the doorsill slot and here contained a dump of broken quernstone.

Outside the doorway a considerable hollow way (F253) had been worn before a tip of chalk (1472) was laid at the threshold. Over this and covering a more extensive area was a black silty soil containing much fine charcoal (1468), equivalent to layers 1462, 1466, 1470 and 1475 which were dumps of occupation deposit and chalky silts which had accumulated outside the house during its use. Over much of this area an extensive chalk spread (1456) had been laid forming a pathway nearly 6 m long leading from the door of the house to road 6. The spread was


K002948
G275
GN
N
Slump into pit 2371
Slump
K0390
K0984
K0384
DAUB
F207
Burrows
Earlier pit P2391
Not textured where below 1299
J953815
0 1 2 3 4 5 Metres
K002998
G275
Bone
Ph8986
G275 'A'
G275 'C'
G275 'E'
Layer 1260
F207
G275 'B'
G275 'D'
0 1 2 3 Metres

Fig 4.40

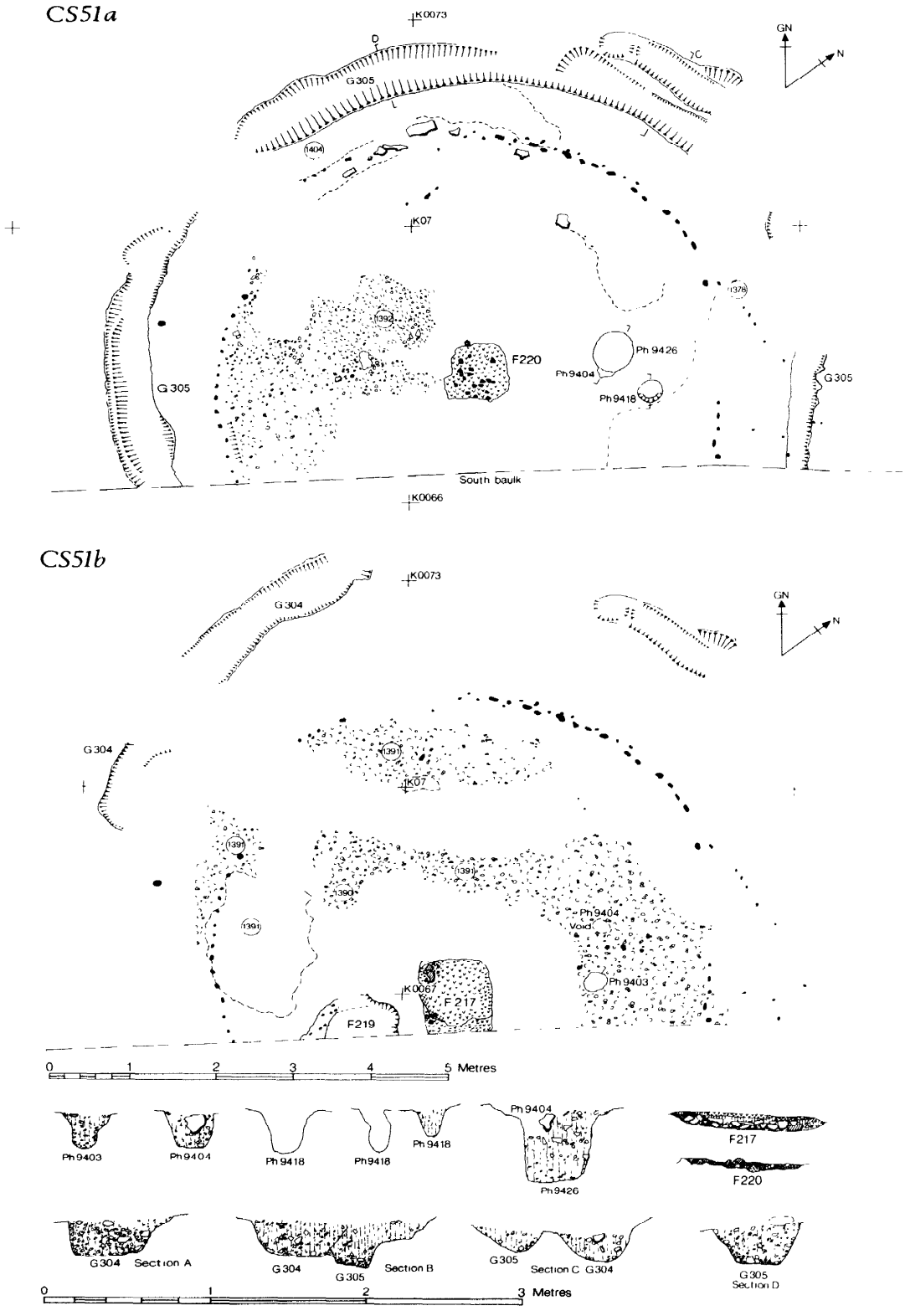
CS51a
K0073
D
G305
C
GN
N
1404
K07
1392
F220
Ph 9426
Ph9404
Ph9418
1378
G305
G305
South baulk
K0066
CS51b
K0073
G304
GN
N
G304
1391
K07
1391
1390
1391
1391
Ph9404
Void
Ph9403
K0067
F217
F219
0 1 2 3 4 5 Metres
Ph9403
Ph9404
Ph9418
Ph9418
Ph9418
Ph9404
Ph9426
F217
F220
G304 Section A
G304
G305
Section B
G305
Section C G304
G305
Section D
0 1 2 3 Metres

Fig 4.41

Fig 4.42

Link to Next Section

composed of rounded chalk lumps (up to 150 mm) in a matrix of puddled chalk. The layer had been extensively worn in the centre but was more rubbly at the edge.

CS53. Circular house: 1985 (Fig 4.43)

CS53 is a circular house measuring 6.0–6.8 m in diameter. Little remained of the door structure because later post-holes have destroyed much of it; the west doorpost was totally removed by one of the recut posts of PS370 but the base of the east post-hole (ph 9499) survived though its upper levels were removed by posts of PS349 and PS370. Originally it would have been 0.5 m deep and *c* 0.4 m in diameter at the bottom.

The wall line was represented by a combination of wall slot and small post-holes. The slot (G290), which survives on the north and west, was 80–200 mm wide and 60-100 mm deep. It varied in profile from flat bottomed to V-shaped. On the south-east F263 and phs 9135–9 form the wall line and show clearly that it was constructed of small posts or stakes. There were also eight other post-holes on the wall line all measuring *c* 0.24 m in diameter.

No internal features survived except for a patch of burnt clay (F256) which could have been the remains of a hearth.

CS54 (F268). Circular house: 1986 (Fig 4.44)

The terrace for this structure had been cut into the silts and chalk spreads associated with the preceding structures (CS55 and CS59) on the north and west sides and into the natural chalk at the edge of the quarry (F271 and F286) on the east side. The terrace was approximately 10 m in diameter though the house itself appears to have been oval 9.0 by 8.4 m.

The door structure, on the south side, was well preserved. The main doorpost holes (phs 9779 and 9791) were oval in shape 0.7 m wide and 0.4 and 0.55 m deep respectively. In both the positions of the actual posts could be traced. Both timbers had been roughly squared, that in ph 9779 measuring 220 mm square while that in ph 9791 was slightly larger (260 by 300 mm). The 'voids' were filled with chalky silt and charcoal: the packing around them was of rammed chalk rubble. Two other post-holes in the vicinity of the door (phs 9771 and 9790) need to be considered. It is possible that they represent a replacement door structure but they could be a post structure completely unrelated to the house, built immediately after its demise. A length of slot (F267) is probably a sill slot associated with the original door. Its stratigraphical relationship to the various post-holes is unclear because of extensive rabbit disturbance.

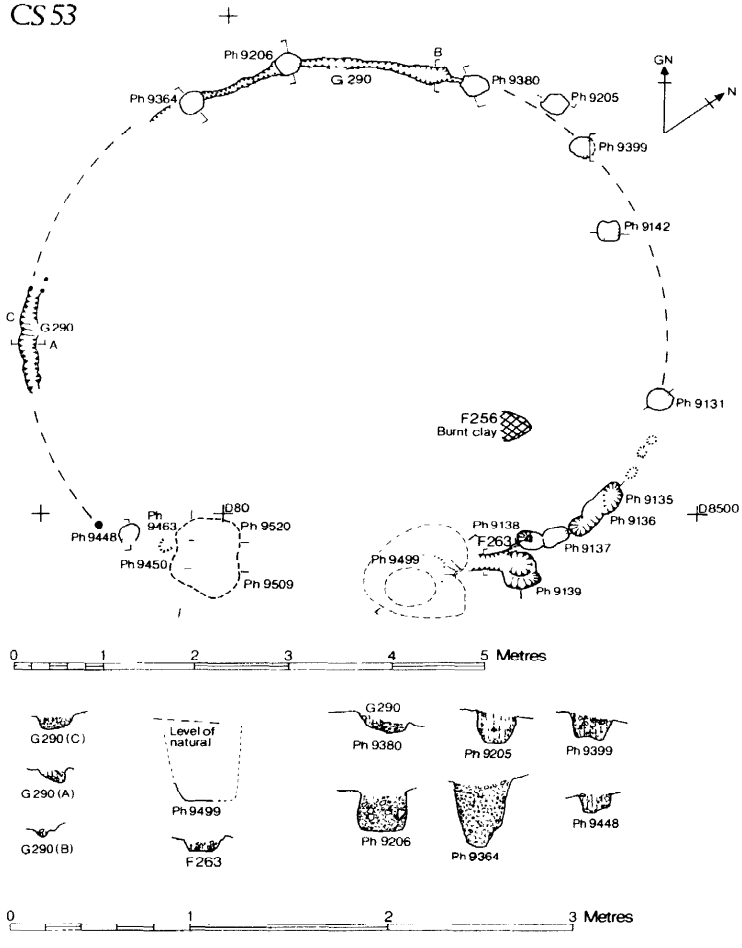

Fig 4.43

Link to Previous Section


CS54
GN
N
Ph 9810
P2536
P2538
K10
1505
P2549
Ph 9789
Ph 9785
P2550
Ph 9778
Ph 9770
Ph 9779
P2537
F267
Ph 9771
Ph 9790
Ph 9791
F270
1521
0 1 2 3 4 5Metres
F267
Dist
Ph 9779
Void
Ph 9791
Ph 9771
F267
Ph 9791 (top only)
Ph 9790
Ph 9778
Ph 9810
Ph 9785
Ph 9789
Ph 9770
0 1 2 3Metres

Fig 4.44

The wall of the house was built of stakes. These were best preserved on the south-east and north-west sides, being more intermittent around the west and south-west. On the north and north-east sides the evidence has been largely destroyed by subsidence into the earlier pit (P2549). The stake-holes measured between 60 and 120 mm across and were spaced at intervals of roughly 0.25 m. The stake-holes along the upper edge of the terrace may be unrelated to the structure.

The chalk floor of the house (1505) had been badly disturbed by Late IA ploughing and by later rabbit burrows. The character of the floor was variable consisting of chalk rubble (up to 120 mm) with occasional flint nodules over the central and eastern area whereas over the rest it was of small chalk lumps well-compacted and puddled. This variation was largely due to the greater disturbance over the eastern half. The floor varied in thickness from 50-100 mm but close to the door was twice as thick where there had been additional patching to combat wear. Part of the floor survived in recognizable form where it had subsided 0.8 m down in the filling of P2549. It was composed here of burnt flints in puddled chalk very similar to the construction of hearth bases found elsewhere at Danebury. However, its position towards the rear wall is atypical and two other patches of burnt and puddled chalk are more likely to have been the remnants of hearths. One area was close to the north wall line but the other was more central.

Cutting the house floor were a few small post-holes and a small pit (P2536) all of which were probably contemporary with the use of the house.

In the north-west quadrant of the house a disturbed occupation deposit survived (1507). It consisted of a dark grey silt with dense concentrations of charcoal and other burnt material. Above this and forming an arc around the outside of the wall was a spread of worn chalk lumps (1519).

Outside the entrance was a chalk spread (1521) continuous with the house floor (1505). It was composed of chalk rubble which, near the entrance had been trampled and puddled: a hollow way, F270, was worn through it leading to the door.

The whole area of the house and the area to the south were covered with an accumulation of grey silt (1500, 1503, 1504) containing some chalk and occupation material. Over the eastern half of the house there was a thick accumulation of brown silt (1499) mixed with large flint nodules, derived from the rampart crest, concentrating over the hollow formed by the subsiding layers in P2549.

CS55 (F273). Circular house: 1986 (Fig 4.45)

CS55 utilized the terrace created by CS57 after a period of abandonment represented by silt layers (1571, 1577). The structure was roughly 7.7 m in diameter with its door facing south west towards road 6.

The major structural features were the two doorposts (phs 9812 and 9836). The void in ph 9812 was well preserved in plan indicating two timbers set side by side, a rectangular post 260 by 180 mm and a semicircular post 190 mm in diameter. The 'void' was filled with greyish-brown silt flecked with charcoal. Around this was a packing of subangular chalk rubble puddled together. The post-hole itself measured 0.64 m in diameter and 0.4 m deep but around the top was an extension (separately numbered as ph 9811). This would appear to have been roughly contemporary with the abandonment of the house and may have been something to do with the removal of the timber: the hole was deliberately backfilled. The second doorpost, ph 9836, measured 0.46 m in diameter and 0.33 m deep. No distinct 'void' could be seen but some chalk packing remained on the south side. The filling, of subangular chalk in brown silt, suggests that the post had been removed and the hole deliberately filled, the resulting hollow being patched with a spread of chalk rubble puddled on the surface (1561). There was no doorsill but a steep slope existed from the floor up to the threshold outside, 0.25 m higher.

The wall line was ill-defined being represented by a few stake-holes on the west side near the edge of the terracing. Other stake-holes, cut into the natural chalk on the east side, may belong to this structure. Along the south edge was a very shallow slot (F274) representing the wall line. It was irregular and filled with fine black charcoal dust mixed with lumps of reddish-yellow daub (1546).

The earliest floor surface (1558) covered the northern and central area and, over the northern part of the house, continued in use alongside later surfaces to the south. It was composed of tightly packed chalk lumps in a matrix of puddled chalk and grey silt: the surface was worn and trampled. Cutting through this layer was a well-defined line of stakes 2 m long comprising 11 stakes set at intervals of 0.2 m and measuring 60-80 mm in diameter: it presumably represented a partition within the house. A thin lens of greyish-brown silt with flecks of burnt clay and charcoal (1557) accumulated over 1558. Then followed a major resurfacing when another chalk spread (1548) was laid. It was well compacted and the surface was trampled and worn. Over this were preserved a few small patches of black silty occupation material with charcoal and burnt clay (1550, 1542 and 1554) preserved where they had been covered with later patches (1549, 1551 and 1553). Where the floor (1548) had subsided into earlier pits the hollow had been levelled with tips of chalk (1570 and 1555). All these later patches were similar consisting of chalk lumps puddled, compacted and worn smooth on the surface.

No internal hearth or oven existed though there was a patch of burning on the surface of the floor (1548). P2546 may have remained in use from CS57 since the rim of chalk around the top was integral with the chalk floor. Cutting the latest floor was a scatter of stake-holes and five small post-holes contemporary with the latest use of the structure.

The latest floor level was covered by a layer of occupation debris (1538) consisting of dark brown-black silt with flecks of charcoal and occasional burnt flints. The layer was discontinuous and extended beyond the wall lines implying that it had been deposited after the structural elements had been removed, thus representing a late use of the house terrace.

Outside the door of the house was a threshold (1524) composed of chalk rubble packed tightly in a matrix of puddled chalk in grey silt. The surface was heavily worn. A line of four stake-holes had been cut through it in a line 1.25 m long. Beyond the threshold were a series of overlapping chalk spreads creating a pathway running southwards to road 6. This series of layers (1522, 1534, 1539, 1536, 1528=505, 1531=504, 1542) consisted of alternating chalky brown silts and trampled chalk layers representing periodic refurbishment of the path following periods of silting.

CS56 (F275). Circular house and contemporary yard: 1986 (Fig 4.46)

CS56 was constructed within a circular terrace (F275) cut into a series of earlier silt deposits (1614, 1615, 1616). The house measured 6.5 m in diameter.


GN
N
Ph 9816
Ph 9812
Ph 9811
Ph 9822
Ph 9819
Ph 9836
Ph 9821
Ph 9820
Slump into pit
F274
0 1 2 3 4 5Metres
F277
F278
Ph 9839
P2554
0 1 2 3Metres

Fig 4.45

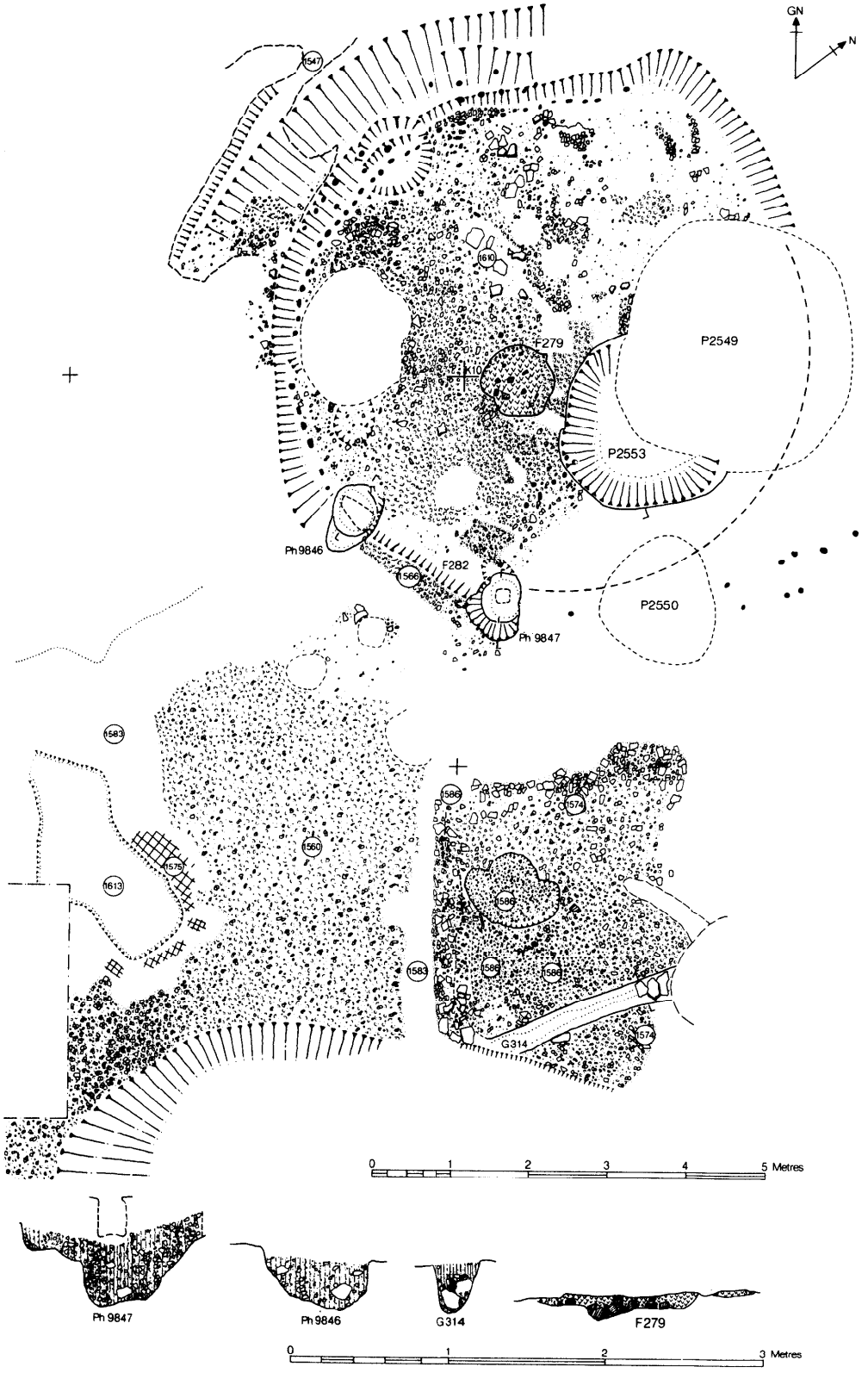

Fig 4.46

Link to Next Section

J&The door faced to the south-west and was constructed of two large posts (phs 9846 and 9847). The post-holes measured 0.4 by 0.5 m in width and *c* 0.45 m in depth. In the western post-hole (ph 9846) the 'void' indicated a large subtriangular post measuring 0.5 by 0.24 m, while in the eastern post-hole (ph 9847) the post was square, 0.2 m across. Both 'voids' contained a similar fill of loose crumbly chalky brown silt and both had large chalk blocks placed on the bottom presumably to chock up the posts. The packing around the posts was of small lumps of chalk.

Between the doorposts the doorsill (F282) was formed of a ridge of chalk (1566) 0.3 m wide with a steep slope down to the house floor. In all probability there had been a horizontal timber between the posts against which the chalk had been packed. The 'ridge' was formed of small chalk lumps in a matrix of very compacted fine chalk the surface of which had been heavily trampled.

The wall of the building was represented by an arc of stake-holes very well preserved along the west and north sides where there is clear evidence of a double row in places suggesting a partial (or perhaps total) replacement. The stakes were placed at regular intervals of 0.2 m and most measured *c* 100 mm in greatest width with an oval or rectangular cross section suggesting that they had been formed from larger timbers split to form stakes. Much of the east and south sides of the wall line was destroyed by pits (P2549 and P2550), the former also destroying much of the floor and part of another pit (P2553) which appears to have been contemporary with the house.

The house floor (1610) was made up of a very heterogeneous layer consisting of rounded chalk lumps in a matrix of compacted puddled chalk and silt. The layer was rougher and more rubbly in the northern area whilst between the door and the hearth the surface was much smoother and more trampled. There were several areas of patching, with puddled chalk, around the hearth.

The hearth (F279) was recessed slightly in the floor. It was circular, measuring 0.9 m in diameter and was of typical hearth construction having a base of flints upon which had been laid a compacted surface of puddled chalk, subsequently burnt grey.

Just inside the door, cutting the chalk floor was a short row of stake-holes forming some kind of internal partition. Some were cut by P2553 which belonged to a late phase in the use of the structure.

Over the floor an occupation deposit (1567) had accumulated. It varied in consistency but was basically greyish-brown silt containing occupation debris. In the area between the door and the hearth the silt was very dark, containing a high percentage of charcoal and some burnt daub, clay and flint. A nearly complete pot and many fragments of copper alloy were found. After the house had gone out of use a thick layer of silt (1506) accumulated covering the area of the house: it was contemporary with a similar layer (1540/ 1559) sealing the road and courtyard.

To the south of the house were several expanses of chalk rubble representing a contemporary courtyard surface between houses CS2 and CS56. One of the earliest was a rectangular patch of chalk (1586) with a heavily trampled surface. To begin with the pathway leading from the door of CS56 to road 6 had not been surfaced and a hollow-way had been worn into the underlying silt (1583) into the surface of which was trampled patches of daub (1575) and other occupation material (1584) consisting of grey silt, charcoal and flecks of burnt clay and burnt chalk. To the east another chalky brown silt (1563) had accumulated, partly overlapping a chalk spread (1586) most of which was sealed by a fine clean pale brown silt (1587). Over this a further chalk spread (1574) had been laid. The west and north edges were formed of large chalk rubble (100–300 mm in size) but towards the centre most of the chalk was smaller *(c* 40 mm). Some areas of wear resulted in the underlying chalk (1586) being exposed. It was probably at about the time that 1574 was being deposited that another chalk spread (1560) was laid immediately to the west forming a threshold outside the door of CS56. It was continuous with the layers forming the surfacing of road 6 (516 and 524).At the junction of road 6 and the path there was considerable wear which led to the formation of a large pothole as the layers beneath were worn away to the level of an earlier chalk spread (1613).

The chalk spread (1574) was cut by a deep gully (G314). It is unlikely to have been for drainage since it would have drained directly into the back of CS2. It is therefore more likely to be structural possibly supporting a fence to restrict access between the courtyard and the passage between the east side of CS2 and the rampart. The slot was filled with brownish silt containing occupation debris.

After the courtyard area had gone out of use it was sealed by a thick accumulation of silt (1540/1559) continuous with the silt (1506) sealing the house.

CS57a and b (F276). Successive circular houses: 1986 (Fig 4.47 and Pl 46)

CS57 occupied a circular terrace (F276) cut to a depth of 0.2-0.3 m into earlier silt and chalk layers (1614, 1615 and 1642) and into the natural chalk at the east edge of the quarry hollow (F272). The house was *c* 7 m in diameter.

The door faced south-west and was represented by two post-holes (ph 9835 and ph 9840). Both measured 0.5 m deep and 0.5 m wide and in both the 'voids' for the timbers were clearly preserved. The 'void' in ph 9840 was D-shaped, representing half a trunk, measuring 250 by 180 mm, while that in ph 9835 was more triangular, 300 by 180 mm and may have been a quartered trunk. The 'voids' were filled with a very loose grey silt with some small chalk. The packing in both post-holes consisted of puddled chalk rubble.

Between the doorposts was a slot (F278) for the doorsill. Along its southern edge was a void 2 m long and 0.3 m wide, which probably held a timber, and along the inner edge there was a packing of large chalk blocks and flint nodules. The packing was sealed by the chalk floor of the house.

The wall line was represented by stake-holes best preserved on the west side. Their spacing was irregular, between 0.15 and 0.3 m. In shape the stakes were usually oval up to 100 mm across.

The floor surface in the southern two-thirds of the house was well preserved (1580) and remained in use throughout theearly phase of occupation. It was composed of small chalk lumps (10–20 mm in size) tightly packed in a matrix of puddled chalk. It had a smooth and worn surface. In the northern third the floor was less well preserved partly because of destruction by burrowing animals and partly because of subsidence which necessitated reflooring. The earliest floor level here was a discontinuous chalk spread (1607) made up of small chalk lumps packed in brown silt and puddled. This was sealed by a thin brown chalky silt with some occupation debris (1596) over which a further chalk spread (1578) had been laid. The house floor was covered by a thin accumulation of occupation debris (1579), mainly in the

Link to Previous Section

CS57a

CS57b

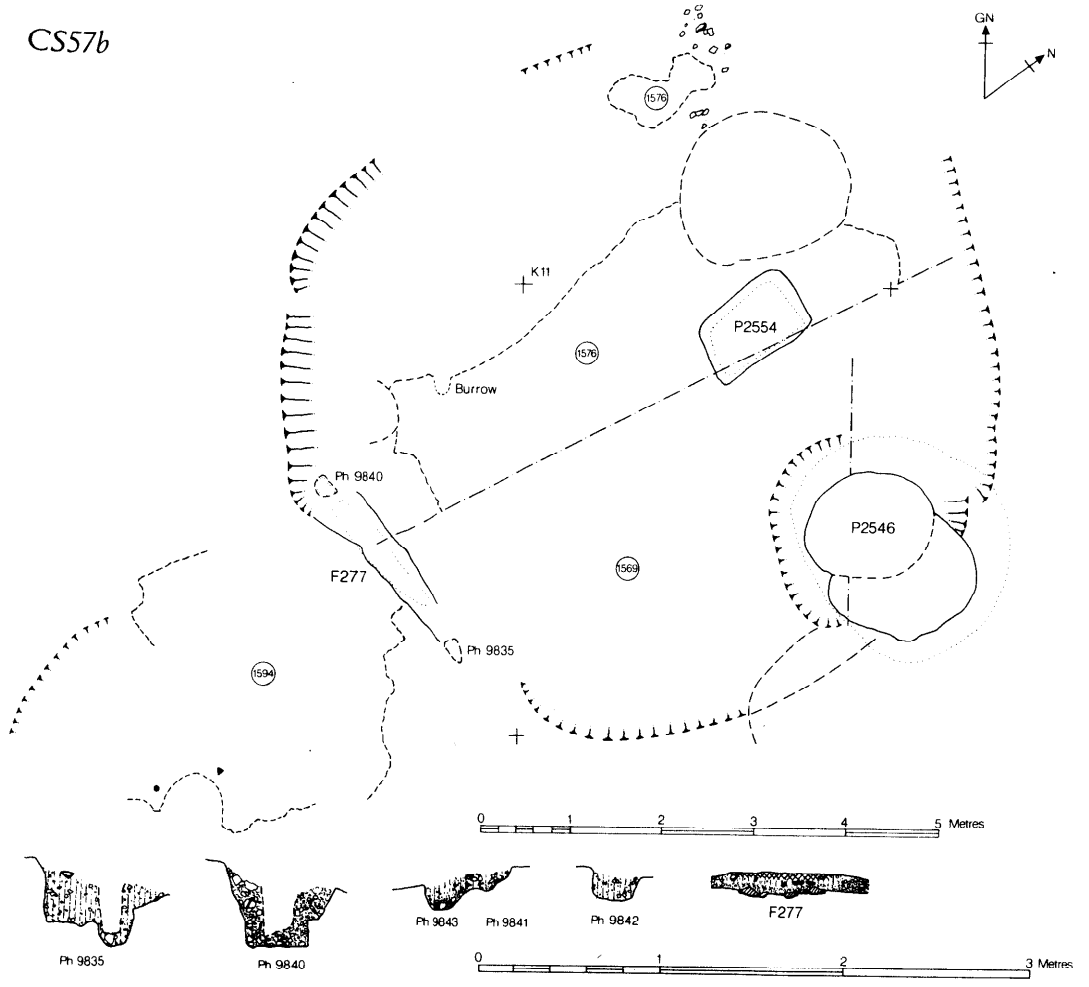

Fig 4.47

form of a fine dark brown ashy silt containing much fine charcoal dust, flecks of charcoal and daub but virtually no pottery or bone.

Just inside the door to the right was a row of stake-holes forming a short partition or structure. There were also four contemporary post-holes two of which (phs 9842 and 9843) were very similar and may have formed the uprights of a single structure, perhaps a loom.

In the centre of the floor was a circular hearth (F277), 0.7 m in diameter. It was recessed into the floor and was constructed of a basal layer of large flints over which had been spread a layer of puddled chalk 20-60 mm thick, burnt grey in the centre.

In the last phase of the structure's life (CS57b) a new floor 0.15-0.2 m thick (1569/1576) was laid. This consisted of lumps of chalk (up to 100 mm) in a brown chalky silt, heavily trampled on the surface and worn smooth. There was nothing to suggest that the door and walls of the original building did not continue after this refurbishment but the function of the building may have changed since the hearth was not replaced. A subrectangular pit (P2554) was contemporary with the use of this floor and P2546 appears to have been cut from this level. Over the floor a spread of occupation material (1573) accumulated, somewhat discontinuously in the southern part of the house but more extensively in the northern half. It consisted of a dark brown silt containing large quantities of occupation debris especially charcoal, burnt flints, sling stones, pottery and lumps of raw Reading Beds clay; small finds included an iron reaping hook and part of a shale bracelet.

Outside the door of the house was a hollow-way (F226) running towards road 6. In the bottom a greyish-brown silt had accumulated (1599) containing some occupation debris. Over this was a separate patch of occupation rubbish (1598) comprising a very dark grey silt mixed with a quantity of charcoal. Above this, immediately outside the door, a layer of chalk rubble (1597) had been dumped consisting of lumps of chalk tightly puddled together. This formed the first threshold. A thin lens (60 mm) of fine grey silt (1595) accumulated on this before the second threshold (1594) was laid. It was composed of subangular chalk lumps in a matrix of puddled chalk with occasional smears of daub and charcoal. It was continuous with 1547 which formed a narrow ridge of trampled chalk extending around the west side of the house and was probably equivalent to the reflooring of the house (1569/1576).

The whole area of the house and threshold was sealed by a chalky silt (1571, 1577, 1540) equivalent to that which buried CS56 to the south (1506, 1559).

CS58 (F283). Roughly circular working area: 1986 (Fig 4.48)

F283 was a roughly level area *c* 8 m in diameter scarped into the layers filling the quarry hollow on the north and the edge of the quarry hollow on the east. The area seemed to have served as a working area represented by several broadly contemporary features.

In the central area the natural chalk (between quarry hollows F272 and F286) served as the floor with a layer of large chalk rubble (1602) packed into the top of pit P2564 to form a solid surface. The southern part of the area was floored with a spread of chalk in brown clayey silt (1637). This layer was cut in the final stage by the two northern post-holes of PS381.

Above the floor (1637) were a series of spreads of chalk and occupation material. The first was a chalk spread (1636) which was followed by a thin brown clayey silt (1631) mixed with occupation material. Above this was a discontinuous spread of yellow daub (1626).

The major structural features are a two-post structure PS384, an oven, a hearth, several small post-holes and a beehive pit (P2560). PS384 measured 1.3 m long and was composed of two rectangular post-holes, 0.36 by 0.3 m and 0.3 by 0.24 m, cut into the natural chalk. The hearth (F285) measured 0.88 by 0.7 m and was recessed into the underlying silt. It was built of a basal layer of flints set in a matrix of puddled chalk over which had been laid a surface of daub, smoothed and baked hard. Nearby were some patches of daub, charcoal and fine black charcoally-soil. Close to the hearth was an oven (F284), 1.15 m in diameter with the flue to the south. The walls, built of chalky daub, were 0.2–0.24 m wide and had survived to a height of 60 mm. On the floor was a thin layer of fine black charcoally ash.

Much of the working area around the central features was sealed by a thin occupation layer (1601) containing quantities of charcoal and small fragments of daub. Elsewhere 1626 was sealed by a greyish-brown chalky silt (1624) with some admixture of charcoal and daub while along the southern edge of the working floor was a dump of yellow and reddish-yellow daub (1520) possibly derived from the demolition of the oven when the site was being cleared prior to the construction of CS57.

CS59. Circular working area: 1986 (Fig 4.49)

The area previously occupied by CS56 (F275) was subsequently utilized as an open working space of roughly circular shape *c* 6.2 m in diameter after a layer of greyish-brown silt (1506) had accumulated.

The entrance was in the southern side, roughly in the same place as the entrance to CS56 but slightly to the east. A spread of chalk (1564) had been laid over the old doorsill, into the interior: beyond this the surface of 1506 served as the floor. The chalk spread was composed of rounded lumps of chalk (up to 80 mm) tightly compacted together. Chalk rubble had been packed into P2553 to form a rough chalk surface.

It was at this stage that P2549 appears to have been dug. It was unusually large, 3.8 m in basal diameter and 3.3 m deep. Considerable subsidence in the fill (by *c* 0.8 m) suggests that organic material in the lower fill had rotted and compacted. The lowest layer contained a mass of burnt grain mixed with ash. Such a deposit could be the remnants of a partially burnt dump of grain of which only the carbonized material has survived. It seems likely therefore that CS59 served as the working area contemporary with the use of the pit. Other contemporary features in the vicinity included P2550 and ph 9823.

CS60 (F336) and GC34. Circular house: 1986-7 (Fig 4.50 and Fig 4.113 sections 66 and 67))

CS60 was built on a terrace, F336, cut into the silts of the quarry hollow. The diameter of the house was 6.2 m and about three-quarters of it lay within the excavated area.

The door features consisted of two triple post-holes with a sill slot (F338) between. The relationship of the floor level (1893) shows that, when the floor was in use, only one post on each side of the door was standing. The other two could either have been related to the construction process or could have held the verticals of door frames pre-dating the chalk floor. The western group (phs 9958, 9965, 9966) measured 0.5–0.6 m in diameter and 0.45–0.55 m deep: the eastern group (phs 9962, 9963, 9964) were 0.48–0.65 m in diameter and 0.32–0.5 m deep. The relationship of the earlier post-holes to each other is not clear, though ph 9966 may have cut ph 9965 which

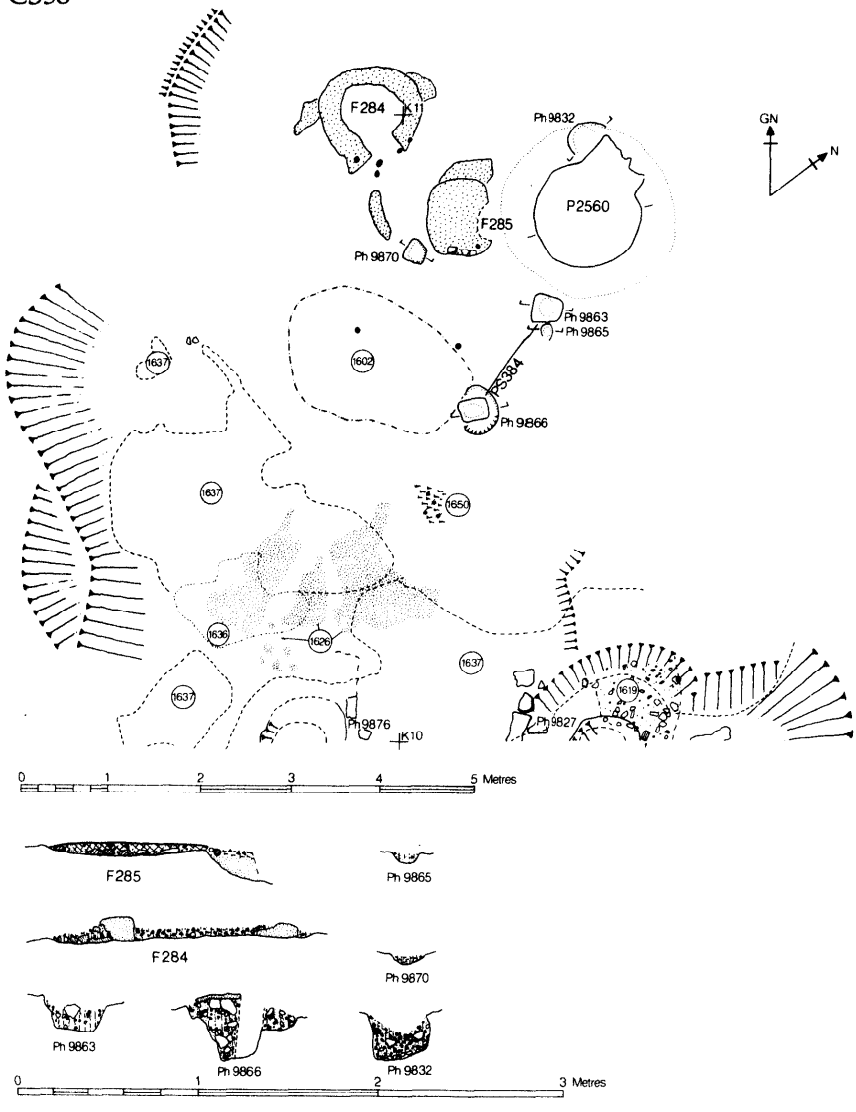

Fig4.48

has the remnants of a void and chalk packing visible. The two actual doorposts were of similar form having a soft silty fill in the 'voids' surrounded by a packing of chalk silt and hard packed chalk blocks which are probably a continuation of the floor surface. The voids were clearly visible in plan: that in ph 9958 was subrectangular, 150 mm square, while that in ph 9962 was wedge-shaped measuring 180 by 100 mm decreasing to 60 mm. Between these two posts was the sill slot (F338) 70 mm wide by 70 mm deep. The place of the timber sill had been replaced by a silt containing some occupation debris.

The wall of the house was stake-built. On the west much of the line had been destroyed by P2575 but a length survived to the north where the individual stake-holes were at 0.15–0.2 m intervals. The eastern side of the house was marked by a scatter of stakes but the pattern is confused.

The floor of the building was formed by a single layer of chalk lumps (averaging 20–40 mm) puddled and crushed together (1893). The surface was very worn: it had served throughout the life of the building with only minor repairs of greyish-brown chalky silt (1892) and puddled chalk (1894). Between the original floor and the patch (1892) was a thin layer of occupation material (1890) equivalent to the lower part of 1869.

Cutting the floor was a line of stake-holes running from the west doorpost for a distance of 2.3 m. The stake-holes were at intervals of 0.1–0.2 m. Where the row ended, their line was continued by a strip of puddled chalk (1894). Various possible interpretations present themselves, the most likely being that the stakes represent an internal partition with the chalk serving as a sill to a doorway. At this time P2577 was probably in use with a narrow mouth kept covered while F342 was an early feature pre-dating the partition: access to the supposed door would not therefore have been difficult.

Several internal features were created at various stages during the use of the building. F342 was a small oval scoop, 0.82 by 0.58 m and 0.27 m deep, filled with brown chalky silt and some occupation debris. In addition two pits were contemporary with the house, P2577 and P2580, but it was not possible to be certain whether they were in use together or consecutively. Both were well preserved uneroded beehive pits of roughly similar size and both had a raised chalk ridge around

CS59

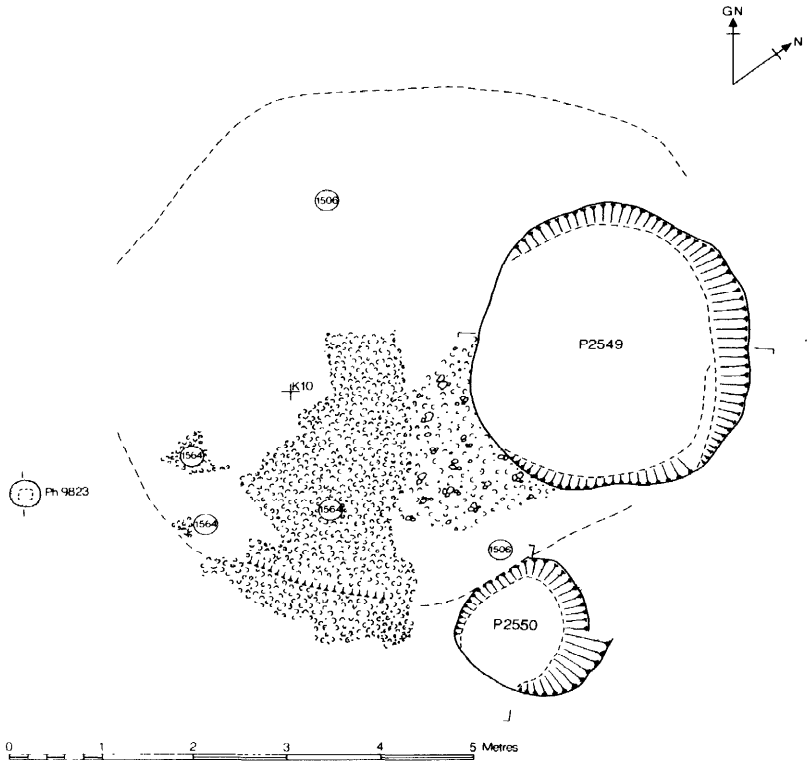

Fig 4.49

their rims. In the case of P2577 the structure was a substantial layer of puddled chalk (1927) over a base of flint nodules (1926) presumably intended to prevent erosion and wear around its upper edge which here was cut through quarry hollow silts. P2580 had only the fragmentary remains of a rim of compacted chalk (1870) around it.

In the centre of the house was an oven and two hearths. The oven (F326) was recessed into the floor and the underlying silt and was probably constructed at the same time as the floor was laid. It measured 1 m in diameter and survived to a height of 0.3 m. The walls were 0.12–0.25 m thick and the flue, 0.25 m wide, lay on the south side. The base, of puddled chalk, was sealed by charcoal and shattered, heavily burnt flints. It is one of the best preserved ovens from Danebury.

Immediately to the south of the oven was the base of a hearth (F343) constructed integrally with the chalk floor. It measured 0.9 m in diameter and 80 mm deep. Only the foundation of large flint nodules survived. The puddled chalk packed around them had been burnt grey but the original surface had been worn off.

This hearth had been replaced by another (F340) constructed on the east side of the oven. It was built over a lens of burnt debris which rested on a thin layer of daub continuous with the oven flue. The hearth was constructed on a base of angular flints closely packed with yellow daub integral with the daub forming its surface. The upper part of the daub had been reddened and the surface was burnt hard and black.

To the south east of the oven-hearth complex was an extensive lens of ashy material (1889) mixed with charcoal and some fragments of daub. This presumably represents burnt residue derived from the hearth and oven. To the north of the oven were two patches of daub (1895 and 1896= F339). F339 could be the remnant of an early oven.

Over the surface of the floor an occupation deposit (1869) had accumulated. It consisted of a dark greyish-brown silty soil, with some small chalk, mottled with charcoal fragments and containing some burnt flints. Overlying the occupation in the centre of the building was a patch of yellowish daub (1860) with several large flints in it. This was apparently the demolished remains of the oven.

Outside the door of the house the threshold had been built of a series of chalk spreads. The earliest (1865) was heavily compacted and puddled. It was probably continuous with, or may have overlapped, 1897/8. Further spreads (1871 and 1872) were separated from 1865 by a layer of fine grey charcoally silt (1873). These spreads were equivalent to 1592. The layer forming the threshold sloped up to join road 6 to the south-west of the building.

To the south-east of the house and contemporary with it lay a drainage gully (G323) measuring 0.6–0.7 m wide and 0.4 m deep forming an arc of some 6 m in length. G323 was largely destroyed on the south by a shorter gully (G316) which may have been a replacement (though it is not clear whether G316 is contemporary with the later use of CS60 or with CS61). It was 1.0 m in width and 0.45 m in depth. Most of the fill consisted of brown chalky silt but a thin charcoally silt covered the bottom.

Following the disuse of CS60 the building was demolished and CS61 was built.

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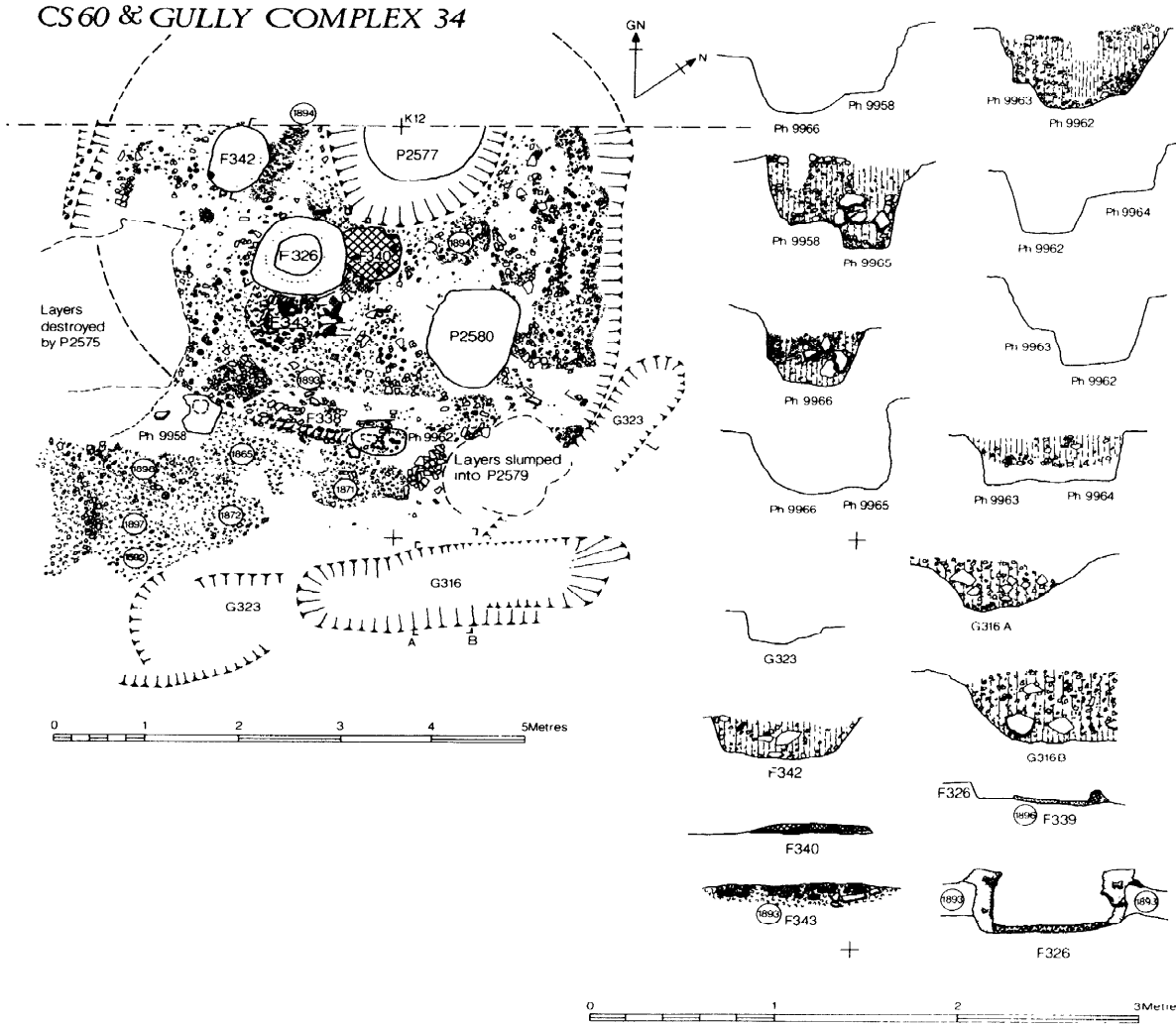

Fig 4.50

CS61 (F337) and GC32. Circular house: 1987 (Fig 4.51 and Fig 4.113 sections 66 and 67)

CS61 immediately succeeds CS60 with no accumulation of silt between them. However the structure was larger requiring additional terracing into the side of the quarry hollow on the west, the threshold of CS60 (1865 and 1897) on the south-west and into the quarry hollow silts on the east. The resulting terrace was 9.5 m across allowing the structure to be *c* 8.5–9.0 m.

No evidence of a doorway lay within the excavated area and must therefore have been sited on the north side.

The wall was stake-built. Only a few stake-holes could be found on the east side where the wall cut the underlying silts but on the west side at least three concentric arcs of stake-holes were clearly visible cut into the natural chalk. The individual holes were spread at intervals of 0.2–0.25 m and many were of a distinctive rectangular shape, 80-100 mm by 50 mm: circular examples were 40–80 mm in diameter. Part of the inner arc continued across the threshold of CS60. Ph 9991 lay roughly on the wall line. While the concentric arcs could represent a single contemporary structure they are more likely to reflect rebuildings.

Inside the house the floor was represented by a series of chalk spreads and trampled occupation debris. In the south-west area the chalk spreads forming the threshold of CS60 (1865, 1897 and 1898) served as the floor surface. In the central area the floor was formed by a layer of chalk rubble and flints (1868) mixed with brown silt and occupation debris. The surface wasworn but was loose and uncompacted. To the north-east the floor consisted of greyish-brown silt (1867) containing chalk rubble much of which had been burnt. The surface was worn and compacted.

In the south-east part of the house was a ridge of chalk (1866 and 1900) surrounding P2579 which was contemporary with the use of CS61. The pit was a well preserved, uneroded beehive similar to those contemporary with the preceding house but smaller. However its top was packed with chalk so it probably went out of use before the house.

In the north-west quadrant there were patches of daub, burnt clay and a scatter of flint and chalk blocks. The most extensive layer was daub (1860) resulting from the demolition of the oven of house CS60: the surface was trampled.

Link to Previous Section

Fig 4.51

Roughly in the centre of CS61 were the remains of a hearth and an oven. The hearth (F323) measured 0.85 m in diameter and 0.1 m thick. It had been recessed into the floor surface and its base was formed of angular flint nodules. The surface consisted of a layer of puddled chalk burnt grey. Immediately to the east was an oven (F324) which had been broken up by subsidence, about half of it slumping into the top of P2580. Originally it measured 0.98 m in diameter with walls 0.12–0.2 m thick surviving to a height of 0.15 m. Both walls and base were made of pale brown daub and the flue was probably on the south side. On the base was a thin layer of ash and charcoal covered by fine shattered flint. Outside the house, demarcating its southern edge, were two gullies. G316, the earlier, may have come into use during the last phase of CS60. G315 was larger, measuring 4.5 m long, *c* 0.8 m wide and 0.45 m deep. Most of the fill was a naturally accumulated silt but there was a deliberate dump of chalk blocks in the top.

Over the floor of the house was a mixed layer (1859) of dark grey silty soil mixed with chalk and occupation debris, resulting from erosion processes post-dating the abandonment of the house, and incorporating occupation layers which had accumulated in the house. Sealing the whole area was a clean brown crumbly silt (1856) which had accumulated naturally.

CS62. Circular house: 1986–7 (Fig 4.52)

This structure is represented by two short lengths of gully preserved beneath the tail of the rampart (rampart period 3). Only part lay within the excavated area and much of that had been destroyed by the quarry hollow for the rampart. The house could have been contempor-

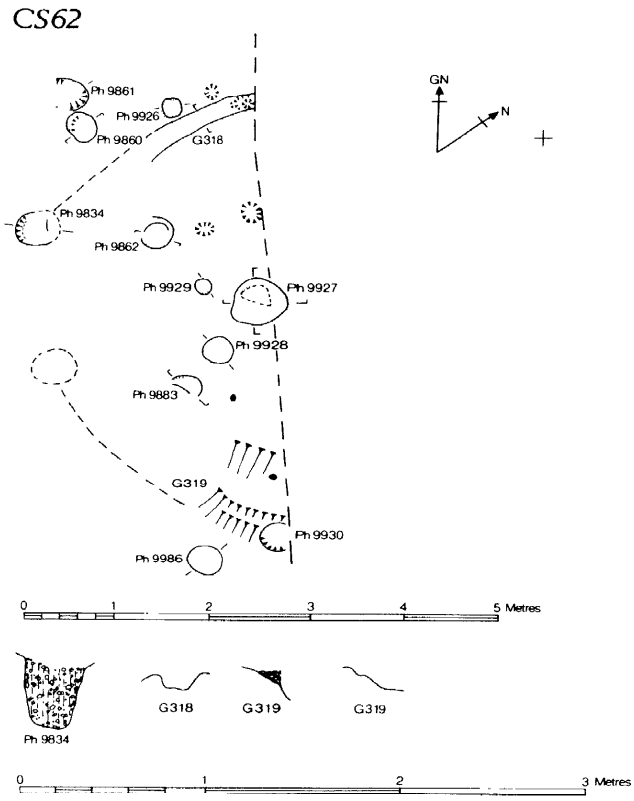

Fig 4.52

ary with rampart 1 (and sealed by rampart 2) or it could have been terraced into the tail of rampart 2 and sealed only by rampart 3.

The main structural elements were two lengths of gully (G318, G319). G318 was evidently intended to hold vertical timbering since it contained well preserved chalk packing and there were post indentations in its base. It measured 0.2–0.24 m wide and 0.12 m deep. G319 was partly cut away by F347 and its filling was largely disturbed by rabbits.

The entrance is most likely to have faced west but the area has been largely destroyed by the quarry hollow and by later pits. However ph 9834 could have been one of the doorposts: it measured 0.4 m in diameter and 0.45 m deep. Its counterpart would have been destroyed by a pit.

No associated stratigraphy was preserved but it is possible that ph 9927 was in some way related to the structure.

CS63 (F112). Circular house: 1982 (Fig 4.53)

CS63 was most probably a house. It consisted of a roughly circular platform, of which about half was excavated, terraced into the underlying brown silt (751) at the western edge.

No structural evidence of a wall survived and it could therefore be argued that the structure was an open working area. However there is some evidence to suggest the existence of a door on the north-eastern side. Here a rectangular patch of chalk (833) had been laid with a slot through the centre which could have taken a horizontal timber sill. No post-holes were noted from the level of the floor but two holes became apparent after its removal (phs 8472 and 8465) and though disparate in size these could have served to take the vertical posts of a door frame. Ph 8472 showed a 'void' 160 mm in diameter and a patch of chalk of the floor (745) fitted around the edge of the void in such a way as to suggest that the post was standing when the chalk spread was being laid. Ph 8465 had a more substantial void, *c* 250 mm in diameter, which was largely clear of chalk floor surfaces. The disparity in the size of the posts is unusual but not unknown among the door structures of the Danebury houses. If the evidence for the door is accepted then CS63 may be regarded as a house.

The surface of the underlying silt (751), outside the structure, had had a considerable amount of chalk trampled into it: inside a distinct chalk floor (754) had been laid. It consisted of small subrounded chalk lumps and occasional flints making a total thickness of 70–100 mm. Just inside the door the layer was very hard and tightly packed but towards the edges the chalk became sparser. In the central area there were patches of burning on the surface, no doubt associated with the two hearths (F115 and F116) which were integral with the floor. Both hearths were of identical construction and similar size, F115 measuring 0.76 m in diameter and F116 0.68 m. Both were built of flint nodules set in fine puddled chalk which also once formed an even surface above the flints. The central area had been burnt grey or pinkish-brown.

In the north-west part of the structure lay P2115. The pit was contemporary with the use of the building since it was surrounded by a raised ridge of tightly packed chalk rubble (750) which was one with the floor surface.

Overlying the chalk floors (750 and 754) was a thin (20 mm) discontinuous occupation layer (749) consisting of a fine dark brown silt containing much fine charcoal dust as well as larger fragments of charcoal and burnt clay. This was sealed by a spread of chalk rubble (744) which covered the whole area but was piled up around the rim of P2115 accentuating the ridge and showing that the pit was still in use. The surface of this chalk spread was worn and well trampled.

CS64. Circular house: 1978 (Fig 4.54)

A sector of what may be a circular house was exposed when the tail of the third period rampart was cut back in the area of sequence A (1977–8). It was not designated as a circular structure at the time but a reassessment of the evidence suggests that it should so be regarded. The section has already been published in Volume 1 (Fig 4.100).

The structural remains comprised a single doorpost ph 3735 (the northern post-hole having been destroyed by P1150) and a length of wall slot G110. The post-hole was oval in plan 0.50 by 0.42 m and nearly 0.50 m deep. The wall slot G110 survived for little more than a metre in length and has been partly destroyed by P1130. The gully measured 220 mm in width and *c* 120 mm in depth: it was filled with grey chalky silt containing large flints up to 200 mm long and smaller chalk pieces *c* 0.7 m, which presumably formed packing. The evidence of stake-holes in the base suggests that it had held a stake-built wall.

The packing in the gully was sealed by a chalk spread (layer 578) which formed the floor surface of the house. Three patches of the chalk spread survived, two adjacent to G110 defined the line of the actual wall. The layer was very hard and compacted, composed of small rounded chalk in puddled chalk, and had a smooth trampled surface. Contemporary with this layer, inside the house,

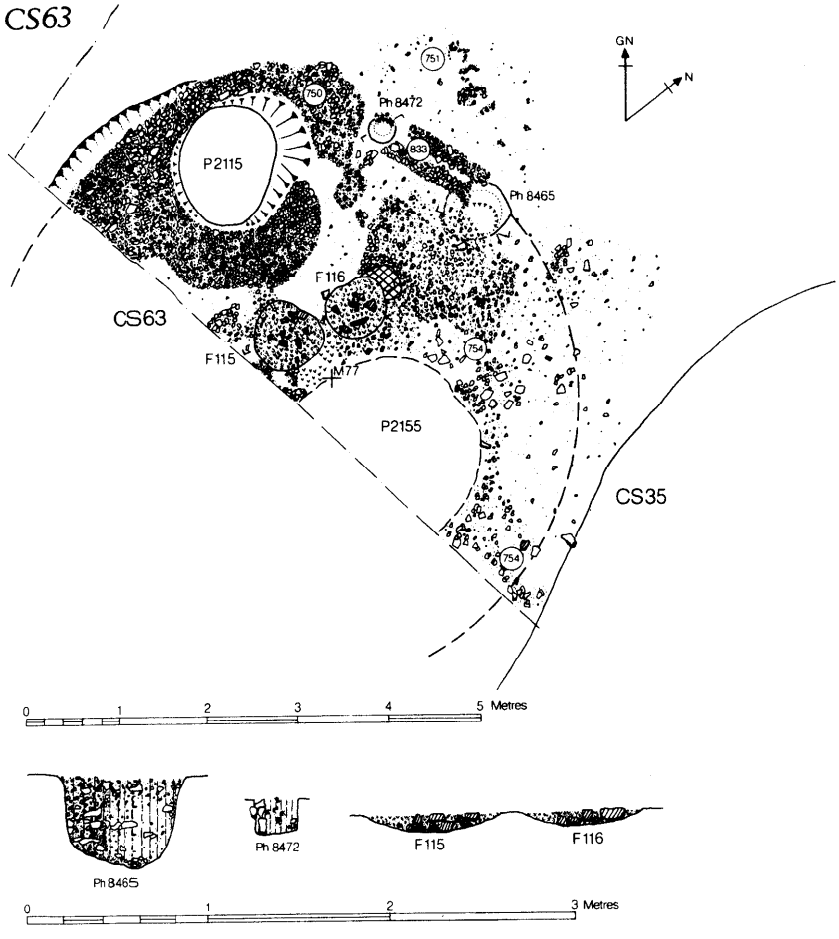

Fig 4.53

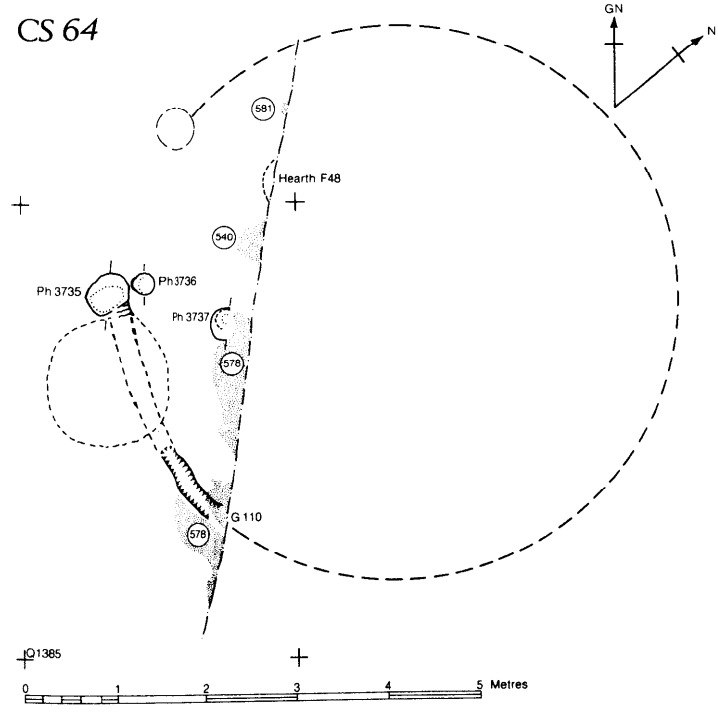

Fig 4.54

was ph 3737, the packing of which appeared to be sealed by the chalk spread though its void was not.

On the north side, layer 581, though not planned, appeared in section to end on the projected wall line, giving the structure a diameter of approximately 6 m, which fits the curvature of G110. Layer 581 consisted of massive chalk blocks (tilling the hollow above layer 580), with the upper surface formed of small angular chalk lumps, well compacted, smooth and trampled.

Contemporary with this was a hearth, F48, which was exposed in section: only a small arc extended into the excavation. It was constructed of a foundation, 60–120 mm thick, of burnt flints and chalk blocks 100–150 mm in size in a matrix of puddled chalk with a smooth upper surface (layer 583). This appears to have been resurfaced with a thin skim of reddish-brown daub 15 mm thick.

Over the chalk floors was a scatter of occupation debris. To the north of the hearth was a layer of black charcoally soil (layer 582) which was probably raked off the hearth. On its surface at the north end was a lens (15 mm thick) of red burnt daub, which could be debris from a hearth or a poor quality hearth in situ. Immediately south of F48 was another thin layer of black silty soil (layer 540), with flecks of chalk, daub, charcoal and small flints; this also has the character of debris from a hearth or oven.

The long section shows possible resurfacing of the floor by chalk lenses.

CS65. Possible circular house: 1977 (Fig 4.55)

A reassessment of the excavation record suggests the possibility of there having been an unidentified circular structure in the area excavated in 1977. The evidence is far from conclusive but the possibility deserves to be considered.

The north-west side was represented by a curved terrace, cut into the edge of the quarry hollow, the base of which was at the same level as the surface of layers 442 and 435, which were contemporary with G82 on the opposite, south-east, side. The terrace and the gully provide the limits of the supposed structure, indicating a diameter of roughly 7 m. Approximately half the structure lay in the unexcavated area on the north.

G82 was wide and shallow: 1.2 m in width and 0.4 m in depth. Only 2 m in length was exposed, with a possible further shallower extension of 1.7 m on the south; the shape of the unexcavated quarry hollow edge suggests it may have continued for a further 2.5 m on the north. This gully does not appear to have been structural but may have served for drainage.

The floor (layers 442 and 435) was formed of fragments of chalk in a matrix of compacted chalky silt. It varied in thickness from 0.1–0.3 m, Over layer 442 was an occupation deposit (layer 441), which was only 50 mm thick and composed of black charcoally soil with daub flecks and small burnt flints.

The door of the house possibly lay on the north, unexcavated, side. Layer 467, which lies just beyond the projected wall line, has the appearance of a doorsill. The spread consisted of compacted chalk rubble in a soil matrix and was 0.1–0.2 m thick. It was sealed by an occupation deposit (layer 475) of fine soil with crushed charcoal and pieces of daub.

CS66. Possible circular working area or house: 1978 (Fig 4.56)

The area to the south of building CS7/8, part of which had previously been occupied by CS5, was described as a working area in the first volume of this series. A restudy of the excavation records allows the possibility that in one phase it may have supported a circular structure: the evidence, however, is slight and the area had been considerably disturbed by root action and burrowing animals.

The principal structural evidence consisted of two possible doorposts, ph 3426 and 3428/3600 and the trace of what may once have been a stake wall on the north and east.

On the north a number of individual stake-holes survived cutting layer 498 and around the east side there were smears of charcoal, some apparently individual stake-holes, but elsewhere forming a continuous line. In Volume 1 this was attributed to CS5, but while it coincides with the alignment of the wall slot of CS5 on the south-east, to the north it apparently continues on a slightly different alignment. This gives a diameter for the building of *c* 7.5 m.

The floor surface was provided partly by the preceding chalk spreads (layers 498, 481), which were laid between CS5 and CS7 during phase k, and partly by a deliberately laid chalk surface within the house, layer 473. On this surface were the remains of three hearths. (Their relative positions on the matrix is based on the amount of wear, not actual stratigraphic relationship, on which basis all would be shown as contemporary). The earliest appears to have been layer 471, which consisted of large flint nodules over which compacted chalk had been packed and burnt in the centre; there was little evidence of the original surface which was presumably of compacted chalk. Next to this was layer 469 of the same basic construction, but with the flint foundation showing only at the edges and with the burnt puddled chalk that had been packed over the top to form the surface better preserved. The third hearth, layer 468, appears to have suffered little wear and had a well preserved upper surface of compacted puddled chalk domed and heavily burnt. None of the foundation showed in plan and as it was not sectioned a flint foundation can only be presumed.

There was some evidence of patching of the floor in the form of a small patch of chalk lumps up to 150 mm (layer 470) tightly packed in a soily matrix.

The floor of the house was covered by an occupation deposit (layer 453), which consisted of brown silt with patches of charcoal, daub fragments and burnt chalk. It varied in thickness from 50–250 mm.

This structure went out of use before CS8 and its northern end was covered by chalk spreads (layers 413 and 414), which were renewals of the threshold in front of the door of CS8.

CS67. Circular structure or fenced enclosure: 1971-79 (Fig 4.57)

This structure is represented by a length of gully G12-G119, which was just over 9 m in length. The gully was curved suggesting a diameter of just over 8 m, except that the curve straightens out at its east end.

The gully measured 0.16 m wide and 0.05–0.15 m deep. Around its north edge were deeper depressions for stakes or small posts 0.14–0.18 m wide, 0.2 m deep and at intervals of 0.3–0.4 m. One of these on the west side was individually numbered as ph 4220.

The gully profile varied considerably from V-shaped to flat-bottomed with near vertical sides. The fill consisted of crumbly grey silty soil with flecks of chalk scattered throughout and subrounded lumps c 20 mm.

Link to Next Section

Fig 4.55

Link to Previous Section

Fig 4.56

Although the whole area of the structure was not excavated, there was no evidence of doorposts, which would most likely have been on the northern half of the structure, rather than facing the rampart. There were no potential doorposts where the gully terminated on the north-east. It seems unlikely that this was a house, but was perhaps some sort of fenced enclosure.

CS68 (F350). Circular house: 1988 (Fig 4.58)

CS68 was constructed in a terraced platform, F350, cut through a layer of silt (layer 1974) and the tail of rampart 3, to a depth of 0.75 m. The building measured 5 m in diameter. The main structural elements consisted of two pairs of doorposts and a stake-built wall.

The doorposts were relatively small. The western pair were the most substantial. The inner post, ph 10039, was the larger measuring 0.3 m in diameter and 0.38 m deep whilst the outer, ph 10038, measured 0.15 m in diameter and 0.3 m deep. Their voids were respectively 100 mm and 50 mm in diameter. The eastern pair were similar with the inner, ph 10042, measuring 0.25 m in diameter and 0.32 m deep and the outer, ph 10041, measuring 0.2 m in diameter and 0.1 m deep. Their voids were 0.12 m and 0.1 m in diameter respectively. In the doorway, but slightly off-centre to the west was a single post, ph 10040, measuring 0.26 m in diameter, 0.18 m deep and with a void of 0.12 m in diameter. Just outside this post-hole was a row of three stake-holes. It was not clear whether these additional features were an integral part of the door structure or some later addition. However the post-holes all appeared to be contemporary and were very similar having a loose soily fill in the void, surrounded by packing of small chalk lumps and flint nodules set in puddled chalk.

The wall line, best preserved on the south, was formed of stake-holes 50–80 mm in diameter set at intervals of

CS 67

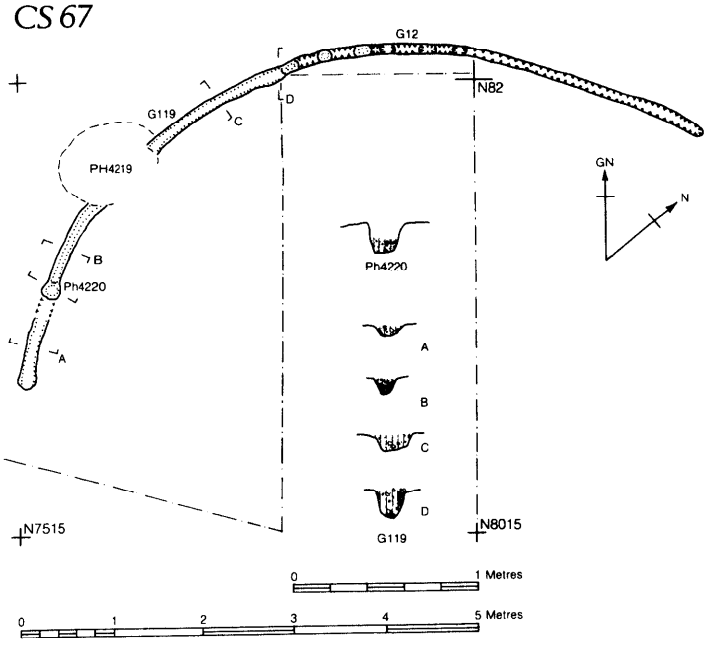

Fig 4.57

CS68

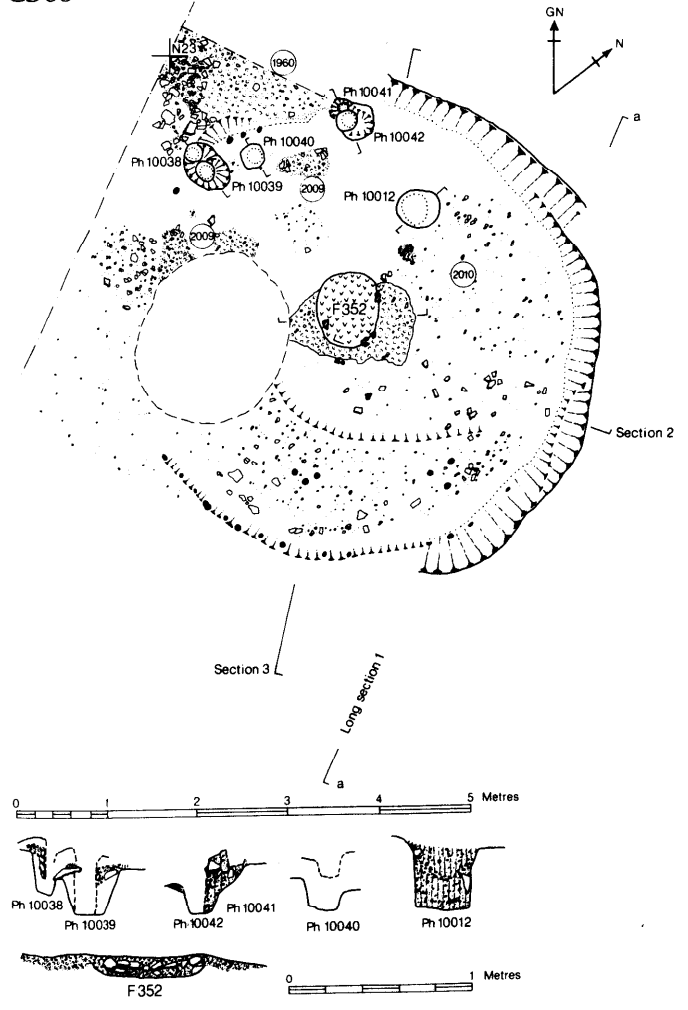

Fig 4.58

about 0.2 m. There were also two groups each of three stake-holes inside the house, which may have been part of an internal feature.

Remnants of a chalk floor (layer 2009) survived only in patches; it was composed of subrounded chalk lumps hard packed in puddled chalk with a well trampled smooth surface. Set in one patch of the floor was an oval hearth, F352, measuring 0.68 by 0.82 m with a total thickness of 0.12 m. It was constructed on a foundation of large angular flints 50–120 mm packed in puddled chalk over which had been laid a surface of compacted puddled chalk up to 50 mm thick. The surface was very smooth and worn, slightly concave and burnt grey.

Where the floor had not survived (or had not been laid) the underlying soil, layers 2010 and 1986, had a scatter of chalk trampled into the surface. Cutting this was ph 10012, which is likely to be contemporary, as its fill had a high proportion of charcoal and occupation debris similar to that which had accumulated on the house floor.

Overlying the house floor was a layer of fine black ashy silt (layer 1963) with large fragments of charcoal (some apparently in the stake-holes suggesting at least part of the structure was burnt down), very little chalk and a scatter of burnt flint, 30–70 mm in size. The layer was about 30 mm thick in the centre of the building increasing to about 100 mm against the walls. Finds were relatively sparse except for a mass of small finds concentrated in the eastern half of the area.

Following this, after the house had been demolished or abandoned, a tip of subangular chalk rubble (layer 1964) in a matrix of greyish-brown chalky silt had been dumped in the north-west quadrant inside the door. Infilling the whole structure was a greyish-brown silt (layer 1962=1965) containing a moderate amount of chalk grit and lumps up to 50 mm, with occasional flints 80–150 mm, flecks and fragments of charcoal and burnt clay. It also contained a quantity of pottery, bone and a number of small finds.

Outside the door of the house the only layer that could, with certainty, be regarded as contemporary was layer 1960. This was composed of small subangular chalk closely packed in a matrix of brown silt and puddled chalk. It formed the threshold outside the door and sloped down between the doorposts merging with their packing to form the doorsill. Some of the dumps of chalk preceding this could have had the same function, but they may have pre-dated it.

CS69. Working area?: 1988 (Fig 4.59)

CS69 was either an open working area or a lightly built house of which no trace of walling survives. It occupied the partially silted quarry hollow, F365, and covered an

Fig 4.59

area of approximately 7 m in diameter. A floor surface had been created with a spread of subangular chalk rubble (layer 2025) mixed with brown silt dumped and trampled above the earlier silt, layer 2026.

The only structural elements to be recognized were two pairs of post-holes, between which was a shallow slot G331. The post-holes measured between 0.5 m and 0.8 m in diameter and between 0.45 m and 0.62 m in depth. Their fills were a mixture of soil and chalk, which appeared to be deliberate infill, but some remnants of chalk packing survived in situ. The slot, G331, was 0.26 m wide and 0.19 m deep and in profile had shallowly sloping sides and a curved base. The fill was a chalky brown silt.

Though these features initially give the impression of doorposts and doorsill, the post-holes were considerably larger than the average doorposts of well preserved houses and this suggests that they may have belonged to a free-standing structure defining the entrance to the working area.

Inside, in the north-west quadrant, sealing the chalk rubble floor was a chalky brown silt (layer 2022). On this was a small patch of occupation debris (layer 2023), mainly charcoal, burnt chalk and burnt flint, typical of the debris from inside an oven. Over this was a spread of closely packed chalk rubble (layer 2020) in a matrix of crushed chalk and brown silt.

In the south-east quadrant, butting up to G331 and the adjoining post-holes, was a well compacted trampled chalk spread (layer 2021) composed of subangular chalk in a puddled chalk matrix. Over this just inside the entrance was a similar small patch of small rounded chalk in compacted chalk and silt (layer 2019). The main floor (layer 2021) covered an area of about 2 by 3 m between the entrance and a hearth, F363, which had been constructed against the north-west edge of the floor.

The hearth was subrectangular and measured 0.9 by 1.0 m with a maximum thickness of 0.13 m. It was constructed on a foundation of broken flint nodules, some burnt, 50-200 mm in size, over which had been packed puddled chalk which formed the surface of the hearth. This was very smooth and had been burnt grey, except for a band round the edges.

Just to the east a small subrectangular patch of chalk blocks in puddled chalk (layer 2024) with a few flints set within it could be a patch of floor equivalent to layer 2021, but from its general appearance it may have been intended for use as another hearth.

Over the floor of CS69 was a yellowish-brown silt (layer 2006), which contained a moderate quantity of small chalk and grit and some flecks of charcoal. The layer was patchy and discontinuous, but contained a high proportion of worked flint debris, which may suggest the work area was used for making flint tools or for an activity which required the use of flint blades.

Outside the entrance was a small dump of chalk blocks up to 150 mm (layer 2032) in a matrix of puddled chalk and grey silt. It was well compacted and trampled and formed a ridge along the south-east side of G331.

Outside the entrance, after the deposition of layer 2032, a yellowish-brown chalky silt (layer 1987) had accumulated; it contained a moderate quantity of chalk, as well as some larger blocks and flint nodules. Over this was a dump of coarse chalk rubble in a brown chalky silt (layer 1978). At about the same level was another dump of closely packed chalk (layer 1971) in a puddled chalk matrix containing copious charcoal flecks. Over this a thin dark grey silt (layer 1979) with a high proportion of charcoal, occasional flints, burnt chalk and flecks of daub had accumulated. This was sealed by a grey silt (layer 1970) with a few chalk pieces and grit and a moderate quantity of occupation debris especially charcoal and daub. Also above layer 1987, but of uncertain relationship to the other layers in the vicinity was another small patch of chalk blocks (layer 1989) in a matrix of grey silt and occupation debris including fragments of charcoal. These spreads of chalk and accumulations of silt and occupation debris appear to relate to the entrance of CS69, rather than the later house CS68 and presumably represent periodic attempts to consolidate the approach.

CS70. Circular house: 1988 (Fig 4.60)

Only a small segment of this structure was exposed in the trench at the west end of the 1988 excavation. It had a diameter estimated at about 7 m from the curvature of G334.

The main structural feature was part of a circular gully G334, which presumably held the wall timbers. Its full extent was not planned in detail due to the collapse of the west baulk. The gully measured about 0.3 m wide and 0.2-0.35 m deep. It was roughly cut with a flat base and steeply sloping sides, though in places this became more U-shaped. The filling was of greyish-brown silt with a moderate quantity of subangular chalk and in the north-west quadrant it contained a considerable quantity of carbonized grain and charcoal.

There was a single post, ph 10154, along its length, which may represent a wall timber, but the interrelationship with the gully was not clear. It is unlikely from its size and position to have been one of the doorposts. The door is more likely to have been positioned on the north or the east, in which case it would have been destroyed by the large seventeenth century pit (F78).

The relationship of G334 to another gully, G336, on a slightly different alignment is also uncertain. It is not clear whether it was a completely separate structure or gully complex or merely another phase of CS70.

Inside G334 and partially marking its inner edge was part of a chalk floor (layer 2097), which was composed of angular chalk blocks up to 120 mm in size closely packed in a matrix of compacted puddled chalk, together with occasional flint nodules. The surface was worn smooth, where it survived inside CS70, but was rougher where it occurred outside the building. This just extended into the 1980 area of F84, where it was numbered 637 and the same characteristics noted.

CS71. Possible circular post-built house: 1973 (Fig 4.61)

This setting of post-holes possibly represents a circular post-built structure measuring in width 12.5 m N-S and 12.0 m E-W. There were 11 post-holes on the line of the circle, but three of these are common to other structures (PS27, CS72). However one of these post-holes, ph 1220, in common with CS72 was recut and so the intercutting post-holes could belong to separate structures.

The size of the post-holes varied from 0.2-0.57 m in diameter having an average of 0.38 m and the depths ranged from 0.06 m to 0.32 m with an average of 0.19 m. There were no post-holes that stand out from the rest to suggest doorposts. Nor were there any post-holes beyond the ring of posts, which could represent the entrance.

CS72a and b. Possible circular post-built house: 1973 (Fig 4.62)

This setting of post-holes could form a circular post-built structure, slightly overlapping in area CS71. Depending

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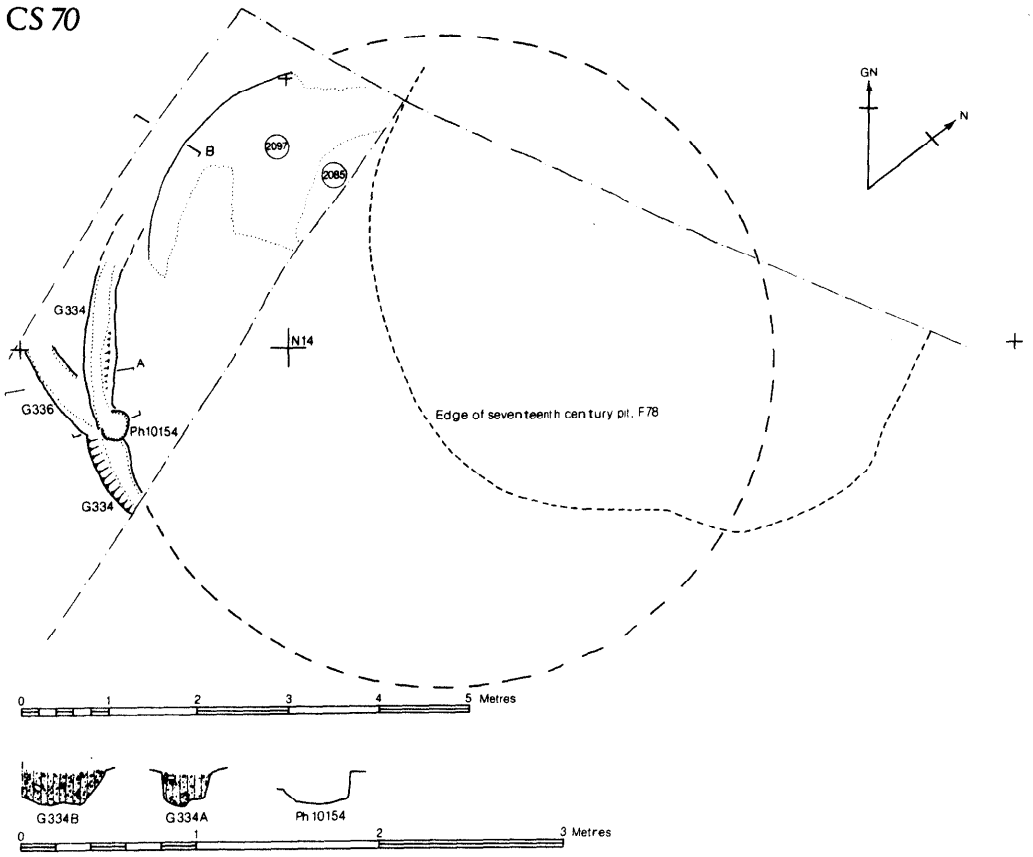

Fig 4.60

on one's view of the post-holes, it is possible to opt for a small circle of post-holes, CS72a, which would be 11 m in diameter or a larger circle, CS72b, which would measure 13 m E-W and 15 m N-S. Alternatively the two could be contemporary forming a large outer circle, with a smaller inner semicircle.

The post-holes of CS72a vary from 0.33–0.6 m in diameter having an average of 0.42 m and in depth from 0.1–0.34 m with an average of 0.23 m. However out of 11 post-holes, not including CS72b, there were eight common to other structures (CS71 and post structures).

The post-holes of CS72b varied in width from 0.16 m to 0.58 m with an average of 0.38 m and in depth from 0.06 m to 0.48 m with an average of 0.21 m. Of the 12 posts that make up the supposed wall line two are common to other structures (CS71, PS27). There are no post-holes that stand out as doorposts, either on the wall line or beyond it.

CS73. Circular structure: 1982 (Fig 4.63)

This small circular structure measured only 4.5 m in diameter. It probably belongs to phase b of the stratigraphic sequence G.

The main structural features were three post-holes and a gully. An arc of a circular gully, G227, survived on the north-east, running for a length of 3.5 m. It disappeared in a mass of tree root hollows that dominated and obscured the north-west quadrant. Ph 8121 which lay on the wall line may have been part of the structure. The gully was very even and regular measuring mostly 0.2 m wide, but thinning briefly to 0.13 m. The depth was fairly constant at 0.16–0.18 m. The profile was U-shaped and it had a fill of chalky brown silt.

The gully ended on the south at ph 8500, which was probably the northern doorpost. It measured 0.4 m in diameter and 0.23 m deep. The void measured 0.2 m wide and was surrounded by flint packing. At a distance of 1.7 m to the south west were two intercutting post-holes, which presumably formed the other doorpost. These had apparently been truncated by the quarry hollow F119, which may account for their smaller dimensions. Ph 8498 measured 0.2 m wide and 0.15 m deep, whilst ph 8499 measured 0.28 m in diameter and 0.16 m deep. They both had a very similar silty fill, but ph 8498 is possibly the later. They were sealed by layers 774 and 775 in the base of the quarry hollow.

The gully does not reappear on the south west but a scarp in the natural chalk here may represent terracing for the house, rather than being part of the quarry hollow F109.

4.2.2 Rectangular trench-built structures

No new rectangular trench-built structures were found during the 1979-88 excavations.

4.2.3 Rectangular post-built structures

During the excavation of 1969–88 over 10,000 post-holes have been recorded. Of these about a quarter can be resolved into recognizable post structures composed of between two and nine posts. In all some 499 post structures have been identified. The majority of those excavated in 1969–78 were described and illustrated in Volume 1 of these reports and a general discussion based on this data was there presented (pp 92–5). In this volume a further 359 are considered. These came largely

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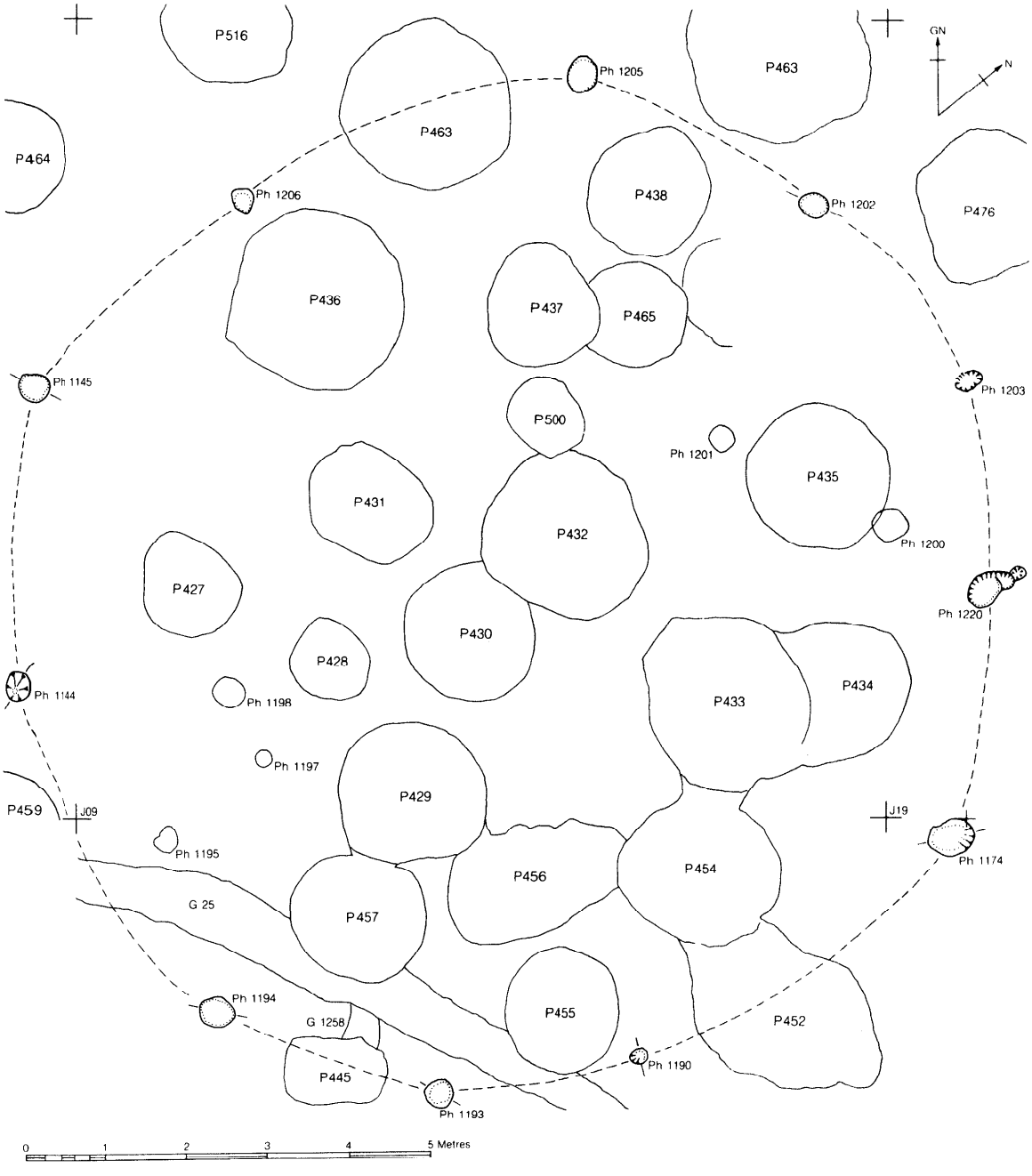

Fig 4.61

from the excavations of 1979–88 but include a few from 1969–78 most of which have been defined following a detailed reconsideration of the stratified sequence excavated in 1977–78.

Each of the structures is illustrated and described in the fiche report (Fiche 19–22) and from the corpus a selection has been made to illustrate this section (Figs 4.68–4.90). The majority of those selected come from the stratified deposits where the individual buildings can be seen in relation both to their contemporary ground surfaces and associated stratigraphy and to the surrounding structures. Details of these relationships are given in Section 4.3 below.

All the data relating to the structures has been recorded on computer and has been manipulated to provide the basic parameters used in the description of the individual types described here. Various additional analyses have been carried out and these are fully discussed below together with the results of a computer search for post structures from the totality of the post-holes found in 1979–80.

Of the total of 499 structures, 66 were of two phases, 34 of three phases, nine of four phases and three of five phases. Where the relationships of the post-holes were sufficiently well defined it was possible to sub-divide some of these multiphase structures and these were

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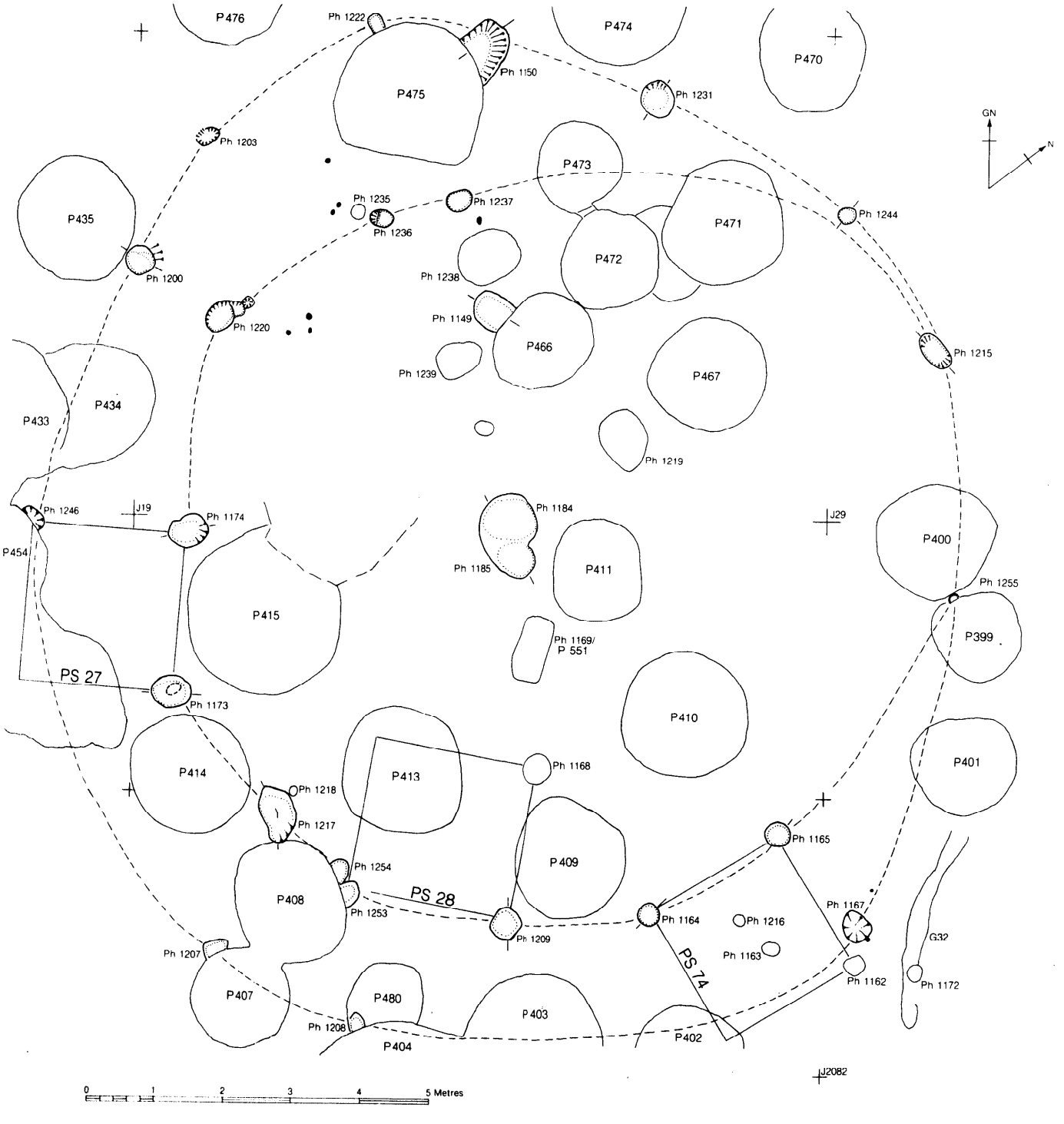
P476
Ph 1222
P474
P470
Ph 1150
P475
Ph 1231
GN
N
Ph 1203
P473
Ph 1235
Ph 1237
Ph 1244
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Ph 1236
P471
P472
Ph 1200
Ph 1238
Ph 1220
Ph 1149
P466
Ph 1215
Ph 1239
P467
P434
P433
Ph 1219
Ph 1246
J19
Ph 1174
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PS 27
Ph 1173
P410
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Ph 1168
P413
Ph 1218
Ph 1217
Ph 1165
P409
Ph 1254
P408
PS 28
Ph 1253
Ph 1164
Ph 1216
Ph 1167
Ph 1209
Ph 1207
Ph 1163
G32
PS 74
Ph 1162
P407
P480
P403
Ph 1172
Ph 1208
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J2082
0
1
2
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4
5 Metres

Fig 4.62

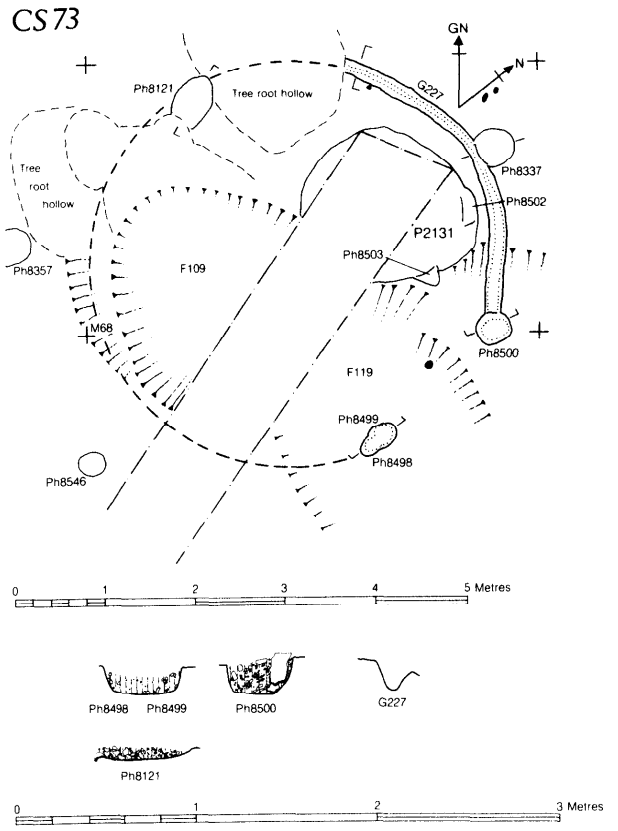

Fig 4.63

treated as individual buildings for the purpose of computer recording resulting in a total of 543.

Form and typology (Figs 4.65–4.67)

In the first volume of this series a simple typology was proposed sub-dividing the structures into types A to L. This terminology has been retained but the greatly increased dataset and the use of computer sorting has allowed modifications to be made particularly with regard to types K and L.

Structures vary in size from just over one metre in length to 5 m which in terms of floor area means from 1.5 sq m to 25 sq m. Post-hole diameters range from 0.19 m to 1.04 m with a mean of 0.55 m, while depths range from 0.07 m to 0.98 m with a mean of 0.37 m. The PPFs (post-hole-profile ratios obtained by dividing depth by diameter) range from 0.15 to 2.09 with a mean of 0.7. The post void diameters, present in 378 structures, ranged from 0.06 m to 0.53 m with a mean of 0.27 m. It was rare for post voids to be preserved in all post-holes so the average taken for each structure can represent anything from one void to the maximum possible.

The typology adopted here may be summarized as follows:

Small four-post structures:	type E
	type F
Small six-post structures:	type C
Large four-post structures:	type G
	type H
	type J
Large five-post and seven-post structures:	type K
Large six-post structures:	type A
	type B
Large nine-post structures:	type D
Two-post structures:	type L

Small four-post structures

Type E (Figs 4.65, 4.68 and 4.70)

There was a total of 98 structures of this type, of which five were of two phases and one of three phases. Five were part of multiphase structures of different types; four changed type mostly from E to F and one from G to E.

The sides measured 1.5–3.4 m by 1.6–3.6 m with mean, median and mode. all close to 2.4 m. The area of the structures varied from 2.4 sq m to 11.88 sq m with a mean of 5.9 sq m, median of 5.76 sq m and mode of 4.0 sq m. The majority fell between 4 sq m and 8 sq m.

The post-hole diameters ranged from 0.3 m to 0.63 m and had a mean and median of 0.42 m and a mode of 0.39 m. By comparison, post void diameters measured 0.12 m to 0.4 m, though the majority fell between 0.2 and 0.3 m. The mean and median were 0.23 m and the mode 0.2 m.

Post-hole depths ranged from 0.11 m to 0.38 m with mean and mode of 0.24 m and a median of 0.23 m. The PPF varied from 0.22 to 1.2 with a mean and median of 0.58 and a mode of 0.82. In reality the maximum was 0.9, as one aberrant post structure of 1.2 was in fact classified as E/F, but its post-hole depths were uncertain.

Only two of these structures occurred in the stratified deposits, the rest occurring in the central part of the fort with a high proportion in zones S2, S3, N3 and the northern periphery and fewer in zones N2 and N.

Type F (Figs 4.65 and 4.68–4.70)

There was a total of 69 type F structures of which four were of two phases and one of three phases. Included are six multiphase structures, four of which succeeded type E, one preceded a type H and one was sandwiched between type G and H.

The sides measured 1.2–3.1 m by 1.3–3.3 m, but few structures were less than 2 m in size. The mean, mode and median were all 2.6 m for the longer sides, whilst for the shorter the mean and median were 2.4 m and mode 2.3 m. In area the structures covered a range from 1.56 sq m to 9.9 sq m, with few less than 4.0 sq m. The mean was 6.37 sq m, the mode 6.76 sq m and the median 6.25 sq m.

Post-hole diameters measured from 0.3 m to 0.59 m, though only a few were greater than 0.5 m. The mean was 0.43 m and the mode and median 0.44 m. Post voids were present in 50 structures and ranged from 0.1 m to 0.34 m with a mean and median of 0.23 m and a mode of 0.2 m.

Post-hole depths covered a wide range from 0.27 m to 0.87 m, but the majority fell between 0.3 and 0.65 m with a mean of 0.46 m, median of 0.45 m and mode of 0.4 m. The profile factor (PPF) had a minimum of 0.65 and a maximum of 2.09; the mean is 1.11, the median 1.04 and mode 0.84. There is obvious overlap at the lower end of these values with type E structures, suggesting either intermediate types or that the two structure types really form a continuum of a single type.

A total of 20 of these structures occurred in the stratified deposits, mainly on the south, east and west sides, but noticeably absent from the north and north-east areas of stratigraphy. In general they occurred most commonly in the southern zones S2 and S3 and in the northern zone N3, only a few occurring in N1, N2 and N4.

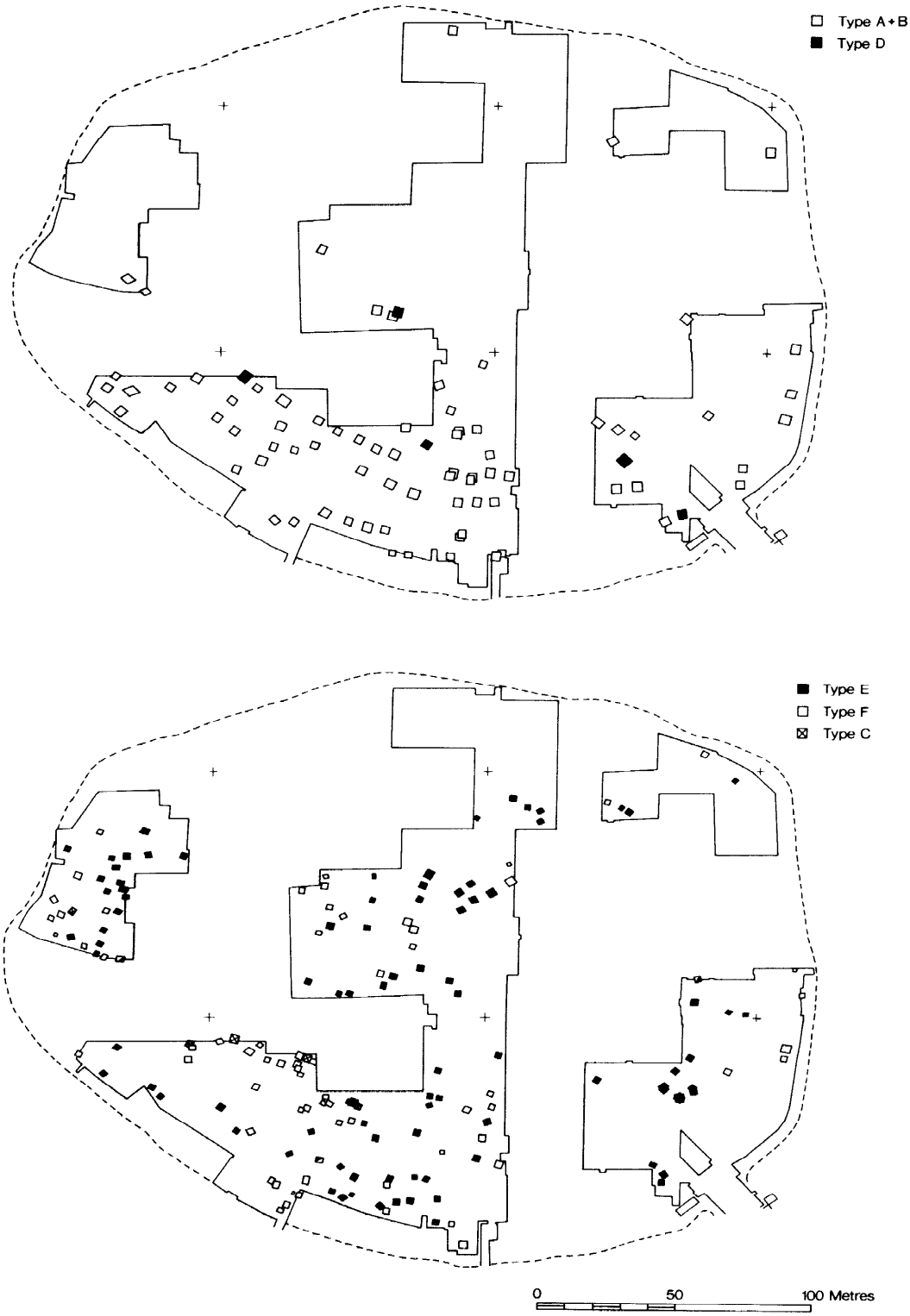

Fig 4.65 Distribution of selected types of post structures

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DANEBURY

PLAN OF RECTANGULAR POST BUILT STRUCTURES OF ALL DATES

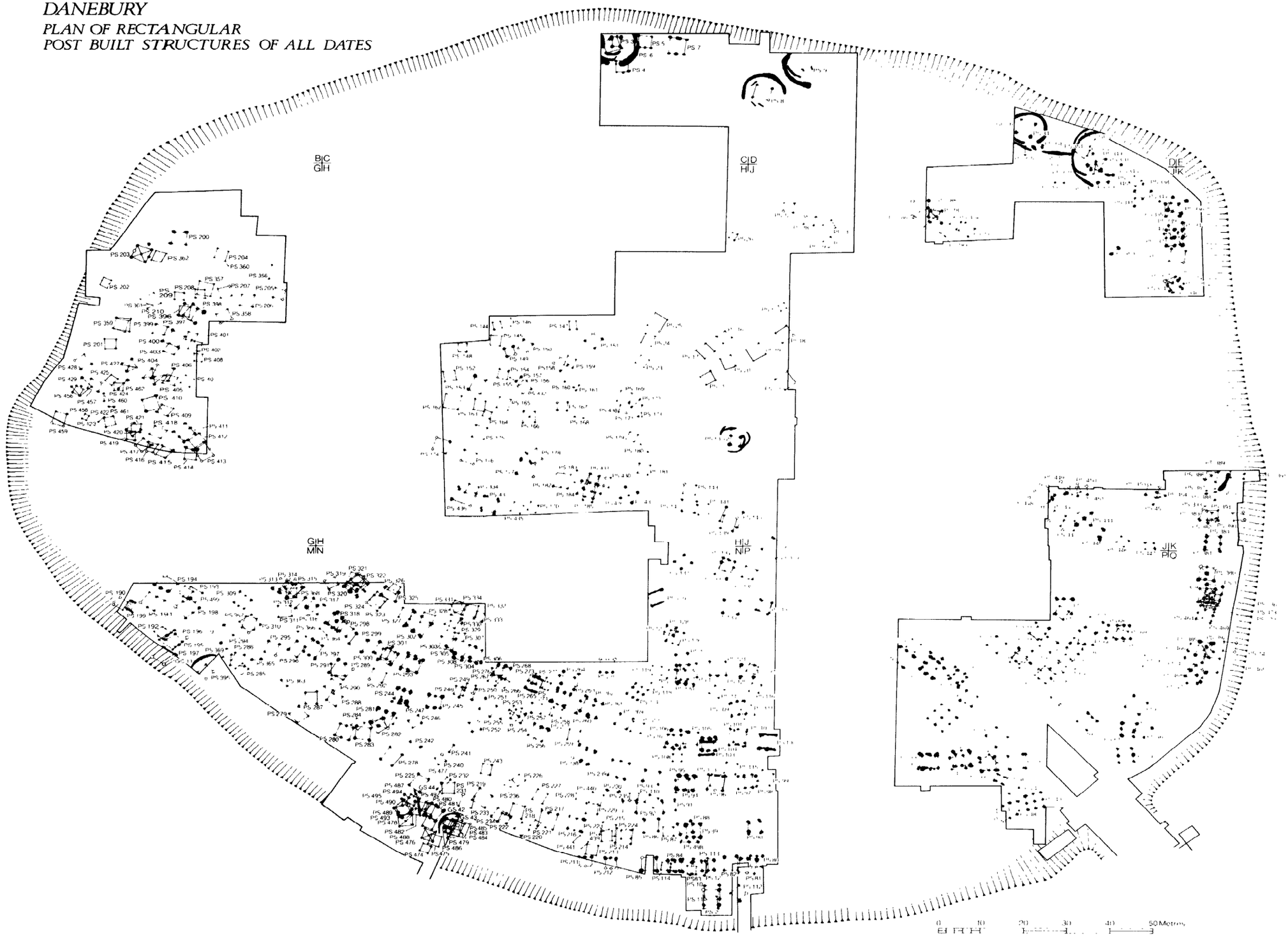

Fig 4.64

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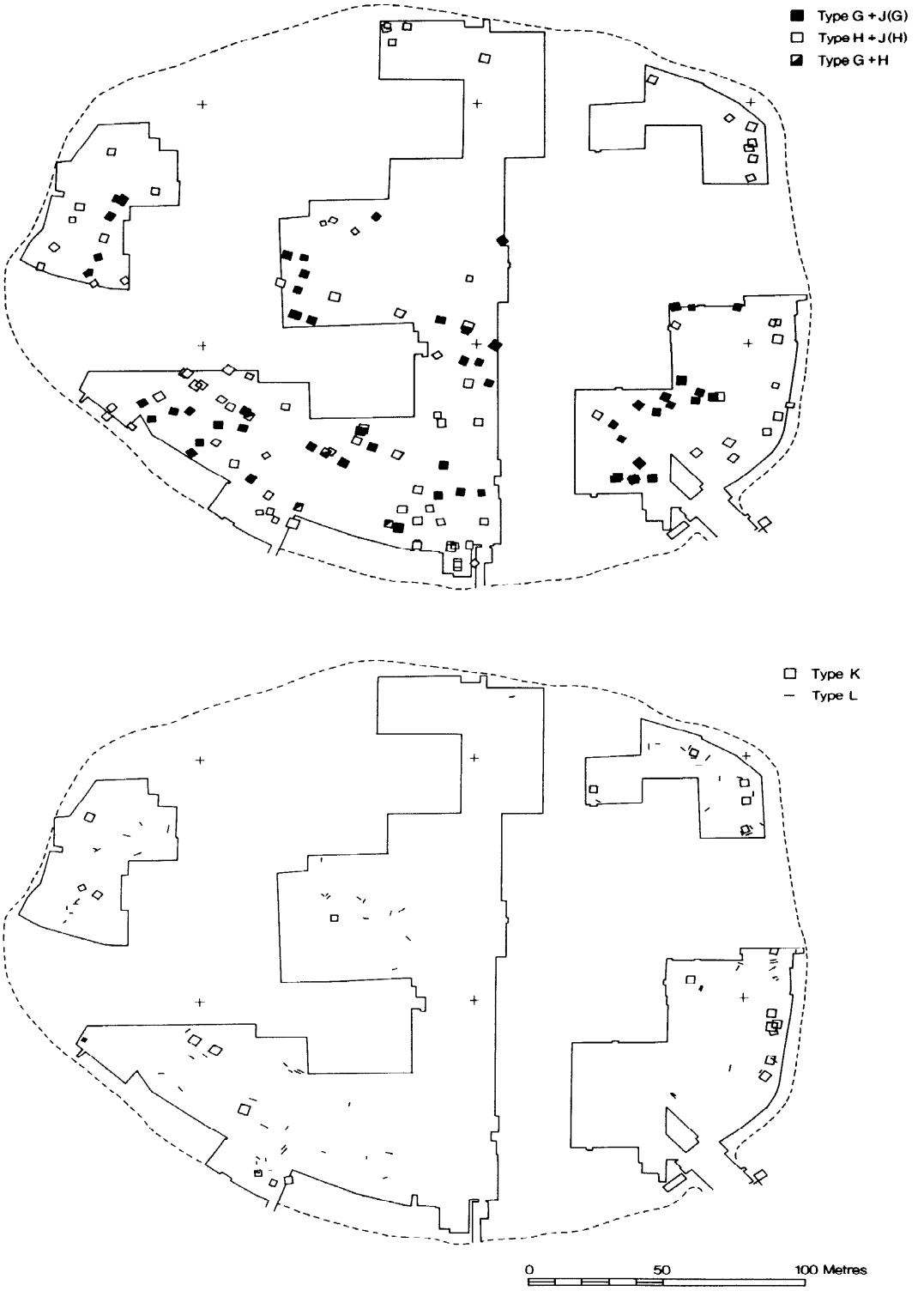

Fig 4.66 Distribution of selected types of post structures

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Small six-post structures

Type C (Figs 4.65 and 4.69)

There was a total of five of these small six-post structures. (One possible additional one PS332 was included in type F, as not all six post-holes were surviving.) Four are single-phase structures and one is of two phases. Except for one structure these have sides measuring 2.0-2.4 m long. There is one aberrant structure only partially exposed, which measured 3.8 m long. In terms of size this should place it amongst the large six-post structures, but in other characteristics it is like type C. The areas range from 4.0 sq m to 4.84 sq m, except for PS322, which is 14.44 sq m.

Post-hole diameters ranged from 0.32 m to 0.47 m. Post voids were present in four structures varying only between 0.18 m and 0.24 m. Post-hole depths varied from 0.41 m to 0.58 m. The PPF values covered the range 1.02 to 1.42.

One of the structures was associated with stratigraphy being sealed by the later rampart just north of the blocked entrance and the large one, PS322, was sealed by the stratigraphy in sequence J. Of the remainder two are close to the rampart, one on the south and one on the west, and the last one lay in zone S2.

Except for the size of PS322, these structures fell well within the parameters of type F structures, the only difference being the additional post-holes in type C structures.

Large four-post structures

Type G (Fig. 4.66)

There was a total of 56 structures of this type, which includes seven two-phase structures and four three-phase. Six were part of multiphase structures, which metamorphosed into different types, mostly G/A or G/H.

The length of the sides measured 2.2–4.0 m by 2.3–4.0 m. There were however relatively few of less than 2.7 m. The mean, mode and median were between 3.0 m and 3.3 m for both side measurements. In terms of area the sizes range from 5.06 sq m to 16 sq m. However the majority are clustered between 7.5 sq m and 14.5 sq m, with a mean of 10.43 sq m, a mode of 9.0 sq m and a median of 10.24 sq m.

The post-hole diameters ranged from 0.37 m to 0.88 m, but the majority fell between 0.5 m and 0.75 m with a mean of 0.61 m, a mode of 0.59 m and a median of 0.62 m. Post voids were present in 40 structures and measured between 0.13 m and 0.47 m in diameter, with mean, mode and median of 0.3 m.

Post-hole depths varied from a minimum of 0.09 m to a maximum of 0.37 m; the majority however fell between 0.2 m and 0.35 m. The mean and median were 0.24 m and the mode 0.2 m. The PPF ranged from 0.15 to 0.59 with a mean and median of 0.4 and a mode of 0.25. The spread of values was fairly even.

No type G structure occurred in the stratified deposits. In the interior the highest proportions occurred in the southern zones S2 and S3, with a lesser number in the central area N3 and in the north-west area N5. There were almost none in the north and north-east areas of the fort.

Type H (Figs 4.66 and 4.71–4.76)

A total of 87 of these structures have been recognized. Included in these were 17 two-phase structures, five three-phase and six which were part of multiphase structures of different types. These multiphase structures were equally divided between F-H, G/H, and H-B.

The sides measured between 2.0 m and 4.0 m in length with a mean value of 3.0 m. The main peak occurs at 3.2–3.3 m, but there is a secondary peak at 2.5-2.7 m. In area the structures ranged from 4.84 sq m to 16 sq m. The mean is 9.48 sq m, the median 9.9 sq m and mode 10.24 sq m. The secondary peak in the side measurements is reflected by a higher proportion in the group 6-8 sq m, but this is less pronounced with the areas.

Post-hole diameters ranged from 0.44 m to 0.92 m, though there were few above 0.8 m. The mean value was 0.64 m, the median 0.62 m and the mode 0.55 m. Post voids were present in 62 structures and measured from 0.15 m to 0.45 m in diameter. The mean, mode and median values were all close to 0.3 m; the majority fell between 0.25 m and 0.4 m.

The post-hole depths had a wide range from 0.22 m to 0.98 m, with a mean value of 0.48 m. The median was 0.45 m and the mode 0.3 m. The main concentration of values was between 0.3 m and 0.8 m. The PPF value ranged from 0.38 to 1.49 having a mean of 0.78, a mode of 0.67 and a median of 0.7. There is a clear overlap with the type G PPF figures, which could indicate that the two types are an artificial sub-division or the dividing line is indistinct.

Twenty-eight structures occurred in the stratified deposits, distributed fairly evenly, except for a higher density in the northern periphery (N1) excavated in 1984–5. Over the fort in general a high proportion occurred in the southern part in zones S1, S2 and S3, contrasting with a distinct absence in the northern areas, apart from the stratified deposits and a few in zone N3.

Type J (Fig 4.66)

There are nine of these structures, which are basically large four-post structures similar to type G or H but with an additional fifth post-hole along one or more of the sides. They were all single-phase structures.

The sides measured between 2.4 m and 3.8 m and had a mean of 3.25 m, a mode of 3.0 m and a median of 3.3 m. The areas ranged from 6 sq m to 14.44 sq m and were fairly evenly distributed between these extremes. The mean was 10.75 sq m.

The post-hole diameters ranged from 0.37 m to 0.88 m and had a mean of 0.62 m. The main concentration was between 0.5 m and 0.76 m. Post voids were preserved in eight structures and ranged from 0.24 m to 0.4 m with a mean value of 0.3 m.

Post-hole depths varied from 0.16 m to 0.57 m with a mean of 0.36 m and values were spread evenly throughout this range. The PPF values ranged from 0.26 to 1.59 with a mean of 0.66. Most of the values were below 0.9 however.

Four of these structures occurred in stratified deposits, including a group of three in the lee of the rampart on the north side of the fort. Most of the others were in the south-east area. These structures appear to have been fairly localized and perhaps should really be regarded as sub-types of G, H or F, as appropriate.

Large five- and seven-post structures

Type K (Figs 4.66, 4.78 and 4.81–4.85)

This structure type is characterized by a central post-hole, placed in what would otherwise be regarded as a large four- or six-post structure. There are 14 five-posters and five seven-posters. Of these there are two of two phases and one of three phases. One (Fig 4.78) becomes a type B structure in its late phase.

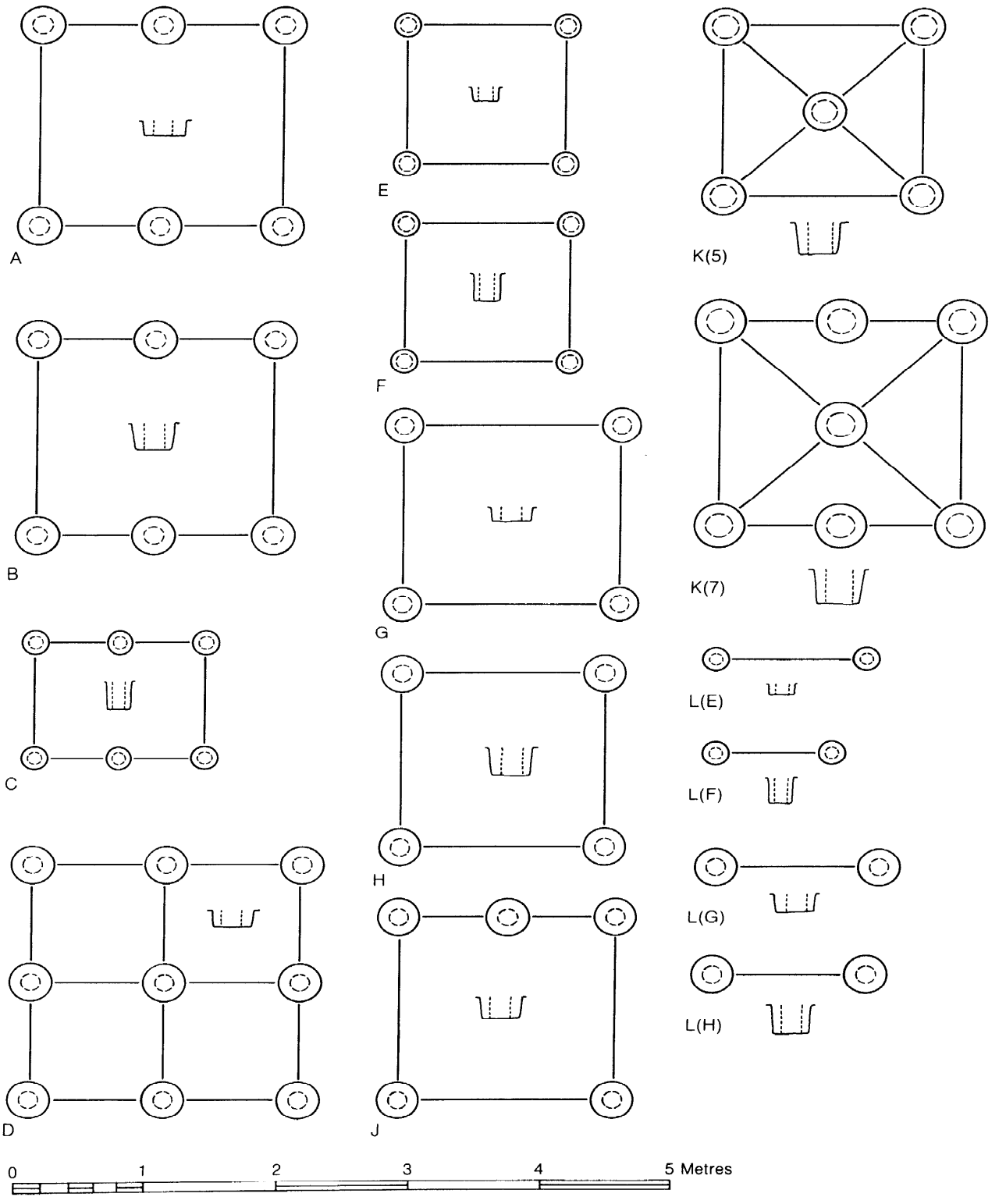

Fig 4.67 Diagrammatic plans of post structure types

In size the sides vary from 2.5 m to 3.8 m with a mean length of 3.3 m. The mode is 2.9 m and the median 3.2 m. The structures have a minimum area of 6.75 sq m and a maximum of 14.44 sq m, The mean size is 10.77 sq m and both mode and median are 10.24 sq m.

Post-hole diameters ranged from 0.51 m to 1.04 m, with mean, mode and median all around 0.72 m. Post voids were present in 14 structures and varied from 0.25 m to 0.51 m in diameter. The mean was 0.38 m, but in general they were evenly spread throughout the range.

Post-hole depths ranged from 0.21 m to 0.79 m. However the majority were greater than 0.38 m and were spread across the values fairly evenly. The PPF had a minimum value of 0.34 and a maximum of 1.58, but the majority were evenly scattered between 0.5 and 1.1.

All except four of these structures were found in the stratified deposits and appear to have occurred in discrete groups. The main concentrations are on the east side in zone N1 and the north-east in the area excavated in 1984-5 with a few on the south in S1 (stratigraphical sequence H) and the west (stratigraphical sequence F).

This group appears to be a distinct type confined to certain areas, but having characteristics in common with type H or B structures. The central post-hole also invites comparison with type D.

This type was not recognized until 1985 with the excavation of PS335, and only subsequently were those in the 1977-8 area defined. It was therefore decided to scan a selection of the plans to see if central post-holes had been missed. Where the central area was not obscured by other features, only nine structures, out of 143 total in the 1969-78 areas, could potentially be type K and in the 1979-80 area there were a possible ten (out of 123 total). In the case of the structures described in this volume (PS144-PS499) the possibility of a central post is discussed in the individual structure descriptions, but no structure has been recategorized.

Large six-post structures

Type A (Fig 4.65)

This type of six-post structure totalled 44. The majority (24) are single-phase structures, but there are 16 of two phases, three of three phases and one of four phases. Also included are nine structures, which form one or two phases of a multiphase structure of different types, either G, H or B.

The sides ranged from 2.9 m to 4 - 4 m in length having a mean of 3.6 m. The sizes are generally evenly distributed through this range, though there is a slight increase at the upper end of the range. The areas of the structures cover a range from 8.41 sq m to 17.64 sq m with a mean of 13.02 sq m. The areas are evenly distributed throughout this range of values.

The post-hole diameters have a minimum of 0.42 m and a maximum of 0.87 m, with a mean of 0.67 m. However there are few measuring less than 0.55 m and a high proportion are between this and 0.7 m. Twenty-eight structures have post voids present and their diameters extend from 0.12 m to 0.39 m with a mean, mode and median all at about 0.3 m.

The post-hole depths have a minimum of 0.15 m and a maximum of 0.37 m with a mean of 0.25 m. The PPF values vary from 0.2 to 0.54, with a mean of 0.38 and mode and median of 0.36. The apparent sudden increase in values above 0.5 perhaps suggests an overlap in type B (which shows the same effect) suggesting borderline cases were difficult to define or overlapped.

All except one occur outside the stratified deposits and the vast majority (39) occurred in the southern area of the fort in zones S2 and S3. In particular many of them lined roads 1, 2 and 3.

Type B (Figs 4.65, 4.68 and 4.77-4.80)

There are 46 examples of this type of six-post structure, of which 22 are single phase, 15 of two phases, seven of three phases and two of four phases. Included in this number are seven examples, which form one or two phases of a multiphase structure of two or more types, mostly A or, more rarely, H.

The sides of the structures measured 2.8 m to 4.3 m by 2.9 m to 4.5 m. The mean values are 3.4 m by 3.6 m. In general the numbers of structures are evenly distributed through the range of measurements. In area the structures are evenly distributed between a minimum of 8.4 sq m up to a maximum of 18.92 sq m, though numbers decrease above 16 sq m.

The post-hole diameters covered a range of 0.46 m to 0.97 m and had a mean of 0.65 m, a mode of 0.63 m and median of 0.64 m. There was a distinct decrease in numbers above 0.76 m. Post voids were present in 50 structures and ranged from 0.1 m to 0.53 m in diameter. The majority were grouped between 0.25 m and 0.44 m, with the mean, mode and median all at 0.31 m.

Post-hole depths varied from 0.22 m to 0.68 m, but only one example was less than 0.3 m in size. The main concentration (nearly 80%) falls between 0.35 m and 0.55 m. The PPF values range from 0.45 to 1.18, though most are less than 1.0, forming a fairly even spread across these values. The mean, mode and median are all close to 0.7.

About 20% of type B structures occurred in stratified deposits, the main concentration being just north of the east entrance (12%) in sequences A-D. In general in the fort the greater part (over 80%) are concentrated in the southern half of the fort mainly in zones S2 and S3, and to a lesser extent S1.

Large nine-post structures

Type D (Figs 4.68 and 4.80)

These large nine-post structures total five. There is one example with three phases and the remainder are single phase.

The sides of the structures measured between 3.4 m and 5.0 m and had a mean of 4.1 m and mode and median of 4.0 m. The areas ranged from 12.24 sq m to 25.0 sq m and had a mean of 17.34 sq m and a mode and median of 16.0 sq m. In general the values were concentrated at the larger end of the scale for post structures.

Post-hole diameters covered a small range from 0.6 m to 0.7 m with a mean of 0.64 m. Post voids were present in all five cases and ranged from 0.21 m to 0.38 m in diameter with a mean of 0.3 m, and were spread evenly throughout these values.

Post-hole depths varied from 0.23 m to 0.47 m with a mean of 0.32 m. The PPF values ranged from 0.34 to 0.83 with a mean of 0.51.

These nine-post structures have most characteristics in common with the large six-post structures, except for the additional middle row of post-holes.

Only one is associated with stratigraphy and this is in the interior of the fort in sequence J, where the layers appear to relate to the structure. Most of the structures are in the southern area of the fort in zones S1 and S3 and one aligned on the north side of road 1 in N3.

Post structures - Linear (Type L) (Figs 4.64 and 4.86-4.90)

Linear post structures are defined as those composed of two similar and contemporary posts. No systematic attempt was made to distinguish two-post structures in 1969-78 but for the excavations of 1979–88 the data was thoroughly scoured resulting in the recognition of 159 structures. They have been divided into five types. Types L(E), L(F), L(G) and L(H) are distinguished on the basis of post-hole characteristics echoing types E, F, G and H above. It is, of course, possible that the post pairs are half or a third of a four- or six-post structure, in which case the possibility is discussed in the descriptive text and the code L/F, L/H, G/L, etc is used, the first letter indicating the most likely category. Type L(C) refers to all doorpost arrangements associated with circular structures: the definition is based on function rather than post-hole characteristics. Of the 159 linear structures recognized 62 belong to type L(C).

Type L(E)

Twenty-four structures of this kind have been defined most of which were of only one phase. One example belonged to a two- phase structure, one to a three-phase and one to a four-phase. Two were part of multiphase structures of different types.

Post-hole diameter ranged from 0.23 to 0.53 m with a mean, mode and median concentrating around 0.36-0.40 m. Post voids were present in 16 structures and ranged from 0.06–0.35 m. The mean, mode and median clustered at 0.20–0.25 m and the majority were between 0.16 and 0.26 m in diameter. The post-hole depths ranged from 0.07 to 0.32 m with a mean and median at about 0.2 m, though the mode was 0.14 m. In general the distribution is evenly spread throughout the range. The PPF values have a range of 0.22-0.8 and show a fairly even spread, the mean and median fall at about 0.55, whilst the mode is 0.3.

Only three examples occurred in stratified deposits in sequences B and D. Over the rest of the areas excavated there is a fairly even scatter.

Type L(F)

There was a total of 23 structures of this type, of which three were of two phases, the remainder being single phase structures. Two were parts of multiphase structures, one becoming a type L(H) in its late phase and one developing from a type L(E).

This type ranged in length from 1.0–2.9 m; the mean and median were both 1.7 m, whilst the mode was 1.1 m.

The post-hole diameters range from 0.19 m to 0.61 m in diameter, with the mean, median and mode all grouped at 0.36–0.37 m. The malority are concentrated between 0.30 and 0.45 m. Post voids occurred in 13 structures and ranged from 0.10 to 0.33 m in diameter with a mean, mode and median all falling at 0.20 m. The values are evenly spread throughout this range.

Post-hole depths varied from 0.20 to 0.65 m with a mean and median occurring at 0.44 and 0.48 m respectively, whilst the mode was at 0.22 m. The values present an even spread across the range except for a slight gap at *c* 0.35–0.40 m.

The PPF values range from 0.71 to 1.68 with the majority over 1.0. The mean and median are 1.2, with the mode slightly less at 1.03.

This structure type is fairly evenly spread across the settlement, with nine examples occurring in stratified deposits. These are equally divided between sequences D, E and H.

Type L(G)

This is the smallest subgroup with a total of 15 examples. Of these one is of four phases, one of three phases and the rest single phase, though one of these is part of a multiphase structure type L(E) in its other phase.

This type measured between 1.7 m and 3.0 m in length with the mean and median falling at 2.2 m and the mode at 2.0 m. The post-hole diameters ranged from 0.44 m to 0.79 m with the mean, median and mode all clustered at about 0.60 m. In general however the distribution was fairly even. Post voids were present in seven structures and ranged from 0.18–0.39 m; the mean and median values were *c.* 0.31 m.

The post-hole depths measured from 0.08–0.40 m with a mean and median of 0.31 m. The major concentration was over 0.3 m. The PPF values varied from 0.17 to 0.63 with a mean of 0.46 and median of 0.5.

Three examples of this structure type occurred in the stratified sequences D, H and I. In general they were sparsely scattered over the site apart from a concentration of nearly half on the east side of the site in zones N1 and N2.

Type L(H)

There are 34 examples in this group, of which nine are two-phase, two three-phase and one five-phase. There is one example which is part of a multiphase structure, which is L(F) in its earlier phase.

This type ranged in length from 1.2 m to 3.8 m, with a mean and median of 2.3 m and a mode of 2.4 m.

The post-hole diameters ranged in value from 0.34 m to 0.82 m with mean and median values of 0.6 m and a mode of 0.64 m. The post voids were present in 23 structures and measured from 0.2 to 0.5 m in diameter with mean and median values of about 0.3 m and a mode of 0.25 m. Post-hole depths ranged from 0.16 m to 0.83 m with mean and median both close to 0.51 m and the mode at 0.59 m. The majority of values were clustered between 0.3 and 0.7 m. The PPF values covered a range from 0.37 to 1.32 with the majority being above 0.6. The mean value was 0.86, the median 0.9 and the mode 0.64.

About 68% of this type occurred in the stratified deposits with a particularly high proportion (40%) occurring in sequence E, with only a small number occurring in each of the sequences A, D, G, H and I. Apart from the one concentration this type forms an even scatter over the excavated area.

Type L(C)

This type is grouped solely on the basis of function, the criteria being that they formed the doorposts of circular structures. The reason for including them here is to provide comparative data with which the other types could be compared. A full analysis and comparison with the other groups of type L structures will be made in Volume 6, but here a basic description based on 43 examples is presented.

The length of the structures measured from 1.5 to 2.8 m, with a mean and median of 2.1 m and a mode of 2.2 m. A very high proportion were clustered at 2.0–2.2 m.

Post-hole diameters varied from 0.29–0.74 m, with the mean, median and mode clustered around 0.5 m. Post voids occurred in 32 structures. Their diameters varied from 0.14 m to 0.42 m in diameter with the mean and median at 0.24 m. The post-hole depths measured from

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0.17 to 0.61 m with the mean, median and mode clustering around 0.42 m. The values for the PPF were 0.27 to 1.55 with mean and median values of about 0.85 and a mode of 0.64.

A high proportion of these structures occurred in stratified sequences.

Discussion of the rectangular structures

Spatial patterns

The general spatial patterns noted in Volume 1 are emphasized in the more recent data. The alignment of large four-and six-post structures along the roads, especially roads 1, 2 and 3 is very clear. It can also be seen in zone N1 with the structures in the stratified sequence A-D aligned on road 6 and to some extent in the north-east area with structures aligned on roads 5 and 6. The small structures still appear to be fairly randomly scattered, though some are aligned on the roads.

However other patterns have become more apparent. Very similar types of structure have been noted in association. For example PS59 and PS61 were closely comparable in overall structure, size and post-hole characteristics. Similarly, PS100 and PS103 with their posts set in foundation trenches were close together and three type J structures stood near to each other in the stratified sequence B.

On a slightly larger scale, type K structures are generally confined to the stratigraphy (sequences A, D and E) on the east and north-east of the fort, the seven-post subgroup of type K being largely confined to the stratified sequence A-D. All the type K structures either occur in the stratified levels preserved in the quarries or close by in the lee of the ramparts.

Another distinct pattern to emerge is that certain types, eg types E, G and A, rarely occur in the surviving stratigraphy. However these may have been structures of type F, H and B the posts of which have been reduced in depth by erosion. Alternatively, certain types of building may have been considered suitable only for the quarry hollows. It is particularly noticeable that large structures with very substantial post-holes were often the first buildings to be constructed in the base of the quarries. This may represent the choice of a particular type of structure to perform a function specific to these locations.

Construction and function

This theme has been dealt with in general in Volume 1 where the commonly accepted views were briefly discussed. There will be no repetition here except where directly. relevant to the evidence under consideration. Reference will be made to a number of structures: descriptions and illustrations of these will be found in the catalogue (Fiches 19–22) from which a selection of plans has been taken for illustration here (Figs 4.68–4.91).

One of the commonest features relating to construction is the number of multiphase structures. In many of these the relationships are sufficiently clear to show which succeeded which. The most corm-non are two-phase structures (66), followed by a moderate number of three-phase (34), whilst four- or five-phase structures (four and two respectively) are very rare. However, the complex intercuttings of the post-holes of the last group usually obscure most of the relationships, so making it difficult to separate individual phases. Many of these rebuildings retain the same type in all phases, but nearly 20% change type from one phase to another. For example, PS381 (Fig 4.79) changes from H in its early phase to B in its middle and late phases. PS302 changes from B to A, PS256 G to A, PS304 A to B, PS215 H to G, PS243 E to F, PS359 F to H, PS255 G to H and PS300 G to F to H. The most common transformations are from E to F, G to H or A, H or A to B and B to H; more rarely H to G and G/E occur.

These observations can most simply be interpreted in one of two ways: either the structures were being completely rebuilt on the same site, or timbers rotting in the ground were being replaced or repaired. The structures that did not change type may represent the replacement of supporting timbers by jacking up the frame of the superstructure, one side at a time, to add new supports. Some support for the repair theory is provided by a number of structures where post-holes have been recut more times on one side than another, eg PS302 and PS320 (Fig 4.80). In the former case, the post-holes along the road side have been recut four times, whilst those on the north side of the building were replaced only twice: PS320 shows an almost identical pattern. Further support comes from the structures with central post-holes (types K and D), where the central post-hole is often not replaced, whilst the outer ones were. The continued use of the central post in PS320 is very clear, whilst the outer ones were replaced. This strongly suggests repair rather than total rebuilding. In terms of construction this must mean that the superstructure was built in such a way that it could be jacked up and separated from its base, which implies a raised floor.

Where the structure type changed from one phase to another, a complete rebuild is more likely to have taken place. This is especially so where the number of post-holes change, eg PS262, PS256, PS381 (Fig 4.79),

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The large structures showed a much higher proportion of multiphase construction when compared to small structures. Only 7% of small structures were of two or three phases, together with 6% of mixed type, compared to 23% multiphase type G and H plus 8% mixed type and 49% multiphase six-post structures plus 18% mixed type. This could imply a quite different method of construction for the small structures, suggesting that repairs were not practical or worthwhile. It is possible the timbers set in the ground formed an integral part of the timber framing. If so once the timbers started to rot at the base, the building would fall apart in which case it would have been easier to abandon the building plot, salvaging any usable timbers for building afresh elsewhere.

Other variations in construction may be implied by differing ground plans. For example the type J structures, with the additional post-hole on one side, might reflect internal subdivisions or some additional structural feature. The structures with trench foundations imply a different foundation structure. It is possible that the trench held a horizontal beam, but since the individual post positions remained visible, it could not have been continuous but may have braced the post bases in short lengths jointed to the upright timbers. Having so much timber below ground was hardly an efficient building technique. This may be why the variety is not very common! There were only four examples, all single-phase six-post structures.

The overall size of the superstructure must remain entirely hypothetical, but judging from the post sizes it is likely that many were of two storeys, or at least had a loft above the raised first floor level. This may be hinted at by the numbers of large structures built in the bases of newly-dug quarry hollows. One explanation for the

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preference for such positions could be that an upper floor or loft would have had easy access from the higher ground at the side of the quarry, perhaps by means of a wooden ramp. Although this explanation may not be appropriate in all cases, because of the size and shape of the quarry, it would work well with PS200 (Fig 4.71), PS381 (Fig 4.79) and PS386 (Fig 4.84).

For the majority of the buildings there is little indication of the character of the superstructure. The detailed study of the daub now suggests that it is unlikely that the walls were daubed so infill between the structural timbers would have been of wattle only or more likely simple weatherboard. However in a few cases, found in the stratified deposits, the contemporary ground surface survives and from this evidence a number of variations in structure may be deduced. Around the posts of some buildings continuous silting occurred. This is particularly clear with PS335 (Fig 4.81), where a continuous accumulation of pale grey crumbly silt (layers 1236, 1207) 0.2 m thick built up around the posts both inside and outside the structure. The implication is that the whole of the lower part of the building was open and unused, as the soil accumulated evenly over the area and there were no signs of trample or wear. There were, however, dumps of chalk rubble round the outer edge on the south side, with some blocks rolling into the silt and a trampled chalk spread (layer 1235) indicating that the entrance to the structure was on this side. As the chalk did not extend right up to the post-holes it is possible the superstructure overhung the foundations to some extent.

In the case of PS196 (Fig 4.77) there were chalk spreads (layers 752,753) around the outside of the structure, but inside there was a continuous soil accumulation (layer 834) to a depth of 0.2–0.25 m. This suggests the presence of a raised floor allowing unimpeded silting beneath the structure; that the lower area was apparently unused might imply that the floor was too low to allow access.

In other cases chalk spreads extended both inside and outside, In PS379 (Fig 4.83) there was a chalk spread (layer 549) over the northern part of the interior, which was continuous with a substantial and extensive chalk spread outside (layer 1613). The spread within the structure had been subjected to greatest wear. In PS381 (Fig 4.79) there were chalk spreads associated with all phases. In the early phase layer 1632 extended right across the area of the structure and to either side. In the middle and late phases the chalk spreads (layers 1665 = 1653 followed by layers 1619, 1637) were confined to the northern end of the structure and outside to the north, suggesting that the entrance lay on this side and only the area subjected to greatest wear was resurfaced. Other structures having substantial chalk spreads associated with them were PS466 (Fig 4.80), PS468 (Fig 4.85) and PS377 (Fig 4.74). In the case of PS377 the chalk spread (layer 1382) was laid in its late phase and it showed no evidence of walls, showing, once again, that the lower part of the structure was open: no differentiation of wear was observed on the chalk surface.

The evidence outlined above shows clearly that the ground floor level of many structures was unenclosed. This fact, combined with the massive nature of the vertical timbers is sufficient to suggest that these buildings were normally provided with raised first floors. In some cases the first floor may have been high enough to allow the space beneath to be used but in others the accumulation of silt shows that the area remained unused possibly because the floor was too low to allow sufficient head room.

Much of what has been said about the construction of post structures is directly relevant to any consideration of their function. The commonly rehearsed suggestions have already been outlined in Volume 1: in summary the preferred interpretation is that they were granaries. Yet a wide range of activities could have taken place in buildings of this kind. One has only to look at the varied uses to which eighteenth and nineteenth century granaries are now put to appreciate the flexibility of this type of structure. In the last ten years, however, excavation in the well stratified positions around the perimeter of the fort, where contemporary layers survive, has provided some indication of function.

We have already presented sufficient evidence to show that many (if not all) of the buildings had raised floors. The reason for taking the trouble to provide such a facility must surely have been to create a dry, well aerated and rodent-free area for storage or food preparation. That many of the larger post structures face onto roads is a further indication that ease of access was an important factor in their siting. This would support the idea of the bulk storage of materials such as grain or wool which could more easily be brought right up to a building by cart rather than by being manhandled. There was no doubt a wide range of products requiring storage of this kind in addition to grain: bales of wool, cheese, and smoked and dried meat are likely possibilities. Indeed there is no reason why a building should not have been used to store a variety of goods particularly if we are correct in suggesting that some buildings may have had two floors. The view that each post structure stored grain, exclusively, is patently nonsense. It is better to avoid the word ‘granary’ and substitute the less specific ‘store house’.

Where contemporary ground surfaces survive some evidence of associated activity may be deduced. The carefully laid chalk floors beneath and around PS468 (Fig 4.85), PS377 (Fig 4.74) and PS466 (Fig 4.80) anticipate wear: in some cases worn areas are found inside (or beneath) the structures, in other cases outside. A number of examples suggest that this activity may have been of a domestic nature and several structures were associated with occupation deposits of a kind more usually found in circular structures. In the case of PS386 (Fig 4.84) an occupation-rich silt containing charcoal and burnt clay (layer 1913) had accumulated around the outer edge of the structure. PS320 (Fig 4.80) was even more revealing. Here a considerable accumulation of layers had taken place (described as sequence J in Section 4.3.12). These comprised a series of chalk spreads, occupation deposits, dumps of daub and possible hearth or oven bases. This was one of the largest post structures with an area of 16 sq m and though small compared with the area of the average circular structure (20–30 sq m) it could have served a domestic activity.

Seven structures were associated with hearths, all but one occurring in the deeply stratified levels. Some were actually inside (or beneath) the structure (PS379 (Fig 4.83), PS377E and L (Fig 4.74) and PS482 (Fig 4.72)) whereas others were just outside to one side (PS347 (Fig 4.76), PS433 (Fig 4.68)) or actually on the ‘wall line’ (PS386) (Fig 4.84). Other contemporary features include a post-hole ‘inside’ (PS381E) (Fig 4.79) and a short length of linear gully full of occupation debris (PS386) (Fig 4.84) which may have related to a wall or door. PS377 (Fig 4.74) had additional, contemporary post-holes while PS377 was associated with a two-post structure (PS378) constructed parallel to its east wall very close to it. A similar arrangement occurred with PS468 (Fig 4.85) which had a two-post structure (PS470) aligned along its west wall. PS386 (Fig 4.84) also had a

two-post structure (PS387) contemporary with one of its phases but in this case the two-poster was more distinct and was probably a separate structure.

Interpretation of all these observations is difficult but in no case does the evidence imply that the structures were walled to contain domestic activity as would be the case if they were rectangular houses. A simpler explanation is that the space beneath the raised floors, where the head room was sufficient, sheltered a range of activities which could vary from cooking to the storage of farm equipment. In some cases the activity could relate to the material stored, eg spinning and weaving for wool, churning for cheese, etc. Few communities would have overlooked the convenience of such a space.

Another interesting association was provided by PS469 (Fig 4.70) and pit P1115. It was clear that the structure had been built on the chalk cone around the pit top. The structure therefore sheltered the pit (and may have been one of the factors contributing to its excellent preservation). In this case it is possible that the posts simply supported a roof protecting the pit top and performed no other function. Its smaller than average size (5.29 sq m) might be thought to support such a view. Outside the stratified zone it is impossible to establish the contemporaneity of post structures and pits but a scan of PS1-PS150 produced 36 structures which wholly enclosed pits. In some at least of these juxtapositions both features may well have been contemporary but proof is lacking.

Other features associated with post structures are circular or penannular gullies which enclose them. Five were described in Volume 1 (PS3, PS6, PS8, PS9 and possibly PS13). Examples from the 1979–88 excavation included: PS395 and GC11 (Fig 4.75); PS347 and GC26 (Fig 4.76); PS386 (Fig 4.84) and GC33 (Fig 4.86); PS479 and GC43 (Fig 4.85); and PS483 and PS484 with GC42 (Fig 4.70). In addition PS335 (Fig 4.81) utilized the platform with an earlier gully complex (GC22) and GC29 is likely to be associated with a post structure though too little of the internal area was exposed to confirm this. All of these examples, with the exception of PS13, occur in stratified deposits in the lee of the rampart. Although circular gullies occur in the interior of the fort, no example is known to enclose a post structure. This may be fortuitous but on the available evidence the combination of post structure and gully does favour the peripheral siting behind the rampart. The reason for this may simply be that in such situations provision was needed to prevent surface water from accumulating around the posts: gullies on the uphill sides would have been sufficient for this in times of heavy rain.

Chronology

In Volume 1 we offered the generalization that small structures were early and large structures were late. Though this is still broadly true, there is now sufficient detail from relationships both of one structure to another and of structures to the stratified deposits, to show that the picture is rather more complex. In the discussion to follow three broad categories will be used: small structures, large four-post structures and large six-post structures (including type K). Table 2 shows these categories in relation to Ramparts 1, 2 and 3 using all those structures found in the peripheral stratigraphy.

The first notable feature is that all groups occur in all phases. However, further examination shows up certain trends. The small structures do tend to be earlier and there is clear evidence from the 1988 area (sequence H) that at least one, and probably more pre-dated the construction of the rampart altogether. While it could be argued from the table that small structures are evenly divided between all phases it should be remembered that the period following Rampart 3 was significantly longer than the others. It is also noticeable that the early structures following the third rampart are all confined to the early phases of the quarry hollow sequences.

The large four-post structures (including type J) were the commonest group to he found in the quarry hollows and show an even spread throughout. There are eight structures between Rampart 1 and Rampart 2, four between Rampart 2 and Rampart 3 and 26 after Rampart 3. There is a particularly high proportion of large four-posters in the earliest phases in the quarry hollows, with a dramatic decrease in the middle phases and none in the latest stages.

The type K structures occur from very early to very late. The earliest, in sequence H, occurs between Rampart la and lb, and another between Rampart 1 and Rampart 2. There is a gap between Rampart 2 and Rampart 3, after which there is an even spread right up to the later phases.

The large six-post structures are the least well represented category in the peripheral stratigraphy. However in sequence H, where early deposits were well preserved, two six-posters were found one dating between Rampart 1 and Rampart 2 and one somewhere between Rampart 1 and Rampart 3. After Rampart 3 they occur regularly through the early and middle parts of the quarry hollow sequences, but there are only two late six-posters.

Before interpreting these trends it should he noted that circular structures tend to take over and become the dominant structure type in the later phases of the post-Rampart 3 quarries. If the purpose of building large post structures in the base of quarries was to have easier access to an upper storey, this advantage may have been lost as the quarries filled.

The smaller numbers of large six-post structures could be regarded as merely a reflection of the fewer numbers in the fort generally compared to the other groups. However, if the six-posters are more commonly a late type, their absence in the peripheral stratigraphy, particularly the latest phases could reflect the changes in the use of the quarries with circular structures replacing post structures. Where other groups of post structures can be related to each other, these show similar trends of large structures replacing small, and sometimes type D being one of the latest structures. If type D were a late development in the life of the fort, this may be the reason why none occur in the quarries and why they are not common in general.

The examination of the phasing does support the generalization that small structures are early and large ones late and that the complexity and number of post-holes increases with time. However this is a broad trend and not a rigid rule. There was considerable overlap of structure type, with some small structures replacing large and four-posters replacing six-posters. The period of occupation at Danebury represents a time when building techniques for post structures was undergoing considerable innovation and change. In some cases natural conservatism may have preserved small structures, even though they were becoming old fashioned as new types were designed and developed. Possibly some of the small groups such as type J or ones with trench foundations represent innovations, which were found to be impractical or unpopular and never caught on. The type D nine-post structures are some of the largest post structures on Danebury and those which can be phased are clearly late. Their sparsity may be a result of the type

Table 2. Post structures in the stratified sequences

	Small rectangular structures (four- and six-post)	*Large four-post structures* (G,H,J)	*Large rectangular structures Type K*	*Large six-post structures*	Circular *structures*	*Large linear structures Type L(G) and L(H)*	*Small linear structures Type L(E)* and *L(F)*
6viii			PS335		CS38c CS39 CS52 CS54 CS31	PS375	PS382
6vii			PS1	PS59, PS61	CD55, CS59 CS30	PS346 PS348 PS392	
6vi		PS347	PS385 PS349		CS36b CS61 CS28 CSS1b CS57 CS29b CS56 CS33b CS34b CS2		
6v		PS467	PS379	PS340	CS60 CS58 CS36a CS51a CS27 CS29a CS33a CS34a	PS350 PS376 PS344	PS9 PS384
6iv							
6iii		PS471 PS336	PS373 PS3 PS4 PS5 PS359 PS200 PS201 PS377 PS337 PS338 PS339 PS343 PS468	PS464 PS466		PS393	
6ii	PS136 PS469 PS472	PS383 PS394	PS380 PS386	PS381/B-C	CS35-L CS63-L		
6i	PS359-1 PS362	PS381-A	PS203 PS374 PS473	PS7 PS196	CS35-E CS63-E	PS388 PS378 PS342 PS341 PS497	PS387 PS496
		PS429	PS476				
RAMPART 3				RAMPART 3			RAMPART 3
	PS389 PS390 PS192	PS195 PS395 PS459	PS488		CS25 CS32 CS62	PS477 PS494	PS389 PS39a PS352
RAMPART 2				RAMPART 2			RAMPART 2
	PS2 PS345 PS202 PS428	PS487 PS197 PS480 PS483 PS485 PS484 PS486 PS482 PS490	PS10 PS14 PS465 PS479 PS478	PS489 PS481	CS37 CS49 CS59	PS391 PS499 PS493 PS495	PS371 PS372 PS491
RAMPART 1				RAMPART 1			RAMPART 1
	PS474	PS475					

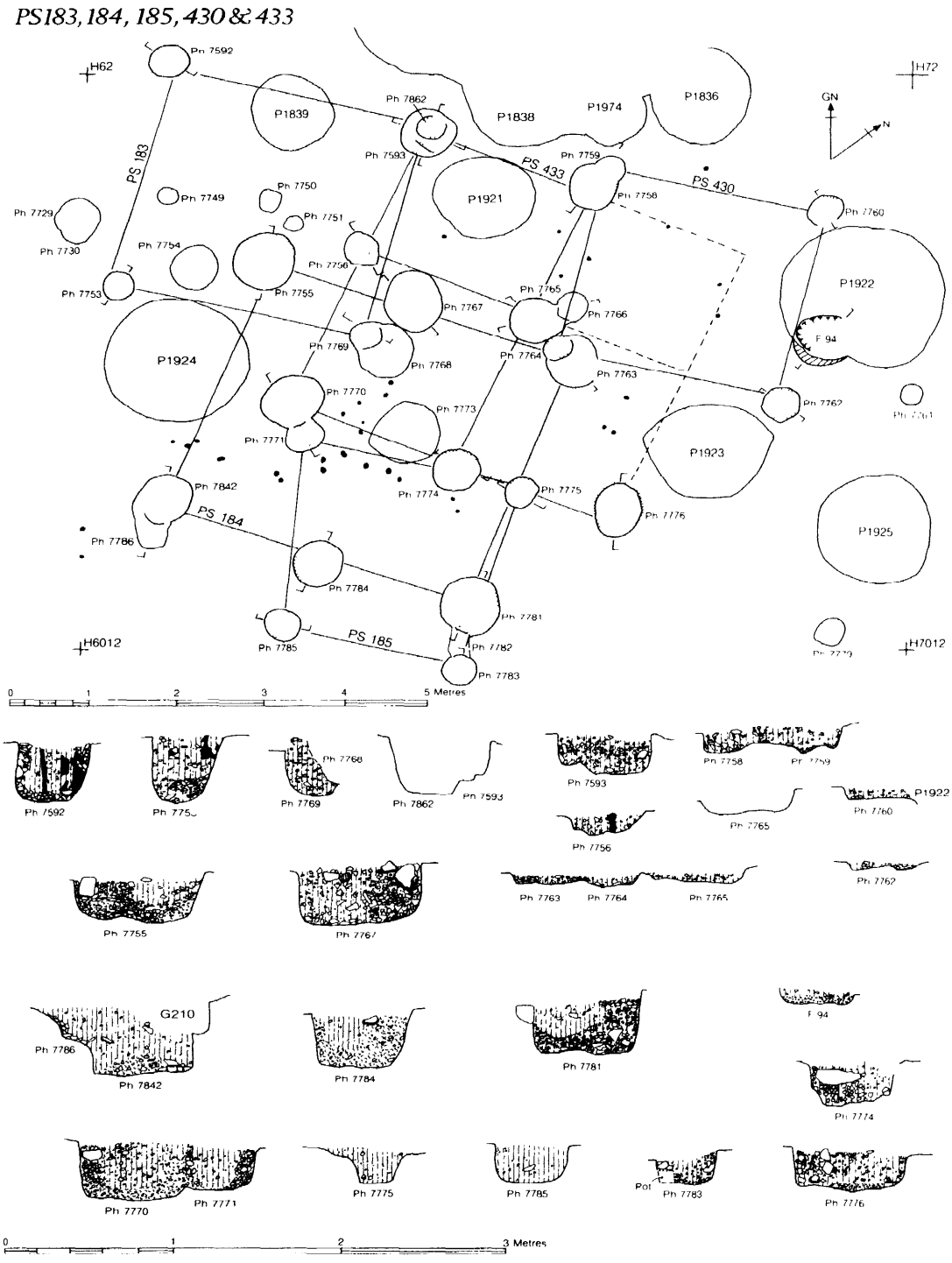

Fig 4.68 Multiple complex of post structures: type E (PS185 and PS430), type F (PS183), type B (PS184), type D (PS433)

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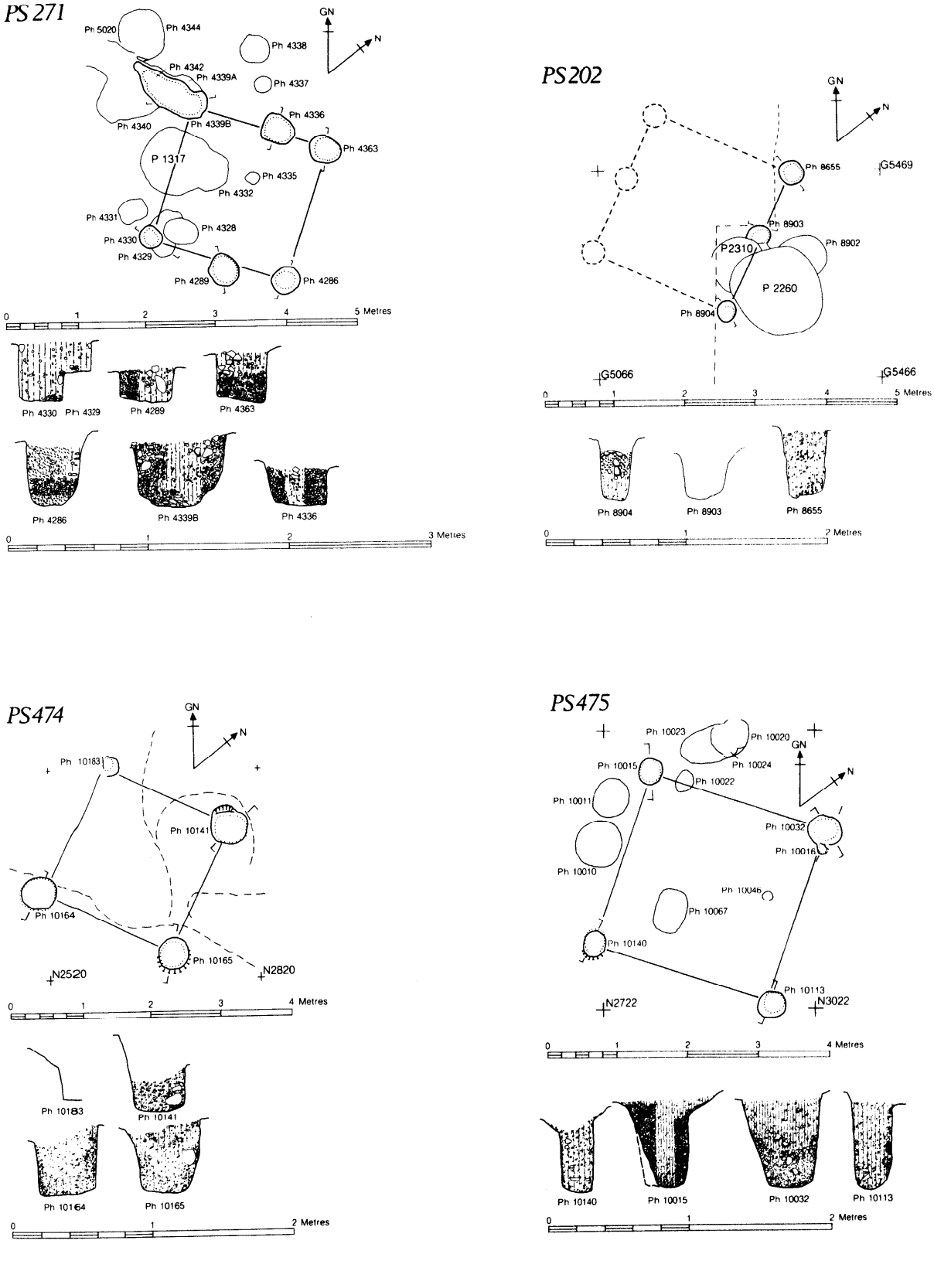

Fig 4.69 Post structures of type C (PS271 and PS202) and type F (PS474 and PS475)

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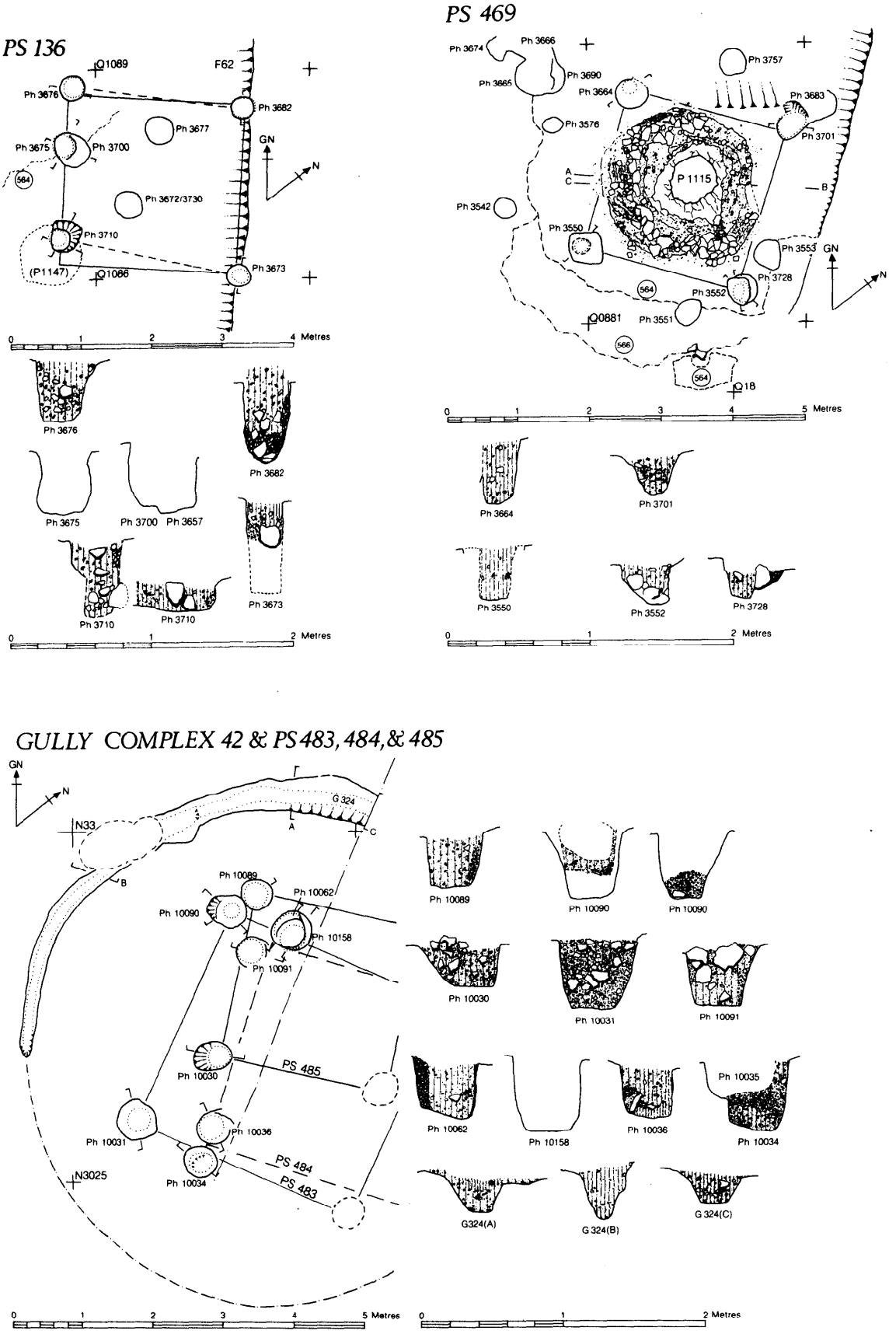
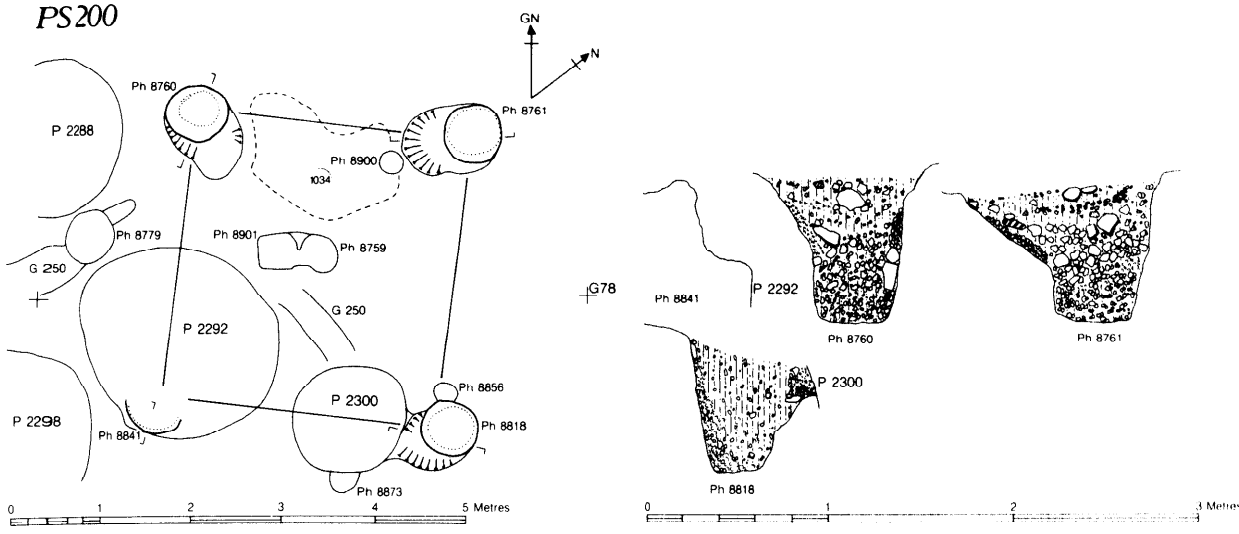


Fig 4.70 Post structures of type F



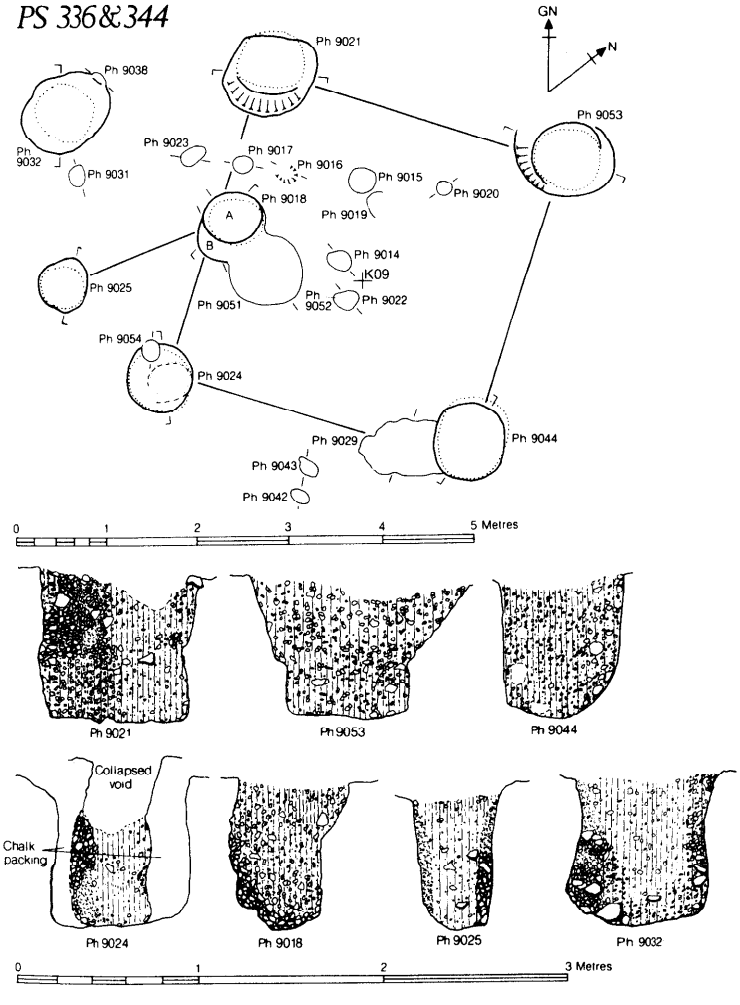


Fig 4.71 Post structures of types H and L(H)

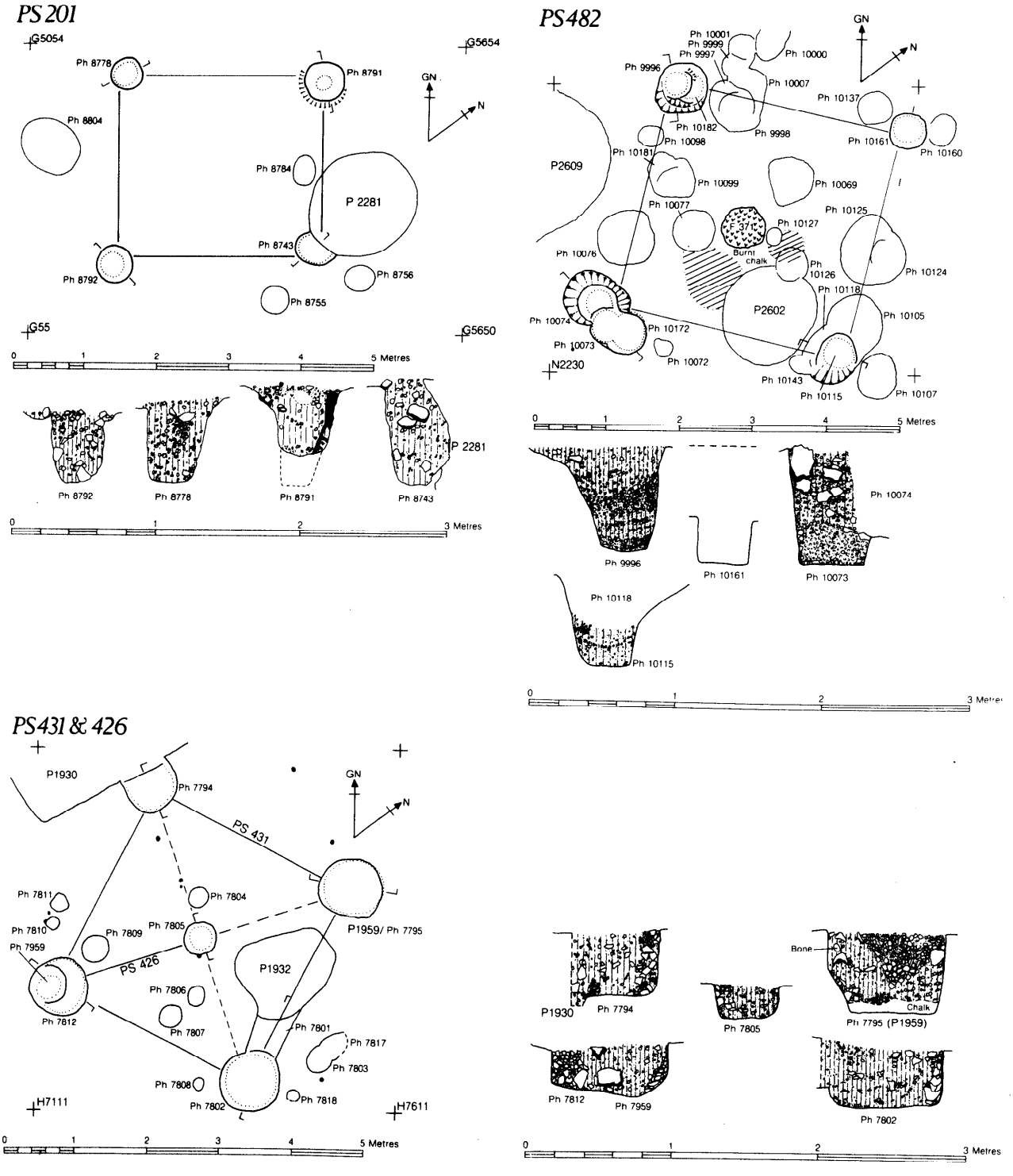


Fig 4.72 Post structures of types H and L(E)

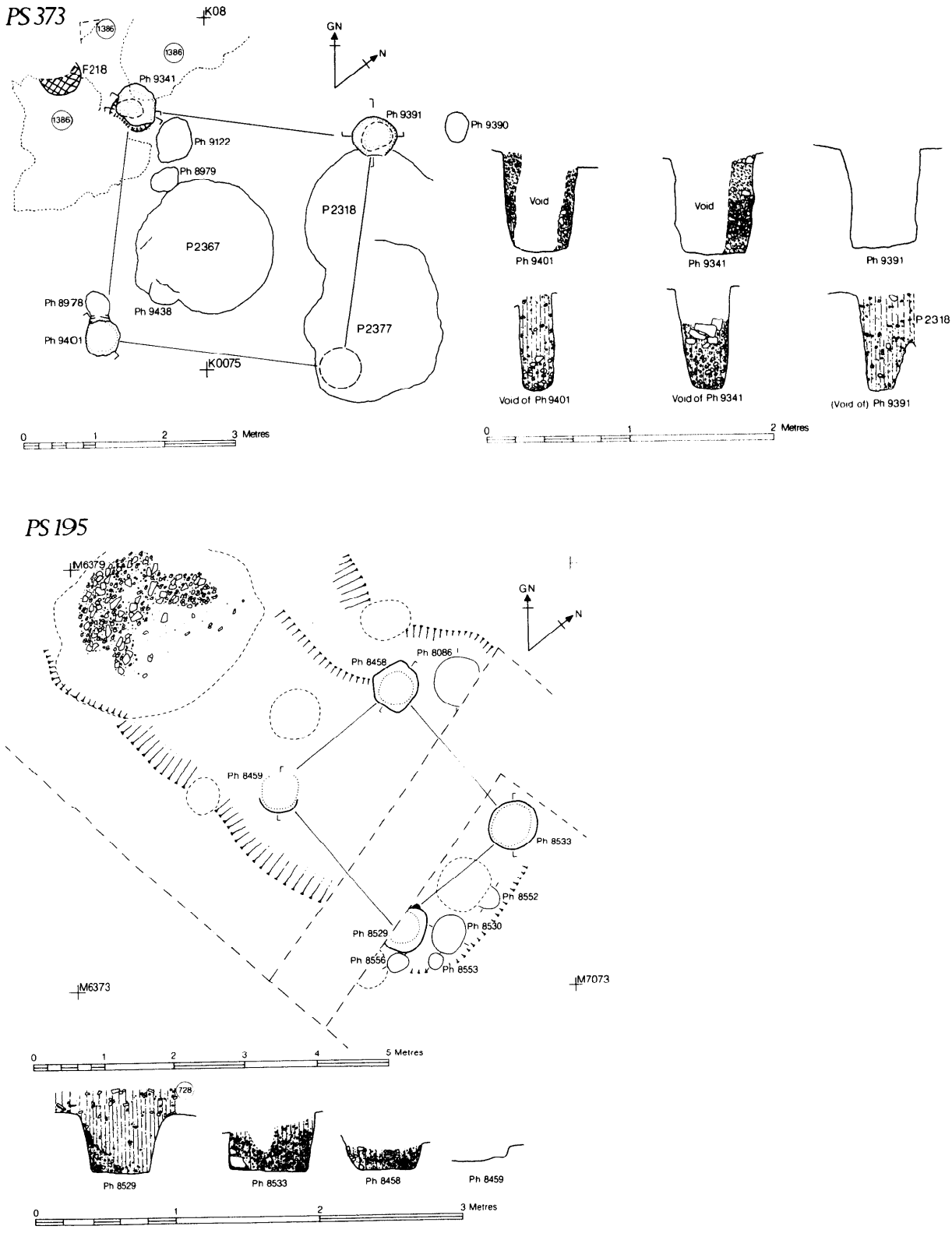


Fig 4.73 Post structures of type H

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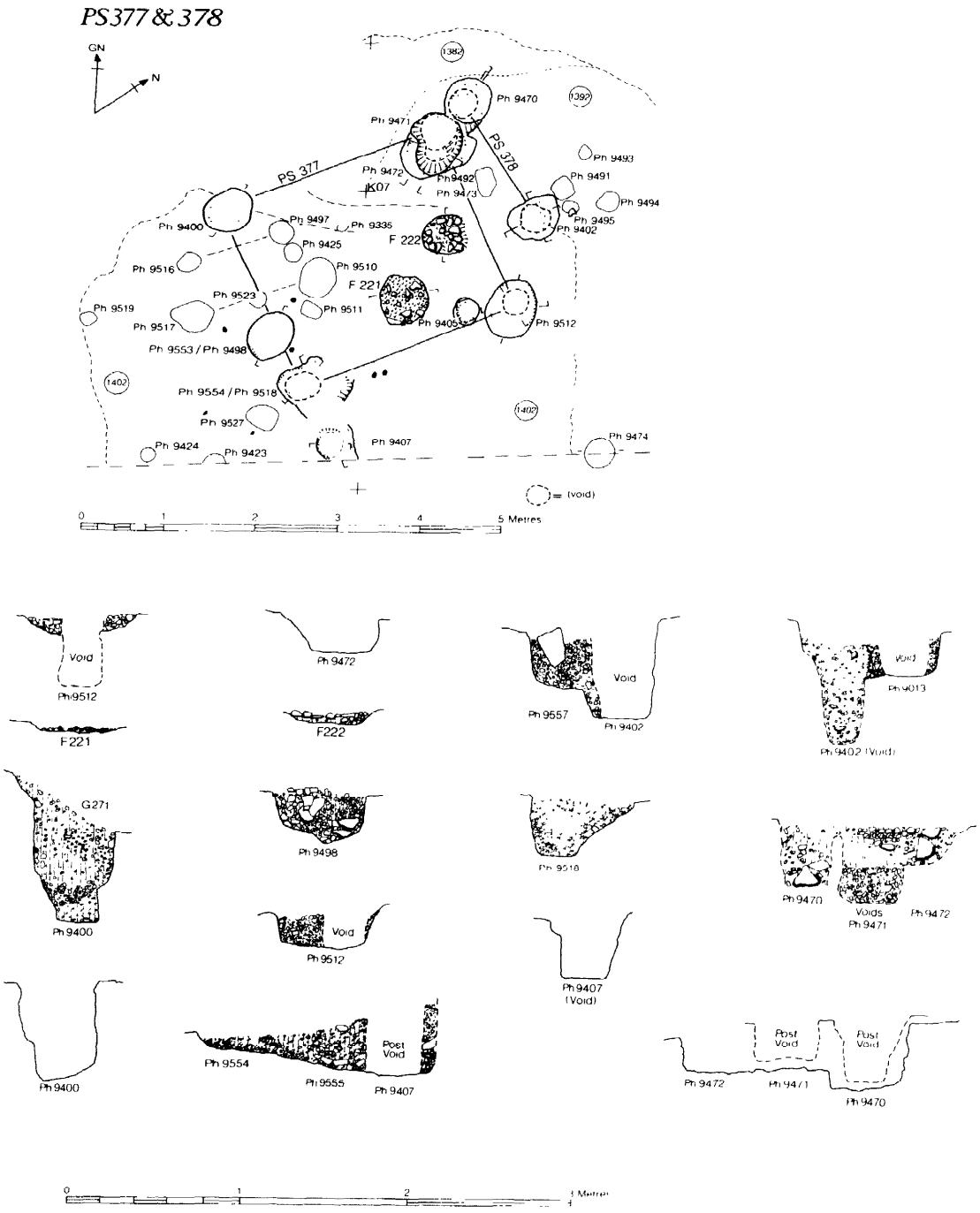

Fig 4.74 Post structures of types H and L(H)

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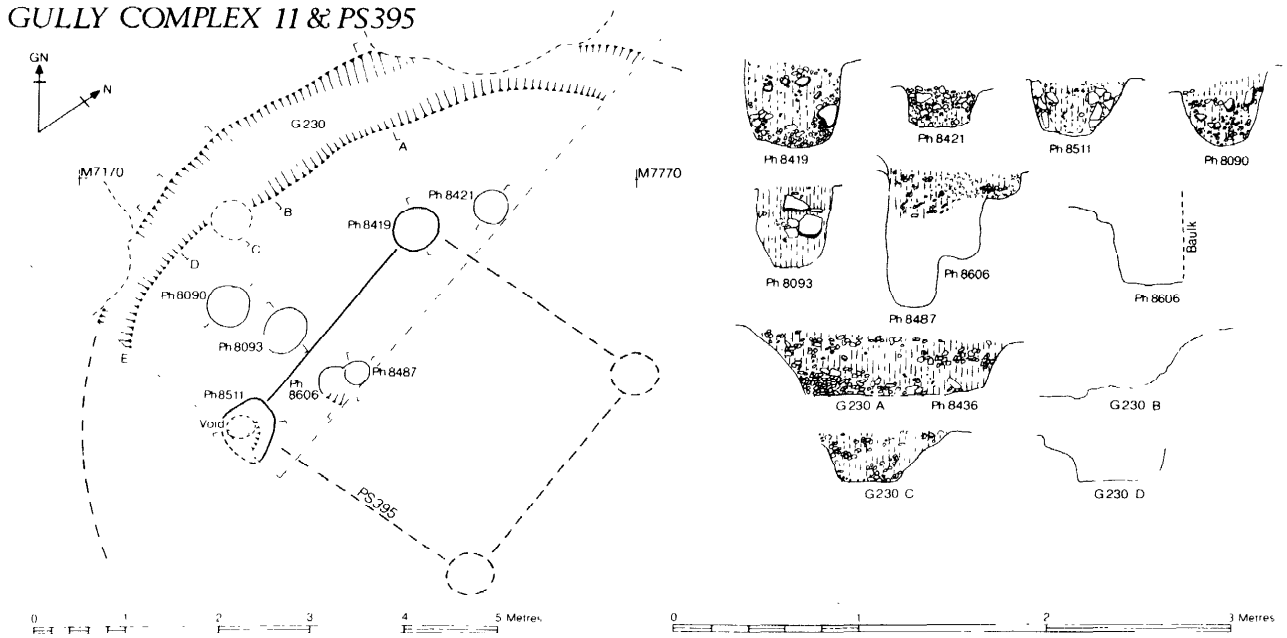


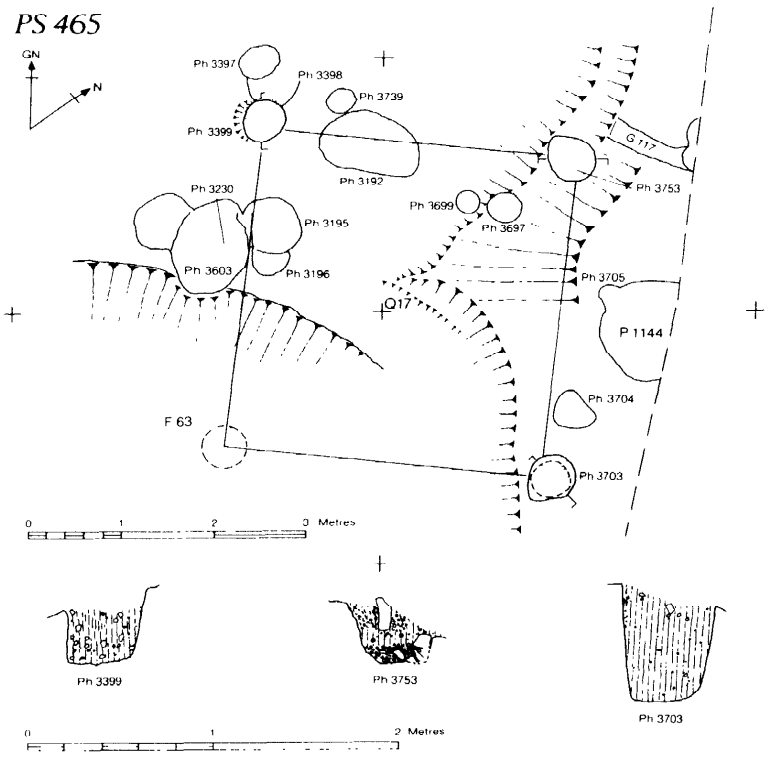


Fig 4.75 Post structures of type H

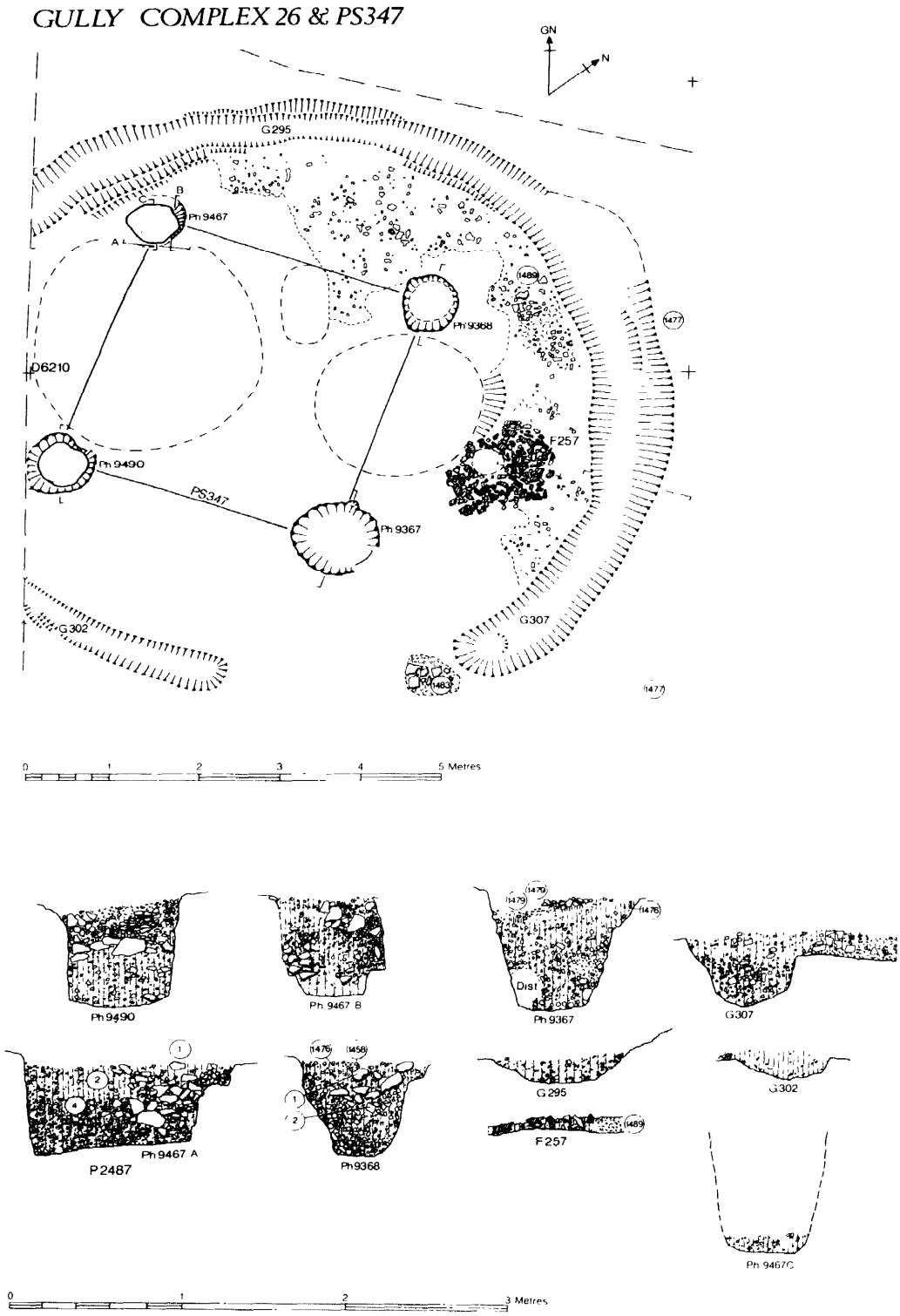
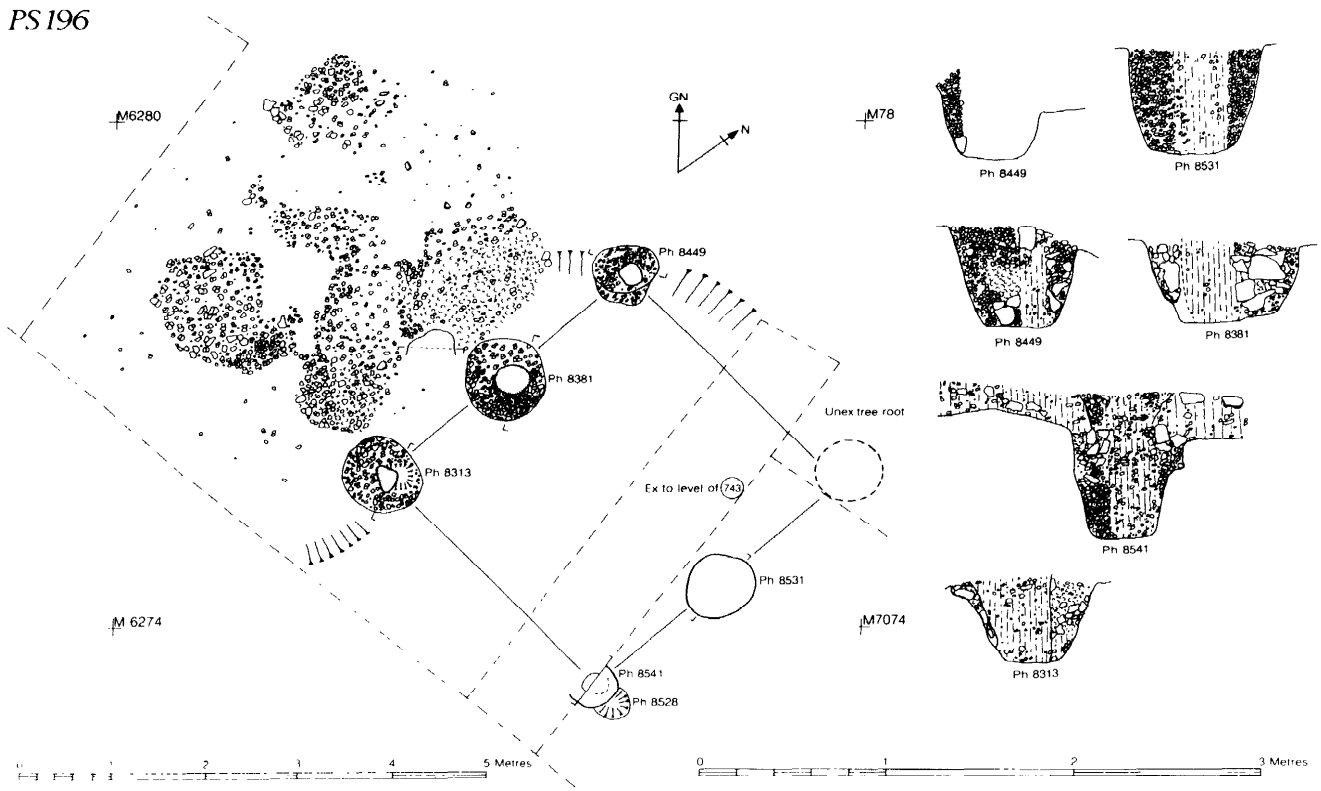


Fig 4.76 Post structure of type H



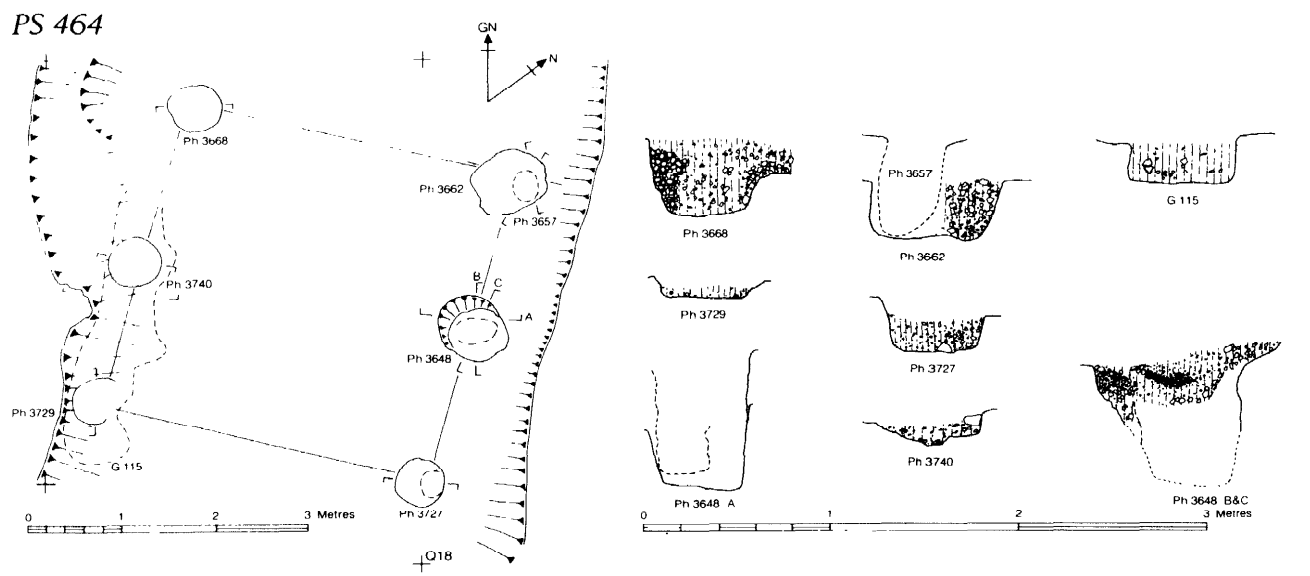
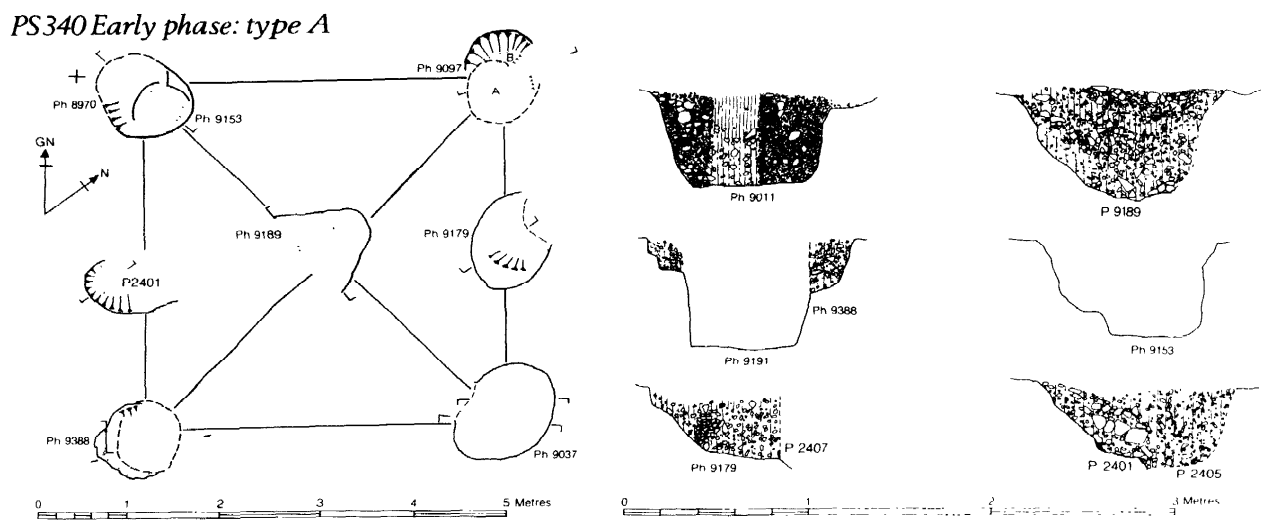


Fig 4.77 Post structures of type B



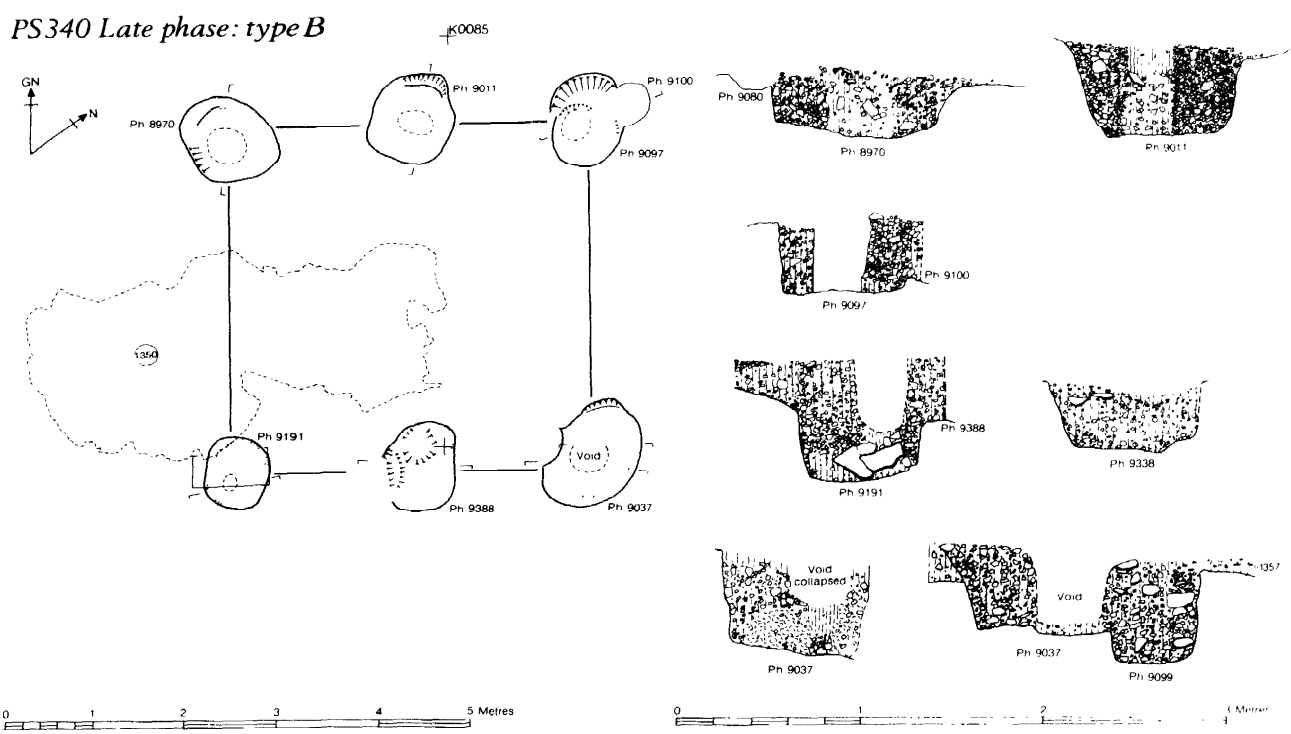


Fig 4.78 Post structure of type K rebuilt as type B

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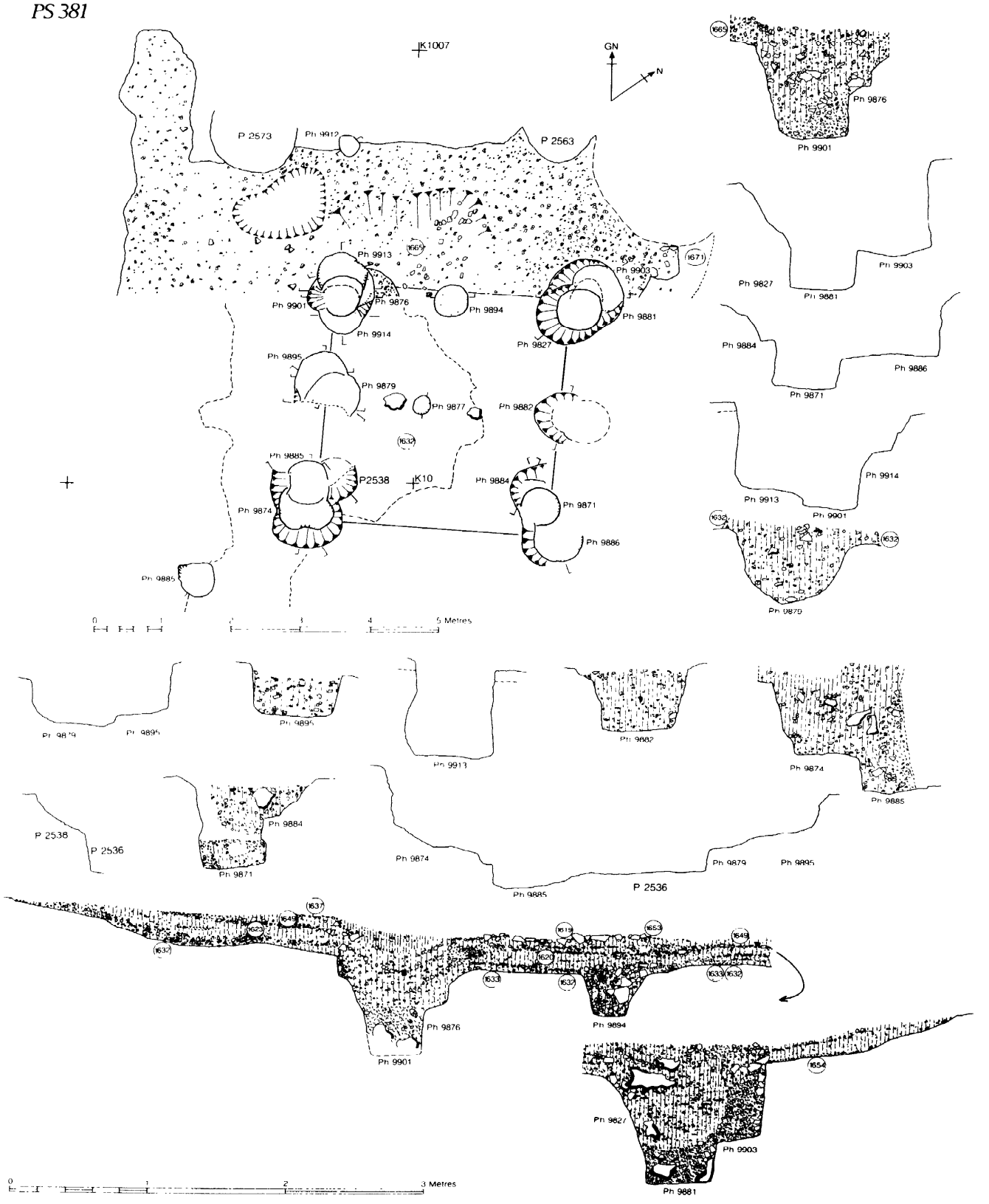

Fig 4.79 Post structure of type H rebuilt as type B

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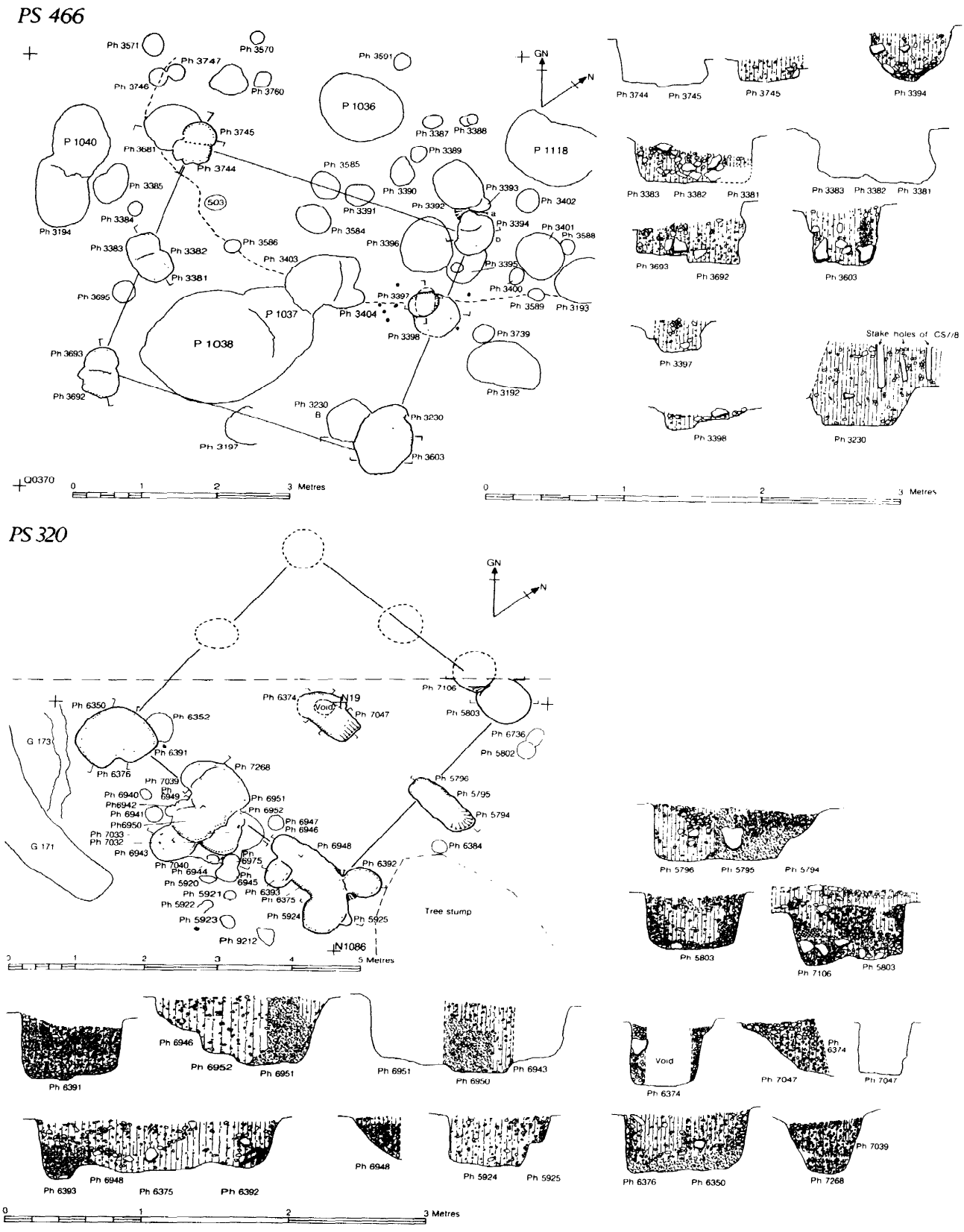

Fig 4.80 Post structures of types B and D

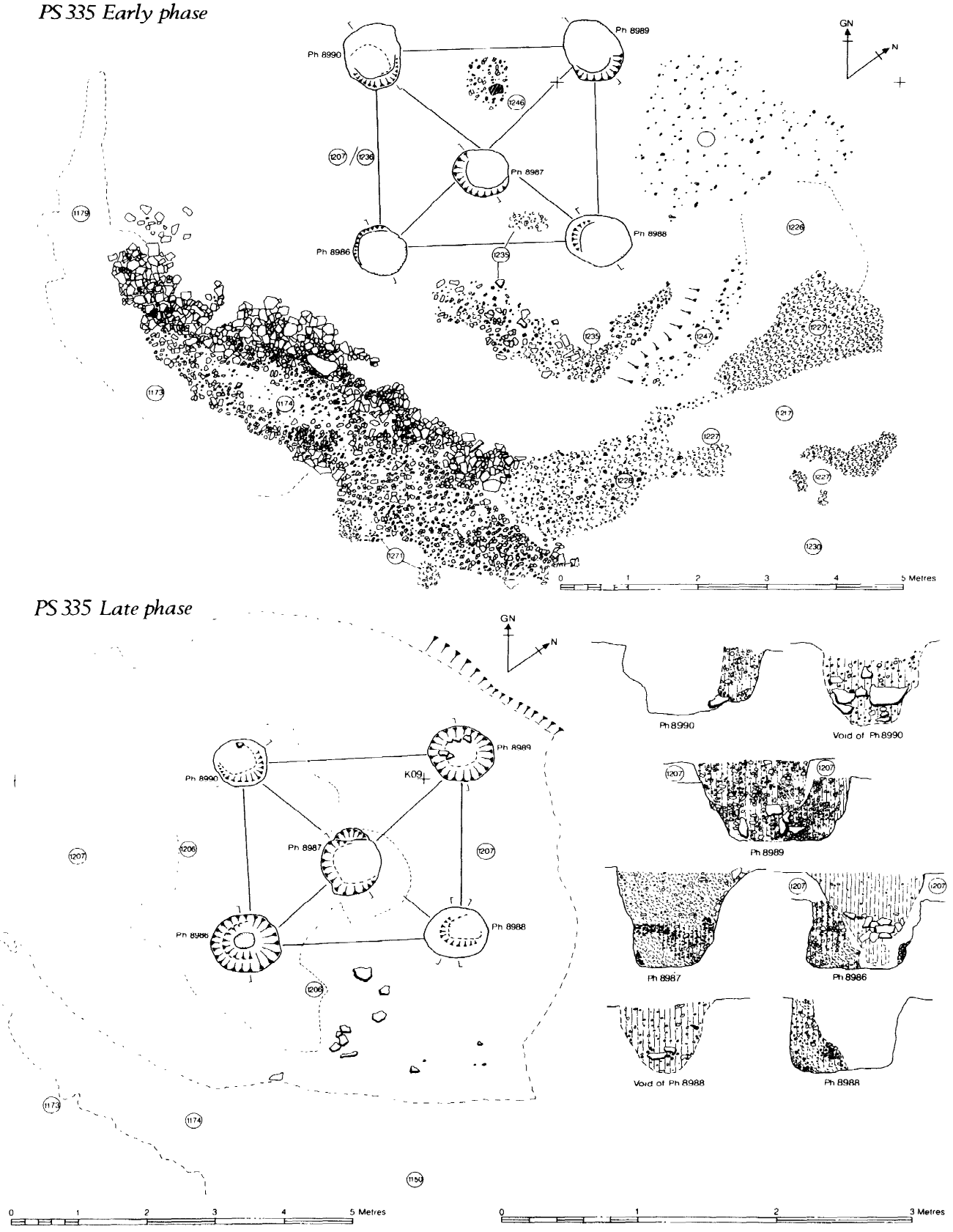

Fig 4.81 Post structure of type K

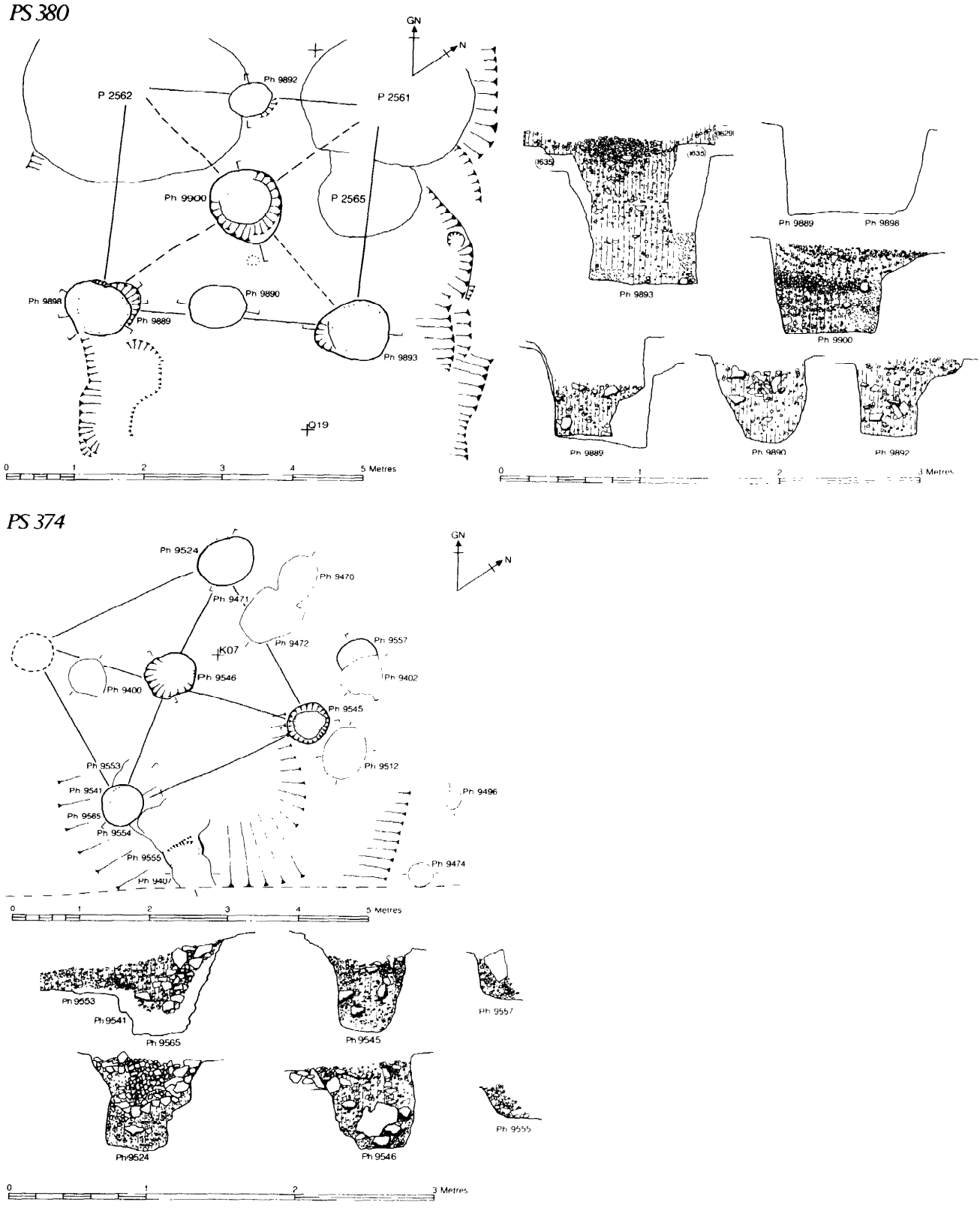

Fig 4.82 Post structures of type K

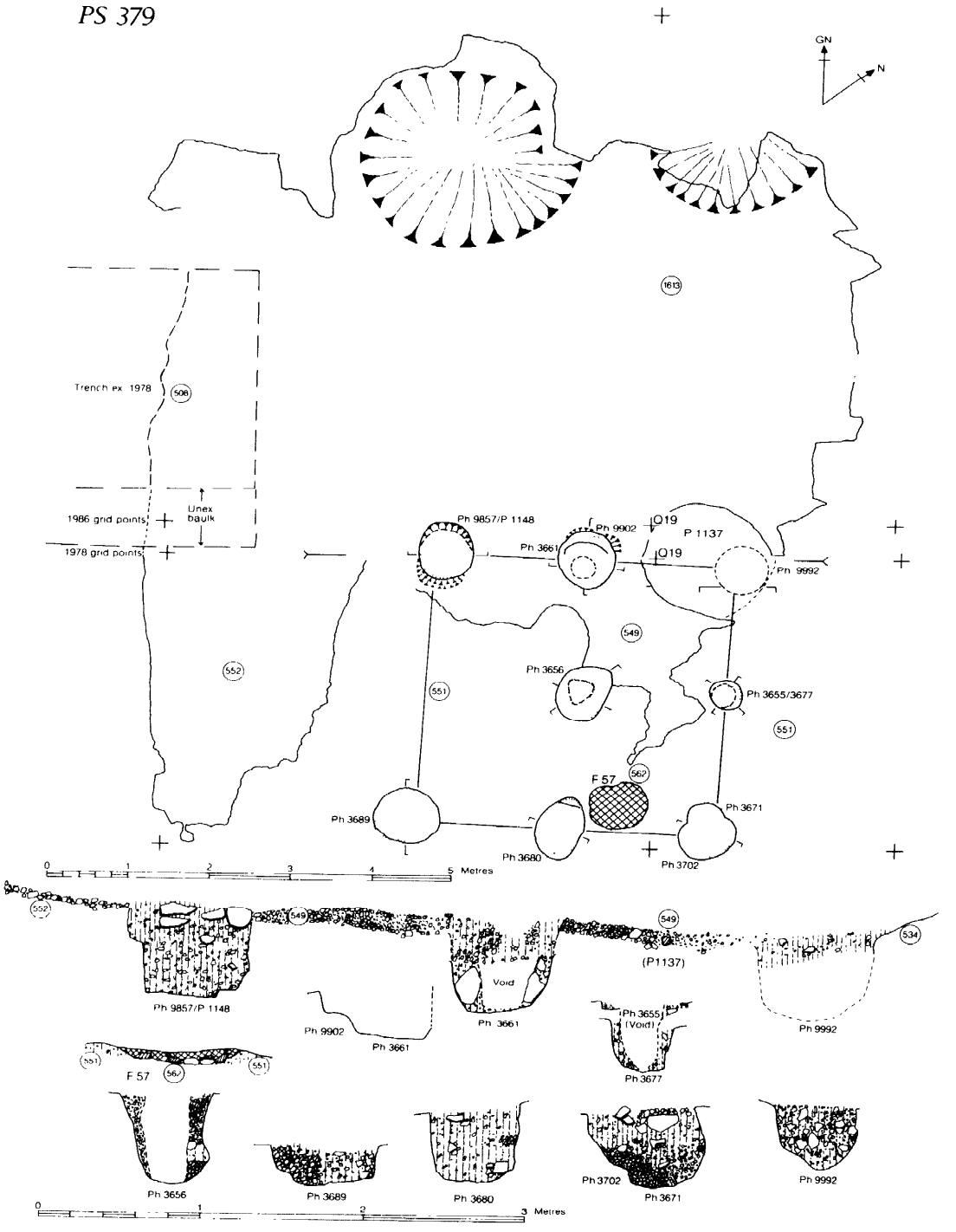

Fig 4.83 Post structures of type K

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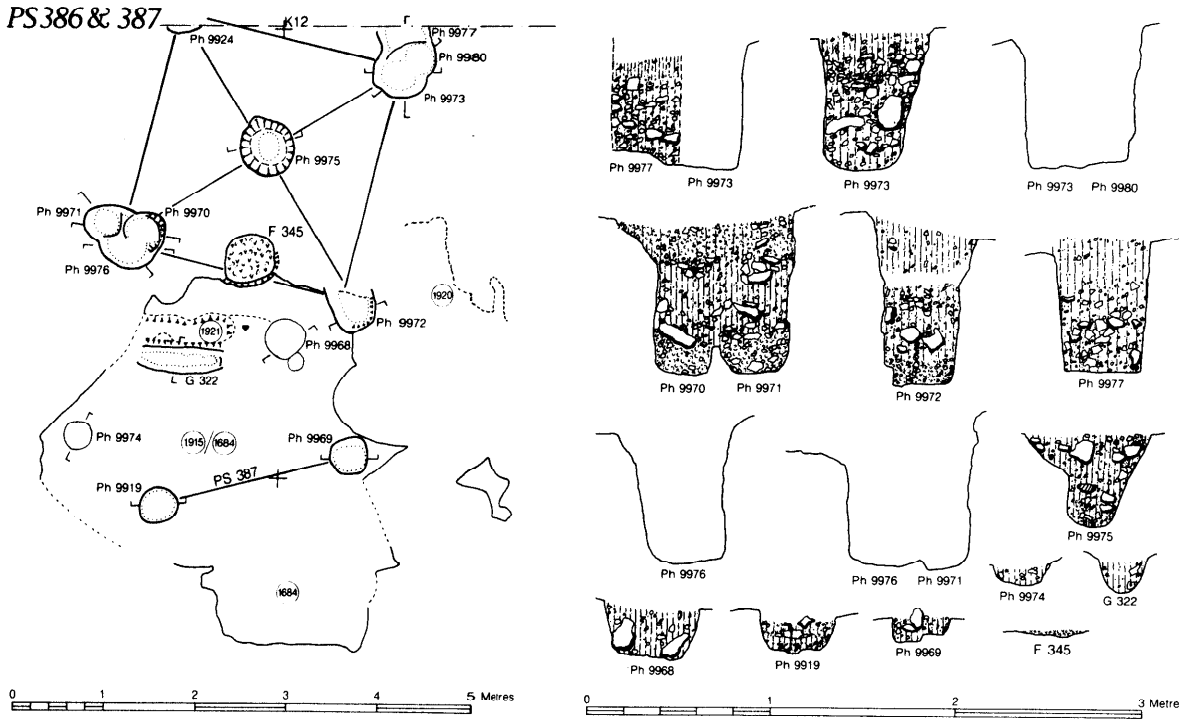

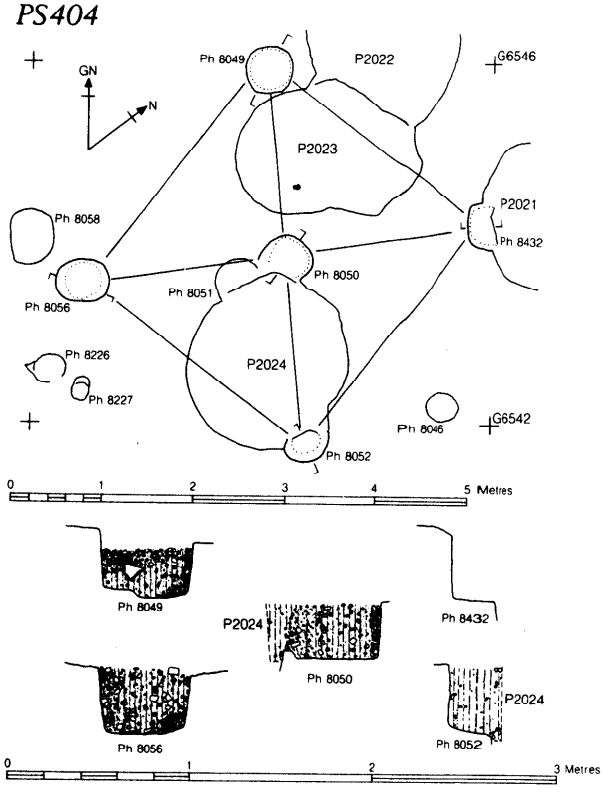

Fig 4.84 Post structures of type K

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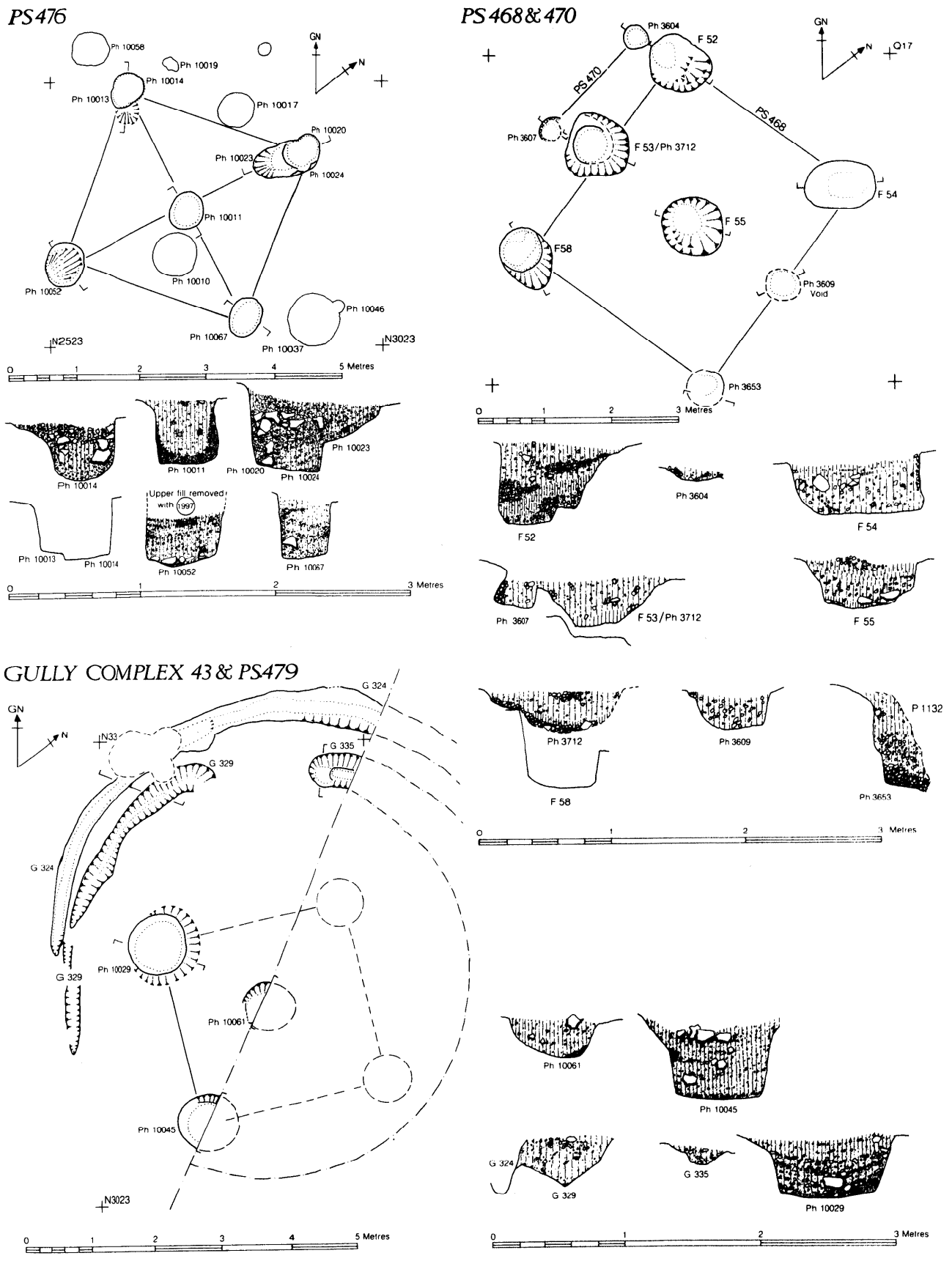

Fig 4.85 Post structures of type K

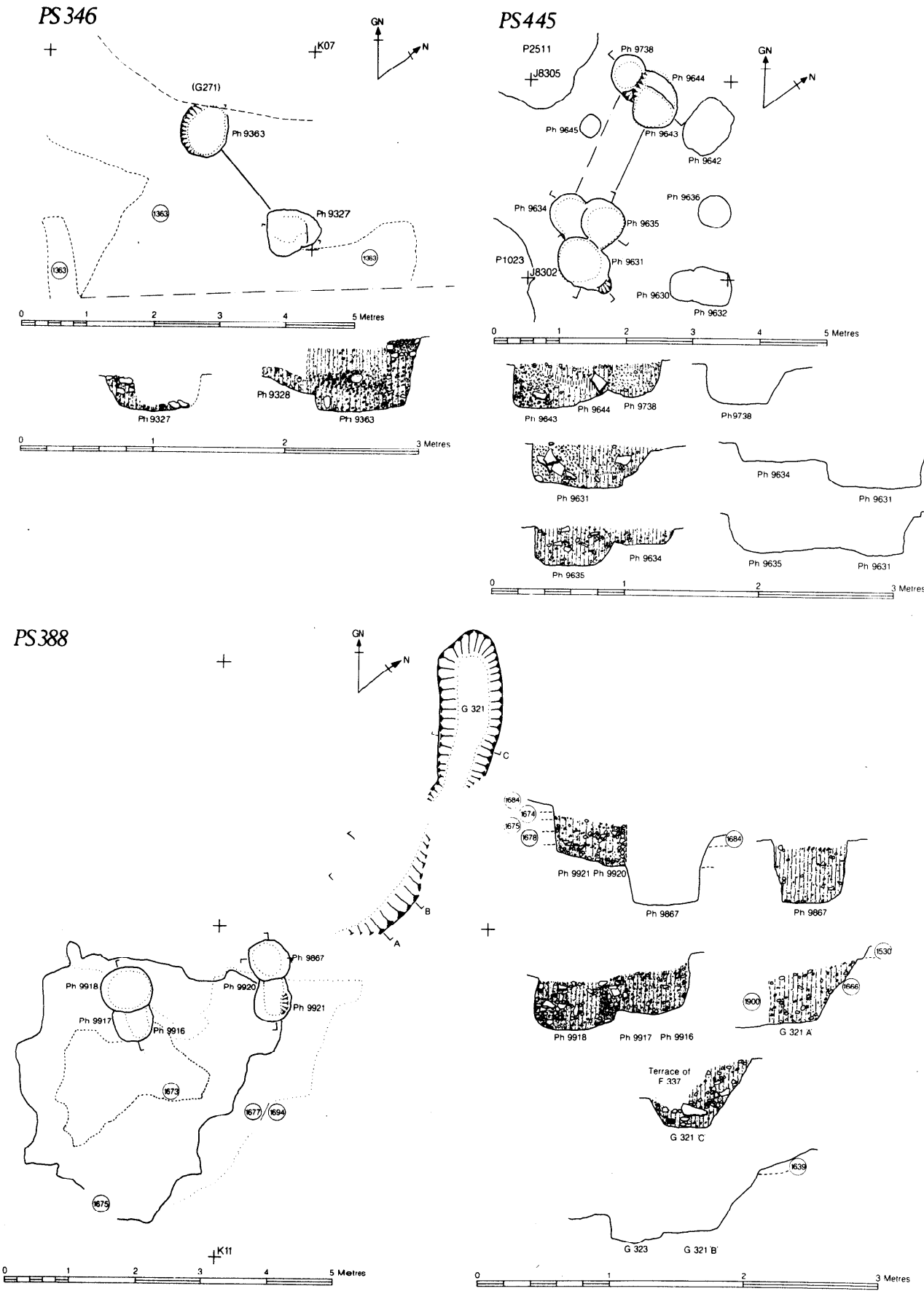

Fig 4.86 Post structures of type L(H)

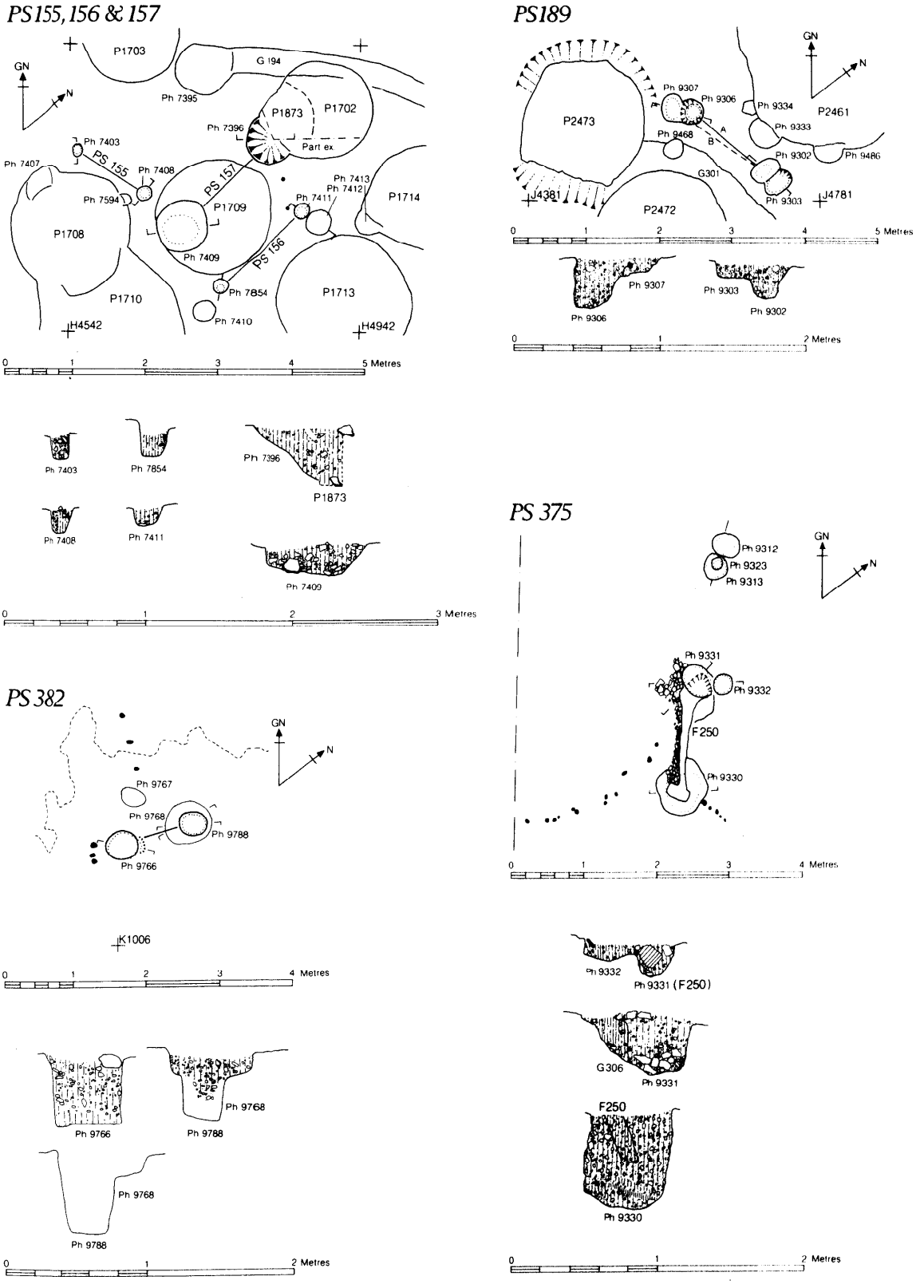

Fig 4.87 Post structures of types L(E), L(F), L(G) and L(H)

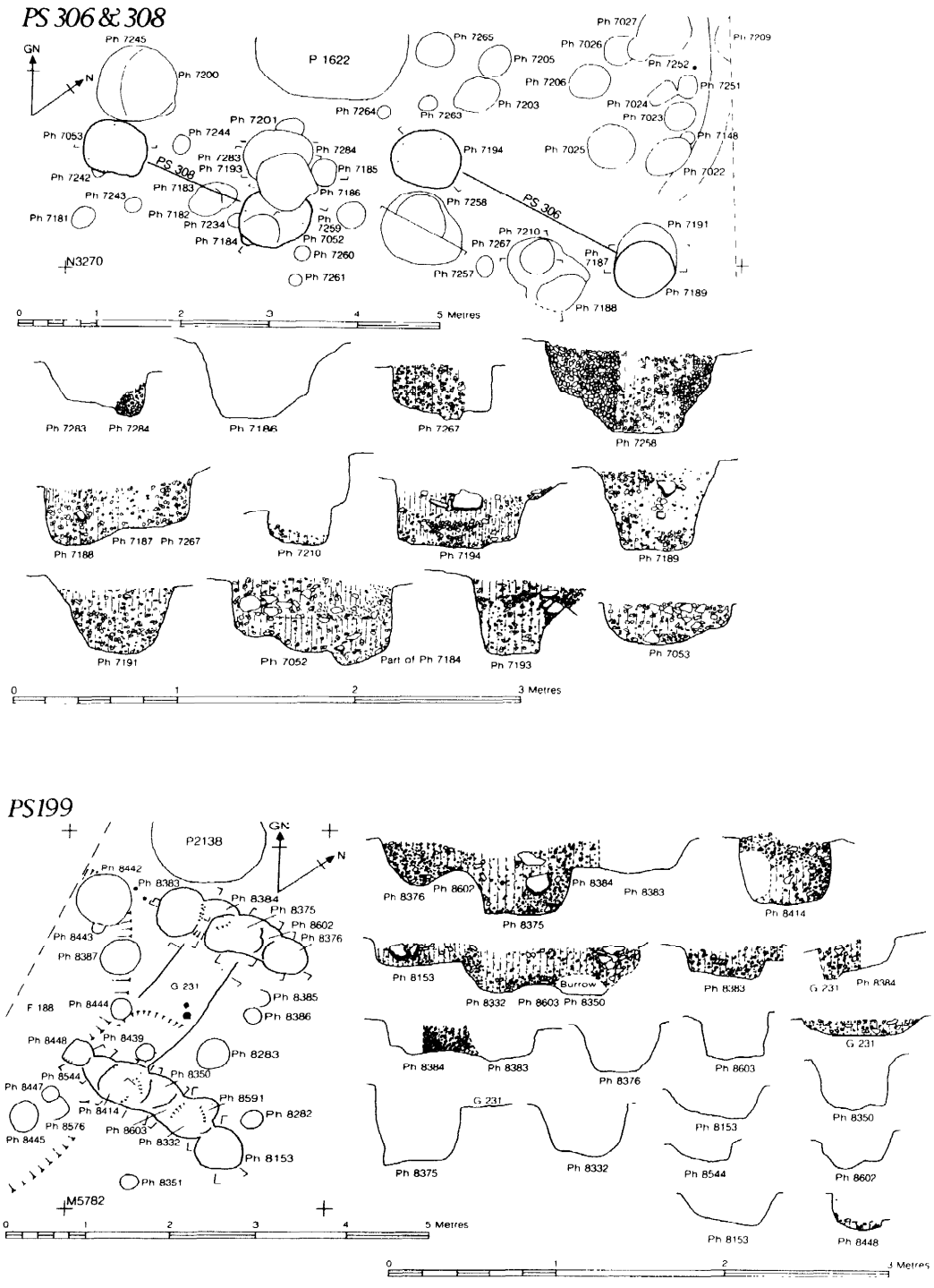

Fig 4.88 Post structures of type L(H)

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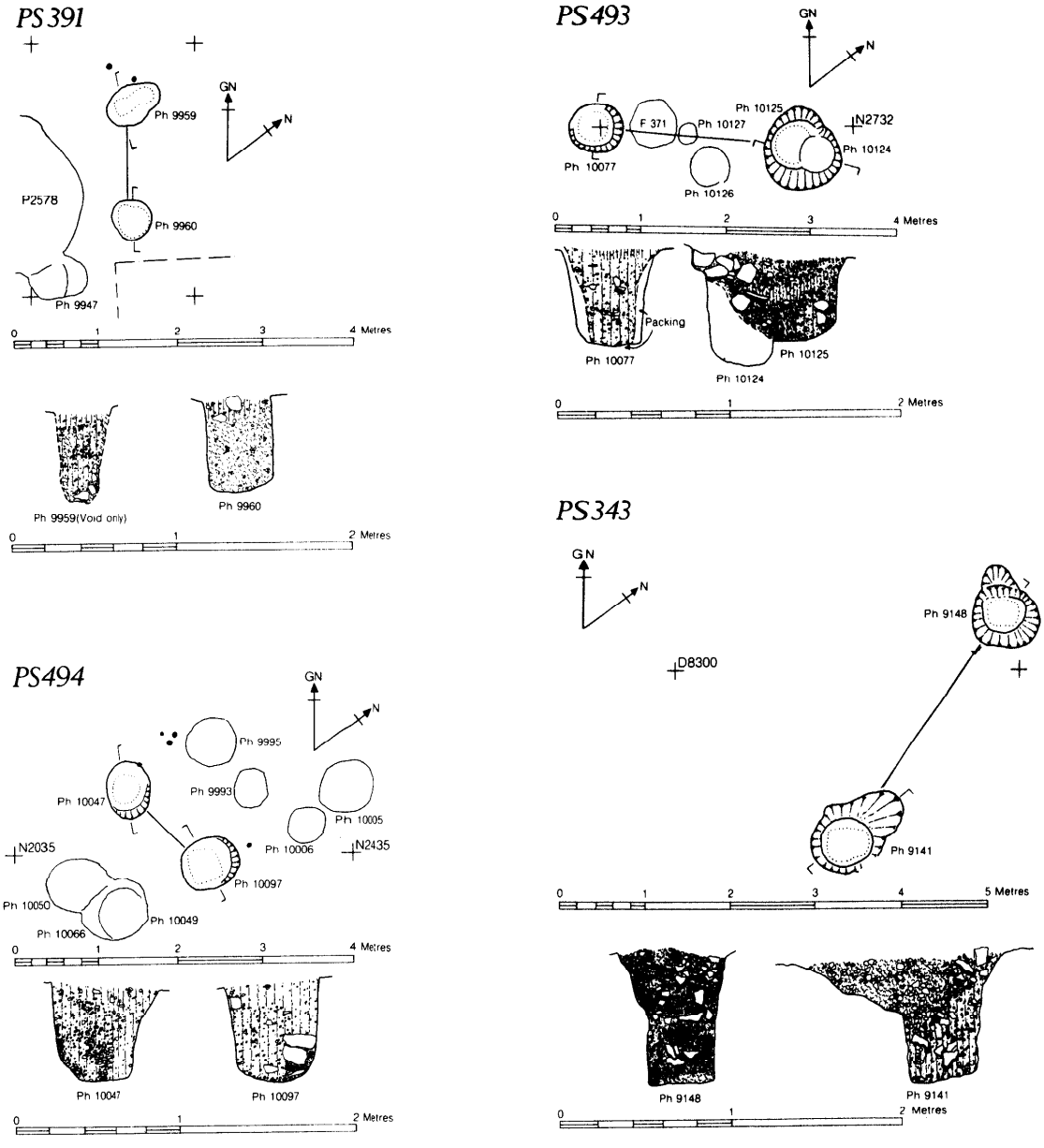

Fig 4.89 Post structures of type L(H)

being developed at the time when the fort was going out of use. It would be interesting to know if nine-post structures became popular elsewhere in the succeeding period but the evidence is not yet available.

Finally we should remember that type may be loosely linked to function and that the trends visible may, in part, reflect the changing storage needs of the community. These are intriguing matters but cannot be approached even with a large body of evidence of the quality of that provided by Danebury. At best the complexity of the dataset serves as a reminder that simple generalizations and over ambitious calculations of storage capacity are to be avoided.

Discussion of the linear post structures

From the descriptions given above it will be evident that considerable variation occurs even within the defined subgroups. There appears to be no direct relationship between structure length and post-hole size. This is noticeable even within typeL(C) which can be assigned to a specific function (ie doorposts). In the light of this variation it is clearly impossible to assess functional variation with any degree of certainty.

Some clues, however, may be provided by associations. PS376, from its association with GC24 and from its general characteristics is likely to be a door frame. Similarly PS496 (with GC45) may represent an early door for CS40 while PS497 from its position at the edge of CS69 and its association with chalk spreads similar to a door sill could be some form of door frame. PS375, which had a slot full of charcoal between the posts may also have been a door structure (Fig 4.87).

Other associations with gully complexes, eg PS348 with GC27, PS477 with CC44 and PS388 with CC33 (Fig 4.86) were all of type L(H) measuring between 1.8–2.3

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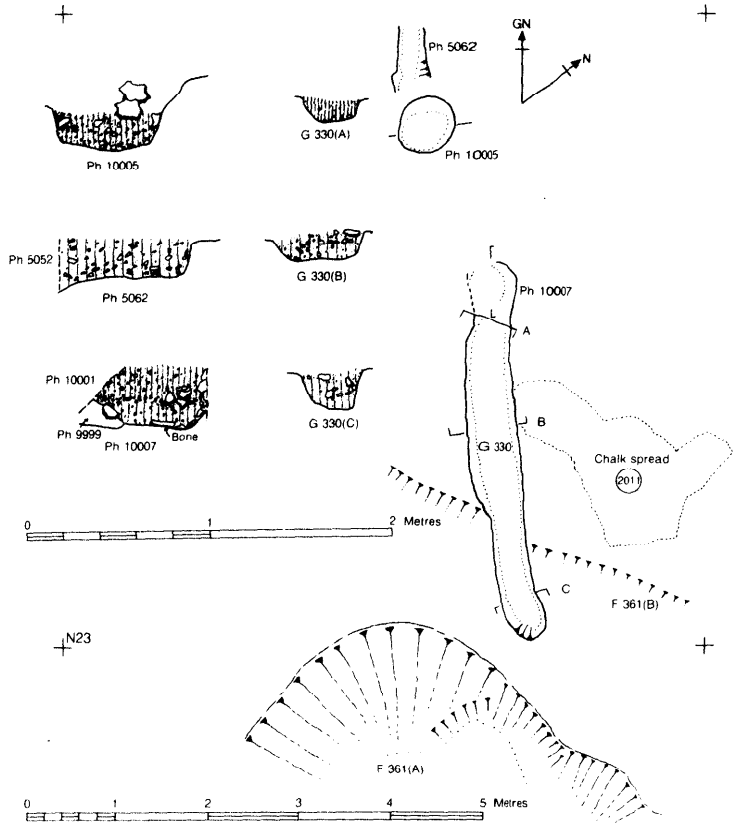

Fig 4.90 Post structure of type L(H)

m long with large post-holes. These could all have been part of the entrance structure of the enclosures.

Linear post structures are also found in association with rectangular post structures, eg PS378 alongside PS377 and PS470 alongside PS468 (Fig 4.85). In the former case they were certainly contemporary and in the latter very probably. Their function is difficult to guess but they could have provided steps up to the raised floors of the rectangular post structures. There are some examples of very short or small linear structures, some of which occur within circular houses or open work areas, eg PS384 in CS58 and a pair of posts in CS57A. Several similar structures occur unrelated to buildings: nearly all were short, 1.0–1.5 m long, and were mostly of type L(F) or sometimes L(E). If voids occur they tended to be 0.12–0.20 m in diameter. One possible explanation for these is that they were the bases of upright looms.

The traditional view that two-posters were hay-drying racks seems somewhat unlikely for a site like Danebury since fodder drying was an activity more appropriate to farmsteads. However other functions can be suggested including fodder racks and frames for hide preparation and one has only to look around a farmyard or workshop today to appreciate how useful a pair of vertical posts can be.

The illustrated structures

In the first volume a number of post structures were illustrated and described in the main text (Vol l, 95–110) while the remainder were presented in fiche. In this volume we have chosen to publish a full catalogue of all post structures in fiche (Fiches 19-22). However, a selection of the more significant and typical are presented here in Figs 4.68–4.90 to illuminate the text. Full details of each will be found in the relevant fiche.

4.2.4 The structural use of daub, clay and timber

Clay and daub

A total of 1595 samples of clay, baked clay and daub have been recovered from the excavations of 1979–1988, the samples varying considerably in size from a gram to nearly 50 kg. In the following discussion all quantification is based on weight since fragment counts would be very misleading. The samples come from 1299 contexts divided as follows:

388 pits	405,772 gm
183 post-holes	47,945 gm
24 gullies	2,681 gm
31 misc features	102,574 gm
230 layers	115,002 gm

Baked clay has been used to make ‘wall daub’, ovens, hearths and a range of small objects such as weights, spindle whorls, sling shots, metal-working accessories, etc. These small objects, described in Volume 5, account for 47,882 gm (7.09%) of the total but in the discussion to follow they are excluded from the totals and percentages. Among the structural clay and daub raw clay amounts to 2.86% (19,317 gm) and unidentifiable fragments to 14.4% (97,388 gm). This leaves 510,587 gm (75.6%) which can be assigned to definite structural use.

The fabrics

Analysis of the daub from the excavations of 1969-78 allowed the definition of twelve fabrics (Vol 1, 110–13). All twelve were represented in the more recent collection together with three additional ones. Little need be added to the original descriptions except to say that fabrics C, D and E are probably variants of one basic fabric the differences depending on degree of baking. The additional fabrics may be briefly described:

Fabric M. Similar to E but flint and chalk temper are in larger fragments . Extremely hard.

Fabric N. Natural clay occurring on the hilltop: dark brown clay with manganese and iron staining and some broken flint.

Fabric P. Light brown fine sandy clay. Some flint and chalk inclusions. Lightly baked, soft and flaky.

The quantities of the fabrics are as follows:

A	80,999 gm	12.0%
B	2,818 gm	0.42%
C	208,198 gm	30.84%
D	1,025 gm	1.52%
E	193,545 gm	28.67%
F	63,959 gm	9.47%
G	4,614 gm	0.68%
H	1,633 gm	0.24%
J	9,566 gm	1.42%
K	50,922 gm	7.54%
L	16,907 gm	2.5%
K/L	15,721 gm	2.33%
M	1,952 gm	0.29%
N	11,660 gm	1.73%
P	1,491 gm	0.22%

Wall daub (Fig 4.92)

Wall daub is characterized by having interwoven wattle impressions on the inside. In general it has a fairly smooth outer surface and ranges in thickness from 10-40 mm. The wattle impressions are usually clearly interwoven with rods woven around sails. The latter were on average thicker than the rods though the range of diameters overlapped. In Volume 1 (113–5) wall daub was interpreted as daub from buildings, probably from the panels infilling the walls of four- and six-post structures. The association of wall daub and type 1 oven plates was noted but there was no reason to believe them to have been part of the same structure. In 1988, however, wall daub and oven plates were found together in the debris associated with two oven bases, F353 and F356. This caused some reconsideration. In retrospect the same associations were recognized in the case of layer 626. All these examples involved the smaller type 2 ovens but as we have seen above, the same range of material is found in the dumps of daub deriving from the massive type 4 ovens. In no case has wall daub been found associated with type 1 ovens.

There is good reason therefore to suggest that much or all of the wall daub came from oven superstructures including the dome-shaped tops. These parts were thinner than the bases and would have needed support. Some samples show moulded rounded edges, sometimes clearly curved, which presumably came from the opening giving access to the upper baking chamber: this could have been continuous with the stoke-hole below.

A comparison has been made between the wattle sizes used in wall daub, oven base/wall and oven plates. The wall daub from known ovens was separated out and divided into phases. The general impression given is that the wattle rods increased slightly in diameter with time: 9–14 mm in cp 3; 11–16 mm in cp 7; 15–18 mm in cp 8. Comparisons with rod size exhibited on wall daub not associated with ovens shows very little difference (details in Fiche 24:A5–8).

The wall daub associated with ovens F353, F356 and L626 were considered separately. The wattle diameters measure between 4-20 mm in diameter with the peak at 10–13 mm.

The sails measured 9–50+ mm with the main concentration evenly spaced between 14 and 28 mm. In general the sails were larger than the rods though there was considerable overlap in size. However there were a number of examples of double sails and a high proportion of split poles.

Measurements for wattles from oven base/walls range from 4–53 mm with a peak at 15 mm but this range includes both rods and sails which could not be separated when so few impressions occur on any one sample. The pattern is generally similar to that shown by the wall daub.

Wattle measurements from type 1 oven plates show a quite different pattern. The sizes range from 4-45 mm with the majority below 16 mm, where values were fairly even except for peaks at 6 and 10 mm. Thus the oven plate wattles were generally smaller than those of the wall daub or oven base daub and this may indicate that the plates were not made to be a structural element in the ovens. It is possible that the wattle impressions, which include leaves, were made by branches upon which the plates were composed and were not a part of the integral structure.

It is clear therefore that much of the wall daub belongs to the superstructures of ovens but this does not mean that it all has to and other possibilities must be considered.

The most obvious is that the daub came from the walls of circular stake-built houses but this is unlikely on the grounds that the sails of these structures were much larger than those exhibited on the wall daub and, moreover, daub was seldom found in proximity to the houses. The other possibility, suggested in Volume 1, is that the wall daub came from the panels facing the walls of rectangular post structures. This now seems unlikely on the grounds that very little daub has been found in layers associated with post structures either in the form of broken fragments or as clayey deposits which might have resulted from the weathering and degrading of the daub facings. Only one structure, PS320, is associated with quantities of daub but this must have come from the nearby oven L626.

The evidence therefore suggests that the wall daub from Danebury very probably all came from the superstructures of ovens.

A total of 94,216 gm of wall daub was recovered, 15% of the total structural daub.

Hearths (Figs 4.91 and 4.93)

A total of 44 hearths were recognized *in situ* between 1979-88 compared to 12 or 13 in 1969-78. Hearths can be divided into three types, two of which were found *in situ* in the stratified deposits, nine in sequence D, 19 in sequence E, six in sequence F, two in sequence G, three in sequence J and four in sequence H. Hearths probably once existed in the central area but if so they would have been destroyed by erosion. Just over half of the recorded hearths occurred within circular structures; six were found in open working areas and seven beneath post structures. The remainder were isolated.

Fig 4.91 Distribution of oven and hearth types

Fig 4.92 Distribution of clay, daub and related material (1979–88 excavations only)

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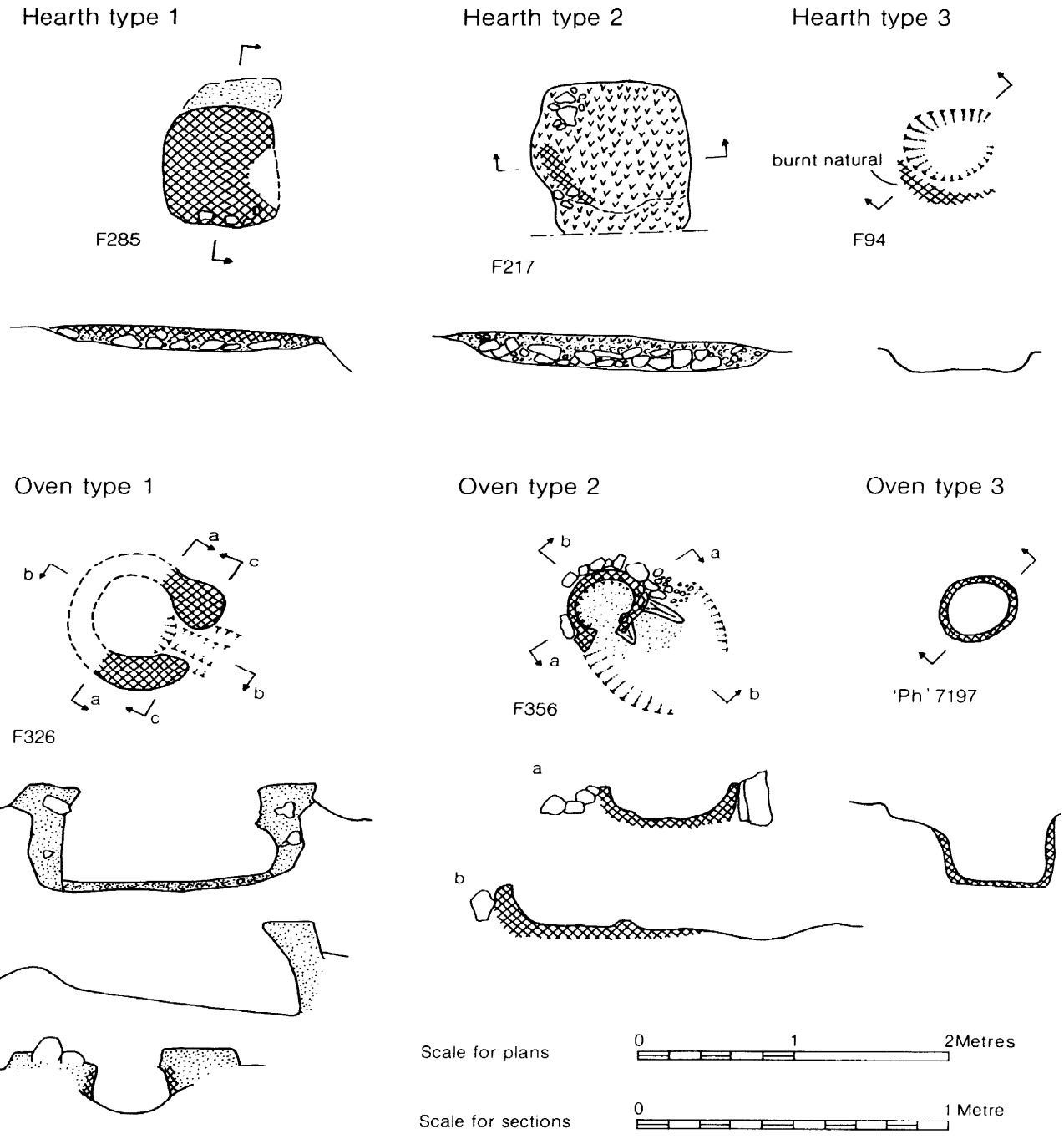

Fig 4.93 Hearth and oven types

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Detailed descriptions of each hearth will be found in Fiche 23:F3–G14.

Type 1: hearth of daub (Fig 4.93)
Twelve hearths of this type have been recognized, in sequences D, E and F. One dates to cp 3–5, one to cp 6 and the rest to cp 7.

In plan they are usually circular or oval but sometimes subrectangular measuring from 0.45 by 0.54 to 1.0 by 1.3 m but averaging 0.8 m. Most were constructed on chalk floors, often recessed into a hollow (eg F137) or constructed integrally with the floor (eg F138). They range in thickness from 0.05–0.15 m. Structurally, they are all very similar consisting of a basal layer of tightly packed flints, sometimes with chalk, over which was packed a layer of daub, mostly of fabric E but sometimes C. Burning varies in extent and intensity. One hearth, F138 in CS31A, was decorated with impressed circles.

Type 2: hearth of chalk (Fig 4.93)
Twenty-one hearths of this type occurred in sequences D-J. One dates to cp 3, two to cp 6, the rest to cp 7.

In plan they may be circular, oval or subrectangular, averaging from 0.4 by 0.5 to 1.2 by 1.5 m but averaging 0.8 m. Most were constructed on chalk floors with which many were integral (eg F352 and F277). Others were recessed into the floor (eg F279).

The basic structure was similar to type 1 the only difference being that the flint base supported a surfacing of compacted chalk. Where hearths were constructed in one with the floor the flint nodules were laid first with a continuous chalk spread above. The position of the flints must have been marked in some way because the burning always took place above.

Type 3: burnt natural (Fig 4.93)
Only seven examples of this type occur in sequences D, E, H and J and one unstratified in the 1981 area. Of the dated examples one belongs to cp 3, one to cp 3–5, two to cp 6 and two to cp 7.

Hearths of this type are generally small, 0.4–0.6 m and most are circular. They involved no form of construction. Many may have existed but have since been totally eroded.

The distribution of hearths is almost exclusively in the stratified sequences and are clearly biased to zones in which houses have been located. This may reflect a real distributional pattern but it could well have resulted from destructive erosion removing all trace of those once occupying the central areas.

Hearth daub sometimes occurs in isolated fragments but only 1745 gm (0.34%) has been identified.

Ovens (Figs 4.91–4.94)

Eighteen oven bases were found in position in the excavations of 1979–88. Some of these were well preserved and associated with quantities of collapsed superstructure which has enabled the general form of the structures to be reconstructed. Four oven types can be defined.

Detailed descriptions of all ovens are given in Fiche 23:A4–F2. Daub from oven bases accounts for 196,534 gm (31%) of the structural daub.

Oven type 1 (Fig 4.93)
This is the most common type of which 12 examples were found. One dates to cp 3 the rest to cp 7.

The type is represented by a penannular daub wall, up to 1 m in diameter with walls 0.1–0.2 m thick. The walls rarely survive to a height of more than 0.1-0.15 m, the maximum being 0.3 m. A stoke-hole was constructed in one side often to the south or south-east. The oven walls were usually carefully moulded around the stoke-hole where the most intense burning often occurred. The top of the stoke-hole had, presumably, been finished as a semicircular arch but none has survived in position.

The base of the oven was usually recessed into the surrounding layers to a depth of about 0.1 m either in a deliberately cut pit (eg F326) or because additional layers were built up around it. The oven floor was usually made of a deliberately laid spread of puddled chalk usually 30–50 mm thick and in a few examples this was covered with a thin skim of daub. Surprisingly the floors showed little evidence of intense heating.

The walls were always made of chalk-tempered daub, either fabric C or E and it was common to find within the walls courses of broken flint nodules and occasional chalk lumps. The daub was often burnt or baked red on the inner surface to a depth of 10 mm.

Over the base of all ovens there was invariably a black ashy silt rich in charcoal, varying in thickness from 10-50 mm. Above this, though not always preserved, was a layer of burnt flints mixed with ash and charcoal representing the remains of the last fire. The function of the flints had presumably been to maintain the oven temperature without the need for a blazing fire. Many of the 'occupation tips' found in pits were clearly dumps of debris cleared out of ovens. In several cases the fallen, or demolished, superstructure of the oven was found in and around the base but isolated dumps of oven daub were also encountered in the stratified levels.

In the case of F219 and F284 the associated daub was identical to the walls of the oven base. The collapsed debris associated with F326 had been reddened by burning and some of the pieces bore wattle marks. Occasionally wattle impressions survive in *in situ* oven walls. The evidence therefore shows that at least some of the ovens were constructed on a framework of wattles. The absence of any fragments of oven plate from ovens where much of the superstructure survives suggests, but does not prove, that oven plates may not have been used in all ovens.

Oven type 2 (Fig 4.93 and Pls 47 and 48)
These ovens are generally much smaller than type 1 and were different in the form of the superstructure. Four have been identified, one dating to cp 4, the rest to cp 7. They range in size from 0.42 m in diameter to 0.64 by 0.75 m (ie from 0.14 sq m to 0.38 sq m). The walls were relatively thin ranging from 30-100 mm but averaging *c* 60 mm: they survive to a maximum height of 0.15 m. Two of the ovens were constructed in slight hollows in the underlying silt.

Where evidence for a stoke-hole exists it tends to lie on the south side. The stoke-hole of F356 was very well preserved and was in fact a double stake-hole with two openings of 0.12 m width set side by side. No evidence of a stoke-hole was found in F142 which was represented by an unbroken wall of daub destroyed virtually to its base. Both F356 and L626 appear to have had a bowl-shaped base curving continuously with the sides. F142, though much less well preserved, was probably of a similar form. Three had both 'wall daub' and type 1 oven plate fragments covering the base and spread around the outside. Both were usually made in the same daub fabric. The oven plate was on average *c* 40 mm thick except in

the case of L626 where there were two groups: one 10–20 mm thick which may have come from the oven base and another 60–70 mm thick, which seems too large for a type 2 oven. The associated 'wall daub' has clear wattle impressions on the inside, of both rods and sails between 4 and 26 mm and 15 and 40 mm respectively. All the daub is of fabric C or E and is well-baked.

In the case of F356 there is some variation in the daub fabric between the oven walls and floor. Wattle impressions occurred in the *in situ* wall base with some particularly large ones on either side of the stoke-hole. The carbonized ends of these survived. The wall daub appears therefore to have formed the upper part of the oven, in the case of F356 starting at the base but in other examples it is possible that the wattles began only above the level of the oven plate,

Resting on the floors of these ovens was usually a thin sooty layer above which was a layer of burnt debris including much fallen daub. Burnt flints, though present, were not found in the same quantity as in ovens of type 1.

Oven type 3 (Fig 4.93)

There were three examples of this type from the 1979-88 excavations together with a further three from the excavations of 1969-78. They were found in all phases between cp 3 and 6.

The main characteristic of the type is that their bases were cut down into the natural chalk: not surprisingly therefore they are the only type to occur outside the stratified deposits. They were generally smaller than ovens of type 1 being similar in size range to ovens of type 2. They measure from 0.3–0.65 m in diameter and were cut to a depth of from 0.21–0.36 m into the chalk. In some cases the sides were undercut, perhaps reflecting the angle or curvature of the above ground walls. In several cases there is evidence that the base was daub-lined but otherwise little of the superstructure has survived. The only example in which the stoke-hole survived was F355 where it was clearly defined by a sloping slot with rounded base 0.23 m wide and 0.4 m long. At the end was a wide circular depression (ph 10087) which is best interpreted as an area of wear associated with the use of the oven. F27 produced a number of broken fragments of the stoke-hole arch (Fiche 3:E12). No oven plates were found in or near type 3 ovens.

All the ovens were filled with charcoal ash and burnt flints.

Oven type 4 (Fig 4.94)

Type 4 has been created as a category to contain several large dumps of daub recovered from pits dating to cp 7 or 8: no structural evidence has been found *in situ.* It is clear from collections of daub found in four pits during the excavations of 1979-88 that ovens much larger than types 1–3 had occurred somewhere within the fort. (A reassessment of the daub from 1969–78 has produced further examples summarized in Fiche 23:E10.) Some indication as to the size and shape of these structures is given by the fragmentary oven covers or oven plates found in P1285, P2032 and P2110.

P2032 provides the most complete picture since it contained parts of the oven base/walls, including the edge of the stoke-hole, wall daub and a large quantity of type 1 oven plate and oven cover. The fragments of oven cover together account for an area of 6.2 sq m and since they include straight sides and comers the cover must have been square or rectangular (if square then *c* 2.5 m square). The oven plate fragments amount to 3.9 sq m (ie 1.97 m square). The difference in size can neatly be accounted for by supposing the oven walls to have been 0.2–0.25 m thick: the oven plate would fit inside while the oven cover covered the top.

Areas could also be estimated for the oven plate from P2110 which covered 1.56 sq m (1.4 m in diameter if circular and 1.25 m across if square) and for the oven cover in P1285 which covered 2.28 sq m and was square (1.5 m) or rectangular. These measurements can only be approximations but it seems unlikely that structures of this sort were significantly larger than that found in P2032. The oven covers from P2032 and P1285 both had the same dimple decoration formed by impressing the finger tip into the clay.

The walls of these ovens were massive incorporating quite large timbers, as well as wattles in their construction. The type 1 oven plates associated with them were equally massive and also incorporated wattles for strengthening. Some fragments show evidence of burning on the upper surface suggesting that they may sometimes have been used as grates. The consistent association of oven plate with wall daub suggests that the upper oven walls were constructed over a wattle framework and were somewhat thinner than the lower walls. The oven covers, usually made in a different fabric to the rest of the oven, must have been placed on top of the walls the decorated surface uppermost. The circular flue 120–150 mm in diameter, which is usually present in the oven cover, may have been centrally placed but there is no firm evidence to indicate its position.

Oven plates

Oven plate: type 1 (Fig 4.95, nos 27–29)

Oven plates of type 1 were defined and described in Volume 1 (118). The excavation of 1979–88 has produced more material allowing significant details to be added.

Oven plate fragments were recovered in some quantity, a total of 64 samples weighing 66,670 gm (11% of the structural daub), coming from 51 contexts including 29 pits, 12 post-holes, three ovens, and six layers. Nearly all was made in fabrics C, D, E.

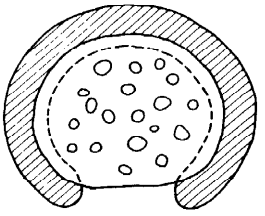
The forms of these plates have been described in Volume 1. In summary they consist of a flat plate usually with a flat, well smoothed upper surface, pierced by a number of perforations. The undersurface can be very variable from flat and smooth to very irregular. On 38 samples the base was covered with straw impressions while on others there was a combination of straw and wattles and small stem impressions occasionally with leaves attached. In a few cases (eg P2032) the leaf impressions were dense. One example (P1350) was impressed with fern or bracken fronds. The vegetation base upon which the plates were fashioned simply made for ease of working and prevented the plate sticking to the ground.

The thickness of the plates varies from 20–160 mm but in general averaged 30–60 mm. However, in a significant number of samples the plate was particularly thick, over 50 mm. These thicker plates bore wattle impressions (eg P2032 and P2110).

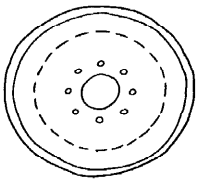
The distinguishing characteristics of these plates were the vertical perforations the sizes of which varied from 15–80 mm in diameter. They were generally circular, though oval and subrectangular holes also occur. Most are cylindrical in profile but a high proportion are funnel-shaped and a few are biconical.

A number of samples show a distinct burning and blackening of the perforations around the flat upper

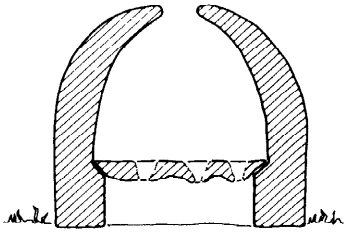
OVENS TYPE 1 & 2 Alternative arrangements



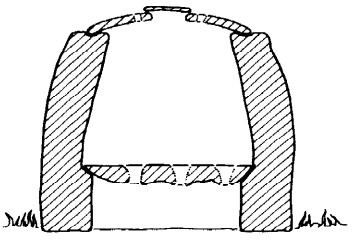
Plan of oven base & oven plate



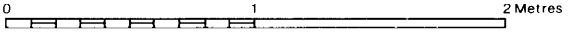
Plan of top of oven



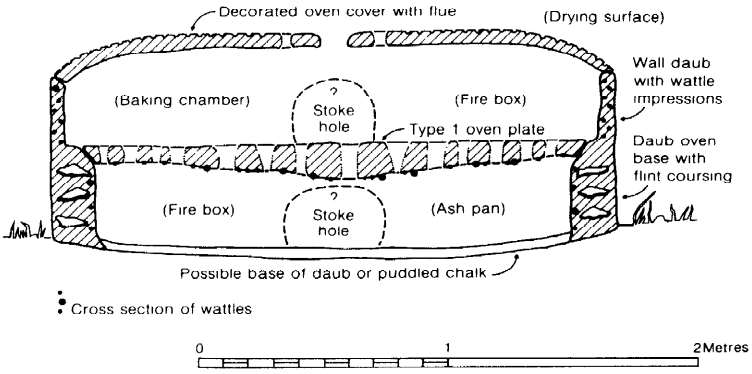
Section through centre of oven



Alternative with type 2 oven plate forming oven cover (with removable damper)



OVEN TYPE 4 Hypothetical reconstruction



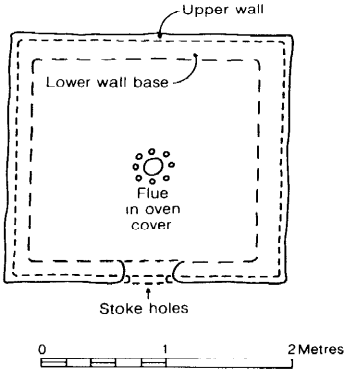


Fig 4.94 Tentative reconstructions of oven types

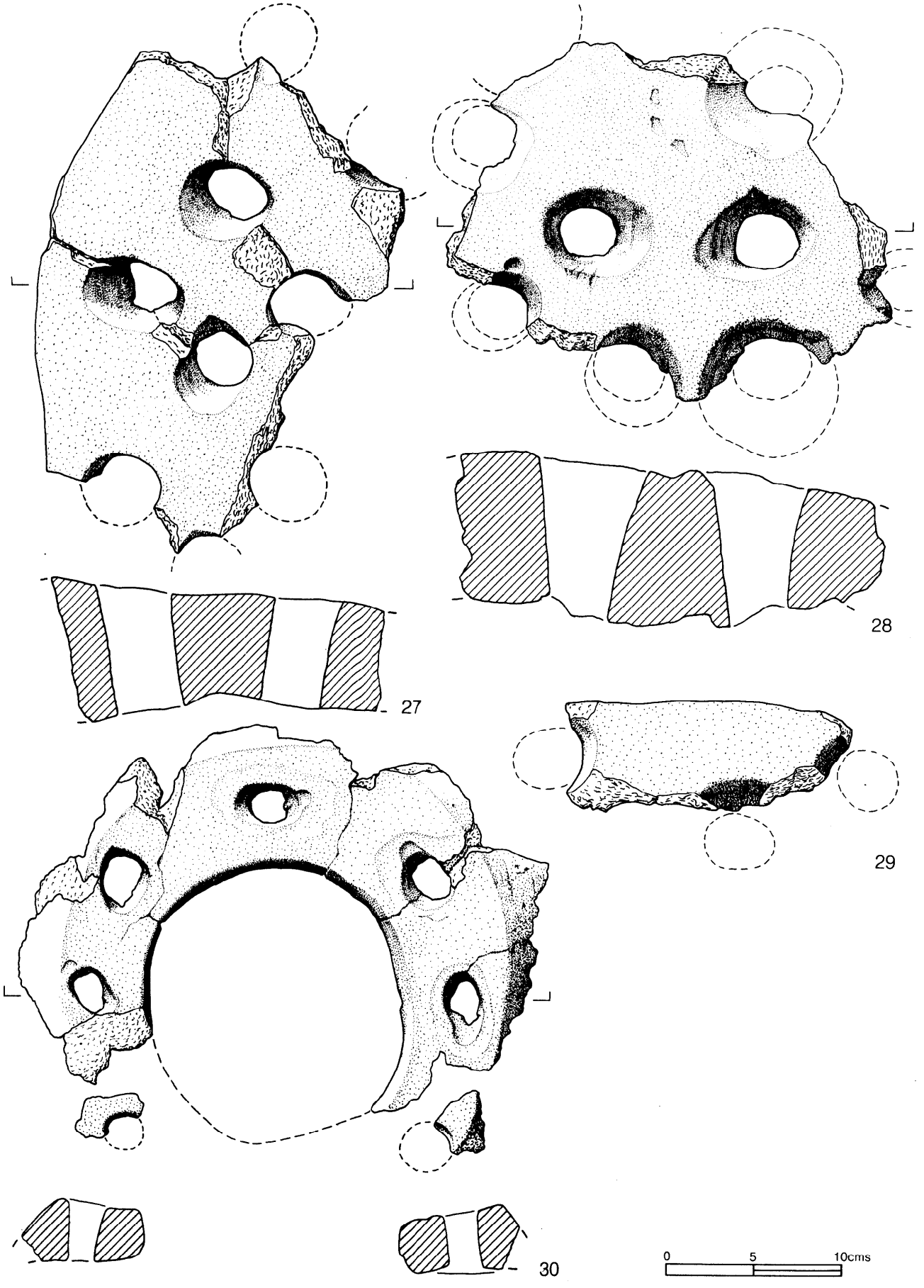


Fig 4.95 Oven plates: type 1 (27–9); type 2(30)

Link to Next Section

surface. This might suggest a use, in some cases, as grates, with the fire on top. This would allow the ash to fall through while the fire would be well ventilated from below. Alternatively the plates could sometimes have been inverted before being placed in the ovens though this would often result in an irregular upper surface.

Details of the individual samples are given in the fiche section (Fiche 23:D7–14). In summary the evidence of size suggests that the plates belonged with the ovens with which they were associated which implies an overall size approximating to the internal diameter of the oven, *c* 0.3-0.45 m. This corresponds to the well-preserved example found in the recent excavation at Maiden Castle, measuring 0.4 m in diameter and compares with those excavated by Wheeler which measured c 0.35-0.4 m.

In addition to this group, much larger plates were found in P2032 and P2110. These have been discussed above in the descriptions of ovens of type 4. Some of these were square or rectangular and were probably as much as 2 m by 2 m.

Oven plate (or cover): type 2 (Fig 4.95, no 30)

These structures have been discussed in Volume 1 (118–21). The excavations of 1979-88 produced 21 samples from 16 contexts (13 pits, two layers and a gully). Two, from P1393 and P1710 were well preserved, the rest being fragmentary. The total sample weighs 24,723 gm and forms 4% of the structural daub. The fabric was generally A/H but occasionally A/J, F or K. They occur from contexts of all periods. All samples are described in detail in Fiche 23:E1–7.

The type is characterized by having a large circular flue, 120–150 mm in diameter, placed centrally. Around it were a number of smaller perforations 20-30 mm in diameter placed about 20–25 mm from the edge of the central flue. The plates were usually 24–60 mm thick but a few were as thin as 18 mm. The surfaces were generally well smoothed though some finger striations and ridging may occur. There may also be some slight ridging around the base of the perforations.

The shape varies. Some were flat others convex, some circular others rectangular. The material from P1393 was flat or very slightly convex in the area around the flue and perforations but just beyond the perforations was a shoulder at which point the surface sloped steeply away. The samples from P1710, however, showed that the plate was square or rectangular with a moulded edge. In this case the plate must have been movable. Type 2 oven plates bear certain similarities to oven covers, in particular the shape of the flue and the fact that some were rectangular and movable.

No complete plate has been found and samples are too fragmentary to allow size to be accurately estimated but the general impression is that they would have been about the same size as the average oven base found *in situ.* No plate of this type has, however, been found in association with any oven bases.

Oven covers (Fig 4.96, nos 31–4)

Oven covers have been discussed in Volume 1 (121). The excavations of 1979-88 produced 15 samples, totalling 112,865 gm (18% of structural daub) including two large groups from P2032 (53 kg) and P1285 (48 kg). They occurred in contexts dated from cp 3 to cp 8 but 14 out of the 16 individual covers were found in cp 7 and 8 contexts. The majority were made in fabric K but there were a few in fabrics F, J and A/H.

In form the covers were characterized by a central circular flue 120–150 mm in diameter, though one was as small as 100 by 87 mm. The thickness varied from 25–70 mm though the norm was 50–60 mm. They were generally flat, slightly convex or plano-convex. The underside was usually smooth but it may show shallow parallel ridges resulting from finger smoothing, invariably running at right angles to the outer edge. This lower surface is often burnt black. In some areas of the cover the daub may be fired right through to the upper surface, but elsewhere the upper part may remain in the state of unfired raw clay.

The upper surfaces were generally well smoothed. In two large samples from P1285 and P2032 the surface was covered with impressed decoration in the form of small oval or circular depressions created by finger impressions. No pattern could be discerned. One fragment bore rectangular impressions (cf Vol 1, fig 4.78). Evidence for the outer edge indicates that these covers were generally square or rectangular. The side surfaces were flat or acutely angled.

Estimates of surface area range from 2.3 sq m to 6.2 sq m, distinctly larger than that of the *in situ* oven bases. It is clear that these covers were separate pre-fabricated items but how such massive slabs could be moved into position is a matter of conjecture. In all probability they belonged to ovens of type 4.

Miscellaneous daub associated with ovens

A small number of daub items have been found consistently associated with oven material. These included flat slabs usually 10–15 mm thick some of which had wedge-shaped profiles. No complete examples have been found but they are unlikely to have been more than 100–150 mm long. It is possible that they served as dampers over flues or stoke-holes to control the draught.

A different kind of artefact was represented by two objects of oval or subrectangular form, about the size of a clay weight measuring no more than 140 mm by 125 mm and *c* 70 mm thick. On one side was an irregular oval depression pointed at the base. They were tied black in places. One came from P647 the other was found in the stoke-hole of F356. Their function is unclear.

Other artefacts of daub which constantly occur with oven debris take the form of irregular lumps often with flattened oval shape with an elliptical section. The majority were made from fabric F but there were a few in fabrics B, C, E and G. The distinguishing characteristic is that nearly all are covered in straw or chaff impressions and some have straw or chaff mixed throughout. The majority date from cp 6 or cp 7. While they may simply be waste material they may have been intended to perform some, now unknown, function.

Discussion

It has been argued above that the structural daub found associated with ovens and hearths or dumped as tips of debris in pits, is likely to have derived from the superstructures of ovens of various types. A small percentage of the wall daub may have come from the walls of timber buildings but if so it is difficult to identify.

Various forms of oven were in use (Fig 4.94). There is some evidence to suggest that the smaller structures tend to be early but some are certainly late. The large type, reconstructed from debris and called here oven type 4, is invariably late, belonging to cp 7 and 8.

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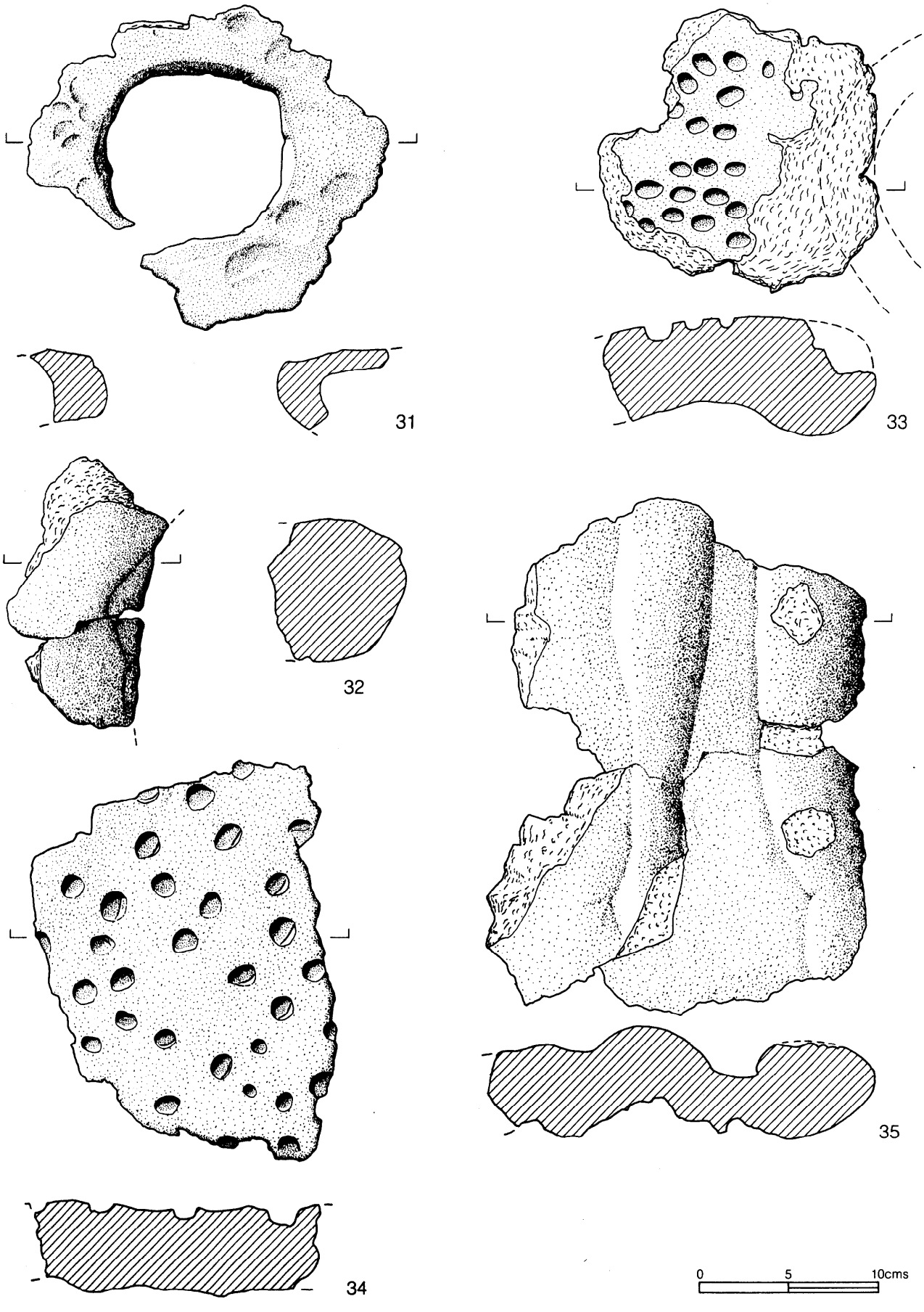

Fig 4.96 Oven covers (31–4) and oven wall from stoke-hole area (35)

The different types of oven probably reflect different functions. Type 1 ovens nearly all occur in circular structures or in open working areas and these are most likely to have performed simple domestic functions such as cooking or baking. Some were probably very simple consisting of a single undivided chamber heated by a fire set in the base which would be raked out when the oven had heated up so that food could be put in. Alternatively flints could be added to the fire and left in, their heat-retaining capacity providing a higher temperature cooking environment. In other cases it is clear that an oven plate was used creating two chambers, the plate serving as a cooking surface or rarely as a grate.

The type 4 ovens were altogether different. Their considerable size suggests that they may have performed an industrial function. The fact that baking of the daub was not intense implies that much less heat was used. Possible functions include the drying of pots to a leather-hard condition before firing or the drying of grain. It is surprising that no *in situ* basal structures have been found but this could be explained by suggesting that they were sited away from the houses, in the central part of the fort, where no structures need be expected to survive. Until further structural detail is available their function will remain obscure.

Structural timberwork

A discussion of the structural use of timber was given in Volume 1 (121–2). There is little to add to what was said there. Details of the wattle impressions found in wall daub have been discussed above and the timber used in circular houses and post-built structures has been considered at length in the relevant sections.

The only additional evidence comes from deposits of carbonized timber found on several pit bases mainly in the 1982 and 1983 areas. These appear to have been pieces of planking up to 0.15 m wide and 0.65–0.82 m long. The best preserved material came from P2110 where it was associated with a number of metal objects including three bolts and a latch lifter which may indicate that the planks had once formed part of a door. Direct evidence for planks is rare but they must have been in constant use for building carts and similar constructions.

4.2.5 Gullies and ditches (Fig 4.5)

Gullies and ditches found within the defences at Danebury fall into two categories: linear, and circular or penannular.

Linear gullies

Linear gullies were rare at Danebury. One was found in 1969–78 (Vol 1, 187) running along the north side of the main road close to the entrance, and continuing north-westwards to delimit the northern side of the group of rectangular trench-built structures in the centre of the fort. It produced pottery of cp 8.

The more recent work has brought to light several gullies of similar proportion all of which can be shown to belong to the latest phase of occupation. The most notable of these is GC39/40/41 (1979, 1980 and 1988) which appears to delimit a roughly rectangular area behind the southern rampart within which evidence of cp 8 occupation was discovered. The ends of several similar gullies have been recognized cut into the silt behind the rampart on the east and north-east side of the fort. Though not as extensive as GC39 it is a distinct possibility that they too originally defined enclosures against the back of the rampart but were shallowly dug and did not survive as recognizable features away from the rampart tail. These are shown together with other contemporary cp 8 structures on Fig 4.154.

Two earlier linear gullies were discovered both associated with gates, GC27 (1985) and GC44 (1988) (Fig 4.90). Details of these will be found in the sections describing the relevant stratigraphical sequences (sequence E and sequence H) and full descriptions occur in the fiche section (Fiche 24:B1–D12).

Circular or penannular gullies

Circular or penannular gullies were more common. They were probably dug to drain away surface water and to prevent it from accumulating around structures or flooding activity areas. Of the 34 discovered during 1979-88, nine surrounded circular structures, and seven enclosed post structures. Of the remainder at least four protected some kind of open working area. These are considered in the appropriate section. The rest comprise a somewhat generalized group found in the central part of the fort. Only sectors of these have survived, usually on the uphill side of the hill slope. Their incompleteness may be explained by supposing that when originally dug some attempt was made to keep the gully bottom level. This would have required the uphill sector to be dug deeper cutting-down through the superficial soil into the chalk bedrock. Since, in the central area of the fort, the only features to survive are those cut into the chalk, it follows that where the soil was thick a gully may not have touched the chalk at all. The 14 recorded examples are therefore only the surviving few of a once more extensive phenomenon otherwise unrepresented in the archaeological record.

What kind of structures the gullies represent is uncertain- In one case (GC18) there is some evidence to suggest that vertical timbers were set in it. Another example (GC7) enclosed a terraced area with floor surfaces indicative of a house. The rest are more ambiguous: the gully profiles and fills suggest that they had been subject to natural erosion and silting as might be expected in a drainage gully but equally it could be argued that they had begun life as wall trenches, the timbers later being removed to be followed by natural weathering processes. If, however, some or most of the gullies were originally dug as drains what evidence is there of what went on inside? The answer is very little. In those examples where the entire area lay within the excavation no convincing pairs of doorposts were found, as might be expected if the gullies had surrounded circular stake-built houses, nor was there any evidence of rectangular post structures. In some cases it is possible that later pits had removed what little structural evidence might have been expected, but it is equally likely that the gullies were dug to drain open working areas of the kind found in the peripheral zone: no trace of these activities would have survived in the central areas. This does, however, raise the interesting possibility that contemporary houses may have been sited nearby.

The distribution of all gully complexes is given on Fig 4.5. Those found in association with circular structures have been described and illustrated in the discussion of those structures above (Section 4.2.1). Gullies surrounding post structures are considered in the texts describing the stratified sequences (Section 4.3) and are illustrated on the accompanying phase plans: more detailed plans appear in the fiche dealing with the post structures (Fiche 19–22) and a selection of these are reproduced on Figs

4.68–4.91. The remainder of the gullies are described and illustrated in the fiche section (Fiche 24:B1–D12).

The following list provides a guide to where descriptions and illustrations of the various gully complexes can be found.

GC1–6	1969–78		Vol 1. 123–7
GC7	1980	penannular	Fiche 24
8	1980	enclosing ?	Fiche 24; Pl 8
9	1980	enclosing CS48	pp 75; Fig 4.35
10	1980/2	penannular	Fiche 23
11	1982	enclosing PS395	Fig 4.75
12	1980	penannular	Fiche 24
13	1980	penannular	Fiche 24
14	1980	penannular	Fiche 24
15	1981	penannular	Fiche 24
16	1981	penannular	Fiche 24
17	1981	penannular	Fiche 24
18	1981	penannular	Fiche 24
19	1982	penannular	Fiche 24
20	1983	penannular	Fiche 24
21	1982	penannular	Fiche 24
22	1984	enclosing CS50	pp 76–8; Fig 4.37; Pl 41
23	1984/5	enclosing working yard	Fiche 24; Pl 34
24	198415	enclosing working yard	Fiche 24; Pl 34
25	1984/5	enclosing working yard	Fiche 24; Pl 34
26	1985	enclosing PS347	Fig 4.76
27	1985	linear with PS348	Fiche 24
28	1984/5	enclosing working yard	Fiche 24
29	1979	enclosing CS41	pp 72; Fig 4.28
30	1985	penannular	Fiche 24
31	1985	penannular	Fiche 24
32	198617	enclosing CS60	pp 91–3; Fig 4.47
33	1986/7	enclosing PS388	Fig 4.86
34	1986/7	enclosing CS61	pp 94-5; Fig 4.48
35	1983	penannular(?)	Fiche 24
36	1982	enclosing CS33	pp 60–1; Fig 4.18
37	1983	enclosing CS28	pp 51–2; Fig 4.13
38	1984	enclosing CS51	pp 78–9; Fig 4.38
39	1979 1980, 1988	linear	Fiche 24
40	1979	linear	Fiche 24
41	1979	linear	Fiche 24
42	1988	enclosing PS483, PS484 and PS485	Fiche 24; Fig 4.70
43	1988	enclosing PS479	Fiche 24; Fig 4.85
44	1988	linear with PS477	Fiche 24; Fig 4.90
45	1988	enclosing CS40	pp. 70-2; Fig 4.27
46-53	1969-79	isolated	Fiche 24

4.2.6 Roads (Fig 4.97)

The road system within the fort is summed up in Fig 4.97. It is essentially a dendritic pattern of six roads radiating from a large open area just inside the east gate. Some details were given in the first report (Vol 1, 128). New observations resulting from the second ten-year programme are offered here.

The main road (road 1) ran from the east gate to the south-west gate where details of successive surfaces were observed (pp 29-30). Once the gate had been blocked pits and other structures were allowed to encroach upon the road line at its extreme western end but much of it seems to have remained uncluttered throughout the life of the fort presumably to provide easy access to the western part of the enclosure. Apart from cobble metalling preserved beneath the gate blocking, no surfacing was noted but the fact that through the centre of the fort virtually no hollowing had occurred suggests that the surface had once been metalled.

Road 2 was further examined in 1979–80 and in one area a considerable complex of resurfacings survived. The sequence is described in detail below (Section 4.3.11): in summary, after an initial period of occupation dating to within cp 3 six separate phases of metalling were observed associated with the continuous rebuilding of flanking structures. Metalling began in cp 6 and continued into cp 7. The earliest two phases were thin metallings of cobbles while the four succeeding resurfacings involved laying spreads of chalk rubble to form a base for flint cobbled surfaces. This was an efficient system for it not only raised the surface but the chalk rubble formed a base of almost concrete-like consistency holding the flints tightly in position. The survival of the succession of metalling layers in this one place is difficult to explain but is likely to be the result of some local protective phenomenon.

Road 3 was further observed running westwards through the area excavated in 1979 and 1988. At this point it began to converge on the back of the rampart and upon the large quarry hollow dug to provide material for Rampart 3. At first the road swerved south around two houses, CS40 and CS41 and then north to flank the quarry but as time proceeded the houses were abandoned and the quarry was deliberately filled, with a succession of chalk tips, creating a wide open area. The four- and six-post structures which lined the north side of the road at this point (PS225, PS278, PS283 and PS280) were clearly laid out in relation to the first phase of the road when it was still forced to take a sinuous course around the edge of the quarry. This is especially clear on Fig 4.64. Early post structures in sequence H also seem to follow this road line.

Road 4 continued through the corner of the area excavated in 1981.

Road 5 was tentatively postulated as the result of the excavation of 1976 when a gap was noted in the pattern of pits and post-holes. A similar strip of largely undisturbed chalk was seen running diagonally across the 1985 area on much the same alignment, towards houses on the north side of the fort excavated in 1973-5. No trace of metalling was seen along its line.

Road 6, which, it was suggested, ran roughly along the upper edge of the quarry hollow on the east side of the fort, was traced in the same general position through the excavations of 1986–7 and 1985. It was not a metalled road like road 2 or of the same proportions as roads 1 and 5 but was essentially a pathway no more than 2 m wide linking the structures in the quarry hollow. It was surfaced from time to time with discontinuous spreads of chalk rubble, some of them continuous with the side paths leading to the thresholds of the individual houses. It seems probable that road 6 converged with road 5 and that together they continued around the north side of the fort linking the houses and other structures sheltering in the lee of the rampart. The spreads of chalk found here were similar to those noted along the road line on the eastern side of the fort. Clearly road 6, in its surviving form, must post-date the digging of the internal quarry in *c* 350/300 BC but it is quite possible that it succeeded an earlier road serving the early period houses behind the rampart before the rampart was extended in Rampart phase 3.

The six roads described above can be clearly seen standing out as largely undisturbed strips against the background of pits and post-holes. This fact alone suggests that they were likely to have been in use throughout all or much of the fort's life. But there must also have been other paths across the site coming into use or being abandoned as needs dictated. Short-lived ways of this kind are likely no longer to be recognizable among the palimpsest of features. The plan gives the impression of there being back alleys parallel to the roads between

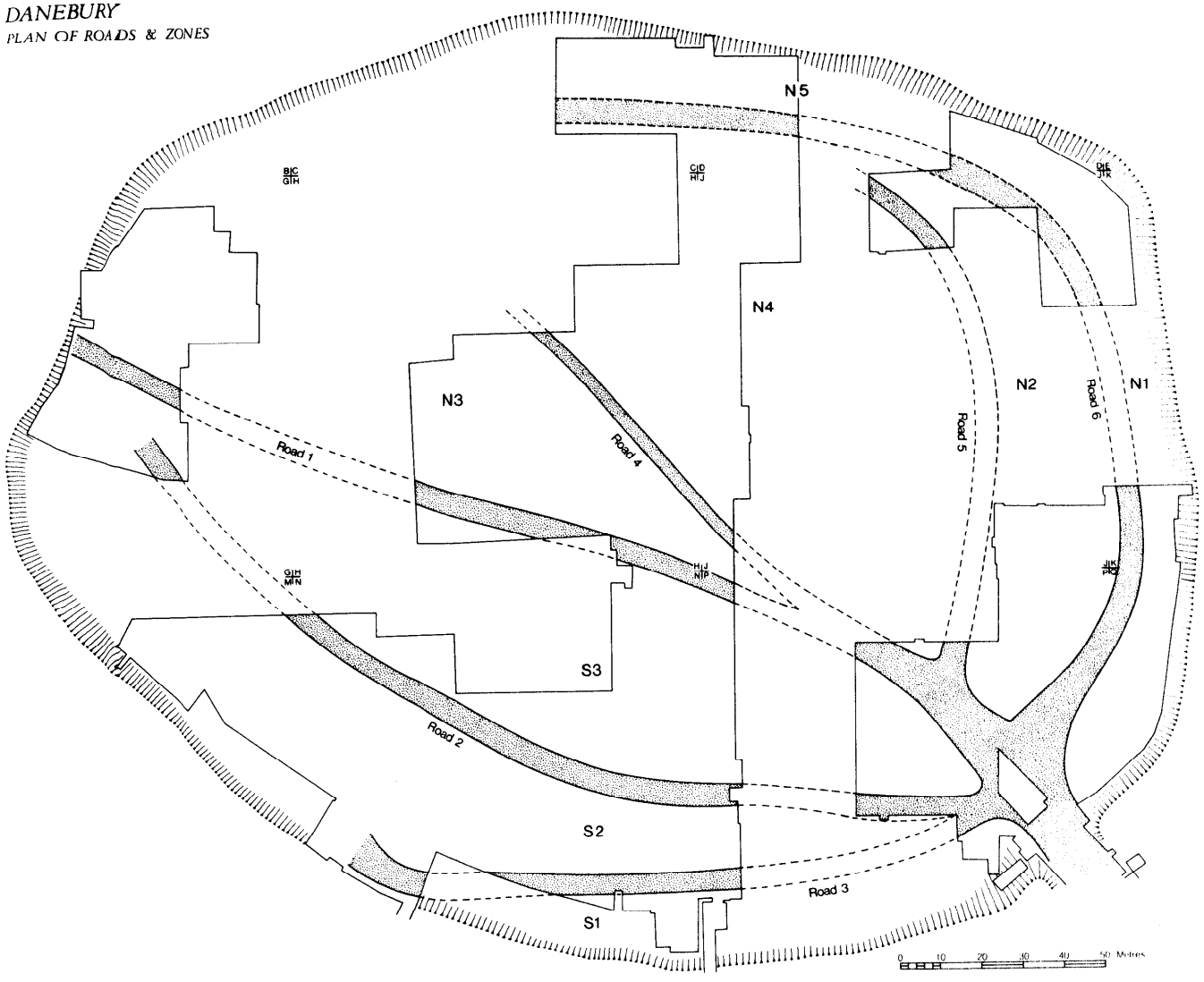

Fig 4.97

the post structures in the 1979–80 area where the structures set back from the roads adopt the same alignment as those fronting the roads.

4.2.7 The pits (Figs 4.98–4.102, Pls 49–54)

Introduction

The total number of pits observed during the excavations of 1979 to 1988 was 1277, of which 645 were fully excavated. This brings the total pits located during the entire excavation to 2399, the total excavated being 1707. The procedure adopted for excavation and recording have been discussed in Volume 1 (128). In summary all pits were excavated in half section: the section was drawn and the other half was then removed. Samples for flotation from a randomly selected 10% of pits were usually taken from the second half. The site archive consists of: a plan (drawn at 1:20) recording the pit top at the surface, the narrowest diameter and the plan of the base; a measured section (drawn at 1:10); a description of each layer; a description of pit characteristics including blocking walls and tool marks; and plans and photographs of any special burials or noteworthy structural details. Data on each pit was recorded on computer using the format developed during the first ten-year programme.

This report is intended simply to supplement points made in the first report (Vol 1, 128-46). For reasons which will become apparent during the course of the discussion several potential analyses have not been carried out at this stage but will feature in Volume 6.

We have chosen to illustrate this account with four simple distribution maps (Figs 4.98 and 4.99) and a limited selection of section drawings (Figs 4.100–4.102). A few details of selected pits are also illustrated as Plates 49–54. We have not produced an extensive fiche section in the belief that a sufficient sample has already been offered in this medium but a small selection of the more significant sections have been included (Fiche 24:F9–14). The site archive therefore forms the essential data bank.

Construction

The majority of the pits dug at Danebury survive in the archaeological record except where the deep quarries dug during cp 6 have removed all, or most, trace. For the

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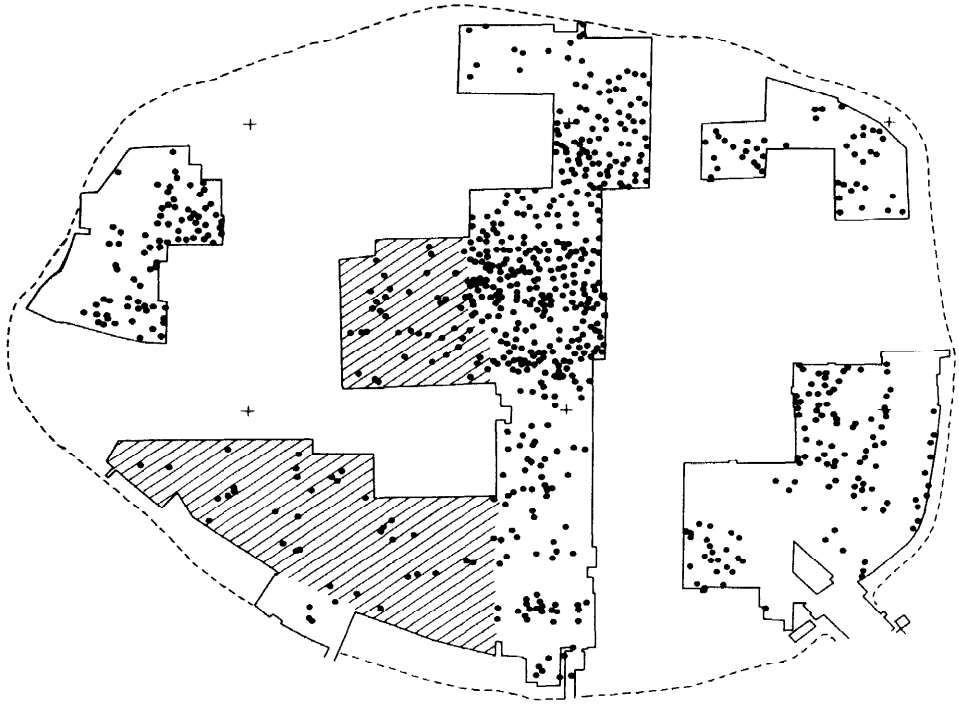
PITS CERAMIC PHASES 1 & 3



PITS CERAMIC PHASES 4 & 5

Fig 4.98 Distribuition of pits by ceramic phase

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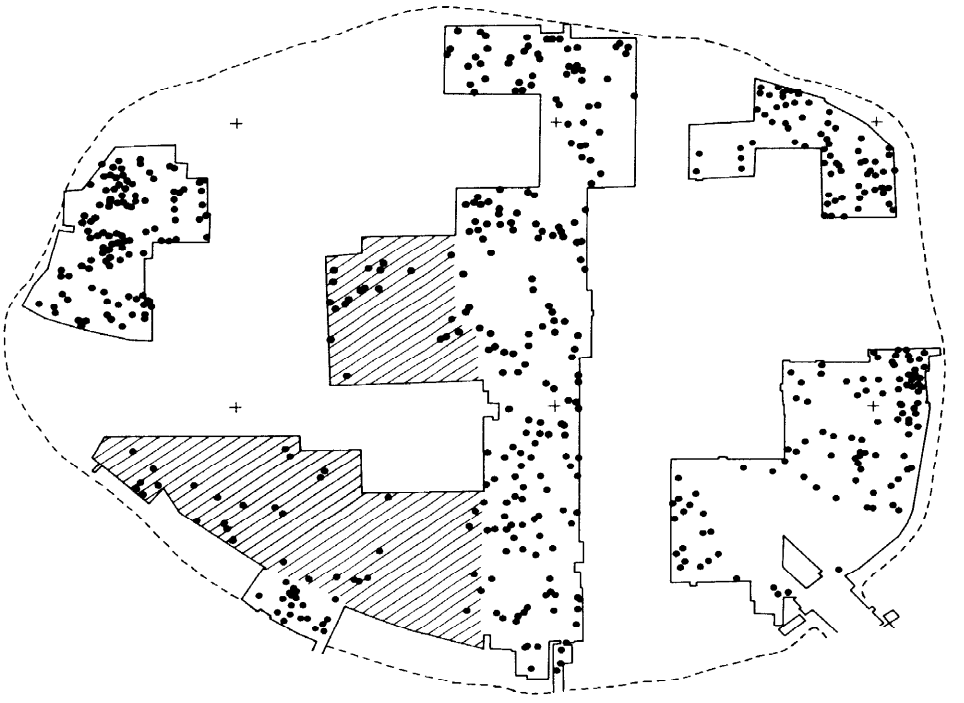
PITS CERAMIC PHASES 6 & 7



PITS CERAMIC PHASE 8

Fig 4.99 Distribution of pits by ceramic phase

Fig 4.100 Pit sections

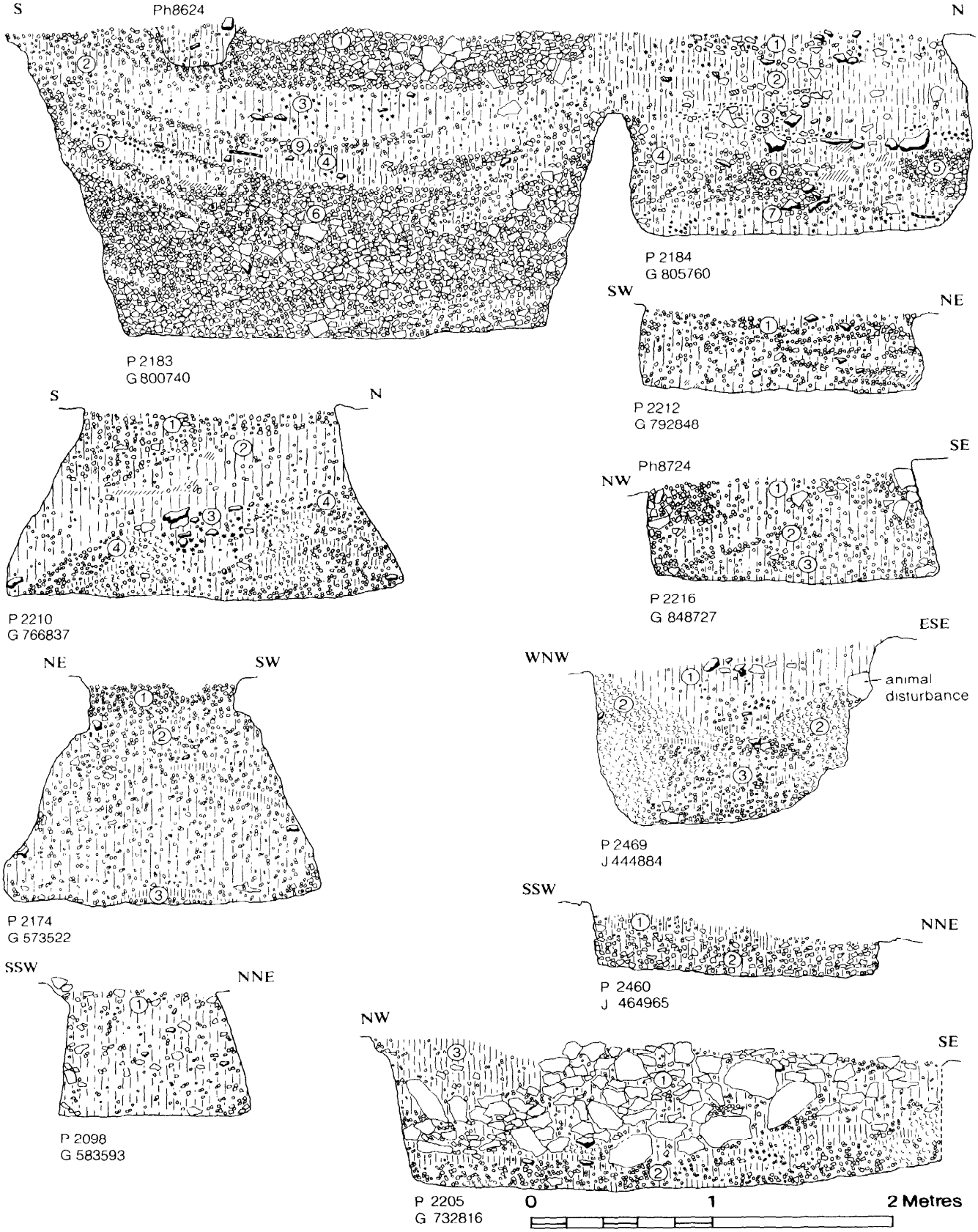


Fig 4. 101 Pit sections

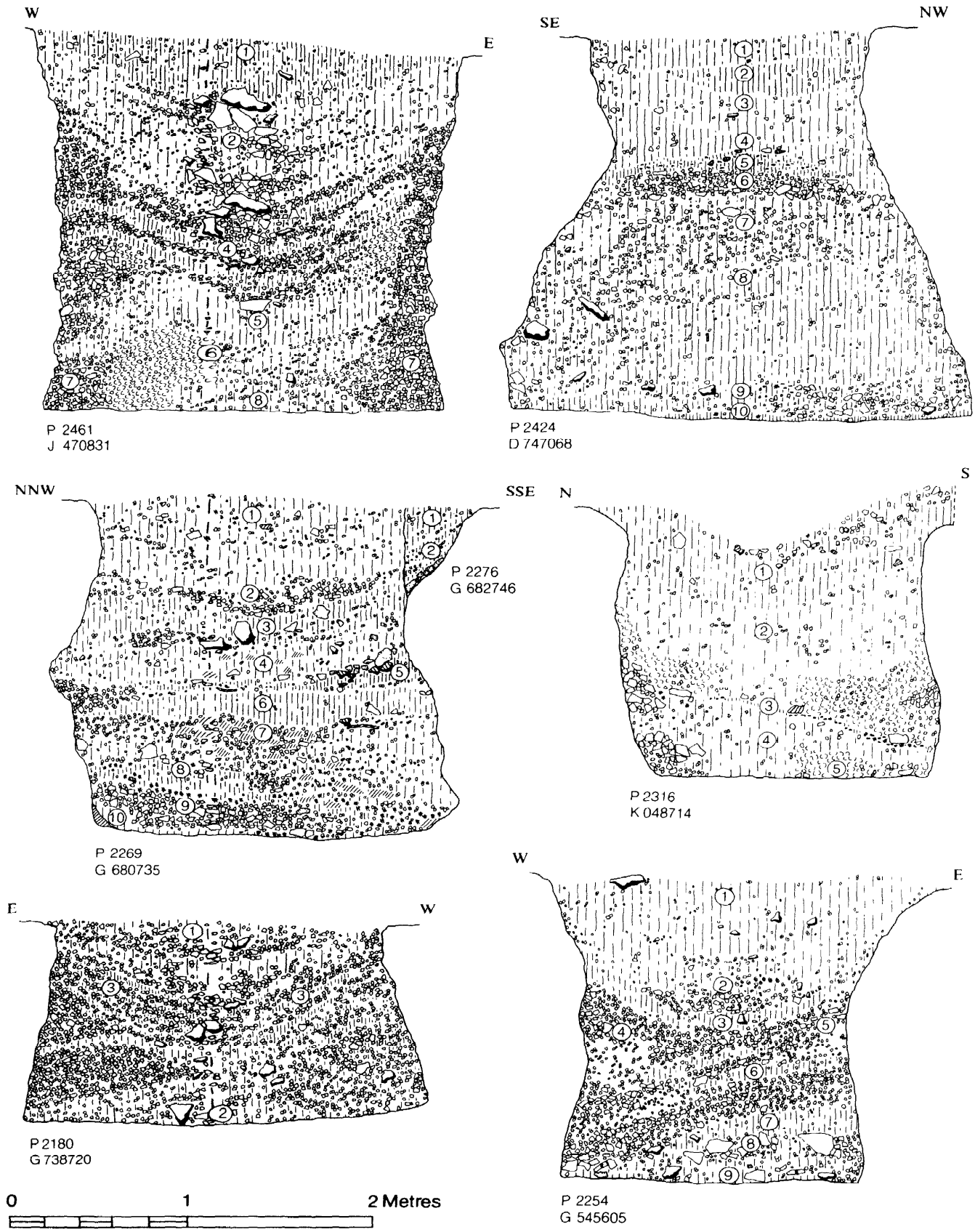


Fig 4.102 Pit sections

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most part the original form of the pit – beehive, cylindrical, subrectangular or conical – can be distinguished but about 60% have suffered some form of erosion which may have altered considerably the upper profiles.

The question of pit construction has been fully discussed in Volume 1 (128–30) and there is little to add.

Irregularities in the bases of some of the pits confirm the view that the chalk was often removed in spits working from one side to the other (eg P1350 and P2506) or in a radial fashion leaving an irregular hump in the centre (eg P2392). Some rectangular pits (eg P2607) provide evidence of having been dug as two separate holes joined up in the final stage leaving a ridge between the two differing floor levels. But that this was not the only method used is shown by P2523 which was dug as a single subrectangular trench. One side, with a near vertical wall had been dug deeper than the other which was left irregular and sloping. The impression is that the pit was unfinished when abandoned.

The quality of the workmanship over all was very high. This is shown in the regularity of the profiles (with the plan at the top being concentric with that of the base) and the careful finish of the sides. Tool marks were frequently recorded on the bases and sides of pits. Of the 645 fully excavated, 279 produced some evidence of tool marks and of these 257 were pits of beehive type: tool marks are much less frequent on cylindrical and subrectangular pits. Where tool marks are recorded they are usually found on the bases or the lower part of the sides but this is likely to be due to the erosion of the upper part. In those rare cases in which the pit had been filled rapidly, preserving it from erosion, the entire profiles are found to have been tooled. Generally the blade marks of the short-handled adze used to dig them can be clearly seen but in a few cases the cutting was so careful that the individual tool marks could not be distinguished.

The question of there having been a daub lining was considered in Volume 1 and dismissed. A few additional observations might be added in support of this view. Had there been such linings they would have been of unbaked clay. None of the daub recovered derived from pit linings and in only one case (P1455) was any clay found in position. This consisted of a layer extending across the base and not up the sides. It may have derived from the clay used to plug gaps in the chalk blocking wall between P1455 and P1456. Similar plugging was found in a number of examples particularly in the area excavated in 1980 and one pit, P2320 (Fig 4. 100), had a well preserved clay blocking wall still in position.

It would have been difficult, in the later stages of the occupation, to avoid digging new pits into earlier pits long since filled. In a few cases the new pit was modified to miss the earlier one. This seems to have been the case with P2547 which ended up with a crescent-shaped plan so as to avoid P2546. In this example the fill of the earlier pit may have been considered too unstable to allow the later pit to be cut into it. There may however be other reasons, now no longer recoverable, for this curious arrangement.

Where a new pit was allowed to cut through the filling of an earlier pit without deflection the old filling, if it had become suitably compacted, could be left unsupported to form part of the wall of the new pit. In many cases, however, part of the old fill was scooped out and a blocking wall inserted to continue the side of the new pit. Usually the blocking walls were of chalk lumps the quality of the work ranging from irregular pieces to finely squared blocks (Pls 51–3). In rare cases walls of daub, flint or puddled chalk have been encountered. No evidence of blocking walls or of other support has been found in pits cut wholly or largely through the stratified layers which had accumulated in the quarry hollows. Since these pits were quite often of beehive shape it is difficult to see how the upper sides could have retained their shape unless the pits had been filled with grain immediately after digging. While organic linings are possible (as suggested in Volume 1) no evidence for this was encountered. In any event these its could hardly have been used more than once and the majority of them were deliberately backfilled to prevent collapse.

Little evidence survives for the treatment of the pit tops but a few observations can be added to those offered in the first volume. The reconsideration of the stratigraphy exposed in sequence A (1977–8 area) showed that the very well preserved pit, P1115, which had an upstanding chalk rim around it had been enclosed by a small four-post structure PS469, a fact which no doubt partly accounts for its excellent preservation. A similar, though more worn chalk rim was found around P2115 which was contemporary with, and therefore probably protected by, CS63 (Fig 4.53). The top of P2546 was also surrounded by a rim of chalk blocks and puddled chalk partly continuous with the floor of CS57 (Fig 4.45) with which the pit was contemporary. The 'rim' was a secondary feature infilling a shallow hollow encircling the pit top (Fig 4.97). Similar hollowing was also noted around P2575 but in this case no subsequent chalk rim was added nor was the pit enclosed with a structure. These hollowings, and indeed the wear on the chalk rims, were, no doubt, the result of much activity around the pit tops.

We have nothing further to add to the figures offered in Volume 1 concerning the labour needed to dig pits but the question of the disposal of the spoil requires some comment. The need for chalk as hardcore around the settlement was considerably underestimated. Chalk rubble was extensively used to consolidate the ground in and around structures built in the quarry hollows. This applies to the floors of circular structures and post structures and also to the paths and open spaces between them. In all these cases thick layers of freshly quarried chalk were used and there can be little doubt that it was derived from pit digging. In the central area of the fort, where stratigraphy is generally lacking, it is impossible to be certain that comparable chalk spreads were laid but if the evidence from sequences I and J are typical of what has elsewhere been lost in the interior then we can be fairly sure that the chalk dug out of pits was usually spread nearby to level hollows or to provide consolidated surfaces.

One feature not previously found in pits at Danebury, but noted in the 1979–88 sample, was the occurrence of single small holes cut into the bases of several pits. These were deliberately cut as holes and were not the beginnings of new spits in unfinished pits. Two were found in beehive pits and one in a subrectangular form. The smallest was in the centre of the subrectangular pit, P2183 (Fig 4.101), and measured 0.48 by 0.25 m, by 0.14 m deep. In P2578 the small pit was placed off-centre towards the north-east side; it measured 0.6 by 0.7 m by 0.47 m deep. That in P2535 was the largest measuring 1.14 by 0.92 m by 0.47 m deep and was oval in plan: it had been placed against the north-west edge under the overhang of the pit wall. The fills of all three pits were unexceptional and no special finds were made in any of them. It is difficult to see how they could be functional.

Form

The division of the pits into four types, used in the

Link to Previous Section

classification of pits found in 1969–78, holds good for those found in 1979–88 (Vol 1, 130). In summary the four types are:

1 Beehive
2 Cylindrical
3 Subrectangular
4 Conical.

Only in the case of the conical pits is there anything to add. Two subtypes should now be recognized: those with straight sides sloping into a narrow rounded base; and those in the form of a truncated cone with more steeply sloping sides and somewhat wider flatter bases.

Now that the full set of data relevant to pit shape is available attempts will be made to search it to see if significant subdivisions can be made on statistically valid criteria. These matters will be considered in Volume 6.

The quantities of the different pit types are summarized in Table 3.

Beehive

This is the most common variety of pit amounting to about 72% of the excavated examples. This would imply that about 400 of the unexcavated circular pits are likely to be of this type.

The main characteristics are a circular (though occasionally oval or squarish plan) with the mouth and base concentric. The mouth, by definition is of lesser diameter than the base. The sides vary in profile from straight to concave though on occasion at either the mouth or the base the sides may start vertically before sheering away at an angle. The sides usually meet the base at an abrupt angle though it may be slightly rounded on occasions.

The diameter of the mouth ranges from 0.6 to 2.6 m in the case of 109 uneroded pits, the base diameter ranging from 0.75 to 3.8 m, the depth from 0.2 m to 3.2 m. True volumes can only be given for the uneroded pits. For the others the measurement of the mouth is taken to be the narrowest surviving diameter but since this will always be larger than the true (now eroded) mouth the volumes calculated will be in excess of the original volumes. The greater the erosion the greater the divergence between calculated volume and original volume (for volumes see Fiche 24: E11).

Cylindrical

This is the second commonest variety but cylindrical pits form only 13% of the total. The main characteristics of the type are a circular mouth of equal or only slightly larger diameter than the base. The sides are vertical or steeply sloping and are usually straight.

The size range tends to be generally smaller than the beehives ranging in depth from 0.1 to 1.6 m and in volume from 0.07 to 4.45 cu m.

Subrectangular

The main characteristics of this type are a subrectangular or oval plan with vertical or near vertical sides. The majority are uneroded but only a few exhibit any tool marks. Depths varied from 0.2 to 2.6 m and the volumes from 0.17 to 14.6 cu m. Long axes varied from 0.9 to 3.28 m with short axes from 0.33 to 2.64 m. Nearly 80% of the excavated sample belonged to cp 1/3. No more than two or three were dated to any subsequent phase.

Conical

The conical pits may be divided into two subtypes. The group was originally defined as pits of inverted cone shape with a rounded or pointed base. Of this type two further examples have been found. They vary in depth from 0.71 to 1.35 m, in mouth diameter from 1.45 to 1.95 m and in base diameter from 0.20–0.25 m.

The new subgroup is of similar truncated cone shape but with a definite flat base. These are generally small varying from 0.88 to 2.36 m at the mouth and 0.32 to 1.4 m at the base. They tend to be fairly shallow. Only five pits have been found in this subgroup. They may equally well be considered to be a variant of the cylindrical group.

Function

The question of the primary function of pits was considered at length in the first volume (Vol 1, 132–7). In summary, apart from the conical pits which were used for mixing clay, the majority of the pits were believed to have been used for storage purposes and various statistics and calculations were given. The following section is intended simply to put a gloss on that discussion and to raise some of the problems of which, in recent years, we have become aware.

The first issue, of some significance, is the question of phasing. The primary means of phasing is by reference to the pottery which each pit contains. The latest pottery indicates the ceramic phase to which the pit is assigned. It should, however, be appreciated that a pit dug in say cp 7 which contains no pottery after cp 3 will be assigned to cp 3 unless there is other evidence which indicates a later date. For those pits found in the central areas of the fort there may well be no additional evidence but where a pit occurs in a stratigraphical sequence its position in the

Table 3. Pits by type

Type	Uneroded	Eroded	Unfinished	Assigned to type but questionable due to heavy erosion		Total
Beehive	121	361	3	3	–	488
Cylindrical	74	15	3	2	–	94
Subrectangular	39	4	2	–	–	45
Conical	7	–	–	–	–	7
Unclassified	–	–	–	–	–	33
Unexc. circular	–	–	–	–	576	576
Unexc. subrect.	–	–	–	–	32	32
Total	241	380	8	5	608	1275

A range of metrical data is given in Fiche 24: E9–F8.

sequence may indicate its real date. Thus *all* pits have a *ceramic phase* based on contents and some pits may have a *preferred phase* based on stratigraphical position. While the *preferred date* is likely to be the actual date of the filling the *ceramic phase* may well be earlier than the date of abandonment.

For the pits excavated between 1979–88 the following figures summarize the situation.

Total number of pits	1277
Number of pits with a ceramic phase	773 (60.3%)
Number of pits with no ceramic phase	509 (39.7%) (of these 385 are unexcavated)
Number of pits with a preferred phase	226 (17.6%)
Number of pits with a preferred phase different from the ceramic phase	104 (46%)

In other words if 46% of the pits found in the stratified sequence are assigned a ceramic phase on the basis of contents which is in contradiction to its preferred phase based on stratigraphical evidence then it is not unreasonable to suppose that a similar percentage of the pits found in the central area for which only a ceramic phase can be given are wrongly phased (ie they are assigned too early a date). This is a problem to which we shall return in Volume 6: in the meantime, in the calculations to follow, all phasing is based on ceramic phase only. The distribution by phase, presented in Figs 4.98 and 4.99, is similarly based.

Comparison of the two plans suggests a concentration of pits in the north and central area of the fort in the early phase but not in the later when the pattern became more dispersed. The differences are striking but when it is remembered that an unknown percentage of the early pits are likely to belong to the later period it will be appreciated that the true pattern must have been less contrasting allowing the possibility that the area was reserved for pit storage throughout.

No attempt has been made in this volume to consider the relationships of groups of pits found in the stratified zone and the buildings with which they were contemporary. This study, made complex by the range of variables available for comparison, will be presented in Volume 6.

Pit volumes, subdivided by ceramic phase, are provided in Table 4. The largest pits are in general assigned to the late phases and since these will not be affected by refinements in phasing the observation is likely to hold good. However, since a number of the 'early' pits, dated by contents alone, are in reality late the total storage capacity of the later periods has been underestimated.

Table 4. Total and average pit volumes by phase

	no excavated	total vol (m^3)	av vol (m^3)
cp 1–3	253	675.23	2.669
4	30	88.40	2.947
5	46	190.35	4.138
6	82	317.45	3.871
7	120	527.0	4.392
8	24	145.84	6.077

(For volumes by type and cp see Fiche 24: E11)

Specific function

No direct evidence survives for the primary use of storage pits. In Volume 1 classical sources were cited and the experimental evidence relevant to the storage of grain was considered. We have nothing further to add.

Various calculations were given for the quantities of grain which it was thought could have been stored and based on these further estimates involving consumption and acreage were advanced. Much of this discussion assumed that the pits were re-used but there is no reason to make such an assumption: indeed the evidence might suggest the contrary. Experiments have shown that where pits are re-used the sides and bottom become worn. This was clearly not the case at Danebury where, invariably, the tool marks remained fresh. While it could be argued that after each use the sides and bottom were re-cut the simpler suggestion is that the pits were used only once. If so the estimates of grain stored in pits will have to be drastically reduced.

Nor is it certain that all pits would have been used for grain storage. It is a distinct possibility that different sizes and shapes of pits were designed for different storage needs. This is particularly so with the subrectangular pits with large mouth area which could not easily have been sealed. These frequently occurred within buildings and may have served as cold stores for a variety of food. Even so the likelihood remains that the majority of the circular pits were used for corn storage.

Several strands of circumstantial evidence point this way. First we may cite the common presence of small rodents, the bones of which were often found in considerable numbers on pit bases. Scratch marks from the claws of rodents have also been observed on pit walls. While rodents do not prove grain storage their presence in such number might be thought to suggest it. A second point of some significance is that the stratigraphy of certain pits clearly demonstrates that they had contained a depth of organic material on abandonment, the rotting and subsequent compaction of which had caused considerable slumping of the upper stratigraphy. This is particularly clear in the sections of P2269/P2276 (Fig 4.102). So great was the slumping that P2276 was originally interpreted as a small early pit cut by P2269. It seems more likely that the fill of P2269 faulted and slumped a distance of 0.6 m the marker horizon being the layer of daub (P2269 layer 5 = P2276 layer 3). The original surface layer was probably the chalk (layer 2) comprising the slumped floor of house CS31a.

A similar effect was noted in P2352 where the hearth and floor of CS39 had slumped to a depth of 0.45 m below the chalk surface, and also in P2549 where the hearth and floor of CS54 had slumped a distance of about 0.7 m. In this last case there was a basal layer of carbonized grain overlain by ash. It is a distinct possibility that the entire lower part of this pit had been full of grain when abandoned, all that survives now being the charred fraction. In the other two cases grain, without any of it having been charred, may also have been present. A further implication is that many of those pits with layers of charred grain in the bottom may once have been partially full when abandoned. Reasons for abandonment of grain could range from it having gone mouldy to ritual deposition.

Decay and secondary use

Each pit involves a series of acts which may be interspersed with periods of inactivity. We may summarize this complex in ideal form as follows:

Stage	Activity	Inactivity
A	Pit digging	—
B	'Storage'	—
C i		Primary silting
ii	Deposit	—
iii		Silting
iv	Deposit	—
etc.		
D	Deliberate fill	

In other words, after the pit has been dug (stage A) and has served its primary 'storage' function (stage B) there follows a further sequence of events (stage C) which may in some cases terminate with the deliberate filling of the upper remaining hollow (stage D). What concerns us here is stage C.

In general terms, having reviewed the range of data available to us from the 1979-88 programme, it is clear that the majority of pits show periods of inactivity represented by natural silting and erosion interspersed by one or more phases of activity. These phases of activity may be defined as reflecting a deliberate act of deposition. The physical manifestation of these acts of deposition (or events) is varied: it may include the placing of human or animal remains in the pit, the deposition of single artefacts or artefact groups or the tipping of domestic debris. It is of course highly likely that other events took place which have left little or no archeaological trace, eg the burial of bales of wool or skins or the pouring of libations.

In the first volume we focused briefly on the human and animal 'special burials' but it is abundantly clear as the result of the current review, that the pattern of deposition was far more complex. What is now required is a detailed reassessment of all 1707 pits and a multivariate analysis of the acts of deposition, folowed by a chronological and spatial study to see what regularities and trajectories emerge. Only then will it be possible to assess the patterns of social behaviour captured in the fillings of the pits. This programme of reassessment is now underway and will be reported on in Volume 6.

One final observation may be added here. A number of excavated pits were left open after the excavation of 1986 and the results observed in the following year. The effects of erosion are illustrated by the plans of the pits as excavated and the subsequent plans drawn a year later. PS2560, a previously uneroded beehive had suffered most with the loss of 0.3–0.6 m around its circumference. The change in profile was also recorded. The pits affected had suffered most erosion on the east side probably because the overhang was greatest on this side. It is clear that the bulk of the erosion could occur in a single season as the profiles would have altered little after further exposure.

Some future considerations

While it would be unwise to offer too much speculation in advance of firm data it is perhaps worth raising a few general thoughts here in anticipation of what may follow.

For the last 50 years or so it has become conventional to regard Iron Age pits as functional containers for the storage of grain. Experiments have shown that pits, once sealed, performed well for corn storage but their large volume and the fact that once the seal had been broken the contents would rapidly disintegrate has led to the belief that pits were used to store seed grain while above-ground granaries were used for the consumption grain. The theory is plausible and many calculations have been based on it.

It is however worth questioning a few of the inherent assumptions. The obvious question is why go to the trouble of storing grain below ground when perfectly good above-ground structures were available? The usual assumption is that it was to protect the seed corn from raid or wanton destruction but this begs various questions not least the vulnerability of the community's consumption grain if, as is generally believed, it was stored in granaries. Another assumption is that pits were in constant and regular use throughout the life of the community but was this so? At Danebury there were about 4500 pits representing 450 years or so of occupation. This would allow for ten pits to be dug each year. Only by assuming that the life of the pit was five or ten years can we produce enough storage capacity to look reasonable for a community of the size which is thought to have used the fort. Clearly there are many imponderables here and ample scope for special pleading in any direction but given the growing evidence for the limited life of pits it is -becoming increasingly difficult to argue for sufficient pit storage capacity for the community's seed corn.

One further question may be raised. Why was pit storage so limited in time and space? It is not that pits were only dug in congenial bedrocks – witness the presence of pits in the Oxfordshire gravels and their absence in the Welsh borderland hillforts. And why did pit storage cease quite suddenly in the early first century BC?

It is easier to raise questions than to answer them but given the doubts expressed here together with the complex ritual behaviour which it is now apparent took place after pits ceased to be used, it is clear that our current preconceptions need to be rigorously examined.

A more comfortable model would be to see the act of pit digging as ritual activity – a deliberate penetration of the underworld. If corn or other commodities were stored for a period, then acts of propitiation would be required at the end of the procedure. Such a model could still accommodate the idea that the seed corn was stored in this way and indeed it would be appropriate for seed corn to be placed in the protection of the powers of the underworld. We should, however, allow the possibility that pit storage was a much rarer phenomenon than archaeologists have assumed in the past. If it is accepted that the process of pit digging was embedded in the belief system of the community (and not simply an economic expedient) then the geographical limitations of the procedure would reflect the extent of that particular pattern of beliefs and its cessation could be seen as part of the widespread transformation in belief systems which came about in the first century BC.

These argumentative points are raised here, in advance of a more rigorous examination, to explain why we have not presented simple statistics of the pits and their contents conditioned by current preconceptions. The question of the pits in their broader social and geographic context will be fully addressed in Volume 6.

4.2.8 Internal quarries (Fig 4.2)

In the area excavated in the centre of the fort in 1981 several irregular holes were found dug down into the natural chalk. These are best interpreted as quarries created at times when chalk was needed for some undefined purpose such as the levelling of pits or the surfacing of floors and paths.

The two quarries to the north of the road (F89 and F91)

were of roughly similar proportions. Both were irregular. In F89 the silting was largely natural at first but later the remaining hollow was partially levelled from the north side with a tip of chalk rubble. F91, on the other hand, was filled with rather more deliberate tipping. F91 cut a number of pits (P1946, P1955, P1771 and probably P1894) the latest pottery from which was cp 3. The filling of the quarry produced pottery of cp 7. The pits cut through the quarry fills (P1825, P1956 and P1947) contained only a few sherds of cp 3–6 which is best regarded as rubbish survival. F89 cut several pits (P1941, P1821, P1822 and P1943). P1822 produced pottery of cp 6, the rest cp 3. The quarry fill yielded sherds of cp 5 which must therefore be regarded as earlier rubbish since the date of deposition must be cp 6 or 7.

To the south of the road were several smaller shallower quarries (F95, F96, F99, F100, F102, F103, F104) sufficiently similar to suggest a broadly contemporary date. The fills varied considerably from natural erosion to deliberate tips. Dating evidence was sparse; F103 produced three cp 3 sherds, F96 one cp 4 sherd and F95 yielded a few sherds of cp 6/7. Related pits add nothing except that the erosion cone around the top of P1900 (of cp 7 date) cut F96 and F99. In all probability the quarries were broadly contemporary dating to cp 6 or 7. Detailed descriptions and illustrations of all internal quarries will be found in Fiche 26:A3-10.

4.3 The establishment of a chronological sequence

4.3.1 Introduction and principles

Immediately behind the ramparts is a strip some 10–15 m wide within which stratified layers are extremely well preserved. Preservation is largely the result of two processes: quarrying for material for the rampart, which has created deep hollows, and continuous silting from the rampart and from inside the fort which has preserved and separated successive phases of occupation activity. Strictly this peripheral deposit can be divided into a northern and a southern half the two gates providing the points of division. The *southern* periphery is characterized by a series of small discrete quarry scoops belonging to rampart phases 1 and 2 within, around and above which structural activity and silting have given rise to a metre or so of stratified deposit representing the entire range of occupation from the time of the construction of rampart period 1 until the end of occupation, the phases being directly related to the different rampart phases. Quarrying for material for rampart period 3 was of limited extent thus destroying little of the earlier stratigraphy. The *northern periphery* is quite different. Here the dominating feature is the wide and largely continuous quarry dug to provide material for rampart period 3. The only earlier material to survive is embedded beneath the tail of rampart period 3 or remains in features truncated in the quarry sides and bottom. The quarry, however, once dug, was intensively used and, because of its generally low-lying nature, layers of washed-in silt tend to be quite thick thus protecting and separating the superimposed structures and their contemporary occupation layers. The northern periphery therefore provides an ideal context for the study of the sequence following the construction of rampart period 3 sometime about 350/300 BC.

The excavation strategy adopted has been to sample both the north and south peripheral deposits at intervals (Fig 4.103). Of the southern periphery, which has a total length of 3 10 m, 31 m were sampled in 1969–78 (the area next to the main entrance and sequence C excavated 1969-71) and a further 73 m were sampled in 1978–88 (sequence G in 1982, sequence F in 1982–4 and sequence H in 1979, 1980 and 1988). Thus 33% of the total southern periphery has been excavated. Of the northern periphery, totalling 450 m in length, 112 m were sampled in 1969–78 (sequence B in 1973–5 and sequence A in 1977–8) and a further 135 m in 1979–88 (sequence D in 1986–7, sequence E in 1984–5 and sequence F in 1982–4). Of the northern periphery 55% has therefore been excavated.

In the first volume the three separate stratified sequences, A-C, examined in the peripheral zone between 1969 and 1978, were described (pp 146–73): in the present volume five additional sequences, D-H, are considered.

The excavation of 1979-88 rather surprisingly exposed two patches of stratified layers within the fort associated with the middle length of road 2 in the southern part of the site. These layers were of value in that they allowed a sequence of superimposed buildings to be unravelled. The individual sequences are described below as sequence I (1979-80) and sequence J (1980).

The selection of evidence for presentation in this section has not been easy but the general principles developed in the first volume have broadly been followed. Each sequence has been treated separately and has been divided into phases based on internal evidence. Only in the case of sequence D (1986–7) has an attempt been made to link the phasing to a pre-existing sequence, sequence A (1977–8) with which it was contiguous.

The indices crucial to the detailed understanding of the interrelationships between the individual layers and features are the matrix diagrams (presented in fiche 25 and 26). This data is summarized visually in the phase plans and the selected sections published below. The text which accompanies them is essentially a commentary on the more significant relationships. Further detail of the individual structures is provided in the descriptive accounts in section 4.2 above. The text is necessarily rather turgid since chalk spreads and silt layers hardly lend themselves to creative writing. For those unwilling to submit to these rigours the phase plans contain the essential information. The more general implications of this very rich body of data are explored in section 4.3.13 unpromisingly entitled ‘Correlations and chronology’.

4.3.2/5 Sequences A, B and C excavated in 1969–78

These sequences have been set out briefly in volume 1 (146–73) a summary of the main correlations being provided on pp 172–3. The implications of this data are considered in relation to the excavation of 1979-88 in section 4.3.13 below.

The sequence of deposits in the quarry hollow immediately to the north of the main gate, examined in 1977–8 (sequence A), has been reconsidered in the light of the 1986–7 excavation. The main sequence presented in summary in Volume 1 (146–57) was largely confirmed but a number of minor modifications have been made. The most significant include the resolution of many of the post-holes of phases h-j into post structures and the separation of the features of phase j into two subphases. In addition three *possible* circular structures not previously identified, have been tentatively isolated: CS64 belonging to phase a-e is tolerably certain; the other two,

Link to Next Section

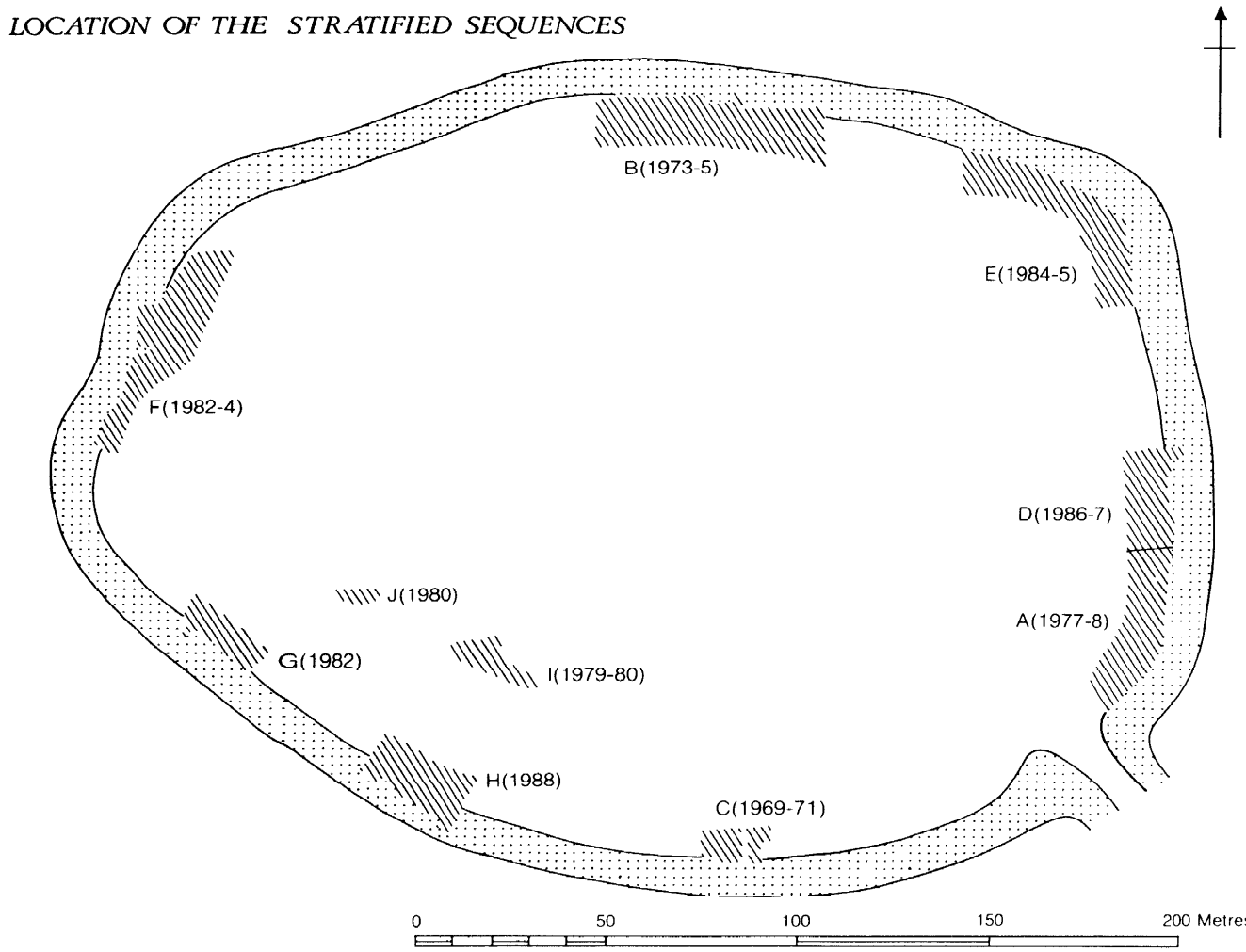

Fig 4.103

CS65 and CS66, may be little more than open working areas but are, nonetheless, worthy of special consideration.

A detailed discussion of these matters is provided in Fiche 25:B1–10. All features are included on the phase plans (Figs 4.104–4.112) while descriptions and illustrations of the circular structures will be found in Section 4.2.1.

4.3.6 The excavations of 1986-7: sequence D (Figs 4.104–4.113 and Pls 22, 23, 26–30)

In 1977–8 a length of c 50 m of the quarry hollow, lying behind the rampart and extending north from the main gate, was totally excavated exposing a complex of well-stratified occupation levels divisible into a number of distinct phases. The data was of high quality but it was felt that in order to be able to arrive at useful generalizations about spatial organization a larger sample was required. With this in mind a further 30 m length of the quarry hollow area was excavated in 1986–7.

Although, for ease of reference, we have called it sequence D it is strictly a continuation of sequence A described in Vol 1 (146–57) and discussed here in more detail (Fiche 25:B1–10). To facilitate comparison between the two sequences the plans provided here incorporate much of the detail presented in the first volume modified in the light of reassessment. The same phase divisions are also used though it has been necessary to introduce some subdivisions to accommodate the greater complexity of the 1986–7 stratigraphy.

The pre-quarry occupation (Fig 4.105)

The 1987 rampart cut, described in detail above (Section 3.1.8) allowed the sequence of defences to be displayed, together with their associated occupation levels, in the period leading up to the final rebuilding of the rampart (rampart period 3) and the contemporary creation of the massive linear quarry. Five distinct phases can be recognized:

a. Palaeosol
b. Rampart la
c. Brief pause

Link to Previous Section

d. Rampart lb
e. Occupation.

It should be stressed that the five pre-rampart period 3 phases exposed in trimming back the tail of the latest rampart in 1977–8, and also called phases a-e do not necessarily correlate directly with the 1986-7 phases a-e but, nonetheless, are likely to approximate to them.

Phase a

This phase is represented by a palaeosol (1757) preserved beneath rampart period 1. It was a pale yellowish-brown clayey silt with some small chalk fragments, and occasional flints and flecks of charcoal. To the south of the quarry, F325, a chalky silt (1760) noted in section 68, may be its equivalent.

Phase b

The clay dump comprising rampart la was deposited in this phase. It has been described above (pp 18–19).

Phase c

A brief pause during the construction of the first rampart. It is possible that the chalk rubble (1758) was laid on the old ground surface at this time and suffered some wear.

Phase d

Phase d is represented by the completion of rampart 1 (1 b) (described above p. 18–19) and the digging of two quarries F325 and F318.

Quarry F325 was only partly excavated, but appeared to be roughly subrectangular in shape, measuring 3.5 by 2.5 m with a shallower extension at the south-west corner. The maximum depth, to the somewhat irregular bottom, was 1.1 m.

Quarry F318 was considerably larger and roughly circular in shape measuring 5.5 by 6.5 m with a maximum depth now of 1.65 m. The east and north-east edges had been largely removed by the period f quarry (F272) but on the west and south the sides were near vertical: the base was flat but uneven.

Further to the south were two similar quarries. F49 was partially excavated in 1978 and was described in Vol 1 (p. 149). F294 was largely excavated in 1978 and re-examined in 1986. In the first report it was thought to be part of the phase f quarry but re-examination in the light of the excavation of F318 suggests that it should belong to this earlier period. It was roughly circular measuring *c* 3.0 by 4.0 m in area and 1.4 m deep. The sides, where they had not been truncated by the later quarry (F62/F271), were nearly vertical while the bottom was flat though irregular.

The fuller understanding of the period d quarries arising from the 1986-7 excavation, raises the possibility that F64 might also belong to this phase.

Phase e

Immediately following the construction of rampart 1 the quarry began to silt up largely as the result of natural erosion. In F325 (section 68) the lowest fill (1747) consisted of a clean yellowish-brown chalky silt which seems to have resulted from the weathering of the sides and the surrounding area. Above this was a browner more chalky silt (1746) and sealing this, but concentrated more in the shallower south-west extension was a layer of chalk fragments in a matrix of pale greyish-brown silt (1745). In F318 (section 69) the thin basal layer was a grey silt mixed with shattered chalk (1901). This was sealed by a thick deposit of finely shattered angular chalk (1862), loose and incoherent with fine banding sloping towards the centre of the quarry. Within it was a band of larger chalk blocks, which had mostly rolled to the bottom of the hollow, together with lenses of fine compact chalk representing periods of intense weathering. The upper part of 1862 was discoloured by fine brown silt which had filtered down from layer 1902 above, a pale brown silt containing a scatter of small chalk lumps. Overlying the lower edge of 1902 was a dump of chalk blocks and chalky silt (1903) which appears to be the basal tip of a large dump (1848) of massive chalk blocks (averaging 300 mm in size but reaching 450 mm). The chalk lumps were sharp and angular clearly representing freshly quarried material, perhaps from a pit dug nearby, dumped into the top of the quarry hollow.

In quarry F294 the filling (512, 521) was almost entirely of frost-shattered chalk blocks, 50–100 mm in size with occasional lenses of silt and layers of compacted heavily weathered chalk.

The initial silting of the quarries can have taken little more than two or three years. During this time or soon after occupation activity began to impinge on the tail of the period 2 rampart. This was apparent in the 1987 rampart cut where part of the tail had been cut away possibly to provide a level terrace for a house. Here a series of layers accumulated. The first was an occupation deposit (1751) consisting largely of ash and charcoal. Over this was a dump of chalk (1750) composed of angular chalk blocks (up to 250 mm in size) in a matrix of finer chalk. The surface had been trampled and worn. This layer was continuous with a mass of chalk rubble (1744) dumped into F325. The only difference between the two layers was that the chalk rubble of 1744 was mixed in a matrix of ash and charcoal. This layer merged upwards to become 1743 which was essentially another dump of chalk blocks loosely packed in a matrix of grey silt containing charcoal and other occupation debris. Layers 1744 and 1743 are best interpreted as deliberate fill thrown in to level F325.

Above layer 1750 was a trampled patch of chalk (1753) and a more rubbly chalk spread (1749) also trampled on the surface. It seems, therefore, that the area to the north of F325 was subjected to almost continuous wear.

To the south were a number of features either sealed by rampart 3 or cut by the quarry contemporary with it. They must therefore belong either to phase c or phase e. These include PS389 and PS390, which are either two-post settings or the remnants of four-post structures, a circular house CS62, as well as several post-holes sealed by an occupation layer (1686). The evidence is sufficient to confirm the impression given by the 1977–8 excavation that occupation behind the period 1 and 2 ramparts was well-developed.

Rampart 3 and the quarry: phase f (Fig 4.106)

The material for construction of rampart period 3 (p. 19) was derived largely from a wide quarry trench dug around the fort immediately beyond the tail of the enhanced rampart. The quarry was a continuous cutting some 13 m wide with a steep western face and a more shallowly sloping eastern face merging as an unbroken

slope with the back face of the rampart. The overall depth averaged 0.6 to 1.0 m but at intervals there were discrete circular or oval delves cut a metre or so deeper: these were individually numbered, F271, F286 and F272.

F271 was the northern extension of quarry F62 excavated in 1978. Overall F271/F62 was 18 m in length, 11.5 m wide and 1.65 m deep. The northern end was rounded with gently sloping sides becoming steeper on the east and west. To the north of F271 was a narrow neck of chalk dividing it from the next quarry scoop F286. F286 measured 10 m long, 9 m wide and 1.3 m deep: it had a flat base and gently sloping sides on the east but steeper sides on the north and west. To the north was a 9 m-wide unexcavated causeway before the next deep quarry, F272 began. F272 truncated the partially-filled quarry of period d (F318). It too had a flat base with steep east and west edges and measured 10.7 m wide and 2 m deep. In length it exceeded 9 m.

Viewing the period f quarry examined in 1977/8 and 1986/7 as a whole it can be seen to exhibit a degree of consistency throughout. The continuous wide trench, 10 to 13 m wide and about a metre deep, was apparently dug first. Thereafter individual gangs dug deeper quarries through the floor of the trench using the undug areas in between as causeways and ramps along which the baskets of chalk rubble could be hauled to build up the rampart. The southern group of quarries (F63, F39 and F38) were deeper than the others reflecting the need for more material to build the rampart higher as it approached the gate. The steepness of the quarry sides in this region may have been the reason why the southern end of the quarry seems to have been little used in subsequent periods.

Occupation within the quarry hollows

Very soon after the quarry had been dug and the rampart heightening completed structures began to be built in the quarry hollow. Seven distinct phases can be recognized (phases g-m) with several of them exhibiting subphases. To begin with, in phases g-i activity was confined largely to the individual deep quarries each of which exhibits its own discrete stratigraphy, This makes cross correlation difficult and is why these phases are described together below. After the end of phase i silting and successive make-ups had levelled out irregularities. The stratigraphy of the succeeding occupation, therefore, tends to be more extensive making the correlation of the phases over the whole site far easier.

Phases g, h and i (Figs 4.107, 4.108)

The earliest sequence of occupation in the quarry, designated here phases g, h and i, is represented by a series of rectangular post-built structures and their associated chalk spreads, several two-post structures, a few pits and a number of isolated post- holes. Because the occupation areas were restricted to the quarry bottoms, and in one case to the flat area between two quarries (F272 and F286) cross correlation is difficult. It is therefore necessary to discuss the individual sequences first and then to consider possible cross correlations.

Quarry F62/F271.

In the 1977/8 excavation in F62 the sequence was interpreted as a series of post-holes and pits together with associated chalk spreads representing phase g. After a period of silting there was further activity generating a greater density of post-holes (Vol 1, 149). After reconsideration almost all have resolved themselves into post structures (Fiche 25:B1–10).

In the northern part of the quarry hollow (F271) excavated in 1986–7 the sequence was more complex. The earliest feature was P2565 which was cut into the base of the quarry. After it had gone out of use and was filled it was sealed by a chalk spread (1635) which had been laid after the vertical timbers of PS380 were in position. This relationship is demonstrated by the fact that the layer sealed the packing of the post-holes but not the positions of the actual timbers which showed as voids. PS380 is a type K seven-post structure (characterized by a central post). Type K structures are not common and seem to be largely restricted to the NE and E part of the site in the stratified sequences A/D and E (eg PS1, PS335, PS374 and PS386).

The chalk spread (1635) comprised a mixture of small lumps of chalk in brown chalky silt with occasional flints and, in one place, part of an articulated animal skeleton. It served as an important horizon since it was continuous with layer 563 (excavated in 1978) and also extended northwards to become layer 1632 in the adjacent quarry hollow (F286).

PS380 and the associated chalk spread (1635) were sealed by a brown chalky silt (1629) which contained a few pieces of charcoal. Where the silt had slumped into the tops of the post-holes the area had been consolidated and levelled by a dump of chalk rubble (1634). There were no features associated with this levelling. Over the chalk a thin silt (1628), containing some charcoal, burnt clay and burnt flints, had accumulated. The silt sealed ph 9902.

It was from this level that three pits, P2561, P2562 and P1137 were cut. They lay within a roughly rectangular hollowed area, worn presumably by the activity associated with the pits. A little later a layer of chalk rubble (1630) was spread over the area to provide a firm working surface. After the pits were abandoned and left to silt naturally by erosion a clean pale brown silt (1617) accumulated above the chalk surface (1630) in the hollow around them.

Several correlations are possible: the lower silt (1628) is equivalent to layer 513, over the filling of F294, and to layer 551 in F62. Here the situation was more complex than was first recognized. In 1978 only one silt layer (551) was recognized but the new sequence demands that this be divided and the existence of a hearth (562) within the layer hinted that such a division was needed. Here we reserve the layer number 551 for the lower part of the silt and assign the number 547A to the upper part.

Quarry F286.

This quarry was occupied by a single four/six-post structure, PS381, throughout phases g-i. It can however be divided into three constructional phases, by reference to the recutting of its post-holes some of which can be firmly related to the associated stratigraphy.

The earliest phase (A) was a large four-post structure with deep post-holes all very similar in shape, size and profile. Their relationships to the stratigraphy have been destroyed by later recutting so it is not clear whether they had been cut directly into the floor of the quarry or after the accumulation of a greyish-brown silt (1633). The silt, 20–40 mm thick contained a high concentration of charcoal fragments and a few pieces of burnt clay. In all probability the silt had accumulated before the construc-

tion and the succeeding layer, a worn and well trampled chalk spread (1632) was laid as a floor to the early structure.

The chalk spread was cut by four post-holes (additional to those of PS381). Two were probably directly associated with the building: ph 9894 occurred about half way along the north side and may have been connected with steps or providing support for a door above. The other, ph 9877 was smaller and occurred within the setting of six posts. The fact that the chalk floor (1632) extended both inside and outside the structure suggests that the lower part of the building was open, though probably utilized in some way, with a raised upper storey. Layer 1632 is stratigraphically equivalent to layer 1635 to the south (in F271) thus establishing the contemporaneity of PS381A and PS380. Over the chalk floor a layer of silt (1620, 1623 and 1647) had accumulated around PS381. The silt was pale brown with very little chalk but occasional fragments of charcoal and burnt flint. A thin and discontinuous chalk lens noted within 1620 and 1623 may represent trample associated with the digging of the post-holes of the second phase (B) of PS381.

The rebuild of the post structure (PS381B) involved a change of plan from a four- to a six-post structure, with a slight increase in area. This implies a complete rebuilding rather than simply a replacement of rotten posts. This second structural phase was contemporary with an extensive chalk spread (1665, 1648, 1653, 1568, 1625) composed of lumps of chalk up to 60 mm in a matrix of compacted chalk. The surface varied from being highly trampled and worn to being rough and uneven. To the north of the post structure was a slightly hollowed area; a patch of larger, rounder chalk lumps had been dumped here suggesting that the entrance was on this side, the greater strength of the floor anticipating greater wear.

On the west side some of the chalk spreads were integral with the first surfacing of a pathway (road 6) which was created and maintained along the western edge of the quarry hollow. The earliest chalk surfacing (1683=1904) overlay a grey chalky silt (1688=1905) which had accumulated on a natural ledge created along the quarry edge. The surface of the first 'metalling' was worn and trampled. Once established this 'road', remetalled on a number of occasions, remained in use throughout much of the rest of the fort's life. A hearth F305 was established on the natural chalk at the side of the road.

The chalk floor around PS381B (1665), the earliest road surface (1683) and the hearth (F305) were sealed by a pale brown chalky silt (1656). Above this was a localized patch of compacted chalk (1661) covered in turn by greyish-brown silt (1660). Sealing this, and the rest of 1656, was an elongated chalk spread (1643 and 1657) aligned with the west edge of the quarry. Cutting through this was a small beehive pit (P2573). Next came a further layer of greyish-brown silt (1644) mixed with some occupation debris. The layer is significant in that it covered the area of F286, north of PS381, and ran across the neck of chalk to F272: it was continuous with 1649, 1640, 1654, 1645 and 1659. Together this blanket of silt forms a convenient horizon dividing phases g-i from phase j. It was evident that PS381B continued in use and was probably still standing whilst the silt accumulated since, it will be argued below, the building was reconstructed in phase j as PS381C.

Quarry F272.

To begin with there was little activity in the base of the quarry apart from the digging of several small post-holes. Erosion of the western edge of the quarry gave rise to a chalk shatter (1909) which merged into a more silty deposit (1864) in the centre. Erosion and frost shattering continued creating a rather finer and more silty shatter (1906) which was equivalent to a yellowish-brown silt (1914), derived from the weathering of the rampart, along the east side of the quarry. Layer 1914 graded to the south, to become 1858 — a paler version with a little more chalk and charcoal. Following this initial phase of erosion a pit was dug (P2583). After it was abandoned it was left to erode and fill up naturally, suggesting that there was still little activity in the quarry.

After this a phase of intensive occupation began with the construction of a five-post structure of type K (PS386). It was relatively small, measuring 2.5 by 2.7 m, but with distinctive deep post-holes suggesting a substantial superstructure. From the number of recuts three distinct phases could be defined. The relationships of the post-holes to each other and to the associated layers was not very distinct but the indication is that the building remained in use throughout phases g-i. The fact that the central post was not replaced could be thought to suggest that the structure had not been rebuilt but simply that the corner timbers had been replaced (the central post having remained in use longer since it was protected from weathering). Alternatively the structure could have been totally rebuilt changing from a five- to a four-post configuration.

To the south of the building the early silt layer (1858) was sealed by a chalk spread (1857=1923) composed of small rounded chalk lumps. The surface was uneven but showed signs of wear and had been weathered. This was the first of a series of superimposed layers of chalk, alternating with silt, which built up to the south of PS386. First came a layer of pale brown silt (1678). This was followed by a chalk spread (1677=1694) which extended up the slope of the quarry. In the quarry bottom its surface had been worn smooth but higher up the slope it became more eroded and weathered. Overlapping this layer (in the hollow which still existed over the fill of the early quarry F318) was a patch of occupation debris (1849) containing charcoal, pottery, bone, daub and burnt flint. This was sealed by a grey chalky silt (1688) and a resurfacing (layer 1683=1904) of the path (road 6). Above the main chalk spread, 1694, a pale brown silt (1693=1676) had accumulated and this, in turn, was sealed by another spread of chalk rubble (1692) with a well worn surface.

This continual resurfacing of the area immediately south of PS386 presumably represents the need to keep the approach to the building serviceable. Less attention was paid to the east side of the quarry hollow where the accumulating layers were largely natural. Here the lower silt (1914), which pre-dated the building, was covered by a dump of angular chalk rubble (1920) approximately equivalent to 1923. Ph 9967 was cut through it. Then followed a layer of chalky brown silt (1912) containing some larger lumps of chalk and a moderate quantity of charcoal and animal bone. It had accumulated at the edge of the quarry and must have resulted partly from natural silting and partly from human activity associated with PS386. Over this, and outside the post structure, was a discontinuous chalk spread (1911). This was sealed by a thick deposit of brown clayey silt (1910) mixed with eroded chalk, the entire layer deriving from the erosion of the rampart. The equivalent layer on the west side of the quarry was a greyish-brown chalky silt (1905) which sealed P2583 and was equivalent to 1688. Over this was a further trampled chalk spread (1904 equivalent to 1683) which formed part of the surface of the path (road 6) the later layers of which have been described above in the consideration of quarry F286.

Towards the middle of the quarry hollow the chalk spread (1911) was overlapped by an occupation-rich silt (1913) containing charcoal, baked clay and other occupation debris. This layer appears to have accumulated within and around the post setting of PS386 throughout the life of the building, but before this the corner posts had been replaced and the central post was removed altogether. The high occupation content in the layer suggests that the area beneath the raised floor of the structure was used for some kind of domestic activity. It was probably at about this time that Gully complex 33 was cut. This comprised a curving gully (G321), dug around the south-east side of PS386, terminating on a two-post structure (PS388), possibly a gate, which underwent rebuilding on two or three occasions. G321 cut layer 1910 but its relationship to the chalk spreads on the south side had been destroyed by later features. PS388 was probably cut from the level of 1692 or 1675, the subsequent chalk spreads and silts accumulating around the standing posts.

The uppermost chalk spread described above, immediately south of PS386 (ie layer 1692) was covered by yet another chalk spread (1675). Then followed in succession an accumulation of brown chalky silt (1674), a trampled chalk spread (1673), a pale brown silt (1685=1922) and a more extensive chalk surface (1684=1915) which covered the flat area in the base of the quarry and extended around PS388 up to the edge of PS386. The surface of this layer was smooth and heavily trampled and appears to relate to the final phase of PS386. Cut into this layer were three post-holes two of which were sufficiently similar to suggest being a two-post structure here designated PS387. A small hearth (F345) was built in a hollow scarped into the surface on the line of the south side of PS386. Just to the south of it was a short gully (G322), 0.28 m wide and 0.22 m deep associated with a short mound of chalk (1921) presumably derived from the digging of the gully. The function of this complex of features is not immediately apparent but the fill of the gully contained a quantity of occupation debris suggesting some form of outdoor domestic activity.

This assemblage of features together with the floor with which they were associated (1915=1684) were sealed by a layer of greyish-brown slightly clayey silt (1918=1672) varying in thickness from 50 mm in the south to 200 mm in the north. Cutting it was a single post-hole, ph 9968. Then followed the deposition of a chalk spread (1917=1669) tightly packed and with a well worn surface. This was the final spread in the resurfacings outside PS386 that was contemporary with PS388.

The neck between the two quarries F272 and F286. On the neck of chalk to the south of F272 there were a few post-holes cut into the natural chalk and sealed by a chalky brown silt (1644=1645). In addition there was a two-post structure, PS393, and two four-post structures, PS383 and PS394, whose interrelationship is impossible to determine but both were cut by P2586, which provides a *terminus ante quem.*

Following the disuse of these structures the area appears to have been used for pit storage with P2564, P2567, P2570, P2586 and possibly P2573, dating to this phase. P2570 was cut through a silt layer (1664=1666=1667) with a few lenses of occupation material which extended around the northern edge of this area. This silt sealed the chalk spread 1669 and ph 9911 of PS393. Stratigraphically it was equivalent to the silt in the bottom of the quarry hollow (1916) but there was no direct correlation. Above the silt (1664=1666) were two small chalk spreads 1668 and 1670 and above 1670 was a further chalk spread 1663 which was equivalent to 1908. Another isolated remnant of chalk (1919) must have been roughly contemporary. Together these chalk spreads were similar in composition to the earlier chalk spreads outside PS386, and date to the final use of the post structure.

A small oval pit, P2571, cut the chalk spread 1663 and was in turn sealed by a very extensive layer of silt (which was given several different numbers) and covered much of quarry F272, part of the neck of chalk to the south and also part of the quarry F286. In F272 the silt (1899) sealed layers 1908, 1913, 1919 and PS383. It was equivalent to 1640 = 1645 = 1649 = 1654 = 1659 = 1644 described above under F286. It had slumped into the top of the silted up P2567 and over the area north of this. Overall this blanket of silt was remarkably consistent comprising a pale brown silt with a few small rounded chalk lumps and very occasional flecks of charcoal. It must have accumulated during a period of inactivity.

The reassessment of the stratified sequence (sequence A) in the contiguous area immediately to the south is presented in detail in the fiche section (Fiche 25:B1-10).

Summary of phases g-i.

Standing back from the mass of detail so briefly summarized above it is possible to offer certain generalizations. In the first place, at this stage the site divides itself into four separate locations: Qh F271; Qh F286; space between F286 and F272; and Qh F272. In the beginning of the period g-i the stratigraphy was discrete but as time went on, and the quarries filled with debris, layers became more extensive and some cross correlations were possible. The period ends with a phase of widespread abandonment and silting the only structure surviving (at least as standing timbers) being PS381 in F286. Table 5 offers a tentative correlation:

Table 5. Correlation of features in phases g-i

phase	F272	F272/–/F286			F286	F271
i2	silt =	silt	= silt			silt
i1	PS386C/GC33	PS387	PS393	P2570 P2564 P2567 P2586		P2562 P2561 P1137
h	PS286B/GC33	PS	PS381B			chalk levelling
g	PS386A	–	–		PS381A	PS380

For a more detailed assessment it is necessary to refer to the matrix on fiche 26. The accompanying plans (Figs 4.107 and 4.108) offer a visual summary. More detailed plans of the stratigraphy associated with the individual post structures will be found in the description of post structures offered above (Section 4.2.3) and the accompanying fiche (Fiches 19–22).

Phase j (Figs 4.109, 4.110)

In the excavation of 1986-7 phase j proved to be complex: it was thought advisable, therefore, to divide it into two separate stages j 1 and j2.

The principal features of phase j1 are summarized in Fig 4.109. Briefly: in F271 the area seems to have been left as an open space associated with PS379 on its south edge; in F286 the old post structure was rebuilt (or more likely

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the foundations were renewed) as PS381C; area F286-F272 served as an open working area designated CS58; while in F272 a circular house, CS60, was built. It will be convenient to begin the detailed discussion with PS381C in F286.

The rebuilding or refurbishment of PS381 involved the use of rather larger timbers than in the previous phases giving the structure increased overall dimensions though it is possible that the superstructure remained largely unaltered. The first chalk spread to be laid to the north of the building (1637) extended up to posts ph 9876 and ph 9827 and was integral with the post-hole packing. The surface was extensively worn suggesting an approach to the building from the north side. Over this had been dumped a layer of chalk rubble (1619) which extended both inside and outside the structure. Since its surface was uneven and unworn it seems probable that the dump had been deposited for some reason just before the building finally went out of use. On the west side of PS381 there were two chalk spreads, 1621 and 1622, roughly contemporary with the final phase of the structure. From their location it is evident that they represent surfacing for the path (road 6).

Sealing PS381C and the associated chalk spreads was a layer of silt (1614=1615=1616), layers 1614 and 1615 forming a continuous strip around the west edge of the quarry while 1616, with a greater density of occupation debris, sealed the area of PS381. It is possible that 1616 began to accumulate a little earlier than 1614=1615. These silts were stratigraphically equivalent to 1583 in the adjacent quarry, F271, and mark the end of phase j1.

During this phase, in F271 to the south, a thick layer of chalk rubble (1613) was dumped and spread to level the area: it averaged 0.3 m thick and was composed of rounded chalk lumps upto 150 mm in size. This layer was continuous with 549, 552 and 508 in F62. For the most part it was largely unworn (except where 549 was utilized as the floor of CS2). Layers 552 and 508 formed a strip along the west edge of the quarry representing the path (road 6). This open area appears to have formed some sort of yard associated with PS379, a large type K seven-post structure 3.7 m square. Though aligned on road 6, the building appears to have fronted onto the open area to the north. The recutting of most of the post-holes, suggests the structure was of two phases, though this may only have involved repairs to the supporting posts rather than a complete rebuild. Most of the structure itself lay in F62 (the 1978 area).

Sealing the chalk make-up (1613) was a pale brown silt (1612) above which was a thin charcoal-rich lens (1608) incorporating burnt daub, and burnt flint. This was sealed by another silt (1611) with a rather more chalky silt (1609) above. All these layers above 1613 were confined to the northern end of F271 where the layers slumped into P2561 and 2562. Apart from this the general area remained clear until a substantial silt (1583) was allowed to form blanketing the entire area. This was equivalent to 547A (in F62) and 1615 (in F286). It contains a high concentration of occupation debris and marks the end of phase j1.

Turning now to the area north of PS381, the silt which had accumulated over the neck of chalk between F286 and F272 was sealed by a series of chalk spreads (1662, 1639, 1641 and 1642) with one interleaving lens of silt (1646). It seems probable that these layers represent a consolidation of the ground immediately prior to the creation of an open working area, called here CS58. A detailed description of CS58 is given above, suffice it to say here that the main structural elements were a hearth (F285), an oven (F284), a pit (P2560), a two-post structure (PS384) and several isolated post-holes.

Further to the north, in F272, the layer of silt which marked the end of phase i (ie i2) was followed by the construction of a circular house CS60.

In summary, in phase jl the area can be divided into a northern and a southern half: in the northern half there was intense occupation activity manifest in the house CS60 and the working area CS58 while in the southern half activity was briefer and less intense and was followed by a period of inactivity during which time a thick layer of silt was allowed to accumulate.

Phase j2 saw large-scale rebuilding but essentially within the same grid of spatial organization which had been established in phase j1. A comparison of Figs 4.109 and 4.110 is sufficient to demonstrate the point.

The four structures lying within the limits of the 1986-7 excavation, CS2, CS56, CS57 and CS61, have all been described in considerable detail above and it is unnecessary to repeat the descriptions here. Suffice it to say that (starting from the north): the house CS60 was replaced by another somewhat larger, CS61; the working area CS58 was replaced by a house CS57; the area once occupied by PS381 was used for a new house CS56; the open area south of this was maintained as an open area; and PS379, to south again, was replaced with a house CS2. It might also be noted that the house CS3/4, excavated in 1977-8 replaced earlier post structures.

Following the disuse of CS2, CS56 and CS57 a thick layer of silt was allowed to accumulate. Over CS2 it was not differentiated in excavation from 523, with which it merged imperceptibly but the remnants could be observed under the packing of the post-holes of PS1. This has been redesignated 523B. Over the area of CS56 the silt continued as layers 1506 and 1581 and outside the house to the west and south as 1540=1559. Over CS57 it was designated 1571=1577. For the most part these accumulations consisted of a pale brown silt with small fragments of chalk and varying concentrations of charcoal and other rubbish. Layer 1581 contained flint nodules and some chalk blocks derived from the erosion of the rampart.

The stratigraphy over CS61 was more complex. Here the equivalent silt (1859) contained a considerable concentration of occupation material and was regarded, during excavation, as an occupation deposit within the house. The simplest explanation is that it originated as the occupation on the floor but was subsequently exposed and weathered at which time a silt component was added. Over this a cleaner silt layer (1856) began to accumulate but was interleaved by two discontinuous chalk spreads (1854 and 1855). The equivalent to 1856 on the east side of the terrace for CS61 was a rather more chalky silt (1863 and 1862) which had eroded from the rampart. It is the upper part of 1856 and 1863 which are the best equivalents to the final silt of phase j2 noted further to the south.

Phase k (Fig 4.111)

Phase k represents a significant reorganization after a period of abandonment. The terrace occupied by CS2 was now used for a new post-built structure, PS1, constructed on a base of seven large post-holes measuring 3.8 m square. It is possible that PS1 was constructed directly on the floor of CS2 with some silting taking place before later patching was placed around the top of the post-holes. No floor layers were associated with it and the silt (523B) which had begun to form at the end of phase

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j2 simply continued to form around the posts (523A). Immediately to the north of it was a completely open area where again the silt of phase j2 (1559) continued to develop.

The terrace created for CS56 in phase j continued to be used (CS59) but there were no structural elements erected, simply a roughly circular chalk spread (1506 and 1564) covering the floor area of the old house, from the level of which a large pit, P2549, had been dug. Another pit, P2550, was roughly contemporary. The simplest explanation for this arrangement is that the old house terrace was seen to be a convenient place to site a large pit to provide a flat working area nearby possibly for threshing. The details of CS59 are given above.

Immediately to the north, the site of CS57 was utilized for another circular house, CS55, the details of which are given above. The house was approached by a series of chalk spreads (1524, 1531, 1534, 1536) representing the continuous remetalling of the path (road 6).

North of CS55 the area previously occupied by CS61 was completely reorganized. A new roughly level terrace was created (F281) which necessitated the cutting back of some of the southern edge of F272. The levelling process seems to have been intended to provide a flat surface which was subsequently surfaced with chalk spreads: there was no associated structure. Irregularities in the surface, especially over the soft fillings of the earlier gullies, were made good with tips of chalk rubble (1590, 1593, 1544). The surface of 1544 was worn smooth and is equivalent to 1852. Above this a layer of brown silty soil mixed with chalk blocks and flints (1690=1696) had been dumped. This layer was similar to and probably continuous with 1545. Then came two chalk spreads (1543 and 1695=1851) before the area was levelled again with a mass of redeposited chalk rubble, soil and flints, variously numbered to record the differences (1850=1699=1639=1698=1689=1585=1589) but all essentially part of the same process of levelling. Overlapping 1589, at the southern edge of F281 was a rubbish tip (1588) consisting of a dark greyish-brown silt mixed with flints, charcoal and quantities of animal bone.

On the west side of the made-up area the chalk spreads were cut by P2575, the upper edge of which was surrounded by a circular hollow with a trampled base presumably resulting from its use.

On the eastern side of F281 the uppermost chalk, overlying the main spread was layer 1691 the edge of which contained the scarped edge of F281. This layer was probably equivalent to a dump of subangular chalk blocks, 1535, the surface of which was puddled and trampled.

The complex of chalk spreads and P2575 were sealed by a light greyish-brown silt (1680) containing a scatter of small chalk lumps and occupation debris. This in turn was sealed by a thick layer of silt (1679) which marked the end of activity in this part of the quarry hollow. The other structures to the south went out of use at the same time and were followed by a period of inactivity during which silt accumulated. CS55 was sealed by a greyish-brown silt (1525=1529). This extended across the south edge of F281 and merged with the base of 1679. No silt survived over CS59 but this may be because the area was subsequently terraced for a new building. Over PS1 lay a dark greyish-brown silt (523A=1512).

Phase l (Fig 4.112)

In this phase a single large circular house (CS54) was built covering the area occupied by CS59 but extending beyond it. The house has been discussed in detail above. It was rebuilt on at least one occasion. CS54 is very similar to CS7/8 some 17 m to the south. CS7/8 was also rebuilt. It is tempting therefore to suggest that the two houses may have developed in parallel with each other.

To the south of CS54 were a series of chalk spreads, silts and occupation layers. The lowest chalk spread (15 17) sealed the silt (523A=1512) which in turn sealed PS1. It was equivalent to the chalk spread (1521) immediately outside the door of the house. Above this was a thin charcoal-rich occupation layer (1511) continuous with 522=456. Then followed another chalk spread (1513) continuous with 533. This was roughly equivalent to 1510, a greyish-brown silt containing much charcoal and a few fragments of daub and burnt flint. Above 1510 was a thin skim of black silt and charcoal (1508). Finally came a small chalk spread (1501). There were no features in the area between the two houses a fact which, together with the stratigraphy described above, suggests that the area remained an open working space throughout phase 1, chalk spreads being laid as and when local conditions demanded resurfacing.

To the north of CS54 were a series of chalk spreads associated with pit digging. The earliest pits were P2545 and P2547: the latter was cut by P2548. Ph 9809 was also a small pit of this date. At the time of the pit digging, just to the north of the group, a crescent-shaped mass of chalk rubble (1533) was dumped. This was sealed by a thin lens of grey chalky silt (1532) which separated it from a further chalk spread (1530), composed of large blocks up to 300 mm in size (and sealing ph 9809). These dumps of chalk, probably deriving from the digging of the pits, slope down to the north and the west and were cut by P2544. These layers and all the pits were sealed by another extensive chalk spread (1516) cut by four post-holes two of which were of similar proportions and may have formed a two-post structure (PS382). Above the chalk spread, and sealing the post-holes, was a thin layer of grey silt (1515) mixed with some occupation debris. Above this was a final tip of chalk rubble and some flints (1514). The group of pits together with the associated dumps of chalk suggest that the area was reserved for grain storage in the early part of the phase but later was levelled and used as an open working space.

This phase represents the final occupation of the quarry hollow.

Phase m

Over the northernmost part of Quarry F272 over F281 silt (1679) had presumably started accumulating at the end of phase k. To the south of this, over 1514, a similar silt (1502) began to form in phase m. It was greyish-brown and contained small fragments of chalk and flints but within it at one point was an isolated dump of large chalk blocks (1509). The equivalent silts to the south, over CS54, were 1500, 1504, 1503, 1499. They were grey and chalky with some occupation debris probably derived from underlying levels and within 1499, where the layers had slumped into the top of P2549, was a mass of flint nodules which had tumbled from the rampart.

In the vicinity of CS54 there is clear evidence that the silt had been ploughed. A series of plough (or ard) marks (F269) were seen scored into the underlying chalk floors (1505 and 1521) and continuing up the west side of the quarry hollow in the chalk spread of the path (road 6). The clearest were running north-south parallel to the length of the quarry, which at this stage was still a substantial hollow. Much fainter were the grooves

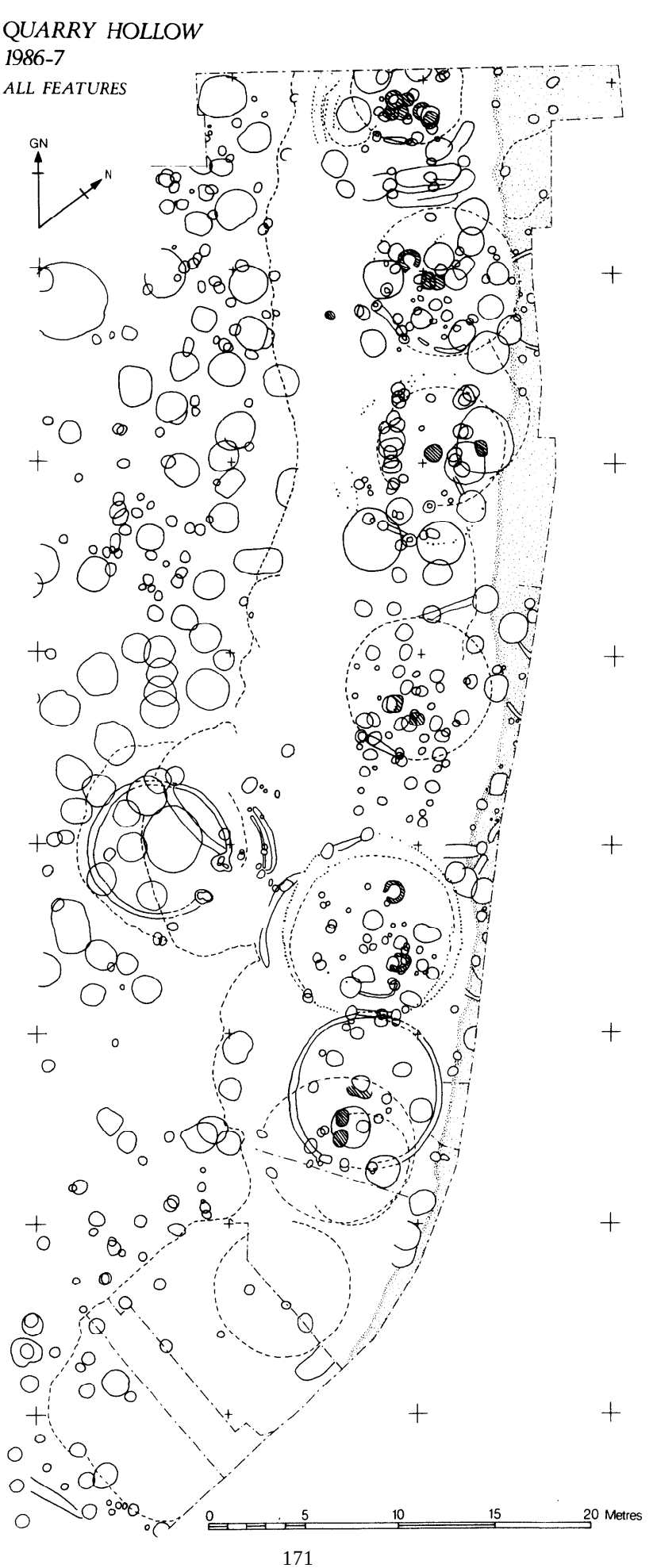

Fig 4.104

QUARRY HOLLOW
1986-7
PHASE a-e

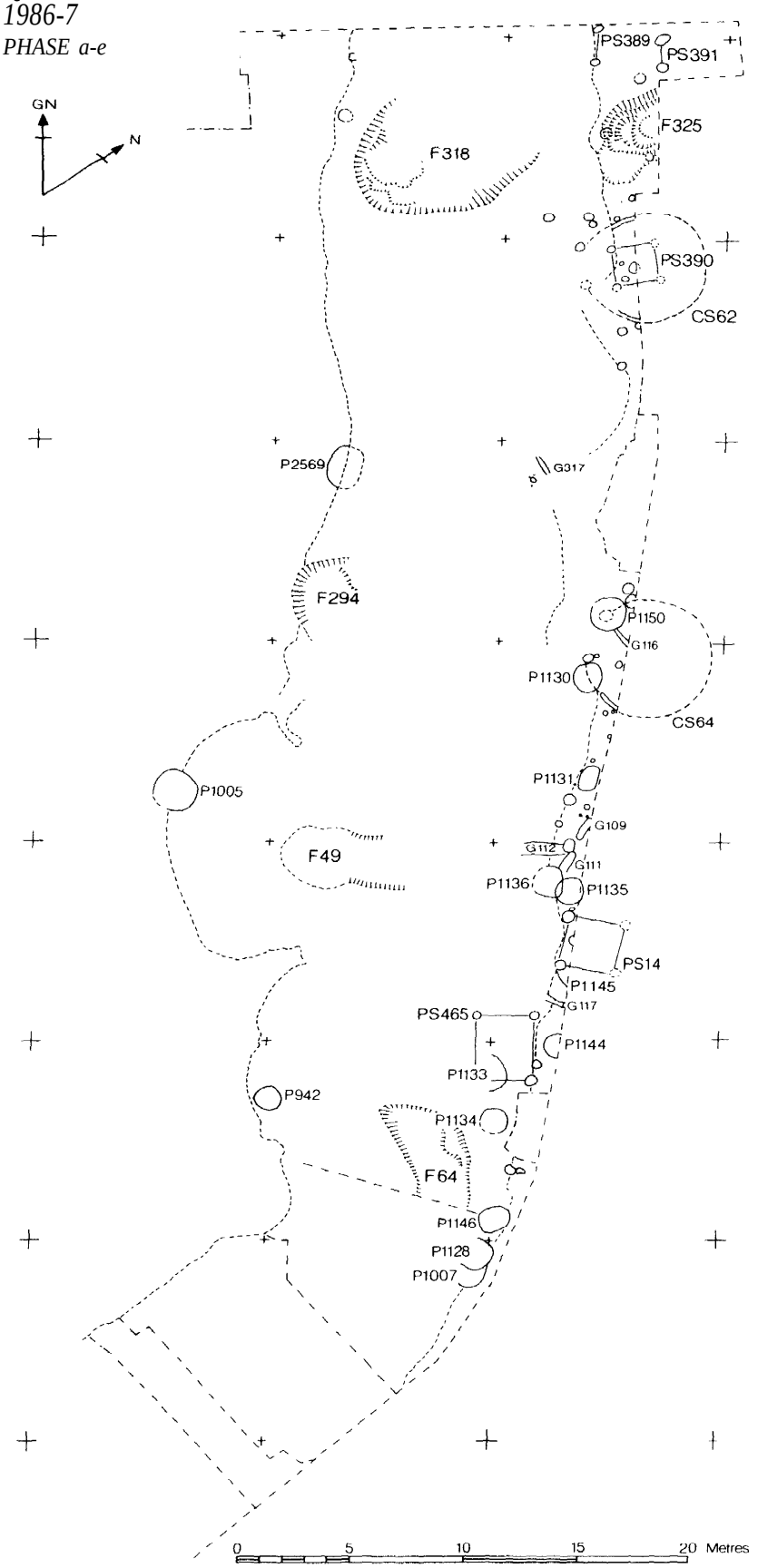

Fig 4.105

QUARRY HOLLOW
1986-7
PHASE f

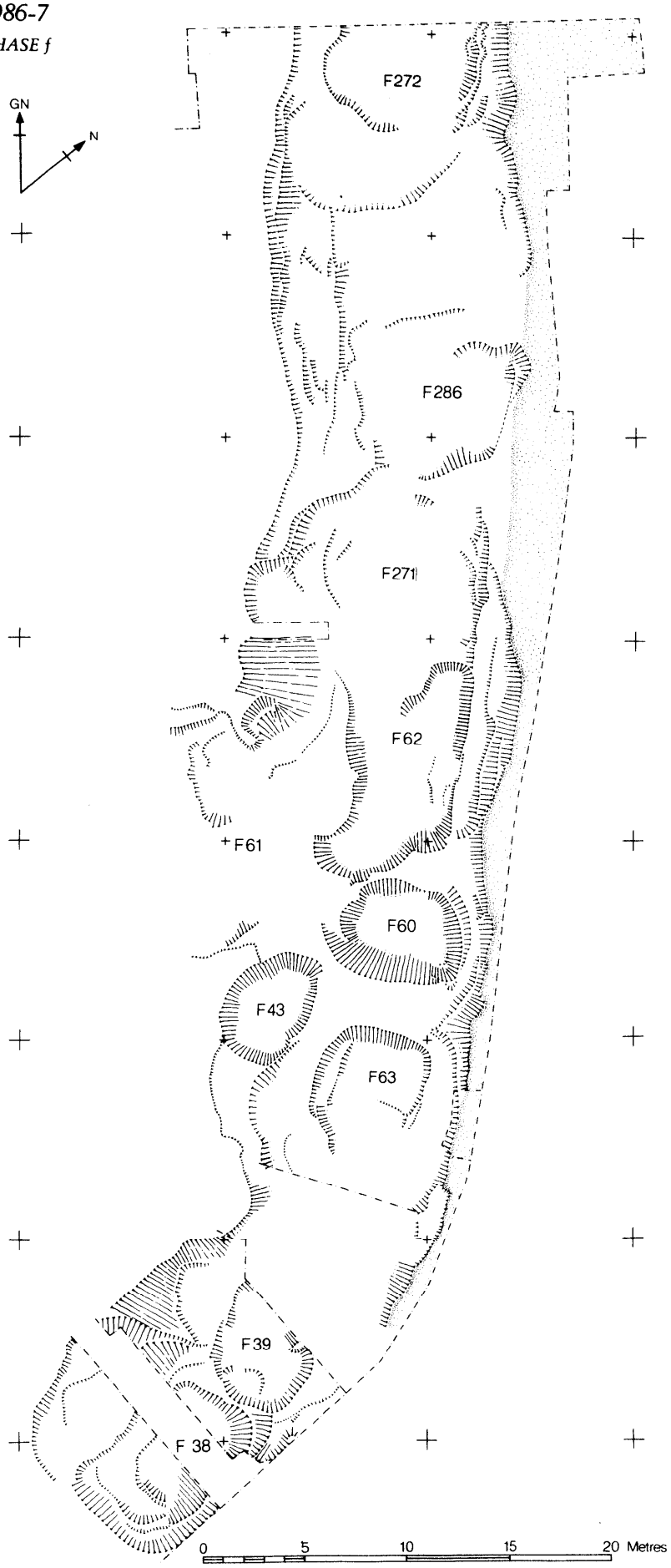

Fig 4.106

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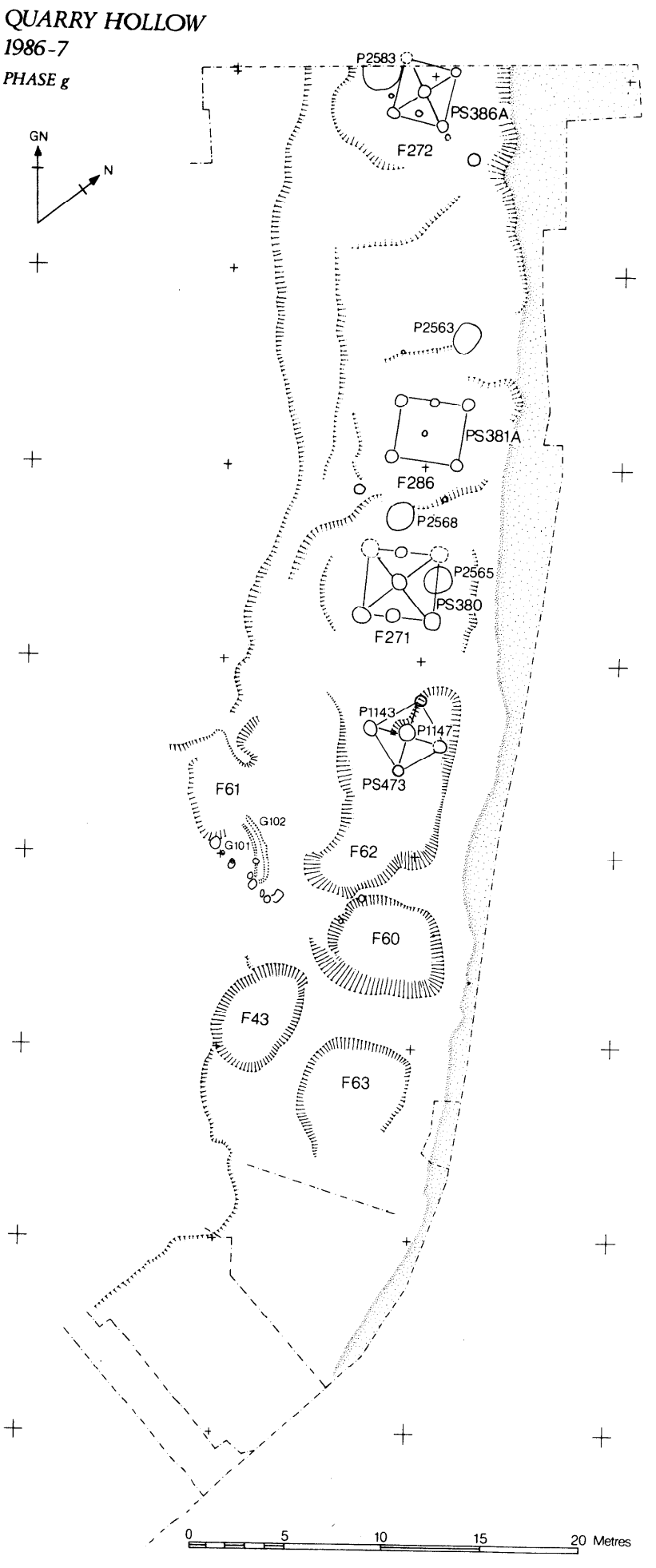

Fig 4.107

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QUARRY HOLLOW
1986-7
PHASE h-i

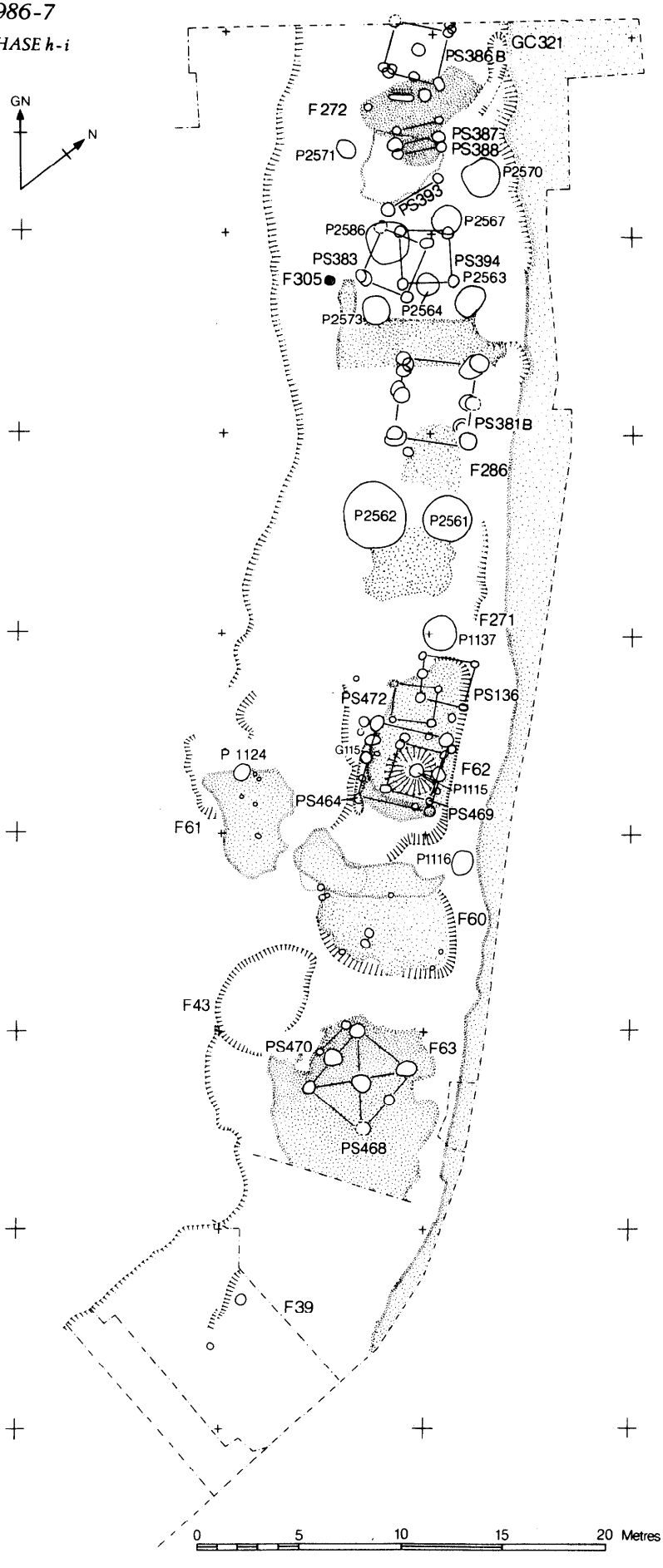

Fig 4.108

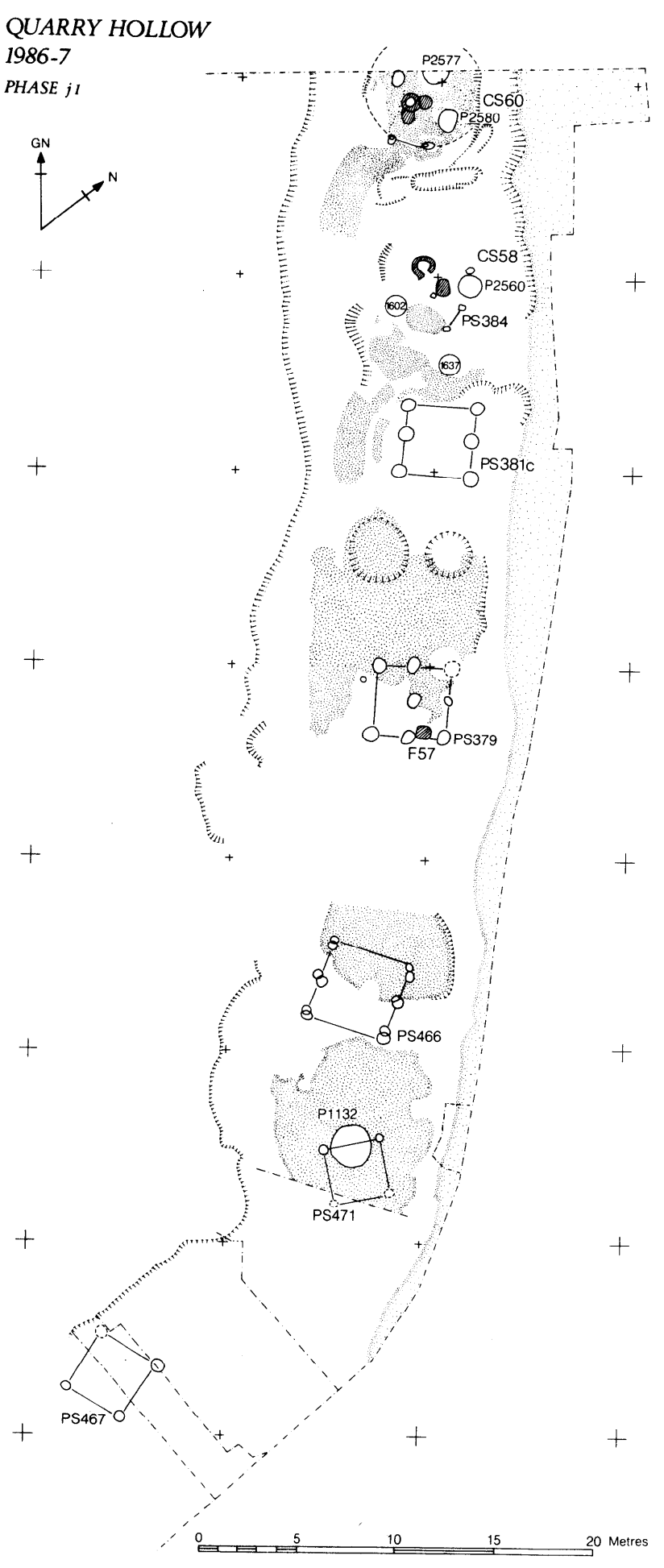
QUARRY HOLLOW
1986-7
PHASE j1
GN
N
P2577
CS60
P2580
CS58
P2560
1602
PS384
1637
PS381c
PS379
F57
PS466
P1132
PS471
PS467
0
5
10
15
20 Metres

Fig 4.109

QUARRY HOLLOW
1986-7
PHASE j2

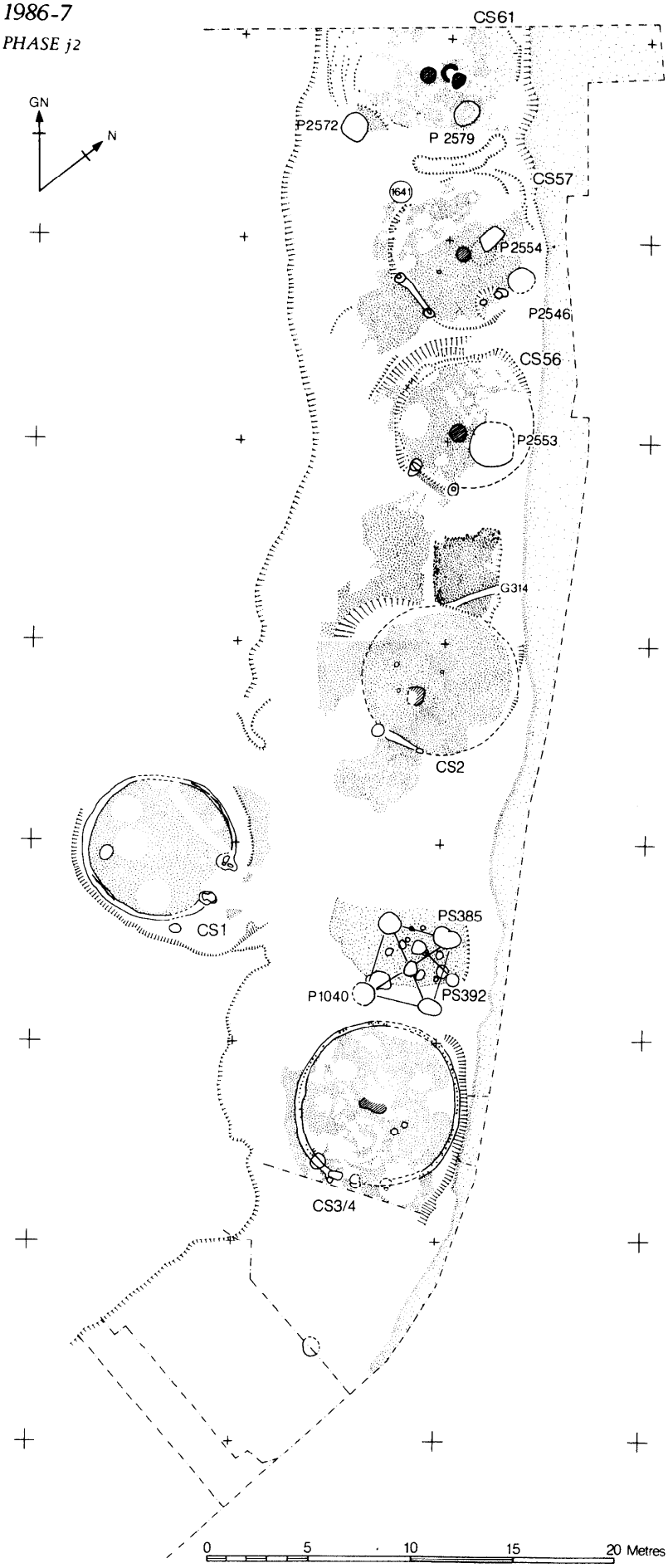

Fig 4.110

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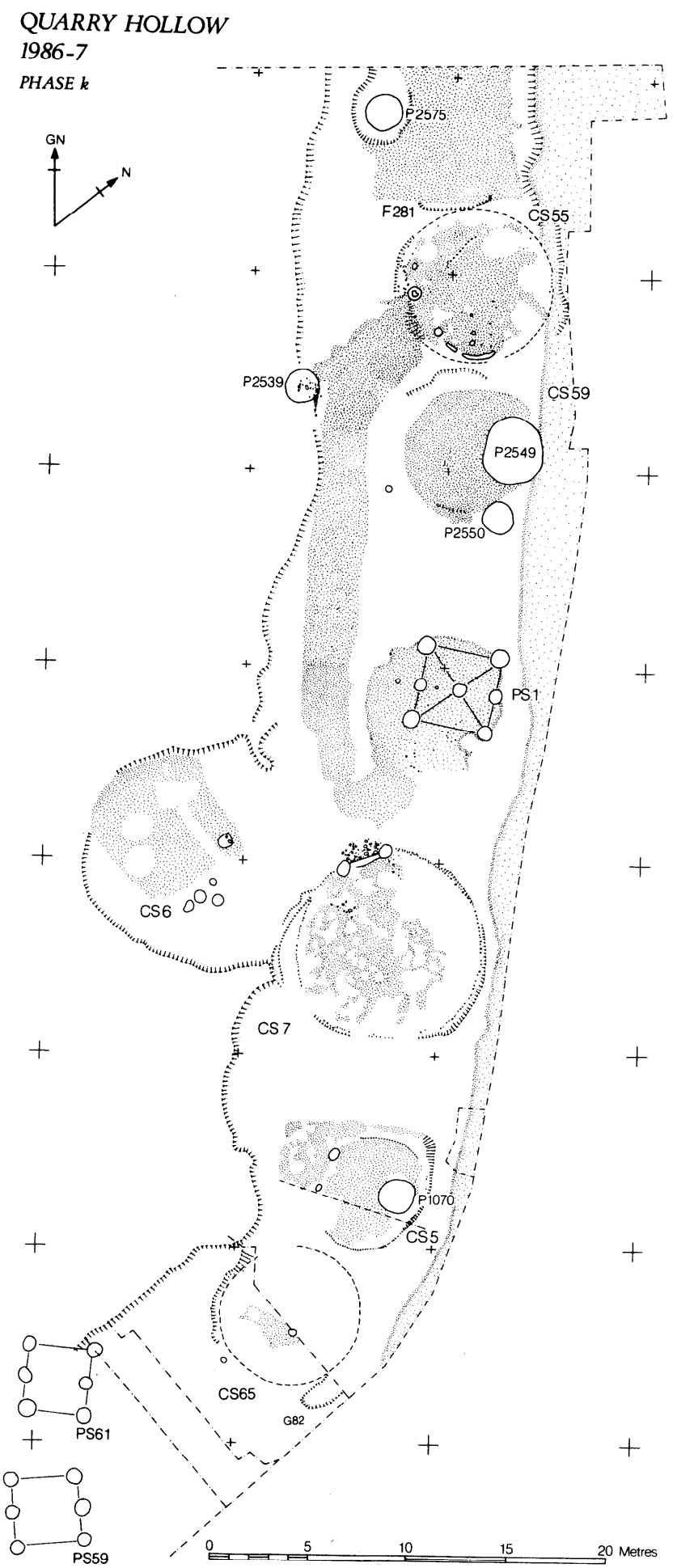

Fig 4.111

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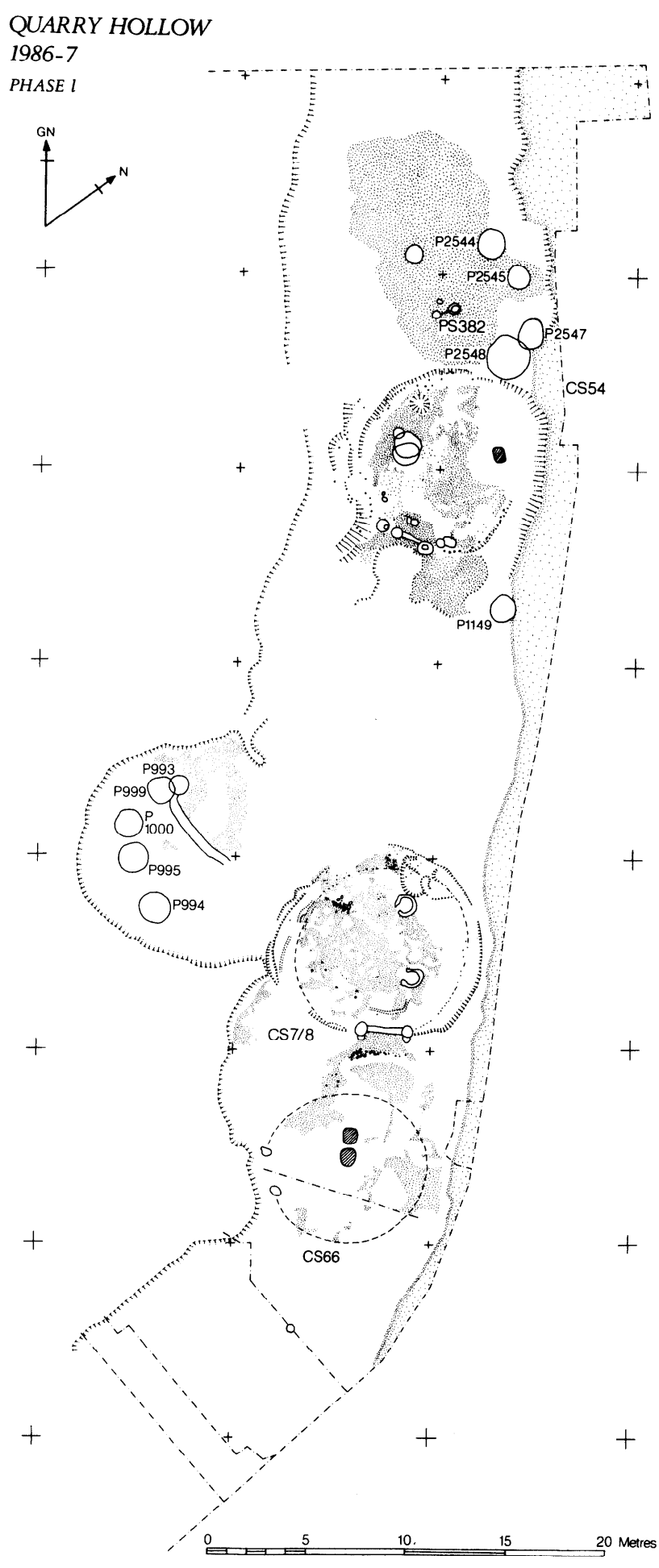
QUARRY HOLLOW
1986-7
PHASE 1
GN
N
P2544
P2545
PS382
P2547
P2548
CS54
P1149
P993
P999
P1000
P995
P994
CS7/8
CS66
0
5
10
15
20 Metres

Fig 4.112

running east-west which appear to have resulted from just the tip of the ard scoring the chalk and may therefore have been later after a greater depth of soil had accumulated. The best preserved were 70–100 mm wide and of variable profile though generally of V-shape: there was no evidence to suggest that they were asymmetrical. In those places where only the tip of the ard had scored the chalk the groove was 15 mm wide. The depth of the marks varied from 1–60 mm.

Since the activity of ploughing implies a certain depth of soil, it is unlikely that the ard marks immediately post-date the occupation of phase 1. It is possible that they represent farming activity associated with the farm established in the southern part of the fort in the latest Iron Age or early Roman period.

One feature which may have been contemporary with the ploughing was a gully G313 running at right angles to the rampart but turning northwards at the east end.

Sealing the final activity in the quarry was a grey-brown silt which had accumulated to a depth of *c* 1 m before the surface was stabilized by vegetation.

Summary of stratified sequence

From the above description it will be evident that the sequence observed in the 1986–7 excavation was complex — the most complex found at Danebury. It can however be resolved into a series of distinct phases which are best summarized in Table 6.

Summary of dating evidence

The ceramic dating evidence is summarised on Fiche 25. Phases a-e contain nothing later than cp 3. Phases g and h produce some pottery of cp 6. Cp 7 pottery appears first in phase 1.

4.3.7 The excavation 1984-5: sequence E (Figs 4.113–4.122 and Pls 21 and 37)

In 1984 and 1985 an area was excavated in the north-east corner of the fort immediately behind the rampart, extending from the rampart tail for a distance of about 20 m, providing a continuous arc of some 60 m in length. Over much of that area stratified deposits were recovered. An additional area, roughly 20 by 20 m, was examined immediately adjacent to the main area but here the natural chalk lay immediately below disturbed topsoil. The discussion to follow will be largely restricted to features found in the well-stratified zone.

The principal characteristics of the area are the rampart which bounded it on the north and east and the stratified occupation deposits preserved immediately behind. In this it is similar to other parts of the northern periphery of the fort the only significant difference being that the quarry hollow, dug to provide material for rampart period 3 was restricted to two deep delves, F264 at the north-western limit of the area and F223 at the south-eastern end. Between very little of the original pre-rampart period 3 ground surface has been destroyed.

In order to facilitate discussion the features of each period will be described in a clockwise direction by reference to the five zones NW, N, NE, E and SE, into which the occupation naturally falls. These zones are indicated on Fig 4.114.

Pre-rampart 3 occupation: phases a-d (Fig 4.115)

Nowhere, within the excavated area, was the rampart of period 3 removed to expose earlier features, though a few layers were observed in the sections of pits and will be described later. For this reason we are ignorant of the rampart sequence but given the two sections exposed, in 1975 to the west of the excavation, and in 1987 to the south, we may assume the following:

pre-rampart ground surface
a rampart 1
b occupation
c possibly rampart 2 and discrete quarries
d occupation
e rampart 3 and quarry hollows

Thus the pre-rampart 3 features span at least four significant phases covering a period of roughly two centuries and may be expected to show complexity and intercutting.

In the NW and SE zones the later quarry hollows have destroyed the original ground surface, removing all early stratigraphy and shallow features, but in between, in zones N, NE and E a number of structural details survive which can be assigned to the early period. Because of the

Table 6 Correlation of structures in sequence A-D

m			ploughing								m
l		pits	CS54			pits	CS8	CS66	open	PS61B	l
k	F281	CS55	CS59	open	PS1	open (CS6)	CS7	CS5	CS65	PS59 PS61A	k
j2	CS61	CS57	CS56	open	CS2	CS1	PS392 PS385	Cs3/4	open	open	j2
j1	CS60	CS58 + PS384	PS381C	open	PS379	open	PS466A + B	Pit and (?) PS471 pit	open	PS467	j1
i2											i 2
i1	PS386C	PS387 PS393 pits	PS381B	pits	PS136 PS464	open	open	PS470 PS468	open	open	i1
h	PS386B	PS388 PS383 PS394	PS381B		?P472 PS469 Pits		open	open	open	open	h
g	PS386A		PS381A	PS380	?PS473	open	open	open	open	open	g
f	Quarry F272	Rampart 3	Quarry F286	Quarry F62	Quarry F61	Quarry F61	Quarry F60/F43	Quarry F63	Quarry F39	Quarry F38	f
e	Occupation PS389 PS390 PS391 CS62 CS64				CS64			PS465 PS14			e
d	Rampart 1b and Quarries F325, F318, F294 PS391							F64			d
c	pause										c
b	Rampart 1a										b
a	Original turf										a

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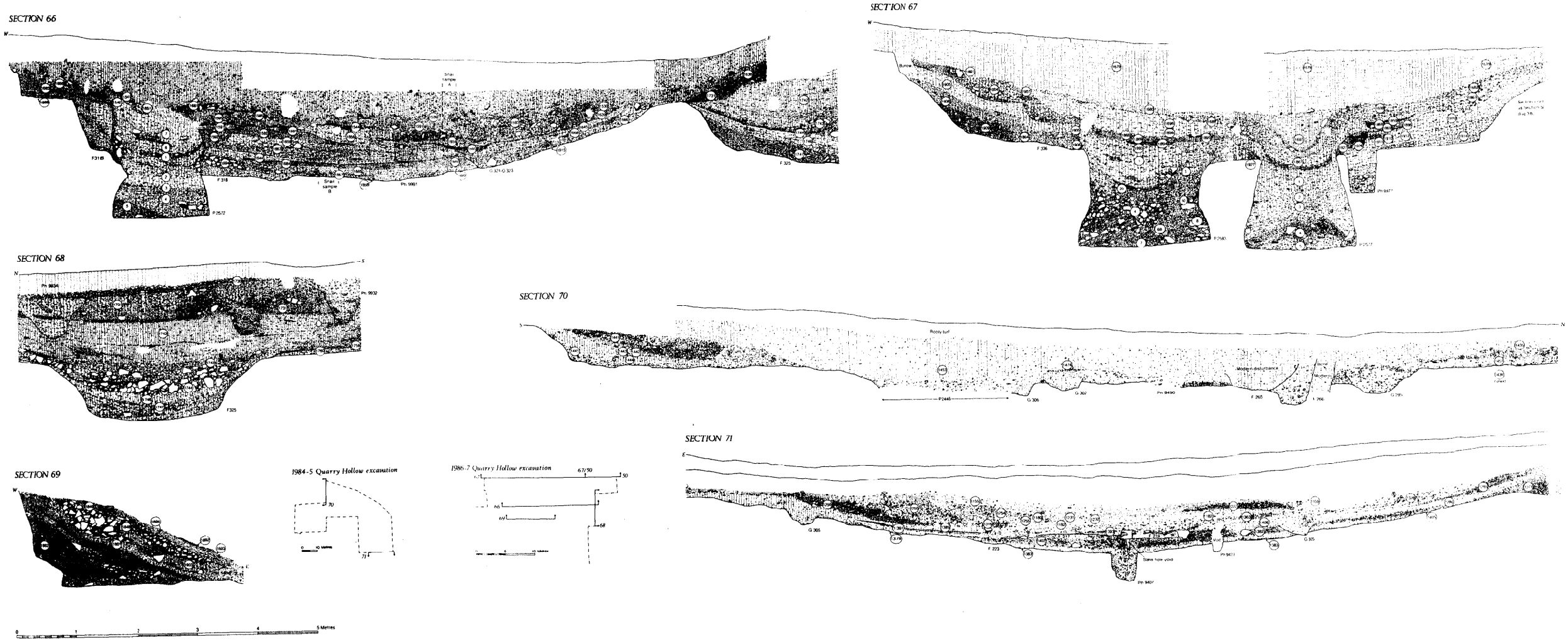

Fig 4.113 Sections of stratigraphy 1984–5 and 1986–7

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general lack of stratigraphical build-up in this area in phases a-f there is little positive evidence that all the features shown on the phase plan (Fig 4.115) belong to a-d rather than phase e or f but everything chosen for inclusion has produced no pottery later than cp 3. Moreover, the structures included are all typical of those of the early period found elsewhere in the fort.

The N zone was occupied by a small circular house, CS53, measuring 6 m in diameter: its stake-built wall was set in a narrow ring-groove and its simple doors lay on the south side. Broadly contemporary with this phase were two two-post structures, PS371 and PS372. A small four-post structure (PS351) in the same area is likely to pre-date CS53 because its two easternmost post-holes were truncated by the terrace created to take the house.

The four pits shown on the plan produced only early (cp 1–3) pottery and the top of P2423 was apparently truncated by the terracing for the house.

In the NE zone lay an oval structure (CS49) measuring 6 by 5 m with its entrance on the south. It overlapped, but was clearly not contemporary with the small four-post structure PS345. To the south, in the E zone, lay another circular structure CS37 6.5 m in diameter built in much the same style as CS53 with a ring-groove taking a stake-built wall and with a simple south- facing door. Between the two houses, but overlapping the site of house CS49, were 11 pits of which nine were heavily eroded beehive pits with largely sterile chalky fills. Some of these could belong to phase f. The two shallow rectangular pits at right angles to each other close to CS37 (P2394 and P2395) are typical of the early period.

In the SE zone the two pits, P2317 and P2321 were truncated by the quarry hollow (F223) of phase e and both therefore belong to phases a-d. The remaining pits shown produced no pottery later than cp 3 and could all be shown to pre-date phase g.

In several places on the east side of the site patches of stratigraphy pre-dating rampart period 3 were exposed. In the E zone an area of dark brown silty loam (1369) was seen, containing some chalk and occupation material and a concentration of articulated animal bone. This was probably an old ground surface. Roughly contemporary with it was a gully (G285) about 0.9 m wide and 0.55 m deep a short length of which was exposed but disappearing beneath rampart period 3 at both ends. It had been filled naturally with fine weathered chalk merging upwards to clayey soil.

In the E zone early layers were visible in the edges of later features. The earliest was a palaeosol (1411) formed on the natural chalk. It was 140 mm thick and exposed in the edge of P2410. Probably contemporary with it were the two post-holes (also seen in the side of P2410) here designated PS352. These could represent a two-post structure but equally could be part of a post structure of type C or less likely, type F. Overlying 1411 was a thin occupation deposit (1413) 20–60 mm thick, which consisted of a dark brown silt containing chalk lumps and a quantity of charcoal and daub. Directly above was a dump of chalk rubble (1412), mostly subangular lumps densely compacted and puddled like a floor surface. Sealing this (and in places 1411 and 1413) was a second palaeosol (1407) with a little occupation material scattered through it. This sequence of levels reflects the intensity of occupation in this area in phases a-d. The pits shown with broken line in the unstratified area contained only pottery of cp 3.

The period 3 rampart and the quarry hollow: phase e (Fig 4.116)

The tail of the period 3 rampart was exposed along most of the eastern side of the site but no part of it was removed. In the NE zone, it was composed of small subangular chalk lumps (1370) in a compacted chalk matrix. In the E and SE zones the chalk was somewhat larger and more angular and compacted (1410). In both zones the rampart tail sealed layers of phases a-d (1369 and 1407).

Two quarry hollows were exposed. In the NW and N zone the quarry (F264) was a wide shallow feature *c* 10 m across. It had a flat base with a steeply sloping south edge cutting into the natural chalk and clay-with-flints to a depth of 0.6 m. The slope on the north side, to the tail of the rampart, was gentler. Eastwards the slope was very gradual merging into the natural slope.

The quarry hollow in the SE zone (F223) was *c* 11 m wide and up to 1.0 m deep: it had gently sloping sides and a dished base.

The structural sequence in the quarry hollows: phases f-k

Phase f (Fig 4.117)

Phase f represents the first phase of occupation following the construction of rampart period 3 and the digging of the quarry hollows. It should be remembered that some of the pits assigned to phases a-d could, on stratigraphical grounds equally as well belong to this phase. The occupation areas are concentrated at a series of foci with blank areas of undisturbed chalk in between. These concentrations are much the same as those observed in phases a–d, a fact which may suggest a degree of 'territorial' continuity.

In the NW zone the earliest phase of activity is suggested by a number of pits and post-holes dug into the floor of the quarry hollow. The post-holes seem to be concentrated approximately into two zones but this may be entirely fortuitous. No obvious structures are evident though some pairings are possible (eg ph 9479/9387; 9505/9433; 9507/9430). One deep post-hole (ph 9482) is totally different in scale from the others.

Whilst these structures and pits were in use, material was being eroded or dumped along the south edge of the quarry hollow (Fig 4.113, section 70). The earliest of these deposits was a dark reddish-brown clay containing broken flints and occasional flecks of charcoal with areas of manganese enrichment (1438, 1445). The clay was completely dominant on the east, whence it was clearly derived from the erosion of the natural clay-with-flints through which the quarry was, at this point, cut. Westwards the layer became mixed with lenses of puddled chalk finally giving way to small eroded chalk lumps in a clay matrix. These naturally eroded deposits were thick against the edge of the quarry hollow, thinning northwards. They were overlain by a clayey soil (1444, 1447) which was also partly the result of natural erosion and soil formation. An early silt layer (1428) accumulated on the base of the quarry hollow and was overlain by a thin compacted chalk spread (1430) which may be equivalent to dumps of hard compacted chalk lumps, or puddled chalk (1439, 1443) dumped along the

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edge of the quarry hollow. In one area a light brown silt wash (1442) separated this from the next dump of small compacted chalk lumps (1441, 1446). These dumps may be detritus derived from pit digging or a deliberate attempt to consolidate slippery slopes adjacent to road 6.

Equivalent layers on the north side of the quarry are represented by a light brown clayey silt (1437) which had accumulated on the exposed surface of natural. Sealing this was a spread of chalk rubble (1490) packed in a silt matrix. This, in turn, was overlain by a layer of subrounded chalk rubble (1436) with a smoothed, trampled surface.

The N zone was occupied by a large two-post structure PS343 measuring 3.3 m and built with substantial post-holes. Nearby were several scattered post-holes and small pits. Some of the pits lying to the west of the structure and shown on the plan of phases a-d could belong to this period.

In the NE zone was one four-post structure (PS338) and at least one two-post structure (PS341). Another possible pairing may be ph 9102/9059. Several pits were found nearby.

In the E zone a greater density of activity and intercutting allow subphases of phase f to be recognized. The earliest features include a two-post structure (PS342) and several pits (P2404 and P2405 certainly and possibly P2396 and P2407). Following this two large four-post structures of type H were erected, PS337 and PS339 both on the same alignment and of the same size. One replaced the other but in what order is not known. South of this was another large four-post structure of type H (PS373). One post-hole was destroyed by a later pit but all the others are well preserved with post voids *c* 0.4 m in diameter clearly visible. The structure is roughly contemporary with either PS337 or PS339: on grounds of spacing PS339 would be more likely. Post-dating these structures was one cylindrical pit, P2398, similar to P2373 in the NE zone. Also roughly contemporary were P2397 and P2408. One of the latest features in the area, P2381, may have still been silting up in phase g. A number of isolated pits and post-holes cannot be closely placed within this phase. Post-dating PS339 but apparently preceding the silting of phase g was the early phase of PS340A, at that stage a type K structure.

Features were more dispersed in the central area. A two-post structure (PS463), replaced once may be represented by phs 8984, 8985, 9172 and 9173. South of these is an irregular and partially circular setting of small post-holes which could have formed some kind of structure.

In the south-east zone phase f can be subdivided into two clear subphases. The earliest occupation (f1) occurred directly on the base of the quarry hollow where a number of large posts were erected some of which were still standing in phase f2 since their voids remained visible until this time. The earliest structure was a five-post structure (PS374) measuring 2.9 m square with posts *c* 0.4 m in diameter. Contemporary with it were two post-holes outside the structure (ph 9555 and ph 9557) which could have been related to an access stair. PS374 was deliberately dismantled and the post voids packed with chalk and flint rubble: the two adjacent post-holes were treated in the same way. Immediately following this a new structure (PS377) was erected on the same alignment but slightly to the south. It was built in f1 but continued in use into f2. It was slightly smaller than its predecessor but with no central post though it appears to have had an intermediate post in its western wall. At the north corner there was another additional post on the inside of the corner post. Its function is obscure: it was not a repair timber since during the life of the structure it had been removed and the hole packed with flints against the still-standing corner post. Alongside the east wall was a two-post structure (PS378) which continued in use into phase f2. It is unclear whether it was a totally separate structure or in some way integrated with PS377. In phase f1 a fire appears to have been lit on the floor below the building: it survived as a thin spread of burnt puddled chalk.

It was probably in the late stage of f1 that a silt layer (1383, 1403) was forming: it was a pale yellowish-brown clayey silt, largely formed of material eroded off the rampart and from the interior of the fort into the quarry hollow and accumulating to a thickness of 100 mm. This was succeeded by the deliberate deposit of a thick layer of chalk (1402 and 1382) — both layers being part of a single process of make-up. The lower layer (1402), up to 0.25 m thick, was dumped around the outside of PS377 the trampling on its surface occurring while 1382 was being laid. The surfaces of both layers were trampled as one. The maximum thickness of this make-up was 0.4 m at its northern edge. The make-up was clearly deposited to form a floor surface around PS377 and PS378 and also ph 9407 the post voids of all of which showed through it. Within PS377 the surface of the make-up (1382) supported two hearths: F221 was cut into the floor and constructed, on a foundation of angular flints, of smooth puddled chalk. F222 was similar but most of its upper surface had been removed by the cutting of the later gully G271.

Many of the post-holes cutting 1382 were quite small and probably result from activity inside and outside the building. The presence of the hearths might suggest a domestic function but the total absence of evidence for walls in the surface of 1382 suggests that the lower floor of the structure was entirely open. The massive nature of the main posts strongly suggests an upper storey.

Ph 9407, which was clearly contemporary with PS377 could have been part of the structure or one post of a separate structure which lies beyond the limit of excavation. There were also two pairs of post-holes which look like two-post structures. These lie across the wall line of PS377 but since there were no walls they could be contemporary rather than later.

Phase g

Phase g was a period of abandonment between phases f and h represented by an accumulation of silt found throughout the area.

In the N zone, in the quarry hollow, a light brown clay containing some chalk and occasional flecks of charcoal (1492, 1467, 1478) sealed the earlier features: it averaged 30–50 mm thick, thickening eastwards to a maximum of 250 mm. In the NE and E zones the features of phase f were sealed by an accumulation of natural silt covering the whole area (1342, 1318, 1270, 1353, 1355). In the southern part of the E zone the silts could be subdivided into alternating silt and chalk washes (1317, 1337, 1362; 1359, 1360, 1361). Finally in the SE zone the occupation of phase f was followed by a blanket of silt (1406, 1378) which had accumulated naturally over the whole area.

The evidence is sufficient to suggest that the entire quarry hollow area was abandoned for an unspecified period of time.

Phase h (Fig 4.118)

In phase h the same zonal divide seems to hold good. In

the NW zone activity was largely confined to pit digging together with a few scattered post-holes. On the south edge of the quarry hollow a semicircular area, F225, had been terraced into layer 1446 which formed the chalk surface at this point. The base of the terrace was well trampled and a number of stake-holes were found, many towards the perimeter. The pattern appears to be random but they may represent a succession of windbreaks put up as temporary shelter. Infilling the feature, and extending beyond it were a series of occupation and silt deposits of varying character. Some contained a high proportion of charcoal, daub and other occupation rubbish (1496, 1448); some were grey silts with only moderate amounts of debris (1486, 1497) while others contained very little occupation material at all (1460,1449,1498). Along the southern edge of the quarry a further series of deliberate tips had been dumped: first angular chalk rubble (1495) and then chalky brown silt (1494).

In the N zone a long curved gully (GC24 = G288 and G289) was dug, the first of a series which was to occupy this area in subsequent phases. It was comparatively small and shallow and was probably dug for drainage, serving to define an open area behind CS36. On the south it terminated at a two-post structure PS376, possibly a gate. Several broadly contemporary layers were defined within the general vicinity of the entrance area. The earliest was a pale brown silt (1433) containing lumps of chalk and some charcoal. It was probably equivalent to 1491. Over this was a thin and patchy compacted chalk spread extending from the entrance area to the south. West of the gully terminal, and spreading down the slope was a more substantial chalk rubble spread (1484 – similar to 1495 further west in the quarry), up to 0.3 m thick with a heavily worn surface. Cutting this were G293 and G309. The latter runs parallel to G288 and may represent a second phase of the gully complex. G293 on the other hand lies at the top of the slope and could belong to this or any of the succeeding phases. Overlapping the chalk is a layer of red clay and flints (1431) derived from the nearby natural clay with flints. It is a deliberate dump and contains small worn chalk lumps and quantities of charcoal.

In the N and NE zones the silt which had accumulated naturally in the preceding period was levelled with substantial dumps of chalk blocks (1341, 1336, 1353) creating a solid make-up up to 250 mm thick which served as a hard surface from which a number of features were cut.

The principal structure to be built was a circular house CS36. It was erected on a flat terrace created by cutting away part of the tail of the rampart (on the N and E), layers 1341 and 1348 (on the S and W) and layer 1320 (on the SE). The resulting terrace was 10–11 m in diameter but the house was only 8 m. The wall was probably formed from small posts or stakes set in a shallow gully with a simple door replaced on one or two occasions.

Outside the house to the south were a number of post-holes and a well preserved beehive pit (P2371). P2381 may still have been infilling at this time but it is possible that the deliberate fill in the upper half of this pit may have formed part of the same process as the laying of the chalk spread 1336. The major structure dominating the area, PS336, was a large four-post structure of type H (measuring 3.5 m square). Either before or after its use a two-post structure, PS344, was built partly overlapping its wall line. Most of the other post-holes cutting 1336 were small, insubstantial and form no coherent pattern but one of them, Ph 9032, was massive. In proportion and fill it matched those of PS336 but could not logically form part of the same structure, though some association may have once existed.

To the south of these structures, in the E zone, was a six-post structure of type B 4.0 m square (PS340B). It was probably constructed a little earlier than the structures to the north since only its post voids were visible at the level of 1336. During the later life of PS340 a layer of chalk rubble (1350) was laid to consolidate the ground surface where severe wear had occurred.

In the SE zone, in quarry hollow F223, a circular house, CS51, *c* 6.5 m in diameter was erected (Section 4.2.1). The wall was built of stakes but the door was not exposed suggesting that it lay on the south or south-west side in the area not excavated. The contemporary floor was patchy and uneven but a central hearth was preserved. The house was enclosed by a drainage gully (G305).

Along the west edge of the quarry hollow were a series of silt layers (1374 and 1375) alternating with tips of chalk rubble (1371, 1372, 1373).

Although it is difficult to generalize from even a sample of this size the arrangement of the different structural elements suggests that we are dealing with two social units one based on each of the houses. The one complete example lying within the excavated area comprises a house (CS36) with its granaries in front of it, and a yard beyond with its storage pits beyond that.

Phase i (Fig 4.119)

Phase i represents a strong degree of continuity with the preceding phase h with both houses continuing in use though with some relocation of the ancillary structures.

The N zone was totally reorganized in this period with the laying of a considerable spread of chalk rubble (1464) much of it loose and angular, some of the blocks measuring up to 200 mm. The layer varied in thickness from 20 mm to 550 mm. It was put down at the same time as a penannular gully (GC26) was dug, enclosing an area 8.5 m in diameter, with an entrance on the south side. Inside was a large four-post structure of type H (PS347) surrounded on the north and east sides by a chalk spread (1489). The layer was well compacted at its southern extent and showed considerable wear on the surface. Laid into the surface was a circular hearth (F257) formed of angular flints set in a matrix of puddled chalk: the chalk layer which would normally have covered a hearth of this kind had been destroyed.

At the entrance to the enclosure, close to one gully terminal were the remnants of a layer of tabular flints (1483) laid in a matrix of puddled chalk. Originally the layer probably extended right across the entrance but had been largely destroyed by later wear.

In the N zone, immediately to the east of GC26/PS347, a thick layer of chalk rubble was spread (1477) contemporary and continuous with the chalk make-up to the west (1464). A few of the features cutting it may belong to phase i but these have been arbitrarily assigned to phase j on the assumption that the chalk spread was laid to create an open space. At the south side a layer of silt (1481) had washed down over the chalk but this was sealed by a further spread of chalk (1480).

In the eastern part of the N zone a new curved gully (GC25) was cut to replace GC24. It consisted of a substantial semicircular gully (G287 and G291) defining the west and north sides with a slightly inturned terminal on the south and a further short length of gully (G270) running from the entrance to the edge of the terrace for CS36. The layer assumed to be contemporary with GC25 is 1432 though no physical relationship exists between

them. It covered the central southern area of the enclosure but did not extend beyond the entrance. It was probably contemporary with the chalk spread through which G270 was cut. A number of post-holes cut layer 1432 suggesting that a large proportion of the unphased post-holes within the entrance to the north and west also belonged to this phase. From among these, two distinct structures can be recognized: first a two-post structure (PS370) at the entrance which could be a gate or a door of a circular structure which was followed by a large four-post structure of type H (PS349) measuring 3.2 m square. A second two-post structure, PS350, also belongs to this phase but cannot be related to the other post structures hereabouts.

Immediately to the east of the enclosure the circular house (CS36), built late in phase h, continued in use. Its floor was resurfaced, its hearth relaid and the door frame was probably replaced (above p 61).

In the NE zone it is possible that the two massive post structures, PS336 and PS344 may have continued in use but by the end of phase i they had gone and the site was covered by a natural accumulation of brown silt (1262) and a silty occupation deposit (1323). During this period a series of layers (1349, 1351, 1337, 1280) derived from the erosion of the back face of the rampart, were deposited over the area. They consisted generally of greyish-brown silty soil containing quantities of chalk rubble and some flints. A number of slingstones were also recorded especially in 1349. The clear implication, then, is that the old storage buildings were allowed to decay and collapse being replaced, perhaps, by new structures in the enclosed yard north-west of the house.

In the E zone PS340 had gone out of use and the area was covered by a thin brown clayey silt (1329). Overlapping this layer and continuing southwards were a series of dumped deposits and silts forming the upper filling of the old quarry hollow. Discontinuous occupation deposits (1212, 1326, 1335, 1345) were sealed by patches of clayey silt (1211, 1346, 1339). This area appears to have been given over largely to pit storage represented by five large pits (P2314, P2316, P2318, P2320 and P2377).

In the SE zone the circular house CS51 continued in use with the resurfacing of its floor with a discontinuous chalk spread (1391). A second hearth (F217) was probably contemporary with this phase and an oven (F219) was constructed at the same time. The gully around the house was partially recut on the northern side (G304). After the house had ceased to be used the superstructure of the oven collapsed into a mass of daub (1393) and a silty occupation layer developed over the floor (1385, 1275).

At the west edge of the quarry hollow the accumulation of silt alternating with chalk tips which began in phase h continued in this period with the development of a crumbly brown silt (1286) through which was cut P2356. Later a chalk tip with worn surface (1285) had been spread over the area.

Phase i is essentially a continuation of the basic settlement first laid out in phase h. The principal differences are that the storage buildings of house CS36 were transferred to the ditched enclosure while its storage pits which originally lay just beyond the enclosure were now resited to the south-west of the building. The southern unit based on CS51 continued much as before with pit storage to the north of it developing. It is possible that the penannular ditch (GC26) and four-post structure (PS347) which now occupied the NW zone was the storage component of another unit lying to the west in the unexcavated area.

Phase j (Fig 4.120)

Phase j marks a major reorganization in the social arrangement of this part of the quarry hollow area.

In the N zone the four-post structure (PS347) and its enclosing gully (GC26) went out of use and the area was totally reorganized. Two linear gullies (G303 and G306 = GC27) were dug roughly parallel to the rampart and some 9 m away from the rampart tail thus defining a rectangular enclosure in excess of 14 m long. A gap between the gully terminals, constituting the entrance, was contrived immediately in front of a complex two-post structure (PS348) which presumably represents a gate feature. If so it must be free-standing (and ?symbolic) for no trace of an accompanying fence was found. Within the enclosure the chalk spread (1477), laid down in the preceding period, continued to serve as the ground surface. Through this several large storage pits were dug.

G303 butts up to the circular enclosure gully GC28 (which succeeds GC25 in much the same location). GC28 (composed of G286 and G297) was the western side of a roughly circular enclosed area of which the eastern side was represented only by a short length of gully (G308) to the east of the entrance gap. The area enclosed was about 10 m in diameter. To the east CS36 had gone out of use leaving only a slowly silting up hollow.

The NE zone was now occupied by a large circular working area (CS50) enclosed by a penannular ditch (G275 = GC22) delimiting an area 12–13 m in diameter: around the inner lip of the ditch was a low bank formed of material thrown out of the ditch. The enclosed area was filled with a mass of structural and occupation debris including several hearths, an oven, dumps of daub and other burnt debris. Since there were no post-holes or other features which could be interpreted as evidence of superstructure, it must be concluded that the working area was entirely open. The entrance lay on the south side where a gap in the ditch was found to be metalled with spreads of chalk (1314 and 1299) which ran south to the door of CS38.

The circular structure, CS38, occupied the E and part of the SE zone. The house, measuring 8.5 m in diameter was stake-built with its door facing the north-west. It had undergone renovation several times. The features from its earliest phase were not well preserved though part of the wall slot survived on the west together with areas of chalk flooring and part of a chalk spread in front of the doorsill. During the second phase the position of the doorposts was more evident and the wall was realigned in a new slot with stake-holes in the base. Inside the floor was remetalled with chalk rubble (1214, 1343) while just outside the door the approach was consolidated with additional tips of chalk (1312, 1301). A large drainage gully G27 was now cut around the western side of the house: in form and function it was very similar to GC22.

The area immediately to the south-west of the house was occupied by a two-post structure, PS346, associated with a chalk spread (1363). These features were sealed by accumulations of chalky silt (1182, 1316, 1328) which were cut by P2366. West of CS38, along the upper slopes of the quarry hollow, a darkish brown silt (1282) was allowed to accumulate.

Phase k (Fig 4.121)

Phase k represented a degree of continuity with the preceding period in that CS50 and CS38 continued in use but several new structures were added.

In the NW zone a new circular house, CS52, was

constructed directly over the area once enclosed by GC26 (above pp 79–80). The house was 6 m in diameter with its doorway of double posts facing south. No structural evidence of the wall survived but its position was neatly outlined by the edge of its floor of compacted chalk (1458). This had been worn smooth, especially in the centre around the hearth (F249). The northern part of the floor had been partly resurfaced with more rubbly chalk (1461). Outside the door of the house there was a threshold of chalk rubble (1472) packed against the doorsill. At first a hollow-way formed along the path approaching the door and in the hollow-way and over much of the surrounding area an extensive occupation deposit had accumulated (1468, 1462, 1465, 1466, 1470, 1475). The layers more distant from the building had a higher silt and chalk content and probably accumulated over a longer period of time, compared to those immediately in front of the door which were sealed by a substantial chalk spread (1456). This formed a pathway running south from the door for 5.5 m. Within the house the floor was sealed by an occupation deposit (1459) which consisted of dark greyish-brown silt containing quantities of charcoal, pottery and bone.

The area immediately to the east of CS52 seems to have reverted once more to being an open area. It was sealed by a series of light brown clayey silts containing some small rounded chalk lumps (1463, 1471, 1474, 1476), which developed largely as the result of natural processes.

In the N zone GC28 was replaced by GC23. The new gully complex comprised two semicircular lengths of gully (G268 and G294) enclosing an oval area roughly 9.5 by 15 m. The entrance gap 5 m wide lay on the south side. Inside there is little evidence of structural activity or occupation. It is, however, possible that some of the pits cutting layer 1348 (of phase h) could belong in this later phase. Some remnants of puddled chalk spread (layers 1187 and 1379) are contemporary with G268.

In the NE zone the ditched enclosure, GC22, continued to be a prominent feature and at one stage the bank was heightened (1174) but the ditch had started silting up during the preceding period and this process was completed in phase k. This is demonstrated by the fact that the extensive chalk spread (1202) laid down outside the door of CS38 partly seals the ditch fill. Within the enclosure the hearths and oven were swept away and a massive five-post structure, PS335, was constructed. It seems to have remained in use for some time since a considerable thickness of clean silt (1207, 1236) accumulated around it to a depth of 0.25 m. The approach to the building remained through the original entrance gap and it was in this area that dumps of occupation material mixed with layers of silting occurred. It is probable that this rubbish was cleared out of the nearby house CS38 and was nothing to do with the use of PS335 since the silt immediately around it was devoid of occupation debris.

In the E and SE zones house CS38 continued in use in its final form. The original door was retained but the wall was completely rebuilt in a new wall slot (G272). The floor and the threshold were resurfaced and extensive spreads of chalk rubble (1202) paved the area outside the door. The drainage gully (G271) was gradually allowed to silt up and finally the muddy hollow formed in the top was filled with a dump of chalk rubble (1199, 1198, 1237).

To the west of CS38 along the upper slopes of the quarry hollow a series of deliberate tips of large chalk rubble in dark greyish-brown silt (1284, 1293, 1292, 1290 and 1287) were built out to form a level platform continuous with the semicircular area terraced into the natural chalk to the west. It was on this terrace that a new house CS39 was built. It measured 8 m in diameter with its double door facing north. The wall line was defined on the west by a ring groove (G265). The house features were poorly preserved but a remnant of its floor and hearth (F210) was found, partly subsided into the top of P2352.

The structures of phase k represent the last phase of extensive occupation on this part of the site.

Phase l (Fig 4.122)

Activity in this late phase was limited and probably occurred after the main phase of occupation of the fort was over. The only new structure was found in the NW zone. This was a two-post structure, PS375, cut into the edge of 1456 which was still exposed and served as the contemporary ground surface. It was formed of two large post-holes in one of which was a clear rectangular post void which was continuous wih a slot (F250) running between the two posts. The fill of the slot and the post voids was fine black charcoal, presumably the remains of timbers burnt *in situ*. There was chalk rubble packing along the west edge where the chalk surface (1456) was missing. An arc of stake-holes and two other small post-holes also belong to this phase.

To the north the site of CS52 was covered by a brown chalky silt (1457) containing little occupation material. This was cut by P2447 which had a human skeleton placed on the bottom before it was allowed to fill up naturally.

Elsewhere on the site three pits have been selected, on various grounds, for placing in this late phase. P2410 cut G310 which is itself of phase l but both pits 2426 and 2346 could, on stratigraphical grounds be placed in the preceding phase.

Four linear gullies (G292, G277, G278 and G310) appear to belong late in the sequence: all extend from the rampart at right angles and all were of similar proportions with natural chalky silt fills. Interpretation is difficult but one possibility is that they were the ends of field ditches preserved where they were deepest cutting the eroded tail of the rampart and shallowing to the interior.

In the NE zone there were a series of chalk dumps (1172, 1178, 1175, 1195) forming a roughly trapezoidal-shaped platform and incorporating the banks of GC22. These layers were partly overlain by a dump of clayey brown silt (1189) over which a further series of chalk spreads had been tipped (1190, 1177, 1176, 1194 and 1196) to form a level platform. All the spreads were composed of random tips of angular chalk in a matrix of fine chalk and greyish-brown silt except for 1190 which comprised a series of large rounded blocks (100–200 mm in size) arranged in a definite NE-SW alignment continuing the line of G277. To the west of it, at a lower level, were similar blocks possibly forming a deliberate rough-laid surface. On the east side of the alignment was an oblong area 1.4 by 0.56 m covered by a smooth worn chalk surface of small chalk lumps hard packed in pounded chalk. These layers are evidently of structural significance but the nature of the building of which they form a part, is obscure.

Phase m

The whole of the stratified area was finally covered by a series of naturally accumulated silts: 1151, 1156, 1158, 1160 over the chalk surfaces of phase 1 and the area to the south; 1166 and 1155 sealing CS38; 1452, 1469, 1485,

Link to Next Section

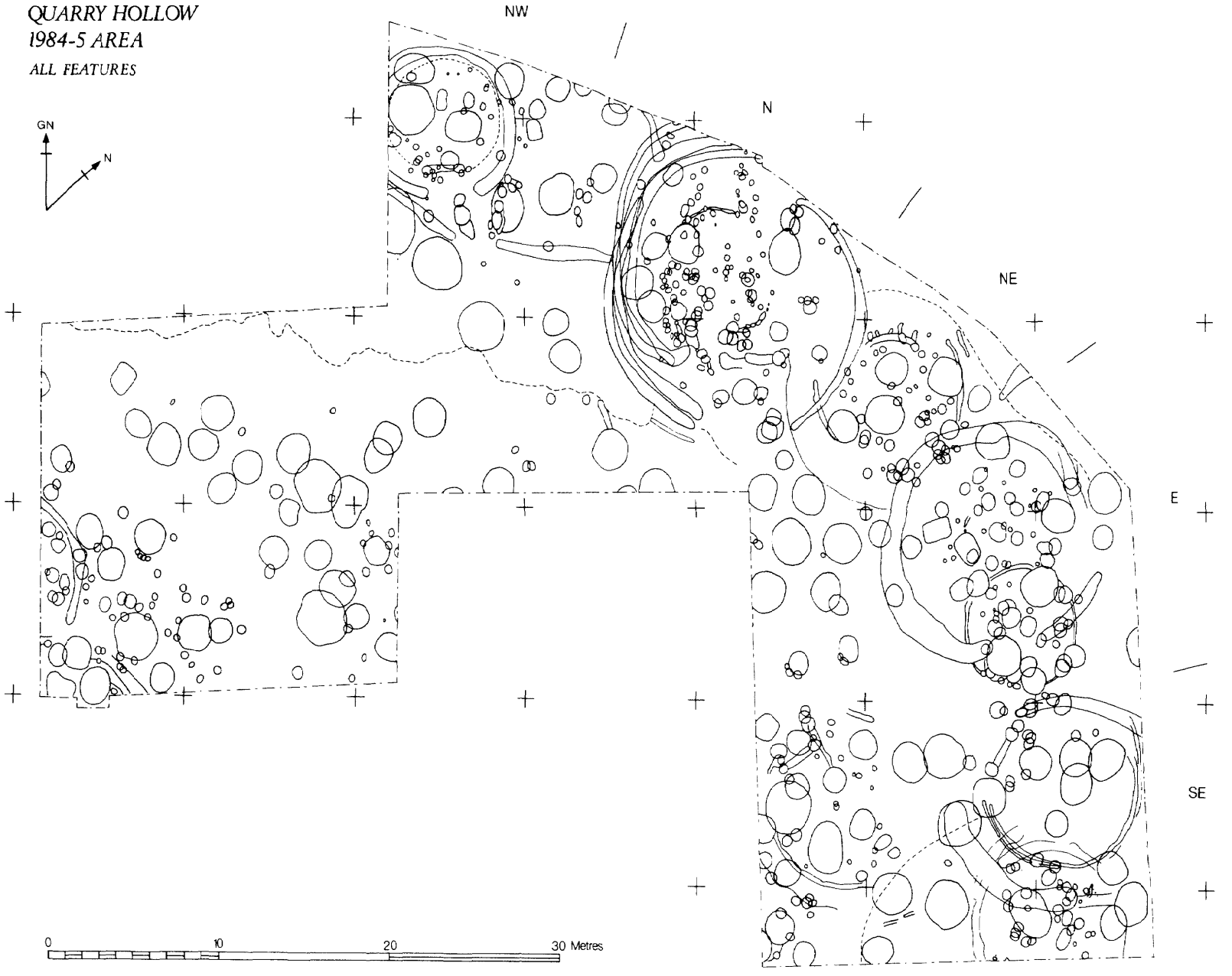
QUARRY HOLLOW
1984-5 AREA
ALL FEATURES
GN
N
NW
N
NE
E
SE
0
10
20
30 Metres

Fig 4.114

QUARRY HOLLOW
1984-5 AREA
PHASE a-d

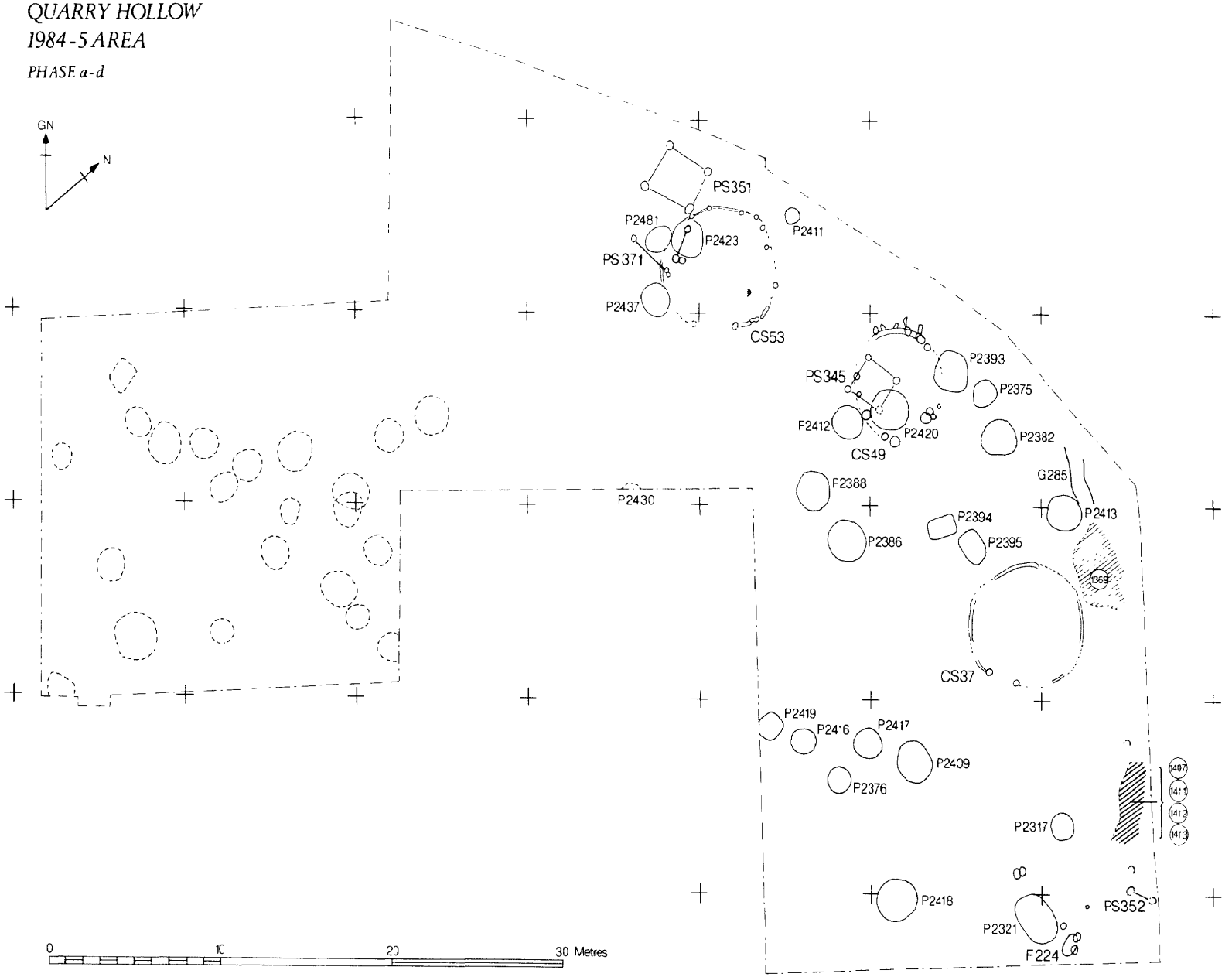

Fig 4.115

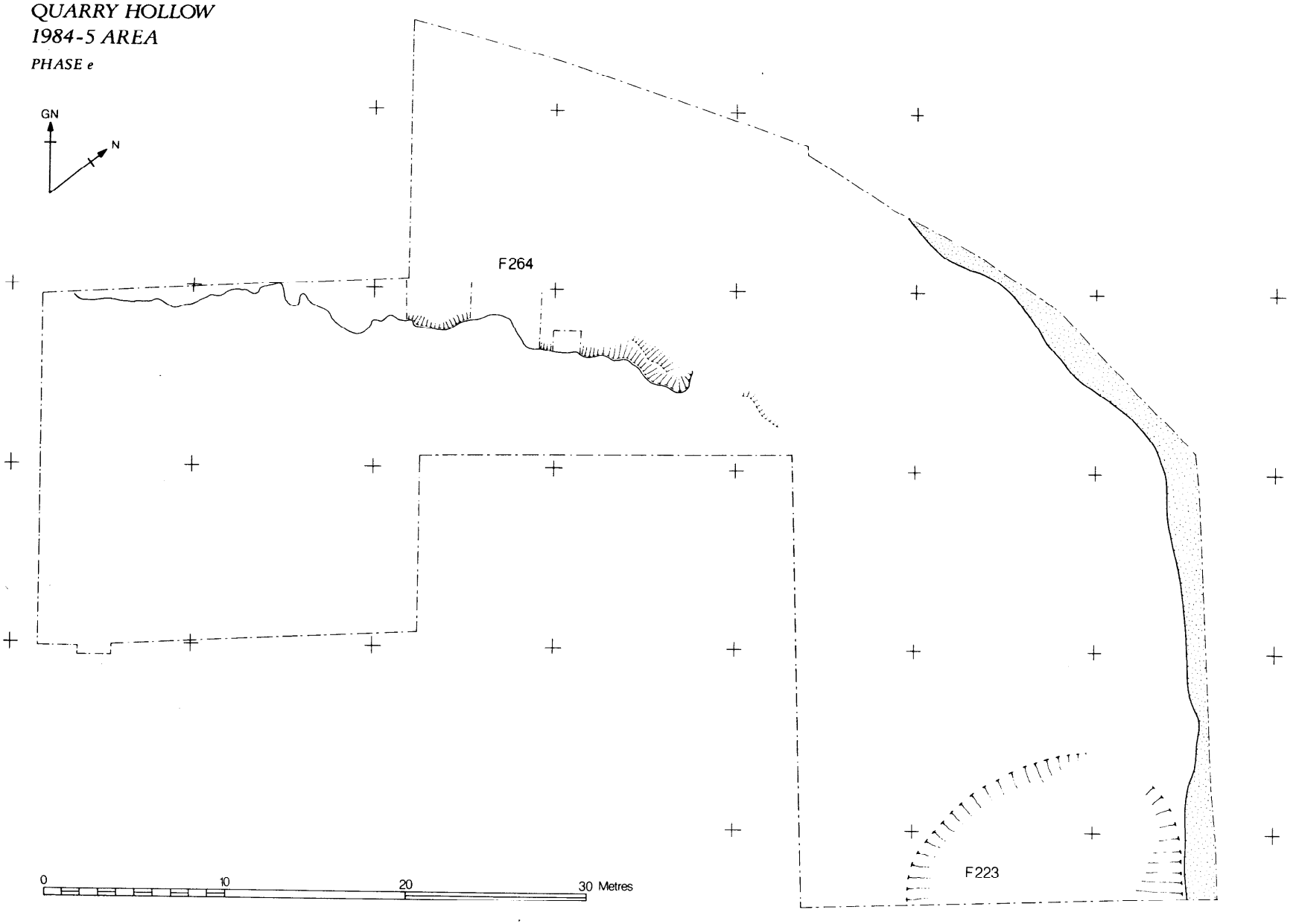
QUARRY HOLLOW
1984-5 AREA
PHASE e
GN
N
F264
F223
0
10
20
30 Metres

Fig 4.116

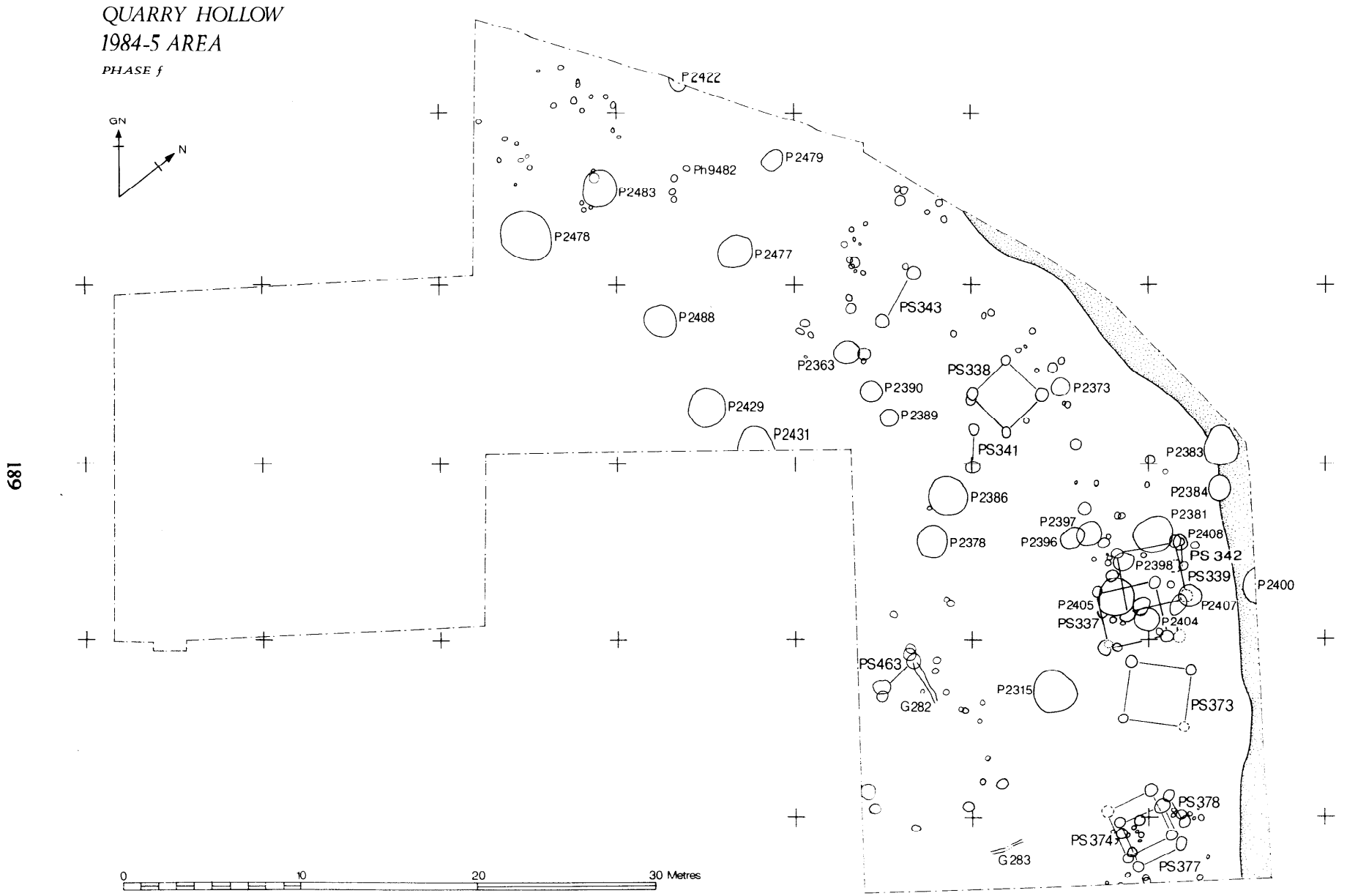
QUARRY HOLLOW
1984-5 AREA
PHASE f
GN
N
P2422
P2479
Ph9482
P2483
P2478
P2477
P2488
PS343
P2363
PS338
P2373
P2390
P2389
P2429
P2431
PS341
P2383
P2384
P2386
P2381
P2397
P2396
P2408
P2378
PS 342
P2398
PS339
P2400
P2405
P2407
PS337
P2404
PS463
P2315
G282
PS373
PS378
PS374
G283
PS377
0
10
20
30 Metres

Fig 4.117

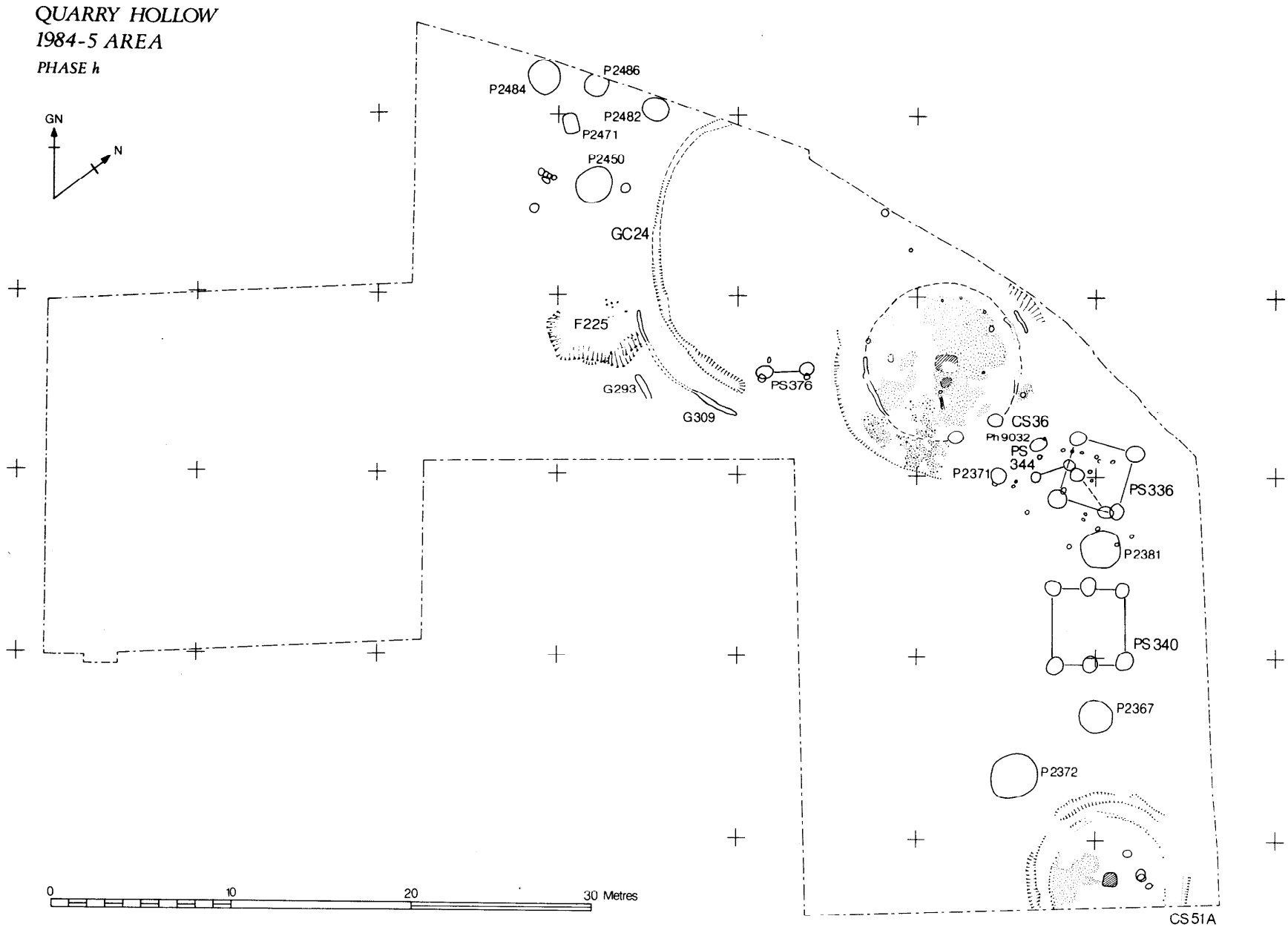

Fig 4.118

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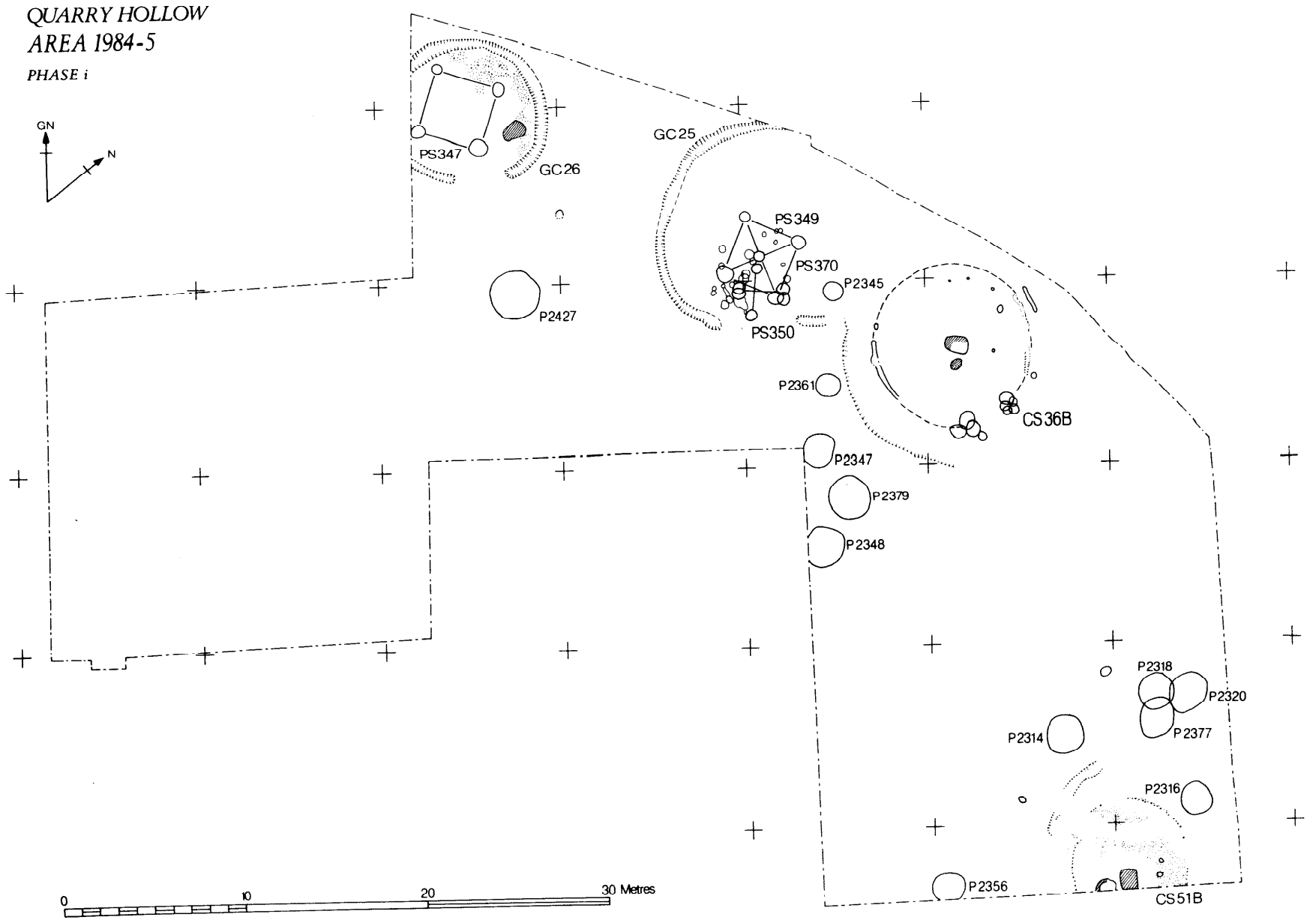

Fig 4.119

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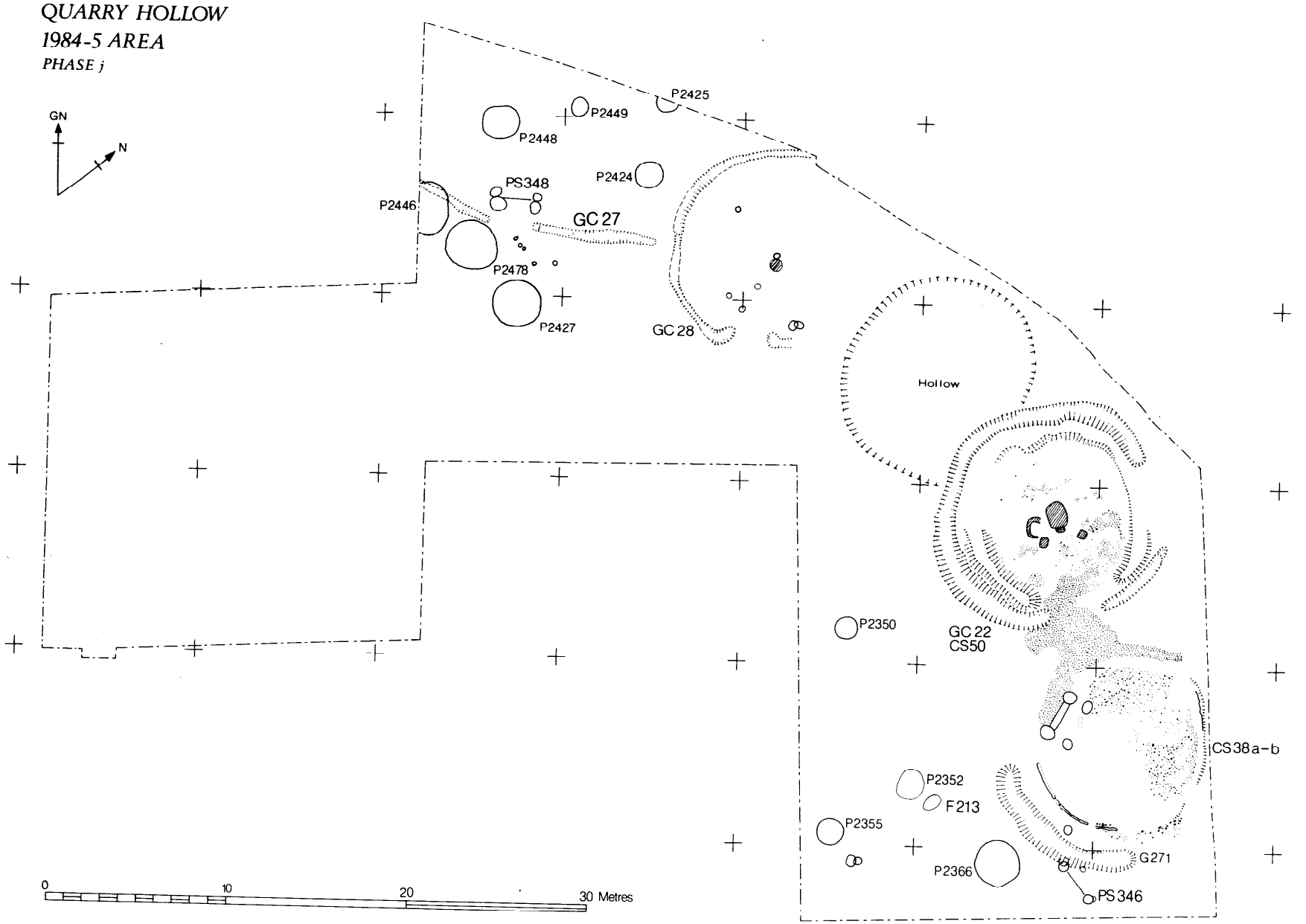
QUARRY HOLLOW
1984-5 AREA
PHASE j
GN
N
P2425
P2449
P2448
P2424
PS348
P2446
GC 27
P2478
P2427
GC 28
Hollow
P2350
GC 22
CS50
CS38a-b
P2352
F213
P2355
P2366
G271
PS346
0
10
20
30 Metres

Fig 4.120

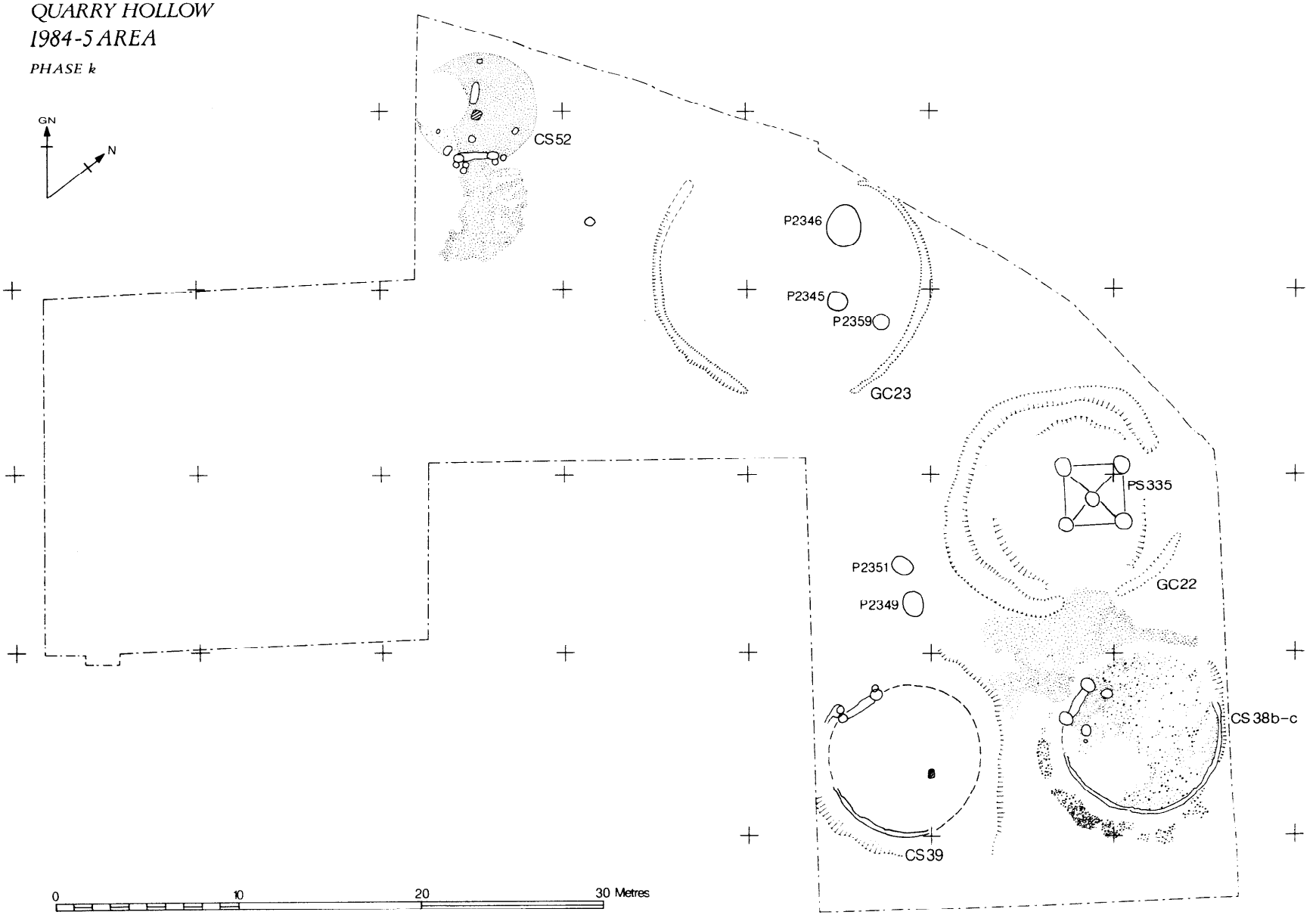
QUARRY HOLLOW
1984-5 AREA
PHASE k
GN
N
CS52
P2346
P2345
P2359
GC23
PS335
P2351
P2349
GC22
CS38b-c
CS39
0
10
20
30 Metres

Fig 4.121

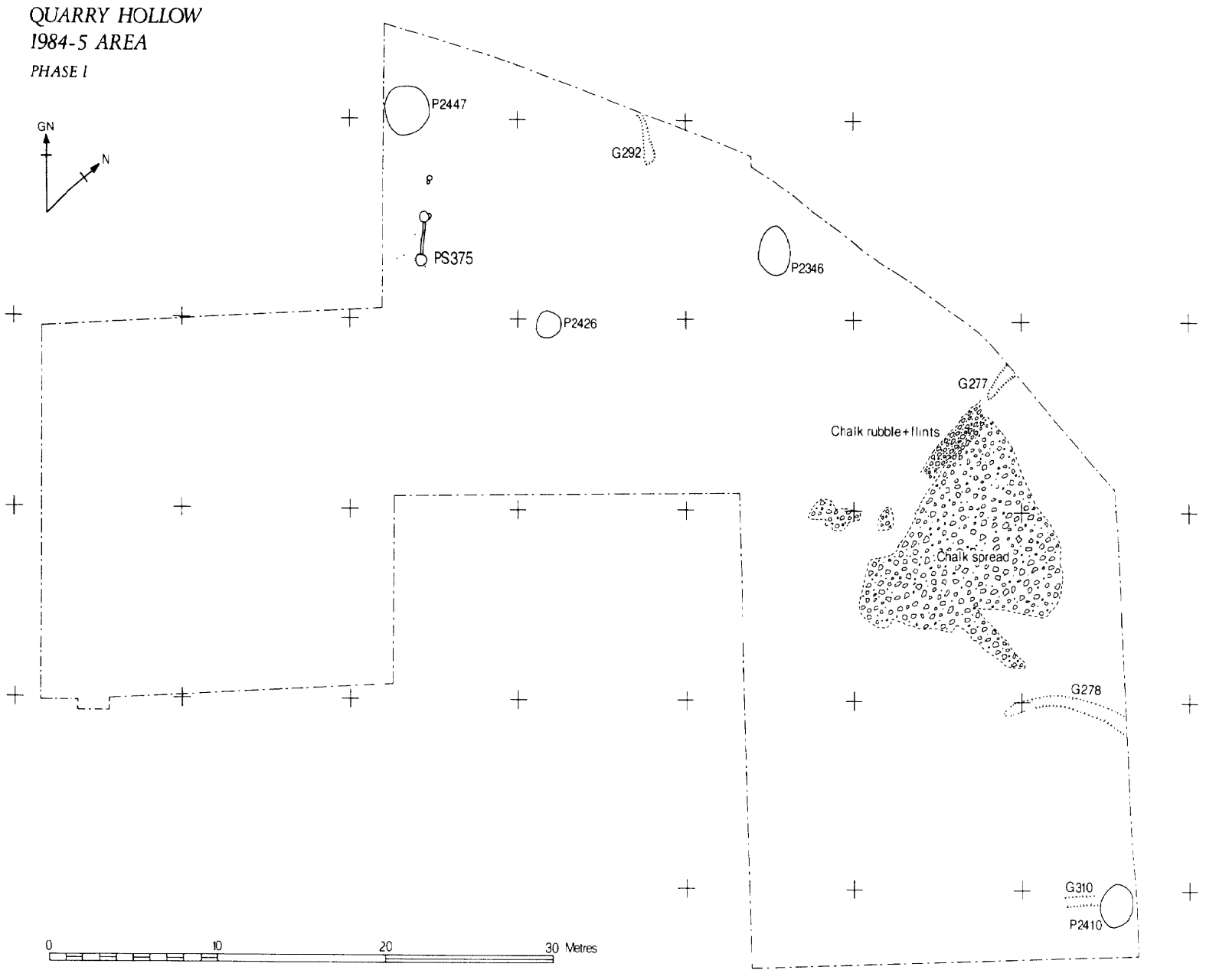
QUARRY HOLLOW
1984-5 AREA
PHASE I
GN
N
P2447
G292
PS375
P2346
P2426
G277
Chalk rubble+flints
Chalk spread
G278
G310
P2410
0
10
20
30 Metres

Fig 4.122

1161, 1159 over the area of GC23; and 1451 and 1453 in the NW over CS52 and PS375. Some of these silts may have started accumulating in phase 1. All along the inner edge of the rampart silt (1151, 1152, 1163, 1165, 1272) mixed with large flint nodules from the rampart crest washed down to fill any hollows or irregularities that may still have existed.

Summary of the stratified sequence

The stratified sequence explored in 1984–5 allows the development of this part of the site to be set out in fine detail which may now be briefly summarized:

phase a rampart period 1	The early ramparts were not seen.
b occupation	The occupation of b and d includes CS53, CS49 and CS37 together with four-post structures and pits
c rampart period 2	
d occupation	
e rampart period 3 :	quarry hollows F223 and F264
f occupation:	large four-post structures (PS338, PS337, PS339, PS373, PS374, PS377, PS372). Two-post structures (PS341, PS342, PS343, PS378) and many pits
g silting and abandonment	
h occupation:	CS36a and CS51a with related post structures (PS336 and PS340) and pits
i occupation:	phase h houses rebuilt on some sites: CS36b and CS51b. Post structures repositioned PS347 and PS349
j occupation:	major reorganization with new houses CS38a + b and an outside working area (GC22/CS50) together with GC28 and GC27
k occupation:	phase j houses rebuilt on some sites: CS38c with new houses CS39 and CS52 added. PS335 and GC23
l abandonment:	some field ditches and a hardstanding
m silting	

Summary of dating evidence

The ceramic dating evidence is laid out in Fiche 25:C2–8. Phases a-d produce nothing later than cp 5. Phases f and g contain pottery of cp 6 while from phase h onwards cp 7 pottery becomes increasingly common.

4.3.8 The excavation 1982–4; sequence F (Figs 4.123–4.131, Fig. 4.136 and Pls 19, 20, 36 and 38)

Between 1982 and 1984 an area was dug on the west side of the fort to examine the blocked entrance and its approaches and to expose, for study, the stratified deposits on either side of the entrance in the lee of the rampart. The 1982 excavation (the south half of the final excavated area) demonstrated the exact position of the original entrance. In the next year an area of equivalent size was dug to the north and all the layers subsequent to the entrance blocking were excavated. Finally, in 1984, part of the entrance blocking was removed to allow the form of the early gate to be studied. Details of the rampart structure and the gate sequence have been dealt with fully above (Section 3.4).

Apart from the gate blocking, which is contemporary with rampart 3, comparatively little of the later rampart was removed to expose early levels. To the south of the gate, however, the tail of the rampart was cut back (insofar as large tree roots allowed) and one small section was taken through the rear slope of the rampart down to natural chalk. To the north of the gate only a few square metres of the rampart tail were removed. The sequence was similar to that discovered elsewhere around the defensive circuit and may be summarized as follows:

a rampart 1
b occupation
c rampart 2 — represented only by lateral extensions on either side of the gate
d occupation
e rampart 3 and large quarry hollow

Rampart 1 was seen in the southern (1982) rampart cut and contemporary layers were exposed on either side of the gate. Rampart period 2 was represented by lateral extensions on either side of the gate.

Pre-rampart 3 occupation: phases a–d (Fig 4.124)

To the south of the blocked entrance, levels of phase a sealed by rampart 1 were exposed. The original ground surface was well preserved and displayed a natural soil profile with the lower, C, horizon (829) of weathered chalk, sealed by a brown clayey silt (828) representing the A/B horizon. Worm sorting had created a stone-free soil with a lens of small stones at its base. Elsewhere the old ground surface (740, 824, 798) was more disturbed. A single feature, ph 8582, cut the soil while above the soil were found intermittent trampled chalk spreads (826, 830) and patches of occupation material (821). These were sealed by the construction of rampart 1 (phase a).

Following this there ensued a period of occupation (phases b-d) evidenced first by remains of PS459 and subsequently by the digging of pits (P2159 and 2171) and the construction of a circular house (CS32). Throughout phases a-d the gate was open and the main road remained in use.

To the north of the blocked entrance little of the rampart 3 was removed to expose early levels and the large quarry hollow had destroyed much of the adjacent early ground surface but several features of phases a-d were visible. The earliest recognizable activity was the digging of two discrete quarry hollows (F159 and F160) presumably to produce material for the construction of rampart 1. The lower fills of both hollows (though not fully excavated) appeared to be natural deposits of silt and chalk washes (1031, 1043, 1042). The only man-made feature recognized was pit 2301 which, following its disuse, was covered with a dump of chalk rubble (1041) followed by further silting (865).

Other evidence of early occupation consists of features cut by the later quarry hollow or sealed beneath the tail of rampart 3. In addition to the pits, post-holes and lengths of gully (shown on Fig 4.124) two circular structures, presumably houses, can be recognized. On the east side

of the later quarry was part of a terrace of circular plan, cut into the natural chalk (F166) which is assumed to have been the site of a circular house (CS26). No structural evidence survived but a layer of occupation debris (1045) had accumulated on the trampled surface of the natural chalk before the scarp was filled and levelled with a dump of chalk rubble (1044).

On the opposite side of the hollow, largely sealed by rampart 3, was another circular structure (CS25) of which two doorposts and a length of wall slot were excavated. Inside were the remains of a discontinuous chalk floor with patches of occupation debris (1040).

To the south of the later quarry hollow were several other early features including pits 2257 and 2310 together with a number of post-holes, three of which may have been the west side of a six-post structure (PS202), a gully (G253) and also PS428 and PS500.

In addition to the features which can be shown on stratigraphical grounds to belong to phases a-d, Fig 4.124 shows all other features within the excavated area which produce only pottery of cp 3. The overall arrangement gives an indication of the intensity and distribution of occupation activity at the time when the road was in use.

The period 3 rampart and the quarry hollow: phase e (Fig 4.125)

The blocking of the entrance and the heightening of the rampart were part of a single process the details of which have been discussed above (pp 30–2). Much of the material used in this process was derived from scraping up soil and rubbish from inside the fort and from digging away the causeway and deepening the ditch outside. However, these sources were not adequate and to augment the supply of heightening material large quarries were dug to the north of the old road line. The main quarry hollow within the excavated area was a large roughly oval feature (F135) with a smaller, more circular quarry (F132) extending from its northern edge. The sides on the east are very steeply sloping compared to a much gentler incline on the west, which would have made direct access to the rampart easier. The base of the quarry was fairly flat. To the north a narrow strip of unquarried chalk was left before the edge of the next quarry hollow (F128) was reached. Only the southern edge of this lay within the excavated area.

The structural sequence in the quarry hollow and the adjacent area: phases f-k

The stratigraphy within the quarry hollow allowed a number of distinct structural phases to be isolated, but outside the quarry stratigraphical control was lacking. However, along the back face of rampart 3, over the blocked entrance and to the south of it, a number of buildings and other features were isolated which could be roughly correlated with the quarry hollow stratigraphy: some attempt at this has been made on the accompanying plans (Figs 4.127-4.131).

In the description to follow, the quarry hollow sequence will be described first and this will be followed by an assessment of the sequence to the south. The simplified plan illustrates all features which can be shown to post-date rampart 3 together with isolated pits and post-holes containing pottery of cp 6 and 7. This gives a composite view of the occupation covering the period *c* 350/300–100 BC.

Phase f (Fig 4.127)

The earliest activity in the base of the quarry hollow (F132/135) was the digging of numerous pits and post-holes. One of the earliest features was a massive four-post structure, PS200, of sufficient proportions to have been a tower (and comparable in size to PS2 and PS13); another was PS203, a large type K structure. It was superseded by a rash of pits, gullies and post-holes including PS362. F128 was not fully excavated but is likely to have presented a similar picture in this phase.

Phase g

The earliest structural features were overlain by a natural accumulation of sediments of silt and chalk (972, 976, 914, 1009, 1038, 1008,968). This phase was represented in F128 by the accumulated silts visible in the sides of features cutting through the quarry fill and terminated in chalky silts (1024, 1021). Phase g therefore seems to represent a period of inactivity possibly of some considerable duration. Thereafter nearly all the subsequent deposits in the quarries resulted from construction or deliberate infill.

Phase h (Fig 4.128)

The next phase of occupation is represented by the construction of a circular building CS27 which had been partly scarped into the west side of the quarry hollow and a small slot (G259) cut to delimit the wall line on the east. The natural chalk had been utilized as the floor surface. Within the house were several small post-holes of which one, ph 8857, was used to bury a collection of iron vehicle parts (hoard 1, see Volume 5) which may have been deposited as a votive offering of some kind. A gully (G256) may have served to drain the area immediately outside the house. A dark brown charcoally silt (1025) had accumulated on the floor: it survived only where it had been protected by the later bank (1027, 1028) of CS28. Over the occupation layer a chalky silt (911) had been allowed to accumulate.

The contemporary phase in F128 was probably represented by the construction of a circular house (CS29A) about a third of which was exposed showing the double doorposts cutting through a chalk floor (1022) which was delimited by a wall slot (G251). Outside the house to the south the contemporary ground surface was represented by a compacted trampled chalk spread (1018) forming a courtyard in front of the house.

Phase i (Fig 4.129)

In quarry hollow F135 the main occupation was represented by a circular structure, CS28, consisting of a stake-built house with a pair of double doorposts on the south side. Outside were a series of chalk spreads (1016, 1017, 1015, 891) which served to consolidate the path leading to the door. Inside the house the earliest floor level was a thin spread of chalk lumps trampled into the top of the underlying silt (911). On this was a circular hearth (F163) and a thin deposit of occupation debris (949) which were sealed by a more substantial chalk floor (948) followed by further occupation and silt deposits (892). Surrounding the house was a substantial penannular gully, G248, which had been cut through the side of the quarry hollow and some of the deposits filling it. Between the gully and the house wall was a bank (1020, 1026, 1027, 1028) — partly a contemporary construction

Link to Previous Section

and partly the result of leaving earlier silts undisturbed between the ditch and the house terrace.

During this phase, in F132 north-east of the house, a series of deliberate tips and silt layers accumulated. The first was a dump of occupation rubbish (947, 1007) which was overlain by a chalky silt (946) at the edge of F132 and elsewhere by a discontinuous chalk surface (945). Further silting followed (944) and was covered by dumps of fresh chalk rubble (933), then more silting (921) over which was dumped a layer of redeposited clay-with-flints mixed with some occupation debris (913, 918). This was sealed by further chalk spreads (910, 931, 984) and finally the area was filled with a thick dump of clay-with-flints (917, 916). This series of essentially chalk spreads and make-up interleaved with occupation material probably represents the activity in a working area contemporary with CS28 or possibly the continuation of road 6.

At this time, in quarry hollow F128, a new circular structure was built (CS29B) overlying CS29A. The doorposts and part of the wall slot were exposed together with two floor levels: the earliest (882) consisting of chalk trampled into the underlying silt, followed by a more substantial layer of puddled chalk (881). Around the doorsill and in front of the house were similar chalk spreads. The earliest was 1003: on it had accumulated a fine silt (1004) before another chalk spread was laid (922). Outside the house a build-up of clayey silt (1012) had formed the foundation for a chalk surface (996).

Phase j (Fig 4.130)

Following this phase of occupation natural silting mixed with tips of occupation debris was allowed to accumulate over the abandoned houses. In the northern quarry hollow (F128) silts (935, 843) were overlain by dumps of chalk and occupation material (841, 842, 925) which were followed by further silting (934). In the hollow left by the abandonment of CS28, silt accumulated (893) before the tipping of a dump of occupation debris (919) which may have been rubbish from the working area (CS30) immediately to the north. The gully around CS28 began to fill with eroded sediments and rubbish (920, 966, 967).

The central area between the two abandoned structures (designated CS30) continued to be heavily utilized. This was represented first by pit digging (P2204 and P2296) before silt and occupation debris built up (988, 982) and then by the digging of P2297. The working area was not properly defined until a chalk floor 956 was laid. There were no obvious structural elements to suggest that the area had been protected by a building but several post-holes cut from this floor level may have supported some kind of shelter. A circular oven (F142) had been constructed on the floor and two more pits (P2191 and P2206) were dug at this stage.

A second phase of activity was signalled by the laying of another substantial chalk spread (915), which partly overlay 956 and continued to the south-east to form a continuous surface with 981, a thick dump of freshly quarried chalk rubble which infilled part of the hollow of the main quarry (F135) leaving an elongated hollow (F130). This may represent a road line alongside a working area. On the surface of 915 was constructed a hearth (F139) and an oven (F140) and all around was allowed to accumulate a thick layer of charcoal and occupation debris (939, 979). Contemporary with and possibly a continuation of, this work area were discontinuous patches of chalk, silts and occupation debris (926, 962, 929, 959, 853) lying immediately to the north. A few pits and post-holes in this area were broadly contemporary with this phase.

Phase k (Fig 4.131)

In this, the latest phase, the main occupation area lay in the southern part of F135. The hollow (F130) remaining over the site of the house terrace of phase i (CS28), after partial deliberate infilling in phase j, had been gradually filled with eroded sediments (905, 889) and with silt and rubbish (906, 907, 873, 874, 888) some of it no doubt derived from the activity area to the north (CS30).

The major structure of this final phase was a large house CS31. To create a platform for it a hollow in 981 was levelled with deliberate dumps of chalk and clay (977, 912) and a terrace was partly cut into the natural chalk on the east side and into some of the layers filling F132 (917, 916). In its earliest phase the house was represented by a pair of double doorposts with a sill slot between and a floor surface (955) trampled into the top of the underlying layers (981, 977). On the floor was constructed a hearth of daub with a decorated surface. Outside the door was an area of trampled chalk (978), laid to consolidate the approach path. A thin occupation layer (954, 971) sealed most of these early features. All pits within the house are probably contemporary with this early phase.

In the second phase a new chalk floor (839) was laid incorporating another hearth. New doorposts were dug inside the line of the earlier ones and a spread of puddled chalk (975) was packed around the posts and along the edge of the sill slot: a thick chalk spread (952) consolidated the threshold outside the door. In the last stages of use the house floors were allowed to accumulate a thick deposit of occupation rubbish (838).

During the use of CS31 the remaining hollow in the quarry (F130) was partly infilled with dumps of chalk (900, 899, 872, 883) though it may have been allowed to remain as a still-substantial feature in order to accumulate surface water. The final process of silting (851, 862, 864, 880) started during the life of CS31 but may not have been completed until all occupation had ceased.

After abandonment the area of the quarry hollows was gradually covered with silt and sediment eroded from the interior of the fort (837, 844) and chalky silt (848, 849) and flint tumble (869, 867, 835) washed down from the rampart.

The stratigraphy south of the blocked entrance (Figs 4.127–4.131)

The blocking of the entrance and heightening of the rampart in phase e was immediately followed by a phase of building activity represented by the erection of at least one substantial four-post structure, PS201. There may have been others to the south destroyed by later pits or obscured by recent tree roots. After a while PS201 was abandoned and a pit was dug (P2281) cutting through one of its post-holes.

The next phase saw the levelling of the area with a layer of chalk rubble (877, 796) prior to the construction of a circular building, CS34, the terrace for which had been partially scarped into the chalk spread (877). The floor of the building (876) was essentially the smooth trampled upper surface of 877, the wall line being defined for part of the circumference by a narrow slot. In the centre of the floor was a small oval hearth. No evidence of a doorway

QUARRY HOLLOW
1982-4
ALL FEATURES

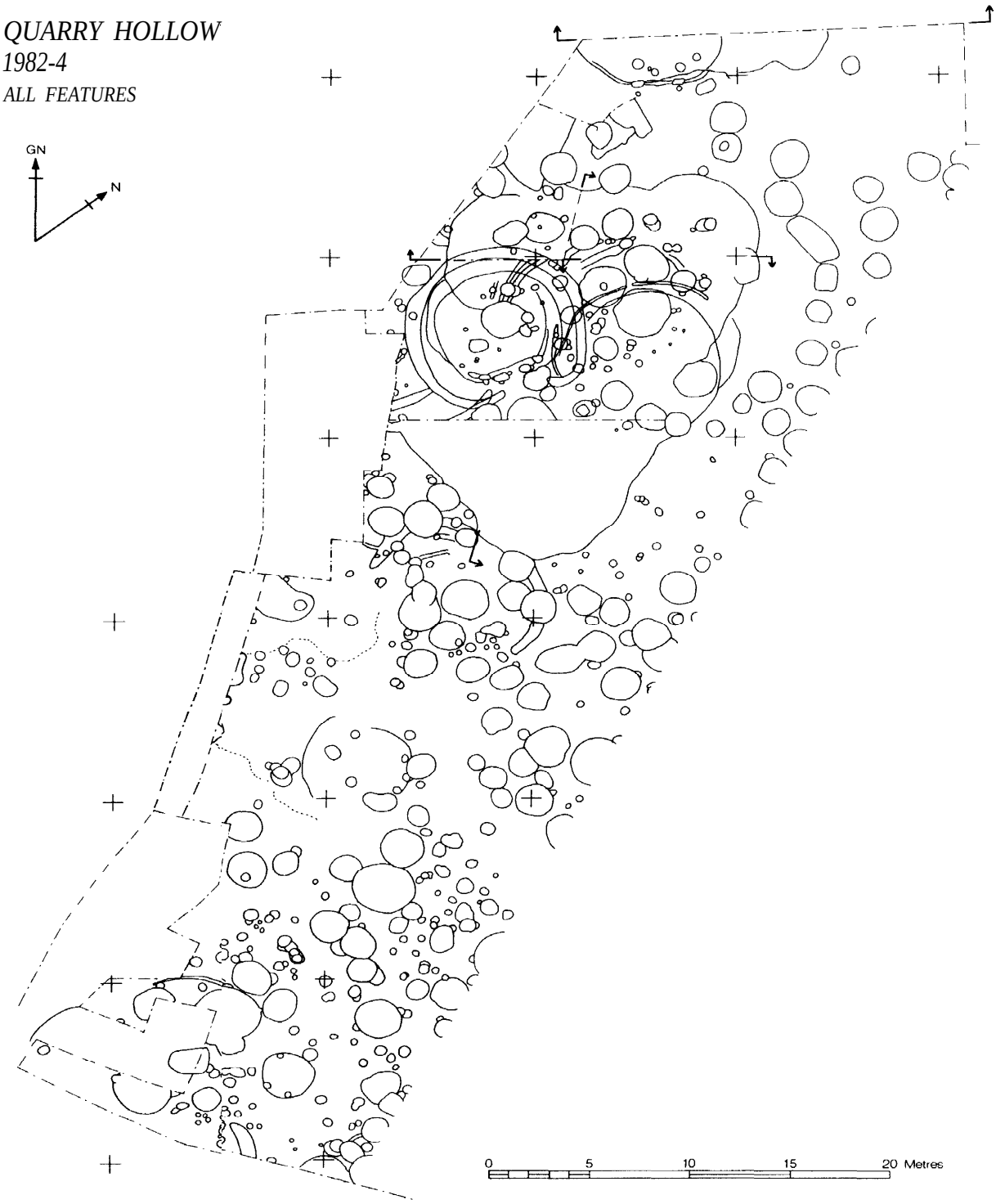

Fig4.123

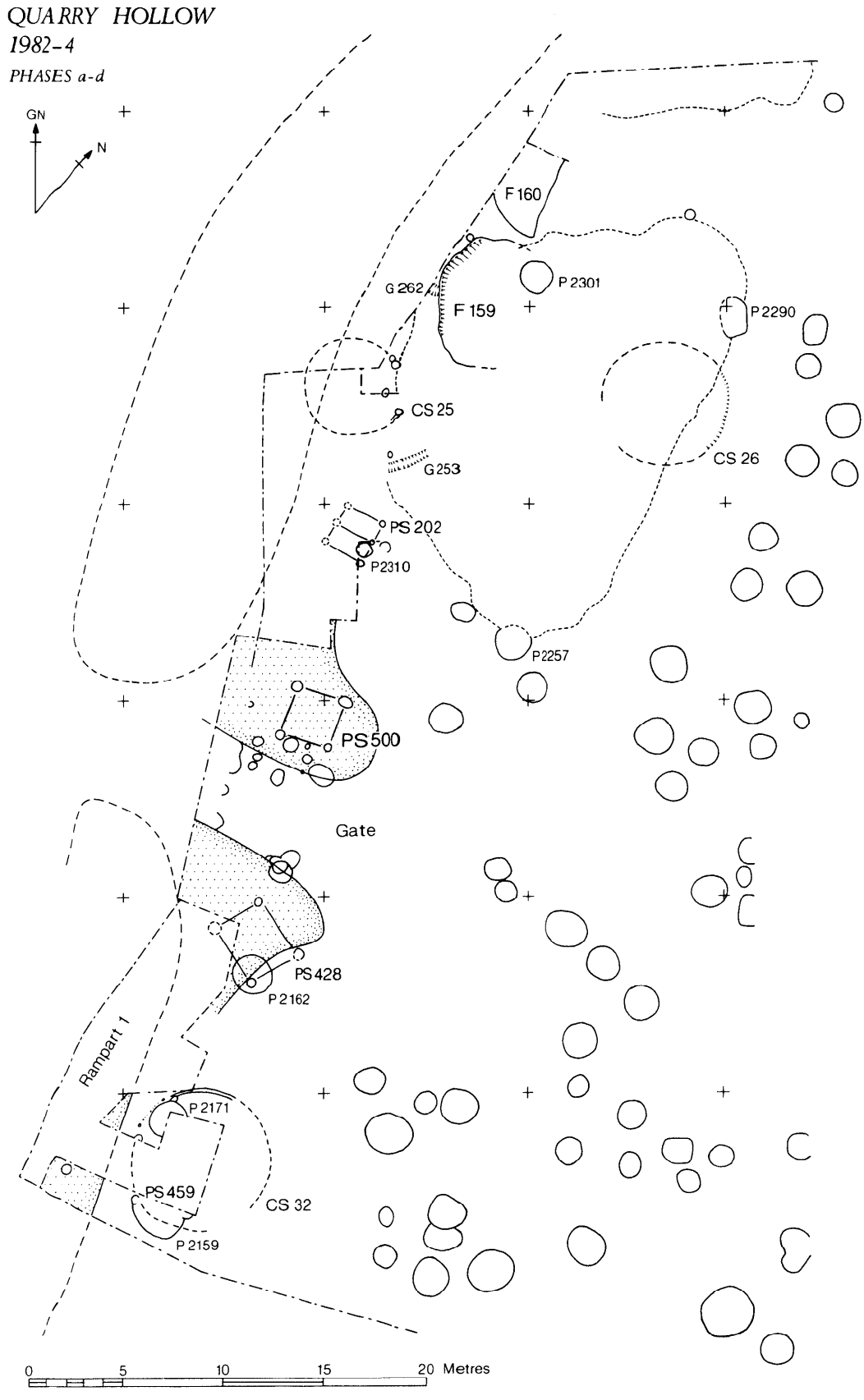
QUARRY HOLLOW
1982-4
PHASES a-d
GN
N
F 160
P 2301
G 262
F 159
P 2290
CS 25
CS 26
G 253
PS 202
P 2310
P 2257
PS 500
Gate
PS 428
P 2162
Rampart 1
P 2171
PS 459
CS 32
P 2159
0
5
10
15
20 Metres

Fig 4.124

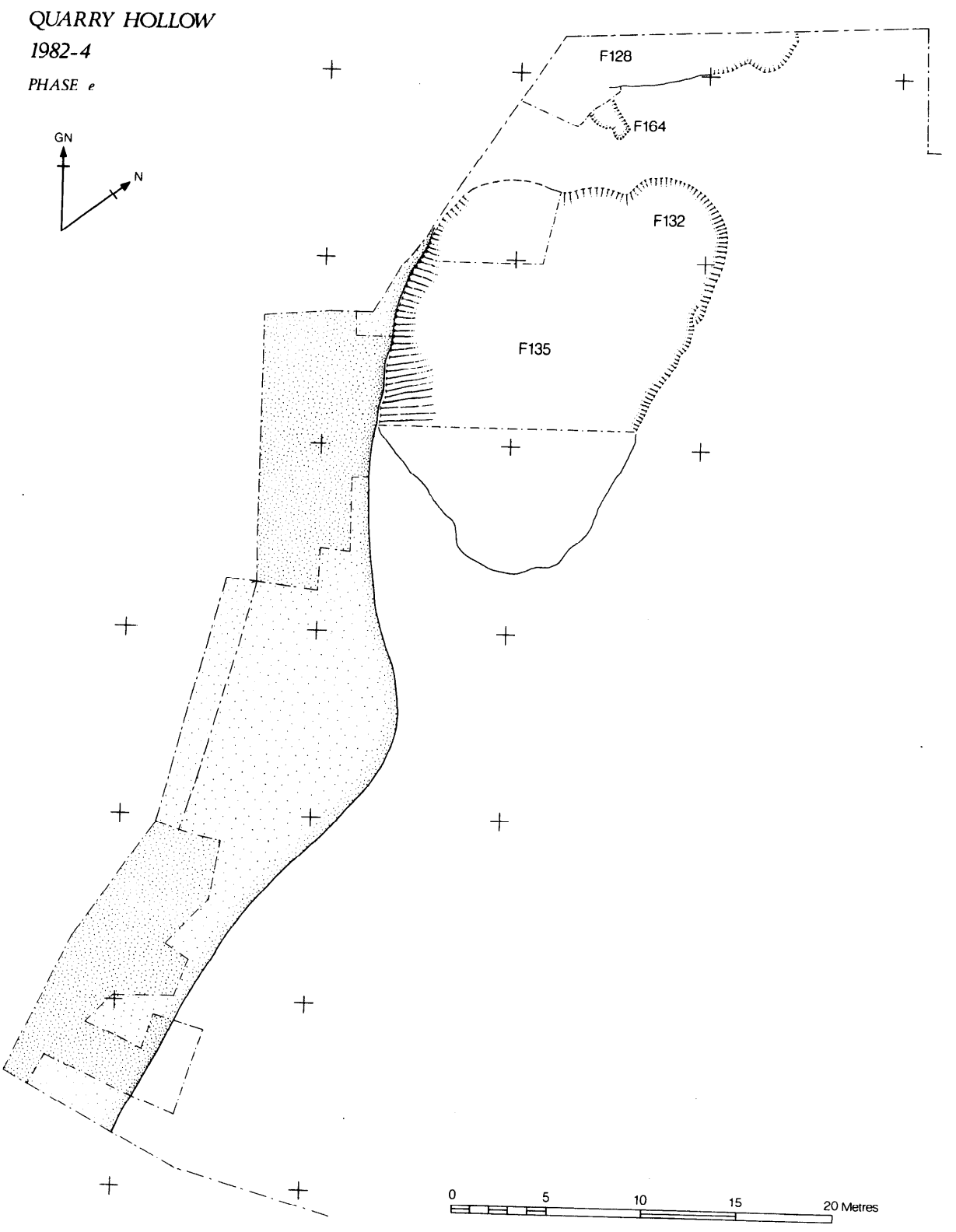

Fig 4.125

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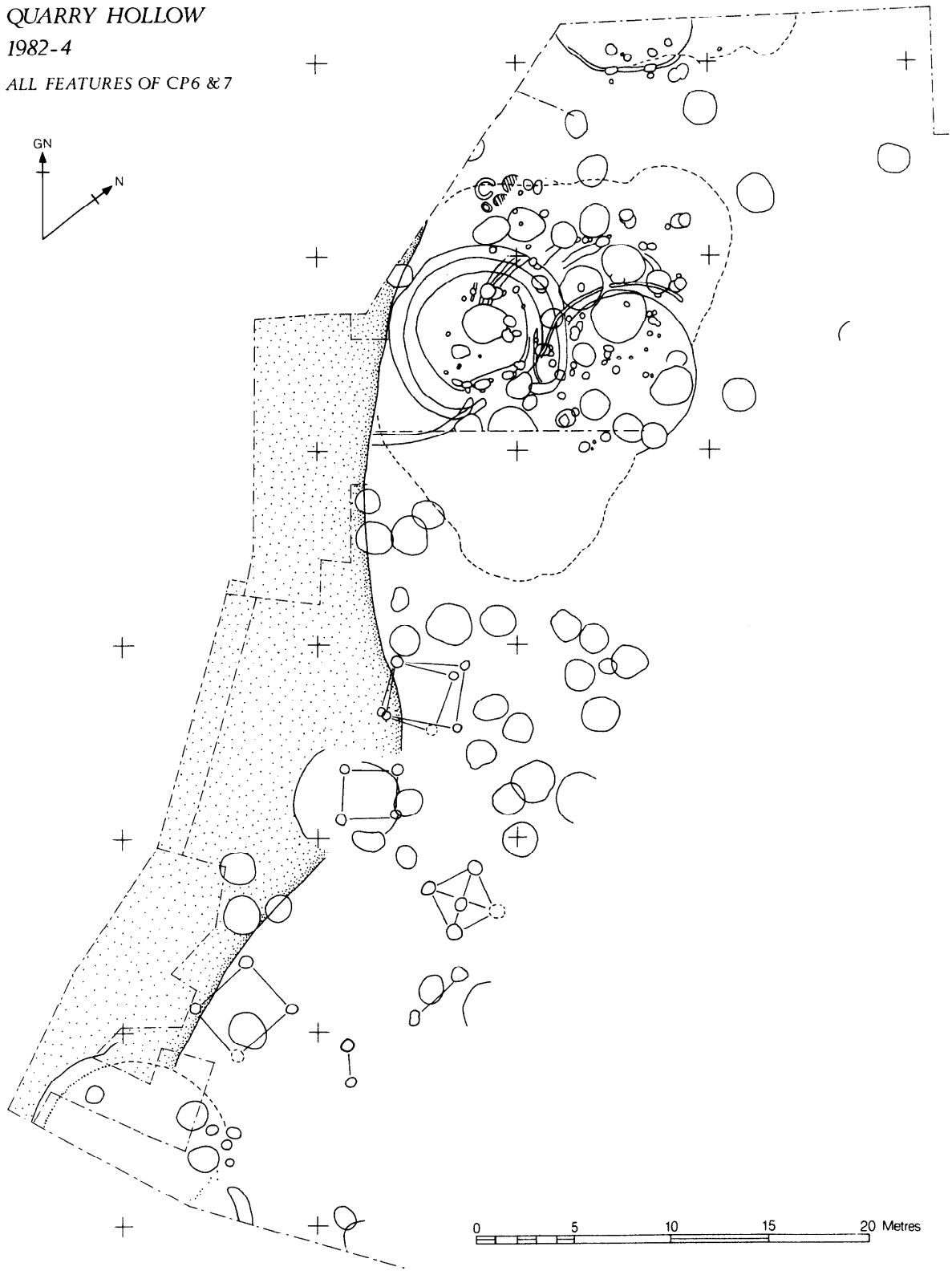

Fig 4.126

Link to Previous Section

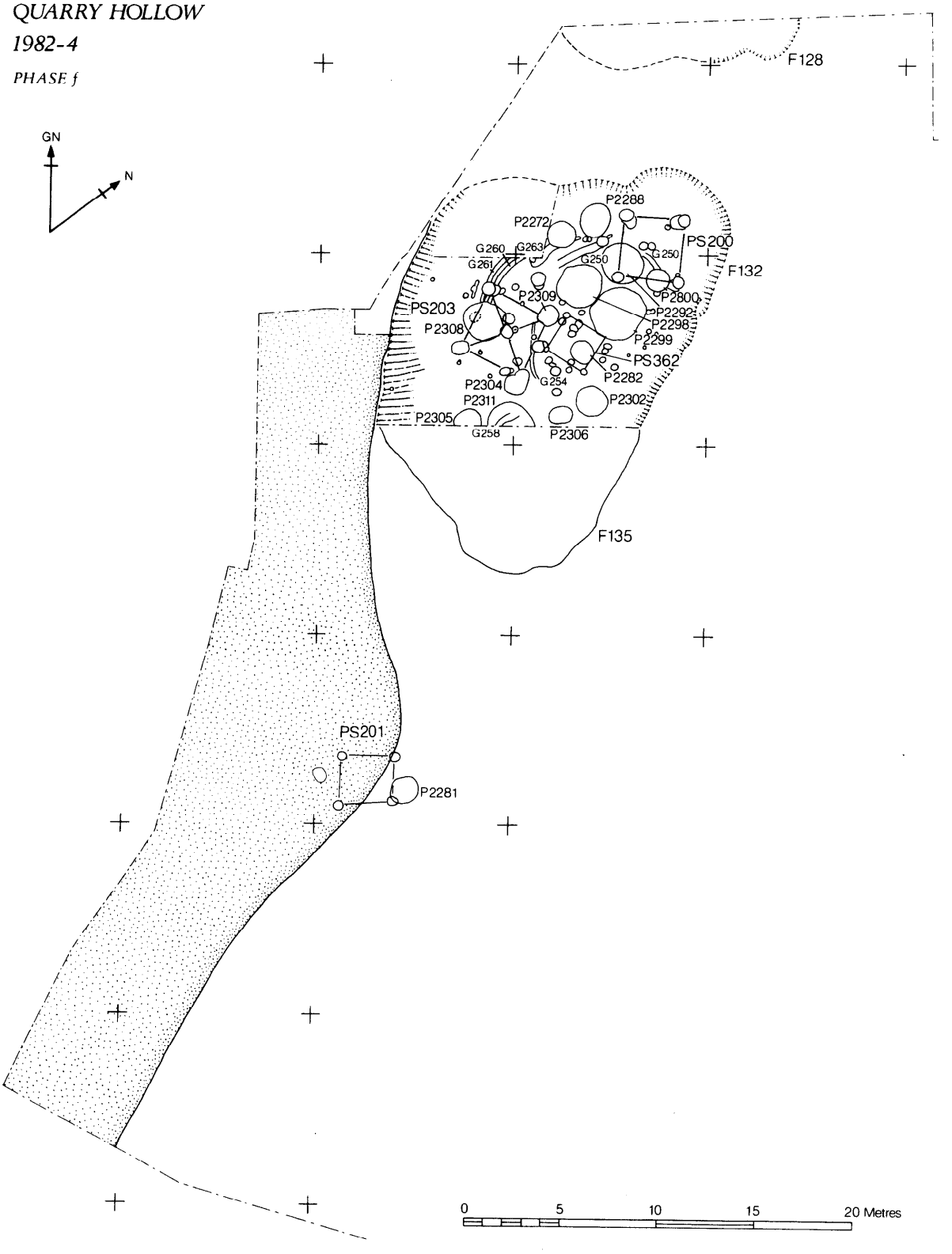
QUARRY HOLLOW
1982-4
PHASE f
GN
N
F128
P2288
P2272
PS200
G260
G263
G261
G250
G250
F132
P2309
P2800
PS203
P2292
P2308
P2298
P2299
PS362
P2282
P2304
G254
P2302
P2311
P2305
G258
P2306
F135
PS201
P2281
0
5
10
15
20 Metres

Fig 4.127

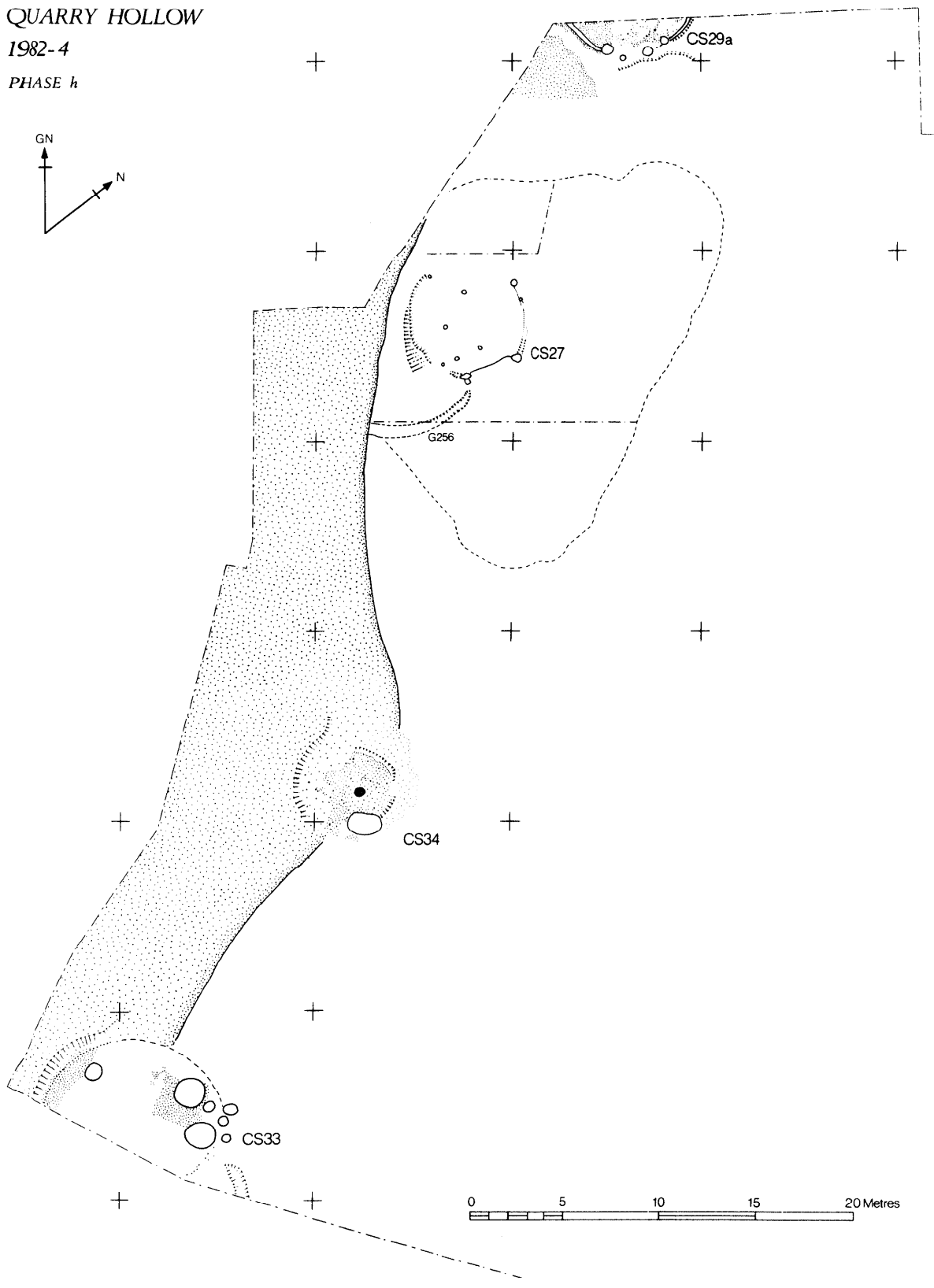
QUARRY HOLLOW
1982-4
PHASE h
GN
N
CS29a
CS27
G256
CS34
CS33
0
5
10
15
20 Metres

Fig 4.128

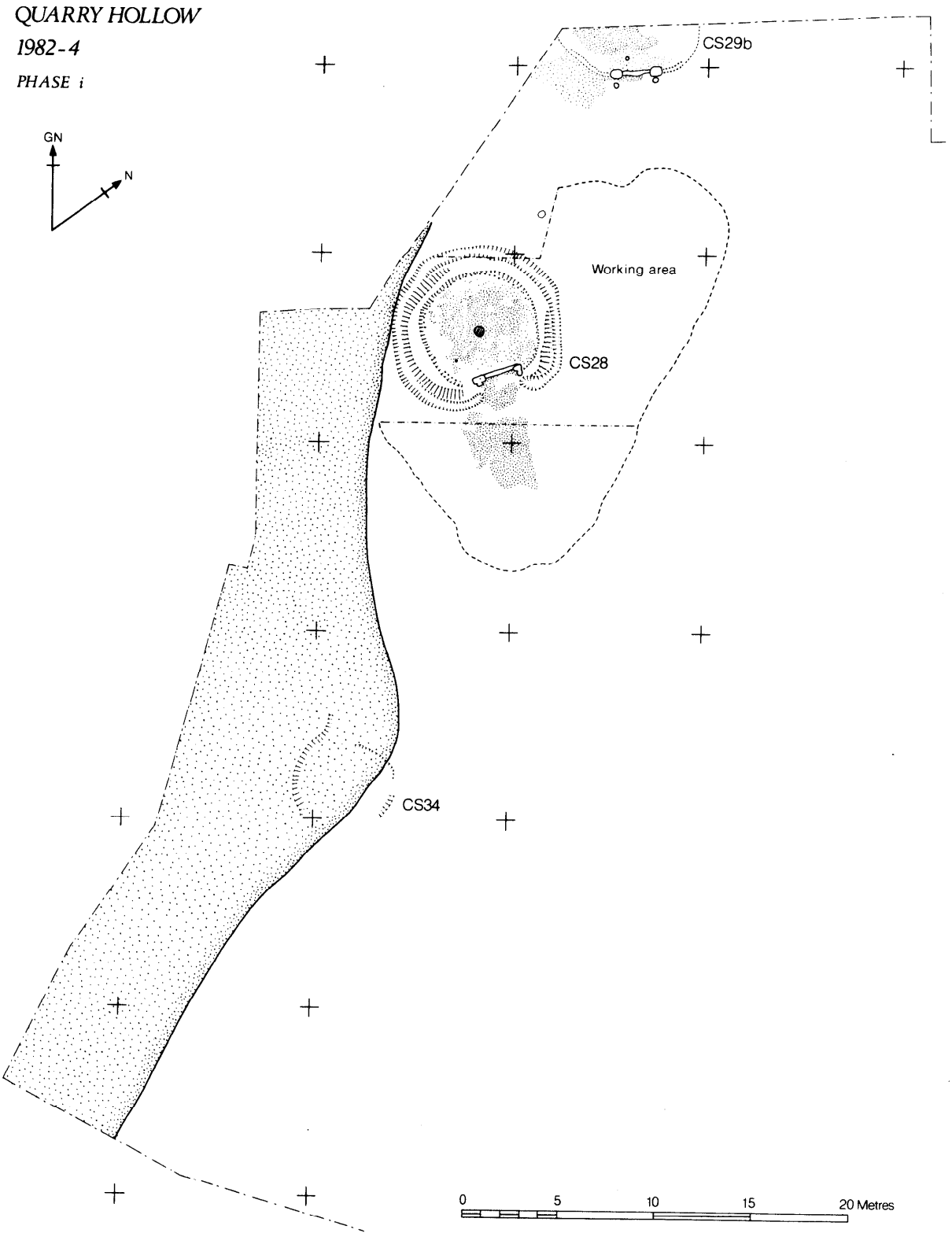
QUARRY HOLLOW
1982-4
PHASE i
GN
N
CS29b
Working area
CS28
CS34
0
5
10
15
20 Metres

Fig 4.129

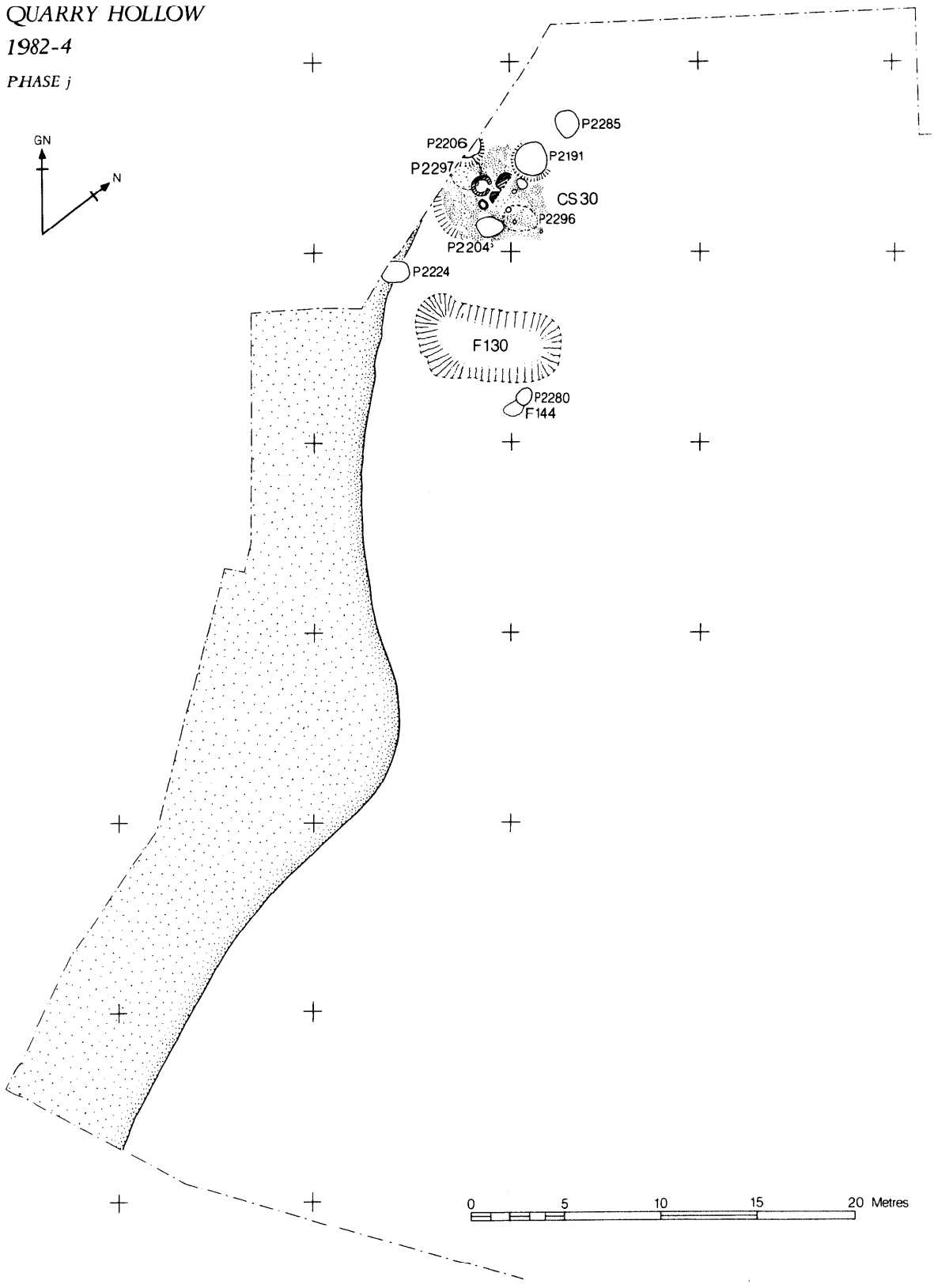

Fig 4.130

Link to Next Section

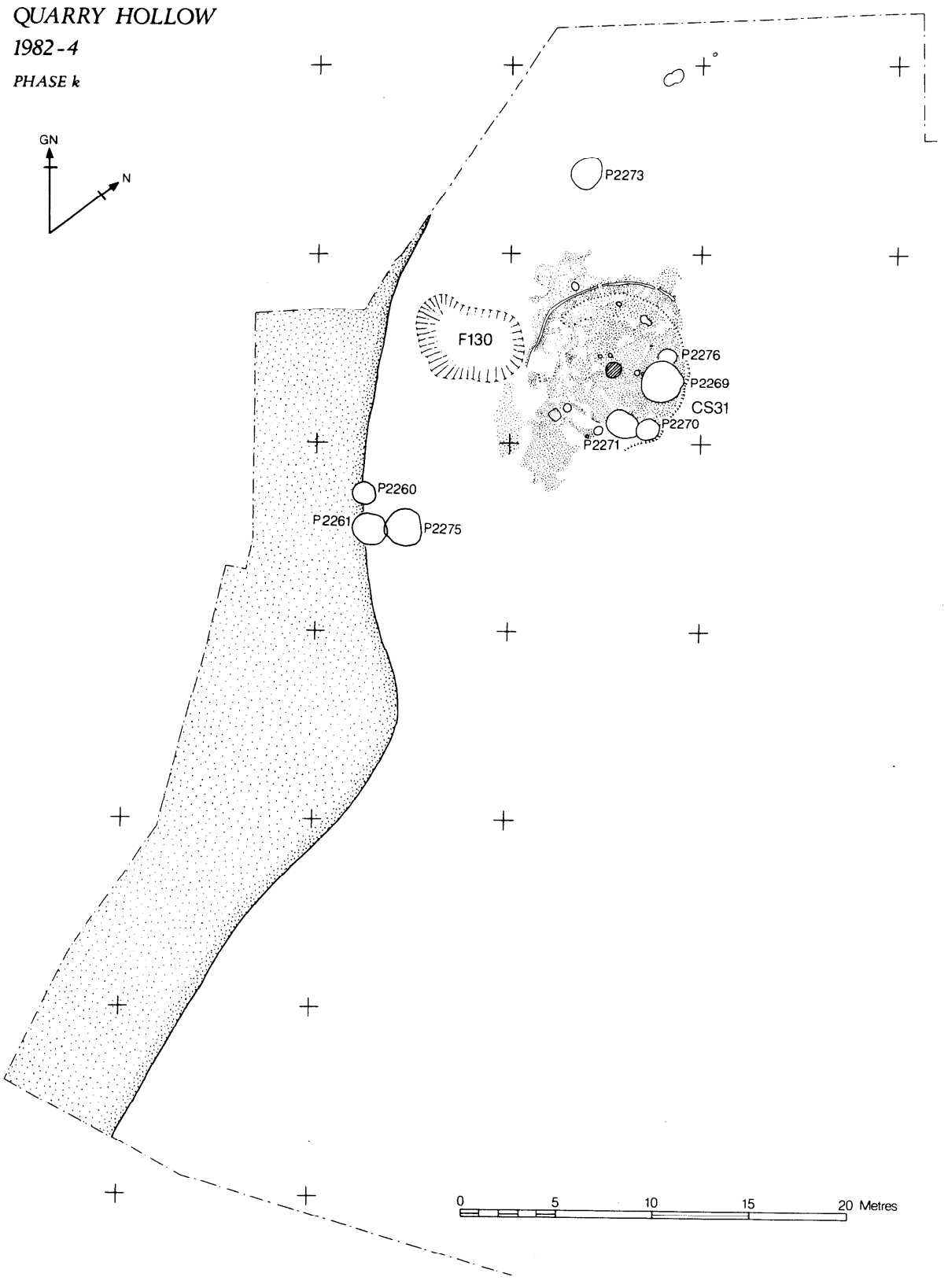

Fig 4.131

Link to Previous Section

was found but the posts, had they existed, could well have been destroyed by P2081.

After a short period of time, during which a layer of silt (870) accumulated within the house, a further chalk spread (859) was laid. This may be interpreted as a reflooring of the house in a second phase, but no trace of contemporary structural timbers were found associated with it. Above this were accumulations of silt (858, 857, 863, 795, 793,850) alternating with discontinuous chalk spreads (791, 854, 855, 845) of uncertain function.

To the south of this area another zone of structural activity was examined at the southern extremity of the excavated area. Here a terrace had been scarped into the back face of the rampart to create a platform for a large circular structure (CS33) of which the floor and a row of stake-holes, belonging to the western wall, survive. Over the western part of the house the chalk rubble of the rampart served as a floor while to the east a chalk floor (738) had been deliberately laid. Though the floor (738) was found to be at a lower level than the base of the western scarp, this can be accounted for by the consolidation of the loose sediments subsiding into the top of P2159. The doorposts were not located but these may well lie in the unexcavated southern side or were obscured by tree roots on the north-east side.

Over the floor had accumulated a layer of occupation debris (799) before a second chalk spread (736) was laid presumably representing a reflooring. On this a further occupation deposit (725, 721) was allowed to develop. The area was finally covered with layers of silt, chalky silt and flints eroded from the top and back slope of the rampart (715, 716, 718, 719, 720, 723, 724).

Summary of the stratifed sequence

For phases a-e the main rampart sequence provides a means of correlating the sequences and structures along the western fringe of the site but thereafter direct correlation between the quarry hollow sequence and the structural sequences found to the south, around the rampart tail, is impossible. However, taking the quarry hollow sequence as a yardstick some broad correlation may be offered and the entire sequence may be summarized as follows:

phase a. rampart period 1; discrete quarry hollows (F159, F160)
- b. occupation
- c. rampart period 2; lateral extensions to the entrance passage
- d. occupation; CS25 and CS32; PS202, PS428, PS459, PS500 and pits
- e. rampart period 3 (including the blocking of the gate); quarry hollows (F128, F132, F135)
- f. occupation in quarry hollow; many pits and post structures (PS200, 203 and 362). To the south, PS201 and pits
- g silting in the quarry hollow: ?abandonment
- h. occupation: CS27 and CS29a. To the south it is possible that CS34 and CS33 belong to this phase. If contemporary the four structures would be evenly spread
- i. occupation: CS28 and CS29b replace the earlier houses. To the south it is possible that the second phases of CS34 and CS33 belong to this period
- j. occupation: limited to the working area CS30. Elsewhere silting
- k. occupation: CS31. Elsewhere silting.

(NB It would be equally possible to assign CS33 and CS34 to the later phases of the sequence but the regularity of spacing which appears if they are correlated with phases h and i would argue (marginally) for the notional phasing suggested here.)

1982 AREA
ALL FEATURES

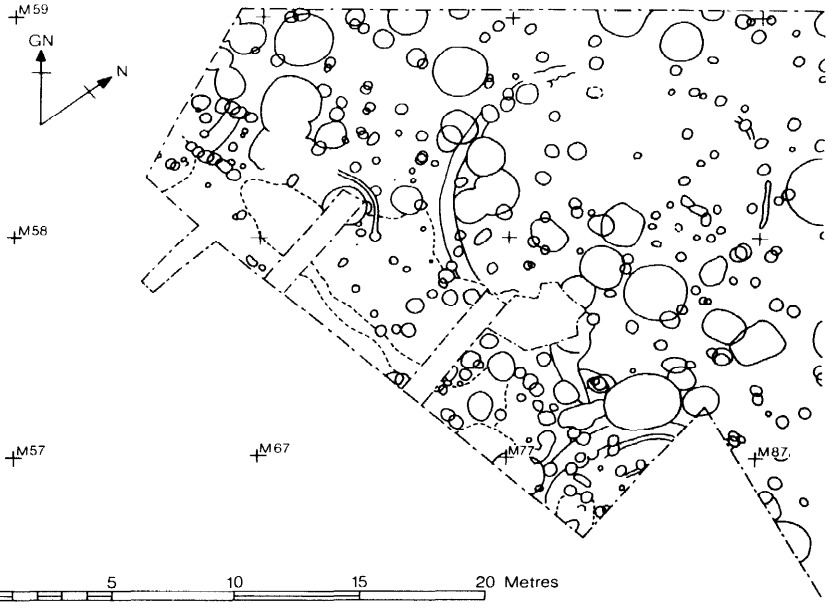

Fig 4.132

Summary of dating evidence

The stratified pottery, listed in Fiche 25:C2–8, shows that phases a and b belonged to cp 3. The upper filling of the quarries dug for rampart period 1 produced a few sherds of cp 5. From the construction of rampart period 3 (phase e) onwards the contexts were dominated by cp 7 sherds.

4.3.9 The excavation of 1982: sequence G (Figs 4.133–4.136 and Pl 31)

In 1982 an area excavation some 25 m in length was cut through the layers behind the rampart on the south-west side of the fort with the intention of exploring the stratified sequence in an area where previous work had suggested that no substantial quarry hollows had been dug to enlarge the rampart in rampart period 3 (Vol 1, 167–72). The stratified deposits extended outwards from the rampart tail for a distance of 6 m but had been heavily disturbed by tree root activity and by burrowing animals. Nevertheless a number of distinct phases of occupation could be identified and related directly to the rampart sequence. The excavation was particularly valuable in allowing something of the pre-rampart period 3 occupation to be explored. The upper part of the sequence, post-dating the construction of rampart 3, was less well preserved.

A small trial trench was cut further into the tail of the rampart to relate the sequence more exactly to the rampart phases. Details of the rampart development have been given above (Section 3.1.5).

Pre-rampart occupation: phase 0

It was possible to define a phase of activity pre-dating the first rampart (phase 0) to which three post-holes can be assigned. One was cut by the phase a quarry hollow and two were sealed by the palaeosol (732), a yellowish-brown clayey silt equivalent to other remnants of soil (760 and 822) below which were the remains of ancient root hollows (F125).

The earliest rampart and subsequent occupation: phases a and b (Fig 4.133)

The earliest rampart (R1) was seen only in the narrow trial trench (Fig 3.2) where the rampart tail, of chalk rubble (814) was sectioned lying on a disturbed soil level (732). Immediately behind it were four discrete quarry pits (F118a, F121, F124, F122). The two at the east end (F122 and F124) were both small, roughly oval in plan with steeply sloping sides nearly vertical in places: they were cut to a depth of 0.5–0.6 m from the natural chalk surface. F121 was an elongated trench, measuring 6 m in length and no more than 3 m wide. Its sides were more gently sloping. At the west end F118a was only partly exposed in the corner of the excavated area: it was formed of the deepest of three separate delves, which, towards the rampart, reached a depth of 0.5 m. All four quarry pits were covered by subsequent extensions to the rampart.

Either at the time of rampart construction or soon afterwards two very deep (0.7–0.9 m) post-holes were dug and subsequently recut (PS197). While it is just possible that they pre-date the rampart and represent an early palisade line, it is more likely that they were part of an early four-post structure. One of the pairs (ph 8534/8620) were sealed by an accumulation of silt (832) with chalk (831) packed into the hollow above. There is some indication they were cut after F121 had been dug but the precise relationship is not clear.

Following the construction of the rampart and the digging of the quarries (phase a) there was a period represented by occupation and silt layers (phase b).

1982 AREA
PHASE a-b

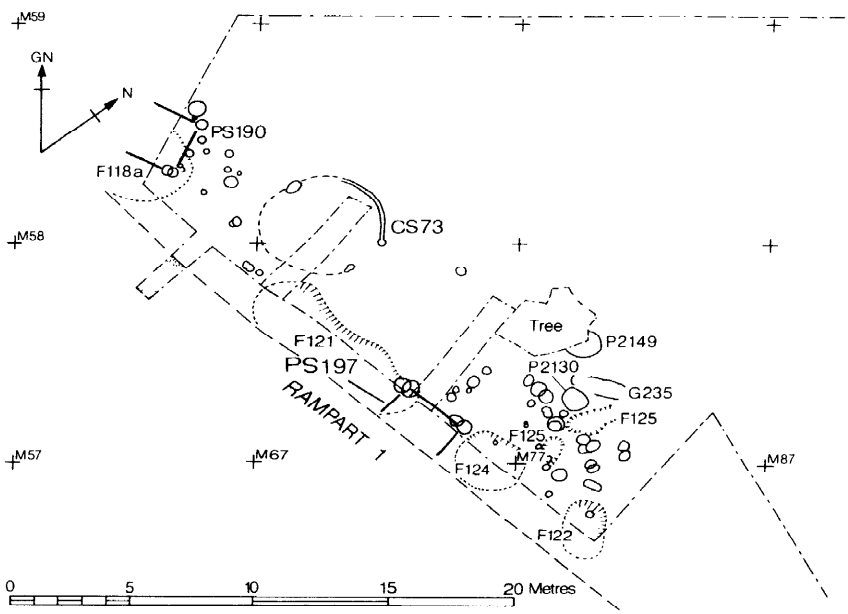

Fig 4.133

Over the base of F118a was a layer of weathered chalk (780) on top of which in the deepest area were deliberate tips of chalk blocks in chalky silt (1111), probably intended to level the base of the quarry hollow. It varied in thickness from 0.05 to 0.25 m. Over this was an accumulation, 0.1 m thick, of silt (1112) containing a scatter of small chalk and grit. On the surface was a thin lens of black silt (762) containing fine charcoal, burnt flints and flint pebbles and overlying this was another chalky silt (1113) 50–100 mm thick.

Overlapping the chalky silt (1113) and the eastern edge of the quarry were remnants of a thin chalk spread (1114). Resting on the surface of this was a thin lens of charcoal (1120), which could possibly be equivalent to 731. These could represent a chalk floor with occupation either for a structure or open working area.

A number of post-holes belong to this phase, but exactly how they related to the layers cannot be determined with certainty. However PS190, part of a type F four-post structure, was sealed by 762.

A few post-holes in the vicinity of F118 could belong to this phase or phase c. Immediately to the east was an arc of gully (G227) associated with a pair of post-holes of which the southern setting had been truncated by F119a: these features are probably a house, designated CS73. In the central area were a small number of post-holes truncated by quarry hollow F119a but further east away from the area of quarrying the number of post-holes is much greater.

In the lee of the first rampart, and extending into the long quarry (F121) various deposits had accumulated. In the base of F121 was a brown crumbly silt (790) containing a little occupation debris which had accumulated to a thickness of 0.1 m. On top of it was a distinct layer of occupation rubbish (789) containing quantities of charcoal, burnt flint and pottery but measuring only 20-30 mm thick. This was sealed by a light brown crumbly silt (785) containing some charcoal and small lumps of chalk: it varied in thickness from 0.1–0.2 m and its surface was consolidated with a tip of chalk blocks and flints (784). Resting on this was a dark occupation layer (779) largely composed of charcoal fragments and dust mixed with a little chalky silt. This was sealed by a substantial layer of brown silt (778) with some small chalk lumps and occupation debris. Then followed an intermittent layer of occupation debris in a fine brown silt (731). This layer, as well as extending across F121, continued over the tail of the primary rampart (814) where it contained burnt flint and rather more pottery and occupation debris. In places it rested on thin patches of chalk which may have represented a floor level. Above this had been tipped some loosely packed, rounded chalk blocks (812) becoming smaller and more compacted at the southern edge. This was possibly a deliberately laid floor surface: on it had accumulated a thin lens of charcoal and other burnt material (813) barely 30-40 mm thick.

These alternating layers of silt, chalk and occupation rubbish represent successive phases of occupation with phases of inactivity between during which silt accumulated. The nature of the occupation was impossible to elucidate in so small an area. The chalk surfaces could have been house floors but no structural elements were recorded: alternatively they may have been external working surfaces.

In the western quarry (F118a) the early sequence was less complex. The base of the quarry was filled with a thick deposit of angular chalk blocks (780) tightly packed in a matrix of fine brown silt. This was probably a deliberate attempt to level the hollow. Any subsequent deposits were destroyed by later quarry hollows.

Meanwhile the other quarry hollows, F122 and F124, had filled with natural accumulations of chalk and silt (805, 806, 811) though a deliberate spread of chalk rubble (759) and areas of puddled chalk (807a and 823) had been laid partly sealing the top of F 124. This was sealed by a layer of brown chalky silt (758) containing charcoal fragments and stratigraphically equivalent to layer 778. It sealed a number of post-holes some of which cut layer 807a.

The stratigraphy relating to phase b evidently represents an intensity of occupation in this area.

The first addition to the rampart (R2): phase c (Fig 4.134)

The rampart was heightened and extended back into the fort by some 3 m sealing the levels assigned to phase b. The material for this extension was derived partly from superficial layers of occupation material from within the fort (730) and partly from freshly quarried chalk (815) obtained from a quarry pit (F109a/l19a) which measured 11 by 4 m and was dug to a depth of 0.5–0.65 m. It was somewhat irregular in shape with gently sloping sides and a flattish base. Additional material was obtained from quarry F118b which was up to 3 m wide, 0.4–0.7 m deep of which only the eastern end was exposed.

Occupation following rampart period 2: phase d (Fig 4.134)

Cut into the presumed base of the western quarry (F118b) was a single post-hole, ph 8504, which was the only thing to mark the interface between layer 1113 of F118a and 1118 infilling the base of the later quarry and sealing the post-hole.

The quarry was almost entirely filled with a continuous layer of silt (1118) containing a scatter of small chalk and a number of larger chalk blocks and flint nodules *c* 80–180 mm size. The layer was between 0.2 and 0.3 m thick. Overlying 1118 in a limited area close to the tail of the rampart was a thin layer of burnt material (729) — fragmented burnt flints 20–60 mm in size and charcoal, which had the appearance of debris from an oven.

Immediately following the digging of the quarry pit (F109/119) occupation activity is evidenced by a patch of burning on the floor of the pit and the construction of PS192. Then followed the accumulation of a pale brown chalky silt (775) containing much occupation debris (charcoal, burnt clay, bones, pottery and daub) to a thickness of 0.1–0.15 m. Over this a discrete layer of large rounded chalk blocks (774) had been dumped to consolidate the area. Most of the quarry was then filled with light brown silt containing small lumps of chalk and some sparse occupation debris (773 and 747) which appears to have eroded into the hollow from within the fort and from the adjacent rampart.

A similar sequence occurred to the east where early post-holes and other features were sealed by natural silting (751).

For the most part, therefore, the layers of phase d represent natural accumulations developing in the lee of the rampart. The amount of occupation debris incorporated in them, however, suggests occupation activity nearby.

Several pits were dug during this period and some of the

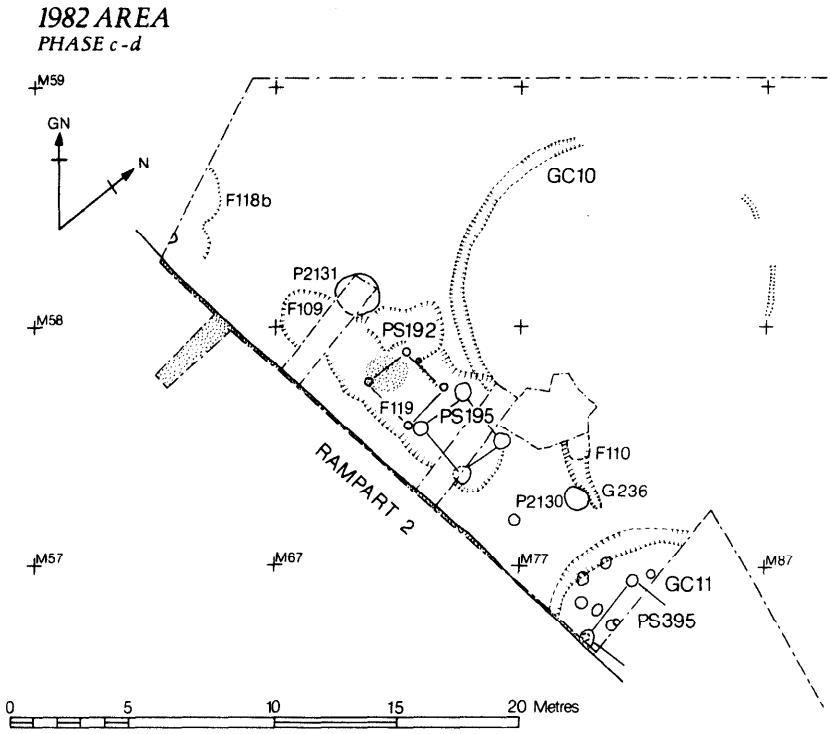

Fig 4.134

others in the unstratified area to the north were probably of this date. So too was the circular gully (GC10) one part of which cut the fill of the quarry (F119) but was sealed by layers post-dating rampart period 3 (phase f). At the east end of the site another gully complex (GC11) enclosing a four-post structure (PS395) belongs to this period.

The second addition to the rampart (R3): phase e (Fig 4.135)

The third phase of the rampart extended the tail of the rampart further back into the fort. It was composed largely of occupation rubbish and other material (728) derived from inside the fort requiring the digging of only shallow quarry hollows, F119b and F118c. These late quarry hollows appeared to have been created by scooping material from preceding quarries.

The material used for the construction of R3 (728) was difficult to distinguish from material eroded off it and this resulted in certain confusion of the records during excavation, when 728 was regarded as extending across the whole area of stratigraphy. In reality the tail of the rampart probably extended about 0.5-0.8 m into the excavation, whilst the greater part of the silt over the quarry areas was soil eroded off the rampart and from the interior of the fort (renumbered 1117).

Occupation following the construction of rampart period 3: phases f-h (Fig 4.135)

After the final addition to the rampart had been made there is evidence of considerable activity in the area.

Phases f and g

At the east end of the site a circular house was built (CS35) only part of which extended into the excavated area. It was stake-built and for the most part the natural chalk served as a floor level. An internal gully suggests the possibility of a rebuild, or internal subdivision.

To the west was another circular structure (CS63) with a substantial chalk floor and a large contemporary pit (P2115) inside, together with two hearths. While it is possible that this structure was an unroofed working area a pair of post-holes seem to represent a door suggesting that it was a normal circular house. Overlying the first chalk floor (750 and 754) was a thin occupation layer (749) which was sealed by a second chalk floor (744) laid with respect to the still-functioning pit (P2115). Probably contemporary with this second phase was a similar chalk spread (745) which had been packed into the top of F111 (CS35).

A similar two-phase sequence can be seen in the six-post structure (PS196) which lay immediately to the east of CS63. Two of the six post-holes were cut through the tail of the rampart (728). The posts had been packed around with chalk lumps and puddled chalk. To the west of the structure, presumably outside the front, a chalk spread had been laid (752, 753). It was packed hard and the surface was puddled and smooth from wear. There was no equivalent surface inside the structure and it seems that silt (1117) had been allowed to accumulate largely eroded from 728 suggesting the presence of a raised timber floor. Over the chalk floor a thin occupation deposit (777) had formed before a further chalk spread (741 and 742) was laid to consolidate the surface. At least three of the post-holes showed clear evidence of a second phase as more packing had been placed around the bottom of the posts. It is possible that a chalk spread (743) within the building may be a floor belonging to this later phase: the chalk was rubbly and loosely packed with no evidence of trampling. At the west end of the area there were further chalk spreads (734, 735) consisting of small rounded lumps packed in a grey silt matrix.

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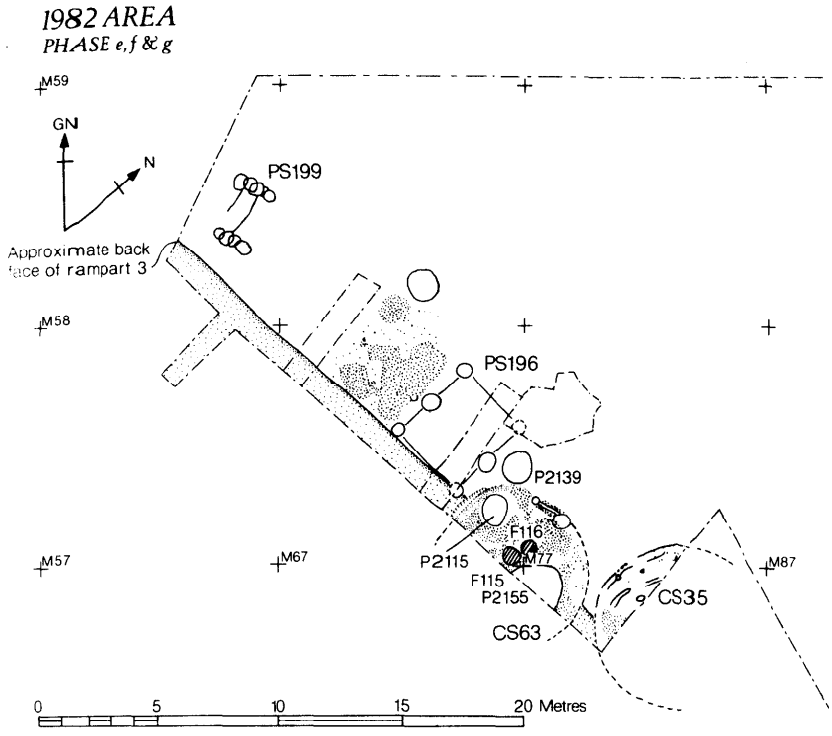

Fig 4.135

The three structures CS35, CS63 and PS196, therefore, each showed evidence of two phases suggesting that we may be justified in correlating the early phases of each and calling it phase f and the later phases as phase g, recognizing that the occupation was continuous.

In F118c P2137 was cut fairly early in phase f, whilst across the bottom of the quarry a chalk spread (1115) accumulated. It was generally only *c* 50 mm thick consisting of rather dispersed small chalk lumps. Over this was the thick silt layer 1117 0.2–0.25 m thick, which in the south of F118c merged into flint rubble (1116) in similar silt, which had eroded from the rampart. Whilst these layers were accumulating PS199 was probably in use. This was a multiphase two-post structure and it would be possible for it to have first been constructed in phase d and possibly continued into phase g. In phase g the area was generally covered by the chalk spreads 734 and 735, which were probably contemporary with the more extensive chalk spreads to the east, associated with pS196 and CS63.

Phase h

The latest activity was the digging of pits 2155 and 2139. Thereafter the area was blanketed with natural accumulations of silt (727 and 739) interleaved with layers of flints which had tumbled from the ramparts (722, 726, 733).

Summary of the stratified sequence

The sequence may be summarized as follows:

0 Turf line disturbed and pre-rampart structures
a rampart period 1 and quarry hollows F118a, F121, F124, F122
b occupation: G227 and PS197
c rampart period 2 and quarry hollow F109/119a, F118b
d occupation: GC10 and GC11 with PS395 and PS190, PS192 and PS195
e rampart period 3 with shallow contemporary quarry F119b and F118c
f occupation: CS35, CS63 and PS196 (first phases) and PS199
g occupation: CS35, CS63 and PS196 (second phases)
h occupation: pits 2139 and 2155 abandonment and silting.

Summary of dating evidence

The stratified pottery, listed in Fiche 25:C13–14, provides a useful guide to chronology. Phases a-c produced only pottery of cp 3. The occupation on the tail of rampart period 2 (ie phase d) contributed a quantity of cp 6 types. From the construction of rampart period 3 onwards cp 7 pottery was in evidence. A single sherd of cp 8 from a phase g context could be an accurate reflection of the date but at this point in the sequence, when roots and animal burrows caused much disturbance, it could equally well be intrusive.

4.3.10 The excavations of 1979, 1980 and 1988: sequence H (Figs 3.4 and 4.137-4.143)

The southern limit of the excavations of 1979 and 1980 began to expose stratified layers as the tail of the rampart was approached. The 1988 excavation was designed as a 30 m long extension linking these layers to the stratigraphy of the rampart and thus exposing the potentially well-preserved sequence of structures and deposits on the southern side of the fort — an area about which little was known.

The rampart sequence examined in the 1988 excavation has been discussed in detail in section 3.1.6 above. Here

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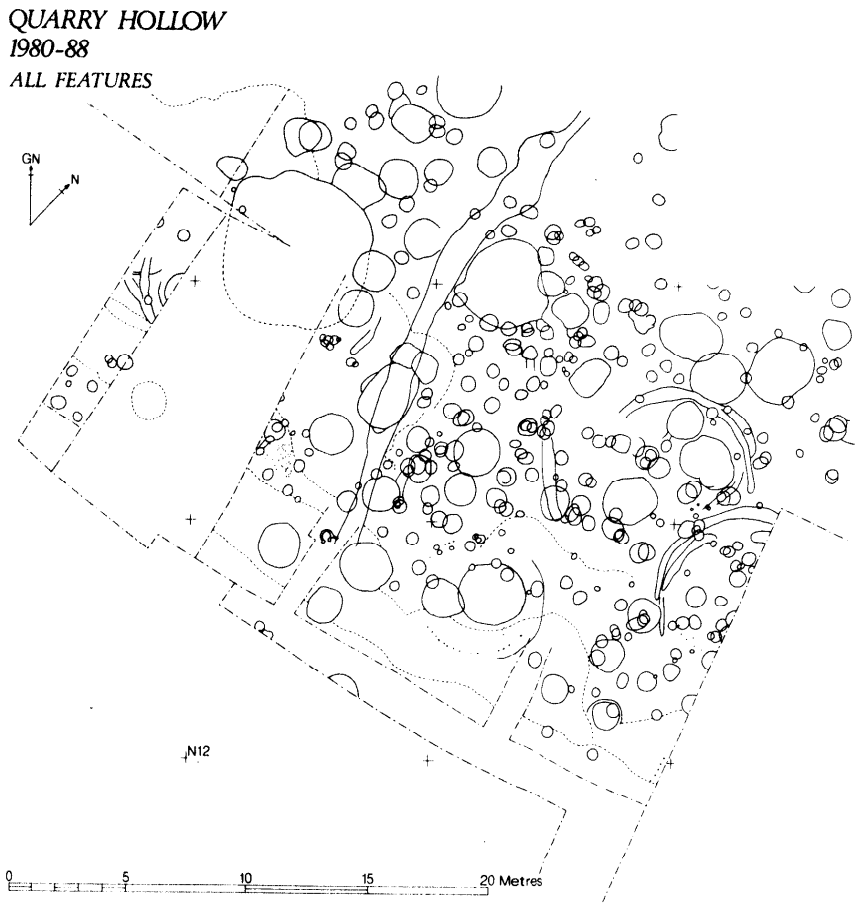

Fig 4.137

we will be concerned to describe the sequence of occupation interleaved with the rampart phases.

Pre-rampart occupation — phase 0 (Fig 4.138)

Firm evidence was found of structural activity pre-dating the first rampart of the Iron Age fort. At the east end of the trench a small four-post structure, PS474, was discovered partly sealed by the buried soil (layer 2042) and partly cut by the quarry trench F370 which dates to the construction phase of the first rampart. Immediately to the north of this structure were two ancient tree root holes (ph 10026 and ph 10027 filled by layer 2071) which were partly sealed by a discontinuous spread of puddled chalk (layer 2070) possibly dating to the pre-rampart phase. Cutting this spread was a second four-post structure (PS475) which belongs either to a late phase of the pre-rampart occupation or to the earliest phase of the hillfort occupation. Some of its post-holes were sealed by a layer of chalky silt (layer 2043) which began to accumulate soon after the first rampart had been built. It is possible that some of the other four-post structures found immediately to the north may also have belonged to this pre-rampart phase. Several are of 'early' type but there is no stratigraphical proof of a pre-rampart date.

At the west end of the trench five post-holes were found sealed either by the pre-rampart soil (layer 2109) or by the layers of the primary rampart (layers 2094, 2054). The area exposed was too small to determine whether any of these belonged to post structures but some at least probably did.

Sealing this pre-hillfort phase was a palaeosol (layers 2042, 2095, 2096 and 2109) comprising a yellowish-brown clayey silt, with the density of chalk gradually increasing towards the solid chalk bedrock, suggesting an undisturbed soil.

First rampart, primary construction (rampart la) —phase al-a2 (Figs 3.3 and 4.138)

This phase includes the digging of the marking out/ quarry trench and the construction of the primary rampart, the details of which are given in section 3.1.6.

Early occupation, primary period — phase b (Fig 4.139)

The only area of occupation activity which can be firmly attributed to this phase is that which occurred adjacent to the central section of the rampart and consisted of a few isolated post-holes, the remains of two ovens and some associated layers. One of the ovens (F355) appears to have been contemporary in construction with a chalk spread (layer 2086): the later oven (F366) was constructed on an occupation deposit (layer 2080) and was poorly preserved. It is possible that the area scarped into the tail of rampart la was an open working area. Most of the deposit filling it (layers 2080, 2077 and 2082) contained a high density of charcoal ash and small burnt, shattered flints, typical of rubbish derived from the use of the nearby ovens.

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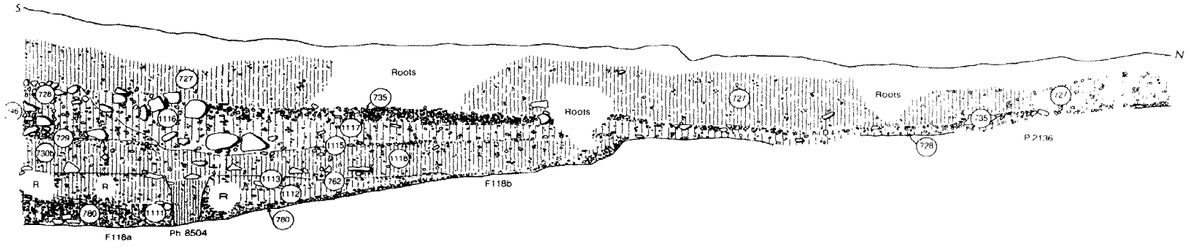
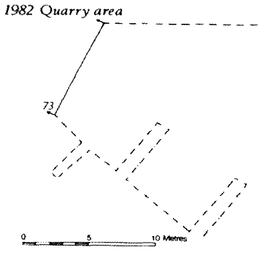


1982 Quarry area



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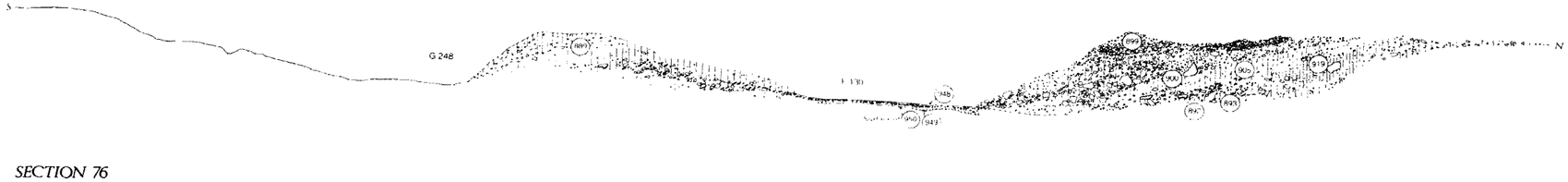

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SECTION 77

1983 Quarry area

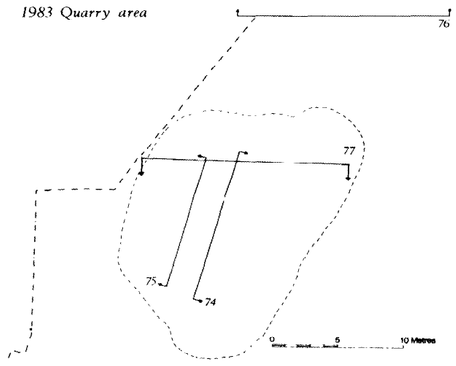

Fig 4.136 Sections of stratigraphy 1983

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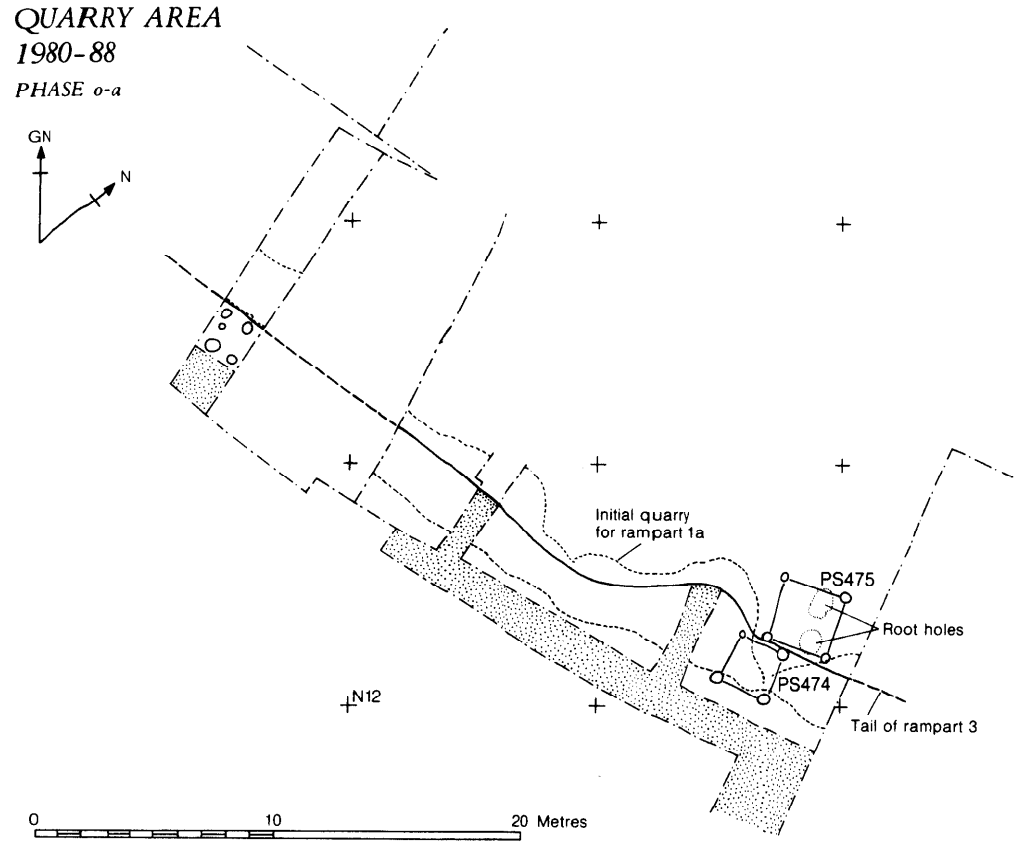

Fig 4.138

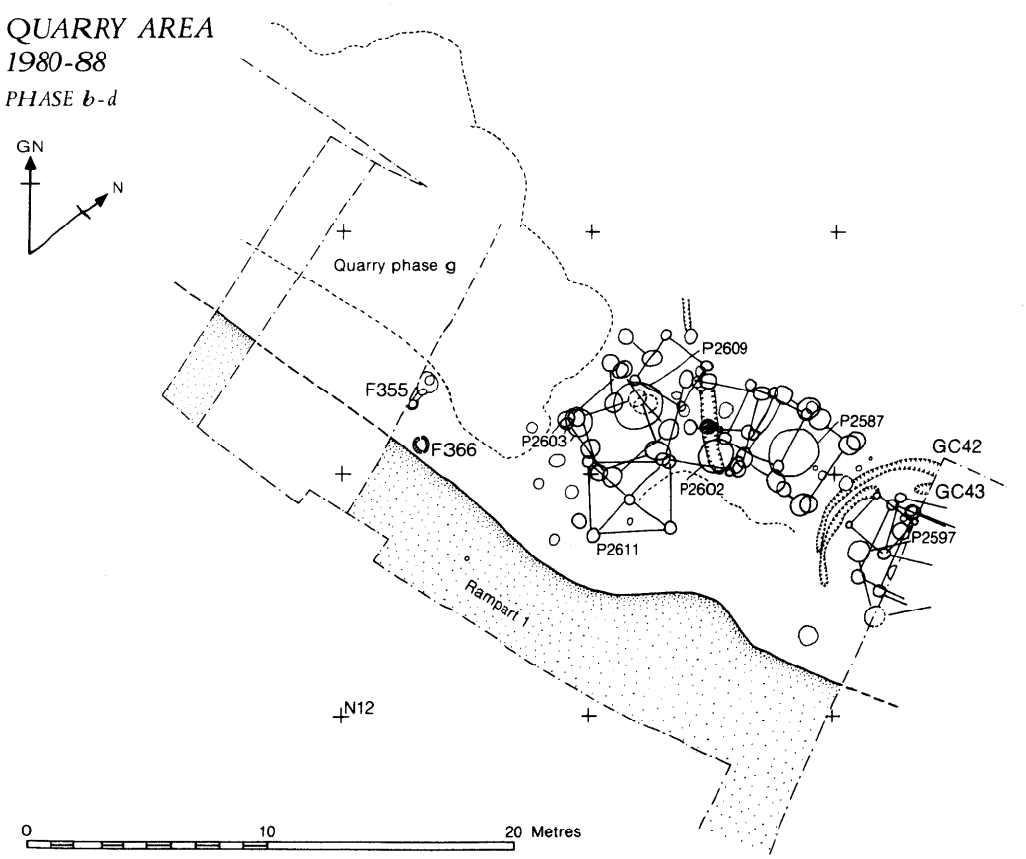

Fig 4.139

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The layers accumulating in the east end of the quarry trench F370 probably belong to this phase. First a chalky brown silt (layer 2040) formed as a thick accumulation in the basal angle over the rampart tail (layer 2028). On top of this a thin charcoal-rich soil (layer 2030) was deposited, over which a thicker layer (2031) of fine black silty soil with charcoal, burnt clay and a very little chalk grit accumulated. This was sealed by a layer of greyish-brown silt (layer 2029) dominated by chalk grit with some larger chalk blocks up to 120 mm, flints and fragments of charcoal. Most or all of these layers were probably deliberate tips, rather than natural soil accumulation. Some of this deposition may have taken place in phase d.

First rampart, addition (rampart 1b) — phase c

This localized heightening was noted only in the central area and is fully described in section 3.1.6.

Early occupation, second period — phase d (Fig 4.139)

In the central area, over the localized addition to the rampart (phase c) there was a further accumulation of material in the top of the quarry hollow. The first deposit was an occupation layer (2074) consisting of dark brown crumbly silt with much small chalk, a few flint nodules and chalk lumps and a considerable quantity of charcoal fragments and fine charcoal lenses. Following this a dark brown silty soil accumulated (layer 2045) containing some chalk, burnt flint and chalk, sling stones and charcoal. A small uneroded beehive pit (P2611) cut this layer and was sealed by a layer of loosely packed coarse chalk rubble (layers 2048 and 2049) rounded and worn on the surface but fresh and angular beneath, set in a matrix of small chalk and grey silt. Mixed with it was a large quantity of animal bone. This was sealed by a chalky brown silt (layer 1999) mixed with some occupation debris, representing a period of soil and rubbish accumulation. It was equivalent to 1997, a dark brown silt with charcoal lenses, some small chalk fragments and flint nodules and a high proportion of animal bone including several articulated groups. The only other feature which can certainly be assigned to phase d is a post-hole (ph 10162) which was sealed by layer 1999.

Elsewhere, clear of the rampart tail, it is not easy to relate features and structures to the rampart phasing. In these areas the occupation of phases b to f formed a continuum and therefore no attempt has been made to sub-divide it.

The area of largely undisturbed chalk occupying the eastern half of the site, to the east of the large late quarry hollow (F365) was densely covered with features of which the majority were post-holes. Many of these could be resolved into settings of four or six comprising post structures of types B, F and H with some two-post settings of type L. The relative phasing of some of these structures has been established by inter-relationships, but in other cases it is possible only to say that certain structures could not have been contemporary. Eleven structures could be assigned to the earliest phase of activity together with a number of isolated post-holes and a pit (P2602). It is possible that a hearth (F371) and associated burning on the chalk bedrock were contemporary with PS482.

In the eastern area of the excavation most of these structures were wholly or partly sealed by a light brown silty soil (layer 2015). Resting on this was a thin lens of occupation material (layer 2014) consisting of ashy, burnt soil, patches of daub, charcoal fragments and flecks of burnt clay: this layer was of limited extent. The silty soil (layer 2015) was cut by two gullies: the earliest were G329 and G335 which form gully complex 43 and the latest was G324, designated gully complex 42. Both probably enclosed post structures but since the enclosed areas were only partly within the excavated area the plan of associated features is incomplete and the relationships uncertain. Gully complex 43 had its entrance on the north side and it is likely that PS479 (probably a type H or K structure) was contemporary with it since it would have aligned roughly with the entrance. PS479 partly cuts layer 2043 and is sealed by a chalk spread (layer 2004) which would place it somewhere in phases b-d. The entrance of gully complex 42 was not exposed. Parts of two post-structures, PS483 and PS484, lay within the excavated area and may have been contemporary with it. Sealing gully complex 42 was a thin spread of sub-rounded chalk in a matrix of puddled chalk and brown silt (layer 2013). This was cut by PS488, a type H four-post structure which was probably in use in phase f. Following this the eastern area was sealed by an accumulation of clean light brown silt (layer 1998) containing small pieces of chalk and flint.

In the western half of this eastern area, following the early period dominated by post structures, there was a spread of occupation debris (layer 2012) which comprised a high proportion of charcoal in a silty matrix, containing fragments of quernstone, burnt chalk and burnt flint. Above this was a brown chalky silt (layer 2016) which was succeeded by a tightly packed chalk spread (layer 2011). This was cut by a gully (G330), which formed gully complex 44 with ph 5092 (a remnant of a gully rather than a post-hole) between which was a two-post structure, PS477, which may have formed some kind of entrance feature. This gully complex was probably in use sometime during phases d-f. Since it appeared to end at the north edge of the phase e quarry hollow (F361a) it may tentatively be assigned to phase f.

West of G330 were two pits, P2599 and P2609, which can be assigned to phases d-f. They were sealed by chalk spreads (layers 2033 and 2034) which were probably of roughly equivalent date.

First rampart addition (rampart 2) — phase e (Fig 4.140)

This phase represents the addition of a layer of chalk rubble (layers 2005 and 2052) to the back face of the rampart. The material was probably derived from a long narrow quarry, F361a, of which only the base has survived, the upper part having been truncated by the later quarry. At the west end of the site the phase e quarry has been totally destroyed by the later quarry, F365 (unless a deeper scoop in the base of F365 are the remnants of the earlier quarry). For details of the rampart see section 3.1.6.

Middle period occupation - phase f (Fig 4.140)

There was little occupation activity in the base of the quarry of phase e apart from a few small post-holes. Sealing these and covering the base of the quarry hollow was a brown chalky silt (layer 2017) containing sparse occupation debris. The silt was largely a natural formation which extended up the side of the quarry hollow covering the adjacent chalk to the north. (It was probably equivalent to layer 1998.) The silt sealed many of the

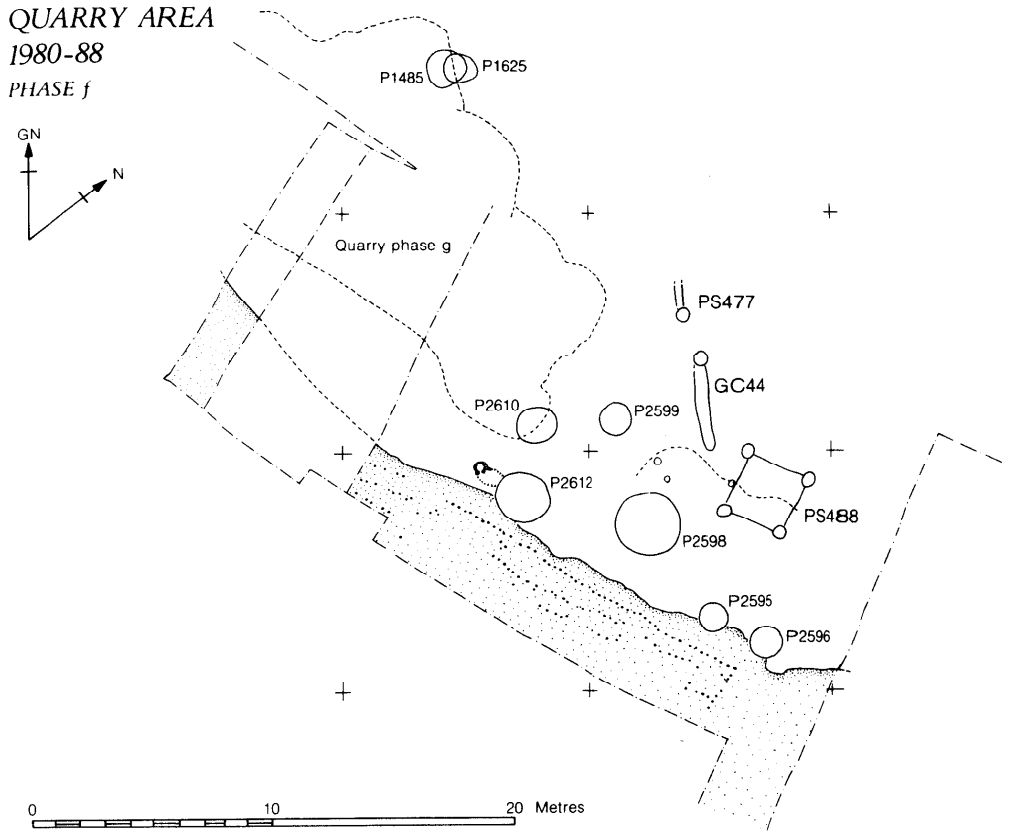

Fig 4.140

post-holes assigned to the early phases and also pits P2603 and P2610.

Cutting the silt layer was a large beehive pit, P2598, which, after use, had been allowed to erode and silt naturally. Also belonging to this phase were a number of features cutting through the tail of rampart 2. These included a pair of similar size pits, P2595 and P2596. Both were small and deliberately filled and both contained a half of the same quernstone placed on the base. There was also a well preserved oven, F356, the lower part of which contained much of the collapsed superstructure.

In general there was little occupation that could definitely be assigned to this phase in all probability because the period between ramparts 2 and 3 was relatively short lived.

Sealing P2598 and the adjacent areas of the quarry hollow was a thick layer of dark yellowish-brown clayey silt (layer 2010=1977). This layer was particularly thick where it had formed over the pit. Here it was sealed by a discrete layer of large angular flints in a brown chalky silt (layer 1986).

Second rampart addition (rampart 3) — phase g *(Fig 4.141)*

In this phase the rampart was heightened with a series of dumps of soil and chalk the details of which are given above in section 3.1.6. To provide much of this material a series of quarry hollows were dug. At the east was F361b, an irregular linear hollow clearly defined on the north side where it was scarped into layer 1998. It was *c* 5 m wide and nearly 11 m of its length was exposed. To the west the quarry was more massive: F365 was roughly circular measuring 8 m wide and more than 6 m long. It merged into F369 of which only a small section was exposed in a narrow trench at the west end of the excavation. F369 formed the south part of the quarry excavated in 1980 (F84) their combined widths measuring *c* 11 m. It is probable that F365 and F369 were part of the same continuous quarry of which more than 22 m has been exposed. These western quarries were more substantial than the eastern quarry and had cut into the chalk to a maximum depth of 1.1 m whereas quarry F361b was relatively shallow, only 0.3 m in depth at the maximum.

Late occupation — phase h (Fig 4.141)

In quarry F361b a few post-holes of this period could be identified five of which made up a post structure, PS476. It is probable that layer 1996 started to accumulate at the end of phase h.

In quarry F369 a few isolated post-holes and a pit, P2617, had been dug. These were sealed by a pale grey silt (layer 2101) containing occasional burnt flints and flecks of charcoal.

In the base of quarry F365, the edge of a slightly deeper hollow was exposed. This was filled with a pale grey chalky silt (layer 2079) over which had accumulated a yellowish-brown chalky silt (layer 2073) containing some burnt chalk and charcoal. On this had been laid a chalk spread (layer 2036) of closely packed chalk blocks. This had a distinct curved edge and may have formed the floor of a, largely unexposed work area or structure. Cutting this layer was pit P2600. Other pits cutting into the base

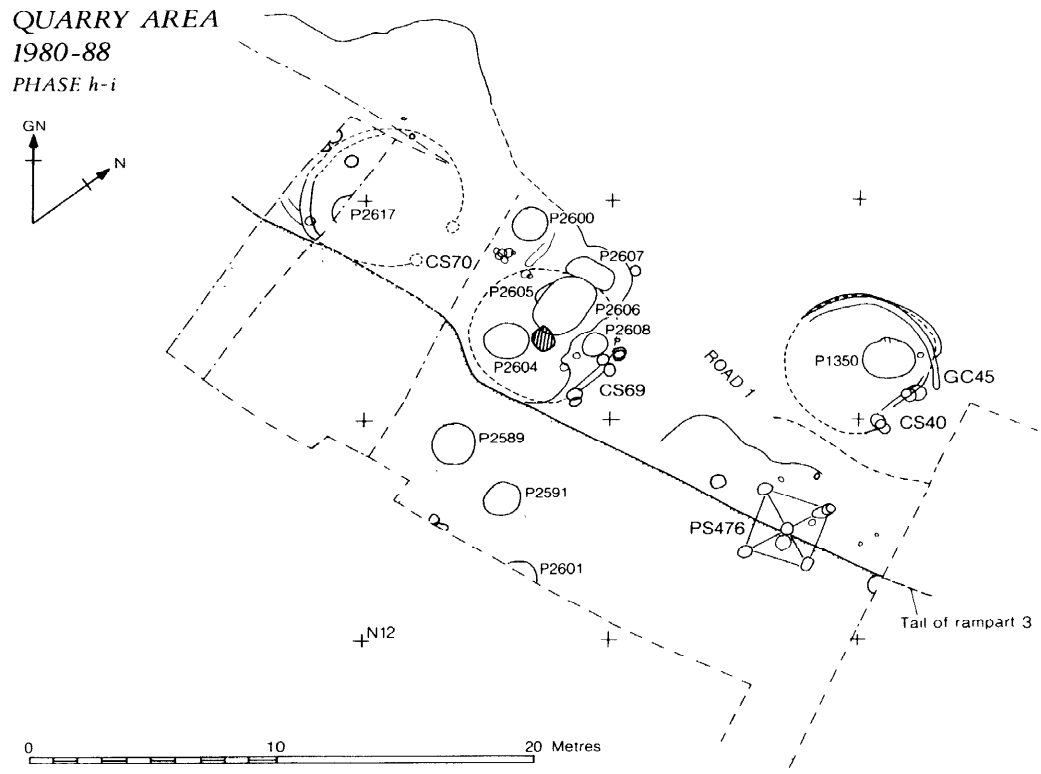

Fig 4.141

of the quarry were probably roughly contemporary. Of two subrectangular pits, P2607 was dug first, followed by P2606 in the top of which was dug a shallow pit to hold a human burial, P2605. These were all sealed by a yellowish-brown chalky silt (layer 2026) which was equivalent to layer 2101 in F369.

To the north of the eastern quarry, F361b, was an arc of a gully, gully complex 45. It is possible that it partially enclosed a circular structure of which the two posts, PS496, formed the door. There was no trace of a wall line but this could easily have been destroyed by later terracing and by the digging of later pits. The supposed circular structure is designated CS40a and was replaced by a definite circular structure, CS40b, in phase i. A path or roadway probably ran between CS40a and PS476 in this period continuing the line of road 1 observed in the area excavation to the east. Three pits within the arc of the gully, P2592, P1349 and P2587 could belong to this phase but they are not stratigraphically related and are more likely to be earlier.

Late occupation - phase i (Fig 4.141)

The area occupied by the tentatively-defined circular structure CS40a was now partially levelled by the creation of a circular terrace, F68, upon which another circular structure, CS40b, was constructed. This is described in detail above (pp 70-2). To the south, in the quarry F361b there appears to have been a period of inactivity during which a light brown chalky silt accumulated (layer 1996) containing lumps of chalk (up to 80 mm) and flint nodules together with quantities of sandstone fragments, possibly debris from quern production. The layer seems to be the result of successive tipping mixed with natural soil accumulation.

In the western quarry hollow (F365) a thick layer of chalk rubble in a matrix of brown silt (layer 2025) was dumped over the silt which had already accumulated. This formed the base for a circular structure, CS69/F364. The main features were a pair of double post-holes joined by a slot, a hearth and a series of chalk floors with patching. The structure is described in detail above (pp 102-3). Outside the door to CS69, on the ridge of chalk between the two quarry hollows were a series of layers of silt, chalk and occupation debris, which appear to have resulted from the use and consolidation of the approach to CS69.

In the westernmost end of the quarry, F369, there was evidence to suggest the presence of a circular structure, CS70, in this phase. Only a segment of it was exposed consisting of a circular gully, G334, and a chalk floor (layer 2097). The details of CS70 are described above, p 103. Cutting the floor and apparently infilling the top of a pit was a dump of large chalk blocks in a matrix of greyish-brown silt (layer 2085).

Late occupation — phase j (Fig 4.142)

This phase is characterized almost entirely by a series of deliberate dumps of various materials laid presumably to level up the area and consolidate the ground for road 1 which was now realigned and widened.

In the eastern quarry, F361b, there was a massive dump of loosely packed chalk rubble (layer 1983) the surface of which was irregular, undulating and unworn: it varied in thickness between 0.3 and 0.5 m. Over this was an

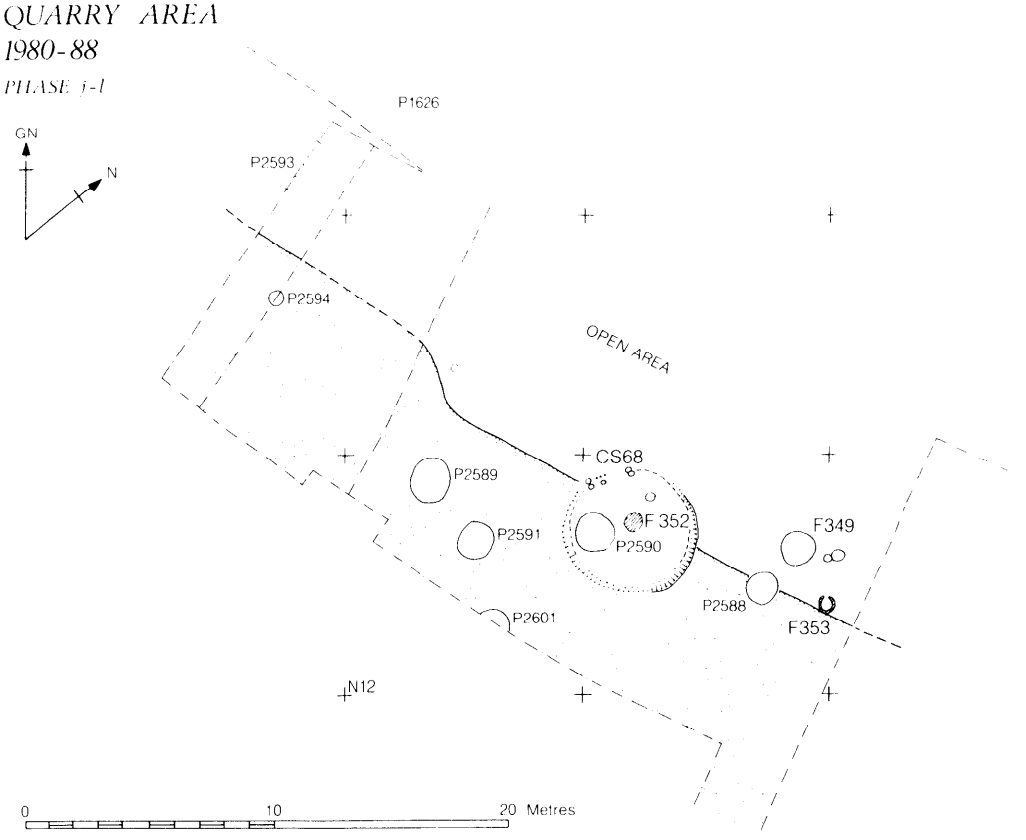

Fig 4.142

accumulation of light greyish-brown chalky silt (layer 1974) with chalkier concentrations suggesting that it was, in part, a series of deliberate dumps. Intermixed with it were groups of partially articulated animal bones. This 'silt' blanketed most of the eastern half of the site.

To the west of this, over the quarry F365, there was also a series of dumped layers. The first, tipped down the north slope of the quarry, was a yellowish-brown silt (layer 622) containing some small chalk lumps and flints. Over this was tipped a mass of loosely packed chalk rubble with occasional nodules of flint (layer 621). A few stake-holes were observed in this chalk. This was followed by a tip of yellowish-brown clayey silt (layer 2002) mixed with small subangular chalk fragments. Over this, along the north slope of the quarry, more chalk rubble (layer 2001) had been tipped. The surface, near to the upper edge had been trampled but downslope it turned into a scree of discrete chalk blocks. Following this there had accumulated a yellowish-brown chalky silt (layer 2000) containing a scatter of occupation debris. Sealing this was another dump of chalk blocks (layer 1956). Once again the upper edge was trampled smooth while at the base was a tumble of loose rubble. Finally, infilling the hollow left in the middle of the quarry was a dump of yellowish-brown silt (layer 1955) containing small chalk fragments and mixed with large blocks of chalk and occasional flint nodules.

A similar sequence can be seen in the westernmost part of the quarry excavated (F369/F84). Here, over the floor of CS70 was a dump of clayey brown silt containing chalk fragments, chalk lumps, flint nodules and quantities of charcoal and flecks of daub (layer 2075=636). This appears to have been a deliberate dump of occupation debris tipped from the north edge of F84. Over the southern side of the quarry was a grey slightly chalky silt (layer 2062) which was probably a deliberate dump. Over the base of the quarry and CS70 this merged into a very similar deposit (layer 2084) but containing more daub and charcoal. Above layer 2075 was a lens of greyish-brown chalky silt (layer 2083) containing charcoal flecks. This was sealed by a thick dump of yellowish-brown chalky silt (layer 2065) with charcoal, flints and larger blocks of chalk (probably equivalent to layer 674 in F84). On the south side of the quarry a grey silt (layer 2061) was probably contemporary: it contained a moderate quantity of small chalk, occasional flints and some charcoal. The deliberate tipping in the large quarry F365/F369/F84 was clearly spread over a period of time and suggests a periodic consolidation of the northern edge of the quarry interspersed with periods when silt mixed with tipped rubble was allowed to accumulate in the hollow. This is consistent with the suggestion that a road ran along the northern edge of the quarry.

Late occupation — period k-m (Figs 4.142, 4.143)

Following the phase of deliberate dumping there followed a period of sporadic occupation associated with further levelling.

At the east end of the site a few features were cut into the dumped silt (layer 1974) consisting of a few post-holes, a pit, P2588, an oven, F353, and a clay mixing pit, F349. The features could have been in use at any time during this phase. Outside the entrance to CS40 were a series of chalk spreads alternating with silt layers which could represent patching in holes in road 1 (it is unlikely that

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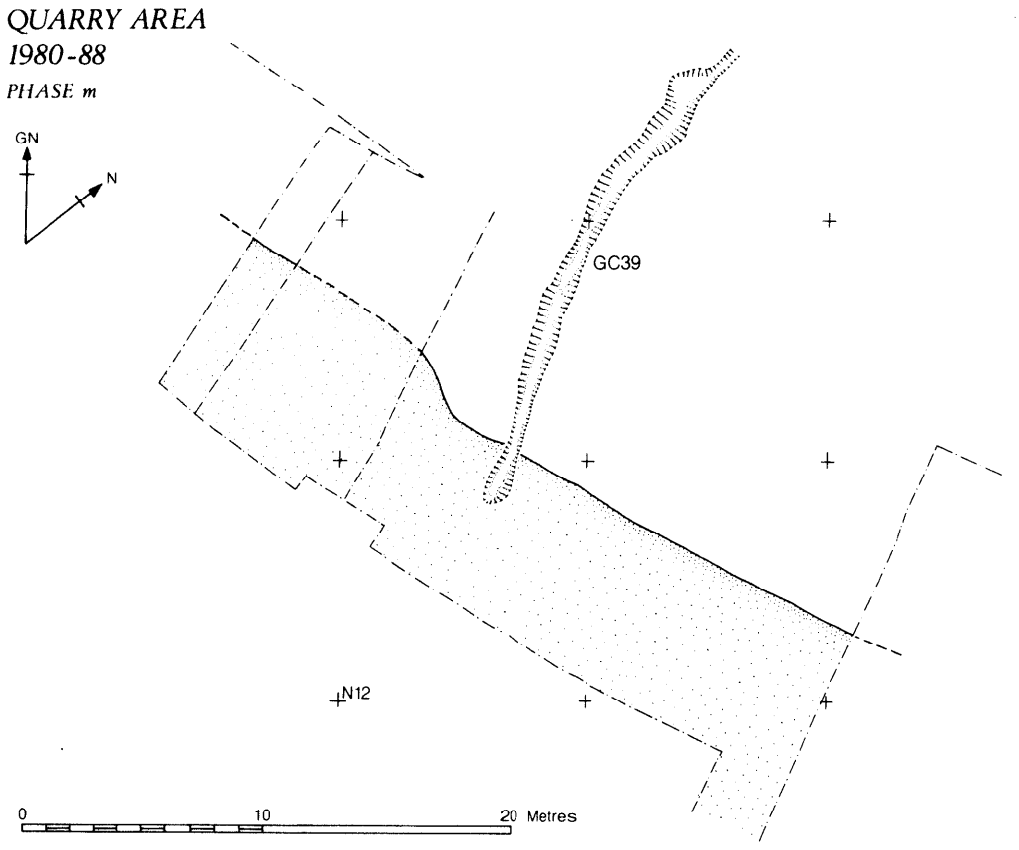

Fig 4.143

CS40 was still in use at this time). The first was a dump of chalk rubble (layer 1932) puddled together and with a roughly trampled surface. Over this came a light brownish chalky silt (layer 1973) on the surface of which was a patch of charcoal containing fragments of pottery and daub (layer 1972). This was followed by a further greyish-brown chalky silt (layer 1931). Finally the area was levelled with a dump of chalk (layer 1928) tightly puddled together and with a roughly trampled surface.

In the central area the principal feature was a small circular house, CS68, constructed in a terrace, F350, cut into the preceding layers and with stake-built walls and a door facing north-west. The remnants of a chalk floor (layer 2009) survived incorporating a burnt chalk hearth, F352. On the floor had accumulated a charcoal-rich occupation deposit (layer 1963). A detailed description of the house is given above, pp 100-1. Outside the door of the house a series of silts and chalk spreads had accumulated some of which extend over the edge of the quarry, F365. The first was a grey chalky silt (layer 1981) containing a scatter of charcoal flecks: this infilled the hollow and F365. Above it was a dump of chalk rubble (layer 1980) in a matrix of chalky silt containing charcoal and carbonized grain. Close to the door of CS68 was a similar dump of chalk rubble (layer 1961) at the same level. This was sealed by a further dump of large flint nodules and chalk blocks (layer 1985) mixed with daub, sandstone and charcoal. Sealing these layers was an extensive deposit of brown silt (layer 1968=1969) containing chalk blocks, flints and charcoal. This in turn was sealed by a similar silt (layer 1967) but lacking occupation debris. Above this were a further series of dumps of chalk blocks and nodules of flint (layers 1958 and 1959) and overlapping the edge of layer 1959 was a trampled patch of puddled chalk (layer 1960), which clearly formed the threshold outside the door of CS68. The relationship of the preceding layers to CS68 is unclear: they could have been a continuation of the dumping processes of phase j or successive resurfacings of the threshold of CS68.

Further to the west, over F365, there was a thick accumulation of brown silt (layers 1990 and 1991) which contained a moderate quantity of small chalk together with large blocks of chalk and flint nodules with patches of occupation debris including charcoal, burnt chalk and burnt flint. This would appear to be a mixture of tips of soil and rubble rather than a natural accumulation.

After the house, CS68, had gone out of use a dump of chalk rubble (layer 1964) was tipped into it. This was followed by an accumulation of silt and occupation debris (layer 1962=1965). Subsequently the whole house terrace was infilled by a thick dump of subangular chalk (layer 1941). The upper surface of this was worn and weathered but the lower part consisted of fresh angular blocks with occasional flint nodules, loosely packed. This layer was probably the result of the digging of pit P2590 within the house terrace. The surface of the chalk rubble (layer 1941) was probably worn while the pit was in use and during its subsequent infilling. On the slope of layer 1941 there were some dumps of occupation debris including a tip of daub (layer 1943) and a nearby lens of black sooty soil (layer 1945) mixed with fragments of charcoal and shattered flints. Both of these tips resulted from the use and demolition of an oven.

It is possible that the extensive chalk spread (layer 1957), over F365, was contemporary with pit P2590 and the late activity in the hollow of terrace F350, as the spread

Link to Previous Section

extends up and through the entrance area of the now abandoned CS68. This layer consisted of small chalk lumps plus occasional larger blocks in a matrix of puddled chalk. It apparently formed a major resurfacing of road 1 and provided a path leading from the road to the late activity in F350.

Finally the hollow remaining over P2590 was filled with a crumbly brown silt (layer 1944), which contained a high proportion of weathered chalk. It was a very mixed layer incorporating dumps of stone rubble. This was essentially continuous with a chalky brown silt (layer 1940), eroded off the rampart, and, to the north, with a chalky greyish-brown silt (layer 1966) containing occupation material and sling stones. Above this was a thin lens of occupation debris (layer 1934=1935) which consisted largely of charcoal fragments, occasional burnt flints and daub in a chalky silt. Much of this debris could have been derived from oven F353. Finally a dump of chalk rubble (layer 1929) covered the area and became dispersed towards the edges, where smaller chalk was trampled into the underlying silt. This layer was equivalent to layer 1928 though the two were not actually continuous.

Over the main western quarry hollow, F365, the area was almost exclusively covered by a series of dumped layers continuing the pattern of the preceding phase. Over the chalk spread (layer 1957), in the hollow of F365, a dark grey chalky silt (layer 1988) accumulated. There was little occupation debris in it and it probably resulted from a build up of mud and soil on road 1. Above this was a dump of large irregular blocks of chalk rubble (layer 1946). This was dumped to form a bank on the south, adjacent to the tail of the rampart, and thinned out into the hollow where it merged with layer 1954 which formed a dump to the north of subangular chalk rubble well compacted in a matrix of chalky brown silt. Cut into the top of layer 1946 was a single post-hole, but no other structural activity was in evidence in the area. A discrete layer of occupation debris (layer 1948) overlapped the edge of layer 1988. Over this was a dump of angular chalk blocks (layer 1947) in a matrix of compacted chalk and silt.

In the hollow which remained between layers 1946 and 1954, a brown chalky silt (layer 1949) containing occasional blocks of chalk, flint nodules and flecks of charcoal accumulated. This was sealed by a grey chalky silt (layer 1950) incorporating some burnt chalk, flints and lenses of charcoal. Over this, the final layer to accumulate was a dark grey, chalky silt (layer 1930) containing patches of charcoal, burnt chalk, flint and daub, which represented individual tips within the developing layer.

Cutting through these accumulations was the southern end of gully complex 39 (G143 and G134; Fig 4.143). It was clearly the latest feature cutting across the stratigraphy to the base of the rampart. This was sealed by a brown chalky silt (layer 620) which developed after the fort was abandoned.

At the western extremity of the site, in F369, a single post-hole, ph 10173, cut into layer 2061/2065 of phase j: its relationship to nearby stratigraphy was removed by a later feature but is likely to have been contemporary with the chalk spread (layer 2060) which sealed layer 2061. The chalk spread was compacted with a well worn surface having the appearance of a deliberate chalk floor. Above this was a dump of subrounded chalk lumps (layer 2059) in a matrix of grey silt and sealing this was a thin band of grey chalky silt (layer 2058). These layers sloped into the quarry from the tail of the rampart and cutting them was a shallow subrectangular pit, P2593, which was filled largely with the debris of a demolished oven (layer 2063). Overlapping the edge of this, and dumped from the north, was a tip of large chalk blocks (layer 2064) in a matrix of greyish- brown silt with a few flecks of charcoal and daub. This is probably equivalent to layer 635 in F84. Above this, and filling the hollow over the pit, was a dump of large angular chalk blocks (layer 2057) and sealing this was a final accumulation of greyish-brown chalky silt (layer 2110). In F84 a similar succession of deliberate tips was observed but they cannot be directly correlated with layers in F369.

Cutting into the tail of rampart 3 were a number of pits, none of which could be closely assigned other than to phases g-k. However, they are most likely to be fairly late in the sequence. P2594 cut layer 2018 but was sealed by later tips: P2589 and P2591 must have been late because the hollows formed after they had eroded were filled with flints which had rolled down from the rampart crest after final abandonment. This layer was consistent around the perimeter of the fort and was sealed only by natural soil accumulation. Cut into the crest of the rampart was a small cylindrical pit, P2601, and two post-holes: these features are undated except that they succeed phase f.

From this rather lengthy summary of the stratigraphy belonging to phases k-m it will be clear that a considerable time span was involved during which time there was constant activity but the main preoccupation seems to have been to maintain much of the area excavated, as an open zone. It is not possible to divide the period into well defined phases but a threefold division seems reasonable. In the first (phase k) CS68 was built and occupied with an open working area to the east and road 1 crossing the site to the north. Thereafter, in phase 1, the house was abandoned and replaced by a pit and possibly other pits were dug nearby. During this time the road which had become a large open area was maintained and patched. The last recognizable feature, the linear ditch (GC39) is assigned to phase m.

Summary of the stratified sequence

The stratified sequence exposed in the 1980, 1988 excavations provides the best evidence available for understanding the range of activities practised along the southern perimeter of the site. In particular it allows the structures of the early period *(c* 550-350/300 BC) to be recognized in an area where later quarrying was of limited extent. The principal phases may be briefly summarized.

phase 0	pre-rampart occupation. A number of post-holes including at least one small four-post structure (PS474)
phase a	rampart period la, with quarry trench
phase b	occupation behind the rampart: ovens and occupation layers
phase c	rampart period lb. Localized addition to the rampart
phase d	occupation. A large number of four-, five- and six-post structures, some with penannular gullies around them: replaced many times; a few pits interspersed. Occupation rubbish accumulates immediately behind the rampart
phase e	rampart period 2. Chalk addition to the entire length of the rampart, the chalk being obtained from shallow quarries to the rear
phase f	occupation. Probably short lived and not intensive. Pits dug against the rampart with at least one four-post structure (PS488) nearby

phase g rampart period 3. Large-scale refurbishment requiring the digging of massive quarry hollows

phase h occupation. In the deep quarry hollow (F365/F369) pits and post-holes dug. To the east the first stage of house CS40 with a five-post store building (PS476) against the tail of the rampart. A path, road 1, ran between and skirted the deep quarry

phase i occupation. House, CS40, rebuilt and two new houses, CS69 and CS70, built in the quarry hollow

phase j occupation. The houses demolished (or abandoned) and the area levelled to create a wide continuation of road 1 or an open area

phase k occupation. House, CS68, built in a terrace cut into the tail of the rampart with a working area just outside to the east. The open area (road 1) is maintained

phase 1 occupation. House CS68 abandoned. Pit digging in the general area. The open area (road 1) is maintained.

phase m occupation has now virtually ceased. General silting everywhere. A ditch (GC39) is dug across the site possibly to create a cultivation plot or paddock.

Summary of dating evidence

The pottery from the stratified sequence is listed in Fiche 25:D1-6. In summary phase a contains only pottery of cp 1-3. The latest pottery from phases b and c is of cp 4. The latest from phase d is cp 6. From phase f onwards pottery of cp 7 becomes increasingly common.

4.3.11 The excavations of 1979-80: sequence I (Figs 4.143-4.148 and Pl 35)

It was most unusual for stratified deposits to be preserved in the central area of the fort away from the quarry hollows but in the 1979/80 area excavation a patch of stratified deposits survived relating to the continual resurfacing of a length of road 2. Nearby, to the north of the street, another area of stratigraphy remained associated with a post structure (PS320). This is described below as sequence J. There is no obvious reason why these two areas should have suffered less destruction than the rest of the interior in the post-Iron Age period. One possibility is that they may have been protected by pillow mounds belonging to the phase of rabbit farming but nothing survives to indicate that this was so.

a. The earliest pre-road features (Fig 4.145)

The earliest definable features on the site are a scatter of post-holes and pits, including a four-post structure PS267 all of which are sealed by the earliest stratified layers.

A row of three houses (CS43-5), which were probably broadly contemporary, may tentatively be correlated to the pre-road period. The earliest of these, CS44, is represented by a wall slot (G141) cut into the natural chalk. Inside was preserved a layer of dark brown silty soil mixed with a few lumps of chalk (617) which probably represents the pre-house ground surface. This is overlaid by a thin occupation deposit (615) representing rubbish which had accumulated within the building during its phase of occupation. The post structure, PS266, seems to be contemporary, possibly replacing PS267. GC8 belongs to this early phase as the road metalling (657) had slumped into the top of its fill, and PS330 pre-dates the gully complex.

b. The earliest road and associated features (Fig 4.145)

The earliest road surface (619), consisted of rounded flint pebbles (20-50 mm), angular broken flints and sub-rounded chalk lumps packed in grey silt. It represents the infilling of a hollow worn in the road (possibly accentuated by the presence of ph 5490). Another patch of metalling (688) was stratigraphically equivalent but more extensive. The flints *(c* 50 mm in size), packed in a matrix of brown silt, had become worn and rounded with use and in one place a pair of wheel ruts were discernible. The metalling (599) may also be assumed to be contemporary with this earliest phase (based on the correlation 592=616) and several patches of gravel in the tops of features (641, 657 and 603) can, arbitrarily, be assigned to this phase. There is no direct relationship between the metalling and the circular houses.

c. The second metalling and associated features (Fig 4.146)

The road was remetalled after a period of use. Over much of the area the new metalling was laid directly on the old but some patches of intervening layers survived. In one place the first metalling (619) was sealed first by a spread of chalk (593) above which had accumulated a layer of silt (594) before the new metalling was laid. Elsewhere the early metalling (599) was first sealed by a thin grey silt (598) over which had been rammed a tightly compressed layer of puddled chalk (595) perhaps the deliberate filling of a pothole formed by subsidence in the top of P1412. Over this another layer of silt (596) had accumulated before the road was resurfaced.

The main surface of the road (616, 687) comprised angular broken flints (30-150 mm), including several burnt fragments and some pebbles, tightly packed into a brownish-grey silt containing rounded lumps of chalk and some patches of puddled chalk. Trampled into the surface were fragments of pottery, bone and charcoal. The gravelling became sparser towards the edge of the road and merged gradually into a more soily material (663) representing an accumulation of mud at the road edge, which was itself well-trampled and with a scatter of pebbles on its surface. Although it has no physical link with 616, 592 is assumed to be equivalent on the basis of its close similarity and general location.

The circular house (CS44B) represented by G140, may have continued in use during this period though it was rebuilt a little further south than its first phase. No other structures can certainly be assigned to this phase though it is quite probable that some of the adjacent circular structures continued in use and PS276 could belong only to this phase.

At the north-west end of the road, overlying 687, was a dump of weathered chalk lumps (662) over which further metalling (658) of large broken flints had been packed and trampled into the silt matrix. This was probably little more than the local patching of a muddy hollow.

PS305, a large two-post structure, was probably in use during this phase, or possibly one of the preceding phases. PS304 may also have been constructed at this time and, as a multiphase structure probably stayed in use for some time possibly into phase e.

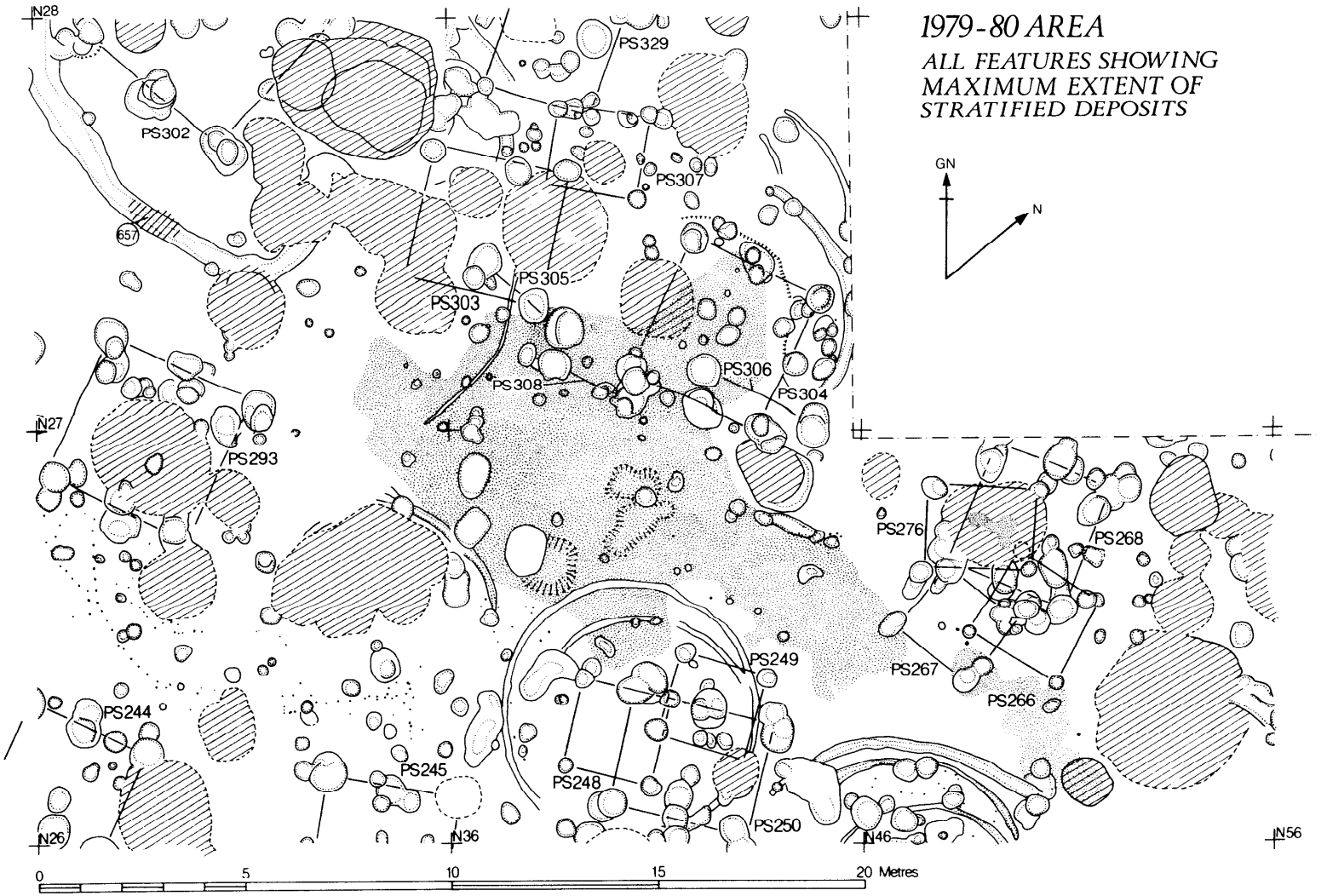
1979-80 AREA
ALL FEATURES SHOWING MAXIMUM EXTENT OF STRATIFIED DEPOSITS
GN
N
N28
N27
N26
N36
N46
N56
PS329
PS302
PS307
657
PS305
PS303
PS306
PS308
PS304
PS293
PS276
PS268
PS249
PS267
PS266
PS244
PS245
PS248
PS250
0
5
10
15
20 Metres

Fig 4.144

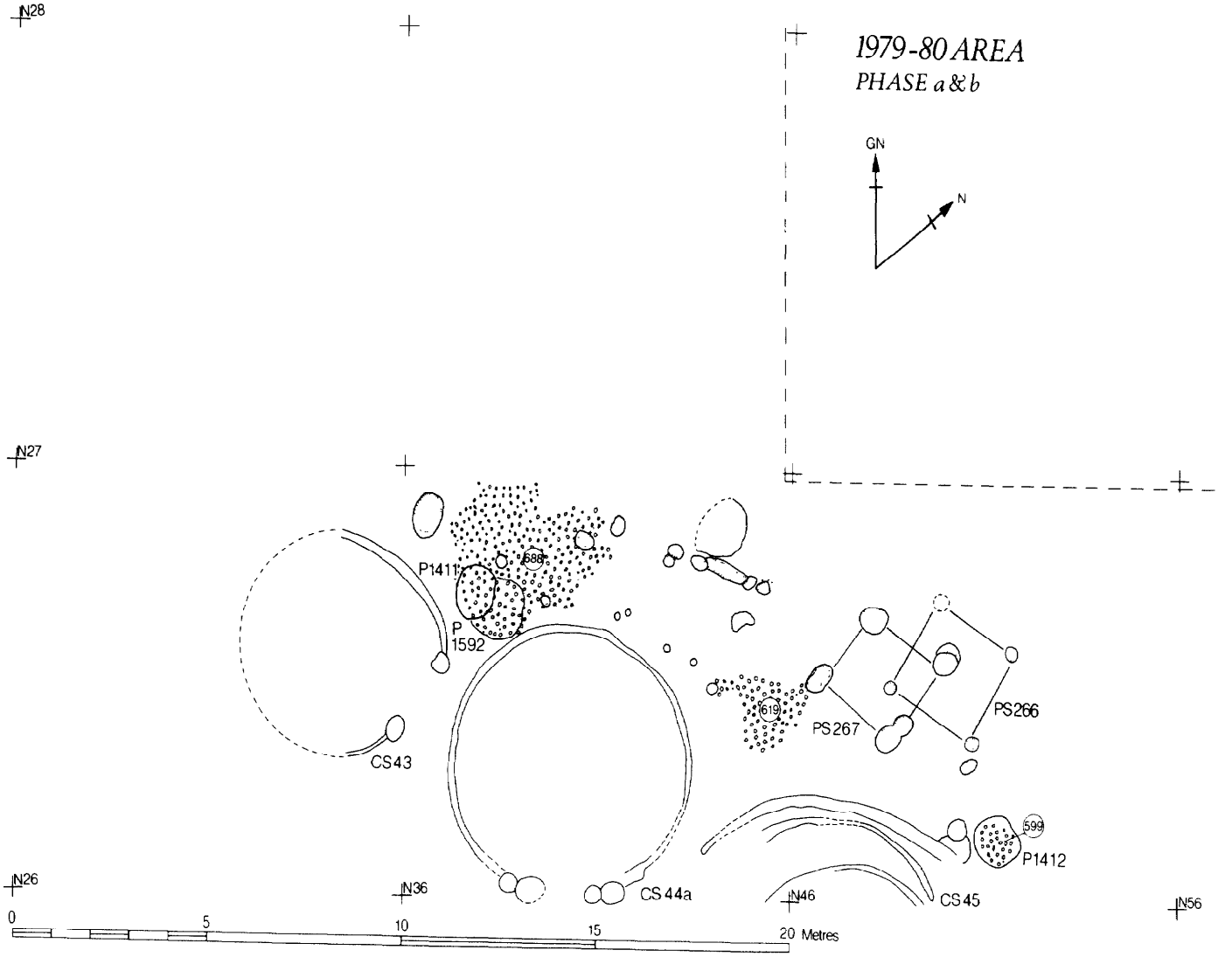

Fig 4.145

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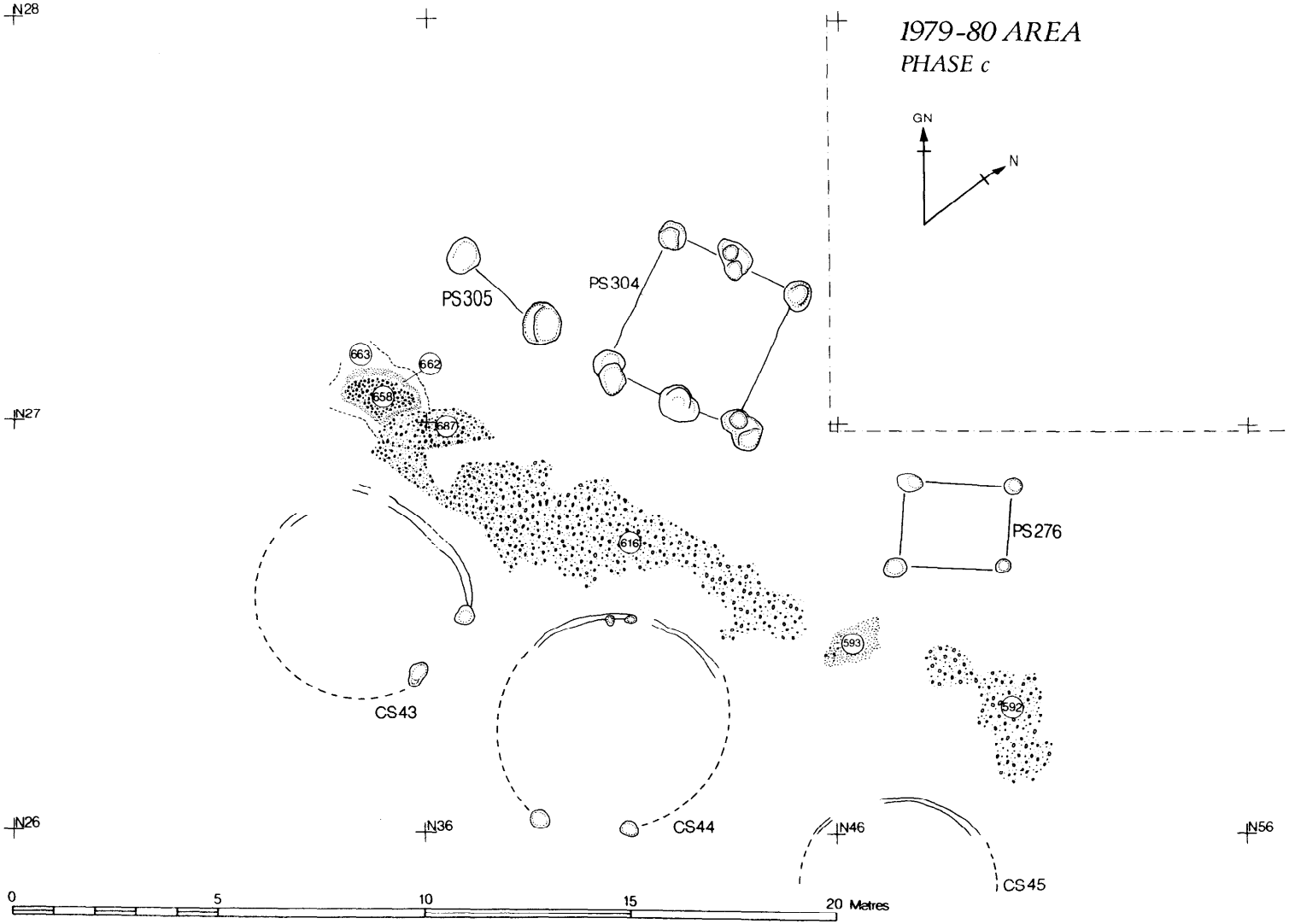

Fig 4.146

Link to Previous Section

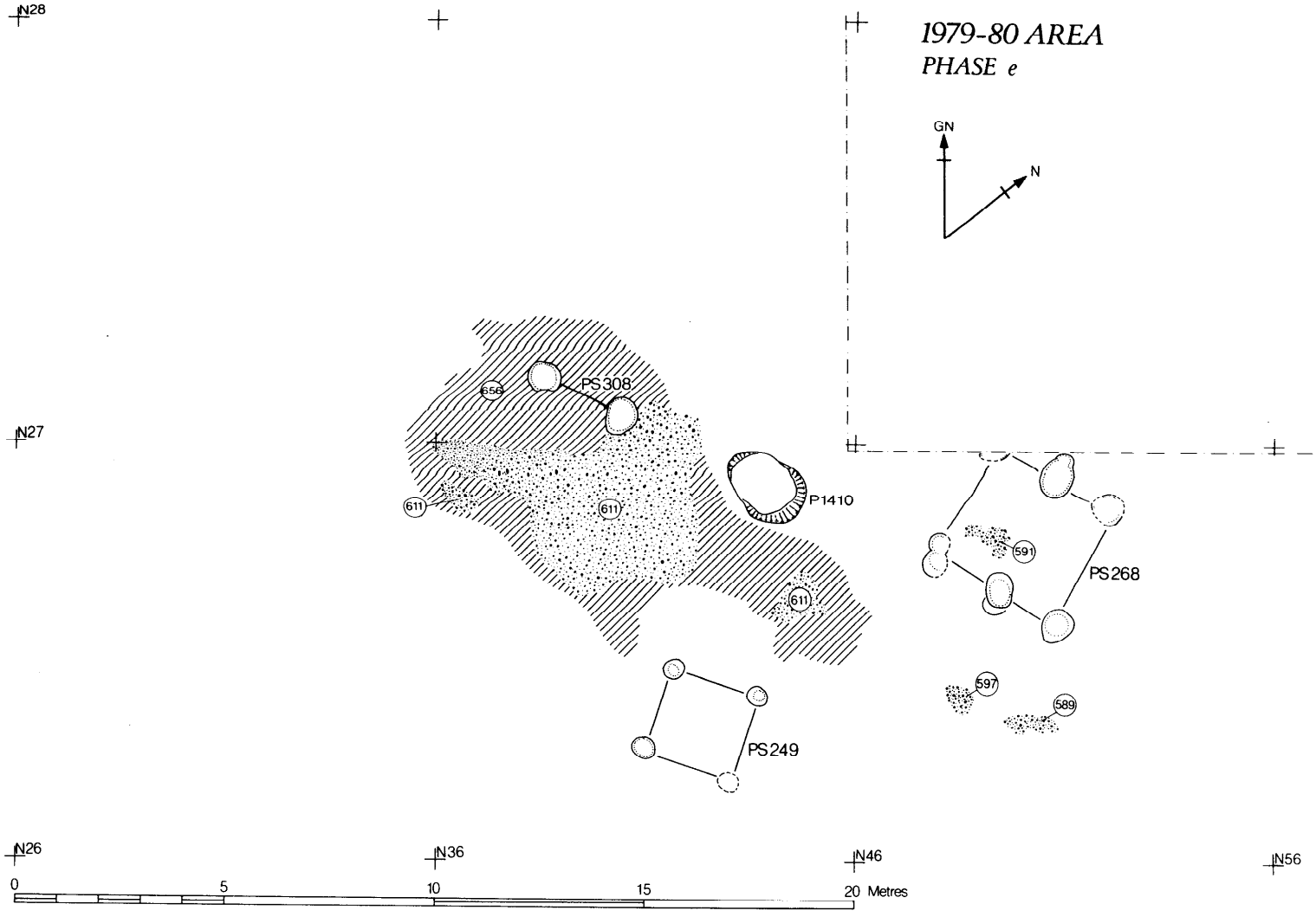
1979-80 AREA
PHASE e
GN
N
N28
N27
N26
N36
N46
N56
PS308
656
611
611
611
P1410
591
PS268
597
589
PS249
0
5
10
15
20 Metres

Fig 4.147

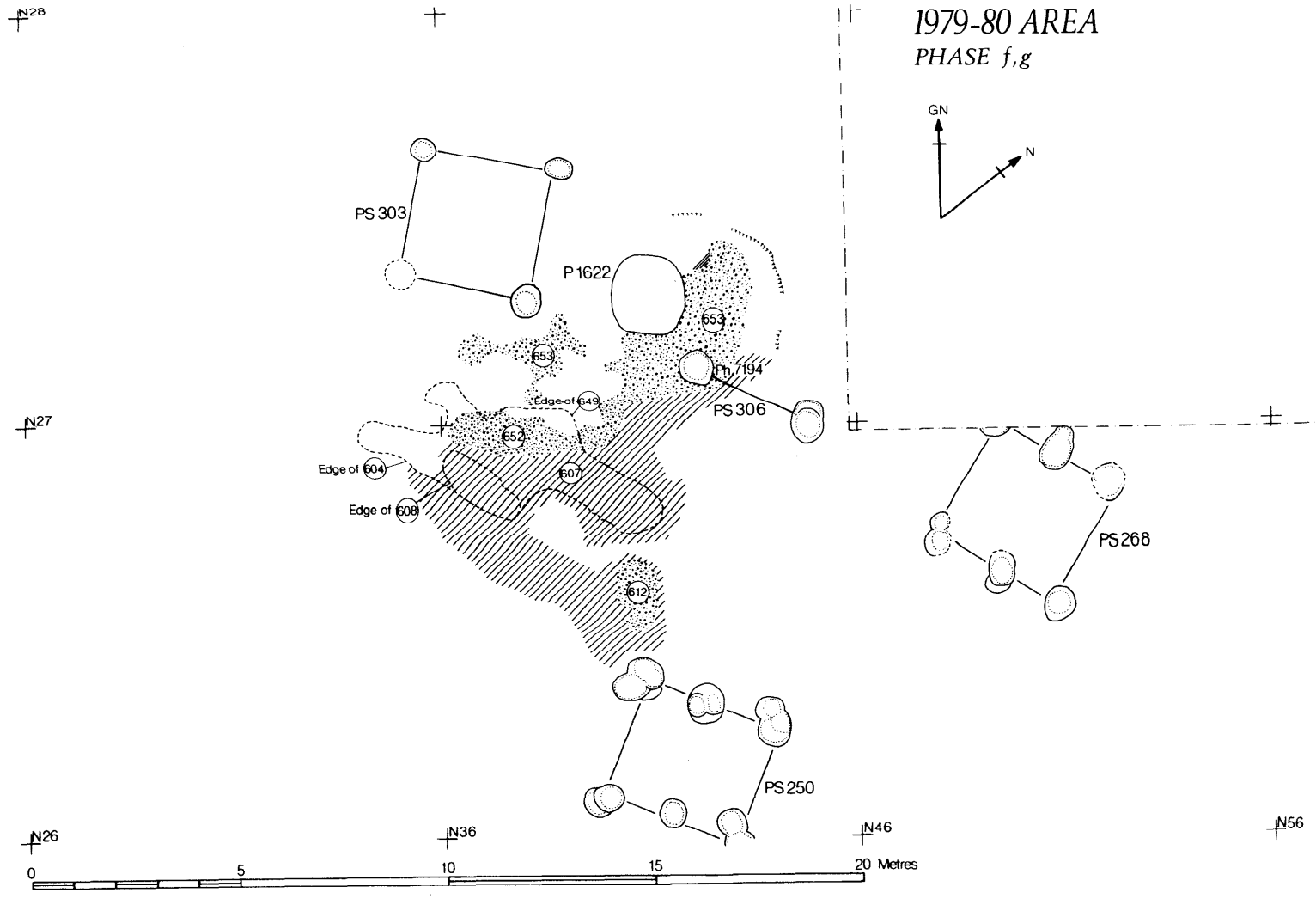
1979-80 AREA
PHASE f,g
GN
N
N28
N27
N26
N36
N46
N56
PS 303
P 1622
653
653
Ph 7194
PS 306
Edge of 649
652
Edge of 604
607
Edge of 608
612
PS 268
PS 250
0
5
10
15
20 Metres

Fig 4.148

d. Continued use of road

The road seems to have continued in use for some time during which a thick deposit of brown silt containing some chalk lumps was allowed to accumulate (613, 656). It was hard packed and trampled particularly along the centre of the road where it was only 50 mm thick thickening to 180 mm at the road sides. To the south-east a thin grey silt (590) probably belongs to this phase. This accumulation of silty sediment probably represents a build up of mud and rubbish along the road while it continued in use.

e. Late remetalling with chalk and associated features (Fig 4.147)

After a while it was decided to remetal the road line again this time with tips of chalk rubble (611 and 655 in the north-west area and 591, 589 and 597 in the south-east). Layers 611/655 form an extensive spread (0.1-0.25 m thick) composed of fresh angular chalk lumps (up to 100 mm) packed in a matrix of puddled chalk. Trampled into the surface were a number of flints suggesting that it may once have been more extensively metalled and had suffered considerable wear. Two post-holes of PS308 (phs 7052 and 7053) cut 654 and 655. It is not clear what kind of structure they belonged to but they could have been the remaining doorposts of a circular building. P1410 was also dug at this stage and it is possible that some of the post-built structures, including PS249, lining the road belong to this phase. The first phase of PS268 was almost certainly constructed at this time with two further rebuilds in later phases.

The chalk surfaces to the south-east were less extensive though probably contemporary with this phase. They were composed of compacted puddled chalk with a well-trampled surface. Layer 591 is more likely to be the floor of a contemporary building (PS268) than part of the road. There are no further deposits overlying these discontinuous chalk spreads.

f. The latest remetalling with chalk (Fig 4.148)

The north-western chalk make-up (611/655) was sealed by a grey silty soil (654, 607) containing some scattered occupation debris. It does not seem to have been trampled hard but was soon overlain by another tip of chalk with occasional flints packed hard in a matrix of puddled chalk (612 and 652). In the top of the layer was the remnant of a metalling of angular flints.

Other chalk spreads occurring at this level were probably floor levels of contemporary structures. Layer 653, a spread of coarse angular chalk rubble and flints, some of them burnt, occurred north of the road in association with ph 7194 of PS306 and may have been a domestic floor since its edge is concentric with a curved scarp in the natural chalk. A circular patch of burnt flints on it was possibly the remains of a hearth. Layer 653 appears to avoid the post-holes of PS308 suggesting that the structure may have continued in use. Layer 610, discontinuous patches of hard packed puddled chalk on which had accumulated a thin occupation deposit (605), are also probably domestic deposits rather than road surfaces.

To the south of the road PS250 had probably replaced PS249 at this stage and it may have continued in use, rebuilt twice, contemporary with the final surfacings. To the north PS303 cut layer 653 and therefore belongs to this phase or to phase g.

g. The final surfacings (Fig 4.148)

A small area of silting (651) sealed 652 before more deposits of chalk (604, 649) were laid down. These were more extensive than those immediately below and were formed of fresh subangular chalk (50-120 mm) tightly packed in puddled chalk or grey silt. Over this a small area of dark brown silt (609) containing some occupation material had formed. A final deposit of chalk rubble (608) was laid along the centre of the road, the area most subject to wear. It was composed of large chalk blocks (up to 100 mm) in brown silt. These latest layers had suffered considerable disturbance from post-medieval marling trenches and recent tree roots.

Summary of the road sequence and its dating

The sequence described above may be summarized as follows:

a. pre-metalled road
b. first pebble metalling and use
c. second pebble metalling and use
d. continued use of road
e. first chalk metalling and use
f. second chalk remetalling and use
g. the final surfacings and use.

Summary of dating evidence

The pottery from the stratified sequence was not particularly prolific (Fiche 25:D7-8) but was sufficient to provide a dating framework. The earliest features (phase a) produced only cp 1-3 sherds in securely dated contexts. The first road (phase b) contained sherds of cp 6. Thereafter, in phases c-f cp 7 pottery occurred persistently though in small quantity. A single sherd of cp 8 was found in a phase g context.

4.3.12 The excavation of 1980: sequence J (Fig 4.149)

To the north of the stratified metalled surfaces of road 2, described above, another small patch of stratified layers survived which, though unrelated to the road sequence, allowed the complex of structures flanking the road to be resolved into a sequence. Detailed descriptions of the individual structures (circular structures, post structures and gully complexes) are given in the appropriate descriptive sections. Here we will be concerned entirely with the evidence for sequence. This small patch of layers, barely 0.25 m thick and 8 sq m in extent provides a unique insight into the complex structural development of the interior which elsewhere is totally beyond recovery. At least five phases can be isolated.

The first structure was CS47 of which the wall slot (G169 and 173) and doorposts (ph 6353 and 6918) survive. The building lies across the line of road 2 and must have been constructed before the road came into use.

CS47 was succeeded by PS319 one of the post-holes of which appears to have cut the wall slot. PS319 is one of the earliest post structures in the area and though only two post-holes lay within the excavated area it was probably originally a four-post structure of type E, some 2.8 m square. It was succeeded on the same spot by a four-post structure of type F. The western post-holes were shallower than the eastern because they had been worn away by traffic along the road line. This observation together with the fact that flint cobbling had been packed into the top of the post-holes shows that the structure pre-dates the road metalling.

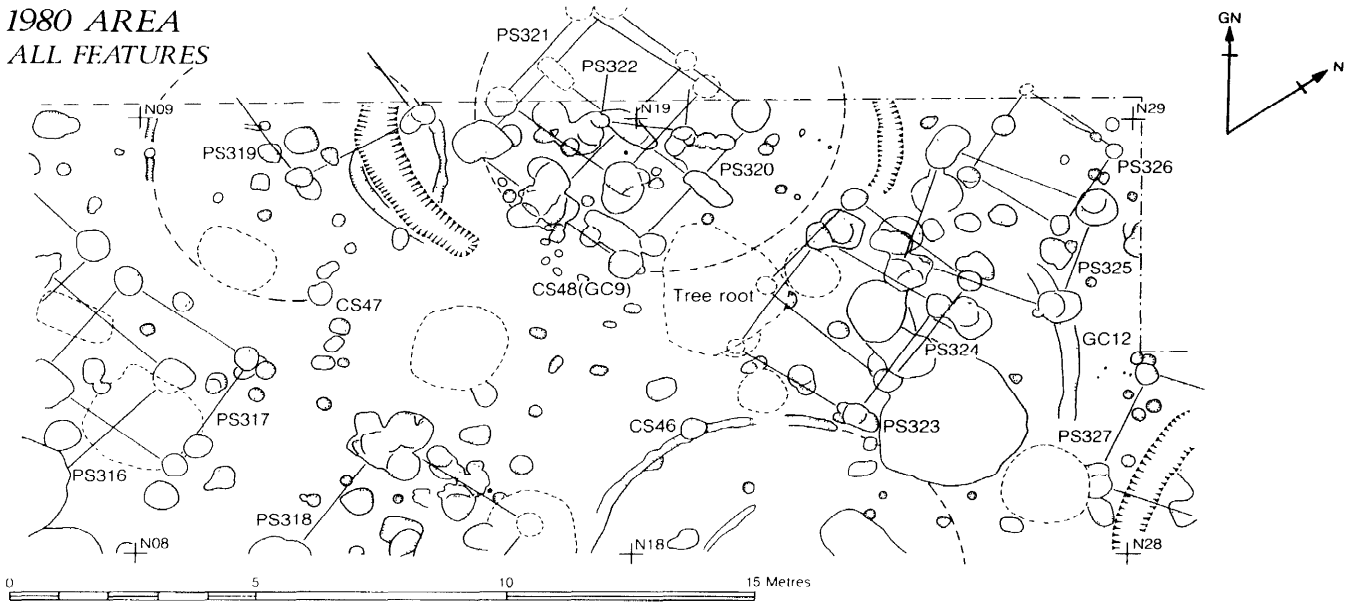

Fig 4.149

Contemporary with either CS47 or PS319 is PS322 which lay a few metres to the east. It must either pre- or post-date Gully complex 9 and though the relationship cannot be ascertained it was most likely to be earlier. PS322 was probably a six-post structure, the northern row of posts lying outside the excavated area. It conforms to type C and was 3.8 m long. The structure clearly pre-dates PS320 and PS321 but it could have been enclosed by GC9.

Gully complex 9 consists of two lengths of circular gully (G161 and G171) with the possibility of an earlier phase represented by G172. The gully was probably for drainage and may well have enclosed CS48 the doorposts of which (ph 6960/5797 and 6943/5924) pre-date PS320 and PS321. As there was no *direct* stratigraphical link between GC9 and PS320 and PS321 they *could* be regarded as contemporary but this is very unlikely as G171 encroaches upon the area of road 2 whereas the post structures are very clearly aligned on the road and are a very definite part of the new layout which went with the road.

PS321 was a four-post structure, 3 m sq, which was only partially exposed by the excavation. The southern post-hole of the complex (the only one fully exposed) suggests three phases. These post-holes were sealed by stratigraphy relating to PS320.

PS320 appears to have been the last structure to occupy this area. It was a large nine-post structure measuring 4.0 m square and aligned directly with the edge of road 2. The complex post-holes forming the southern wall of the structure suggest at least three phases but possibly more. The central row are of a single phase while the northern row though only partially exposed suggest at least two phases.

Before proceeding to discuss the layers associated with PS320 we may briefly sum up the sequence. The simplest interpretation would be to suggest five phases:

a) CS47
b) PS319 and PS322
c) GC9 and CS48 or PS322
d) PS321
e) PS320

but as the discussion above has indicated the real sequence could be much more involved.

The layers associated with PS320 (Fig 4.80) reflect closely upon the problem of the functions of these buildings and for this reason they will be described in detail.

Ph 6374 and 7047 though numbered separately were really a single post-hole as were ph 5796, 5795 and 5794. These elongated features were evidently dug to enable a long post to be slid more easily into position from the south-east side of the building. Once the posts were in the upright position in ph 6374 and 5796 the rest of the holes were filled with tightly packed chalk rubble. The packing was sealed by the earliest layer, 650. The 'void' for ph 6374 could be clearly traced through all subsequent layers until it was finally sealed by layer 625. This suggests that the central row of posts was not replaced throughout the life of the structure though the outside posts had to be repaired on several occasions. The implication, then, is that the recuts represent repairs only and not total rebuilds. It appears that most repairs were necessary on street frontages. Some of the other post-holes in this area, not directly associated with any structure could result from props or scaffold used in the repair work.

The earliest layer associated with the building is a layer of trampled chalk (650), some of it burnt, packed in a dark brown silt matrix with fragments of wall daub and charcoal trampled into the surface. One particularly burnt area with yellow daub trampled into it was numbered separately (647) and was probably a hearth.

Overlying this chalk floor was a layer of trampled silt and occupation debris (648). Much of the layer was composed of large patches of reddish-brown daub very heavily trampled on the surface. Partly overlying this, in a hollow over one of the post-holes of PS321, was a thin

very dark brown silty soil (644) containing a mass of charcoal and some daub possibly remnants from a hearth. (The occupation layer, 646, may be equivalent to this deposit.)

This was overlain by a hearth (645) built of flints surfaced with puddled chalk burnt to a depth of 20 mm. At the same general stratigraphic level were patches of daub. One patch, 631, could be the remnants of a hearth contemporary with 647: another (643) appears to be a dump above 644 infilling a slumped area. The most extensive layer at this level was a deposit of dark brown silt (642) containing much charcoal and burnt daub from an oven plate.

These daub layers were sealed by an extensive occupation deposit (627) formed of dark grey/black silt containing quantities of charcoal and burnt chalk and daub. It also had larger patches of yellow daub trampled into it possibly equivalent to 626 which appears to be embedded in or equivalent to 627. Layer 626 consists of burnt red and yellow daub probably a collapsed oven the base of which was seen in the north-west area. The daub was a mixture of a large amount of type 1 oven plate and lesser quantities of wall daub.

The final layer (625), partly sealing 626 and 627, was a chalk spread consisting largely of subangular chalk lumps loosely packed in powdery chalk and brown silt. There was no evidence of wear or trampling on the surface. Since the layer sealed the 'void' of ph 6374 it was presumably laid after PS320 had been dismantled.

The layers contemporary with PS320, chalk floors, remnants of ovens and hearths and occupation layers, are typical domestic deposits of the kind normally found with circular structures or working areas. This would suggest that PS320 may have had a domestic function, at least at ground level, but the massive size of the posts would allow a storage function in an upper storey.

Summary of dating evidence

Comparatively little stratified pottery was found (Fiche 25:D9). The majority of the sherds belonged to cp 3 and were probably rubbish survival. The only significant association was that GC9 contained pottery of cp 7 date. One post-hole (ph 6375) of phase g produced four sherds of a cp 8 bowl.

4.3.13 Correlations and chronology

In Volume 1 (section 4.3.5) a brief summary of the three stratified sequences was given and the question of chronology was addressed. The principal conclusions were that the sequences could be divided into two, the dividing horizon being the construction of rampart period 3 and the digging of the associated quarry hollow. The early part of this sequence was thus equivalent to the early and *middle* phase of the Danebury sequence while the later part, following the rampart reconstruction, represented the *late* period. Correlation with the pottery phasing showed that no pottery later than cp 5 preceded rampart period 3 while the first occupation in the bottom of the quarry hollow was probably cp 6. Thereafter occupation was continuous to the end of cp 7. By the *latest* phase (= cp 8) occupation had largely come to an end. Using the dates derived from the C14 programme the pre-rampart 3 occupation could be argued to date to the period 550-400 BC while the subsequent occupation dated to 400-100 BC.

The excavations of the last ten years have added much detail from the five new stratified sequences but the essential conclusions summarized above remain unchanged with one significant exception. The discovery of pottery of cp 6 in contexts pre-dating the construction of Rampart period 3 requires that the date for its construction be revised to *c* 350/300, this date providing the divide between the *middle* and *late* period at Danebury.

In addition to this chronological revision it is possible to offer a number of more detailed observations.

As an essential preliminary it is necessary to stress the differences between the northern peripheral zone and the southern peripheral zone. To the south of the main road the rampart of rampart periods 1 and 2 was not greatly enlarged in rampart period 3 and sufficient material for the heightening seems to have been available from the interior of the fort without recourse to deep quarrying except in isolated areas. The rampart around the northern periphery, on the other hand, was dramatically increased in size necessitating the digging of a quarry some 10 m wide and of varying depths around the perimeter of the fort's interior. The effects of this different treatment on the stratigraphic sequences are:

a) that the pre-rampart period 3 levels are well preserved around the southern periphery but had been largely destroyed around the northern periphery, except where they were preserved beneath the extended rampart;
b) the post-rampart period 3 levels were very well preserved in the quarry hollows of the northern periphery but were far less well represented around the southern periphery where contemporary erosion has affected them.

The early and middle periods

The internal phasing of the *early* and *middle* periods is entirely conditioned by the main rampart sequence. Following the construction of rampart period 1 (Da period la) there was a period of occupation (Da periods 1b-c), before the rampart was heightened in rampart period 2 (Da period 2a) and another period of occupation ensued (Da periods 2b-4b). Several of the stratified sequences have produced evidence of this period and a correlation may be offered Table 7).

The first rampart (rampart period 1) was seen in sequences B, C, D, F, G and H but is inferred in the

Table 7. Correlation of phases in the stratified sequences

Period	Defence	A	B (1977-8)	C (1973-5)	D (1969-71)	E (1986-7)	F (1984-5)	G (1982-4)	H (1982)	(1979-80, 1988)
1a	Rampart 1	}		Ba	Ca	Db	Ea	Fa	Ga	Ha
1b-c	Occupation	}		Bb-c	Cb-d	DC	Eb	Fb	Gb	Hb
2 a	Rampart 2	}	Ae-e	Bdi	Ce	Dd	Ec	Fc	Gc	Hc
2b-4b	Occupation	}		Bdii	Cf	De	Ed	Fd	Gd	Hd
5	Rampart 3		Af	Be	Cg	Df	Ee	Fe	Ge	He

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others, while rampart period 2 was sectioned in sequences B, C, G and H. Sufficient evidence survives to show that some of the material which composed the rampart was derived from discrete quarry hollows dug immediately behind it. These are best preserved around the southern periphery where they have escaped destruction by the period 5 quarry hollow. Some sections of early quarries were also found in sequences A and D.

Of the two intervening occupation levels (1b-c and 2b-4b) there is little to be said because only a comparatively small sample has been excavated but from what does survive it is clear that occupation was intense. In sequence B and sequence E (where the later quarry was limited) and sequence F, circular houses have been found and the other sequences, especially sequence H, have produced evidence of many post structures. It is clear therefore that the entire peripheral zone of the early and middle periods was as densely occupied as it was in the late period.

Dating evidence has been presented in detail in Fiche 25:B1-D12. In summary, the levels of period lb-c have produced only pottery of cp 1-3 while the levels of periods 2b-4b additionally produce pottery of cp 4, cp 5 and cp 6.

The quarrying of period 5

The northern peripheral zone was, for the most part, occupied by a quarry *c* 10 m wide dug to provide material for rampart period 3 but the quarry was not continuous: in the area represented by sequence E for example a gap some 30 m in length was noted and in the area of sequence B parts of the quarry were quite shallow. Elsewhere in the northern zone it was deep particularly close to the main entrance (sequence A/D) and just north of the blocked entrance (sequence F). This may reflect the need to provide additional material to make the rampart more massive at these points. The quarry seems to have been formed in two stages: in the first a shallow, largely continuous, trench 10 m wide was dug; later individual delves of roughly circular shape were hacked deeper, representing, perhaps, the work of individual construction gangs.

Around the southern periphery superficial soil was gathered from within the fort to make a comparatively modest addition to the rampart except for one place (in sequence H) where a large isolated quarry had been dug. For the most part the earlier stratigraphy survived well in this zone.

The late period

Around the northern periphery in sequences F, B, E and A/D it was possible to recognize five or six clear phases of occupation, Although each sequence was discrete, a sufficient area has now been excavated to allow significant similarities to be seen from one area to another and a broad correlation may now be offered. In terms of the main Danebury sequence these phases are equivalent to Da 6a and 6b, a division based on the development of the main East gate. In order to avoid confusion the correlated sequence is numbered 6i-6viii (Table 8).

Whilst we need have no reason to *expect* similar development around the whole northern periphery in each of the eight phases what emerges from the study is a surprising degree of uniformity which may be summarized in general terms here. (The detailed spatial and social, implications will be considered fully elsewhere, p 239).

Table 8. Correlation of phases within the stratified sequences

	1997/8 A	1973/5 B	1986/7 D	1984/5 E	1982/4 F
6 i	Ag	Bg	Dg	)	)
6ii	Ah/i		D h	) Ef	) Ff
6iii			Di(i)	)	)
6iv			Di(ii)	Eg	F g
6v	Aj	Bh	Dj(i)	)	F h
6vi		Bi	Dj(ii)	) Ei	F i
6vii	Ak	Bj	Dk	Ej	F j
6viii	Al		D l	Ek	F k
7	-	-	Dm	El	-

In the first three phases (6i-iii) the principal activity was the erection and maintenance of rectangular post structures associated, in the later stage, with increasing pit digging. The extreme paucity of occupation debris from contemporary layers tends to support the view that, throughout this period the northern periphery was used essentially for storage purposes. Successive layers of silt, interleaved with discontinuous chalk spreads associated with the buildings and paths leading to them, show that the quarry zone was subject to periodic flooding but the mud was seldom more than ankle deep and will have provided little hindrance to the continuous use of the structures.

In phase 6iv, however, a more substantial layer of silt formed in a period which saw the large-scale abandonment of earlier structures (though one post structure in sequence D remained standing throughout). It is possible, therefore, that there was a temporary cessation of occupation in much of the quarry at this time but this need not represent a long period of time nor does it imply abandonment of the fort. It is best to see it as a period of transition and reorganization within the interior.

In phases 6v and vi the first houses were built in the quarries. Post structures and pits accompanied the houses of period 6v but by 6vi, in several areas, close spaced rows of houses had developed. In most cases the houses, once built in phase 6v continued in use, after one or more phases of rebuilding in phase 6vi. The general impression therefore is that phases 6v and vi represent a widespread continuity of occupation.

The beginning of phase 6vii suggests some degree of reorganization. Several of the old houses had been abandoned and some of their platforms were now used as open working areas. In general there were far fewer houses in use. In the final stage of intensive occupation, phase 6viii, there appears to have been some reallocation of space. The traditional 'building plots' which had been maintained since the beginning were in some places abandoned and in most areas (but not the area of sequence B) new houses of larger size were built with substantial open spaces between them. Some of these were rebuilt on the same plots before final abandonment.

The use of the northern peripheral zone in the succeeding phase (phase 7) is obscure. No buildings were erected and there is little sign of occupation. The rapid accumulation of silt together with remnants of a linear ditch system in some areas and of ploughing in others suggest a complete change over to agricultural activity. As we have argued elsewhere (pp 170-80) this is probably to be correlated with ceramic phase 8 and may well represent the end of permanent occupation.

The general similarity in settlement development around the northern periphery and the facility of dividing each of

the sequences into eight phases strongly suggests a degree of overall planning affecting the site as a whole. The time span of phase 6 is in the order of 200/250 years which would, very approximately, allow 25-30 years per phase. This might suggest that rebuilding was conditioned, at least to some extent, by the average life of a timber structure. Whatever its interpretation, however, the sequence provides the finest phasing possible on the site.

The stratigraphy of the southern periphery following the construction of rampart period 3 is far less well preserved and in the three samples examined little detailed subdivision is possible. What is, however, clear is that circular houses continued to be constructed here though there is some evidence in sequence H to suggest that by the end of the period an open area had been created.

4.4 The interior occupation in time and space

4.4.1 Introduction

In section 4.2 above the principal structural elements have been described while in section 4.3 the stratified sequences, mainly confined to the quarry hollows, have been discussed and illustrated in detail. The purpose of this section is to offer a consideration of the interior of the fort, as it is at present known, in terms of its chronological development, but first it is necessary to spell out the difficulties involved in such an exercise and to make explicit the constraints imposed by the limitations of the evidence.

The site divides into two, unequal, parts: the centre and the periphery. In the periphery the well-preserved stratigraphy allows successive phases to be distinguished (section 4.3 above): an average of about eight distinct structural stages can be recognized and this provides the finest division of time available on the site each phase representing roughly 25-30 years. In the centre, with rare exceptions, vertical stratigraphy is absent and the only method of ordering the thousands of features sequentially is by reference to their intercutting of each other. However, a high proportion are discrete and thus remain isolated. Where intercutting has occurred a *local sequence* can be established but the local sequences are themselves isolated. Sometimes, however, the plan of a single building, such as a rectangular post structure, can be used to relate several local sequences. On a different plane the patterning inherent in a group of structures may *suggest* a degree of contemporaneity but arguing at this level involves various assumptions which are several removes from the reliability of local sequences.

Another method for establishing broad phasing is by reference to the pottery contained in features. Details of the system of ceramic phasing have been given in Vol 2 (pp 233-4) and is referred to again in Volume 5. It provides a useful method of relative dating *where sufficient pottery exists to indicate a phase.* In reality this is seldom the case with post-holes or small features. The vast majority of the post-holes contain no pottery and those which do produce very little. Even then it is of limited dating value since there was much rubbish survival: a post-hole producing one or two sherds of cp 1-3 is equally as likely to belong to cp 7 as to cp 1-3. Only when distinctive sherds of cp 6 or 7 pottery are found can one be sure of the date.

The same reservations apply to a percentage of the pits. A small group of early sherds from a large pit do not necessarily preclude a late date. The implications of this can be tested and quantified in relation to the pits in the lower levels of the quarry hollows all of which must, by virtue of their stratigraphic position belong to late cp 6 or early cp 7. A further consideration of the problem in general will be offered in Volume 6.

There is one further complication. In 1979-82 a sampling procedure was adopted which entailed leaving 80% or so of the pits unexcavated. Strictly these are undatable but in reality the uppermost levels were often excavated to a depth of 100-200 mm to test for intercut features and this frequently produced a small group of pottery. In those examples yielding pottery of cp 6 or 7 one can be reasonably certain that the pits belonged to the late phase but where earlier pottery was produced the pits are best regarded as undated.

To convert these constraints into map form is not easy but several principles and assumptions have been adopted. On the detailed plans to follow (Figs 4.15 5 and 4.156) undated post-holes are shown in outline. Those which can be argued to belong to another phase are omitted while those which, by virtue of their assignment to dated structures, or which contain distinctive late pottery, are filled in in black. Excavated pits are assigned to plans on the basis of the latest pottery they contain except in those cases where stratigraphical evidence indicates a later dating. Pits producing no distinctive pottery are assigned to cp 1-3. Unexcavated pits are shown by broken line. Those producing late pottery from the uppermost levels are shaded on the late phase plans and omitted from the early phase plans.

The result of these mapping procedures is that the phase plans show in outline many post-holes that are not relevant to the phase and an unknown percentage of the pits shown on the early phase plans probably belong to the late phase. This background distortion cannot be avoided given the limitations of the evidence.

The coarse-grained quality of the data can most easily be appreciated by referring to the late phase plan (Fig 4.156) representing features of cp 6-7. In chronological terms this covers two or two and a half centuries *(c* 350/300-100 BC). On these plans all features in the quarry hollows have been conflated. Comparing this composite plan with the detailed phase plans given in section 4.3 provides a vivid illustration of the unavoidable limitations of phasing in the central area. It is a salutary warning that such data should not be exposed to sophisticated spatial analysis.

4.4.2 General spatial considerations

The general map showing all features (Fig 4.1) demonstrates that there is a certain patterning of features within the site controlled to some extent by a series of roads or pathways which appear to have remained in use for much of the life of the settlement. Six roads have been recognized (Fig 4.97): these have been used as a crude method for dividing the defended area into a number of zones. The most basic divide is provided by the main road (road 1) which ran between the two gates and continued as a major feature even after the south-west gate had been blocked. This divides the site into a northern and a southern half while the subsidiary roads provide further sub-divisions. It should be stressed however that since not all of the roads were necessarily in use for the entire period, and some may have formed communication axes through areas of linked activity, the use of roads to divide the site into zones is essentially an

arbitrary device to facilitate description. It should be taken as no more than that.

4.4.3 A simple chronological model

The excavation of the ramparts and of the two gates has provided a development sequence for the fort which can be further refined by reference to the stratified sequence preserved in the quarry hollows. The main arguments for this are laid out above (pp 35-6 and p 229). The *Danebury sequence* can be correlated closely with the ceramic phase scheme allowing isolated features, containing a suitable assemblage of potsherds, to be related to one of the main developmental stages.

The Danebury sequence can be divided into five main stages: *earliest, early, middle, late* and *latest*, the earliest stage pre-dating the first rampart, the early stage ending when the east gate was destroyed by fire and the late phase beginning when the rampart was heightened for the second time (rampart period 3) necessitating the digging of the internal peripheral quarry. This phase was a significant event in the history of the site and the act of digging the quarry provides a useful horizon which can be widely recognized across the enclosure. There is now ample evidence to show that it occurred after the first appearance of cp 6 pottery on the site, implying a date of *c* 350/300 BC.

The exact position of pottery of cp 4-5 is more problematical but since typologically and chronologically it fits between cp 1-3 and cp 6-7 and cp 5 ends before the beginning of the late period it is simplest to regard cp 4-5 as broadly coincident with the middle period. The *latest* period, which represents limited reuse of the enclosure after abandonment of large-scale occupation, is easily distinguished by its associated pottery of cp 8. Thus the simplified model which we can use may be summarized as follows:

Earliest	Period 0	cp 1?	before 550
Early	Periods 1a-2b (destruction)	cp 1–3	*c* 550–450
Middle	Periods 2d-4b	cp 4–5 and into cp 6	*c* 450-350/300
Late	Periods 5-6b (destruction)	cp 6–7	*c* 350/300–100
Latest	Periods 7-8	cp 8	*c* 100 BC-AD 50

This enables general plans of phased pits to be offered (Figs 4.98 and 4.99) together with detailed plans of the interior more broadly phased (Figs 4.155 and 4.156). From these the generalized plans of the Danebury sequence by phase, presented as Figs 4.150–4.154, can be extracted.

4.4.4 The earliest and early occupation (periods 0–2b) (Figs 4.150 and 4.151)

In a multiperiod site such as Danebury it is frequently difficult to separate the different phases of occupation but sufficient data of a disparate kind survives to allow some assessment of the broad chronological divisions to be offered. The principal stratigraphical considerations which enable features of the earliest and early period to be disentangled have been set out in the first volume (p 174) and may be summarized again in the light of additional evidence.

a. Around the periphery of the fort, particularly the northern periphery, the last addition to the rampart (rampart period 3) seals a complex of features and levels which must belong to the earliest, early and middle period. In the north-east corner of the fort (1984-5 area), where the quarry hollows were intermittent a substantial area of occupation deposits, including a series of houses, survives. How much of this pre-rampart 3 occupation belongs to the early period and how much to the earliest or the middle is difficult to say but in some areas the deposits are sealed by a soil accumulation which may indicate a local cessation of activity in the middle period. Another observation which points to the same conclusion is that the pottery associated with the great majority of these features belongs to cp 1-3 (but see reservations above in section 4.4.1).

b. In the excavations of 1979-80 the features in the vicinity of road 2 could be partially phased by virtue of their relationship to the patching and metalling of the road. This enabled a clear distinction to be made between the rows of large rectangular post-built structures and the contemporary road surfaces of the late period and a series of circular structures, small four-post structures and pits belonging to the earliest or early period (see section 4.3.11).

c. In the 1972 area in the centre of the fort it was possible to show that a number of the small four-post structures of type E pre-dated a series of pits containing only pottery of cp 1-3. It was argued that sufficient evidence survived to suggest that, in this area the two types of structure were chronologically distinct.

This observation was given enhanced significance by the discovery, in 1988, that at least one small four-post structure pre-dated the period 1 rampart. Taken together these relationships suggest that many of the early small four-post structures of types E and F may belong to the earliest period before the construction of the first rampart (see further p 212 above).

The general implications deriving from these sequences are that the use of the hilltop began in the earliest period (pre-550) when rows of small four-post structures were erected, enclosed either by a palisade (now destroyed) or by the outer earthwork. This was followed by the construction of the rampart (period 1) and the onset of intense and possibly continuous occupation during the early period (*c* 550-450). Houses and post structures were erected, numerous pits were dug and thick occupation deposits accumulated particularly behind the ramparts. Occupation continued into the middle period (c 450-350/300) but the level of activity may have decreased.

General spatial considerations

Before examining the different areas of the fort in detail a few generalizations may be offered.

The detailed plan of the early period (Fig 4.155) shows a number of small four-post structures which on stratigraphical or typological grounds are thought to belong to the period before *c* 350/300 BC. The stratigraphical evidence, where it exists, is clear cut: in the peripheral zones some of the post structures are sealed in layers pre-dating the rampart 3 extension while in the central areas, particularly zones N3 and N4, a number of post structures can be shown to pre-date pits containing only pottery of cp 1–3. Typology is a less satisfactory tool. While it is undoubtedly true that the majority of the post structures which can be shown on stratigraphical grounds to be early are of the small C, E and F category, a percentage, particularly those found in the 1988 excavation, are larger (types H and B). It can also be shown that some of the type E and F structures are found in late period contexts. As a general rule, however, types

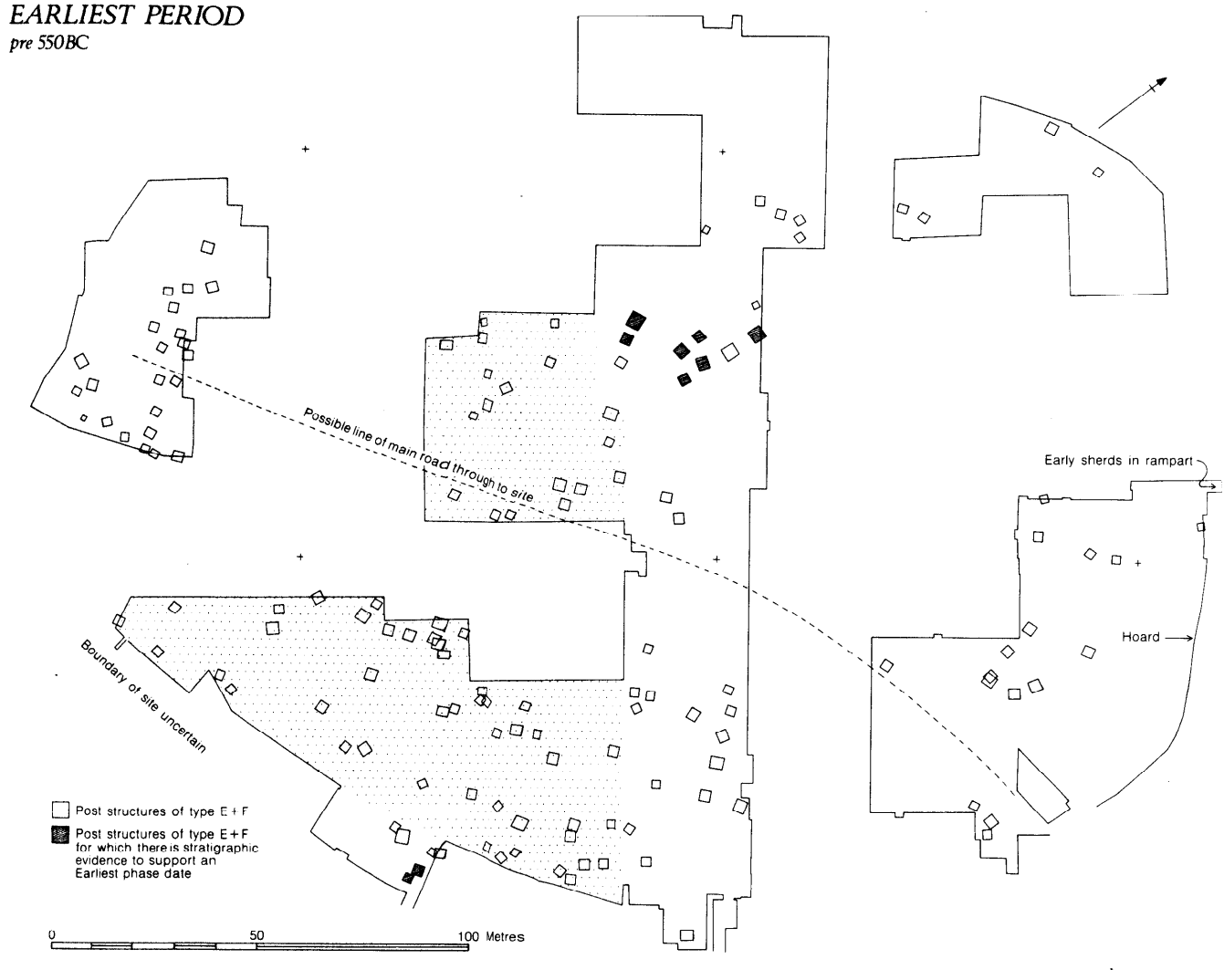

Fig 4.150

E and F can be said to be more likely to date to the pre 350/300 period. A more difficult question is how many of those shown on the early phase plans actually belong to the earliest period pre-dating the construction of rampart 1. On strict stratigraphical grounds only one, PS 474, found in 1988 definitely belongs to this period but many of those found in zone N4, which are stratigraphically earlier than the early pits and are arranged in rows suggesting contemporaneity, probably belong to the earliest period. In other words an unknown, but probably high, percentage of small post structures pre-date the early period.

Some post structures definitely belong to the early period. This is particularly clear in the excavation of 1988 and can be demonstrated elsewhere in the peripheral zone but the plan is likely to be incomplete for two reasons: some of those shown as late, on the basis of plan and layout, may be early; and among the vast number of unassigned post-holes in the southern zones there are likely to be unidentified early post structures partially destroyed and obscured by later structures and pit digging. The nature of the data is such that these problems cannot be resolved. They must not, however, be overlooked.

Turning now to the question of the pits, Fig 4.156 shows the overall distribution of pits containing only pottery of cp 1–3. In considering its significance three provisos should be borne in mind:

a. many of the pits shown in outline in the areas examined in 1979-81, which were unexcavated, may belong to this period;

b. some of the pits containing only pottery of cp 1–3 could be later, their contents being residual;

c. in the areas of the peripheral quarry early pits have been destroyed without trace.

Even allowing for these potential limitations the general pattern is clear enough. In the southern zone, south of the main E-W road and in the eastern part of the site, east of road 5 (zones N1 and N2) pits are scattered though there is some suggestion of clumping. In the northern part of the site, however (zones N3 and N4), pits are very dense. This might suggest that the two areas were used for different purposes throughout much of the early period, the northern central area (zones N3 and N4) being utilized entirely for pit storage. There are some indications that the north-west corner of the enclosure, where a substantial patch of clay-with-flints blankets the chalk, was generally avoided.

South of road 1 and east of road 5 the pits are interspersed with a number of circular structures and in

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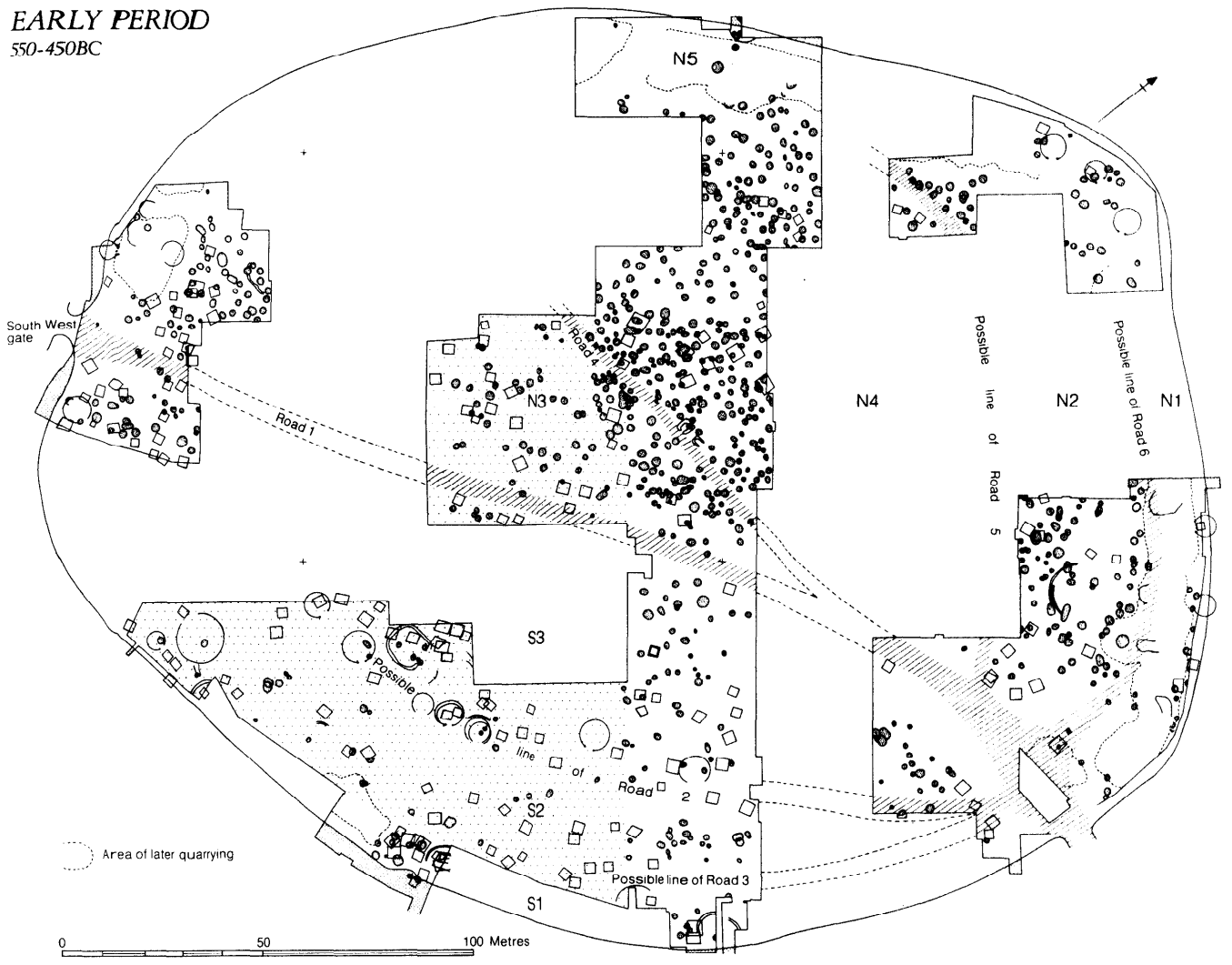

Fig 4.151 (In stippled area only a sample of pits were excavated

these areas there is a high percentage of rectangular pits. It was suggested in the first report (Vol 1, 174–5) that the rectangular pits may have served a different storage function to the circular pits (which were probably for grain storage) and that their concentration in areas occupied by houses might suggest a more domestic use. A further observation made then, and borne out by more recent work, is that overall there is more domestic rubbish in the pits south and east of roads 1 and 5 than in the pits of the central area. Taken together the evidence argues for broadly different use patterns in these two areas.

In summary, our understanding of the earliest and early phases must necessarily be incomplete, given the limitations of the data. We will now proceed to comment briefly upon the details of each zone bearing in mind that we are dealing with structures of both the earliest and early periods. An attempt to separate some elements of the earliest and early phases is provided by Figs 4.150 and 4.151.

The southern zone: S1-S3

The arrangement of the early features in zones S1-S3 is summarized in Fig 4.155 and are tentatively divided into phases in Figs 4.150 and 4.151. Several points deserve emphasis. The four-post structures, though somewhat haphazardly arranged, seem to be concentrated in two broad strips concentric with the rampart, with an area largely devoid of post structures in between. In the northern strip there is some overlapping of structures but in the southern strip the individual buildings are discrete. This may indicate that the northern strip was occupied by post structures for a longer period than the southern. Post structures are particularly dense immediately behind the rampart. Many of those found in the 1988 excavation, in zone S1, can be shown to belong to the early period.

The complexity of this northern strip was further complicated by the presence of a number of circular structures most of which were now represented by sections of wall trenches. Some arcs of stake-holes may be parts of other circular structures or simply wind breaks. It is difficult to be sure exactly how many circular structures occupied the area but there were at least 12, two of which (CS44 and CS45) were rebuilt more than once on the same plot. It seems likely that many of the scattered pits in the vicinity were directly associated with the houses. There are some indications that another strip of circular structures may have existed in a zone

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concentric with the main distribution but further towards the rampart. All that now survives are scattered fragments of wall slots and gullies but it should be remembered that only a small percentage of the area immediately behind the rampart has been examined.

The pits are generally evenly scattered over the area but with a distinct concentration in the area of the 1971 excavation (between the later roads 2 and 3) and in a wide zone flanking the southern side of the main east-west road (road 1).

It is clear therefore that there was a distinct and persistent concentric zoning throughout the early period conditioned by the line of the rampart and the main central road, and it remains a possibility that one or more pathways ran parallel with the rampart, much as they did in the late period; but if so they may have been on different alignments.

The evidence is not susceptible to meaningful phasing: all that can safely be said is that the houses and pits suggest intensive and continuous occupation throughout the early period (Fig 4.151) but many of the small post structures could have pre-dated the rampart and would thus belong to the earliest period (Fig 4.150).

The northern zone: N1-N2

Zones N1 and N2 occupy the eastern part of the fort to the east of road 5. Although little of the road line has been exposed in the excavation sufficient of its southern and northern ends has been seen to suggest that it functioned throughout the life of the fort. In the early period it takes the form of an unencumbered strip along which pits and four-post structures seem to be aligned. Road 6, which divides zones N1 and N2, is known only in its late form within the quarry hollow. While it is possible that an early precursor existed there is no proof. For this reason zones N1 and N2 will be considered as one in the early period.

The area does in fact divide roughly along the line of the late period road 6. The peripheral zone (N1) has been largely destroyed by the later quarry but sufficient survives beneath the rampart tail (1986–7) and in areas between the quarry (1984–5) to show that a series of circular structures associated with pits and post structures occupied the strip. The close spacing of the structures and the complexity of the surviving stratigraphy points to a considerable intensity of occupation. The parallel zone (N2), further into the fort, seems to have been reserved largely for the digging of storage pits though it should be remembered that at least a percentage of the undated post-holes found in the area may belong to structures of this period. Towards the south of the zone, close to road 1, a small group of four-post structures could be recognized in an area where the pits were less dense and it is likely that the undated gully complex 5 represents a circular structure. It is possible, therefore, that the early arrangement in zone N2 was not unlike that in zone S2/3 with a linear arrangement of circular structures interspersed with clusters of pits.

The northern zone: N3–4

The northern zones N3 and N4, bounded by roads 1 and 5, occupy much of the highest part of the site. The zones are separated by a narrow path (road 4) which continued the line of the main road from the east gate towards the highest part of the hill which was capped with a thick layer of clay-with-flints.

Apart from the rectangular ‘shrine’ buildings close to road 4 (Vol 1, 81-7) the entire area was occupied by a comparatively dense scatter of storage pits and a number of small four-post structures. Where relationships between the two have been defined the post structures usually pre-date pits. While this cannot be taken to prove that the two categories are entirely of mutually exclusive date the likelihood is that they are and that the post structures should be assigned to the earliest period. The fact that comparatively few unallocated post-holes were found in the area suggests that little other activity took place. In other words the central zones appear to have been set aside for storage purposes.

There is some spatial patterning visible: both post structures and pits seem to have a degree of linear spacing and there are several large areas devoid of four-post structures. The pits also occur in greater numbers on either side of road 4 but the sampling procedures applied in the 1981 excavation makes it impossible to quantify this impression.

The northern zone: N5

The zone designated N5 occupies the northern periphery of the site behind the rampart extending west and south to the position of the blocked entrance. It is essentially a continuation of zone N1. It seems likely that road 5 ran concentrically with the rampart and eventually joined road 1 close to the south-west entrance.

Very little has survived the deep quarry hollows dug at the beginning of the late period but where the tail of the late period rampart has been removed and the early layers exposed circular structures, post structures, pits and occupation deposits have been found suggesting that the nature of the occupation was very similar to that encountered in the eastern sector of the peripheral zone (zone N1).

Summary of the earliest and early occupation

The earliest period (Fig 4.150)

We have argued above (p 231) that the hilltop was in use before the first rampart was constructed and we have just shown that many of the early four-post structures probably belong to this phase. What form of enclosure, if any, the settlement had at this stage is unclear but there may have been a palisade destroyed by the hillfort ditch. Another possibility is that the outer earthwork could have been the enclosing feature.

There is little evidence of occupation to add to the bare plan: some early pottery was found incorporated in the first rampart (Volume 5), a small pit was discovered in the entrance area (Vol 1, 12) and it is probably to this phase that the bronze hoard belongs (Vol 2, 335–40). The large ‘ritual pits’ outside the later defensive circuit may also relate to this earliest phase (Vol 1, 12). The location of these features is summed up in Fig 2.1.

Early hilltop enclosures characterized by small four-post structures associated with little occupation debris are a feature of the eighth to sixth century in central southern Britain (Cunliffe 1984). The earliest phase of Danebury conforms well to this category.

The early period (Fig 4.151)

Sufficient will have been said to show that the entire area enclosed by the first rampart was in use during the early period and that the fort seems to have been divided into a number of zones reflecting different functions.

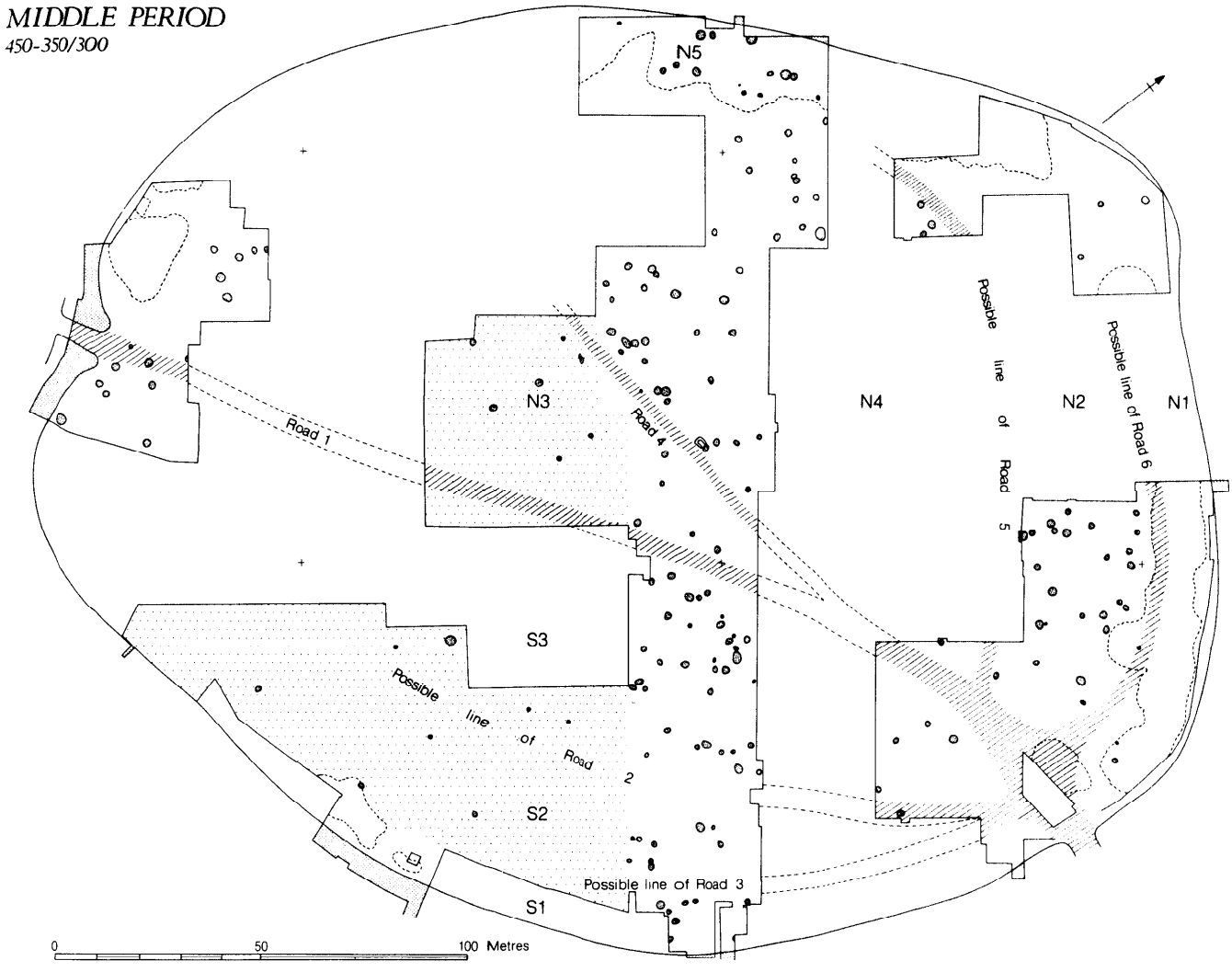

Fig 4.152 (In stippled area only a sample of pits were excavated

The principal divide lay between the northern and southern halves of the site separated by the main E-W road (road 1). The southern region (zones S1, 2 and 3) was occupied by houses, post structures and storage pits associated with a quantity of occupation debris. This, together with the fact that several of the houses were rebuilt on one or more occasions suggests that the southern zone served as a 'residential' area throughout much of the early period.

The northern region was quite different. It can be divided into two or three zones of varying functions. Around the *outer periphery* (zones N1/5) was an area set aside for houses with associated pits and post structures while in the *centre* (zones N3/4) was a very large area reserved for pits presumably reflecting a storage function. It is not immediately clear how the *inner peripheral* sector (zone N2) functioned at this time. Whilst it could well have been much the same as the centre there are some suggestions that there may have been houses here in which case the mixture of structures may imply that it was more like the southern region.

Against this overall spatial variation there is the problem of chronological development within the century or so of the early period. All that can safely be said is that the intensity of activity in the form of pit digging in the central area and house building around the periphery suggest that the fort was in continuous use and that the functional zoning, once established, was maintained. There is no evidence of significant changes of use nor are there indications of periods of inactivity.

4.4.5 The middle occupation (periods 2d-4b) (Fig 4.152)

The middle period is characterized principally by the use of pottery of cp 4–5. It can be shown that pottery of this type was current before rampart period 3 was constructed but had gone out of use before the rampart extension by which time pottery of cp 6 was in circulation. The change from cp 1–3 to cp 4–5 is difficult to define in terms of the structural sequence but the *destruction horizon* of period 2c seems to have occurred when cp 4 pottery was in use. Thus while the middle period is broadly coincident with pottery of cp 4–5 it began after the innovations distinguishing cp 4 had been introduced. This means that some of the features containing cp 4 pottery more properly belong to the early period but it is impossible to distinguish them. Similarly, some of the features containing cp 6 pottery must also belong to this middle period.

In terms of the broad development of the site the middle period represents a century or more (*c* 450–350/300) when there was little emphasis on maintaining the defences and when the two gates were in a fairly dilapidated state. It was brought to an end by the large-scale refurbishment of the defensive circuit.

General considerations

The general distribution of pits containing pottery of cp 4-5 (Figs 4.98 and 4.152) contrasts with that of cp l-3 pits in that the marked concentration in the northern zone (N3 and N4) in the early period is no longer maintained. The overall distribution of middle period pits is far more even.

It was argued in the first volume (Vol 1, 179) that the regular layout of large post structures in the southern zone began in the late period. These arguments are still valid and further support comes from the excavation of 1979–80 (especially sequence I). However, the 1988 area excavation showed that both types B and H could pre-date rampart 3.

It is fair to conclude therefore that the rows of large four- and six-post structures which line roads 2 and 3 were part of the same phase of reorganization which saw the refurbishment of the rampart in rampart period 3. However, large four- and six-post structures of type K came into use before this stage.

The question then arises what kind of structures in addition to pits occupied the site between the end of the early period *c* 450 BC and the beginning of the late period *c* 350/300 BC? The most reasonable explanation is that some of the circular structures and four-post structures shown on the early period plans continued in use throughout the middle period. Here again we must remind ourselves of the problems of dating. Very little pottery is recovered from post-holes or wall slots and a very high proportion of what there is is likely to derive from earlier layers. Therefore the presence of only pottery of cp 1–3 need not preclude a middle period date.

Some post structures are difficult to assign to type and could be regarded as transitionary between the distinctive early small post structures (type E/F) and the late large post structures (type G/H). They have been assigned to E/F or G/H depending on which characteristics tend to predominate and so may appear on either early or late phase plans.

Of the other structures within the fort a strong case can be made out for one of the shrines, RS4, belonging to the middle period (Vol 1,86–7). It would thus be intermedi-

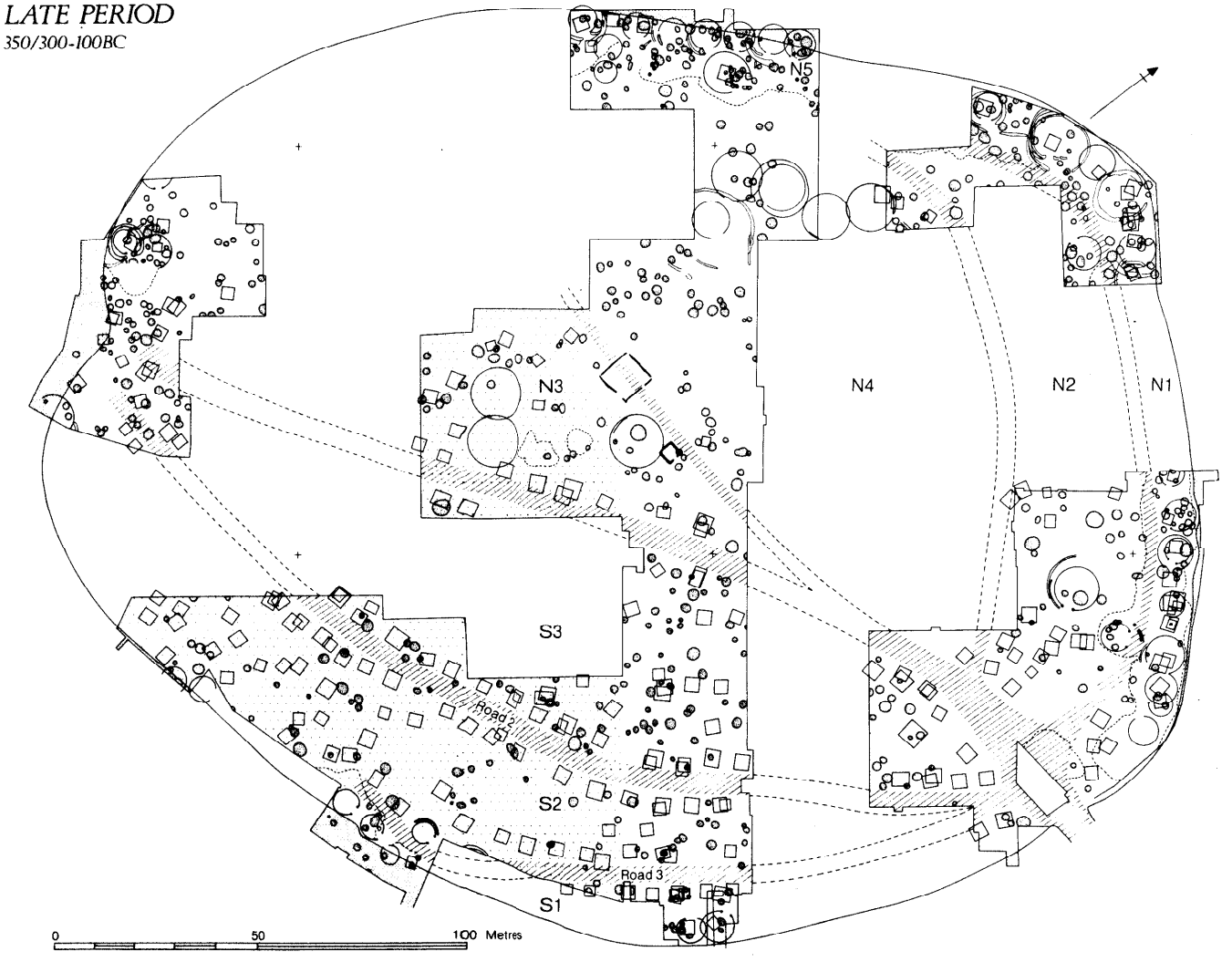

Fig 4.153 (In stippled area only a sample of pits were excavated

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ate between building RS3 of the early period and RS2 of the late period.

Taken together the evidence for the middle period, though slightly uncertain in parts, suggests that the settlement which had developed during the early period simply continued to function throughout the middle period the only difference being that the density of pits in zones N3 and 4 had greatly decreased. This does not, of course, imply a decrease in intensity of occupation within the fort. Taking the crude statistics of pit numbers, 889 pits can be assigned to cp 1–3 ie 6–9 pits per year. The 234 pits of cp 4–5 give a comparable figure of 2–3 per year. It should also be remembered that an unknown percentage of pits assigned to cp 1-3 are likely to be of cp 4–5 date.

4.4.6 The late occupation (periods 5–6b) (Figs 4.154 and 4.156)

The late phase of occupation broadly coincides with the use of pottery of cp 6 and 7 which may be approximately dated to the period 400–100 BC, but since cp 6 pottery was already in use at the end of the middle phase a date of 350/300 is likely for the beginning of the late phase. In considering the phase we should constantly remind ourselves that the span of time is considerable and that our phase plan conflates many stages in the continuous development of the site. This is vividly demonstrated by comparing the gross plan of features found in the eastern periphery (zone N1) with the changing pattern of features separated out into subphases by virtue of the well-preserved stratigraphy. A rather different means of subdivision, using seriation of the pottery of cp 7 found in the pits, which allows five subphases to be postulated, shows how the pattern of pit digging changes through time (Vol 1, figs 4.130 and 4.131).

Although the late phase begins with the blocking of the south-west gate, the main road (road 1) which divided the site in the early and middle periods, still served as a major thoroughfare. Even more impressive is the fact that the broad divisions into functional zones established in the early period were still maintained. The southern zone (zones S1-3), the outer northern periphery (zones N1 and N5) and the central area and inner periphery (zones N2, N3 and N4) all served quite different functions, a fact which strongly suggests a considerable degree of continuity throughout the life of the fort.

In preparing the phase plan we have once more used a variety of evidence. The features in the peripheral zones can be securely assigned to the late phase by virtue of their stratigraphical position. Sound stratigraphical arguments combined with ceramic dating can be used to show that road 2 was first laid out in this period and that a number of large post structures flanking it were broadly contemporary (pp 220–6). This provides compelling support for the arguments put forward in the first volume that the regular layout of large post structures in the southern zone belongs to the late period. The ceramic dating evidence for the post structures is summarized on Fiche 19–22. All the pits shown on the phase plans contain pottery of cp 6 or 7 but some pits of late phase date will have been omitted because they have produced only residual earlier pottery. The dating evidence for isolated features such as gullies or wall slots, not otherwise occurring in stratified contexts, will be found in the appropriate descriptive section. Finally post-holes not associated with identifiable structures and not assignable on other grounds to the early period appear in outline on Fig 4.156, those producing pottery of cp 6 or 7 being shown in solid black. With all its imperfections the plan is the best approximation that can be offered.

The southern zone: S1–3

The zone is bounded on the north by the main road (road 1) and is sub-divided by two lesser roads (roads 2 and 3) which branch from the main road close to the entrance. Road 2 was continuous across the excavated area and may have continued through the area excavated in 1982 to join the main road close to the blocked entrance. Road 3 converges on the back of the rampart and, after swerving to avoid two circular buildings and the edge of the quarry hollows, cannot be traced further to the west. Both roads were lined with regularly spaced and frequently rebuilt large post structures. A similar row followed the southern edge of the main road. In between the rows there is a less regular and more sporadic placing of similar post structures. Pits are scattered among the buildings and the fact that in many instances pits overlap with the sites of the post structures is a clear reminder of the complex development which the site underwent.

Comparatively little of the inner periphery (zone S1) was examined but the sections excavated in 1971 (sequence C), 1982 (sequence G) and 1988 (sequence H) showed a complex history. In sequence C five separate structural phases were recognized, while sequence G offered three and sequence H, five. Circular houses with associated occupation levels were a feature of this zone. The absence of evidence for circular structures in zones S2 and S3 suggests that the entire area was set aside for storage in pits and post structures.

The northern zone: N1–N2

Zone N1 is confined to the eastern periphery and is bounded on the west by a path (road 6), metalled with tips of chalk which persisted throughout most of the late period. It seems probable that the path simply provided a means of access (rather than boundary) and that the structures and features which lay to the west of it, eg CS1 and CS39, were part of the same functional complex as the features to the east. The details of the sequence in zone N1 have already been discussed above. In summary the area was intensively used throughout the late period and at least eight distinct phases can be recognized. To begin with post structures and pits were the commonest features but later circular houses begin to dominate.

In zone N2 emphasis was on pits and post structures throughout. At the southern end of the zone, close to road 1 there was a clustering of post structures representing several phases and it is possible that the circular structure CS24 was associated with them (Vol 1, 26–7). The rest of the zone seems to have been given over to pit digging. It is possible that these pits provided storage capacity associated with the domestic structures in zone N1.

The northern zone: N3–N4

Most of the details have already been discussed in the first volume (Vol 1, 187). In summary, the central area, close to the narrow path (road 4) which divides N3 from N4, was occupied by rectangular structures thought to be shrines, while to the south, flanking the north side of road 1 was a row of post structures. To the north of the shrines, on the shoulder of the hill, several circular structures were sited. Elsewhere, pits were scattered unevenly throughout the area.

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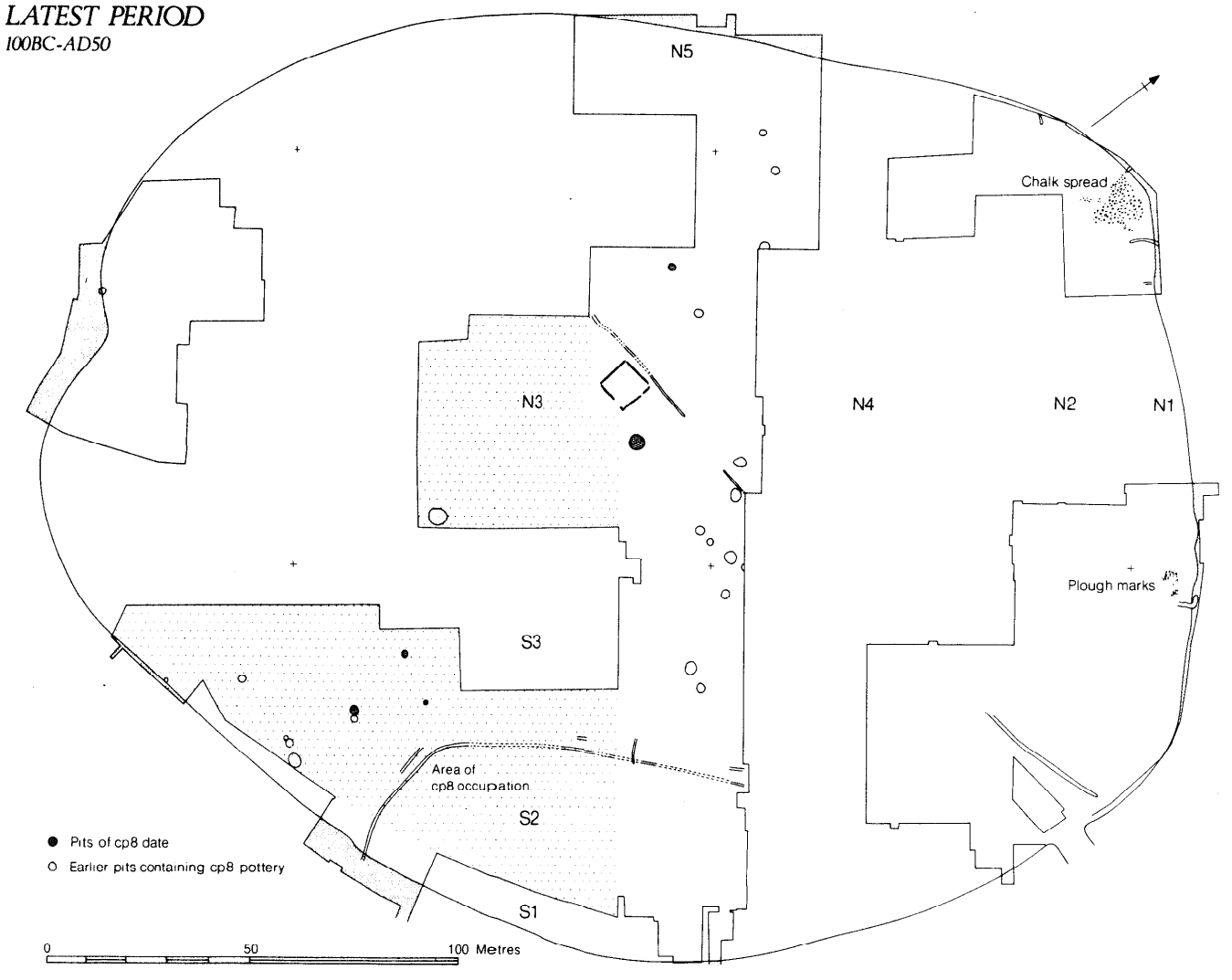

Fig 4.154 (In stippled area only a sample of pits were excavated

The more recent work has confirmed and extended this picture. The row of post structures flanking the main road can be shown to be continuous, probably right up to the blocked south-west gate but a number of structures extend north of the main road up to the line of road 4. They are interspersed with several ill-preserved circular structures which may represent a series of houses. The continuation of the row of circular structures on the shoulder of the hill, seen in zone N2, is demonstrated by similar structures being found in the excavation of 1985. Pits are generally scattered throughout the area but they appear to be largely restricted to distinct zones with undisturbed areas between, the largest of which lies to north east of road 4 close to the 'shrines'.

The northern zone: N5

Zone N5 is essentially a continuation of zone N1 occupying the outer periphery of the fort around the northern zone. Like zone N1, the periphery was densely occupied with a succession of structures beginning with post structures and pits but soon developing into a zone of circular houses. The details of the 1973–5 area (sequence B) has been considered in Volume 1 while details of the 1982–4 area (sequence F) are considered above.

Summary of the late occupation

The functional arrangement of the site in the late period shows a remarkable continuity with the early period in that throughout the life of the fort the interior divides into three distinct regions: a southern region, between roads 1 and 3 comprising zones S2–3, a northern region comprising zones N2, 3 and 4 and a periphery (zones S1 and N1/N5) each of which supported a different array of structures representing functional variations.

In the late period the southern region was given over entirely to seried rows of large post structures, most likely to have served as storage buildings, interspersed with storage pits and there is clear evidence for the maintenance of this arrangement over a considerable period of time. Little of the southern periphery is known but what evidence is available suggests that the intensity of occupation was not dissimilar to that of the northern periphery.

The northern periphery was an area of intense activity and seems to have been subjected to successive rebuildings in the late period much as it had been in the early period. A degree of order is implied by the comparative ease with which the individual stratigraphical sequences can be linked together in a series of eight phases.

The rest of the northern zone occupies more than half the enclosed area and seems to have been variously used. The rows of post structures of the southern zone spread to the north side ofthe central road. In the centre, focussing on road 4. were a series of shrines(?) while on either side two groups of circular structures; possibly houses, can be identified. It is unfortunate that the lack of stratigraphy in this central area prevents us from assessing the development of this northern zone throughout the 250 years or so of the late period.

4.4.7 The latest occupation (periods 7 and 8) (Fig 4.154)

Much of the evidence for the latest occupation within the fort was summarized in the first volume (Vol 1, 189). In summary, a scatter of pottery of cp 8 was found throughout the fort concentrating in the area close to the shrines, one of which (RS1) could have been built at this time. Most noticeable was the fact that of the large sample of pits excavated only two were open in the latest period. In itself this need not suggest a decline in use but simply that pits no longer formed part of the socio-economic system. However, other evidence points to large-scale abandonment. The northern peripheral zone, which had been intensely occupied ceased to be inhabited and a thick deposit of silt was-allowed to accumulate. In the area of sequence D there is now clear evidence that a period of ploughing followed the occupation (above p 170). The continuation of these agricultural activities could have accounted for the accumulation of a thick deposit of silt but the evidence of the snail fauna (Vol 2, 476–81) is more indicative of a pastoral use. It is possible that there was a change from agriculture to pasture during the latest period. Several ditches of this period have been located. One follows the north edge of roads 4 and 1 and may have served as a boundary dividing the sparsely occupied area to the south, from fields and pasture to the north. Within this northern area, especially in the peripheral zone short lengths of ditch may have served as subdivisions to a number of plots.

In the southern area, in addition to the spread of occupation debris close to the shrine area a second focus of occupation was found in the area excavated in 1979/80, identified by a concentration of pottery of cp 8 and 9.

This zone of occupation lies within a ditched enclosure but no recognizable structures have been identified.

4.5 Some spatial considerations

The purpose of this brief note is to indicate something of the range of spatial analyses to which the database may now be subjected.

On a macro level the divide between the north and south halves of the fort is most noticeable in all periods. Not only was the range of activities carried out in the two halves quite different but there are other indications that the divide may have had a symbolic significance. The different treatment of the ramparts is one indication of this. The fact that the inner face of the southern rampart was coated with a thin skin of chalk is more likely to have been occasioned by the need to differentiate the two halves of the site than to increase its defensive capabilities.

The blocking of the south-west entrance, and the associated increase in volume of the rampart, while superficially enhancing the defensive characteristics of the site could equally well be interpreted as a symbolic act of change not least because grandiose entrance foreworks which had originally adorned only the south-west gate were now added, for the first time, to the east gate. In other words the site was turned round.

Clearly there is much in these spatial considerations which is likely to reflect on the social systems of the inhabitants and their use of symbolism: the anthropological literature is redolent with comparable examples. To pursue the matter further it is necessary to explore the deposition patterns of artefacts and different classes of occupation debris. Only when this information is available will it be possible to offer useful generalizations.

On a more restricted level the occupation in the quarry hollows offers much scope for analysis. It is evident that each of the separate quarry hollows served as the location for a succession of structures over a considerable period of time and that only in the later stages were these boundaries abandoned. While this could, of course, reflect little more than the physical constraints imposed by the hollows on ease of building, constraints which no longer applied after much silting and levelling had taken place, it is possible that we are witnessing a degree of territoriality. Perhaps the individual quarry was the creation of a kin group who continued to own it.

It is also possible from the fine preservation of the stratigraphy in these peripheral areas to recognize contemporary ground surfaces and thus to distinguish what structures were in use at the same time. This allows us to begin to recognize the structural units which constitute a single social complex. Already, from the phase plans presented in section 4.3, some of these complexes can begin to be discerned but there is more to this than simple pattern recognition. We need to examine by the quantification and spatial plotting of artefacts and debris, the relationship of, among other things, the contents of pits to contemporary occupation levels inside and outside houses. We also need to explore the spread of debris across house floors. Some aspects of these approaches were outlined in Volume 1 (134-6, 186) sufficient to show that the potential is considerable. No attempt has been made in this volume to explore such matters but spatial and taphonomic studies will form a significant part of Volume 6.

The data set available from Danebury as the result of the excavations of 1969–1988 is now of such a size and quality that we can at last begin to approach some of the questions we set out to study at the beginning of the programme. As we have come to understand the complexities of the data and its fugitive nature we have learnt a new humility. Understanding Iron Age society is infinitely more difficult than we could have contemplated, but the preparation of these two volumes now clears the way for us to make a concerted attempt.

5 Radiocarbon age assessment

The experiment set up during the first ten years of the excavation and reported on in detail in the first volume (Vol 1) 190–9) was not repeated in the second decade on the grounds that the results would tend to be repetitive and would be unlikely to provide a more precise system of dating without the expenditure of very considerable sums of money on a large number of new samples. However charcoal, bone and carbonized seeds have been retained and are stored in the proper conditions to provide ample material for a new programme of dating should it be possible to make a convincing academic case for the appropriate expenditure.

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Plate 1 Danebury from the air

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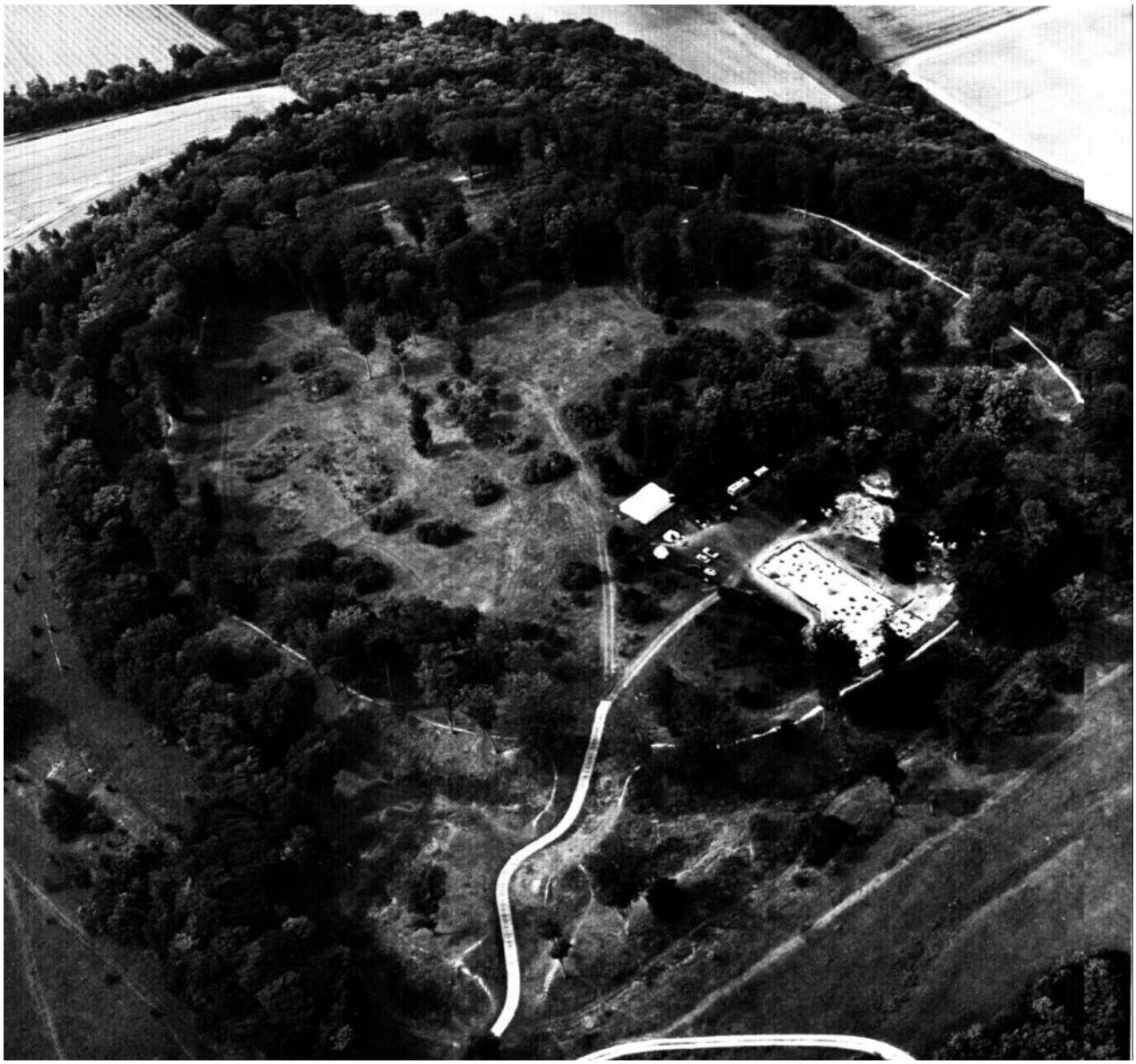

Plate 2 Danebury from the air

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Plate 3 Rabbit warren F: showing two levels of construction and the carefully contrived exit holes

Plate 4 Rabbit warren F: detail of exit hole

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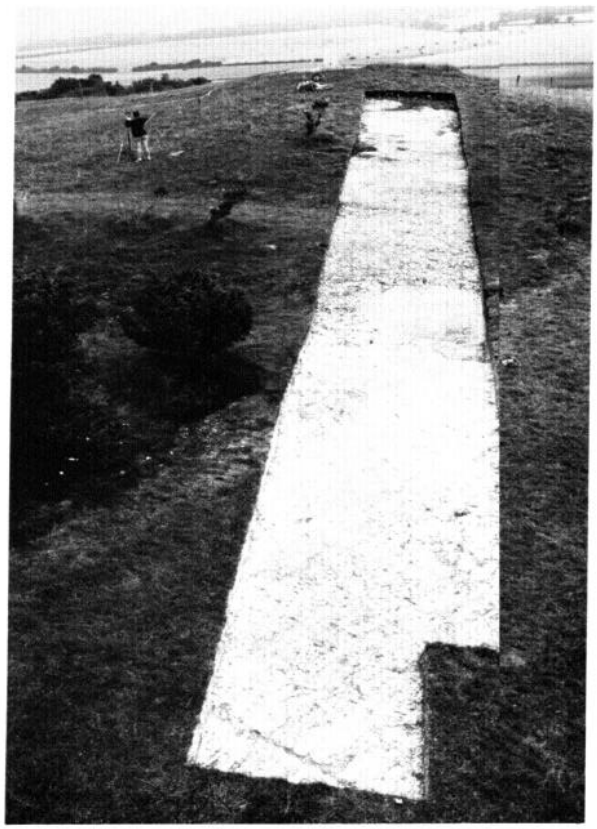

Plate 5 Trench 102: general view showing the trig point mound at the far end. The diagonal change in the vegetation marks the divide between ploughed and unploughed downland

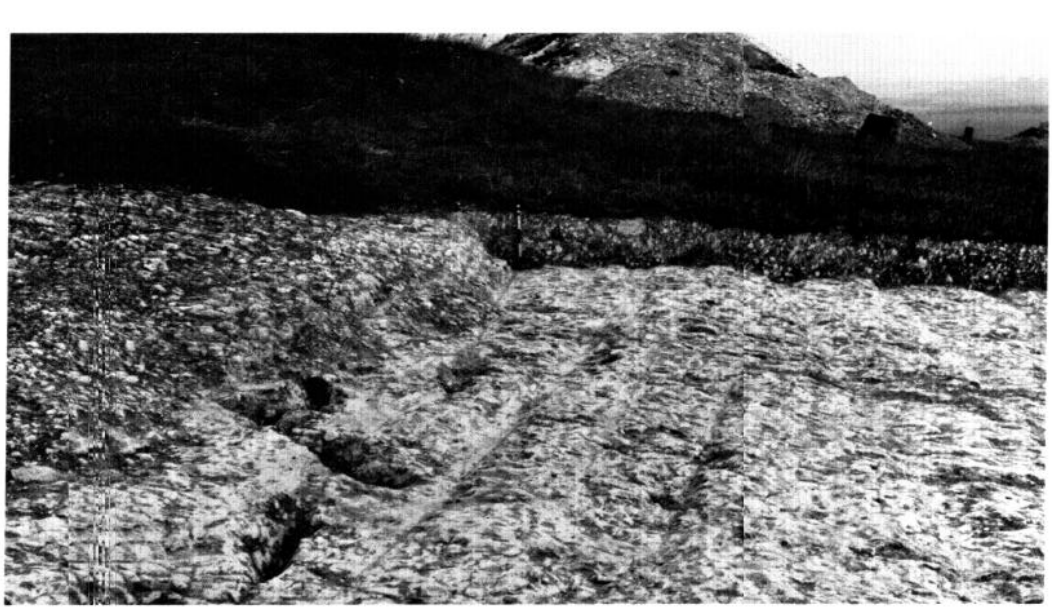

Plate 6 Trench 102: detail shows negative lynchet caused by modern ploughing over a period of 20–30 years. Plough ruts score the surface of the chalk

Plate 7 The linear earthwork from the trig point looking east

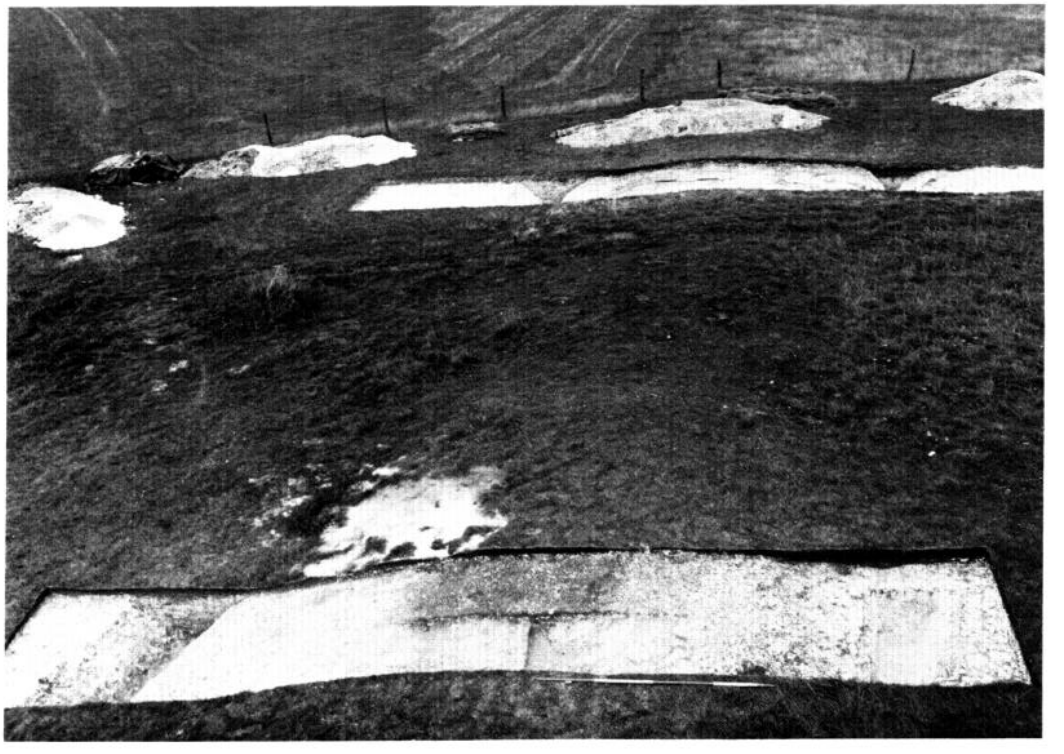

Plate 8 The linear earthwork looking east. Trench 122 in the foreground, trench 103 beyond. In trench 122 part of the original turf line beneath a thin layer of upcast is preserved in position

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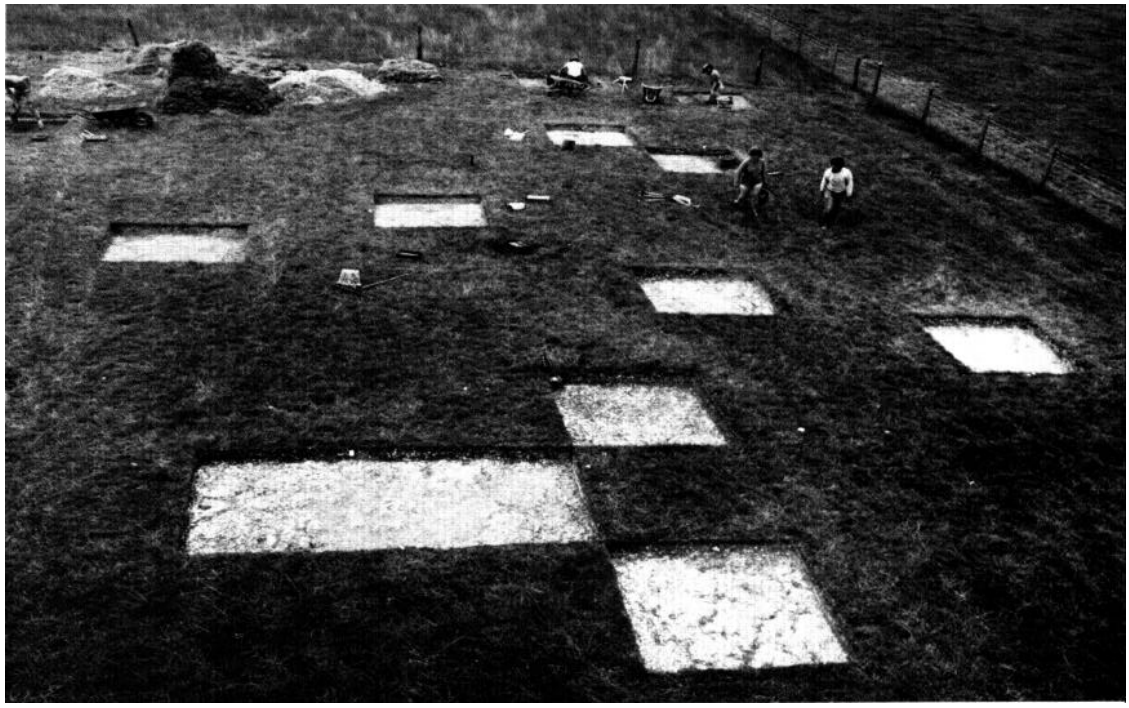

Plate 9 Area outside the fort sampled on random system at 10% sample the sampling unit being 2 m squares

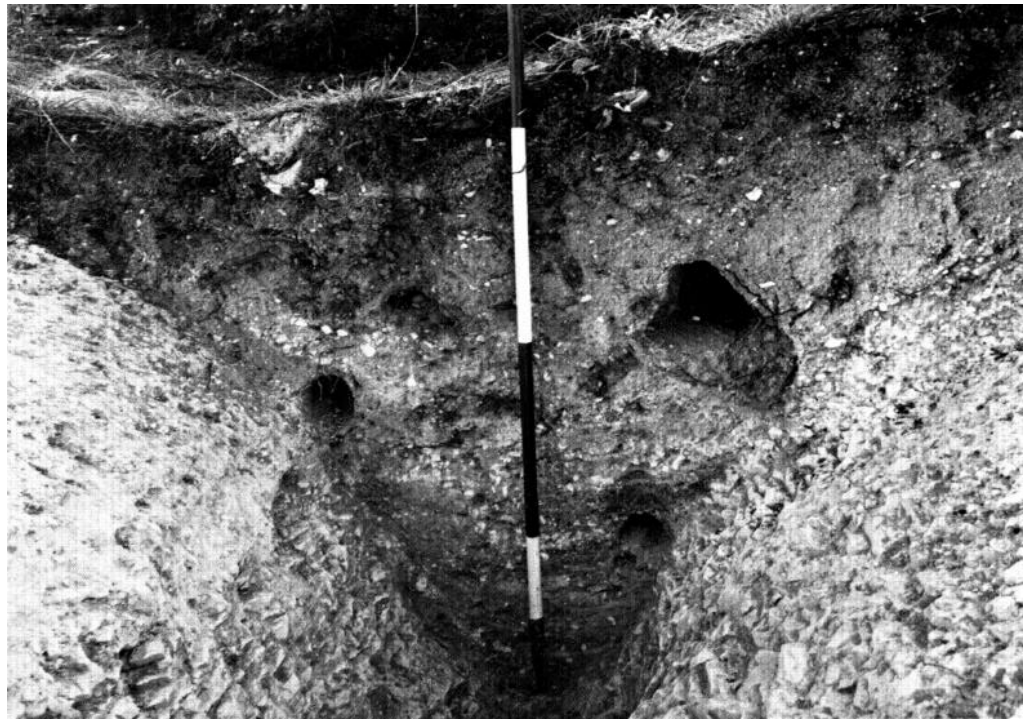

Plate 10 Section of outer earthwork ditch in its recut form seen in trench 132. Note the disturbance by rabbits

Plate 11 Rampart of period 1 partially sectioned in 1988. Behind the distant figure the chalk capping of period 3 is intact

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Plate 12 Rampart of period 2 exposed in 1988. The chalk was 300 mm thick and was penetrated by rows of stake-holes

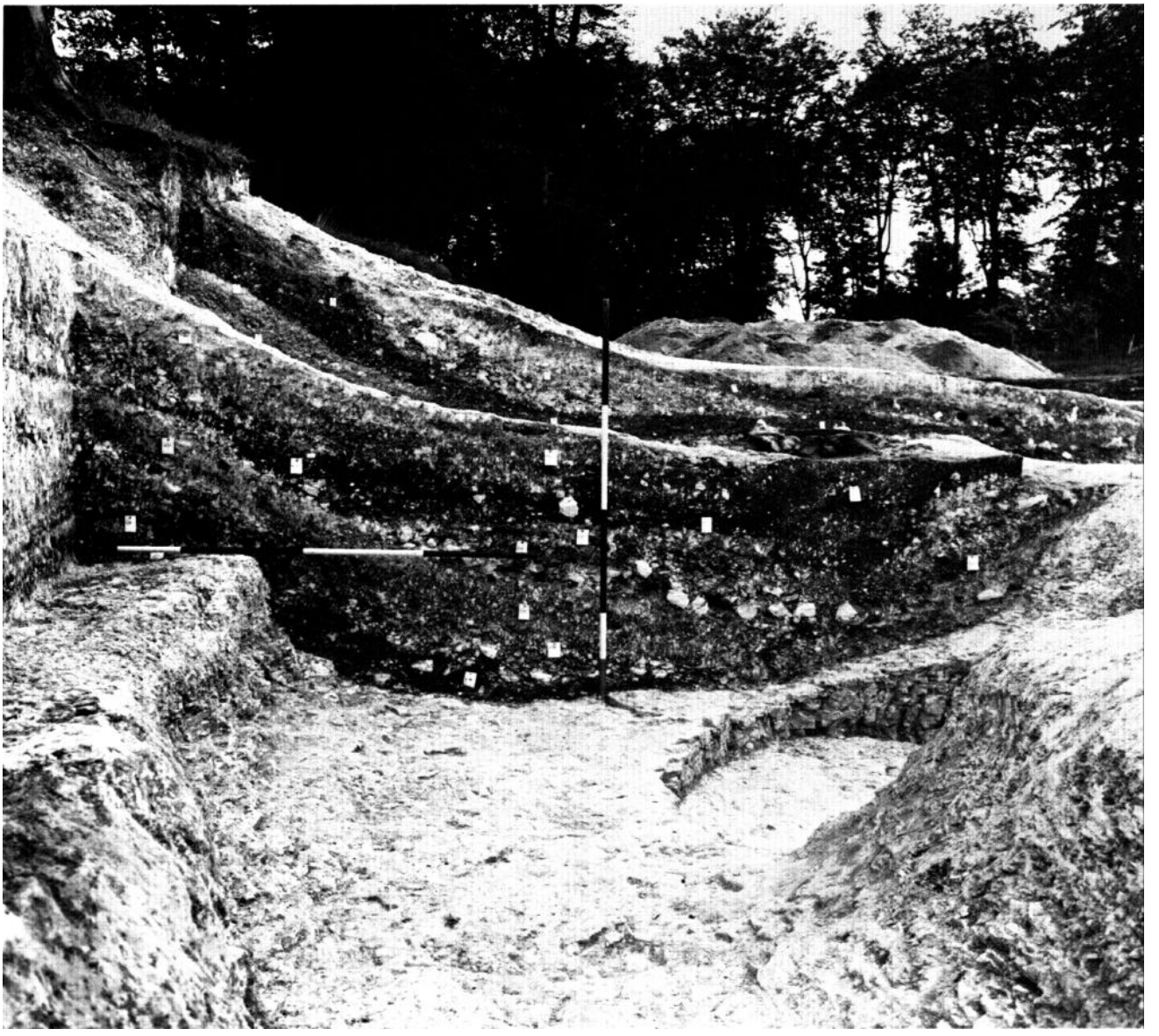

Plate 13 Tail of Rampart period 1 exposed in 1988. It fills a shallow quarry feature dug at the beginning of the process of rampart construction

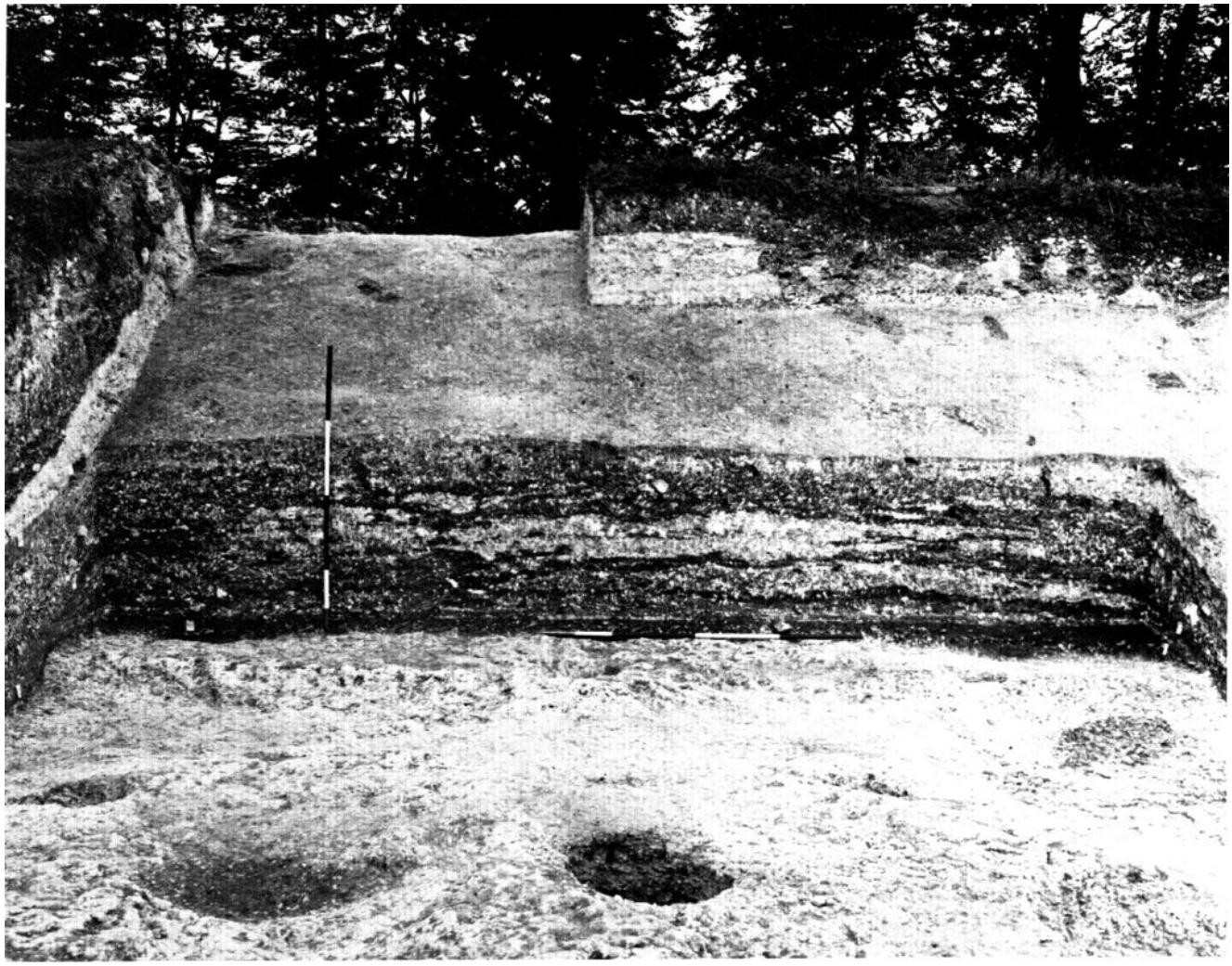

Plate 14 Tail of Rampart period 1 exposed in 1988 showing the original turf line and lateral variation in the rampart's body

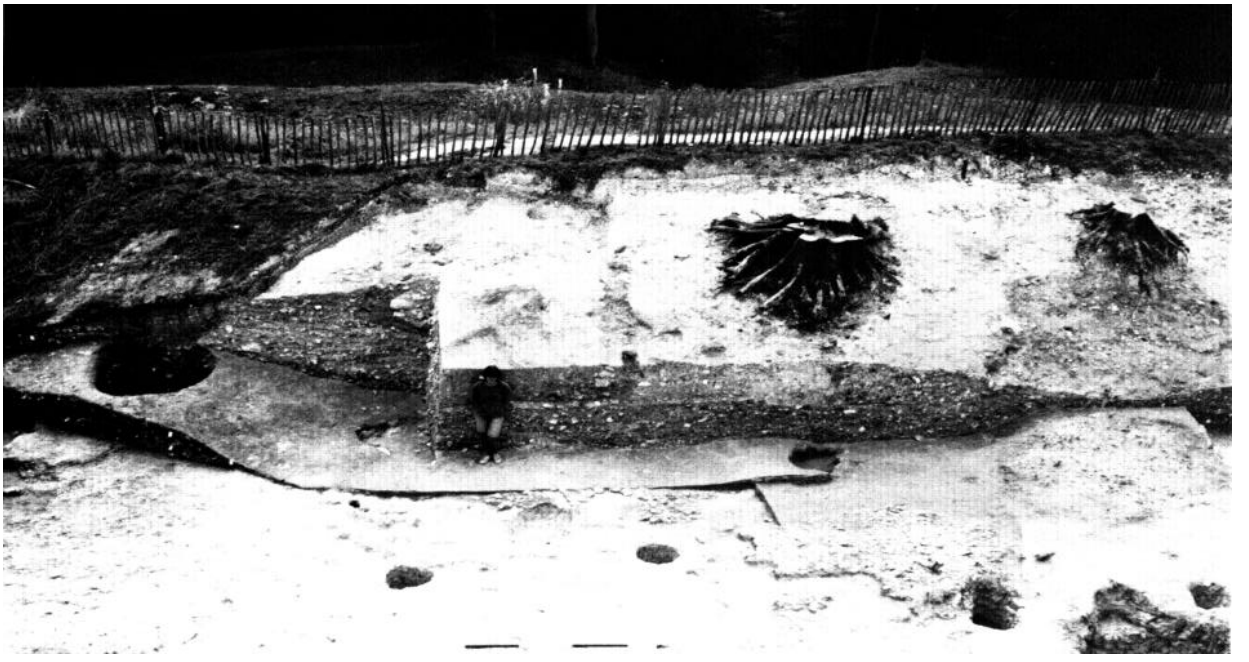

Plate 15 The blocked south-west entrance: the blocking partially removed 1983

Plate 16 The blocked south-west entrance: the early road surface exposed between the two in-turns

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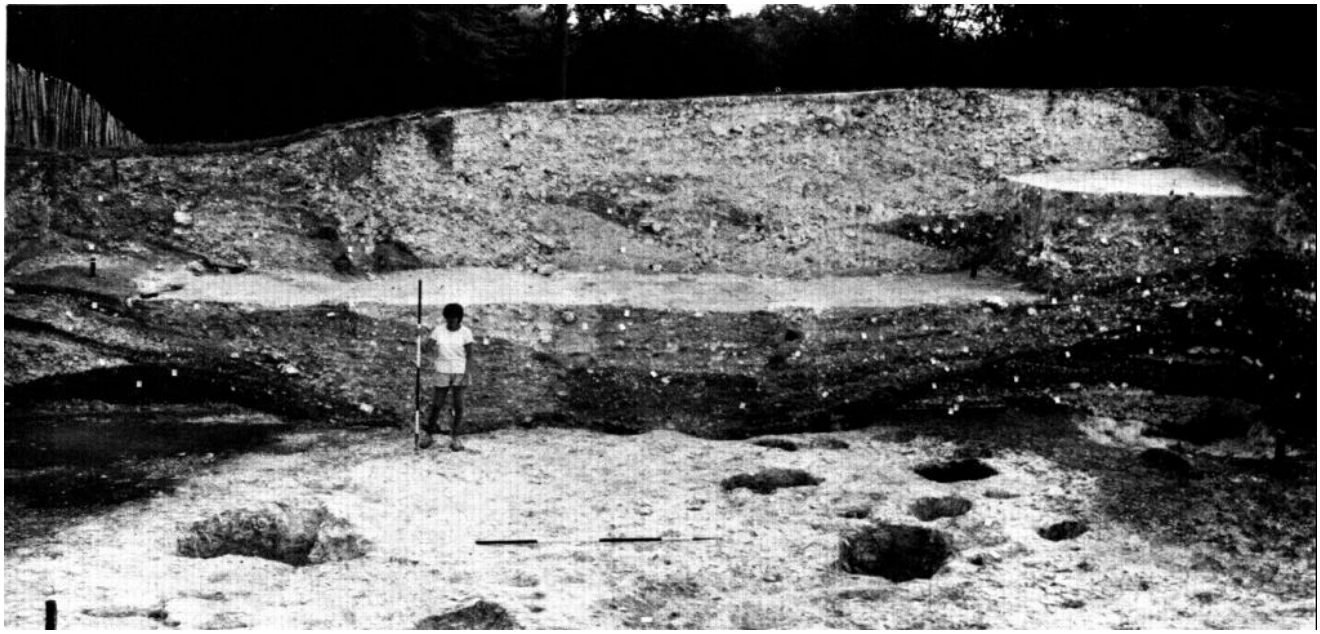

Plate 17 *The blocked south-west entrance: at completion, the in-turns removed*

Plate 18 *The surface of the last road at the south-west entrance*

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Plate 19 Excavation in progress 1983

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Plate 20 *Excavation in the final stages 1983*

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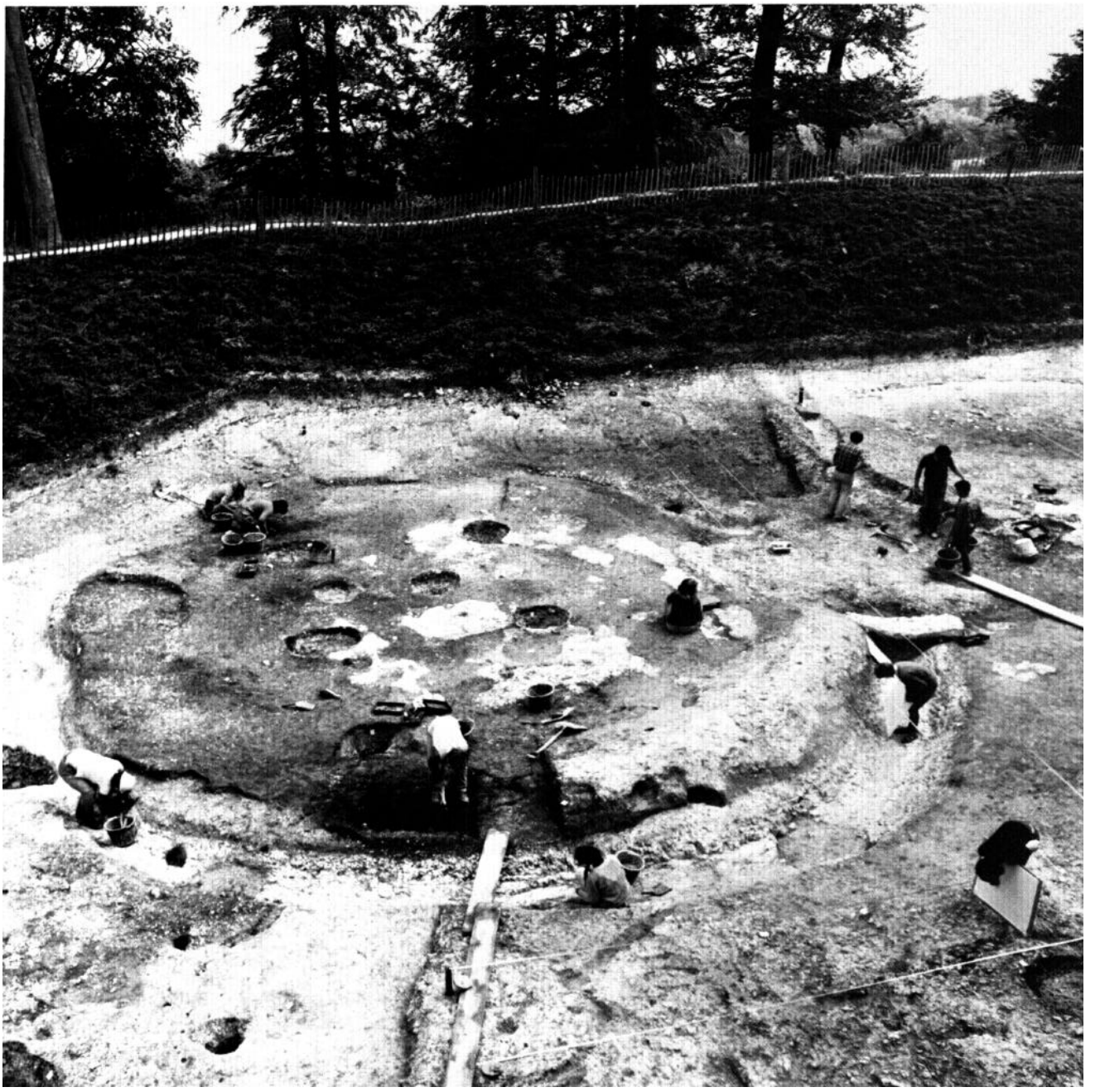

Plate 21 Excavation in progress on GC22 in 1984

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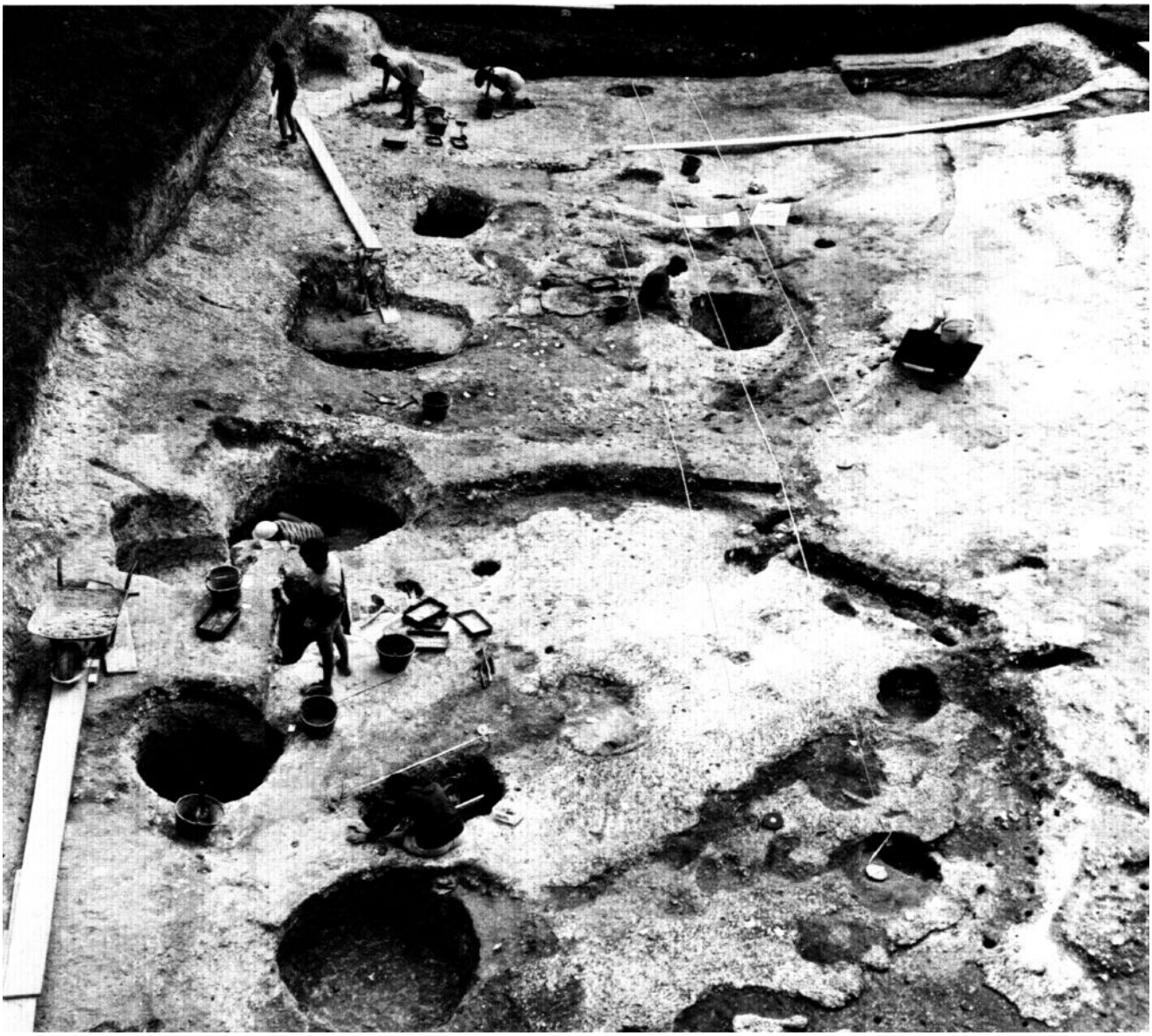

Plate 22 Excavation in progress 1986 with CS57 in the foreground

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Plate 23 Excavation in progress 1987

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Plate 24 Excavation in progress 1988

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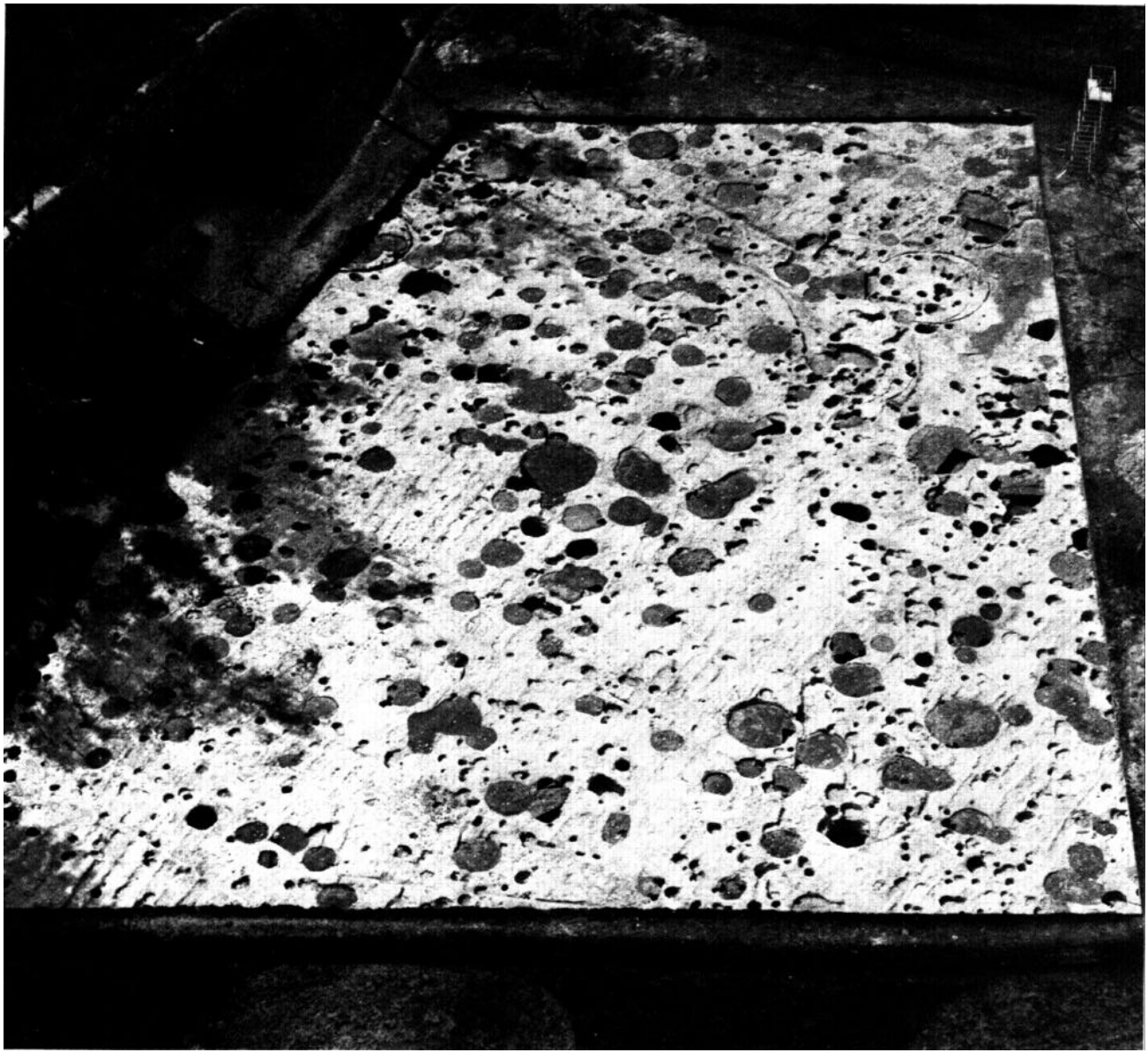

Plate 25 Aerial view of the area excavation in 1979

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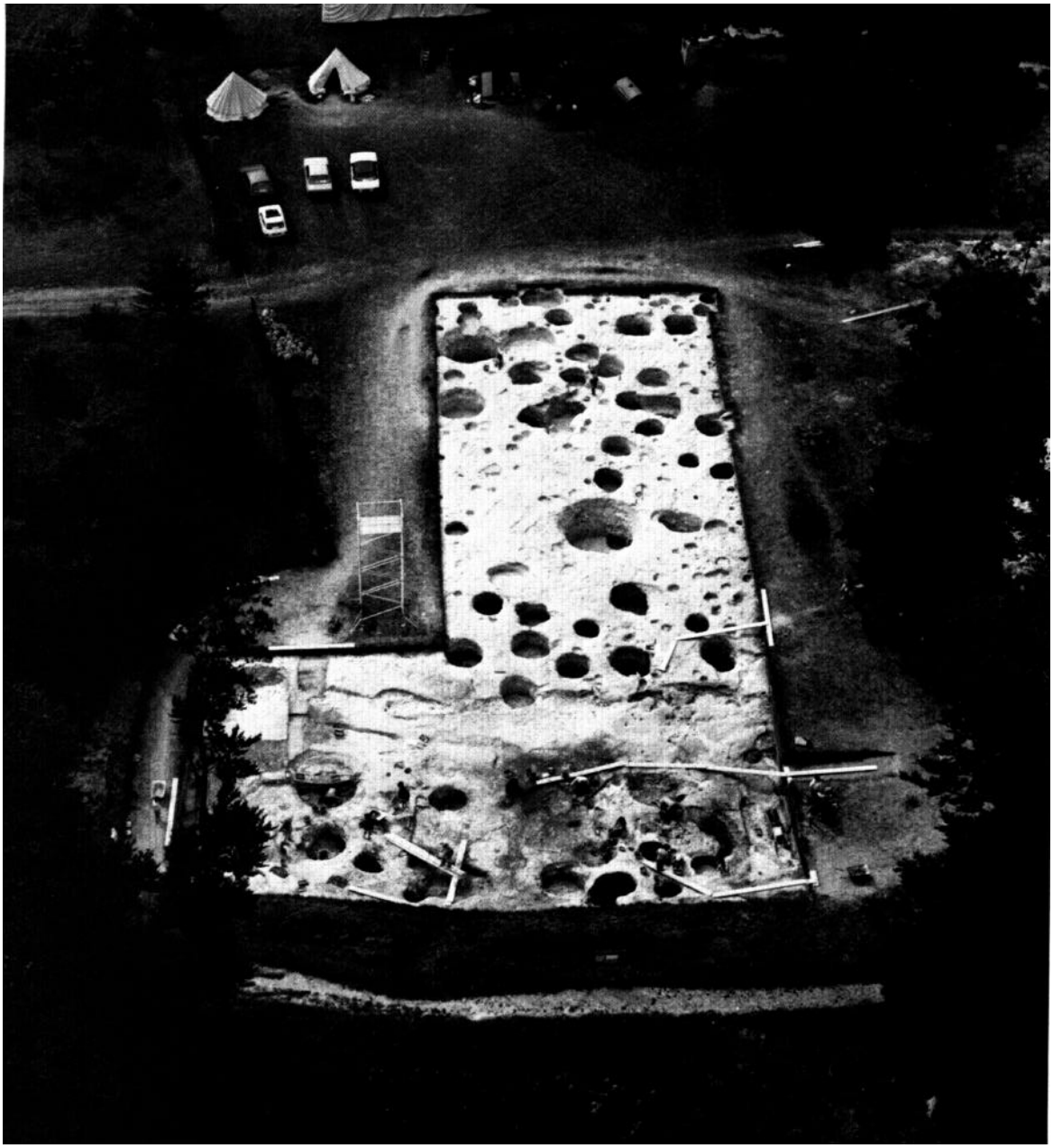

Plate 26 Aerial view of the area excavation in 1986

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Plate 27 The excavation of 1986 looking from the rampart across the quarry hollow

Plate 28 The excavation of 1986 looking from the interior of the fort towards the quarry hollow and rampart

Plate 29 The excavation of 1987 showing the quarry hollow completely excavated and the partial rampart cutting

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Plate 30 The excavation of 1987 showing the quarry hollow looking from the rampart into the fort

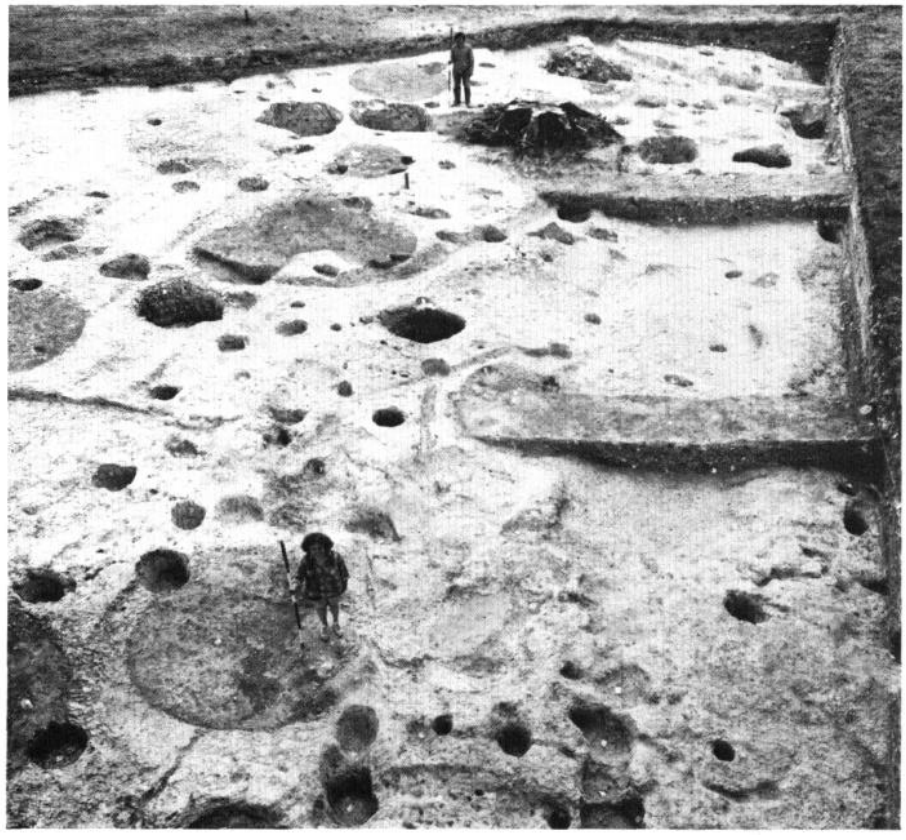

Plate 31 the excavation of 1982 showing the quarry hollows behind the rampart

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Plate 32 The area excavation of 1981 in the centre of the fort

Plate 33 Gully complex 8 excavated in 1980

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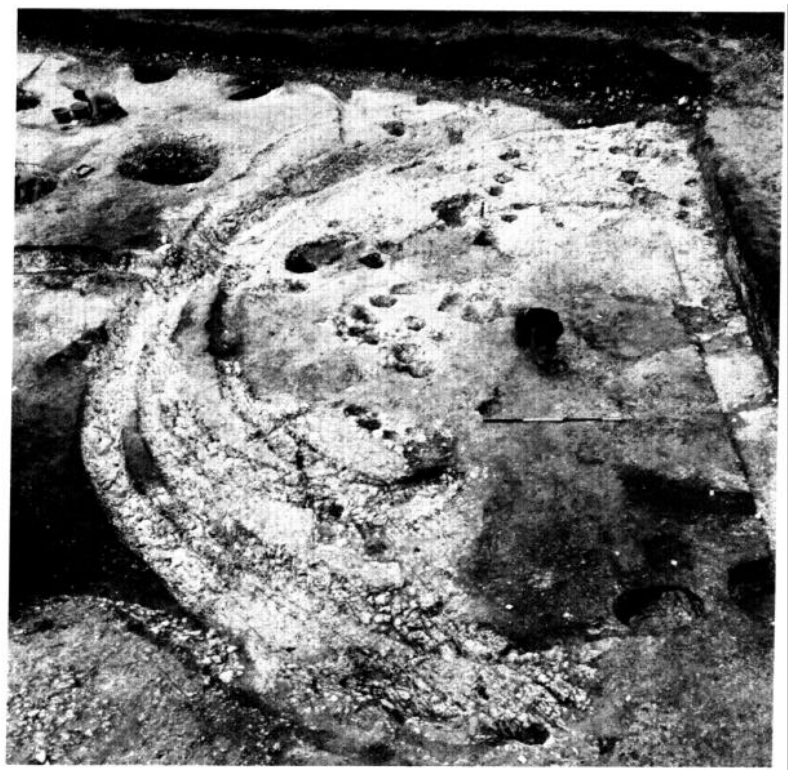

Plate 34 Gully complexes 23, 24 and 25 excavated in 1985

Plate 35 Road 2 with houses along the south side: 1979

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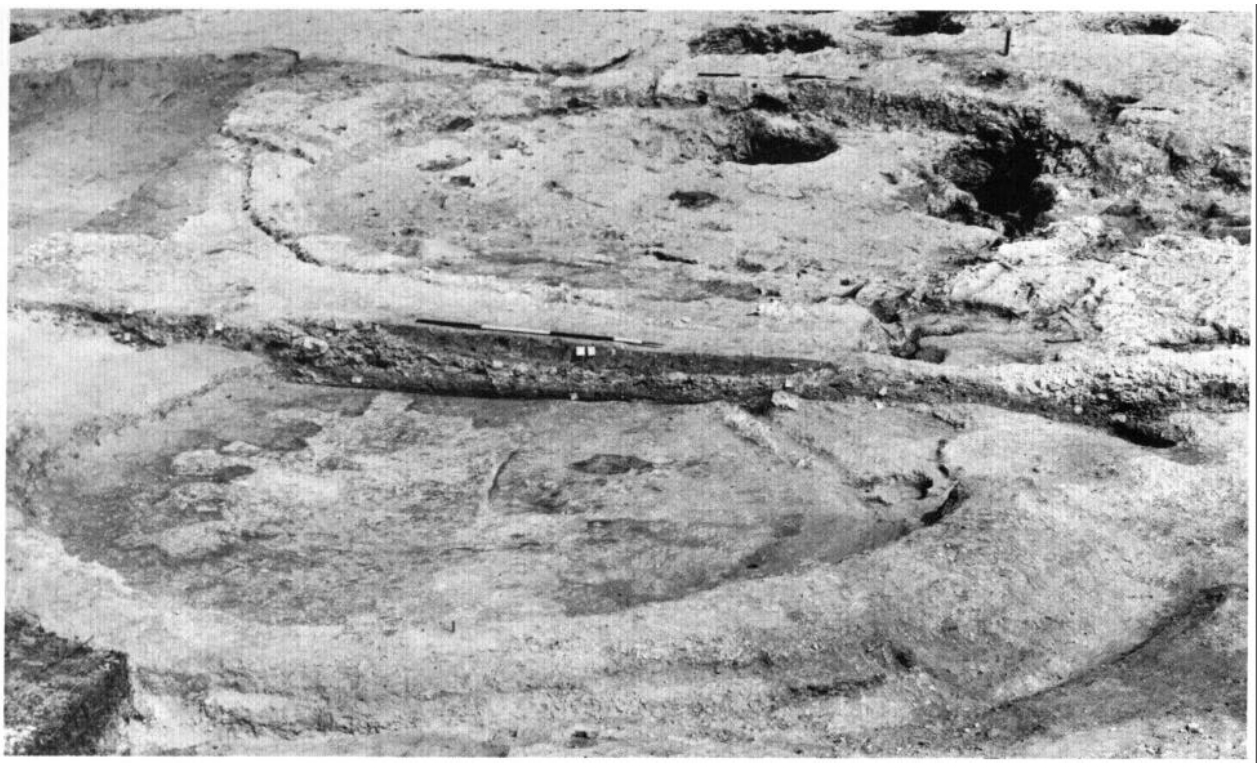

Plate 36 CS31 overlying CS27 in the excavation of 1983

Plate 37 CS36 cut by the gullies of GC22 and GC23

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Plate 38 Part of the wall of CS33 cut into the tail of the rampart

Plate 39 Section of the stake wall of CS33

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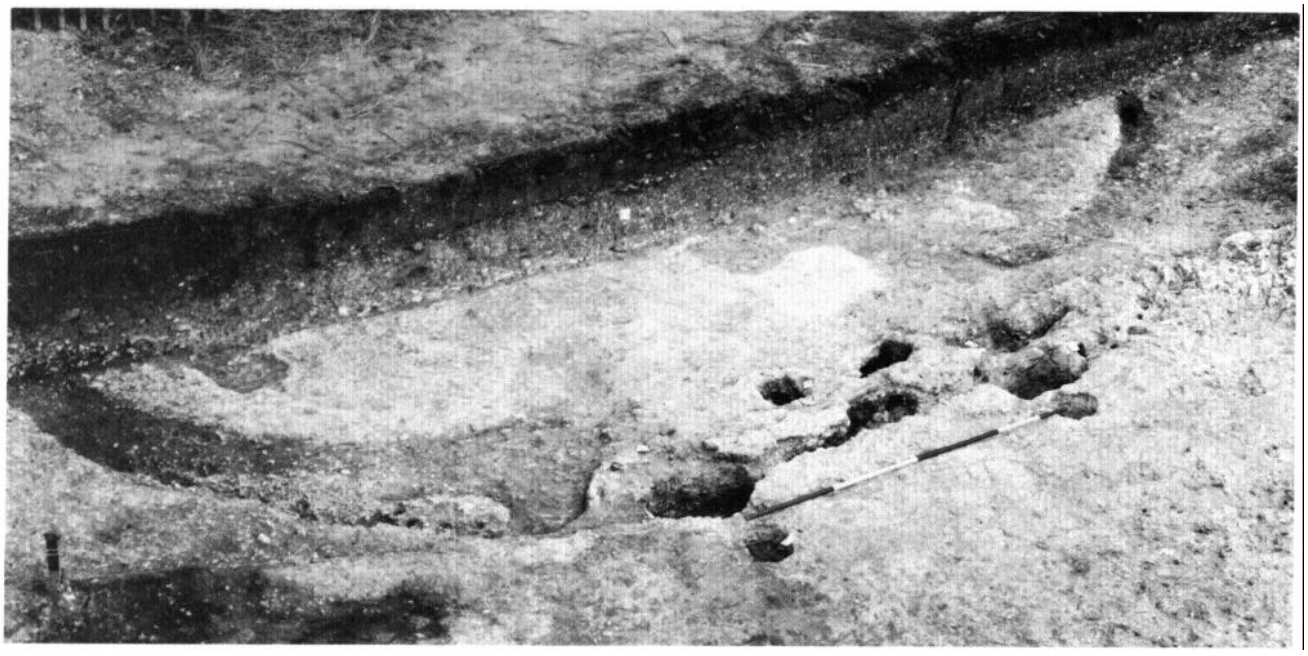

Plate 40 *CS29 showing two phases of door structure: excavated 1983*

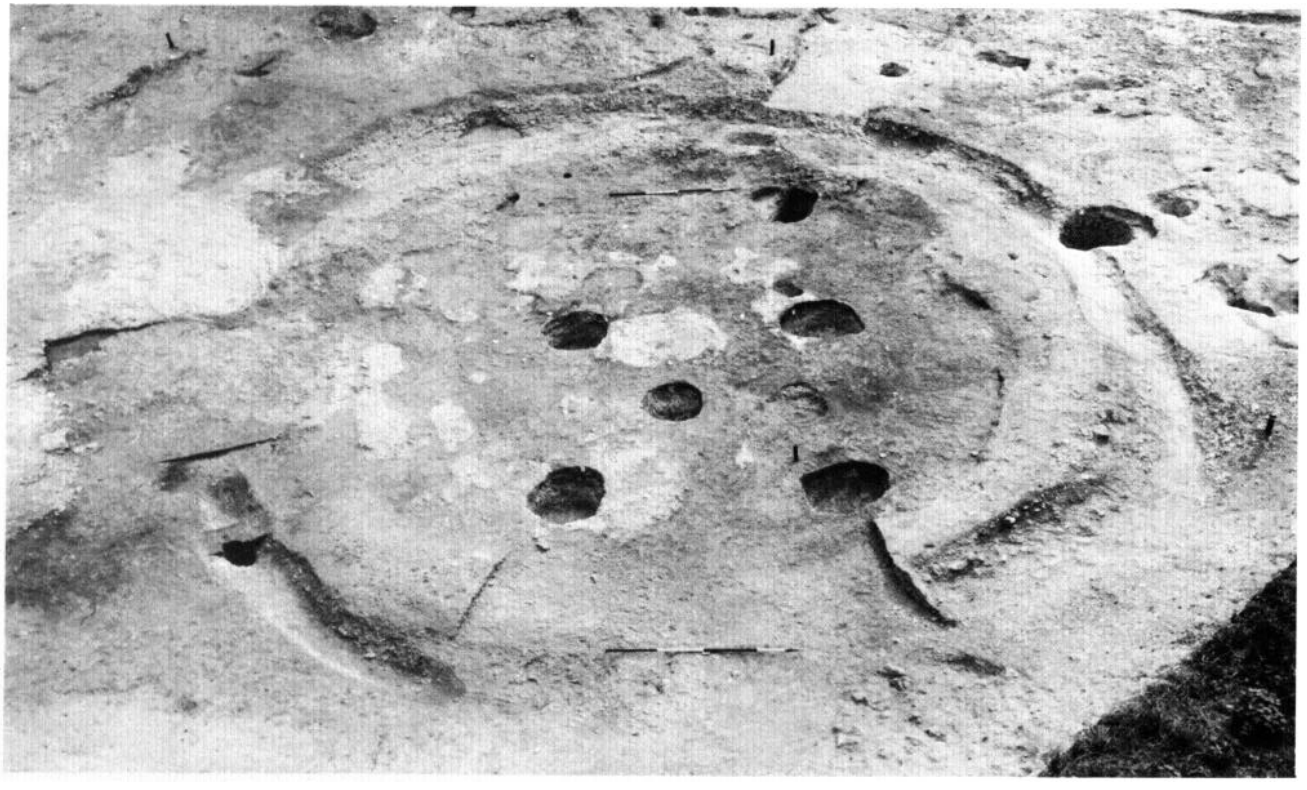

Plate 41 *GC22 with PS335 in the centre: 1984*

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Plate 42 CS51 in the quarry excavated in 1984–5

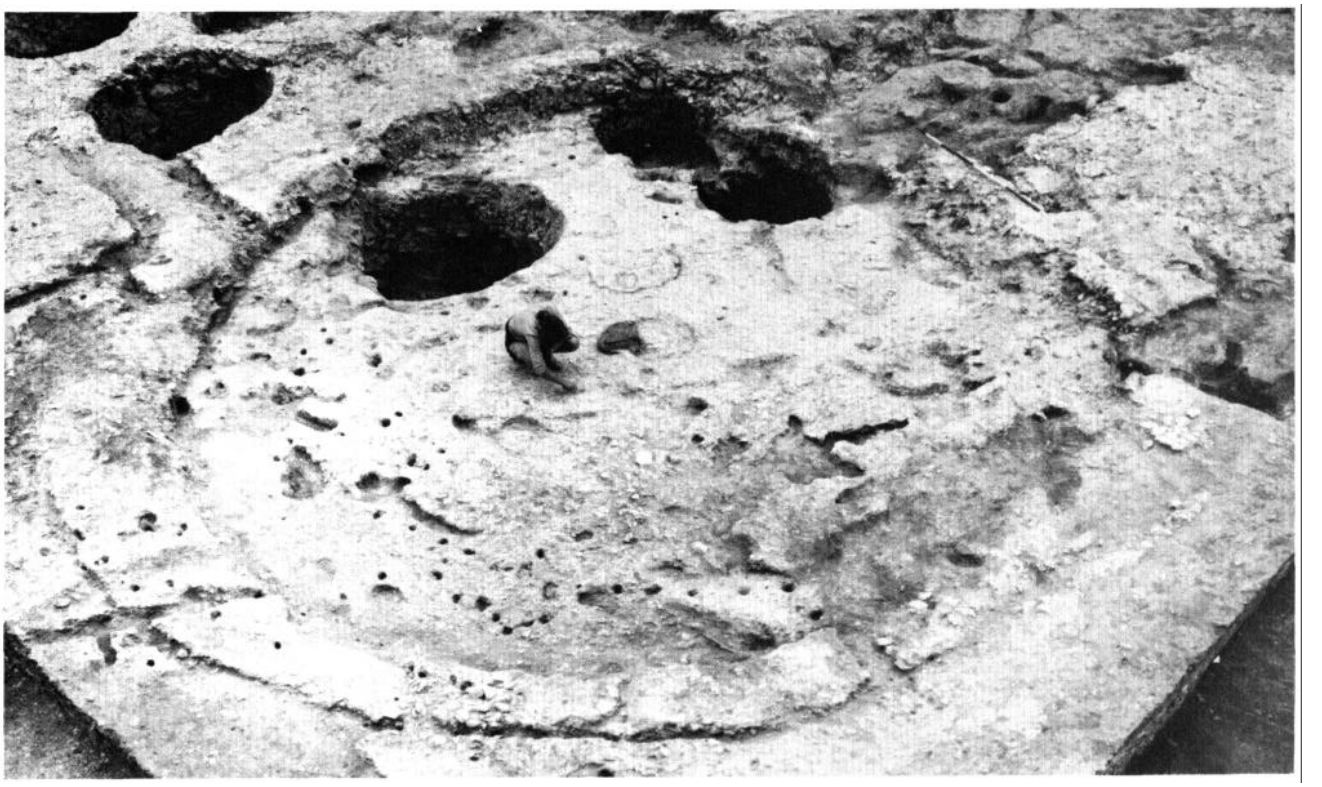

Plate 43 CS31 excavated in 1983; the entrance area was badly disturbed by rabbits

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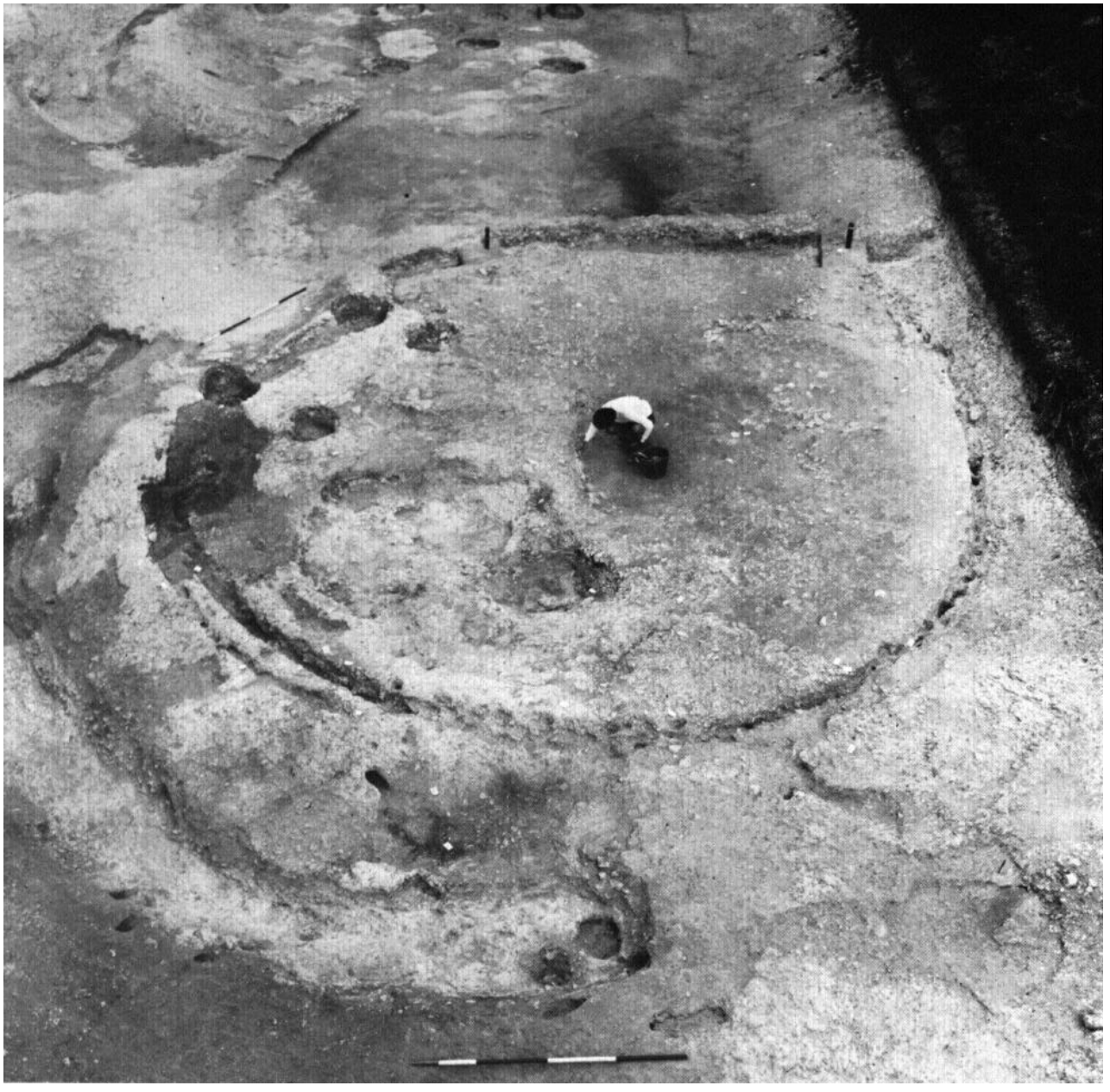

Plate 44 CS38 excavated in 1984

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Plate 45 CS27 excavated in 1983

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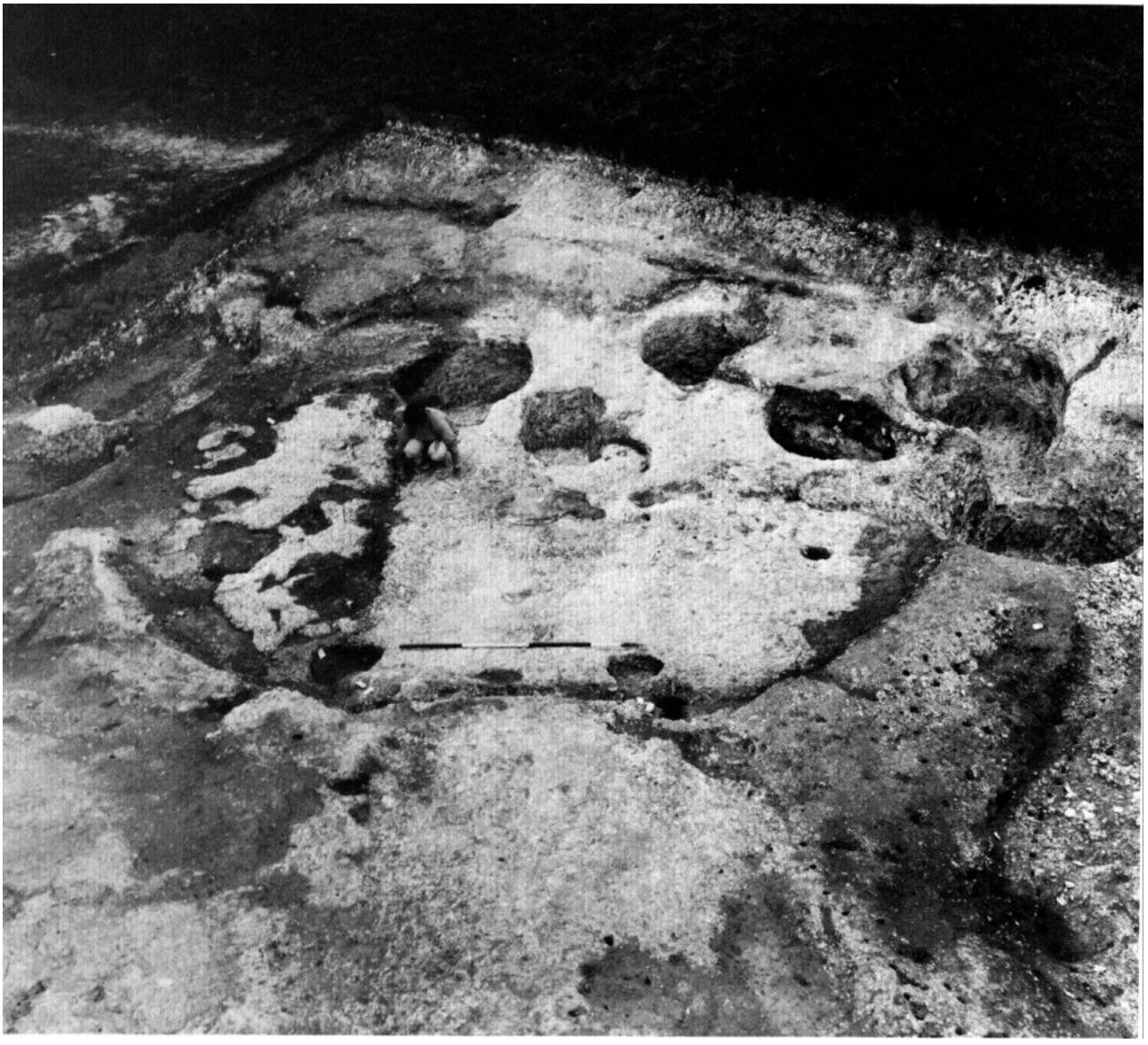

Plate 46 CS57 excavated in 1986

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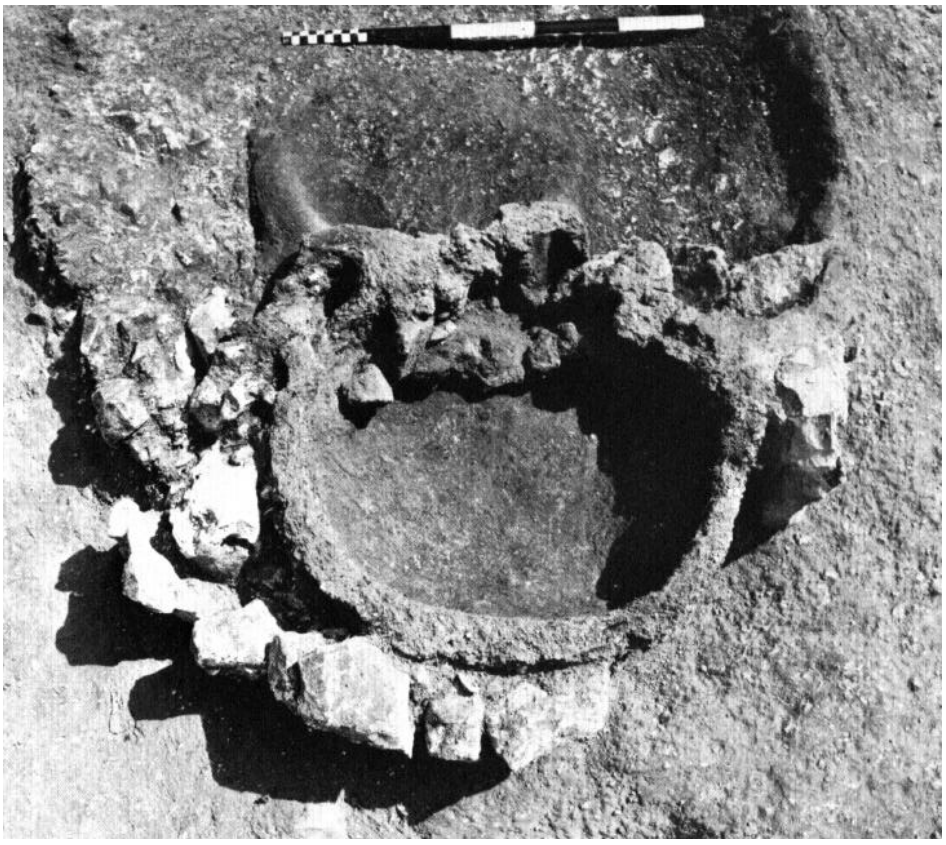

Plate 47 Oven (F356) partially excavated, leaving some collapsed daub in position

Plate 48 Oven (F356) totally excavated (after very heavy rain)

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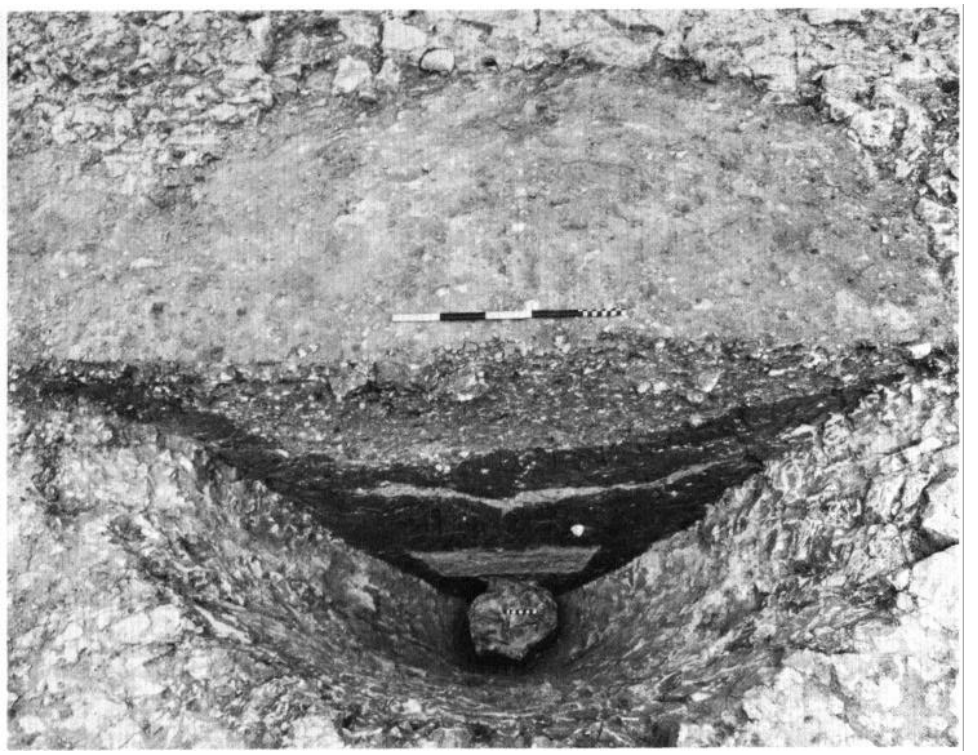

Plate 49 Pit 1892. Clay mixing pit with large stone in the base

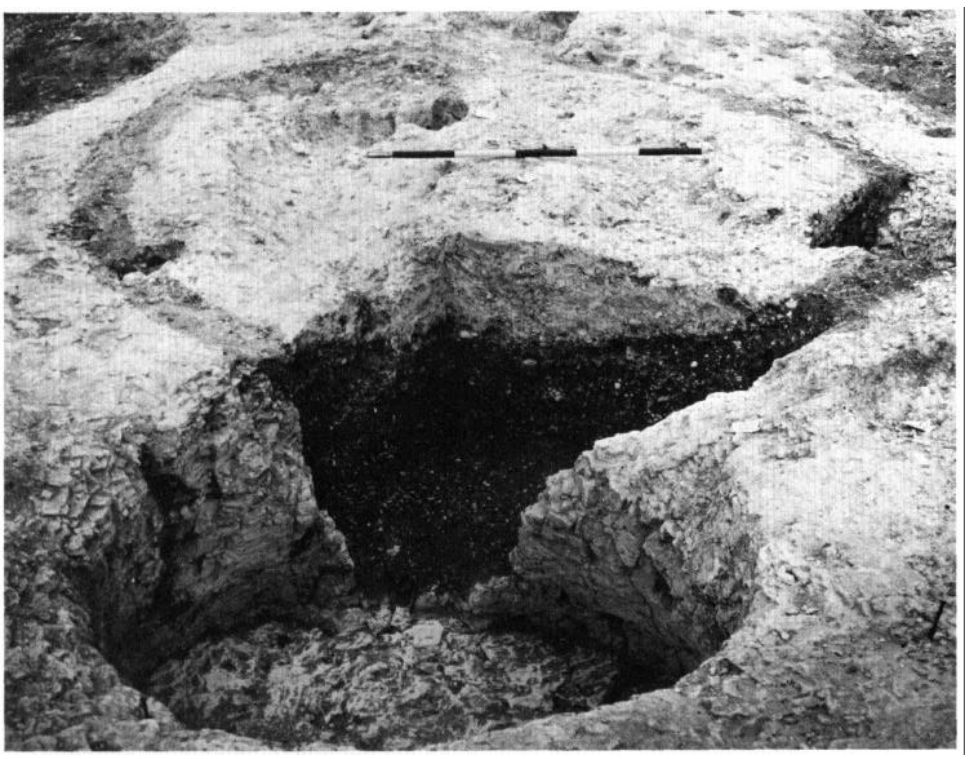

Plate 50 Pit 1849: showing chalk packing in the top

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Plate 51 Pit 1285: showing partial chalk block walling

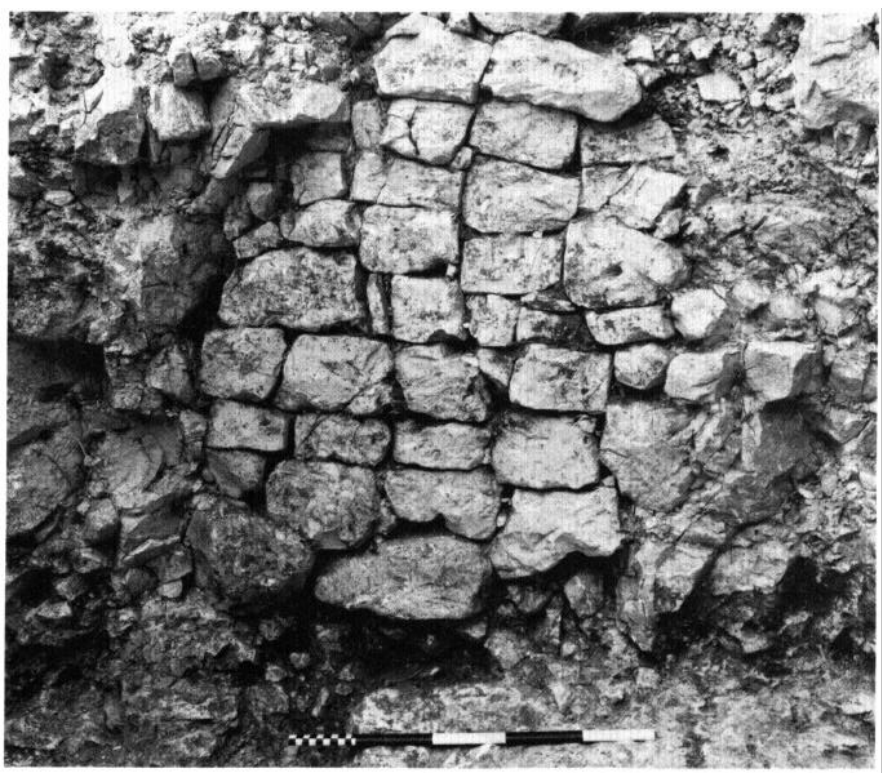

Plate 52 Pit 1285: showing partial chalk block walling

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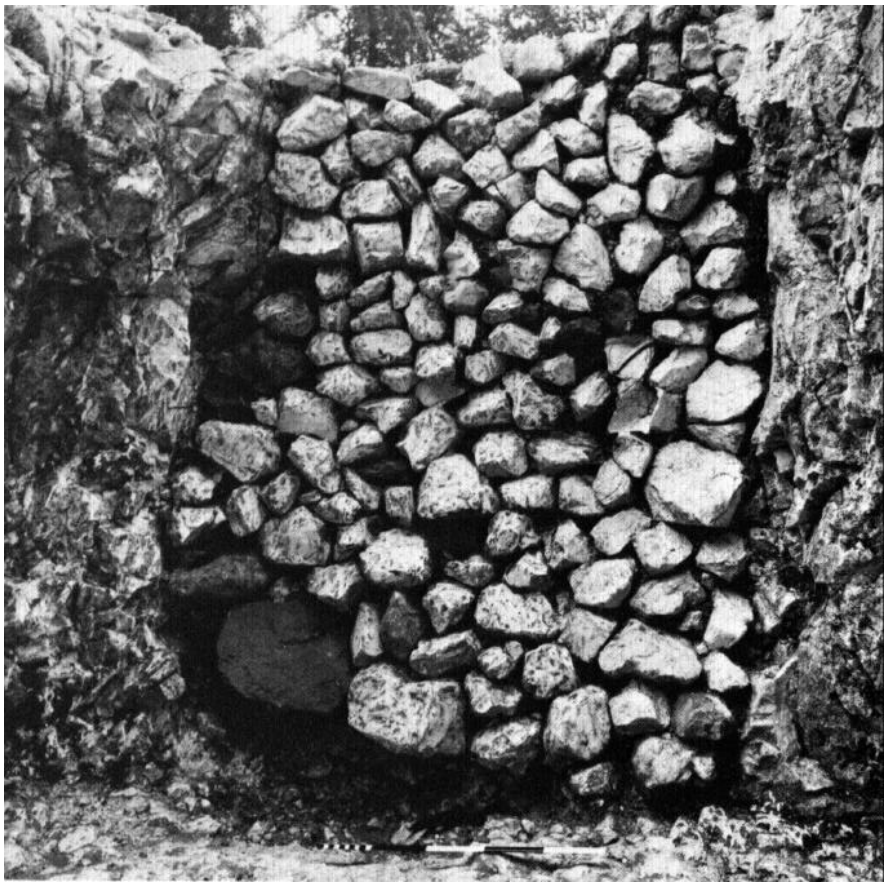

Plate 53 Pit 2248: showing partial chalk block walling

Plate 54 Pit 1832: showing adze marks on the wall

DANEBURY
EARLY PERIOD 550-350

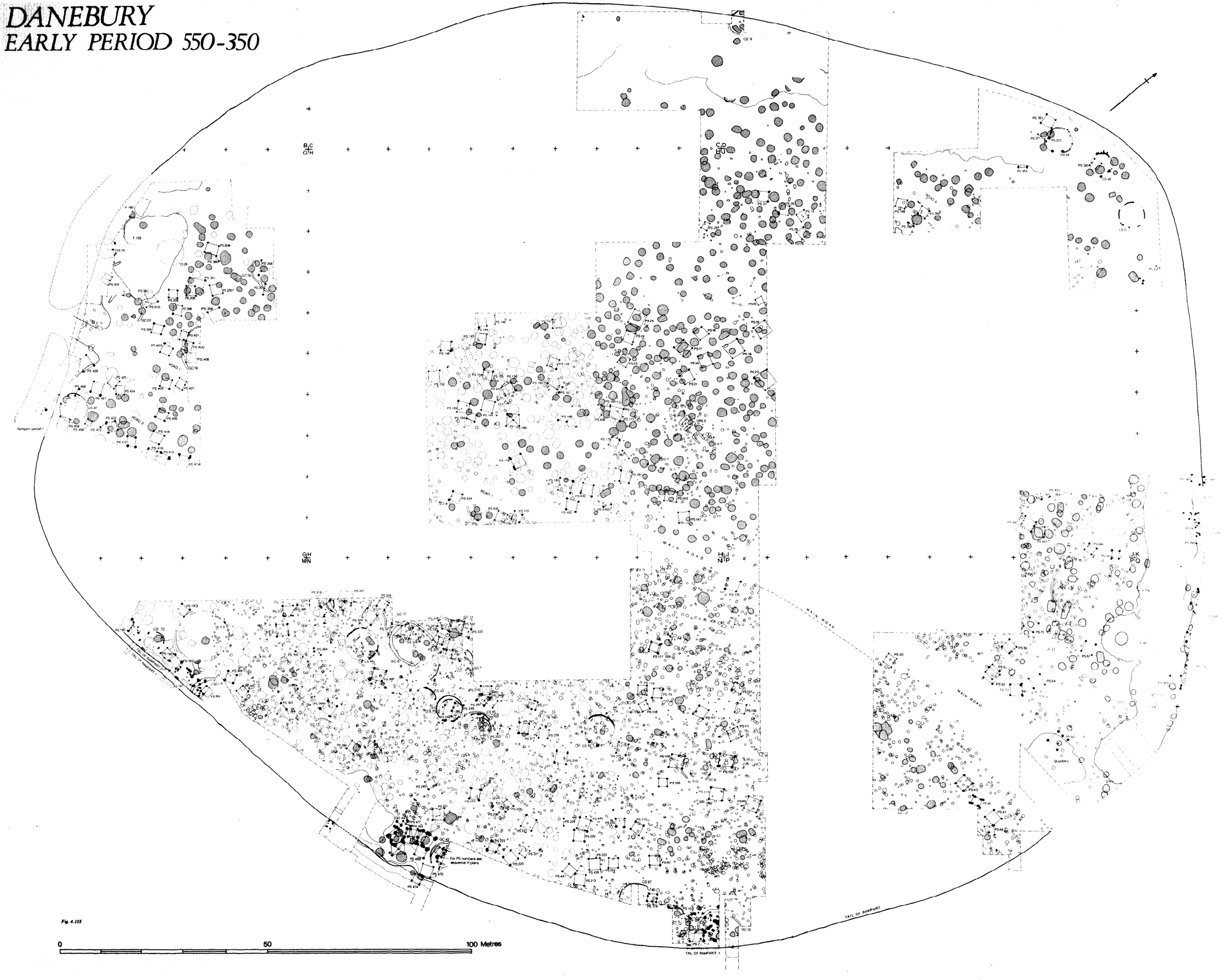

Fig. 4.155

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DANEBURY
LATE PERIOD 350-50

Fig. 4.156

Link to Previous Section

Index

1 Introduction

Sieving experiment by Lisa Brown and Annie Grant

In 1986 and 1987, the soil from 11 pits was sieved. Finds recovered from the sieve were kept separate from those recovered manually. For the total collection of pottery from the sieved pits, a surprisingly high figure of 29% by sherd count and 11.5% by weight of pottery was found in the sieve. The low figure for weight indicates that the size of the sherd recovered by sieving was relatively small.

In nine cases the sieved assemblage produced fabrics not present in the manually collected group. In four cases vessel types not present in the manually collected group were present amongst the sieved material. In no case, however, did the data from the sieved material affect the date of the assemblage which would have been produced if manual collection had been the only form of recovery.

The comparative data does, however, suggest problems with the sieving experiment itself. There is some variation between the figures from the two years. It is difficult to say why the quantity of pottery by sherd count recovered from the sieve in 1986 is considerably higher than that from 1987. More significantly, in two cases nearly 50% and, in one case, over 50% of pottery by sherd count was recovered from the sieve. Two factors may account for this. 1) Excavation at speed with large tools will automatically result in the loss of a high quantity of small artefacts. 2) The excavators were aware of which pits were included in the sieving programme and, therefore, misunderstanding the aim, did not bother to recover as much pottery by hand as they otherwise might have. In order to produce more useful results, the selection of material for sieving should not be known to the excavators.

DA86-87 Pottery from pits in sieving experiment

Context	Total sherds No	Total sherds Wt(g)	Manual Recovery No	Manual Recovery Wt	Manual Recovery %No	Manual Recovery %Wt	Sieved Sample No	Sieved Sample Wt	Sieved Sample %No	Sieved Sample %Wt
DA86: P2515	23	133	10	82	43.4	61.7	13	51	56.6	38.3
P2519	64	345	33	269	51.6	78.0	31	76	48.4	22.0
P2530	108	1011	75	853	69.4	4.4	33	158	30.6	15.6
P2534	195	2424	135	2231	69.2	92.0	60	193	30.8	8.0
Total (1986)	390	3913	253	3435	64.9	87.8	137	478	35.1	12.2
DA87: P2563	144	1279	101	1159	70.0	90.6	43	120	30.0	9.4
P2564	116	840	77	737	66.3	87.7	39	103	33.6	12.3
P2566	103	836	100	814	97.1	97.4	3	22	2.9	2.6
P2567	20	175	14	134	70.0	76.6	6	41	30.0	23.4
P2570	106	1475	83	1372	78.3	93.0	23	103	21.6	7.0
P2578	125	690	65	482	52.0	69.9	60	208	48.0	30.1
P2581	159	948	136	860	85.5	90.7	23	88	14.5	9.3
Total (1987)	773	6243	576	5558	74.5	89.0	197	685	25.5	11.0
Total	1163	10156	829	8993	71.3	88.5	334	1163	28.7	11.5

2 Pre and Post Hillfort Occupation

2.2 Neolithic and Early Bronze Age occupation: artefacts

The flint assemblage by Ian Brooks

General background

A total of 2896 flints were collected between 1979 and 1988 during the course of the excavation. These will be discussed in three main groups: the general assemblage collected from inside the hillfort, flints from the trenches excavated outside the hillfort in 1987 and 1988, and the assemblage collected from beneath the rampart also in 1987 and 1988. The internal assemblage is bound to be of a mixed nature; however the other two assemblages are more distinct and will therefore be discussed separately.

Raw materials

The bulk of all three assemblages are of a translucent, dark grey, flint with a moderate quantity of paler, more 'cherty' inclusions. The cortex of this flint type is unworn, white and distinct from the main body of the flint. It is assumed that this flint is local to the site, probably from the deposits of clay-with-flints which cap the hill in patches. The other possible source for this type of flint is the chalk of the hill; however the low density of flint nodules observed in the sides of features in the course of the excavation would tend to discount this as a major source of raw material.

Minor types of flint are opaque, pale grey flint and a distinctive orange/brown, translucent flint. These are probably from a riverine source as the cortex which survives is battered and worn.

Distribution and recovery

In comparison with the number of flints (350) recovered in the first ten years of the excavation (Care 1984, Fiche 1:A6) the second ten years show a marked increase in the recovery of lithic material. This could be due to a number of factors of which a true increase in the density of flints is but one. It is not possible to assess the degree to which such factors as personnel change-over affect the rate of recovery and therefore no conclusions can be drawn from the distribution, within the hillfort, of the lithic material.

A limited number of pits were sieved in 1987. From these 79 flint pieces were recovered. This represents 59.8% of the lithic assemblage recovered from the sieved pits. Whilst none of these were recognizable tool forms, this experiment should act as an

indication of the possible size of the total potential assemblage from this area of the excavation. Thus although 1647 flint pieces were recovered from the internal area of the hillfort the potential assemblage should have been 2754 pieces. This adjustment cannot be made to the assemblage from the trenches outside the hillfort as they were excavated at a slower pace. Thus it is likely that this assemblage closely reflects the total flint population from these trenches.

INTERNAL ASSEMBLAGE

A total of 1647 artefacts were collected from the internal area of the hillfort (excluding those flints found in layer 1756, but including those from Tr 134). Of these 1289 (78.3%) were flakes with only 63 (3.8% of the total internal assemblage) exhibiting any retouch. Of these only 25 (1.5%) were of recognizable tool types. All of the internal assemblage was recovered from Iron Age contexts and it is assumed that the majority was derived from earlier contexts.

Waste flakes

The unretouched flakes were divided into primary (wholly corticated), secondary (partly corticated) and tertiary flakes (non corticated) and the length and width of every flake was measured. For the internal assemblage 127 (7.7% of the internal assemblage) primary, 656 (39.8%) secondary and 537 (32.6%) tertiary flakes were collected. These were divided into those flakes collected before and after 1987 and those collected in the 1987 season of excavation. This allowed for an assessment of the consistency within the assemblage. The size distributions are shown in the histograms on frame 18:B7. It has been standard practice to draw such histograms as an aid in describing the assemblage. It can be seen that the histograms for the assemblage from 1979 to 1986 and 1988 are similar to those from 1987. It is therefore assumed that the two can be regarded as part of the same population.

The large distribution of flake sizes and the skewed nature of the length/width histogram would suggest that the assemblage is not of any fixed period. This would agree with the general results of Care (1984 Fiche 1:A7) and is supported by the recognizable tool types.

Cores and core debris

Only ten cores (0.6%) were recovered from the internal area of the hillfort. Of these three are single platform cores (Clark and Higgs' class A2 (Clark et al 1960, 216)) and a fourth is a double platform core (class B2). The remaining cores are multi-platform cores (class C) except for a single core (no 28)

which is little more than a large (166 x 188 x 64 mm) nodule with a series of flake removed from one edge. The core has been worked from both sides and it is possible that it is a large, rough chopping tool.

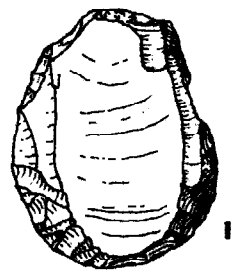
The generally large size of the cores and the low numbers of core rejuvenation flakes (11, 0.7%) probably reflects the easy access to raw materials on the site.

A further 45 (2.7%) worked lumps of no formal shape were also recovered from the excavation.

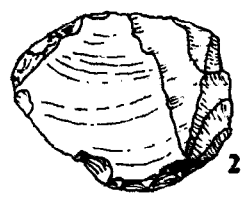
Tools and retouched flakes

A limited number of formal tools (25, 1.5%) were recovered from the internal area of the hillfort; however, a further 49 flakes (3.0%) were also retouched to some degree. The formal tools are illustrated and are described below.

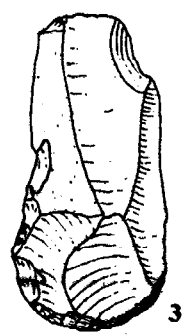
1. DA79 Ph 4785/2 sf 1537. Large horseshoe-shaped scraper with regular, steep retouch. The scraper is of an Early Neolithic type similar to those at Windmill Hill (Smith 1965, 93-6). The tool is totally patinated to a white colour.



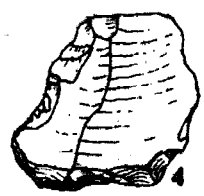
2. DA80 Ph 6228/1 sf 1619. End scraper with retouch on the distal end to produce a convex scraping edge. The tool is patinated all over to a pale grey/white.



3. DA82 P1982/3 sf 1800. Long end scraper of early Neolithic type with fine, regular, retouch to form a convex distal end. Patinated, all over, to a mottled grey/white.

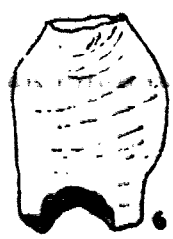


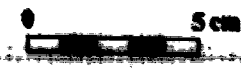
4. DA83 P2288/1 sf 2649. Rough end scraper with irregular, steep retouch to produce a roughly straight distal end. The proximal end is broken so that the bulb of percussion is missing. The tool is totally patinated to a pale grey/white.



5. DA86 1629 sf 2503. Small side/end scraper with fine, regular retouch to produce a semi-circular scraping edge. Probably of Bronze Age type. The scraper is totally covered with a thin, grey/white patination.

6. DA86 1520 sf 2650. Unpatinated flake of a semi-translucent grey/brown flint with fine invasive retouch at the distal end to produce a concave edge.

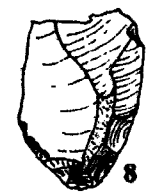




7. DA87 Tr 122 1797 sf 2651. Small scraper of probable Bronze Age type. The retouched edge is partly through cortex and the tool is totally patinated to a white colour.


7

8. DA87 Tr 103 1762 sf 2562. White patinated end scraper. The retouch forms a tight semi-circular distal end to the tool, almost to produce a rounded point. The scraper is formed on a rejuvenation flake with a hinge fracture on the platform of the flake.


8

9. DA87 Tr 106 1814 sf 2652. White patinated, hollow ended scraper with steep, regular retouch.


9

10. DA88 P2604/6 sf 2797. Hollow ended scraper, of a semi-translucent grey/brown flint, on a secondary flake.


10

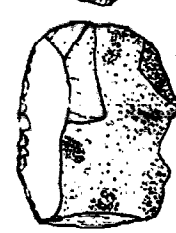
11. DA88 Tr 132 1882 sf 2734. A white patinated end scraper with fine retouch forming a semi-circular scraping edge.


11

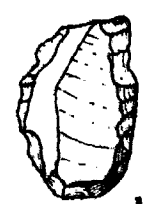
12. DA88 F351/1 sf 2735. A white patinated side scraper on a tertiary flake with fine regular retouch to produce a semi-circular scraping edge. The retouch covers the edge of the tool from the platform to the furthest distal end of the tool.


12

13. DA88 Tr 134/1 sf 2796. A white patinated side scraper on a secondary flake. The retouch forms a roughly straight scraping edge to the tool.


13

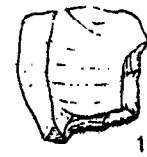
14. DA88 2092 sf 2790. A well formed scraper with a retouched edge which covers one edge and the distal end of the tool to produce a rough trapezoidal shape. The tool is totally patinated to a grey/white colour.


14

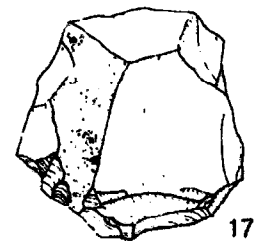
15. DA88 2005 sf 2799. A white patinated side scraper on a tertiary flake with a hinge fracture on its distal end. The retouch forms a semi-circular scraping edge from the platform to the distal end of the tool.


15

16. DA88 2096 sf 2788. A white patinated end scraper with crude retouch at the distal end to produce a slightly concaved scraping edge. The tool is on a secondary flake.


16

17. DA88 Tr 132 ⊕ sf 2673. A white patinated crude end scraper with coarse retouch on the distal end to form a roughly straight scraping edge.


17

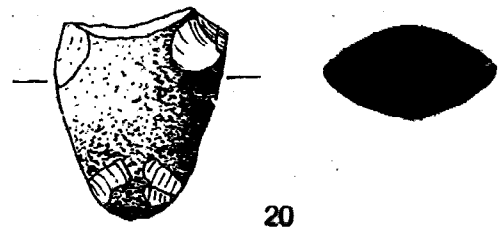
18. DA88 2028 sf 2770. A broken Neolithic leaf-shaped arrowhead patinated to pale grey/white with a dense patination. One point of this tool is broken possibly in use.


18

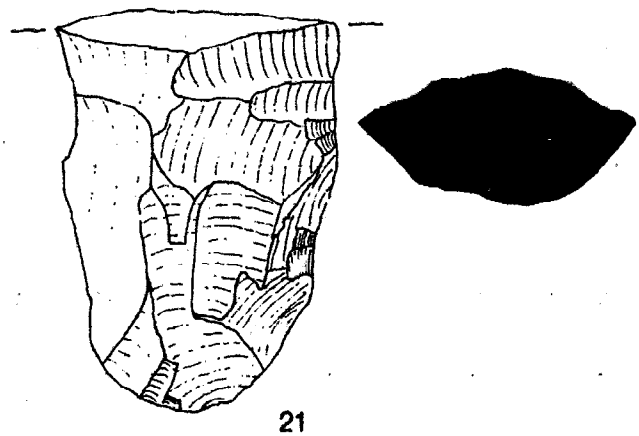
19. DA88 Ph 10107/1 sf 2806. Unpatinated, roughly worked, retouched object, possibly the butt end of a fabricator in a semi-translucent grey/brown flint.


19

20. DA82 Ph 8231/1 sf 1799. Butt end of a Late Neolithic or Early Bronze Age polished flint axe. The axe was broken in antiquity and is totally patinated to a white colour. The degree of polishing on this butt end would suggest that the original tool was polished all over.


20

21. DA87 Tr 102 1725 sf 2647. Fragment of roughly worked axe in a yellow/white patinated flint. The axe broke in antiquity, possibly during manufacture.


21

22. DA87 Tr 113 1822 sf 2564. Small fragment of a polished flint axe.


22

23. DA80 Ph 6207/2 sf 2653. White patinated, fine point with retouch at its proximal end to remove the bulb of percussion and the dorsal ridge at the proximal end presumably for hafting.


23

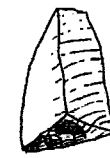
24. DA82 ⊕ sf 2654. White patinated, heavy point/piercer with fine retouch to produce a heavy beak at the distal end. The point of the tool is rounded with use.


24

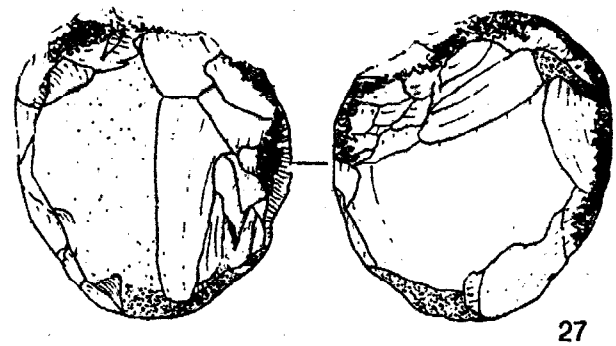
25. DA86 P1023/1 sf 2464. Fine, white patinated point/piercer with regular, steep, retouch to produce a long, triangular-sectioned point. The proximal end of the tool is also retouched to produce a convexed, scraper type edge. Parallels to this tool type can be found in the Group two of the assemblage from the excavation of the Winterbourne Stoke G.45 Round Barrow (Saville 1980, 9-15).


25

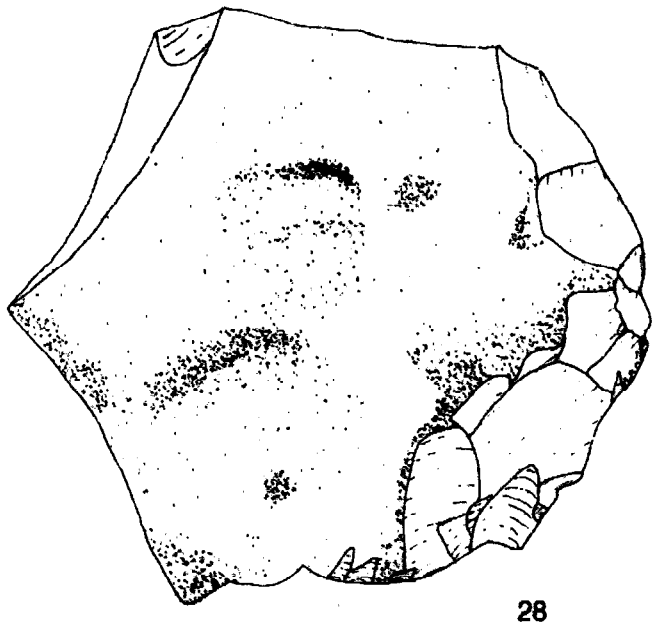
26. DA87 Tr 103 1762 sf 2655. White patinated bifacially worked piece of uncertain function. The tool has a triangular plan and a lozenge-shaped section. The proximal end is retouched to produce a wedge-shaped end.


26

27. DA88 2041 sf 2741. A white patinated, multi-platformed core of no regular form. However, many of the flake scar margins have been battered as if used as a pounder against a hard surface (possibly stone).

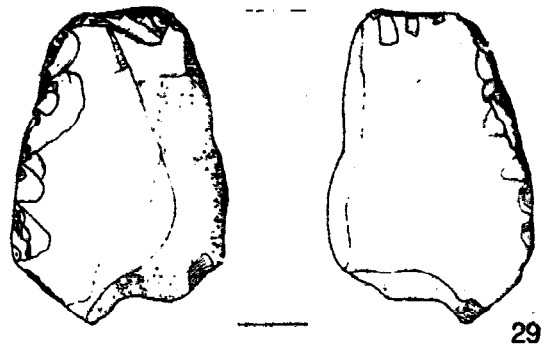

27

28. DA86 P2533/6 sf 2659. Core. For details refer to frame 18:B4.



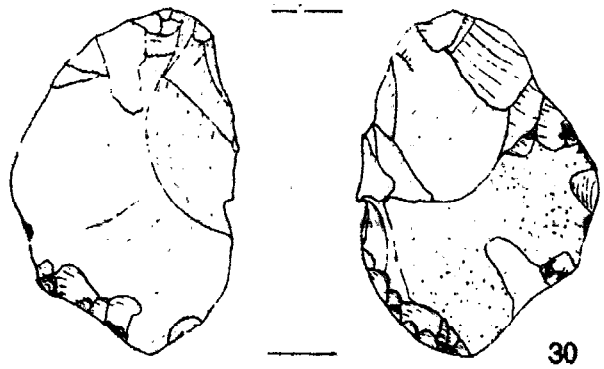
28

29. DA85 Ph 9191/2 sf 2656. Unpatinated, bifacially worked knife in a semi-translucent grey/brown flint. The knife is worked along one edge and the proximal end to produce a cutting edge. The opposing edge retains its cortex and the distal end has a hinge fracture.



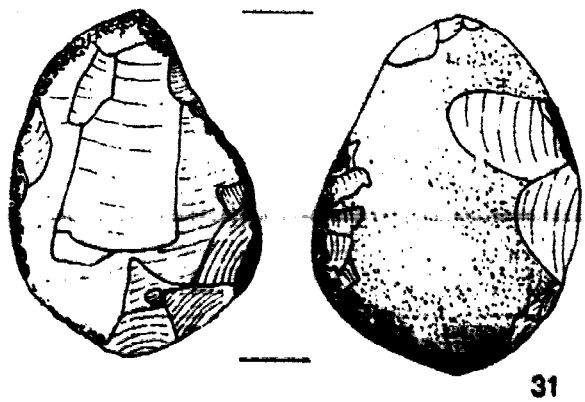
29

30. DA83 905 sf 2657. White patinated, bifacially worked tool of uncertain function. The tool may be a coarse chopping tool formed from a large flake.



30

31. DA83 1009 sf 2658. A moderate sized nodule of dark grey/brown translucent flint with some bifacial working and much battering around the edge of the nodule. The degree of bruising of the nodule edge is greater than would be expected if the nodule had been used as a hammer stone. Thus the nodule was probably used as a pounder on a hard surface (probably stone).



31

LAYERS 1756, 2089, 2090 AND 2094

The xcavation of sections of the rampart in 1987 and 1988 showed a marked concentration of lithic material from below and within the primary turf stack of the rampart. A total of 311 flints were recovered from layer 1756, from 1987, and layers 2089, 2090 and 2094 from 1988.

Flints from layer 1756 appear to be of a consistent assemblage. A total of 194 pieces were collected from layer 1756. It is assumed that the assemblage was associated with several pieces of Bronze Age pottery also found in the layer. The other assemblages are from similar contexts as 1756, but lack the corroborative evidence of the pottery. The spatial separation of the 1987 and 1988 trenches, however, means that it is impossible to relate the two groups of contexts. It was noted that the flints tended to concentrate, within this group, to layers 1756 and 2094. Both of these contexts were characterized by a matrix with a high clay content. This may reflect a general trend with a concentration of flint artefacts in areas with pockets of clay-with-flints.

Waste flakes

Thirty-three (10.6%) primary, 137 (44.1%) secondary, 84 (27%) tertiary flakes and 42 (13.5%) broken flakes were recovered from these contexts. Of these 20 (6.4%) primary, 93 (29.9%) secondary, 54 (17.4%) tertiary flakes and 23 (7.3%) broken flakes were recovered from layer 1756. All flints were patinated to either a grey/white or a blue/white colour. The frequency histograms of layer 1756 and all flints recovered from the primary turf stack excavated in 1988 (frame 18:B7), although based on the low number of flakes, show a great deal of similarity to that of phase 3 of Micheldever Wood (Fasham & Roe 1978, 53).

Cores and core debris

Seven (2.3%) shapeless worked lumps were collected from these layers, with 4 (1.3%) of these from layer 1756. No formal cores were found in these small sections into the rampart.

Tools and retouched flakes

No formal tools were recovered, but 8 (2.6%) (3 (1.0%) from layer 1756) retouched flakes were recovered from these layers.

TRENCHES 102 TO 133

The series of small trenches excavated outside the hillfort gave a distinctive flint assemblage concentrating on Tr 102. At the eastern end of this trench a marked concentration of flint in a matrix of orange/brown clay was found. It is assumed that the rest of the assemblage, from the other trenches, is derived from, or is related to, this area. Nine hundred and twenty-one flint artefacts were recovered from these trenches.

Waste flakes

A total of 861 waste flakes were recovered. Of these 92 (10.0%) were primary flakes, 441 (47.9%) secondary flakes, 249 (27.0%) tertiary flakes and 79 (8.6%) broken flakes. The frequency histograms for these flakes are shown on frame 18:P7. These histograms were compared with similar histograms from the early Neolithic level of Windmill Hill (Smith 1965), middle Neolithic Durrington Walls (Wainwright & Longworth 1971), late Neolithic context from West Kennet Avenue (Smith 1965) and Bronze Age contexts from Micheldever Wood (Fasham & Ross 1978). Whilst no firm match was observed the 'best fit' is with the late Neolithic contexts of the West Kennet Avenue. This mis-match in the histograms is in part due to the unusual context of the Danebury assemblage. It is asssumed that the assemblage reflects the small scale extraction of flint from the clay-with-flint, centring on Tr 102 layers 1723, 1724 and 1725. This is supported by the low number of retouched pieces within these contexts.

Cores and core debris

Five (0.5%) complete cores were collected during the course of the excavation together with 4 (0.4%) incomplete or fragmentary cores. The cores in general show little attempt to create formal core types. Only one formal core was collected; this was a two platform core with the platforms set at an oblique angle (Clark and Higgs class B2 (Clark et al 1960, 216)). The remainder of the cores show little or no preference in the direction of flake removal. With the low number of formal cores within the assemblage it is surprising that there are 10 (1.1%) core rejuvenation flakes.

During the course of the excavation of layers 1723, 1724 and 1725 in Tr 102 it was noted that there was a concentration of large flint nodules. These were of two main forms: a cylindrical nodule and nodules sub-circular in plan and lozenge shaped in section. These nodules were extracted from clay-with-flint and often had one or two flakes removed from one end, possibly as the result of the deliberate testing of the flint quality. None of these nodules were collected.

Tools and retouched flakes

Only 8 (0.9%) formal tools were collected from this assemblage together with a further 17 (1.8%) retouched flakes. Of these only one (0.1%) tool and 7 (0.8%) retouched flakes were from layers 1723, 1724 and 1725 of Tr 102. The formal tools are described below. No hammer stones were collected from these layers; however only a small sample was excavated.

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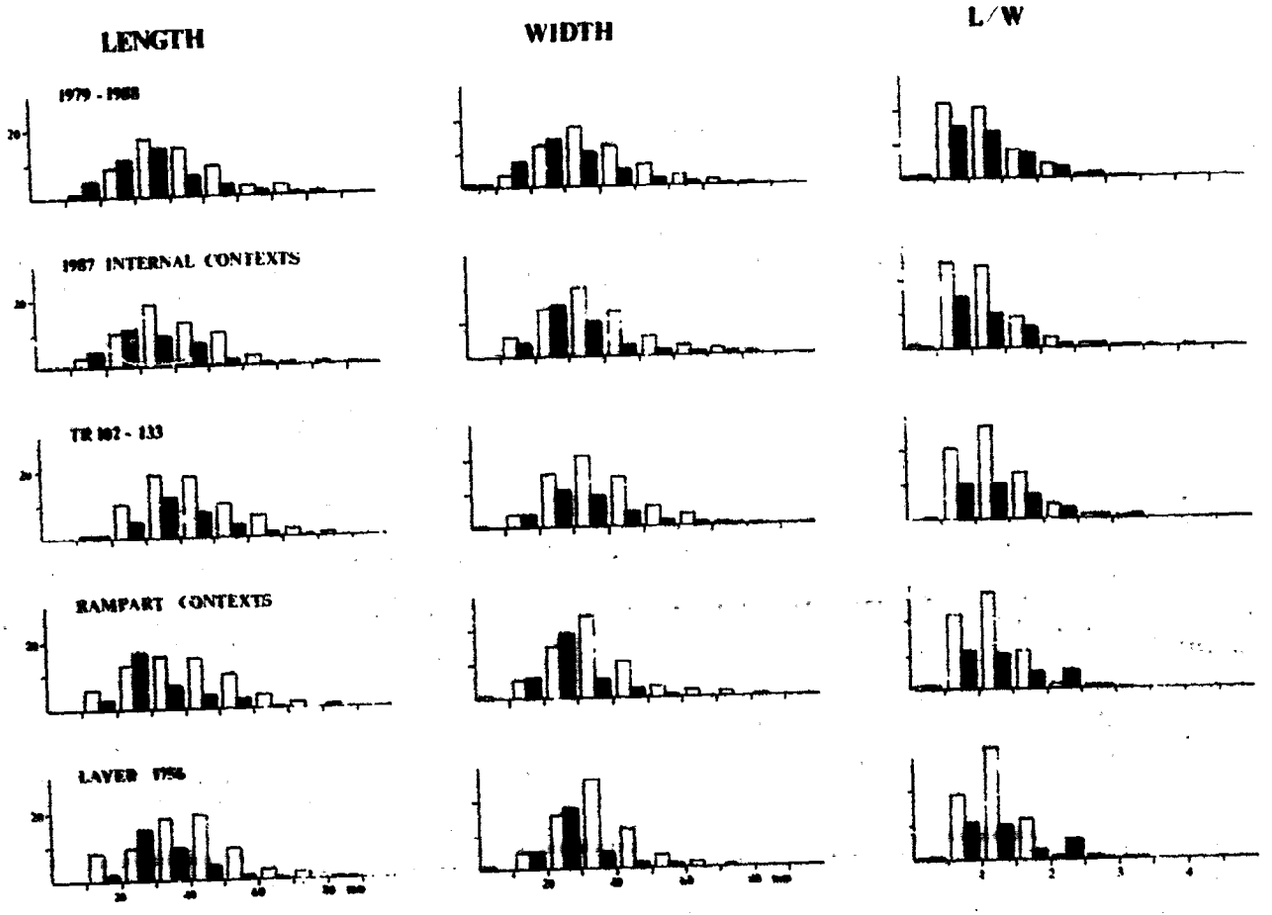


Frequency histograms of unretouched flakes by length, width and length/width ratio. Cortical flakes in white and non-cortical in black.

Trench	Context	PF	SF	TF	BF	Tool	Core	WL	Spall	Other	Total
79	P1166/1				1						1
	PH3866/1			1							1
	PH3893/1			1							1
	PH4428/1		1								1
	PH4785/2					1					1
	PH4835/1		1								1
	PH4995/1		1								1
80	654				1						1
	658			1							1
	P1526/1		1								1
	P1546/3		1								1
	P1562/3		1								1
	PH6207/2		2	14	2	1					19
	PH6228/1					1					1
	PH7176/1			1							1
	PH7219/1			1							1
	P84/636					1					1
81	708	2	11	3	3						19
	P1707/4		1								1
	P1900/8		1								1
	P1949/1						1				1
	P1958/1		1								1
	P1958/2		1	1							2
											3
82	732						1				1
	740		1								1

Trench	Context	PF	SF	TF	BF	Tool	Core	WL	Spall	Other	Total
82	786	2			3						5
	812	1									1
	⊕		2	2		1					5
	P1982/3					1					1
	P1985/3			1							1
	P1998/1		1								1
	P2000/8			1							1
	P2041/3		1	1							2
	P2045/2			1							1
	P2046/3				2						2
	P2094/1			1							1
	P2115/1			1							1
	P2139/1			1							1
	P2162/1			1							1
	P2163/1			1							1
	PH7970/1			1							1
	PH8231/1					1					1
	PH8365/1		1								1
83	838		2								2
	841				1						1
	850		4	5	1						10
	856		3	1							4
	857	2	4	2	1						9
	858		2	3							5
	860		1								1
	865		1								1
	868		1								1
	870	1	4	2	2	2				1	10
	877		2	3							5
	885	1	5	3	1						10
	886	1	1		1			1			4
	887	1	6	8							15
	888			1							1
	890	1	2								2
	894			1							1
	897		5	5				1			11
	905					1					1

Trench	Context	PF	SF	TF	BF	Tool	Core	WI	Spall	Other	Total
83	906	1	1		1						3
	911	3	1	2							6
	913		1								1
	914		4	2	2						2
	918	1		1							1
	921		2	3							5
	933		1								1
	936		2								2
	941	2	2								4
	942		1								1
	943		1								1
	944		1								1
	946	1	1								2
	947	1	1	4							6
	965		1								1
	972	2	5	6	1						14
	986	1	2	2							5
	989				1						1
	994		1								1
	1009							1			1
	1011		2	1							3
	1012		1								1
	1013				1						1
	1026	1									1
	1027	1	6	11	3		1	3			25
	*		8	5							13
	P1987/1		1								1
	P2119/1		1								1
	P2119/2		1								1
	P2119/4				1						1
											3
	P2174/3				1						1
	P2175/4			1							1
	P2181/3			1							1
	P2183/1		1								1
	P2184/1	1									1
	P2184/2		1								1
											2
	P2185/2		1								1
	P2185/3		1	1							1
											2
	P2186/5			1							1
	P2188/2			2							2

Trench	Context	PF	SF	TF	BF	Tool	Core	WL	Spall	Other	Total
83	P2191/4		1								1
	P2193/2			1							1
	P2194/3		1								1
	P2195/1	1	1								2
	P2197/1		1		1						2
	P2200/1		1								1
	P2200/3		2								2
											3
	P2202/2		1		1						2
	P2202/3		1								1
											3
	P2206/4				1						1
	P2209/4			1							1
	P2219/1		1								1
	P2243/3									1	1
	P2245/1			1							1
	P2257/1		1	1							2
	P2258/3				1						1
	P2259/1		1								1
	P2261/3			1							1
	P2269/1	1									1
	P2269/4				1						1
											2
	P2273/1			1							1
	P2277/1				1						1
	P2286/1				1						1
	P2286/2		1	2							3
	P2286/3			1							1
	P2286/5		1								1
											6
	P2288/1		5			1		1			7
	P2288/2		2		1						3
											10

Trench	Context	PF	SF	TF	BF	Tool	Core	WL	Spall	Other	Total
83	P2290/4		1								1
	P2291/1	1	1								2
	P2292/2		1								1
	P2294/1		1		1						2
	P2294/2		5		1						6
	P2294/3			1							1
											9
	P2300/2			1							1
	G243/1			1	1						2
	G248/966			1							1
	PH8383/1			2	1						3
	PH8684/1	1									1
	PH8693/1			1							1
	PH8759/1							1			1
	F135/988		1								1
84	970				1						1
	1061		1	4	1						6
	1063			3							3
	1064			1	1						2
	1089				1						1
	1152		1								1
	1153			1	3						4
	1155		1								1
	1179		1								1
	1180				1						1
	1181		2								2
	1183				1						1
	1184	1	2								3
	1205		2	3							5
	1209		1	1							2
	1219		1								1
	1224		3		1						4
	1244			1							1
	1247			1							1
	1253			1							1
	1262	1	3	1							4
	1272				1						1
	1303		1								1
	1317		1	1							2
	1318		1								1

Trench	Context	PF	SF	TF	BF	Tool	Core	WL	Spall	Other	Total
84	1341		2								2
	1342		1								1
	1378			1							1
	●		2	1	3						6
	G281/1	1									1
	P2345/1		1								1
	P2345/9		1								1
	P2345/10		1								1
											3
	P2346/5			2							2
	P2346/7			1							1
	P2346/9		1								1
											4
	P2348/2		1								1
	P2348/8		1								1
											2
	P2349/1		1	1							2
	P2349/2			1							1
	P2349/9		1								1
											4
	P2352/1			1							1
	P2355/1		1								1
	P2355/3		1		1						2
	P2355/5		1								1
											4
	P2358/2	1		1	2						4
	P2359/3			1							1
	P2359/4		1								1
	P2359/7			1							1
											3
	P2363/5		2								2
	P2363/6		1								1
	P2363/8		1								1
	P2363/9			1							1
											5
	P2366/2			2							2
	P2368/2			1							1

Trench	Context	PF	SF	TF	BF	Tool	Core	WL	Spall	Other	Total
84	P2371/3		1								1
	P2371/4		1								1
	P2371/5		2								2
											4
	P2378/1		1								1
	P2379/3		1	1							2
	P2416/3	1			1						2
	PH9003/1			1							1
	PH9006/3		1								1
85	1335		1								1
	1364				1						1
	1383		2		1						3
	1391			1							1
	1394				1						1
	1402		1								1
	1406		1	2	1			1			5
	1450							1			1
	1451				1						1
	1452			1							1
	1457		1	2	1					2	6
	1460		4	2							6
	1465		1								1
	1467			1							1
	1473		1								1
	1476			1							1
	1493		1								1
	⊕		1		1			1			3
	G286/1				1						1
	G287/1			1							1
	G288/1			1							1
	G294/1			1							1
	G303/2		1								1
	G305/1		1	3							4
	P2316/1	1	1								2
	P2321/1		2								2
	P2367/5			1							1

Trench	Context	PF	SF	TF	BF	Tool	Core	WL	Spall	Other	Total
85	P2372/1		1								1
	P2410/1				1						1
	P2423/1		2	1							3
	P2425/2			1							1
	P2425/3		1	1							2
	P2426/5			1							4
	P2426/18		2		1					1	4
											11
	P2427/11			1							1
	P2434/2		1								1
	P2435/3		1								1
	P2439/1			1							1
	P2442/2		2								2
	P2444/4			1							1
	P2447/2		1								1
	P2449/2		1								1
	P2453/1		1								1
	P2456/4		1								1
	P2457/1		1								1
	P2458/1		1								1
	P2461/1	1									1
	P2464/3		1								1
	P2468/1		2	2							4
	P2469/1		1								1
	P2470/1			1							1
	P2472/1		1								1
	P2473/4		1								1
	P2477/3			1							1
	P2481/4			1							1

Trench	Context	PF	SF	TF	BF	Tool	Core	WL	Spall	Other	Total
85	PH9191/2					1					1
	PH9317/1			1							1
	PH9367/1		1								1
	PH9400/3	1									1
	PH9401/1			1							1
	PH9445/1			1							1
	PH9450/1		1								1
	PH9493/1						1				1
	PH9517/1		1								1
	PH9540/1		1								1
86	1407			1							1
	1500								1		1
	1502		3	1	1						5
	1505		1								1
	1506		3	1							4
	1515			1	1						2
	1520			1	1	1					3
	1524		2	4							6
	1530		2								2
	1531			3							3
	1535				1						1
	1438		1								1
	1540								1		1
	1557			1							1
	1561		1								1
	1563			1							1
	1564		1								1
	1567	2	1	11	4				1		19
	1571		3	2							5
	1573		2		1						3
	1580			1							1
	1582		1								1
	1583	1	1	1							3
	1590		1								1
	1596		1	1	2						4
	1601	1	1	1							3
	1607			1							1
	1616	1	2	1							4
	1623			2							2
	1626			1							1
	1628		1	2							3
	1629		1	1		1					3

Trench	Context	PF	SF	TF	BF	Tool	Core	WL	Spall	Other	Total
86	1631			3							3
	1634			1	1						2
	1635			1							1
	•	1	2	1							4
	F278/2		1								1
	F288/1703		1								1
	F289/1707		1	1							2
	P1023/1		3			1				2	6
	P1114/1		2								2
	P1114/5								1		1
											3
	P1117/4				1						1
	P1117/5			1							1
											2
	P2493/1			4	1						5
	P2497/1		1		1						2
	P2500/3			1							1
	P2502/2			1							1
	P2505/1		1	1							2
	P2509/1			1							1
	P2510/1			1							1
	P2510/7			1							1
											2
	P2511/1		1	1							2
	P2511/2		1								1
											3
	P2512/1			1							1
	P2516/2		2	1							3
	P2530/1		3								3
	P2530/3		2								2
	P2530/7			1							1
											6

Trench	Context	PF	SF	TF	BF	Tool	Core	WL	Spall	Other	Total
86	P2531/2			2							2
	P2531/3			2							2
	P2531/5		1								1
											5
	P2533/6						1				1
	P2535/2			1							1
	P2539/4		1								1
	P2541/1		1								1
	P2544/3		1								1
	P2545/1		1	1							2
	P2545/5		1					1		1	3
											5
	P2546/4									1	1
	P2550/1			1							1
	P2550/2			1							1
	P2550/5			1							1
											3
	P2556/2		1								1
	P2561/2			1							1
	P2562/1			2							2
	P2568/2		1								1
	PH9589/1		1								1
	PH9611/1				1						1
	PH9620/1		1								1
	PH9675/1			1							1
	PH9779/1			1							1
	PH9811/1			1					1		2
	PH9813/1			1							1
	PH9867/1		1								1
	PH9879/1		1	1							2
	PH9881/1			2							2

Trench	Context	PF	SF	TF	PF	Tool	Core	WL	Spall	Other	Total
87	1619		1								1
	1640		3	1							4
	1641		2		1						3
	1642		1								1
	1643		1								1
	1644	1	5	2	2						10
	1645		2	3							5
	1656		2								2
	1658		1								1
	1669		2								2
	1672		2	4	1						7
	1677		1		4						5
	1680							1			1
	1682				2						2
	1685	1									1
	1690		2								2
	1692		1								1
	1693			1							1
	1697		1	2							3
	1698			2							2
	1724									1	1
	1731			2							2
	1734		10	10	3						23
	1736	1		1							2
	1737	1									1
	1738		1		2						3
	1741	1	4	1							6
	1742		2								2
	1743		5								5
	1745	1									1
	1746			1							1
	1748		3								3
	1754				1						1
	1755		1								1
	1756	20	93	54	23			4			194
	1764	7	15	5	6	1				1	35
	1853			1							1
	1856		2			1					3
	1859		4	6	1						11
	1866		1								1
	1891		1								1
	1899			2							2
	1912			1							1
	1913			1							1
	1923		1								1
	•	1	2	1	1						5
	P2365/2		2	2							4
	P2515/5		2	3	2						7

Trench	Context	FF	SF	TF	BF	Tool	Core	WL	Spall	Other	Total
87	P2563/1		1								1
	P2563/2		2	1				1			4
	P2563/3	2	4	7	1			1			13
	P2563/4	1	2								3
	P2563/5	2	2								4
	P2563/6		1	2							3
											28
	P2564/1	1	5	10	3			1			20
	P2564/2			2							2
	P2564/4	1									1
											23
	P2566/2			1							1
	P2567/1		4	1	1						6
	P2567/2		1		1						2
	P2567/3			3							3
	P2567/4				1			1			2
	P2567/5		1								1
											14
	P2570/1				1						1
	P2570/2		2	1	1						4
	P2570/3	1		3				1			5
	P2570/4		2		1						3
											13
	P2572/1		2	1							3
	P2572/2		2	1							3
	P2572/3	1	2								3
	P2572/5			1							1
											10
	P2573/2	1	5								6
	P2573/4		1								1
											7
	P2575/3			1							1
	P2575/6		1								1
	P2575/8		1	2							3
											5
	P2576/1	1									1
	P2576/3		1	1							2
											3
	P2578/1		4		1						5
	P2578/2	1									1
	P2578/3		4	2							6
	P2578/4		7	1							8
											20

Trench	Context	PF	SF	TF	BF	Tool	Core	Wk	Spall	Other	Total
87	P2579/3		1	1	1						3
	P2579/4		1								1
											4
	P2580/1			1							1
	P2580/2		1	1							2
	P2580/6		2		1						3
											6
	P2581/1		4	2							6
	P2581/2				2						2
	P2581/3		1	2							3
	P2581/4		5	3							8
	P2581/5		4	1	3						8
	P2581/8	1									1
											29
	P2582/1			1							1
	P2582/2	2			1						3
											4
	P2583/1		1	2	1						4
	P2583/2		1								1
											5
P2581 =	P2584/1				1						1
	PH9316/1			2							2
	PH9876/1			1	1						2
	PH9918/1		2								2
	PH9921/1	1									1
	PH9925/1		1								1
	PH9927/1			1							1
	PH9932/1		1								1
	PH9970/1			1							1
	F317/1				1						1
TR102	1715		8	8	3						19
	1716			2				1			3
	1719		4		1						5
	1724	7	42	26	4			1			80
	1725	16	72	62	10	1	2	1		2	166
	1770			1							1
	1786		4	3		2					9

Trench	Context	PF	SF	TF	BF	Tool	Core	WL	Spall	Other	Total
TR102	F297/1	3	4								7
	F296/1720	3	1	1							5
	F296/1721		1	2							3
	F297/1723	1	9	13	10			1	11		45
	F297/1726		7	8	3			1			19
											362
TR103	●	20	43	20	10		1	1		1	96
	1725	1									1
	1752	1	7			2	1				10
	1769	1	13	2	5	1				1	23
	1770		24	11	2					1	38
	1772			4	3						7
											175
TR104	1804	2	3	1	3						9
TR105	1807		9					2			11
	1808							2			2
	F306/1813		1								1
											14
TR106	1814	1	3		2	1					7
TR107	1810		14	5	2						21
TR108	1805	3	14					1			18
	1810		1								1
											19
TR109	1812	3	7	10				1			21
	1821	2	3	1	1		1				8
											29
TR110	1817		2	1							3
TR111	1819		6	6	1				1		7
	1827	1	2								3
	1842			1							1
											11
TR112	1821	2	3	1							6
	1824				1						1
											7

Trench	Context	PF	SF	TF	BF	Tool	Core	WL	Spall	Other	Total
TR113	1823	1	6	7	1	2					17
TR114	1829		4		1					1	6
TR115	1831		3	3	2						8
TR116	1842		6	1				1			8
TR117	1836	2	7	1							10
	1843	1	1	1							3
											13
TR118	1838	1	8		1						10
TR119	1833	1	5								6
TR120	1840	1	5	3	1						10
TR121	1781		3	1							4
	1782	2	5	4							11
	1783	3	16	2	5					2	28
	F319/1		1								1
	F327/1		5	8	3		2				18
	F327/2	2	3	1							6
											68
TR122	1770			1							1
	1785		6	2	1						9
	1786	3	6								9
	1787	2	15	7	4	1				1	30
	1788	1	3	5						2	11
	1792	1	2	1							4
	1796		1	1							2
	1797	1	14	7	1	1		1			25
											91
TR123	1874		1	1							2
TR124	1875			1							1

Trench	Context	PF	SF	TF	RF	Tool	Core	WL	Spall	Other	Total
88	621			1							1
	622	1	1		2						5
	1933			1							1
	1935		3	3							6
	1938		1					1			1
	1940			3							3
	1944		1								1
	1951	1	4	2							7
	1952	1									1
	1954		1								1
	1955	1	3	2							6
	1968			1							1
	1969		1	1							2
	1970			1							1
	1974			2							2
	1975			1							1
	1976		1								1
	1981		1								1
	1983	1	1	1							3
	1985		1								1
	1988		1								1
	1989	1	1	2							4
	1990	1	1	1							1
	1992		1		1						2
	1993			2							2
	1994			1							1
	1996		5	5	2			1			13
	1997	3	12	9	3			2			29
	1999		2	1							3
	2000		1								1
	2002			1							1
	2005		6	9	2	1					18
	2006	6	9	12	6			2	6		41
	2011	1			1			1			1
	2012	1	1		2						4
	2015	1		2					1		4
	2016		1	1					1		1
	2017	1	2	1	4						8
	2018			1	1						2
	2020		1								1
	2022	2	1								3
	2023		1								1
	2025		2	2	1						5
	2026			1							1
	2027		3								3
	2028		1	2		1					4
	2030		1	1							2
	2033		1								1
	2041		2	3		1	1				7
	2042	1	5	3	2						11
	2045				1						1
	2047		2	5		1					8
	2053		3		1						4

Trench	Context	FF	SF	TF	BF	Tool	Core	WL	Spall	Other	Total
88	2054	4	8	6	6						24
	2057	1	2	1							4
	2061	1	2	2	3			1			9
	2063			1							1
	2068							1			1
	2069		1	2	1						4
	2073				1						1
	2075		1	3	1			1			6
	2077		1								1
	2078			1							1
	2079		1								1
	2083		2							1	3
	2086				1						1
	2088		1	1							2
	2089	2	11	5	2						20
	2090	5	9	3	1					1	19
	2092		4		1	1					6
	2094	6	24	22	16			3	6	1	78
	2095	2	1	1							4
	2096	2	5		2	1	2	1			13
	2101				1						1
	#		1	2							3
	F349/1	1		1							2
	F349/2		1		1						2
											4
	F351/1		5	2		1					8
	F356/1		1		1						2
	G234/1		2	2							4
	G330/1			1	3						4
	G332/2046		1	1							2
	G334/1			1				1			2
	P1350/5		1	1				1			3
	P1350/7		1								1
											4
	P1472/1		1								1
	P2104/1	1	3	1							5
	P2587/1		7		1						8
	P2590/6			1							1
	P2590/7		1	1							2
											3

Trench	Context	PF	SF	TF	BF	Tool	Core	WL	Spall	Other	Total
88	P2591/1	1		2							3
	P2597/1	1	1								2
	P2597/5		1	1				1			3
											5
	P2598/2	1	1								2
	P2598/6							1			1
	P2598/7		1	1							2
											5
	P2599/5	3	1	2							6
	P2599/6		1								1
											7
	P2600/1		3					1			5
	P2600/2	1									1
											6
	P2602/1		1								1
	P2604/2			2							2
	P2604/6		1	1		1		1			4
	P2604/7										1
											7
	P2606/1			1							1
	P2607/1			2							2
	P2608/5		1								1
	P2609/1		1		1						2
	P2609/3		1	2							3
											5
	P2610/1		2	1							3
	P2610/4		1								1
	P2610/6		2								2
											6
	P2611/1			3							3
	P2612/3			2	1				1		4
	P2612/4	1									1
											5
	PH10025/1	1	1	1	1						4
	PH10052/2	1	2	1					1		5
	PH10057/1	1		1							2

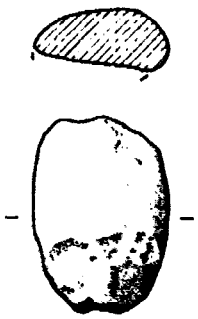
Trench	Context	PF	SF	TF	BF	Tool	Core	WL	Spall	Other	Total
83	PH10058/1				1						1
	PH10058/2		1		2						3
											4
	PH10073/1	1									1
	PH10076/1		1	1							2
	PH10101/1	1		3	2			2	4		12
	PH10102/1	1									1
	PH10105/2			1							1
	PH10107/1					1					1
	PH10112/1			1							1
	PH10114/1						1				1
	PH10129/1				1						1
	PH10135/1	1						1			2
	PH10150/1			1							1
	PH10153/1									1	1
	PH10153/2	1	4				1				6
	PH10153/3		1								1
											8
TR132	1878	2	1	2							5
	1882			1		1					2
	⊕		5	1		1					7
	F157/1		4					3			7
											21
TR133	⊕	1	3	3	1						8
	F360/1		3	2							5
	F360/2	1		3							4
											17
TR134	1	1	3			1	1			1	7
	3	1									1
											8

The stone implements by Fiona Roe

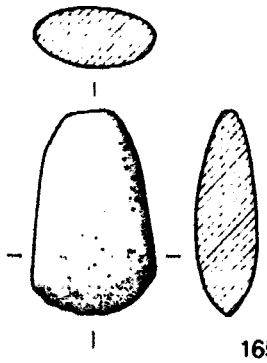
There are five items that come into this category, one pebble-hammer and four stone axes. The pebble-hammer (1624) is made of quartzite, a material commonly employed for such implements (Roe 1979, 36) and likely to have been collected locally. The example from Danebury has seen particularly heavy use as a hammer stone. It is not possible to be precise about the date of this implement (Roe, ibid), but it is very probable that it pre-dates the Iron Age occupation.

Petrological examination of the axes has shown that two are made of greenstone, and two of sandstone. One of the greenstone axes (790) is made from an ungrouped rock which probably comes from south-west England, though without a specific source. The other (246) can be assigned to group I, which is likely to have come from the region of Mount's Bay, near Penzance, Cornwall. The complete sandstone axe (1658) has a composition consisting largely of feldspar grains, and it may be classified as an arkose. The other fragmentary example (2776) is a more typical variety of sandstone with a high content of quartz clasts. Both these sandstones are of unknown provenance.

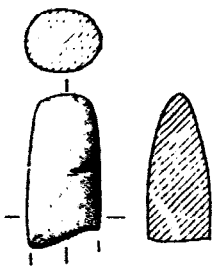
With the exception of the arkosic sandstone, these identifications are consistent with evidence already obtained for stone axe materials recorded in Hampshire, and also with information for pebble-hammers (Woodcock et al 1988). Group I greenstone and other ungrouped greenstones are the two most frequently imported stone axe materials that have been recorded for Hampshire, while sandstone axes are also not uncommon (ibid, Tables 10, 11). Pebble-hammers are similarly relatively abundant in the south east (ibid, Table 15), and they are frequently made from quartzite pebbles which could be collected locally. The arkosic sandstone axe though strikes a discordant note, since this can be compared with one find only from the south east (Kent 55). This stone axe would have been less hard than one made from a sandstone containing quartz, but may nevertheless have fulfilled its function reasonably well.



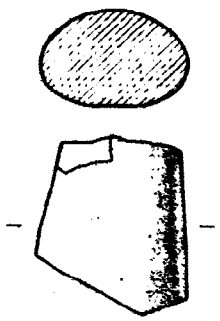
2776



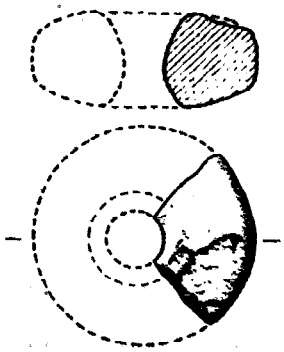
1658



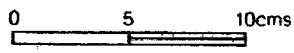
790



246



1624



The Beaker pottery by Lisa Brown

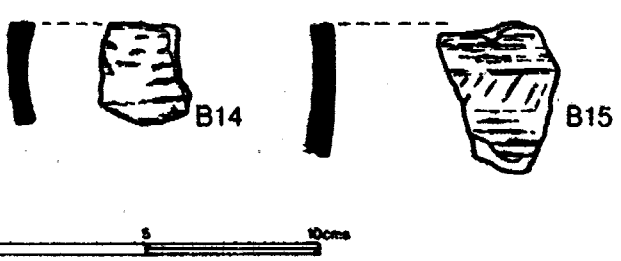
The 1979-1988 excavations produced two decorated Beaker sherds. Both are so heavily abraded that their overall decorative motifs could not be identified, but elements of their decoration, such as rectangular tooth-comb impressions are comparable to examples identified in the 1969-1978 assemblage (Fiche 1:A11-14).

Both sherds derived from contexts relating to the rampart, B14 from the turf material of which the primary rampart was constructed and B15 from a layer of puddled chalk which may represent erosion from the top of the middle rampart.

Description of sherds:

B14 Very abraded sherd in hard fabric with dense red and grey grog filler.
Exterior: orange; interior: pale brown.
Decoration: the exterior is abraded but the decoration is probably comb impression. Resembles sherd B10 (Fiche 1:A14).
Layer 2041.

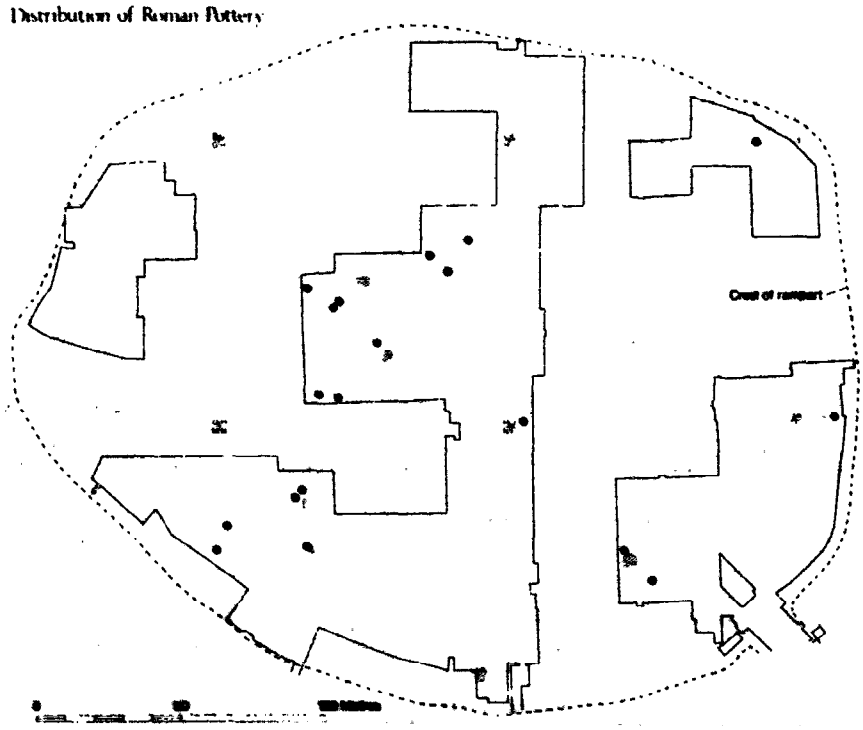
B15 Two joining body sherds in a slightly sandy fabric.
Exterior: orange; core: dark grey; interior: pale brown.
Decoration: two sets of horizontal rows of rectangular tooth-comb impressions with diagonal lines of square or rectangular tooth-comb impressions running between. Heavily abraded.
Layer 1741.



2.5 Post Iron Age occupation: Roman and Saxon

Roman pottery by Lisa Brown

A small quantity of Roman pottery was recovered and is listed below. The distribution map suggests a concentration in the south-western corner of the site.



Catalogue of Roman pottery

P1376, layer 1	Jar sherd in Alice Holt or New Forest sandy reduced ware. Flagon handle in fine white ware. Possible Oxfordshire product. Young Type W5. 100-240.
P1562, layer 1	Plain basal sherd in Alice Holt or New Forest sandy reduced ware. BB1 straight-sided bowl, undecorated.
P1565, layer 1	Body sherd in Alice Holt/New Forest sandy reduced ware.

P1579, layer 1

Hook-rimmed jar. Alice Holt type 3C, New Forest type 30.1-30.3. Third-fourth century.
Flat-rimmed jar. Alice Holt type 3A.9. 90 AD+.
Pedestal base in Alice Holt/New Forest sandy reduced ware.

P1585, layer 1

Flat-rimmed jar. Alice Holt type 3A.9. 90 AD+.
Plain lid. Alice Holt type 7.8. 100-150.
Straight-sided bowl. Alice Holt type 6A.3. 180-270.

P1667, layer 1

Small ovoid beaker with short-necked rim in fine grey ware with brown burnished surface. Late first century AD?
New Forest colour-coat sherd. Form unspecified.
Two everted rim jar sherds in Alice Holt/New Forest sandy reduced ware.
Plain basal sherd in Alice Holt/New Forest sandy reduced ware.
Three body sherds in Alice Holt/New Forest sandy reduced ware.

P1669, layer 1

Flanged bowl. Alice Holt type 5B.1. 200-250.
Straight-sided bowl. Probably Alice Holt product type 6A.1-3. 180-270.
Twelve body sherds in Alice Holt/New Forest sandy reduced ware.
BB1 straight-sided bowl, undecorated.
BB1 flanged bowl.

layer 2

Two body sherds in Alice Holt/New Forest sandy reduced ware.

layer 4

Body sherd in Alice Holt/New Forest sandy reduced ware.
BB1 body sherd with obtuse lattice decoration.

P1687, layer 3

Body sherd in Alice Holt/New Forest sandy reduced ware.

P1705, layer 1

Sandy orange ware with white slip, possibly Oxfordshire product. Third century?

P1706, layer 1

Body sherd in Alice Holt/New Forest sandy reduced ware.

P1771, layer 1

Everted jar rim in buff coloured sandy fabric with grog. Possibly Alice Holt product. Very fragmentary.

P1900, layer 2

Body sherd in Alice Holt/New Forest sandy reduced ware.

P1954, layer 1	Plain basal sherd in Alice Holt/New Forest sandy reduced ware.
P1958, layer 1	BB1 convex-sided bowl with wave decoration.
P2345, layer 7	New Forest indented beaker sherd. Late third century+.
P2549, layer 1	Oxfordshire red colour-coated bowl with rosette stamp. Young Type C78. 340-400+.
Layer 630	BB1 cooking-pot rim fragment. Flat-rimmed bowl in fine black ware. Source uncertain. Nine body sherds of storage jar in Alice Holt grog-tempered ware (G). Possibly mid to first century.
Layer 692	Body sherd in fine orange ware. Possible Oxfordshire product.
Layer 702	Small sherd of New Forest colour-coated ware. Form uncertain. Sherd in fine orange ware with roulette decoration. Oxfordshire product. Very worn. 240+.
F71, layer 1	Flat-rimmed jar. Alice Holt type 3A.9. 90+.
F91, layer 3	Rouletted sherd. Fabric resembles New Forest type, but rouletted decoration closer to Nene Valley/Colchester type.
F93, layer 1	Flanged neck flagon. New Forest. Fourth century.
G178	Body sherd in Alice Holt grog-tempered ware (G). Possibly mid first century AD.
Ph 9961	Straight-sided bowl. Possibly Alice Holt product.
Ph 7634, layer 1	New Forest colour-coated beaker sherd. Form uncertain. Body in fine orange ware. Oxfordshire product?

2.6 Post Iron Age occupation: medieval and later

Introduction

The distribution of post medieval features is given in Fig 2.2 together with some general discussion of the principal elements. In the pages to follow the following are considered in more detail:

- F78. Seventeenth century pit/feature in the south-west corner of the site.
- Sections of the rabbit warrens (cf Fig 2.4).
- The warrener's lodge and associated features.

F78 Seventeenth century Pit/Feature

F78 was roughly square in plan with the base measurement estimated at 3.5 by 3.5 m approximately, whilst the top, which had eroded considerably, measured 6.0 by 6.5 m. It was 3.6 m deep and the original sides would have been nearly vertical.

The filling was only partially removed. The north-west quadrant was completely excavated to the base, but unfortunately the incoherent character of the lowest layers resulted in collapse of part of the fill obscuring the lowest parts of the section drawing.

It had clearly been cut through all the Iron Age features and stratigraphy of the 1980-1988 area (sequence H) including the late thick silts sealing the Iron Age levels and was effectively sealed only by the modern turf.

The lower part of the feature was filled with loose rubbly chalk (661), which varied in thickness from 1.15 m in the centre to 1.85 m at the edge. It was composed of chalk blocks 0.1-0.2 m in size mixed with smaller chalk shatter. The chalk contained virtually no matrix, but within the chalk shatter were separate lenses 0.1-0.15 m thick of dark brown silt, almost entirely chalk-free, which presumably had formed by the collapse of the topsoil from around the upper edge of the feature undermined by erosion of the chalk walls.

On the west side, where the upper edges were cut through quarry hollow stratigraphy, there were siltier layers (665) above the chalk shatter, which were equivalent to and merged with the shatter of 661 on the north and east. In the lower part 665 consisted of greyish-brown silt containing a high proportion of chalk up to 70 mm size. There were chalkier lenses within it, continuous with the chalk shatter of 661. The upper half of 665 was formed of a similar silt but containing only fine chalk grit.

On the north side only above 661 was a thin lens (0.1 m thick) of grey brown silty soil (660) containing a sparse scatter of small

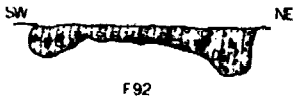
chalk. Overlying this was a further lens of chalk shatter (654) up to 80 mm in size. It had maximum thickness of 0.3 m decreasing to 0.1 m on the south, where it merged into 661.

Above this was layer 639, 0.1-0.4 m thick and consisting of a mixture of greyish-brown silt with a lot of fine chalk grit and small eroded lumps up to 50 mm. This was in effect one of the lower chalk lenses within 640, which with 664 infilled much of the upper part of this feature. Layer 640 occurred mainly on the north, whilst 664 was largely confined to the west side. They were basically similar being dominated by the silt content. Layer 664 (maximum thickness 0.9 m) was a brownish-grey silt incorporating occasional lumps of chalk mostly less than 30 mm size. It sloped in from the west side and was clearly largely derived from the eroded stratigraphy on this side. Layer 640 (0.5-0.9 m thick) was a series of alternating chalk and silt lenses. The brown silty soil was fairly clean with only a few small chalk pieces and grit. The chalk lenses consisted of rubble 40-80 mm size, but with occasional lumps up to 200 mm size and a few flints, some burnt, 100-120 mm size. The chalk lenses would appear to be eroded chalk weathered and washed in to the centre of the feature, alternating with phases of soil accumulation (possibly soil forming in situ).

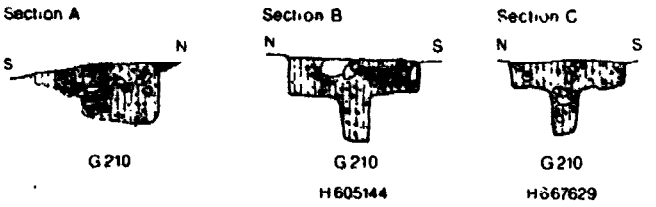
Across the top of 640 was a layer of brown silty soil (638) with frequent small chalk pieces and several large broken flint nodules 0.1-0.2 m in size closely packed at the top of the layer. This was possibly a deliberate levelling up of the surface.

Over this across the whole of the feature was a further layer of dark brown silty soil (633) containing concentrations of small chalk less than 40 mm in size. The layer was approximately 0.5 m thick. Capping this, though concentrated more on the north than the west was a layer of large flint nodules (632) 80-250 mm size and closely packed in a greyish-brown silty soil with few small chalk lumps. Over this was a layer of brown crumbly soil, not differentiated in excavation from the topsoil and stripped by machine.

WARREN E (F92)



WARREN F (G210)



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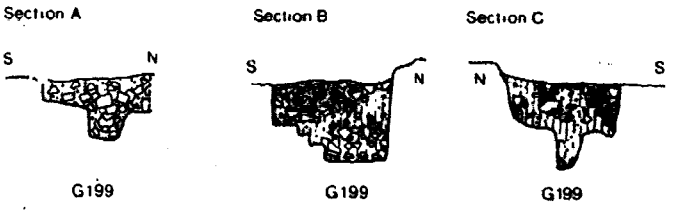
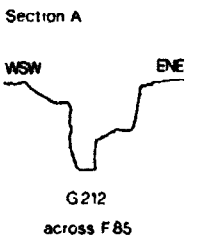
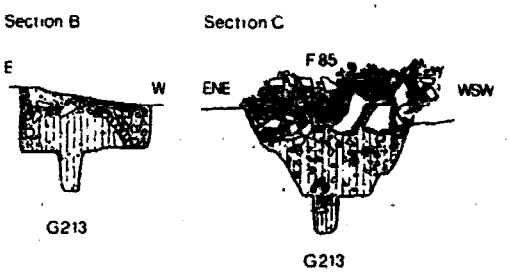
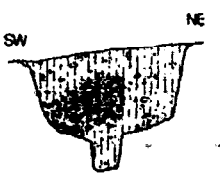


WARREN H (G212/213)

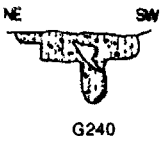




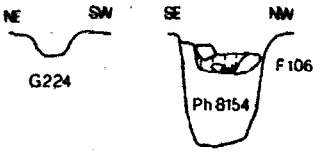
WARREN I (G216)



WARREN K (G240)



WARREN L (G224/F106)



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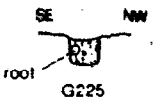
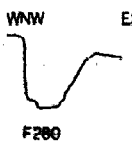
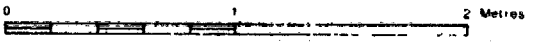


WARREN N (F280)





(For positions of sections see Vol 4, fig 2.4)

The warrener's lodge and associated features

In the northern area of the 1981 excavation were a number of features, apparently of seventeenth century origin, associated with the use of the hill as a rabbit warren. Some of the remains are probably part of the warrener's lodge mentioned in some of the historical records.

The warrener's lodge

The surviving structural elements were two short lengths of cob wall footings F87 and F88, which were about 1.8 and 1.5 m in length respectively. They measured 0.3-0.4 m wide and survived to a height of 0.1-0.25 m. They consisted of yellowish clayey puddled chalk with small rounded chalk lumps and containing larger chalk blocks and flint nodules 100-150 mm in size, over a base of large flint nodules up to 0.4 m size. F87 was associated with a post-hole at its south end, which contained a wooden post 150 x 100 mm. The straight end of F87 on the north may be genuine, as there was no sign of the wall continuing in the baulk section, nearby. Less than a metre to the west of this wall was another ph 7456, which was probably contemporary with the building. These two lengths of wall lay at right angles to each other and it is likely the corner of the walls was removed in the machine clearance.

Adjacent to and outside F88 was part of a chalk spread (694), which was formed of small and medium chalk lumps rammed into the underlying clay (705). This was similar to layer 695 and probably was equivalent. This extended over the east part of F86 and was composed of chalk rubble c.50 mm size densely packed in a yellowish-brown clayey silt. This would appear to be the contemporary surface outside the building.

Contemporary with F87 was a layer (708) of hard packed flint cobbles and nodules 50-150 mm with small rounded chalk pieces in a matrix of yellowish-brown silty clay. Over this had accumulated a greyish-brown clayey silt (702) with some occupation rubbish including charcoal, pot and bone. This was sealed by a surface (701) of small chalk lumps and flint up to 40 mm in a matrix of fine chalk and clay containing occasional pot and bone fragments.

Possibly equivalent to layers 701 and 702 were two layers to the south west of the building, which sealed some Iron Age features, but may have infilled the shallow end of an amorphous feature similar to F86. From the long section they appear to overlap layer 708: first a dark soily layer accumulated (704) and this was sealed by a thick hard packed chalk spread (703). This was probably not fully excavated, as parts of the underlying Iron Age pits were not fully exposed. It was formed of coarse chalk rubble in a matrix of crushed and puddled chalk.

These walls and cobbled surfaces may represent an enclosed yard rather than the building itself, as in the corner of the excavation a deep shaft of unknown function, F97, was partly exposed and the top two metres were excavated.

Well or cistern: F97

Possibly slightly more than a quarter of this feature was exposed in area measuring +3 m north-south and +2.8 m east-west. The top of the feature was cut in a series of shelves: the shallowest on the south east measured 0.5 m deep and 0.8 m wide; the next measured 1.05-1.25 m deep (from the surface of chalk i.e. 0.25-0.4 m deep from the first shelf) and was 0.3-0.4 m wide. The central shaft was dug to a depth of 2 m, but the base was not exposed. This feature may have been a well, but insufficient was exposed to assess its function with any certainty.

Around the sides of F97 was packed orange and brown clay (710) with few inclusions of flint or chalk. It was mainly packed in the lower ledge with some lining the side of the shaft, which is the main evidence to suggest its use as a well, or perhaps a cistern for storing water. The flint cobbles (708) sealed part of layer 710 and they merged with layer 711, which overlay layer 710 and infilled the edge of the shelf. This brown clay (711) contained a lot of small chalk fragments with some flint nodules up to 100 mm. It is similar to layer 708, but it is not clear whether they were equivalent, or whether layer 708 has eroded in to form layer 711.

Sealing layer 711 and infilling the deepest part of the shaft was layer 709 a brown clay containing a scatter of chalk grit and a lot of small chalk up to 50 mm and flint nodules mostly 50-150 mm but occasionally up to 300 mm size. Over this was a thin grey ashy silt (707) with flecks of charcoal, burnt clay and occasional small fragments of chalk. Sealing this was a layer of small chalk fragments up to 50 mm and some large flint nodules (700) in a matrix of yellowish-brown soily clay. It included occasional more soily lenses (706).

Over this a thick dump of brown loamy clay (699) infilled the hollow in the top of the shaft; it contained occasional small chalk lumps and small flint flakes and nodules. This merged upwards into layer 697, which was very similar in character, but extended further up the sides and merged into adjacent and overlying clays (713).

This was sealed by layer 696 a dark brown clay with a large quantity of small chalk c.20 mm, grit and several large flint nodules 100-150 mm, as well as fragments of tile and oyster shell. Over this had accumulated a yellowish-brown clayey silt (690) which contained a little chalk and broken flint and merged into layer 713 laterally, which is similar but with additional fragments of burnt chalk and flint, and broken tile.

This is sealed by a thin layer of crushed puddled chalk (691) with small rounded chalk lumps c.20 mm mixed with pale yellowish-brown clayey silt. This had the appearance of decayed cob similar in composition to F87 and F88.

Over this was a dump of chalk (689) of subangular lumps up to 80 mm with a quantity of angular flints and nodules up to 100 mm in a matrix of brown clayey silt. Extending east from this was a layer of large flint nodules (probably layer 692 - section and notebook do not agree on stratigraphic position). Over this infilling the hollow in the top of F97 was a greyish-brown clayey loam (712) with chalk flecks and occasional flints.

The whole area from F97 and to the east and south beyond F87 and F88 was sealed by a thick layer (714) of clayey puddled chalk mixed with many small rounded chalk lumps and grey silt (decayed cob) and containing many flint nodules up to 150 mm, broken flints and tile fragments. In character this material appears to have been derived from the destruction of the Warrener's Lodge, mainly from the flint and cob walls, but also including some of the roofing material.

Quarry: F86

This was a large irregular-shaped feature, measuring 10 m in length and varying in width from 1 m on the west to 4 m on the east. Only a small section was excavated across the middle, where it had a depth of 0.85-1.1 m. In profile it had a flat base and steeply sloping sides. Around its upper edge were numerous stake-holes, as though it had been fenced in round the top. The fill was largely a series of deliberate tips. Over the base was a dark greyish brown silt with a moderate quantity of small subrounded chalk up to 30 mm (5). Over this on the north side was a dump of massive flint nodules 100-350 mm, chalk blocks 50-150 mm and quern fragments 50-100 mm (3). Infilling most of the feature was a greyish-brown silt (2) containing many small subangular chalk fragments up to 50 mm, often concentrated in more chalky lenses or tips. It also included flecks of charcoal, fragments of burnt flint and some sherds of seventeenth century pot. Within this was a dump of yellowish-grey silt with fine powdery chalk (4). Infilling the hollow in the top and concentrated on the south side thickening to the east was a yellowish-brown clayey silt (1) with a moderate quantity of flint nodules and chalk. This was sealed by layer 695.

The function of this feature is not at all obvious, though it may have been a quarry for materials for the Warrener's Lodge, though the stake-holes around the edge may indicate an alternative use.

Rectangular feature: F85

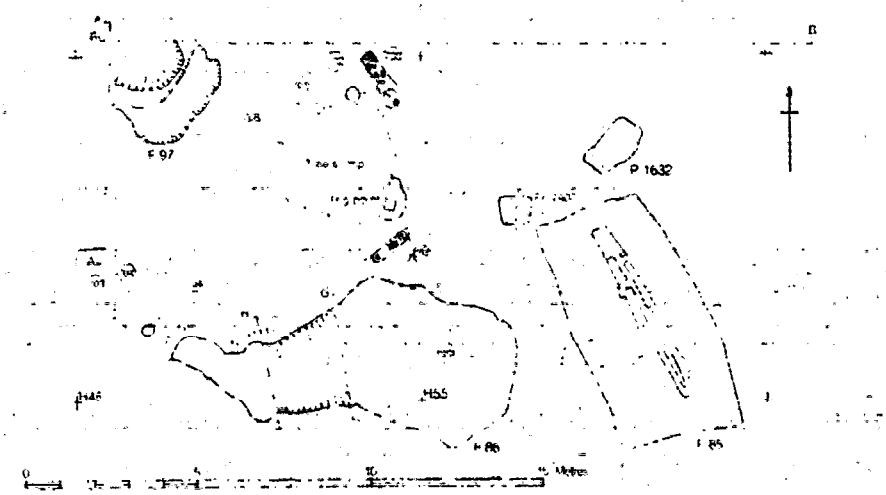
To the south east of the Warrener's Lodge was a large rectangular feature F85, which measured 7.5 m long and 3.5-3.8 m wide and had a maximum depth of 0.75 m. It had a flat base and straight near vertical sides and cut in the base was one of the T-profile rabbit warrens, G212/G213. There must have been a particular reason for digging the rectangular pit and cutting the rabbit warren in the base, as elsewhere they were cut straight into the surface of the chalk. The fill of the warren G212/G213 was typical: soft loose soil in base, capped by hard packed chalk rubble. Across the base of F85 was a brown silty soil mixed with a moderate quantity of chalk and this layer overlapped the chalk capping of G212/G213. Infilling the whole of the upper part of F85 was a layer of large flint nodules up to 200 mm and broken tiles plus other fragments of occupation debris, such as charcoal, iron nails and oyster shells. This appears to be material derived from the destruction of the Warrener's Lodge and is probably equivalent to layer 714.

Miscellaneous features

Between F85 and the probable corner of F87/F88 was a small square feature Ph 7813, which measured 0.8 m square and 0.2 m deep and had a fill of flint nodules and tile in a chalky clayey silt.

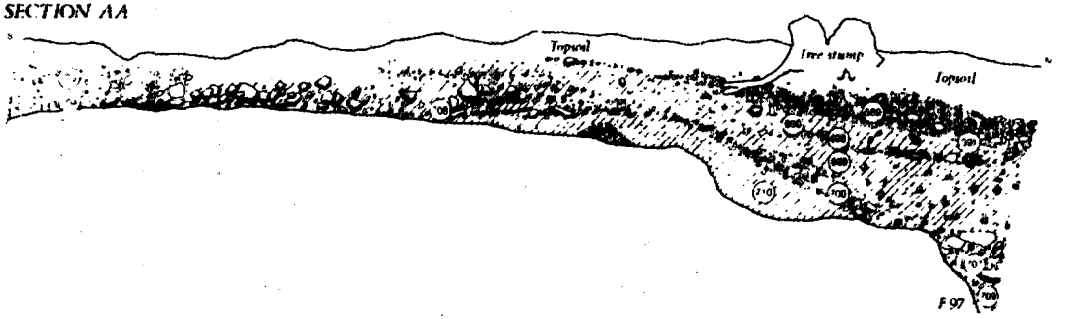
To the east of the Warrener's Lodge was a small trapezoidal pit P1632, measuring 1.6 m long, 0.8 to 1.1 m wide and 0.5 m deep. Its fill was similar to the other seventeenth century features in the area, but there was no indication of its function.

THE WARRENERS LODGE

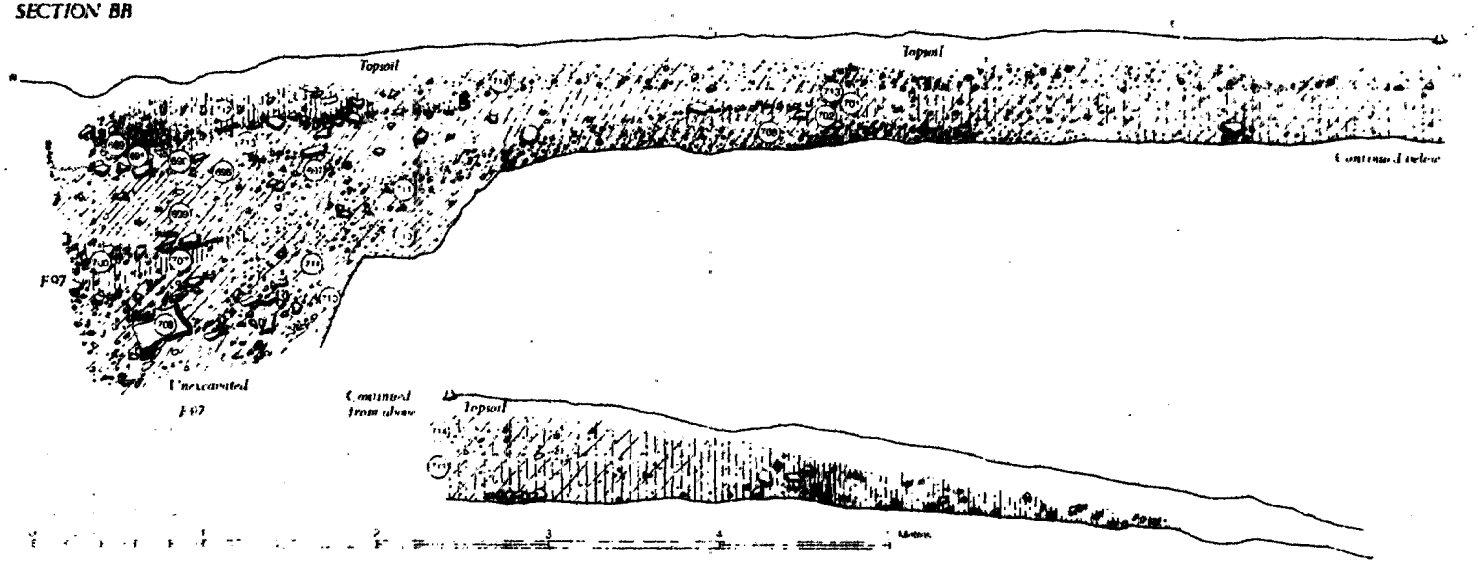


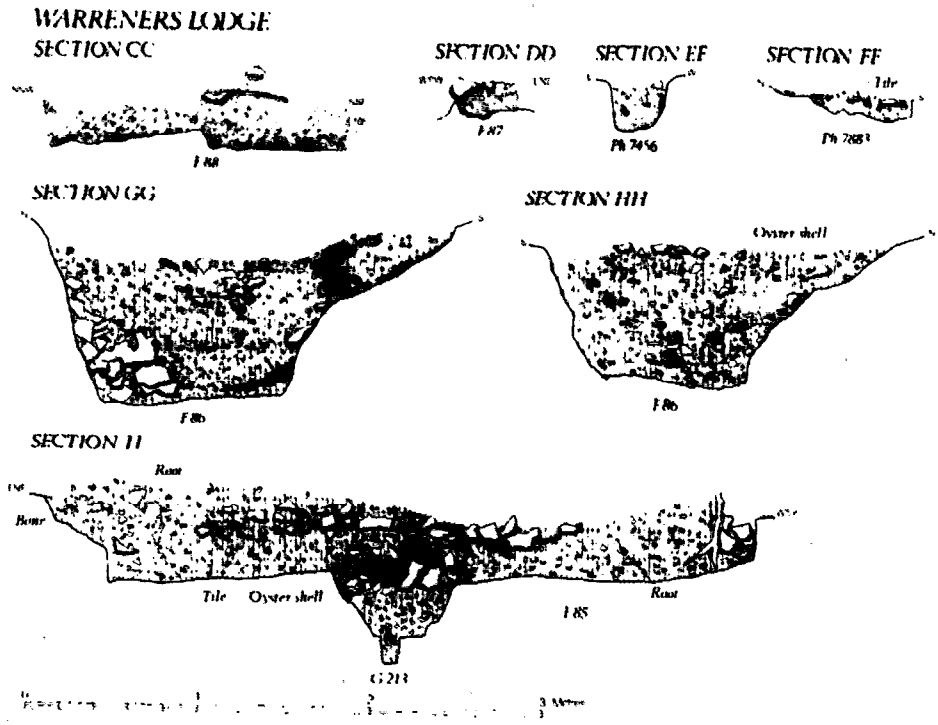
WARRENERS LODGE

SECTION AA



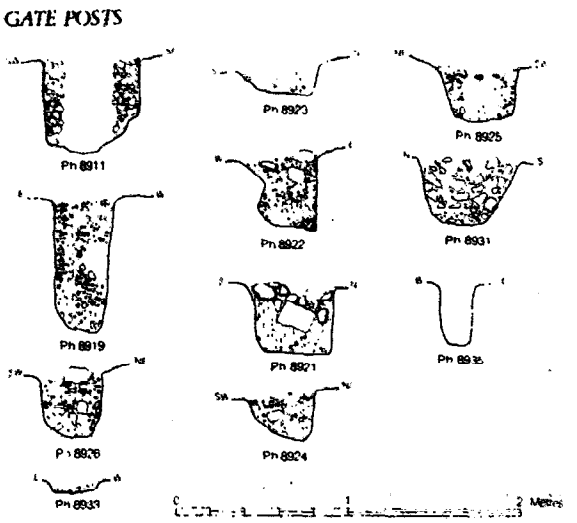
SECTION BB




WARRENERS LODGE
SECTION CC
SECTION DD
SECTION EE
SECTION FF
F48
F47
Ph 7496
Ph 7683
Tile
SECTION GG
SECTION HH
Oyster shell
F46
F46
SECTION II
Root
Root
Tile
Oyster shell
Root
F45
G213

3.4 South-west entrance

Sections of minor posts in the vicinity of the gate - see Fig 3.17.



Index

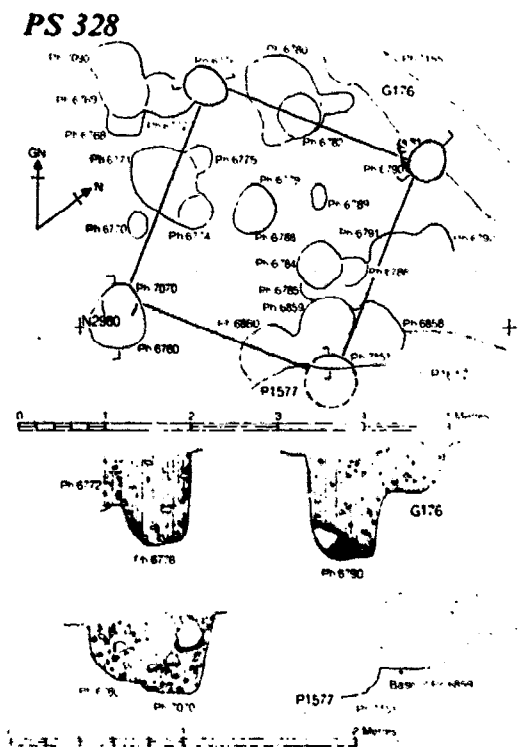
1980

PS328	Ph No	Diam	Depth	PPF	Void	N263811
	6776	45	56	1.24	22→25	Cuts ph 6772
	6790	45	63	1.4	-	Rel. to G176 not clear
	7070	46	47	1.02	-	Cut by ph 6760
	7151	c50	c60	1.2	-	?Cut by P1577; rel. to phs 6859 and 6858 lost

F. Size 2.7 x 2.8 m. Area 7.56 sq m. Av depth 60. Av diam 46.5. Av PPF 1.22.

This structure is skewed to Road 2, but seems to form a row with PS327 and PS329. Unfortunately the relationship to GC8 is obscure, and the relationship to PS302 has been destroyed. It is very similar to PS327 and PS329.

It is very likely to pre-date PS302.



1980

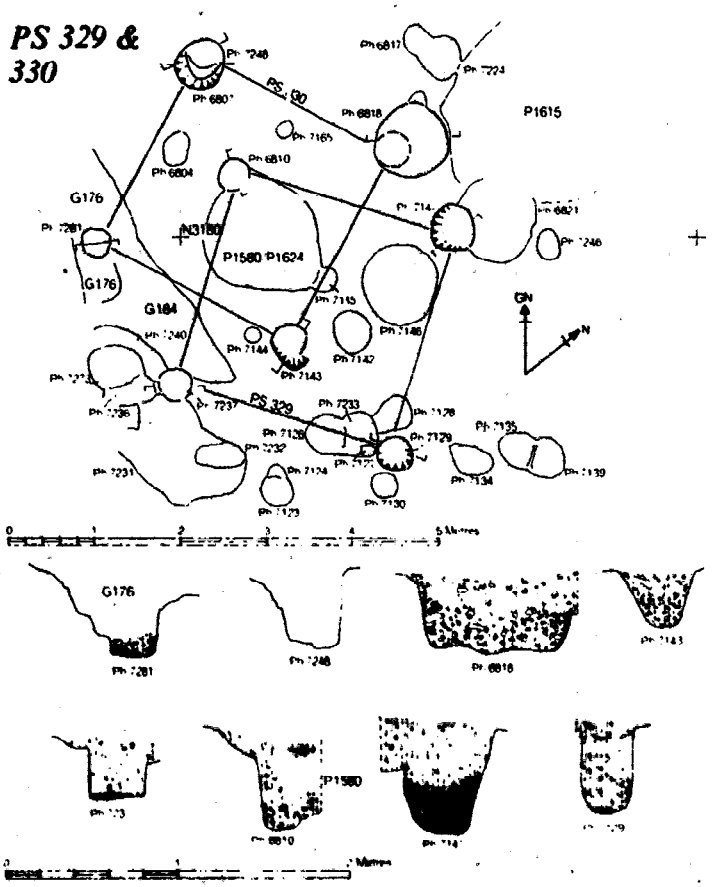
PS329	Ph No	Diam	Depth	PPF	Void	N326791
	6810	38	58	1.53	-	Rel. to P1580 obscure
	7147	50x56	65	1.23	-	Rel. to ph 6821 obscure
	7129	42	53	1.26	-	Isolated
	7237	40	36	0.9	-	Rel. to ph 7236 obscure

F. Size 2.5 x 2.7 m. Area 6.75 sq m. Av depth 53. Av diam 43. Av PPF 1.23.

This structure is not aligned on Road 2, but appears to form a row with PS327 and PS328, which are of very similar type. If it is contemporary with these, it probably post-dates PS330 which it partly overlaps, but their post-holes do not intercut, as PS330 pre-dates GC8.

Ph 7147 was supposed to be sealed by a silt layer, but no record was made of the number, although it may have been layer 629 from the layer plan. These layers cannot be related to the main road stratigraphy, though isolated dumps of chalk in pit tops, etc in the area give the impression of being late in the sequence.

The structure itself is probably contemporary with an early phase Ib or c of the stratified sequence.



1980

PS330	Ph No	Diam	Depth	PPF	Void	N318805
	7248	44	48	1.09	-	Rel. to ph 6807 lost
	7281	34	55	1.62	-	Cut by G176
	7143	40	33[44]	0.825[1.1]	-	Isolated

F. Size 2.6 x 2.6 m. Area 6.76 sq m. Av depth 49. Av diam 39. Av PPF [1.27] 1.18.

The fourth post-hole has probably been cut away by ph 6818, which is completely out of character for this structure. The depth of ph 7143 is greater on plan than indicated by the section, which may show the post-hole incompletely excavated; the greater depth is more in keeping with the other post-holes.

This structure pre-dates GC8 and so belongs to the pre-road phase in the stratified sequence to the south-east - phase Ia.

Ph 7143 was recorded as being sealed by a silt layer, but the number was not specified. However from the plan it is likely to have been layer 629.

1980

PS331	Ph No	Diam	Depth	PPF	Void	N331841
	6806	45	54	1.2	22(23)	Isolated
	6817	32	50	1.56	-	Cut by ph 7224 and P1581
	7175	32	50	1.56	-	Cut by ph 7172; rel. to ph 7173 lost

F. Size 2.7 x 2.8 m. Area 7.56 sq m. Av depth 51. Av diam 36. Av PPF 1.44.

The fourth post-hole presumably lies beneath the baulk, outside the area of excavation. It lies adjacent to PS332 and both eastern post-holes intercut with those of PS332 and show that PS331 pre-dates PS332. PS334, which occupies the same area lying at 45° to PS331, does not have any intercutting post-holes and the relationship of the two structures cannot be ascertained.

1980

PS332	Ph No	Diam	Depth	PPF	Void	N359832
	7172	44	54	1.23	-	Cuts ph 7175; rel. to G183 not visible
	7224	51	58	1.14	-	Cuts ph 6817; cut by P1581 and P1615
	6829	48	55	1.15	-	Cuts ph 6827
	6832	44	50	1.14	-	Rel. to G183 not visible
	6825	45	42	0.93	-	Cut by ph 7163; rel. to G183 not visible

F/C. Size 3.0 x 3.0 m. Area 9.0 sq m. Av depth 52. Av diam 46. Av PPF 1.12.

This structure could either be regarded as a type F with an additional post-hole on its north side, or as type C, with the sixth post-hole destroyed by P1615; the latter is more likely.

This structure is adjacent to PS331 and is clearly later than it from the intercutting post-holes. It is also adjacent to PS333, but the relationship cannot be ascertained.

The relationship to GC14 remains obscure, as the relationship with all three post-holes cutting G183 is not visible (this may imply the post-holes cut the gully).

A large quantity of daub was obtained from ph 6829, which was a mixture of wall daub with wattle impressions and fragments of type 1 oven plate.

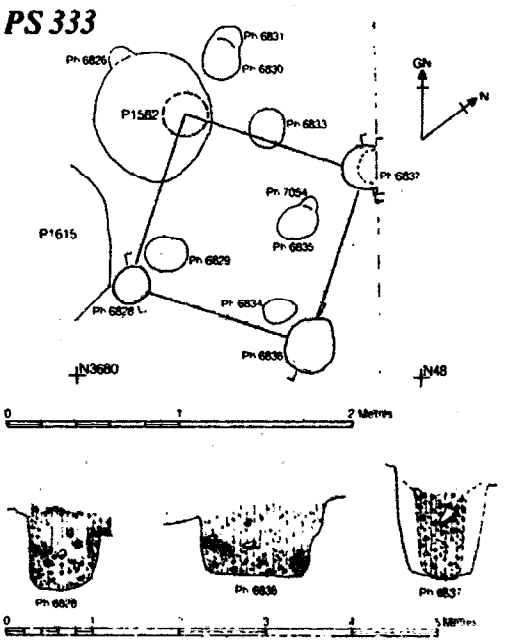
1980

PS333	Ph No	Diam	Depth	PPF	Void	N380817
	6837	52	66	1.27	30[40]	Isolated
	6836	55x67	46	0.75	?30	Isolated
	6828	44	50	1.14	27(25)	Isolated

F. Size 2.2 x 2.2 m. Area 4.84 sq m. Av depth 54. Av diam 52. Av PPF 1.05.

The fourth post-hole has presumably been destroyed by P1582.

This structure is on the same alignment as PS331 and PS332, which it overlaps slightly, but the relationship cannot be defined. It could be roughly aligned on Road 2, but it is set back from it by 11 m.

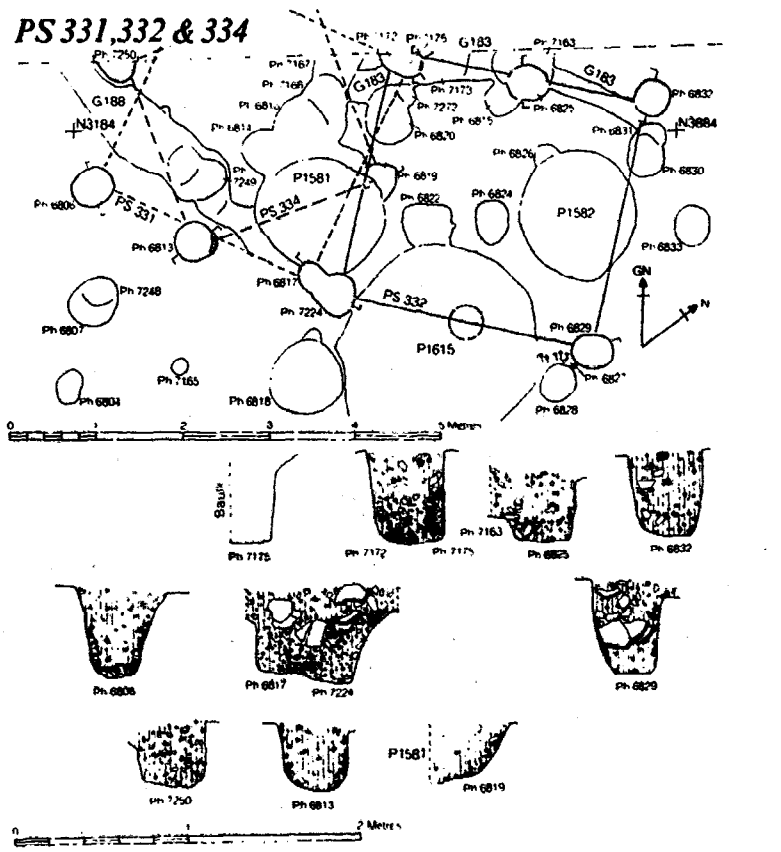


1980

PS334	Ph No	Diam	Depth	PPF	Void	N330842
	7250	44	39	0.89	-	Cut by G188
	6813	45	40	0.89	27	Isolated
	6819	42	33	0.79	-	?Cut by P1581

E/F. Size 2.3 x 2.3 m. Area 5.29 sq m. Av depth 37. Av diam 44. Av PPF 0.86.

The fourth post-hole presumably lies under the baulk in the unexcavated area. This structure occupies the same area as PS331 but lies at 90° to it. It is not possible to ascertain the relationship of the two structures.



1984

PS335	Ph No	Diam	Depth	PPF	Void	J990887
	8986	85x80	56	0.68	60	)
	8987	63x80	64	0.9	60x64	) Cut layers 1265 and
	8988	84x100	61	0.66	42x48	) 1262. Voids cut layers
	8989	84x106	52	0.55	43x45	) 1207 and 1236
	8990	84x107	56	0.59	50x?40	)

K. Size 3.2 x 3.2 m. Area 10.24 sq m. Av depth 58. Av diam 87. Av PPF 0.68.

This was the first five-post structure to be recognized and thus facilitated recognition of all the other type Ks. The central post-hole is slightly off-centre to the south, but all were clearly contemporary cutting layers 1265 and 1262 and remained in use during the accumulation of layers 1207 and 1236.

The structure is assigned to stratigraphic phase Ek.

It is likely the domestic activity of GC22/F215 was deliberately discontinued to make way for the construction of PS335, which occupied the same site. It is possible there was some time lag intervening, but there was no archaeological evidence of this. The post-holes had been cut from the level of layers 1265 and 1262 partly destroying the chalk spreads and features of F215.

The structure is formed of four corner posts and a single central post-hole. Excepting the central post-hole, which is narrower and slightly deeper, the post-holes average 830 mm in diameter and 560 mm in depth. All the post-holes have been elongated by the formation of a cone to facilitate the emplacement of the post. From the direction of these it is probable that posts were placed in phs 8989 and 8990 first, then ph 8988, followed by the central post 8987 and finally ph 8986. This suggests the timber framing was constructed in situ, rather than having two prefabricated cross frames ready to slot into position. The post voids were clear because of subsequent silting around them: three had been roughly squared ('boxed heart'), one was trapezoidal (?halved timber, roughly shaped) and only the one in the south-west corner was circular (unshaped). Three measured 400-500 mm and two c 600 mm. These are substantial timbers and suggest a large structure.

The area was still enclosed by the shallow bank of F215, though G275 had largely silted up, leaving little but a slight hollow, though this may still have been sufficient in draining run-off away from the building.

Whilst the building remained in use, there was a continuous accumulation of a pale grey silt containing small rounded chalk lumps scattered throughout with occasional flint nodules. It was hard and compact with a flat even surface. There is no difference between the lower part (1236), where it could be separated by intermediate dumps of chalk, and layer 1207. This continuous silting suggests the

structure had a raised floor (cf PS196), as layer 1207 spreads evenly across the whole area both inside and outside the structure.

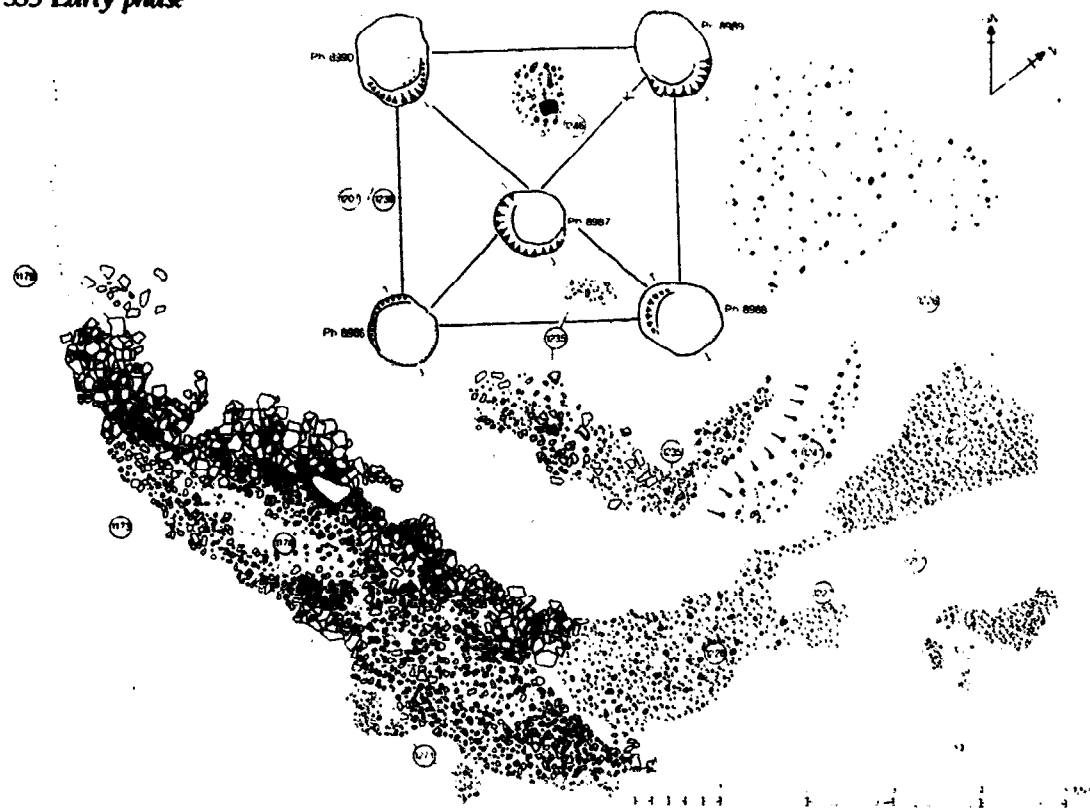
During the use of PS335, the bank on the south-west was extended by the addition of layer 1174, a linear dump of chalk rubble formed of fresh angular chalk blocks up to 480 mm, though most were 150-200 mm. (The wear on the surface is probably a result of its continued exposure as part of a later chalk surface.) Continuous with this is layer 1228 formed of small rounded chalk lumps in a matrix of puddled clayey chalk; it is quite worn and probably indicates the entrance to this area remained on the south side, as with the preceding feature F215 (GC22). Uphill towards the tail of the rampart this merges into layer 1227, formed of small rounded chalk lumps in clean puddled chalk. A small chalk spread (1247) had heightened the bank on the south-east, but was much less substantial than layer 1174 and consisted of small chalk lumps in brown chalky silt; there is some evidence of wear on the surface.

Within the enclosure, immediately south of the building was a further surface (1235) of large subrounded chalk blocks in a matrix of puddled chalk, small lumps and chalk grit, with a few pieces of daub scattered through the layer. This may represent an area of considerable wear close to the entrance of the building. Subsequent to this hardening of the ground surface the same silting process continued with the accumulation of more grey chalky silt to a total depth of 150-200 mm.

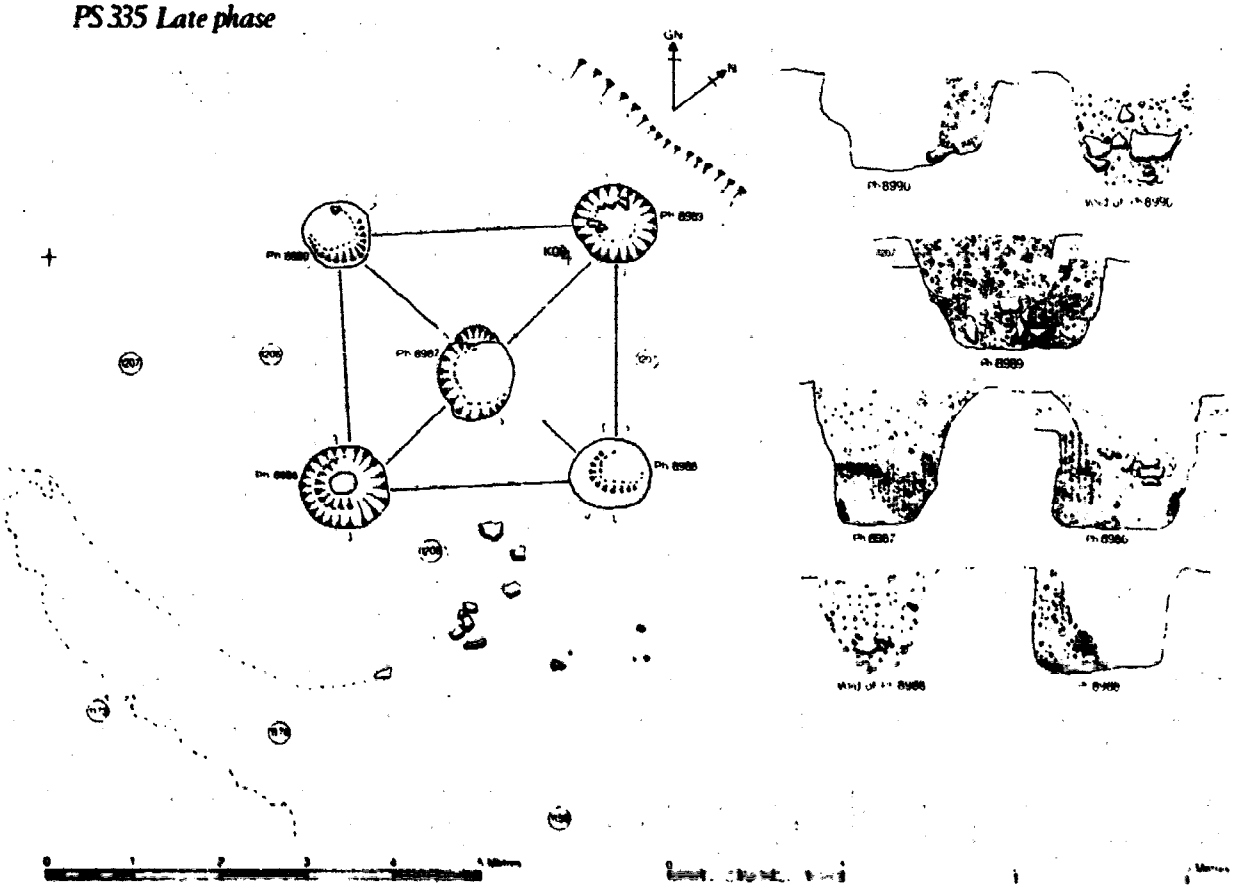
Around the south-east quadrant outside the bank, there were tips of occupation debris, the earliest contemporary with layer 1236 being layers 1217, 1226 and 1230. All these were different facies of the same layer: they are formed of dark greyish-brown silt containing small subrounded chalk lumps, some burnt, a quantity of burnt flint, lumps of daub, baked clay and charcoal fragments. The occupation material is patchy giving the impression of dumps mixed with natural silting. A second phase of occupation debris (1150) overlies layer 1228 and has much the same appearance as the earlier deposits: a dark greyish-brown clayey silt containing a moderate quantity of burnt flint, baked clay and charcoal fragments. It is not clear whether this debris is derived from activity within PS335 or from other occupation areas contemporary with this structure, in particular CS38.

There is evidence to suggest PS335 was deliberately dismantled: the shapes of the post voids indicate some distortion around their tops suggestive of the posts being rocked and pulled out, with the holes being backfilled with chalky silt or chalk. A thin layer of occupation debris (1206) with patches of yellow daub and burning accumulated and had sealed the top of ph 8990, though none of the others.

PS 335 Early phase



PS 335 Late phase



1984

PS336	Ph No	Diam	Depth	PPF	Void	K000900
	9021	80x100	86	0.96	40	Cut layer 1336
	9024	76	93	1.22	40	Cut layer 1336
	9044	76x85	80	1.0	40	Cut layer 1336
	9053	85	79	0.93	-	Cut layer 1336
	9032	80x98	85	0.96	40	Cuts layer 1336 and probably ph 9038

H. Size 3.4 x 3.5 m. Area 11.9 sq m. Av depth 85. Av diam 83. Av PPF 1.03.

This substantial four-post structure has massive post-holes and from the three surviving voids timbers to match. The sloping sides on the south-west of phs 9021 and 9053 suggest the timbers were quite long and had to be gradually raised and slid into the holes. Such a size of timber indicates the structure is likely to have been two stories.

All four post-holes cut layer 1336, a contemporary chalk spread that served as the ground surface. Some of the other features cut into it may be contemporary, but this cannot be proven. It is not possible to tell whether it is earlier or later than PS344, but they cannot have been in use simultaneously, although both belong to stratigraphic phase Eh-i.

Lying about 1.5 m to the west of the structure was a single large post-hole (ph 9032) which is very similar in all its characteristics to those of PS336. The impression given is that it was contemporary with PS336 and associated in some way, though just how is impossible to say. There is no way of telling whether it formed an integral part of the structure of PS336 or was a separate free-standing post. This is a very similar arrangement to PS203 and ph 8888, though in this latter case one cannot be absolutely certain that the single post is not part of another structure as all the silts to the north of it were not fully excavated.

1984

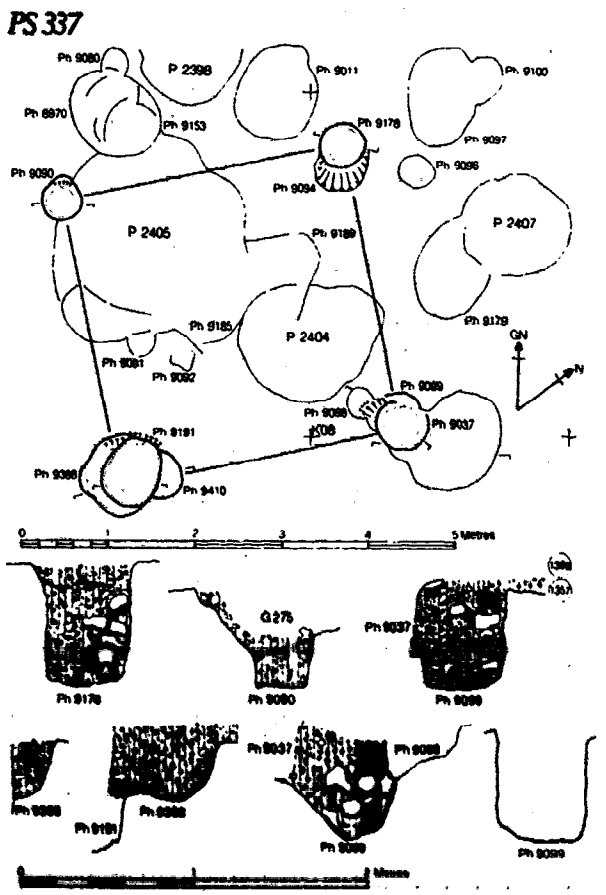
PS337	Ph No	Diam	Depth	PPF	Void	J992816
	9090	47	58[68]	1.23	c30	Cut by G275; rel. to P2405 lost
	9178	54	72	1.33	c30	Below layer 1353
	9099	62	68	1.1	c35	Cut by ph 9037; below layer 1353
	?9388	90	45	0.5	-	Cut by ph 9191; below layer 1353

H. Size 3.3 x 3.3 m. Area 10.89 sq m. Av depth 66. Av diam 54. Av PPF 1.22.

The fourth post-hole has probably been entirely destroyed by ph 9191 of PS340: the adjacent post-hole 9388 is very unlike the others and does probably not form the fourth post-hole. The measurements for ph 9090 are probably smaller than originally, as the upper part of the post-hole has been destroyed by G275, so the diameter measurement is closer to the base and the plan suggests it could have been up to 10 cm deeper, than apparent from the section.

There is some indication from ph 9178 and ph 9099 of sloping sides to form a cone at the top: possibly a feature to make the positioning of large timbers easier. The post voids were not very clear, perhaps a result of the building being dismantled and the timbers removed.

The structure is assigned to stratigraphic phase Ef.



1984

PS338	Ph No	Diam	Depth	PPF	Void	J919938
	9006	62	71	1.15	-	Below layers 1318/1342
	9177	50	73	1.46	-	Below layers 1318/1342; cuts P2420
	9121	56	74	1.32	-	Below layers 1318/1342
	9167	50	c75	1.5	-	Below layers 1318/1342

H. Size 2.8 x 2.8 m. Area 7.84 sq m. Av depth 73. Av diam 55. Av PPF 1.36.

This structure is borderline between type F and H in both area and post-hole size. However the cones around the tops of the post-holes seem to be a characteristic more in keeping with type H, and suggestive of tall timbers. No accurate measurements of post voids could be made, but a rough assessment is 20-25 cm.

This structure is assigned to stratigraphic phase Ef.

1984

PS339	Ph No	Diam	Depth	PPF	Void	K005836
	9180	67	[80]43	[1.19]	-	Cut by P2398. Below layer 1353
	9186	73	[74]70	[1.01]	-	Cut by P2408. Below layer 1353
	9185	70	[72]50	[1.03]	-	Cut by ph 9189; cuts P2405. Below layer 1353
	Ph in P2407					

H. Size 3.4 x 3.4 m. Area 11.56 sq m. Av depth 75. Av diam 70. Av PPF 1.08.

The fourth post-hole has been destroyed by P2407.

The structure is assigned to stratigraphic phase Ef. It pre-dates PS340.

The two northern post-holes are well preserved, though only the upper part of ph 9180 has been drawn in section as the depth indicated on plan is twice that of the section. Ph 9185 is rather fragmentary having largely been destroyed in the digging of adjacent features.

The fourth post-hole very possibly cut P2407 - though not recognized on site by supervisor or draughtsman. The pit section, though lacking in subtlety hints at a post-hole cutting the pit. The fill would be very similar to ph 9186.

1984

PS340	Ph No	Diam	Depth	PPF	Void	J997818
Late phase - type B						
	8970	90x112	48	0.44	40x40	?Cut layer 1353. Below layers 1262 and 1329
	9011	90x100	65	0.68	28x40	?Cut layer 1353. Below layers 1262 and 1329
	9097A	76x110	55	0.59	32x38	?Cut layer 1353. Below layers 1262 and 1329
	9191	70x88	75	0.95	28	Cuts ph 9338
	9338	75x110	44	0.47	-	Cut by ph 9191
	9037	100x120	65	0.59	40x40	Cuts layers 1317, 1357 and 1362
Early phase - type K						
	9153	65	62	0.95	-	Cut by ph 8970. Below layer 1353. Cut P2405
	9097B	75	48	0.64	-	Cut by ph 9097A
	9179	82x120	45	0.45	-	Cut by P2407. Below layer 1353
	9388	90	39	0.43	-	
	P2401	75	47	0.63	-	Cuts P2405. Below layer 1353
	9189	108	70	0.65	-	Cuts P2405 and ph 9185

B/K. Size 3.8 x 4.2 m. Area 15.96 sq m. Av depth: L 59, E 53. Av diam: L 84 x 107, E 84. Av PPF: L 0.62, E 0.62.

This structure is assigned to stratigraphic phase Eh.

It is possibly type B or D, or possibly since there is some hint of recut post-holes type D in an early phase and type B in a late phase. The central row of posts which would form it into a type D structure are more irregular than the outer rows, but this is perhaps because they intercut with other features, which obscure their full characteristics somewhat and possibly the early phase outer posts to which they should be compared have been destroyed by the later type B post-holes.

The middle row of posts were sealed by layer 1353 whereas the north and south row of posts cut this or the equivalent silts (1317, 1357, 1362), and their post voids remained visible to the level of layer 1336. It also seemed likely that a chalk spread (1350) was contemporary with the structure, but clearly seals two of the middle row of posts.

The chalk spread was formed of small rounded chalk lumps trampled into a matrix of chalky grey silt.

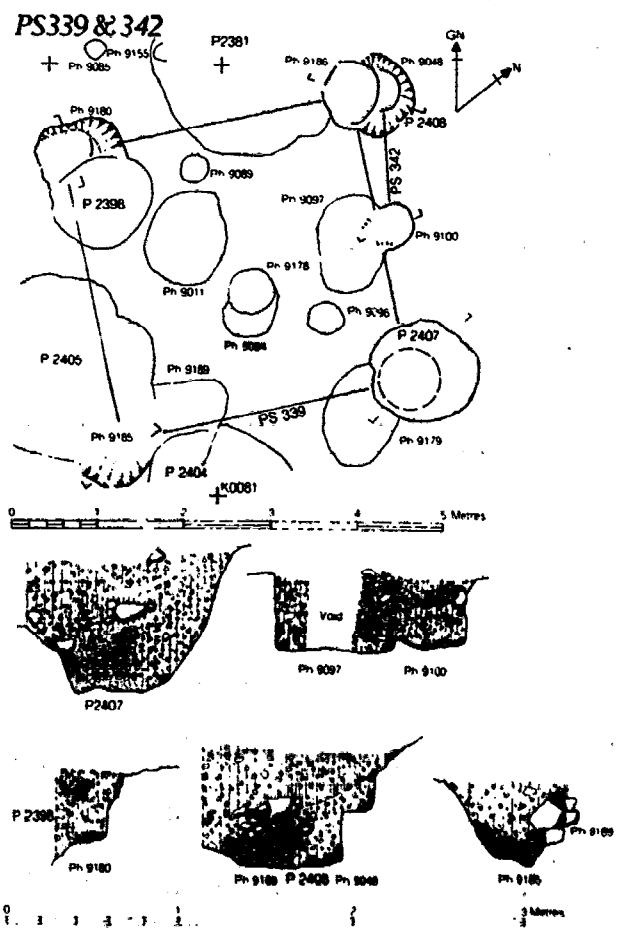
Though the evidence is not unequivocal, it seems likely that there was an early type D or K structure, which was succeeded by a type B. It is not possible to say whether this represents a complete change of structure or a radical alteration to the original building. Presumably the removal of the central row of posts allowed the ground floor area to be better utilized and this is perhaps supported by the necessity of laying a chalk spread.

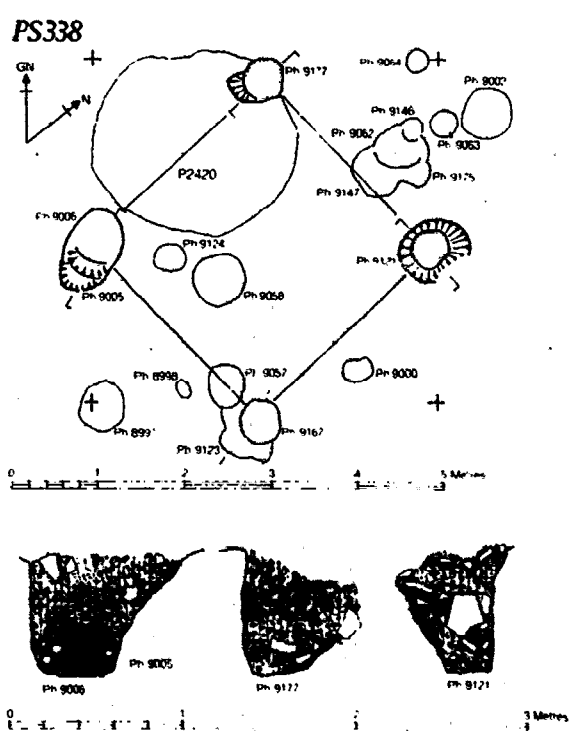
This type D would be the only one to occur in the stratified deposits and is probably the earliest of all this type.

The assumption has been that the late post-holes 9011, 9097, 9037 and 9338 destroyed the early post-holes leaving no trace. However the possibility is that the early phase was in fact a type K with seven posts with the row of three on the west and east sides (and so aligned in usual manner along Road 6).

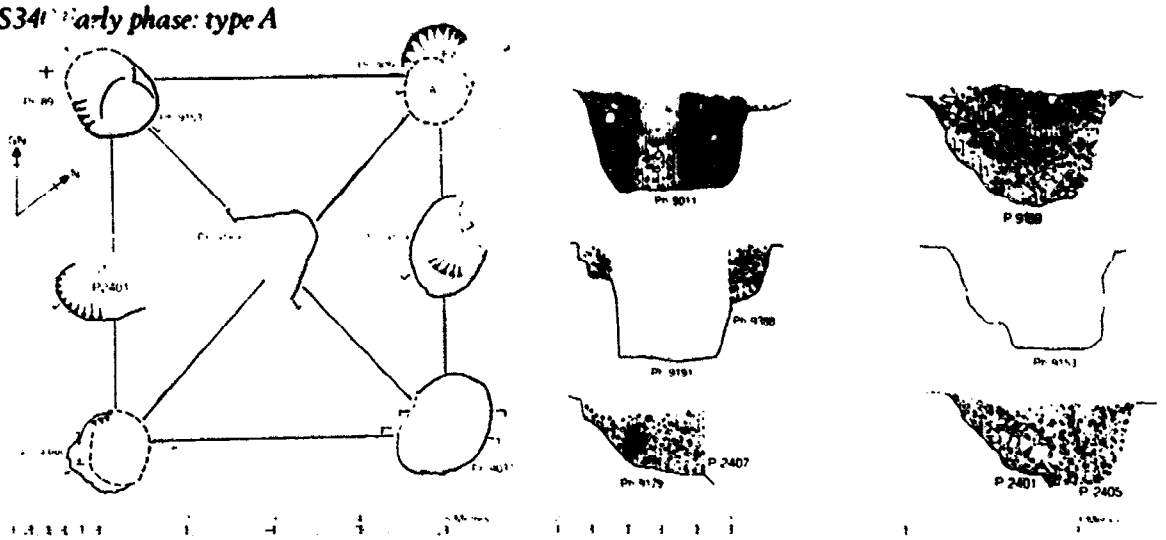
Then in the second phase the structure was turned round 90°, so the rows of three posts were on the north and south and the central post-hole was abandoned altogether.

A type K structure seems more acceptable than a type D in the circumstances, as type K is common in this area, whereas type D is relatively rare and probably a late phenomenon.

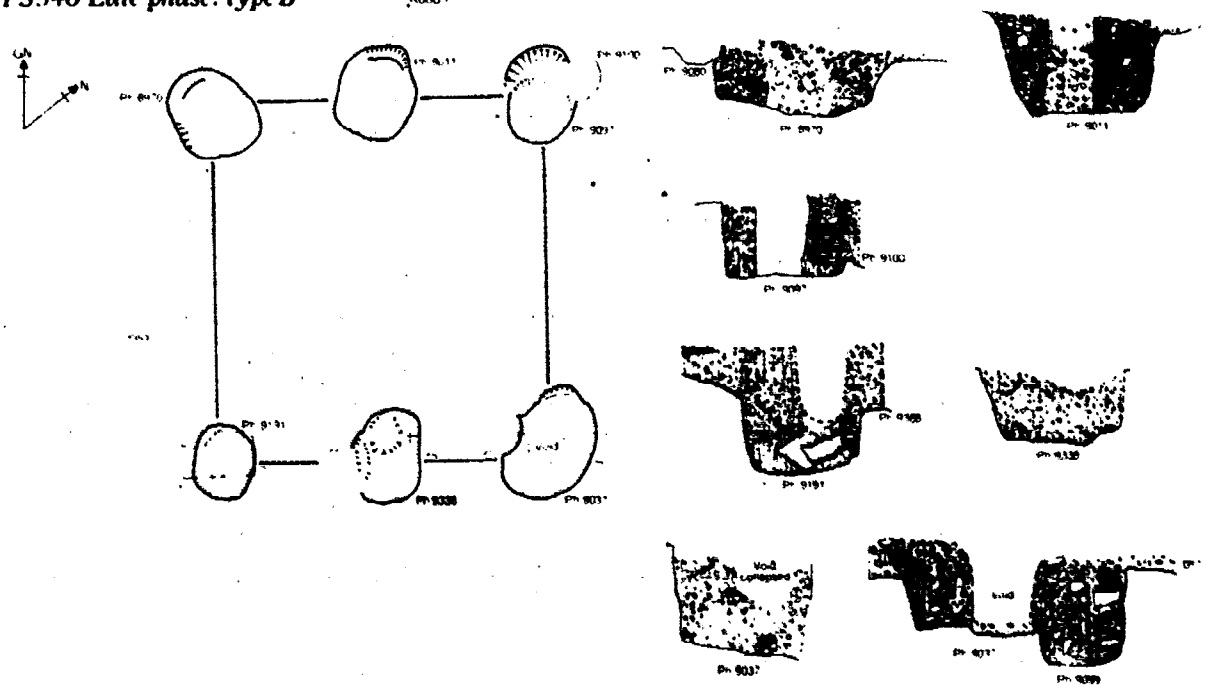




PS34[illegible]arly phase: type A



PS340 Late phase: type B



1984

PS341	Ph No	Diam	Depth	PPF	Void	J900910
	8997	50x60	55	1.0	-	Below layer 1270
	9056	70	66	0.94	-	Below layer 1270

L(H). Size 2.1 x - m. Area -. Av depth 60.5. Av diam 63. Av PPF 0.97.

There is a slight difference in post-hole size, but in view of their isolation from other features, they are very likely to form a two-post structure.

They are assigned to stratigraphic phase Ef, or earlier.

The section drawing of ph 8997 does not provide the full profile (as the supervisor noted the need of an additional profile, but time was not available to do this).

1984

PS342	Ph No	Diam	Depth	PPF	Void	K020849
	9048	50	42	0.84	-	Below layer 1353. Cut by P2408. Rel. to ph 9186 unclear
	9100	50x55	42	0.8	-	Below layer 1353. Cut by ph 9097

L(H). Size 1.6 x - m. Area -. Av depth 42. Av diam 51. Av PPF 0.82.

These two very similar post-holes probably form a type L structure, but it is possible they represent half of a small four-post structure of which the eastern post-holes are obscured by layer 1369 or the tail of the rampart. However it would then be an unusually small structure with large post-holes.

The structure is assigned to stratigraphic phase Ef or earlier. It lies parallel to the east side of PS339 and though the relationship between the post-holes is not clear, it seems more likely that PS342 is earlier. (Initially the arrangement of the two structures looks similar to PS377 and PS378; however as ph 9186 and ph 9048 actually intercut it seems unlikely that they are contemporary.

It also pre-dates PS340.

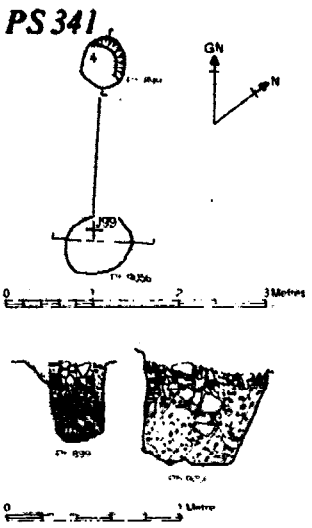
1984-5

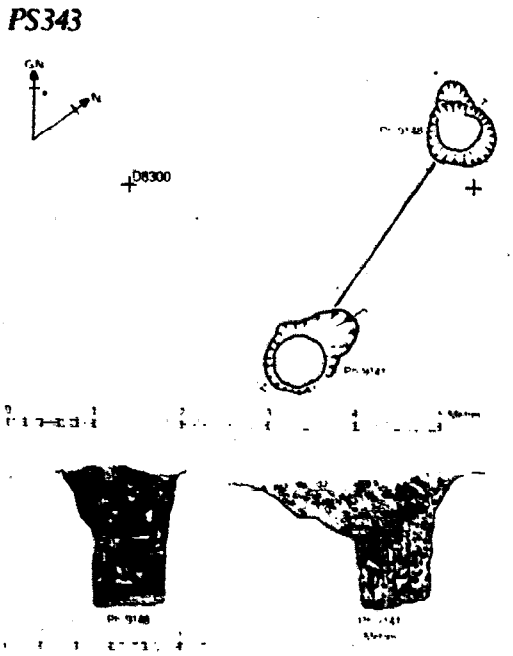
PS343	Ph No	Diam	Depth	PPF	Void	J860995
	9148	80x100 82 (44x52)		0.91 (1.7)	-	Below layer 1342
	9141	80x120 80 (58)		0.8 (1.38)	-	Below layer 1342

L(H). Size 3.3 x - m. Area -. Av depth 81. Av diam 95 (53). Av PPF 0.86 (1.54).

These two post-holes appear to stand alone as a two-post structure. Although there are some large post-holes to the west, these would make an oddly angled structure and are better assigned to PS350 and PS370.

There is a wide cone around the top of each post-hole and the width of the lower post-holes are shown in brackets. (The PPF using these values is also shown in brackets.) The structure is assigned to stratigraphic phase Ef.





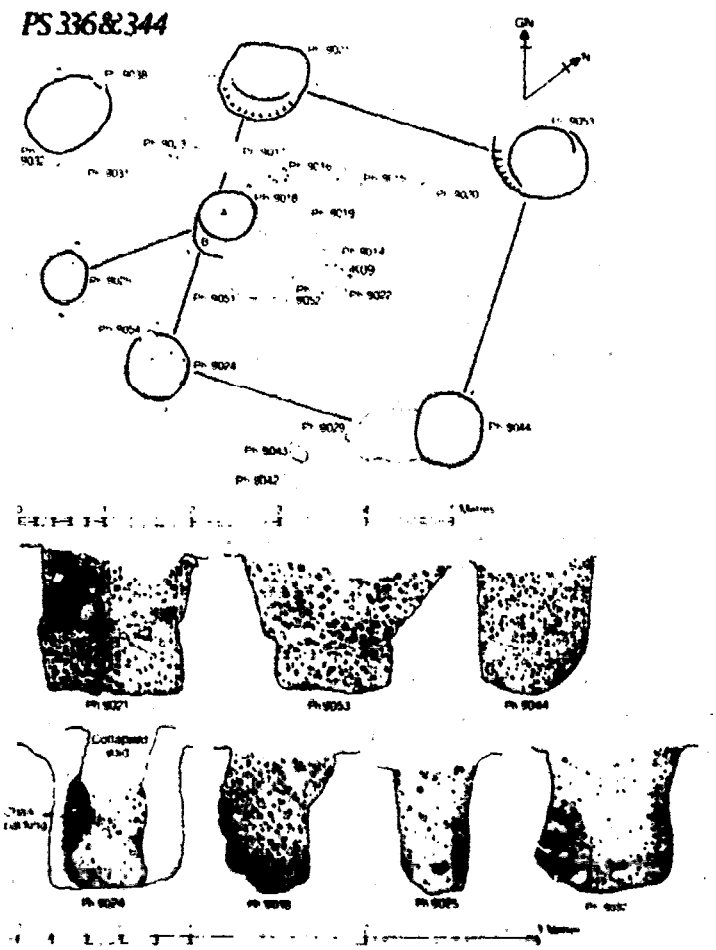
1984

PS344	Ph No	Diam	Depth	PPF	Void	J976902
	9018	68	84	1.24	25	Cut layer 1336. Below layer 1262
	9025	60	82	1.37	23	Cut layer 1336. Below layer 1262

L(H). Size 2 x - m. Area -. Av depth 83. Av diam 64. Av PPF 1.3.

These two post-holes form a very clear pair and are obviously unconnected with any others. They overlap in area with PS336, but the interrelationship cannot be determined. It is unlikely that they were doorposts for a circular structure as no other evidence for such a structure survives in the associated stratigraphy and they are much larger than the average door post-holes for circular structures.

It belongs to stratigraphic phase Eh-i.



1984

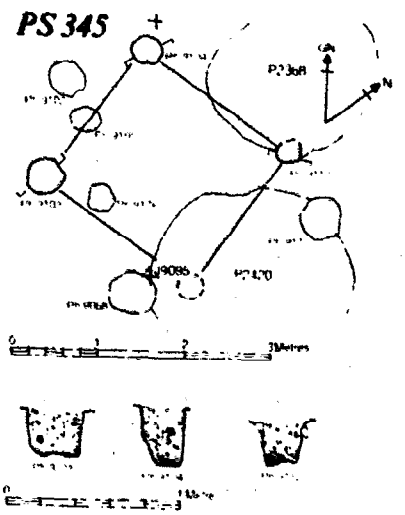
PS345	Ph No	Diam	Depth	PPF	Void	J902963
	9103	44	28	0.64	-	Below layer 1318
	9104	38	35	0.92	16	Below layer 1318
	9112	30	27	0.9	-	Cut by P2368 probably. Below layer 1318.

E. Size 1.9 x 2.0 m. Area 3.8 sq m. Av depth 30. Av diam 37. Av PPF 0.82.

The fourth post-hole has been destroyed by P2420.

This structure overlaps in area CS49 but the interrelationship cannot be determined.

It is assigned to stratigraphic phase Ea-d.



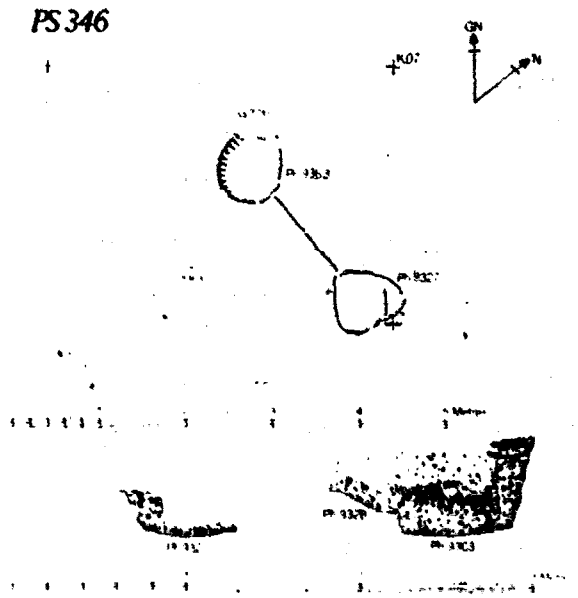
1985

PS346	Ph No	Diam	Depth	PPF	Void	J991682
	9363	70x80	58	0.77	50(48)	Cuts ph 9328 and F216; packing integral with layer 1363
	9327	60x80	29[42]	0.41 [0.6]	45(58)	Cut by ph 9329; cuts F219

L(H). Size 2.0 x - m. Area -. Av depth 50. Av diam 72.5. Av PPF 0.6.

This two-post structure belongs to the very end of phase Ei, or the first half of phase Ej contemporary with the first phase of CS38. The cutting of G271 later in phase Ej, clipping the edge of ph 9363, presumably indicates it had gone out of use by then. The post-holes are large and substantial and the size of posts indicated from the voids implies they held massive timbers. This suggests an interpretation for the structure such as a gate and may imply an area for coralling livestock, south of CS38.

(The depth of ph 9327 was probably greater than indicated in the section drawing, as the 1984 plan of the partly excavated post-hole records - possibly upper levels of the post-hole removed in 1985 clearing.)



1985

PS347	Ph No	Diam	Depth	PPF	Void	D656100
	9467	70	83	1.19	-	Cut by P2447; cuts P2487. Below layer 1458
	9368	67x80	71	0.96	-	Below layers 1458 and 1476
	9490	80	77	0.96	-	?Below layer 1458
	9367	1.0x 1.08 m	83	0.8	[30]35	Below layers 1458 and 1476; cut by ph 9317

H. Size 3.5 x 3.5 m. Area 12.25 sq m. Av depth 79. Av diam 84. Av PPF 0.98.

This large four-post structure belongs to phase Ei of the 1985 stratigraphy and is enclosed by a penannular gully of GC26. There remains part of a contemporary chalk surface, layer 1489, on its north and east sides, incorporated in which is a large hearth F257. The entrance with remnants of a threshold, layer 1483, was on the south.

The void only survived in ph 9367 and was recorded in plan in the notebook as 300 mm diameter. However this is likely to be too small (?indicated scale may be wrong) as in the section drawing it is at least 350 mm. The other post-holes were all deliberately backfilled, but their base diameters, all c 450 mm, perhaps give some indication of the post size. The size of the post-holes suggest it was a large structure, possibly two storeys, bearing a considerable load. The two full sections (A and B) of ph 9467 all ended as chords across the edge of the post-hole, and although section C is across the centre of the post-hole all the upper fill had by then been removed with the earlier pit fill. However the combination of sections shows the general similarity to the other post-holes and indicates chalk and flint packing around a soil-filled void of perhaps 0.3-0.4 m wide.

1985

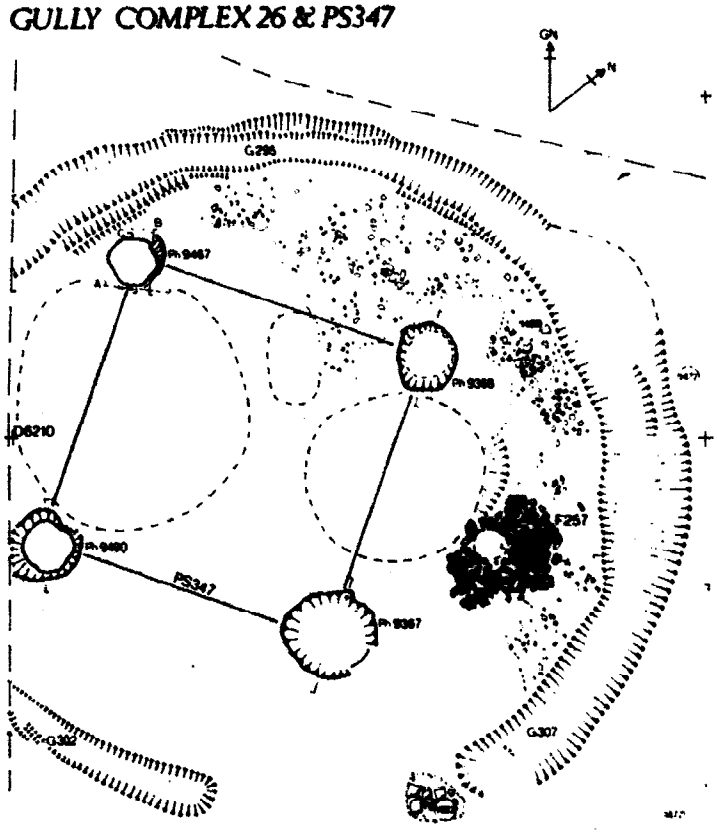
PS348	Ph No	Diam	Depth	PPF	Void	N653074
E	9477	48x54	50	0.98	28	Below layer 1466; ?cuts ph 9476
L	9476	50x65	51	0.89	-	Below layer 1466 and F251; ?cut by ph 9477
L	9241	50x80	82	1.26	-	Cuts layer 1477, P2483, phs 9350, 9420 and 9421
E	9350	34	56	1.65	-	Cuts layer 1477 and P2483; cut by ph 9241

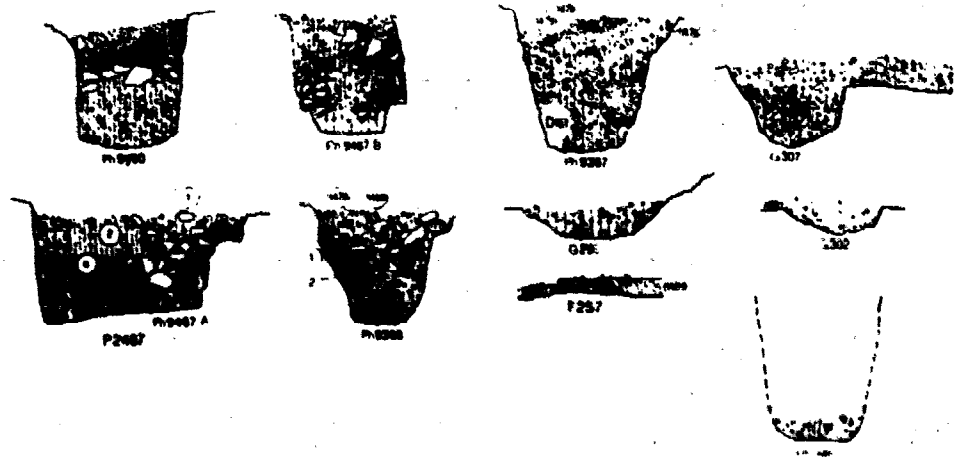
L(H). Size: L 2.1 m, E 2.3 m. Area -. Av depth: E 53, L 67. Av diam: E 43, L 61. PPF: E 1.32, L 1.08.

This two-post structure is of two phases, the more southerly post-holes being the latest pair. (From the section drawing ph 9476 is more likely to cut ph 9477 rather than vice versa.) From the position of this post structure just set back from the gap in GC27, a likely interpretation is that they were gate posts for the enclosure.

The structure belongs to phase Ej of the 1985 stratigraphy.

GULLY COMPLEX 26 & PS347





1985

PS349	Ph No	Diam	Depth	PPF	Void	D809013
	9526	c70[54]	90	1.29	-	Cuts layer 1432, phs 9446, 9445 and 9465. Below layer 1493
	9156/ 9130	80	70(90)	0.875 (1.125)	?42	Below layer 1342; cuts ph 9157
	9435	90	112	1.24	-	Cut by phs 9436 and 9369; cuts ph 9532
	9411	56x68 (85)	104	1.68	-	Cuts P2423
	9439	60	64	1.07	c40	Cuts layer 1432. Below layer 1493. Cut by ph 9440

K/H. Size 3.2 x 3.2 m. Area 10.24 sq m. Av depth 92. Av diam 77. Av PPF 1.28.

This structure is quite convincing, except for a problem over its eastern post-hole ph 9156/9130. There has to be a fourth corner post here but ph 9156 is much shallower than the rest and was supposedly sealed by layers 1341 and 1342 (and therefore of earlier phase than the others). However in view of the mega-hack that removed layers 1341 and 1342 and as on the other side of the baulk there was a greater subtlety of stratigrapy, it is likely these represent several layers and ph 9156 could have cut it, but was not observed. No record was made of the thickness of these layers but they were c 20-30 mm, which would make ph 9156 a little more comparable (figures shown in brackets). It is possible ph 9156 and 9130 are a single post-hole. Ph 9130 possibly represents the post void, whilst surrounding chalk packing was not recognized and not excavated, thus accounting for the impression of two separate post-holes.

It is possible that this structure had a central post-hole as ph 9439 is well placed in the middle of the structure, though it is slightly smaller than the corner posts (possibly because it was not bearing the same load).

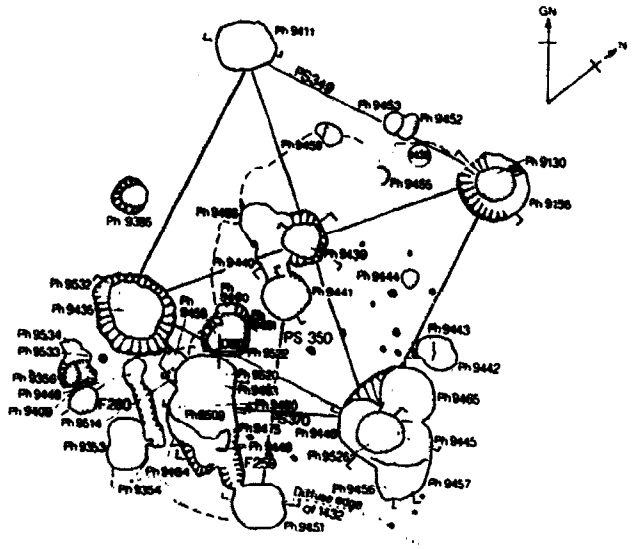
There are no remains of post voids in main post-holes unless 9130 is accepted as a void, but their bases all measure c 40 cm, which probably gives a good indication of the post size. Large posts would be expected in such massive post-holes.

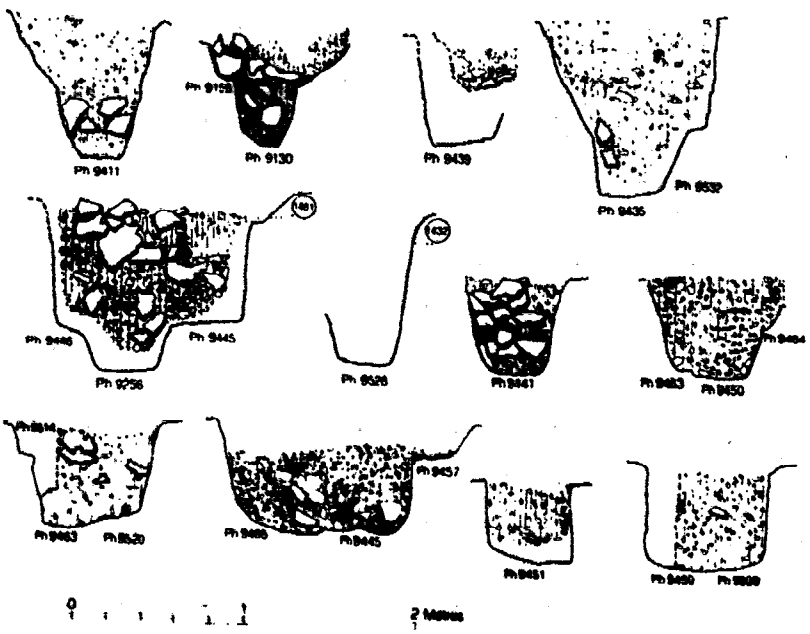
The plan of ph 9411 shows the post-hole diameter somewhat smaller than appears in section: this is because the plan was made after the removal of pit fill and so is not a plan of the uppermost edge.

This post structure was built within GC25, but post-dates PS370, a two-poster just inside the entrance of the gully complex. Its relationship to PS350 cannot be determined, though the two could not be contemporary.

The structure is assigned to stratigraphic phase Ei.

PS349, PS350, PS370





1985

PS350	Ph No	Diam	Depth	PPF	Void	J807994
	9441	56	56	1.0	-	Cut by ph 9440: cuts layer 1432. Below layer 1487/1493
	9451	52x60	47	0.84	-	Cuts layer 1431 and F259

L(H). Size 2 x - m. Area -. Av depth 51.5. Av diam 56. Av PPF 0.92.

This two-post structure lies within GC25. Its relationship to other post structures (PS349, PS370) of this phase is not known, though none of them can have existed contemporaneously.

This structure is orientated N-S lying to the north of the entrance of GC25.

This structure is assigned to stratigraphic phase Ei.

1985

PS370	Ph No	Diam	Depth	PPF	Void	J809993
E	9465	68	66	0.97	-	Cut by phs 9445 and 9526
L	9445	60	72	1.2	c40	Cuts ph 9465; cut by phs 9526 and 9457
E	9463/ 9520	68	62	0.91	c45	Ph 9520 cuts ph 9463. Ph 9463 cut by phs 9450 and 9468
L	9450/ 9509	74	62	0.84	c40	Ph 9509 cuts ph 9450. Ph 9450 cuts ph 9463. Cut by phs 9449 and 9464

L(H). Size: E 2.3 m, L 2.4 m. Area -. Av depth: E 64, L 67. Av diam: E 68, L 67. Av PPP: L 1.02, E 0.94.

This two-post structure of two phases is set back about 1 m from the entrance of GC25. From its situation in relation to the gullies a possible interpretation is that these post-holes held gateposts at the entrance to the enclosure of GC25. This is likely to be the earliest of the post structures in this phase within GC25. It certainly pre-dates PS349, but it cannot be related to PS350, though the two are mutually exclusive. All the post-holes cut layer 1432, and were sealed by layer 1493.

The two western post-holes were given four numbers on site, but there seems to be little evidence to suggest more than two post-holes are present. I have assumed that ph 9509 and ph 9520 possibly represented the voids and have taken their recorded bases as an approximate void size.

It is possible that this structure represents the door of an otherwise unrepresented circular structure.

1985

PS351	Ph No	Diam	Depth	PPF	Void	D789070
	9320	47	70	1.49	-	Cut by G291
	9325	50	79	1.58	-	Below layer 1428; cut by G291
	9347	44	57	1.3	-	Cuts ph 9348; cut by ph 9364
	9195	42	44	1.05	-	Isolated

F. Size 2.5 x 2.6 m. Area 6.5 sq m. Av depth 63. Av diam 46. Av PPF 1.4.

The two eastern post-holes are considerably shallower than the western ones. There is a likelihood that these have been truncated, as they lie within the area of GC23-GC28 and there has possibly been some artificial levelling of this area as the natural chalk was noticeably higher on the west than the east of the gullies.

This structure probably belongs to phase Ea-d in the 1985 stratigraphic sequence. The structure encloses P2479, which is centrally placed in the middle of it. The two could be contemporary, as the pit is also cut by the gully complexes.

1985

PS371	Ph No	Diam	Depth	PPF	Void	D772030
	9326	34	54	1.59	-	Cut by G286, G287 and G294
	9210	34	41	1.2	14	Cuts ph 9373; cut by G290

L(F). Size 2.3 m. Av depth 47.5. Av diam 34. Av PPF 1.4.

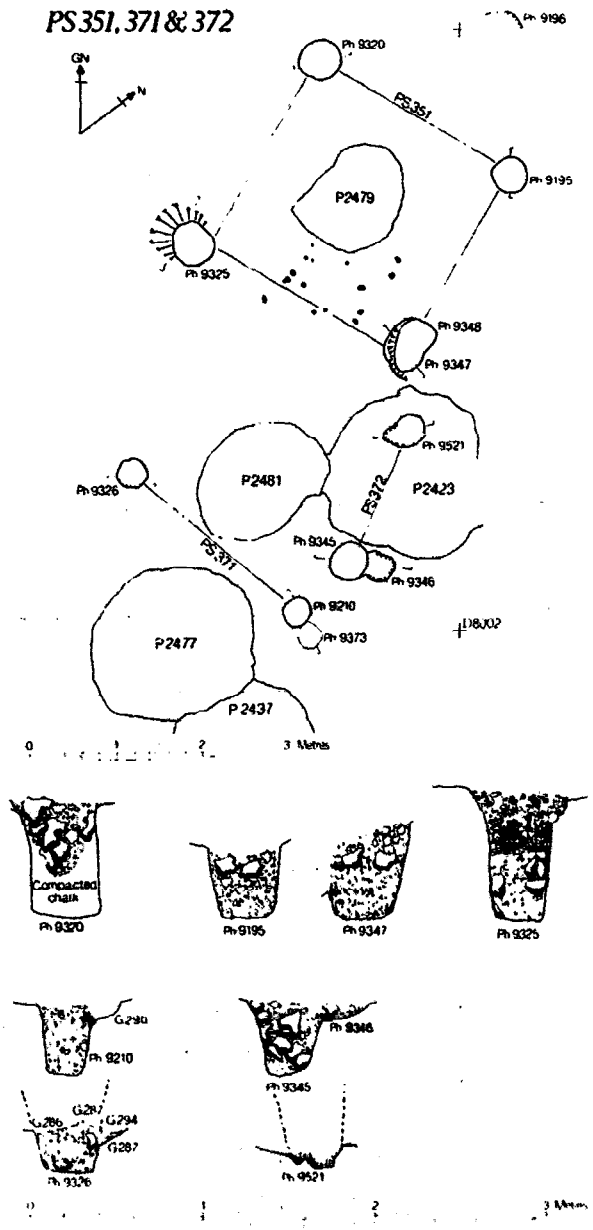
Ph 9326 has been truncated by the gullies above it. Its full depth is taken to be that from the top surface of the gullies.

1985

PS372	Ph No	Diam	Depth	PPF	Void	D791036
	9521	38	c56	1.47	-	Cut by P2423
	9345	44	45	1.02	-	Cuts ph 9346

L(F). Size 1.7 x - m. Area -. Av depth 50.5. Av diam 41. Av PPF 1.25.

Ph 9521 has been truncated by P2423 so its full height has been estimated to the surface of the pit top. This compares well with the other post-hole. The diameter of ph 9521 is obviously a measurement of the base, and so smaller than the top would have been.



1985

PS352	Ph No	Diam	Depth	PPF	Void	K058700
	9563	38	61	1.6	-	Below layer 1251. Cuts layer 1411; cut by P2410
	9564	34	55	1.62	c20	Below layer 1413. Cut by P2410

L(F). Size 1.3 x - m. Area -. Av depth 58. Av diam 36. Av PPF 1.61.

These two post-holes could just be a small two-post structure as categorized here. However the area to the south is occupied by a late pit P2410 and the contemporary ground surface to the north and east remained unexposed below the secondary rampart, layer 1410. Thus it would be possible that these are half of a very small type F structure, or a third of a type C six-poster. If the latter, the full size of the structure would measure c 2.4-2.6 m square. This would be larger than the only complete structure of this type, PS114, but closer to PS202 though this is incomplete and only tentatively type C.

It belongs to phase Eb-d in the stratigraphic sequence.

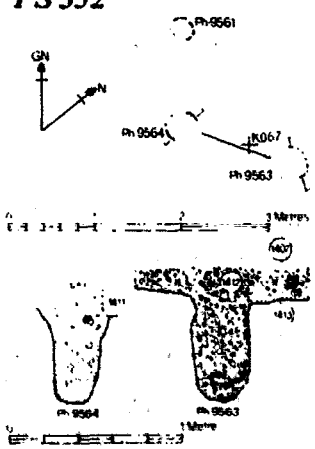
It is most likely to be a two-poster in view of its length, or perhaps a type C.

PS353	Ph No	Diam	Depth	PPF	Void	J726957
	9547	40x56	14	0.29	-	Isolated
	9548	48x58	13	0.25	-	Isolated

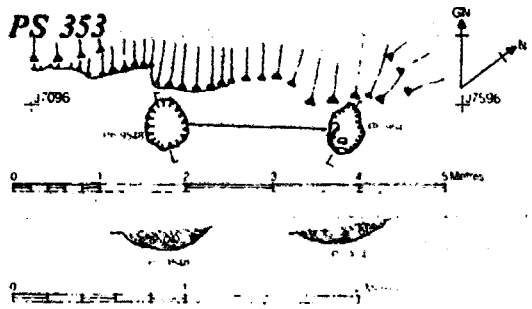
L(G). Size 2.0 x - m. Area -. Av diam 51. Av PPF 0.27.

This structure has two very similar post-holes in size, shape and fill, which consist of hard packed chalk lumps in clayey puddled chalk, deliberately packed in the post-holes. These two post-holes clearly form a pair and are regarded as a two-post structure, though it would be possible for them to be half a type G four-post structure, as the quarry hollow F264 immediately to the north could have destroyed two northern post-holes. However a type G structure is less likely to occur in the early phase of occupation and the length of the structure is not compatible with a type G four-poster.

PS352



PS 353



1985

PS354	Ph No	Diam	Depth	PPF	Void	J487848
	9291	35x40	19	0.51	c23	Isolated
	9249	50	25	0.5	?20	Isolated
	9247	40	23	0.575	c20	Isolated
	9252	42	25	0.59	-	Isolated

E. Size 2.0 x 2.2 m. Area 4.4 sq m. Av depth 23. Av diam 42. Av PPF 0.54.

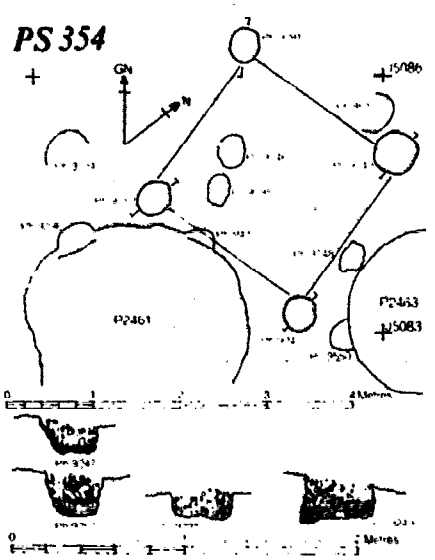
This post structure is slightly trapezoidal in plan. It is probably an early structure, but appears to be aligned along Road ?5, being adjacent to and on the same alignment as PS355.

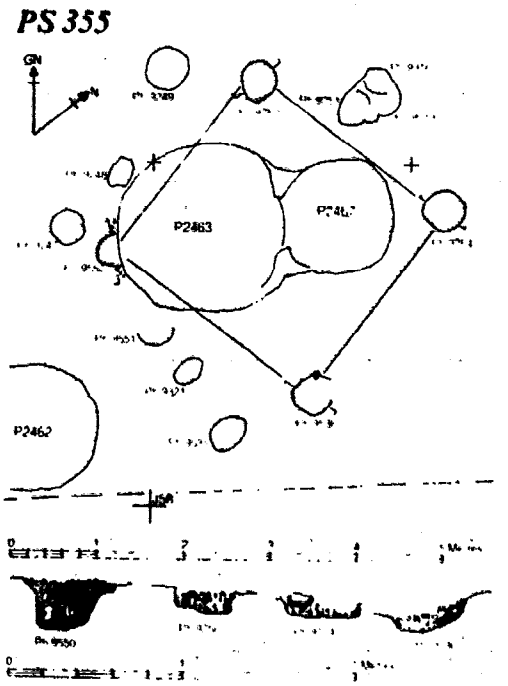
1985

PS355	Ph No	Diam	Depth	PPF	Void	J515832
	9250	40x50	15	0.33	c26	Isolated
	9254	48	14	0.29	23	Isolated
	9536	48	21	0.44	22	Isolated
	9550	38	31	0.82	?15	Probably cut by P2463

E. Size 2.6 x 2.8 m. Area 7.28 sq m. Av depth 20. Av diam 45. Av PPF 0.47.

P2467 is wholly within the area of the structure (and is also cut by P2463) and could possibly have been contemporary with the structure.





1983

PS356	Ph No	Diam	Depth	PPF	Void	G884714
	8714	50	18	0.36	20	Isolated
	8679	48	14	0.29	25	Cuts P2213
	8681	48	16	0.33	22	Isolated

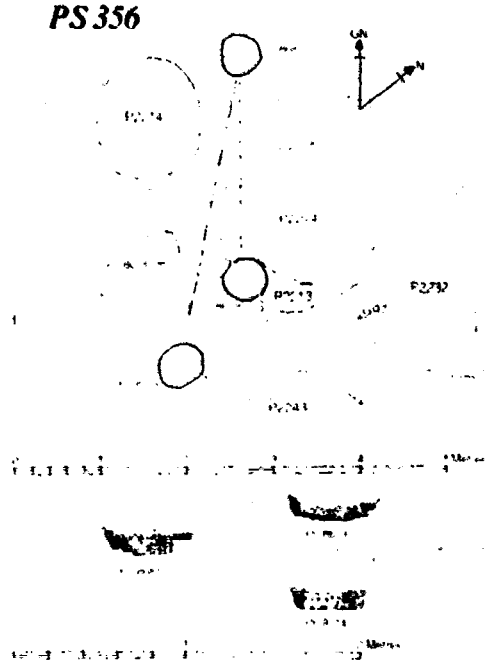
L(E). Size 2.6 or 3.7 m. Area -. Av depth 16. Av diam 48. Av PPF 0.33.

Ph 8681 could form a two-post structure with either ph 8679 or ph 8714. Both are very similar to ph 8681. It is possible a fourth post-hole has been destroyed by one of the surrounding pits, which could have formed a second two-post structure with one of them.

The shorter pairing with ph 8679, rather than 8714, is probably more acceptable.

The section drawing of ph 8681 would appear not to have had all the packing excavated when drawn.

PS356



1983

PS357	Ph No	Diam	Depth	PPF	Void	G734685
	8641	42	8[14]	0.19[0.33]	-	Rel. to P2202 uncertain
	8642	50	15	0.3	-	Isolated

L(E). Size 3.4 x - m. Area -. Av depth 14.5. Av diam 46. Av PPF 0.25 [0.315].

This pair of posts could stand alone as a two-post structure, but it would be possible for it to be half of a four-post structure, of which the southern post-holes had been destroyed by P2200 and P2201.

Ph 8641 is much shallower in section than plan; this may be a result of overcutting the base, but this is not absolutely clear.

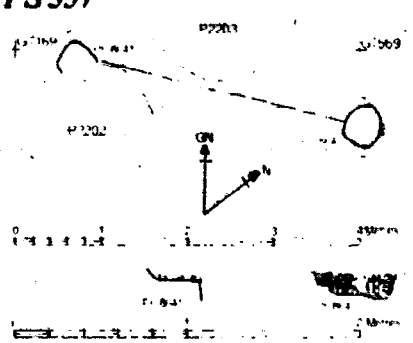
1983

PS358	Ph No	Diam	Depth	PPF	Void	G770608
	8647	38	11	0.29	-	Isolated
	8634	42	13	0.31	-	Isolated

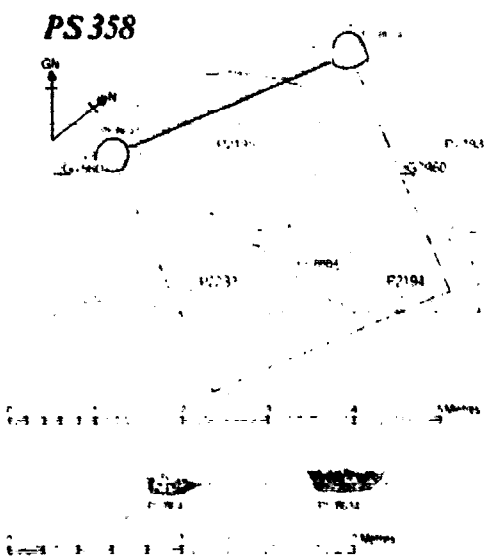
L(E). Size 3.0 x - m. Area -. Av depth 12. Av diam 40. Av PPF 0.3.

This two-post structure could be the northern half of a four-post structure, of which one of the southern post-holes has been destroyed by P2194 and the other remains under the baulk (or destroyed by P2233 possibly).

PS357



PS358



1983

PS359	Ph No	Diam	Depth	PPF	Void	F: G551575; H: G555575
Early - F						
	8751	38	62	1.63	-	Cut by ph 8742
	8765	42	64	1.52	-	Rel. to layers and ph 8727 lost
	8665	43	60	1.4	-	Isolated
Late - H						
	8742	66	52	0.79	-	Cuts ph 8751
	8727	46	49	1.06	27	Cuts layers 902 and 885; rel. to ph 8765 lost
	8772	52	55	1.06	c25	Cuts ph 8684
	8623	60	40	0.66	-	Cuts layers 877, 885 and 866

F → H. Size: F 3.1 x 2.8 m, H 3.1 x 3.5 m. Area: F 8.68, H 10.85.
Av depth: F 62, H 49. Av diam: F 41, H 56. Av PPF: F 1.52, H 0.88.

PS359A is the earlier structure, as ph 8751 is clearly cut by ph 8742, and ph 8765 is probably cut by ph 8727.

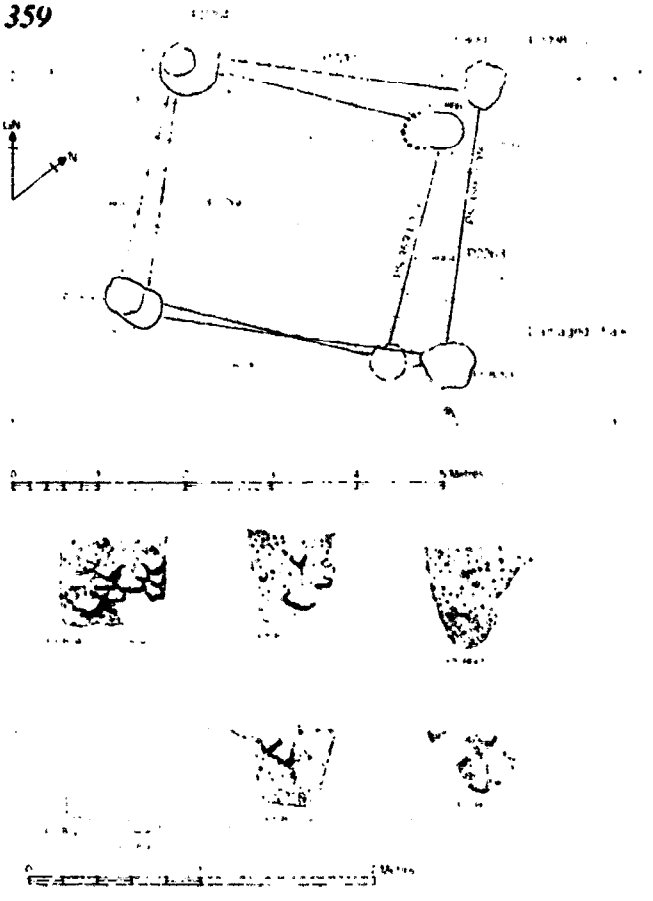
All the post-holes of PS359B have distinctive packing of flint nodules and chalk blocks.

Ph 8623 may not have been fully excavated, as it has an odd profile. The chalk in this area was very root-disturbed and it appears the fourth post-hole for A has been missed as a result.

No voids are preserved in the early structure, but all the post-hole bases measured c 25-30 cm, which would give a rough idea of post size.

Stratigraphic phase Ff.

PS 359



1983

PS362	Ph No	Diam	Depth	PPF	Void	G632753
	8820	30	33	1.1	-	Cuts F135. Below layers 1009/911
	8864	32x42	39	1.05	-	Cuts F135 and ph 8875. Below layers 1009/911
	8831	32	36	1.13	-	Cuts F135. Below layers 1009/911

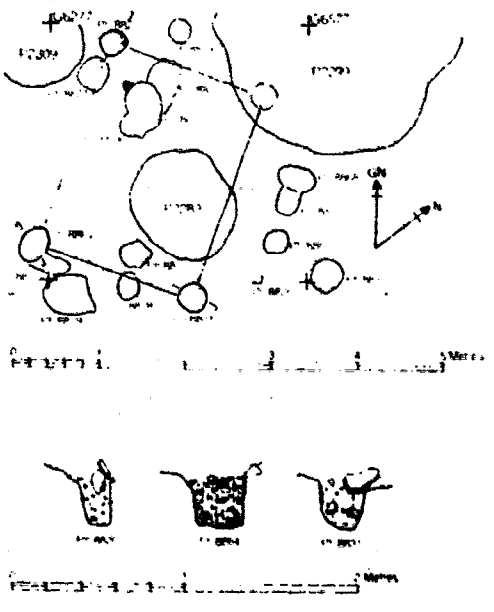
F. Size 1.9 x 2.5 m. Area 4.75 sq m. Av depth 36. Av diam 33. Av PPF 1.09.

The fourth post-hole was destroyed by P2299.

These post-holes are cut in the base of the quarry hollow F135 and represent some of the earliest activity in the quarry hollow. Although the post-holes are very similar, the difference in length of sides makes it slightly dubious, especially as the fourth post-hole is presumed to be destroyed by P2299.

Stratigraphic phase Ff.

PS362



1980

PS363	Ph No	Diam	Depth	PPF	Void		M935644
L	6686	24x36	55	1.8	15		Cuts ph 6687
E	6687	48	49	1.02	-		Cut by ph 6686
E	6675A	47	68	1.45	-	)	Cuts P1569
L	6675B	-(47)	73	-(1.55)	-	)	

L(F). Size 2 m. Av depth: E 59, L 64. Av diam 42, E 48, L 39. Av PPF 1.42, E 1.24, L 1.68.

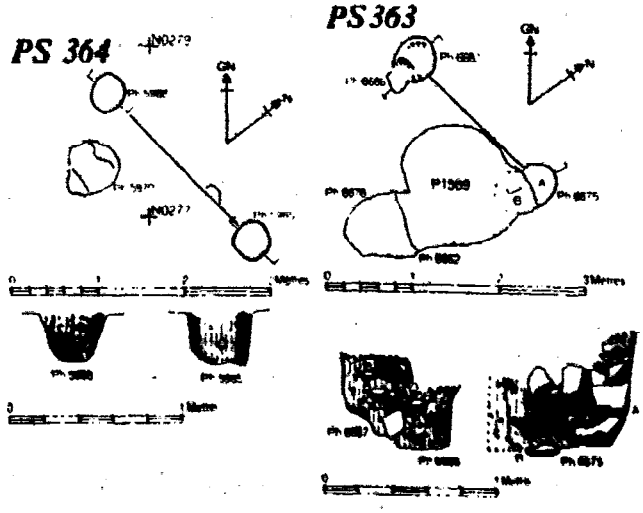
This two-post structure is of two phases, with the southerly post-holes being the later. Ph 6675 initially looks like a single post-hole but a comparison of its size in section to the plan shows that it must be two intercutting post-holes.

1980

PS364	Ph No	Diam	Depth	PPF	Void	N024775
	5988	44	29	0.66	-	Isolated
	5965	44	32	0.73	21	Isolated

L(E). Size 2.4 x - m. Area -. Av depth 30.5. Av diam 44. Av PPF 0.69.

This structure is quite isolated from many other features and is best interpreted as a two-post structure.



1980

PS365	Ph No	Diam	Depth	PPF	Void	M868704
	6260	80	32	0.4	[40]32	Cuts ph 6261
	6266	77	26	0.34	-	Cuts phs 6265, 6862 and ?ph 6264

L(G). Size 2.2 m. Av depth 29. Av diam 78.5. Av PPF 0.37.

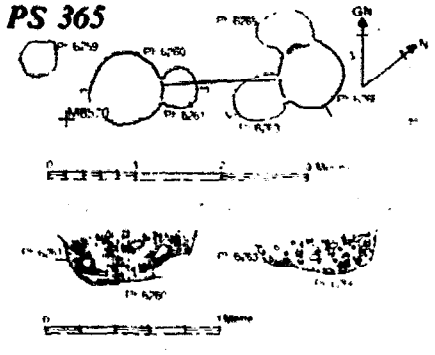
Though there are a number of other post-holes in the area, these two form a convincing pair and do not appear to be associated with any of the others.

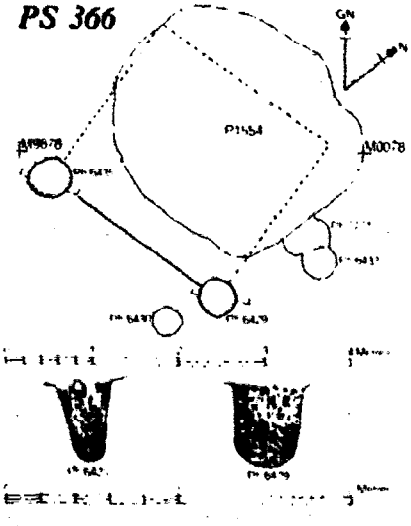
1980

PS366	Ph No	Diam	Depth	PPF	Void	M974770
	6435	50	52	1.04	(30)	Isolated
	6429	44	50	1.14	25(26)	Isolated

L/F. Size 2.4 x - m. Area -. Av depth 51. Av diam 47. Av PPF 1.09.

These two post-holes form a convincing pair, but it would just be possible for them to form half of a type F structure, the northern post-holes having been cut away by P1554. However one would have possibly expected to see remains of the northernmost post-hole in the edge of the pit.





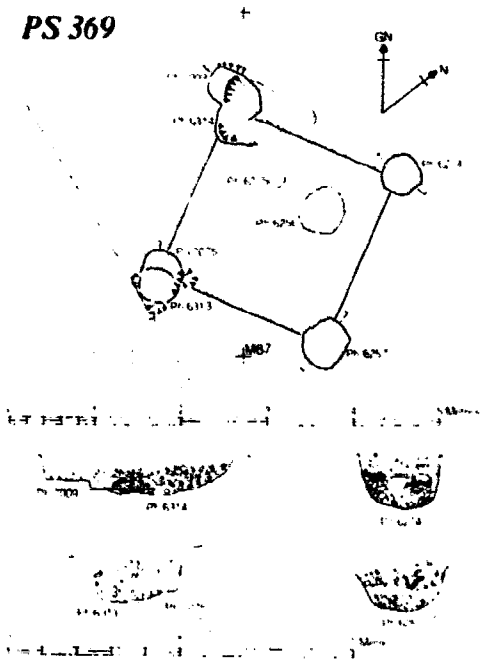
1980

PS369	Ph No	Diam	Depth	PPF	Void	M804715
	6257	50x55	29[35]	[0.67]	-	Isolated
	6274	49	33	0.67	16 or 25	Isolated
	6314	c60	28[43]	[0.72]	(28)	Cuts ph 7009
	6313	46	34	0.74	-	Rel. to ph 7075 unclear

E. Size 2.1 x 2.2 m. Area 4.62 sq m. Av depth 36. Av diam 52. Av PPF 0.7.

The plan of ph 6314 is confused by a marling trench and the precise shape and size is difficult to define. Much or all of the fill shown in section is probably marling slot, as from the depth indicated on the plan, the section is incomplete.

The void size of ph 6274 is uncertain, as it is not clear whether the two large chalk blocks are in situ packing or collapsed into the post void.



1985

PS373	Ph No	Diam	Depth	PPF	Void	K004769
	9391	62	72	1.16	[38x45]30	Cut by P2318. Below layer 1376; cuts layer 1329
	9341	55x64	74	1.23	[26x40]37	Cut by ph 8963; void cuts layer 1386 but partly sealed by layer 1386
	9401	52	73	1.4	(37)23,32	Below layer 1362; cut by ph 8978

H. Size 3.3 x 3.4 m. Area 11.22 sq m. Av depth 73. Av diam 58. Av PPF 1.27.

The fourth post-hole has been destroyed by P2377. These three post-holes so clearly belong to the same structure both from their relationship in plan and the similarity of the post-holes to one another in size, shape and fill, that the discrepancy in the relationships to the stratigraphy must be regarded as human error/misinterpretation. Presumably what has happened is that some of the voids appeared higher in the stratigraphy from overlying silts collapsing into them, thus initially giving the impression that the post-hole was cut from this level. This is probably the case with both ph 9391 and ph 9341. The structure probably belongs to phase Ef and F218 may be contemporary. It may have continued in use accounting for the visibility of the voids at a higher level. However if it continued in use when layer 1386 was laid and PS340 was built, these two structures would be virtually touching at one corner. However since there was an early phase of PS340 in phase f the possibility of them being contemporary remains.

It is possible a small daub hearth F218 0.55 m in diameter to the north-west of the structure was contemporary. It had been cut by PS340, whilst the chalk spread (1386) butted up to it.

P2367 lies wholly within the structure but could only be contemporary if the structure continued in use into phase h. This is by no means clear, being dependent on just how close one structure could be to another. One interpretation of the posts being visible through the later chalk spread is that the foundation posts were left to rot in situ whilst the superstructure had been moved to another position/reused/or demolished.

1985

PS374	Ph No	Diam	Depth	PPF	Void	J995697
	9524	70x82	78	1.02	?42	Below layer 1382; cuts layer 1383
	9546	64x70	75	1.12	?35	Below layers 1382, 1402; cuts P2321
	9545	60x64	79	1.27	?25	Below layer 1383
	9541)	54x66	62	1.03	-	Below layer 1382; cut by ph 9553
	)					
	9565)	50	80	1.6	?40	Ph 9541 cuts ph 9565

Fourth corner post probably missed in base of G271 at J974706

K. Size 2.9 x 2.9 m. Area 8.41 sq m. Av depth 75. Av diam 63. Av PPF 1.11.

These post-holes are so similar in size, shape and fill, which is a very distinctive chalk and flint rubble packing deliberately infilling them, that I am confident this is a five-post structure of which the north-west corner post-hole remained unobserved. A post-hole filled with rammed chalk is notoriously difficult to see and the area being in the base of G271 could have been sufficiently weathered in antiquity for weathered puddled chalk to be compacted over the top of the post-hole and obscure it. I think this is a better explanation, than to create a bizarre triangular structure out of the available post-holes. It is a substantial structure and though no voids properly survive, the post-hole bases of 350-400 mm perhaps give some indication of post size. The central post-hole could have supported a raised floor.

There are two contemporary post-holes ph 9555 and ph 9557, the former lying 1 m to the south of the south-west corner and the latter 1 m east of the south-east corner. Both are shallower than the post-holes of the structure but have a similar chalk fill and it is possible they relate to the post structure. It is possible they provided support for outside steps to an upper floor.

The structure is assigned to stratigraphic phase Ef1.

1985

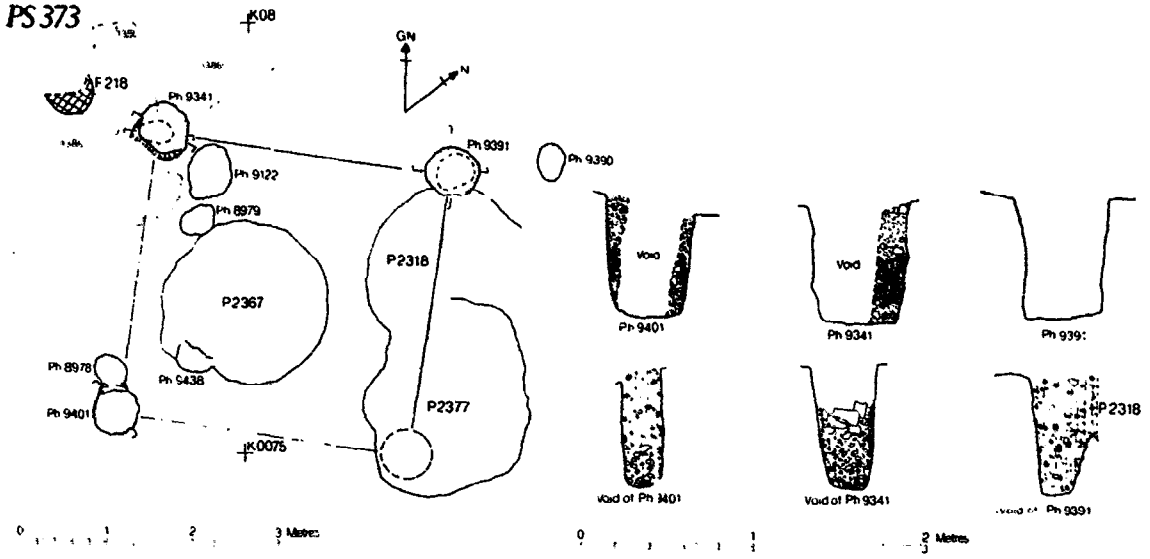
PS375	Ph No	Diam	Depth	PPF	Void	D643050
	9330	80x70	55	0.73	[32x16] (F250)	Cuts layers 1456, 1463, P2478; cut by F250
	9331	38x50	44	1.0	?25	Cut by F250
	F250	1.2x 0.1m	24 → 34	-	all void	Below layer 1453; cuts layer 1463 and phs 9330 and 9331

L(H). Size 1.6 x - m. Area -. Av depth 49.5. Av diam 60. Av PPF 0.87.

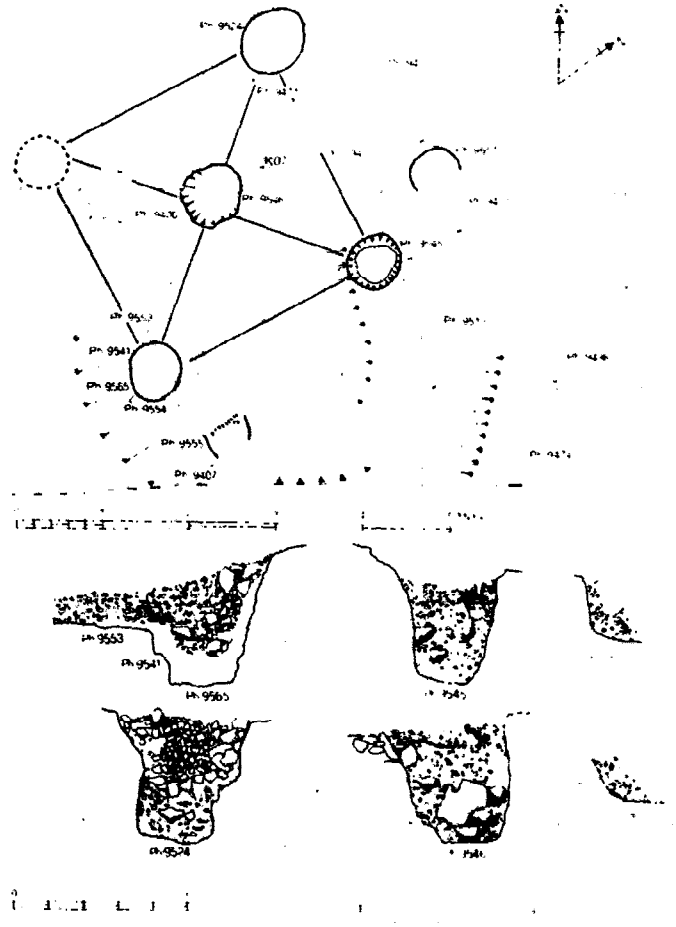
This two-post structure is unusual in that the post-holes are joined by a linear slot F250. One end of F250 appears to consist of a rectangular timber 32 x 16 cm, that has been set in ph 9330, and has been packed around with a chalky silt and large chalk blocks up to 30 cm size. At the opposite end in the top of ph 9331 is a void c 25 cm wide. The lower part of the post-hole fill is chalky silt and chalk blocks. These two voids are 24-34 cm deep. Joining these is a narrow slot 10 cm wide widening slightly at its north end and measuring 1.2 m long. This is only c 3 cm deep. The whole of F250 including the post voids is filled with burnt occupation material especially large quantities of charcoal as well as daub and burnt chalk. Packed along the west edge are chalk blocks which partly seal the packing of ph 9330. On the east side layer 1456 (from CS52) was still exposed and served as a contemporary surface. The short row of stake-holes running south-east from ph 9330 may have been related to this structure. The evidence suggests the structure formed some sort of frame having two uprights joined by a plank at ground level and so presumably having a timber across the top. This could be interpreted as the door surviving from a circular structure; however there is no further evidence suggestive of a circular structure, so some other function is perhaps more likely.

It is the latest structure to occur in the stratigraphy in the 1984-85 area, belonging to phase E1.

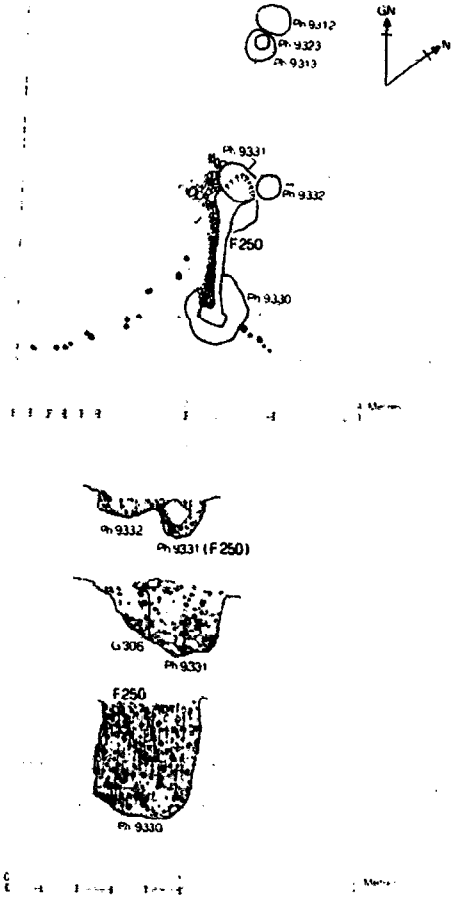
PS 373



PS 374



PS 375



1984/5

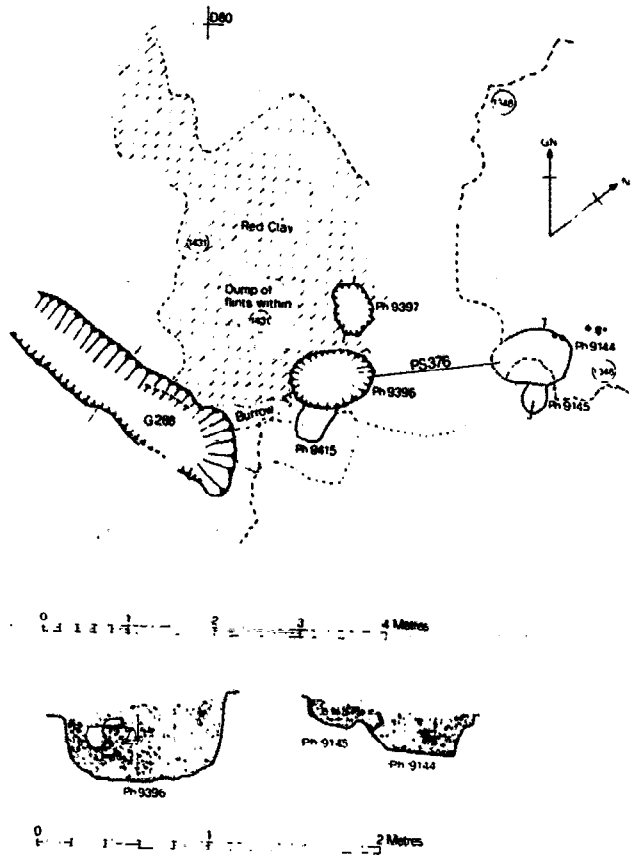
PS376	Ph No	Diam	Depth	PPF	Void	J827960
L	9396	68x96	52	0.63	30	Cuts ph 9415 and layer 1431
L	9144	64x82	24	0.33	20	?Cuts ph 9145; below layers 1342, 1348
E	9145	28x34	14	0.45	-	Below layer 1342; ?cut by ph 9144
E	9415	38x40	18	0.46	-	Cuts layer 1342; cut by ph 9396

L(H). Size 2.4 x - m. Area -. Av depth: L 38, E 16. Av diam: L 78, E 34. Av PPF: L 0.48, E 0.46.

This two-post structure is formed of two large post-holes that are set, it appears, just inside the entrance of GC24. This suggests the possibility that they held gateposts at the entrance of the enclosure. Both post-holes have smaller post-holes protruding at the front in a similar manner to be seen in the doorposts of circular structures. Although there is no evidence to suggest the presence of a circular structure (though not to be ruled out altogether), this gate may have had the same sort of construction as doorposts. There is a hint from the plans that layer 1348 was laid up to the post of ph 9144 leaving the outline of the post void in plan. Thus this may have been a contemporary chalk floor.

This structure is assigned to stratigraphic phase Eh.

PS376


D80
Red Clay
Dump of flints within hedge
Ph 9397
PS376
Ph 9396
Ph 9144
Ph 9145
G288
Burrow
Ph 9415
4 Metres
Ph 9396
Ph 9145
Ph 9144
2 Metres

1985

PS377	Ph No	Diam	Depth *	Depth +	PPF	Void	K001692
	9400	52x62	66	82	1.16	25 or 40	Cuts layer 1402; cut by G271
	9518)			41		[44]	Cuts layer 1402
	9554)	70x90	28		0.35		Below layer 1402
	9512	60x80	32	50	0.46	[28x34]	Void cuts layer 1402
	9471	80	20	57	0.25	[44]	Void cuts layer 1402
	9472	60	24	53	0.4	[26]	Void cuts layer 1402
	9498)	50x66		38		c35?	Cuts layer 1402
	9553)	58	22		0.38		

* = phase f1
+ = phase f2

H. Size 2.6 x 2.8 m. Area 7.28 sq m. Av depth: * 32, + 53.5. Av diam 64. Av PPF 0.44.

This structure is constructed on the base of quarry hollow F223, where it replaces PS374. The hearth that sealed ph 9546 is probably contemporary with the first phase of this structure. Ph 9553 which occurs part way along its east wall may have formed part of a door frame or been a structural support for an internal division or stairway. During the use of the building a thick layer of chalk was deposited inside and outside the structure (1402, 1382) providing a new chalk floor. The fact that the chalk occurred both inside and outside right up to the posts, as the post voids are clearly preserved cutting through layer 1382, and that no evidence of a wall survives, suggests this structure may have been open on the ground floor. Two well preserved hearths belong to this second phase, F221 and F222, suggesting some sort of domestic activity - possibly a cooking area sheltered by a roof or upper floor but with the sides of the building open at ground level. In view of the size of the posts, an upper storey seems very likely. A raised upper storey would be very suitable for storing agricultural produce. It is possible the activity on the ground floor was connected with preparing grain for storage or after storage for subsequent use. If the sides were open the two possible two-posters (phs 9497 and 9516, phs 9510 and 9517) could be contemporary.

At the north-east corner ph 9472 is contemporary the post continuing from phase 1 to 2, though later in the building's use it was removed and the hole against ph 9471 post was packed with flints. This post was presumably associated with some internal structure.

PS377 is contemporary with PS378, which is discussed below, and ph 9407 (all the post voids continuing in use from phase 1 to 2).

Ph 9407 could be regarded as being an integral part of PS377 perhaps being part of an exterior staircase, but it could alternatively be the corner post of another four-post structure, most of which is outside the area of excavation.

The PPF is based on the original post-hole size in f1 phase. The depths in f1 and f2 are given, but the f2 depth is the void only.

Ph 9471 and ph 9472 - is in fact one post pit with two voids.

Ph 9518 is the void of ph 9554.

Ph 9498 and ph 9553 are almost certainly the same post-hole.

1985

PS378	Ph No	Diam	Depth *	Depth +	PPF	Void	K016704
	9402	56x65	46	68	0.76	[34x40]	Void cuts layer 1402
	9470	56x62	66	83	1.12	[33x38]	Void cuts layer 1402

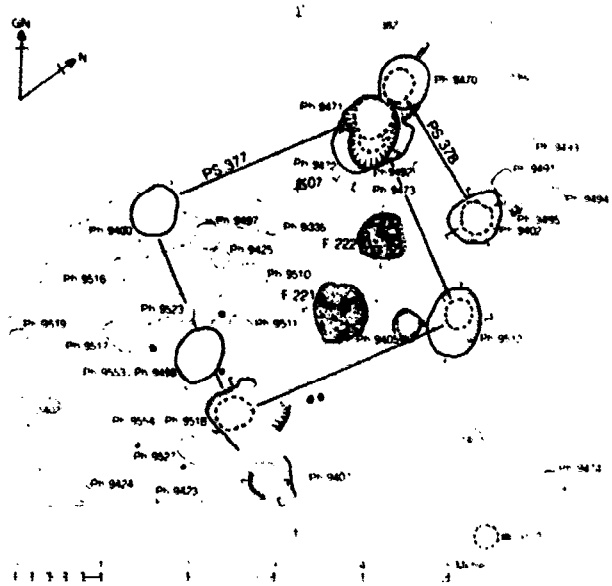
* = f1
+ = f2

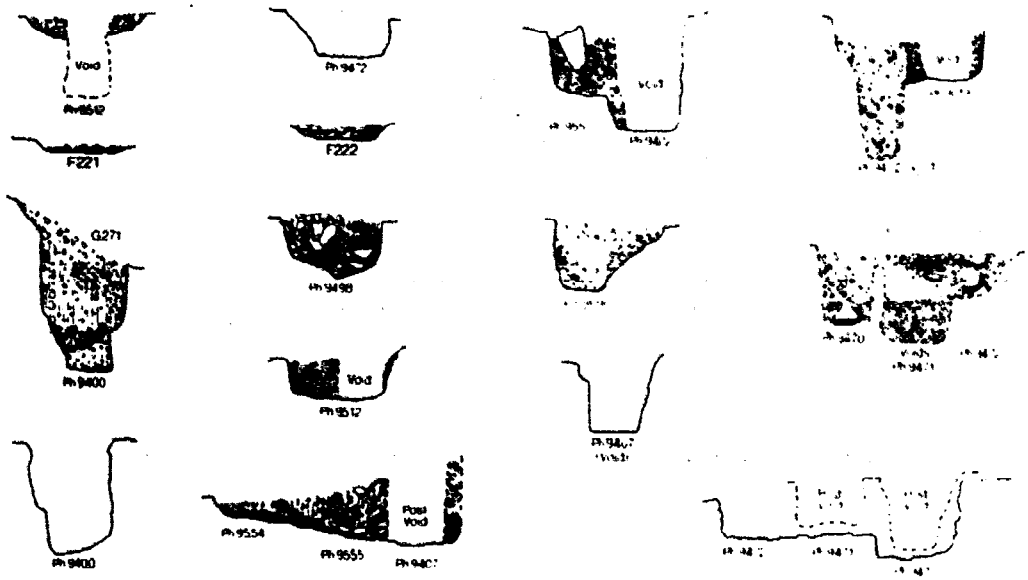
L(H). Size 1.8 x - m. Area -. Av depth * 56. Av diam 60. Av PPF 0.94.

This structure continues in use from phase Ef1 to Ef2 and runs roughly parallel to the east wall of PS377, though slightly diverging. It can be regarded as an independent two-post structure, or as being integral with PS377. It could possibly represent some sort of a porch structure or outer staircase; unfortunately though these structures are very well preserved at foundation level, discussion of the superstructure mus. remain speculative.

The post-hole depths are given for phase f1 and f2; however the latter is of the void only, whilst the post-hole itself only occurs at the lower level.

PS377&378





1978-86

PS379	Ph No	Diam	Depth	PPF	Void	Q082881
	9857/ P1148	68x90	66	0.84	-	Cuts layer 549
	3661	70	67	0.96	[30]	Cuts layer 549
	9902	60	50	0.83	-	Rels lost; probably cut by ph 3661
	9992	?c60	58	0.97	-	Cuts P1137
	3656	62x80	63	0.89	[33x36]Δ	Cuts layers 549 and 551
	3655/ 3677	40	38(void 50)	0.95	[32]	Cuts layer 551 (?packing below layer 551)
	3689	78x84	29	0.36	20	Below layer 551; cuts P1143
	3680	60x87	55	0.74	?30	Below layer 551; cuts P1147
	3671	45	55	1.22	-	Below layer 551; cut by ph 3702
	3702	72	42(51)	(0.71)	30	Below layer 551; cuts ph 3671

K. Size 3.7 x 3.7 m. Area 13.69 sq m. Av depth 54. Av diam 65. Av PPF 0.88.

This structure was initially only recognized as a two-post structure (phs 9857 and 3661) because the other post-holes were not perceived as contemporary. Because of the complications of the stratigraphy (discussed under the stratigraphic sequence) the relationships of the southern post-holes to the stratigraphy are not clear cut. It is probable the southern post-holes cut the lower silt (layer 551) and were sealed by the upper part of it (renumbered layer 547a). Because the silts were removed together, this means the upper parts of some of the post-holes may have been removed: ph 3689 is particularly shallow compared to the others.

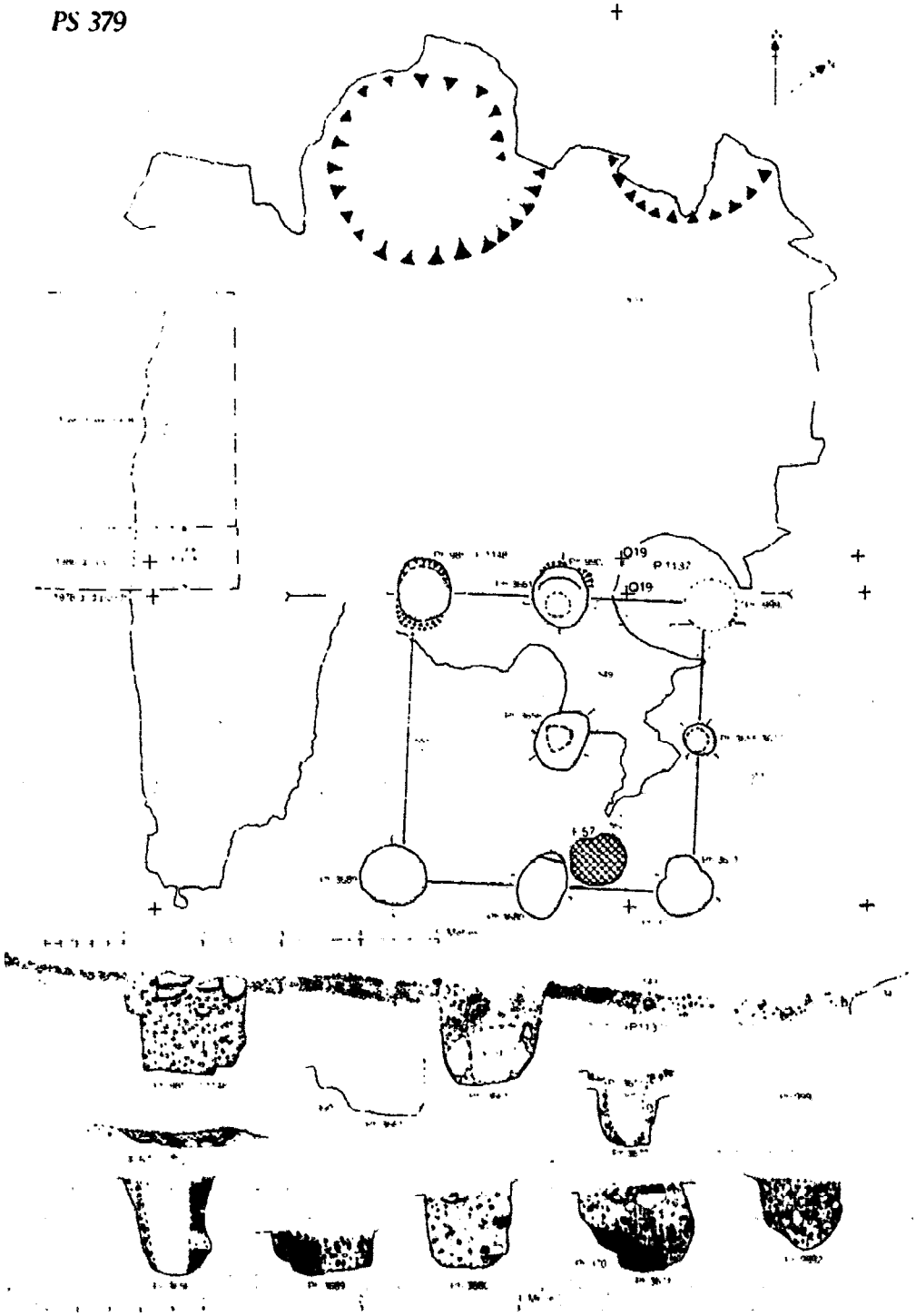
Ph 9992 was not recognized on site at all, but was subsequently recognized in the section of P1137 where it had been drawn without being recognized as a post-hole: it is probably not a half section but a segment across the southern edge of the post-hole.

The structure is basically a seven-post structure, possibly of two phases, as the southern row of post-holes appears to be recut and also ph 3661 on the north side.

Halfway along the eastern side and apparently contemporary is a smaller ph 3655/3677. It seems unlikely to be part of the main timber framework, but may have had some other structural function such as forming a partition, or supporting wattlework.

The contemporary ground surface is layer 549, which is largely confined to the northern half of the structure's interior and is continuous with layer 1613 outside to the north. The surfacings of Road 6 (layers 552 and 508) form one continuous resurfacing with layer 1613. This massive expanse of chalk roughly 6 x 6 m appears to be the

area faced onto by the structure and may have formed an area for unloading grain from carts and subsequent threshing. The lower part of the structure was probably open or partly so and the hearth F57 appears to be contemporary even though it is so close to one of the posts.



1986

PS380	Ph No	Diam	Depth	PPF	Void	Q090936
	9889) 9898)	77x85	78	0.96	40	
	9890	66x73	70	1.0	-	
	9893	85x1.05m	103	1.08	55	Packing below layer 1635; void cuts it
	9900	1.0x1.2m	77	0.7	45	Below layers 1629 and 1634
	9892	53x60	64	1.12	-	

K. Size 3.5 x 3.5 m. Area 12.25 sq m. Av depth 78. Av diam 82. Av PPF 0.97.

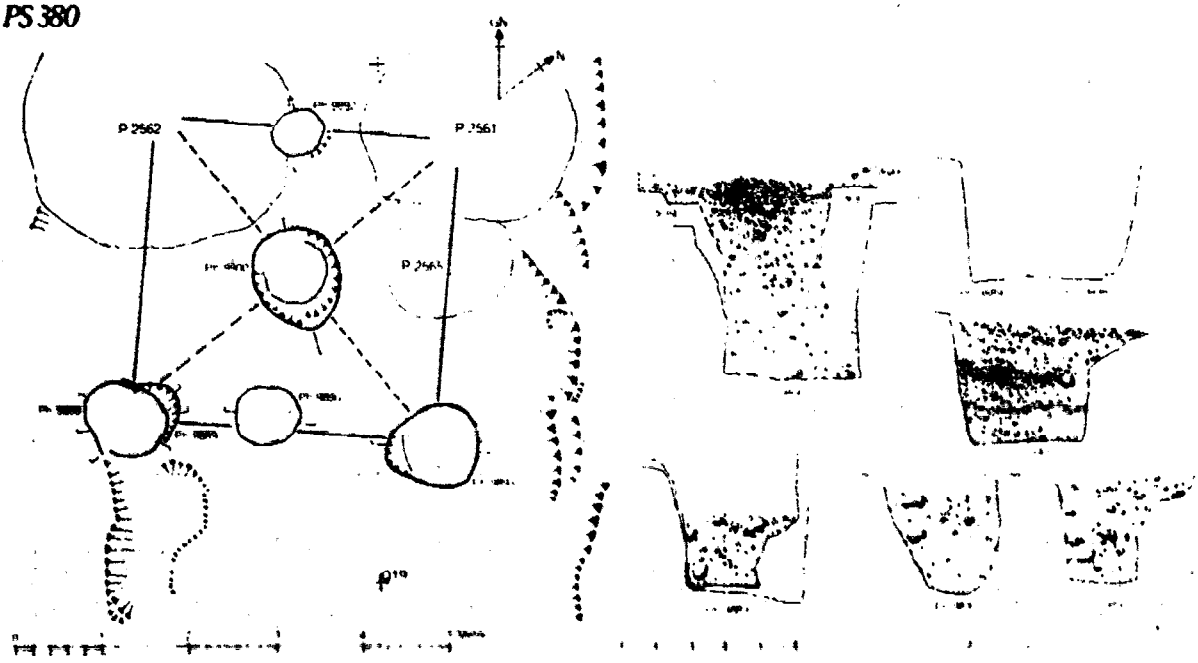
The two northern corner posts were destroyed by P2561 and P2562.

This is clearly a five-post structure, similar to PS335 and PS374. Only in this case there are two subsidiary post-holes along the north and south sides. In this respect it could be regarded as more like PS1, but that was clearly a six-post structure with an additional central post-hole of slightly different characteristics. In this structure the central post-hole is very similar to the corner post-holes, whilst the intermediate lateral post-holes are smaller.

The structure was cut from the level of the chalk natural in the base of quarry hollow F211, and either immediately after its construction, or during the use of the building a chalk spread (1635) was laid over the area and sealed the packing of the post-holes. It is assigned to phase G/H.

This structure is contemporary with the early phases of PS381, but the two are completely separate apparently facing in opposite directions (see PS381 discussion), with their associated working areas to the north for PS381 and to the south for PS380.

PS380



1986-87

PS381	Ph No	Diam	Depth	PPF	Void	K105011
Phase A - Late						
	9876	80	72	0.9	c52)	Packing integral part
	9827	92	87	0.95	c54)	of layer 1619/1637.
					)	Below layer 1631
	9879	74	70	0.95	-	Cuts layer 1632; below ?
	9882b (ph destroyed)	-	[50]	-	-	Post-hole destroyed by P2549
	9874	94	76	0.81	-	Cuts ph 9885 and layer 1632
	9886	88	54[60]	0.61	-	Cut by P2553. Rels to strat lost

B. Size 3.8 x 3.6 m. Area 13.68 sq m. Av depth 68. Av diam 86. Av PPF 0.84.

Depth of ph 9886 is from natural chalk surface, not from top of contemporary layers; may therefore be shallower than expected.

Phase B - Middle						
	9913	66	79	1.2	-	Cuts layer 1665
	9903	80	78	0.975	48	Cut by ph 9827; cuts ph 9881
	9895	80	44	0.55	-	Cut by ph 9879. ?Below layer 1632
	9882a	80	55	0.69	-	Cuts layer 1620; cut by P2549
	P2538	c75	30	0.4	-	Below layer 1550; cut by P2536, cuts ph 9885
	9884	c75	38	0.5	-	Below layer 1568; cuts layer 1620. Cut by P2553; cuts ph 9871

B. Size 3.6 x 3.6 m. Area 12.96 sq m. Av depth 54. Av diam 76. Av PPF 0.72.

Southern end narrows to 3 m.

Phase C - Early						
	9901	65	100	1.54	present	Cut by ph 9876
	9881	66	106	1.6	-	Cut by phs 9903 and 9827
	9885	70	106	1.5	present	Cut by P2536 and ph 9874. Rel to layers destroyed
	9871	60	78	1.3	-	Cut by ph 9884
	*9894	50	40	0.8	-	Below layer 1620; cuts layer 1632
	*9877	30	23	0.77		Cuts layer 1632; below layer 1623

H. Size 3.4 x 3.2 m. Area 10.88 sq m. Av depth 98. Av diam 65. Av PPF 1.485 (* not included).

Ph 9871 - depth from surface of natural, not layers.

* These post-holes, within the structure, are contemporary with this phase, but presumably not structural.

The plan of layer 1632 is clearly incomplete as the long section clearly shows it continuing to east and west.

PS381 has three phases, which can be distinguished by the numbers of recut post-holes, and can in some cases be firmly related to the stratigraphy. This is clearest with the northern groups of post-holes which were more carefully excavated and not disturbed by other features. The post-holes on the south-east had been partially destroyed by P2549 and P2553 and no real attempt was made to relate them to any associated stratigraphy. The post-holes on the south-west were better preserved but confused by P2536 and the remnants of P2538, which eventually turned out to be part of PS381B.

The earliest phase (C) is clearly a large four-post structure with deep post-holes; all are very similar in shape, size and profile. Their relationships to the stratigraphy has been destroyed by later post-holes, so it is not clear whether they were cut directly into the floor of the quarry hollow or after the accumulation of layer 1633. Either is possible, but it is also likely that chalk spread (1632) is contemporary with this phase and the other features cutting it. Ph 9894, which occurs halfway along the north side of PS381C, may be a structural feature (door/steps to upper storey) and ph 9877 within the structure cutting layer 1632 is quite small and presumably represents some internal feature. The fact that the chalk spread (1632) extends inside and outside the structure suggests the lower part of the building was open, but utilized in some way from the post-hole. The massive post-holes indicate a large structure and presumably there was an upper storey in the form of an enclosed building, probably some sort of store building.

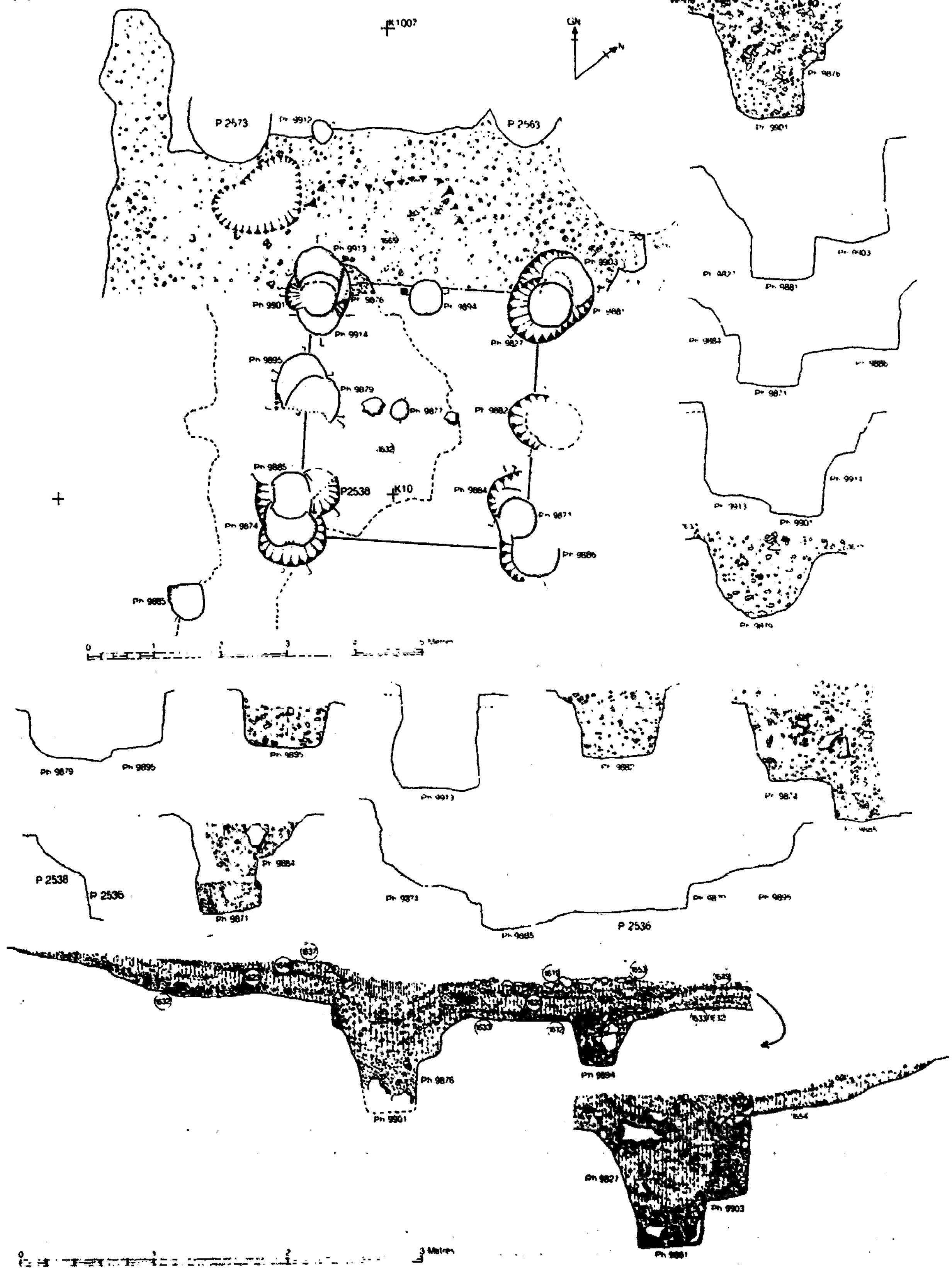
Following this phase the structure changes distinctly in plan in that it becomes a six-post structure and slightly larger in area. This could indicate a complete rebuild, but it is possible the building was just jacked up and the old (rotting) posts replaced with new and the building lowered again. This second phase (B) is contemporary with a chalk spread, layers 1665-1653, etc. This layer was examined in most detail on the north side where there were hollows worn into and through the chalk spread. This could indicate the entrance was on the north side.

Some of these contemporary chalk spreads extend to north and south on the west side and this seems to indicate the earliest surfacing along Road 6.

The final phase of the structure (A) is clearly contemporary with the chalk spread, layers 1619-1637. This layer was largely to the north of the structure, extending inside for a short distance. It consisted of large coarse chalk rubble close to the building, grading into the finer chalk of layer 1637 further away to the north-west. This again suggests the northern area was subjected to most wear - possibly this was the store building associated with activities in work area CS58: perhaps a granary for grain storage at top, lower area for storing equipment or preparation under cover (?grinding grain) with adjacent area with ovens and hearths for cooking, baking, etc.

It is contemporary at least in its early phases with PS380 to the south, which presumably faced onto the activity area to its south.

PS 381



K1007
GN
N
P 2573
P 2563
Ph 9913
Ph 9901
Ph 9914
Ph 9894
Ph 9895
Ph 9879
Ph 9882
Ph 9885
P2538
K10
Ph 9884
Ph 9874
Ph 9886
5 Metres
P 2538
P 2536
Ph 9871
Ph 9873
Ph 9876
Ph 9827
Ph 9903
Ph 9881
3 Metres

1986

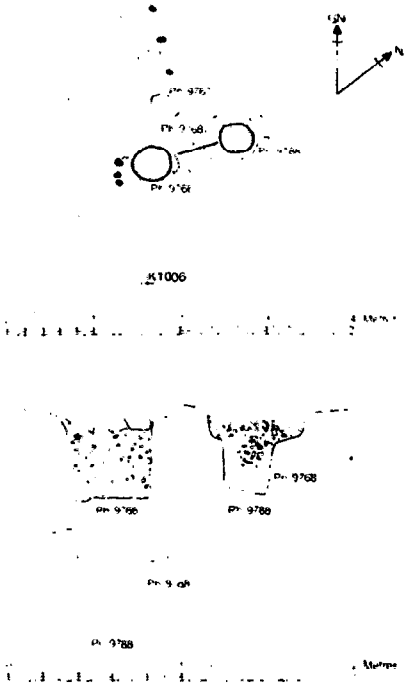
PS382	Ph No	Diam	Depth	PPF	Void	K106076
	9766	38x48	50	1.16	-	Cuts layer 1516
	9788	34x44	58	1.49	-	Rel to ph 9768 uncertain. Cuts layer 1516

L(F). Size 1.0 x - m. Area -. Av depth 54. Av diam 41. Av PPF 1.325.

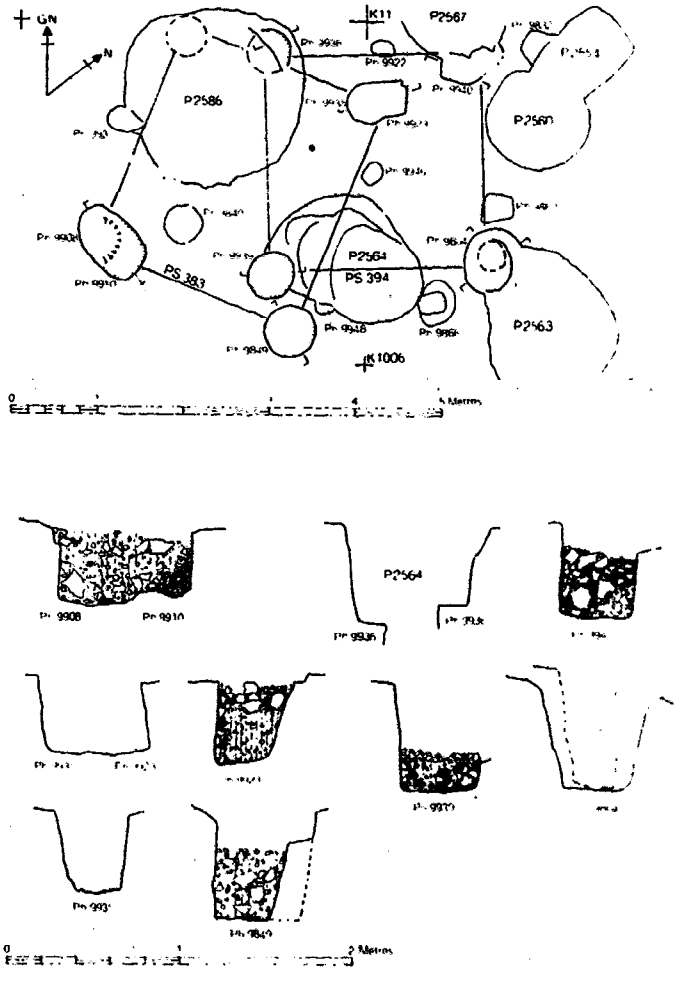
These two post-holes are fairly similar, and suggest the presence of a two-post structure. No post voids were visible, though the post-holes are quite large and deep for such a short structure.

It is assigned to stratigraphic phase D1 contemporary with CS54 to the south.

PS382



PS 383 & 394



1986

PS383	Ph No	Diam	Depth	PPF	Void	K084082
	9849	60	63	1.05	40	Cut by F278; ?cuts layer 1602
	9908	55	47	0.85	-	Cuts ph 9910; below layer 1645
	9910	59	40	0.68	-	Cut by ph 9908; below layers 1637 and 1641
	9923	40	50	1.25	30	Below layer 1640
	9935	48	48	1.0	-	Below layer 1640

H. Size 2.5 x 2.8 m. Area 7.0 sq m. Av depth 50. Av diam 52. Av PPF 0.966.

The fourth post-hole has been destroyed by P2586, although one may have expected part of it to survive in the edge of the pit. The section of ph 9849 does not tally with the plan and it seems likely the packing of the post-hole was removed in the backhalf and never seen by the supervisor, hence no record. The relationship of ph 9849 to layer 1602 is very tenuous, but if it does cut layer 1602 then PS383 is later than PS394 which it overlaps in plan; otherwise it is not possible to define the relationship.

Stratigraphic phase Dg-i. However only cp dates for post-holes are cp 1-3, though the structure clearly post-dates rampart 3, and must be equivalent to cp 6-7.

1987

PS394	Ph No	Diam	Depth	PPF	Void	K100083
	9939	55	63	1.15	25	Below layer 1602; cut by P2564
	9936	52	60	1.15	-	Cut by P2586
	9940	70	56	0.8	-	Below layer 1640; cut by P2567
	9864	66x55	70	1.15	30	Below layer 1601; cuts P2563

H. Size 2.5 x 2.5 m. Area 6.25 sq m. Av depth 62. Av diam 59.5. Av PPF 1.06.

These post-holes are all very similar, except that ph 9940 is distinctly wider than the rest. The chalk fill in the section of ph 9940 may be packing only as it is just a chord across the edge of the post-hole.

This structure overlaps in plan with PS383, but the relationship is unclear; it is possible that PS383 is the later of the two.

Stratigraphic phase Dg-i.

Pottery from one post-hole indicates cp 6/7.

1986

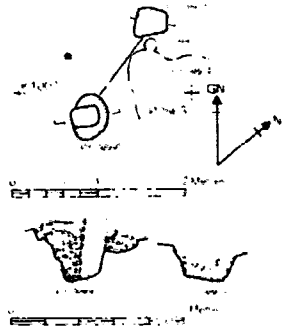
PS384	Ph No	Diam	Depth	PPF	Void	K112073
	9863	32x37	20	0.58	?10	Below layer 1601; cuts layer 1602
	9866	24x32	37	1.32	15	Below layer 1601; cuts layer 1602. Void cuts layer 1626

L(E). Size 1.4 x - m. Area -. Av depth 29. Av diam 28x34. Av PPF 0.63.

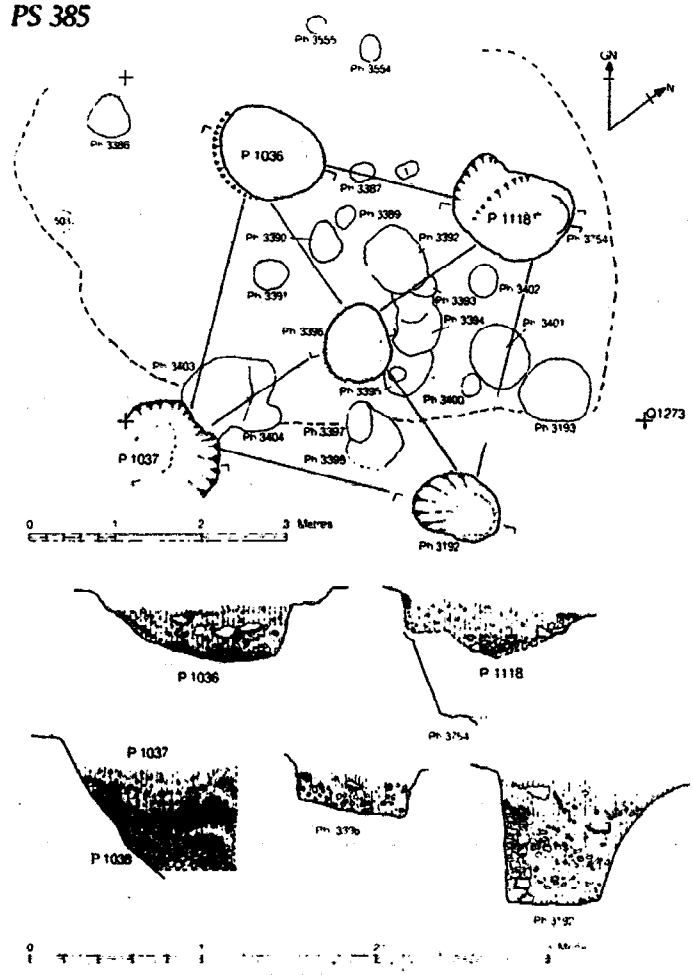
This small structure has distinctive rectangular post-holes: although these have the appearance of voids, this was not the case as ph 9866 had packing sealed by daub equivalent to layer 1626. This daub infilled a shallow circular depression encircling the post-hole 54 cm in diameter. The void was triangular, 15 cm long apparently being the wedge of a tree trunk.

This structure is within CS58, an open work area, and contemporary with it. It is assigned to stratigraphic phase Dj1.

PS 384



PS 385



1978

PS385	Ph No	Diam	Depth	PPF	Void	Q087741
	P1036	103x126	42[48]	0.42	-	Cuts layer 503; below layer 462
	P1118/ 3754	100x140	42)=c65-50) 70	0.58	-	Cuts layer 503; below layer 462
	3396	76x90	36	0.43	-	Cuts layer 503; below layer 462
	P1037	128	[80]	0.63	-	Cuts P1038; below layer 462
	3192	74x102	77	0.88	40	Below layer 393; cuts natural

K. Size 3.4 x 3.5 m. Area 11.9 sq m. Av depth 61. Av diam 104. Av PPF 0.59.

P1036 and P1118 were probably never fully excavated and so their complete depth and profile is not known. However directly below the east side of P1118 cutting the edge of the quarry hollow F60 was the base of a post-hole 3754, which is assumed to be the base of P1118. The two combined suggest a similar profile to ph 3192. The combination of the two suggests a total depth of c 65-70 cm. As P1036 was cut entirely in stratigraphy, no further evidence was obtained. It also is possible that ph 3396 was not fully excavated, though the central post-holes in type K structures are sometimes smaller or shallower. Therefore only the depths of the two southern post-holes can be regarded as correct.

The section of P1037 only just cuts across an edge and the full profile is not represented. Only a small amount of the upper fill has been caught in section, but this suggests the post-hole cut the pit.

Although the structure overlaps in area with PS466 and PS392, the relationships cannot be determined as no post-holes intercut. It seems likely that PS385 is the later structure, as some of the post-holes of PS466 appear to have been obscured, perhaps as a result of later occupation in the area (see PS466 for fuller discussion).

1987

PS386	Ph No	Diam	Depth	PPF	Void	K098187
	9924	-	-	-	-	Unex
	9970	47	86	1.7	-	Cuts layers 1913, 1694 and ?ph 9971
	9971	42	90	2.14	-	Cuts layers 1913, 1694; ?cut by ph 9970
	9976	60	80	1.33	-	Below layer 1913 and therefore ?cut by phs 9970 and 9971
	9972a	47	97	2.06	-	) a cuts b. Below layer
	9972b	49	85	1.73		) 1919; cuts layers 1913,
						) 1915
	9973	55	80	1.45	-	Partly sealed by)
						layers 1913/1914?) Inter-
	9977	54	73	1.35	-	Partly sealed by) rels
						layers 1913/1914?) not
	9980	44	75	1.7	-	Partly sealed by) visible
						layers 1913/1914?)
	9975	60	53	0.88	-	Below layers 1913/1914

K. Size 2.5 x 2.7 m. Area 6.75 sq m. Av depth 80. Av diam 51. Av PPF 1.6.

This is a five-post structure with a smaller central post-hole, not replaced like the others, which from the north-east and south-west complexes indicate three phases. Relationships between post-holes not visible - fills all very similar. However ph 9976 appears earliest in its group, as sealed by one of the earlier layers. Post-holes are all very distinctively deep and narrow with phs 9971, 9972a and 9980 forming a group in one phase and possibly phs 9976, 9972b and 9973 in another. Ph 9975 possibly went out of use in the final phase, as it appears to be covered by one of the later layers.

During most of its use a series of chalk spreads accumulated to the south (?main access route) and at a late stage PS388 and G321 and 323 possibly formed an enclosure round it. Also contemporary at one stage was hearth F345, G322, a couple of small post-holes and a possible two-post structure, PS387.

Contemporary with the later phases of the structure was an occupation deposit, layer 1913 - silt containing much charcoal, baked clay and other occupation debris. This had accumulated in and around the building, and there is some indication that it sealed the central post-hole. So this may have been removed in the later phases.

However it is possible this occupation and silt was reworked and redistributed over the area after the building had gone out of use. It seems to be quite common for the central post-hole not to be replaced during the life of a structure, presumably because it suffered less weathering compared to the outside posts and it may have been of less structural significance, as the central post-hole was often smaller than the others.

The presence of the hearth and occupation debris associated with this structure suggests it was, at least partly, used for some domestic activity.

The structure is assigned to stratigraphic phases Dq-i.

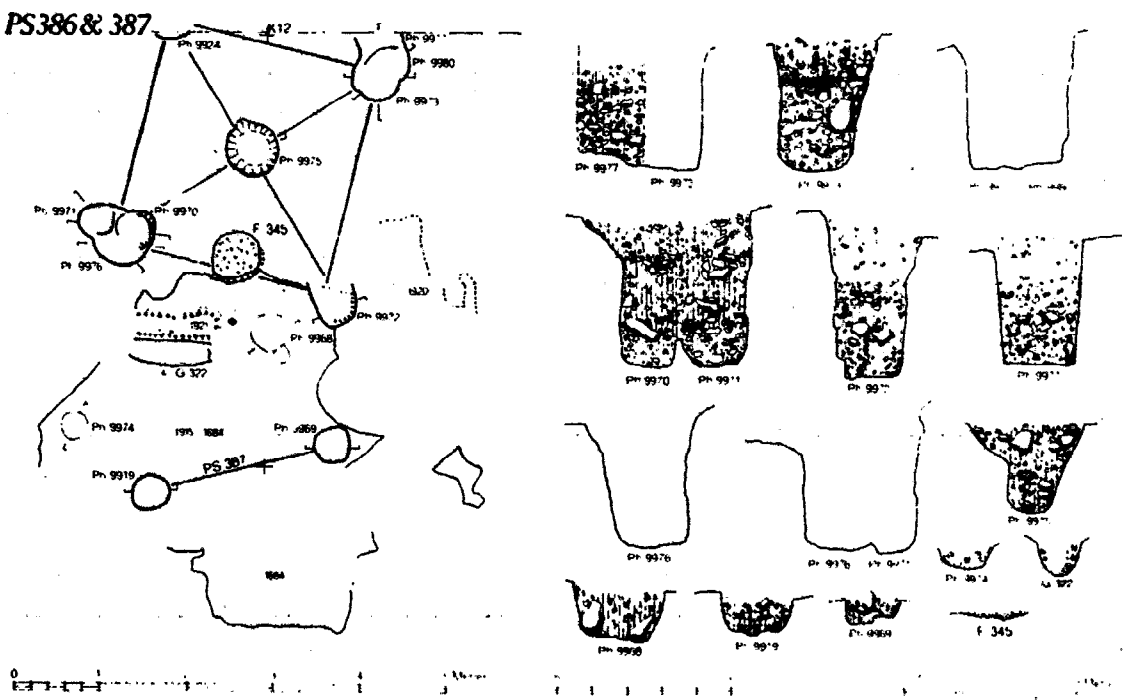
1987

PS387	Ph No	Diam	Depth	PPF	Void	K097149
	9919	39x44	24	0.59	-	Cuts layer 1684/1915
	9969	40x42	15	0.37	-	Cuts layer 1915/1684

L(E). Size 2.2 x - m. Area -. Av depth 19.5. Av diam 41. Av PPF 0.48.

These two post-holes cut the same layer and are contemporary with PS386, during one of its later phases. From their position, they may have been gateposts at an entrance to an enclosure round PS386. G323 could be contemporary, though its position in the stratigraphy is uncertain. They do not however particularly look like gateposts in the same way that PS388 does, though immediately north of PS388. Their function must be regarded as uncertain.

The structure is assigned to stratigraphic phase Dh-i.



1987

PS388	Ph No	Diam	Depth	PPF	Void		K098040
	9916	54	45	0.83	-	)	Post-holes were all
	9917	58	45	0.78	-	)	probably cut from level
	9918	68x76	45	0.625	25	)	of layer 1692 or 1675
	9921	58	41	0.71	-	)	and subsequent spreads
	9920	47	45	0.96	-	)	up to layer 1669/1917
	9867	60	62	1.03	*	)	accumulated around the posts. Sealed by layer 1664=1666=1667

L(H). Size 2.2 m, 2.0 m. Area -. Av depth 47. Av diam 58. Av PPF 0.82.

* Void probably existed, but not observed.

Post-holes for gate to enclosure.

This grouping of post-holes is very similar to some of those associated with gully complexes in DA85/DA84, which were interpreted as gateways into enclosures. It is possible these are contemporary with a whole series of chalk spreads and intervening silt layers and possibly contemporary with PS386 within the enclosure. It is likely that G321 running from the eastern group north-eastwards is contemporary, though the precise relationshiup of gully to stratigraphy was hard to define.

It is not clear whether all post-holes were in use simultaneously as all were visible in the stratigraphy at the same time, but in section the northern pair of posts cut the southern post-hole(s).

The structure is assigned to stratigraphic phase Dh-i.

1987

PS389	Ph No	Diam	Depth	PPF	Void	K143189
	9987	32x40	50[63]	1.4[1.75]	18	?Cut by QH (F272)
	9988	32→42	35[53]	0.95[1.4]	(20)	Cut by G321; below layer 1910

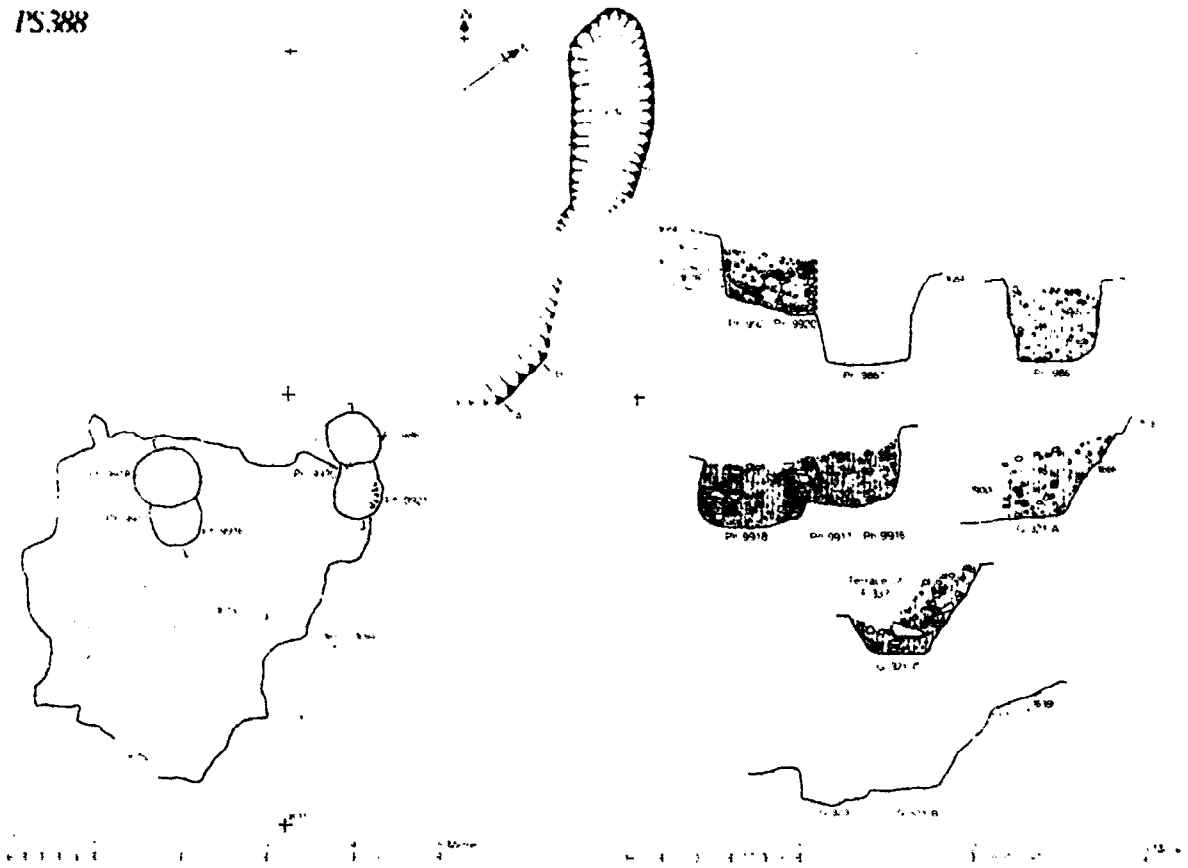
L/F. Size 1.6 x (1.6) m. Area (2.56 sq m). Av depth [58]. Av diam 39. Av PPF 1.575.

These two post-holes occur at the edge of quarry hollow F272 and apparently pre-date it (phase E). They could form just a two-post structure, but equally it is possible these are the remaining eastern post-holes of a type F four-post structure, the two westerly ones being destroyed by the quarry hollow F272.

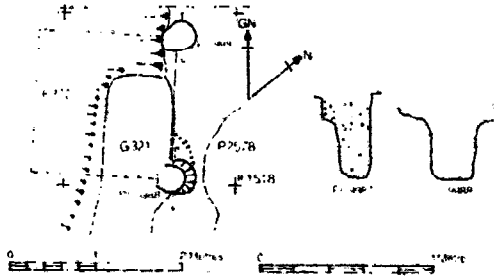
Ph 9988 has a funnel-shaped top so the diameter is much greater at the top.

It has been assigned to stratigraphic phase De, though it could belong to one of the preceding phases.

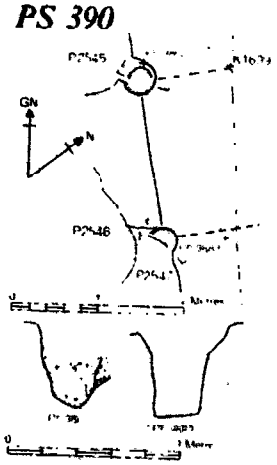
PS.388



PS 389



PS 390



1986

PS390	Ph No	Diam	Depth	PPF	Void	K151179
	9862	34	[55]50	1.5[1.6]	-	Below layer 1529
	9883	32	[63]55	1.7[1.97]	-	Below layer 1529; cut by P2547

F or L(F). Size 1.8 m. Area ?3.24 sq m. Av depth [59] or 52.5. Av diam 33. Av PPF 1.6 [1.79].

These two post-holes could either be a two-post structure of type L(F) or it is possible they formed half of a type F four-post structure of which the other two lie to the east below the unexcavated rampart layers.

Most of the fill of ph 9883 was loose soil disturbed by animal burrows, but there were the remnants of densely packed puddled chalk and small fragments around the sides as packing.

Both post-holes have probably both been slightly truncated by the quarry hollow. They have been assigned to stratigraphic phase De, though they could belong to one of the preceding phases.

1987

PS391	Ph No	Diam	Depth	PPF	Void	K172186
	9959	48	58	1.2	32	Below layer 1757 or 1751
	9960	48	58[62]	1.2	-	Below layer 1757 or 1751

L(H). Size 1.4 x -. Area -. Av diam 48. Av PPF 1.2.

The two post-holes are apparently contemporary, sealed by layer 1751 and cutting layers 1757, 1758. It seems likely that they form some sort of a pairing, but there is no evidence to suggest they were part of a large structure (sufficient chalk was exposed on either side to show up any other contemporary features, though P2578 could have removed some). Relationships in the site notebook state that the features were below layer 1757 - however this is unlikely.

It has been assigned to stratigraphic phase Dc.

The section drawing of ph 9959 shows the void only; it was surrounded by packing of large chalk blocks and flint nodules up to 0.25 m in a matrix of puddled chalk.

1978

PS392	Ph No	Diam	Depth	PPF	Void	Q100741
	3392	64x80	62	0.86	-	Cuts layer 503 and ph 3394. Below layer 462
	3193	72x82	66	0.86	?50	Cuts layer 503; below layer 393

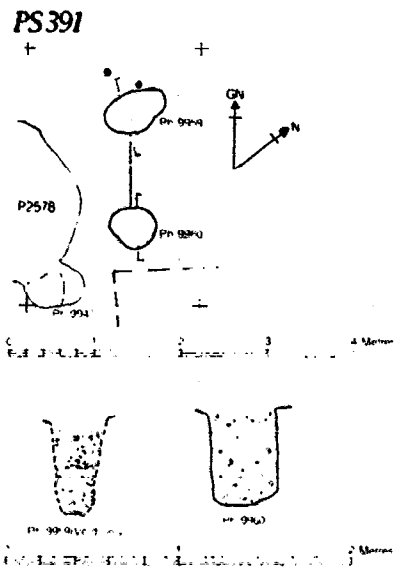
L(H). Size 2.5 x -. Area -. Av depth 64. Av diam 75. Av PPF 0.86.

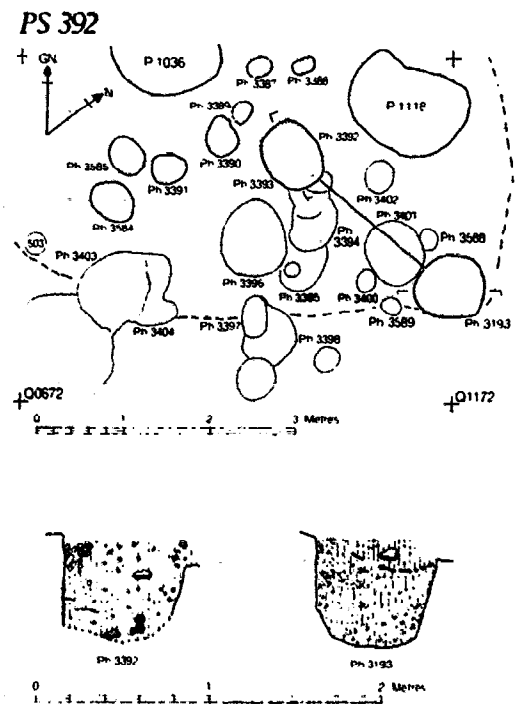
This two-post structure cuts the layer of chalk, 503, though ph 3193 was visible at the level of CS7/8, as it is largely cut into natural.

The base of ph 3392 was not absolutely clear (possibly because it was cut through into the underlying ocupation, layer 511).

Both post-holes are similar in size and fill and there are clearly no other post-holes with which they could form a four-post structure.

It post-dates PS466, but its relationship to PS385 cannot be determined.



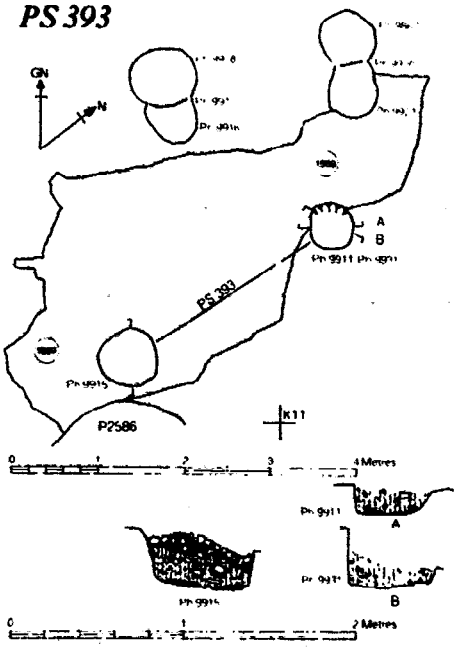


1987

PS393	Ph No	Diam	Depth	PPF	Void	K094115
	9915	68	36	0.53	-	Cuts layer 1669
	9911)	53	35	0.66	-	Cuts layer 1669
	9931)					

L(G). Size 2.8 x - m. Area -. Av diam 60. Av PPF 0.595.

These two post-holes both cut layer 1669 and were roughly on a level at the upper edge of the layer and partly cut into natural. They are similar in shape, but ph 9911 is slightly smaller in area. However the post-holes are isolated from any other features and may form a two-post structure. G323 may be contemporary though not necessarily directly related to the structure.



1982

PS395	Ph No	Diam	Depth	PPF	Void	M750677
	8419	55	53	0.96	22	?Below layer 745
	8511	60	55	0.92	31x28	Cuts layer 805. Below layer 771

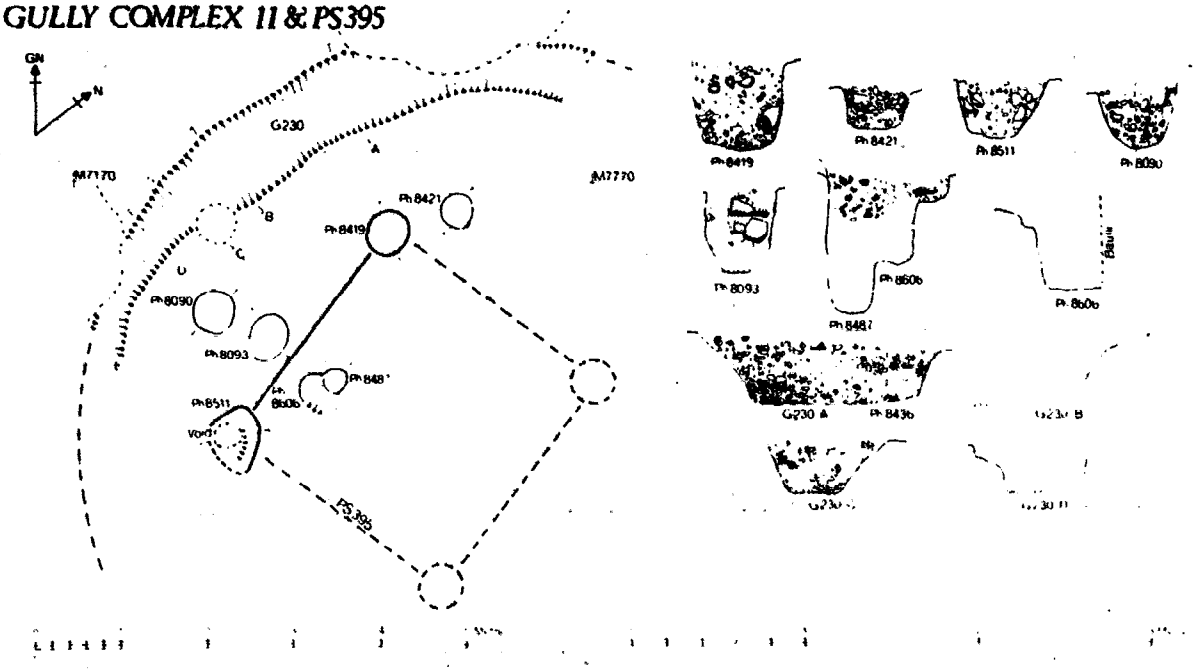
H. Size 3.0 x ?3.0 m. Area ?9.0 m. Av depth 54. Av diam 58. Av PPF 0.94.

Two presumed eastern post-holes under baulk.

Large four-post structure enclosed by G320 (GC11). The two post-holes exposed within the excavation are probably half of a four-post structure. However there are five other post-holes at the same stratigraphic level, which could be contemporary or form part of another structure within the enclosure gully. G230 is at the same stratigraphic level and is almost certainly a penannular gully enclosing the structure with an entrance most likely on the north-east.

Stratigraphic phase Gd.

GULLY COMPLEX 11 & PS395



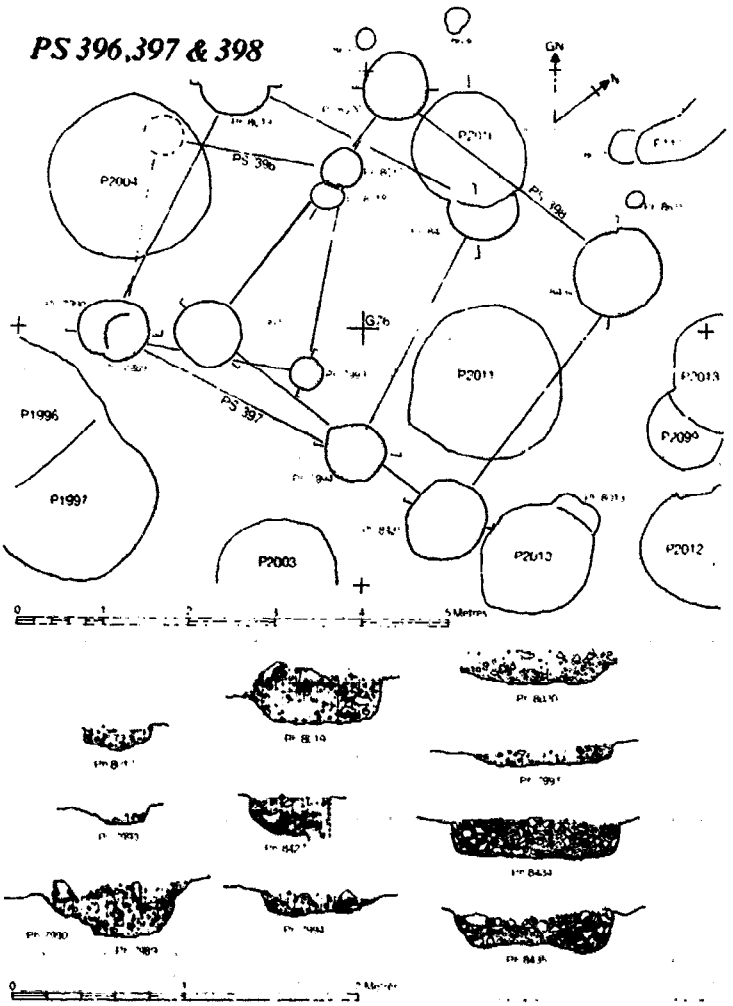
1982

PS396	Ph No	Diam	Depth	PPF	Void	G685609
	8017	45	15	0.33	-	Abuts ph 8018 - no rel
	7993	38	13	0.34	-	Isolated
	7989	50	33	0.66	-	Cut by ph 7990

E. Size 2.2 x 2.4 m. Area 5.28 sq m. Av depth 20. Av diam 44. Av PPF 0.44.

The fourth post-hole was destroyed by P2004.

This structure pre-dates PS397, and probably PS398 though this relationship cannot be determined.



1982

PS398	Ph No	Diam	Depth	PPF	Void	G707603
	8020	66x78	17	0.24	-	Isolated
	8434	100	24	0.24	-	Isolated
	8435	100	25	0.25	-	Isolated
	7991	78	12	0.15	46	Isolated

G. Size 3.5 x 3.5 m. Area 12.25 sq m. Av depth 20. Av diam 88. Av PPF 0.22.

All the post-holes are similar in size and shape, and except for ph 7991 all have a very similar fill of chalk rubble and puddled chalk packed in to deliberately infill the holes.

The relationship to PS396 and PS397 cannot be determined, but this structure is likely to be the latest.

1982

PS397	Ph No	Diam	Depth	PPF	Void	G692607
	8019	80	35	0.44	35	Isolated
	8427	80	23	0.29	(+30)	Cut by P2016
	7994	70	15	0.21	30	Isolated
	7990	70	21	0.3	c30	Cuts ph 7989

G. Size 3.2 x 3.3 m. Area 10.56 sq m. Av depth 24. Av diam 75. Av PPF 0.31.

All post-holes are very similar in size, profile and fill, with all having distinctive flint packing.

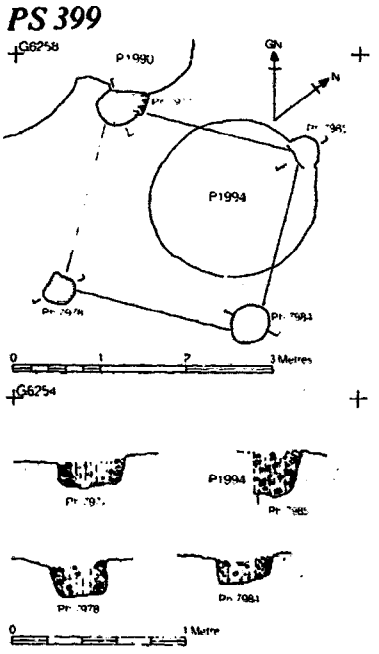
This structure post-dates PS396, but its relationship to P398 cannot be determined, but the general impression is of the structures gradually getting bigger and sidling eastwards, in this group.

1982

PS399	Ph No	Diam	Depth	PPF	Void	G640560
	7977	42	20	0.48	22(29)	Abuts P1990; no rel
	7985	40	27	0.675	-	?Cut by P1994
	7984	43	18	0.42	15(22)	Isolated
	7978	32x37	21	0.61	17(23)	Isolated

E. Size 2.2 x 2.3 m. Area 5.06 sq m. Av depth 22. Av diam 39. Av PPF 0.55.

This small structure is probably early and is on roughly the same alignment as PS396 to the north and PS401 to the east. The post-holes are all very similar and voids are preserved in three of them. There is a discrepancy between void sizes as recorded in the notebook and as appearing in the section drawing.



1982

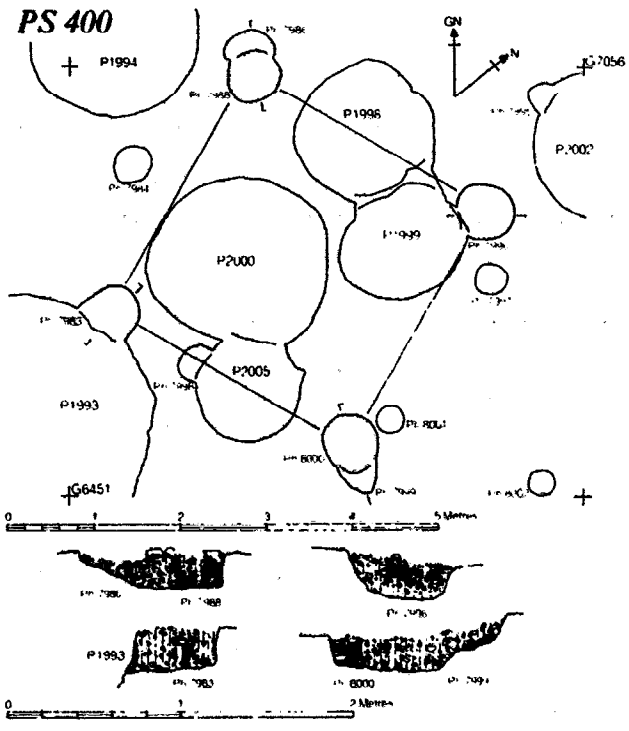
PS400	Ph No	Diam	Depth	PPF	Void	G667538
	7988	62	24	0.39	c27	Cuts ph 7986
	7996	64	29	0.45	-(36)	Abuts P1999 - no rel
	7983	60	26	0.43	-	Cut by P1993
	8000	66	25	0.38	c35(c40)	Cuts ph 7999

G. Size 3.2 x 3.2 m. Area 10.24 sq m. Av depth 26. Av diam 63. Av PPF 0.41.

This large four-post structure appears to be aligned on the main road, Road 1, to the west entrance. It post-dates PS403.

The void of ph 7996 is not clear in the section drawing, though the supervisor recorded one in the notebook.

P2000 is entirely within the area of the structure and could be contemporary.

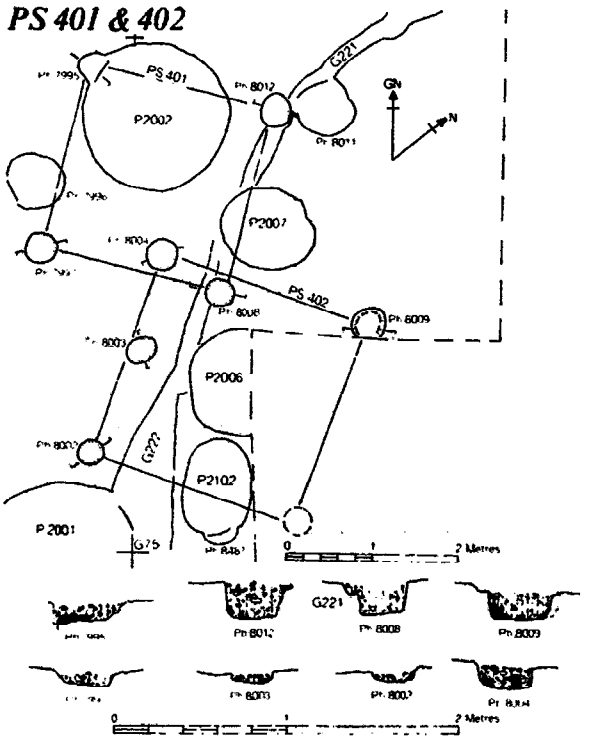


1982

PS401	Ph No	Diam	Depth	PPF	Void	G703544
	7995	35	13	0.37	-	Rel to P2002 obscure
	7997	36	11	0.31	-	Isolated
	8008	33	19	0.58	-	Rel to G221 not visible
	8012	38	21	0.55	-	Cut by G221

E. Size 2.2 x 2.2 m. Area 4.84 sq m. Av depth 16. Av diam 36. Av PPF 0.45.

This structure pre-dates GC19, but its relationship to PS402 cannot be determined. Both are of an 'early' type. It is aligned on Road 1, though set back about 4.5 m from it.



1982

PS402	Ph No	Diam	Depth	PPF	Void	G711519
	8002	30	9[15]	0.3[0.5]	-	Isolated
	8004	36	17	0.47	26	Isolated
	8009	40	15	0.375	32[28]	Isolated
	(8003)	36x28	6	0.19	-	Isolated

E. Size 2.5 x 2.5 m. Area 6.25 sq m. Av depth 16. Av diam 35. Av PPF 0.38.

Relationships to GC19 and PS401 cannot be determined. It is aligned along the edge of Road 1.

The fourth post-hole lies outside the excavated area.

Ph 8003 could be an intermediate post-hole on the west side, though it is distinctly shallower than the corner post-holes. Ph 8002 is recorded on plan as having a depth of 15 cm which is quite a lot more than is shown in section. It is possible the post-hole was not fully excavated when the section was drawn.

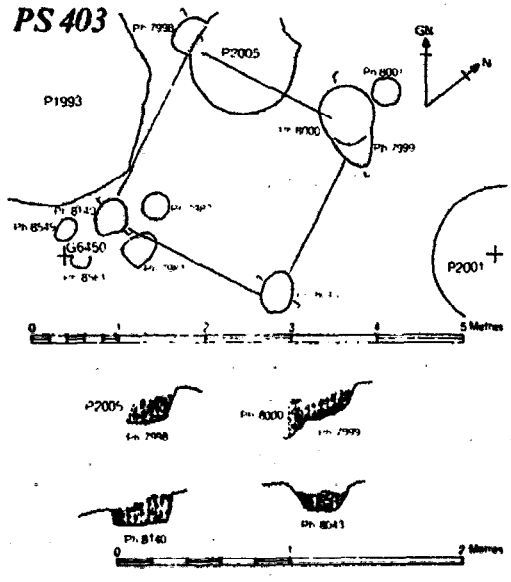
The packing on the west of ph 8009 was not excavated when the section was drawn and its approximate extent is shown by the dotted line.

PS403	Ph No	Diam	Depth	PPF	Void	G660510
	7998	44	20	0.45	-	Cut by P2005
	7999	48	20	0.42	-	Cut by ph 8000
	8043	36x50	17	0.39	-	Isolated
	8140	35x44	19	0.48	23	Isolated

E. Size 2.2 x 2.2 m. Area 4.84 sq m. Av depth 19. Av diam 43. Av PPF 0.44.

This structure overlaps the edge of the main road through the fort, though it is aligned on the road. It pre-dates PS400.

It is slightly trapezoidal in plan.



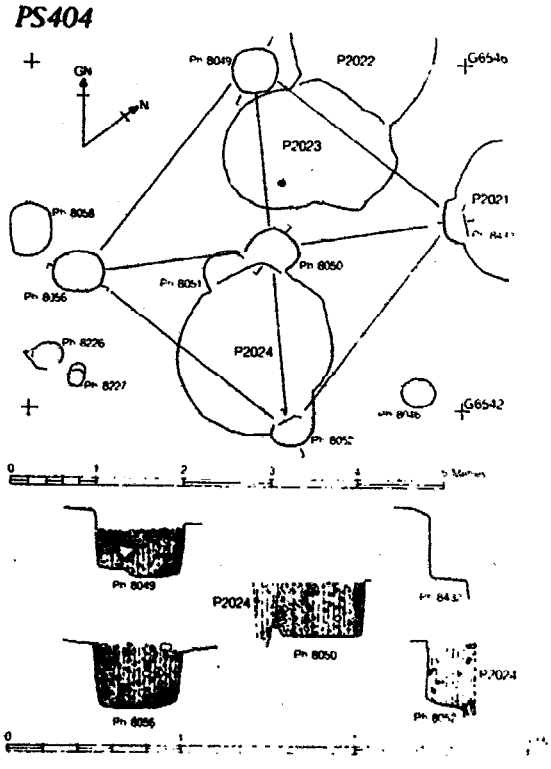
1982

PS404	Ph No	Diam	Depth	PPF	Void	G628438
	8049	52	38	0.73	?40	Isolated
	8050	58	32	0.55	30	Cuts ph 8051; cut by P2024
	8056	58x48	38	0.72	35	Isolated
	8052	52	40[45]	0.77[0.86]	-	?Cut by P2024
	8432	52	41	0.79	-	Rel uncertain, possibly cut by P2021

K. Size 3.0 x 3.1 m. Area 9.3 sq m. Av depth 38. Av diam 53. Av PPF 0.71.

This structure is a five-post structure with a central post-hole. This type is most commonly found in the north-east area of the fort, but is unusual on the west side. The central post-hole is similar in all its characteristics to the corner post-holes and is clearly a part of the structure.

It is aligned on the south side of the main road through the fort. It post-dates PS406.



1982

PS405	Ph No	Diam	Depth	PPF	Void	G659429
	8037	30	28	0.93	16	Isolated
	8027	40	34	0.85	20	Isolated
	8046	40	30	0.75	19	Isolated

F. Size 2.1 x 2.2 m. Area 4.62 sq m. Av depth 31. Av diam 37. Av PPF 0.84.

The fourth post-hole has been destroyed by P2021 (which is dated to cp 3).

The section drawings of ph 8046 and ph 8027 have clearly both had packing left in and the edge has been dotted in. It would appear from the plan of ph 8027 that it was never fully excavated.

The relationship to PS406 cannot be determined, nor to PS404, though PS404 and PS406 are very likely to be the later structures.

It is roughly aligned on the main road.

1982

PS406	Ph No	Diam	Depth	PPF	Void	G643447
	8044	50	45	0.9	c20-25	Isolated
	8045	53	38	0.72	23[29]	Isolated
	8051	50	38	0.76	-	Cut by P2024 and ph 8050

H. Size 3.3 x 3.3 m. Area 10.89 sq m. Av depth 40. Av diam 51. Av PPF 0.79.

The fourth post-hole has been destroyed by P2022 (dated to cp 3), though one might have expected part of the post-hole to be visible; however, if only chalk packing survived this may have been missed.

The structure is aligned on the main road. It is earlier than PS404, but probably post-dates PS405, though the interrelationship cannot be proved.

(P2024 which cuts ph 8051 is of cp 4 date.)

1982

PS407	Ph No	Diam	Depth	PPF	Void	G695427
	8022	35	29	0.83	18[24]	Isolated
	(8023)	34	24	0.71	20	Isolated
	8024	39	25	0.64	18(23)	Abuts ph 8025 - no rel
	8035	32	19	0.59	20 → 5	Isolated
	8040	37	24	0.65	24[25]	Isolated

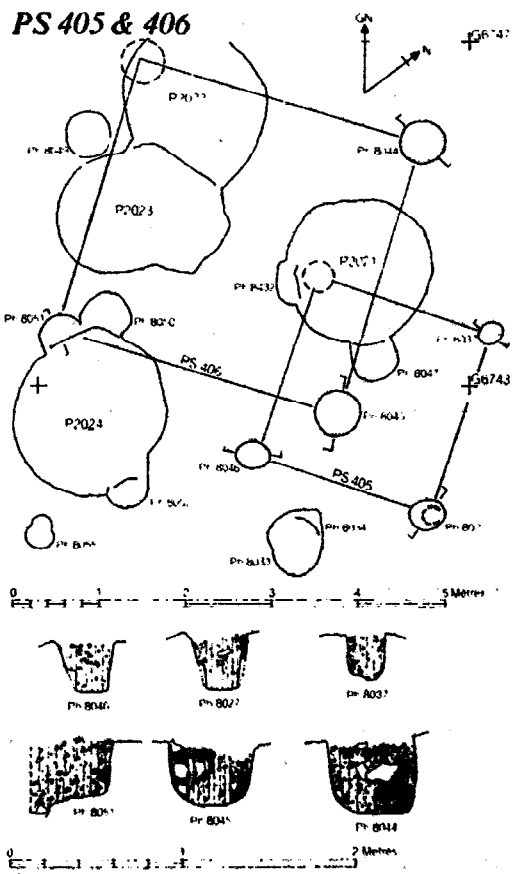
E. Size 2.2 x 2.2 m. Area 4.84 sq m. Av depth 24. Av diam 35. Av PPF 0.68.

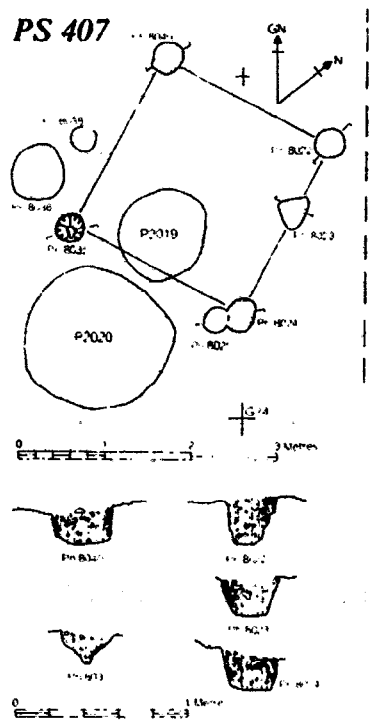
Ph 8023 may be an intermediate post-hole along the east side of this structure; it is similar in size and fill and its odd triangular plan may be due to overcutting.

Ph 8035 is a very unusual shape - apparently reproducing the pointed base of the post.

In spite of these oddities it remains a convincing structure.

It is aligned along the south edge of the main road. P2019 is almost entirely within the structure and could be contemporary.





1982

PS408	Ph No	Diam	Depth	PPF	Void	G710490
	8489	40	25	0.625	-	Probably cut by P2102
	8473	37	19	0.51	c15	Rel to G222 uncertain

L/E. Size 2.4. Area (5.76 sq m). Av depth 22. Av diam 38.5. Av PPF 0.57.

This could be a two-post structure, or half of a four-post structure, with the eastern post-holes outside the excavation. A four-post structure is more likely.

1982

PS409	Ph No	Diam	Depth	PPF	Void	G651351
	8075	42	22	0.52	(37)	Isolated
	8091	36	23	0.64	-	Cuts ph 8389
	8089	34	26	0.76	20	Isolated

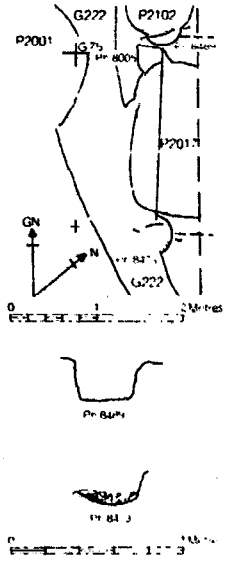
E. Size 2.2 x 2.2 m. Area 4.84 sq m. Av depth 24. Av diam 37. Av PPF 0.64.

The fourth post-hole has been destroyed by P2038.

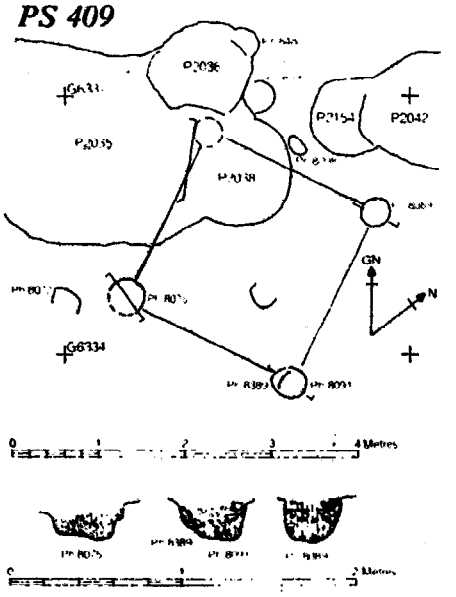
The south-west edge of ph 8075 was overcut during excavation, so only the approximate true edge is shown on plan.

This structure is roughly aligned on Road 2.

PS 408



PS 409



1982

PS410	Ph No	Diam	Depth	PPF	Void	G623368
	(8078)	80	22	0.275		Cut by ph 8079
	8079	78	33	0.42		Cuts ph 8078
	8585	63	23	0.37		Rel to P2030 not known
	8428	80	29	0.36		Isolated

G. Size 3.1 x 3.2 m. Area 9.92 sq m. Av depth 28. Av diam 74. Av PPF 0.38.

The fourth post-hole has been destroyed by P2038/P2035.

Ph 8078 could have been a part of this structure, but this would be the only post in the structure that was apparently replaced, though a second one on the north-west corner could have been destroyed by P2030.

1982

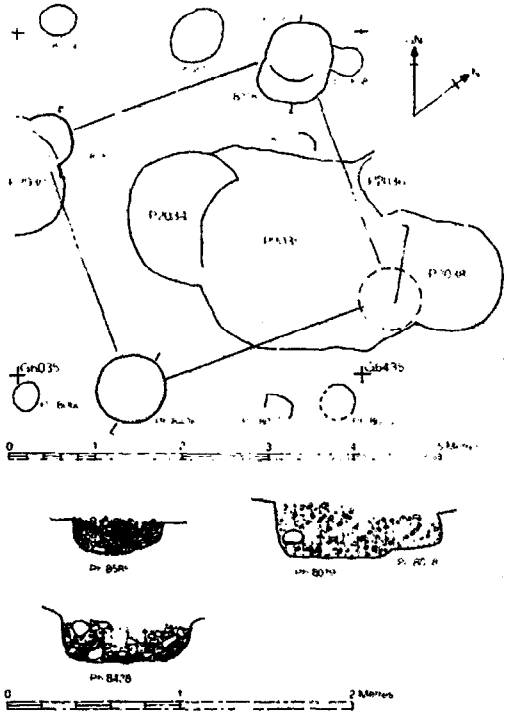
PS411	Ph No	Diam	Depth	PPF	Void	G690294
	8120A+B	50;58	53;47	1.06;0.81	-	A probably cuts B
	(8123	50	60	1.2	-	Ph 8122 probably cut by ph 8123
	(8122	50	60	1.2	[c22]	
	(8126	64	63	0.98	-	Cut by ph 8127
	(8127	64	54	0.84	[c33]	Cuts phs 8126 and 8423
	(8259	42	53	1.26	18	Rel to ph 8594 unclear
	(8594	52	40	0.77		Cuts ph 8258
	(8390	44	40	0.91	?c30	Cuts ph 8409
	(8409	58	45	0.78	-	Cut by ph 8390
	8104	70x62	c60	0.91	[c30]	Isolated

B. Size 3.3 x 3.4 m. Area 11.22 sq m. Av depth 52. Av diam 54. Av PPF 0.97.

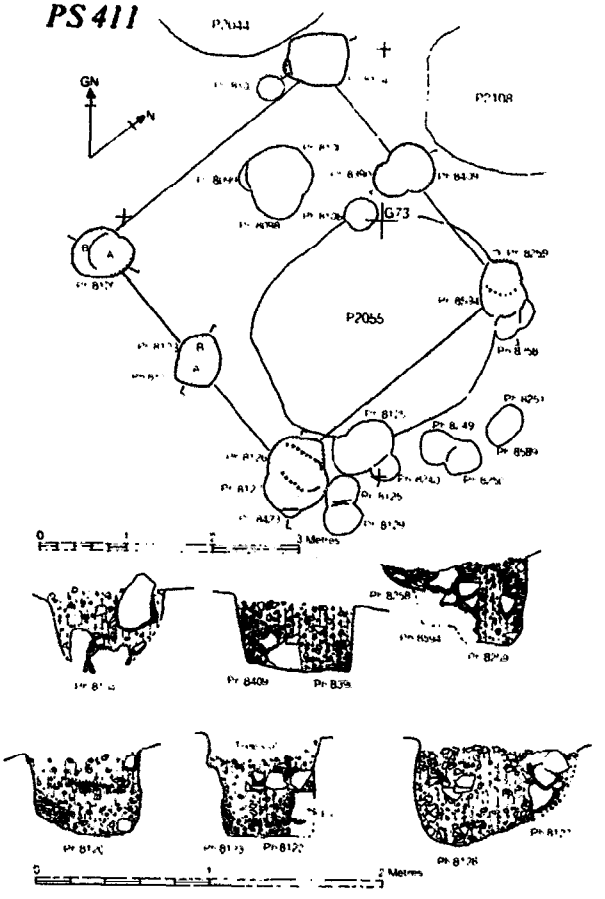
This six-post structure has two phases, as it is clear that the post-holes have been recut. In most of these, recutting has been so substantial or the same materials have been reused that it has been difficult to separate post-hole fills. However all had a distinctive fill of packing of large flint nodules and some chalk blocks (probably used in both phases of post-hole). Another feature was charcoal/occupation lens occurring in the fill of several of the post-holes. It is possible the structure was dismantled and the removal of posts caused disturbance of the packing and the burnt lens resulted from debris from the house burnt on the site of the demolished building.

This structure appears to be aligned along the northern edge of Road 2.

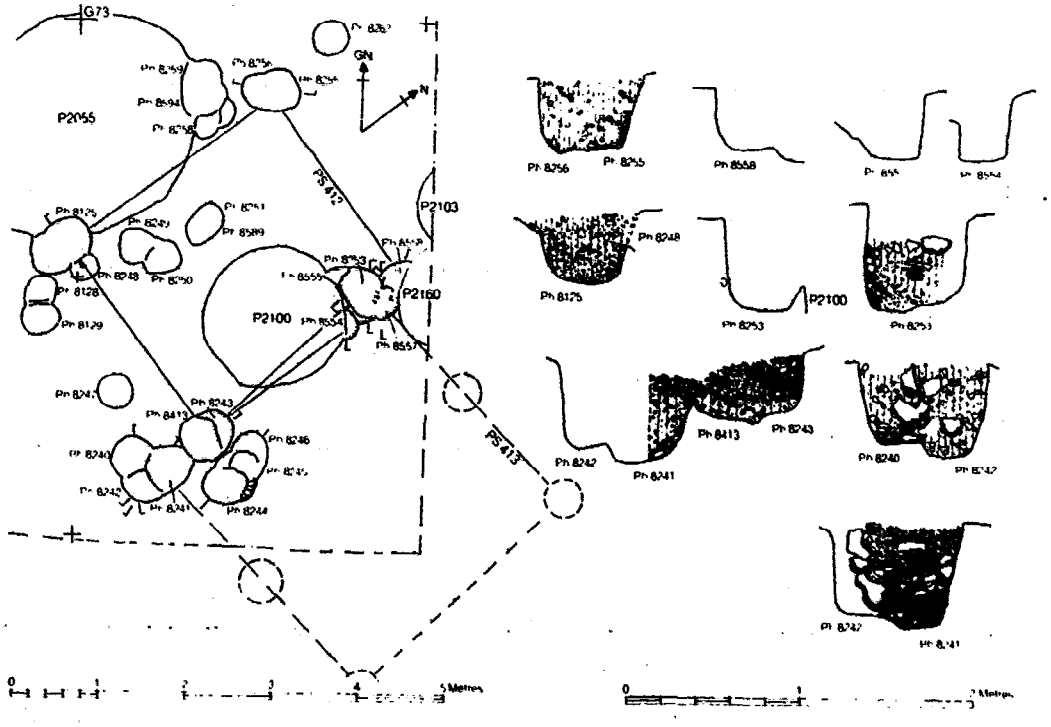
PS 410



PS 411



PS 412 & 413



1982

PS412	Ph No	Diam	Depth	PPF	Void		G719272
	8255	50	46	0.92	-		Cuts ph 8256
	8256	42	44	1.05	-		Cut by ph 8255
	8125	N 52	42	0.81	-	)	Cuts ph 8248 probably
	(recut)	S 50	42	0.84	-	)	
	8413	55	41	0.75	-		Cut by ph 8243
	8243	50	39	0.78	-		Cuts ph 8413
	8558	c50	37	0.74	-		Cut by P2160; rel unclear to phs 8253 and 8557

H. Size 2.7 x 2.9 m. Area 7.83 sq m. Av depth 42. Av diam 50. Av PPF 0.84.

This structure is of two phases, as the post-holes are clearly recut, though ph 8125 was only assigned one number. At the east corner ph 8558 intercuts with post-holes of PS413. Many of the relationships could not be observed in this mass of intercutting post-holes, so the relationship of the two structures is not known; nor could the relationship to PS411 be obtained.

The structure is aligned on road 2.

1982

PS413	Ph No	Diam	Depth	PPF	Void		G732248
	8253A	46	63	1.37	-	)	Cuts phs 8557, 8558 and
						)	8555
	8253B	42	52	1.24	-	)	
	8557	40	39	0.975	-		Cut by ph 8253; other rels unclear
	?8554	38	40	1.05	-		Cuts P2100
	8241	53	62	1.17	-		?Cut by ph 8242
	8240	50	47	0.94	-		?Cut by ph 8242
	8242	44	55	1.25	-		Probably cuts phs 8240 and 8241

B/H. Size 3.2 x (?3.4) m. Area (?10.88 sq m). Av depth 51. Av diam 45. Av PPF 1.14.

The two groups of post-holes have the look of being one end of a larger structure, and especially have the feel of a six-post structure, rather than a four-poster. Moreover it would be on exactly the same alignment as PS411, 2 m to the north-west.

The post-hole fills were dominated by remnants of flint packing, another factor similar to PS411, which may suggest these two structures were contemporary.

It would be aligned along Road 2.

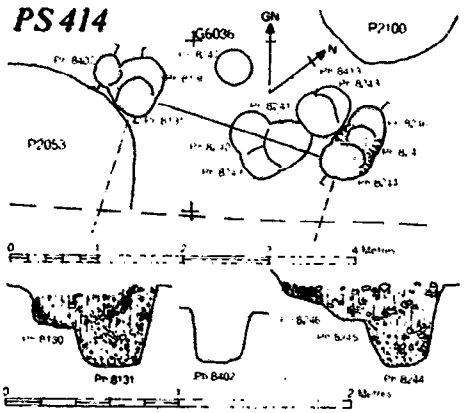
1982

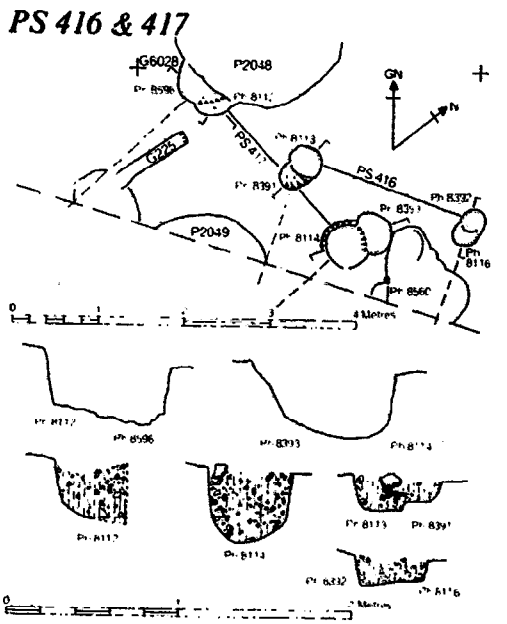
PS414	Ph No	Diam	Depth	PPF	Void	G602338
M	8402	40	32	0.8	-	Rel lost to ph 8130
E	8130	66	25	0.39	-	Cut by ph 8131
L	8131	46	50	1.09	-	Cuts ph 8130
E	8246	42	18	0.43	-	Cut by ph 8245
M	8245	40	22	0.55	-	Cuts ph 8246
L	8244	52	50	0.96	-	Rel to ph 8245 uncertain

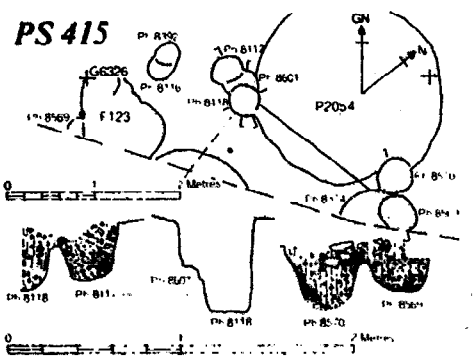
E, F. Size 2.5 x ? m. Area ?6.25 sq m. Av depth: L 50, M 27, E 22. Av diam: L 49, M 40, E 54. Av PPF: L 1.025, M 0.675, E 0.41.

Ph 8244 and ph 8131 form one pair (A); and probably ph 8245 pairs with ph 8402 (B); and ph 8246 with ph 8130 (C). It appears that A is the latest group, B the middle, and C the earliest, and the structure changes from a type E to a type F.

This is assumed to be part of a four-post structure, the southern half lying beyond the excavation. If so, it would appear to lie across the line of Road 2, in which case it should pre-date the road.







1982

PS415	Ph No	Diam	Depth	PPF	Void	G656252
?B	8117	40	35	0.875	-	Cuts ph 8601
?C	8601	40	30	0.75	-	Cut by phs 8117 and 8118
A	8118	38	56	1.47	-	Cuts ph 8601
?B	85 0	40	[33]	0.825	-	)
?C	8574	?45	[32]	0.71	-	) Rels unclear
A	8569	48	[45]	0.94	-	)

F. Size 2.2 x ? m. Area (4.84 sq m?). Av depth 39. Av diam 42. Av PPF 0.93.

The section drawing of ph 8118 is incomplete; the profile shows its full depth. Depths for ph 8569, ph 8570 and ph 8574 are taken from the plan as it is clear they were incompletely excavated, when the sections were drawn (section of ph 8574 is worthless and not illustrated), and no profiles were subsequently drawn. Ph 8118 and ph 8569 clearly form one pair, the other groupings are less certain, in view of the poor quality site record.

These post-holes are presumed to be half of a four-post structure, of which the southern post-holes lie beyond the excavation.

It is aligned on Road 2.

1982

PS416	Ph No	Diam	Depth	PPF	Void	G626256
Early	8113	40	22	0.55	-	Cut by ph 8391
Late	8391	32	16	0.5	c20	Cuts ph 8113
Early	8392	29	18	0.62	-	Cut by ph 8116
Late	8116	30	14	0.47	c20	Cuts ph 8392

E. Size 2.1 x ? m. Area (4.41 sq m?). Av depth: E 20, L 15. Av diam: E 35, L 31. Av PPF: E 0.585, L 0.485.

These post-holes are presumed to form the northern half of a four-post structure, of which the southern half lies beyond the excavation. It appears to be at a slight angle to Road 2 and may pre-date it or be aligned on an earlier path of the road.

Though parts of the voids of the earlier post-holes are present, it is not possible to give exact measurements, though ph 8113 can be roughly estimated at being c 18-20 cm.

1982

PS417	Ph No	Diam	Depth	PPF	Void	G607260
?A	8596	62	44	0.71	-	Rels not known
?B	8112	c44	35	0.8	-	Cut by P2048; rel to ph 8596 not known
A	8114	50x56	45	0.85	27[30]	Probably cuts ph 8393
B	8393	50	40	0.8	-	Probably cut by ph 8114

H. Size 2.5 x ? m. Area (6.25 sq m?). Av depth 41. Av diam 52. Av PPF 0.8.

This is presumed to be half of a four-post structure of which the southern half is beyond the excavation.

It appears to be aligned along the southern side of Road 2.

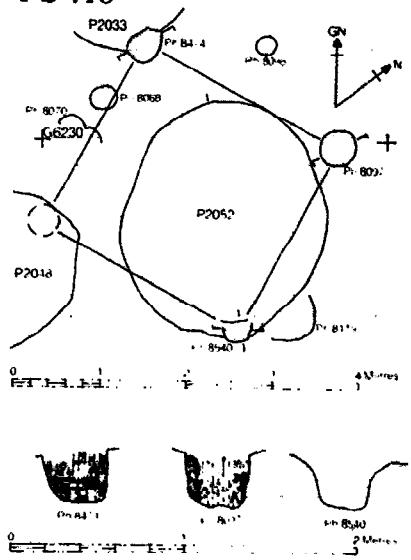
1982

PS418	Ph No	Diam	Depth	PPF	Void	G637294
	8474	35x48	32	0.77	?16	Cuts P2033
	8097	42	33	0.79	18	Isolated
	8540	35	32	0.91	-	Rel to P2052 lost

E. Size 2.4 x 2.6 m. Area 6.24 sq m. Av depth 32. Av diam 40. Av PPF 0.82.

The fourth post-hole has been destroyed by P2048. It is likely P2052 cut ph 8540, though the relationship was lost. It is possible that just the base of the void is visible in the section of ph 8474, sealed by collapsed packing.

PS 418



1982

PS419	Ph No	Diam	Depth	PPF	Void	J578286
	8198	54	43	0.8	-	Rel unclear to ph 8199; cuts ph 8197
	8203	50x56	52	0.98	-	Isolated
	?8180	50	48	0.96	-	?Cuts ph 8181
	?8184	56	31	0.55	-	Rel to ph 8185 lost; ?cut by G226

L/F. Size 1.9 x 2.3 m. Area 4.37 sq m. Av depth 44. Av diam 53. Av PPF 0.82.

At first regarded as a two-post structure, but because of similarity of ph 8180, it was thought it may be part of a four-post structure with ph 8184, though this post-hole is distinctly shallower than the others.

The post-holes actually form a slightly trapezoidal structure.

1982

PS420	Ph No	Diam	Depth	PPF	Void	G584301
	8181	62	30	0.48	-	Cut by P2056
	8201	60x67	32	0.5	c30	Abuts ph 8200
	8067	56	46	0.82	27	Abuts ph 8071
	8133	55	28	0.51	-	Rel to P2056 not clear

G. Size 2.4 x 2.6 m. Area 6.24 sq m. Av depth 34. Av diam 59. Av PPF 0.58.

The relationship to P2056 is unclear: though ph 8181 was recorded as cut by the pit, the section is not absolutely clear as insufficient of the pit fill was exposed. Similarly ph 8133 could be interpreted as cutting P2056.

The structure is aligned on the south side of Road 2.

1982

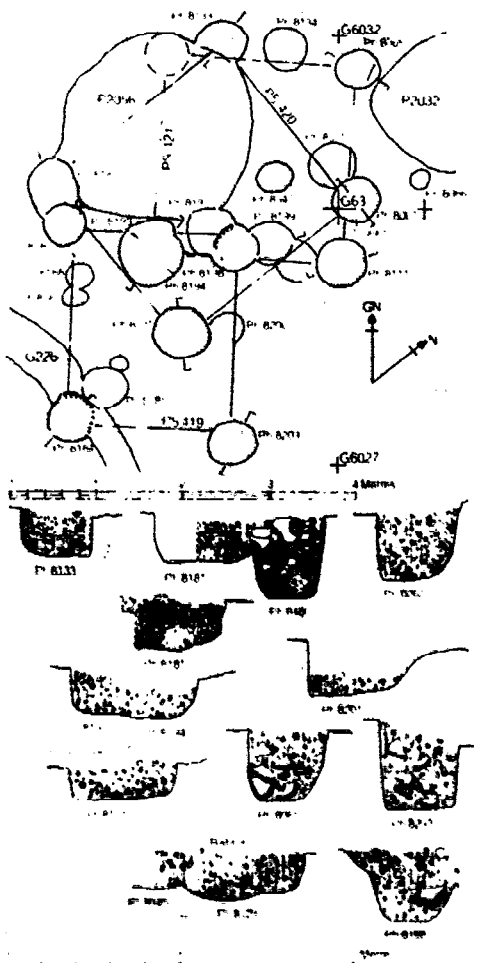
PS421	Ph No	Diam	Depth	PPF	Void	G589306
	8194	70	30	0.43	-	?Cuts ph 8193
	8111	58	24	0.41	-	No rels recorded
	8065	50x46	42	0.875	-	Rel to P2032 lost

G. Size 2.2 x 2.3 m. Area 5.06 sq m. Av depth 32. Av diam 59. Av PPF 0.57.

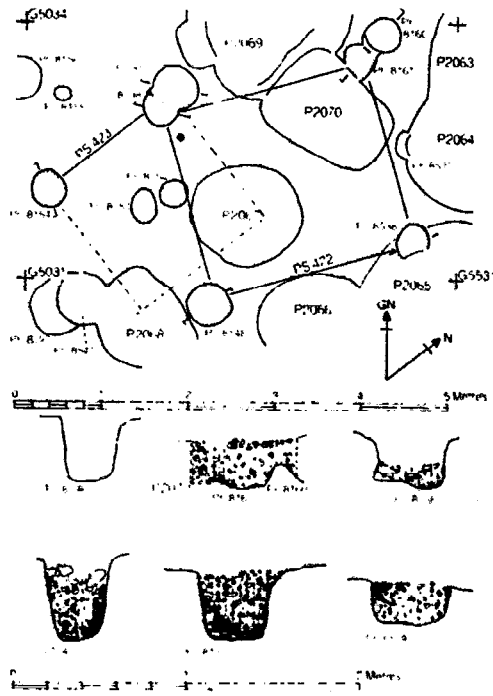
Ph 8194 and ph 8111 are very similar, but ph 8065 is deeper and narrower. The fourth post-hole has been destroyed by P2056.

Ph 8194 and ph 8111 could alternatively form a two-post structure.

PS 419,420 & 421



PS 422 & 423



1982

PS422	Ph No	Diam	Depth	PPF	Void	G530322
	8161	40	30	0.75	-	Rels to ph 8160 and P2070 unclear
	8398	42	38	0.9	-	Rel to ph 8157 unclear. Cut by F106
	8148	48	27	0.56	-	Isolated
	8538	40	32	0.8	-	Rel to P2065 uncertain; probably cut by pit

E. Size 2.2 x 2.4 m. Area 5.28 sq m. Av depth 32. Av diam 42.5. Av PPF 0.75.

The relationship to PS423 cannot be ascertained. Both are probably early structures.

1982

PS423	Ph No	Diam	Depth	PPF	Void	G510326
	8154	43	48	1.12	20	Isolated (cut by F106)
	8157	54	42	0.78	26	Rel to ph 8398 unclear

F/L. Size 1.8 x - m. Area (3.24 sq m). Av depth 45. Av diam 48.5. Av PPF 0.95.

The third and fourth post-holes could have been destroyed by P2067 and P2068.

This could be either a two- or four-post structure. Its relationship to PS422 cannot be ascertained.

1982

PS424	Ph No	Diam	Depth	PPF	Void	G550402
	8238	38	34	0.89	22	Isolated
	8228	32	23	0.72	17	Isolated

L(E). Size 2.0. Av depth 28.5. Av diam 35. Av PPF 0.8.

The fourth post-hole has been destroyed by P2090.

Ph 8235 occurs on the wall line of PS425 and it is very similar to ph 8237 of PS425 and it may in fact belong to PS425. This would leave PS424 as a type L(E) two-post structure.

Ph 8235 is considerably deeper than the other two and this makes it less likely to be a part of PS424.

1982

PS425	Ph No	Diam	Depth	PPF	Void	G532430
	8567	34	47	1.38	-	Cut by P2095
	8237	34	53	1.56	c20	Isolated
	8222	36	36	1.0	-	Cut by P2091
	8235	36	49	1.36	20	Isolated

F/C. Size 2.0 x 2.2 m. Area 4.4 sq m. Av depth 46. Av diam 35. Av PPF 1.32.

The fourth corner post-hole has been destroyed by P2168/or below tree stump.

Ph 8235 was originally regarded as a corner post of PS424, but this was clearly so similar to ph 8237, that it seems more likely a part of PS425 possibly forming a small type C six-post structure. However because of the presence of a tree stump it is not known whether a sixth post-hole occurred on the west side.

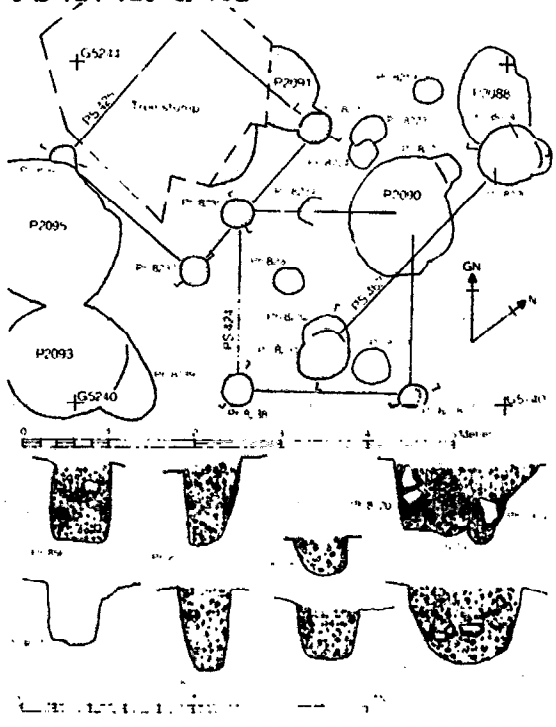
1982

PS462	Ph No	Diam	Depth	PPF	Void	G560418
	8231	58	45	0.78	-	Rel to ph 8232 unclear
	8220	70	45	0.64	-	Cut by ph 8014

L(H). Size 3.2 x - m. Area -. Av depth 45. Av diam 64. Av PPF 0.71.

This is a large two-post structure with substantial post-holes. Ph 8220 has apparently a much larger diameter, but this is probably an overestimate as ph 8014 has cut away much of the original walls of ph 8220. Probably c 62 cm is a closer estimate.

PS 424 425 & 462



1981

PS426	Ph No	Diam	Depth	PPF	Void	H726131
	7959	52	38	0.73	-	Cut by ph 7812
	7805	48	25	0.52	-	Isolated

L(G). Size 1.9 x - m. Area -. Av depth 31.5. Av diam 50. Av PPF 0.63.

This two-post structure pre-dates PS431.

It is possible that ph 7805 was a central post-hole of PS431, but it is much smaller than the corner posts of PS431, so appears to pair better with ph 7959. This arrangement is very similar to PS427, and it is possible the two-poster and four-poster form some sort of integral arrangement.

PS431	Ph No	Diam	Depth	PPF	Void	H733134
	7794	72	47	0.65	?27(base)	Cut by P1930
	7795	82x87	52	0.62	-	Isolated
	7802	82	48	0.59	-	Probably cuts ph 7801
	7812	80	35	0.44	40	Cuts ph 7959

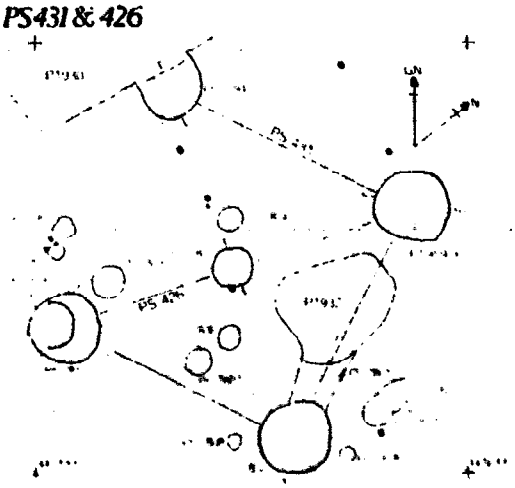
H. Size 3.0 x 3.0 m. Area 9.0 sq m. Av depth 46. Av diam 80. Av PPF 0.575.

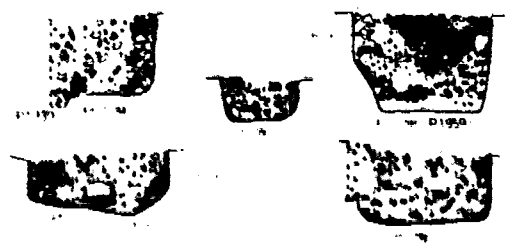
This is basically a large four-post structure with massive post-holes and large posts. It is aligned on Road 1.

It is possible that ph 7805, though much smaller, formed a central post-hole (type K), but this is uncertain as it is of such different dimensions and could form an earlier two-post structure with ph 7959, which has been designated PS426.

The arrangement is similar to that of PS427 and may indicate comparable activities or construction associated with the structures.

PS431 & 426





1982

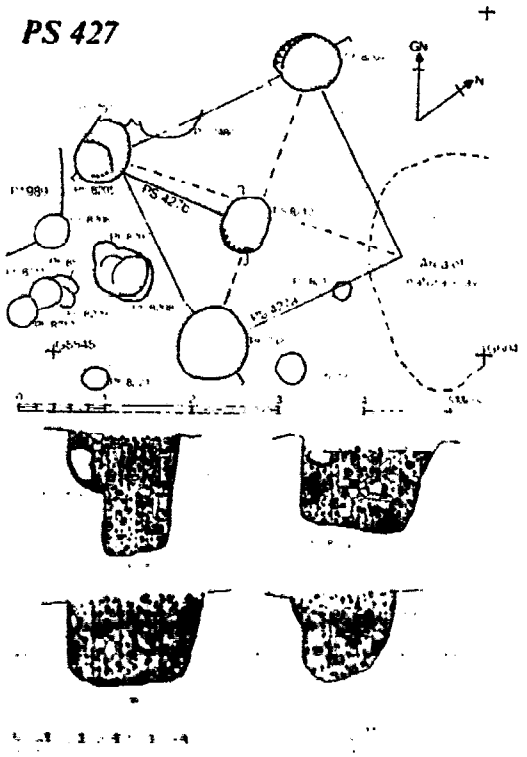
PS427	Ph No	Diam	Depth	PPF	Void	G574467
	(8205	60	74	1.23	-	Ph 7975 cuts ph 8205
	(7975	60	38	0.63	-	
	8204	64x70	56	0.84	-	Isolated
	7987	80x84	56	0.68	-	Isolated
	8212	54x64	53[59]	0.9	-	Isolated

H/K. Size 2.5 x 2.5 m. Area 6.25 sq m. Av depth 55. Av diam 67. Av PPF 0.86.

The fourth corner post is presumed missed in a patch of clay.

Of the two post-holes at the north-west corner ph 7975 fits better with the others even though it is distinctly shallower: its overall proportions and profile are more similar, as is the fill with a lot of flint packing.

Ph 8212 is slightly smaller than the others and slightly off-centre, but could have formed a central post-hole (or perhaps may have formed a two-post structure with ph 8205 indicated as PS427b on plan). This is a similar arrangement to PS431 and may imply a similar sequence of activities or constructions associated with the structures.



1982

PS428	Ph No	Diam	Depth	PPF	Void		G464477
	8525	50	76	1.52	-	)	Cut by P2163; interrel
	8566	45	93	2.07	22	)	of post-holes lost. Cut
						)	layer 798: rels to later
						)	stratigraphy lost
	8510	35	87	2.49	25	)	Cuts P2162; interrel of
	8519	38	113	2.97	-	)	post-holes lost
	8919	40x54	80	1.7	c25		Cuts layer 1094

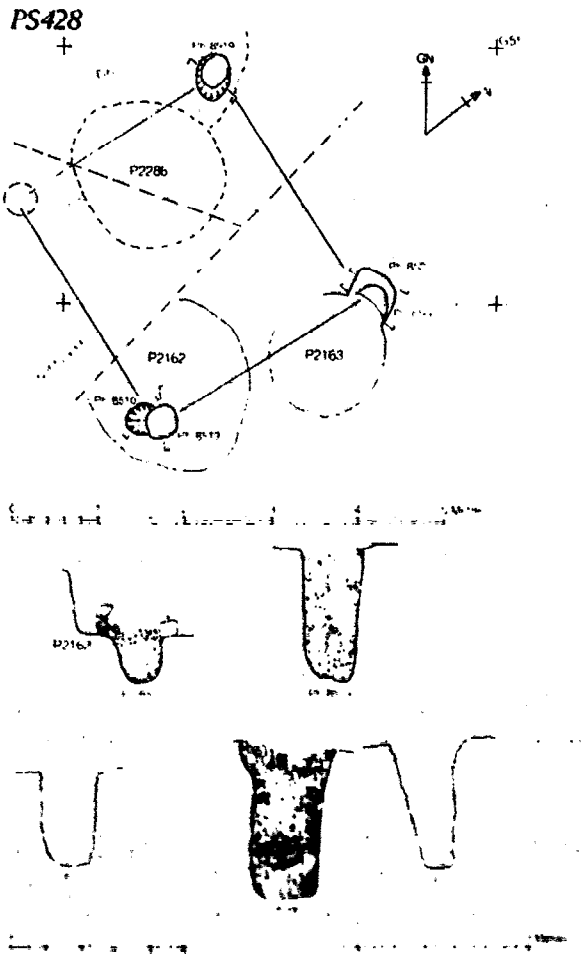
F. Size 2.8 x 3.1 m. Area 8.68 sq m. Av diam 42. Av PPF 2.09.

The fourth post-hole is presumably obscured in the partially excavated area below layer 781.

The post-holes are very deep and narrow, having post voids of about 0.25 m. All are very similar and the southern post-holes have clearly been recut and represent two phases.

The post-holes could have been deeper than indicated here as P2162 clearly cut through stratigraphy and it is not clear just how much of the upper parts of the post-holes have been lost.

The deep and substantial character of the post-holes is very similar to PS197.



1982

PS429	Ph No	Diam	Depth	PPF	Void		G462412
	8579	54	75	1.39	30		Isolated; cuts layer 798
	8296A	60	73	1.22	-	)	Cuts layer 798 and ph
	8296B	66	62	0.94	-	)	8573
	8069	58	48[59]	0.83 [1.02]	-		Cut by ph 8073
	?8284	58x68	35	0.55	-		Rels obscure

H. Size 3.4 x 3.4 m. Area 11.56 sq m. Av depth 67. Av diam 60. Av PPF 1.14.

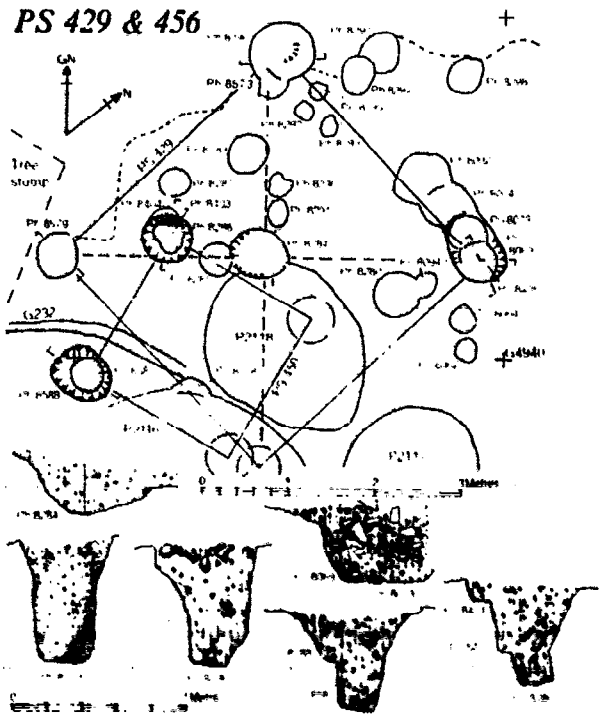
The fourth post-hole has been destroyed by P2116.

There is no indication whether ph 8579 and ph 8296 were sealed by any stratigraphy.

Ph 8069 appears a lot shallower than the other two post-holes, but the depth on plan indicates it may have been deeper than shown on section and this would fit better with the others.

Ph 8284 is in the centre of the structure and could form a type K five-post structure. However it is very dissimilar to the corner posts, and its relationship to the structure must remain uncertain.

Stratigraphic phase Fd-k.



1981

PS432	Ph No	Diam	Depth	PPF	Void	H486419
	7410	30	42	1.4	-	Isolated
	7413	38	38	1.0	25	Isolated
	7417	46	23[33]	[0.72]0.5	-	Cut by P1715

F. Size 2.3 x 2.6 m. Area 5.98 sq m. Av depth 38. Av diam 38. Av PPF 1.04.

The fourth post-hole was destroyed by P1712.

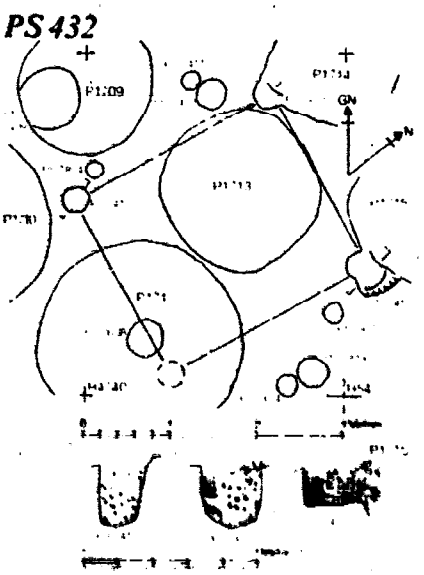
Ph 7413 was originally unrelated to P1714; only after excavation did part of the pit wall collapse giving the appearance in plan of a relationship. The depth of ph 7417 is sufficiently different in section and plan to suggest it was not fully excavated when the section was drawn.

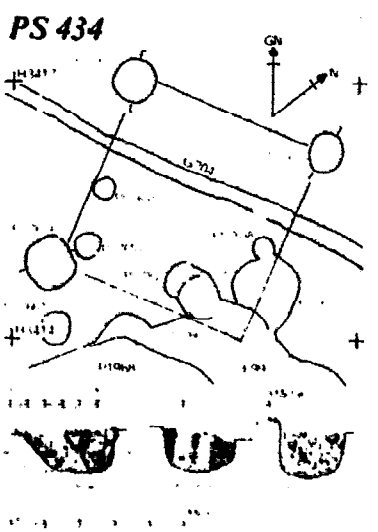
1981

PS434	Ph No	Diam	Depth	PPF	Void	H360155
	7654	62	26	0.42	c25	Isolated
	7650	50	27	0.54	22	Isolated
	7655	46	34	0.74	-	Isolated

E. Size 2.2 x 2.3 m. Area 5.06 sq m. Av depth 29. Av diam 53. Av PPF 0.57.

The fourth post-hole has presumably been destroyed by F99. There are slight variations in the size of post-holes but nothing too diverse. The section drawing of ph 7654 appears to have had some packing unexcavated when compared to the plan; the approximate extent of the profile, based on the plan, is shown by the dashed line.





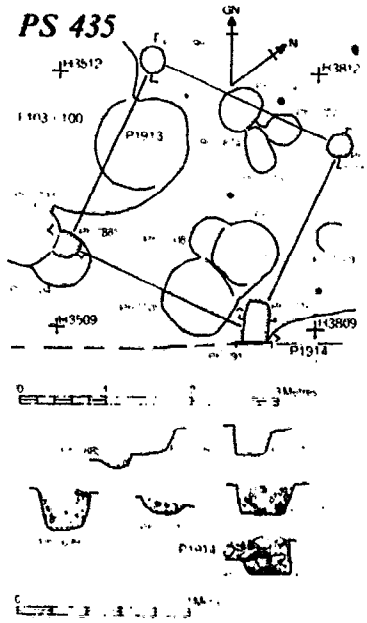
1981

PS435	Ph No	Diam	Depth	PPF	Void		H367106
	7699	32x29	25	0.82	-		Isolated
	7721	30	11	0.37	-		Isolated
	7885	30	23	0.77	-		Cut by ph 7704, probably
	7917	30	20	0.67	-	)	Interrel not observed
	(7710)	30	18	0.6	-	)	

E. Size 2.4 x 2.4 m. Area 5.76 sq m. Av depth 23. Av diam 30. Av PPF 0.65.

This small four-post structure has very uniform post-holes. It is not clear whether ph 7710 is a recut of ph 7917, as both were sealed by a dump of flints and chalk blocks. They are both very similar and it is possible the post-hole was not correctly positioned at first and so was extended to give this linear double post-hole.

The structure is aligned along the south side of Road 1.



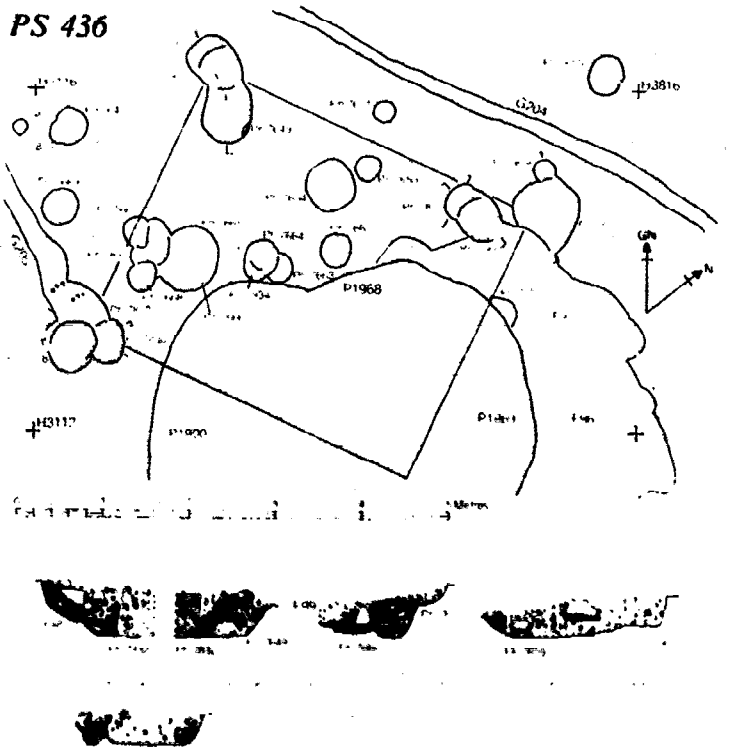
1981

PS436	Ph No	Diam	Depth	PPF	Void	H342138
	7830	50	18	0.36	-	Cut by ph 7678
	7678	60	20	0.33	-	Cuts ph 7830
	7853	58	[20]	0.34	-	Rels obscure
	7648	50	25	0.5	-	Cut by ph 7632
	7832	50	30[40]	0.6[0.8]	-	Cuts ph 7648; rel to ph 7649 unclear
	7649	56x70	25	0.4	-	Rel to ph 7832 unclear
	7659	78x86	23	0.28	-	Cut by F99; rel. to ph 7658 unclear
	7660	52	26	0.5	-	Cut by ph 7837 and F99
	7837	45	12	0.27	-	Cuts ph 7660

G. Size 3.4 x 4.0 m. Area 13.6 sq m. Av depth 23. Av diam 57. Av PPF 0.4.

This structure is by no means the best example of its kind. The fourth post-hole complex has been destroyed by P1900. Its distinctly rectangular shape would be more acceptable if it were a six-post structure but there is no evidence for this on its north side. It is possible ph 7659 does not belong to this structure, but the original post-hole has been destroyed by F99. (This would result in the structure being closer to a square.)

It is aligned on the south side of Road 1.



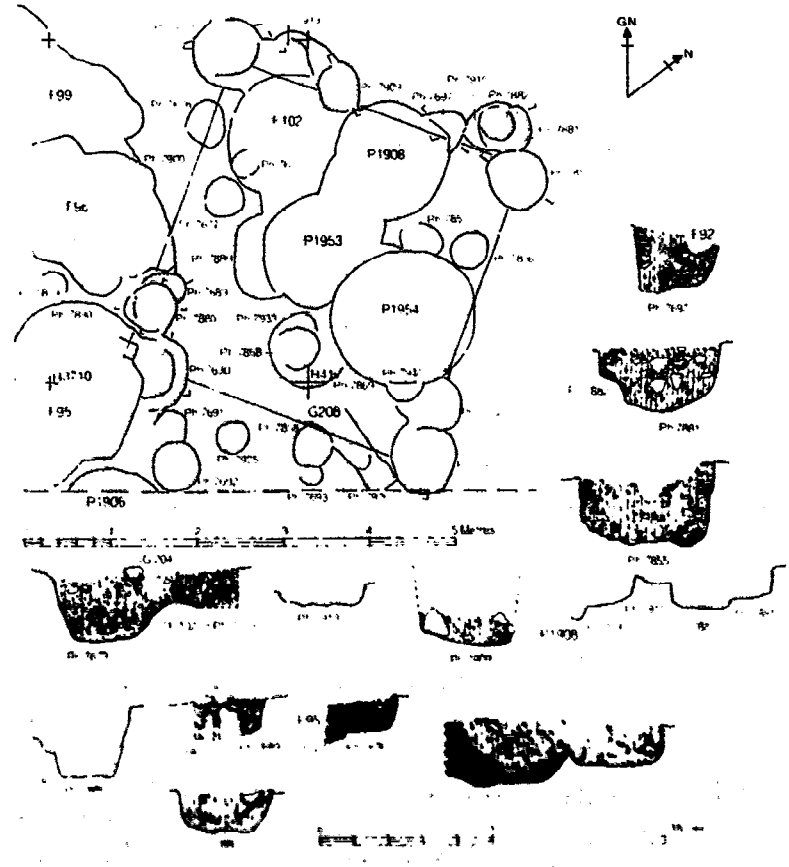
1981

PS437	Ph No	Diam	Depth	PPF	Void	H402114
	7673	70	44	0.63	-	Rels not observed
	7913	c50	23[36]	0.46	-	Rels not observed
	7909	60	47	0.78	25	Probably cut by F102
	7880	56	40	0.71	-	Probably cut by F96
	7689	45	20	0.44	-	?Cut by ph 7880
	7690	84	24	0.29	-	Cut by F95
	7702	75	25	0.33	-	?Cuts ph 7701; rel to P1954 unclear
	7701	75	41	0.55	-	?Cut by ph 7702
	7697	50	35	0.7	-	Cut by P1908
	7855	74	50	0.68	c50	Rel to ph 7881 not visible
	7881	60	20	0.33	-)	Rels not observed
	7882	42	25	0.6	-)	

G. Size 3.6 x 3.7 m. Area 13.32 sq m. Av depth 34. Av diam 62. Av PPF 0.54.

It is not absolutely clear just which post-holes belong to this structure, but the majority of those thought likely to belong are illustrated. It is proably of two, three or more phases but no attempt has been made to separate these due to lack of observable relationships. The whole plan is somewhat confused by the density of features in the area.

PS 437



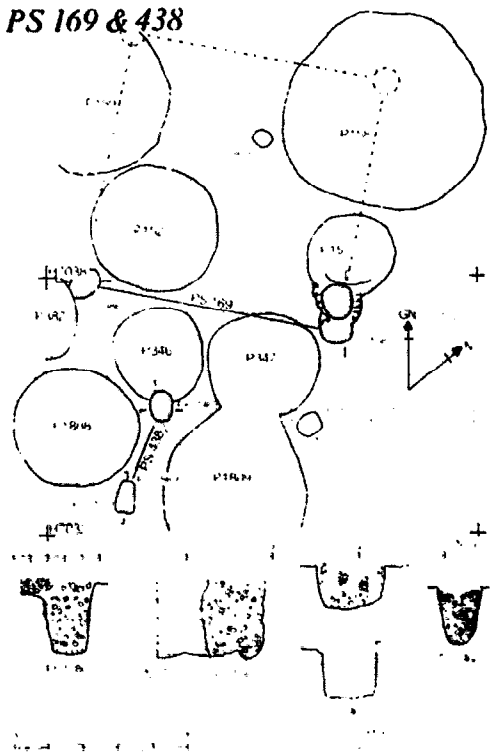
1981

PS438	Ph No	Diam	Depth	PPF	Void	H711360
	7960A	25x16	28	1.4	-	) Cut by P346
	7960B	25x20	34	1.5	-	)
	7569	18x19	25	1.35	-	) Isolated: interrel not
	7570	22x20	26	1.24	-	) visible

L(F). Size 1.1 x - m. Area -. Av depth 28. Av diam 20. Av PPF 1.37.

This small two-post structure appears to have double post-holes in plan, though evidence of recutting does not show in section. It is possible that each post-hole held two posts contemporaneously, rather than indicating two phases of use. The small size suggests it may have been the base of a loom or similar structure.

It is very similar to PS173, which lies about 5 m to the east.



1979

PS439	Ph No	Diam	Depth	PPF	Void	N688249
	4275	34	16	0.47	-	Cut by ph 4239 and P1212
	4278	40	10	0.25	-	Isolated
	4177	32x40	12	0.33	-	Isolated
	4188	36x43	23	0.58	-	Isolated

E. Size 2.7 x 2.7 m. Area 7.29 sq m. Av depth 15. Av diam 37. Av PPF 0.41.

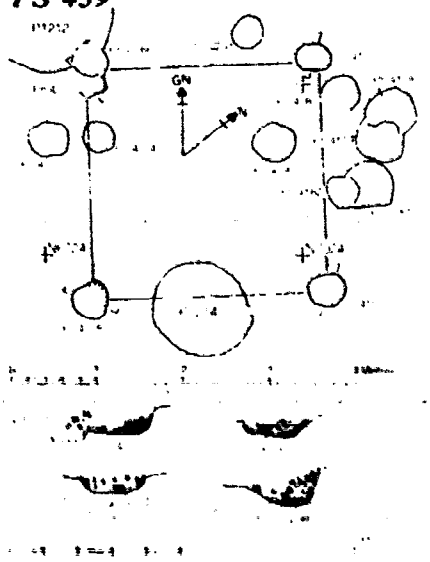
This structure pre-dates PS223, and almost certainly PS215, which overlaps it in area, but whose post-holes do not intercut. PS439 is aligned at angle to Road 3 and overlies the line of it slightly. It is probably early pre-dating the road.

PS440	Ph No	Diam	Depth	PPF	Void	N662345
	3937	46	30	0.65	-	Cuts P1173
	3931	42	19	0.45	-	Isolated
	3942	48	12	0.25	-	Isolated
	3954	48	22	0.46	20	Isolated

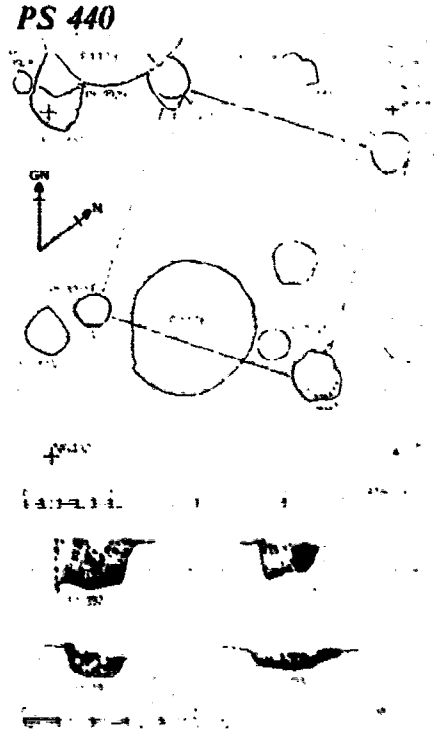
E. Size 2.7 x 2.8 m. Area 7.56 sq m. Av depth 21. Av diam 46. Av PPF 0.45.

This structure appears to be aligned on the road system, but lies about 8 m north of Road 3. However it possibly is aligned on a lane behind Road 3. Although it is categorized as type E it could be an intermediate form between types E and G.

PS 439



PS 440



Index

1979

PS441	Ph No	Diam	Depth	PPF	Void	N627233
	4252	36	16	0.53	-	Isolated
	4251	30x40	15	0.43	-	Isolated
	4260	38	17	0.45	25	Isolated

E. Size 2.5 x 2.5 m. Area 6.25 sq m. Av depth 16. Av diam 35.5. Av PPF 0.47.

The fourth post-hole is presumed to be destroyed/unobserved in area of root disturbance.

This structure lies across Road 3 and presumably pre-dates it.

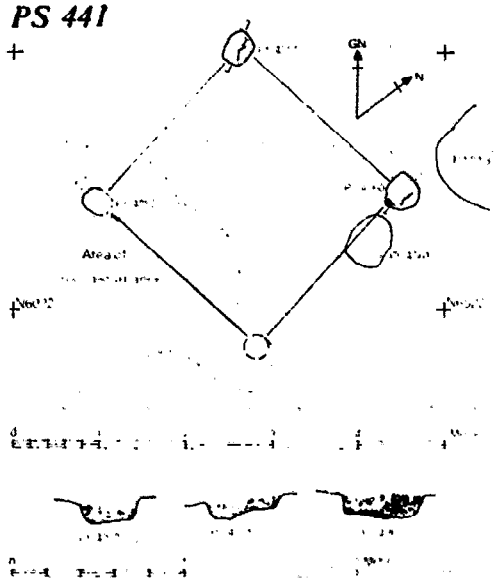
PS442	Ph No	Diam	Depth	PPF	Void	J741078
	9591	46	25	0.54	23	Isolated
	9579	46	38	0.83	22	Isolated
	9586	46	41	0.89	?22	Cut by P2492

H. Size 2.8 x 3.0 m. Area 8.4 sq m. Av depth 35. Av diam 46. Av PPF 0.75.

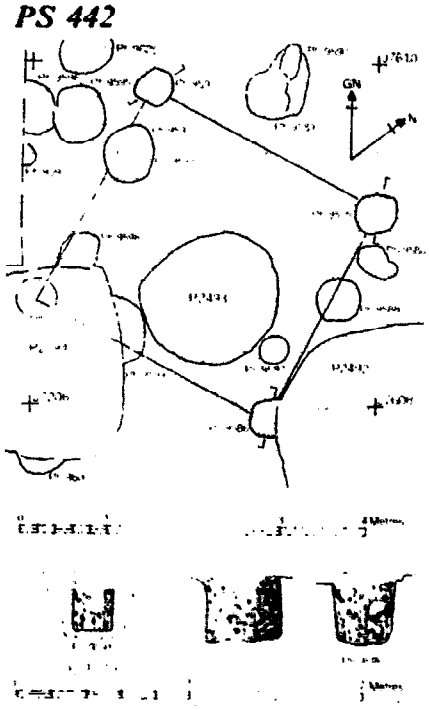
The fourth post-hole has been destroyed by P2494.

The section of ph 9591 must be of the void only, as the whole post-hole from the plan is considerably larger. The probable complete profile is indicated roughly by the dashed line.

PS 441



PS 442



1986

PS443	Ph No	Diam	Depth	PPF	Void	J767059
	9588	50	20	0.4	30	Isolated
	9575	45	27	0.6	-	Isolated
	9583	40x50	20	0.44	-	Isolated

E. Size 2.5 x 2.6 m. Area 6.5 sq m. Av depth 22. Av diam 47. Av PPF 0.48.

The fourth post-hole has been destroyed by P2492.

PS444	Ph No	Diam	Depth	PPF	Void	J804076
	9657	80x85	34	0.41	45	Cuts P2509
	9652	c84	39	0.46	-	Cut by P2510 and P2511
	9824	c70	40	0.57	-	Cuts P2499 and P2500
	9655	75	30	0.4	-	Cuts P2509 and P2498

K. Size 3.0 x 3.2 m. Area 9.6 sq m. Av depth 36. Av diam 79. Av PPF 0.46.

The fourth post-hole has been destroyed by P2497.

Ph 9824 was confused with P2499 originally, but this was quite separate. However in section it is not completely clear whether some of the lower chalk fill included in the post-hole section is in fact part of the post-hole or the pit. It is possible the post-hole has been recut at some stage.

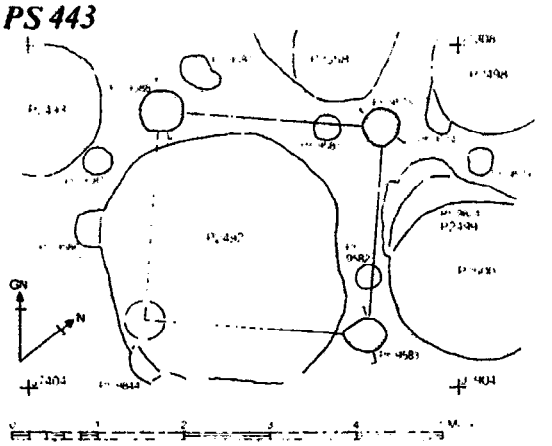
Ph 9655 has similar characteristics to the corner posts and is almost certainly a central post-hole belonging to this structure.

PS445	Ph No	Diam	Depth	PPF	Void	J845038
?M	9738	58	30	0.52	-	Cut by ph 9644
L	9644	70	30	0.43	-	Cuts phs 9643 and 9738
?E	9643	56x75	35	0.54	-	Cut by ph 9644
?M	9634	60	15	0.25	-	Cuts ph 9631; rel unclear to ph 9635
?L	9635	64x78	31	0.44	-	Cuts ph 9631; rel unclear to ph 9634
E	9631	68x84	35	0.46	32	Cut by ph 9635 and probably ph 9634

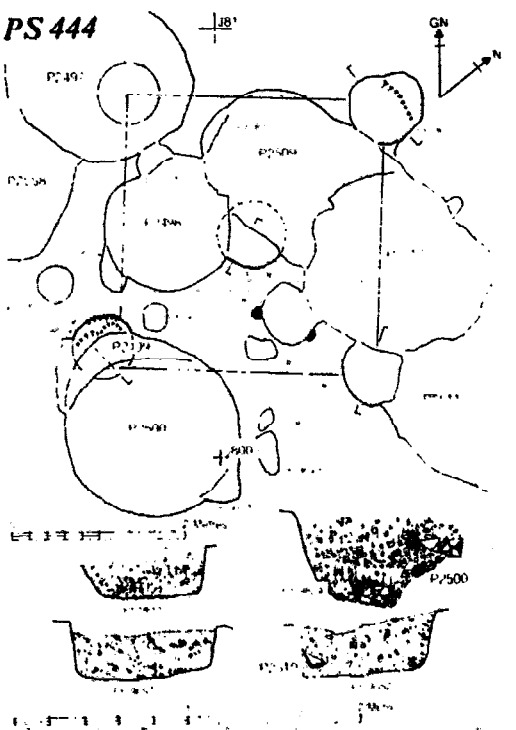
L(G). Size: E 2.6 m, M 2.3 m, L 2.2 m. Av depth: E 35, M 23, L 31. Av diam: E 71, M 59, L 71. Av PPF: E 0.5, M 0.39, L 0.44.

This two-post structure is of three phases. Although it is not possible to obtain all the relationships, it is possible to group them in pairs on general characteristics and position for the most likely pairs.

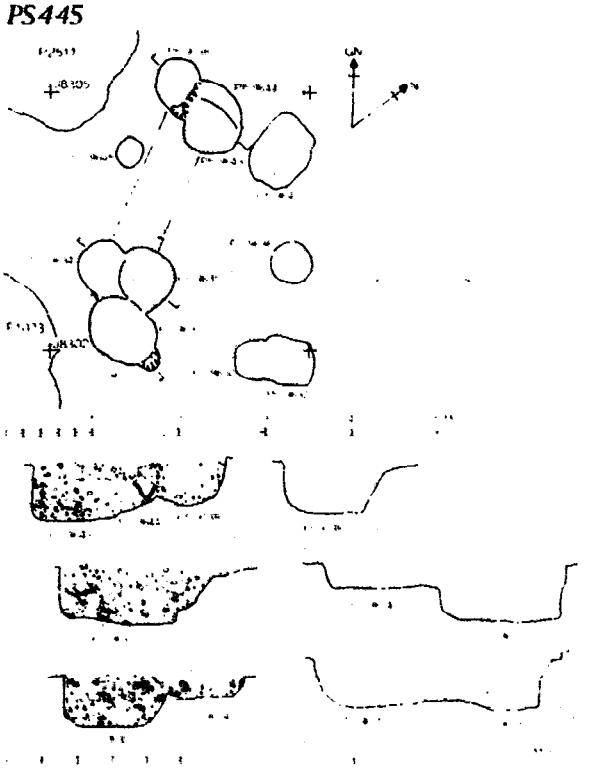
PS 443



PS 444



PS 445



1986

PS446	Ph No	Diam	Depth	PPF	Void	J892018
	9629	36	29	0.81	22	Isolated
	9639	40	26	0.65	-	Rel to ph 9632 unclear
	3378	36	22	0.61	19	Isolated
	9739	42	32	0.76	20	Isolated

E. Size 1.9 x 2.0 m. Area 3.8 sq m. Av depth 27. Av diam 38.5. Av PPF 0.71.

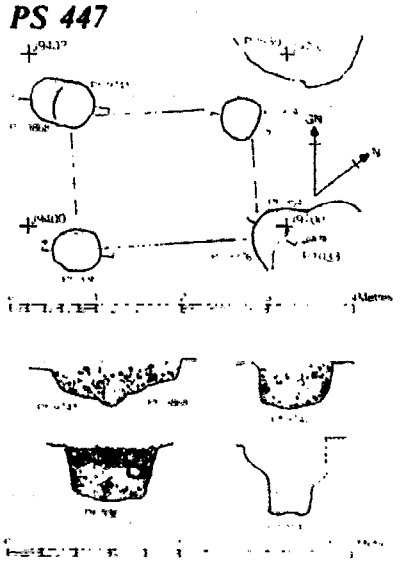
This small four-post structure is probably early.

PS447	Ph No	Diam	Depth	PPF	Void	J956006
	9741	46x54	23	0.46	c20	Cuts ph 9868
	9742	46x50	26	0.54	30	Isolated
	3367	48x56	32	0.62	-	Isolated
	3547	?60	39	0.65	-	?Cuts P1033

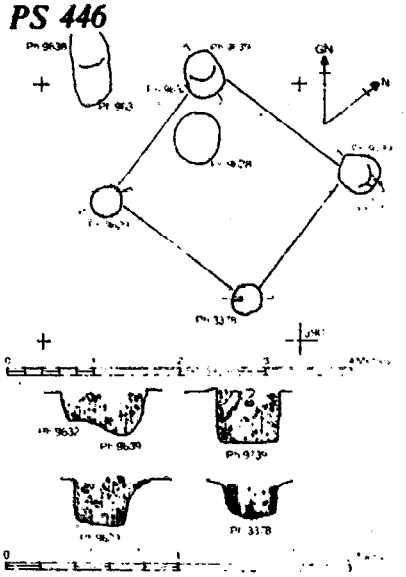
E/L. Size 1.6 x 2.1 m. Area 3.36 sq m. Av depth 30. Av diam 53. Av PPF 0.57.

This is not very convincing as a four-post structure, as it is slightly trapezoidal in shape, and ph 3547 does not fit with the other three post-holes. It is perhaps more likely that two of these form a two-post structure, possibly ph 9742 and ph 3367.

PS 447



PS 446



1986

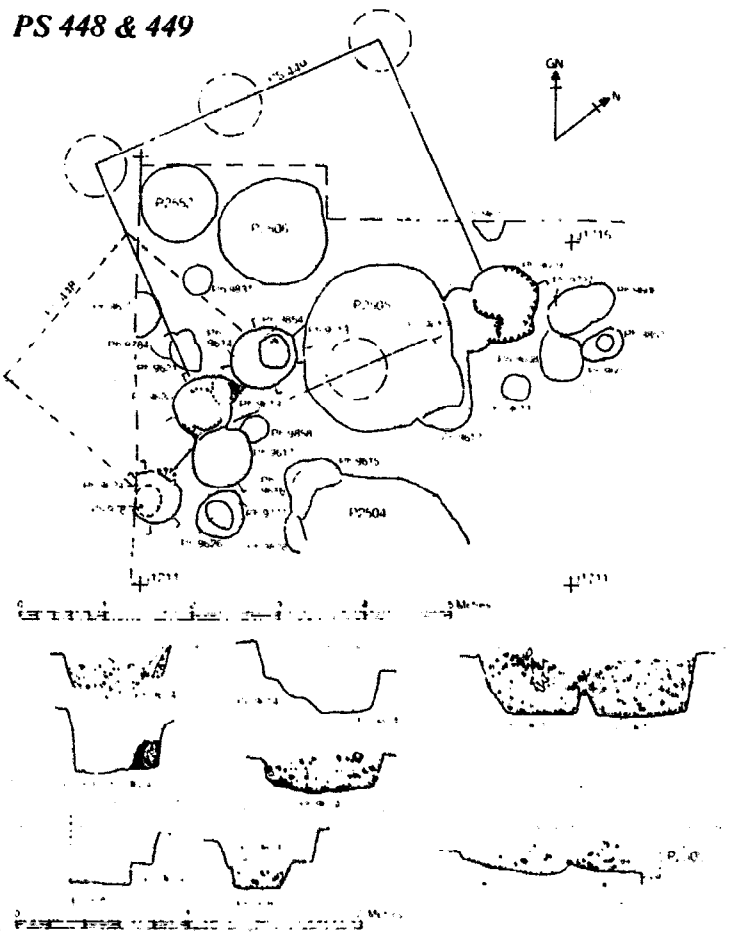
PS448	Ph No	Diam	Depth	PPF	Void	J120135
	9787) 9624)	60	38	0.63	[36x30]	Isolated
	9854) 9614)	70	42	0.6	[32x40]	Isolated

L/G. Size 2.2 x (2.2) m. Area ?4.84 sq m. Av depth 40. Av diam 65. Av PPF 0.62.

This could either be a two- or four-post structure. However in area it is quite small for the size of post-holes, which makes it somewhat intermediate in form.

Ph 9854 and ph 9614 were regarded as two separate post-holes, though I was never convinced that ph 9854 was anything more than the void. It could be interpreted either way, however. In view of the shape of this post-hole it is possible this pair were in fact the doorposts of a circular structure and are the right distance apart.

PS 448 & 449



1986

PS449	Ph No	Diam	Depth	PPF	Void	J138151
	9620	60	38	0.63	-	?Cuts ph 9617
	9617	69	38	0.55	-	?Cut by ph 9620
	9609	80	18	0.23	-	Cuts ph 9610
	9610	78	20	0.26	-	Cut by ph 9609 and P2505

A. Size 3.6 x ?3.4 m. Area ?12.24 sq m. Av depth 29. Av diam 72. Av PPF 0.42.

These two pairs of post-holes are probably the southern corner posts of a six-post structure. The middle post-holes on the south have presumably been destroyed by P2505 and the northern posts would lie outside the excavation.

On the available evidence it is just as likely to be a four-post structure, but the general characteristics of post-hole and structure size are more in line with six-posters.

1986

PS450	Ph No	Diam	Depth	PPF	Void	J780151
(	9607	30	18	0.6	26)	Interrel unclear: ph 9853
L(				0.83	)	may be void
(	9853	18	25	0.38	-)	
L	9786	36	38	1.06	22)	Interrel unclear
E	9603	32	14	0.44	-)	
E	9702	32	15	0.47	-	Probably cut by ph 9607

E: L/E. L: L/F. Size 2.1 x - m. Area (4.41 sq m). Av depth: E 14.5, L 31.5. Av diam: E 32, L 33. Av PPF: E 0.45, L 0.95.

This structure is either a two-, or four-post structure, with the northern posts beyond the excavation.

Although relationships were not recorded, the fact that voids were visible in plan for ph 9607 and ph 9786 suggest these were the later post-holes. It is possible that ph 9853 is the base of the void of ph 9607 with chalk packing not fully removed: therefore diameter of ph 9607 is taken with depth of ph 9853 for maximum dimensions of post-hole.

This is similar to PS189, which is clearly a two-post structure.

1986

PS451	Ph No	Diam	Depth	PPF	Void	J796148
	9601	60	30	0.5	-	Isolated
	9693	64	43	0.67	25	Abuts ph 9692

L(G). Size 2.3 x - m. Area (5.29 sq m). Av depth 37. Av diam 62. Av PPF 0.59.

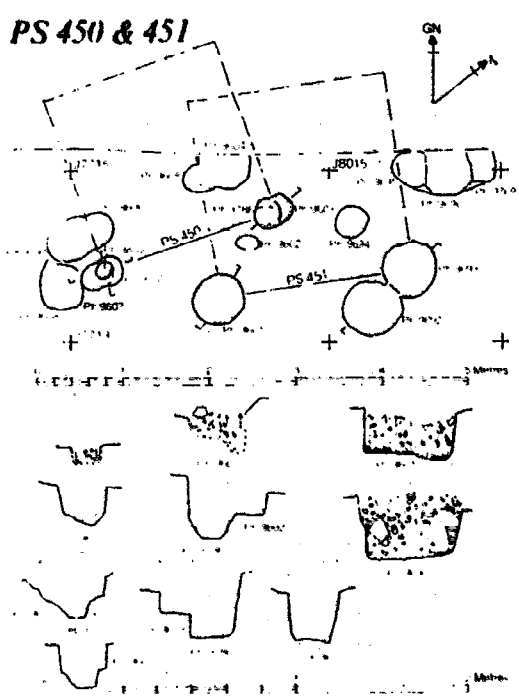
These two post-holes could be a two- or four-post structure with northern post-holes beyond the area excavated. However for the size of structure the post-holes are very large (phs type G/H, whilst structure size is E). This combination is more comparable with some of the two-post structures associated with gully complexes (e.g. PS348, PS370). It is perhaps more likely, therefore, to be a two-post structure.

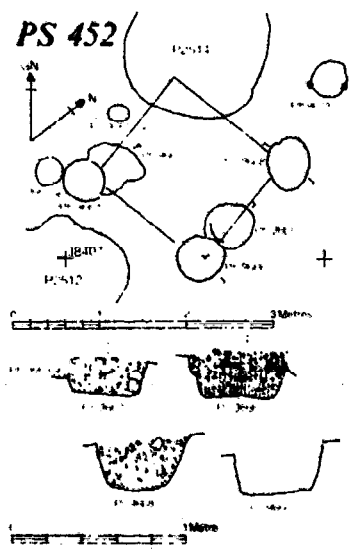
PS452	Ph No	Diam	Depth	PPF	Void	J854080
	9662	52	23	0.44	-	Rel to ph 9663 unclear
	9666	55	32	0.58	(28)	Probably cut by ph 9667
	9668	50x60	33	0.6	20	Isolated

E/G. Size 1.5 x 1.6 m. Area 2.4 sq m. Av depth 29. Av diam 54. Av PPF 0.54.

The fourth post-hole has been destroyed by P2514.

This structure is very small in area - one of the smallest four-post structures from Danebury. By contrast the post-holes are quite large, closer to those encountered in large type G or H structures.



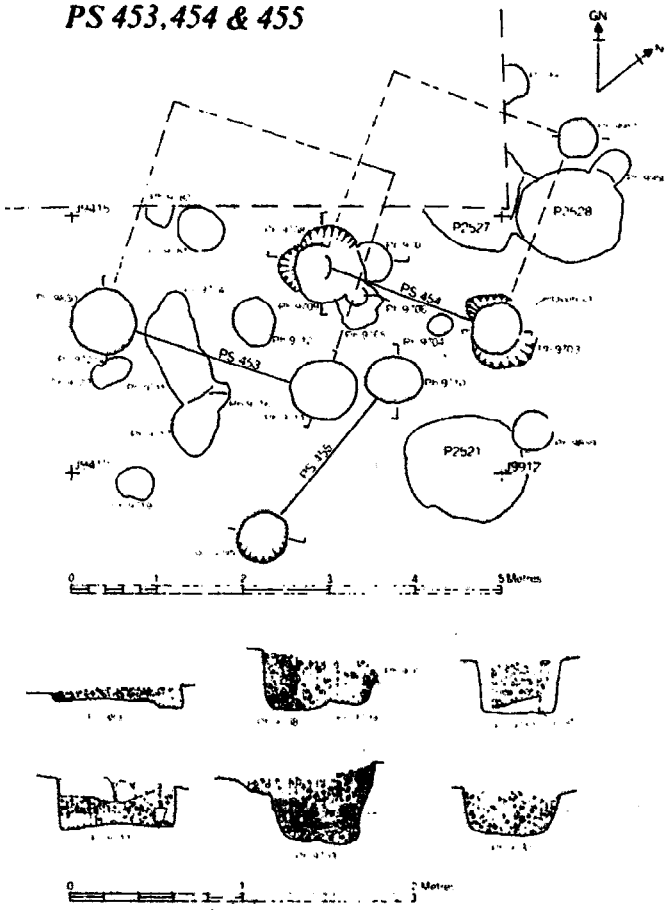


1986

PS453	Ph No	Diam	Depth	PPF	Void	J961146
	9830	77	15	0.19	-	Isolated
	9711	78	30	0.38	-	Isolated

G/L. Size 2.7 x - m. Area (7.29 sq m). Av depth 23. Av diam 78. Av PPF 0.29.

This is probably a type G four-post structure with the two northern posts beyond the excavated area. Although it could be a two-post structure its general dimensions suggest it is more likely to be a large four-post structure.



1986

PS454	Ph No	Diam	Depth	PPF	Void	J978141
	9708	60	35[48]	0.58[0.8]	20	Cuts ph 9709
	9703	68	48	0.7	-	Isolated

L(H). Size 2.2 x - m. Area (?5.28 sq m). Av depth 48. Av diam 64. Av PPF 0.75.

This is probably a two-post structure. Although there is a third post-hole, ph 9951, at right angles (a fourth would be outside the excavated area) it is so dissimilar in character, that it is unlikely to form part of a structure with phs 9708 and 9703. These two are very similar in size and shape with a distinctive funnel shape around the top. The section drawing of ph 9708 seems to be shallower than indicated on plan.

1986

PS455	Ph No	Diam	Depth	PPF	Void	J970122
	9710	52x66	31	0.53	30	Isolated
	9733	58	28	0.48	37	Isolated

L(G). Size 2.4 x - m. Area -. Av depth 29.5. Av diam 59. Av PPF 0.51.

There is no possibility that this is part of a larger structure.

1982

PS456	Ph No	Diam	Depth	PPF	Void	G446406
E	8286	58	62	1.07	20	Cut by ph 8403
E	8587	58x70	62	0.97	20	?Cut by ph 8588
L	8588	60	31	0.52	-	?Cuts ph 8587
L	8403	50	40	0.8	-	Cuts ph 8286 and possibly ph 8404

F/L. Size 1.9 x (1.9) m. Area 3.61 sq m. Av depth: L 35.5, E 62. Av diam: L 55, E 61. Av PPF L 0.66, E 1.02.

If this were half of a four-post structure the third and fourth post-holes would have been destroyed by P2116 and P2118.

These two pairs of post-holes are very similar in size and profile: both have a conical top with sides sloping in. The deeper post-holes as they appear in section probably represent the voids, with packing still unexcavated, as the plans indicate wider bases. The two shallower post-holes appear to cut the deeper ones and both have a similar fill with flints, possibly disturbed packing, scattered throughout.

1982

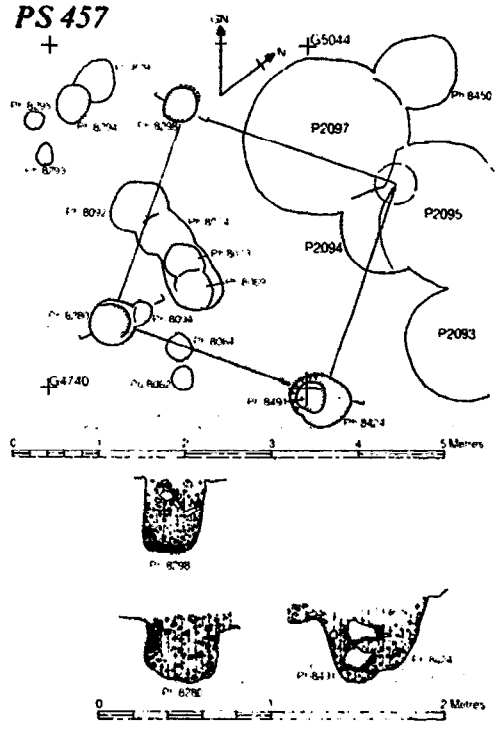
PS457	Ph No	Diam	Depth	PPF	Void	G494416
	8298	40	44	1.1	22	Isolated
	8280	53	43	0.81	30	Abuts ph 8094
(	8491	52	51	0.98	-	) Below layer 755; ph 8424
(	8424	58	45	0.83	20	) probably cuts ph 8491

F/H. Size 2.6 x 2.6 m. Area 6.76 sq m. Av depth 44. Av diam 48. Av PPF 0.91.

The fourth post-hole has been destroyed by P2097.

Ph 8424 probably forms the corner post on the south-east, rather than ph 8491, the fill of which has probably largely been removed by ph 8424.

The post-hole sizes are borderline between type F and H, but the overall structure size is more commonly type F.



1982

PS458	Ph No	Diam	Depth	PPF	Void	G474333
	8430	35	38[44]	1.09[1.26]	-	Isolated
	8236	30	30[45]	1.0[1.5]	-	Cut by P2158
	8426	30	19[38]	0.63[1.27]	-	Cut by P2158

F. Size 1.2 x 1.3 m. Area 1.56 sq m. Av depth 40. Av diam 32. Av PPF [1.34].

The fourth post-hole is presumed to be obscured by unexcavated rabbit burrows.

The discrepancy in depth between post-hole profiles and on plan may be a combination of some fill being left in situ when profiled and in the case of the two northern post-holes the tops are truncated by P2158.

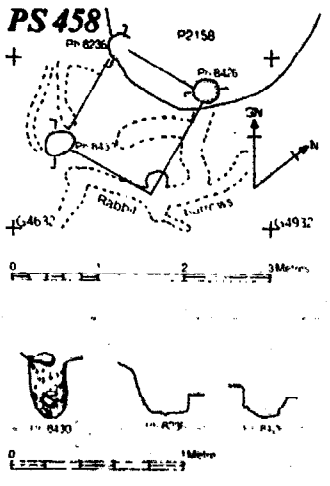
PS459	Ph No	Diam	Depth	PPF	Void	G414331
	8406	48	[52,70]	[1.08,1.46]	-	Cut by P2159; below layer 738
	8407	c50	73	1.46	-	Cut by P2159; below layer 738

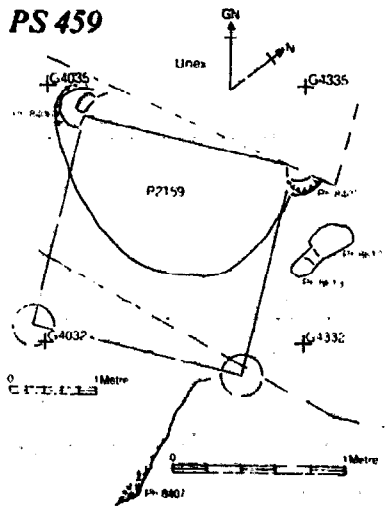
H/L. Size 2.5 x (2.5) m. Area 6.25 sq m. Av depth 65. Av diam 49. Av PPF 1.33.

This is most likely to be half of a four-post structure, the other half of which could lie either to north or south. However if to the north one would expect part of one of the northern post-holes to be visible beyond the unexcavated stratigraphy, so the other post-holes are perhaps more likely to lie beyond the southern baulk.

Ph 8406 has a deeper rectangular cut 24 cm long in the base, which could represent the void or a second post-hole - this has a total depth of 70 cm. Unfortunately no section or profile was made of this post-hole.

Stratigraphic phase Fc-d.





1982

PS460	Ph No	Diam	Depth	PPF	Void	G516382
	8410	56	53	0.95	-	Cut ph 8411
	8171	50	56	1.12	-	Probably cut by P2072

L(H). Size 2.0 x - m. Area -. Av depth 55. Av diam 53. Av PPF 1.04.

This is a possible two-post structure. The post-hole sizes are fairly similar, though ph 8171 becomes much narrower towards the base than ph 8410.

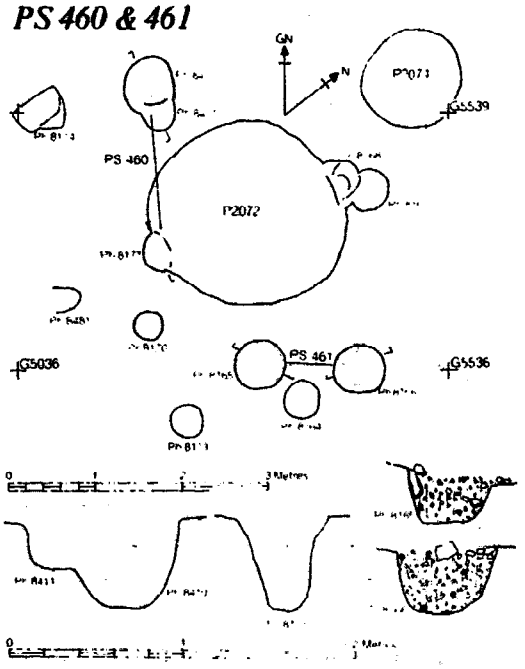
1982

PS461	Ph No	Diam	Depth	PPF	Void	G534361
	8165	56x60	34	0.58	c25	Isolated
	8166	56x60	40	0.69	26	Isolated

L(H). Size 1.2 x - m. Area -. Av depth 37. Av diam 58. Av PPF 0.64.

This two-post structure is very short, but the post-holes are very similar, except for a slight variation in depth. They are likely to form a pair, as there are no other similar sized post-holes in the vicinity, to form a larger structure.

PS 460 & 461



1984

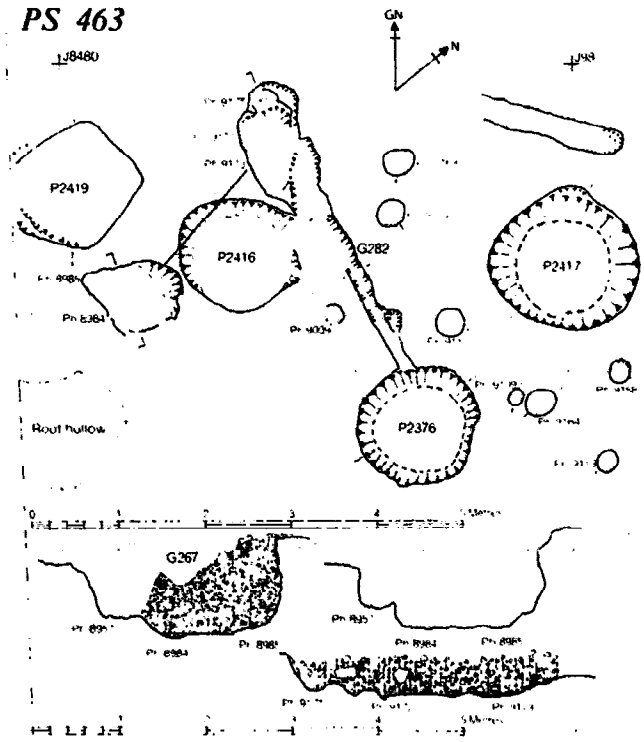
PS463	Ph No	Diam	Depth	PPF	Void		J857782
	8985	65	58	0.89		)	Interrel not visible.
	8984	67	59	0.88		)	Cut by ph 8957 and G267
	9172	70	26	0.37	-		Rels obscure
	9173	68	27	0.4	-		Rels obscure
			(43)				

L(H). Size 2.4 x - m. Area -. Av depth 43. Av diam 68. Av PPF 0.64.

This is probably a two-post structure of two phases. The post-holes are similar, except that the eastern group are much shallower - possibly the slope of the chalk has affected their depths.

They pre-date CS39.

Stratigraphic phase Ff.



1978

PS464	Ph No	Diam	Depth	PPF	Void	Q09083
	3662/ 3657	80	60	0.75	30[28x38]	Ph 3657 cut layer 551. Ph 3662 below layer 551, and cut by ph 3683
	3648	62	c80	1.29	25[46x30]	Cuts layer 564; below layer 534
	3727	58	36	0.62	28[25x32]	Below layers ?490, 573 and 564
	3668	58	46	0.79	32	Below layer 551
	3740	60	23 (+G53)	0.38 (0.88)	?c40	Below layer 573
	3729	56	12[30] (+G56)	[0.54] (1.0)	c35	Below layer 534
	G115	width 55	30	-	-	Cuts layer 564; below layer 478

B. Size 3.6 x 3.7 m. Area 13.32 sq m. Av depth 55. Av diam 62. Av PPF 0.89.

This six-post structure is of one phase and is aligned on Road 6. This structure is assigned to phase Ai1 which would apparently contradict the relationships as recorded on site (and noted above). The confusion over merging silt layers, recognized in 1986 is discussed in the stratigraphic sequence.

It seems the post-holes probably cut layers 572 and 564 and the building was constructed at this level with layer 551 accumulating around the post so the void of ph 3662 (ie ph 3657) was visible at the same level as PS379.

The reason for the confusio of relationships of phs 3740 and 3729 is because G115 runs across the top of them and this gully was never recorded in any detail. Unfortunately only a very rough sketch plan was made in the notebook, but its approximate position is shown on the plan using the edge of layer 564, which it cut, for its east side. The way the edge of layer 564 clearly skirts round the two post-holes suggests these in fact were cut from this level. G115 was probably a linear foundation trench in which the post-holes were cut, on the west side of the structure. If the depth of G115 is added to the surviving depth of the post-holes, a figure more akin to the better preserved post-holes is gained.

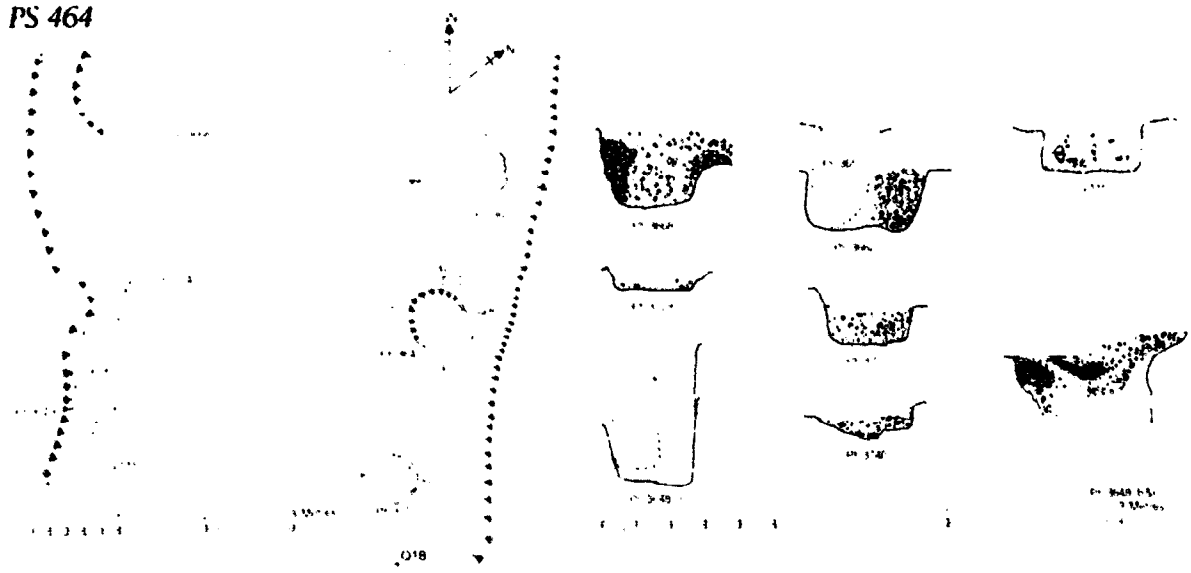
Why ph 3727 was not recognized cutting layer 566 is not clear, but it must have cut layer 566.

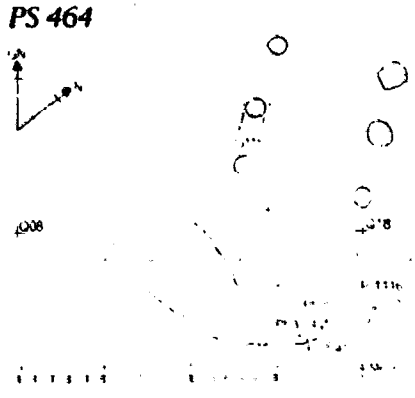
By the time this structure was built, P1115 had completely filled up, as ph 3648 clearly cuts the silts infilling its top.

It is possible this structure continued in use while layer 551 accumulated and so could have still been standing and in use when PS379 was constructed to the north. However they would have been

almost touching, so this seems unlikely, as it would have made construction of PS379 very difficult.

A series of chalk layers were dumped to the south (described in the stratified sequence A) and it seems probable the structure was approached from this side.





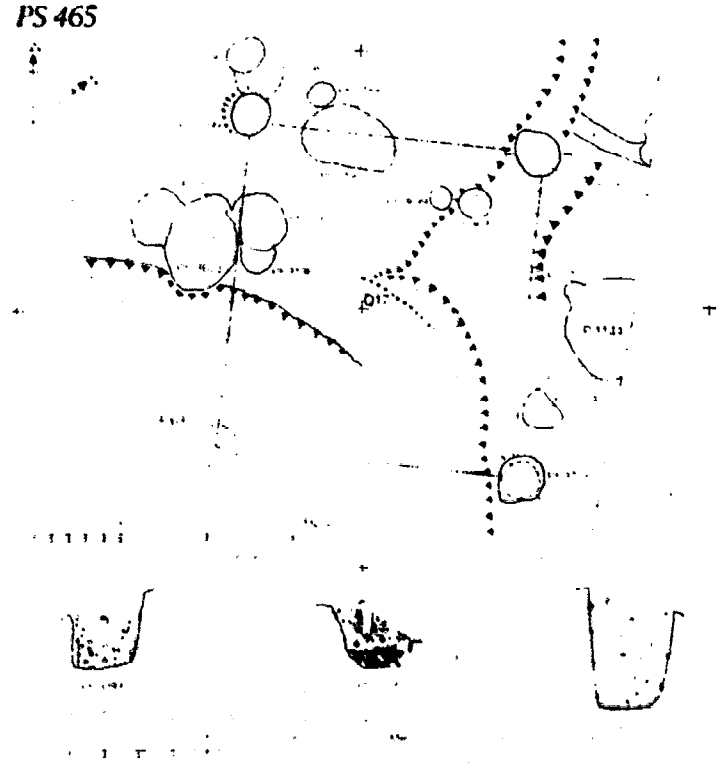
1977-78

PS465	Ph No	Diam	Depth	PPF	Void	Q102705
	3399	50	45	0.9	-	Below F63
	3753	52	37	0.71	-	Below F63
	3703	52	70	1.35	44	Below layer 514

H. Size 3.4 x 3.8 m. Area 12.92 sq m. Av depth 51. Av diam 51. Av PPF 0.99.

The fourth post-hole has presumably been destroyed by the quarry hollow F63.

Ph 3703 is probably the complete original depth, whereas the two northern post-holes have probably been truncated by the late quarry hollow, resulting in their apparently shallower depth. This is quite a large structure in area, which on grounds of type would normally be regarded as late. It possibly does not belong to the very early phase but to the middle phase of occupation, after the early heightening of the rampart and small quarry hollows were cut and before the final quarry hollows were dug for the final rampart. It can however only be assigned to stratigraphic phases Aa-e, though most likely belonging in the later phases (d or e).



1978

PS466	Ph No	Diam	Depth	PPF	Void	Q068730
?E	3745	42	39	0.93	-	?Cuts ph 3681; rel to ph 3744 lost
?L	3744	50	35	0.7	-	Rels lost
E	3383	50	40	0.8	-	Cut by ph 3381
L	3381	52	45	0.87	19	Ph 3381 cuts ph 3383
E	3693	50	43	0.86	-	Cut by ph 3692
L	3692	53	50	0.94	-	Cuts ph 3693
?E	3394A	?48	[48]	1.00	?35)	Cuts layer 503, other
?L	3394B	50	45	0.9	-)	rels lost; cut by ph 3392
E	3397	46x38	27	0.64	[46x28]	?Cut by ph 3398. Cut layer 503
L	3398	68	20	0.29	[25]	Cuts ph 3397. Cut layer 503 and ph 3399
?E	3230	c50	?c50	1.0	-	Below F40; other rels not recorded
?L	3603	60	49	0.82	22	Rels not recorded

B. Size 3.8 x 4.2 m. Area 15.96 sq m. Av depth: E, L 41. Av diam: E 47, L 56. Av PPF: E 0.87, L 0.75.

Phs 3744 and 3745 were recorded as being below layer 506; however ph 3394 and phs 3397 and 3398 all clearly cut layer 503. The fact that phs 3744 and 3745 were not observed till layer 506 was removed must be due to insufficient cleaning of the surface of layer 503 since they are clearly the north-west corner posts of this structure (see alternative explanation below). Ph 3394A has not been recorded or drawn on site, so all information is derived from the plan. It looks as though only the void was fully excavated, the packing not having been differentiated from layer 503. Ph 3230 appears to encompass three intercutting post-holes, only one of which is thought to belong to this structure.

This structure is of two phases and where relationships can be determined, this suggests the more southerly post-hole in each pair is the latest.

The structure is aligned on Road 6.

It belongs to phase Aj1 in the stratigraphic sequence. The structure pre-dates PS392 and CS3/4, but the relationship to PS385 cannot be determined, though it seems likely that PS385 is the later structure.

Subsequent appraisal of the stratigraphy suggests layers 503 and 506 may be top and bottom of a single chalk layer. It is possible that some post-holes cut early in its use were either obscured by subsequent trample or perhaps the tops deliberately repacked with chalk. Layer 503/506 remained in use over two or three phases and it is very likely that some early post-holes were obscured by subsequent activity.

PS 466

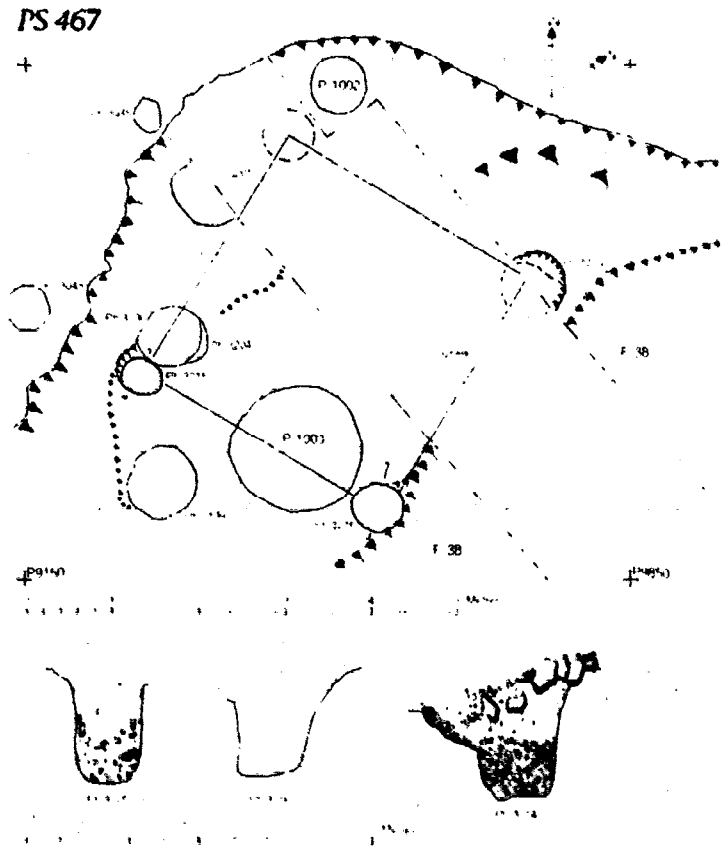
1977

PS467	Ph No	Diam	Depth	PPF	Void	P946530
	3214	77	76	0.99	-	Cuts base of F38; below layer 373, ?edge overlapped by layer 375
	3215	58	67	1.16	-	Cuts base of F38; below layer 420 or 422
	3216	60	63	1.05	-	Cuts base of F38; below layer 420 or 422

H. Size 3.2 x 3.2 m. Area 10.24 so m. Av depth 69. Av diam 65. Av PPF 1.07.

The fourth post-hole must be obscured below the unexcavated silts of the quarry hollow, F38.

This structure has been constructed on a shallower shelf on the west side of F38. It could have been built soon after the quarry hollow was dug, but need not have been until the lowest part of the quarry hollow had been infilled, after layers 381 and 384 accumulated. It was possibly contemporary with layer 374 and has been assigned to phase Aj1. The post-holes were possibly sealed by layer 395.



1978

PS468	Ph No	Diam	Depth	PPF	Void	0069676
	F52	80x95	62	0.71	?45	Cuts layer 520
	F53/ 3712	92x95	38	0.41	?52	Cuts layer 520
	F58	78x100	c75	0.84	?50	Cuts layer 520
	F55	92x98	41	0.43	?44	Cuts layer 520
	F54	72x107	46[57]	[0.64]	?42	Cuts layer 520
	3609	-	31	-	55	Below layer 542; cuts layer 520
	3653	-	82	-	c50	Cut by P1132; 'abutted by layer 542'

K. Size 3.3 x 3.7 m. Area 12.21 sq m. Av depth 55. Av diam 91 (83 x 99). Av PPF 0.61.

It is very likely that some of these post-holes were not fully excavated and the depth of F58 is estimated from a combination of the two sections. The section drawing of F54 may be incomplete, as the plan shows it as being deeper. The similarity of profile of F53 and ph 3712 (its base) suggests the section is largely complete. There is some suggestion that the central row of post-holes were all shallower than the corner posts.

It is likely that the voids only of ph 3609 and ph 3653 were excavated, whilst the packing was not observed in the stratigraphy. As they were cut wholly into layers there was no subsequent check of bases cut into natural as with F58 and F53. The evidence of the post voids suggests very substantial timbers were used for the structure, indicating possibly that a large building of two storeys stood here.

There are two small post-holes on the north-west side, which may form a contemporary two-post structure (PS470) having a similar arrangement to PS377 and PS378.

The structure belongs to stratigraphic phase Ai1.

Both structures cut layer 520, an extensive, thick chalk spread, apparently deposited for the construction of PS468. The chalk spread extended both inside and outside the building and there is no evidence of walls between the posts.

No silts or occupation deposits accumulated during the use of the structure.

It would seem the lower part of the structure was open but utilized in some way to prevent accumulation of silts. It is possible the large area of chalk spread around the structure was used as a threshing floor in preparation for storing grain in a raised upper storey of the building.

1978

PS469	Ph No	Diam	Depth	PPF	Void	Q094819
	3664	46	46	1.0	c27 [32x23]	Cut layer 564. Below layer 551; cut by ph 3663
	3701	34x50	32	0.76	-	Cut layer 564. Below layer 551; cut by ph 3662
	3550	47	39	0.83	[22x26]	Cut layer 564. Below layer 478
	3552/ 3728	42	32	0.76	20	Cut layer 564. Below layer 478

F. Size 2.3 x 2.3 m. Area 5.29 sq m. Av depth 37. Av diam 44. Av PPF 0.84.

It is possible ph 3552/3728 had a depth of as much as 40-46 cm, but it is difficult to be sure just how much the two sections overlap vertically.

All four post-holes cut layer 564, the rim of chalk around P1115, which lies directly in the centre of the structure. It appears to have been deliberately constructed around the pit and presumably served as a shelter over the pit. It could have had an upper storey, but there is no evidence to suggest this. There were four or five other post-holes nearby, that are contemporary.

It belongs to stratigraphic phase Aa-h.

1978

PS470	Ph No	Diam	Depth	PPF	Void	Q056696
	3604	40	12	0.3	-	Cut layer 520. Below layer 499.
	3607	40	31	0.78	[30]	Cut layer 520. Below layer 499.

L(E). Size 1.9 x - m. Area -. Av depth 22. Av diam 40. Av PPF 0.54.

These two post-holes are of similar size except that ph 3604 is very shallow (possible that full extent not recognized cutting stratigraphy). Apart from PS468 there are no other post-holes nearby and it is likely they formed a two-post structure running parallel to the north-west side of PS468. The two structures may have been contemporary forming an arrangement similar to PS377 and PS378. It may have provided support for outside steps to an upper storey of PS468.

The structure belongs to stratigraphic phase Ai1.

1978

PS471	Ph No	Diam	Depth	PPF	Void	Q065654
	3652	80	48	0.6	[34x38]	Cut layer 520. Below layer 499
	3715	80	35	0.44	-	Rels lost

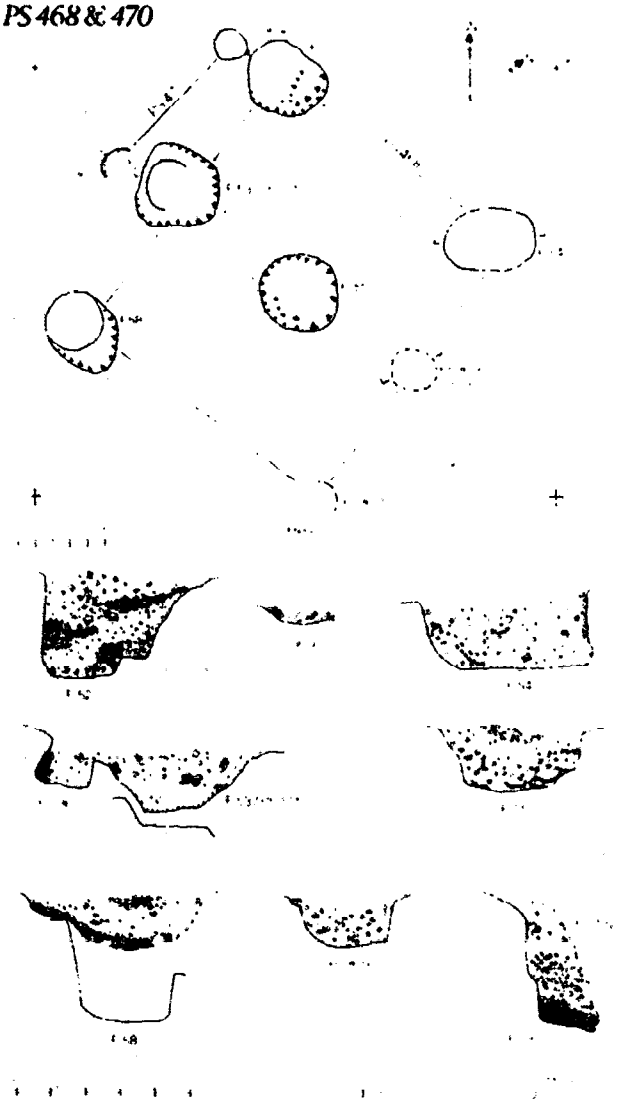
H/L. Size 3.3 x (3.3) m. Area (9.9 sq m). Av depth 41.5. Av diam 80. Av PPF 0.52.

Ph 3715 was not recognized until all layers were excavated, and as a result it appeared to be truncated by the quarry hollow. However it is more likely to have been cut from the level of layer 520 and there is the slightest hint of its presence on the layer plan of 520 from an absence of chalk over its position. The two post-holes are of similar size: ph 3715 may have been at least 10 cm deeper if the absence of stratigraphy is taken into account in its profile; and probably the lower part of the packing of ph 3652 was never excavated.

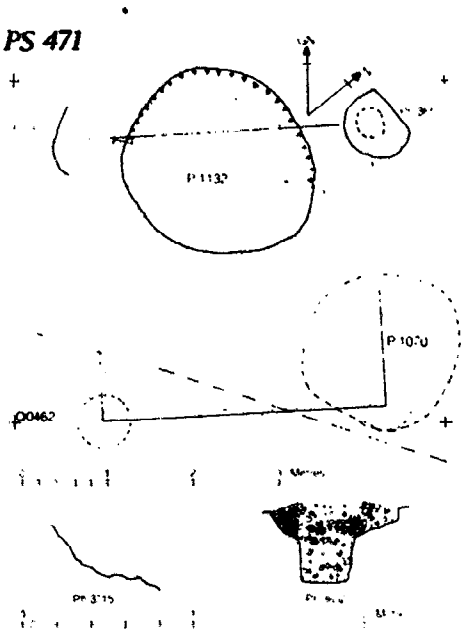
It seems possible that these two post-holes could form the northern half of a large four-post structure. Of the southern post-holes one would lie in the unexcavated baulk, and the other would have been destroyed by P1070.

The structure belongs to stratigraphic phase Aj1.

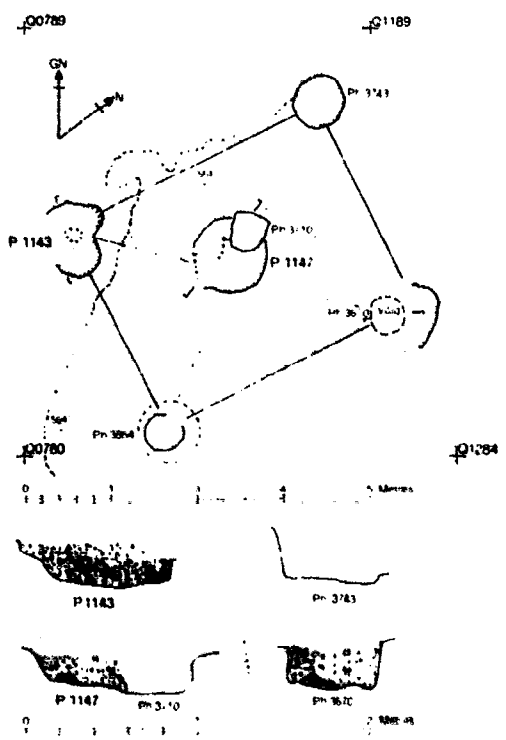
PS 468 & 470



PS 471



PS 473



1978

PS472	Ph No	Diam	Depth	PPF	Void	Q094864
	3758	32x38	[44]	1.26	-	Cut layer 564. Below layer 551
	3669	40	24[46]	1.15	-	Cut layer 564. Below layer 551
	3672= 3730	38	40	1.05	-	Cut layer 564. Below layer 551

F. Size 1.8 x 1.9 m. Area 3.42 sq m. Av depth 43. Av diam 38. Av PPF 1.15.

Fourth post-hole missed in stratigraphy?

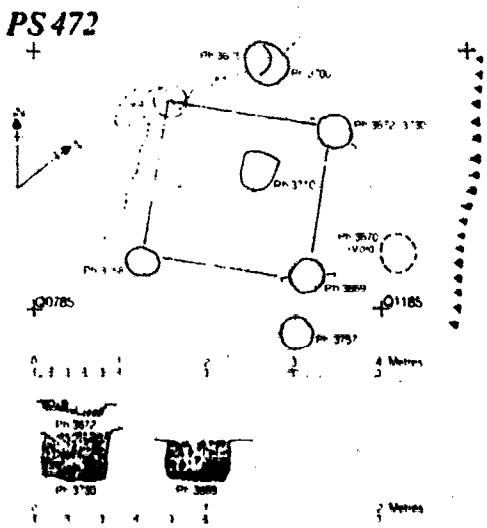
These post-holes have the appearance of forming a small four-post structure. Unfortunately there appears to be no good reason for missing the fourth post-hole other than inefficiency of supervisor. In view of the fact that many of the post-holes in this area were not recognized at the level from which they were cut, the possibility that the fourth post-hole was not observed should be regarded as likely.

Unfortunately ph 3758 was not sectioned as it was mistaken for one of the post-holes cut higher in the stratigraphy. The section of ph 3669 would appear to be incomplete from the depth indicated on the plan, and it is unclear just how much of ph 3672=3730 was removed between the two sections.

If this is not accepted as a four-post structure it is possible that ph 3669 could pair with either of the others to form a two-post structure.

The structure is aligned on Road 6. It overlaps in area with PS136, but their relationship cannot be determined, though it seems most likely that PS472 is the earlier, being contemporary with PS469 a short distance to the south.

It belongs to stratigraphic phase Ah.



1978

PS473	Ph No	Diam	Depth	PPF	Void	Q094864
	P1143	60x86	27	0.37	-	)
	3743	64	33	0.52	-	) Rels uncertain
	P1147	88	26	0.3	-	)
	3670	80	28	0.35	[40x44]	Cut layer 534. Below layer 551

K. Size 2.6 x 3.2 m. Area 8.32 sq m. Av depth 28.5. Av diam 76. Av PPF 0.39.

Ph 3664 has already been allocated to PS469, which I prefer it to belong to. It may have cut/obscured the fifth post-hole for this structure as a result. The shape and profile are clearly entirely different to the other post-holes of this structure and I am therefore assuming this later post-hole obscured sufficiently the post-hole of PS473 not to be observed. Similarly the majority of ph 3670 was not recognized, as the packing merged into chalk spread; except that part of it cut natural, its full size would not otherwise have been recognized. The section drawing does not show the full extent of the packing, but the profile shown by a dashed line is based on the plan.

The relationship of the structure is not entirely clear. It has been placed in phase Ag in the matrix for Sequence A at the same level as layer 564b. But I think it is more likely that the structure pre-dates layer 564b. Some of the post-holes (P1147 and P1143 and void of ph 3670) showed at this level, though the pits not very clearly and the post-hole actually cut an earlier layer 534. However ph 3743 was not visible until layer 564b was removed. Even if it did cut layer 564b it is likely to be the earliest structure in the area, the post-holes having been obscured by the later use of the area. Ph 3710 of PS136 clearly cuts this structure, and so does PS469 presumably (on basis that ph 3664 belongs to the latter). It overlaps in area with PS472, but no post-holes intercut, and similarly with PS464, both of which are presumed to be later.

1988

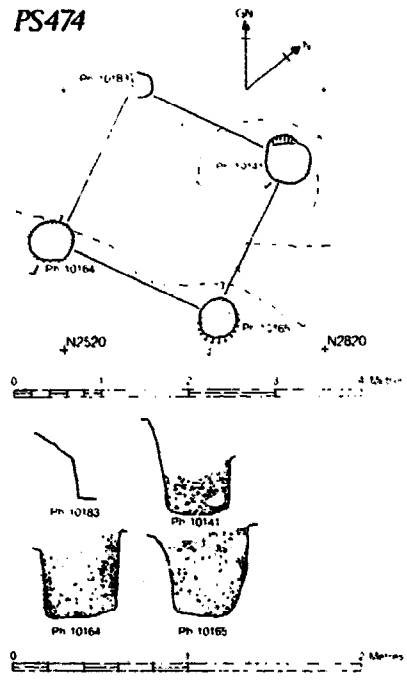
PS474	Ph No	Diam	Depth	PPF	Void	N263217
	10164	48	51	1.06	c25	Below layer 2042
	10165	46	53	1.15	c20	Below layer 2042
	10141	50	55	1.1	c26	Cut by P2596
	10183	31	38[60]	1.22[1.94]	-	Cut by F370

F. Size 2.0 x 2.0 m. Area 4.0 sq m. Av depth 49[55]. Av diam 44. Av PPF 1.13.

Ph 10183 has been partly truncated and cut away by F370 and P2595: this may account for its apparently smaller size, though its base is clearly smaller than the other post-holes.

This small structure was sealed by the turf which was sealed by the primary rampart, so must pre-date the fortification of the hilltop.

Stratigraphic phase Ho.



1988

PS475	Ph No	Diam	Depth	PPF	Void	N285237
	10140	31x40	62	1.75	23 [25x28]	Below layer 2043; cuts layer 2070
	10113	40	70	1.75	20 [28x20]	Below layers 2003 and 2043
	10032	48x42	68	1.5	-	Below layers 1996 and ?1997
	10015	38x34	68	1.89	14(20)	Below layers 1996 and 1997

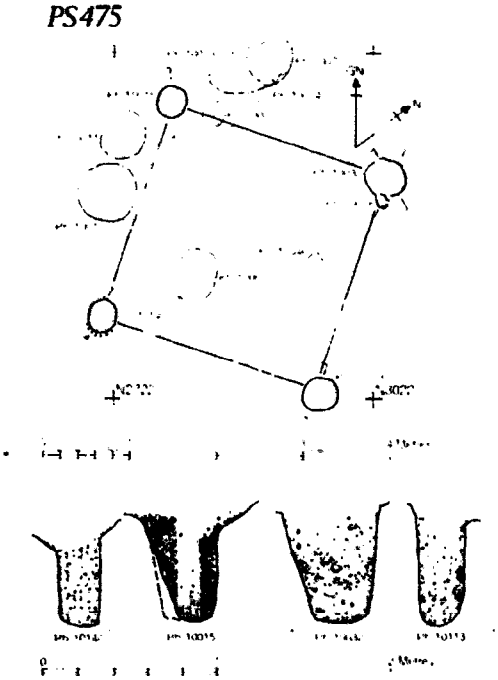
F. Size 2.6 x 2.6 m. Area 6.76 sq m. Av depth 67. Av diam 39. Av PPF 1.72.

The void of ph 10113 was D-shaped, presumably a half tree trunk. The section drawing of ph 10015 appears to be incompatible with the plan, suggesting all the packing was not fully excavated at the time of drawing. Similarly the section of ph 10140 appears to be of the void only.

This small structure is early and could either pre-date the fortification or belong to the earliest occupation within the hillfort.

Stratigraphic phase Ho-d.

PS475



1988

PS476	Ph No	Diam	Depth	PPF	Void	N271251
	10020	46	60	1.3	-	Below layer 1996; cut by ph 10024
	10024	50	65	1.3	?30	Below layer 1996; cuts ph 10020
	10067	46x62	50	0.93	-	Below layer 1996; ?cut layer 1997
	10013	40	38	0.95	-	Below layer 1996; cut by ph 10014
	10014	48	47	0.98	c23	Below layer 1996; cuts ph 10013
	10011	50x58	50	0.93	35	Below layer 1996
	10052	68x57	c55	0.87	-	Below layer 1996; cuts layer 1997

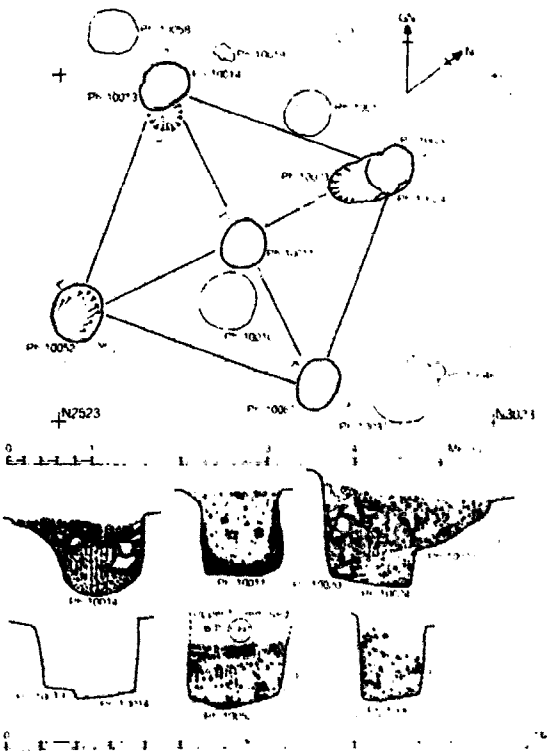
K. Size 2.9 x 3.1 m. Area 9.0 sq m. Av depth 52. Av diam 50. Av PPF 1.04.

This five-post structure was possibly of two phases as the northern post-holes both appear to be recut and the oval shape of the southern post-holes suggest it also. There is no evidence of a recut of the central post-hole, which presumably was less subject to weathering and if only the post in the ground was being replaced, not the whole building, it would have been less accessible.

The southern post-holes clearly cut layer 1997: ph 10052 was observed cutting it, but was not sectioned until part of layer 1997 had been removed, hence its depth is an estimate. The post-holes were all sealed by layer 1996.

Stratigraphic phase H1.

PS476



1988

PS477	Ph No	Diam	Depth	PPF	Void	N243349
	10005	62	39	0.63	0.23	Isolated
	10007	55	36	0.65	-	Cuts phs 9997, 9999 and 10001

L(H). Size 1.8 x - m. Area -. Av depth 37.5. Av diam 58.5. Av PPF 0.64.

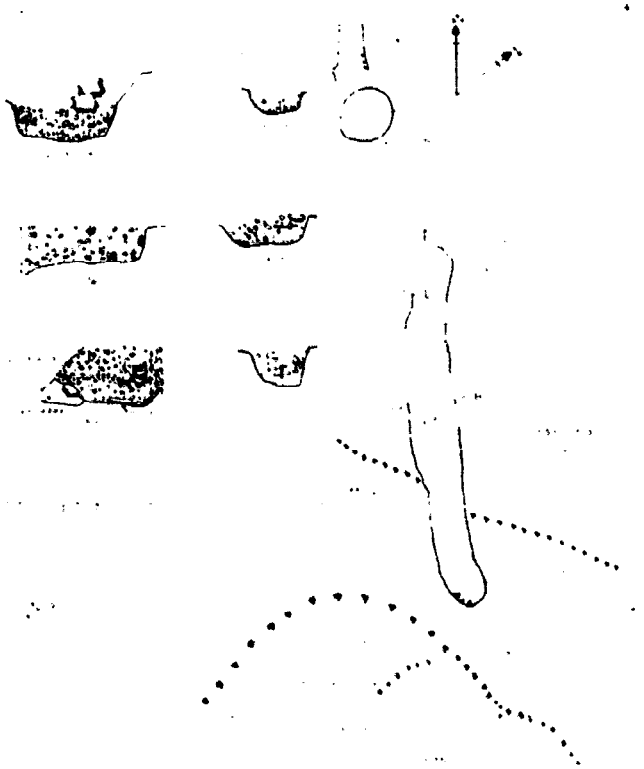
Associated with GC44.

From the section drawing ph 10007 appears to be cut by ph 10001, not vice versa, as notebook suggests: the relationship must be regarded as uncertain as section and notebook are contradictory.

This two-post structure appears to define an entrance/gate in GC44 between G330 to the south and to the north ph 5092, which appears to be a remnant of gully.

Stratigraphic phase Hd.

GULLY COMPLEX 44 & PS477



1988

PS478	Ph No	Diam	Depth	PPF	Void	N216292
	10102	48	76	1.58	-	Below layer 2017; cut by ph 10101
	10172	58	83	1.43	-	Below layer 2017; cut by phs 10074 and 10073
	10184	50x56	50	0.94		Below layer 2010; cut by P2598
	P2613	55	[75]	1.36	-	Probably below layer 1997/1999, but rels not recorded. Cut by P2590 and probably by P2611
	10068	48	60	1.25	25	Probably below layer 2017 (but rels not recorded)

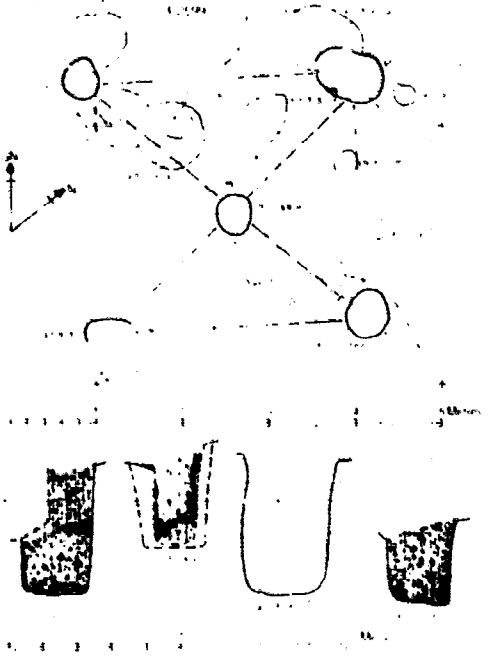
F/K. Size 2.9 x 3.1 m. Area 9.0 sq m. Av depth 69. Av diam 52. Av PPF 1.3.

This structure could be either a four- or five-post structure. The central post-hole is slightly off-centre and appears somewhat smaller than the others. However the section drawing seems to be certainly of the void only. The approximate post-hole profile based on the plan is indicated by the dashed line. Unfortunately no section or profile was drawn of P2613, so all evidence is drawn from the plan. Ph 10184, which appears much shallower than the other post-holes was truncated by P2598 and quarry hollow F361.

This structure pre-dates PS482 and PS490.

Stratigraphic phase Hb.

PS478



1988

PS479	Ph No	Diam	Depth	PPF	Void	N326260
	10029	90	48	0.53	-	Below layer 1996
	10045	86	64	0.74	-	Below layer 2004; cuts layer 2043
	10061	c70	30	0.43	-	Below layer 1996; cut by ph 10036

H/K. Size 2.8 x ?2.8 m. Area 7.84 sq m. Av depth 56 (47). Av diam 88 (82). Av PPF 0.64 (0.57). (Averages including central post-hole in brackets.)

Probably enclosed by GC43 - G329 and G335.

These post-holes possibly represent half of a four- or five-post structure of which the rest is beyond the excavated area. It is not absolutely certain that ph 10061 is a central post-hole, as though it is centrally placed, it is distinctly smaller than the corner posts. However if it was not part of the timber framing and only a support for the floor it may not have needed to be as large.

It seems very likely that this structure was contemporary with GC43 which formed an enclosure around it. It is aligned so the north side of the structure faces the entrance of the gully complex on the north.

Stratigraphic phase Hd.

GULLY COMPLEX 43 & PS479

1988

PS480	Ph No	Diam	Depth	PPF	Void	N271320
	10137	49	62	1.27	-	Cut by P13[illegible]
	10103	47	63	1.34	(c32)	Cut by ph 10095; below layer 587
	10106	50	64	1.28	-	Cut by P2587; below layer 1998
	10126	48	61	1.27	35 [37x35]	Below layer 2012 and burnt chalk

F. Size 2.5 x 2.6 m. Area 6.5 sq m. Av depth 62.5. Av diam 48.5. Av PPF 1.29.

Ph 10126 was partially sealed by a patch of burnt chalk over the top of the post-hole, which was a continuation of the adjacent burnt patches of natural. If the latter have been correctly associated with PS482, then that post structure post-dates PS480.

PS480 certainly pre-dates PS481.

Most of ph 10106 was truncated by P2587 - what fill survived was a chalky clay silt with a few burnt flints.

The fill of ph 10126 was a loose yellowish brown silt in the void, surrounded by packing of large flint nodules 15-20 cm and chalk rubble 1-5 cm.

Stratigraphic phase Hb.

1988

PS481	Ph No	Diam	Depth	PPF	Void	N285310
L	P1385	?75	41	0.55		
E	10166	74	47	0.64	-	Cut by P1385?
E	10094	90	52	0.58	40(30)	Below layer 1986; cut by ph 10095
L	10095	76	28	0.37	-	Below layer 587; cuts phs 10094 and 10103
L	10105	76	55	0.72	35[30]	Below layers 2015 and 2038; cuts phs 10118 and 10115
E	10118	72	40	0.56	-	Below layer 2038; cuts ph 10115; cut by P2602 and ph 10105
E	10117	60	57	0.95	-	Below layer 2038; cuts ph 10078
L	10078	64x82	55	0.75	[28xc35]	Below layer 1998; cuts ph 10117
L	10085	85	23	0.27	-	Below layer 2015; cut by ph 10104
E	10104	80	52	0.65	-	Below layers ?2013 and 1998; cuts ph 10085; cut by ph 10060
L	10116	80	37	0.46	-	Below layer 2035; ?cuts ph 10139
E	10139	75	49	0.65	-	Below layer 2035; cut by P1350

B. Size 3.1 x 3.3 m. Area 10.23 sq m. Av depth: 45, L 40, E 50. Av diam: 70, L 78, E 75. Av PPF: 0.6, L 0.52, E 0.67. Av void: L 35, E 30.

In plan the void of ph 10105 measured 30 cm at its base but funnelled out to the east to be 45 cm at the top.

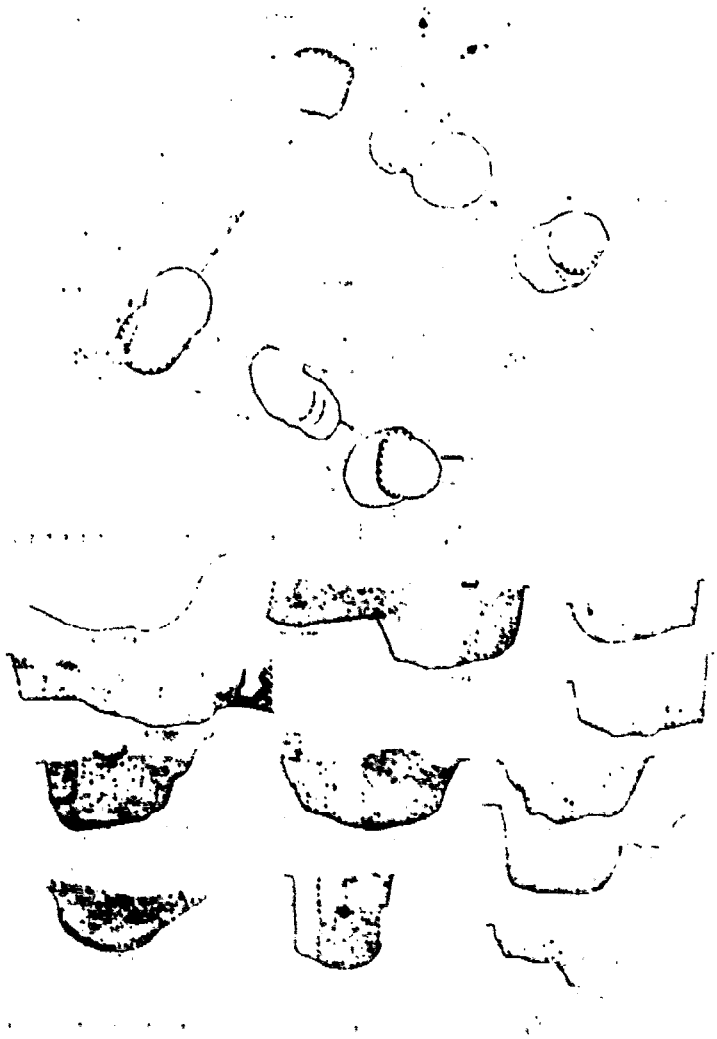
Though P1385 was regarded entirely as tree root hollow upon excavation, the section shows a potential post-hole, which could be the late phase post-hole for this structure. Ph 10166 is probably the base of the early phase post-hole.

The post voids, where they survived, suggest quite large timbers averaging about 0.35 m in width.

This structure post-dates PS482 and pre-dates PS488.

Stratigraphic phase Hb.

PS481



1988

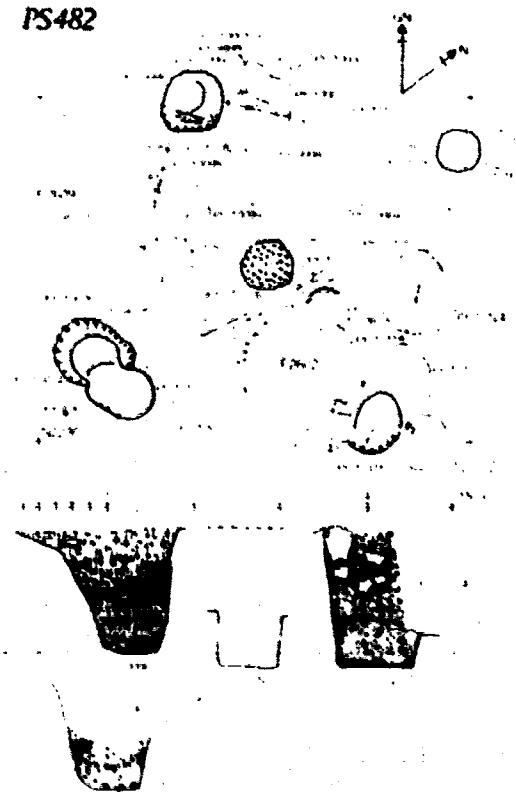
PS482	Ph No	Diam	Depth	PPF	Void	N248321
	9996	56	74	1.32	-	Interrel uncertain with ph 10182
	10161	50	82	1.64	-	Cut by P1385
	10073	50	82	1.64	-	Below layer 2017. Rel to ph 10073 uncertain. Cut by ph 10074
	10115	51	63	1.24	-	Cut by phs 10105 and 10118. Below layer 2038

H. Size 3.2 x 3.2 m. Area 10.24 sq m. Av depth 75. Av diam 52. Av PPF 1.46.

This large four-post structure has massive post-holes which have largely been deliberately backfilled, except for ph 10161 in which the flint packing around the void was noted during excavation.

It is possible that F371 a hearth on the natural and the surrounding areas of burning on the chalk may be associated with this building, as some of the post-holes have a lot of charcoal in their fill, which could have derived from hearth debris. If this connection is correct PS482 post-dates PS480, as well as PS478; it pre-dates PS490 and PS481.

Stratigraphic phase Hb.



1988

PS483	Ph No	Diam	Depth	PPF	Void	N331218
	10031	58	55	0.95	-	Below layer 1996
	10090	48x57	50	0.95	-	Below layer 2015

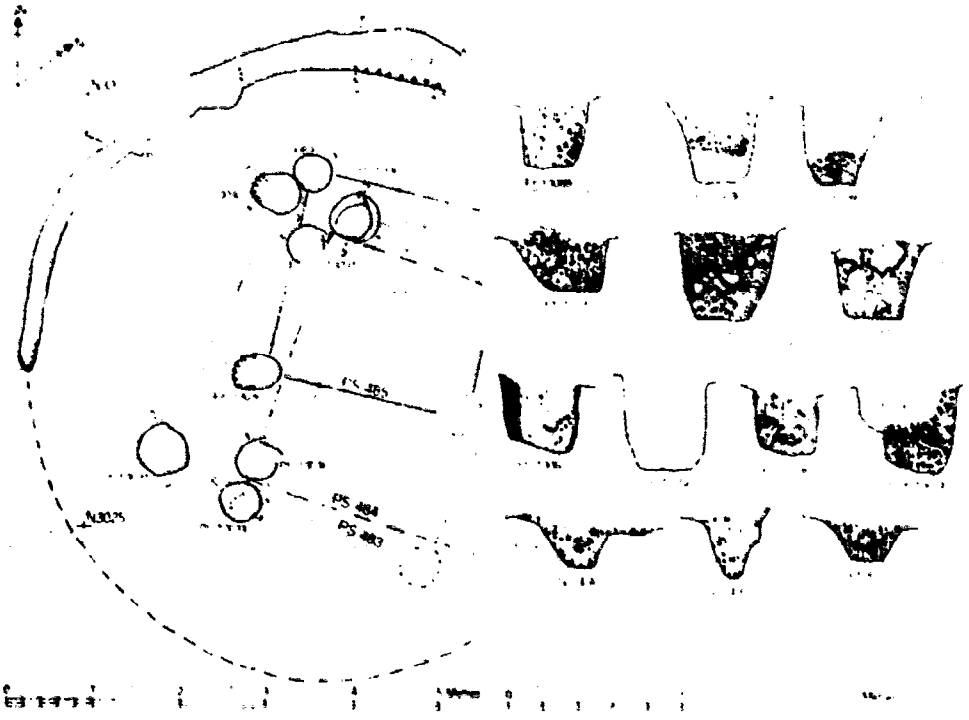
H. Size 3.3 x ?3.3 m. Area ?10.89 sq m. Av depth 52.5. Av diam 55. Av PPF 0.95.

Possibly associated with GC42.

These two post-holes are probably the western half of a large four-post structure, the other post-holes being outside the excavated area. Its position and alignment suggest the structure was enclosed by G324. This was possibly the earliest structure in the enclosure as both post-holes had been deliberately refilled with chalk or flints in puddled chalk and rammed down hard. This was probably done prior to rebuilding in the form of PS484.

Stratigraphic phase Hd.

GULLY COMPLEX 42 & PS483, 484, & 485



1988

PS484	Ph No	Diam	Depth	PPF	Void	N338265
	10034	50	51	1.02	-	?Below layer 1996
	10036	46	38	0.82	-	Below layer 1996; cuts ph 10061
	10091	44	45	1.02	30	Below layer 2015; cuts ph 10096
	10158	50	55	1.1	-	Below layer 1998; cut by ph 10062

H. Size 3.0 x ?3.0 m. Area ?9.0 sq m. Av depth 47. Av diam 48. Av PPF 0.99.

Possibly associated with GC42.

These post-holes probably represent one half of a large four-post structure, the rest being outside the area excavated. It appears to be of two or even three phases and either preceded or succeeded PS483. Its alignment and position in relation to G324 suggests the two were contemporary.

Stratigraphic phase Hd.

1988

PS485	Ph No	Diam	Depth	PPF	Void	N335277
	10030	40x55	35	0.74	25	Below layers 1996 and ?1997
	10089	45	40	0.89	30	Below layer 2015

F. Size 2.4 x ?2.4 m. Area ?5.76 sq m. Av depth 37.5. Av diam 46. Av PPF 0.82.

These post-holes are probably half of a small four-post structure, the other post-holes being outside the excavation.

Ph 10030 appears to have been truncated by the quarry hollow F361. Although the interrelationship with PS483 and PS484 cannot be determined, it is likely that this structure precedes them and the associated gully complex.

Stratigraphic phase Hb.

1988

PS486	Ph No	Diam	Depth	PPF	Void	N319281
	10063	30	34	1.13	18	Below layer 1998
	10167	28	33	1.18	-	Below layer 1998. Rel to G329 lost
	10092	30	40	1.33	15	Below layer 1998

F. Size 1.7 x 1.9 m. Area 3.23 sq m. Av depth 36. Av diam 29. Av PPF 1.21.

The fourth post-hole has probably been destroyed by ph 10030.

This is a very small structure in area and presumably the small size of timbers used implies an equally small superstructure.

This structure pre-dates PS485 and probably the other structures associated with GC42 and G43 too.

Stratigraphic phase Hb.

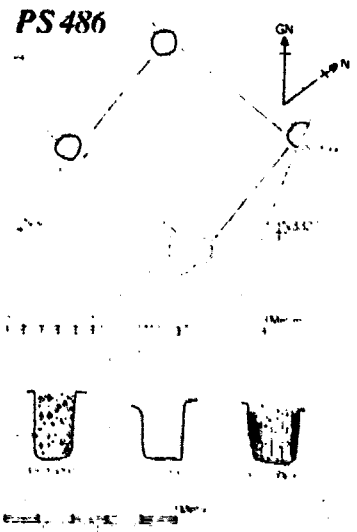
PS487	Ph No	Diam	Depth	PPF	Void	N232342
	9993	40x46	51	1.19	20	Isolated
	10001	34	54	1.59	-	Rels uncertain
	10181	34	45	1.32	-	Rel to ph 10099 uncertain, but presumably below layer 2017 also
	10122	36	40	1.11	-	Below layers 2017 and 2033. Cut by P2609

F. Size 2.0 x 2.0 m. Area 4.0 sq m. Av depth 47.5. Av diam 36. Av PPF 1.3.

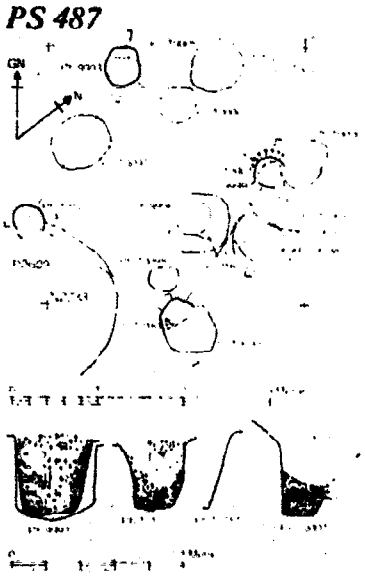
The relationships of ph 10001 are uncertain and as a result there is no direct relationship with PS477. However this structure is likely to be the earlier.

Stratigraphic phase Hb-d.

PS 486



PS 487



1988

PS488	Ph No	Diam	Depth	PPF	Void	N272281
	10017	50x66	41	0.71	35	Below layer 1996
	10058	50x55	42	0.8	?30	Below layer 1996
	10107	52x55	51	0.95	-	Below layers 2015 and 2038
	10060	62x68	51	0.78	[32x43]	Below layer 1998; cuts layers 2013, 2015 and ph 10104

H. Size 2.5 x 2.5 m. Area 6.25 sq m. Av depth 46. Av diam 57. Av PPF 0.81.

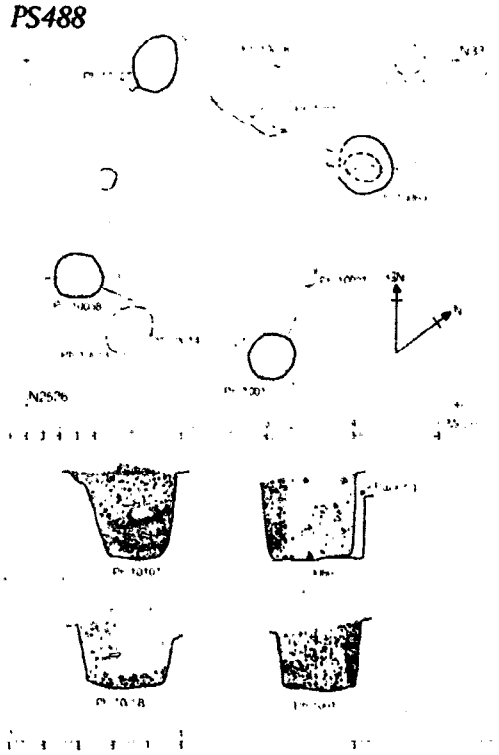
Ph 10107 is perhaps more likely to have been sealed by layer 1998 rather than layer 2015; however the differentiation of the various silts here was difficult where they overlay each other as the stratigraphy was relatively thin.

Both ph 10017 and ph 10058 appear to have been truncated by quarry hollow F361a or b.

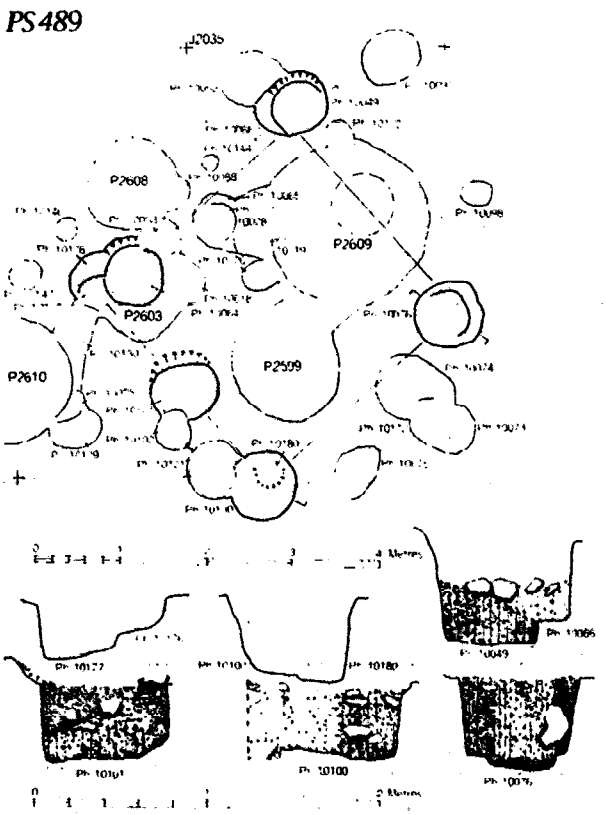
This structure post-dates PS481.

Stratigraphic phase Hd-f.

PS488



PS489



1988

PS489	Ph No	Diam	Depth	PPF	Void	N210320
L	10066	64	46	0.72	-	Below layer 1997
E	10049	62	67	1.08	30	Below layer 622. Cuts ph 10050; cut by ph 10066
E	10076A	62	54	0.87	-	Below layer 2017
L	10076B	75	46	0.61	32	B cuts A
?L	10100	70x80	45	0.6	-	Below layers 2017 and 2034. Cuts ph 10121
?E	10180	c50?	48	0.96	-	Below layers 2034 and 2017. Rel uncertain to ph 10100.
?L	10176	60	22	0.48	-	Cut by G351) Rels uncertain
?E	10177	50	33	0.55	-	) otherwise
?E	10101A	60	54	0.9	)	
?L	10101B	64	50	0.78	-	) Cuts ph 10102

B. Size 2.9 x 3.0 m. Area 8.7 sq m. Av depth: 47, E 52, L 42. Av diam: 62, E 57, L 68. Av PPF: 0.74, E 0.88, L 0.64. Av void: E 30, L 32.

The central post-hole on the north-east side has been destroyed by P2609. This six-post structure succeeded PS490, an earlier four-post structure in the same position. The change in the number of post-holes probably implies a complete rebuild, rather than just replacement of timbers in the ground.

The structure was probably of two phases from the evidence of recut post-holes. Ph 10101 from its shape in the plan could be interpreted as two post-holes.

Stratigraphic phase Hb-d.

1988

PS490	Ph No	Diam	Depth	PPF	Void	N210317
	10064	70	78	1.11	-	Cut by G331, P2603, ph 10053 and ph 10018
	10121	68	68	1.0	?32	Below layers 2017 and 2034. Cut by ph 10100
	10074	68x90	62	0.78	37	Below layer 2017. Cuts ph 10073

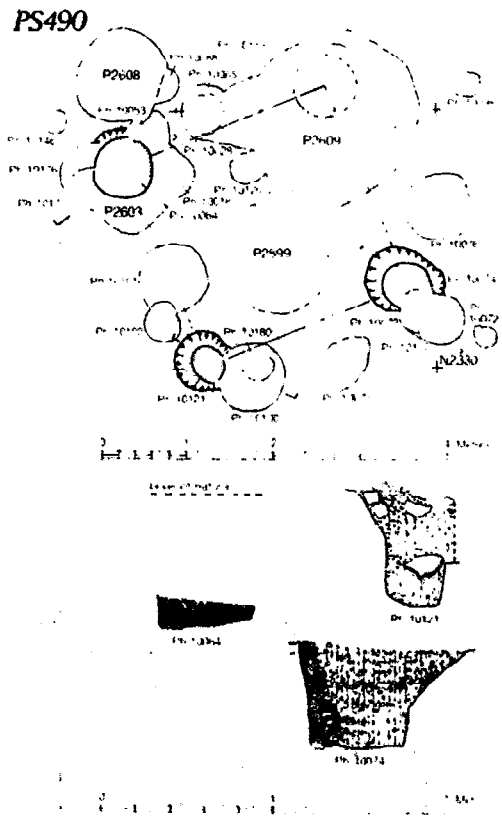
H. Size 2.5 x 2.5 m. Area 6.25 sq m. Av depth 69. Av diam 72. Av PPF 0.96.

The fourth post-hole was destroyed by P2609.

This large four-post structure, though slightly on the small size in area, possibly formed an early phase of structure preceding PS489. The change from four-post structure to six-post structure suggests a complete rebuild on the site rather than just a repair to timbers in the ground.

The possible void of ph 10121 is taken from the post-hole base, as it was possible the packing was not excavated, but this was never properly examined on site. In comparison with the other post-holes it seems likely that some packing was missed. This structure post-dates PS482 and PS478.

Stratigraphic phase Hb.



1988

PS491	Ph No	Diam	Depth	PPF	Void	N270327
	10160	44	60	1.36	-	Below P1385
	10124	44	70	1.59	-	Cut by ph 10125. Below layer 2038

L(F). Size 1.9 x - m. Area -. Av depth 65. Av diam 44. Av PPF 1.48.

These post-holes are very similar in dimensions; the majority of ph 10160 was disturbed by P1385 (tree root hollow) and only the base was clearly defined. It had a fill of chalk lumps, rammed hard in compacted silt and puddled chalk.

This structure pre-dates PS493.

There is no possibility of it being half a four-post structure.

Stratigraphic phase Hb.

PS492	Ph No	Diam	Depth	PPF	Void	N242350
	10006	42	52	1.24	?33	Isolated
	10000	42(x62)	53	1.26(1.02)	-	Isolated

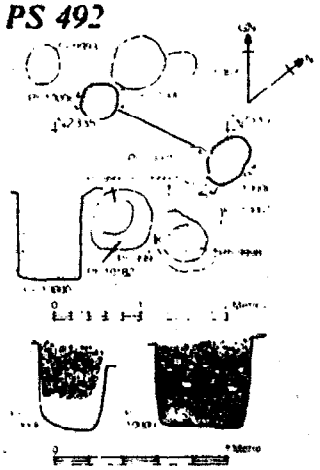
L(F). Size 1.7 x - m. Area -. Av depth 52.5. Av diam 42. Av PPF 1.25.

In plan ph 10000 appears to be two post-holes, but the fill is identical throughout, suggesting that it had not been placed in quite the right position originally and was merely elongated to correct the error.

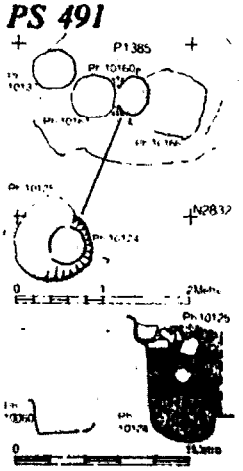
Ph 10006 was not fully excavated when the section was drawn. It is possible the initial excavation represented void only; the lower part was a chalky fill.

Ph 10000 should have a relationship to ph 10001, but this was not recorded. Therefore a stratigraphic phase cannot be assigned (H-).

PS 492



PS 491



1988

PS493	Ph No	Diam	Depth	PPF	Void	N251319
	10077	60	60	1.0	28	Below layer 2012
	10125	60	57	0.95	-	Below layer 2038. Cuts ph 10124

L(H). Size 2.4 x - m. Area - m. Av depth 58.5. Av diam 60. Av PPF 0.975.

The flint packing in puddled chalk of ph 10077 was not sectioned. However there appears to have been similar packing in ph 10125, though subsequently disturbed slightly.

This structure is quite long and the post-holes of similar dimensions, though the cone around the top of ph 10125 seems wider, possibly accentuated by intercutting with ph 10124.

It post-dates PS491.

Stratigraphic phase Hb.

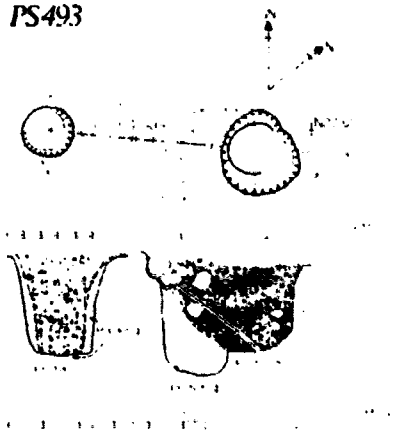
PS494	Ph No	Diam	Depth	PPF	Void	N218353
	10047	60x68	58	0.91	-	Below layer 622
	10097	60x69	62	0.96	27	Below layer 2017

L(H). Size 1.4 x - m. Area -. Av depth 60. Av diam 64. Av PPF 0.93.

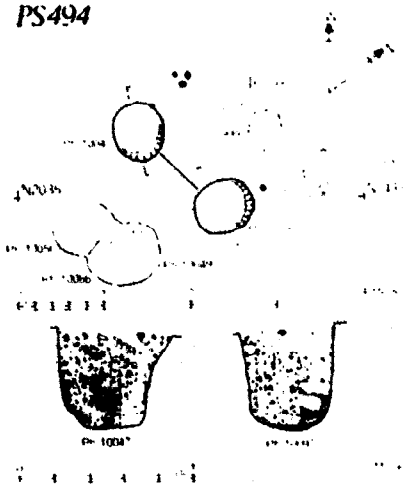
This structure is very short, but the post-holes are very similar in size and seem likely to form a pair.

Stratigraphic phase Hb-f.

PS493



PS494



1988

PS495	Ph No	Diam	Depth	PPF	Void	N208338
	10050	62x70	33	0.5	-	Below layer 622. Cut by phs 10049 and 10066
	10119	84	46	0.55	-	Below layer 2034. Cut by P2609 and phs 10028 and 10065

L(H). Size 1.7 x - m. Area -. Av depth 40. Av diam 75. Av PPF 0.525.

This two-post structure is relatively short, but has quite substantial post-holes. Unfortunately the section drawing of ph 10119 does not provide its full profile, though from the plan it would appear to be similar to ph 10050.

This structure pre-dates PS489.

Stratigraphic phase Hb.

PS496	Ph No	Diam	Depth	PPF	Void	N315305
=CS40a	10080	36	33	0.92	-	Cut by phs 10043 and 10079
	10083	36	55	1.53	-	Cut by ph 10044

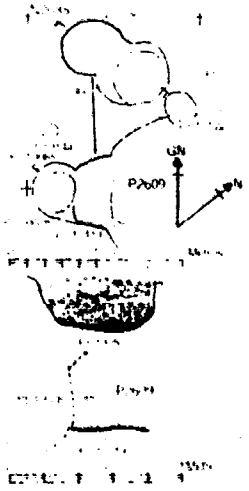
L(F). Size 1.8 x - m. Area -. Av depth 44. Av diam 36. Av PPF 1.22.

Appears to form two-post structure at entrance to GC45. Although there is no direct stratigraphic relationship, except that both have been cut by features of CS40, the spatial arrangement suggests they were contemporary.

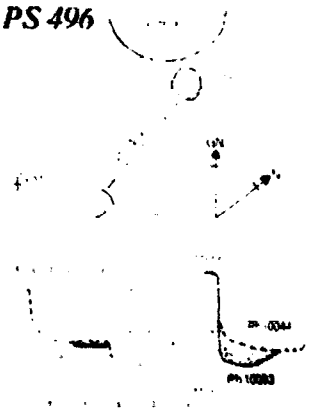
This with gully complex 45 has been designated CS40a, now.

Stratigraphic phase Hh.

PS 495



PS 496



1988

PS497	Ph No	Diam	Depth	PPF	Void	N190318
=CS69	10018	70	58[68]	0.83[0.97]	-	
	10053	55	56[63]	1.02[1.15]	c30	?Cuts ph 10018
	10025	64	46[65]	0.72[1.02]	-	Cuts ph 10054
	10054	78	62	0.79	-	

L(H). Size 2.1 x - m. Area -. Av depth 55.5 [64.5]. Av diam 67. Av PPF 0.84 [0.98].

Two-post structure of two phases, apparently marking entrance to CS69/F364. Running between the two was a shallow slot G331, which made it look very much like an arrangement of doorposts and doorsill. However there was no evidence of a wall so this appears to be a two-post structure marking the entrance to an open work area.

Stratigraphic phase Hi.

1971

PS498	Ph No	Diam	Depth	PPF	Void		N886230
	304	44	[25]	0.57	-	)	
	306	44	[45]	1.02	-	)	Rels not observed
	307	50	[40]	0.8	-	)	
	200a	30	[15]	0.5	-	)	
	200	40	[15]	0.38	-		Ph 200 cut by ph 200a Other rels with ph 201 and 201a not clear
	201a	20	[20]	1.0	-		
	201	42x54	[25]	0.52	-		
	194	c50	30	0.6	-	)	
	194a	44	32	0.73	-	)	Interrels not observed
	194b	60	[35]	0.58		)	

A/B. Size 4.0 x ? m. Area ?16 sq m. Av depth 28. Av diam 46. Av PPF 0.67.

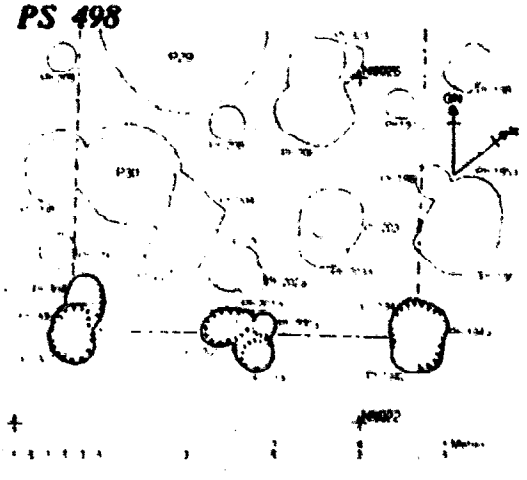
This distinctive row of three posts, recut three times is aligned right along the edge of Road 3. It has all the characteristics of the front of a six-post structure; what is lacking is the back row. This is very similar to PS182.

It is possible the back row of post-holes just did not survive, or if there was sufficient slope, the back of the timber frame of the superstructure rested on the ground surface without posts.

Ph 201a is much smaller than the other post-holes and is probably unrelated to the structure.

Most of the post-holes' depths are taken from the plan. No section drawings were made of any and the site notes are scanty. Where depths have been recorded in the notebook, these are often considerably shallower than recorded on plan: presumably the post-holes were not fully excavated at the time.

PS 498



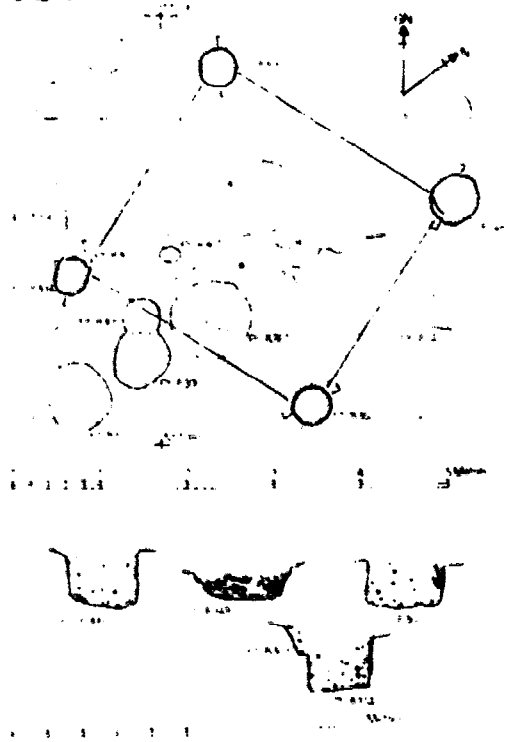
1982

PS499	Ph No	Diam	Depth	PPF	Void	M712874
	8366	44	34	0.77	c25	Isolated
	8304	37x42	38	0.96	-	Rel to ph 8303 obscure
	8348	54	20	0.37	-	Isolated
	8360	43	27	0.63	?30	Isolated

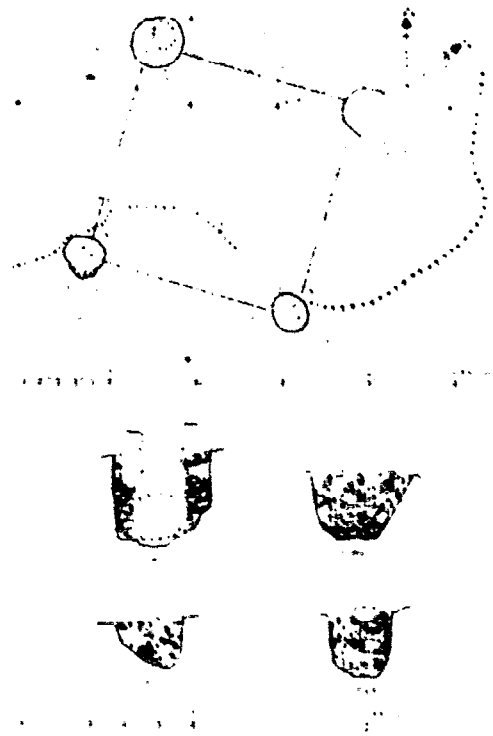
E. Size 2.9 x 3.1 m. Area 9.0 sq m. Av depth 30. Av diam 45. Av PPF 0.68.

Ph 8348 is rather shallower than the others and was possibly truncated by G228. However the gully does not survive here either suggesting a loss of soil or chalk here, possibly associated with the marling slots.

PS 499



PS 500



PS500	Ph No	Diam	Depth	PPF	Void	G494590
	8911	60	52 (55-void)		30x35 (68 deep)	Phase N8. Void cut layer 1081. Cuts layer 1083
	8931	56	39		-	Phase N1. Cuts layer 998. ?Below layer 992
	8924	48	29[34] [26]		-	Below layer 1091
	8926	44	38,35		-	Below layer 970. (Stage 2 of blocked entrance)

H. Size 2.5 x 2.6 m. Area 6.5 sq m. Av depth 41. Av diam 52. Av PPF 0.79.

This structure is adjacent to the blocked entrance and relates to the associated stratigraphy. Superficially their relationships would appear to prevent them all being a part of one structure. However only ph 8911 can be positively related to a layer: ie it cuts 1083 and the post void was still visible to the level of layer 1081. Ph 8931 cuts the primary turf (gate phase N1), but otherwise this and the other post-holes could belong between this and N11 or N13. Certainly the two southern post-holes appear to have been truncated and associated stratigraphy removed by wear on the road. It is possible ph 8931 has suffered some damage from wear, but here the whole area was very root disturbed also. It would appear that only ph 8911 is fully preserved indicating the original size of the post-holes and the extent layers accumulated around the post during the life of the structure. It is therefore possible the succession of layers in phase N7 relates to this post structure being successive floor surfaces, and the structure was still standing in N9 when layer 1081 accumulated around ph 8911. This structure may account for the additional chalk spreads noted on the north of the south-west gate compared to the south.

The structure is assumed to be sealed by chalk spread 1080, though no record of such a relationship was noted on site by the supervisor.

Index

4.2.4 The structural use of daub, clay and timber

List of ovens 1979-1988

F76	Type 3	CS46	-	?cp 3-5
Ph 7197	?3	-	Ia-c	cp 3-6
L626	?2	PS320	Jg	cp 7
F107	1	-	-	?cp 7
F140	1	CS24	Fj	cp 7
F142	2	CS24	Fj	cp 7
F205	1	CS38	Ej	cp 7
F207 & L1322	1	CS50	Ej	cp 7
F211	?1	CS36	Ei	cp 7
F219	1	CS51b	Ei	cp 7
F284	1	CS58	Dj1	cp 7
F317	?1	CS61	Dj2	cp 7
F324	1	CS61	Dj2	cp 7
F326	1	CS60	Dj1	cp 7
F335/F339 (1896)	?1	CS60	Dj1	cp 7
F353	?2	-	Hk	cp 7
F355	3	-	Hb	cp 3
F356	2	-	Hf	cp 4
F366a	1	-	Hb	cp 3

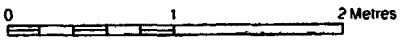
Demolished ovens

P2032	4	-	-	cp 7
P2110	4	-	-	cp 7
P2346	?1 or 4	-	E1	cp 8
F349	1	-	Hk	cp 7
P1350	-	CS40b	Hi	cp 7
P2534	-	-	-	cp 7

Descriptions of ovens in situ 1979-1988

F76 Oven type 3 CS46 ?cp 3-5

F76



This oven base was cut into natural chalk to a depth of 0.21 m and was oval in plan measuring 0.42 x 0.48 m. The east side has been cut away by P1459. Though no stratigraphy survived in this area it is assumed that the oven was contemporary with the circular structure, CS46, which enclosed it. This is most likely to date to the early or middle phase of occupation of the fort.

The sides of the oven had been lined with a thin layer of daub (4) 0.03 m thick. An 800 gm sample of this was retained and it was identified as fabric type E. The daub had a roughly smoothed surface and had clearly been baked to a reddish yellow colour.

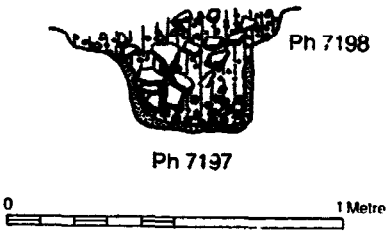
The natural chalk appears to have served as the base of the oven, though it was noticeable that there was no actual sign of burning on the chalk. Over the base was a thin black layer (3) of ash and charcoal, which clearly represents the last fire in the oven.

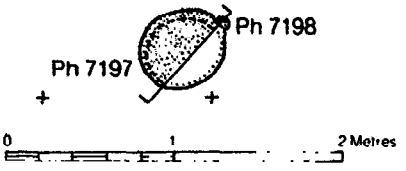
Over this and infilling the majority of the oven was a mass of burnt clay (2), mixed with occasional small fragments of chalk. This was clearly the collapsed superstructure of the oven and a 265 gm sample was retained. This was identified as fabric E, baked pale reddish yellow in colour, but more friable than the *in situ* base. It also had a roughly smoothed flattish surface and was up to 40 mm thick.

On the east side overlying (2) was a yellowish brown clayey layer (1) containing some small chalk fragments and a few pieces of burnt clay. This was also collapsed oven superstructure, which had not been so well baked and so was reduced to a mass of clay.

Packed across the top of the oven was a layer of puddled chalk to level the top of the disused oven.

Ph 7197 Oven type 3 Ia-c * ?cp 3-5





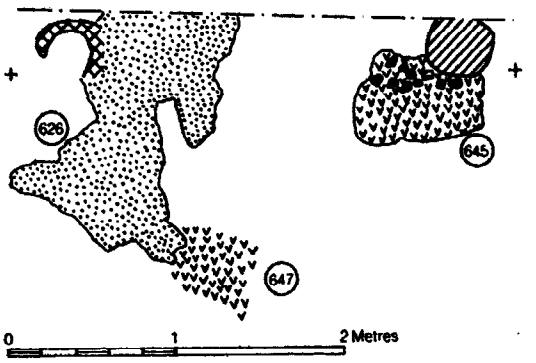
This feature is probably the base of a type 3 oven, rather than a post-hole, as originally designated. It is oval in plan, measuring 0.46 x 0.54 m and was cut to a depth of 0.37 m into the natural chalk. No above ground structure survived.

The sides and base were lined with reddish yellow daub (layer 3) of fabric C type (1.5 kg sample was retained), which was 20-40 mm thick.

Resting on the base was a layer of charcoal, soot and ash containing occasional burnt flints 20-30 mm size (layer 2) with pieces of daub fallen into it on the NE side.

The remainder of the feature was filled with many flints 50-100 mm size, consisting of rounded pebbles, nodules, broken angular fragments and shattered burnt flints. All were tightly packed in a matrix of brown silt with occasional lumps of daub.

Layer 626 Oven type ?2 PS320 Jg cp 7



The stratigraphy within PS320 is dominated by daub layers, much of which probably relates to an oven base excavated as part of layer 626. Unfortunately this was not examined in any detail, but much of the daub in the surrounding layers and post-holes appears to be derived from the superstructure.

The outline plan indicates an oven with an internal diameter of 0.28 m with walls 60-80 mm thick. This would make an external diameter of 0.42 m. The eastern edge was not differentiated from the mass of fallen superstructure, which formed most of layer 626. The oven was not sectioned, but the base was shallow and gently curving and made of chalk. No more than 0.1 m survived in height. In plan there is a gap on the south side which presumably formed the stoke-hole.

This oven is quite small, most comparable to F356. Though layer 626 is relatively late in the stratigraphic sequence, the actual oven was probably constructed fairly early in the use of the building, either on natural or on the first chalk floor (650) and was probably contemporary with the first hearth (647).

It is possible the oven continued in use for much of the life of PS320. However nearly all the overlying layers contained fragments of wall daub, type 1 oven plate or other daub likely to derive from an oven. It is possible another oven was present in the unexcavated area of PS320 to the north.

Layer 626 must represent the demolition of the oven, as it consists largely of amorphous pieces of oven base, mixed with type 1 oven plate and fragments of wall daub, which presumably derives from the upper part of the oven. Much of the burnt debris and charcoal in 627 is typical of the remnants of cinders, etc in oven bases. Most of the daub relating to the oven is fabric C, D or E, depending on the degree to which it has been fired.

The wall daub from layer 626 is fairly typical having a smooth outer surface and is 7-23 mm thick with an inner surface covered in wattle impressions. These measure between 4 and 20 mm in diameter mostly, with a few up to 36 mm. There are also thicker

fragments of daub 60-80 mm thick with a rough flat surface, which probably derived from the base of the oven walls.

There was also a quantity of type 1 oven plate present, which was fairly typical. It has a smooth flat upper surface and was only 10-23 mm thick. The irregular undersurface was covered in straw impressions. The perforations through the oven plate generally measured 32-40 mm in diameter, though there were some as small as 15 mm diameter. Occasionally they pierced the plate diagonally rather than vertically.

Daub from the oven appears to have been incorporated in the post-hole fills, when the posts of PS320 were being replaced. The majority of the daub in the post-holes was wall daub, with lesser quantities of oven plate and other oven daub.

The wall daub is clearly associated with the oven and must have formed part of the upper walls of the oven, perhaps forming a dome over the top, which necessitated a wattle support in construction. The oven plate appears to have been relatively thin possibly reflecting the smaller size of oven. However there were also a number of thicker pieces of plate, possibly indicating more than one plate is present and reflecting their portable nature or perhaps indicating another oven in the structure beyond the excavated area.

A complete list of all the associated samples is summarized below.

PS320

Ph 5803	s4512	Fab F	5 gm	No shape
Ph 6350	s4523	D	265 gm	Wall daub
Ph 6391	s4508	D	520 gm	Oven plate 1
Ph 6391	s4526	D	655 gm	Wall daub
Ph 6949 (2)	s4569	D		Wall daub
Ph 6950 (1)	s4570	D	160 gm	Probably oven base wall
Ph 6951 (1)	s4550	C	150 gm	Wall daub
Ph 6951 (1)	s4571	D	250 gm	Wall daub, very similar to s4569 and s4570
L626	s4590	E	385 gm	Wall daub
L626	s4592	C	1300 gm	Oven plate type 1
L626	s4592	C	2110 gm	Oven base walls
L627	s4591	E	10 gm	?Oven base
L631	s4593	C	70 gm	Daub patch - ?hearth; smooth surface; 9-13 mm thick
L642	s4594	C	130 gm	Oven plate type 1
L644	s4595	E	125 gm	?Hearth - flat surface, 35 mm thick
L648	s4596	C	1270 gm	Wall daub
L650	s4597	D	220 gm	Wall daub

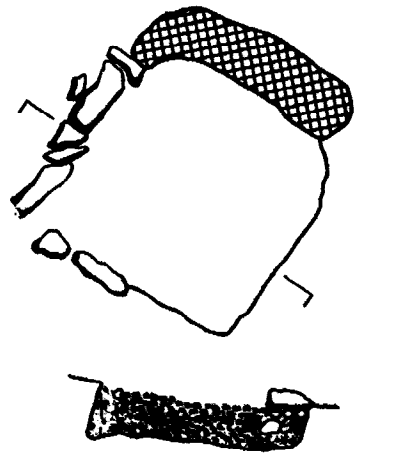
PS321

Ph 6954 (2)	s4406	D	15 gm	Wall daub
Ph 6954 (2)	s4407	E	20 gm	?Oven base wall
Ph 6954 (2)	s4421	F	20 gm	?Weight
Ph 6954 (2)	s4737	F	157 gm	?Weight
Ph 6954 (2)	s4551	C	100 gm	?Oven plate type 1

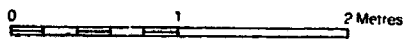
PS322

Ph 6958 (1)	s4572	C	1100 gm	Wall daub
Ph 6958 (4)	s4452	G	270 gm	?Wall
Ph 6958 (1)	s4706	E	370 gm	Frags from thin slab 10-25 mm thick
Ph 6959 (1)	s4553	D	550 gm	Wall daub
Ph 6959 (1)	s4799	D	530 gm	Oven plate type 1
Ph 6959 (2)	s4573	D/E	1880 gm	Wall daub
Ph 6959 (2)	s4802	D	935 gm	Oven plate type 1

F107 Oven type 1 ?cp 7



F107



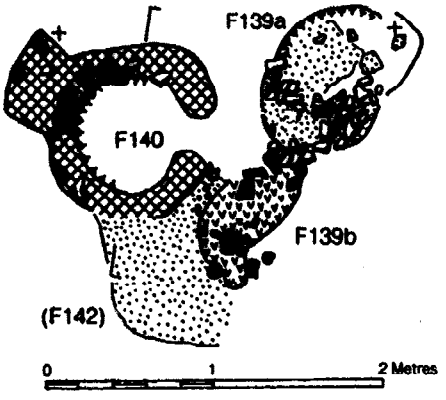
The relationship of this feature to P2095 was not recorded, but from its grid reference it must almost certainly have been constructed on the pit top. Although this pit was not dated it cut another of cp 7 date, thus indicating that P2095 and F107 must be of cp 7.

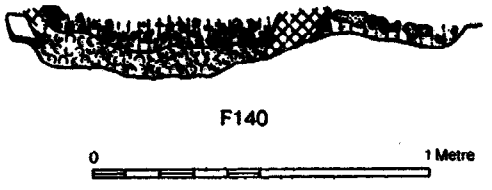
This feature was the very base of an oven, of which the majority had been destroyed. It was rectangular in plan measuring 0.9 x 0.8 m and survived to a height of 0.1 m. The base was formed of a thin layer of crushed and puddled chalk (2), which was about 0.06 m thick and had clearly been burnt. Surrounding this the wall partially survived on three sides, mainly on the north. It was constructed of daub with flint nodules 0.1-0.23 m long set in it. The walls were 0.18 m wide. A sample of 525 qm was retained and this was identified as fabric C, only lightly baked.

Over the base of the over was thin dark grey silt (1) containing much ash and charcoal, which could be the remnants of the last fire in the oven.

It is possible there was a stoke-hole on the southern side, where no wall survives at all.

F140 Oven type 1 CS24 Fj cp 7





This oven was constructed on the chalk floor (915) of CS24, an open work area and was contemporary with an adjacent hearth F139.

The oven was circular measuring 1.1 m in diameter (representing an area of 0.785 sq m). The stoke-hole occurred on the east side and was 0.2 m wide. The walls were 0.18-0.2 m wide and survived to a height of 0.1 m. They were constructed of yellow chalk tempered daub (fabric C) with courses of flints 0.1-0.15 m long laid within it. Some of the flints were burnt and the inside surface of the daub baked to a yellowish red. (A small sample of the daub, 450 gm, was retained.)

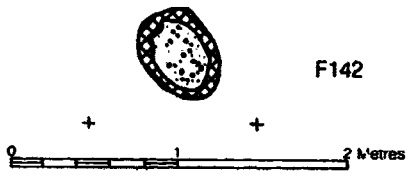
The base of the oven was composed of compacted chalk lumps 10-50 mm size in puddled chalk. It was 50-110 mm thick and the surface had been burnt dark grey.

Within the oven over the base was a dark greyish brown silt with chalk grit dominated by burnt shattered flints 10-50 mm mixed with fine charcoal dust and fragments.

A spread of daub to the south of this oven could be part of the demolished superstructure of the oven, though it sealed F142 and so some of the daub could have derived from this earlier oven.

There were also a series of dumps of oven daub in layers 900, 905 and 919 immediately to the south of CS24 into the silting top of G248. These mostly look like pieces of oven wall base, but one particularly large fragment could be part of the stoke-hole arch.

F142 Oven type 2 CS24 Fj cp 7

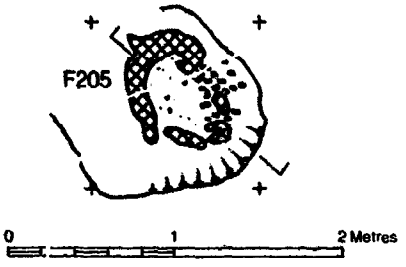


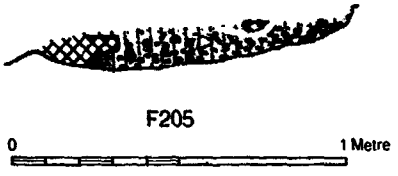
This oven was contemporary with the chalk surface (956) of CS24 and was sealed by the collapsed daub superstructure of a later oven F140, though some of the daub spread may have derived from F142 as well.

This oven was very small and oval in plan measuring 0.42 x 0.58 m. It was formed of a ring of daub 60-100 mm thick, surrounding a trampled chalk base. Patches of daub were adhering to the base, which suggests that originally a thin skim of daub covered the base. The ring of the daub walls was unbroken by a stoke-hole, though it possibly existed at a higher level. A 1200 gm sample of daub was retained and this was identified as fabric C.

Within the base of the oven was a thin dark grey silt.

F205 Oven type 1 CS38 Ej cp 7





The area over and around this feature had been considerably disturbed by an uprooted tree. It was contemporary with CS38, but just which phase could not be ascertained.

The oven appears to have been cut into the house floor to a depth of 0.2 m and the base lined with daub. It was oval in plan and measured 0.8 x 0.6 m and the walls measured 0.1-0.15 m wide. The south-east side was rather disturbed and it seems likely there was a stoke-hole in this area. A sample of daub of 425 gm was retained from the walls: this was fabric E, brown or reddish yellow in colour and baked red in places on the inner surface.

Over the base of the oven were lenses of dark greyish brown silt and charcoal, mixed with a quantity of burnt shattered flint up to 100 mm in size. A few small fragments of daub of fabrics C and E occurred in this burnt and presumably derived from the walls of the oven.

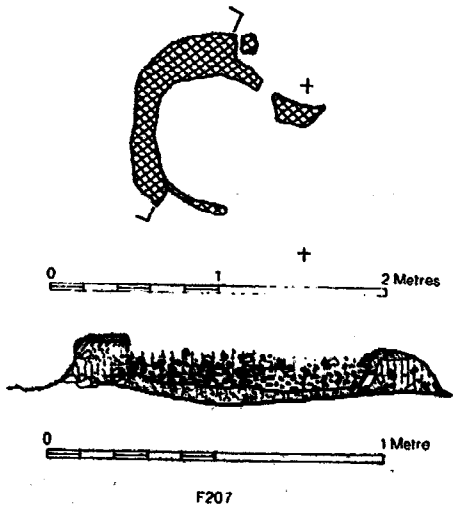
F207 Oven type 1 CS50/GC22 Ej cp 7

This oven was cut down into layers 1262 and 1336. It was circular measuring 1.1 m (0.95 sq m in area) and had an internal diameter of 0.76 m (0.45 sq m). There was no evidence of walls on the east side and it is likely the stoke-hole occurred in this area. A patch of daub (1322) at the south end of the adjacent hearth (1263) may have been related to the oven in some way, but a later post-hole has disturbed the area between the features.

The daub walls of the oven were 0.14-0.26 m wide and survived to a height of 0.1 m. A sample of daub weighing 3650 gm was retained from the walls: it was fabric C and lightly baked, except on the inner surface which had been baked red or reddish brown. On the southern side a patch of compacted puddled chalk had been built into the wall. It was possibly left over from the base, which consisted of a thin skim (0.05 m thick) of highly compacted puddled chalk. The daub walls slightly overlapped the base.

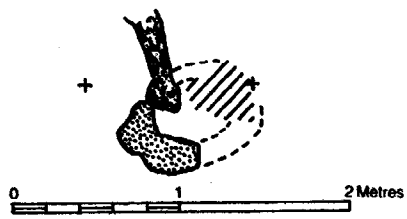
Within the oven over the base was a thin black silt which contained a large amount of charcoal fragments and a moderate quantity of burnt flints up to 70 mm size. A few fragments of fabric C daub were found in this layer, presumably fallen from the oven walls. Infilling the remainder of the oven base was a greyish brown silt containing some small chalk lumps, some burnt, a few flecks of charcoal and some small fragments of baked reddish yellow fabric C daub, fallen from the oven walls.

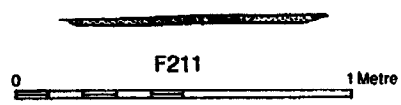
The oven superstructure had clearly not collapsed into the base and so it was probably deliberately demolished and daub dumped elsewhere. It is likely that the various spreads of daub within CS50/GC22 are the remains of the oven walls. Layers 1266-1268 and 1300 were all spreads of very similar amorphous fabric C daub.



F207

F211 Oven type ?1 CS36 Ei cp 7

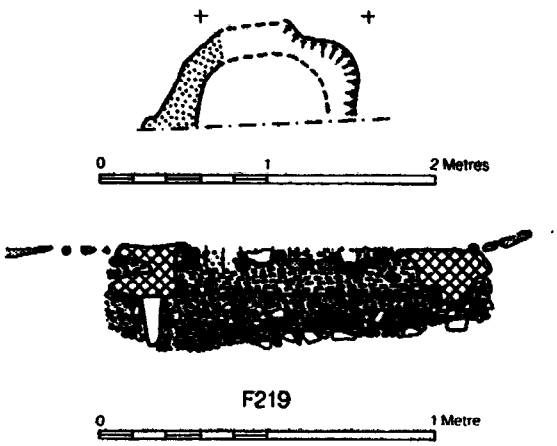




This feature consists of a thin skim (10 mm thick) of puddled chalk with a few small lumps 10-40 mm in a greyish brown silt matrix, which formed the base. Surrounding this was a discontinuous rim of pale yellowish brown daub of which an 800 gm sample was retained and was identified as fabric C. This was the base of the oven walls and in plan was oval measuring 0.8 x 0.6 m.

In general character this feature clearly has the appearance of an oven base, most of which had been destroyed.

F219 Oven type 1 CS51b Ei cp 7



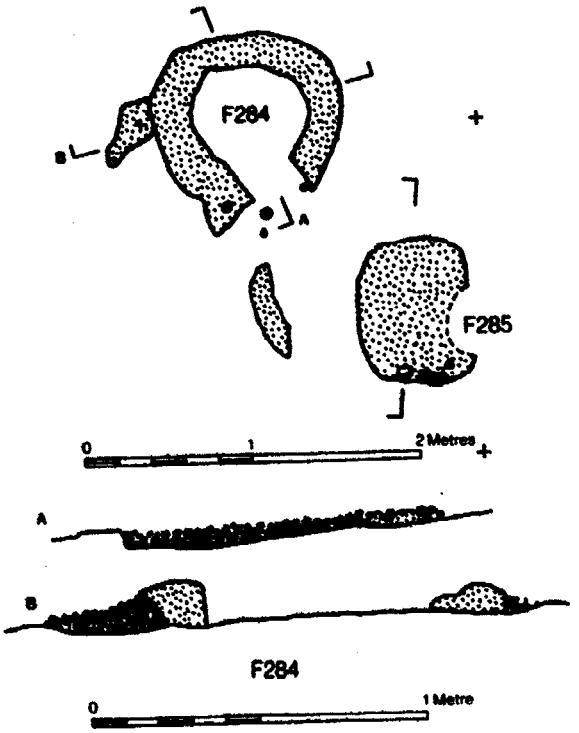
This oven was half sectioned by the southern baulk and the north-east quadrant was destroyed as the director refused to recognize the overlying daub was of any significance.

The oven was cut into the chalk floor (1392) of CS51b to a depth of 50 mm. In plan it was circular, measuring 1.2 m (1.13 sq m in area). The walls were 0.15-0.24 m thick and survived to a height of 0.1 m. They were formed of lightly baked yellow daub, fabric C, of which a sample of 1.7 kg was retained. The base of the oven was formed of hard compacted chalk lumps 10-20 mm in a matrix of hard puddled chalk.

Within the oven over the base was a layer of fine black charcoal dust and fragments, containing a few burnt flints 40-50 mm in size.

The oven base was sealed by a layer of daub (1393) similar to the oven walls and certainly the collapsed or demolished superstructure. A sample of 5.25 kg of daub was retained: this was identified as fabric C, pale brown and very lightly baked. Some fragments were over 60 mm thick, but there was no shaping other than a smooth surface to provide details of the superstructure.

F284 Oven type 1 CS58 Dj1 cp 7



This oven was contemporary with the open work area CS58 and the hearth F285 to the south east.

The oven was circular measuring 1.12 m in diameter (0.985 sq m in area). The walls were 0.2-0.28 m wide and survived to a height of 0.14 m. They were constructed in a horseshoe shape of yellow chalk tempered daub. From the sample of 2.715 kg retained this was identified as fabric C. Courses of large flints up to 150 mm long had been laid in the daub as part of the walls. There was a gap in the walls on the south-east side 0.32 m wide, which formed the stoke-hole. It is not clear whether the stake-holes around this gap are contemporary features or a result of later activity. If they represent part of the oven structure the gap for the stoke-hole would be narrowed to 0.2 m. The stake-holes were 40-60 mm in diameter.

Resting on the base of the oven was a black layer containing a high proportion of charcoal dust and fragments, with rare small pieces of burnt chalk. Over this was a very thin lens of dark grey silt containing many small pieces of yellow daub and occasional fragments of charcoal. This must have derived from the destruction of the oven.

A number of layers of daub occurred on the southern edge of CS58, sloping over the lip of the quarry hollow towards PS381. Much of this could have derived from the oven. The most extensive was layer 1526, which was an amorphous mass of fabric C daub.

F317 ?Associated with oven type 1 CS61 Dj2 cp 7

This feature occurred slumped into the top of P2580. It is not clear what form it had and it may have been associated with F324, rather than a feature in its own right.

It basically consisted of a thick slab of clay measuring 0.64 x 0.84 m, being roughly oval in plan and 0.2 m thick. The upper part of the clay was mixed with a lot of charcoal and ashy silt, but the lower part was cleaner. There were no structural elements.

A large sample of the daub, weighing 7.39 kg was retained. This was identified as fabric E, baked reddish brown in colour, but incorporating fragments of red daub and large quantities of chalk and flint temper. There was no shaping evident on the daub, so it may have been just a dump in the pit top.

F324 Oven type 1 CS61 Dj2 cp 7

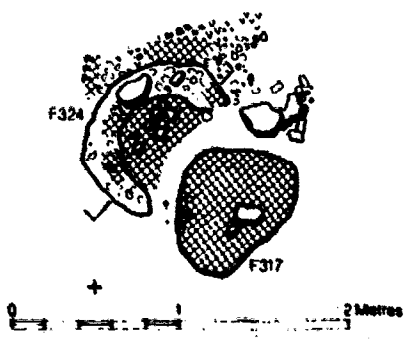
This oven was disturbed by the south-east half of it slumping into P2580, where it could still be recognized as part of an oven. It was set into layer 1859, but was contemporary with the chalk floor of CS61.

The oven measured 0.98 m in diameter (0.75 sq m in area). The stoke-hole must have been on the slumped south-east side. The original base was constructed of pale brown daub of fabric C mixed with small chalk lumps up to 20 mm. The surface was smooth and had been best preserved around the edge of the oven, where baking had turned the surface pinker or redder. The base was 0.07 m thick and the interior diameter of the oven base measured 0.63 m.

The oven walls measured 0.18-0.24 m wide and survived to a height of 0.15 m. They were made of very pale brown, almost white daub, with a lot of chalk temper (fabric C). This formed the greater part of the walls, but mixed with this were lumps of reddish daub made of fabric E, some of it clearly wall daub and apparently reused from another source. There were also large flints and chalk blocks 70-160 mm built into the walls.

Over the base of the oven accumulated a thin layer of ash and charcoal. Over this there was apparently a resurfacing of the base where it had suffered most wear. The layer was composed of small chalk lumps 10-30 mm in size, loosely packed and 40-50 mm thick.

On top of this there was a further accumulation of charcoal, ash, burnt silt and fragments of clay. This was sealed by more burnt material consisting of burnt shattered flints 20-100 mm and some chalk 20-80 mm in a matrix of ash and charcoal.



F326 Oven type 1 CS60 Dj1 cp 7

This oven was set in the chalk floor (1893) of CS60 and was contemporary with two hearths F343 on the south, which was succeeded by F340 on the east. It would be possible for F343 to be earlier, cut by the oven.

The oven base was cut through layer 1893 and into the underlying silt to a depth of 0.33 m. It was circular in plan with an external diameter of 0.94 m (0.69 sq m in area). It was constructed with walls of light reddish brown or yellowish red daub of fabric C/E type with a high proportion of small chalk and flint up to 20 mm in size. The inner surface had been burnt to a yellowish red. The walls contained a high proportion of large broken flints 0.1-0.2 m long with occasional smaller burnt flints, which appear to have been laid as courses within the walls. The outside of the walls appears to have been roughly smoothed, whilst the inside surface had shallow vertical ridges clearly the result of smoothing the surfaces with the fingers. The walls measured 0.1 m wide at the base, but above ground level this widened to 0.2 m and walls started to curve inwards. The internal diameter at the base of the walls measured 0.66 x 0.55 m, but at the surviving upper edge this had decreased to 0.54 x 0.4 m.

The oven floor had been formed of a thin spread (0.17 sq m in area) of puddled chalk only 20-30 mm thick, which had been covered with a thin skim of yellow daub, though much of this had been worn away by continual cleaning of the oven.

The stoke-hole lay on the south-east side and was 0.25 m wide. The wall at its edge had been moulded and rounded and probably formed a curving arch over the top. The walls had been slightly burnt to a height of 80 mm and also the walls had been burnt on the outside adjacent to the stoke-hole, but this could have resulted from the adjacent hearths, as much as the oven. Outside the stoke-hole, the surface took the form of a shallow hollowing forming a slight funnel down from the floor level into the base of the oven. Over this surface was a thin skim of yellow daub (fabric C) and on the south side small burnt flints projected through the surface. These were possibly the worn remnants of the edge of F343.

The upper part of the oven walls had been demolished or had collapsed and were left in and around the oven base. It formed quite an extensive spread (1860) to the east and north of the oven. Samples of daub were kept from the material within the oven as well as 1860. All the daub was fabric C/E and was pale yellowish brown, reddish yellow or red in colour. It had a high proportion of chalk and flint temper up to 20 mm and was clearly the same material as the *in situ* walls. On some of the smaller thinner fragments there are wattle impressions, but these occur only rarely on the larger pieces. The wattles measure between 10 and 15 mm in diameter and it seems likely some sort of wattle framework supported the top during construction.

It is also likely that daub in layer 1859 derives from F326, rather than F324 which is contemporary with the layer. A sample of daub weighing 1490 gm of fabric C was obtained from 1859 and it included a number of small pieces of wall daub with wattle impressions between 6 and 14 mm in diameter. There was also a piece of type 1 oven plate and a large piece with a moulded curving surface possibly from the edge of the stoke-hole.

In the base of the oven was a thick uniform layer of loose fine dark grey ash and tiny charcoal fragments. Also in it were small fragments of burnt chalk and flint. Over this was a thick uniform layer of burnt broken flints lying two stones deep, in a matrix of fine black charcoal, ash and dark grey silt with occasional burnt rounded pieces of chalk up to 100 mm size.

Over the area of the stoke-hole was a layer of fine black charcoal, basically the same as on the oven floor. Beyond the edge of the oven and over a semi-circular area in front of the stoke-hole was a very ashy deposit trampled into the floor surface of the house.

F335/F339 ?Oven type 1 CS60 Dj1 cp 7

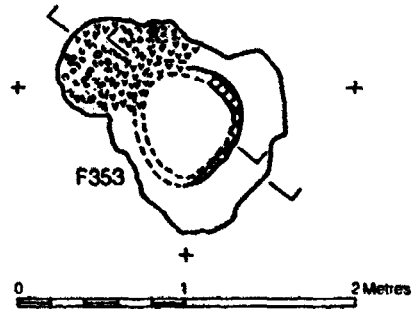
This small area of daub rests on the chalk floor 1893 of CS60 and was sealed by 1869.

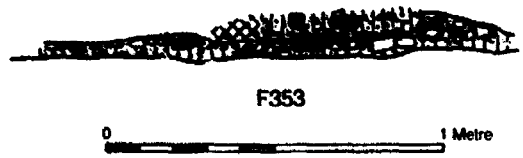
Only a small remnant of this possible oven survived. The probable wall was 0.13 m thick and stood to a height of 0.08 m. It was made of fabric C/E and had been baked and burnt particularly on the inside. On the inside of the wall was a flat smooth base, that was more a mixture of chalk and daub, 20 mm thick and less baked.

This patch is 0.55 m long, but the total diameter is estimated at about 0.8 m. It is likely that if this feature is a remnant of oven, it was partly destroyed by the construction of F326. If F326 also cut through the edge of the hearth F343, then F343 and F335/339 could form a contemporary pair.

A small sample of fabric E daub was retained from this feature, but it exhibited no distinctive characteristics.

F353 Oven type ?2 Hk cp 7





This oven was constructed on a silt layer (1974) and was sealed by an occupation layer (1935). It appears to have been part of a general work area, including a clay mixing pit (F349).

The base of this oven was constructed of a layer of small rounded chalk lumps 10-30 mm in size very closely packed and having a well smoothed flat surface. Surrounding this area was a circular line of rough uneven chalk, delineating the position of the demolished oven walls. On the east the scarp of the oven base in the chalk spread was more apparent and part of the daub of walls survived alongside. The area of o n thus delineated amounted to 0.38 sq m and was roughly oval in p an measuring 0.64 x 0.75 m. The remnants of wall measured 0.08 m wide and only stood 30-80 mm high. The daub fabric of the walls was C/E, but no sample was retained.

Within the remnants of the wall resting on the oven base was a fine lens of black charcoal 20 mm thick. Above this was a semi-circular patch of reddish yellow chalk tempered daub, made up of individual fragments tightly packed together with a little silt filtered between. This daub measured 0.7 m wide and was about 50 mm thick.

A sample of 3025 gm was retained, including material from a flotation sample. This daub could be clearly subdivided into two types: type 1 oven plate and wall daub. The oven plate had an extremely smooth flat surface, a rough underside with rare straw impressions and was 30-40 mm thick. A total of 18 perforations partly survived vertically piercing the plate. Their diameters varied from 24-60 mm, though the majority were 29-36 mm. A few rare stem impressions occurred on the underside of the oven plate.

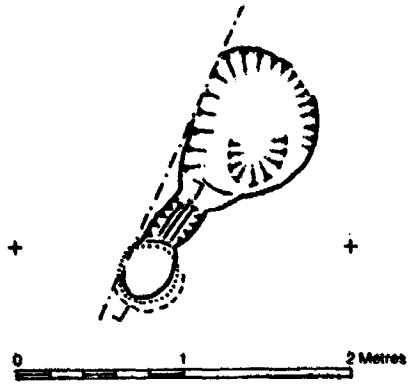
However the majority of wattle impressions occurred on the wall daub. This had a roughe surface and was 20-40 mm thick. There was a total of 78 wattle impressions, which varied in diameter from 3 to 25 mm, though over half were clustered between 9 and 13 mm. This is typical wall daub, but its clear association in an

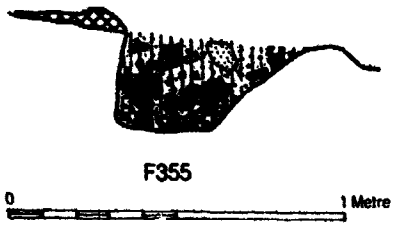
oven base and with type 1 oven plate indicates it must be from the upper part of the oven walls, rather than from a building. The upper part of the oven must have been built over a wattle framework.

The overlying layer 1935 contained a quantity (410 gm) of similar wall daub. This was made in fabric C, was fired and had 20 wattle impressions. These ranged in size between 10 and 18 mm. The outside surface was smooth and flat and the daub was up to 45 mm thick.

The wall daub and oven plate in the base of this feature must have been derived from the upper part of the oven. However in terms of quantity there clearly is not enough to account for the whole oven, the majority of which must have been demolished and dumped elsewhere. An obvious answer is that the dump of what was clearly oven daub in the top of F349 was from F353. However a closer examination of the daub suggests it was all from an oven base and no other varieties of oven daub were present. In view of the association of wall and oven plate daub with the base of F353, one would expect some evidence of these forms to be present with the demolished oven walls. It is most likely that the material in F349 is the remains of another oven that may have existed nearby, but possibly beyond the edge of the excavation.

F355 Oven type 3 Hb cp 3





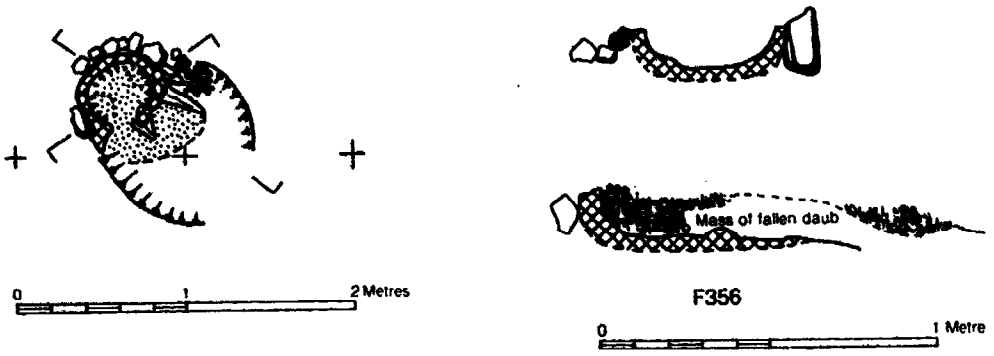
This oven was apparently unassociated with any structure and was sealed by layer 1993.

The oven base had been cut into the natural chalk to a depth of 0.36 m. The sides were undercut slightly so at the bottom it measured 0.34 x 0.37 m and at the surface of the chalk 0.29 x 0.4 m. The natural chalk had clearly been burnt grey around the base and sides. To the north there was a trench with rounded base measuring 0.4 m long and 0.23 m wide, which sloped down to the oven base and apparently formed the stoke-hole. It is also possible that the worn hollow (ph 10087) in front of this was also associated; it was roughly circular measuring 0.76 x 0.86 m.

Around the edge of the oven on the surface of the chalk was part of a circular rim of daub, mainly surviving on the south side. This was 0.15 m wide, but only 50 mm high; however it probably represents the base of the oven walls, which would have formed the superstructure above ground level. A sample of 280 qm was retained, which was fabric C, baked to a light brown or reddish yellow colour. To the south of this was a further semi-circular spread of the same sort of daub (10-30 mm thick) which was probably part of the fallen oven wall trampled into the ground.

On the base of the oven was a thin black layer (2) of flecks and fragments of charcoal in fine silt. This was floated and produced a few small fragments of daub, probably derived from the oven walls. Over this was a thick grey ashy layer (1), which contained many burnt flint fragments, flecks of charcoal, very little chalk, but a high quantity of pottery. There were also some daub fragments, producing a sample of 215 qm. The pieces were mixed in character, some fairly hard and fired, whilst others were more lightly baked, soft and powdery. They were all made of fabric C. The lightly baked pieces may have come from the oven walls, but no shape survived. The fired fragments had a smooth, flat surface and though no perforations were present, they looked similar to fragments of oven plate.

F356 Hf cp 4



This oven was constructed on layer 1999 and was sealed by layer 1993.

This oven was very well preserved and initially in excavation it appeared as a subrectangular mass of daub, 1.0 x 0.8 m. It appears that the oven either just collapsed or was demolished, but not removed and dumped elsewhere. Careful removal of the fallen fragments revealed the well preserved base in situ (Fig 4.93 and Plates 47 and 48).

The oven measured 0.5 m in diameter (0.4 m internally), the basic structure being circular (0.2 sq m in area) in plan and was constructed of thin daub walls, only 30-40 mm thick standing to a maximum height of 0.15 m. They were made of reddish brown daub of fabric type E, with chalk and flint temper and burnt black on some of the inner surface. The inner surface was well smoothed and even, though somewhat variable, but having the most regular surfaces around the stoke-hole. The outer edge was rather rough with no proper finish and the lower part had been set into a hollow in the underlying silt with a line of chalk and flint blocks 80-120 mm in size packed around the edge, apparently as an outer support for the walls. The walls and base were continuously curved to form a rounded bowl shape.

A sample of daub of 12.6 kg was retained from the oven walls, stoke-holes and base. It was basically all the same daub fabric E, pink or light brown to dark reddish brown in colour with chalk and flint temper. However it was noticeable that over the base of the oven, it was much coarser with more inclusions than in the wall, which had finer and fewer inclusions.

Firing had been most intense on the base and sides in the area closest to the stoke-hole, whilst the oven walls towards the back and sides did not appear to have been baked to the same degree.

The base of the stoke-hole was well preserved on the east side and was 0.12 m wide. On either side was the base of a rounded arch, the foot of which extended out in front of the oven to form a point, 0.25 m long on the north side and 0.1 m long on the south. Large vertical holes inside the stoke-hole wall were at first thought to be a means of controlling air flow, but when the oven was taken apart it became clear that these were the voids left from a wattle framework, as the charcoal of the carbonized ends survived at the base.

There appears to have been a second stoke-hole, also 0.12 m wide adjacent to the south, but not so well preserved. Considerable wear, which had removed much of the daub surface, suggests cinders and ashes were raked out through this stoke-hole. On its south side close to the top was a flat daub surface, on the outside of the wall. This may have been on a level with an upper surface inside the oven, such as an oven plate.

In front of the oven on the east was a hollowed area 0.7 m long and 0.9 m wide, which had been lined on the surface, at least near the oven, with the same type of daub.

The oven appears to have been constructed around a wattle frame and was fired sufficiently to carbonize the wattles enclosed within the daub. Either side of the stoke-hole were particularly large holes, which measured 50 x 30 mm, 40 mm and 20 mm. In the base of these were the ends of the carbonized wattles, which apparently formed a support for the arch and walls around the stoke-hole. There was one other large wattle 25 mm in diameter, but the remainder in the walls measured between 7 and 17 mm, with the majority clustering between 10 and 14 mm. The wattles appear to criss-cross to some extent though there was no obvious interweaving of the wattles on the daub from the oven base. One piece had about six wattles running parallel to each other and the impression gained is that most of the wattles were set vertically in the base walls.

Over the whole of the oven base both within and to a lesser extent over the stoke-hole area to the east was a mass of broken daub from the collapsed superstructure of the oven. A sample of this weighing 7480 gm was retained, but many fragments with no shape surviving were discarded. In the base of the oven were fragments of daub mixed in with ashy grey silt containing a little chalk and occasional flints 50-70 mm and much charcoal, soot and ash (3). The fill of the stoke-hole area (2) consisted of fine black soot and charcoal, virtually chalk free. Infilling the upper part of the oven was a greyish brown ashy silt (1) with pieces of charcoal, burnt chalk and grit up to 30 mm and occasional angular burnt flints, which formed the matrix around the large quantity of daub fragments.

The daub from these three layers is basically the same and though excavated as separate layers, the daub is described here as a whole to avoid repetition. In all the daub samples the fabric was the same, type E, with chalk and flint temper, though that from around the stoke-hole area had a proportion of burnt chalk and flint, which presumably resulted from the greater heat generated in this area. It was clear that all the daub collapsed

around the stoke-hole was better fired than the rest. The daub divided into groups: that which is clearly part of a type 1 oven plate and that with wattle impressions or wall daub.

The oven plate has surfaces varying from well smoothed to gently undulating or slightly ridged from finger wiping. The thickness of the plate varies from 30-58 mm. A total of 22 perforations was observed varying in diameter from 15 mm to 60 mm, with a couple that were about 80 mm, at least at the top, since one was clearly conical, thinning to 60 mm at the base. Another conical perforation measured 60 mm at the top thinning to 30 mm at the base. One of the pieces curved up, as though to join the oven walls and it had wattle impressions close to this edge on the underside. Generally the surface underneath is rough and irregular with a mass of coarse straw impressions with stems up to 5 mm wide covering it.

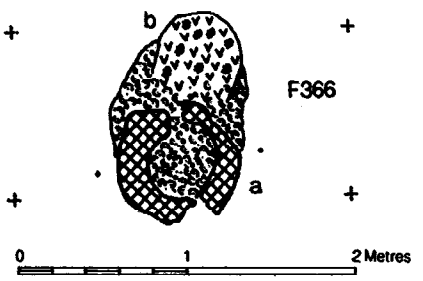
The wall daub with wattle impressions is generally thinner than the oven plate, 10-45 mm thick, though mostly less than 30 mm. The outer surface is basically flat and roughly smoothed and on the inside are the wattle impressions, some clearly interwoven. The wattles range in size from 6 mm to 27 mm, the rods measuring between 5 and 20 mm, and the sails between 15 and 27 mm.

There is no reason to assume that the daub with wattle impressions was derived from anything other than the oven walls. Most of the daub was within the oven base or immediately in front of the stoke-holes mixed with the oven plate fragments. This type of wall daub was previously thought to derive from the buildings, possibly the post structures, but it is clear that in this example it was part of the oven walls, probably from the upper walls and possibly domed top.

Among the other daub from the stoke-hole area, was a subrectangular block of daub, also fabric E, weighing 745 gm. It was slightly damaged, but measured 105 x 115 mm, by 58 mm thick. The surfaces were roughly flat and the sides convex with rounded corners. On one surface was an irregular depression and groove. It is well fired and burnt and presumably had some use associated with the oven, though what this was is not clear. A very similar object occurred in P657 associated with oven daub.

Unfortunately none of the upper part of the stoke-hole was recognized, but it is possible this broke up into small fragments not recognizable as stoke-hole arch. There is no evidence among the daub for an oven cover or flue, so it is most likely that the upper part of the oven was shaped like a simple dome over the oven plate with an opening above the stoke-hole to provide access to the upper part of the oven. The oven plate was possibly placed at the same level as the flat platform immediately on the south side of the stoke-holes.

F366a Oven type 1 Hb cp 3



This oven was constructed on layer 2080 and was sealed by layer 2076.

This oven base took the form of a penannular ring of daub over a puddled chalk base. It measured 0.7 m in diameter (0.42 m internally), and the walls were 0.15-0.18 m wide.

The floor of the oven was formed of an irregular spread of puddled chalk (3) containing many small chalk fragments 10 mm and less in size. It is possible part of this chalk spread to the north of the oven served as a hearth (see F366b).

On this base was a ring of yellowish brown daub, burnt to a pinkish colour on the inside. A sample of 520 gm of this was retained: it was fabric G with chalk temper, and very soft and powdery. As a result of these characteristics the surfaces are very worn, but some wattle impressions survive. Mixed with this was some much harder, better fired daub, made in fabric C. The surface was very irregular covered with large finger tip depressions. The pieces were 15-20 mm thick with wattle impressions on the inside. There was a total of nine wattle impressions measuring between 12 and 17 mm.

Within the daub walls resting on the chalk floor was a thin layer of black charcoal-rich silt. This is typical of the lowest fill of an oven.

What remained of this oven was worn and trampled. It appears that the majority had been demolished and dumped elsewhere, but fragments of the upper walls had got mixed and trampled with remnants of the base. There were two gaps in the walls on the north and south sides of 80 and 50 mm, but neither looked like the remains of a deliberately constructed stoke-hole.

It could possibly be type 2 with walls trampled to be wider than original and so much destroyed stoke-hole not showing at this level.

Demolished ovens

Demolished oven from P2032 cp 7

There was a large amount of daub disposed of in this pit, mostly from layers 4, 5 and 6. In total almost 108 kg of daub was retained. Layer 3 also appears to have been associated with the oven in that it consisted of a lot of charcoal and burnt material, that is typical of the fill on an oven floor. There were four categories of daub, which are separately described. This is followed by a general discussion and interpretation of the material.

i. Oven base/walls

layer 6; 10.575 kg; fabric C

A group of fragments apparently came from the oven base/wall. There are several pieces shaped into a curving rounded edge with impressions of flat tabular flints on the inside at right angles. These pieces probably formed part of the edge of a stoke-hole. Another thinner curving piece possibly comes from the top edge of the stoke-hole. On the back of this were a lot of wattle impressions suggesting it did come from the upper part of the oven walls. The rounded edge was curving in two planes apparently following the curve of the oven walls as well as the top of the stoke-hole arch. The outer surface is deeply undulating with a thickened ridge around the edge and a second running parallel behind it (Fig 4.96).

A number of the fragments had wattle impressions, totalling 40 rods measuring between 6 and 20 mm and in addition four sails measuring between 17 and 31 mm. They clearly curved to follow the shape of the oven and with some there were clear impressions of leaves attached. Which species is represented is uncertain, but the leaves were of a broad-leaved variety similar to hazel.

ii. Wall daub

layers 4 and 6; 7.44 kg; fabric C

The outer surface is basically flat, but rough and irregular, with polygonal cracks (possibly the effect of quick drying or excessive heating of the daub). The fragments vary in thickness from 10-50 mm. One fragment had an area of smoothed inner surface, but generally the inside was covered with interwoven wattle impressions. There were 326 rods measuring between 5 and 24 mm, of which 83% were clustered between 9 and 17 mm. There were 31 sails, measuring between 15 and 31 mm, which included three pairs of double sails.

iii. Oven plate - type 1

layers 4 and 6; 36.775 kg; fabric C

This daub comes from a massive type 1 oven plate, which must have been much more substantial than those represented by most other samples. The upper surface is flat and smooth, though a number of irregularities and depressions occur caused by a variety of objects including straw, fingers and stones. The surface is also covered by polygonal cracks, similar to that on the surface of the wall daub.

There were about ten particularly massive pieces 120-160 mm thick, but most of the pieces were about 70 mm thick. Two pieces appear to come from the edge, where the undersurface slopes up to form an acute angle with the upper surface.

The underside was covered by a mass of wattle and leaf impressions. A few of the very small stems could be either twigs or straw, but the latter is less likely in this case. The impressions measured between 6 and 45 mm and totalled 103 of which 57% measured 3-7 mm diameter. However some of the larger stems appear to have been obscured by the mass of leaf impressions attached to the twigs and stems. Many of the leaf impressions could be clearly seen joining onto the stems. Though the leaf impressions were profuse, large and some of the best preserved occurring on daub, the species could not be positively identified, except to say it was a broad-leaved species similar to hazel (the most likely candidate).

The plate was pierced vertically by a total of 95 perforations. They were fairly closely spaced 50-100 mm apart, arranged apparently in a random pattern. The perforations were circular or oval and generally cylindrical in profile, though sometimes flaring out around the top. This was more pronounced in a few examples to form a funnel shaped profile. Measurements were as follows:

			top/base
30 mm - 1	60 mm - 13	unmeasured - 19	40 mm-15 mm - 1
35 mm - 2	65 mm - 3		65 mm-40 mm - 2
40 mm - 13	70 mm - 7		80 mm-15 mm - 1
45 mm - 4	75 mm - 2		
50 mm - 22	80 mm - 1		
55 mm - 4			

Thirty-six fragments of this oven plate had sufficient upper surface surviving, that measurements could be made along two axes to obtain an approximate indication of the area of the plate. This amounted to 3.865 sq m, which represents an area 1.97 x 1.97 m if square or 2.22 m in diameter if circular.

iv. Oven cover

layers 4, 5 and 6; 9.11 kg, 6.3 kg and 37.47 kg; fabric A/H

This material came from three layers, the majority being in the lowest, layer 6. Though recovered and recorded as three separate samples, they are basically the same material providing the same information.

The daub forms a plano-convex plate, generally 50-55 mm thick, occasionally up to 60 mm and thinner towards the edge, where it was 40-45 mm.

The overall shape appears to have been square or rectangular, as a small proportion of pieces had straight edges and three appeared to come from squared corners. The edge of the plate varied from a vertical flat side to one acutely angled undercutting the top; this sometimes had a bevelled edge.

There were a few pieces with evidence of a curved edge of a large circular flue, which measured c. 120 mm in diameter. It had a gently curving lip joining a vertical edge. In addition a few fragments provide evidence of additional smaller perforations. There were at least four present, which measured 32 mm, c. 40 mm and 30 x 40 mm in diameter. Their relationship to the central flue is not known, but it is possible they encircled it as in type 2 oven plates.

The upper surface was very smooth and covered in innumerable rounded concave depressions. These measured between 10-15 mm x 10 mm, mostly oval rather than circular. The depth varied from 5-13 mm. It is clear that these were made by pressing a finger tip into the clay as in many the impression of the finger nail is visible. Where the finger had been held vertically this resulted in a deeper asymmetric profile, whereas if the finger was held more horizontally the profile was shallower (2-6 mm) and more symmetrical and the finger nail impression if any close to the top edge. This was clearly deliberate decoration, but it forms no particular pattern, being rather randomly arranged and of variable density.

The lower surface of the oven cover is shallowly ridged, clearly covered by parallel concave striations 10-15 mm wide formed by fingers smoothing or moulding the clay. These were generally at right angles to the outer edge, when present. On many of the fragments the lower surface had been burnt black.

In general the daub is fired throughout, though some pieces clearly varied from fired to baked to raw daub.

The daub from layers 4 and 6 (5 was forgotten) was measured where the decorated surface survived to provide a rough estimate of the minimum overall size of this oven cover. This amounted to 1.057 sq m and 4.422 sq m - a total of 5.479 sq m. These two values had a very similar ratio to the weight of each sample and on this basis the quantity in layer 5 was estimated at 0.737 sq m. This provides a grand total of 6.216 sq m, which if square represents an area of 2.49 x 2.49 m.

Discussion

The daub in this pit clearly must have derived from a single source, as it was all part of the same deliberate dump, though subdivided into several layers. The oven cover was clearly a prefabricated movable(?) object that had been taken and thrown into the pit face downwards as one or perhaps a couple of pieces, which had shattered and spread over the pit in the process.

The association of wall daub, oven base/wall and type 1 oven plate suggests that basically a complete oven was demolished and disposed of in the pit. The remains of the wall daub and oven base however give no real clue to the overall size of the structure as the quantity of daub recovered - a mere 18 kg (compared to the incomplete retrieval from F326 and F356 of 38.85 kg and 20.3 kg respectively) suggests much of the oven walls and base was disposed of elsewhere or left *in situ* somewhere in the nearby unexcavated areas. It is very unlikely the daub was brought any great distance to be dumped, but there is no obvious feature in the excavated area which could have been its base.

The estimates for the surface area of both the oven plate and oven cover provide some indication of the overall size of the structure. The oven plate estimated at 3.865 sq m is slightly smaller than the oven cover, which may have been as much as 6.216 sq m. If the oven is assumed to be square the oven cover indicates an area of 2.49 x 2.49 m and the oven plate an area 1.97 x 1.97 m. This superficially looks very different, but if the oven plate was placed within the oven walls and the oven cover was resting over the top of the walls, the difference in area is accounted for by oven walls with a width of about 0.2 m. It is possible the lower walls and base were thicker than this so there was a ledge on which the oven plate could be rested. It is possible the walls above the oven plate were constructed on a wattle framework which produced the wall daub.

It is difficult to be certain about the overall form of the oven represented here, but the evidence suggests that it was generally much larger than the bases that have been preserved *in situ*. The largest of these (F219) has an area of only 1.13 m by comparison.

Apart from a small fragment of slag from layer 5, there appears to have been no industrial material associated with this daub. It is more likely that the oven had some domestic use. A certain amount of carbonized grain was noted in excavation and a sample was taken. It is possible a large oven such as this was used for drying grain, but further work needs to be done to examine such a possibility.

Demolished oven from P2110 cp 7

The main samples of daub came from the lowest layer (5) a deliberate tip on the base of the pit. From the upper layers were a few small samples of fabric K as well as a larger one in (5), some of which had areas of flat surface.

The three varieties of daub from layer 5 are each described separately below, followed by a general discussion.

i. Oven base/wall

2.57 kg (+ 3.835 kg which could belong to this or the other two categories); fabric C

Some of the pieces have a gently convex surface and there were some that appeared to have been packed against flint, including one wedge-shaped piece. Two pieces with a rounded convex surface possibly came from the edge of a stoke-hole. There were a few wattle impressions on some fragments, including one with a leaf impression attached.

ii. Wall daub

17.145 kg; fabric C

The exterior surface of the wall daub was variable with flat, smooth surfaces, shallow ridging from finger wiping and much rougher surfaces with many irregularities. The average thickness is 25-45 mm, but it varies from 5-60 mm.

The inside was covered by numerous wattle impressions, totalling 355 rods and 96 sails. This included 11 double sails and a few split wattles. The rods measured 4-28 mm in diameter, with the mean, median and mode of the curve all at about 15-16 mm. The sails measured between 16 mm and 50 mm in diameter with nearly 70% between 18 mm and 28 mm. The inner surface of the daub was often roughly smoothed between wattles.

iii. Oven plate type 1

11.485 kg; fabric C

There were about 25 pieces, which clearly belonged to the oven plate, though some of the pieces with only a surface surviving could be from this rather than the oven walls.

The upper surface is well smoothed and flat, though undulating slightly and sometimes with a few slight irregularities. The undersurface was much rougher and more irregular, covered in dense straw impressions and occasional wattles. The thickness varied from about 50 mm to a maximum of 90 mm.

A total of 60 perforations wholly or partly survived generally piercing the plate vertically, but a few had been made

diagonally. The perforations were generally circular or oval and a high proportion were conical or funnel-shaped. There was one subrectangular, at least 40 mm wide and there was one incomplete example made from the base to a depth of 40 mm and measuring 27 mm in diameter.

The sizes of the perforations are as follows:

		top/base		
25 mm - 1	35 mm - 1	45 mm-30 mm	- 1	
27 mm - 1	36 mm - 2	c 50 mm-35 mm	- 1	
28 mm - 1	40 mm - 6	50 mm-38 mm	- 1	
29 mm - 1	46 mm - 1	55 mm-33 mm	- 1	
30 mm - 3	50 mm - 3	55 mm-40 mm	- 1	(square base)
32 mm - 1	60 mm - 3	60 mm-40 mm	- 1	
33 mm - 1	70 mm - 2	60 x 50 mm-36 x 30 mm	- 1	
34 mm - 1	80 mm - 7	60 mm-31 mm	- 1	
		65 x 50 mm-36 x 32 mm	- 1	

A rough estimate of the area of oven plate present was made and this indicated it was at least 1.565 sq m. If circular it would have been at least 1.41 m in diameter or 1.25 x 1.25 m if square. However no evidence of the edge survived, which may indicate the plate was built into the oven wall, rather than being a movable feature.

Discussion

This group was clearly dominated by wall daub, which probably represented the upper part of the oven walls. Some fragments of the lower oven walls/base were present, but clearly only a small proportion of the whole oven base from the quantity. The estimated size of the oven plate indicates that this oven was larger than those found in situ. However on the assumption that most of the plate was dumped in P2110, it is clearly considerably smaller than that in P2032. However the oven plate is more massive in character than generally encountered, so the oven may have been more akin to that in P2032, than those found in situ. Since these two pits are not far apart, it was considered whether both groups of daub might derive from the same oven. However the fabrics and sizes are sufficiently different in detail to show this is very unlikely.

Associated with this daub lying on the base of P2110 was a large quantity of carbonized timber along with a lot of iron objects. These do not appear to be a part of the oven and the timber was probably too large to be fuel for it. Moreover burnt debris on the oven floor would probably have been dumped on top of the daub or at least mixed with it.

It is likely the daub came from relatively close by to be dumped, but there is no evidence within the excavated area of a feature likely to form an oven base. However this pit was relatively close to the edge of the excavated area and the oven may have been beyond this.

Demolished oven from P2346 E1 cp 7/8

The daub from this pit occurred mainly in the lower layers 7, 8 and 9, and it could be divided into four groups each described separately below.

i. Wall daub

layers 4, 7 and 8; 2695 qm; fabric C

The surface was flat and roughly finished, varying from very smooth to undulating with finger ridges. Occasionally the inner surface protruded between the wattles and had been smoothed off. The thickness varied from 15-45 mm.

Covering the inner surface was a total of 101 rod impressions and nine impressions of sails. The rods measured from 6-22 mm in diameter with quantities spread fairly evenly from 8-18 mm, except for a slight peak at 15-17 mm. The sails measured 10-25 mm in diameter.

The daub fabric appears to be essentially the same as the oven plate from this pit.

ii. Type 1 oven plate

layers 7, 8 and 9; 8365 qm; fabric C

These fragments clearly came from a substantial oven plate. The upper surface was very smooth and flat, but the underside was irregular with straw and wattle impressions. The straw stem impressions were 2-6 mm wide and the wattle impressions measured 9-45 mm in diameter. The wattles tended to occur on better baked fragments, arranged in a grid pattern. Some of the wattles had leaves attached, from an unidentitifed species, but apparently a deciduous broad-leaved variety, hazel being the most likely candidate. Where the straw stems occurred, they covered the surfaces densely lying parallel and mostly 100-120 mm long. A mixture of straw and wattles occurred on some fragments indicating only one plate is represented.

Piercing the plate vertically were at least 16 perforations, which measured in diameter 30 mm (2), 35 mm (5), 40 mm (5), 45 mm (1), 50 mm (1) and 60 mm (1). The plate thickens around the base of the perforations, some of which were slightly funnel-shaped and occasionally at an angle rather than vertically.

The thickness of the plate varied from 45 mm to 120 mm. The maximum thickness occurred around the perforations usually and away from this it averaged 70-80 mm.

There were however a few pieces which were much thinner 30-50 mm thick, two of which had a very smooth underside. Two fragments also appear to come from the edge of a plate: on one the undersurface curves up to join a circular edge and on the other was a flat bevelled edge, apparently straight. It is possible

these fragments came from a different oven plate, but it would also be possible that the same oven plate got thinner towards the edges.

iii. ?Damper plate

25 gm; fabric K, fired

There were three fragments joining to form a flat plate 10 mm thick and measuring 65 mm wide and over 80 mm long. One surface was flat and smooth, whilst the other was basically flat, but slightly convex and curving up at the edge. This was irregular, but the overall shape appears to have been rectangular. The clay was well fired and it seems likely that this object was associated with the oven in some way. It possibly formed a damper to control the draught through a stoke-hole or flue.

iv. ?Oven cover

layers 7 and 8; 990 gm; fabric L

This material forms a flat slab 50-70 mm thick. One side is flat, but the other is more irregular with some impressions and ridges from fingers moulding the clay. Though there are no distinctively shaped or decorated fragments, this material was very possibly part of an oven cover.

Discussion

This material was all dumped as part of the deliberate fill of a late pit in the stratigraphy of sequence E. The daub has the appearance of deriving from a demolished oven, which is only partly represented by this dump. Though there is nothing to indicate overall size, the thickness of the oven plate suggests it was a fairly substantial structure. The possibility of an associated oven cover would also indicate that it had more in common with material from P2032 than any of the in situ oven bases. It has therefore been regarded as type 4.

Considering the relationship of the pit to a stratified sequence, one might have expected to find some evidence of an oven base from which the material derived. There is no daub typical of an oven base in the pit, so it may have been left in situ, in which case it should have been fairly obvious or dumped in another pit, but none in the area has produced another substantial sample. There is in fact nothing in the excavated area roughly contemporary, that could pass for an oven base or site of an oven.

Demolished oven from F349 Hk cp 7

This was a conical clay mixing pit with the original sandy clay lining the sides and infilling the base. However the remainder of the pit was filled with yellow daub and burnt debris.

A mass of yellowish brown or reddish yellow daub had been dumped into the partly emptied pit. The lowest layer (2) was almost solid daub and a sample of 9895 gm was taken. However after examination only 3695 gm was retained. This was fabric C, lightly baked and burnt red in places and in the majority of pieces little or no shape survived. One piece had a plano-convex surface possibly from the edge of a stoke-hole.

Above this mass of compressed clay was a mixture of clayey soil with a lot of large angular flints 10-15 cm, numerous small shattered burnt flints 40-80 mm, much charcoal and a number of fragments of burnt and baked red and yellow daub. A sample of the daub of 5.4 kg was taken, but after examination only 1800 gm was retained. This was similar to the material from layer 2: it was fabric C, a few pieces having a roughly smoothed flat surface.

The general evidence of these two layers suggest all the material derived from a type 1 oven. The daub is typical of the lower walls and base of this oven type and the presence of large flint nodules suggests there was flint coursing within the walls as is usual. The burnt flints and charcoal are typical of the debris occurring right in the base of this oven type. Nor was there any oven plate or wall daub mixed up with it and these daub forms are not usually associated with type 1 oven bases. It was at first thought this debris derived from F353, but closer examination of the material suggests they were incompatible and that daub from F349 represents another demolished oven somewhere in the area.

Oven material from P1350 cp 7, sp Hi; CS40b

This pit appears to have a representative fragment of every part of an oven throughout its fill.

1)	Fabric C	30 gm	Wall daub with wattle impressions 11 mm and 12 mm diameter
3)	Fabric K	81 gm	Oven cover: 50 mm thick; smooth flat surface with half of oval or circular depression of fingertip decoration (cf P2032)
5)	Fabric E	15 gm	Wall daub, 20 mm thick, with smooth flat undulating surface and two wattle impressions 16 and 30 mm diameter
5)	Fabric C	2400 gm	Oven base: one large piece has a very smooth, flat surface one side and a more undulating concave one on the other. The inner surface was baked and reddened to a depth of 30 mm. Total thickness 130 mm. Smaller fragments are basically similar.
8)	Fabric C	203 gm	Wall daub, 50 mm thick, with rough smoothed flat outer surface. Seven wattle impressions: rods - 11, 12, 15, 18, 22 mm; sails - 20, 26 mm diameter
10)	Fabric E	224 gm	Rough flat surface over 53 mm thick (?oven wall base)
10)	Fabric C	124 gm	Type 1 oven plate: smooth flat upper surface, pierced by part of a circular perforation 35 mm diameter. The lower surface is unusually even and flat and is covered in a mass of vegetation impressions which look like fern or bracken fronds. Thickness 30-40 mm
11)	Fabric C	29 gm	Irregular-shaped lump, roughly elliptical, with numerous straw impressions of stems 2-4 mm wide and up to 35 mm long incorporated in the daub and covering the surface.

Oven material from P2534

Fragments of daub throughout pit, most probably from oven wall base; lesser quantities of clay might have derived from oven cover. Cp 7.

1)	Fabric E	70 gm	Two wattle impressions 14 and 17 mm
2)	Fabric C	16 gm	Possible fragment of oven structure
3)	Fabric E	4 gm	Possible fragment of oven structure
4)	Fabric E	10 gm	Flat smooth surface slightly burnt and blackened; one wattle impression
	Fabric C	68 gm	Rough flat surface
5)	Fabric E	190 gm	Smooth, slightly curved or convex surface with a few fine straw impressions and three wattle impressions 17 mm, 21 mm and 35 mm diameter
6)	Fabric E/C	1173 gm	A few flattish surfaces; one rounded concave surface from edge of ?stoke-hole; fairly thick
7)	Fabric C/E	763 gm	No shape survives, but up to 80 mm thick
8)	Fabric C/E	1610 gm	Fragmentary areas of shaped surface, some convex
9)	Fabric C/E	1650 gm	Smooth flat surfaces some burnt black; one wattle impression 15 mm diameter; thickness +30 mm
10)	Fabric E	139 gm	Remnant of surfaces survive; three wattle impressions: rods - 10 and 13 mm, sail - 19 mm diameter
12)	Fabric E	55 gm	Smooth flat surface +25 mm thick; two wattle impressions
13)	Fabric C	9 gm	One wattle impression 9 mm diameter
	Fabric E	20 gm	No shape
1)	Fabric A	15 gm	Flat surface
5)	Fabric L	95 gm	No shape
6)	Fabric L	190 gm	No shape
7)	Fabric K/L	10 gm	Smooth flat surface with moulded edge to rougher surface at right angles
12)	Fabric L	10 gm	No shape

5)	Fabric C/E	90 gm	No surface, but some straw impressions and one wattle 11 mm diameter could suggest oven plate 1
8)	Fabric F	27 gm	Irregular shape with a lot of fine straw stem impressions.

List of oven base/walls

P1161(2,8)	cp 7	Fab C	294 gm
P1388(1)	cp 4	F	Flat smooth surface, frags of fabric C adhering; 12-17 mm thick; 80 gm
Ph 3940(1)	-	C	Impressions of straw and two wattles: 13, 15 mm; 45 gm
Ph 3959(1)	?cp 6/7	E	Two wattle impressions: 11, 20 mm; 70 gm
Ph 4173(1)	?cp 4-6	E	Two wattles: 10, 23 mm; rare straw impressions; 10 gm
Ph 4352(1)	-	C	Wattle impression 10 mm; rough outer surface; 35 mm thick; 20 gm
Ph 4570(1)	?cp 7	E	Wattle impression 10 mm; 25 gm
Ph 4649(3)	-	E	Seed chaff impressions; wattles 9, 11, 12 mm; also wedge-shaped frag 10-45 mm thick; 40 gm
Ph 5269(2)	cp 7; If	E	Wattle impression 10 mm; 5 gm
P1411(6)	?cp 8; Ia	E	Some flat surfaces; 2235 gm
P1535(1)	cp 3	G	Two wattle impressions: 7, 17 mm; 50 gm
P1545(6)	cp 3	F	Some straw impressions and four wattles: 14, 15 mm; 275 gm
P1569(1)	cp 3	G	One wattle impression: 14 mm; 5 gm
P1571(1)	cp 5	E	Two wattle impressions: 10, 17 mm; 30 gm
P1576(3,4,7)	cp 5	E	Six wattle impressions: 8, 10, 11, 2 x 12 mm; 40 gm
P1612(1)	cp 4	E	One wattle impression: 16 mm; 15 gm
P1687(8)	cp 8	C	Convex angled outer surface; 50 mm thick; three wattles: 11, 12, 15 mm; baked through-out; 270 gm

P1698(5)	cp 8	Fab B(K)	Wedge-shaped with curved edge; one side smooth and flat, other slightly convex and appears to have been pressed against plank. Max thickness 16 mm; 15 gm
P1710(2)	cp 6	E	Rough and unshaped; some flint impressions; type A frags incorporated, possibly where oven plate built into oven walls; 3650 gm
P1900(7)	cp 8	E	Smooth, slightly convex surface, well baked/fired; a few straw impressions and one wattle 12 mm; 30 gm
P1930(2)	cp 3	G	A few straw impressions; 15 gm
F89(5)	cp 5	E	Flattish surface; over 50 mm thick; 1920 gm
P1992(8)	cp 7	C	Flat or slightly curved surface; 380 gm
P2066(3)	cp 7	K	Rough irregular surface dented by finger tips; fired; 20 gm
P2233(1)	cp 7	C	Smooth undulating surface; two wattle impressions 16, 20 mm; 200 gm
P2115(2-5)	cp 7	C,E	A few occasional wattle impressions; 1030 gm
P2234(3,4)	cp 7	C	Smooth flat/plano-convex surfaces: one wattle impression 9 mm; 295 gm
P2259(4)	cp 6	C	Some rough flat surfaces; 650 gm
P2273(2)	cp 7	E	Irregular flattish surfaces; +72 mm thick; 625 gm
L900	cp 5; Fk=cp7	C	No clear shape, but has a few rough flat surfaces, some burnt black or reddened slightly; 4825 gm
L905	cp 7; Fk	E	Some rough surfaces burnt black or red; 70-80 mm thick; a few pieces have small straw stem impressions and three wattles: 12 and 13 mm; 13,325 gm

L919	cp 7; Fj	Fab E	Several massive pieces 120-140 mm thick; the largest has curving surface possibly edge of stoke-hole and on the opposite side a flat surface burnt black and daub reddened to 10 mm depth; another piece has flattish burnt surface and wattle impression inside 23 mm; 18,225 gm
L1255	cp 7; Eh	E	Roughly smoothed flattish surface on some pieces; up to 40 mm thick; a few small pieces have very well smoothed surface; three wattle impressions: 13, 15 mm; 2150 gm
L1266	cp 7; Ej	C	Patch of yellow daub 0.56 x 0.26 m; 30-40 mm thick; smooth flat surface, underside rough and irregular; 680 gm
L1267	cp 7; Ej	C	Surfaces result of trampling of layer of daub; probably collapsed debris of oven F207; 2670 gm
P2318(2)	cp 6; Ei	C	Rough surface and large chalk lump embedded in one frag suggest oven wall; samples of fab J and L in (2) and (4) may be associated with oven daub, but no shape; 1205 gm
P2320(2-9)	cp 7; Ei-j	C,D,E	A lot of fragments occasionally with rough surface, baked; some possible plank impressions; also fab L associated and A/J adhering to one piece; 930 gm
P2377	cp 7; Ei	C,E	Pieces of daub occur throughout pit fill, plus rarer frags of fab K and L. Some rough surfaces; over 50 mm thick; probably frags of oven base; 1520 gm from (7), 265 gm from rest of pit
L1345	cp 7; Ei	C	One piece with flat blackened surface, baked pinkish brown on one side; another with good flat smooth surface 40 mm thick; 525 gm

L1393	cp 6; Ei=cp 7	Fab C	Surface probably results from trampling as layer; 60 mm thick; lightly baked; probably collapsed debris of F219; 5250 qm
Ph 9363	cp 6/7; Ej	E	A few flat rough surfaces, possibly disturbed remnants of (1393), where ph cuts layer: 2075 qm
P2547(5)	cp 7; D1	C	Flat surfaces varying from quite smooth to rough; consists of two lots of daub - dark brown with smooth surface plastered over by paler daub; +55 m thick; three wattle impressions: 5, 16, 18 mm; 2720 qm
L1542	cp 7; Dk	C	The daub was 60 mm thick with rough surfaces either side; within the daub were two wattle impressions criss-crossing with leaf and twig (9 mm) attached to one; 14 mm and 17-21 mm in diameter; 545 qm
L1575	cp 3; Dj2=cp 7	C	Roughly smoothed surfaces, 60 mm+ thick; some curving pieces and quite smooth surface; possible perforation c 40 mm; 7060 qm
L1583	cp 7; Dj1	C	Some rough flat surfaces; 3895 qm
P2566(2)	cp 6; Dj1=cp 7	E	No shape; one wattle impression: 13 mm; 915 qm
(3)		E	Large thick frags with two surfaces 60 mm thick; other pieces +70 mm and +90 mm thick; surfaces well smoothed, possibly curved; some frags have clear imprints of large flints - coursing in oven walls; a number of pieces with wattle impressions, total 46 ranging 4-40 mm diameter, most between 10 and 19 mm; one large leaf impression; 49,645 qm
(4)		E	Rough flat surface; 900 qm

P2576(3)	cp 7; Dk-1	Fab L	Flat smooth surfaces; +50 mm thick; four wattle impressions: 14, 19, 21, 27 mm; 3850 qm
(4)		L	Smooth flat surface; +50 mm thick; includes wedge-shaped fragment; 2400 qm
P2579(4)	cp 7; D	A	Part of oven; edge of plate? 115 qm
P2580(2)	cp 7; D	E	Smooth flat surfaces, some burnt; straw/chaff impressions; 200 qm
(3)		C	Smooth surfaces; some slightly convex; 120 qm

Daub from P2580 probably frags of oven F324, slumped into pit

L837	cp 7; F1=cp 8	E	Smooth flat surface with straight edge, joining plano-convex side; 60 mm thick; possibly edge of stoke-hole in oven wall; 265 qm
L1941	cp 7, sp - H1	E	Smooth concave surface; thickness 100 mm or more; 550 qm
L1969	cp 7 sp - Hk	C	Flat surface; 117 qm
L1985	cp 7 sp - Hk	E	Smooth slightly undulating flat surface; 90 mm thick; 440 qm.

Oven plates and oven covers

Oven Plates Type 1

Ph 6829 (1) Fabric C 4.07 kg PS332 (?cp 3)

The oven plate has a very smooth flat surface, but gently undulating. Small fragments of straw have left impressions on the surface, presumably contamination from the base, where the irregular surface was covered with densely packed straw impressions generally running parallel to each other and measuring 2-5 mm in width.

The plate is pierced by circular holes of which 17 survive. These perforations tend to be funnel-shaped, wider at the top, where they are often oval narrowing to the base. Six examples survived sufficiently to be measured:

top	base
55 x 65 mm	40 mm
45 x c 55 mm	
55 mm	40 mm
50 mm	35 mm
50 mm	
40 mm	

They are randomly spaced between 25 and 90 mm apart.

The daub plate is 33-70 mm thick and the plate generally appears to have thickened around the base of each perforation.

Mixed with this oven plate was a quantity of wall daub of identical fabric and presumably derived from the same oven structure.

P2233 (1), (2), (3) Fabric C 340 gm, 1630 gm, 5520 gm cp 7

The plate has a smooth flat or gently undulating surface, burnt black, pierced by numerous perforations, the tops of which are burnt and occasionally the bases. The overall thickness is 60-72 mm and remains fairly constant, being slightly more close to the edge, but there is no increase around the perforations.

Part of the edge is represented and this is clearly circular with the diameter estimated at c 0.6 m. The profile at the edge is steeply sloping undercutting the upper edge slightly. One fragment from the edge has the upper surface curving up steeply to the edge.

The lower surface is even and flat, very smooth in places with some fine straw impressions and a few wattles 5, 16, 21 and 25 mm in diameter. There were remains of ten perforations on the

fragments from (1) and (2) of which seven had the following measurements: 25 mm, 32 mm, 35 mm, 40 mm, 50 mm x 2, 60 mm.

The perforations piercing the fragments from layer 3 were closely spaced 20-50 mm apart and were often funnel- or hour-glass shaped. There was a total of 16, which measured 25 mm, 28 mm, 30 mm x 2, 32 mm, 35 mm x 2, 33 mm, 40 mm, 50 mm x 2, 60 mm, 20 mm, 40-30 mm.

P2259 (2), (4) Fabric E 2375 gm, 6075 gm cp 7, sp - Fk = cp 7

The pieces of oven plate had a smooth flat upper surface and it measured between 55 mm and 60 mm thick. There were remains of ten perforations piercing the surface, of which eight measured as follows: 40 mm x 2, 50 mm x 2, 60 mm x 2, 70 mm, 35 mm.

A number of pieces of the plate had wattle impressions on the base suggesting a supporting wattle framework. There were quite a lot of fragments not positively identified as oven plate with wattle impressions, so it is likely that there is a mixture of wall daub in the sample along with some possible fragments of oven base. The numbers and dimensions of the wattles are fully listed in the tables of wattle sizes.

Oven Plate Type 1 - Summary

Context	Sample	cp	sp	Fab	Perfs: no, diam	Base impressions	Thickness
P1161(6)	3245	7	-	C	2; 35 mm	straw	43 mm
O*P1291(1)	4367	3	-	E	1; 40 mm	straw	40 mm
Ph 3840(1)	4386	-	-	C	1; 35 mm	straw	30-40 mm
Ph 5208(1)	4419	-	-	C	3; 40 mm x 3	straw; 1 wattle	30-50 mm
O*P1452(7)	4439	7	-	C	2; 35 mm x 2	straw	-
*P1456(2)	4450	?	-	D	1; 40 mm	-	-
*P1456(3)	4451	7	-	C	5; 50, 55, 65 mm ridging round perfs top and base	straw; 3 wattles	20-50 mm
+P1530(7)	3741	8	-	C	4; 20, 40, 45 mm x 2	straw	100 mm max
+*P1562(3)	4479	7	-	C	1; 45 mm	straw	c 40 mm
*Ph 6391(1)	4508	7	Jq	D	2; 30 mm x 2	straw	25-35 mm
*Ph 6829(1)	4542	?3	-	C	17; 35-65 mm	straw, leaves	33-70 mm
*Ph 6929(1)	4545	-	-	E	2; c 35 mm	straw	50-65+ mm
Ph 6937(1)	4546	-	-	E	-	straw	20-35 mm
*Ph 6950(1)	4570	7	Jq	D	-	straw, wattle	36 mm
*Ph 6954(2)	4407		Jf	E	-	straw, leaf	-
* (2)	4451		Jf	C	-	-	45 mm
*Ph 6959(1)	4799		Jb	D	3; 30, 45, 55 mm	straw	-
*Ph 6959(2)	4802		Jb	D	3; 30, 35 mm	straw	25-60 mm
*Ph 7249(1)	4561	-	-	E	3; 40 mm x 2 burnt upper surface	-	110 mm
O*L626	4592	7	Jq	C	7; c 15, 35-40 mm	straw	10-20, 60-70 mm
L642	4594	7	Jq	C	3; 32 mm	straw	-
O+*P1687(3)	5168	8	-	C	5; 47 → 37 mm, 50 → 45 mm	straw	45-70 mm
P1860(1)	4627	6-7	-	C/E	6; 40-45 mm	straw, 6 wattles	40-90 mm
P89(5)	4646	5		E	8; 30, 35, 50 mm	straw	25 mm

Context	Sample	cp	sp	Fab	Perfs: no, diam	Base impressions	Thickness
+*P2032(4)	6440	7		C	3; 35-50 mm	straw, leaves, wattles	50-80 mm
+*P2032(6)	6619	7		C	95; 30-80 mm area: 3.865 sq m	straw, leaves, wattles	70, 120-160 mm
*P2110(5)	7189	7-8	-	C	60; 25-80 mm area: 1.565 sq m	straw, wattles	50-95 mm
Ph 8326(1)	4752		-	C	3; 35, 36, 37 mm	straw	30-50 mm
G230(1)	4755	6	Gd	B	1; -	straw, wattle	25 mm
*P2182(2)	5476	7	-	C	6; 40, 45, 35, 50 x 2, 65 → 45 mm	leaves, small stems and squared timber	70-100 mm
+*P2184(4)	5611	6	-	C	-	wattles, straw	20-60 mm
O*P2233(1)	5552	7	-	C	1; - frag of plate edge	small stems, wattles	60 mm
O*P2233(2)	5502	7	-	C	9; 25-60 mm frag of plate edge	straw, wattle	60-72 mm
O*P2233(3)	5503	7	-	C	7; 28-40 mm	stems	60-70 mm
OP2259(2)	5614	(6)7	Fk	E	2; 50, 60 mm	wattles	60 mm+
OP2259(4)	5525	(6)7	Fk	E	8; 35-70 mm	wattles	55 mm
*P2300(3)	5548	(4)6	Ff	E	2; 25, 30 mm	straw	25 mm
L838	5569	7	Fk	E	1; 40 mm	flat	30 mm
*L939	5595	7	Fj	C	2; 33, 34 mm	straw	45, 80 mm+
*P2346(7)	6218	8	El	C	9; 28-60 mm	straw, leaf, wattle	70-120 mm
*P2346(8)	6219	8	El	C	12; 30-60 mm	straw, leaf, wattle	40-50 mm
*P2346(9)	6102	8	El	C	1; 35 mm	straw	-
P2346(+)	6103	8	El	C	1; c 30 mm	wattle	65 mm
P2350(3)	6109	7	-	D	- possible edge of plate	-	-
*Ph 9013(1)	6211	=6	Ef	C	-	straw	22-30 mm
O*P2320(2)	6330	7	Ei-j	C	2; 60 mm	flat with finger tip depressions	20-25, 47 mm
L1488	6452	3,=6/7	Eh	C	2; 30, 45 mm	straw	38 mm

Context	Sample	cp	sp	Fab	Perfs: no, diam	Base impressions	Thickness
P2531(3)	6881	6	-	C	1; 45 mm frag of plate edge	wattles	80-90 mm
P2535(3)	6896	7	-	E	1; 33 mm	-	+33 mm
P2545(5)	7328	7	D1	E	2; 35, 36 mm	-	30 mm
OP2547(2)	7331	7	D1	C	1; 34 mm	1 wattle	+33 mm
(3)	7332	7	D1	C	No distinctive features, but very similar to daub from layer 2		
P2565(2)	6914	3,=6	Dα	E	1; 35 mm	straw	45 mm
O*P2579(1)	7417	7	Dj2	E	1; 25 mm	-	-
O*P2580(1)	7424	7	Dj1	E	1; 28 mm	-	-
O+*P1350(10)	7558	7	Hi	C	1; 35 mm	fern/bracken	30-40 mm
*P2589(4)	7563	6,=7	H1	C	18; 28-55 mm frag of curved edge of plate	straw, wattle	23-65 mm
*P2593(2063)	7579	7	Hk	E	1; 30 mm	-	-
*P2596(4)	7569	7	Hf	E	1; -	wattle	40 mm
F353(1)	7549	6,=7	Hk	C	13; 24-60 mm	stems	30-40 mm
*F356(1)	7551	4	Hf	E	12; 15-60 mm	straw	30-40 mm
(2)	7552	4	Hf	E	5; 40-80 mm	straw, wattles	40-55 mm
(3)	7553	4	Hf	D/E	6; 27-80 mm	straw, wattles	45-58 mm
L1943	7606	6,=7	H1	C	1; c 32 mm	-	40 mm

* wall daub present in same context/feature
+ oven cover present in same context/feature
O oven base present in same context/feature

Oven Plates Type 2 and Oven Covers

P1393(2) Fabric A 2640 gm cp 4 (but pit unexcavated)
Oven plate type 2

These pieces formed a circular plate 25-40 mm thick in the centre of which was a large circular hole 155 mm in diameter, which probably formed the flue. Surrounding this survived remains of six small perforations (probably a total of 12 originally). These were oval or circular and measured 20-35 mm in diameter. They were placed 20-25 mm from the flue edge and 35-70 mm from each other. Outside this ring of perforations the daub slopes away sharply on the top surface. Beyond this the daub is not preserved so what form the outer edge took is not known.

Several much thinner fragments 10-13 mm thick do not appear to be part of the oven plate, but possibly formed a separate flat slab, which may have been used as a damper over the flue or some similar function.

P1530 (1)-(6) Fabric K 2310 gm cp 8 Square oven cover

Also associated with this material was a substantial amount of oven wall, type 1 oven plate and a clay weight.

The main fragments of the oven cover occurred in layers 1 and 5 of the pit with smaller quantities from the other layers.

There were four large fragments reconstructed to form an almost complete round flue measuring 100 x 87 mm. It appears to have formed an individual piece as the concave underside is not a broken surface, that would have joined onto a larger slab of daub, but it has a roughly moulded surface covered with finger prints. The upper side is smooth and flat, but also has a number of fingertip depressions. It looks like a prefabricated detachable flue, formed like a separate collar. It may have been made to fit over an old damaged flue or possibly it was necessary to make one smaller.

In addition to the flue, there are some fragments from flat slabs, measuring 50-60-70 mm thick. The surfaces are very variable from smooth and flat to irregular and bumpy. One surface (?the upper) has a better finish, whilst the other has a lot of fingertip depressions (but not in the form of decoration as in P2032, but resulting from moulding the clay). Several fragments have a straight edge, which is slightly angled to form a bevelled edge. Often the side edge and rough (?under) surface has been burnt black. This is most likely to be the outer edge of the oven cover, possibly from the area over the stoke-hole, as it would be more likely to be burnt in such a position.

P1710 (2) Fabric A-H 20.5 kg cp 6 Square oven cover or ?OP 2

This daub formed a square or rectangular slab 40 mm thick. The surfaces top and bottom are flat and smooth, sometimes with finger striations. Firing is variable: some fragments have been fired throughout and blackened on both sides, including one of the squared corners, whilst other fragments have been only partially fired or baked on one side, or only burnt black on the surface.

Most of the pieces have only the flat surfaces preserved, but there is one clearly from the square corner and two others with a curved edge, which appear to form the edge of a circular flue c 150 mm in diameter. Another fragment appears to have a perforation c 40 mm in diameter through the slab.

From the few pieces with diagnostic shaping, this does not appear to be a typical type 2 oven plate, in spite of the daub fabric. It is possibly more like the oven covers found in P1285 and P2032, or a combination of the two types.

Some fragments of this type A-H daub were incorporated in what appears to be fragments of oven wall base. As the oven cover itself appears to have been a prefabricated portable entity, not built into the oven walls, it is likely bits of left over daub from the cover got incorporated into the walls, suggesting they were made close to each other.

P1285 (2)-(8) Fabric F 48.37 kg cp 7 Square oven cover

The majority of this oven cover occurred in layers 7 (13,725 gm) and 8 (32,345 gm) resting on the base of the pit, with smaller quantities occurring in layers 2 (5 gm), 3 (140 gm), 4 (290 gm), 5 (340 gm) and 6 (1525 gm). The daub fabric F was a medium-coarse sandy clay, probably utilizing type L clay; mixed with it were rare small pieces of chalk and flint and a lot of fine chaff or straw.

This daub apparently takes the form of a square or rectangular flat or slightly convex slab with a ?central circular flue. The slab varies in thickness from 50-60 mm and both surfaces are very flat and smooth. The upper/outer surface is covered by oval or circular hemispherical depressions. They are generally 10-15 mm wide and between 5 and 10 mm deep and were probably formed by pressing the fingertip into the clay. They appear to be randomly arranged and no pattern could be discerned.

Many of the fragments with this pattern are baked and reddened throughout their thickness, some having the underside blackened and burnt. Others are only baked through with no burning, varying through various degrees of baking to totally unbaked. The majority of the sample is only partly baked and apart from the area near the flue most of the decorated surface is unbaked.

One large fragment had a curved rounded surface forming a circular hole measuring 120-130 mm in diameter, which presumably formed a flue in the slab. However it is impossible to know whether it was placed centrally or not.

Evidence of the outer edge of the cover is provided by a few pieces with a straight bevelled edge, which slopes under at an acute angle.

A rough estimate of the area of this oven cover was obtained by taking measurements along two axes of all decorated surfaces. This clearly would not take into account any undecorated areas and in this sample there is some suggestion that decoration was concentrated round the flue. The method is clearly not very accurate but it helps provide some indication of overall size. The estimates for layers 7 and 8 are 0.817 sq m and 1.463 sq m respectively. This would cover an area of about 1.5 x 1.5 m.

A number of pieces had charcoal associated, but there is no evidence of a wattle framework or any form of support, so it is more likely that the charcoal derives from debris associated with the firing of the oven.

The straight edges suggest the oven cover was made as a single piece, that was laid on top of the oven walls and not built into the oven structure. However no oven bases of the size and shape indicated by the cover have been found in situ, though the evidence of other deposits suggests such ovens must have existed (see type 4 ovens).

The total quantity of daub of this oven cover is relatively close to the other major sample of this type from P2032, suggesting their overall size was not dissimilar.

L1997 Fabric F/R 153 gm cp 4 sp Hd

This plate has a smooth upper surface with slight fingertip depressions and ridging. The underside is more concave with pronounced ridges around the base of the perforations. The curved edge of the flue is not very pronounced and could have a diameter of 200-250 mm. There are remains of two perforations 25 mm from the flue edge. These are hour-glass shaped measuring 24 mm (top) - 18-19 mm and 26 mm (top) - 18-? mm. The plate is 20 mm thick at the flue edge increasing to 37 mm near the perforations.

Oven Plates Type 2 - Summary

Context	Sample	cp	sp	Fab	Weight	Flue	Perforations	Plate shape	Thickness
P1393(2)	4383	4	-	A	2640 gm	155 mm	6; 20-35 mm	circular	25-40 mm
+*P1452(10)	4441	7	-	A/J	1080 gm	-	- one piece with smooth surface		-
+*P1562(1)	4477	7	-	A	15 gm	-	- part of smooth surface		-
OP1710(2)	4608	6	-	A/H	20.5 kg	150 mm	1; 40 mm	square	40 mm
O*P1900(2)	5633	8	-	A	90 gm	130 mm	-	-	30 mm
+*P2184(7)	5483	6	-	A	70 gm	-	- flat smooth upper and lower surfaces	-	20 mm
P2238(5)	5506	1/3	-	A	10 gm	+	- smooth, flat surfaces	-	18 mm
P2240(1)	5507	3	-	A	20 gm	-	- smooth, flat surfaces top and base	-	16 mm
P2256(13)	5519	7	-	A	560 gm	-	-	?square	46 mm
(14)	5516				15 gm		flat/slightly convex; smooth surface, some finger ridging; bevelled edge		
P2261(3)	5528	8	Fk	K	5 gm	-	1; 25 mm	-	-
G286(1)	6411	7	Ei	A	685 gm	-	- flat surface with parallel linear striations, burnt in places; other surface smooth	-	46 mm
P2502(3)	6864	3	-	A	55 gm	-	- smooth convex surface with curving edge	?circular	-
*P2550(6)	6715F	7	Dk	A	5 gm	-	? curved smooth surface with possible perforation	-	-
O+*P1687(4)	4602A	8	-	A/J	200 gm	-	- flat smooth surface; short fine straw impressions on lower surface	-	15-20 mm

Context	Sample	cp	sp	Fab	Weight	Flue	Perfora[illegible]	Plate shape	Thickness
(5)	3967F	8	-	A	135 gm	-	- flat smooth [illegible]face	-	25 mm
(6)	4603	8	-	J	325 gm	-	- flat/slightly convex slab, both surfaces smooth	-	18-25 mm
(7)	3969F	8	-	J	50 gm	-	- roughly smoothed surface	-	20-25 mm
(8)	4604	8	-	J	425 gm	-	-	-	c 70 mm
L2080	7631	4	Hb	A	20 gm	?	- smooth flat surface curving to form rounded edge, possibly flue	-	-
L1997	7620	4	Hd	F/R	153 gm	200-250 mm	2; 24 mm, 26 mm		20-37 mm

* wall daub present in same context/feature
\+ type 1 O.P. present in same context/feature
O oven base present in same context/feature

Oven covers - summary

P1285(2)-(7)	cp 7	Fab F	48.27 kg	Area 2.28 sq m. Square oven cover with fingertip dimple decoration
P1526(1)	cp 4	Fab K	70 gm	Remnants of circular flue with indentations from fingertips; flat very even surface; edge angled; thickness +40 mm
P1530(1)-(6)	cp 8	Fab K	2310 gm	Square oven cover; flue 100x87 mm; thickness 12-50 mm and 60-70 mm
P1669(2)	cp 8	Fab K	85 gm	Rough upper surface with remnants of rectangular impressions, similar to P761 but not as carefully made; at right angles is a straight smooth flat edge
P1793(6)	cp 7	Fab K	340 gm	Possible curved edge of OP2 or oven cover
		Fab J/A	110 gm	Flat surface; 25 mm thick
P1993(6)	cp 7	Fab J	310 gm	Smooth flat surface
P2032(3)-(6)	cp 7	Fab A/H	52.88 kg	Square oven cover with a fingertip decoration. Area 6.216 sq m
P2041(7)	cp 6/7	Fab K	265 gm	Part of circular flue 130-140 mm; thickness 45 mm; smooth flat upper surface, faint parallel striations from finger smoothing; little undersurface - more irregular and undulating
P2115(5)	cp 8	Fab K	700 gm	Well smoothed flat surface, possible fingertip dimple decoration; lower half baked brown; thickness 55 mm
P1992(4) (6) (7) (8)	cp 7	Fab K	6.57 kg	An oven cover 50-60 mm thick with evidence of a circular flue 120 mm in diameter; on the lower side the daub thickens around the flue to form a slight ridge and the undersurface is very smooth and flat and burnt black; the upper side is slightly more undulating with finger ridging

P2224(1)(2)	cp 7		Fab K	410 gm	The oven cover is 55 mm thick with a smooth flat surface; part of the circular flue survives, too fragmentary to be measured; one side joins the flue at a sharp angle; the other side curves gradually to the flue edge; on the latter side is part of a plano-convex depression and on other fragments are two circular dimples 11-13 mm long x 4-6 mm deep; typical of the decorated oven covers
F144(2)	cp 7	Fj	Fab K	110 gm	The surface is smooth with 2 dimple decorations 13 mm wide and 3 and 5 mm deep; thickness +30 mm
P2451(+)	cp 3		Fab K	330 gm	The surface is smooth with slight finger striations coming up the edge of a circular flue c 150 mm diameter; thickness +35 mm
P1990(3)	cp 7		Fab F	10 gm	This forms a flat slab with one surface flat and the other concave, irregular and burnt black. It has straight bevelled edge at a steep angle. It is baked throughout; 20 mm thick; probably edge of oven cover
P1350(3)	cp 7	Hi	Fab K	81 gm	This has a smooth flat surface with part of a dimple decoration, from fingertip depression; thickness 50 mm
Ph 10011(1)	cp 7	Hh	Fab K	806 gm	Curving convex surfaces at an angle to each other, possibly from close to edge of flue; possible dimple decoration - fingertip depression in one place; some straw impressions on surface.

List of ovens 1969-1978

DA72	F24	Type 2 oven	
DA74	F27	Type 3 oven	
DA75	-	Type 1 double oven	within CS14
DA77	F44	Type 1 oven	within CS7/8
	F45	Type 1 oven	within CS7/8
DA78	F65	Type 3 oven	

Descriptions of ovens in situ 1969-1978

F24 Oven type 2 cp 3+ Vol 1, fiche 3:E8 and 3:G10

Diameter 0.6 m
Depth 0.17 m
Thickness of walls 0.09-0.15 m

Flint foundation sealed by daub, which continues up at sides to form walls. Base cut down into fill of P270; nothing survives above surface of chalk. No evidence for position of stoke-hole. Typical basal fill of burnt flints, charcoal and ash.

F27 Oven type 3 cp - Vol 1, fiche 3:E12 and 3:G10

Diameter 0.55 mm
Depth 0.3 m
Thickness of walls 0.02-0.16 m

Base cut down into natural chalk; lined with daub of fabric C. Typical basal fill of burnt flints and charcoal. Part of superstructure collapsed in including fragments of stoke-hole. Cut by P682 (cp 7).

Double oven in CS14 Oven types 1 and ?2 Vol 1, fig 4.20, p. 72; fiche 3:E13 and 3:G10

North oven: diameter 0.86 m
Type 1 thickness of walls 0.2 m
stoke-hole on E 0.4-0.45 m wide

South oven: diameter 0.66 m
?Type 2 thickness of walls 0.12 m
stoke-hole on E 0.45 m wide

Daub layer 215 is almost certainly debris from one of these ovens rather than wall daub dumped to form a hearth. The lack of any detailed record other than the plan makes interpretation difficult, but the notebook description indicates L215 overlay occupation on the house floor and it does state that it was originally directly associated with the ovens. It appears only daub with wattle impressions was retained so giving a false impression of the variety of daub present. See the note on L215 hearth.

F44 Oven type 1 cp 7 sp - A1 CS7/8 Vol 1, fig 4.15, p. 67; fiche 3:E12 and 3:G10

Diameter 1.1 m
Max height of walls surviving 0.15 m

Thickness of walls 0.18-0.2 m
Stoke-hole on W 0.4 m wide

Daub walls; chalk base.

F45 Oven type 2 cp 7 sp - A1 CS7/8 Vol 1, fig 4.15, p. 67; fiche 3:E12 and 3:G10

Diameter 1.25 m
Max height of walls surviving 0.2 m
Thickness of walls 0.18-0.28 m
Stoke-hole on W 0.24 m wide

Daub walls; base ?underlying layer.

F65 Oven type 3? cp 7 sp - Ai

Diameter c 0.75 x 1.0 m
Depth 0.23 m

This feature was terraced into the top of P1123 and partly into the adjacent chalk where an arc 0.3 m wide had been burnt grey. There was a lot of burnt flints, charcoal and daub in the area of P1123 and Ph 3513 and the associated layers, which were probably part of the feature. It had been partly destroyed by Ph 3513 (CS1).

F65 cp 7 Ai

This feature was disturbed and partly destroyed by the later post-holes of CS1 and considerable tree-root activity in the area. It was only after the excavation of P1123 that F65 was recognized as a feature in its own right, though considerable quantities of flints, daub and charcoal had been noted in the area and associated layers. Where the oven base has been scarped into the natural chalk at the edge of P1123, it provided an indication of its overall size and the presence of burning in situ on the chalk supports the interpretation of oven base.

In general plan it appears to have been circular or oval, measuring 0.75 x 1.0 m possibly and had been cut into the chalk to a depth of 0.23 m. It largely occupies the same area as the top of P1123 and it is possible all the upper layers (1-7) relate to the oven structure, rather than being pit fill. It would be easy to write the layers off as deliberate dumps of chalk and occupation in the pit top, however it is possible to regard them as successive oven floors.

It is possible the original oven floor utilized the top of layer 8, a thick dump of puddled chalk within the pit on which rested a thin dark brown silt with daub and charcoal (7). Over this was a thin compacted layer of small chalk lumps (6 on which was

another thin layer of black charcoally soil with lenses of yellow daub (5). Over this had been packed another thick hard layer of puddled chalk (4) and resting on it was a very thin band of black charcoally silt, below large numbers of flints c 120 mm in size and on top of these a thick layer of red clay (3). Overlying this was another layer of compacted puddled chalk and rounded chalk lumps (2) over which was a further charcoal-rich silt containing patches of red and yellow daub (1). It is possible all these layers represent successive oven floors on which were the remnants of fires and to some extent part of the daub superstructure of the oven. It is likely that floor layers 6 and 4 relate to the terracing of the natural, with reflooring necessary after subsidence of the pit fill. Following on the second reflooring, there appears to have been a major collapse of the oven superstructure (3) resulting in a complete reconstruction of the oven (2) with more burnt debris (1) accumulating on it. The concentrations of flint nodules and daub in this area was presumably debris from the daub walls with flint coursing. Unfortunately no daub samples were retained from these contexts, so there is no corroborative evidence from this. It is unusual to find an oven being refurbished or rebuilt. It is probably the base of a type 1 oven, possibly within an open work area preceding CS1.

Demolished Ovens

Suggested oven type	Number	Diameter	Area	Base and stoke-hole		Walls	Oven cover	Type 1 oven plate
4	P2032 (square)	OC - 2.49 x 2.49 m OP - 1-1.97 x 1.97 m	6.216 sq m 3.865 sq m	+	+	+	+	+
4	P2110	OP - 1: 1.4 m (diameter) or 1.25 x 1.25 m (square)	1.565 sq m	+	+	+	-	+
4	P2346	-	-	-	-	+	?+	+
1	P349	-	-	+	+	-	-	-
4	P1285 (square)	1.5 x 1.5 m	2.280 sq m	-	-	-	+	-
4	P23 cp 7			+	+	+	+	+ OP 2+?
	P55 cp 4 (4-5)				+	+		+
4	P166 cp 7			+	+	+	+	+
	P612 cp 7				+	+		+
4	P657 cp 6				+	+		+
	P684 cp 7					+	?+	+
4	P761 cp 8 (square)						+	
	P878 cp 7				+	+		- OP 2+
	P947 cp 3 (3-5)					+		+
	P978 cp 7 (circular)					+		+
	L395 cp 7			+	+	+		+
	L475 cp 7				?+	+		+

List of Hearths 1979-1988

L645	Type 2 and 3	PS320	Jg	cp 7
L647	3	PS320	Jg	cp 7
F94	3	-	-	cp -
F115	2	CS63	Gf	cp 7
F116	2	CS63	Gf	cp 7
F134	1	CS34	Ff-k	cp 7
F137	1	CS31b	Fk	cp 7
F138	1	CS31a	Fk	cp 7
F139a	1	CS24	Fj	cp 7
F139b	2	CS24	Fj	cp 7
F163	2	CS28	Fi	cp 7
F202	2	CS36	Ei	cp 7
L1249	1	CS36	Ei	cp 7
F208	?3	-	Ef-g	cp 6
F210	1	CS39	Ek	cp 7
F212	?1	CS38	Ej	cp 7
F217	2	CS51b	Ei	cp 7
F218	1	-	Ef-g	cp 7
F220	2	CS51a	Eh	cp 7
F221	2	PS377	Eg	cp 6
F222	2	PS377	Eq	cp 6
L1260	2	CS50	Ej	cp 7
L1263	2	CS50	Ej	cp 7
L1264	1	CS50	Ej	cp 7
F246	2	GC28	Ej	cp 7
F249	?2	CS52	Ek	cp 7
F252	?1	CS38a	Ej	cp 7
F255	?3	-	Ei-k	cp 7
F256	1/3	-	Ea-d	cp 3-5
F257	2	GC26	Ei	cp 7
P2549(6)	?2	?CS54	Dl	cp 7
F277	2	CS57	Dj2	cp 7
F279	2	CS56	Dj2	cp 7
F285	1	CS58	Dj1	cp 7
F305	3	-	Dg	cp 6
F323	2	CS61	Dj2	cp 7
F340	1	CS60	Dj1	cp 7
F343	2	CS60	Dj1	cp 7
F345	2/3	?PS386	Di1	cp 7
F352	2	CS68	Hk	cp 7
F363	2	CS69	Hi	cp 7
F366b	?2	-	Hb	cp 3
F371	3	-	Hb	cp 1-3

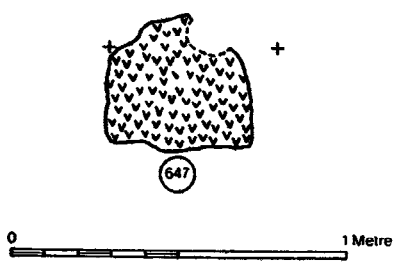
Descriptions of hearths: 1979-1988

Layer 645 Hearth type 2 and 3 PS320 cp 7

This layer appears to form two hearths. Firstly a circular patch of burnt natural measures 0.4 m in diameter (type 3).

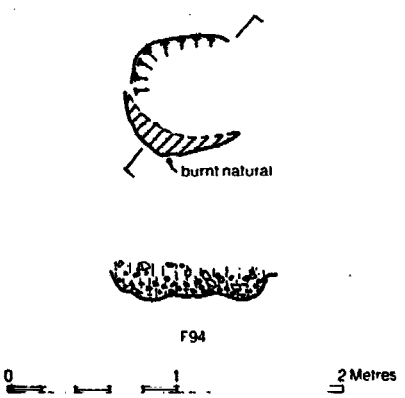
Adjacent to this there appears to have been a hearth of more typical construction. Flints, 8-120 mm, some burnt, were very tightly packed in a layer of compacted chalk and over this was a surface formed of rammed chalk, puddled and with flecks of charcoal and daub trampled into the surface. It had been burnt grey to a depth of 20 mm from the surface. In area this second hearth (type 2) was roughly subrectangular and measured 0.78 x 0.56 m.

Layer 647 Hearth type 3 PS320 cp 7



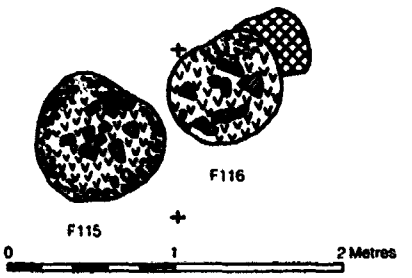
This layer appears to have been largely the top of natural, burnt in situ to a depth of 20-30 mm. The surface was smooth with grey silt, flecks of charcoal and patches of daub trampled into it. In plan the area is roughly subrectangular 0.42 x 0.45 m.

F94 Hearth type 3 cp -



This feature takes the form of a small hollow 0.14 m deep and 0.6 m in diameter. It occurred in the top of P1922 against its edge, where the chalk natural had been burnt grey. This was basically a negative feature in the base of which was a layer of black burnt ashy material and charcoal flecks (2), which was sealed by a chalky grey silt (1).

F115 Hearth type 2 CS63 cp 7 Gf



This circular hearth was 0.76 m in diameter and had a maximum thickness of 0.1 mm. The base was formed of flint nodules 80-150 mm in size, which had suffered most burning close to the top. Around and over them had been packed rounded chalk lumps up to 60 mm size tightly packed in hard rammed puddled chalk. The surface was smooth and the central area (0.55 x 0.65 m) had been burnt grey or pinkish brown. It had suffered considerable wear as the surface had partly disappeared allowing the flints to show through.

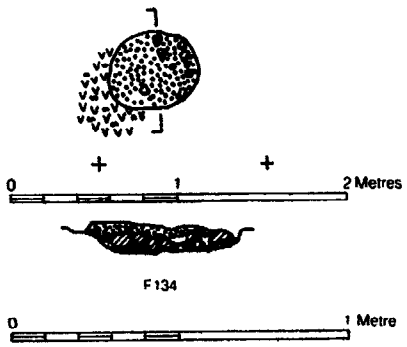
It was contemporary with F116, immediately adjacent to it. Both these hearths appear to have been constructed in one with the floor of CS63 layer 750/754.

F116 Hearth type 2 CS63 cp 7 Gf

This circular hearth measured 0.6 x 0.7 m and 0.08 m thick. The foundation was constructed of flint nodules 100-150 mm in length, which had small chalk lumps 10-20 mm size and a little brown silt packed around them. Over the top small chalk lumps and puddled chalk had been spread to form a smooth surface. The central area had been burnt grey or pinkish grey. All the flints had been burnt and cracked, though the upper ones more so.

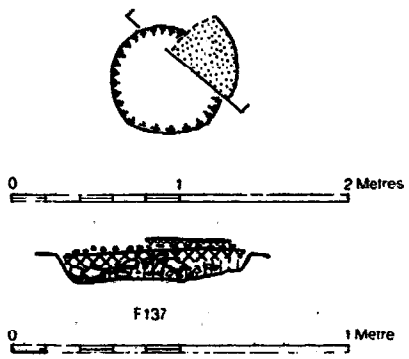
It was contemporary with F115 immediately adjacent.

F134 Hearth type 1 CS33 Ff-k cp 7



This small oval hearth measured 0.45 x 0.54 m and was 0.09 m thick. It was cut into layer 876 on the floor of CS33. It had a typical construction of a foundation of burnt flints up to 70 mm long, over which had been placed a reddish brown daub (probably fabric E, but no sample was retained). Burning of the adjacent layer around the south-west edge and a spread of burnt debris certainly resulted from the use of the hearth.

F137 Hearth type 1 CS31b Fk cp 7



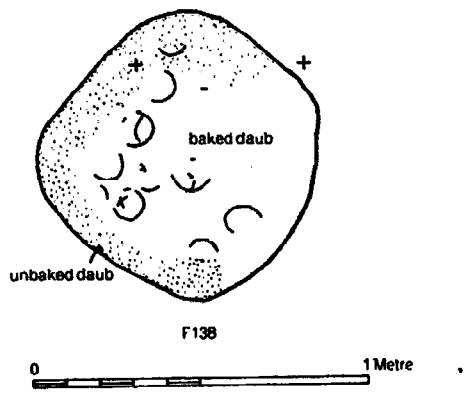
This hearth was cut into the chalk floor (839) of CS31b to a depth of 10-12 mm and the hollow had a diameter of 0.68 m.

It had a foundation of angular broken flints 50-100 mm and some rounded pebbles 50-60 mm with some small chalk lumps 30-70 mm; some of the stones were partly burnt. Around this foundation was a matrix of greyish brown silt, 50 mm thick.

Over the flints had been packed a layer of pale brown daub, burnt pinkish brown at the surface (fabric E, but none retained). It was 30-40 mm thick.

Resting on this was a thin lens of black ash and fine charcoal, over which had been spread a thin skim (10 mm thick) of yellowish red baked sandy clay (fabric G). This resurfacing of the hearth overlaps the original edge and its diameter is estimated at 0.8 m.

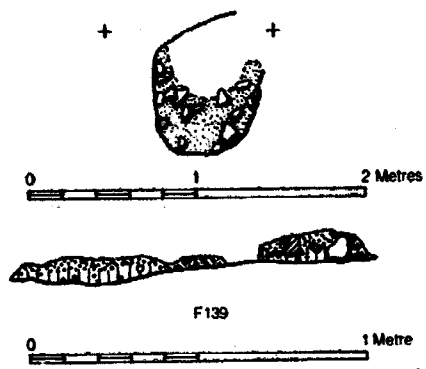
F138 Hearth type 1 CS31a Fk cp 7



This hearth was made integrally with the chalk floor (955) of CS31a. It was subrectangular in plan measuring 0.77 x 0.79 m. It was never excavated so the foundation was not exposed, but was almost certainly composed of flints. The upper part was composed of a spread of yellow daub with chalk temper (fabric C), which was reddened and blackened from burning in the middle. The feature was unique for Danebury in that decoration on the surface partially survived. It took the form of overlapping impressed circles 100 mm in diameter. Wear on the surface had partly erased the complete pattern.

Comparable decoration occurs at Meare lake village (Bulleid and Gray 1948).

F139a Hearth type 1 CS24 Fj cp 7



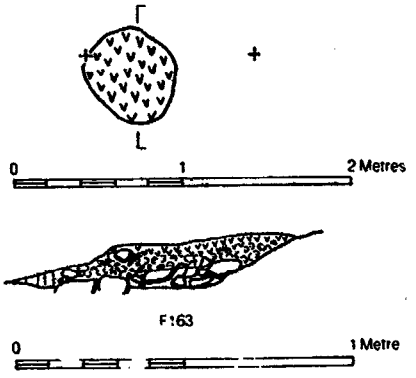
This was constructed on the chalk floor (915) of the open work area CS24. It was rather disturbed and worn, but the impression is that it was cut into the floor level. It was oval in plan 0.96 x 0.72 m and about 0.1 m thick.

There was a thin skim of daub on the base below the foundation of angular flints 80-120 mm, partly burnt. Around these were remnants of pale yellowish brown daub, which had presumably formed the overlying surface.

F139b Hearth type 2 CS24 Fj cp 7

Immediately south-west of F139a was a roughly oval area, which could possibly be a separate hearth. It was not recorded separately on site, but the plan shows an area of burnt puddled chalk 0.8 x 0.4 m with angular burnt flints (60-140 mm) protruding through. It may just be a patch of burning associated with F139a and the oven F140, but the presence of the flints suggest it was originally constructed as a hearth.

F163 Hearth type 2 CS28 Fi cp 7



This was constructed in a slight hollow in the lower chalk floor (950) of CS28. The hollow is not a proper cut, but may have formed by the spot being used as a type 3 hearth, before the construction of F163.

In plan it is roughly oval 0.5 x 0.58 m and had a maximum thickness of 0.15 m. It was constructed with a foundation of large flint nodules 70-120 mm long, loosely packed with a few smaller chalk lumps between, but no matrix.

Over the top had been laid a spread of small rounded chalk lumps 10-20 mm packed in puddled chalk, 30-70 mm thick. The surface was smooth and flat and the whole area had been burnt, discoloured grey in the middle to a depth of 5 mm and pinkish brown below this and around the edges to a depth of 30 mm.

F202 Hearth type 2 CS36 Ei cp 7

This hearth had suffered some damage to its surface and edge. It was constructed as one with the chalk floor (1184/1381) of CS36.

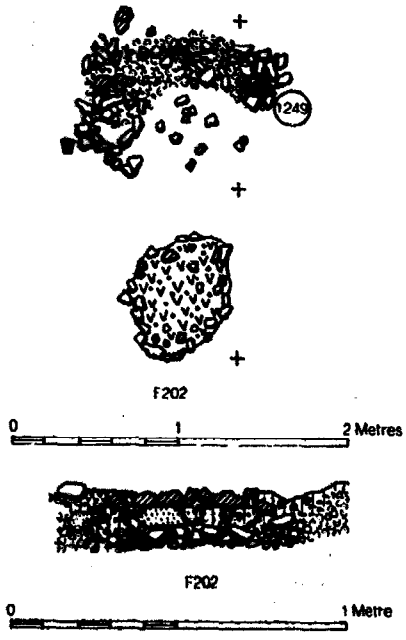
In plan it was irregularly oval measuring 0.8 x 0.6 m and 0.07 m thick. It had a typical foundation of broken flint nodules 60-120 mm tightly packed in a brown chalky silt matrix. Packed over the top of this was puddled chalk well compacted with a few small rounded chalk lumps. It had a smooth flat surface and had been burnt grey.

In section immediately below this, there was an earlier layer of flint nodules with remnants of a puddled chalk/daub surface over the top. This preceding hearth was separated from the later by a layer of silty occupation debris (1380).

Layer 1249 Hearth type 1 CS36 Ei cp ?

This layer was very disturbed possibly partly slumping into underlying features and partly very worn and damaged.

In plan it was probably roughly oval or circular, c 1.0 x 1.3 m. It formed a diffuse spread of broken flint nodules 50-150 mm long with a few patches of orange brown daub around them. The rest of the matrix is recorded as being a brownish grey silt with chalk fragments, though in plan this shows largely as puddled chalk. It is possible the puddled chalk is part of resurfacing of the floor (the upper part of 1184) whilst the daub patches represent the original surface of the hearth.

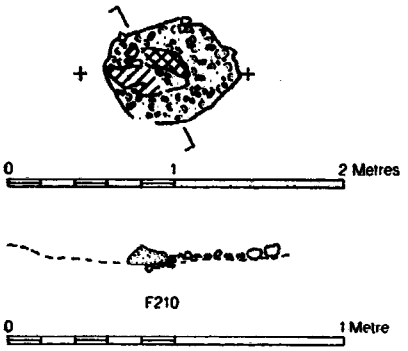


F208 ?Hearth type 3 Ef-g cp 6

This feature is a burnt patch on the surface of the natural chalk. It is irregular in plan measuring 0.3 x 0.15 m. It had presumably served as a hearth for a sufficient period of time for the chalk to be discoloured and blackened. It possibly represents only the base of a type 3 hearth partly burnt down through overlying soil layers and this patch is where it burnt into the natural chalk.

It could in fact belong to any of the earlier phases preceding Ef-g.

F210 Hearth type 1 CS39 Ek cp 7



This hearth was probably associated with CS39, but as layers in P2352 compacted, the hearth slumped down within the pit.

It was constructed on a base of compacted chalk, which was probably remnants of the floor of the house (1288). Over this were patches of daub and clay. The structure appears to have been disturbed to some extent by the slumping and also it was not immediately recognized in excavation, so some daub was removed before planning. The daub and associated chalk spread had been burnt on the surface. It was overlain by some occupation debris including charcoal, burnt chalk and fragments of clay.

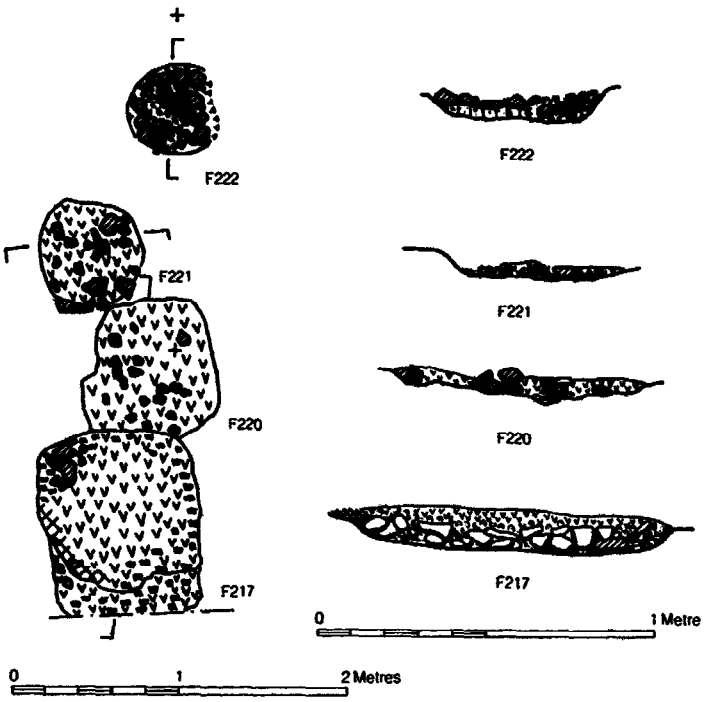
The hearth was oval measuring 0.8 x 0.6 m and was no more than 0.08 m thick. It is unusual in that it apparently did not have a flint foundation.

F212 ?Hearth type 1 CS38 Ej cp 7

This small irregular patch of daub measured 0.3 x 0.26 m in area and was no more than a few cm thick. It rested on layer 1340 and appeared to be contemporary with CS38. A sample of daub of 185 gm was retained: this was made in fabric C and formed a flat slab with a smooth surface. However there was no evidence of intense burning, so it may never have been used as a hearth, or not for very long.

There were other patches of daub and burnt material in the same area, so it is possible a hearth or oven was present somewhere in the area, but little remained and was largely disturbed.

F217 Hearth type 2 CS51b Bi cp 7

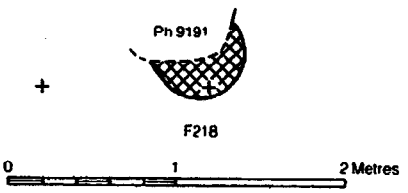


This hearth was constructed on the chalk floor (1392) of CS51a, but it was probably originally built with or in the later chalk floor (1391) of CS51b, which had largely worn away in the centre of the house.

In plan it was effectively square with rounded corners measuring 0.98 m square, and had a maximum thickness of 0.12 m. It was constructed with a foundation of large angular flints 100-150 mm long closely packed with smaller flints and chalk lumps between. Some were burnt and set in a matrix of fine black charcoally silt. Over the flints a layer of compacted puddled chalk with small rounded chalk lumps up to 20 mm size had been spread. The surface was smooth and completely burnt, grey or pinkish grey in colour.

Around the south-west edge there was a line of daub, possibly derived from the adjacent oven F219, which was contemporary. An additional patch of burnt chalk to the south forming a strip 0.1-0.15 m wide along with the burnt debris around the flints may indicate F217 was a rebuild of an earlier very worn hearth.

F218 Hearth type 1 Ef-g cp 6



This hearth was scarped into the chalk natural to a depth of 30 mm. It had the appearance of being set in the chalk surface (1386), but for other stratigraphical reasons this layer is likely to be later, butting up to the edge of the hearth. It was probably contemporary with PS373, which lay just to the south-east. It had been half removed by Ph 9191 of PS350.

The hearth was circular measuring 0.56 m in diameter and 0.1 m thick. It was constructed with a foundation of broken angular flints 50-100 mm long in a matrix of greyish brown silty soil. In general the flints appeared unburnt, but a couple of small burnt shattered flints were also present. Over the top had been packed brown daub of fabric type E. It was 50 mm thick and had a very smooth flat surface, which had been burnt black and reddish brown immediately below.

F220 Hearth type 2 CS51a Eh cp 7

This hearth was constructed on chalk spread (1402), but had probably been set in the chalk floor (1392) of CS51a, which had been worn away in this area. F217 appears to have partly cut away its southern edge.

In plan the hearth was subrectangular measuring 0.8 x 0.85 m and what survived was 50-100 mm thick. The base was formed of a foundation of burnt chalk and flints 40-80 mm in size set in a matrix of dark grey ashy silt. Over this had been packed a thin layer of small chalk fragments in puddled chalk. The surface had been burnt to a light grey colour and was quite worn.

F221 Hearth type 2 PS377 Eg cp 6

This hearth was cut into the chalk spread (1402), contemporary with PS377, to a depth of 80 mm. The circular hearth measured 0.62 m in diameter and what survived of the structure was 50 mm thick.

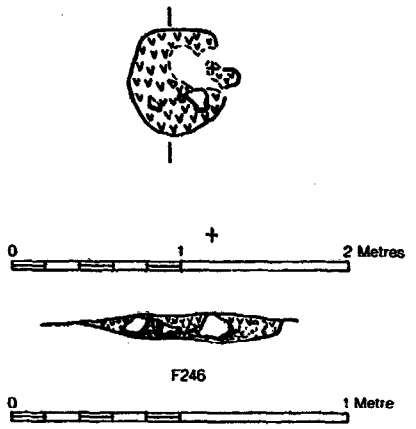
It was constructed with a foundation of burnt broken flints 40-120 mm in size, placed in the hollow cut in layer 1402. Over these had been spread a layer of compacted puddled chalk, containing a few small pieces less than 30 mm size. The chalk had been burnt, but much of the upper surface had been worn away.

F222 Hearth type 2 PS377 Eg cp 6

This hearth was constructed on the chalk spread (1402) contemporary with PS377. Much of the upper part had been truncated by G271. The hearth was circular measuring 0.54 m in diameter and 0.1 m in thickness.

It was constructed in a hollow in the chalk floor with a foundation of large mostly broken flint nodules 80-120 mm long. Surviving around these were remnants of puddled chalk, which had presumably originally formed the overlying surface. The written notes record there was no evidence of burning; however the section and plan clearly record the flints and some of the chalk as being burnt.

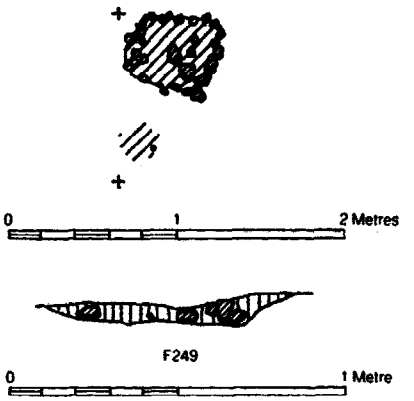
F246 Hearth type 2 GC28 Ej cp 7



This hearth was cut into the chalk spread (1487), contemporary with GC28. It was roughly circular measuring 0.6 x 0.62 m and was 80 mm thick.

It was constructed with a foundation of flint nodules 40-100 mm in size with slight signs of burning. Over these had been spread compacted chalk, burnt pink on its surface.

F249 Hearth type CS52 Ek cp 7

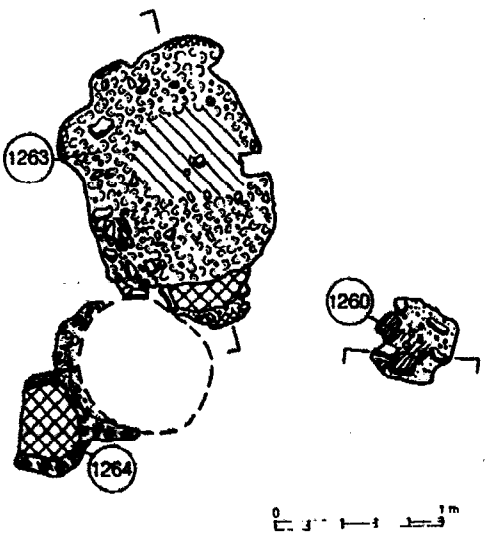


This hearth was constructed in a hollow in the chalk floor (1458) of CS52. It was squarish in plan measuring 0.5 x 0.54 m and 0.1 m thick. There was a foundation of broken burnt flints 40-100 mm in size, but the overlying surface is uncertain as no written record was made and the section only indicates silt. There was possibly a silt matrix around the flints, over which puddled chalk had been spread and burnt, which had then been largely worn away. There was also a patch of burning on the chalk floor south-west of the hearth.

L1260 Hearth type 2 CS50/GC22 Ej cp 7

This feature was constructed on the silt layer (1262) underlying CS50, with which it was contemporary. In plan it was roughly sub-circular measuring 0.5 x 0.52 m and was 0.1 m thick.

It was formed of a foundation of large flint nodules 50-180 mm long, some burnt and some chalk pieces up to 80 mm. Over and around these had been packed small rounded chalk lumps in puddled chalk, which had been burnt grey in the middle.



L1263 Hearth type 2 CS50/GC22 Ej cp 7

This feature was constructed on the silt layer (1262), which preceded CS50. The whole layer, which is of hearth construction was subrectangular in plan and measured 1.45 x 1.1 m, though apparently only a small area slightly off-centre was actually used as a hearth. This area was oval measuring 0.52 x 0.64 m. The whole layer had a very even thickness of 70 mm.

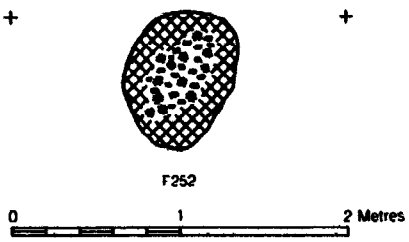
The foundation was formed of flint nodules 50-150 mm long and chalk blocks 60-100 mm in size, some of which were burnt. Over and around these had been packed puddled chalk containing small rounded chalk lumps 15-20 mm in size. The only area, where the surface had been burnt grey, was that oval area mentioned above and it appears the fire was permanently situated on the same spot, even though the rest of the layer was of the same construction. The extension of the layer around the hearth may have been deliberate as it is clear in other structures that this was the area of most wear on the floor. It may have been decided to extend the layer to alleviate wear, especially between the hearth and the oven F207, as there was no large-scale chalk floor within CS50.

L1264 Hearth type 1 Ej = cp 7 CS50/GC22

This layer was situated immediately to the south-east of the oven F207. In plan it was sub-oval, D-shaped measuring 0.44 x 0.36 m, but with a ring of burnt soil up to 0.1 m wide around the curving edge on N, E and S, which increases the burnt area to 0.6 x 0.42 m. It had a smooth very slightly convex surface and had a thickness of 55-60 mm. It was made of brown, chalk-tempered daub of fabric type E, which had been baked throughout and reddened slightly on the surface. A sample of 3.54 kg of daub was retained.

The hearth had clearly been subjected to intense heat as the soil (1321) immediately below had been burnt to a depth of 0.11 m into the underlying chalk layer. It took the form of a dark brown mottled silt containing a few small pieces of burnt chalk and burnt flint 10-30 mm size. This is the only example of hearth or oven, in which such intense firing had been observed to such a depth (a total of 0.17 m from the surface of the hearth) and within a very confined area.

F252 ?Hearth type 1 CS38a Ej cp 7

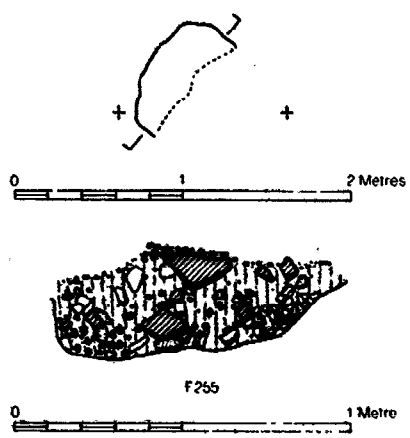


This possible hearth formed a remnant within layer 1340, where it had slumped into P2377. It was somewhat disturbed and its interpretation as a hearth is only tentative.

It was oval in plan measuring 0.82 x 0.64 m. It was formed of a base of dark reddish yellow baked clay with chalk grit, sparse burnt flints and quite a high soil content. The clay was not very solid nor compacted. Over this was a layer of burnt material: a mixture of charcoal flecks, ash and clayey silt with a little chalk grit, a few burnt flints and a great deal of pottery.

This is clearly not a typical hearth structure and it is possible that it is the base of an oven.

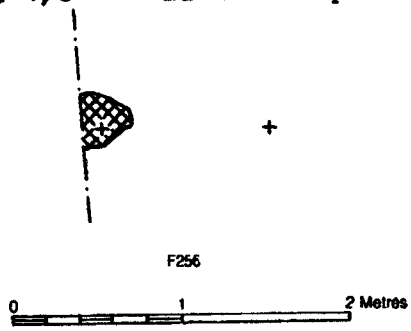
F255 ?Hearth type 3 Ei-k cp 7



This feature had suffered a lot of damage from modern tree roots and only the north-west half survived. As a result it has been difficult to interpret its exact function. It could possibly be a type 3 hearth or possibly an oven base.

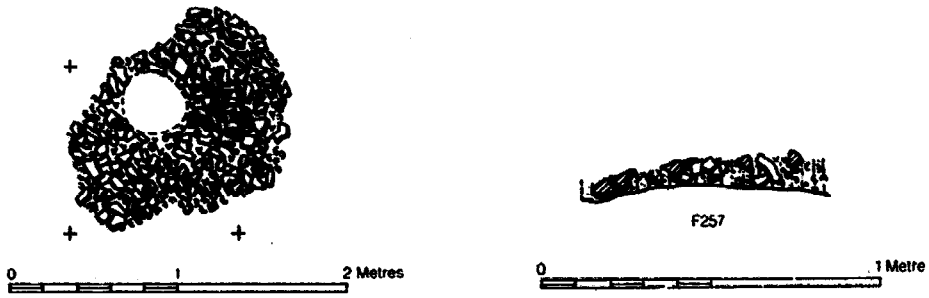
It was roughly circular in plan measuring 0.84 m in diameter and up to 0.32 m in depth. It had a fill of dark brown silt containing a high proportion of burnt flint 50-150 mm long, charcoal and fragments of daub. There were a few pieces of chalk 10-60 mm long, some burnt and flecks of burnt clay. There was a mass of charcoal and burnt clay across the surface. A sample of daub of 185 gm was retained: it was fabric E, brown and baked, but with no distinctive shaping.

F256 Hearth type 1/3 Ea-d cp 3-5



This feature was sealed by layer 1433 and so was possibly contemporary with CS53. It measured 0.34 x +0.3 m and was probably oval in plan. It was never properly investigated during excavation and was solely recorded in plan as a patch of burnt clay. The western half was not observed in the 1985 area.

F257 Hearth type 2 GC26 Ei cp 7

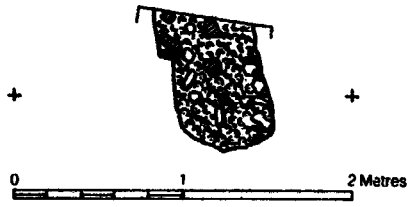


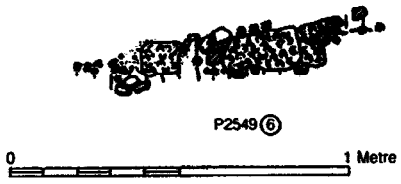
This hearth was laid in the chalk spread (1489), contemporary with PS347 and GC26. It had been partly cut away by P2448 and Ph 9314.

It was sub-oval in plan measuring 1.5 x +1.2 m. The upper part appears to have been destroyed, as essentially only the foundation survives. What remained was 0.1 m thick.

In the base of the hollow was a very clean brown silt with very little chalk grit, into which had been rammed the angular broken flints of the foundation. These were 80-150 mm in size, tightly packed with smaller pieces of chalk and flint fitted between. Some of the flints were burnt. In between the top of the flints were the remnants of silty puddled chalk, partly burnt pink or grey in places. This was presumably all that remained of an upper surface of puddled chalk. The general appearance was that this puddled chalk had been deliberately removed, rather than worn away, but it is not clear why this would have been done.

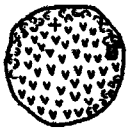
P2549(6) ?Hearth type 2 ?CS54 D1 cp 7

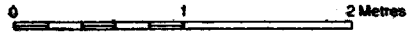




This layer was recognized in the back half of P2549 and was regarded as part of the chalk floor (1505) slumped into the pit. However as it appeared to form an isolated patch, it was possibly a hearth constructed over the pit fill. It measured 0.58 m wide and in excess of 0.88 m in length, being roughly rectangular in plan. It was 120 mm thick. The layer consisted of compacted puddled chalk with a few fragments of daub and charcoal. It was yellowish in colour, but there was no evidence of burning of the chalk. Incorporated in the chalk were a number of chalk and flint blocks 80-160 mm long, some of which were burnt. Its interpretation as a hearth is by no means certain.

F277 Hearth type 2 CS57 Dj2 cp 7

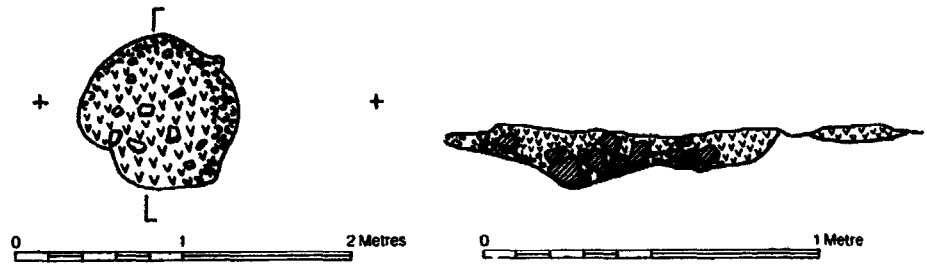




This hearth was set in the chalk floor (1580) of CS57. It was circular in plan measuring 0.7 m in diameter and was 0.14 m thick.

From the section drawing it appears the original hearth was constructed integrally with the chalk floor within which was placed a foundation of burnt flint nodules 50-120 mm long, over which had been packed puddled chalk. This was worn to a hollow, which was later filled with small angular flints, some burnt, 30-60 mm in size, in a silt matrix. Over this had been packed a layer of small rounded chalk lumps c 10 mm in puddled chalk. It had a flat smooth surface burnt grey in the central area, leaving an unburnt ring 0.1 m wide around the edge. A layer of charcoal and ash butted up to the edge of the hearth and most of this was probably debris from the hearth.

F279 Hearth type 2 CS56 Dj2 cp 7



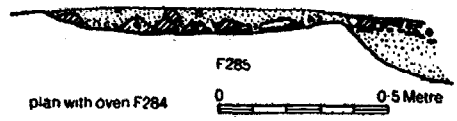
F279

This hearth was constructed in a hollow cutting through the chalk floor (1610) of CS56. The hearth was circular measuring 0.9 m in diameter and was 190 mm thick.

In the base of the hollow was a thin skim of fine black charcoal and silt about 10 mm thick. It is peculiar to find such a layer below a hearth, but it may indicate the spot was used as a type 3 hearth wearing the hollow into the floor, in which the type 2 hearth was subsequently constructed. Possibly charcoal and burnt flints were debris from an oven reused as the hearth foundation.

This hearth was constructed on a foundation of small burnt flints 30-60 mm in size, over around which had been packed puddled chalk. This had been burnt grey except for a ring of chalk about 100 mm wide around the edge.

F285 Hearth type 1 CS58 Dj1 cp 7

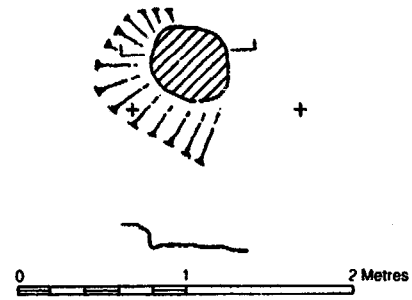


The hearth was constructed in a slight hollow 0.1 m deep in the underlying silt (1640) and was contemporary with CS58, an open work area. The oven F284 immediately to the NW was also contemporary. The hearth was oval in plan, measuring 0.88 x 0.68 m.

The foundation was made of burnt flints and burnt quern fragments 30-120 mm in size in a matrix of puddled chalk. Over the top had been packed a layer of daub with a smooth burnt surface. A 425 gm sample of this was retained: it was fabric E and had been baked reddish yellow to a depth of 15 mm and brown below this.

A patch of daub slumped into the top of P2565 on the north-east side of the hearth was probably just material left over from the construction of the hearth or oven.

F305 Hearth type 3 Dg cp 6



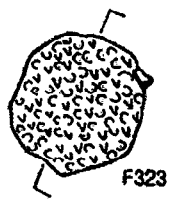
F305

This small hearth just took the form of a patch of burning on the surface of the natural chalk. The burnt patch was circular 0.46 m in diameter and was grey in colour. The surface was flat, but it appears to have been in a slight hollow 0.96 m wide at the edge of the quarry hollow. This does not appear to have been deliberately cut, but had perhaps been worn into the surface of the natural by the use of the hearth. There was a dense concentration of ash and charcoal over the area of hearth, which was sealed by layer 1656.

F323 Hearth type 2 CS61 Dj2 cp 7

This hearth was constructed in a hollow in the chalk floor (1868) of CS61, cutting into the edge of layer 1860. The hearth was circular measuring 0.82 m in diameter and 0.12 m thick.

It was constructed with a foundation of small flint nodules and fragments 40-100 mm size. Over this had been laid compacted puddled chalk, 20-80 mm thick, with occasional discrete chalk lumps up to 60 mm long. The surface was flat and worn and had been burnt grey to a depth of 40 mm.



F340 Hearth type 1 CS60 Dj1 cp 7

This hearth was built up against the edge of the oven F326, overlying a thin black charcoal lens on the yellow daub surface surrounding the oven and continuous with the daub surface of the stoke-hole. This hearth probably replaced F343 during the use of CS60 and the daub of the hearth was fully integrated with that of the oven walls, though the oven must already have been in use, when the hearth was constructed. In plan it was circular measuring 0.64 m in diameter and 0.05 m thick.

It was constructed on a base of small shattered angular flints 20-60 mm size (no doubt raked directly out of the oven base), over which had been packed chalk-tempered yellow daub. A sample of 470 gm was retained and was identified as fabric E. It had a flat surface, which was quite worn and had been burnt black with the top 20 mm below this baked red. Some of the flints projected through the daub surface indicating some wear had occurred. Over the surface of the hearth was a thin layer of black charcoal and occupation equivalent to layer 1869, the occupation on the house floor and to F326(4).

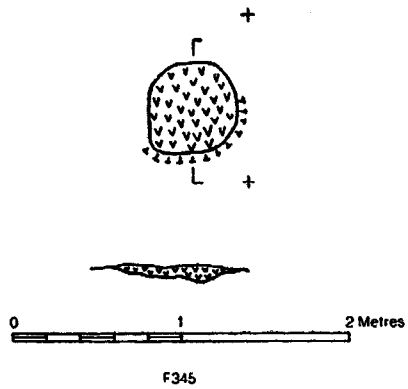
F343 Hearth type 2 CS60 Dj1 cp 7

This hearth was constructed integrally with the chalk floor (1893) of CS60 and was sealed by the occupation (1869) on the floor. It was the original hearth in CS60 and was replaced by F340.

It was constructed adjacent to the south side of the oven F326 and was contemporary with the early use of the oven. The hearth was roughly oval measuring 0.9 x 0.7 m. Burnt flints in the area of the stoke-hole to the east suggest it may have been wider -c 1.0 m, the eastern edge of the hearth having been worn away by the use of the oven. The surviving thickness was 0.12 m.

What survived was mainly the foundation. This consisted of large angular broken flint nodules 40-120 mm, laid at the same time as the surrounding chalk floor. The lower flints were entirely unburnt, but some of the upper ones were, presumably a result of the use of the hearth. Around the flints had been packed fine silty puddled chalk and around the top were remains of burnt puddled chalk and ashy residue. This indicated the original surface was puddled chalk, which had gradually worn away with use.

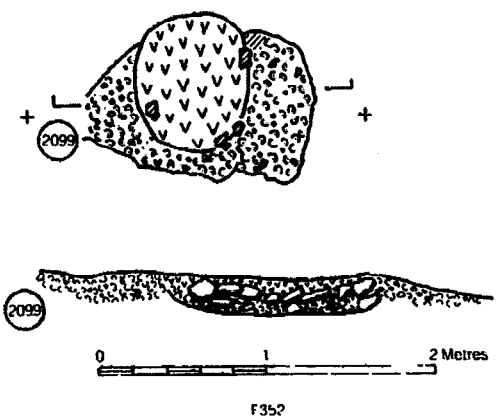
F345 Hearth type 2/3 Di1 cp 7



This small hearth was scarped into layers 1915/1684 on its south edge, resting on the natural chalk. It was contemporary with one of the later phases of PS386.

It measured 0.54 m in diameter, being slightly sub-circular in plan and 50 mm thick. It was unusual in that it had no foundation, but consisted solely of a layer of puddled chalk, which had been burnt to a mottled greyish brown.

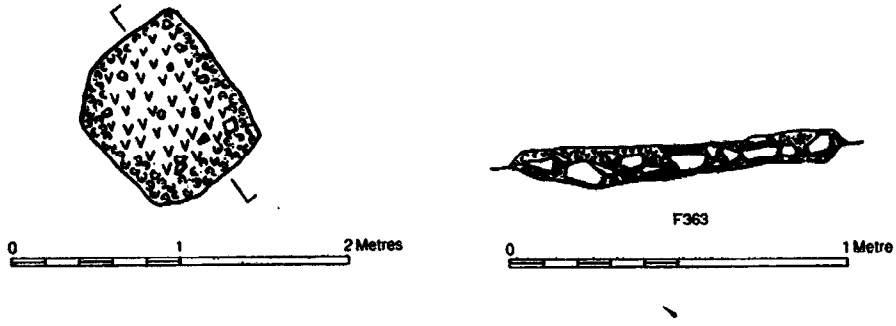
F352 Hearth type 2 CS68 Hk cp 7



This hearth was constructed integrally with a patch of chalk floor (2009) of CS68. It was oval in plan measuring 0.82 x 0.66 m and 0.12 m in thickness. The base appears to have been laid in a slight hollow scarped into the underlying silt.

The foundation consisted of large angular flints 50-120 mm packed around with puddled chalk. Over the top was hard packed puddled chalk up to 50 mm thick. The surface was very smooth and worn, slightly hollowed from use and burnt grey.

F353 Hearth type 2 CS69 Hi cp 7



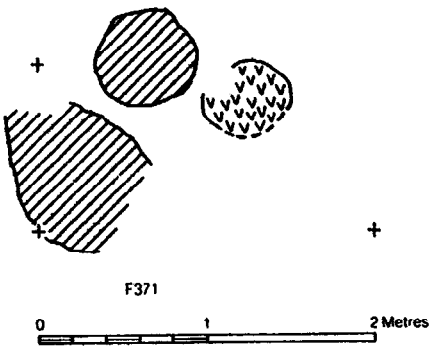
This hearth was part of CS69, lying slightly off-centre towards PS497, the possible entrance to the structure or open work area.

The hearth was rectangular measuring 1.0 x 0.88 m and 0.13 m thick. It had a foundation of broken flint nodules, some of which were burnt, ranging in size from 50-200 mm. The matrix was formed partly by the underlying brown silt (2022) into which the flints had been packed and partly by puddled chalk. The upper part of the hearth was formed of a layer of puddled chalk mixed with small rounded chalk pieces less than 20 mm in size. This had been packed around and over the flints and the surface was smooth and worn and burnt grey in the middle, with a rim of unburnt chalk 40-80 mm wide round the edge.

F366b ?Hearth type 2 Hb cp 3

To the north of the oven base F366a was a roughly circular patch of burnt chalk. This was a part of the puddled chalk base of the oven, apparently constructed all in one with it. The area of burning measured 0.5 m in diameter. Unfortunately none of F366 was sectioned, though it was mentioned in the written description that there may have been a base of large flint nodules. This supports the suggestion that the burnt chalk was a hearth, as flint foundations do not normally occur with ovens. (See frame 23:C1 for illustration.)

F371 Hearth type 3 Hb cp 1-3



This hearth took the form of a circular patch of burnt natural measuring 0.56 x 0.6 m. There was a distinct area of chalk burnt grey, looking very like a type 2 hearth, except that there was no actual structure to it. Other areas to the south formed similar patches of burnt natural but also a patch of chalk packed over the top of ph 10126 had been burnt. These other patches were not so distinctive, perhaps because they had been used for a shorter time. One was circular measuring 0.54 m wide and the other was more oval, but had been partly cut away on two sides by later features. It measured 0.78 x +1.0 m.

List of hearths 1969-1978

DA69	layer 14	'hearth' possibly only dump of wall daub and type 1 oven plate	
DA75	in CS13	Type 2	
	L215	?Type 1 and debris from adjacent oven	CS14
	L219	Type 1 three hearths	CS15
	-	Type 2 hearth	CS16
DA77	L380	Type 2 hearth	in QH F38
	L382 & L383	Type 2 hearth	in QH F38
DA78	L468	Type 2 hearth	CS66
	L469	Type 2 hearth	CS66
	L471	Type 2 hearth	CS66
	L544/L545	Type 1/2 hearth	CS3/4
	L550	Type 2 hearth	CS2
	L562	Type 1 hearth	PS379
	F48	Type 1/2 hearth	CS64

Descriptions of hearths 1969-1978

Hearth in CS13 Type 2 sp-Bj = cp 7 Vol 1, fig 4.19, p 71

Diameter: 0.56 m
Thickness: 0.08 m

The record for this hearth is scanty. From the section drawing there appears to be a foundation of flint nodules in a soily matrix. Over this is a thin layer of burnt material (?charcoal) and above this burnt puddled chalk(?)

Layer 219 Type 1 sp-Bi-j = cp 7 CS15 Vol 1, fig 4.21, p 73 and fiche 3:E8 and 3:G10

Diameters: (i) 1.0 m (ii) 0.76 m (iii) 0.74 m
Thickness: (i) - m (ii) - m (iii) - m (not recorded)

The presence of flints protruding through the daub suggests a typical flint foundation overlain by a spread of daub in all three cases.

Hearth in CS16 Type 2 sp-Bi-j = cp 7 Vol 1, fig 4.22, p 74

Diameter: 0.44 m
Thickness: -

Small area of burnt chalk hearth, probably partly destroyed from its size.

Layer 380 Type 2 sp A? = cp 7? F38

This feature took the form of a small patch of chalk lumps 20-30 mm in size mixed in compacted puddled chalk, burnt grey. It was hard packed and burnt throughout. The thickness varied from a maximum of 100 mm in the middle to 20 mm at the edge.

The diameter was not recorded and no plan or section drawing was made. There is no record of the existence of a flint foundation.

Layers 382 and 383 Type 2 sp A = cp 7

This hearth is formed of a patch of chalk blocks 100-150 mm long packed tightly together with some burning on the surface. Resting on this were burnt debris, ash and charcoal, about 30 mm thick.

Dimensions of hearth not recorded. No plan or section.

Layer 468 Type 2 sp A1 = cp 7 CS66

This hearth was made of compacted puddled chalk, heavily burnt with a domed surface. There was probably a basal foundation of flints, though this was not recorded and no section was drawn.

It was recorded as being 0.2 m thick, but this is probably an overestimate and would more likely have been c 0.12 m.

It measured 0.65 m in diameter.

It appears to have suffered little wear and probably replaced L469.

Layer 469 Type 2 sp Al = cp 7 CS66

This hearth consists of a foundation of flint nodules partly exposed in plan, which had been covered with a surface of compacted puddled chalk. It had been heavily burnt and had suffered some wear. The thickness was recorded as 0.22 m, but this is also likely to be an overestimate as with L468.

It was roughly circular in plan and measured 0.85 m in diameter.

Layer 471 Type 2 sp Al = cp 7 CS66

This hearth was very worn consisting largely of the foundation of large flint nodules, around which were remnants of a compacted puddled chalk surface. The surface was very worn and had been burnt in the centre. The thickness was not recorded. It was roughly circular in plan and measured 1.25 m in diameter.

Layer 544 and 545 Type 1 and 2 sp Aj = cp 7 CS3/4 Vol 1, fig 4.12, p 64

There was possibly a hearth in this position for some time, being resurfaced on one or two occasions. Burning below the constructed hearth on the surface of L520 (a chalk spread) may indicate that originally a simple type 3 hearth occurred here, which was subsequently covered by the constructed hearth.

Initially a base of flint nodules up to 100 mm size were laid to form a foundation and these were apparently surfaced with burnt clay or daub (L545) to form a type 1 hearth. Subsequently this appears to have been resurfaced with a spread of chalk (544), which was 80 mm thick to form a type 2 hearth.

The diameter was probably c 1.0 m. Superficially it appears to be cut by F55, but it is most likely that the hearth had partly slumped into the fill, but was not recognized by the excavator.

L550 Type 2 sp Aj = cp 7 CS2 Vol 1, fig 4.11, p 63 and fiche 3:G10

This was roughly oval in plan measuring 0.8 x 0.9 m and had a maximum thickness of 0.14 m. It was formed of a foundation of large flint nodules 100-150 mm long plus occasional quern in a matrix of fine chalk lumps. Over this had been laid a hard compacted spread of small rounded chalk lumps c 10 mm in a matrix of puddled chalk. It rested flat on the underlying layer and the top was domed. It had been burnt grey along with some soil around the edge.

F57/L562 Type 1 Ai = cp 7 PS379 Vol 4, fig 4.83 and fiche 3:E8 and 3:G10

This was constructed in a distinct hollow in the underlying silt 0.15 m deep, in the base of which had been placed a foundation of large flints and chalk blocks up to 0.14 m long. Over this had been spread a layer of yellowish red daub (fab E) reddened near the top and burnt black on the surface. It was slightly oval in plan measuring 0.74 x 0.8 m and had a maximum thickness of 0.12 m.

Layer 215 sp Bj = cp 7 CS14 Vol 1, fig 4.20 p 72 and fiche 3:E6 and 3:G10

It seems that this layer number was used for two distinct groups of daub: the fallen wall daub from the adjacent ovens and a separate hearth near the ovens. Basically only the wall daub with wattle impressions was retained as a sample, thus giving the false impression that the planned hearth was a dump of wall daub. The notebook description stipulates that the daub was collapsed from the two ovens and that a thin black charcoal lens separated the daub from the floor; and that it was taken up without detailed planning.

So it seems likely that the patch of daub that has been planned as L215 is in fact a separate hearth, for which no other record exists. It is rather an irregular shape in plan, more trapezoidal than anything else measuring 1.06 x 1.0 m. Some flints around the north edge may hint at a flint foundation.

F48 Type 1 and 2 Ac = cp 3 CS64 Vol 1, fig 4.100 p 148

This hearth was constructed in a hollow in the underlying soil (538) on the base of which had been placed burnt flints and chalk blocks 100-150 mm to form a foundation 60-120 mm thick (583). Packed around the foundations and over the top was a matrix of puddled chalk, forming a smooth upper surface. This appears to have been resurfaced, when a thin skim of reddish brown daub, 15 mm thick was laid over the top. To the north of the hearth was a thin black charcoally soil (582). On its upper surface was a thin lens of burnt red daub 15 mm thick, which may relate to the resurfacing of the hearth. The burnt material could have been raked off the hearth. There was a further lens of black silty soil (540) south of the hearth, 40 mm thick with fine charcoal, flecks of chalk, daub, and small flakes of flint. The hearth has an estimated diameter of c 0.7-1.0 m (the surviving length in section being 0.5 m). It had a total thickness of 135 mm.

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Clay mixing pits

A total of seven clay mixing pits have been excavated at Danebury. Five were reported in Volume 2, p 244, where they were discussed in relation to pottery production. Two more have since been excavated, P1892 in the 1981 area and F349 in the 1988 stratified sequence.

Of those previously reported, two contained clay of type K (Reading Beds) and three of type L (?London clay), both of which have been commonly found with the daub. Type K was generally used for oven covers and triangular weights without any further tempering material. Probably both L and K were used, possibly mixed, for much of the other oven daub, especially fabrics C, D and E.

P1892 was excavated and recorded in detail, being examined in plan as well as section (Pl 49). The fill was dominated by orange brown clay (fabric L) (2), but within this were streaks of red and grey from the addition of Reading Beds (type K). Examination in plan clearly showed the circular patterning resulting from mixing the two clays round in the pit. In addition to the clay was a thin lens of light grey chalky silt containing small chalk lumps less than 10 mm in size (3). Though this could have accumulated by natural silting when the pit had been partially emptied, it is more likely to be a deliberate addition as tiny remnants of similar lenses were noted in the fill and they consistently occur in all the clay mixing pits. The most likely explanation is that this material was added as tempering. In this pit in addition to the lens of silt, there was another more substantial addition of fine greyish yellow sand (4), which must have been intended as tempering to produce a sandy fabric. It would appear that no attempt had been made to mix the clay after the addition of the tempering material.

In the case of F349 this is the only example in which the majority of clay fill had been dug out for use, leaving a lining 40-100 mm thick over the sides and 0.23 m thick over the flint in the base. The clay was greenish yellow, containing fine-medium sand (mainly quartz and shell) with occasional pebbles and gravel. It also contained odd pockets of silty soil and rare small chalk pieces up to 20 mm size. This sandy clay appears to be the same as fabric H found in the daub samples. The hollow resulting from removal of the clay had been filled with the demolished remains of an oven in the lower part and the original intention may have been to remix and reuse the daub, though the dumping of all the burnt debris and flints may have then made this undesirable. However this is one of the latest features in the stratified sequence and it may merely have been abandoned along with the fort.

The general evidence from these pits show the clay fabrics are compatible with those used for daub and if the additions within the clay layers are accepted as tempering material, these too are

more compatible with daub production than pottery, especially the addition of chalky soil.

The problem of dating these pits has been discussed in Volume 2, p 244, and the same difficulties apply to P1892, which contained cp 3 pottery in the soily fill at the top. The only pit that can be firmly dated is F349, which was dug through the layers in sequence H and assigned to phases Hk-1, which is late in cp 7, though the pottery within it indicates a date of cp 6. The stratigraphic evidence suggests F349 was in use for a long period of time and in view of the sparse numbers of this pit type it is likely the others were also used over a long period.

Spatially most of these pits are in the central area of the fort, apparently as far away as possible from most of the ovens on the periphery of the fort. However from the distribution of oven daub dumped in pits, there clearly must have been ovens elsewhere. Moreover the evidence that some oven covers and oven plates were movable items may suggest there were certain areas for producing them, subsequently being transported to the place of use.

Wattle measurements on daub

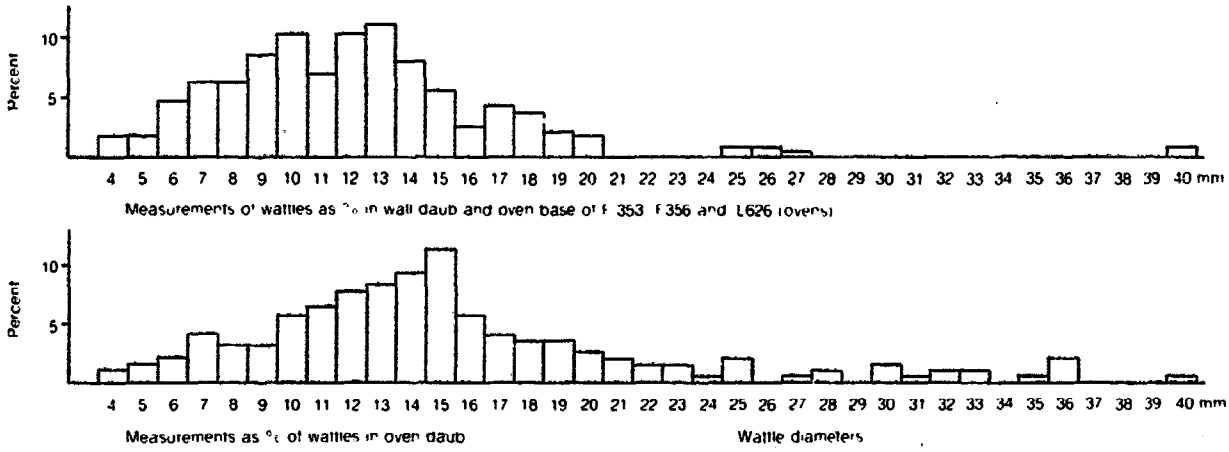
The histograms show the quantities of wattle diameter measurements as a percentage.

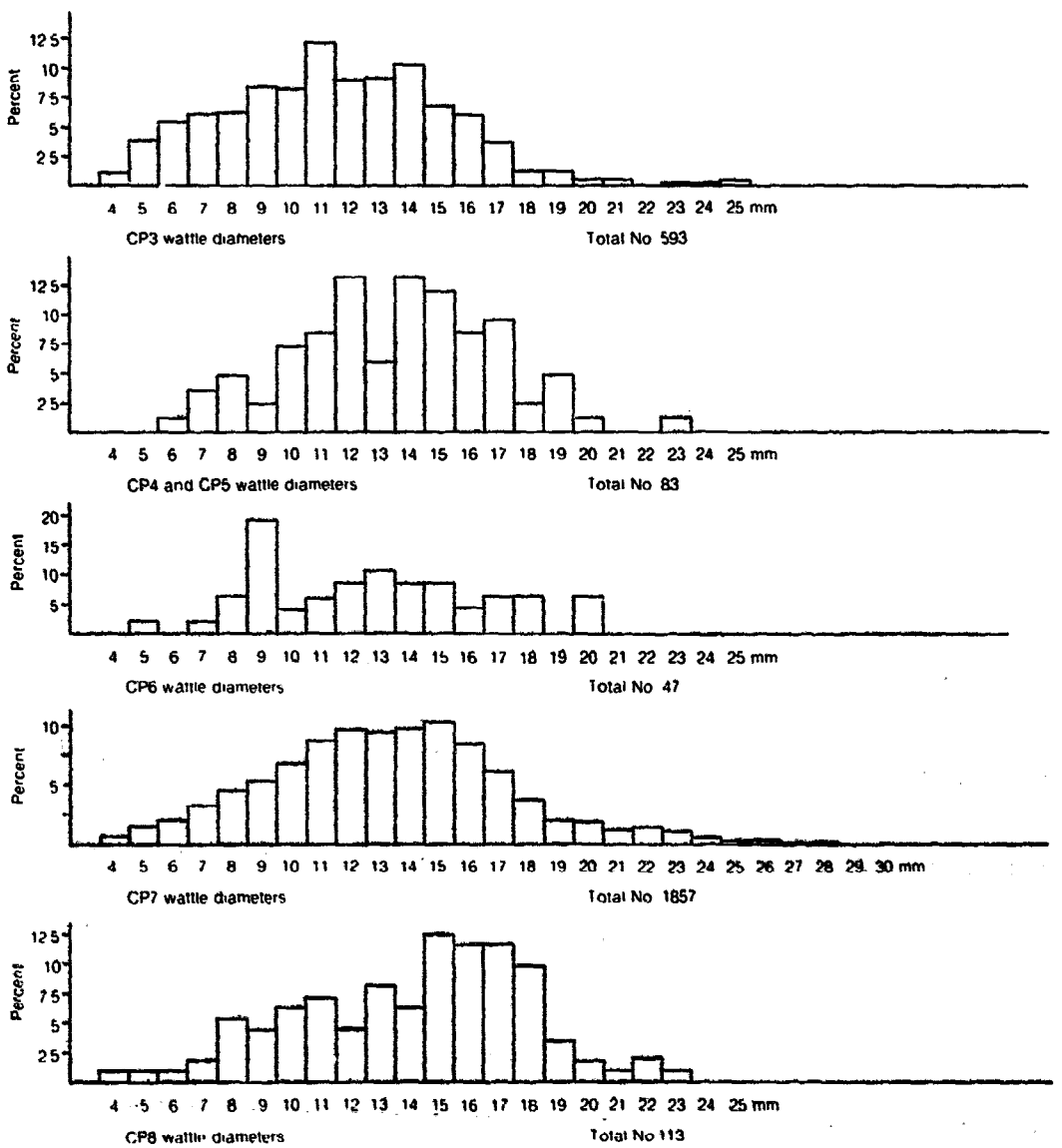
On (1) the horizontal wattles (rods) on 'wall' daub have been divided up by phase. The largest samples, cp 7 and cp 3, produce a normal curve, whilst the smaller sample size produces a more uneven curve. In general there is little variation, though there is a hint that wattle sizes on average increased through time, possibly indicating a longer coppice cycle or a more rapid growth rate in the later phases.

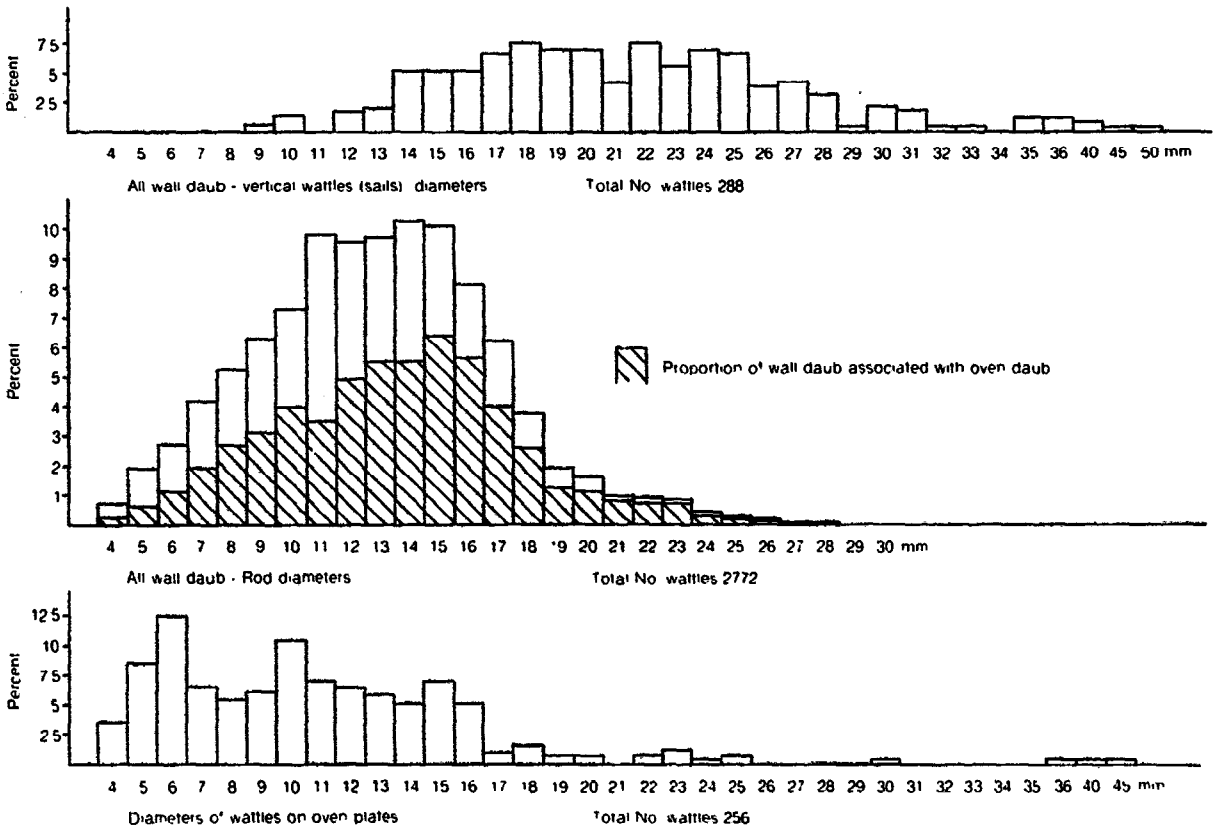
On (2) the vertical wattles (sails) and horizontal wattles (rods) on 'wall' daub for all phases are separately illustrated. The proportion of wall daub found in association with other oven daub is shaded. Below wattle sizes on type 1 oven plates are illustrated and can be easily compared with the wall daub. The wattles on oven plates are clearly in a separate size range to those on the 'wall' daub.

On (3) the top histogram shows wattle measurements on wall daub and oven base daub from known ovens, whilst the lower one shows wattle sizes from daub thought to be lower oven wall or base (of all phases). Comparison with the histograms for 'wall' daub wattles indicates a similar pattern for both, with the 'tails' of higher values representing the sails.

Clearly wall daub and oven daub cannot be distinguished on the basis of wattle size, except for the type 1 oven plates, but because of the overlap in sizes, other characteristics are more important in identifying function though a consideration of wattle sizes and their arrangement may help where distinctive features are lacking.


Percent
10
5
4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 mm
Measurements of wattles as % in wall daub and oven base of F 353 F 356 and L626 (ovens)
Percent
10
5
4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 mm
Measurements as % of wattles in oven daub
Wattle diameters


Percent
12.5
10
7.5
5
2.5
4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 mm
CP3 wattle diameters
Total No 593
Percent
12.5
10
7.5
5
2.5
4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 mm
CP4 and CP5 wattle diameters
Total No 83
Percent
20
15
10
5
4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 mm
CP6 wattle diameters
Total No 47
Percent
10
5
4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 mm
CP7 wattle diameters
Total No 1857
Percent
12.5
10
7.5
5
2.5
4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 mm
CP8 wattle diameters
Total No 113


Percent
7.5
5
2.5
4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 40 45 50 mm
All wall daub - vertical wattles (sails) diameters
Total No wattles 288
Percent
10
9
8
7
6
5
4
3
2
1
Proportion of wall daub associated with oven daub
4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 mm
All wall daub - Rod diameters
Total No wattles 2772
Percent
12.5
10
7.5
5
2.5
4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 40 45 mm
Diameters of wattles on oven plates
Total No wattles 256

4.2.5 Gully complexes

Introduction

The excavations of 1969-88 have exposed 45 gully complexes: of these GC1-6 were described in Volume 1 (pp 123-7). Those discovered during the excavations of 1979-88 have been considered in general in the main text (Volume 4, 151). The gully complexes associated with circular buildings (eg GC9 (CS48), GC22 (CS50), GC29 (CS41), GC32 (CS60), GC34 (CS61), GC36 (CS33), GC37 (CS28), GC38 (CS51) and GC45 (CS40)) have been illustrated and discussed in the main text with the circular buildings which they surround. The remainder are illustrated and described below.

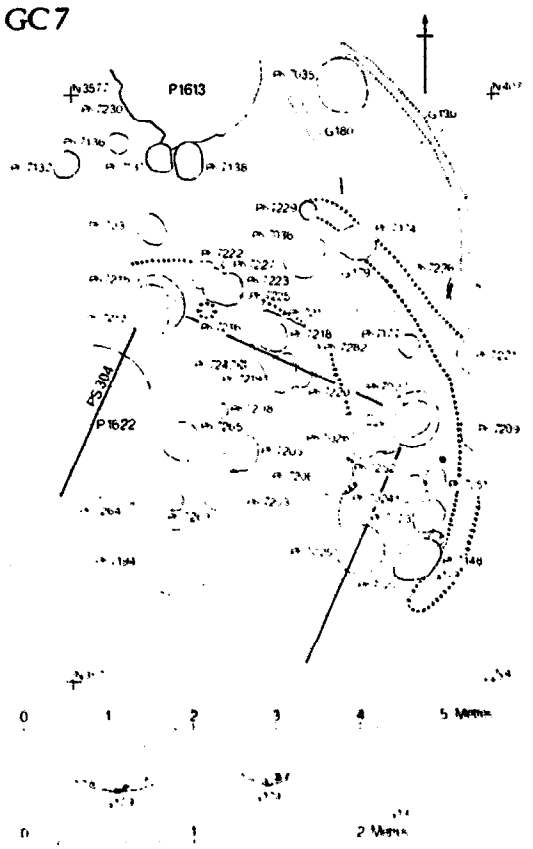
Gully complex	Frame
7	24:B2
8	24:B3-4
9 (see CS48)	-
10	24:B5-6
11 and PS395	24:B7
12	24:B8
13	24:B9
14	24:B10
15	24:B11
16	24:B12
17	24:B13
18	24:B14
19	24:C1
20	24:C2-3
21	24:C4
22 (see CS50)	-
23	24:C5-6
24 and PS376	24:C7-8
25 and PS349, PS350 and PS370	24:C9-10
26 and PS347	24:C11-12
27 and PS348	24:C13-14
28	24:D1-2
29 (see CS41)	-
30	24:D3
31	24:D4
32 (see CS61)	-
33 and PS388	24:D5
34 (see CS60)	-
35	24:D6
36 (see CS33)	-
37 (see CS28)	-
38 (see CS51)	-
39	24:D7-9
40	24:D10
41	24:D11-14
42 and PS483, PS484	24:E1
43 and PS479	24:E2
44 and PS477	24:E3
45 (see CS40A)	-
46-50	24:E4 (Published in the report on the first ten years of excavation)
51	24:E5
52 and CS27	24:E6
53	24:E7

Descriptions of the individual complexes

Gully Complex 7: 1980

Two lengths of curved gully (G179 and G190) occur close together but are not necessarily contemporary. G179 was 40-100 mm deep and 280-400 mm wide and was filled with a natural brown silty soil containing some lumps of chalk and flints. It appeared to run roughly concentrically with a scarp in the natural chalk to the west which could be part of an otherwise undefined circular structure. Alternatively it may have related to PS304. G179 cuts ph 7209 and 7022/7148 but the other relationships were unclear.

G190 had a U-shaped profile and measured 90 mm wide by 100 mm deep: it had been filled with a light brown chalky silt. The form of the slot suggests that it could have been the only surviving wall slot of a circular structure of which nothing more survives unless ph 7226 represents a doorpost.



Gully Complex 8: 1980

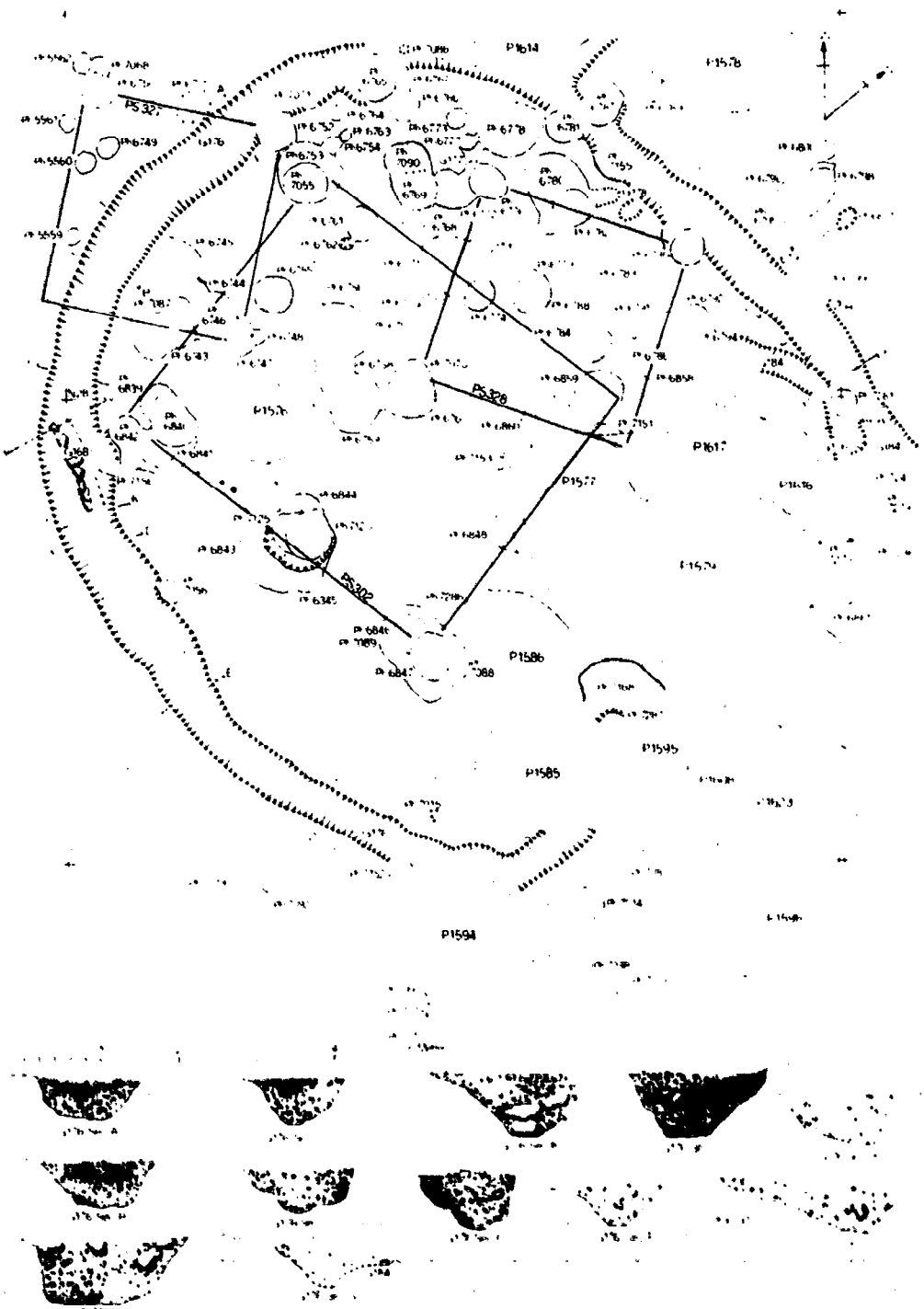
A single large gully (G176) of horseshoe shape defining an area 9.5 m across. The entrance probably lay at the south-east side where a number of large pits have destroyed most of the detail. It is possible that the terminals of the gully had been inturned with the feature numbered as ph 7168 being the only one surviving the other having been destroyed by P1579.

The gully measures between 0.45 and 0.8 m wide and between 0.18 and 0.46 m deep: in profile it was flat bottomed. On the west side (between sections J and K) there appeared to be a void for timbers (originally called G168) which was 0.22-0.28 m wide and 0.3 m deep. The filling here was of dark brown soil, and along the west edge were a number of large flint nodules embedded in hard packed chalk rubble giving the appearance of packing alongside a row of timber uprights. Elsewhere on the west side the gully was filled with dark brown chalky silt with chalk rubble packed across the top. Around the south and east sides the fill was a compact brown silt. Between sections E and F some of the flint cobbling of road 2 sealed the gully fill.

The gully cut post-holes 7071, 7155, 7056, 6765, 7152, 7281 (PS330) and 6781. It was cut by post-holes 6745, 6752 (PS327), 7086 and 6787. The relationship to P1614, G184, ph 6797, ph 6790 (PS328) and ph 7156 (PS302) is unclear. However PS302 can be shown to post-date the gully and PS328 is likely to be contemporary with PS327 which is later than the gully. PS330 pre-dates the gully.

The evidence suggests that the gully may have held timbers and ph 7168 may have formed part of a gate structure at the entrance. This would indicate some kind of palisaded enclosure though for what function must remain unknown.

GULLY COMPLEX 8



Gully Complex 10: 1980, 1982

This single gully complex was formed of three (possibly four) gullies together producing an enclosure of maximum diameter 13.3 m east-west.

G228, which formed the western side, was the most substantial measuring 0.6 m wide and 0.3 m deep. In profile the base was flat and the sides steeply angled. The fill was consistently a brown silt with small angular chalk lumps and occasional broken flints. The eastern edge of the enclosure was defined by two short lengths of slighter gully (G185 and G186) which measured 0.25 m wide and 0.12 m deep. The fill of both was similar consisting of a light brown chalky silt.

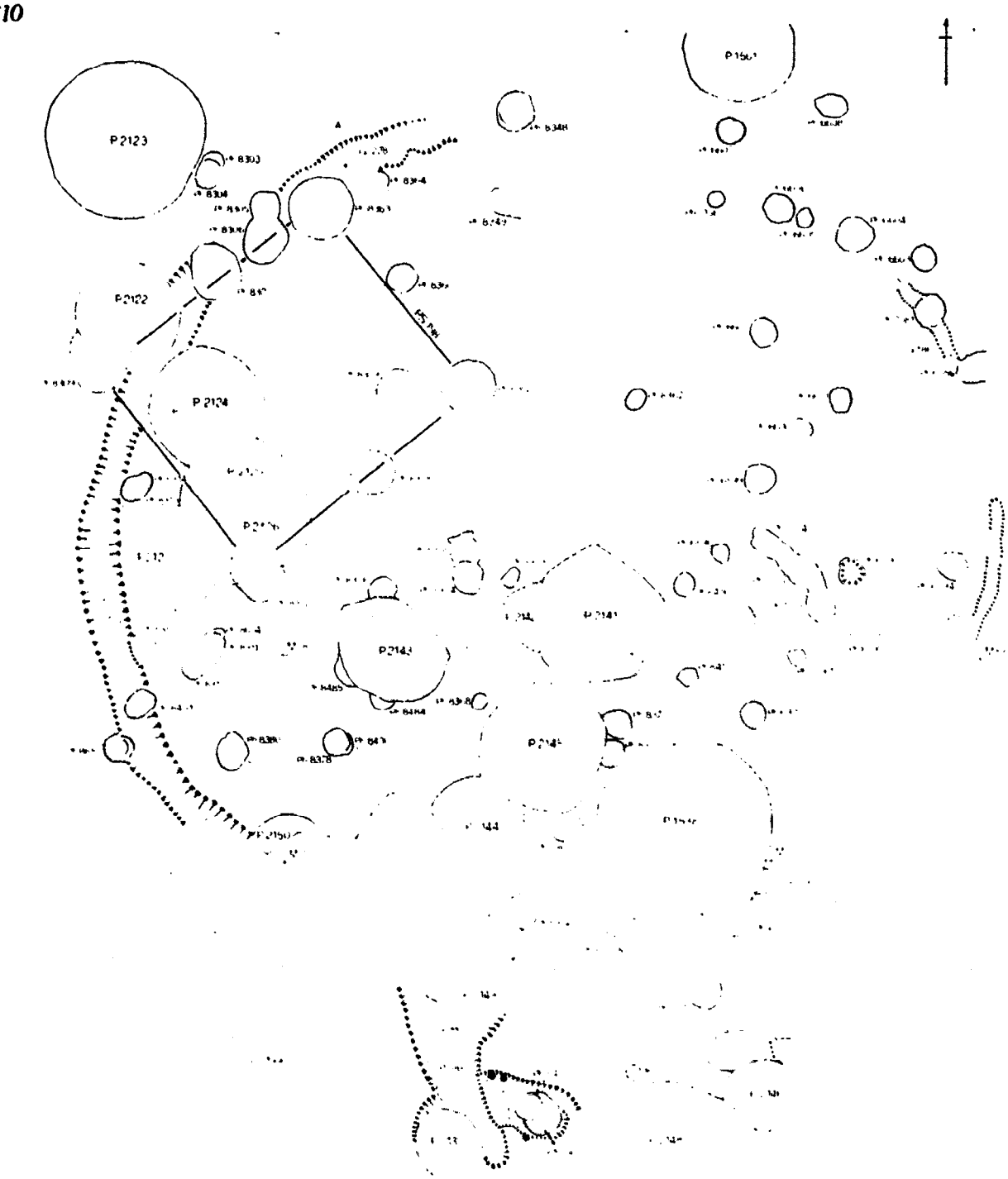
A number of post-holes existed on the approximate alignment of the gullies (ph 8306, 8348, 6604, 8372, 7081 and 6331) but this need be no more than coincidence and no relationship can be demonstrated between posts and gully.

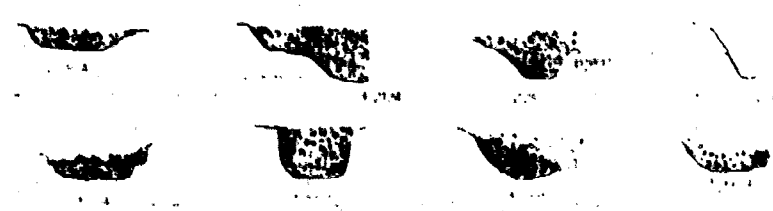
G228 at its southern end appears to cut into the fill of the quarry hollow (F119) and was sealed by layer 728. It was also cut by the post-holes of PS198.

The position of the entrance to the enclosure was unclear and could have lain in a number of positions. If, however, the entrance were on the south side it is possible that G236 (F110) may have been the outward turned end of G228: the crucial junction was obscured by a large tree root.

The function of the gully is uncertain. It is possible that it surrounded a house the structural details of which have been destroyed by later activity: the question must remain open.

GC10





24:B6

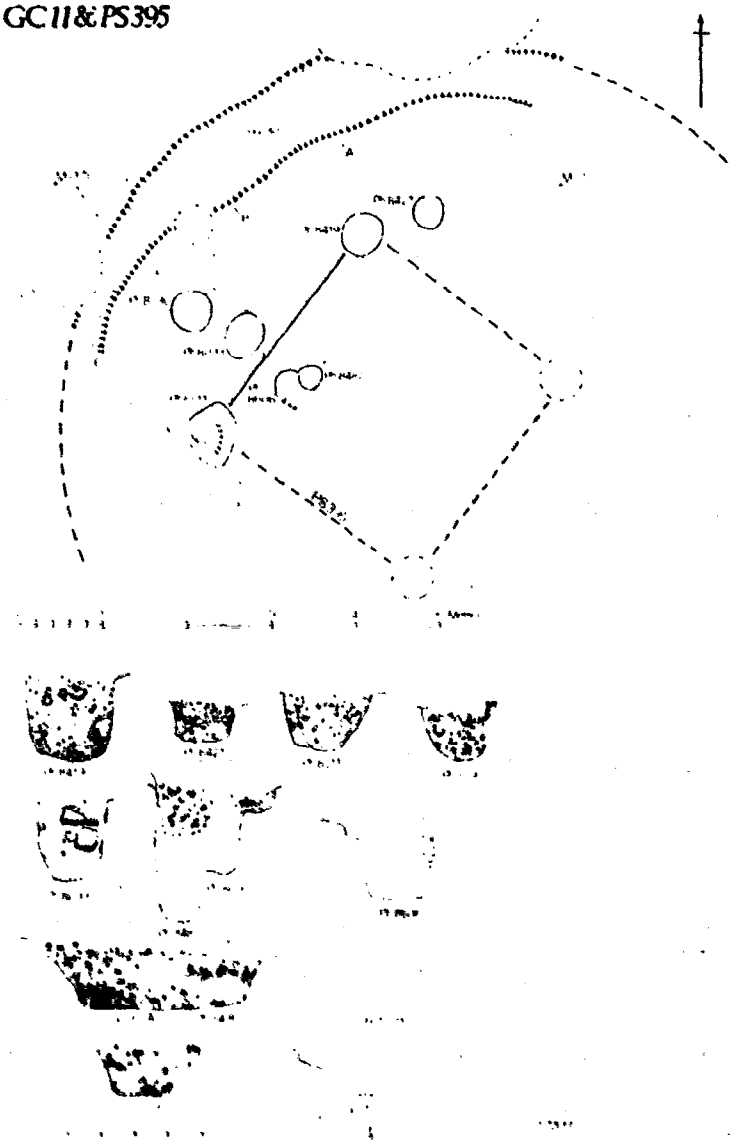
Gully Complex 11 and PS395: 1982

The gully complex is represented by an arc of a circular gully (G230) with an estimated diameter of 9 m: much of the gully and the area which it enclosed lay outside the excavated area.

The gully varied in width from 0.4 to 1.0 m and in depth from 0.2-0.4 m and had steeply sloping sides and a flat base. The fill was of light brown chalky silt with rather more angular chalk at the base. The entrance probably lay on the north-east side since, had the gully continued here the edge would have been visible in the excavation of 1980.

The gully encloses PS395, a large four-post structure some 3 m square of which only two post-holes lay within the excavated area (ph 8419 and 8511). Five other post-holes belong to the same stratigraphic level but their structural relationship to the post structure, if any, is unclear.

GC11&PS395



Gully Complex 12: 1980

Short length of gully (G157) forming the arc of a circle. It is irregular in shape measuring 0.4 m wide and 0.11 m deep shallowing at either end, with a flat bottom throughout. The filling was a dark brown chalky silt. It was cut by ph 5805, 5568 (PS325) and 5567.

The function is unclear but it was most probably dug for drainage.

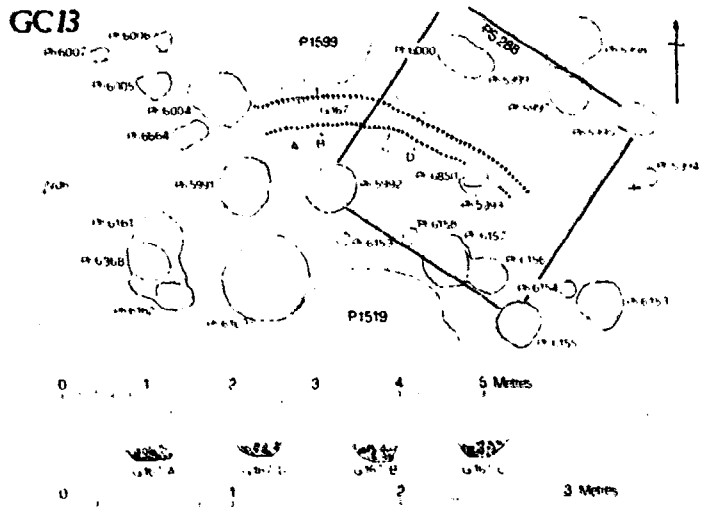
GC12

Gully Complex 13: 1980

G167 runs E-W, curving to form the arc of a circle. It measured between 0.23 and 0.4 m in width and 0.09 to 0.12 m in depth, with a flat base and sloping sides. The filling is a natural chalky brown silt.

It was cut by ph 5993 and 6004. Ph 6664 was cut by the gully.

Its function is unclear but the anticipated diameter, if projected, would have been about 7 m which is similar to that of the house structures in the vicinity but no doorposts suggest themselves.



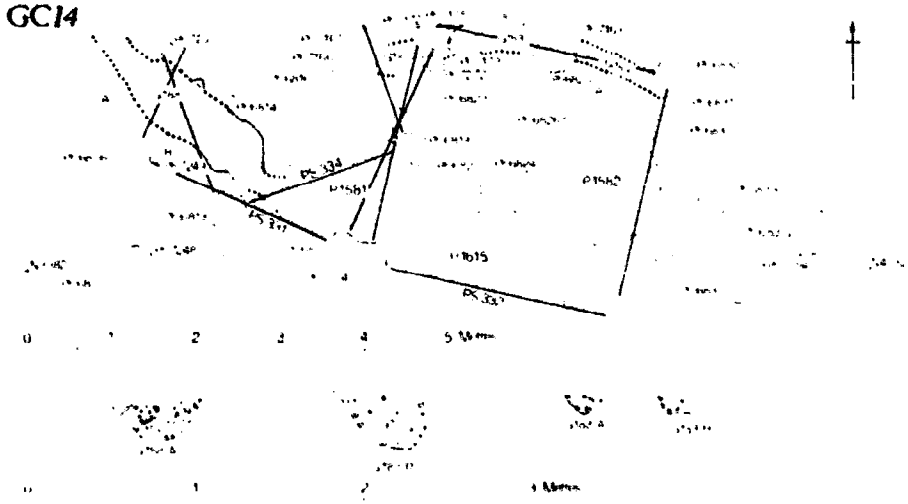
Gully Complex 14: 1980

Two lengths of gully G183 and G188 are considered together here but there is no evidence that they are contemporary.

G183 formed an arc of about 7 m diameter. It measured 0.23-0.35 m wide and 0.12 m deep shallowing at the ends. The fill was of dark brown chalky silt. The relationships are unclear except for ph 7166 and 7173 which are cut by the gully.

G188 measured 0.3 to 0.7 m wide and 0.25-0.35 m deep. Its fill was of a yellowish-brown chalky silt with occasional flints. It cut ph 7250 (PS334) and was cut by ph 7249: the other relationships were obscure.

G188 has the proportions of a drainage gully but G183 by virtue of its profile and diameter could have been part of a circular structure.



Gully Complex 15: 1981

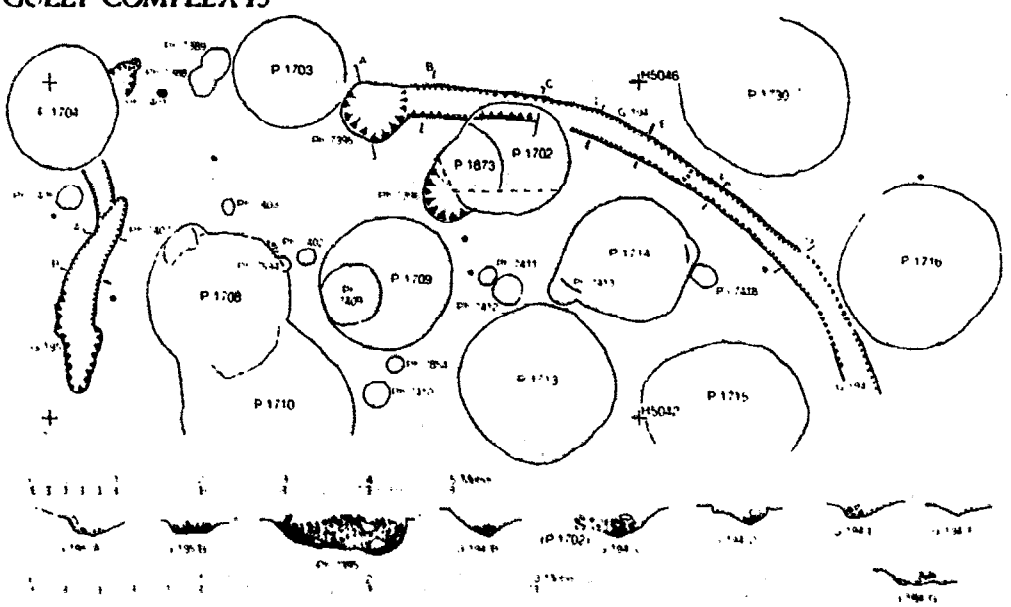
This complex was composed of two lengths of curved gullies G194 and G195, which appear to have formed part of a penannular enclosure of which only the northern sector survived where it was scarped into the natural chalk. The overall diameter is estimated at at least 9.5 m. The entrance appears to have been on the north-west side. G194 terminated in a post-hole (ph 7395) which may have been a contemporary feature. At the end of G195 an additional length of gully formed a short antenna.

G194 survived for a length of 7 m and measured 0.22-0.38 m in width and 0.05-0.16 m in depth. It cut P1702. The gully tended to have an asymmetrical V-shaped profile. It was filled with greyish-brown silt with a moderate amount of small subangular chalk.

G195 survived for a length of 2.4 m and measured 0.28-0.4 m in width and 0.08-0.1 m in depth. In profile it had a flat base and sloping sides. It was filled with greyish-brown clayey silt with a moderate amount of chalk grit and small chalk lumps.

There is no evidence of a contemporary post setting suggesting a major structure within the enclosed area but several two-post structures occur which could be contemporary.

GULLY COMPLEX 15



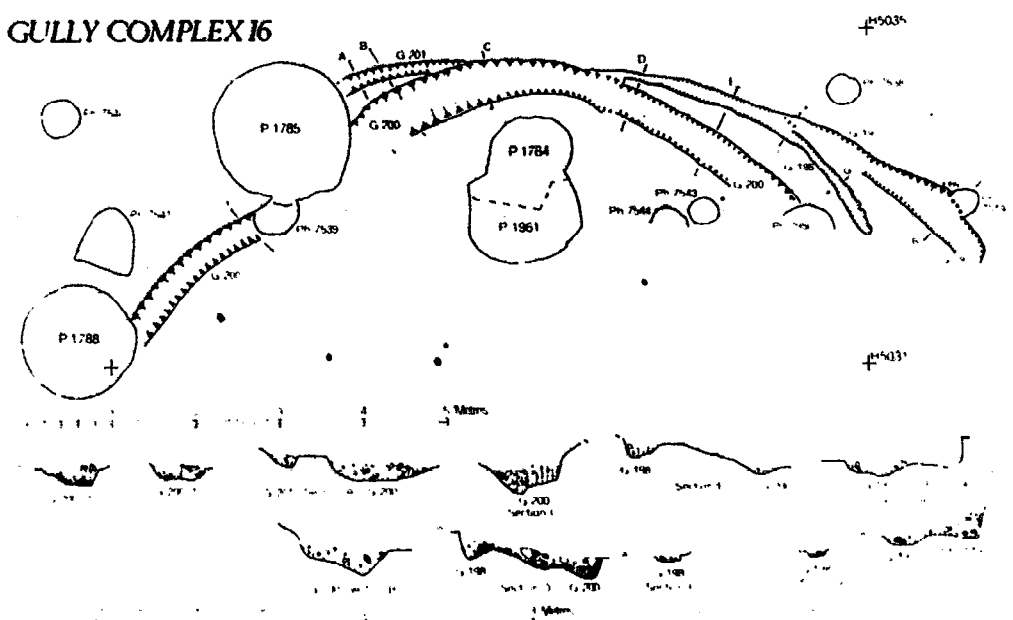
Gully Complex 16: 1981

This complex was composed of several lengths of curved gullies which were presumably the remnants of a circular enclosure of which this northern part was scarped into the natural chalk.

G200 was the latest and most substantial of the group. It survived for a length of 9 m and measured 0.34-0.6 m wide and 0.19-0.25 m deep. It was cut by P1785. The profile was somewhat variable but generally had a flattish base with sloping sides. The fill was a greyish-brown clayey silt with a moderate quantity of small subangular chalk and occasional flints.

G198 and G201 were both cut by G200 and are probably part of the same gully. G198 survived for 4 m and measured 0.1-0.2 m wide and 0.04-0.17 m deep. G201 was 1.5 m long and measured 0.2 m wide and 0.1 m deep. The filling of both was similar, consisting of a greyish-brown silt with a moderate quantity of small subangular chalk.

A further short length of gully, G197, lay to the east of the complex: its relationship to the others could not be defined. It measured 3 m long, 0.24-0.4 m wide and 0.1 m deep. The relationship with ph 7519 was unclear. In profile it had a flat base with sloping sides. The filling consisted of a light brown silt with chalk grit and a few small chalk lumps.

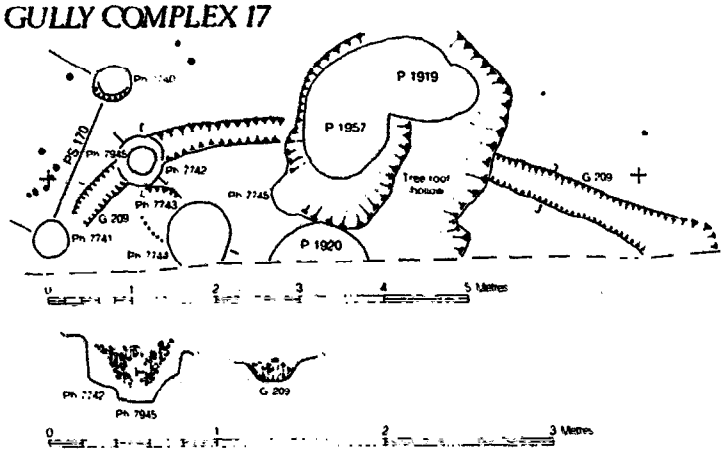


Gully Complex 17: 1981

This complex was represented by a single length of curved gully (G209) only the northern part of which lay within the excavated area. The western end petered out just within the excavation but the eastern end continued though it widened in a way suggestive of a terminal. The diameter of the enclosure would have been in excess of 8 m.

The gully was interrupted by an area of tree root disturbance which removed all evidence of its relationship to P1957 and its relationships to ph 7742 and 7945 were unclear. In profile the gully had a flat base and sloping sides and measured 0.3-0.6 m wide and 0.07-0.15 m deep. The fill was of light brown silt containing a little chalk grit and small rounded chalk lumps.

GULLY COMPLEX 17

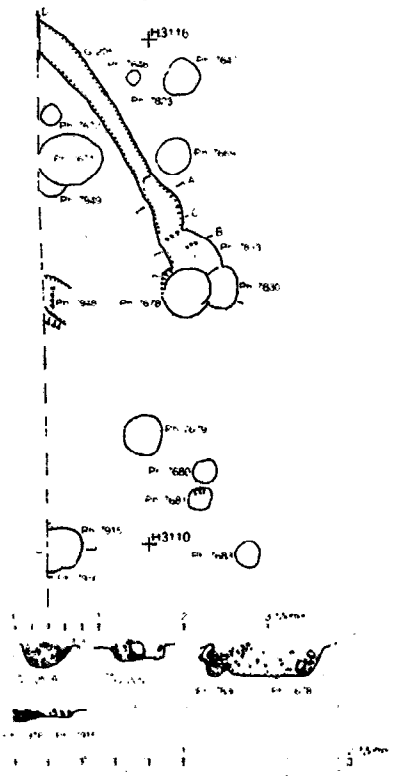


Gully Complex 18: 1981

This complex is represented by a 3 m length of curved gully, G205, which probably formed part of a penannular enclosure most of which lay outside the excavated area. The gully ended at the south in three post-holes (phs 7830, 7853 and 7678) all or none of which may be associated: the relationships could not be determined. Two post-holes against the baulk (phs 7915 and 7916) could have been associated with the other terminal.

In profile the gully had steeply sloping sides and a flat or rounded base. It measured 0.2-0.35 m wide and 0.06-0.16 m deep. The fill consisted of greyish-brown silt with a moderate density of chalk and rare charcoal flecks. In one section (D) there appears to have been a 'void' 120 mm wide with chalk and flint packing on the south while in section A a concentration of chalk was seen towards the sides which could have been the remnants of packing. This suggests that the gully is likely to have supported a timber structure which would argue that the posts at the terminals are probably contemporary.

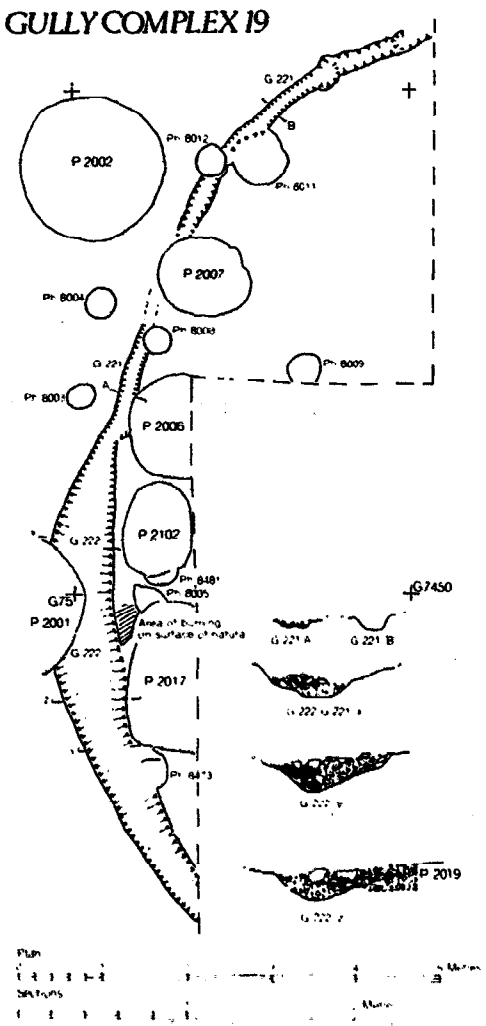
GULLY COMPLEX 18



Gully Complex 19: 1982

This complex was composed of two gullies G221 and G222 which appear to be continuous with each other forming an oval enclosure 12 m or more wide. No terminals occurred within the excavated area.

G221 measured 0.18-0.26 m wide and 30-100 mm deep: 6.5 m of its length was exposed. Its profile was U-shaped. G222 was larger, measuring 0.42-0.8 m wide (but narrowing to 0.2 m where it joins G221) and 0.13-0.2 m deep. The profile generally had a rounded base and sloping sides. A length of 6 m was exposed. G221 was filled with yellowish-brown silt containing some chalk grit and small lumps of chalk while G222 had a fill of subangular chalk blocks up to 100 mm in size set in a compacted brown silt. One section suggested that G222 cut G221.



Gully Complex 20: 1982

This gully complex consists of a semi-circular gully G220 forming an enclosure 8.5 m wide. Along its northern edge on the inside is a further gully G243, which runs parallel for a short distance and may be remnants of a recut.

G220 cut the silts in the top of the quarry hollow F135, and also P1987, possibly P2257, ph 8788, ph 8813, ph 8815 and G252. The relationships could not be determined to P2294, P2275, P2261 and ph 8740.

The width of the gully was fairly consistent throughout its length at 0.54 m except to the west where it widened to 0.8 m to narrow to 0.4 m at the terminal. The depth varied in general between 0.2 and 0.35 m. It had a profile of sloping sides and flattish base and two rounded terminals on the south and south-west. Where the gully cut through quarry or pits, the sides appear to flare out to greater width of 0.75-1.0 m.

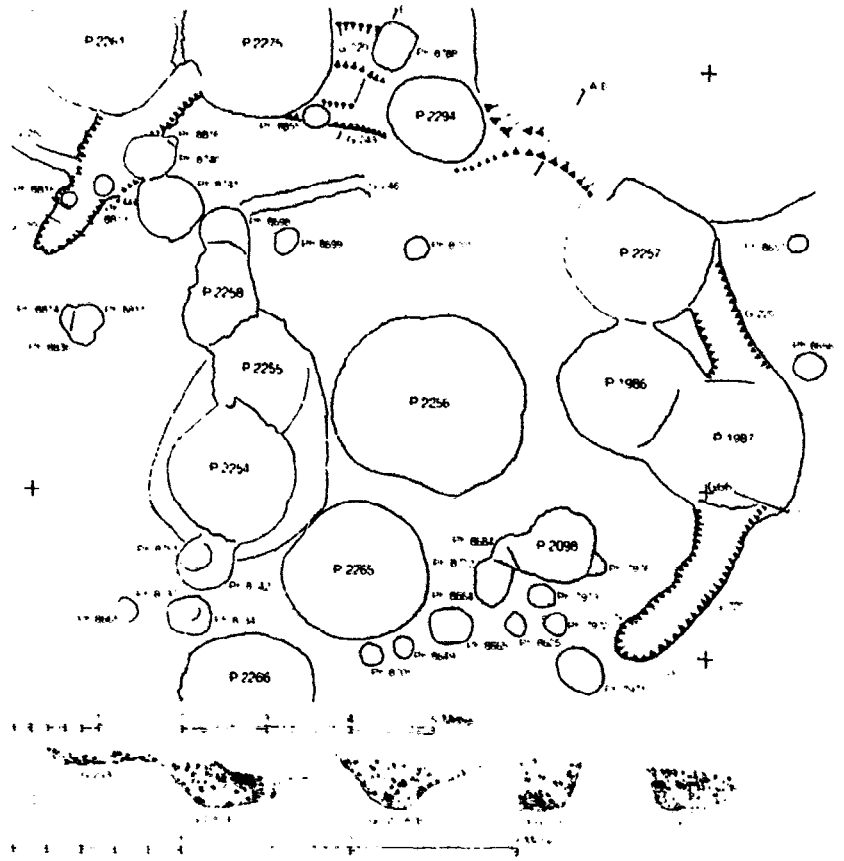
The gully had a fill of yellowish brown clayey silt, containing a moderate quantity of chalk grit and subrounded lumps up to 50 mm with rare larger pieces. There were occasional flints up to 170 mm scattered through the fill. There is some indication of the fill becoming chalkier towards the base, presumably a result of erosion of the gully sides. Some of the section drawings also indicate chalk rubble had been dumped in the top of the gully in places.

Only a short length of G243 survives, measuring about 2.5 m from P2275 and cutting across the top of P2294. It also cut ph 8855, but its relationship to G220 could not be determined. The width varies from 0.3-0.5 m and it had a maximum depth of 0.12 m. In profile it had a flat rough base and sloping sides.

Its fill consisted of dark greyish brown crumbly silt, containing subrounded chalk up to 40 mm in size and a high proportion of occupation debris especially charcoal and burnt chalk. This suggests it was perhaps associated with a structure and is probably unrelated to the gully complex, unless the gully complex enclosed the structure.

G220 appears to have had a largely natural fill by contrast and was probably drainage gully rather than structural. Within it there is no obvious feature enclosed by it, such as a post structure. Most of the area enclosed by the gully is taken up by pits several of which date from cp 7 and could be contemporary with the gully complex, which must also be late from its relationship to the quarry hollow.

GULLY COMPLEX 20



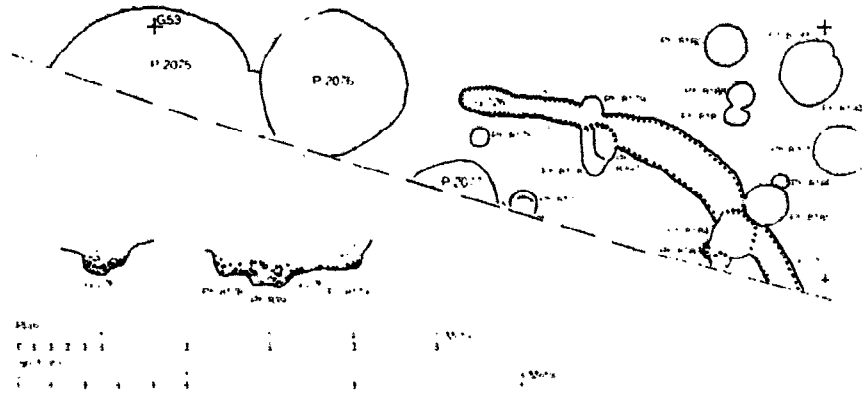
Gully Complex 21: 1982

An arc of a penannular gully (G226) was exposed for a length of c.4.5 m but most of it lies outside the excavated area. The overall diameter of the enclosed area was approximately 7 m.

The gully varied in width from 0.24-0.52 m and in depth from 0.11-0.26 m. Its profile was uniform with a rounded base and steep sides. The fill consisted of a layer of small rounded chalk lumps in a matrix of powdery chalk presumably eroded from the sides. Above this the gully was filled with brown silt with some small chalk.

The relationships of the post-holes impinging on the gully line and the gully itself were unclear.

GULLY COMPLEX 21



Gully Complex 23: 1984-5

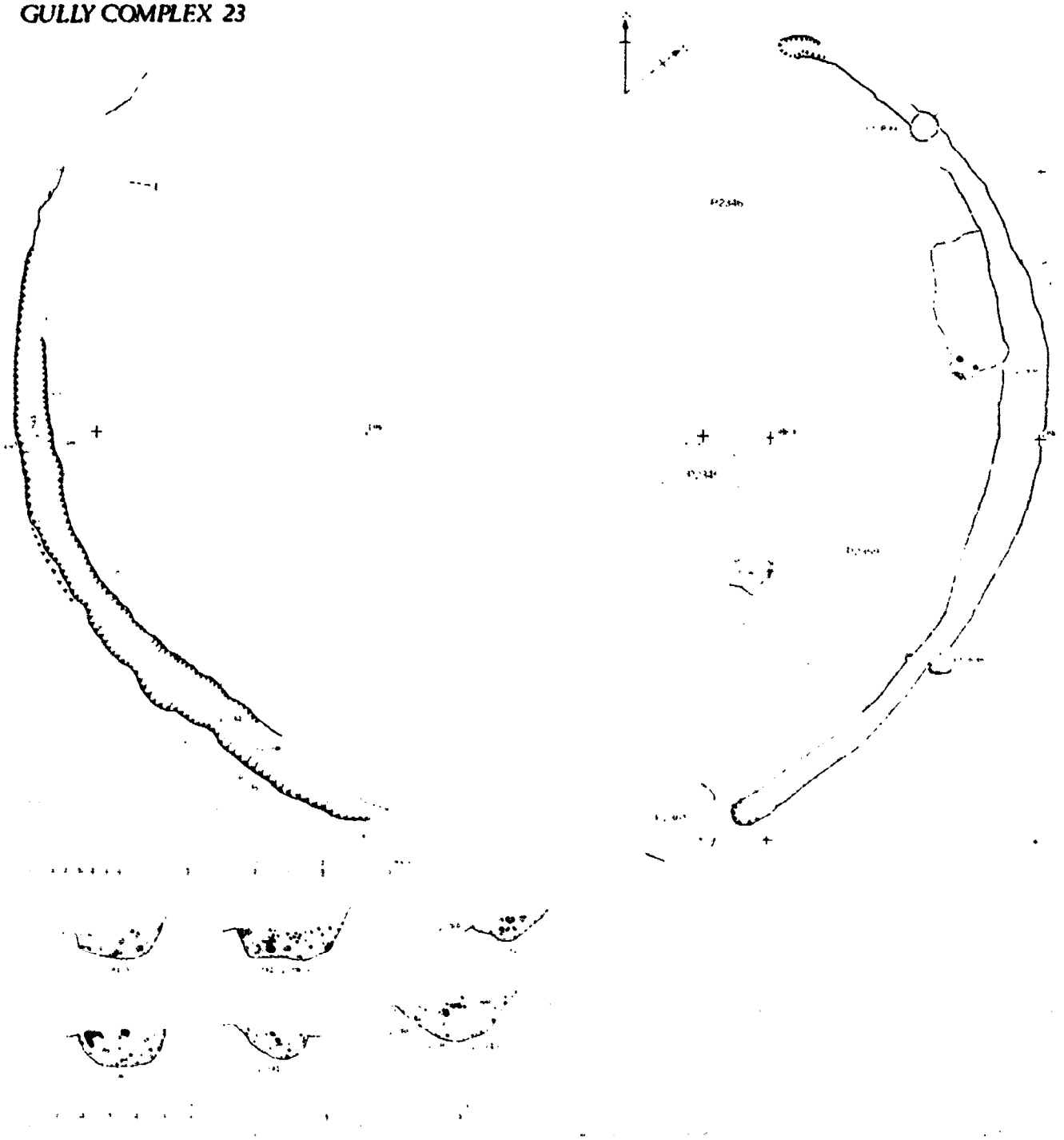
The earliest of a succession of four gully complexes occupying the same location, the others being GC24, GC25 and GC28.

This complex was represented by two gullies (G268 and G294) which defined a roughly oval enclosure measuring 15 m E-W and 9.5 m N-S. G294 measured between 0.35 and 0.7 m wide and 0.2 to 0.4 m deep. G268 was 0.3 to 0.7 m wide and 0.05-0.25 m deep. The fill of G294 consisted largely of natural silts interleaved with bands of eroded chalk. At the south end (first erroneously numbered G296) there was a deliberate tip of occupation debris similar to that which overlay the area. The fill of G268 was a natural, brown, clayey silt containing a little chalk and occasional flecks of charcoal and burnt flint and chalk.

G294 could not be related to any contemporary features or stratigraphy but G268 was probably contemporary with limited spreads of puddled chalk (1379 and 1186) and a tip of chalky clay (1187).

The gullies seem to have served as drainage gullies but there is no evidence for the function of the enclosure. No associated structures have been identified.

GULLY COMPLEX 23



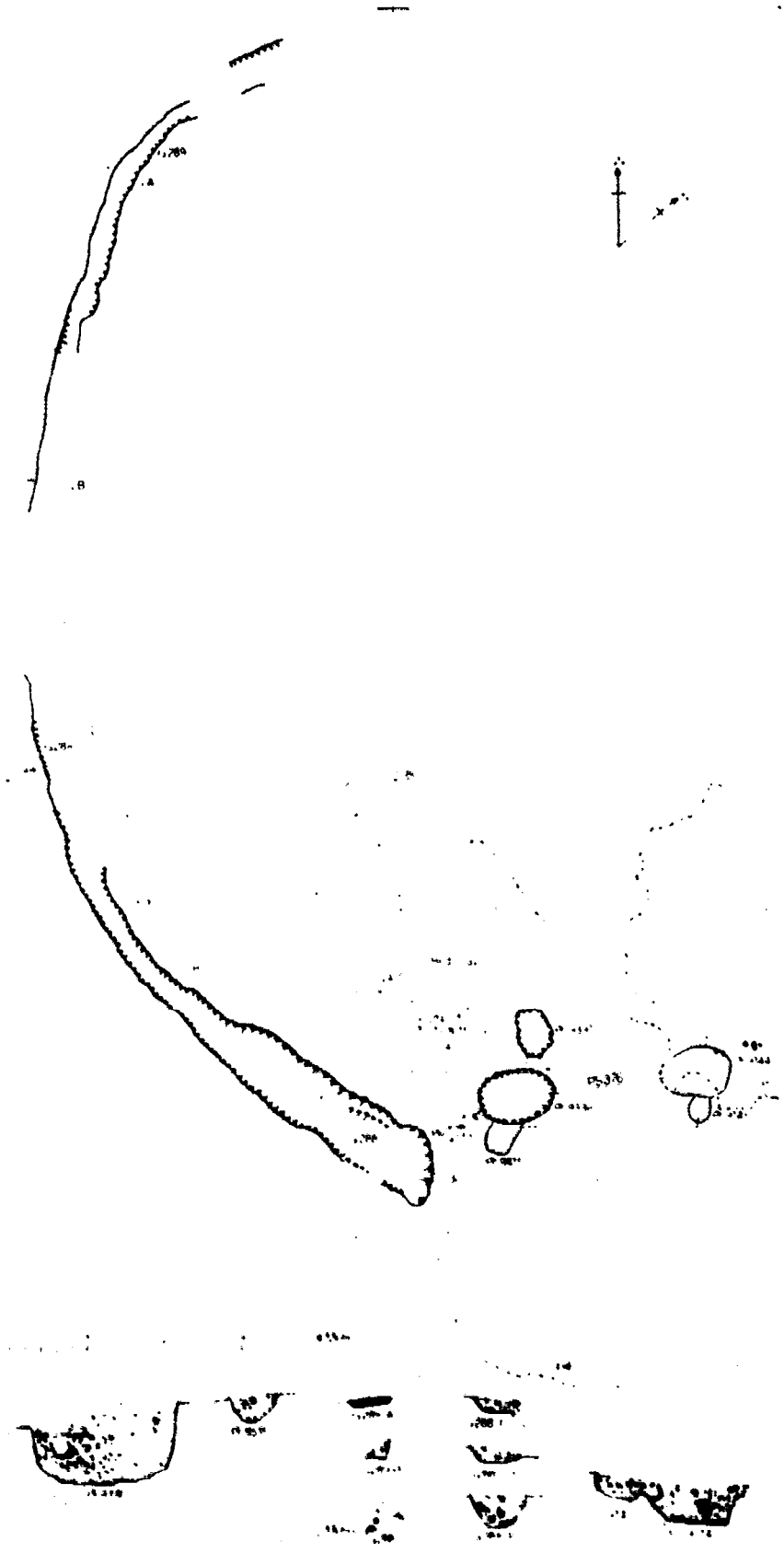
Gully Complex 24 and PS376: 1984-5

This complex, on the same site as GC23, GC25 and GC28, was made up of two lengths of gully (G288 and G289) which together form part of the western side of an enclosure. No evidence of the eastern edge exists (though it is possible that CS36 delineated its extent on this side). The enclosure measured 15 m N-S.

The gullies were somewhat insubstantial except at the south-western terminal where G288 measured 0.2 m deep and 0.36 m wide. It became shallower northwards to an average of 0.1 m.

The layers most likely to be contemporary were a compacted chalk spread (1434) and a deposit of red clay containing chalk lumps and charcoal (1431) which overlapped it at one point. Three post-holes cut 1431 of which ph 9396 and 9415 seemed to form a pair with ph 9144 and 9145. This grouping was given the number PS376. The structure was either of two phases or else all four posts were contemporary. It was similar to the door arrangements of the circular structures but no trace of a wall or contemporary floor could be seen and it is perhaps simplest to assume it to be some form of gateway to the enclosure. The only possible contemporary features within were a group of five pits along the western side of the enclosure.

GULLY COMPLEX 24 & PS376



24:C8

Gully Complex 25 and PS349, PS350 and PS370: 1984-5

The gully complex, on the same site as GC23, GC24 and GC28, comprised two separately numbered lengths of gully (G287 and G291) defining the west side of a circular enclosure about 11 m in diameter. Of the east side only a short length of gully (G270) survives running from the entrance of the enclosure to the wall of CS36 with which it is probably contemporary.

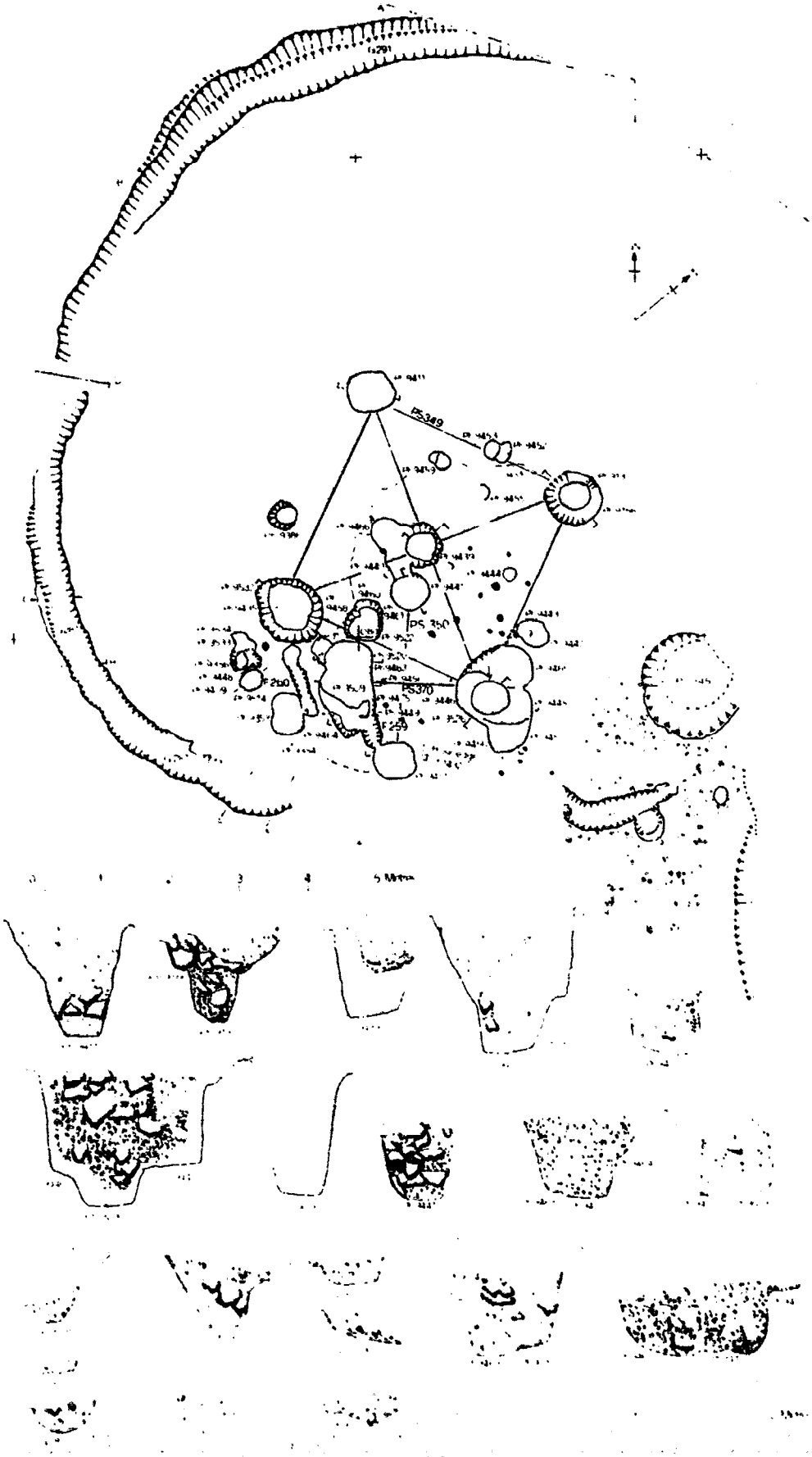
G270 was 0.4 m wide and 0.11 m deep and cut a chalk spread (1348 equivalent to 1432). G287 measured between 0.4 and 0.55 m wide and 0.2-0.24 m deep. On the north side G291 was between 0.5 and 0.8 m wide with a maximum depth of 0.55 m. The fills were largely natural accumulations of silty soil though G287 contained a greater quantity of occupation debris while the fill of G291 included flint and chalk eroded from the rampart.

The layer most likely to be contemporary with these gullies was 1432, a brown clayey silt containing a moderate quantity of small worn chalk lumps. It was 0.15 m thick and was probably equivalent to 1348.

These layers were cut by a number of post-holes, stake-holes and a pit. Of the posts some could be related together, on the basis of size and spacing, to form post structures but in view of the density of features it seems likely that many of the unphased post-holes to the west and north, within the gully complex also belong to this phase. Three structures can be clearly defined. The earliest is probably PS370, a two-post structure of two phases. It has large post-holes and is set back about 1 m from the entrance gully. A likely interpretation is that these represent a gate structure similar to that of Gully Complex 24.

This was succeeded by a massive four-post structure, PS349, measuring 3.2 m square the existence of which indicates a major change of function. Another two-post structure, PS350, has also been identified but its position in the sequence could not be ascertained except to say that it could not have been in use with either of the other two structures. Some of the unphased post-holes that could belong to this period may also represent two-post structures but no other four-post structures could be identified.

GULLY COMPLEX 25 & PS349, PS350, PS370



Gully Complex 26 and PS347: 1984-5

This complex consists of a penannular gully (G307/302/295) enclosing an area of diameter 8 m within which was a four-post structure, P347.

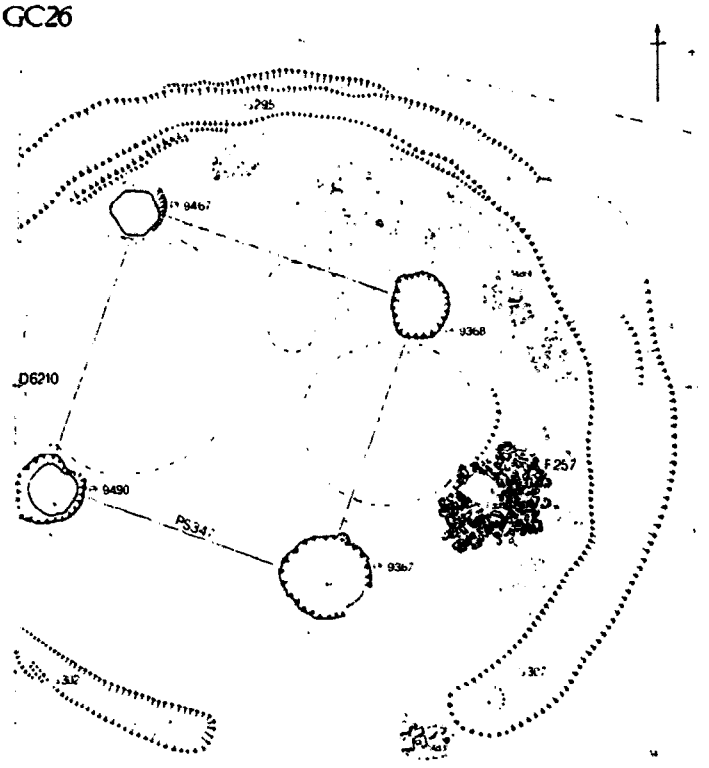
The gully was most substantial on the east side (G295/307) where it was 0.8 to 1.0 m wide and c.0.5 m deep but it decreased in size on the north side to 0.5-0.6 m wide and 0.4 m deep. The south-west end (G302) was 0.5 m wide and 0.2 m deep. It was generally V-shaped in profile. The fill consisted mainly of naturally accumulated silt and eroded chalk though on the east side the top level was sealed by dumped chalk rubble.

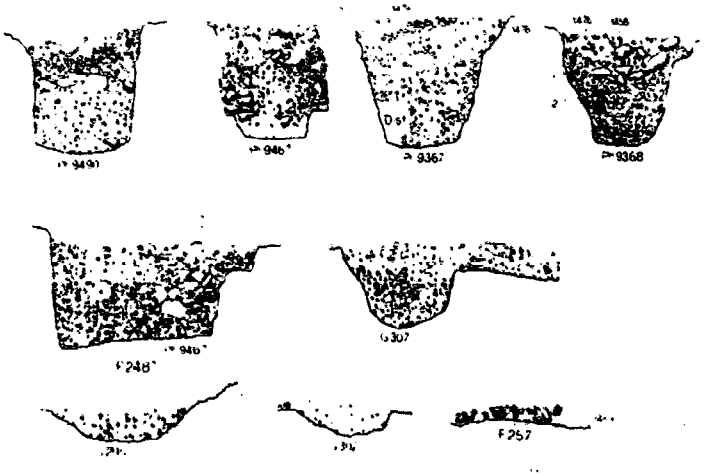
Within the enclosure was a large four-post structure of type H. It measured 3.5 m square and had massive post-holes between 0.7 and 0.85 m deep and 0.7 to 0.8 m wide. Three of the posts were deliberately backfilled after the timbers had been removed though there was some evidence of the original post position in ph 9467. Some indication of the post sizes may be given by the base diameters of the holes which were all c.0.45 m. This suggests a substantial structure of more than one storey.

Around the outside of the structure on the north and east was a contemporary chalk spread (1489) composed of rounded lumps of chalk rubble (30-100 mm in size) with occasional angular flints, dispersed in a light brown clayey silt. The chalk was denser to the south and more puddled. The wear was greatest around the hearth (F257). The hearth was roughly circular 1.2 m in diameter and was composed of broken angular flints tightly packed in a matrix of puddled chalk. On analogy with other hearths at Danebury it is probable that a surface of puddled chalk had been laid over the flint base. The chalk between the flints was burnt grey and pink. The proximity of the hearth to the post structure has interesting implications for the function of this building. The issues are discussed in detail below/above (p. 387).

Close to the terminal of G307 was an isolated patch of flat flint slabs laid in a matrix of puddled chalk (1483). This was probably a remnant of a more extensive area of paving the rest of which had been removed by the hollow way leading to the door of CS52.

GC26





Gully Complex 27 and PS348: 1984-5

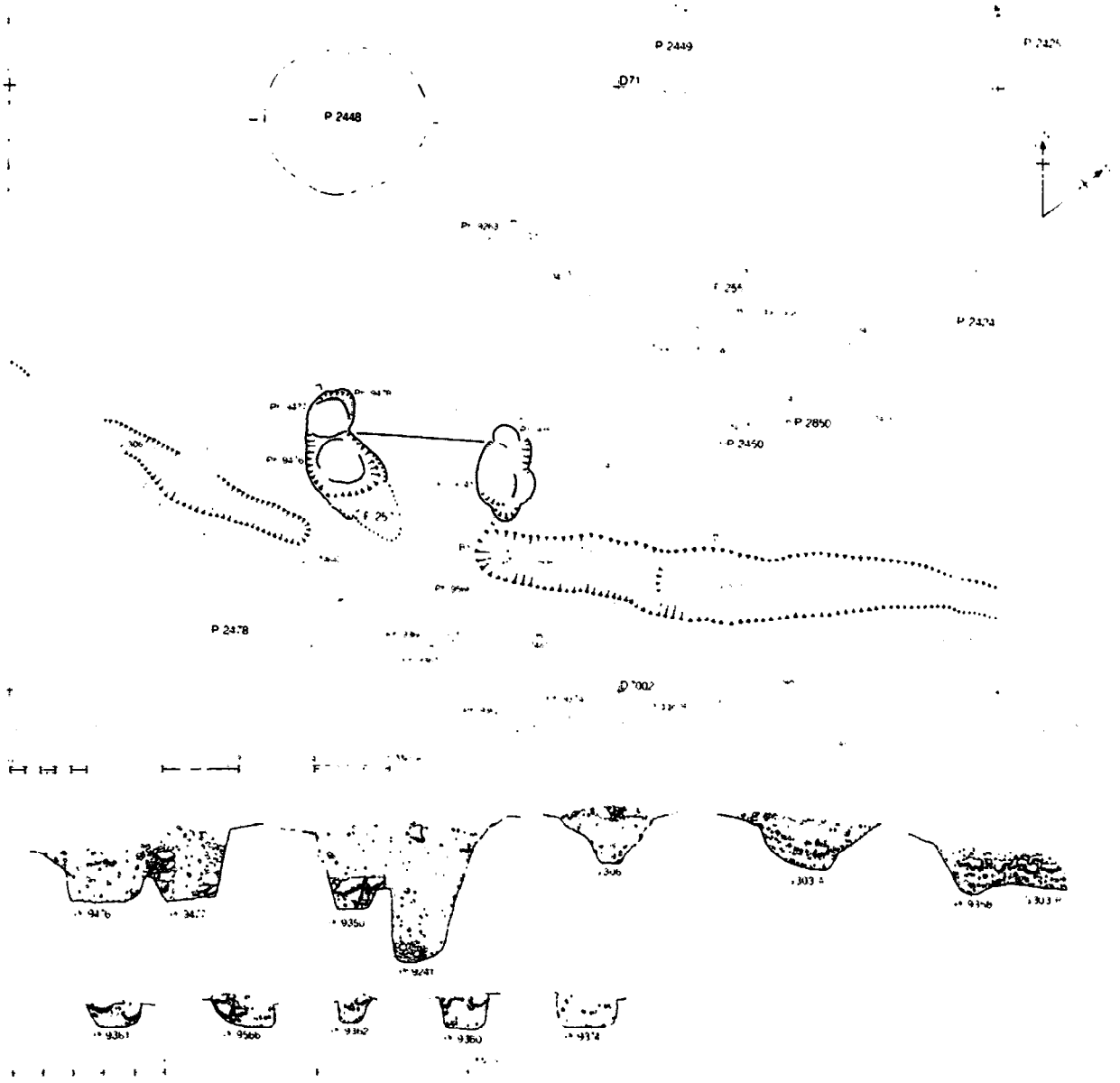
This complex comprises two lengths of linear gully (G303 and G306) with an entrance gap 2.2 m wide between their terminals. They ran roughly parallel to the rampart forming a rectangular enclosure 9 m wide by over 14 m long. The western limit was not exposed but the eastern end appears to have been defined by GC28.

G303 was 7 m long, between 0.4 and 1.0 m wide and up to 3.5 m deep. It had a rounded terminal at its west end while its east end abutted G286. G306 was exposed for 4.5 m of its length and measured 0.4-0.55 m wide and up to 0.35 m deep. Both gullies had flat bases.

Just inside the entrance was a complex two-post structure (P348) consisting of two pairs of conjoined posts which may or may not have been in contemporary use. The post-holes are large and their position, set back about 1 m behind the gully line suggests that they may have served as an entrance feature. There is no evidence of an associated fence line.

The contemporary ground surface was a chalk spread (1477/1464) which had been laid in the preceding phase and was cut by the gullies and holes for PS348. The other features inside could belong to phases E, F or G (see pp. 390-2). The five small post-holes immediately south of the entrance are all similar in size and fill but form no coherent structure.

GULLY COMPLEX 27 & PS348



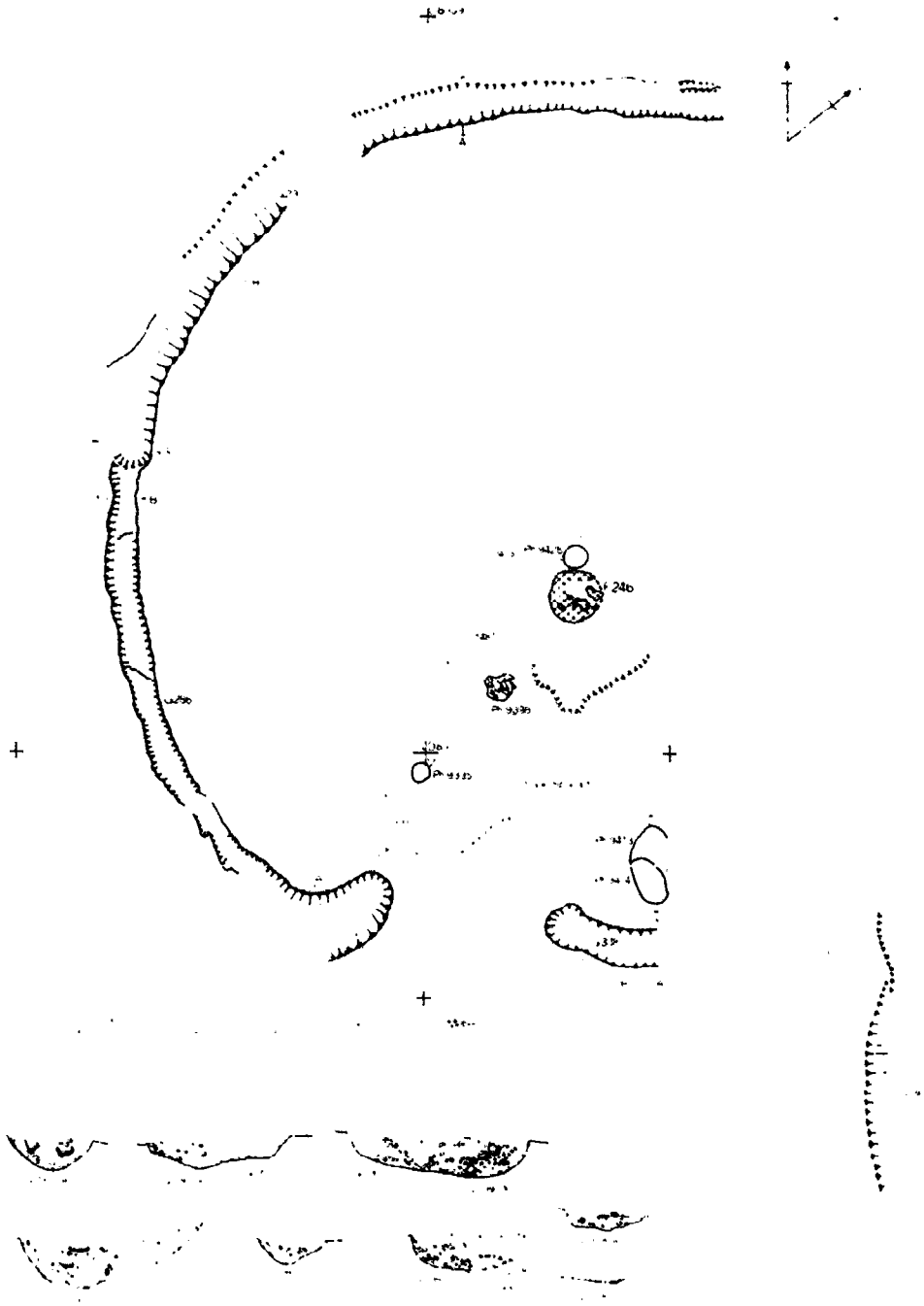
Gully Complex 28: 1984-5

This complex occupied the same site as GC23, GC24 and GC25. It was represented by a continuous gully (G286/297) defining the west side of an enclosure and a short length of another gully (G308) to the east of an entrance gap.

G297 was c.0.5 m wide on the north side of the enclosure increasing to 1.0 m on the west. It averaged between 0.2 and 0.4 m deep and the filling was largely of silt with some chalk and flint eroded from the rampart. Its southern continuation (numbered separately as G286) was 0.3-0.4 m wide and 0.15-0.28 m deep. The filling was of naturally accumulated silt with some chalk rubble in the base. Only at the incurving terminal was there any variation where there was a dump of burnt occupation material consisting of charcoal, burnt flint and daub. The same fill was recorded in the terminal on the east side of the entrance (G308) where the shallow gully measured only 50-100 mm in depth.

Contemporary with the complex was a layer of greyish-brown chalky silt (1493) overlain by a thin spread of worn chalk (1487). Cutting this layer were five post-holes having no recognizable pattern. A hearth (F246) had been built on layer 1493. It was roughly oval, measuring 0.58 by 0.45 m and was constructed of a base of flints covered by a surface of compacted chalk which had been burnt to a pink colour. The existence of the hearth suggests that the enclosure was, at this time, used as an open working area.

GULLY COMPLEX 28



Gully Complex 30: 1985

This complex is represented by an arc of penannular gully, G300, exposed for a length of 7 m the rest being beyond the limit of excavation. The overall diameter of the enclosure is estimated at 6-7 m.

The gully measured 0.3-0.5 m wide and 0.07-0.32 m deep. It ended in a rounded terminal at its southern end. The profile was flat-bottomed with near vertical sides. The filling was of greyish-brown silt with some chalk lumps.

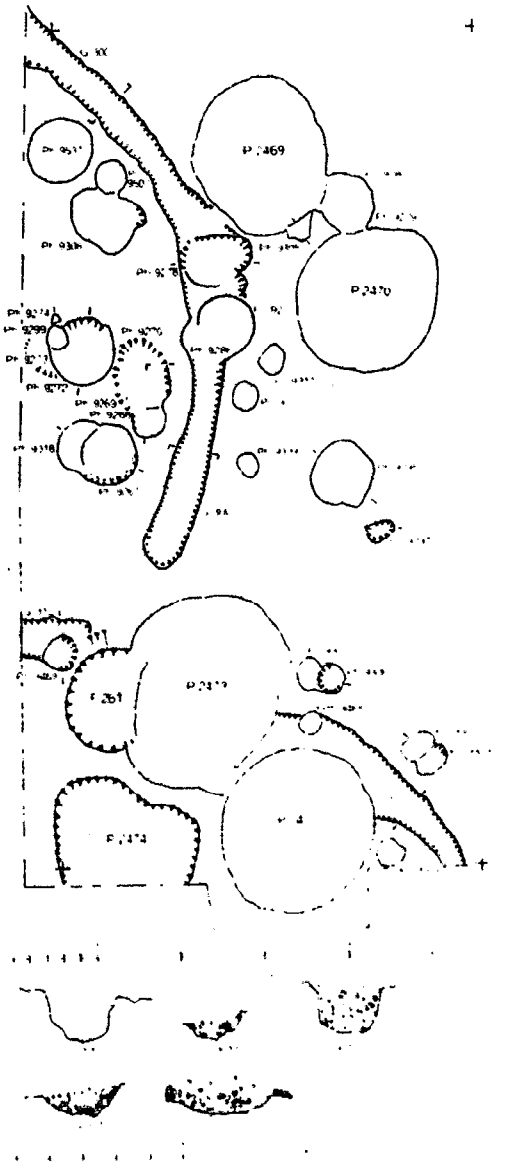
The relationship to Gully Complex 31 cannot be established on present evidence. They could be successive or contemporary. G300 is cut by ph 9278 and 9277: the latter may be the central post-hole in a five-post structure (PS187).

Gully Complex 31: 1985

This complex was formed of two lengths of curved gully: G312 and G301 both of which terminate within the excavated area and together represent a circular enclosure contemporary with GC30 to the north.

G312 extended for 0.8 m into the excavation and ended in a rounded terminal. It measured 0.45 m wide and 0.13 m deep and was filled with brown chalky silt. G301 extended into the excavation for c.3 m but had been cut by P2472 and P2473 which destroyed its terminal. It measured 0.26-0.56 m wide and 0.07-0.2 m deep and was filled with light brown chalky silt, rather more chalky towards the bottom.

GULLY COMPLEX 30 & 31



Gully Complex 33 and PS388: 1986-7

The gully complex was formed by a single curved gully G321, 4.8 m long, 0.9 m wide and 0.55 m deep. The rounded terminal survives at the north end where it is partly cut into the natural chalk on the base of the quarry. At the south end, where it was cut through layers, the terminal had been destroyed by later gullies, G323, G316 and G315. It was filled with dark brown silty soil containing eroded pieces and chalk and some flints.

Immediately to the west of the southern end was a two-post structure PS388. (Details of the stratigraphy are considered below pp 355-6.) It is not clear whether all the post-holes were in contemporary use or whether it was a multiphase structure. Nor is it clear whether there were two or three post-holes in each group.

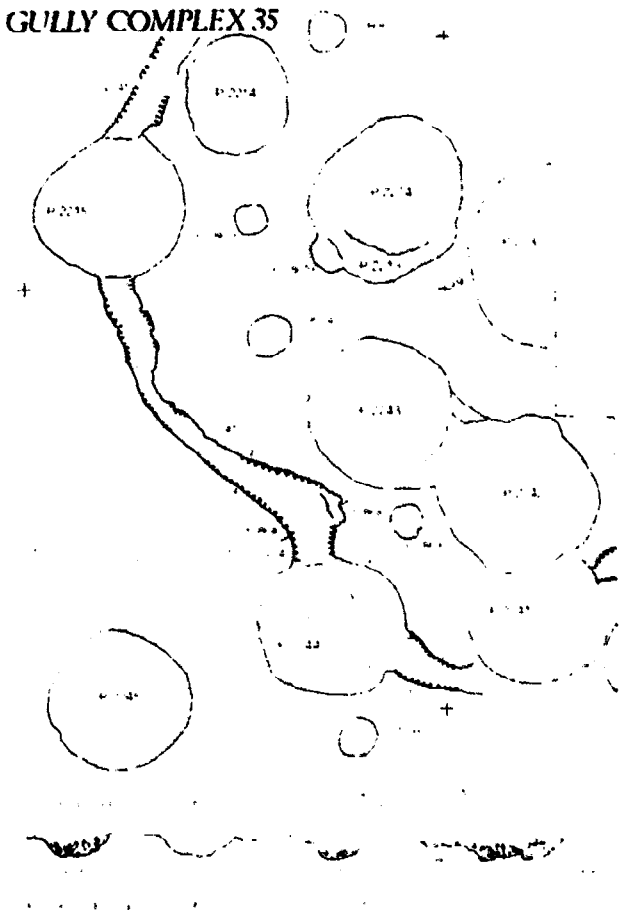
The arrangement could represent a gate to the ditched enclosure surrounding the middle or late phase of PS386.

Gully Complex 35: 1983

This complex was composed of two curved gullies G241 and G242 joining at right angles. No well-defined terminals are preserved but G241 shallows to nothing.

G241 was c.0.6 m in length and measured 0.2-0.4 m wide, and 0.07-0.15 m deep. In profile it had a flat bottom with straight sloping sides. It was filled with fine brown slightly chalky silt. G242 was exposed for c.5 m in length. It measured 0.28-0.47 m wide and 0.12-0.21 m deep. The profile had a flat base and sloping sides. Its fill was similar to G241.

The gullies cut across the tops of three pits P2215, P2241 and P2244 and a post-hole ph 8693.



Gully Complex 39: 1979, 1980, 1988

This gully complex consists of a long linear gully G132/G134/G133 which runs continuously for just over 40 m. It was orientated NE-SW curving slightly to form an arc. It ends on the north east in a complex of features largely obscured by P1384. It appears to have been deliberately terminated on the south side of road 2. On the south west it cuts through the latest layers of the stratigraphy of the 1988 area extending right up to and cutting the tail of the rampart. It was clearly a late feature and though not all the relationships were recognized or observed, it probably cut most or all other features. The gully system continues to the north of road 2, where it has been designated GC41.

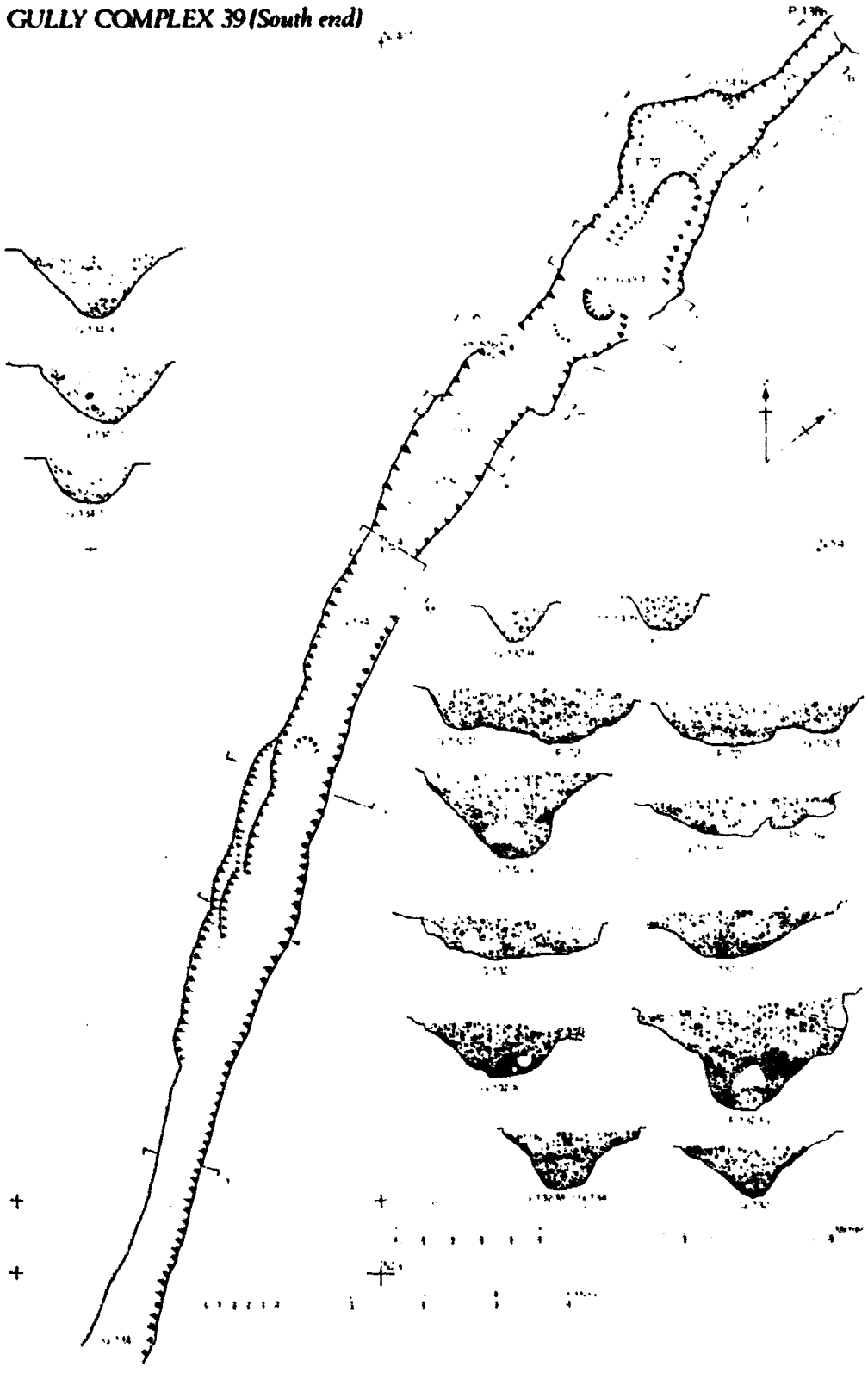
Generally the gully varied in width from 0.8 m to 1.2 m and in depth from 0.4 m to 0.6 m. However in places it narrowed to as little as 0.4-0.6 m, but this usually occurred only in the shallowest areas where it was only 0.2-0.25 m deep. This presumably represents only the base of the gully, the upper levels having been cut through stratigraphy or soil subsequently eroded, or at its southern end it may have been slightly truncated in the machine clearance.

The fill of the gully was fairly consistent throughout its length. This was entirely natural with chalk shatter eroded and weathered from the sides infilling the base. In places this is interleaved with thin silt lenses. The main fill of the gully was a brown silt mixed with a moderate quantity of small chalk lumps up to 50 mm and chalk grit. Occasional fragments of flint, daub, pot and charcoal were incorporated, but only very sparsely. Where the gully cut the stratified deposits the fill was similar as much of it was cut through hard compacted chalk rubble spreads. However there was a slightly higher proportion of pot, bone, etc. eroded out of the adjacent layers.

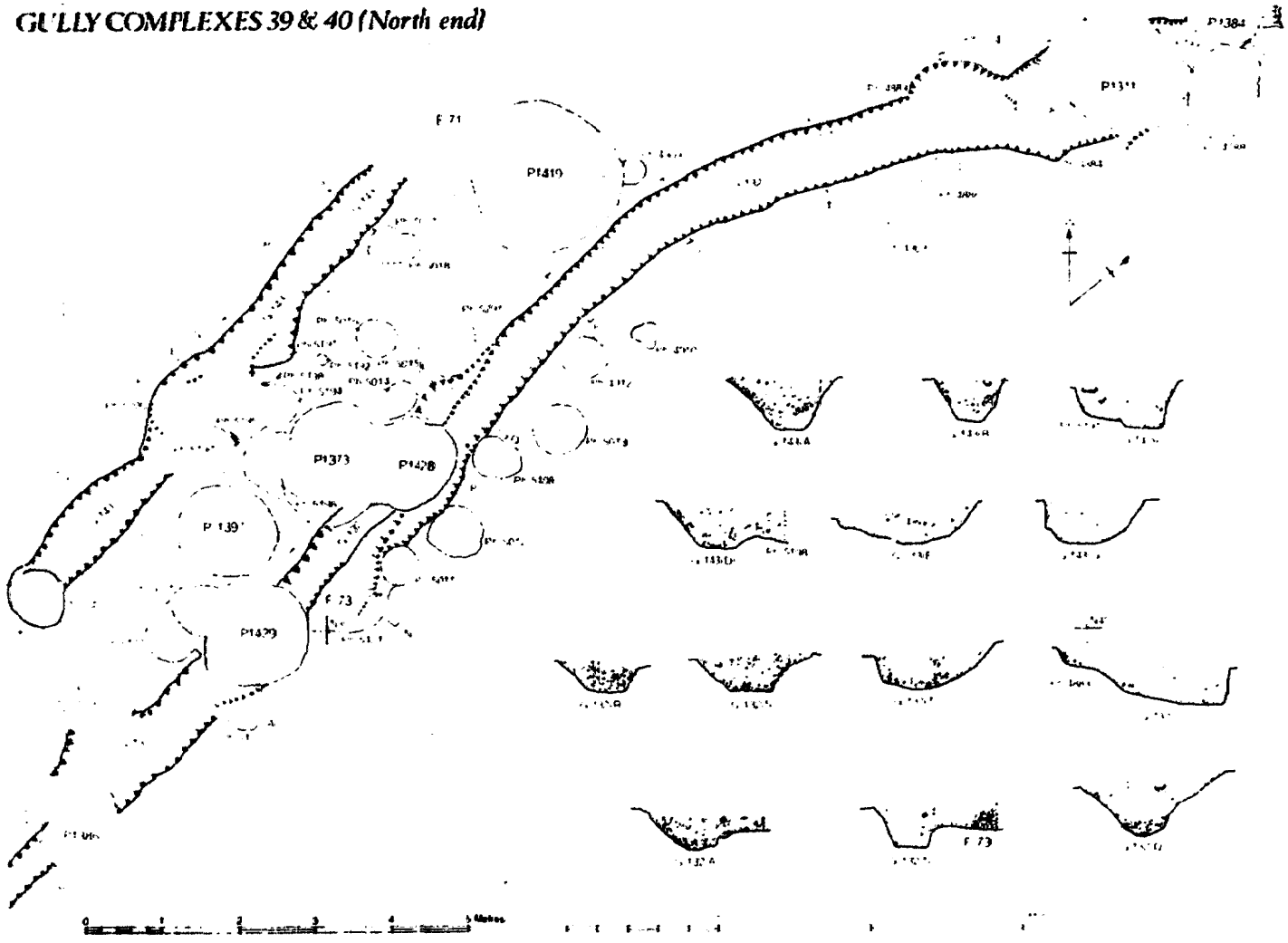
The profile of the gully was either V-shaped or flat bottomed with steeply angled sides.

In some of the sections there is a hint of either cleaning out of the gully or recutting. This is most apparent in sections F, G and I, where some of the early chalk and silt eroded into the base appears to be truncated with the upper fill being a chalky silt (rather like a ploughsoil in character).

GULLY COMPLEX 39 (South end)



GULLY COMPLEXES 39 & 40 (North end)



24:D9

Gully Complex 40: 1979

This gully complex consists of a length of linear gully G143, which ran for about 7.5 m. It was aligned NE-SW running parallel to the central part of GC39, which lies about 2.5-3.0 m to the east.

On the south the gully ends in Ph 5423, which was probably cut by the gully (the upper fill of the post-hole section had been removed with the gully fill so the relationship can only be guessed). The north end disappears in F71, a large irregular quarry scoop; the relationship to this was not observed.

The gully measured between 0.5 m and 0.8 m in width and 0.28 m and 0.38 m in depth. The profile of the gully was flat-bottomed with straight steeply angled sides.

The natural fill is consistent along most of its length. Over the base was a dark brown clayey silt containing a moderate quantity of chalk grit and small lumps. Over this was a thin layer of loose angular shattered chalk mixed with a little grey silt weathered from the sides of the gully. Above this the upper part of the gully was filled with dark brown clayey silt containing a moderate quantity of weathered chalk lumps and grit and rare pieces of flint, daub, charcoal, etc.

Gully Complex 41

This gully complex consists of intermittent lengths of gully, G122, Ph 439, G123, G120, G9, G11, running on an east-west orientation. There are two alignments lying parallel to each other and a single gully (G10), joining at right angles, is orientated north-south. The southern alignment terminates at the east end in a right angled turn (G9). The western terminal does not survive, but the gully presumably ended at the edge of road 2. This complex is probably the north-east continuation of GC39 and GC40. For this reason they are presumed to be part of late activity in the fort. Not all relationships were observed or recorded, but it is likely that the gullies were generally the later feature.

All the gullies were somewhat similar, being rather irregular with flattish bases and steeply angled sides. G120/G123 runs intermittently for 14 m with a gap of nearly 3 m where P1163 interrupts it. This may be a genuine gap, as the gully running parallel 2.5 m to the north also appears to have a break in it at the same point. G120/G123 measured 0.2-0.6 m in width and between 0.1 and 0.25 m in depth. G120 had a fill of brown silty soil with a small amount of chalk up to 30 mm spread evenly throughout. G123 had a loose greyish-brown soil with small angular chalk up to 30 mm size and chalk grit scattered throughout.

The parallel gully to the north G122 runs for c. 6 m and Ph 439 may in fact be the gully picking up again on the other side of the gap. However here it only ran for a short distance of 0.5 m between P67 and P68. G122 measured 0.4-0.7 m wide and about 0.15-0.28 m deep.

The fill of G122 consisted of small compacted chalk mostly 10-20 mm, occasionally up to 60 mm, with rare flints c. 40 mm in grey silty soil with a slight increase in the density of soil towards the edges of the gully.

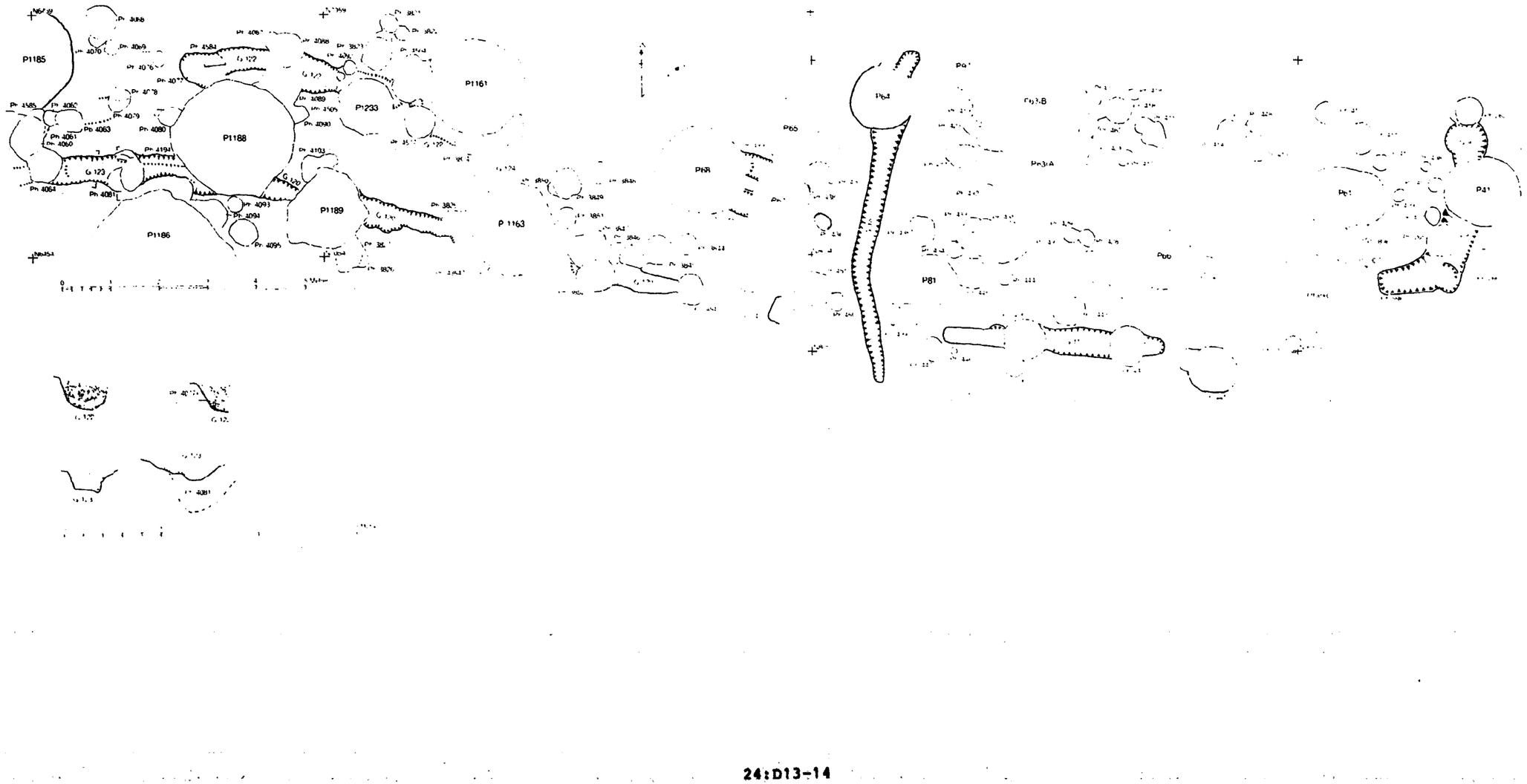
About 3 m to the east is the north-south linear gully G10. This was quite even and regular with a flat base and sloping sides. It ran for a distance of 7 m and measured 0.2-0.65 m wide and 0.1-0.35 m deep. It had a fill of brown soil with chalk c. 50 mm size and rare flint nodules up to 0.15 m long.

A metre to the east of its southern end was G11 at right angles continuing the line of G120/G123. This ran for 4.6 m and measured between 0.3 m and 0.6 m in width and 0.05 m and 0.2 m in depth. This had a fill of brown soil with chalk grit and small fragments up to 50 mm size.

There was then a further gap of 4.5 m beyond which it picked up again as Ph 596/G9 to form a corner. This length was just over 4 m long and measured 0.5-0.8 m wide and 0.1-0.25 m deep. It had a fill of loose chalk fragments c. 50 mm in size in powdery chalk and brown silt.

Apart from G122, which had a high density of chalk in its fill and had perhaps been deliberately refilled at some stage, the fill of all the gullies was similar: brown silty soil with a little small chalk pieces. There seems to have been little opportunity for erosion of the chalk sides of the gullies, thouqh their fill appears natural. If these gullies represent field boundary ditches, it is possible that ploughsoil quickly eroded into the base of the gullies from the fields' edges, thus not allowing time for the chalk to be weathered. This suggests the upper parts of the gullies were cut through soil, that has since been eroded or disturbed.

GULLY COMPLEX 41



Gully Complex 42: 1988

This gully complex is formed by an arc of circular or penannular gully, G324. The southern extent was probably destroyed or truncated by the late phase quarry hollow, F381. An entrance gap is most likely to have occurred on the north or east side outside the excavated area.

The gully measured 0.42 m wide and 0.27 m deep. It would have had an overall diameter of about 7.6 m. The profile was generally flat bottomed with steeply angled straight sides.

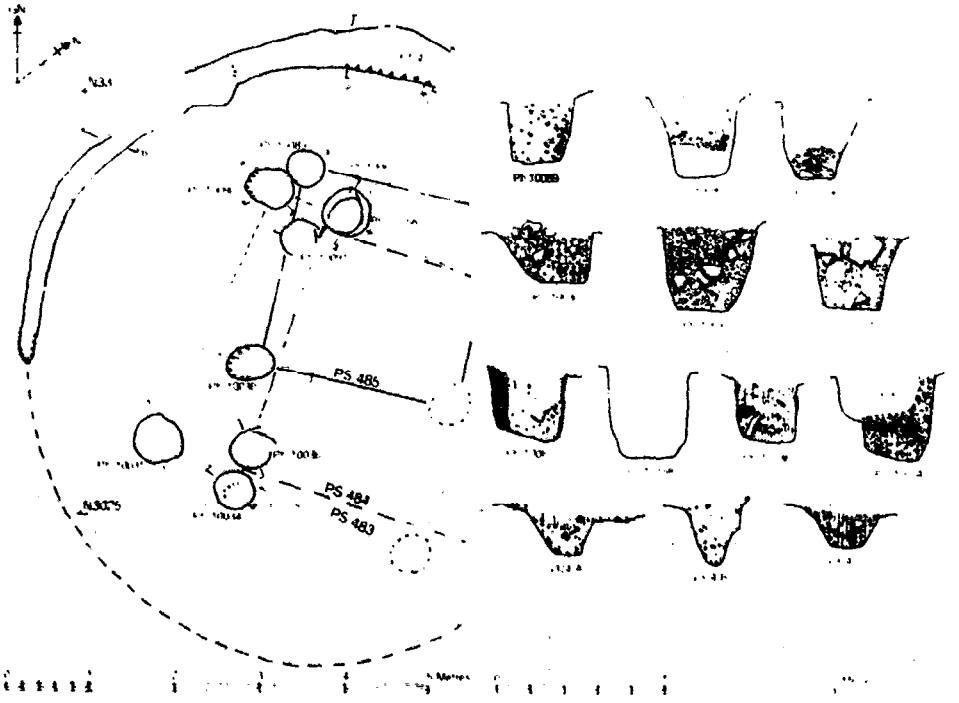
The lower fill was fine eroded chalk grit and small lumps up to 20 mm in a light brown silt. The chalk decreased towards the top, though a few chalk grit lenses occurred. The upper part was filled with dark greyish-brown silt with a little small chalk and discoloured by smears and flecks of charcoal.

Within the gully complex were three post structures. Of these PS485 is notably smaller than the others and on a different alignment. It is likely to pre-date the gully complex. PS483 and PS484 were probably contemporary with the gully complex. PS483 was a type H four-post structure 3.0 m square and had possibly been rebuilt or repaired up to three times. PS484, of the same type, was 3.3 m square and of only one phase.

The gully probably provided drainage around the structure.

The gully was sealed by layers 1998 and 2014 and is assigned to stratigraphic phase Hd. PS483 and PS484 were sealed by layers 1996, 1998 and 2015. PS484 cut PS479 and G324 appeared to cut G329, so this gully complex is probably the later on this plot.

GULLY COMPLEX 42 & PS483, 484, & 485



Gully Complex 43: 1988

This complex consists of two lengths of gully, G329 and G335, separated by a 1.40 m wide gap on the north, which formed the entrance.

G335 was represented by only a short length 0.80 m long originally mistaken for two post-holes (phs 10151 and 10152), though subsequently it became clear that this was the rounded eastern terminal of the enclosure gully. It measured 0.48 m wide and 0.15 m deep. The fill was a light brown silt with a moderate quantity of small chalk up to 30 mm size.

The western side was formed by G329, which survived for a distance of about 5.2 m. The terminal appeared to be rounded, but had been disturbed by animal burrows. It measured 0.72 m wide, but thinned to the south, where it had the appearance of being truncated, and at its southernmost destroyed, by the later quarry hollow, F381. It measured 0.39 m deep, shallowing southwards. It had a fill of light brown crumbly silt containing a little chalk grit and small rounded lumps and flints up to 40 mm.

This gully complex probably surrounded PS479, a type K structure 2.8 m square. The structure is aligned so the north side faces the entrance gap in the gully complex.

The gully was sealed by layers 1998 and 2015 and PS479 was below layers 1996 and 2004 and cut 2043. This gully complex appears to have preceded GC42, as G324 appeared to cut G329 and a post-hole of PS479 was cut by one of PS484.

GULLY COMPLEX 43 & PS479

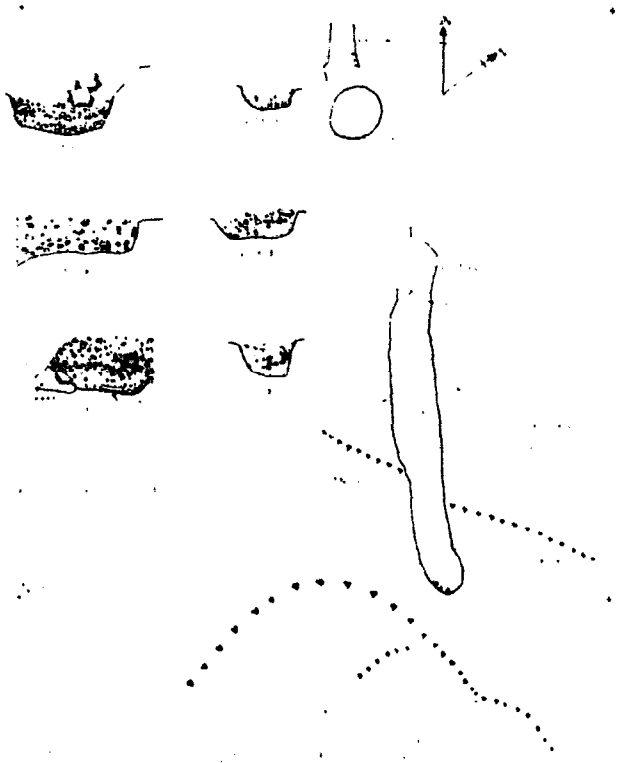
Gully Complex 44: 1988

Two sections of linear gully associated with a two-post setting (PS477) which appears to represent a gate.

G330 was 3.8 m long and 0.4-0.56 m wide with a depth of 0.1-0.22 m. In profile it was flat bottomed with sharply sloping sides. In plan the gully was very slightly curved with a simple rounded terminal on the south just short of quarry hollow F361a. It was filled with dark greyish-brown silt with a moderate quantity of small chalk and a few flint nodules up to 100 mm and many flecks of charcoal.

The northern extent of the gully (called Ph 5092 in 1979) was only 0.7 m long, 0.3 m wide and 0.18 m deep. Its precise relationship to Ph 10005 could not be determined due to tree root disturbance.

GULLY COMPLEX 44 & PS477



GC46-50 (1973-75)

GC46: G53, G56

GC47: G54b, G61

GC48: G55

GC49: G39/37

GC50: G34

Gully Complex 51: 1981

This complex consisted of two lengths of gully: G202 and G211. Neither contained any pottery so no ceramic phase is available. However G202 cut P1811 of cp 3; G211 may have been cut by pits 1822 and 1823 (cp 5 and cp 6 respectively).

G202 is sharply curving and at its northernmost end was very narrow, only 0.1 m wide and V-shaped in profile, but it gradually widened southward to 0.7 m. The depth varied from 0.07 to 0.16 m. At the southern end it was 0.39 m wide and had become flat bottomed with sloping sides. The fill was a greyish brown silt containing much chalk grit and lumps up to 70 mm, occasionally burnt with flecks of yellow clay.

G211 was 0.6 m wide and 0.17 m deep. It had a fill of pale brown silt with frequent chalk lumps up to 30 mm in size.

Gully Complex 52: 1983

This consists of gully 256, which was cut by G248 and was sealed by layer 1009; its relationship to P2305 is lost. It possibly bears some relationship to the entrance of CS27. Both belong to phase Fh (cp 6).

This curving gully had a flat base and sloping sides, ending in a rounded terminal 0.3 m from the western doorpost of CS27. It was 0.28 m wide and 0.09 m deep. The fill was a light brown silt with chalk flecks and a lot of subangular chalk lumps 10-70 mm in size.

Gully Complex 53: 1983

This gully complex is formed by G253. This gully was below layer 1009 and cut by the quarry hollow F135. It is therefore an early feature belonging to phase Fc-d (cp 3).

It was exposed for a length of 2.5 m and was clearly curving slightly. It measured 0.5 m wide and 0.28 m deep. It had a V-shaped profile at the west end, but eastwards it became flat bottomed with straight steeply sloping sides.

On the south side the fill was a dark brown silt with a lot of subangular chalk up to 30 mm and occasional angular flints 50-60 mm. On the north side the fill was dominated by dark brown silt with a little chalk grit and flecks of charcoal and burnt clay. It is possible these two layers represent void and packing, if the gully were structural.

Gully Complexes: dating evidence

		no of sherds	% total sherds		strat phase
GC7 (1980)	G179	-	-	-	
	G180	-	-	-	-
	G190	-	-	-	
GC8 (1980)	G176	14	14%	cp 7	Ia
	G168	6	33%	cp 4	
GC9 (1980)	G171	94	5%	cp 7	
	G161	1	100%	cp 1-3	Jd
	G172	2	50%	cp 7	
GC10 (1980/2)	G228	9	100%	cp 1-3	
cp 3	G185	-	-	-	Gd=cp 3
	G186	1	100%	cp 1-3	
	G236 (possible entrance)	1	100%	cp 3	
GC11 (1982) cp 3/4	G230	29	7%	cp 6	Gd=cp 3/4
GC12 (1980) No date	G157	-	-	-	-
GC13 (1980) No date	G167	-	-	-	-
GC14 (1980)	G183	1	100%	cp 1-3	-
cp 1-3	G188	6	100%	cp 1-3	
GC15 (1981)	G194	-	-	-	
No date	G195	-	-	-	-
	Ph 7395	-	-	-	
GC16 (1981)	G197	-	-	-	
cp 6	G198	2	50%	cp 6	
	G200	-	-	-	-
	G201	1	100%	cp 6	
	P1785 (cuts G200)			cp 6/7	
GC17 (1981) cp 3	G209	1	100%	cp 1-3	-
GC18 (1981) cp 6	G205	2	50%	cp 6	-

			no of sherds	% total sherds		strat phase
GC19 (1982)	G221		-	-	-	
cp 6	G222		4	100%	cp 3	
	P2001		1	100%	cp 3	-
	P2007		6	17%	cp 6	
	P2017		5	20%	cp 4	
GC20 (1983)	G220		8	100%	cp 1-3	
cp 7	G243		22	5%	cp 7	
	P1987)		12	8%	cp 6	Fj-1
	P2257)	cut by GC20	14	100%	cp 1-3	
	P2294)		21	100%	cp 1-3	
GC21 (1982)	G226		-	-	-	-
No date						
GC22 (1984/5)	G275		-	-	-	Ej=cp 7
cp 7						
GC23 (1984/5)	G268		24	4%	cp 4	Ek=cp 7
cp 7	G294		63	5%	cp 7	
GC24 (1984/5)	G288		-	-	-	Eh=cp 6/7
cp 6/7	G289		-	-	-	
GC25 (1984/5)	G270		52	6%	cp 7	
cp 7	G287		63	2%	cp 7	Ei=cp 6/7
	G291		16	38%	cp 7	
GC26 (1984/5)	G295		-	-	-	
cp 6/7	G302		7	100%	cp 3	Ei=cp 6/7
	G307		50	4%	cp 6	
GC27 (1984/5)	G303		64	3%	cp 5	
cp 7	G306		4	100%	cp 3	Ej=cp 7
	L1464		-	-	-	
	L1477		8	100%	cp 3	
GC28 (1984/5)	G286		-	-	-	
cp 7	G297		13	8%	cp 7	
	G308		17	6%	cp 7	Ej=cp 7
	L1487		-	-	-	
	L1493		3	67%	cp 3	
GC29 (1979)	G129		17	6%	cp 7	-
cp 7	G131		3	100%	cp 3	
GC30 (1985)	G300		1	100%	cp 3	-
cp 3						

		no of sherds	% total sherds		strat phase
GC31 (1985)	G301	-	-	-	-
No date	G312	-	-	-	
GC32 (1986/7)	G315	4	50%	cp 6/7	Dj1=cp 6/7
cp 6/7	G316	179	27%	cp 7	
GC33 (1986/7)	G321	4	100%	cp 7	Dh-i=cp 7
cp 7					
GC34 (1986/7)	G323	-	-	-	Dj2=cp 6/7
cp 6/7					
GC35 (1986/7)	G241	-	-	-	
cp 3	G242	1	100%	cp 3	
	P2215 (cut by GC35)	22	18%	cp 3	-
	P2241 (cut by GC35)	1	100%	cp 3	
	P2244 (cut by GC35)	5	20%	cp 3	
	Ph 8693 (cut by GC35)	-	-	-	
GC36 (1982-4)	G237	-	-	-	Phi=cp 7
cp 7					
GC37 (1982-4)	G248	46	20%	cp 7	Fi=cp 7
cp 7					
GC38 (1985)	G304	20	5%	cp 7	Ehi=cp 7
cp 7	G304	80	3%	cp 7	
GC39 (1988)	G132	29	3%	cp 5	
cp 8	G133	-	-	-	Hm=cp 8
	G134	30	3%	cp 7	
GC40 (1979)	G143	36	8%	cp 8	-
cp 8					
GC41 (1979)	G9	-	-	-	
cp 8?	G10	-	-	-	
(Part of GC39	G11	-	-	-	
and GC40)	G120	2	100%	cp 3	
	G122	9	11%	cp 5	
	G123	11	10%	cp 5	
	Ph 596	-	-	-	
GC42 (1988)	G324	9	11%	cp 5	
cp 5	Ph 10031	2	100%	cp 1-3	
	Ph 10034	2	50%	cp 3	Hc-d=cp3-5
	Ph 10090	2	100%	cp 3	
	Ph 10091	2	50%	cp 3	

		no of sherds	% total sherds		strat phase
GC43 (1988)	G324	-	-	-	
cp 4-5	G329	-	-	-	Hd=cp 4-5
	G335	-	-	-	
GC44 (1988)	G330	23	4%	cp 6	Hf=cp 6
cp 6	Ph 5092	-	-	-	
GC45 (1988)	G130	8	25%	cp 6	Hh=cp 6
cp 6	Ph 10080	1	100%	cp 1-3	
GC46-GC50 (1969-1978) Vol 1					
GC51 (1982-4)	G202	-	-	-	
cp 3-5	G211	-	-	-	
	P1811 (cut by G202)	8	75%	cp 3	-
	P1822) cuts G211	27	15%	cp 6	
	P1823)	2	50%	cp 5	
GC52 (1982-4)	G256	-	-	-	
cp 6	G248 (cuts G256)	46	20%	cp 7	Fh=cp 6
	L1009 (seals G256)	97	2%	cp 6	
GC53 (1982-4)	G253	2	50%	cp 3	
cp 3	F135 (cuts G253)	-	-	-	Fc-d=cp 3
	L1009 (seals G253)	97	2%	cp 6	

4.2.7 Introduction

In the following section we offer a range of additional data concerning the pits.

- Basic statistics
  - Base diameters
  - Metrical data by phase
  - Pit volumes by pit type and ceramic phase
  - Quantification by type and phase
  - Characteristics of beehive pits
  - Relationship of top and base diameters to depths of beehive pits.

- Illustrations
  - We include a selection of pit sections to illustrate the variety in forms and fills.

Base diameters in metres; mean in brackets

All pits and phases

BH	0.25-3.8 (1.854)	
CYL	0.54-2.13 (1.162)	
SR	0.33-2.64 (1.28) short axis 0.9-3.28 (1.99) long axis	
CON 6.0	top 1.45-1.95 (1.7)	base 0.2-0.25 (0.225)
6.1	top 0.88-2.36 (1.334)	base 0.32-1.4 (0.68)
UNCL	0.4-1.56 (0.974)	

cp 3

BH	0.25-2.64 (1.756)	
CYL	0.7-2.13 (1.178)	
SR	0.33-2.64 (1.28) short, 0.9-3.08 (1.99) long	
CON 6.0	top 1.95	base 0.25
6.1	top 0.88-1.4 (1.14)	base 0.42-0.7 (0.615)
UNCL	0.76-1.25 (1.1)	

cp 4

BH	0.96-2.63 (1.76)
CYL	2.08
UNCL	0.8-1.18 (0.99)

cp 5

BH	1.3-2.66 (1.945)
CYL	0.54-1.9 (1.345)
SR	1.78 x 2.12

cp 6

BH	1.15-3.4 (1.893)
CYL	0.93-1.55 (1.259)
SR	0.58-1.7 (1.16) short, 1.02-2.66 (2.09) long
CON 6.0	base 0.2 top 1.45
UNCL	0.4-1.1 (0.888)

cp 7

BH	0.9-3.8 (1.986)
CYL	0.82-1.84 (1.212)
SR	2.54 x 3.28
CON 6.1	0.32-1.4 (0.86)
UNCL	1.24-1.4 (1.32)

cp 8

BH	1.56-3.8 (2.264)
SR	0.92 x 1.15
UNCL	0.75-1.5 (1.223).

Pit volumes by pit type and ceramic phase

cp 1-3	No of pits excavated	Total vol	Av vol (mean)	Median	Range of vols min-max
BH	178	569.73	3.201	2.7	0.13-12.2
CYL	41	33.14	0.808	0.47	0.07-4.45
SR	27	66.74	2.472	1.81	0.2-8.08
cp 4					
BH	26	83.67	3.218	2.635	0.51-7.13
CYL	1	2.48	2.48	-	-
SR	-	-	-	-	-
cp 5					
BH	39	177.87	4.561	4.04	0.88-11.81
CYL	6	8.71	1.452	1.135	0.75-2.52
SR	1	3.77	3.77	-	
cp 6					
BH	69	299.42	4.339	3.3	0.48-24.7
CYL	7	6.75	0.964	0.58	0.07-3.45
SR	2	9.26	4.63	4.63	0.53-8.73
cp 7					
BH	106	495.24	4.672	3.86	0.77-27.7
CYL	9	10.09	1.121	0.92	0. -3.8
SR	1	14.6	14.6	-	-
cp 8					
BH	20	141.65	7.082	5.77	1.83-33.8
SR	1	0.68	0.68	-	-

Metrical data, fill, etc. of pits by phase

cp 1/3	Total (365)	%	Unex	Uneroded	Tool-marks	Depth (mean value)	Volume (mean value)	Fill A	Fill B	Fill C
BH	195	53.4%	15	35	96	0.3-2.6 (1.303)	0.13-12.2 (3.2)	41	31	108
CYL	42	11.5%	1	33	7	0.1-1.4 (0.556)	0.07-4.45 (0.802)	4	22	13
SR	34	9.3%	7	26	6	0.3-1.5 (0.789)	0.2-8.08 (2.472)	-	22	5
CON 6.0	1	0.27%	-	1	-	1.35	1.55	-	-	1
TR CON 6.1	2	0.53%	-	2	-	0.56-1.05 (0.805)	0.26-0.95 (0.605)	-	2	-
UNCL	91	25.0%	86	-	-	0.3-0.5	0.31-1.18 (0.72)	-	2	2

cp 4	Total (46)	%	Unex	Uneroded	Tool-marks	Depth (mean value)	Volume (mean value)	Fill A	Fill B	Fill C
BH	27	58.7%	1	5	16	0.6-2.1 (1.358)	0.51-7.13 (3.218)	4	5	17
CYL	1	2.2%	-	1	-	0.7	2.48	-	1	-
SR	2	4.3%	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
UNCL	16	34.8%	13	-	1	0.5-1.4 (0.95)	1.6-2.01 (1.005)	-	1	1

cp 5	Total (63)	%	Unex	Uneroded	Tool-marks	Depth (mean value)	Volume (mean value)	Fill A	Fill B	Fill C
BH	41	65.1%	2	4	23	0.7-2.9 (1.654)	0.88-11.81 (4.561)	8	6	24
CYL	6	9.5%	-	4	-	0.4-1.2 (0.783)	0.75-2.52 (1.452)	-	4	2
SR	2	3.2%	1	1	1	1.0	3.77	-	1	-
UNCL	14	22.2%	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

cp 6	Total (126)	%	Unex	Uneroded	Tool-marks	Depth (mean value)	Volume (mean value)	Fill A	Fill B	Fill C
BH	77	61.0%	7	21	41	0.4-2.7 (1.509)	0.48-24.7 (4.339)	6	15	49
CYL	7	5.6%	-	4	1	0.1-1.6 (0.557)	0.07-3.45 (0.964)	2	2	3
SR	3	2.4%	1	1	-	0.7-1.9 (1.3)	0.53-8.73 (4.63)	-	1	1
CON 6.0	1	0.8%	-	1	-	0.7	0.45	-	1	-
UNCL	38	30.2%	35	-	-	0.2-1.4 (0.8)	0.03-1.37 (0.7)	2	1	-

cp 7	Total (139)	%	Unex	Uneroded	Tool-marks	Depth (mean value)	Volume (mean value)	Fill A	Fill B	Fill C
BH	111	79.9%	5	39	51	0.6-3.2 (1.569)	0.77-27.7 (4.672)	6	38	62
CYL	10	7.2%	1	7	-	0.2-1.6 (0.7)	0.25-3.8 (1.21)	-	5	3
SR	2	1.4%	1	-	-	2.6	14.6	-	-	1
TR CON 6.1	2	1.4%	-	-	-	0.8-1.0 (0.9)	0.31-2.92 (1.615)	-	2	-
UNCL	14	10.1%	12	-	2	0.9-1.5 (1.2)	0.86-2.98 (1.92)	-	1	1

cp 8	Total (33)	%	Unex	Uneroded	Tool-marks	Depth (mean value)	Volume (mean value)	Fill A	Fill B	Fill C
BH	20	60.6%	-	5	9	0.8-2.9 (1.835)	1.83-33.8 (7.082)	1	5	14
SR	1	3.0%	-	1	-	0.6	0.68	-	1	-
UNCL	12	36.4%	9	-	-	0.4-1.1 (0.7)	0.7-1.98 (1.17)	1	1	1

All pits	Total (1282)	%	Unex	Uneroded	Tool-marks	Depth (mean value)	Volume (mean value)	Fill A	Fill B	Fill C
BH	545	42.5%	57	121	257	0.2-3.2 (1.438)	0.13-33.8 (3.945)	74	110	297
CYL	96	7.5%	2	74	10	0.1-1.6 (0.565)	0.07-4.45 (0.85)	8	49	32
SR	77	6.0%	32	39	9	0.2-2.6 (0.864)	0.17-2.92 (0.957)	-	5	2
CON 6.0	2	0.14%	-	2	-	0.7-1.35 (1.025)	0.45-1.55 (1.0)	-	-	2
TR CON 6.1	5	0.36%	-	5	-	0.55-1.05 (0.796)	0.26-2.92 (0.942)	-	5	-
UNCL	557	43.4%	517	-	3	0.1-1.6 (0.557)	0.03-2.98 (0.724)	10	11	6

KEY:

Unex = unexcavated
A = natural, B = artificial, C = combination
BH = beehive
CYL = cylindrical
SR = subrectangular
CON 6.0 = conical (clay mixing pits)
TR CON 6.1 = truncated conical
UNCL = unclassified
Depth and volume - mean values in brackets

Breakdown of pits by type and phase

Numbers and types of phaseable pits (cps not corrected by sp)

	BH	CYL	SR	CON	UNCL	UNEX	TOTAL	% of phased pits	% of all pits
cp 1-3	195	42	34	3	3	88	365	47%	28.5%
cp 4	27	1	2	-	1	15	46	6%	3.6%
cp 5	41	6	2	-	-	14	63	8%	5.0%
cp 6	77	7	3	1	2	36	126	16.3%	9.8%
cp 7	111	10	2	2	-	14	139	18%	10.8%
cp 8	20	-	2	-	-	12	33	4.3%	2.6%
TOTAL	471	66	45	6	6	179 (14%)	773		
TOTAL FOR ALL PITS	545	96	77	7	20	537 (42%)	1282		

Characteristics of beehive pits (using cps uncorrected)

cp 1/3	Total 195	TM	Depth (mean)	Volume (mean)	Base (mean)	Top (mean)
Uneroded	35		0.5-1.8 (1.03)	0.17-4.8 (1.662)	0.25-2.46 (1.446)	0.12-1.8 (1.021)
Eroded	144		0.4-2.6 (1.373)	0.48-12.2 (3.575)	1.0-2.64 (1.834)	0.6-2.3 (1.443)
Damaged/uncertain	1		0.3	0.13	0.75	-
Unexcavated	15	-	-	-	-	0.6-3.6 (1.653)

cp 4	Total 27	TM	Depth (mean)	Volume (mean)	Base (mean)	Top (mean)
Uneroded	5		0.6-2.1 (1.16)	0.78-4.82 (2.004)	1.15-2.0 (1.556)	0.7-1.4 (1.06)
Eroded	21		0.7-2.0 (1.405)	0.51-7.13 (3.507)	0.96-2.63 (1.808)	0.8-1.9 (1.486)
Unexcavated	1	-	-	-	-	1.6

cp 5	Total 41	TM	Depth (mean)	Volume (mean)	Base (mean)	Top (mean)
Uneroded	4		1.4-2.5 (2.125)	1.84-7.09 (3.643)	1.45-2.5 (1.835)	0.7-2.2 (1.15)
Eroded	34		0.7-2.9 (0.612)	0.88-11.81 '4.75)	1.3-2.66 (1.976)	0.9-2.8 (1.56)
Unfinished	1		1.2	1.8	1.35	-
Unexcavated	2	-	-	-	-	1.1-2.4

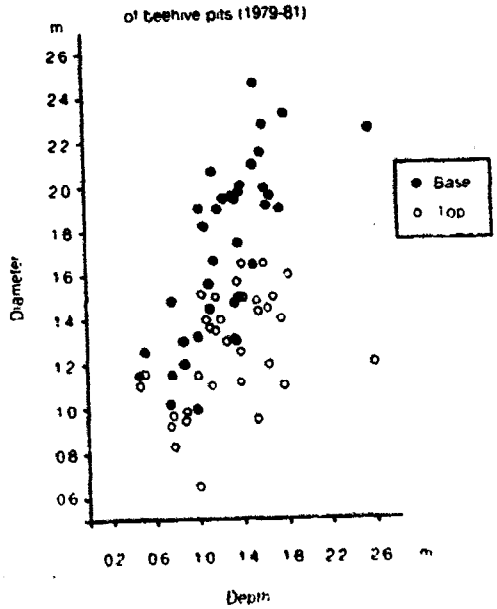
cp 6	Total 77	TM	Depth (mean)	Volume (mean)	Base (mean)	Top (mean)
Uneroded	21		0.4-2.4 (1.36)	0.48-6.75 (2.662)	1.15-2.38 (1.739)	0.8-1.6 (1.48)
Eroded	49		0.5-2.7 (1.569)	0.98-24.7 (5.024)	1.18-3.4 (1.956)	1.1-2.6 (1.535)
Unexcavated	7	-	-	-	-	1.2-4.0 (2.071)

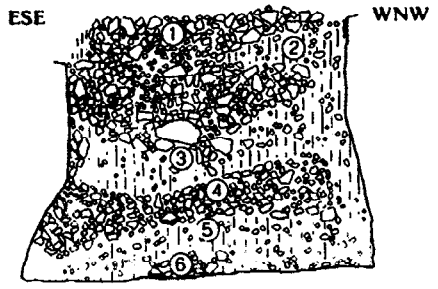
cp 7	Total 111	TM	Depth (mean)	Volume (mean)	Base (mean)	Top (mean)
Uneroded	39		0.6-2.6 (1.454)	0.77-8.56 (3.296)	0.9-2.75 (1.817)	0.6-2.3 (1.344)
Eroded	65		0.6-3.2 (1.638)	0.98-27.7 (5.535)	0.9-3.8 (2.09)	0.9-2.8 (1.649)
Unfinished	1		2.1	4.75	2.25	1.8
Uncertain	1		1.0	2.16	1.53	1.6
Unexcavated	5	-	-	-	-	0.8-3.1 (1.96)

cp 8	Total 20	TM	Depth (mean)	Volume (mean)	Base (mean)	Top (mean)
Uneroded	5		1.4-2.8 (1.9)	1.83-8.95 (4.676)	1.7-2.54 (2.124)	0.8-2.6 (1.24)
Eroded	15		0.8-2.9 (1.813)	1.9-33.8 (7.885)	1.56-3.8 (2.311)	1.6-3.0 (2.06)

All phases	Total 545	TM	Depth (mean)	Volume (mean)	Base (mean)	Top (mean)
Uneroded	114		0.2-2.8 (1.3)	0.17-8.95 (2.588)	0.25-2.75 (1.659)	0.12-2.6 (1.163)
Eroded	358		0.4-3.2 (1.488)	0.48-33.8 (4.412)	0.9-3.8 (1.925)	0.6-3.0 (1.547)
Unfinished	3		0.8-2.1 (1.367)	1.21-4.75 (2.587)	1.35-2.25 (1.657)	1.8
Uncertain	3		0.3-1.2 (0.833)	0.13-2.16	0.75-1.53	1.6
Unexcavated	67		-	-	-	0.6-4.0 (1.556)

Relationship of top and base diameters to depth of beehive pits (1979-81)





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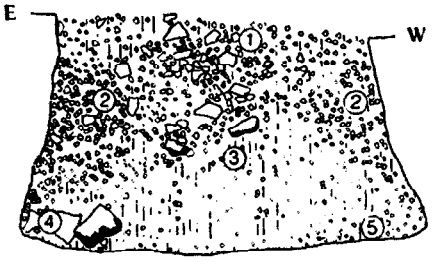

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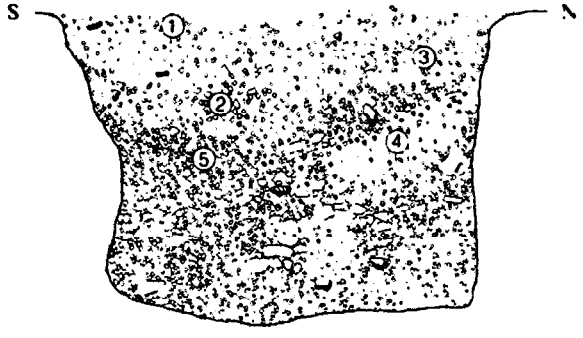

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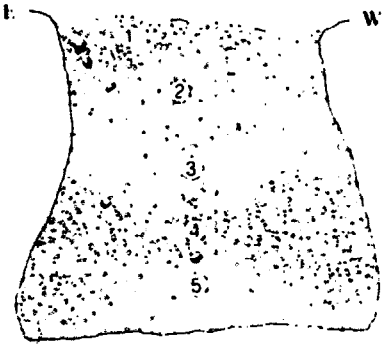

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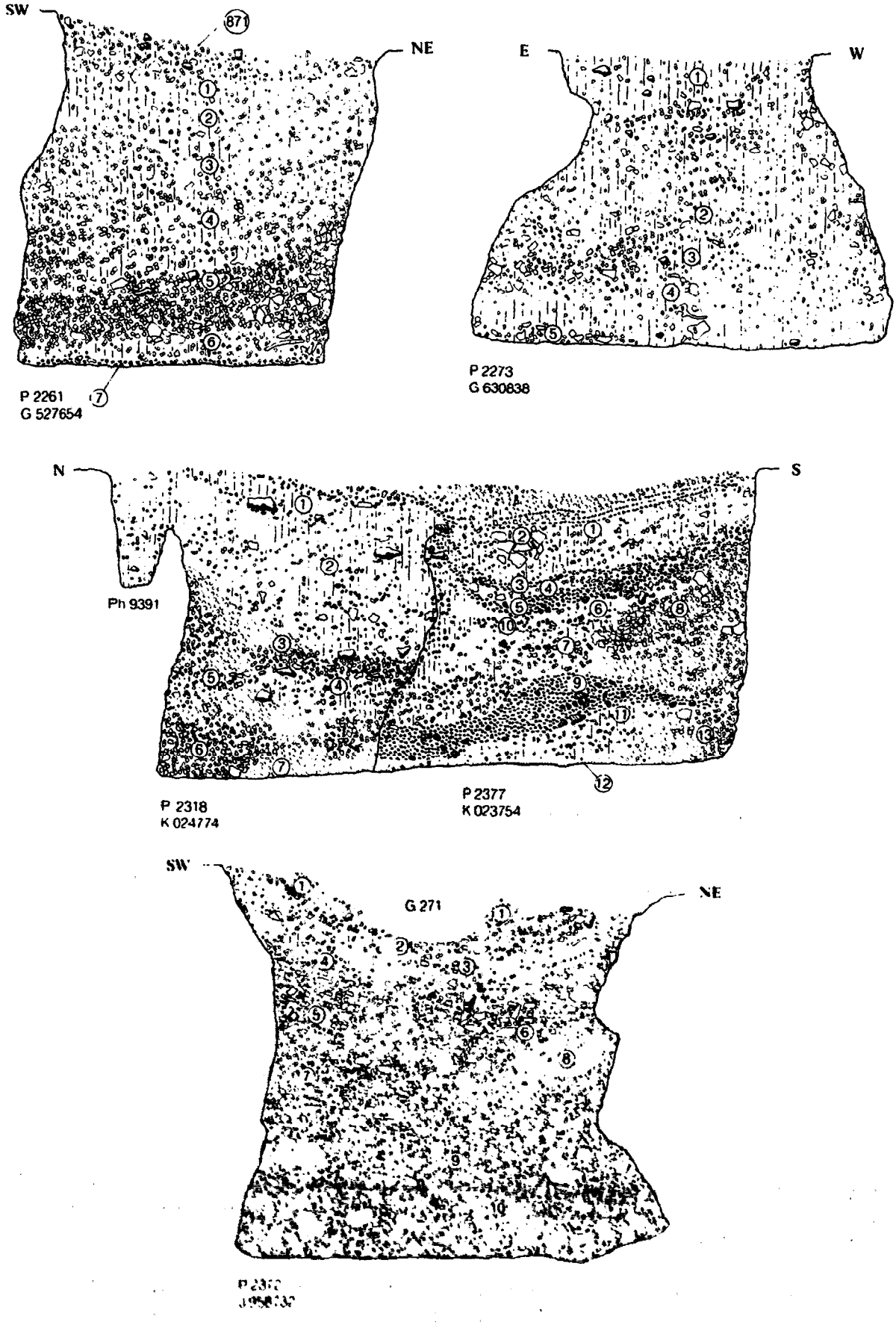
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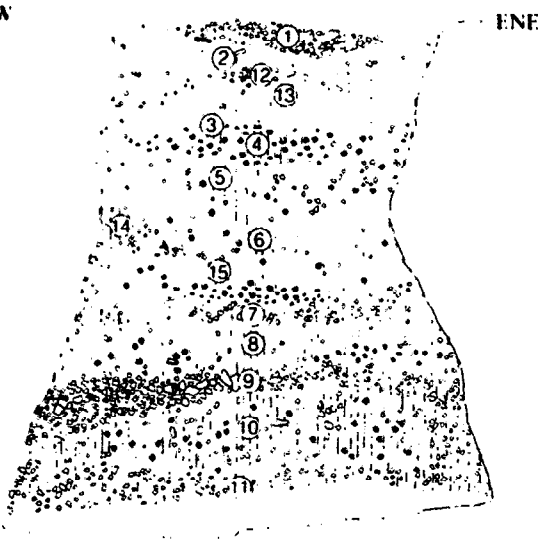

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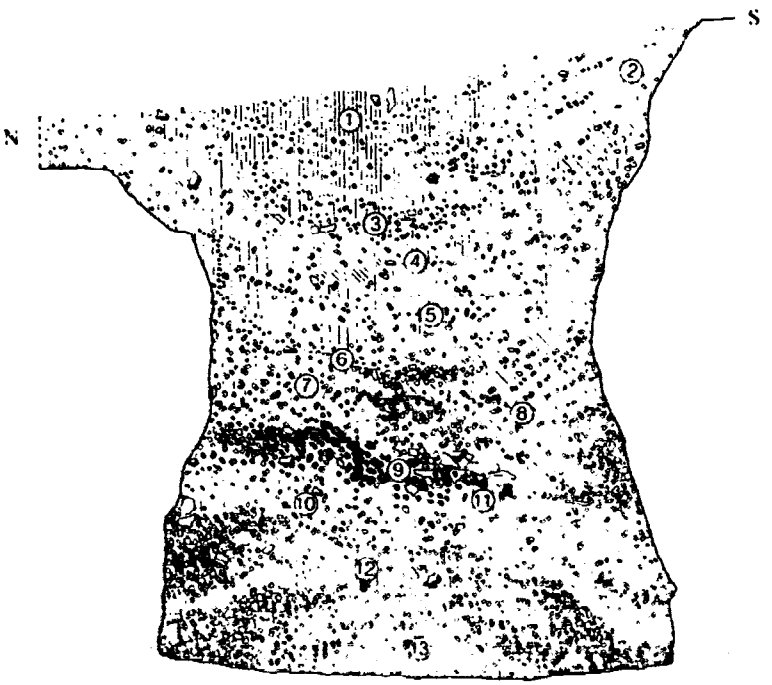

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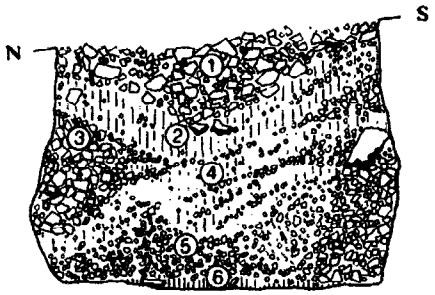

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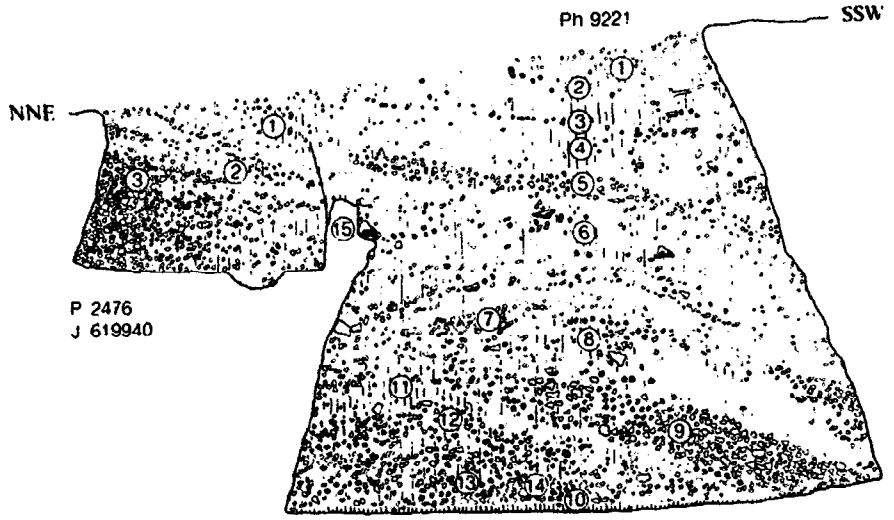


P 2476
J 619940

P 2434
J 616933

Index

4.2.8 Internal quarries

A number of discrete quarry pits were found in the central area of the fort in the excavations of 1979 and 1981. These are shown on Fig 4.151 and are briefly discussed in Volume 4 (p 335).

In the following section the quarries are described in detail together with illustrations of their plans and sections.

F71: description and plan	frame A4
F89, F91: descriptions, plans and sections	frames A5-8
F95, F99, F100, F102, F103, F104: descriptions, plans and sections	frames A9-11
Ceramic dating evidence	frame A12

Descriptions of quarries

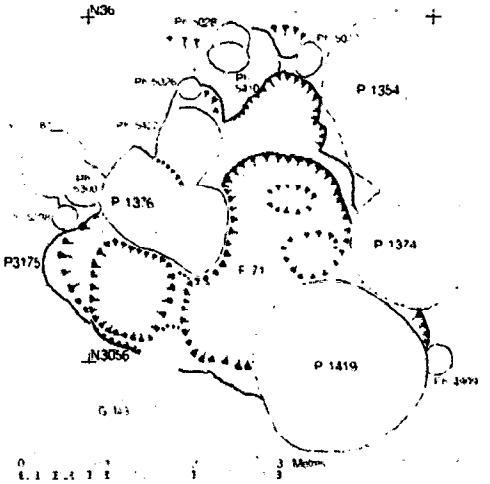
F71

This irregular hollow in the 1979 area of excavation is possibly another small internal quarry hollow. It was roughly triangular in shape measuring 4 m N-S by 4.5 m E-W. It had a maximum depth of about 0.6 m. The sides appear to slope in gently to the rounded base in a series of scoops, giving a scalloped effect. However no sections or profiles were drawn, so it is not possible to be precise about the depth or general characteristics of profile or fill.

The hollow was cut by P1419, P1376 and ph 4909 and it cut ph 5026. The relationships were uncertain with P1374, ph 5025 and ph 5422. The relationship to G143 was not recorded/examined.

The fill appears to have been natural throughout. On the base was a layer of brown silty soil (2) with a large quantity (c 50%) of angular chalk fragments up to 15 mm size. Over this forming a continuous accumulation was a fine dark brown soil (1) with very little chalk.

1979 QUARRY HOLLOW



F89

This is the smaller of the two large quarries and it was roughly circular measuring 6.0 x 6.4 m with a depth of 0.65-1.15 m. In general the sides were steeply sloping with a flat base, though some areas of the sides were more gentle shelving down to the base. The base was flat, but with some irregularities, especially 'G217' which appears to have been where the base was dug deeper than elsewhere. The quarry cut P1941, P1821, P1822 and P1943, and was cut by P1768. Its relationship to P1820 was not visible. It was excavated in quadrants and the fill remained fairly consistent across the whole of the quarry.

On the base close to the northern side only was a layer of light brown silt (8) with a lot of chalk grit and small rounded lumps 30 mm and less in size. It appeared to be a natural accumulation washed into the edge of the quarry hollow. Over this and elsewhere in the quarry on the natural base and sides was a layer of chalk shatter (6). It consisted largely of angular fragments about 50 mm in size, but with a few larger pieces in a matrix of powdered chalk and near the sides, where the layer was thickest, were incorporated a few thin silt lenses. In a few places where the quarry had cut through earlier pits this layer was eroded pit fills and so usually incorporated more silt.

Over the chalk shatter was the main fill of the quarry hollow, a naturally accumulated chalky silt (4) and (7). Close to the sides of the quarry this was a dark yellowish-brown clayey silt containing a very dense scatter of small subangular chalk and formed alternating chalky and silty bands. It also contained occasional fragments of charcoal. Towards the centre the layer was paler in colour and silt dominated, though chalk was still very common.

Over the top of this, mainly in the centre of the quarry was a layer of darker more clayey silt (5), which contained large quantities of charcoal, bone, pottery and quernstone. There was also an extensive dump of daub on the base 1.2 x 0.8 m in area, which has been analysed as coming from an oven plate and oven walls. This would suggest the layer was a deliberate dump of occupation debris, rather than an accumulation of occupation <u>in situ</u>.

Across the top of the whole quarry hollow was a large dump of chalk rubble (3) consisting of angular chalk blocks up to 250 mm with occasional flint nodules of similar size. This tip was most substantial on the north side of the quarry thinning to the south. Over the southern part of the quarry hollow the chalk was sealed by a pale brown silt (2), containing a scatter of small chalk and grit up to 60 mm. It formed quite a thick layer and was probably a deliberate tip also. Over the chalk in the northern area was a thin lens of dark greyish-brown silt (1) with a lot of chalk grit and some small fragments up to 50 mm size.

The lower half of the quarry appears to have been infilled by natural processes, and then the partly filled hollow was levelled by a series of deliberate tips.

The stratified pottery suggests that the quarry was dug in cp 4 and was silting up during cp 5. The pits cut through the silt produced pottery of cp 6 and 7.

F91

The main part of this quarry was triangular, measuring 6 m N-S and 7.4 m E-W with a maximum depth of 0.8 m. But to the north west it extended into a shallower scoop 0.1-0.35 m deep, 7 m long and nearly 3 m wide, to form a wide shelf along the west edge of the main part of the quarry. It had steeply sloping sides on the east and south, but more gently angled elsewhere shelving into the flat base. The shelf to the side was flat with a steep edge.

The quarry cut P1946, P1955, P1771 and probably P1894. It was cut by P1825, P1956 and probably P1947. Its relationship to P1826 was not determined.

The primary fill of the quarry was a layer of chalk shatter along the north edge and was regarded in excavation as part of layer 6. This however was confined to the south and east of the quarry hollow and was a thick mixed layer consisting of light brown silt with a dense quantity of chalk up to 120 mm and occasional flint nodules up to 80 mm. Over P1946 much of the layer was probably eroded pit fill. It is possible that layer 6 was bands of eroded silt and chalk, though this is not indicated in the drawings or written description.

Stratigraphically equivalent to the chalk shatter over the rest of the quarry hollow base was a relatively thin layer of chalk blocks (5) 50-120 mm in size, plus a number of flint nodules and some smaller chalk in a light greyish-brown silt. It was most extensive on the shelf area on the west.

Over this was a thick layer (0.2-0.3 m) extending over most of the lower part of the quarry. It consisted of a greyish-brown silt (4), well compacted, with a scatter of small rounded chalk lumps and a moderate scatter of occupation debris including daub, charcoal and burnt flints. This layer appears to have been a deliberate tip of occupation-rich soil to infill the quarry.

Above this was another silt layer (3) containing a moderate quantity of chalk up to 60 mm. The written notes mention alternating bands of chalk and silt, though this is not reproduced in the section drawing, where the layer looks very mixed like a deliberate tip, rather than a natural accumulation, as suggested by the written description. This layer infilled the top of the shelf area.

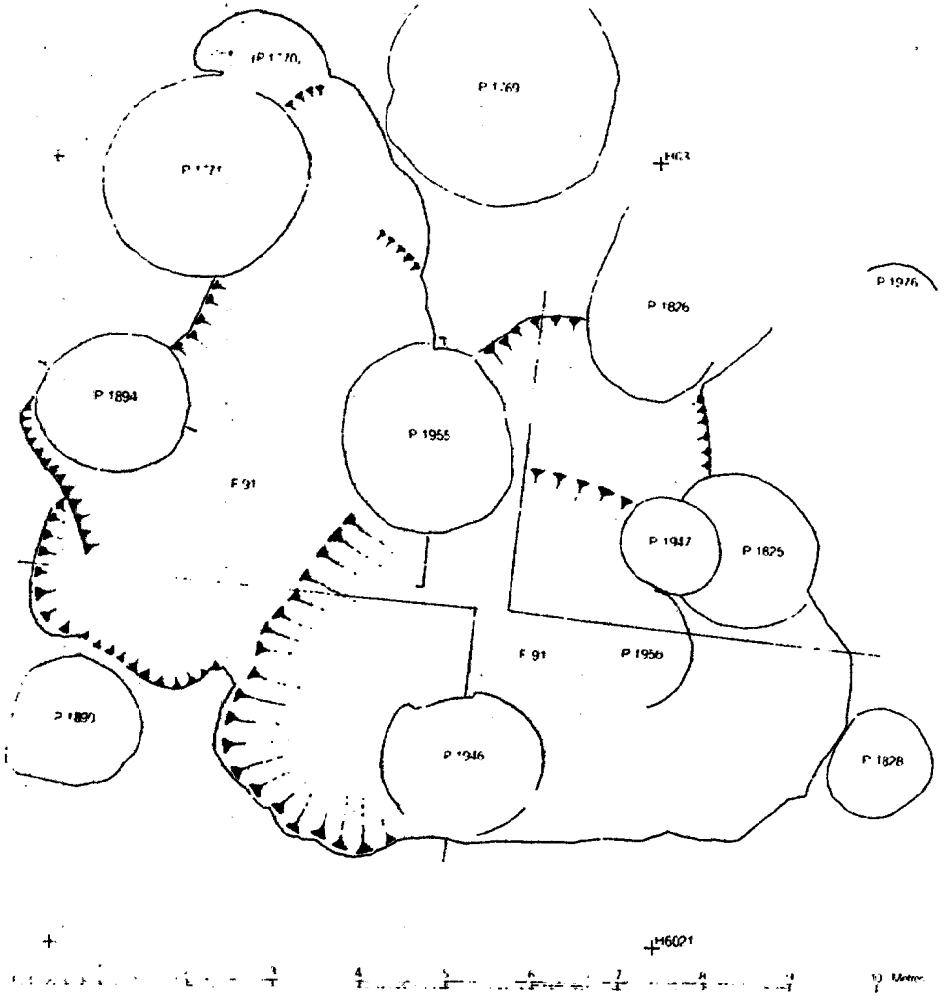
Over this was a thin lens of chalk (2), which was confined to the middle of the quarry hollow. It was composed of chalk lumps up to 80 mm, though the majority were less than 20 mm, closely packed in a matrix of light brown chalky silt. This appears to have been a deliberate spread of chalk, perhaps to consolidate the surface in the hollow in the top of the quarry.

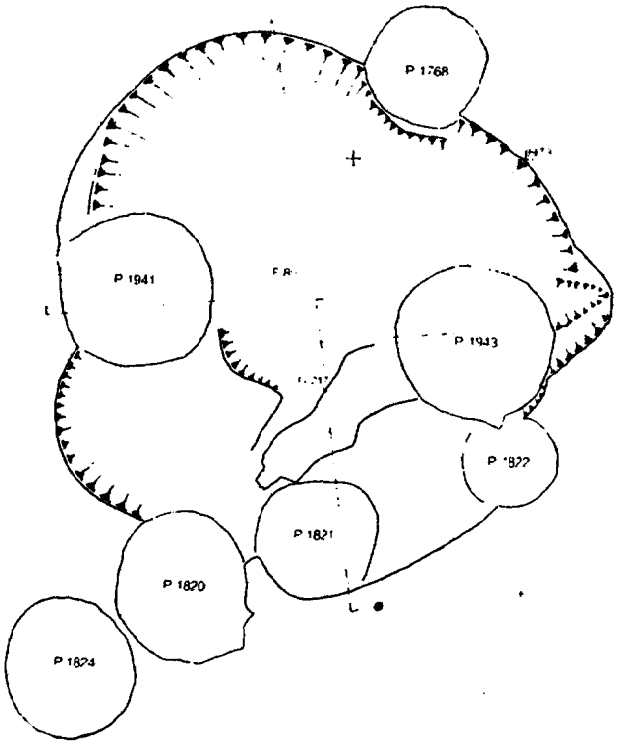
This was sealed by a dark brown clayey silt (1) containing a moderate scatter of chalk up to 70 mm size and quite a lot of flinty nodules 50-170 mm size, with occasional burnt flints and flecks of charcoal. This formed a thick layer (0.25-0.4 m) infilling the top of the quarry and was quite mixed in character: it was probably a combination of natural accumulation and deliberate tips.

Unlike F89, this quarry had less natural shatter or eroded silts and the majority of its fill was made up of deliberate tips.

The stratified pottery suggests that the quarry was dug in cp 4 and was silting up throughout cp 5 and 6. The latest pit cut through the filling contains pottery of cp 6.

1981 QUARRY HOLLOW
NORTH OF MAIN ROAD





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F95

This was an irregular hollow 3 x 1.8 m with a maximum depth of 0.45 m. Its southernmost edge was not exposed in the excavated area. Ph 7688 was probably a part of this feature, not a separate post-hole. The feature appeared to have been dug as several scoops, that on the south west being only 0.1 m deep. It had a fill of brown crumbly silt containing a moderate density of subangular chalk up to 70 mm size. Some of the chalk appeared to form bands and this was clearest across the base, where a lens of small chalk dominated.

Of the eight stratified sherds the latest were of cp 6.

F96 and F99

Both of these features were cut by the erosion cone of P1900, which has destroyed their western edges.

F96 was the earlier and was roughly oval measuring over 2 x 1.4 m and nearly 0.5 m deep. Across the base was a thin layer of eroded chalk and above this infilling the rest of the hollow was a soft brown silt containing a scatter of small subangular chalk.

F99 was a group of rounded scoops measuring 2.7 x 1.4 m with a maximum depth of 0.35 m. Against the side and over the base of the southern scoop was a layer of densely packed subangular chalk (3) in a matrix of light brown silt. Over this was a thin layer of dark blackish-brown silt (2) containing a high density of ash and charcoal with virtually no chalk. Infilling the rest of the feature was a greyish-brown silt (1) containing a moderate density of chalk up to 40 mm.

Ony four stratified sherds were recovered the latest being of cp 4.

F100 and F103

This is probably a single feature, roughly oval in shape, measuring 2.4 x 2.0 m with a maximum depth on the north side of 0.6 m shallowing to 0.2 m on the south. It was probably cut by P1911 and the relationship to P1913 was unclear. The feature had steep, near vertical sides and a flat base, but somewhat uneven.

It had a homogeneous fill of dark brown crumbly silt containing a low density of small chalk mostly 20 mm and less in size, but occasionally up to 50 mm.

Twenty-three sherds of cp 1-3 were recovered.

F102

This shallow scoop measured 1.8 x +1.2 m and was 0.2 m deep. It had steeply sloping sides and a flat base. It was cut by P1908 and cut ph 7675. The relationships were not determined to ph 7913, ph 7909 and P1953.

It had a single fill of greyish-brown soil containing a moderate density of small chalk, mostly subangular fragments up to 20 mm, plus a few rare pieces up to 100 mm.

No pottery was found.

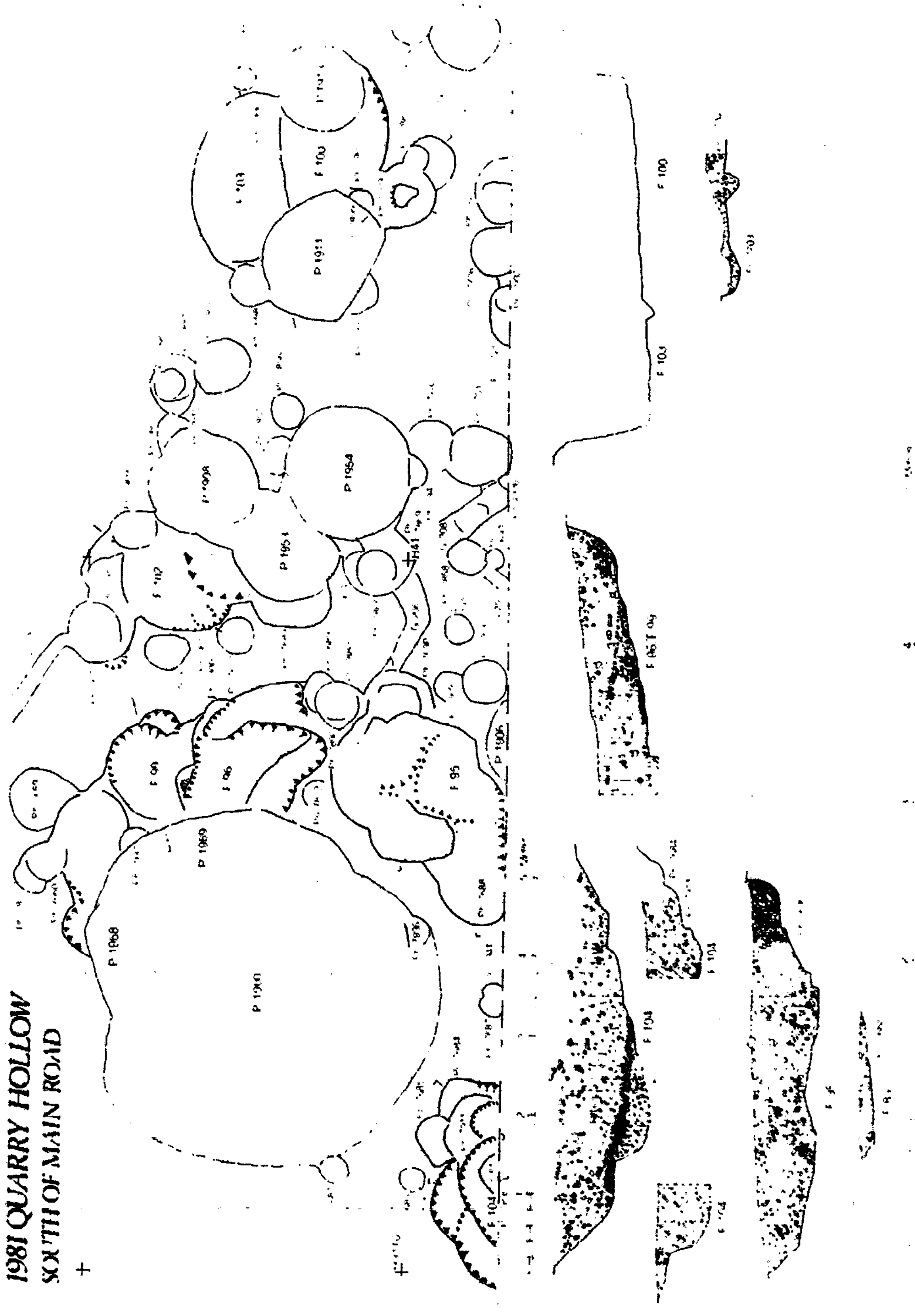
F104

Only the northern part of this was exposed. It had the form of a whole series of intercutting scoops, giving a scalloped effect. It is possible that the post-holes on the north-east side were really a part of this feature, as their fills were identical.

It measured 2.6 m east-west, but only 0.8 m was exposed north-south. It had a maximum depth of 0.55 m. The irregular scoops were deepest in the middle, getting progressively shallower to the sides. The edges sloped down to the rounded bases.

The fill in the base consisted of a layer of dark brown silt (4) with a moderate quantity of small angular chalk pieces. Over this was a layer of densely packed rubbly chalk (3) subangular up to 55 mm in size in a matrix of light greyish-brown silt. Over this filling the lower half of the feature was a layer of compact greyish-brown clayey silt (2) with a moderate density of chalk up to 40 mm and flecks of charcoal. At the top of this close to the sides was a more chalky lens, apparently the result of natural erosion before the final deposition of a dark brown silt (1). This was similar to 2 but contained less chalk and additionally had some flints, a few being burnt. Most of the fill appears to have been deliberate tips.

No pottery was found.


1981 QUARRY HOLLOW
SOUTH OF MAIN ROAD
P 1968
P 1969
P 1954
P 1951
P 1911
F 95
F 96
F 100
F 104
P 1906

Quarries: summary of dating evidence

F89	1	3	100% cp 3	
	2	2	100% cp 3	
	3	97	2% cp 5	10% cp 4
	5	173	1% cp 5	1% cp 4
	6	36	100% cp 3	
	7	1	100% cp 3	
	8	74	9% cp 4	
	P1941)	3	100% cp 3	
	P1921) pre quarry	-		
	P1943)	4	100% cp 3	
	P1822)	27	81% cp 6	
	P1768) post quarry	71	33% cp 6	
	P1820)	113	5% cp 7	57% cp 6

The quarry was dug in cp 4 and silted during cp 4-5. The earliest pits to cut through it were cp 6.

F91	1	59	12% cp 6	
	2	12	8% cp 4	
	3	111	1% cp 7	
	4	102	4% cp 6	
	5	3	100% cp 3	
	6	26	100% cp 3	
	P1946)	-		
	P1955) pre quarry	2	100% cp 3	
	P1771)	-		
	P1894)	45	100% cp 3	
	P1825)	3	100% cp 3	
	P1956)	40	3% cp 6	
	P1947)	29	3% cp 5	

Allowing the one cp 7 sherd from layer 3 to be a stray the best fit phasing is to assume that the quarry was dug in cp 4/5 and filled throughout cp 4/5-6.

F95 (1981)	8	25% cp 6	
F96 (1981)	4	25% cp 4	
F99 (1981)	-	-	
F100/103 (1981)	23	100% cp 1-3	
F102 (1981)	-	-	
F104 (1981)	-	-	

4.3.2 A reconsideration of Sequence A: 1977-8

A detailed restudy of the original record of the complex stratigraphy, partially examined in 1977-8, in the light of the results obtained in 1987-8, has led to certain modifications being made to the sequence proposed in Volume 1 (146-57). In the pages to follow details of the reassessment are given in full.

Pre-Quarry Activity Phases A-E

The basic sequence has been maintained as described in Vol. 1, but certain features and layers have been reinterpreted and a number of features reassigned.

The earliest layer is a brown loamy soil (580) which accumulated naturally in a (?)man-made hollow, sealing phs 3733 and 3734. Over this was a palaeosol (538), which extended over most of the area sealed by the rampart. This clearly sealed some features such as G109, but in general relationships of post-holes, etc. are uncertain, though some relationships can be established.

Remnants of several layers overlay 538 and a number of these appear to be related to form a circular building CS64 described in detail in the main text.

To the south of CS64 was a chalk spread (575) sealed by occupation debris (574), which could be contemporary with the structure.

In addition to CS64 a number of other features were sealed by the final rampart and amongst these two post structures could be identified. PS14 is probably a type H four-post structure, 2.4 m long of which only two very large post-holes were exposed in the excavation.

Not far to the south of this was a larger type H structure, PS465, which measured 3.4 x 3.8 m. One of its post-holes was destroyed by F63 quarry hollow and two of its post-holes partly truncated. The undisturbed post-hole below the rampart indicated it to be a substantial building from the size of timber used.

The features sealed by the rampart appear to be uniformly sealed by layer 514, which was previously interpreted as a soil accumulation with occupation debris (Vol. 1). If this arose *in situ* it is odd that no features cut it. In view of its continuous and uniform nature and clear boundary with the underlying layers, it would bear comparison with layer 1734, which was similar in character but proved to be a major part of the final rampart (1986-87 cut).

In addition to the features sealed by the rampart there were a small number cut by the quarries, which belong to phases a-e.

As well as the early quarry F49, described in Vol. 1, it now seems reasonable to reinterpret F64 as an early quarry hollow, which has been truncated by the later quarry hollow F63. It is not precisely clear from the written record, which layers belong to F64 and which are early layers of F63 (it is possible early layers of F63 should be placed here). The fill of F64 was largely natural having a chalky silt with charcoal fragments (559) in the base over which was dense angular chalk shatter (558) in a fine chalk matrix. On this was a localized dump of occupation rubbish with burnt flints and charcoal (560). This was sealed by a chalky brown silt (557).

Only the northern 5 m of F64 was excavated. It measured 2 m wide and had a maximum depth of 2.35 m (from the top of the later quarry hollow - only the lowest 0.85 m actually survives).

Stratigraphic Sequence in F38/F39

As a baulk between 5 m and 9 m wide was left between F38 and the series of quarry hollows to the north, the stratigraphy of F38 can only be correlated approximately with the rest of Area A-D. It is therefore dealt with as a separate entity with likely correlation to the phasing of Area A-D indicated.

The quarry hollow F38 was dug somewhat deeper here than further north having a maximum depth of 2.1 m (though F272 is almost as deep). It was possibly because of this greater depth that the quarry was not immediately used for any structural activity.

Phase g. It seems that initially there was a period of natural weathering. In the southern half chalk shatter (386) accumulated against the edge of the quarry and in the deepest areas this was mixed with light grey silt (423) containing a lot of small flints up to 40 mm size and occasional larger nodules up to 150 mm. This is similar to the light brown chalky silt (447) at the north end in F39 quarry hollow, which contained chalk blocks up to 100 mm and flints up to 70 mm.

Following these natural accumulations there was a deliberate tip of rubbish (385) along the south-west edge of F38. This was a substantial dump largely consisting of a mass of burnt shattered flint in fine black soil with fragments of charcoal, daub and chalk (this is typical of material found in oven bases).

Over this was a further natural accumulation of light brown crumbly soil (384) with small fragments of chalk, flint and charcoal and occasional flint nodules c. 150 mm. This is equivalent to a fine greyish brown soil (422), which lay to the south. It contained small chalk fragments up to 30 mm and numerous broken flints, some burnt 60-100 mm. This appears to have been a very thick layer and the upper half is probably equivalent to layer 381.

Phase h. The earliest structural activity probably took place at this level on the surface of layers 447 and 384. It is possible ph 3237 and ph 3238 were cut from this level, but it is just as likely that they belonged to the following phase cutting 446/3[illegible]1.

The only certain evidence of some occupation activity is the presence of a hearth (383) constructed on the surface of layer 384 somewhere near the north-east edge of F38. Its base (383) was formed of chalk blocks 100-150 mm packed tightly with some burning on the surface. On the hearth wa: a mixture of ash and charcoal in grey soil (382).

Possibly also belonging to this phase was a very compacted chalk spread (407) at the southern end of F38. It consisted of chalk pieces 50-80 mm in a matrix of fine grey powdered chalk, with the surface well trampled.

The evidence, though scanty, suggests some sort of structural activity and occupation took place in the quarry hollow during this phase. Though it is unlikely a circular structure was constructed so early in the use of the quarry hollow it is possible a post structure was present associated with an open work area.

Phase i. Over the hearth and layer 384 accumulated a brownish-grey chalky silt (381) containing small chalk fragments 30-40 mm, occasional flints mostly small but including large nodules and some charcoal flecks. This layer is probably equivalent to the upper part of layer 422 in the south of F38. To the north in F39 layer 446 was probably accumulating at the same time. This was a light grey silt with a moderate quantity of small chalk up to 50 mm size, occasional burnt flints and flecks of charcoal.

Over layer 381 also somewhere at the north end of F38 was a second hearth (380) which consisted of small chalk lumps 20-30 mm well compacted in a matrix of puddled chalk and silt varying in thickness from 20 mm to 10 mm. It was hard packed on the surface and heavily burnt throughout.

Its use was contemporary with the accumulation of an occupation deposit (375), which consisted of a dark brown silt containing a lot of burnt material, especially burnt flint and charcoal and also a lot of pot. There were also flecks of daub in a limited area.

It is likely that layer 421 at the south-west end of F38 is equivalent (or continuous through the baulk) to layer 375. It was a dark brown-black soil containing small fragments of burnt flint and some small chalk pieces. Within it was a lens of orange-red clay, which may have been the remains of another hearth or oven.

In F39 the layer of occupation debris (445) may have been equivalent to layer 375, though no record was made of their

relationship. They may have been distinct layers, but roughly equivalent; however if these occupation layers were continuous they would have covered a very extensive area. Layer 445 was composed of black soil with flecks of burnt chalk, charcoal and burnt shattered flints.

Phase j1. Following this period of occupation, a phase of inactivity is indicated by natural accumulations in the deeper parts of the quarry hollow (possibly equivalent to phase i2 further north). In F39 layer 445 was sealed by a fine grey silt (444) with small chalk fragments, flecks of charcoal and occasional flints. Over this was a well compacted light brown silt (443) with chalk up to 100 mm size and small broken flints. In F38 the equivalent layer is layer 374 a dark brown silt with small chalk pieces and lenses of chalk.

It is possible that PS467 was constructed during this phase (though it could belong in the preceding one). Its post-holes are cut into the shallower shelf on the west side of the quarry hollow (one of the post-holes being obscured by the unexcavated baulk). One of the post-holes, appearing in the long section, cuts a layer of weathered chalk on the surface of the shelf, which probably formed in phase g. It seems unlikely that it was constructed before the deeper part of the quarry hollow had infilled to some extent, as construction might otherwise have been a hazardous or awkward business. The earliest it is likely to have been built is phase i, but the section, though unclear, hints at contemporaneity with layer 374.

Phase j2. PS467 was sealed by layers 373 and 420. The former was a thick layer of fine brown loamy soil, relatively chalk-free with occasional flints, representing a period of natural soil accumulation, that possibly continued in this area into phases k and l. Layer 420 over the southern part of F38 appears to be directly equivalent and consisted of a grey, chalk-flecked silt with occasional chalk lumps up to 150 mm and isolated flints 30-100 mm size.

Over the shelf area on the west of the quarry hollow a tip of occupation (395) may have been dumped at this stage. It is best regarded as a separate entity relating to the shelf area only. If the flints in the top of ph 3214 of PS467 are correctly interpreted as being part of layer 395, then it is likely to belong to phase j2. The layer consisted of light brown silty soil with chalk flecks and occasional flints, some burnt c. 70 mm in size. Towards the north near the quarry scarp it becomes much darker containing many burnt flints and black sooty lenses. The large sample of daub (c. 11 kg) came from this part of the layer: it was clearly a dump of oven and wall daub, probably rubbish from a demolished building.

In F39 during this phase, there is a hint of structural activity in the form of a large ph 3232, largely cut into natural and partly cutting layer 443, which provided the contemporary ground surface. The large size of the post-hole suggests it might have

been part of a substantial structure possibly a post structure. The rest of the post-holes of the hypothetical structure could lie in the unexcavated area to the north.

The post-hole was sealed by a very localized layer of broken flints 70-100 mm in a chalky brown silt (438) over which was a light brown silt, chalk flecked with small fragments of flint (437). Both these layers appear to be deliberate tips, possibly a preliminary to the major levelling for the next phase of structural activity.

Phase k. Following the hypothetical post structure of phase j2, there appears to have been a major change of use with the construction of a possible circular structure, CS65, described in detail in the main text.

Phase l. Following the occupation of CS65, there was a period of natural silting. Against the side of the terrace a light brown silty soil (440) built up; it contained small chalk fragments and occasional flints up to 200 mm. This was overlapped by layer 439, which sealed layer 441 and was composed of a compacted grey silt with chalk fragments up to 50 mm and pieces of charcoal.

In G82 some chalk shatter (434) eroded into the side and the rest of it was infilled by a light brown clayey silt (378) with chalk lenses and fragments of flint. This extended over part of the floor (435) and was partly sealed by a localized patch of grey chalk silt (436). These appear to have been equivalent to layers 439 and 440.

Separating the lower part of layer 339 from the upper was a thin discontinuous chalk spread (376). In plan this clearly respected ph 3231, though this relationship does not show in section, where it appears to cut the floor of CS65 but be unrelated to the other layers. This post-hole is unlikely to be a part of CS65, but belongs to a later structure, perhaps a post structure constructed on the terrace provided by the circular structure.

The (?)post structure may have been constructed directly on the floor of CS65 and continued in use while silts accumulated around the posts and layer 376 is resurfacing during the use of the building, followed by further silting (upper part of 439). (A very similar sequence occurs with PS335.)

On the south-east side of ph 3231 an occupation deposit sealed layers 378 and 436. This occupation (377) consisted of a chalk-flecked dark brown silty soil with charcoal, pottery, slingstones and large flint nodules.

During these final phases in F39 there appears to have been little activity, except at the edges of the quarry hollow. The silt layers 373 and 420 probably continued to accumulate during phases k and l in the centre of F38. Along shallower shelf on the south-west side of the quarry hollow two large post structures PS59 and PS61 were built. (PS62 outside the quarry hollow

forms a neat row with them along Road 6 and may have been built at the same time.) It is difficult to tie them into the stratigraphy very precisely, but PS61 is most likely to have been constructed in phase k and because of the great similarity of the two structures PS59 is assumed to have been built at the same time.

Probably during phase l a layer of chalk (394) was laid around the edge of F38 and one of the post-holes of PS61 (ph 3201) clearly cut it, though there is no evidence of renewal of posts. The notebook sketch of layer 394 shows P956 of PS59 cutting the spread, so it seems likely this continued in use too.

The spread consisted of chalk pieces up to 100 mm in size with occasional flints of similar size in a matrix of fine grey silt and was well compacted. It seems likely from the plan of layer 394 that it was cut by P1003.

Stratigraphy in F62, F60, F63

Phase g. Most of the quarries contain little evidence of structural activity in this phase, the earliest deposits being products of weathering and natural processes.

In F62 weathering of the quarry produced chalk shatter (573, 534) at either side followed by further erosion products mixed with silty soil washed in (572, 486, 483) to produce a fairly uniform chalky silt layer across the base of the quarry hollow. In F60 chalk shatter against the sides merged into soft chalky brown silt in the centre (517).

In F63 a similar sequence shows clearly in the section. A series of dark silts with occupation debris (570, 571) were dumped in the base, over which a considerable deposit of chalk shatter (567) and mixed eroded chalk and silt (568, 569) accumulated.

In F43 there was initial chalk shatter followed by a long accumulation of brown silt (502), possibly covering several phases.

In F43, F60 and F62 after the initial silting a scatter of post-holes were cut, mostly small and isolated forming no distinct structures except possibly in F62. Here the post-holes could form a five-post structure (?)PS473, but one of the corner posts having been destroyed by a later structure.

Phase h. No structural activity occurred in F63, where the process of chalk shatter and silting (546 and 561) continued into phase h.

In F61 some of the early post-holes could belong in this phase, but there was little other activity, until late in phase h, when a thick deposit of soil and occupation debris (511) was deposited. It consisted of brown soil with a scatter of small chalk,

burnt flints, large flint nodules, frequent charcoal, pottery and bone. Scatters of occupation debris in F43 (included in 502) could be equivalent to layer 511. This occupation (511) was continuous with layer 478 the same layer in the south end of F62.

The first major activity in F62 was the digging of P1115 with the construction of a cone of chalk around its rim (566, 565, 564a). (G115 as stated in Vol. 1 is not contemporary.) Cutting the top of this cone were several post-holes of which four form a small four-post structure PS469 of type F and measuring 2.3 m sq. Its position with P1115 precisely in the centre of the structure suggests both were contemporary, with the structure providing some sort of shelter over the pit.

North of this was a scatter of post-holes, which could belong to either phase h or i. Some of these could form a small four-post structure (?)PS472, but for this it is necessary to argue that one of the corner posts was missed during excavation. It would form a small structure and probably pre-dates PS136 and PS464, with which it overlaps spatially.

Sealing some of the post-holes of PS469 and nearby contemporary post-holes was the occupation deposit 478 (= 511).

Phase i. In F62 there was further structural activity. At the north end of F62 PS136 a small four-post structure of type F was probably constructed at this time (though there is no stratigraphic reason why it should not be phase h if preferred). Nearby to the south a large six-post structure PS464 was built, aligned and fronting onto Road 6. This was built after P1115 had gone out of use as one of the post-holes cut the silt in the top of the cone round the pit. It would appear that G115 was in fact a foundation trench for the posts on the west side.

To the south of PS464 a series of layers accumulated suggesting this was an area of activity associated with the structure or access to it. A chalk spread (477) consisting of chalk rubble up to 100 mm in a grey silt matrix sealed layer 478. It was dumped from the south and south-west over the sloping side of the quarry hollow. P1116 was cut from this level.

Over layer 477 a dark brown silty soil with occupation debris (472) accumulated. It was hard and compact and appeared to have resulted from mud and rubbish being trampled over the area. In what was no doubt becoming a muddy hollow a further chalk spread (476) was laid. It consisted of large chalk blocks c. 150 mm in size with occasional flints, compacted and hard in a matrix of puddled chalky silt. A tip of large chalk blocks (466) close to the rampart side of the quarry hollow was probably part of the same activity.

Following this period of occupation in F62 the area was sealed by various silts (equivalent to i2), all representing the same process. Over the north half of F62 there was a fairly uniform silt (551), which consisted of brown silty soil with subrounded

chalk up to 50 mm, with occasional flints and chalk up to 100 mm. (On the basis of the 1986 excavation the upper part of this layer was seen to be a separate silt, renumbered 547a belonging to phase j.) The southern part of F62 was sealed by two similar layers (464, 465), which were brown chalky silt layers, containing tips of occupation debris and lenses of chalk, suggesting a combination of natural accumulation and deliberate tips.

In F61 a dump of angular chalk lumps c. 50 mm in size (506) and occasional flints was dumped over layer 511 of the preceding phase. The rubble was loosely packed in a matrix of brown silt. It was equivalent to layer 477 in F62. A few mostly small post-holes cut this layer, but did not apparently form any structure.

In F63 the first major activity took place in this phase with the dumping of an extensive, thick chalk spread (520), which consisted of small chalk lumps in puddled chalk. This surface was laid to provide a firm foundation for the construction of a large seven-post structure PS468. It measured 3.3 x 3.7 m, had large oval post-holes averaging 0.83 x 0.99 m in width and up to 0.82 m deep. The post voids were probably c. 0.5 m. The structure was aligned on Road 6 and adjacent to it on the north-west side were two small post-holes, designated PS470, which could be contemporary. In plan this forms a similar arrangement to PS377 and PS378.

Unlike F62, there was no period of silting at the end of this phase in F60 or F63.

Phase j1. In F63 the chalk spread (520) continued to serve as the ground surface and P1132 was dug, partly destroying one of the post-holes of PS468. Two other post-holes, designated (?)PS471, have been assigned to this phase. These two post-holes have been tentatively identified as the northern half of a large four-post structure, of which the south-west post-hole would be in the unexcavated baulk and the south-east post-hole destroyed by P1070.

In the adjacent quarry hollow F60 and F61 a thick chalk spread (503) was dumped over the chalk (506) of the preceding phase. The spread consisted of angular chalk lumps 50-70 mm with a few flints in a brown silt matrix. It was hard and compacted and its surface was well trampled.

Cutting 503 were a large number of post-holes, from which experience now enables us to disentangle a number of post structures, leaving a much smaller number of unassigned post-holes which could belong in either phase j1 or j2. The major structure of this phase is PS466, a large type B six-post structure measuring 3.8 x 4.2 m. It was of two phases and was aligned on Road 6.

North of this in F62 there was a gap of 10 m in which there was little evidence of activity. It is possible that some of the

tips of occupation debris in 464 and 465 was being dumped during j1 and was not confined to i2. It is also possible that PS464 continued in use into phase j1, as some of its post voids did show cutting (551). However it would have been extremely close to PS379 - just enough room for someone to squeeze between, so long as the structures did not project beyond their foundation posts.

At the north end of F62 cutting layer 551 PS379 was constructed. This was a large seven-post structure of two phases and though aligned alongside Road 6, its frontage was probably onto the large open yard with chalk surface (1613) to the north. This structure is associated with a hearth F57/562 close to its south side and it is possible some of the occupation lenses in layer 551 resulted from the use of the structure.

At the end of this phase PS379 was sealed by a deposit of silt 547a (previously top of 551) and to the south over the rest of F62 was 463 a light brown chalky silt with occasional flints. There was no comparable silting in F60 or F63.

Phase j2. In F62 there was now a complete change of use with the construction of CS2.

To the south in F60 PS466 was replaced by a five-post structure PS385, also aligned on Road 6. This measured 3.5 m square and had large post-holes c. 1.0 m in diameter, suggesting it was a substantial structure. This went out of use before the end of phase j2 and was replaced by a two-post structure PS392.

In F63 the area was given over to the construction of a circular building CS3/4. The basic structural elements as described in Vol. 1 remain the same. The floor surface in its first phase was provided by 520 and constructed on this roughly in the centre of the structure was a hearth with a foundation of burnt flints (545) and from fragments of daub associated possibly originally had a daub surface. An occupation layer (542) is closely associated with this and is largely burnt debris derived from the hearth. The hearth appears to have been resurfaced with a deposit of puddled chalk (544) burnt on the surface. The latter is probably contemporary with the patchy resurfacing of the floor (541). There are three post-holes inside the structure that are probably contemporary.

It is possible that the occupation deposit (519), which was separated from a later occupation (507) by a chalky silt (518) was not fully defined across the house floor in excavation. A possible reinterpretation is that 519 accumulated in the first phase on 520 and was equivalent to 542 over which some silty material (543) (= 518) accumulated. This was followed by the final occupation (507) over the late floor (541).

In the long section precisely outside the door of the house is a chalk spread, which has all the appearance of a resurfacing of the threshold outside the door, providing access to Road 6.

Following the disuse of structures of this phase, there appears to have been a period of inactivity in all the quarry hollows. F63 was covered by a compact brown silt (499), chalkier at the edges resulting from chalk shatter weathered from the quarry edges.

In F60 the equivalent layer (462) was a light brown silt mixed with chalk lumps, occasional flints up to 100 mm, with chalkier lenses and patches of occupation rubbish. This was stratigraphically equivalent to 460 in F62, a very similar light brown silt with a lot of small rounded chalk lumps, occasional flints up to 120 mm, but with a concentration of flints on the south. This sealed some of the layers associated with CS2, of which the rest was sealed by 523b.

Phase k. Following this period of disuse there followed further major constructions. In F62 a large seven-post structure PS1 was built on the silted terrace left by CS2 and was aligned on Road 6. To the south over F60 and part of F62 a large circular structure CS7 was constructed with its door facing north towards PS1.

South of this in F63 was a smaller structure CS5 (as described in Vol. 1).

At the end of this phase PS1 was sealed by a silt 523a and CS5 by 474, but there was nothing equivalent over CS7.

Phase l. CS7 was immediately replaced by a similar structure CS8, but this time the door was facing south. To the north there were no further structures, but a thin occupation deposit (522 = 456) accumulated, followed by a brown silt (525, 455) at the base of which were spreads or dumps of chalk (526, 533).

On the south of CS8 was another possible circular structure, CS66, described in detail in the main volume.

After occupation in the quarry hollows had ended the whole area was sealed by a fine grey soil with small pieces of chalk and flints, which graded up into brown silt, layer 367.

4.3.6 Sequence D: 1986-7. Ceramic dating evidence

Phase A

1757		2	100%	cp 1-3

Phase C

1752		4	100%	cp 1-3

Phase D

1736		2	100%	cp 1-3
1737		5	100%	cp 1-3
1738		11	100%	cp 1-3
1741		20	100%	cp 1-3
1754		44	100%	cp 1-3
1755		35	100%	cp 1-3
F325	1745	3	100%	cp 1-3
	1746	9	100%	cp 1-3
	1747	2	100%	cp 1-3
F318	1901	1	100%	cp 1-3
F294	512	1	100%	cp 1-3
	521	8	100%	cp 1-3

Phase E

1748		33	100%	cp 1-3
F325	1743	66	100%	cp 1-3
	1744	6	100%	cp 1-3
F318	1848	2	100%	cp 1-3
PS389	Ph 9987	1	100%	cp 1-3

Phase F

No pottery

Phase G

F271	1629	17	100%	cp 1-3
	1634	1	100%	cp 1-3
	1635	16	100%	cp 1-3
	P2565	13	100%	cp 1-3
F62	563	24	4%	cp 6

Phase H

1673		5	100%	cp 1-3
1675		2	50%	cp 6
1685		2	50%	cp 5

F272	1910	10	10%	cp 6
	1913	16	6%	cp 6
	1915	2	100%	cp 1-3
	1922	3	100%	cp 1-3
GC33	G321	3	33%	cp 4
PS383	Ph 9908	1	100%	cp 1-3
	Ph 9923	2	100%	cp 1-3
F286	1665	11	100%	cp 1-3
	1668	2	50%	cp 6
	1628	74	7%	cp 6
	513	16	100%	cp 1-3
	551	105	5%	cp 6

Phase I1

1643	11	55%	cp 6
1656	2	100%	cp 1-3
1661	1	100%	cp 6
1663	18	6%	cp 6
1664	57	2%	cp 4
1669	9	100%	cp 1-3
1672	3	100%	cp 1-3
1908	5	20%	cp 4
1916	2	100%	cp 1-3
1917	7	100%	cp 1-3
1918	4	100%	cp 1-3
P2561	47	2%	cp 6
P2562	48	4%	cp 6
P2563	99	2%	cp 5
P2564	77	1%	cp 5
P2567	14	100%	cp 1-3
P2570	75	4%	cp 6
P2571	14	79%	cp 5
P2573	60	3%	cp 7
G322	5	100%	cp 1-3
Ph 9968	2	100%	cp 1-3

Phase I2

1617	1	100%	cp 1-3
1640	74	3%	cp 6
1644	40	3%	cp 5
1645	94	4%	cp 5
1899	23	44%	cp 6

Phase J1

549	6	16%	cp 7
1520	28	14%	cp 4
1582	25	4%	cp 7
1601	42	12%	cp 6
1608	5	60%	cp 6
1609	10	100%	cp 1-3
1611	3	33%	cp 6
1613	24	4%	cp 6

1619	5	20%	cp 6
1621	1	100%	cp 3
1626	1	100%	cp 6
1631	75	1%	cp 6
1636	2	100%	cp 3
1641	18	11%	cp 4
1642	8	25%	cp 4
1646	1	100%	cp 1-3
1860	5	20%	cp 5
1865	1	100%	cp 1-3
1869	104	1%	cp 7
1870	4	25%	cp 7
1892	3	33%	cp 5
1893	12	25%	cp 6
1897	10	10%	cp 5
F326	1	100%	cp 1-3
F342	4	100%	cp 1-3
G316	179	27%	cp 7
P2580	32	3%	cp 7
Ph 9857	3	33%	cp 4

Phase J2

457	20	5%	cp 6
458	36	13%	cp 6
459	15	100%	cp 1-3
516	2	100%	cp 1-3
524	6	100%	cp 3
532	17	5%	cp 7
547A	91	4%	cp 6
554	2	100%	cp 3
548	3	100%	cp 7
550	1	100%	cp 1-3
556	10	10%	cp 6
1547	2	50%	cp 6
1560	1	100%	cp 6
1563	27	4%	cp 6
1567	141	4%	cp 7
1569	2	50%	cp 7
1573	175	7%	cp 7
1574	5	100%	cp 1-3
1575	3	100%	cp 1-3
1576	14	7%	cp 6
1578	3	33%	cp 6
1579	5	20%	cp 6
1580	4	50%	cp 6
1584	4	50%	cp 6
1586	8	75%	cp 6
1591	9	22%	cp 6
1594	7	43%	cp 6
1595	8	63%	cp 6
1596	71	7%	cp 6
1598	3	100%	cp 6
1605	10	10%	cp 6
[illegible]07	3	100%	cp 1-3
1610	7	14%	cp 7
1856	152	15%	cp 7

1859	321	7%	cp 7
1866	3	33%	cp 6
1867	4	100%	cp 1-3
1868	38	7%	cp 6
G314	1	100%	cp 7
G315	4	50%	cp 6
F247	5	100%	cp 1-3
F278	3	33%	cp 6
F279	2	50%	cp 4
F317	14	50%	cp 6
P2553	11	18%	cp 7
P2554	4	100%	cp 6
P2572	58	14%	cp 7
P2579	74	1%	cp 7

Phase J2 (silts above)

523B	49	14%	cp 7
1506	93	9%	cp 7
1540	35	3%	cp 7
1559	42	2%	cp 7
1571	102	5%	cp 7
1581	5	40%	cp 6
1682	2	100%	cp 1-3
1856	152	15%	cp 7
1863	15	7%	cp 7

Phase K

1522	9	11%	cp 7
1524	23	26%	cp 6
1525	12	58%	cp 6
1529	82	2%	cp 7
1531	39	3%	cp 5
1534	58	60%	cp 6
1535	22	27%	cp 7
1536	1	100%	cp 6
1537	35	40%	cp 6
1538	10	10%	cp 7
1539	11	9%	cp 6
1545	22	36%	cp 7
1546	2	100%	cp 6
1548	12	8%	cp 6
1555	2	100%	cp 6
1557	27	4%	cp 7
1558	6	17%	cp 7
1561	2	100%	cp 5
1562	6	83%	cp 7
1564	12	8%	cp 7
1588	6	17%	cp 6
1590	12	8%	cp 6
1593	30	13%	cp 7
P2539	9	11%	cp 6
P2549	41	12%	cp 7
P2550	55	6%	cp 7

Phase L

456	176	2%	cp 7
522	48	2%	cp 7
525	37	2%	cp 7
1505	59	3%	cp 7
1507	64	3%	cp 7
1511	1	100%	cp 5
1512	71	4%	cp 7
1515	72	14%	cp 7
1516	38	8%	cp 7
1517	3	100%	cp 6
1521	12	33%	cp 7
1530	19	11%	cp 5
1533	5	40%	cp 7
1541	4	25%	cp 7
F267	11	18%	cp 7
P1149	48	10%	cp 5
P2544	18	6%	cp 7
P2545	16	25%	cp 7
P2546	114	85%	cp 5
P2547	63	83%	cp 7
P2548	31	7%	cp 7

Phase M

367	391	3%	cp 7
1499	15	20%	cp 6
1500	216	6%	cp 7
1502	162	5%	cp 7
1504	12	42%	cp 6
1509	12	8%	cp 6

Comment on dating

Phases A-E which pre-date rampart period 3 contain nothing later than cp 3. Following the construction of the rampart phases G and H contain nothing later than cp 6 but from phase I onwards cp 7 pottery is in evidence.

4.3.7 Sequence E: 1984-5. Ceramic dating evidence

Phase A-D

NW sector	G290	1	100%	cp 1-3
	F256	3	100%	cp 1-3
NE sector	P2368	4	100%	cp 1-3
	P2393	7	100%	cp 1-3
	P2420	5	100%	cp 1-3
E sector	P2394	11	100%	cp 1-3
	P2413	43	2%	cp 5
	1407	18	6%	cp 7
SE sector	F224	3	100%	cp 3
Central sector	P2376	2	100%	cp 1-3
	P2388	1	100%	cp 1-3
	P2416	2	100%	cp 1-3
	P2418	11	100%	cp 1-3
	P2419	1	100%	cp 1-3

Phase E

No pottery

Phase F-G

NW sector	1490	4	100%	cp 1-3
	1444	8	100%	cp 1-3
	1449	46	4%	cp 4
	1450	24	4%	cp 6
	1467	12	17%	cp 5
	1478	28	100%	cp 1-3
	1496	80	4%	cp 6
	P2422	9	55%	cp 6
	P2423	75	100%	cp 1-3
	P2429	9	67%	cp 6
	P2431	1	100%	cp 1-3
	P2437	2	100%	cp 1-3
	P2477	68	7%	cp 4
	P2479	15	7%	cp 5
	P2481	5	100%	cp 1-3
	P2487	1	100%	cp 1-3
	Ph 9536	8	100%	cp 6
	Ph 9552	1	100%	cp 6
E sector	P2383	19	100%	cp 1-3
	P2384	5	20%	cp 6
	P2396	22	5%	cp 4

	P2397		6	100%	cp 1-3
	P2404		17	6%	cp 4
	P2405		20	5%	cp 4
	P2407		8	100%	cp 1-3
E-SE sector	1357		7	100%	cp 1-3
	1362		11	100%	cp 1-3
	P2378		3	100%	cp 1-3
SE sector	1382		19	5%	cp 4
	1383		23	4%	cp 6
	1402		9	100%	cp 1-3
	1405		1	100%	cp 1-3
	PS377	Ph 9518	1	100%	cp 1-3
		Ph 9471	20	100%	cp 5
		Ph 9498	2	100%	cp 3
	PS378	Ph 9402	1	100%	cp 3
		Ph 9407	2	100%	cp 1-3
		Ph 9496	7	100%	cp 4
		Ph 9498	2	100%	cp 1-3
		Ph 9510	1	100%	cp 1-3

Phase H

NW sector	1448		24	79%	cp 4
	1460		6	50%	cp 5
	1486		6	100%	cp 1-3
	1488		1	100%	cp 1-3
	P2450		48	4%	cp 5
	P2482		8	13%	cp 4
	P2484		23	4%	cp 6
	P2486		6	100%	cp 1-3
	G288		46	2%	cp 7
	G293		1	100%	cp 1-3
	PS376	Ph 9396	5	80%	cp 6
	Ph 9224		3	100%	cp 1-3
E-SE sector	1317		2	100%	cp 1-3
	P2367		9	100%	cp 1-3
	Ph 9338		2	100%	cp 1-3
SE sector	1378		5	100%	cp 1-3
	1394		22	5%	cp 7
	1406		6	100%	cp 1-3
	P2372		15	100%	cp 1-3
	G305		75	3%	cp 7
	Ph 9426		2	100%	cp 1-3
Central sector	1317		2	100%	cp 1-3
	1357		75	100%	cp 1-3
	1362		11	100%	cp 1-3
	1371		2	100%	cp 1-3

Phase I

NW sector	1477		8	100%	cp 1-3
	1481		5	60%	cp 4
	G287		63	2%	cp 7
	G291		16	38%	cp 7
	G302		7	100%	cp 3
	G307		50	4%	cp 6
	PS349	Ph 9435	17	12%	cp 6
	PS350	Ph 9451	1	100%	cp 1-3
	PS370	Ph 9445	3	100%	cp 3
		Ph 9520	1	100%	cp 1-3
	Ph 9353		2	100%	cp 1-3
	Ph 9367		19	5%	cp 4
	Ph 9368		19	5%	cp 5
	Ph 9460		2	100%	cp 3
	Ph 9467		1	100%	cp 3
N sector	G270		52	6%	cp 7
	P2345		258	12%	cp 6
	P2347		171	1%	cp 7
	P2348		17	12%	cp 6
	P2359		168	1%	cp 7
	P2361		35	11%	cp 5
	P2379		3	100%	cp 1-3
NE sector	1183		49	14%	cp 6
	1184		8	100%	cp 6
	1197		2	100%	cp 3
	G273		5	100%	cp 1-3
	G276		3	100%	cp 1-3
E sector	1262		171	2%	cp 6
	1349		15	100%	cp 1-3
E-SE sector	1329		18	6%	cp 6
	P2318		53	4%	cp 6
	P2320		147	1%	cp 7
	P2377		63	13%	cp 7
SE sector	1211		8	38%	cp 7
	1212		49	6%	cp 7
	1275		1	100%	cp 3
	1326		23	4%	cp 6
	1335		1	100%	cp 1-3
	1339		1	100%	cp 7
	1364		7	14%	cp 7
	1367		9	100%	cp 3
	1385		133	4%	cp 7
	1393		4	25%	cp 5
	G304		20	5%	cp 7
	G311		1	100%	cp 1-3
	P2314		7	100%	cp 1-3
	P2316		22	9%	cp 7

Central sector	1286		2	50%	cp 5
	P2356		54	4%	cp 6
Phase J					
NW sector	1471		1	100%	cp 1-3
	1476		8	100%	cp 1-3
	G306		4	100%	cp 1-3
	GC27	G303	64	3%	cp 5
	GC28	G286	104	2%	cp 7
		G297	13	8%	cp 7
		G308	17	6%	cp 7
	P2424		94	3%	cp 7
	P2425		14	14%	cp 7
	P2427		161	16%	cp 5
	P2446		13	8%	cp 5
	P2448		24	100%	cp 1-3
	P2449		14	100%	cp 1-3
	P2478		161	6%	cp 5
	P255		5	100%	cp 1-3
	Ph 9376		1	100%	cp 1-3
	Ph 9414		1	100%	cp 6
E sector	1173		1	100%	cp 5
	1179		9	100%	cp 1-3
	1215		22	5%	cp 5
	1216		14	2%	cp 7
	1224		73	6%	cp 7
	1234		26	12%	cp 7
	1248		1	100%	cp 1-3
	1253		75	3%	cp 7
	1252		9	100%	cp 1-3
	1259		25	8%	cp 5
	1260		3	67%	cp 6
	1261		12	8%	cp 6
	1265		1	100%	cp 1-3
	1267		12	8%	cp 7
	1289		17	6%	cp 6
	1303		79	1%	cp 6
	1304		21	10%	cp 6
	1338		23	100%	cp 1-3
	P2350		40	5%	cp 7
E-SE sector	1200		7	14%	cp 7
	1214		16	100%	cp 1-3
	1244		19	26%	cp 6
	1278		139	4%	cp 7
	1306		19	11%	cp 6
	1308		2	100%	cp 6
	1314		6	100%	cp 1-3
	1315		4	25%	cp 6
	1325		4	75%	cp 5
	1330		1	100%	cp 6
	1332		7	57%	cp 6

	1340		5	20%	cp 6
	1343		12	8%	cp 6
	1344		1	100%	cp 6
	1356		4	100%	cp 6
	1376		6	17%	cp 7
	1389		6	100%	cp 1-3
	CS38	G269	10	30%	cp 6
		G279	9	22%	cp 6
	F205		20	95%	cp 6
	F252		12	92%	cp 6
SE sector	1316		30	7%	cp 7
	1328		3	67%	cp 6
	1363		1	100%	cp 1-3
	P2366		150	8%	cp 7
	PS347	Ph 9327	3	67%	cp 5
		Ph 9363	2	50%	cp 6
		Ph 9329	2	100%	cp 6
Central sector	1282		8	13%	cp 6
	1284		20	30%	cp 6
	P2352		60	100%	cp 1-3
	P2355		24	8%	cp 7
Phase K					
NW sector	1452		4	25%	cp 5
	1456		6	50%	cp 6
	1458		17	100%	cp 1-3
	1459		18	22%	cp 6
	1462		5	60%	cp 7
	1465		30	3%	cp 5
	1468		4	100%	cp 1-3
	1470		10	10%	cp 5
	1475		57	2%	cp 7
	GC25	G294	63	5%	cp 7
		G296	41	2%	cp 5
NE sector	GC23	G268	24	4%	cp 4
E sector	1150		40	40%	cp 6
	1174		6	100%	cp 6
	1193		31	10%	cp 7
	1206		20	25%	cp 6
	1207		209	4%	cp 7
	1217		30	7%	cp 7
	1225		5	20%	cp 7
	1229		7	14%	cp 5
	1230		42	2%	cp 7
	1242		2	50%	cp 6
	1246		7	29%	cp 6
	1258		8	13%	cp 6
	1311		1	100%	cp 1-3
	P2349		110	1%	cp 7
	P2351		19	100%	cp 1-3

E-SE sector	1202		2	50%	cp 6
	1209		159	1%	cp 7
	1218		2	50%	cp 7
	1219		13	77%	cp 6
	1257		97	2%	cp 7
	1276		10	10%	cp 7
	1305		73	1%	cp 7
	1331		1	100%	cp 6
	1333		23	100%	cp 3
SE sector	1180		59	10%	cp 6
	1188		122	3%	cp 7
	1198		1	100%	cp 6
	1223		11	9%	cp 6
	1231		5	20%	cp 6
	1239		3	100%	cp 1-3
	1241		10	20%	cp 6
	1250		10	10%	cp 6
	1251		8	63%	cp 6
	1255		6	17%	cp 7
	1277		6	100%	cp 1-3
	G272		11	18%	cp 7
Central sector	CS39	G266	1	100%	cp 3
		G265	5	20%	cp 7

Phase L

NW sector	1453		30	10%	cp 5
	1455		14	71%	cp 6
	1457		27	15%	cp 7
	G292		2	100%	cp 3
	P2426		99	3%	cp 6
	P2447		234	6%	cp 7
	Ph 9330		3	100%	cp 1-3
N sector	P2346		467	9%	cp 7
	G277		5	100%	cp 3
E sector	1153		267	3%	cp 7
	1172		2	100%	cp 1-3
	1176		28	75%	cp 6
	1177		1	100%	cp 3
	1178		4	100%	cp 1-3
	1185		20	35%	cp 6
	1189		141	2%	cp 7
	1190		31	71%	cp 6
	1191		69	1%	cp 7
	1194		4	100%	cp 3
	1195		34	3%	cp 7
	1196		11	36%	cp 7
	1205		83	2%	cp 7

E-SE sector	1157	28	4%	cp 7
	1167	47	4%	cp 7
	1213	11	36%	cp 7
	1307	45	2%	cp 7
SE sector	1162	4	75%	cp 6
	P2410	15	20%	cp 7
Central sector	1181	5	40%	cp 6

Phase M

NW sector	1451	136	1%	cp 7
	1469	8	25%	cp 6
N sector	1159	25	4%	cp 7
	1161	37	3%	cp 6
NE sector	1152	13	8%	cp 7
E sector	1156	50	6%	cp 7
	1158	24	4%	cp 7
	1160	52	2%	cp 6
E-SE sector	1158	24	4%	cp 7
SE sector	1155	231	3%	cp 7
	1163	1	100%	cp 1-3
	1166	28	4%	cp 6
	1272	6	33%	cp 6
Central sector	1154	82	9%	cp 7

Comment on dating

Phases A-D which pre-date rampart period 3 produce nothing later than cp 5 with the exception of a single sherd of cp 7 from layer 1407 which is best regarded as intrusive since there was considerable disturbance in the region. Following the construction of the rampart phases F and G produced nothing later than cp 6. From phase H onwards cp 7 became increasingly common.

4.3.8 Sequence F: 1983. Ceramic dating evidence

Phase A-D (pre Rampart period 3)

F159	865	4	25%	cp 5
F160	1031	19	100%	cp 1-3
F166	1045	5	20%	cp 5
P2257		14	100%	cp 1-3
P2290		3	100%	cp 1-3
G253		2	100%	cp 1-3
Ph 8843		5	100%	cp 1-3
Ph 8841		3	100%	cp 1-3

Phase E (Rampart period 3)

965		7	100%	cp 1-3
F164		6	100%	cp 1-3

Phase F

989		2	50%	cp 5
P2272		72	10%	cp 7
P2282		15	100%	cp 1-3
P2288		15	100%	cp 1-3
P2292		1	100%	cp 1-3
P2298		22	100%	cp 1-3
P2299		16	100%	cp 1-3
P2300		16	6%	cp 4
P2302		11	100%	cp 1-3
P2305		36	8%	cp 6
P2306		1	100%	cp 1-3
PS200	Ph 8760	7	100%	cp 1-3
	Ph 8761	47	100%	cp 1-3
	Ph 8818	2	100%	cp 1-3
Ph 8759		3	100%	cp 1-3
Ph 8826		1	100%	cp 1-3
Ph 8827		1	100%	cp 1-3
Ph 8829		5	100%	cp 6
Ph 8832		2	100%	cp 1-3
Ph 8840		4	100%	cp 1-3
Ph 8847		1	100%	cp 1-3
Ph 8871		1	100%	cp 1-3

Phase G

914	45	7%	cp 7
972	17	100%	cp 1-3
1009	97	2%	cp 6
1024	1	100%	cp 7

Phase H

911	24	4%	cp 5
924	4	100%	cp 1-3
968	3	100%	cp 6
985	6	33%	cp 6
1025	2	100%	cp 1-3
Ph 8781	1	100%	cp 6
Ph 8806	5	100%	cp 6
Ph 8807	1	100%	cp 1-3
Ph 8848	1	100%	cp 1-3

Phase I

882	13	23%	cp 6
891	3	100%	cp 1-3
892	58	12%	cp 7
910	8	100%	cp 1-3
913	10	100%	cp 1-3
916	4	100%	cp 6
917	14	7%	cp 6
918	13	8%	cp 5
921	26	4%	cp 5
922	1	100%	cp 1-3
933	1	100%	cp 5
944	112	2%	cp 5
946	14	7%	cp 5
947	33	100%	cp 1-3
973	5	40%	cp 1-3
983	8	13%	cp 7
1007	23	17%	cp 7
1012	11	46%	cp 6
1026	2	100%	cp 1-3
1027	15	100%	cp 1-3
G247	5	100%	cp 7
G248	46	20%	cp 7

Phase J

843	6	17%	cp 6
853	14	14%	cp 7
888	24	4%	cp 7
906	31	3%	cp 7
915	6	17%	cp 5
919	1	100%	cp 6
920	12	8%	cp 4
925	3	100%	cp 1-3
927	4	25%	cp 6
928	1	100%	cp 6
934	5	20%	cp 6
939	30	13%	cp 7
956	13	31%	cp 5
961	5	100%	cp 6

962	1	100%	cp 5
979	97	3%	cp 7
981	26	8%	cp 7
987	11	18%	cp 7
988	32	3%	cp 6
1000	4	25%	cp 6
P2191	28	4%	cp 5
P2206	17	6%	cp 6
P2204	28	93%	cp 6
P2224	21	10%	cp 7
P2280	21	10%	cp 7
P2285	13	8%	cp 7
P2296	12	100%	cp 1-3
P2297	9	100%	cp 1-3
F139	3	100%	cp 1-3
F140	1	100%	cp 6
F144	7	14%	cp 7
Ph 8762	1	100%	cp 4

Phase K

835	129	2%	cp 7
836	11	18%	cp 6
837	133	3%	cp 7
838	193	7%	cp 7
839	24	80%	cp 6
844	24	96%	cp 6
846	2	100%	cp 3
851	10	100%	cp 3
852	144	8%	cp 7
860	16	31%	cp 5
861	30	30%	cp 7
862	18	6%	cp 7
864	10	20%	cp 7
868	149	3%	cp 7
869	7	14%	cp 6
871	12	17%	cp 7
872	38	3%	cp 7
873	75	15%	cp 7
874	12	17%	cp 7
889	77	4%	cp 7
899	22	5%	cp 7
900	6	17%	cp 5
904	11	9%	cp 5
905	111	6%	cp 7
908	33	3%	cp 7
909	1	100%	cp 3
912	19	5%	cp 7
930	21	10%	cp 7
932	16	13%	cp 7
954	20	5%	cp 7
955	5	20%	cp 7
971	26	8%	cp 7
975	5	20%	cp 6

977	1	100%	cp 7
P2260	16	68.8%	cp 6
P2261	109	0.9%	cp 8
P2269	141	11%	cp 7
P2270	14	14%	cp 6
P2271	87	14%	cp 7
P2273	288	5%	cp 7
P2275	13	7.7%	cp 6
P2276	1	100%	cp 4
F141	3	100%	cp 6
Ph 8738	2	100%	cp 6

Comment on dating

Phases A-D which pre-date rampart 3 produce nothing later than cp 5. From phase 7 post-dating the rampart reconstruction cp 7 pottery becomes increasingly common though until phase J there is considerable residuality.

4.3.9 Sequence G: 1982. Ceramic dating evidence

Phase O

732	8	100%	cp 1-3
760	3	100%	cp 3

Phase B

731	157	100%	cp 1-3
758	70	1%	cp 7
762	20	100%	cp 1-3
779	7	100%	cp 1-3
780	4	100%	cp 1-3
783	4	100%	cp 1-3
785	26	100%	cp 1-3
789	37	100%	cp 1-3
790	16	100%	cp 1-3
806	9	100%	cp 1-3
807	16	100%	cp 1-3
811	4	100%	cp 1-3
812	15	100%	cp 1-3
Ph 8357	1	100%	cp 1-3
Ph 8387	2	100%	cp 1-3
Ph 8445	1	100%	cp 3

Phase C

730a	122	100%	cp 1-3

Phase D

747	5	100%	cp 1-3
751	60	2%	cp 5
773	52	12%	cp 5
774	2	100%	cp 3
775	28	4%	cp 5
F110	14	36%	cp 5
G236	1	100%	cp 1-3
Ph 8529	3	33%	cp 6
Ph 8533	10	100%	cp 6
Ph 8086	9	33%	cp 6

Phase E

728	121	2%	cp 7

Phase F

749		6	100%	cp 3
750		17	6%	cp 7
777		23	4%	cp 6
P2115		151	5%	cp 7
PS196	Ph 8313	5	20%	cp 6
	Ph 8449	1	100%	cp 3
	Ph 8531	1	100%	cp 6
	Ph 8541	3	66%	cp 6
Ph 8419		11	100%	cp 6
Ph 8408		3	100%	cp 6

Phase G

743	48	4%	cp 6
744	18	33%	cp 7
745	27	15%	cp 6
P2155	135	13%	cp 7
P2139	2	100%	cp 3

Phase H

722	94	7%	cp 7
726	26	8%	cp 7
739	4	25%	cp 8

Comment on dating

Phase B is consistently cp 3 except for one intrusive sherd in layer 758. By phase D however, the latest occupation before rampart period 3, a few cp 6 sherds have appeared. After the rampart 3 extension cp 7 pottery becomes increasingly common. A single sherd of cp 8 occurred in a phase H context.

4.3.10 Sequence H: 1988. Ceramic dating evidence

Phase O

2042		1	100%	cp 1-3

Phase A1/2

2028		34	41%	cp 3
2069		1	100%	cp 1-3
2072		10	20%	cp 3
2089		18	44%	cp 3
2090		28	36%	cp 3
2091		6	50%	cp 3
2092		11	82%	cp 3
G322		3	67%	cp 3
PS475	ph 10015	1	100%	cp 3
	ph 10032	12	50%	cp 3
	ph 10113	1	100%	cp 1-3
	ph 10140	15	20%	cp 3

Phase B

2012		43	42%	cp 4
2015		16	6%	cp 4
2029		75	39%	cp 3
2030		10	90%	cp 3
2031		53	40%	cp 3
2037		3	33%	cp 6
2040		8	25%	cp 3
2047		215	2%	cp 4
2076		84	98%	cp 4
2077		61	2%	cp 4
2078		1	100%	cp 3
2080		88	1%	cp 4
2082		217	0.5%	cp 4
2086		5	100%	cp 1-3
2088		32	100%	cp 1-3
P2602		3	33%	cp 4
F355		50	84%	cp 3
F371		-	-	-
PS478	P2613	1	100%	cp 3
	ph 10102	1	100%	cp 1-3
PS481	P1385	3	100%	cp 1-3
	ph 10078	7	43%	cp 3

		ph 10094	2	50%	cp 3
		ph 10104	2	100%	cp 1-3
		ph 10105	2	100%	cp 1-3
		ph 10118	2	100%	cp 3
		ph 10139	3	33%	cp 3
	PS482	ph 9996	23	4%	cp 4
		ph 10073	2	50%	cp 4
		ph 10161	7	14%	cp 4
	PS487	ph 9993	1	100%	cp 1-3
		ph 10001	1	100%	cp 1-3
	PS490	ph 10074	22	14%	cp 6
	PS493	ph 10125	5	60%	cp 4
	ph 9999		1	100%	cp 6
	ph 10056		2	100%	cp 1-3
	ph 10150		1	100%	cp 3

Phase C

	2050		4	100%	cp 1-3
	2068		9	11%	cp 4

Phase D

	1997		583	0.2%	cp 3
	1999		41	2%	cp 7
	2011		11	10%	cp 6
	2016		27	19%	cp 4
	2027		8	100%	cp 1-3
	2039		20	25%	cp 3
	2045		95	1%	cp 6
	2048		23	13%	cp 3
	2074		41	22%	cp 3
	P2587		131	2%	cp 5
	P2597		33	3%	cp 4
	P2609		33	3%	cp 5
	P2611		2	100%	cp 3
	GC42	G324	9	11%	cp 5
	PS483	ph 10031	2	100%	cp 1-3
		ph 10090	2	100%	cp 3
	PS484	ph 10034	2	50%	cp 3
		ph 10091	2	50%	cp 3
	PS479	ph 10020	2	100%	cp 1-3
		ph 10045	2	100%	cp 1-3

PS489	ph 10049	10	50%	cp 3
	ph 10066	5	20%	cp 3
	ph 10076	9	56%	cp 3
	ph 10100	6	33%	cp 3
	ph 10101	3	33%	cp 3
PS494	ph 10097	1	100%	cp 1-3

Phase E

2005		13	62%	cp 3
2052		1	100%	cp 1-3

Phase F

1977		63	5%	cp 6
1993		60	25%	cp 3
2017		61	2%	cp 6
2033		7	43%	cp 5
P1485		21	10%	cp 5
P1625		4	50%	cp 7
P2595		34	3%	cp 7
P2596		26	4%	cp 7
P2598		137	1%	cp 6
P2599		103	2%	cp 6
P2610		33	3%	cp 6
GC44	G330	23	4%	cp 6
PS477	ph 10007	47	2%	cp 7
PS488	ph 10017	2	50%	cp 3
	ph 10060	2	50%	cp 3
ph 10034		2	50%	cp 3

Phase G

1951		52	2%	cp 6
1952		23	48%	cp 3
1975		23	17%	cp 5
1992		35	6%	cp 5
1995		3	67%	cp 3
2018		8	75%	cp 3
2051		91	1%	cp 4
P1349		6	33%	cp 6
P2587		13	2%	cp 5
P2592		-	-	-
F84		10	30%	cp 3

Phase H

1987		12	8%	cp 4
P2589		94	2%	cp 6
P2591		6	50%	cp 3
P2600		28	4%	cp 7
P2601		2	100%	cp 1-3
P2604		88	1%	cp 6
P2608		5	100%	cp 1-3
CS40a				
GC45	G130	8	25%	cp 6
PS496	ph 10080	1	100%	cp 1-3
PS475	ph 10015	1	100%	cp 3
	ph 10032	12	50%	cp 3
	ph 10140	15	20%	cp 3

Phase I

637		10	40%	cp 6
1970		5	40%	cp 6
1989		1	100%	cp 1-3
1996		154	2%	cp 7
2025		28	43%	cp 3
CS40b/	1938	19	5%	cp 6
F68	1939	7	14%	cp 6
	1976	19	5%	cp 6
	1982	10	80%	cp 3
	1984	28	4.6%	cp 5
	P1350	235	4%	cp 7
CS69/	2006	71	3%	cp 6
F364	2020	3	33%	cp 6
	2021	1	100%	cp 1-3
	2022	36	33%	cp 3
CS70	G334	24	13%	cp 4

Phase J

621	41	5%	cp 6
622	25	4%	cp 4
1955	96	1%	cp 7
1956	17	77%	cp 6
1974	45	2%	cp 6
1983	28	4%	cp 6
2000	13	8%	cp 5
2002	59	2%	cp 7
2061	43	2%	cp 6

2062		5	20%	cp 3
2075		8	25%	cp 3
2083		10	100%	cp 1-3
2084		2	100%	cp 1-3

Phase K

666		121	4%	cp 5
1932		2	100%	cp 1-3
1958		1	100%	cp 1-3
1959		11	9%	cp 6
1960		2	50%	cp 3
1961		5	100%	cp 3
1967		3	33%	cp 3
1968		3	33%	cp 6
1969		15	7%	cp 7
1972		54	2%	cp 6
1985		2	100%	cp 1-3
1990		47	2%	cp 5
F349		2	100%	cp 3
F353		1	100%	cp 6
CS68/	1963	72	4%	cp 6
F350	ph 10012	1	100%	cp 6
ph 10003		2	100%	cp 1-3

Phase L

1929		26	39%	cp 7
1930		24	4%	cp 7
1931		18	17%	cp 5
1935		107	6%	cp 7
1940		24	8%	cp 7
1941		61	2%	cp 7
1942		4	25%	cp 6
1943		4	100%	cp 6
1944		107	5%	cp 7
1946		2	100%	cp 1-3
1947		4	50%	cp 3
1949		24	8%	cp 6
1950		4	25%	cp 3
1953		20	10%	cp 5
1954		5	20%	cp 7
1957		4	25%	cp 6
1962		13	15%	cp 6
1965		104	3%	cp 7
1966		10	67%	cp 6
1988		7	29%	cp 3
2057		1	100%	cp 3
2063		47	2%	cp 7
2102		1	100%	cp 3

P2589		94	2%	cp 6
P2590				cp 7
P2591		171	2%	
ph 10008		•	100%	cp 6

Phase M

F348/ 1933		8	38%	cp 3
GC39	G132	29	3%	cp 5
	G134	30	3%	cp 7

Comment on dating

The sequence of pottery is entirely consistent apart from five anomalies which will be considered below. The phasing based on the latest sherds in each phase is as follows:

0	cp 1-3
A1/2	cp 3
B	cp 4
C	cp 4
D	cp 5/6
E	-
F-M	cp 6/7

Throughout there was a high percentage of residual pottery. Of the anomalies there is one sherd of cp 6 in layer 2037 assigned to phase B. This is best explained as the result of a later intrusion not recognized during excavation. Phs 9999 and 10074 also produced cp 6 sherds - both could belong to later phases. In phase D there were two anomalous sherds, a cp 6 sherd from layer 2011 and a cp 7 sherd from layer 1999. Both layers were in part sealed by clearly defined chalk spreads and could easily therefore have become contaminated from unidentified later intrusions.

The importance of the sequence is that it allows the early groups of ceramics to be distinguished easily: phase A is solely cp 3, phases B and C are cp 4 and phase D is cp 5. In phase F (immediately preceding Rampart phase 3) there is a consistent group of cp 6 pottery. Some doubt however attaches to the stratigraphical positions of pits P1625, P2595, P2596 all of which produce cp 7 assemblages. Though assigned to phase F they could all post-date phase G. This would make better sense of the sequence. From phase H onwards cp 7 pottery becomes common.

4.3.11 Sequence I: 1979-80. Ceramic dating evidence

Phase A

606		1	100%	cp 1-3
615		1	100%	cp 1-3
P1241		33	100%	cp 1-3
P1411		69	100%	cp 1-3
			(one stray cp 8)	
P1412		66	100%	cp 1-3
P1454		107	100%	cp 1-3
P1592		-	-	
G141		1	100%	cp 1-3
G176		14	14%	cp 7
PS267	Ph 4603	1	100%	cp 3

Phase B

641		4	100%	cp 1-3
Ph 7182		2	50%	cp 6
Ph 7197		19	100%	cp 6

Pnase C

592		30	3%	cp 6
616		13	8%	cp 7
658		4	50%	cp 6
663		1	100%	cp 6
687		10	100%	cp 3
G140		1	100%	cp 6
Ph 7185		1	100%	cp 3
PS276	Ph 4604	2	100%	cp 3
	Ph 4616	1	100%	cp 3

Phase D

656		14	100%	cp 1-3
P1279		1	100%	cp 1-3

Phase E

589		3	100%	cp 1-3
611		1	100%	cp 1-3
654		37	5%	cp 7
P1282		11	27%	cp 4
P1410		58	3%	cp 6
PS268a	Ph 4607	2	100%	cp 6
	Ph 4635	1	100%	cp 3

	Ph 4626	2	100%	cp 3
	Ph 4617	3	100%	cp 3

Phase F

653	11	18%	cp 7

Phase G

649	4	25%	cp 8

Comment on dating

The paucity of stratified pottery prevents precise dating but from phase A (pre-dating the metalled road) the pottery is overwhelmingly cp 1-3 except for two later sherds both from the upper filling of unsealed features. From the phase contemporary with the first metalling (phase B) cp 6 pottery begins to appear. Thereafter (phases C-F) cp 7 pottery occurs in small quantity. In phase G a single sherd of cp 8 indicates a late dating for the final surfacing.

4.3.12 Sequence J: 1980. Ceramic dating evidence

Phase B

G173		1	100% cp 1-3
PS322	Ph 6959	8	100% cp 1-3
	Ph 6958	2	100% cp 1-3

Phase C

PS319	Ph 6352	1	100% cp 1-3
	Ph 6356	5	100% cp 1-3

Phase D

GC9	G161	1	100% cp 1-3
	G171	94	5% cp 7
	G172	2	50% cp 7

Phase F

PS321	Ph 6954	5	100% cp1-3

Phase G

PS320	Ph 6951	2	100% cp 1-3
644		4	100% cp 1-3
648		1	100% cp 1-3
650		1	100% cp 1-3
Ph 6375		4	= 1 bowl cp 8

The only significant points of dating to be derived from the stratified pottery is that GC9 belongs to cp 7. One post-hole belongs to cp 8.

Comment on dating

This complex sequence yielded comparatively little significant pottery. Phases A-C produced only sherds of cp 1-3 but by phase D (GC9) cp 7 pottery was in use. A few sherds of cp 8 occurred in a post-hole of phase G.

Blocked entrance: 1982-84. Rampart sequence dating evidence

Phase A (palaeosoil)	740		5	100%	cp 1-3
Phase A (Rampart 1)	821		11	100%	cp 1-3
	800		6	100%	cp 1-3
	807		16	100%	cp 1-3
Phase D (occupation)	P2159		124	2%	cp 5
	G232		3	100%	cp 1-3
	PS259	ph 8406	9	100%	cp 1-3
	ph 8581		1	100%	cp 1-3
Phase E (Rampart 3)	-				
Phases F-K	756		20	20%	cp 5
	761		7	100%	cp 1-3
	770		11	9%	cp 3
	772		26	23%	cp 3
	776		4	25%	cp 6
	P2117		38	5%	cp 6
	P2158		16	13%	cp 3
	CS33	715	23	13%	cp 7
		716	184	2%	cp 7
		718	2	100%	cp 1-3
		719	41	2%	cp 5
		720	33	12%	cp 7
		724	29	3%	cp 6
		725	140	1%	cp 7
		736	10	70%	cp 3
		738	2	50%	cp 3
		P2120	18	17%	cp 6
		P2121	75	13%	cp 7
		ph 8424	1	100%	cp 6

Blocked entrance: 1982-84. Blocking sequence dating evidence

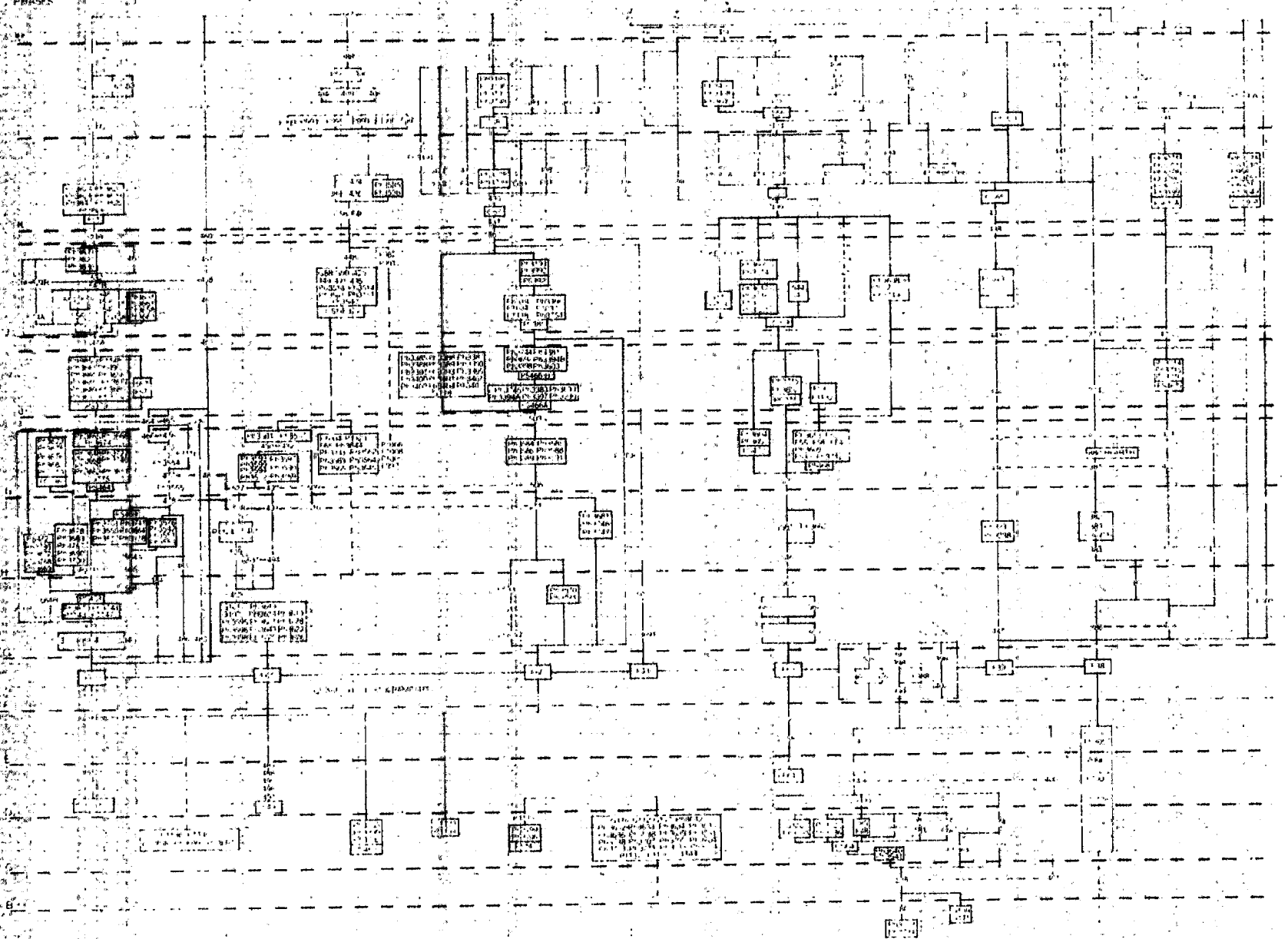
Pre-fort palaeosoil	998			2	50%	cp 3
Stage 1 (multiple use of entrance)	787			2	50%	cp 3
	788			16	63%	cp 3
	803			2	100%	cp 3
	804			41	100%	cp 3
	992			5	100%	cp 3
	994			30	20%	cp 3
	1010			1	100%	cp 1-3
	1011			87	92%	cp 3
	1081			13	46%	cp 3
	1084			2	100%	cp 3
	1087			1	100%	cp 1-3
	1090A			1	100%	cp 1-3
	1099			2	100%	cp 1-3
	Road hollow	F245	1094	1	100%	cp 1-3
			1109	2	50%	cp 7
Stage 2 (erosion and final use)	901			1	100%	cp 1-3
	902			1	100%	cp 1-3
	970			17	41%	cp 3
	974			9	11%	cp 3
	1013			8	13%	cp 6
	1079			1	100%	cp 3
	1082			7	57%	cp 3
	1091			3	100%	cp 3
	1094			1	100%	cp 1-3
	P2162			23	4%	cp 5
	P2313			2	100%	cp 1-3
Stage 3 (blocking of entrance gap)	781			14	43%	cp 3
	875			1	100%	cp 1-3
	877			2	100%	cp 1-3
	885			28	39%	cp 3
	890			21	76%	cp 3
	897			7	29%	cp 3
	933			1	100%	cp 5
	986			2	50%	cp 3
Stage 4 (occupation following blocking	P2163			63	2%	cp 7
	P2281			2	50%	cp 4
	CS34/F133		854	1	100%	cp 1-3
			855	3	100%	cp 1-3
			857	70	9%	cp 7
			858	1	100%	cp 1-3
			859	12	8%	cp 5
			863	8	38%	cp 6
			870	109	5%	cp 6
	PS201		ph 8792	1	100%	cp 1-3
	ph 8804			59	2%	cp 6
Stage 5 (erosion and silting)	845			5	100%	cp 6
	850			41	5%	cp 7

Comment on dating

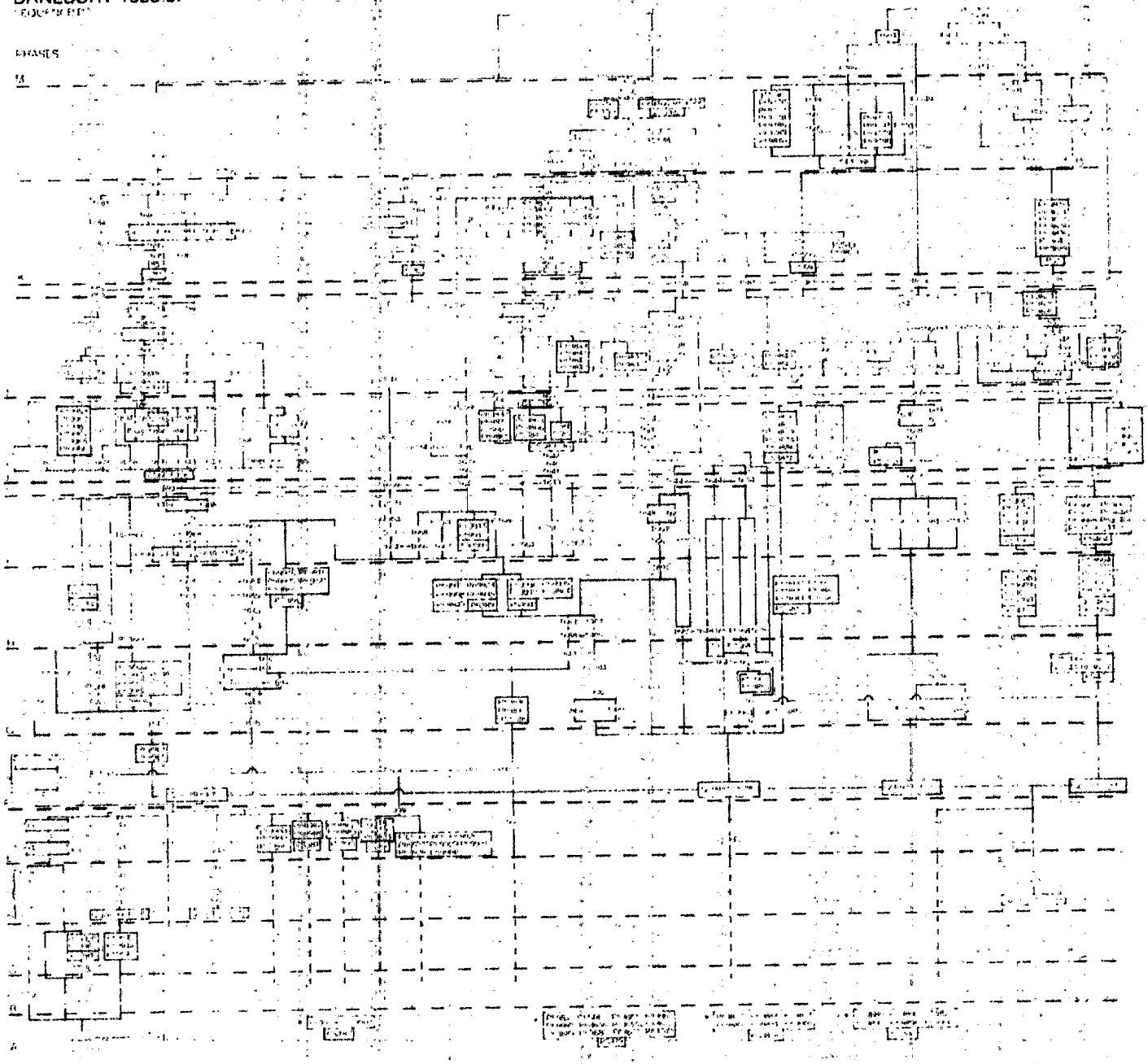
The dating evidence from the rampart sequence is sparse but consistent. The occupation (phase D) preceding the construction of Rampart 3 contains nothing later than cp 5, while the occupation phases (F-K) post-dating the rampart enlargement contain significant quantities of cp 6-7.

Of the entrance itself Stage 1 produces pottery only of cp 1-3 with the exception of a single sherd of cp 7 from an area much disturbed by tree roots which is best therefore ignored. In Stage 2, the final use of the road, the latest pottery is of cp 5 and 6. The pottery from the blocking is all residual with nothing later than cp 5. Thereafter though there is still much residuality pottery of cp 6-7 consistently appears.

DANEBURY 1977-78

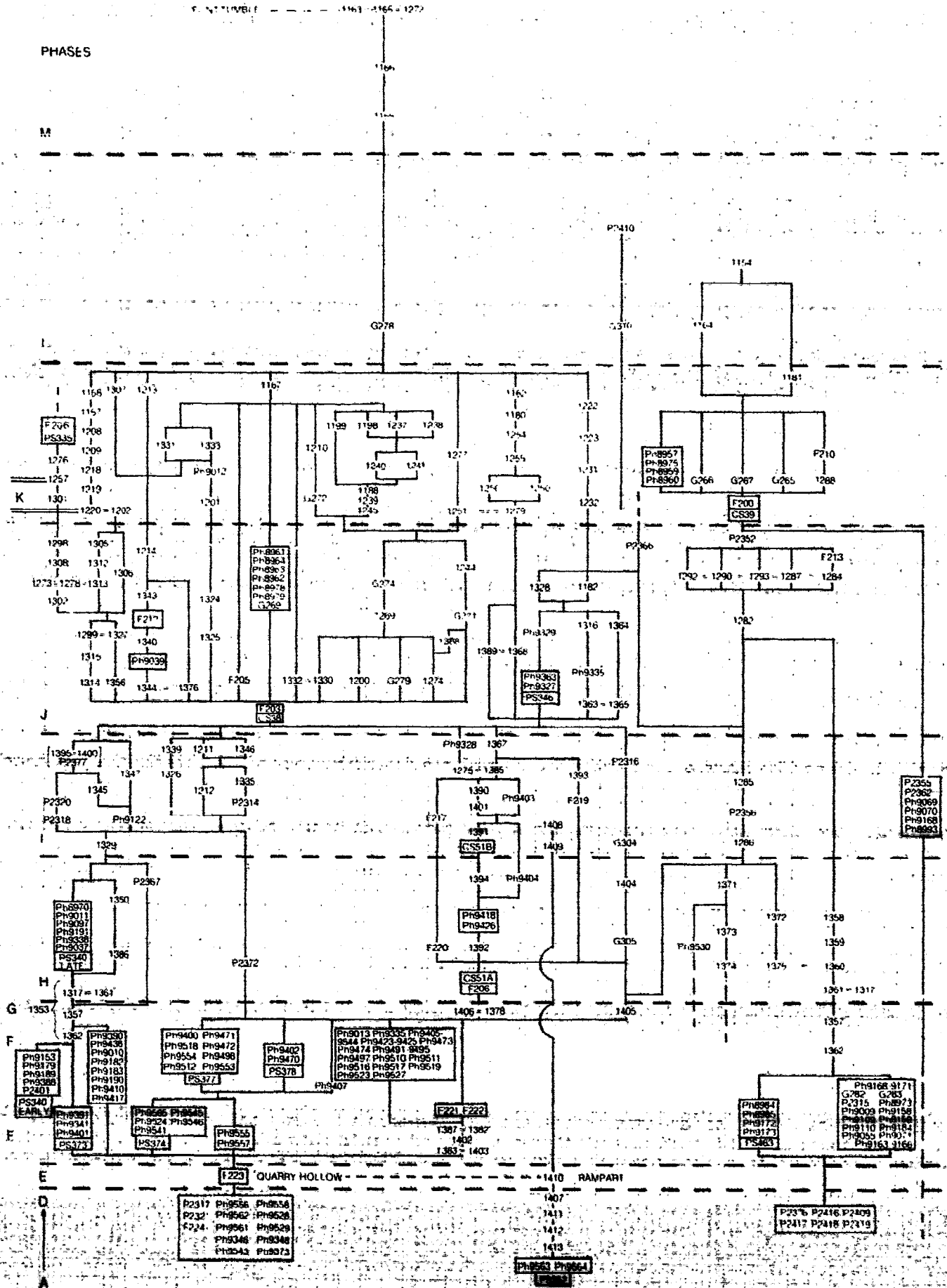


DANEBURY 1986-87



DANEBURY 1984-85

SEQUENCE E (CONT) SOUTH EAST QUADRANT



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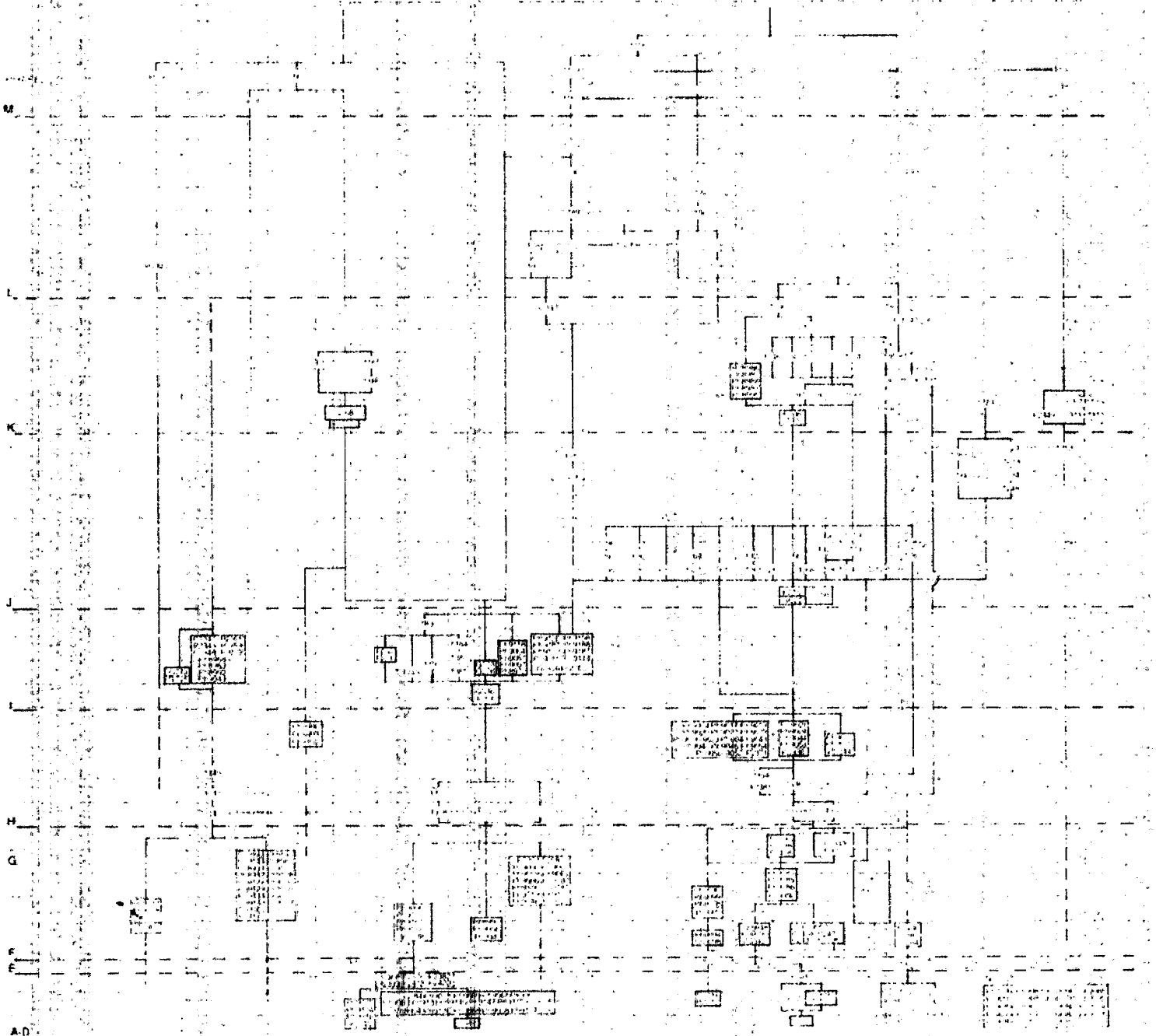
SEQUENCE E (CONT.) NORTHEAST QUADRANT



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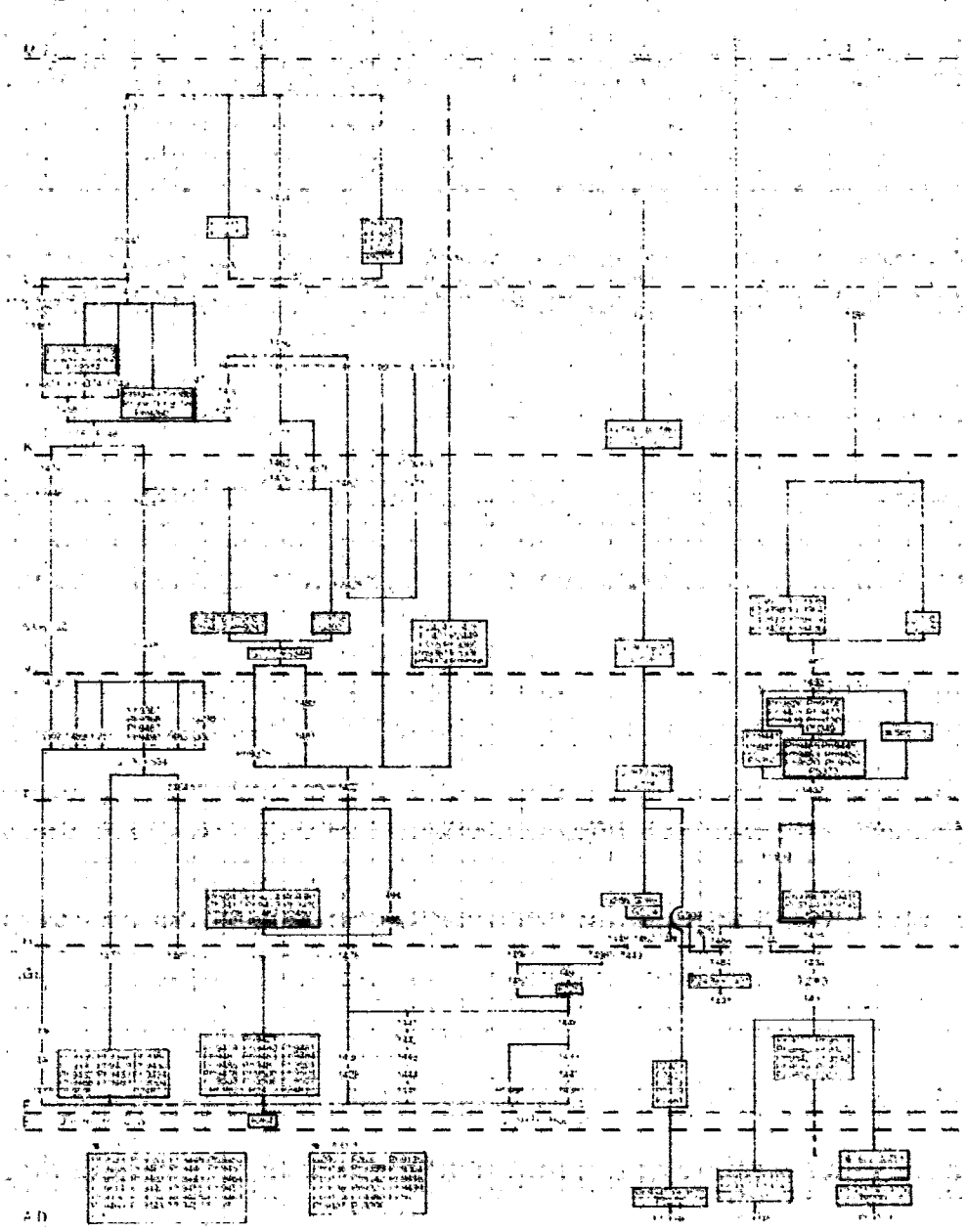
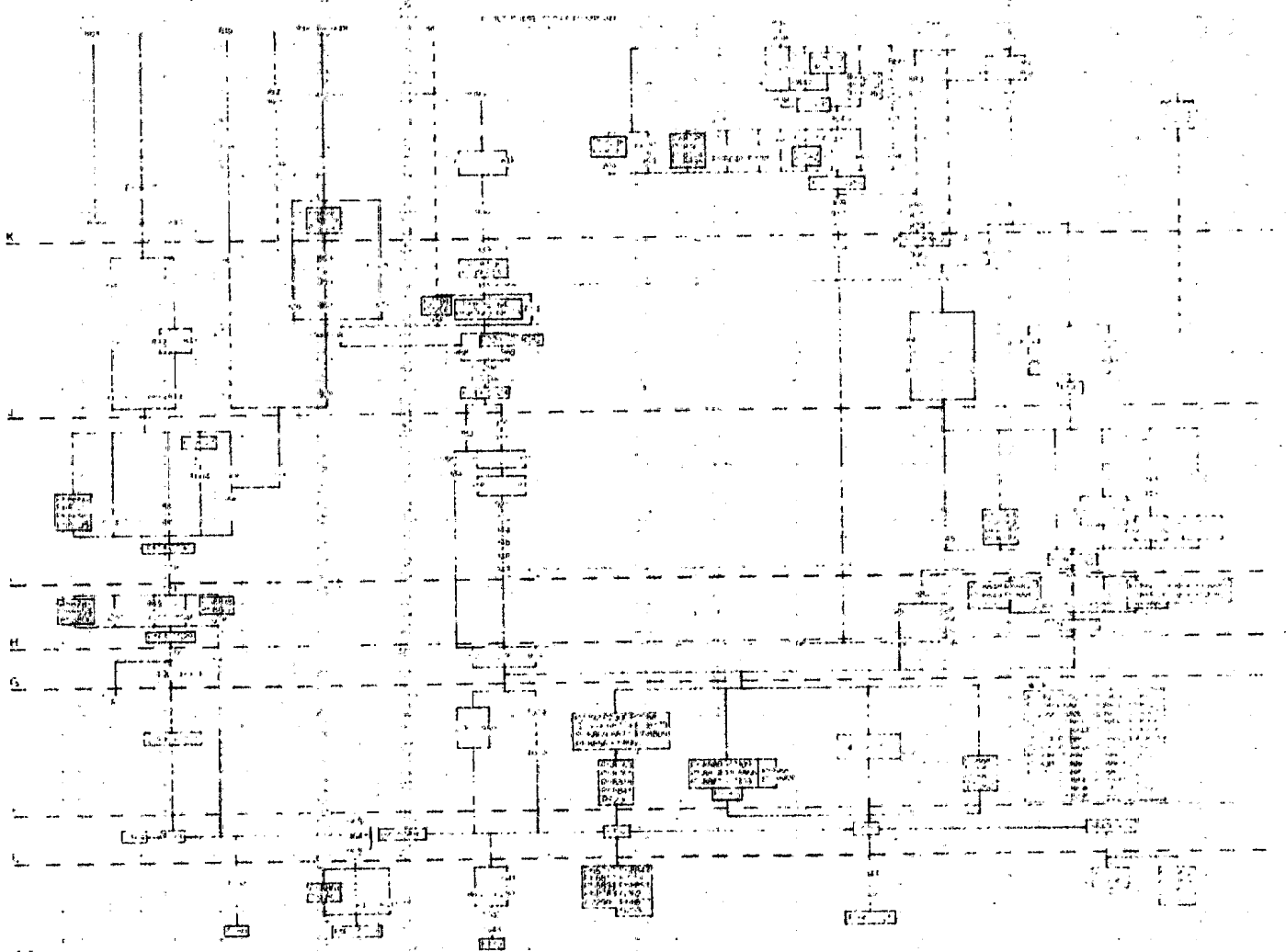
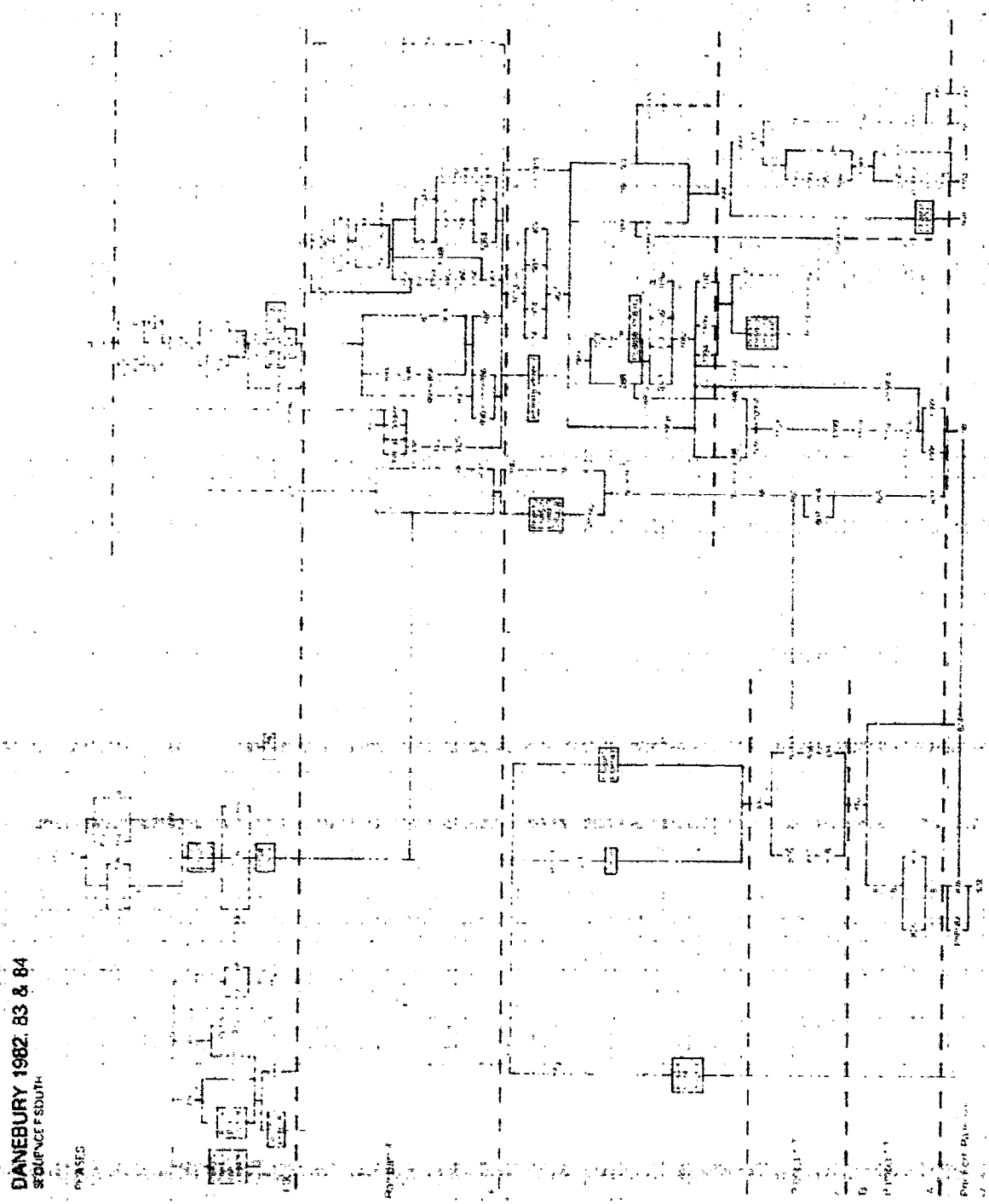
NORTH WEST QUADRANT



DANEBURY 1982, 83 & 84

SEQUENCE F NORTH

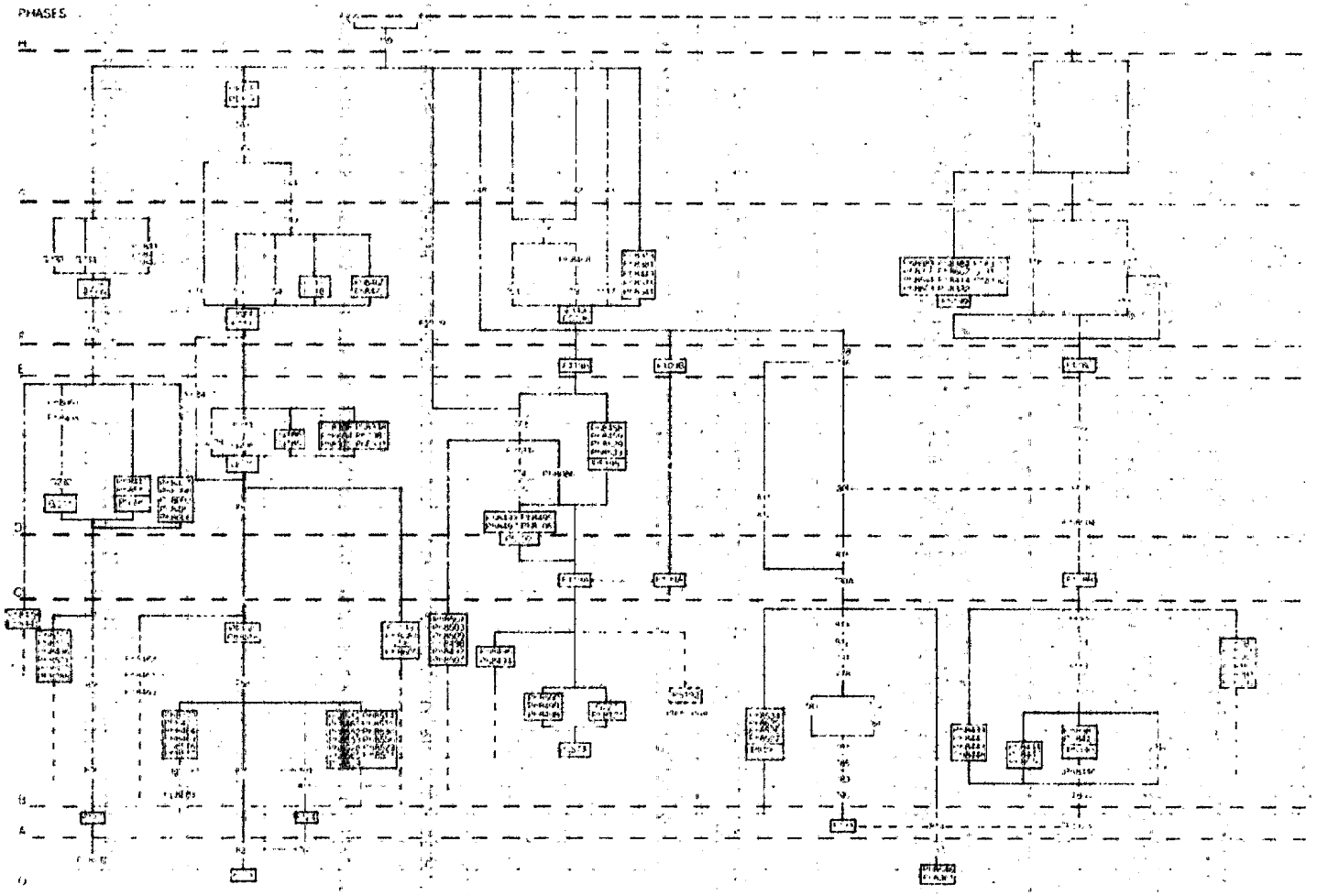



DANEBURY 1982. 83 & 84
SEQUENCE SOUTH

DANEBURY 1982

SEQUENCE G

PHASES



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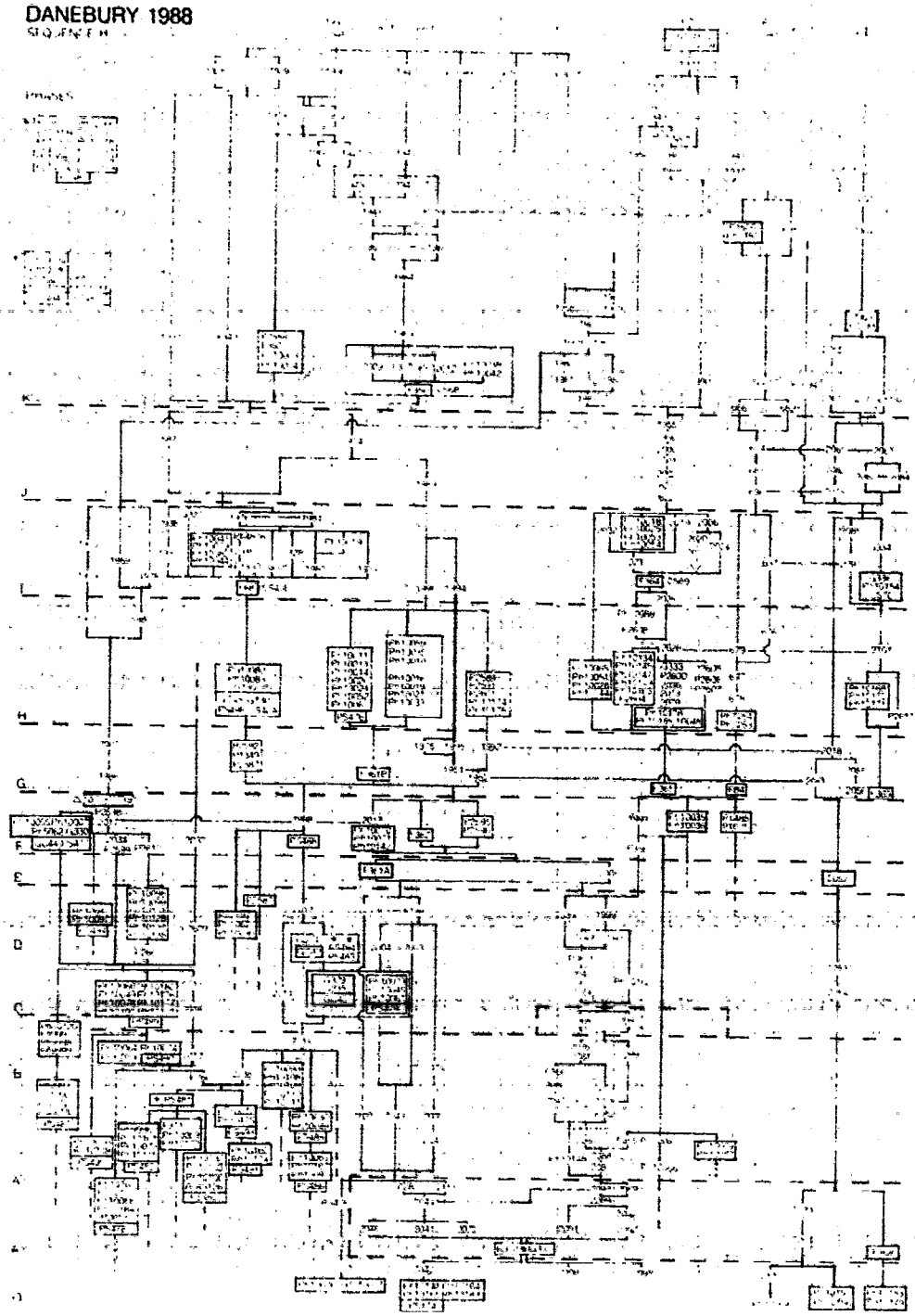

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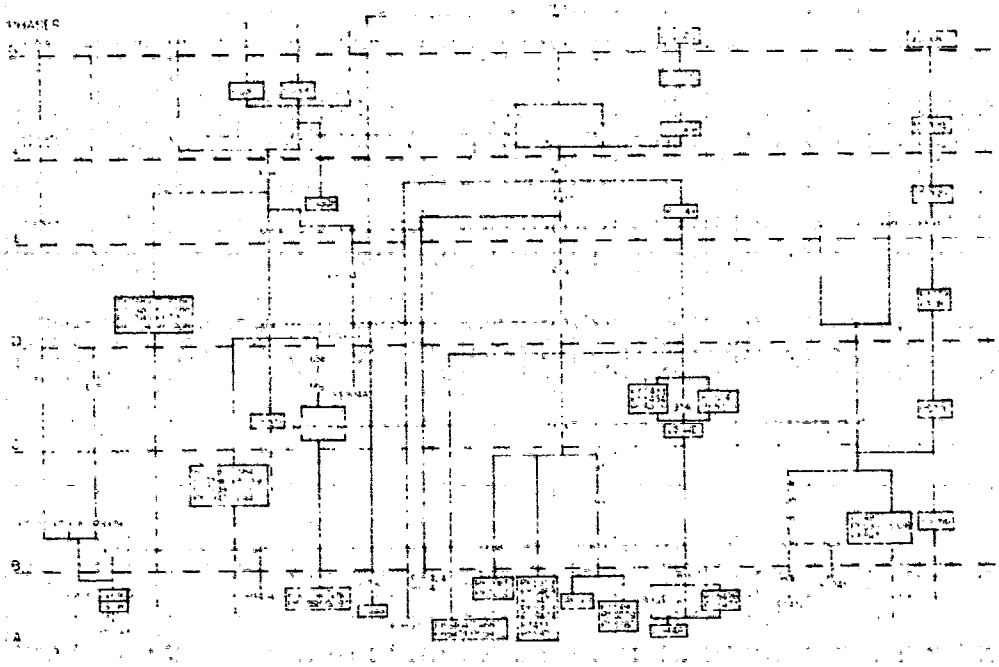
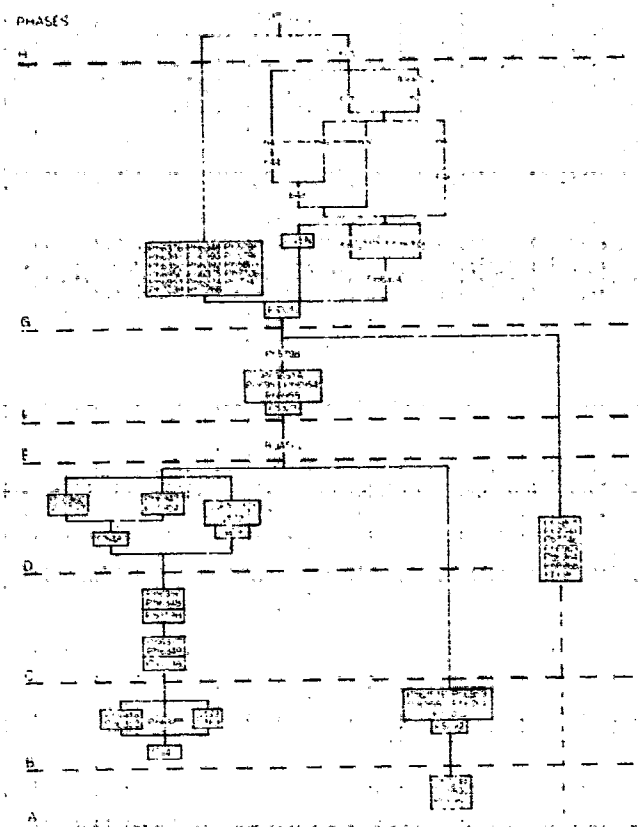


DANEBURY 1980

SEQUENCE J

PHASES



Index

Early Iron Age pottery from the primary rampart

Fabric series

1. Hard, compact paste containing some fine to medium sand and a moderate quantity of white, grey or (rarely) pink calcined flint 1-10 mm in size. Core usually dark grey or black, inner surface grey or orange, outer surface orange or rarely black.
   Surface finish: essentially untreated with flint protruding through the uneven surface.
   Maximum sherd thickness: 11 mm.
   18 sherds, 19% of total.

2. Finer, slightly sandier paste than (1) with moderate to dense quantity of white and grey calcined flint up to 5 mm. Most sherds are completely reduced to a dark grey or black colour although a few have an orange exterior surface.
   Surface finish: generally partially smoothed.
   Maximum sherd thickness: 8 mm.
   37 sherds, 39% of total.

3. Very finely sanded, slightly micaceous paste with sparse to moderate white and grey calcined flint usually 2 mm or under. Grey core and interior surface with grey or orange exterior.
   Surface finish: exterior and interior surfaces carefully smoothed but not burnished.
   Maximum sherd thickness: 6 mm.
   18 sherds, 19% of total.

4. Sandy clay containing fine to medium grade sand and sparse to moderate inclusions of white and grey calcined flint up to 4 mm but mostly 1-2 mm. Grey core and orange exterior and interior surfaces.
   Surface finish: all sherds too abraded for assessment. One sherd overfired or re-fired.
   Maximum sherd thickness: 7 mm.
   9 sherds, 10% of total.

5. Coarse grade dark and translucent quartz sand with sparse white and grey calcined flint inclusions mainly 1-2 mm, rarely up to 5 mm. Brownish-orange surfaces with pale grey core.
   Surface finish: roughly smoothed or brushed.
   Maximum sherd thickness: 10 mm.
   4 sherds, 4% of total.

6. High content of very coarse sand with sparse to moderate white and grey calcined flint inclusions up to 2 mm. Grey core with orange or dark brown surfaces. Very rough texture.
   Surface finish: brushed? or untreated (all sherds abraded).
   Maximum sherd thickness: 6 mm.
   3 sherd, 3% of total.

7. Compact, soapy micaceous fabric with low quantity of fine sand and moderate quantity of white and grey calcined flint 1-4 mm. Grey core with dark brown or orange exterior surface.
Surface finish: essentially untreated.
Maximum sherd thickness: 8 mm.
2 sherds, 2% of total.

8. Hard, medium sandy fabric with no obvious additional temper. Uniform dark grey or black colour throughout.
Surface finish: variable - sometimes untreated, sometimes smoothed.
Maximum sherd thickness: 7 mm.
4 sherds, 4% of total.

Catalogue of cp 9 pottery (Fig. 6.37)

1540	P1376, layer 1	Devolved butt beaker rim. Alice Holt type 3.2 in grog-tempered fabric (G)
1541	P1376, layer 1	Butt beaker body sherd in fine white ware with roulette decoration
1542	P1376, layer 1/ P71, layer 1	Devolved butt beaker (body sherds) with combed decoration. Alice Holt type 3.1, in grog-tempered reduced ware (AH fabric G)
1543	P1470, layer 1	Terra nigra platter copy in coarse buff-coloured sandy ware. Surface heavily abraded
1544		Terra nigra platter copy in fabric as above with dark grey smoothed surface
1566	P1477, layer 1	Gallo-Belgic import. Fabric: Terra Rubra 1(C). Form: Cup, Cam. 56A. 10 BC-AD 25 (Rigby 1981, 159).
1545	P1481, layer 1	Cordoned body sherd in Alice Holt sandy reduced ware
1546		Basal sherd in Alice Holt sandy reduced ware
1547		Terra nigra platter copy. Probably Alice Holt product (type 6). In sandy ware with grey interior, burnished brown exterior with exterior wave decoration
1548		Bead-rim jar. Alice Holt type 4 in sandy reduced ware
1549		Bead-rim jar with unusual internal lip. Possibly Alice Holt product in grog-tempered reduced ware (AH fabric G)
1550		Carinated cup with shallow groove on internal rim in very coarse buff-coloured sandy fabric with partially blackened exterior
1551	P1517, layer 1	Ring-neck flagon in soft white fabric with sparse red inclusions. As Camulodunum Form 155
1565		Gallo-Belgic import. Fabric: Terra Rubra 3. Beaker base. c AD 10-60 (Rigby 1981, 159).

1552	P1519, layer 1	Carinated, cordoned bowl? (as Camulodunum Form 209?) in uniform dark grey sandy fabric
1553	P1556, layer 1	Bead-rim jar, Alice Holt type 4.25, in reduced grog-tempered fabric (AH fabric G)
1554	P1579, layer 1	Carinated cup in sandy fabric with grey core and light brown surfaces. Heavily abraded
1555	P1628, layer 1	Cup or bowl in uniform black sandy ware, with decoration of triple vertical incised lines. Form uncertain
1564	P1648, layer 1	Gallo-Belgic import. Fabric: Terra Nigra. Form: Cup, Cam. 56C. c AD 25-65 (Rigby 1981, 159).
1556	P1900, layer 1	Narrow-necked jar. Alice Holt type 1A in reduced grog-tempered fabric (AH fabric G)
1557	Layer 700	Cordoned sherd in reduced sandy ware. Possibly Alice Holt product
1558	Layer 702	Terra nigra platter copy in sandy ware with dark red core and black surfaces
1559	F71, layer 1	Sherd from cordoned jar in sandy reduced ware with sparse grog temper. Probably Alice Holt product
1560		Devolved butt-beaker. Alice Holt type 3.2. Grog-tempered ware (AH fabric G)
1561	G143	Terra nigra platter copy, probably Poole Harbour product
1562		Terra nigra platter copy in Poole Harbour fabric with wave decoration on interior and exterior
1563	Ph 7634/1669, layer 1	Carinated beaker or bowl (two joining sherds) in sandy reduced ware with buff interior and dark grey surfaces

Unillustrated sherds

P1376, layer 1	Fragment of necked jar in Alice Holt sandy reduced ware Body sherd of cordoned vessel in Alice Holt grog-tempered ware (G) Twenty-one sherds of fine, thin-walled white ware flagon (partially reduced). One sherd with iron repair rivet
P1452, layer 4	Body sherd of flagon? in thick walled white ware. Period uncertain
P1499, layer 1	Small rim fragment of terra nigra platter copy in micaceous sandy black fabric
P1579, layer 1	Two small sherds of samian ware (unidentified).

Roman amphorae by D.F. Williams

Dressel 1B

DA80 P1577 (2)

Part of a broken Dressel 1B rim in a hard, sandy pale red (Munsell 10R 6/3 to 6/4) fabric with small white limestone inclusions. Dressel 1B are wine-carrying amphorae characteristic of the Campanian, Latium and Etrurian districts of Italy and were made from about shortly after the first quarter of the first century BC until the last decade of the century (Peacock & Williams 1986, Class 4). In Britain, the majority of Dressel 1B amphorae are found north of the Thames (Peacock 1984), though in recent years an increasing number of these vessels have also been found in the south of the country (Fitzpatrick 1985; Cunliffe 1987).

Dressel 1sp

DA85 P2473 (1)

Part of a broken spike in what may be a similar fabric (?the same vessel) as the Dressel 1B rim above.

DA80 P1457 (1)

Body sherd in a slightly different fabric to the above two sherds, suggesting another vessel. The sherd is in a hard, sandy fabric, light pinkish-buff in colour (between 5YR 7/3 and 7.5YR 7/4).

It is difficult to be certain if these two sherds belong to the Dressel 1B form or the earlier Dressel 1A type. Although there are some fabric grounds for thinking that the spike may possibly belong to the Dressel 1B rim above. The Dressel 1A amphora form also carried wine and was made in those same parts of Italy mentioned above in connection with the production of Dressel 1B (Peacock & Williams 1986, Class 3). In Britain it is almost always found south of the Thames, the largest numbers being found at Hengistbury Head (Peacock 1971; Cunliffe 1987). Dressel 1A dates from about 130 BC till the mid first century AD.

References

CUNLIFFE, B. 1987: Hengistbury Head, Dorset Vol. 1 (Oxford: OUCA Monog. 13).

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Some typical stratified groups

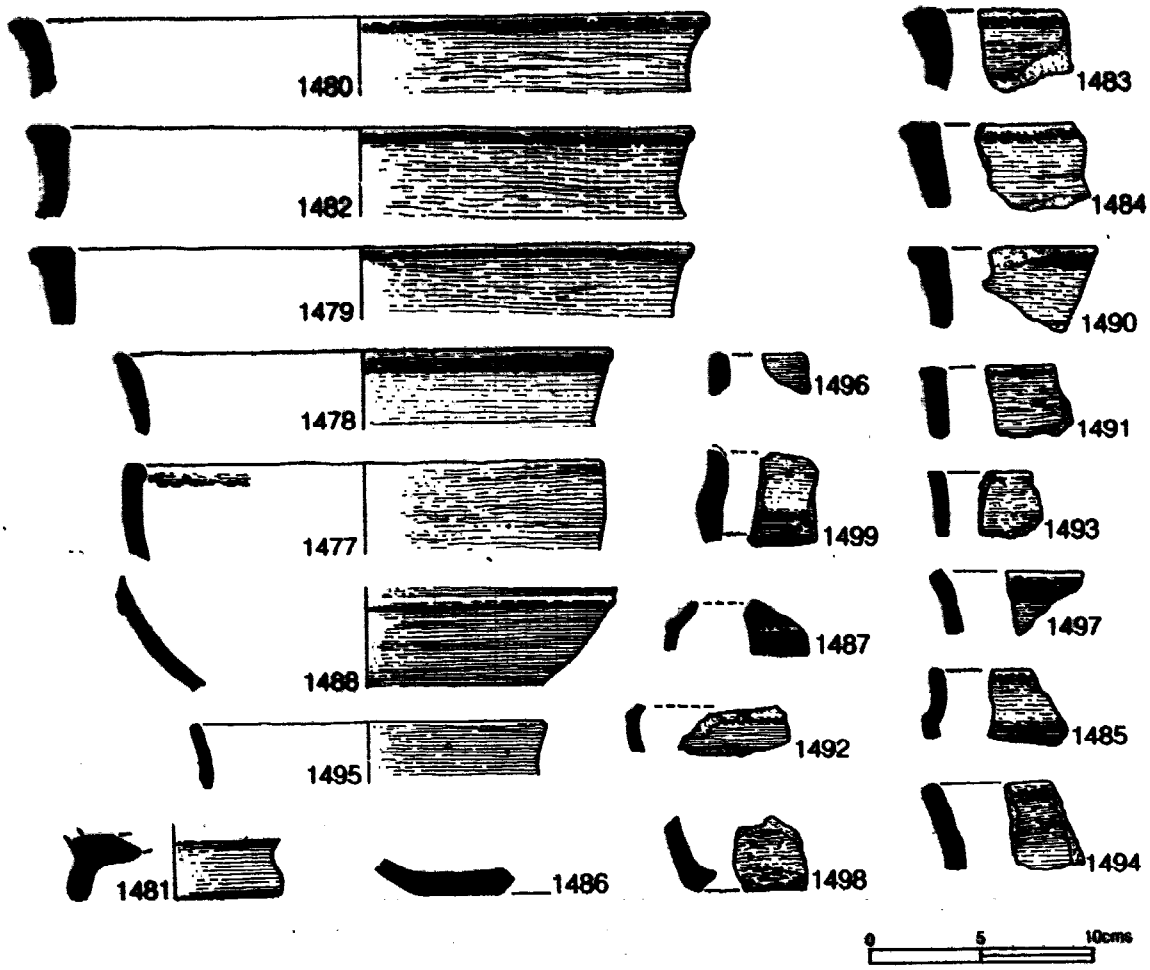
Pottery from 25 contexts was selected for detailed presentation. Eighteen are presented in the text and seven below. The basis for selection and the descriptive format for these key groups is set out in Appendix 4 of the main pottery report.

Key groups

Layer 1997 cp 3-4

Contains 583 sherds, all of cp 1-3 type. Fabrics: A, 4 (0.7%); B, 9 (1.5%); C, 5 (0.9%); D, 541 (92.8%); E, 22 (3.8%); H, 2 (0.3%). Bowls and jars are present in more or less equal proportions. A typical early group, with a small number (8 sherds) of red-finished wares. The majority of sherds are very small with a high degree of wear, a common feature of assemblages from occupation layers.

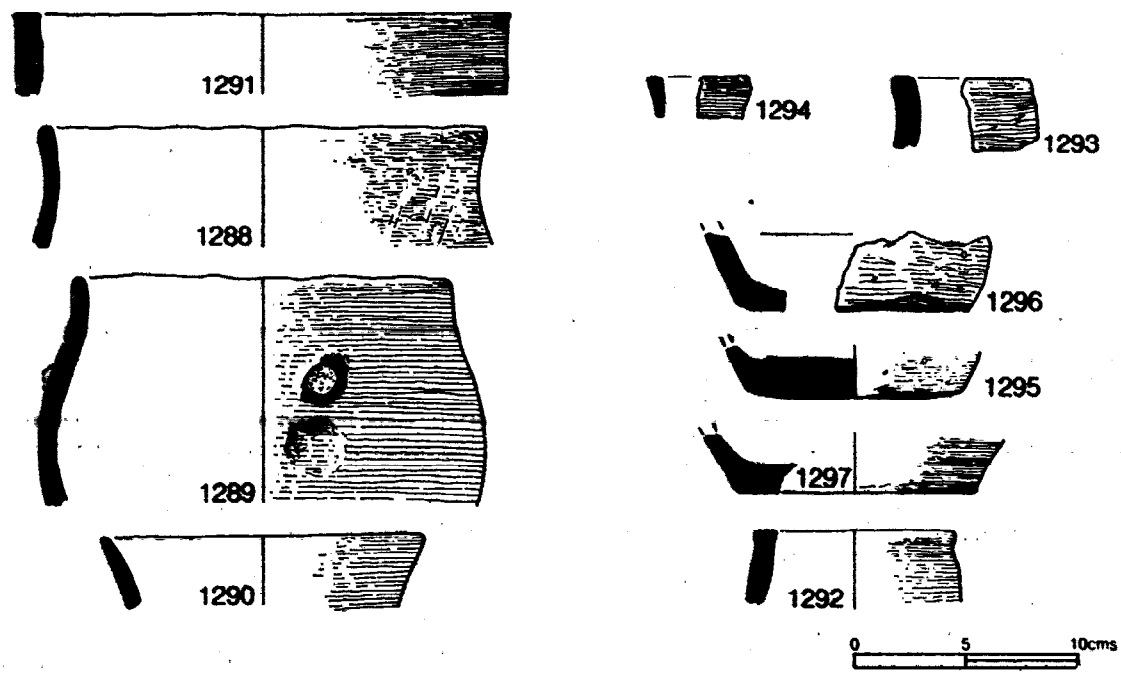
	Form	Fabric	Surface	Layer
1477				-
1478	BB1.1	E0	C1	-
1479	JB2.0	D0	B	-
1480	JB2.0	D0	D	-
1481	JD2.1/BS3.0	D0	E	-
1482	JB2.0	D0	D	-
1483	JB2.0	D0	B	-
1484	JB2.0	D0	B	-
1485	BA2.2	D0	D	-
1486	BS5.3	D0	E	-
1487	BB1.1	E0	C1,4	-
1488	BB1.1	E0	C4	-
1490	JB2.0	D0	D	-
1491	JB2/3	D0	B	-
1492	BB1.1	E0	C4	-
1493	JB2/3	D0	D	-
1494	JB2/3	D0	A	-
1495	BA2.3	D0	D	-
1496	BA2.3	D0	B	-
1497	BA2.3	D0	B	-
1498	BS5.1	A0	A	-
1499	BA2.2	D0	B	-


1480
1482
1479
1478
1477
1488
1495
1481
1486
1496
1499
1487
1492
1498
1483
1484
1490
1491
1493
1497
1485
1494
0
5
10cms

Pit 1545 cp 3

Contains 74 sherds, all of cp 1-3 date. Fabrics: D, 72 (97.3%); E, 2 (2.7%). Jars outnumber bowls, and none of the bowls are of the fine, red-finished variety. The lugged jar (no. 1289) is a rare form at Danebury.

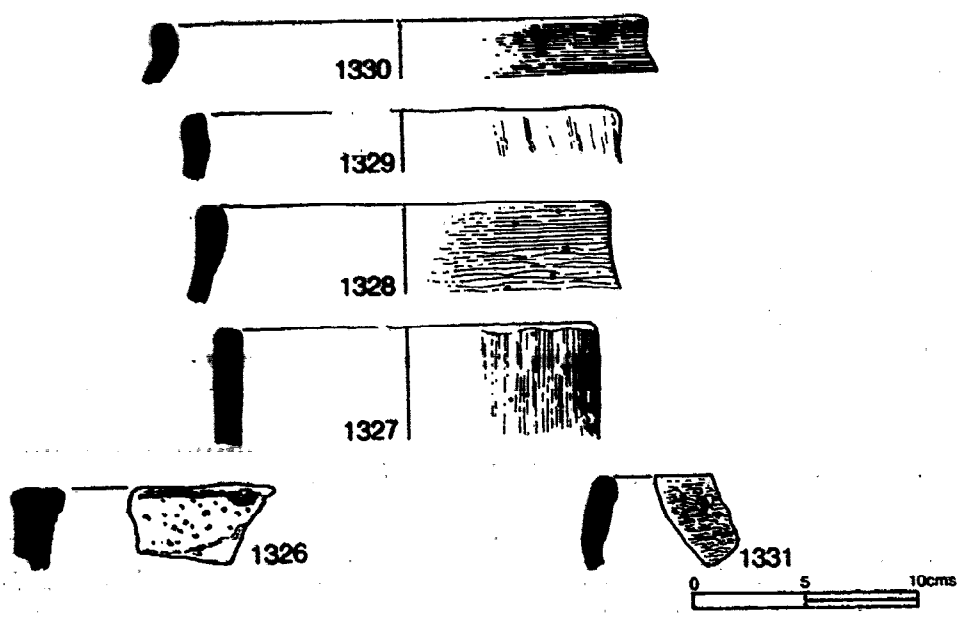
	Form	Fabric	Surface	Layer
1288	JB2.2	D0	B	5/6
1289	JB + lug	D0	B	1
1290	BB1.1	E0	C	4
1291	JB2/3	D0	D	1
1292	JB2.3	D0	B	1
1293	JB2/3	D0	D	1
1294	BA2.3	E0	D	1
1295	BS5.1	D8	A	4
1296	BS5.1	D0	A	3
1297	BS5.1	D0	A	6



Pit 1576 cp 4 or 5

Contains 68 sherds, of which two (2.9% - representing one vessel) distinctive of cp 5. Fabrics: A, 1 (1.5%); C, 14 (20.5%); D, 52 (76.5%); E, 1 (1.5%). The cp 5 example, no. 1328, is a very fragmentary jar rim. The rest of the assemblage is typical of cp 4.

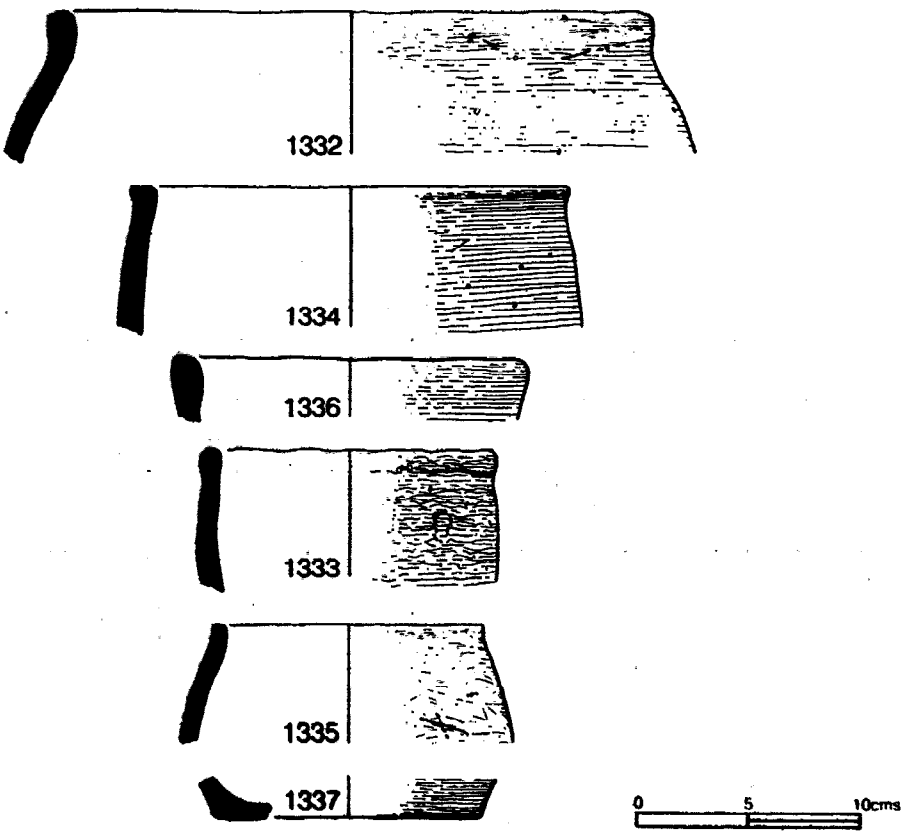
	Form	Fabric	Surface	Layer	
1326	Misc.	C0:1	A	1/2	
1327	PA2.1	A0	B	7	
1328	JC2.0	D0	E	3/4	overfired
1329	JB2/3	D0	-	1/2	
1330	JB4.1	D0	B	2	
1331	PA1.2	D0	-	1	



Pit 1615 cp 5

Contains 23 sherds of which 5 (21.7% representing two vessels) are distinctive of cp 5. Fabrics: B, 4 (17.4%); C, 1 (4.3%); D, 18 (78.3%). The latest forms are bipartite jars of type JC2, one in a flint-tempered fabric which may be as late as cp 6.

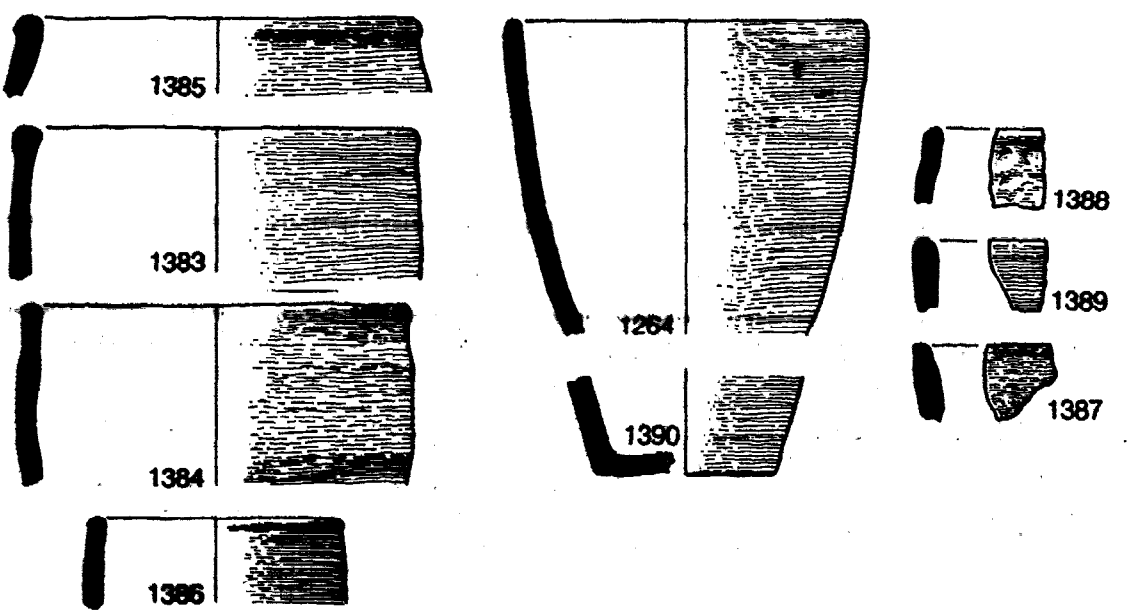
	Form	Fabric	Surface	Layer
1332	JC2.0	B1	E	2
1333	JB4.1	A1	D	3
1334	JB4.1	A0	B	3
1335	JC2.3	D0	B	5
1336	JB?	D0	D	2
1337	BS5.5	D0	E	3



Pit 2478 cp 5 or 6

Contains 161 sherds of which 1 (0.6%) may be a cp 6 type. Fabrics: A, 5 (3.1%); C, 2 (1.2%); D, 154 (95.7%). The single cp 6 sherd, no. 1386, is from the top layer of the pit. Typologically (considering the absence of fabric B sherds) the assemblage is more typical of cp 5 than cp 6, although the stratigraphic evidence suggests the assemblage is present in a 6/7 deposit.

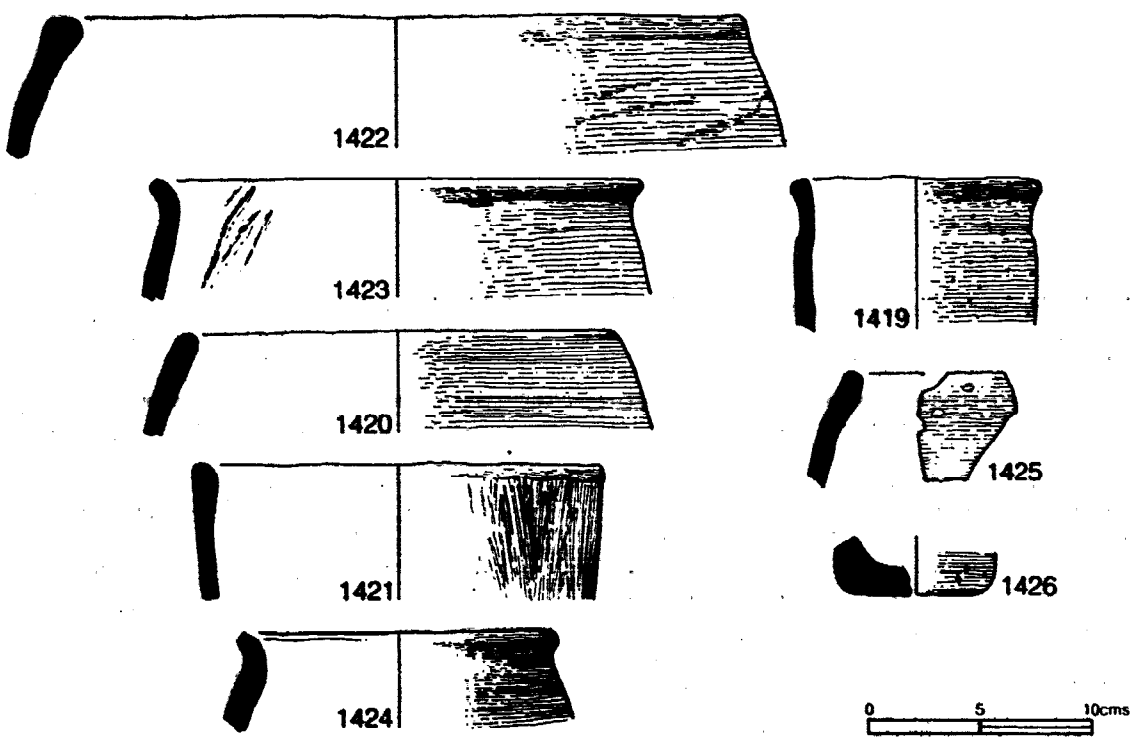
	Form	Fabric	Surface	Layer
1264	PA2.1			1
1383	PA2.1	D0	D	
1384	JB4.1	D0	B	5
1385	JC2.0	D0	D	5
1386	PB1.1?	D0	A	1
1387	JB2/3	D0	A	10
1388	JB4.1	A1	A	1
1389	PA2.1	D0	-	2
1390	BS5.1	D0	B	5



Pit 2363 cp 6

Contains 68 sherds of which 1 (1.5%) is a cp 6 type. Fabrics: A, 4 (5.9%); B, 10 (14.7%); C, 1 (1.5%); D, 53 (77.9%). The cp 6 sherd, no. 1421, is a saucepan pot in sandy ware. The bipartite jar 1423 may be contemporary with it.

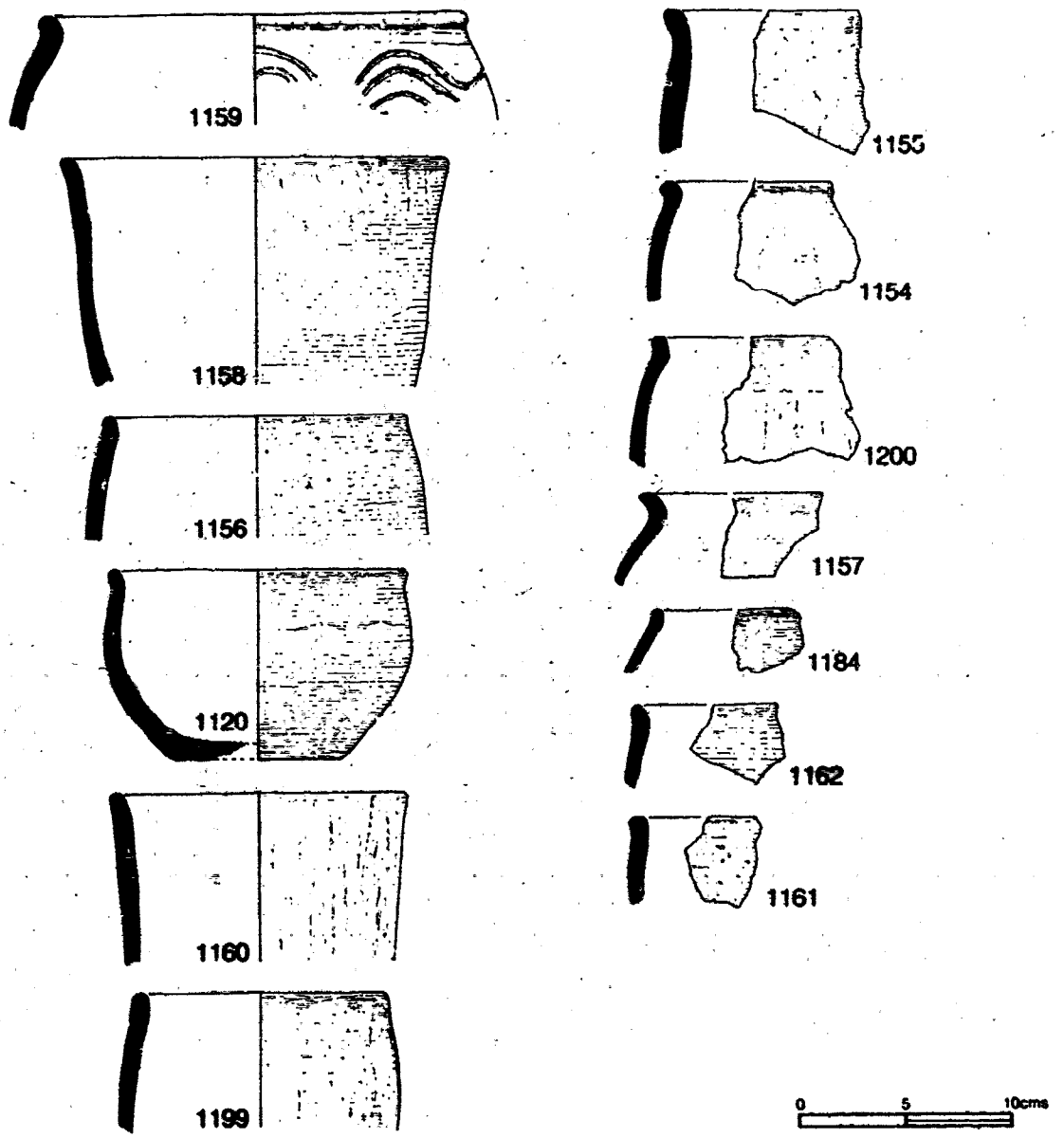
	Form	Fabric	Surface	Layer
1419	JB2.3	C0:1	A	1
1420	PA2.1	D0	D	2/3
1421	PB1.1	D0	E	5
1422	JC1.1	A1	B	2/3
1423	JC2.0	B3	E	2/3
1424	JB2.3	D0	B	2/3
1425	PA1.1	D0	B	2/3
1426	BS5.2	A1	A	2/3



Pit 1940 cp 7

Contains 203 sherds, of which 6 (3.0%) are of cp 7 date. Fabrics: B, 171 (84.2%); D, 32 (15.8%). The cp 7 sherds all belong to one vessel, no. 1159. The remainder of the pottery is typical of cp 6, and there appears to be little earlier material.

	Form	Fabric	Surface	Layer
1120	BC3.2	B1	E	8B
1154	JC2.3	B1	E	8
1155	JC2.1	D0	D	8
1156	JC2.3	B1	D	3
1157	JD2.0	D0	E	2
1158	PB1.1	B1	E	8
1159	JC2.3	B1	E5.1h	3
1160	PB1.1	B1	E	3
1161	PB1.1	B1	D	3
1162	JC2.3	B1	E	3
1184	JC2.3	B1	E	3
1199	JC2.3	B1	E	4
1200	JC2.3	B1	E	4


1159
1158
1156
1120
1160
1199
1153
1154
1200
1157
1184
1162
1161
0
5
10cms

Artefact type	Publ no	SF no	Context	Phase
Stone weights	8.74	1965	P2273 layer 1	7
	8.75	1851	P2032 layer 6	7
	8.76	1538	P1346 layer 2	3
	8.77	1650	P1579 layer 13	8
	8.78	1652	P1456 layer 6	7
	8.79	1798	F110 layer 1	5
	8.80	2417	Layer 1530	7/8
	NI	1529	Layer 592	6/7
	NI	1556	P1224 layer 16	7
	NI	1589	F71 layer 2	8
	NI	1615	Ph 6157 layer 3	-
	NI	1644	P1481 layer 7	7/8
	NI	1662	P1579 layer 14	8
	NI	1663	P1485 layer 6	7
	NI	1807	P1990 layer 6	7
	NI	1943	unstratified	-
	NI	1944	P2222 layer 1	7
	NI	1964	P2273 layer 1	7
	NI	2103	P1543 layer 2	7/8
	NI	2194	P2346 layer 5	7/8
	NI	2284	P2363 layer 1	7
	NI	2301	P2435 layer 5	7/8
	NI	2397	Ph 9780 layer 1	3
	NI	2416	P2535 layer 5	7
	NI	2495	P2547 layer 5	7
	NI	2583	P1350 layer 5	7
	NI	2596	Layer 1567	7
	NI	2642	P2583 layer 1	6/7
	NI	2729	P2590 layer 1	7
	NI	2753	P1350 layer 11	7
	NI	2822	G324 layer 1	5
	NI	2834	P2598 layer 8	6/7

Artefact type	Publ no	SF no	Context	Phase
Axes	NI	246	P110 layer 6	7
(earlier prehistoric)	NI	790	P783 layer 4	3
	NI	1658	F84	3
	NI	2776	Layer 2047	3
Pebble hammer	NI	1624	P1542 layer 1	3
(earlier prehistoric)				

Artefact type	Publ no	SF no	Context	Phase
Whetstones, Rubbers and Utilized Pebbles (Iron Age)	8.84	1963	P2205 layer 2	3
	8.85	1700/ 2890	P1940 layer 6/8	7
	8.86	660	P556 layer 3	7
	8.87	2319	P2320 layer 10	7
	8.88	663	P556 layer 5	7
	8.89	230	P63 layer 2	7
	8.90	734	P680 layer 5	7
	8.91	2131	Layer 1157	7
	8.92	1797	Layer 720	7
	8.93	1837	Ph 8288 layer 1	3
	8.94	1530	P1293 layer 2	3
	8.95	265	P117 layer 3	4
	8.96	218	P98 layer 9	3
	8.97	631	P576	6
	8.98	565	P530 layer 5	7
	8.99	2119/ 1730	P1940 layer 4/8	7
	8.100	106	Layer 9	7
	8.101	2167	P2369 layer 4	4
	8.102	1838	P2032 layer 6	7
	8.103	2070	P2206	6/7
	8.104	128	P51 layer 6	4
	8.105	2170	Layer 1246	6/7
	8.106	1743	P1900 layer 3	7/8
	NI	56	P12 layer 116	-
	NI	110	P27 layer 10	7
	NI	125	Layer 9	7
	NI	142	P63A layer 7	3
	I	166	G16	1
		188	P28 layer 2	7
		298	P79 layer 1	7
	N	443	P361 layer 1	6
	NI	452	P366 layer 2	7
	NI	621	P576 layer 1	7
	NI	671	P621 layer 1	6
	NI	714	P617 layer 1	4
	NI	715	P576 layer 1	6
	NI	716	P627 layer 3	7
	NI	717	P617 layer 1	4
	NI	718	P612 layer 4	7
	NI	825	Layer 216	3
	NI	925	P895 layer 1	7
	NI	1003	P29 layer 4	7
	NI	1116	Layer 5	7
	NI	1129	N85	-
	NI	1150	P906 layer 1	3
	NI	1151	P908 layer 3	3
	NI	1185	P953 layer 1	7
	NI	1231	Layer 393	7
	NI	1251	Layer 394	7

Artefact type	Publ no	SF no	Context	Phase
Whetstones, Rubbers and Utilized Pebbles (Iron Age) (continued)	NI	1320	P1083 layer 1	3
	NI	1532	P1250 layer 6	3
	NI	1545	P1221 layer 1	3
	NI	1571	P1284 layer 1	5
	NI	1595	P1200 layer 1	3
	NI	1749	Ph 7665 layer 1	-
	NI	1750	P1923 layer 2	-
	NI	1781/ 1790/ 1796	Layers 725/ 716/ 720	7
	NI	1791/ 2120	Layers 716/ 726	7/8
	NI	1813	P2047 layer 1	7
	NI	1893	P2158 layer 3	7
	NI	1895	P1981 layer 5	7
	NI	1896	P1988 layer 2	7
	NI	2039	P2206 layer 1	6/7
	NI	2052	P2300 layer 2	7
	NI	2115	Ph 6836 layer 1	3
	NI	2116	P1462 layer 1	-
	NI	2117	P1481 layer 5	7/8
	NI	2118	P1252 layer 1	6
	NI	2121	Layer 911	7
	NI	2122	P2257 layer 5	3
	NI	2123	Layer 725	7
	NI	2192	Layer 1284	6/7
	NI	2278/ 2300	P2317 layer 1/ P2435 layer 4	6/7/8
	NI	2323	P2477 layer 3	7
	NI	2414	P2505 layer 2	3
	NI	2415	P2534 layer 6	7
	NI	2454	Layer 1567	7
	NI	2550	Tr 108 layer 2	-
	NI	2570	P2575 layer 1	6/7
	NI	2612	Layer 1734	6/7
	NI	2631	Layer 1869	7
	NI	2689	P2590 layer 9	7
	NI	2851	P2558 layer 1	7
	NI	2891	P1669 layer 1	7/8
	NI	2850	Layer 587	7
	NI	2852	unstratified	-

Artefact type	Publ no	SF no	Context	Phase
Upper rotary querns	8.107	1805	P110 layer 1	5
	8.108	2747/ 2748	P2596 layer 5/ P2595 layer 8	7
	8.109	1653	P1452 layer 9	7
	8.110	1638	P1526 layer 1	4
	8.111	1720	P1940 layer 9	7
	8.112	1534	P1322 layer 1	7
	8.113	1821	P2032 layer 6	7
	8.114	1974	P2256 layer 2	7
	NI	1536	P1224 layer 8	7
	NI	1546	P1224 layer 13	7
	NI	1587	P71 layer 2	8
	NI	1609	P1497 layer 1	5
	NI	1636	P1577 layer 7	7
	NI	1665	Ph 7233 layer 1	-
	NI	1668	P1579 layer 14	8
	NI	1669	P1579 layer 14	8
	NI	1716	P1940 layer 9	7
	NI	1717	P1940 layer 9	7
	NI	1719	P1940 layer 9	7
	NI	1723	P1687 layer 4	7/8
	NI	1729	P1727 layer 6	7/8
	NI	1731	P1687 layer 5	7/8
	NI	1744	P1900 layer 1	7/8
	NI	1789	unstratified	-
	NI	1801	Layer 722	7/8
	NI	1802	P2115 layer 1	7/8
	NI	1812	Layer 728	7
	NI	1820	P2032 layer 6	7
	NI	1825	P2112 layer 1	7
	NI	1897	Ph 8541 layer 2	-
	NI	1901	P2047 layer 1	7
	NI	1902	P2035 layer 8	7
	NI	1914	P2032 layer 5	7
	NI	2035	P2248 layer 8	7
	NI	2040	Layer 930	7
	NI	2093	Ph 3981 layer 1	-
	NI	2094	Ph 4564 layer 1	-
	NI	2099	P1477 layer 1	6
	NI	2100	P1577 layer 7	7
	NI	2106	P1511 layer 1	7
	NI	2112	P1996 layer 7	7
	NI	2113	P2233 layer 1	7
	NI	2271	unstratified	-
	NI	2281	P2480 layer 1	3
	NI	2308	P2447 layer 4	7
	NI	2312	P2320 layer 2	7
	NI	2340	P2233 layer 1	7
	NI	2344	P140 layer 1	6/7

Artefact type	Publ no	SF no	Context	Phase
Upper rotary querns (continued)	NI	2345	P2233 layer 3	7
	NI	2346	P2248 layer 8	7
	NI	2351	P2233 layer 2	7
	NI	2355	P1996 layer 7	7
	NI	2360	P1669 layer 2	7/8
	NI	2363	P1579	8
	NI	2367	Layer 1165	-
	NI	2368	P2435 layer 3	7/8
	NI	2370	P2435 layer 3	7/8
	NI	2377	P2032 layer 6	7
	NI	2378	P1982 layer 2	7
	NI	2398	P2535 layer 2	7
	NI	2419	P2549 layer 1	7
	NI	2423	Layer 1530	7
	NI	2425	P2549 layer 10	7
	NI	2426	unstratified	-
	NI	2456	P2550 layer 1	7
	NI	2475	P2545 layer 5	7
	NI	2594	Layer 1699	7
	NI	2597	Layer 1699	7
	NI	2603	Layer 1856	7
	NI	2620	P2579 layer 4	7
	NI	2628	P2579 layer 4	7
	NI	2638	P2577 layer 1	7
	NI	2677	P349 layer 2	6
	NI	2730	Layer 1965	7
	NI	2744	P2596 layer 5	7
	NI	2754	P2598 layer 4	6/7
	NI	2755	P2606 layer 1	7
	NI	2784	Layer 2063	7
	NI	2839	Layer 1499	6/7
	NI	2841	P2535 layer 5	7
	NI	2846	P2545 layer 5	7
	NI	2849	P2435 layer 5	7/8

Artefact type	Publ no	SF no	Context	Phase
Lower rotary querns	8.115	2045	P2248 layer 8	7
	8.116	2501	P2531 layer 5	6
	8.117	1787	P2115 layer 1	7/8
	8.118	2500	P2531 layer 4/5	6
	8.119	1637	P1577 layer 1	7
	8.120	2376	P1982 layer 2	7
	NI	1646	P1577 layer 7	7
	NI	1670	P1579 layer 14	8
	NI	1701	P1940 layer 6	7
	NI	1715	P1940 layer 9	7
	NI	1718	P1940 layer 9	7
	NI	1722	Ph 7525 layer 1	-
	NI	1742	P1793 layer 6	7
	NI	1811	P110 layer 1	5
	NI	1814	P2035 layer 7	7
	NI	1862	P2163 layer 4	7
	NI	1874	P2C32 layer 6	7
	NI	1903	P2090 layer 3	7
	NI	1968	P2178 layer 4	7
	NI	1975	Layer 843	7
	NI	2044	P1986 layer 6	7
	NI	2071	Layer 979	7
	NI	2134	Layer 1166	6
	NI	2279	P2435 layer 6	7/8
	NI	2280	P2435 layer 5	7/8
	NI	2314	P2367 layer 1	7
	NI	2327	P2320 layer 2	7
	NI	2362	P1577 layer 7	7
	NI	2364	P1577 layer 8	7
	NI	2371	P2435 layer 4	7/8
	NI	2375	?P2346	7
	NI	2378	P110 layer 747	3
	NI	2380	P2233 layer 2	7
	NI	2424	P2536 layer 8	7
	NI	2473	P2545 layer 5	7
	NI	2474	P2534 layer 7	7
	NI	2490	P2534 layer 9	7
	NI	2493	P2546 layer 2	7
	NI	2494	P2534 layer 12	7
	NI	2509	unstratified	-
	NI	2585	P2575 layer 1	7
	NI	2604	Layer 914	7
	NI	2618	P2579 layer 5	7
	NI	2619	P2579 layer 4	7
	NI	2627	P2579 layer 4	7
	NI	2791	P1350 layer 8	-
	NI	2825	P1350 layer 1	-
	NI	2837	Tr 134 layer 3	-
	NI	2844	Layer 1506	7
	NI	2885	P110 layer 1	5
	NI	2886	P110 layer 1	5
	NI	2887	P2032 layer 6	7
	NI	2888	P2032 layer 6	7
	NI	2889	P2032 layer 6	7

Artefact type	Publ no	SF no	Context	Phase
Rotary querns	NI	1581	P1385 layer 1	7/8
Type indeterminate	NI	1583	P1285 layer 8	7
	NI	1592	P1285 layer 8	7
	NI	1967	Ph 8695 layer 1	7
	NI	2046	P2227 layer 2	6
	NI	2110	P1579 layer 7	8
	NI	2263	F247 layer 1	3
	NI	2357	P1900 layer 7	7/8
	NI	2374	P2473	7
	NI	2457	P2550 layer 1	7
	NI	2510	unstratified	-
	NI	2560	Layer 1664	7
	NI	2623	Layer 1866	6/7
	NI	2764	Ph 10059	6/7
	NI	2881	Ph 4816 layer 2	-
	NI	2883	P1687 layer 4	7/8

Artefact type	Publ no	SF no	Context	Phase
Saddle querns	8.121	1815	P2141 layer 6	3
	8.122	2476	Layer 1558	7
	8.123	2332	P2321 layer 2	3
	8.124	2551	P2573 layer 5	7
	NI	1509	P1203 layer 1	7
	NI	1524	P1258 layer 1	3
	NI	1533	P1250 layer 6	3
	NI	1555	P1346 layer 7	3
	NI	1578	P1363 layer 1	6
	NI	1582	P1389 layer 1	-
	NI	1584	Ph 5187 layer 2	-
	NI	1588	Ph 5419 layer 1	-
	NI	1591	P1241 layer 4	3
	NI	1616	Ph 6157 layer 3	-
	NI	1633	Ph 6690 layer 1	-
	NI	1667	Layer 637	6/7
	NI	1745	P1798	6/7
	NI	1788	Ph 8096 layer 1	-
	NI	1808	P2141 layer 5	3
	NI	1839	P2155 layer 2	7
	NI	1861	P2112 layer 1	7
	NI	1912	P2017 layer 1	4
	NI	1913	P2026 layer 3	4
	NI	2051	P2285 layer 5	7
	NI	2095	Ph 5604 layer 1	-
	NI	2096	Ph 3910 layer 1	-
	NI	2097	Ph 3981 layer 1	-
	NI	2101	P1452 layer 3	7
	NI	2104	P1545 layer 6	3
	NI	2105	Ph 7132 layer 1	-
	NI	2108	P1579 layer 1	8
	NI	2114	Layer 894	6
	NI	2132	P2351 layer 1	7/8
	NI	2133	Layer 1174	6/7
	NI	2146	Layer 1058	7
	NI	2166	Layer 1331	6/7
	NI	2176	P2347 layer 8	7
	NI	2187	P2347 layer 11	7
	NI	2188	P2347 layer 11	7
	NI	2189	P2347 layer 11	7
	NI	2193	P2347 layer 8	7
	NI	2262	P2426 layer 10	6
	NI	2270	P2480 layer 3	3
	NI	2283	Ph 9376 layer 1	1/3
	NI	2287	P2478 layer 10	6/7
	NI	2290	P2428 layer 6	3
	NI	2313	P2477 layer 1	7
	NI	2315	P2477 layer 3	7
	NI	2331	P2427 layer 9	7
	NI	2333	P2321 layer 2	3
	NI	2341	P2300 layer 2	7

Artefact type	Publ no	SF no	Context	Phase
Saddle querns (continued)	NI	2342	Ph 8759 layer 1	-
	NI	2343	unstratified	-
	NI	2347	G241 layer 1	-
	NI	2348	P2205 layer 1	3
	NI	2349	Layer 10[illegible]	7
	NI	2350	P2300 layer 1	7
	NI	2352	P2056 layer 1	3
	NI	2354	P2141 layer 1	3
	NI	2356	P2118 layer 1	7
	NI	2358	P1953 layer 1	3
	NI	2359	F89 layer 5	5
	NI	2361	P1809 layer 4	3
	NI	2365	Ph 6769 layer 1	-
	NI	2366	P1479 layer 1	7
	NI	2372	P2426 layer 18	7/8
	NI	2373	P2372 layer 1	7
	NI	2381	P2367 layer 1	7
	NI	2418	P2498 layer 3	4
	NI	2420	P2549 layer 2	7
	NI	2432	Ph 5877 layer 1	-
	NI	2504	Layer 1628	6/7
	NI	2511	P2427 layer 2	7
	NI	2556	Layer 1349	7
	NI	2557	P2573 layer 5	7
	NI	2558	P2573 layer 5	7
	NI	2559	P2573 layer 5	7
	NI	2573	P2570 layer 2	6/7
	NI	2579	Layer 1734	7
	NI	2595	P2575 layer 4	7
	NI	2640	P2231 layer 2	5
	NI	2641	Layer 1859	7
	NI	2645	Layer 1743	3
	NI	2646	P2563 layer 4	7
	NI	2669	unstratified	-
	NI	2691	Layer 1990	7
	NI	2739	Layer 1968	6/7
	NI	2740	Layer 1990	7
	NI	2741	Tr 122 layer 1878	3
	NI	2756	P2604	6/7
	NI	2762	P2600 layer 1	7
	NI	2765	Layer 1997	4
	NI	2766	Layer 1997	4
	NI	2786	Layer 2012	3
	NI	2787	Layer 2012	3
	NI	2820	Layer 621	6
	NI	2821	P2590 layer 4	7
	NI	2823	P2590 layer 7	7
	NI	2824	Layer 1966	6/7
	NI	2826	Layer 1952	7
	NI	2827	Layer 1990	7
	NI	2828	Layer 1990	7
	NI	2829	Ph 10010 layer 1	6/7

Artefact type	Publ no	SF no	Context	Phase
Saddle querns (continued)	NI	2831	P355 layer 3	3
	NI	2832	P2598 layer 3	6/7
	NI	2833	Layer 1997	4
	NI	2835	P2575 layer 2	7
	NI	2836	Layer 2080	3
	NI	2838	Layer 1499	6/7
	NI	2840	Ph 9631 layer 4	3
	NI	2842	P2534 layer 7	7
	NI	2843	P2534 –	7
	NI	2845	P2494 layer 1	5
	NI	2847	P2541 layer 2	6
	NI	2848	P2315 layer 5	6/7
	NI	2882	P1454 layer 1	3
	NI	2884	P1317 layer 1	4
	NI	2896	P1455 –	6-7

Artefact type	Publ no	SF no	Context	Phase
Saddle quern rubbers	8.125	2553	P2573 layer 5	7
	8.126	2107	G179 layer 1	u/p
	8.127	1511	P1161 layer 10	7
	NI	2098	P1175 layer 1	3
	NI	2102	Layer 641	6
	NI	2111	P1940 layer 6	6
	NI	2472	P2529 layer 4	7

Chalk small finds

Artefact type	Publ. no.	SF no.	Context	Phase
Chalk marl discs	NI	1733	P1820 layer 3	7
	NI	1741	P1687 layer 3	7/8
	NI	1786	P2121 layer 3	7
	NI	2169	P2353 layer 6	7
	NI	2304	P2435 layer 1	7/8
	NI	2391	P2535 layer 3	7
	NI	2479	Layer 1535	7
	NI	2606	P2572 layer 4	7
	NI	2817	P1350 layer 8	7
	NI	2853	P1475	5
	NI	2854	Layer 716	7
	NI	2855	P2032 layer 3	7
	NI	2856	P2047 layer 1	7
	NI	2857	P2032 layer 3	7
	NI	2858	P1579 layer 1	8
	NI	2859	Layer 720	7
	NI	2860	Layer 602	3
Chalk weights	8.128	2789	P2612 layer 2	6
	8.129	1890	P1999 layer 2	3
	8.130	1586	P1285 layer 6	7
	8.131	1880a	P1990 layer 2	7
	8.132	1886	P1999 layer 2	3
	8.133	1568	Ph 4612 layer 1	-
	8.134	1547	P1299 layer 3	7
	8.135	1561	P1393 layer 2	4
	8.136	1550	P1334 layer 2	-
	8.137	1632	P1456 layer 3	7
	8.138	1575	Ph 4611 layer 2	-
	8.139	2611	Layer 1856	7
	8.140	1559	P1334 layer 2	-
	8.141	1557	P1334 layer 2	-
	8.142	1558	P1334 layer 2	-
	8.143	1577	Ph 4611 layer 2	-
	8.144	1554	P1334 layer 2	-
	8.145	1576	Ph 4611 layer 2	-
	8.146	1551	P1334 layer 2	-
	8.147	1562	P1393 layer 2	4
	8.148	1892	P1999 layer 2	3
	8.149	1737	P1727 layer 6	7/8
	NI	1552	P1334 layer 2	-
	NI	1553	P1334 layer 2	-
	NI	1560	unstratified	-
	NI	1566	P1393 layer 2	4
	NI	1567	P1393 layer 2	4
	NI	1580	P1285 layer 1	7
	NI	1606	Ph 5668 layer 1	-
	NI	1629	P1456 layer 3	7
	NI	1630	P1456 layer 3	7

Artefact type	Publ. no.	SF no.	Context	Phase
	NI	1631	P1456 layer 3	7
	NI	1664	Layer 654	7
	NI	1683	Ph 7474 layer 1	-
	NI	1685	Ph 7474 layer 1	-
	NI	1702	unstratified	-
	NI	1728	P1820 layer 3	7
	NI	1734	P1790 layer 5	7
	NI	1739	P1727 layer 6	7/8
	NI	1876	P2108 layer 5	7/8
	NI	1877	P2115 layer 4	7/8
	NI	1878	P1993 layer 6	7
	NI	1880	P1990 layer 2	7
	NI	1881	P2047 layer 2	7
	NI	1882	P2047 layer 2	7
	NI	1883	P2047 layer 2	7
	NI	1884	P2047 layer 2	7
	NI	1885	P2047 layer 2	7
	NI	1887	P1999 layer 2	3
	NI	1888	P1999 layer 2	3
	NI	1889	P1999 layer 2	3
	NI	1891	P1999 layer 2	3
	NI	1898	P2110 layer 5	7/8
	NI	1899	P2110 layer 5	7/8
	NI	1900	P2094 layer 3	7
	NI	1956	P2256 layer 12	7
	NI	1957	P2256 layer 12	7
	NI	1966	P2182 layer 2	7
	NI	1996	P2200 layer 2	3
	NI	2000	P2200 layer 2	3
	NI	2001	P2200 layer 2	3
	NI	2002	P2200 layer 2	3
	NI	2003	P2200 layer 2	3
	NI	2004	P2200 layer 2	3
	NI	2005	P2200 layer 2	3
	NI	2006	P2200 layer 2	3
	NI	2007	P2200 layer 2	3
	NI	2008	P2200 layer 2	3
	NI	2009	P2200 layer 2	3
	NI	2010	P2200 layer 2	3
	NI	2011	P2200 layer 2	3
	NI	2012	P2200 layer 2	3
	NI	2013	P2200 layer 2	3
	NI	2014	P2200 layer 2	3
	NI	2015	P2200 layer 2	3
	NI	2016	P2200 layer 2	3
	NI	2031	P2200 layer 3	3
	NI	2032	P2200 layer 3	3
	NI	2033	P2200 layer 3	3
	NI	2034	P2200 layer 3	3
	NI	2037	P2248 layer 8	7
	NI	2041	Layer 905	7
	NI	2042	Layer 905	7
	NI	2043	Layer 905	7

Artefact type	Publ. no.	SF no.	Context	Phase
	NI	2060	P2119 layer 3	6/7
	NI	2061	P2119 layer 3	6/7
	NI	2086	P2204 layer 2	6/7
	NI	2087	P2200 layer 2	3
	NI	2089	P1982 layer 7	7
	NI	2157	Layer 1224	7
	NI	2172	Layer 1234	7
	NI	2177	P2353 layer 8	7
	NI	2195	P2346 layer 8	7/8
	NI	2196	P2346 layer 7	7/8
	NI	2197	P2346 layer 7	7/8
	NI	2289	P2446 layer 1	7
	NI	2297	P2435 layer 3	7/8
	NI	2458	P2550 layer 2	7
	NI	2470	P2534 layer 8	7
	NI	2471	P2534 layer 8	7
	NI	2487	P2545 layer 5	7
	NI	2492	Layer 1535	7
	NI	2502	Ph 9866 layer 2	6/7
	NI	2513	P2534 layer 8	7
	NI	2514	P2534 layer 8	7
	NI	2515	P2534 layer 8	7
	NI	2516	P2534 layer 8	7
	NI	2517	P2534 layer 8	7
	NI	2574	P2570 layer 4	6/7
	NI	2584	Layer 1689	7
	NI	2586	P2575 layer 8	7
	NI	2605	Layer 1856	7
Chalk spindle whorls and other perforated chalk discs	8.150	1704	Ph 7781 layer 1	-
	8.151	2750	P356 layer 2	4
	8.152	1928	Layer 838	7
	8.153	2692	Layer 1941	7
	8.154	1654	P1548 layer 8	3
	8.155	2409	P2507 layer 1	3
	8.156	2567	Layer 1681	7
	8.157	2759	Layer 2005	7
	8.158	2478	Ph 9826 layer 2	7
	8.159	1977	P2256 layer 8	7
	8.160	2427	Layer 1562	7
	8.161	1935	P2261 layer 1	7/8
	8.162	2775	Layer 1997	4
	8.163	2466	P2531 layer 2	6
	8.164	2190	P2346 layer 7	7
	8.165	2143	Layer 1257	7
	8.166	2780	Layer 2048	3
	8.167	1986	P2256 layer 10	7
	8.168	2617	P2579 layer 4	7
	8.169	2762	Layer 1997	4
	8.170	2048	Layer 920	7
	8.171	1830	P1978 layer 1	6
	8.172	2148	Ph 9007 layer 1	-
	8.173	2781	Ph 10090 layer 4	3-5

Artefact type	Publ. no.	SF no.	Context	Phase
	8.174	2410	Layer 1512	7
	8.175	1931	Layer 851	7
	8.176	1806	P2016 layer 8	7
	8.177	1746	P1843 layer 1	3
	8.178	1507	P1207 layer 2	7
	8.179	1940	Layer 868	7
	NI	1527	Ph 4816 layer 1	-
	NI	1709	P1790 layer 7	7
	NI	1831	P2115 layer 2	7
	NI	1907	Layer 803	3
	NI	1971	P2269 layer 9	7
	NI	1973	P2271 layer 9	7
	NI	2431	P2534 layer 7/8	7
	NI	2489	P2509 layer 3	3
	NI	2581	P2563 layer 4	7
	NI	2815	Layer 983	7
	NI	2816	Layer 1027	3
Miscellaneous chalk and marl objects and fragments	8.180	2468	P2534 layer 7	7
	8.181	1853	P1981 layer 5	7
	8.182	1840	P2115 layer 4	7
	8.183	2763	Layer 1997	4
	8.184	2018	P2206 layer 4	6/7
	8.185	2679	P2590 layer 3	7
	8.186	1510	P1161 layer 9	7
	8.187	2818	P2066 layer 3	7
	8.188	1692	P1638 layer 3	-
	8.189	1932	Layer 851	7
	NI	2406	P2493 layer 3	4
	NI	2575	P2563 layer 3	7
	NI	2587	P2563 layer 3	7
	NI	2861	P2346 layer 8	7/8
	NI	2862	P2435 layer 6	7/8
	NI	2863	P2254 layer 8	7

Details of stone weight type W1

Publ no	SF no	Material	Weight (g)	D (mm)	H (mm)	Attachment	Condition	cp	Context
8.74	1965	Grey sandstone	c 3000	133	122	Fe ring in situ	Near complete	7	P2273 layer 1
8.75	1851	Marl (chalk)	1070	135	110	Hole and Fe stain	Near complete profile; burnt	7	P2032 layer 6
8.76	1538	Chalky sandstone	1270	256	217	Hole and Fe stain	Complete profile; burnt	3	P1346 layer 2
8.77	1650	Greensand (lower)	1704	130	95	None	Near complete	8	P1579 layer 13
NI	1556	Marl (chalk)	340	-	-	-	Fragment; burnt	7	P1224 layer 16
NI	1644	Greensand (lower)	350	-	-	Hole and Fe stain	Top fragment only; burnt	7/8	P1481 layer 7
NI	1944	Greensand (?Lodsworth)	2500	247	-	-	Top missing; burnt	7	P2222 layer
NI	2284	Ironstone (ferruginous sandstone)	255	85	-	-	Small fragments	7	P2363 layer 1
NI	2495	Greensand (lower)	735	-	83	Hole	Fragment; burnt	7	P2547 layer 5
NI	2753	Greensand (lower)	440	-	-	-	Fragment; burnt	7	P1350 layer 11

D = Diameter
H = Height

Details of stone weights possibly type W1

Publ no	SF no	Material	Weight (g)	D (mm)	H (mm)	Attachment	Condition	cp	Context
NI	1589	Unidentified chalky material	155	-	-	Hole and Fe stain	Top fragment only	8	F71 layer 2
NI	1663	Unknown	275	-	-	-	Small fragment; burnt	7	P1485 layer 6
NI	1943	Greensand (lower)	1405	-	-	-	Fragment	-	Unstratified
NI	2103	Greensand (?lower)	490	-	-	-	Fragment; burnt	7/8	P1543 layer 2
NI	2301	Greensand	535	-	-	Hole and Fe stain	Small fragments	7/8	P2435 layer 5
NI	2729	?Marl (chalk)	150	-	-	-	Small fragment	7	P2590 layer 1

D = Diameter
H = Height

No weights of type 2 were recovered 1979-88

Details of stone weight type W3

Publ no	SF no	Material	Weight (g)	D (mm)	H (mm)	Attachment	Condition	cp	Context
8.78	1652	Greensand (lower)	1640	117	113	Hole; Fe stain and thread wear grooves	Near complete	7	P1456 layer 6
8.79	1798	Sarsen	c 3500	136	137	Hole and Fe stain	Near complete	5	F110 layer 1

Details of stone weights possibly type W3

Publ no	SF no	Material	Weight (g)	D (mm)	H (mm)	Attachment	Condition	cp	Context
NI	1964	Greensand (?lower)	1745	122	-	?Hole	Top missing; burnt	7	P2273 layer 1
NI	2397	Greensand (lower)	850	-	-	-	Fragment; burnt	1-3	Ph 9780 layer 1

Details of stone weight type W4

Publ no	SF no	Material	Weight (g)	D (mm)	H (mm)	Attachment	Condition	cp	Context
8.80	2417	Sarsen	520	-	-	Knob	Top only	7	Layer 1530

D = Diameter
H = Height

Details of unclassified stone weights (not illustrated)

SF no	Material	Weight (g)	Context	cp	Comments
1529	Sarsen	56	Layer 592	6/7	Small fragment
1615	Sarsen	315	Ph 6157 layer 3	-	Small fragment
1662	Greensand (lower)	88	P1579 layer 14	8	Small fragment; burnt
1807	Unknown	1555	P1990 layer 6	7	Fragment; burnt
2194	Chalky sandstone?	345	P2346 layer 5	-	Fragment; burnt
2416	Greensand (lower)	555	P2535 layer 5	7	Fragment
2583	Greensand (lower)	260	P1350 layer 5	7	Small fragment; burnt
2596	Sarsen	76	Layer 1567	7	Small fragment
2642	Cretaceous - chalky sandstone?	550	P2583 layer 1	6/7	Fragment; burnt
2822	Cretaceous - chalk with fossils	195	G324 layer 1	5	Small fragment
2834	Sarsen	170	P2598 layer 8	6/7	Small fragment

The stone weights: statistical tests

A general description and the results of the Chi-Squared Tests performed on the stone weights can be found in the main text. The details of the procedure are given below.

x^2 Test using standard of 638 grammes (multiples of 63.8 g)

Remainders

SF No	Rem	SF No	Rem	SF No	Rem	SF No	Rem	SF No	Rem
536	4	761	23.4	634	11.8	418	5.2	787	2.6
684	31.2	1245	4.2	1165	37	1163	18	1133	13
905	7	98	8	1385	2.2	1263	2.8	1248	3.6
683	11.8	616	15.6	752	15.2	86	6.4	1650	47.4
226	10.6	978	18.4	247	7.2	633	5.6	1652	54.7
								1538	32.6
								1851	62.6

Test One

That they cluster within (N $\pm$ 0.25) 63.8

(remainders < 15.95 or > 47.85)

(Fisher's Exact)	close	not close
Obs	20	7
Exp	13.5	13.5
(O-E)	6.5	6.5
(O-E)-.5	6	6
Squared	36	36
E	3.13	3.13

x^2 = 6.26 $\therefore$ Probability = .05

Test Two

That they cluster within (N $\pm$ 0.10) 63.8

(Remainders < 6.38 or > 57.42)

	close	not close
Obs	9	18
Exp	5.4	21.6
(O-E)	3.6	3.6
(O-E)-.5	3.1	3.1
Squared	9.61	9.61
E	1.78	0.45

x^2 = 2.23 $\therefore$ Probability = > .05

Test Three

That they cluster within (N ± .05) 63.8

(remainders < 3.19 or > 60.61)

	close	not close
Obs	4	23
Exp	2.7	24.3
(O-E)	1.3	1.3
(O-E)-.5	.8	.8
Squared	0.64	0.64
E	0.24	0.03

$x^2 = 0.27$ ∴ Probability = > .05

X^2 Test using standard of 309 grammes (multiples of 30.9 g)

Remainders

SF No	Rem	SF No	Rem	SF No	Rem	SF No	Rem	SF No	Rem
536	6.9	761	5.3	634	2.9	418	9.9	787	.45
684	1.35	1245	2	1165	12.1	1163	.15	1133	6.6
905	12.1	98	0.75	1385	8.5	1263	3.5	1248	.55
683	8	616	3.4	752	4.5	86	6.7	1650	20.5
226	7.05	978	4.2	247	1.35	633	8.9	1652	27.8
								1538	7.7
								1851	6.8

Test One

That they cluster within (N $\pm$ 0.25) 30.9

(remainders < 7.725 or > 23.175)

	close	not close
Obs	20	7
Exp	13.5	13.5
(O-E)	6.5	6.5
(O-E)-.5	6	6
Squared	36	36
E	2.666	2.666

X^2 = 5.327 $\therefore$ Probability = .05

Test Two

That they cluster within (N $\pm$ 0.10) 30.9

(remainders < 3.09 or > 27.81)

	close	not close
Obs	8	19
Exp	5.4	21.6
(O-E)	2.6	2.6
(O-E)-.5	2.1	2.1
Squared	4.41	4.41
E	0.817	0.204

X^2 = 1.021 $\therefore$ Probability = > .05

Test Three

That they cluster within (N $\pm$ .05) 30.9

(remainders < 1.545 or > 29.355)

	close	not close
Obs	6	21
Exp	2.7	24.3
(O-E)	3.3	3.3
(O-E)-.5	2.8	2.8
Squared	7.84	7.84
E	2.904	0.323

X^2 = 3.227 $\therefore$ Probability = > .05

Acknowledgement: I would like to thank Martin Jones for his advice on the statistical test and Clive Orton for his suggestions and comments on the report as a whole. Gary Lock modified the original test to include the 1979-1988 data.

Further notes on stone used in the Iron Age

1. Local types of stone

PLEISTOCENE GRAVELS

Sarsen

This was collected in the form of pebbles, typically ones with a rounded, rather plump cross section. Only four pebbles were utilized for smaller tools and signs of battering round the edge on three of them indicate use as hammer stones (SF 166, SF 2192, SF 2415); this may be combined with a worn, flattened surface (SF 166, SF 2192) suggestive of smoothing or grinding processes, and perhaps connected with the working of leather. A small slab (SF 2323) has a well worn flat surface, and also possible traces of whetting.

Quartzite

There are only two finds. Part of a pebble (SF 142) has a worn, smoothed surface, while a larger, broken cobble (SF 2278, SF 2300) shows signs of battering; the broken halves come from cp 3 and 8.

2. Stone imported over relatively short distances

TERTIARY

Gritstone or heathstone

The seven utilized pieces are all made from fairly flat slabs of relatively fine-grained, dark red 'heathstone' suitable for rubbers; the coarser varieties of grit were more likely to be used for querns. One larger, rectangular block (SF 715) has two worn surfaces coated with a ferric deposit, and appears to have been used for whetting. A pebble fragment with one worn surface (SF 2039) is of indeterminate use.

Ironstone

The single whetstone, from phase 8 (SF 1743, no 8.106) made of this unpromising material is paralleled by a similar single find at Hengistbury Head (Roe 1987, 175).

CRETACEOUS

Grey micaceous sandstone

There are nine pieces of matching grey sandstone which contains

quartz, glauconite, muscovite and sometimes additional carbonaceous material, and a source in the greensand is thought to be the most likely. Most of the pieces are small in size with one or two worked surfaces, indicating use as rubbers, while two, both broken pebbles, also have worn ends (SF 106, no 8.100; SF 443). Another variation is a slightly concave worn surface (SF 1532; SF 2167, no 8.101). The same stone appears to have been used to a limited extent for querns.

Greensand

Four more fragments of mixed varieties of greensand exhibit different wear traces. A rectangular block (SF 1151) made from a well sorted greensand of a type that was also used for querns has four worn surfaces. Two fragments of thinner slabs (SF 2550, SF 2891) appear to have been further rubbers or grinders. The small hollowed stone (SF 2852) utilizes a finer-grained greensand.

3. Stone imported over longer distances

DEVONIAN

Lower Devonian sandstone

This micaceous sandstone is fairly variable, and may grade into a siltstone (SF 56, SF 1185), include enough iron to rate as an ironstone (SF 663, SF 1530) or contain thin veins of white quartz (SF 1545, SF 2121). Six thin-sectioned examples share underlying characteristics which are summarized in Frames 26:E3-4. They divide into two main categories, depending on whether or not the grains are coated with haematite. Three thin-sectioned examples which can be matched with the Staddon Grit (SF 716, SF 2121, SF 2131) have iron-coated grains, while one further example (SF 1730), which also can be matched with the Staddon Grit lacks the additional iron.

All these are typified by an estimated 50%-80% angular or subangular quartz grains, the angularity being an important factor in a stone which is required to have good grinding properties. The clasts themselves often contain inclusions, and they may also be strained, while there are examples of overgrowths between a few of the grains. The thin sections also show the presence of rock fragments, which allow the rock to be classified as a litharenite or sublitharenite. The rock fragments include chert, quartzite and altered material which may be volcanic tuff, while there is also a certain amount of decomposed feldspar. The thin sections additionally show thin flakes of muscovite, altered biotite, iron ores, a little fresh feldspar and sericite. Each slide contains as well a few grains of epidote and tourmaline.

Another thin section (SF 1530) varies from this pattern, since it shows an ironstone with a much higher content of iron ore and

proportionally less quartz, but other matching characteristics suggest that it belongs with the rest of the Lower Devonian material. The final thin section (SF 56) lacks iron coating on the clasts, is finer-grained, and has a higher content of mica, but otherwise appears to resemble the thin sections described above, and it is felt that further work may show that this variety of rock also relates to the Staddon Grit. Not all the Danebury whetstones of potential Lower Devonian sandstone have been matched up at the time of writing, and inevitably further fieldwork needs to be carried out to explore the variations in the Staddon Grit and related rocks in south Devon.

CARBONIFEROUS

Pennant Sandstone

This variety of flaggy sandstone is known to have been used for some whetstones during the Roman period (Roe 1987), so it is not altogether surprising to find that some was also utilized and presumably traded at an earlier date. The seven pieces from Danebury appear to have originated as water-worn pebbles and are made from a purplish-grey or red-grey, slightly micaceous stone, coarser grained than the Devonian sandstone described above. These are all whetstones, though some also appear to have been used as rubbers (SF 265, SF 631, SF 1251). One of these whetstones was thin sectioned (SF 1251, Frames 26:B3-4) for petrological analysis. This again showed a content of angular quartz grains in an iron-rich matrix, and a range of other minerals not so different from those seen in the Devonian sandstone, but with a contrast in the type and quantity of rock fragments, which rise to about 45% in this thin section. A certain amount of fibrous material was also seen. It is difficult to be specific about possible sources with such a wide field area, but it may be noted that samples of Pennant sandstone collected from streams and rivers in the Bristol Coalfield did not seem to be sufficiently water-worn, whereas pebbles from the beach at Portishead could be matched more closely with the finds from Danebury. Portishead as it happens has the only coastal exposure of Pennant sandstone on the eastern side of the Severn.

Tool types

The numbers of each tool type do not add up to the total number of implements examined, since some artefacts were of uncertain use, while others were employed for more than one purpose, which seems to have been a common practice with this type of tool. For instance a whetstone may also function as a point sharpener (SF 1530, no 8.94), or have worn ends from use as a rubber or grinder (SF 1963, no 8.84). Dual purpose tools were also noted in the worked stone from Beckford, Worcestershire (Roe forthcoming a). Other items from Danebury may be classified not so much as artefacts but rather as imported stone which was intended to be worked into tools, which would include the pebbles with only

slight wear traces, and fragments resulting from the breaking up of larger pebbles of Devonian sandstone to obtain suitable slabs for whetstones. These are all listed in the catalogue under worn pebbles.

Hammerstones

These are few in number, two or possibly three being of Sarsen, and one of greenstone, with another possible example of quartzite.

Rubbers or grinding stones

There are twenty of these, with a further nine implements that fall into the same category with varying degrees of certainty. All are smaller than rubbers of the type usually associated with saddle querns. Each has at least one flat surface that has been made smooth from use. It seems likely that some at least of these must be reused quern fragments, though the Lodsworth greensand is notably absent from the materials used. The Tertiary gritstone and the grey micaceous sandstone account for 70% of these rubbers, while there are one or two examples each and further uncertain examples made from the other main types of stone.

Whetstones

The 36 or so whetstones provide a complete contrast in materials, since 83.3% are made from Palaeozoic sandstones, leaving only two that are made from Tertiary materials, and a handful of uncertain items utilizing miscellaneous pebbles. The Lower Devonian sandstone accounts for 76.6% of the Palaeozoic stone, the rest being Pennant sandstone. Long distance trade was evidently considered worthwhile, not only to obtain materials that would break into convenient slabs, but also ones that were well cemented and with a content of angular quartz grains, reasonably spaced out so that they would do a good sharpening job.

Pebbles

These are predictably mainly of Devonian sandstone (19 examples), together with nine assorted beach pebbles also thought likely to be of south western origin. There is just one pebble of Tertiary stone.

Other

Very few items deviate from the pattern laid out above, but note can be made of the point sharpener incorporated in a whetstone

(SF 1530), and the hollowed stone (SF 2852), possibly a small palette.

Chronology

As noted in the text, very little chronological distinction can be made within this assemblage. In two cases a broken object from one phase has been found to join up with a find from a later phase. There are two joining halves of a quartzite pebble (SF 2278, SF 2300) from phases 3 and 8, and two joining pieces of Devonian pebble (SF 1791, SF 2120) from phases 7 and 8. This need cause no surprise, since as stone is almost indestructible, there is always the possibility that finds may be residual, having lain around on a site for a while before being abandoned in a pit or post-hole.

Summary of minerals found in thin sections

Iron Age Whetstones from Danebury

Lab No	R 142	R 144	R 145	R 160	R 170	R 171	R 143
Small Finds No	2131	716	2121	1530	1730	56	1251
Ceramic phase	7	7	7	3	7	u/p	7
1. Quartz grains	c 75%	c 65%	c 80%	c 50% c 40%	c 50%	c 55%	c 40%
2. Black opague	●	●	●		O	O	O
3. Muscovite	O	O	O	O	O	O	O
4. Biotite	O	O	O	O	+	O	O
5. Rock fragments	O	O	O	O	O	O	c 45%
(i) chert	O	O	O	O	O	O	●
(ii) quartzite	O	O	O	O	O	O	O
(iii) tuff	O	O	O	-	O	+	-
(iv) other	-	-	-	-	-	-	O
6. Decomposed feldspar	+	+	+	-	+	?	O
7. Fresh feldspar	+	+	+	+	+	-	-
8. Fibrous material	-	-	-	-	+	-	+
9. Chlorite	+	+	+	+	+	+	-
10. Calcite	-	-	-	-	-	+	-
11. Epidote	+	+	+	+	+	+	-
12. Tourmaline	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
13. Average grain size	c 66 µ	c 66 µ	c 66 µ	c 50 µ	c 100 µ	c 35 µ	c 250 µ
14. Matrix	fe and sericite	fe and sericite	fe and sericite	fe and sericite	sericite	some sericite	iron-rich
15. Iron-coated grains	yes	yes	yes	yes	-	-	yes
16. Sorting	poor	poor	poor	moderate	poor	moderate	moderate
17. Rock type	Lower Devonian	Lower Devonian	Lower Devonian	Lower Devonian? (ironstone)	Lower Devonian	Lower Devonian? (f-g)	Pennant sandstone

Key ● occurs in some quantity O small amounts only + trace

Catalogue of whetstones and other small utilised stone

1. EARLIER PREHISTORIC ARTEFACTS

SF	Context and layer	Stone types	Tool types	Notes
Ceramic phase 3				
790	P783 layer 4	greenstone (ungrouped)	axe fragment	thin section R 244
1624	P1542 layer 1	sarsen	pebble-hammer fragment	
1658	P84	arkose	axe	thin section R 246
2776	Layer 2047	sandstone	axe fragment	thin section R 247
Ceramic phase 7				
246	P110 layer 6	group I greenstone	axe fragment	thin section R 245

2. WHETSTONES, SMALL RUBBERS OR GRINDERS AND UTILIZED PEBBLES

SF	Context and layer	Stone types	Pebbles: rounded	Pebbles: flat	Pebbles: misc, beach	Plaqqy: thin slab	Plaqqy: rect block	Plaqqy: fragment	Tool types: hammer-stone	Tool types: small rubber	Tool types: whetstone	Tool types: worn pebble	Tool types: other	Notes	Illus	Weight
Ceramic phase 1																
166	G16	sarsen	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	-			
Ceramic phase 1-3																
2115	Ph 6836 1	Devonian ss	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	grey		
Ceramic phase 3																
142	P63A 7	quartzite	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-			
218	P98 9	Pennant ss	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	-	well worn	8.96	195 g
825	Layer 216	black slate	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	prob from SW		
1150	P906 1	brown ss	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	Palaeozoic?		
1151	P908 3	greensand	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	-	4 worn surfaces		476 g
1320	P1083 1	Devonian ss	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	grey/pink		
1530	P1293 2	Devonian ss	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	+	thin section R160 ironstone; grooved	8.94	
1532	P1250 6	grey mic ss	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	-	sl concave surface		359 g
1595	P1200 1	Devonian ss	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	pink/grey		
1797	Layer 730	Devonian ss	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	-	brown/grey; quartz veins	8.92	
1963	P2205 2	Devonian ss	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	ground ends	8.84	426 g
2122	P2257 5	Devonian ss	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	grey/pink		
2278	P2317 1	quartzite)	+	-	-	-	-	-	?	-	-	-	-			906 g
joins 2300, P2435, phase 7/8)																
2414	P2505 2	grey ss	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	?	+	-	Palaeozoic?		114 g
Ceramic phase 4																
128	P51 6	greenstone	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	?	+	-	probably from SW	8.104	110 g
265	P117 3	Pennant ss	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	?	+	-	-		8.95	146 g
671	P621 1	Tertiary grit	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	-	-			
714	P617 1	Devonian ss	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	grey/pink		
717 (x2)	P617 1	Devonian ss	-	-	-	-	-	++	-	-	-	++	-	2 fragments, grey/pink		
2167	P2369 4	grey mic ss	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	end worn	8.101	
Ceramic phase 5																
1545	P1221 1	Devonian ss	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	grey/pink, quartz vein		
1571	P1284 1	Devonian ss	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	grey, quartzitic		

SF	Context and layer	Stone types	Pebbles: rounded	Pebbles: flat	Pebbles: misc, beach	Flaggy: thin slab	Flaggy: rect block	Flaggy: fragment	Tool types: hammer-stone	Tool types: small rubber	Tool types: whetstone	Tool types: worn pebble	Tool types: other	Notes	Illus	Weight
Ceramic phase 6																
443	P361 1	grey mic ss	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	end worn		
621	P576 1	Devonian ss	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	?	-	-	grey		
631	P576	Pennant ss	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	?	+	-	-		8.97	451 g
715	P576 1	Tertiary grit	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	-	iron stained		
2039	P2206 1	Tertiary grit	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	irregular pebble		
2070	P2206 +	Siltstone	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	banded	8.103	
2118	P1252 2	Devonian ss	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	grey		
2570	P2575 1	Black pebble	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	metamorphic?		122 g
Ceramic phase 6-7																
2170	Layer 1246	greenstone	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	?	+	-	probably from SW	8.105	222 g
2192	Layer 1284	sarsen	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	?	-	-	-			
Ceramic phase 7																
106	Layer 9	grey mic ss	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-		8.100	
110	P27 10	black slate	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	probably from SW		
125 (x2)	Layer 9	Devonian ss	-	-	-	-	-	++	-	-	??	-	-	2 fragments, brown		
188	P28 2	Pennant ss	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	-			124 g
230	P63 2	Devonian ss	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	-	grey	8.89	
298	P79 1	blue clay	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	?	-	-	-	Oxford clay?		
452	P366 2	Devonian ss	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	brown/grey		
565	P530 5	Devonian ss	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	+	-	-	quartz veins	8.98	120 g
660	P556 3	Devonian ss	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	heavily worn	8.86	109 g
663	P556 5	Devonian ss	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	-	ironstone, burnt	8.88	
716	P627 3	Devonian ss	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	-	thin section R 144		
718	P612 4	Tertiary grit	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	-	-			
734	P680 5	Devonian ss	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	?	+	-	-	brown	8.90	219 g
925	P895 1	grey mic ss	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	-	2 worn surfaces		
1003	P29 4	grey mic ss	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	2 worn surfaces		
1116	Layer 5	Devonian ss	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	grey/pink		
1185	P953 1	Devonian ss	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	-	grey/pink, siltstone		98 g
1231	Layer 393	calc ss	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	?	-	-	-			
1251	Layer 394	Pennant ss	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	?	+	-	-	thin section R 143		129 g
1700	P1940 6	Devonian ss)	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	reddish brown	8.85	470 g
joins 2890, P1940 8, same phase)																
1730	P1940 8	Devonian ss)	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	thin section R 170	8.99	170 g
joins 2119, P1940 4, same phase)																
1781	Layer 725	Devonian ss)	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	pink/grey, burnt		
joins 1790, Layer 716, same phase) and 1796, Layer 720, same phase)																
[1790, see 1781]																
1791	Layer 716	Devonian ss)	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	grey/pink/brown		
joins 2120, Layer 726, phase 7/8)																

SF	Context and layer	Stone types	Pebbles: rounded	Pebbles: flat	Pebbles: misc, beach	Flaggy: thin slab	Flaggy: rect block	Flaggy: fragment	Tool types: hammer-stone	Tool types: small rubber	Tool types: whetstone	Tool types: worn pebble	Tool types: other	Notes	Illus	Weight
[1796, see 1781]																
1813	P2047 1	Devonian ss	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	brown/grey		
1838	P2032 6	siltstone	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	banded	8.102	74 g
1893	P2158 3	grey mic ss	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	-	carbonaceous matter		
1895	P1981 5	Devonian ss	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	brown/grey; burnt		
1896	P1988 2	Devonian ss	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	grey		73 g
2052	P2300 2	Devonian ss	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	grey/pink/brown		
[2119, see 1730]																
2121	Layer 911	Devonian ss	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	thin section R 145		
2123	Layer 725	Devonian ss	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	grey; burnt		
2131	Layer 1157	Devonian ss	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	thin section R 142	8.91	
2319	P2320 10	Devonian ss	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	-	pink; iron stained	8.87	147 g
2323	P2477 3	sarsen	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	?	-	-			295 g
2415	P2534 6	sarsen	+	-	-	-	-	-	?	-	-	-	-			
2454	Layer 1567	Devonian ss	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	grey; burnt		270 g
2612	Layer 1734	Pennant ss	-	-	-	-	?	-	-	-	+	-	-	triangular section		78 g
2631	Layer 1849	Devonian ss	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	-	ironstone; burnt		
2689	P2590 9	Devonian ss	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	-	grey/pink		
2850	Layer 587	Tertiary grit	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	-	-			
2851	P2558 1	grey mic ss	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	-	-			
[2890, see 1700]																
Ceramic phase 7/8																
1743	P1900 3	Tertiary grit	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	-	ironstone	8.106	114 g
2117	P1481 5	grey mic ss	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	+	-	-	-			
[2120, see 1791, phase 7]																
[2300, see 2278, phase 3]																
2891	P1669 1	greensand	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	?	-	-	-			
Unphased																
56	P12 116	Devonian ss	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	thin section R 171 siltstone, worn		189 g
1129	N85	Tertiary grit	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	-	-			
1749	Ph 7665 1	Pennant ss	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	-			
1750	P1923 2	Tertiary grit	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	-	-			
1837	Ph 8288 1	Devonian ss	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	grey/pink	8.93	55 g
2116	P1462 1	Devonian ss	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	grey/pink		
2550	Tr 108 2	greensand	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	?	-	-	-	feldspathic		28 g
2852	+	greensand	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	hollowed stone		

Upper rotary querns - greensand

Key: D = diameter
T = thickness
DCH = diameter central hole
DHOP = diameter hopper
WHg = width handle groove
DeHg = depth handle groove
DH = diameter handle hole
DeH = depth handle hole
Wt = weight

Publ no	SF no	Context	cp	Dimensions	Comments
8.107	1805	F110 layer 1	5	D: 315 mm T: 66-96 mm DCH: 58 mm DHOP: 145 mm WHg: 48 mm DeHg: 41 mm	Lodsworth Rock: Type R1. Complex central hole/handle groove arrangement (see illustration). Precisely shaped on all faces. Slight wear on concave grinding face
8.108	2747/ 2748	P2596 layer 5/ P2595 layer 8	7	D: 325 mm T: 65-145 mm DHOP: 145 mm DCH: 55x89 mm WHg: 25-48 mm DeHg: 24-34 mm Wt: c 14,500 g	Lodsworth Rock: Type R1/R2. Near complete precisely shaped quern, diagonal tooling visible on outer edge. Shallow circular hopper surrounding an oval central hole which has vertical slots at each end (see illustration). Handle groove tapers towards and terminates before central hole. Concave grinding face has moderate amount of wear and faint concentric ring striations. Separate halves of stone found on the bases of adjacent small beehive pits. Special behaviour
8.110	1638	P1526 layer 1	4	T: 11-95 mm DCH: 90 mm DeHg: 22 mm	Lodsworth Rock: Type R2. But notably thin at the centre. One side of horizontal handle groove evident in top of stone. Roughly shaped, slight wear on grinding face
8.112	1534	P1322 layer 1	7	D: 260-378 mm T: 98-145 mm DCH: 90 mm DH: 24-50 mm DeH: 65 mm	Type R4. Several fragments, evidence for a horizontal handle hole part way down the side of the stone. Neatly shaped; high amount of grinding wear
8.114	1974	P2256 layer 6	7	D: 385-408 mm DCH: 55x64 mm T: 39-87 mm DH: 41x57 mm DeH: 59 mm Wt: c 14,500 g	Lodsworth Rock: Type R6. Somewhat oval-shaped and notably flat stone. Vertical handle hole on one side of upper face. Roughly shaped. Minimal grinding wear only.
NI	1536	P1224 layer 8	7	T: 74 mm	Lodsworth Rock. Roughly tooled. Slightly concave grinding face is slightly worn with faint concentric ring striations
NI	1546	P1224 layer 13	7	-	Small edge fragment. Precise shaping. One face worn smooth

Publ no	SF no	Context	cp	Dimensions	Comments
NI	1587	F71 layer 2	8	T: 54-99 mm	Small fragment, precise shaping. High amount of wear on grinding face.
NI	1609	P1497 layer 1	5	-	Edge fragment. Slightly concave grinding face with high amount of wear and concentric ring striations visible. All worked faces precisely shaped. Vertical toolmarks on outer edge
NI	1636	P1577 layer 7	7/8	-	Fragment. Slightly concave grinding face showing high amount of wear and concentric ring striations. Central hole and a shallow hopper evident. Precise shaping
NI	1668	P1579 layer 14	8	-	Lodsworth Rock. Small fragment. Precise shaping. Slight wear on slightly concave grinding face
NI	1669	P1579 layer 14	8	T: 73-93 mm	Lodsworth Rock. Fragment. Precisely shaped. Convex grinding face is moderately worn with visible concentric ring striations
NI	1716	P1940 layer 9	7	D: 258 mm T: 96-113 mm DCH: 66 mm WHg: 41 mm DeHg: 25 mm Wt: 7,500 g	Type R1 but without hopper. Near complete stone with horizontal handle groove in top surface. Neatly shaped on all faces. Moderate amount of wear on grinding face
NI	1717	P1940 layer 9	7	-	Small fragment, precisely shaped faces. High amount of wear on slightly concave grinding face
NI	1719	P1940 layer 9	7	D: 335 mm T: 136 mm	Type ?R1/R2. Roughly chopped convex upper face. Neatly shaped concave lower grinding face. Handle groove in the top of the stone. Wear evident on grinding face and within handle groove
NI	1723	P1687 layer 4	7/8	T: 81-103 mm WHg: 40 mm DeHg: 25 mm	Type R1. Horizontal handle groove in the top of the stone. Somewhat elongated central hole. Fairly precise shaping on all faces. Toolmarks on outer edge run slightly diagonally. Toolmarks on top surface radiate out from central hole. Moderate amount of wear on grinding face
NI	1729	P1727 layer 6	7/8	-	Small fragment. Precise shaping. Slightly concave grinding face worn very smooth
NI	1731	P1687 layer 5	7/8	T: 120 mm	Lodsworth Rock. Neatly shaped. Flat top, some evidence for a handle groove. Slightly concave grinding face is worn smooth
NI	1744	P1900 layer 1	7/8	T: 27-78 mm	Lodsworth Rock. ?Type 2. Flat top, very slight hopper. Roughly shaped, some diagonal toolmarks on the outer edge. Unusual relatively flat grinding face with high amount of wear

Publ no	SF no	Context	cp	Dimensions	Comments
NI	1789	unstratified	-	DH: 37 mm	Type R4. Small edge fragment with evidence for a handle hole part way down the side of the stone. Neatly shaped on all faces
NI	1801	Layer 722	7/8	-	Lodsworth Rock. Small edge fragment. Precise shaping
NI	1802	P2115 layer 1	7/8	T: 98-116 mm	Lodsworth Rock. Small fragments, precise shaping. Moderate amount of wear on one face, presumably the grinding face
NI	1812	Layer 728	7	-	Small fragment, precisely shaped faces, one face highly worn
NI	1820	P2032 layer 6	7	-	Fragment, slightly convex grinding face has slight wear. Precise shaping
NI	1825	P2112 layer 1	7	T: 62 mm	Small fragment, precisely shaped. Moderate amount of grinding wear on one face. Opposing face also highly smoothed, fragment possibly reused.
NI	1901	P2047 layer 1	7	-	Precisely shaped fragments. Slight grinding wear
NI	1902	P2035 layer 8	7	T: 79 mm WHo: 30 mm	Lodsworth Rock: Type R1. Small fragment showing evidence for a horizontal handle groove in the top of the stone. Precise shaping. Moderate amount of grinding wear
NI	1914	P2032 layer 5	7	-	Type R4. Edge fragment with evidence for a horizontal handle hole part way down the side of the stone. Precise shaping. Moderate amount of grinding wear
NI	2040	Layer 930	7	-	Small fragment, neatly shaped, high amount of grinding wear
NI	2093	Ph 3981 layer 1	-	T: 73 mm	Lodsworth Rock. Fragment, roughly shaped on two faces, more precisely shaped on the slightly concave grinding face. Slight grinding wear only
NI	2094	Ph 4564 layer 1	-	T: 71 mm	Small fragment, precisely shaped. Grinding wear not evident
NI	2099	P1477 layer 1	6	-	Small edge fragment, rough shaping
NI	2100	P1577 layer 7	7/8	T: 72-104 mm DeHo: 28mm	Lodsworth Rock: Type R1. Fragment with evidence for horizontal handle groove in top of stone. Neatly shaped
NI	2271	unstratified	-	T: 66 mm	Small fragment, neatly shaped. High amount of grinding wear. Concentric ring striations towards outer edge of grinding face, extremely smooth towards centre
NI	2281	P2480 layer 1	3	-	Fragment, precisely shaped. High amount of grinding wear. Deeply incised concentric ring striation, but worn almost completely flat and smooth, resulting in a slight sheen around the outer edge of the grinding face
NI	2308	P2447 layer 4	7	-	Small fragments, precisely shaped. High amount of grinding wear, concentric ring striations

Publ no	SF no	Context	cp	Dimensions	Comments
NI	2312	P2320 layer 2	7	T: 110 mm WHg: 40-48 mm	Lodsworth Rock: Type ?R1. Fragment with evidence of a horizontal handle groove in the top of the stone. Rough shaping. Slight grinding wear
NI	2344	F140 layer 1	6/7	-	Fragment, precisely shaped, slight grinding wear
NI	2345	P2233 layer 3	7	T: 56-74 mm	Small fragment, precisely shaped. Very high amount of wear forming a raised lip around the perimeter of the grinding face
NI	2360	P1669 layer 2	7/8	-	Lodsworth Rock. Small fragment, precise shaping, very slight grinding wear
NI	2363	P1579	8	T: 133 mm	Lodsworth Rock. Edge fragment, neatly shaped. Diagonal toolmark on outer edge
NI	2367	Layer 1165	-	-	Small fragment, precisely shaped. Very high amount of grinding wear, concentric ring striations
NI	2368	P2435 layer 3	7/8	-	Several small fragments, roughly shaped, high amount of grinding wear
NI	2377	P2032 layer 6	7	-	Lodsworth Rock. Fragments, precise shaping. Moderate amount of grinding wear particularly around the central hole
NI	2378	P1982 layer 7	7	T: 120 mm	Lodsworth Rock. Small fragments, precise shaping. Moderate amount of grinding wear
NI	2398	P2535 layer 2	7	T: 79-120 mm	Type ?R4. Fragment with shallow hopper and some evidence for a handle hole part way down side of stone. Precise shaping. Grinding wear evident
NI	2419	P2549 layer 1	7	-	Small fragment, precise shaping. High amount of grinding wear particularly around outer edge of the grinding face. Some concentric ring striations visible
NI	2423	Layer 1530	7	-	Small fragment, precise shaping. Lack of wear may indicate the stone was unused
NI	2426	unstratified	-	160 mm	Lodsworth Rock: Type ?R1. Fragment with slight evidence for a hopper, precisely shaped with vertical toolmarks on the outer edge. Moderate amount of grinding wear
NI	2594	Layer 1699	7	-	Small fragment, some evidence for a hopper, neatly shaped faces.
NI	2597	Layer 1699	7	-	Small fragment, neatly shaped. Worn smooth on grinding face, some concentric ring striations visible
NI	2603	Layer 1856	7	-	Lodsworth Rock. Small edge fragment, neatly shaped
NI	2620	P2579 layer 4	7	-	Small fragment with evidence for a hopper. Neatly shaped

Publ no	SF no	Context	cp	Dimensions	Comments
NI	2628	P2579 layer 4	7	T: 175 mm DCH: 54 mm	Lodsworth Rock: Type R1. Fragment with evidence of a horizontal handle groove in the top of the stone. Precise shaping. Only slight grinding wear indicates stone little used
NI	2677	P349 layer 2	6	T: 102-150 mm	Fragment from thick heavy upper stone, roughly shaped outer edge, more neatly shaped grinding face. High amount of wear on grinding face and within the central hole
NI	2730	Layer 1965	7	-	Small fragment, neatly shaped, extremely worn grinding face
NI	2744	P2596 layer 5	7	-	Lodsworth Rock. Small fragments, neatly shaped, worn grinding face
NI	2754	P2598 layer 4	6/7	T: 75 mm	Lodsworth Rock. Small fragment. Fairly neatly shaped. Slight wear on grinding face
NI	2755	P2606 layer 1	7	-	Small fragment, roughly shaped outer face, more precisely shaped grinding face. Moderate amount of grinding wear
NI	2841	P2535 layer 5	7	-	Lodsworth Rock. Small fragment. Grinding face only survives, slightly worn, one or two concentric ring striations visible
NI	2849	P2435 layer 5	7/8	T: 82 mm	Type R4. Fragment with evidence for a handle hole part way down the side of the stone. Precise shaping. Grinding face worn smooth.

Upper rotary querns - Potterne Rock

Key: T = thickness
DCH = diameter central hole
DeHg = depth handle groove
DH = diameter handle hole

Publ no	SF no	Context	cp	Dimensions	Comments
8.111	1720/ 1721	P1940 layer 9	7	T: 130-180 mm DCH: 83 mm DH: c 40-45 mm	R4 type quern, probably the upper stone to SF 1715. A thick heavy stone with convex lower grinding face which is precisely shaped, while the upper surface is only roughly chopped to shape. There are two horizontal handle holes about half way down the sides of the stone, approximately one third of the circumference of the stone away from one another. High amount of wear in the central hole, the handle holes and on the lower grinding face
NI	1665	Ph 7233 layer 1	-	T: 110 mm	Small edge fragment, precisely shaped on all faces with diagonal striations on the outer edge. Slight wear on one face, presumably the grinding face
NI	2035	P2248 layer 8	7	-	Small fragment, precise shaping and moderate amount of wear on the one face indicating a grinding face
NI	2106	P1511 layer 1	7	T: 146 mm DH: 46 mm	Small fragment, horizontal handle hole in the side of the quern and a central hole evident. Precise shaping on all faces, a moderate amount of wear on one face
NI	2112	P1996 layer 7	7	T: 94 mm	Small edge fragment. One face precisely shaped and moderately worn, other faces roughly chopped
NI	2113	P2233 layer 1	7	-	Small fragments. Precise shaping, high wear on one face
NI	2340	P2233 layer 1	7	-	Small edge fragments. Precise shaping. Very high amount of wear on one face, presumably the grinding face
NI	2346	P2248 layer 8	7	T: 114 mm DeHg: 26 mm	Type ?R1/R2. Edge fragment with evidence for a handle groove in the top of the stone. Neatly shaped. High amount of wear on the slightly concave grinding face
NI	2351	P2233 layer 2	7	-	Type R4. Small fragments only, some evidence for a horizontal handle hole. Neatly shaped, highly worn on one face
NI	2355	P1996 layer 7	7	T: 65-97 mm	Roughly shaped fragments, moderate amount of wear on one face
NI	2370	P2435 layer 3	7/8	-	Small roughly shaped fragments. Moderate amount of wear on one face
NI	2425	P2549 layer 10	7	-	Small fragment from flat upper surface, roughly shaped. Central hole is evident and smoothed through wear

Publ no	SF no	Context	cp	Dimensions	Comments
NI	2456	P2550 layer 1	7	-	Small fragment, precisely shaped convex grinding face, worn smooth particularly at the outer edge
NI	2475	P2545 layer 5	7	-	R4. Fragment from the top surface of a quern, evidence for a basin-shaped hopper. Precisely shaped
NI	2784	Layer 2063	7	-	Small edge fragment, precisely shaped with some diagonal toolmarks. Smoothed through wear on lower grinding face
NI	2839	Layer 1499	6/7	-	Small fragment from the flat top surface of a quern. Central hole evident and smoothed through wear. Precise shaping
NI	2846	P2545 layer 5	7	-	Small fragment with relatively flat grinding face which is worn smooth and has visible concentric ring striations. Precise shaping.

Upper rotary querns - other stone types

Key: D = diameter
T = thickness
DCH = diameter central hole
DHOP = diameter hopper
WHg = width handle groove
DeHg = depth handle groove
DH = diameter handle hole
DeH = depth handle hole
Wt = weight

Publ no	SF no	Context	cp	Dimensions	Comments
8.109	1653	P1452 layer 9	7	D: 353 mm T: 68-102 mm DCH: 47 mm WHg: 24-39 mm DeHg: 38 mm Wt: 13,000 g	Sarsen. Type R1, but no hopper present and unusually rectangular in shape. Precise shaping in places. High amount of wear on grinding face, in the central hole and in the handle groove
8.113	1821	P2032 layer 6	7	D: 375 mm DHOP: 200 mm DCH: 60x101 mm T: 180 mm DeH: 55 mm DH: 44 mm WHg: 37-39 mm DeHg: 30 mm Wt: 34,000 g	Gritstone. Type R4, near complete but in five fragments. Pronounced hopper, handle half way down side of the stone, and a handle groove in the top of the stone. Convex sides and top, slightly convex grinding face. Precise shaping and high amount of wear on the grinding face and within the central hole. A band of iron staining encircles the outer edge.
NI	1897	Ph 8541 layer 2	-	-	Brown sandstone (Tertiary). Small fragments, precise shaping, wear on one face
NI	2638	P2577 layer 1	7	-	Sarsen Conglomerate. Small fragment, precise shaping. Grinding face worn smooth.

Lower rotary querns - Greensand

Key: D = diam
T = thickness
DS = diameter socket
DeS = depth socket
Wt = weight

Publ no	SF no	Context	cp	Dimensions	Comments
8.115	2045/ 2036	P2248 layer 8	7	D: 320-340 mm T: 104-144 mm DS: 48 mm DeS: 41 mm Wt: c 21,730 g	Near complete massive type lower rotary. Flat base, convex, moderately worn grinding face, straight edge. Shaping is fairly precise on all faces, slightly rougher on the edge with a vertical direction to the toolmarks. The central socket does not pierce the stone and is worn very smooth
8.116	2501	P2531 layer 5	6	D: 310 mm DS: 44 mm DeS: 39 mm T: 80-145 mm Wt: 15,000 g	Complete massive type lower rotary. Flat base, grinding face slopes upwards towards central socket which does not pierce the stone. The stone is notably thicker on one side and is only roughly shaped, chisel marks around the edge run in a diagonal direction. Little wear evident indicating that the stone was hardly used
8.117	1787	P2115 layer 1	7/8	D: 370 mm DS: 35 mm T: 35-90 mm Wt: 11,000 g	Lodsworth Rock. Near complete, relatively thin lower rotary. Roughly shaped, slightly concave base. More precisely shaped convex grinding face is only slightly worn. Tooling in a diagonal direction is noted around the edge. Central socket pierces the stone
8.118	2500	P2531 layers 4/5	6	D: 370 mm DS: 33 mm T: 41-54 mm Wt: 7,535 g	Lodsworth Rock. Near complete, relatively thin lower rotary. Concave base. Convex grinding face is smooth through wear with concentric ring striations. All faces are neatly shaped and the central socket pierces the stone. Of particular note is the base. The concavity and the wear evident on this face may indicate that it is a discarded upper rotary which has been reused as a lower
8.119	1637	P1577 layer 1	7	D: 350 mm T: 180-240 mm	Lodsworth Rock. Half of a massive type lower rotary. Flat, roughly shaped base. More precisely shaped convex grinding face which is worn very smooth and has concentric ring striations visible and a raised lip around the central socket
8.120	2376 2353 1863	P1982 layer 7	7	D: 338 mm DS: 36 mm DeS: 33 mm T: 30-70 mm Wt: 9,000 g	Complete thin type lower rotary. Flat, roughly shaped base. Precisely shaped convex grinding face which shows moderate wear and a raised lip around the central socket. The socket does not pierce the stone
NI	1646	P1577 layer 7	7	T: 120-165 mm DeS: 40 mm	Lodsworth Rock. Large fragment from a massive type lower rotary. Flat, roughly shaped base. Precisely shaped, slightly convex grinding face which is highly worn leaving a raised lip around the central socket, and with concentric ring striations visible. The grinding face is notably smooth around the outermost edge. Diagonal tooling marks are noted on the outer edge. The central socket does not pierce the stone

Publ no	SF no	Context	cp	Dimensions	Comments
NI	1670	P1579 layer 14	8	T: 143 mm	Lodsworth Rock. Fragment of massive type lower rotary. Flat, roughly shaped base. Precisely shaped, slightly concave face which shows slight wear is presumably the grinding face
NI	1701	P1940 layer 6	7	-	Lodsworth Rock. Edge fragment of massive type lower rotary. Precisely shaped edge and slightly convex grinding face which shows wear particularly on the outermost edge. Tooling on the outer edge runs vertically
NI	1718	P1940 layer 9	7	DS: 52 mm DeS: 45 mm	Lodsworth Rock. Fragment only, massive type. Central socket does not pierce the stone and has raised lip around it due to wear on the convex grinding face. Precise shaping
NI	1722	Ph 7525 layer 1	-	T: 130 mm	Lodsworth Rock. Fragments only, massive type
NI	1742	P1793 layer 6	7	D: 350 mm T: 79-120 mm	Lodsworth Rock. About one half of an apparently unused lower rotary. All faces precisely shaped, vertically running tool-marks noted on the outer edge. Convex grinding face has no apparent wear
NI	1811	P110 layer 1	5	DS: 34 mm DeS: 55 mm T: 156-195 mm	Fragments of a massive type lower rotary. Central socket does not pierce the stone. Slightly convex, precisely shaped grinding face shows high amount of wear resulting in a raised lip around the socket and visible concentric ring striations. Neatly shaped edge has vertically running toolmarks
NI	1862	P2163 layer 4	7	T: 79-104 mm	Large fragment from a massive type lower rotary. Highly worn grinding face.
NI	1874	P2032 layer 6	7	DS: 34 mm DeS: 66 mm T: 170 mm	Lodsworth Rock. Fragment from a massive type lower rotary. Flat, roughly shaped base. Convex, neatly shaped grinding face with a moderate amount of wear resulting in a raised lip around the socket and visible concentric ring striations. The socket does not pierce the stone
NI	1903	P2090 layer 3	7	DS: 25 mm DeS: 46 mm T: 107 mm	Lodsworth Rock. Small fragment only, central hole evident which does not pierce the stone. Neatly shaped slightly convex grinding face with a moderate amount of wear. Central socket is worn very smooth
NI	1968	P2178 layer 4	7	DS: 15-32 mm DeS: 62 mm T: 98-130 mm	Lodsworth Rock. Fragment from a massive type lower rotary. Central socket which does not pierce the stone. All faces neatly shaped. Slightly convex grinding face has a moderate amount of wear
NI	2071	Layer 979	7	DS: 34 mm	Lodsworth Rock. Fragment of massive type lower rotary. Central hole which does not pierce the stone. Slightly convex grinding face with slight wear and some concentric ring striations visible. All faces neatly shaped. Vertical toolmarks visible on outer edge
NI	2134	Layer 1166	6	T: 51-82 mm	Small edge fragment. Neatly shaped, moderately worn grinding face

Publ no	SF no	Context	cp	Dimensions	Comments
NI	2280	P2435 layer 5	7/8	T: 55-83 mm	Small edge fragments, roughly shaped. Moderate amount of wear and faint concentric ring striations on the presumed grinding face
NI	2314	P2367 layer 1	7	T: 62 mm DS: 27 mm DeS: 38 mm	Lodsworth Rock. Lower rotary, notably thin. All faces neatly shaped. Slightly convex, slightly worn grinding face. Unusual slightly concave base which also has slight wear. Stone may have been reused as a small saddle quern
NI	2327	P2320 layer 2	7	T: 71-111 mm	Lodsworth Rock. Edge fragment only. Moderate amount of wear on neatly shaped grinding face. Outer edge has some visible vertical toolmarks.
NI	2362	P1577 layer 7	7	-	Lodsworth Rock. Small fragment only. Slightly convex, neatly shaped grinding face with fairly high amount of wear and concentric ring striations visible
NI	2364	P1577 layer 8	7	T: 90 mm	Edge fragment. Convex, highly worn grinding face
NI	2371	P2435 layer 4	7/8	-	Edge fragment. Highly worn grinding face
NI	2375	?P2346 layer 7/8	7/8	T: 108-155 mm	Massive type lower rotary fragment. Flat base, convex, highly worn grinding face, polished appearance around edge. Neatly shaped, some diagonally running toolmarks on the outer edge
NI	2379	F110 layer 747	3	T: 25-60 mm	Small fragments only. Precise shaping. Moderate amount of wear on presumed grinding face
NI	2380	P2233 layer 2	7	-	Small fragments only. Roughly shaped. High amount of wear on presumed grinding face
NI	2424	P2536 layer 8	7	T: 95 mm	Lodsworth Rock. Small edge fragment. Flat, roughly shaped base. Neatly shaped grinding face slopes towards centre of stone and is smoothed through wear, most notably towards the edge. Outer edge has visible diagonal toolmarks
NI	2474	P2534 layer 7	7	T: 94-126 mm	Faces only roughly shaped. Flat base, convex grinding face. Little wear evident
NI	2490	P2534 layer 9	7	T: 110 mm	Fragment of massive type lower rotary. Flat, roughly shaped base. Convex sloping grinding face with high amount of wear and visible concentric ring striations
NI	2493	P2546 layer 2	7	T: 24-36 mm	Lower rotary fragment of notably thin and flat type. All faces only roughly shaped. Flat base slightly convex and sloping grinding face with an upturned lip/rim around the outer edge possibly as a result of excessive wear. Grinding face is smooth particularly on the lip
NI	2494	P2534 layer 12	7	T: 118 mm	Lodsworth Rock. Flat, roughly shaped base. More precisely shaped convex sloping grinding face with moderate amount of wear and concentric ring striations

Publ no	SF no	Context	cp	Dimensions	Comments
NI	2604	Layer 914	7	DeS: 46 mm	Lodsworth Rock. Small fragment, evidence for central hole which does not pierce the stone. Neatly shaped convex grinding face, raised lip/rim around the central socket where wear is particularly noticeable. Concentric ring striations visible
NI	2618	P2579 layer 5	7	-	Lodsworth Rock. Small fragment only, apparently unused
NI	2619	P2579 layer 4	7	-	Lodsworth Rock. Possibly associated with 2618. Small fragment, shaped but apparently not worn/used
NI	2627	P2579 layer 4	7	T: 63-123 mm DS: 29 mm DeS: 38 mm	Lodsworth Rock. Notably neatly shaped on all faces. Moderate amount of wear on convex sloping grinding face. Faint concentric ring striations. Slightly concave base. Both horizontal and diagonal tooling on the outer edge. A central perforation is present which does not pierce the stone
NI	2825	P1350 layer 1	-	-	Small fragment only. Perforation evident with a lip around it through wear. Smooth grinding face
NI	2825	Tr 134 layer 3	-	-	Small edge fragment, notably flat. Wear not evident. One neatly shaped, slightly convex face. Vertical toolmarks on the edge
NI	2885	F110 layer 1	5	T: 92 mm	Small edge fragment. Flat, roughly shaped base. Slightly concave grinding face is worn extremely smooth. Diagonal toolmarks noted on the outer edge
NI	2886	F110 layer 1	5	-	Fragments from a massive type lower rotary. Convex grinding face only survives which is worn extremely smooth and has faint concentric ring striations
NI	2889	P2032 layer 6	7	DS: 31 mm	Small fragments. Convex, neatly shaped grinding face with a raised lip around the central socket where wear is most evident. Vertical toolmarks on outer edge.

Lower rotary querns - Potterne Rock

Key: D(E) = diameter (estimated)
DS = diameter socket
DeS = depth socket
T = thickness

Publ no	SF no	Context	cp	Dimensions	Comments
8.111	1715	P1940 layer 9	7	D(E): 350 mm T = 178-188 mm	Fragments of a massive type rotary, almost certainly matching upper rotary quern 1720/1721 (publ no 8.111). Flat, roughly shaped base. Slightly convex, neatly shaped grinding face which is highly worn. The grinding face slopes up towards the central socket around which is a raised lip and concentric ring striations due to excessive wear
NI	1975	Layer 843	7	DS: 41 mm DeS: 68 mm T: 120-150 mm	Fragments from a massive type lower rotary ?roughout. Flat base, also a flat upper presumed grinding face. Wear not evident. Central socket does not pierce the stone
NI	2044	P1986 layer 6	7	D(E): 340 mm T: 115-145 mm	Large fragment from a massive type lower rotary. Roughly shaped faces. Flat base, flat grinding face which has been worn very smooth. Some evidence for a raised lip towards the central socket, no longer remaining
NI	2279	P2435 layer 6	7/8	DS: 41 mm DeS: 38 mm	Fragment only. Central socket and part of a precisely shaped, highly worn grinding face only
NI	2473	P2545 layer 5	7	-	Edge fragment from a massive type lower rotary. Roughly shaped outer edge. Precisely shaped, highly worn, sloping grinding face
NI	2509	unstratified	-	-	Small fragment with neatly shaped, slightly worn grinding face only. Faint concentric ring striations evident
NI	2844	Layer 1506	7	-	Fragment from a massive type lower rotary. Grinding face only which is neatly shaped and fairly well worn with visible concentric ring striations

Lower rotary quern: Conglomerate/Puddingstone

Key: DS = diameter socket
DeS = depth socket
T = thickness

Publ no	SF no	Context	cp	Dimensions	Comments
NI	1814	P2035 layer 7	7	DS: 46 mm DeS: 53 mm T: 157-170 mm	Large fragment from a massive type lower rotary. Shaping not evident. Slightly convex grinding face clearly worn. A central socket is present which does not pierce the stone

Lower rotary quern - Sarsen

Key: T = thickness

Publ no	SF no	Context	cp	Dimensions	Comments
NI	2585	P2575 layer 1	7	T: 160 mm	Fragment from massive type lower rotary. Flat base, slightly convex grinding face, smoothed through wear with concentric ring striations just visible. Roughly shaped base, more precisely shaped edge and grinding face

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Lower rotary querns - Tertiary

Publ no.	SF no	Context	cp	Dimensions	Comments
NI	2791	P1350 layer 8	7	-	Fragments only. Highly worn grinding face with polish around the outer edge. Precise shaping on all faces
NI	2887	P2032 layer 6	7	-	Small fragments, probably from a massive type lower rotary. Precise shaping. Highly worn. Slightly convex grinding face
NI	2888	P2032 layer 6	7	-	Fragments from a massive type lower rotary. Slightly convex highly worn grinding face with concentric ring striations visible. Rough shaping noted on outer edge

Rotary querns - indeterminate type: Greensand

Key: T = thickness

Publ no	SF no	Context	cp	Dimensions	Comments
NI	1583	P1285 layer 8	7	T: 34 mm	Lodsworth Rock. Small fragments, precise shaping and small amount of wear evident
NI	1592	P1285 layer 8	7	-	A number of fragments. Precise shaping and some wear
NI	1967	Ph 8695 layer 1	-	-	Small fragment. Precise shaping and a high amount of wear on one face
NI	2046	P2227 layer 2	6	T: 53-89 mm	Lodsworth Rock. Numerous fragments, rough shaping on most faces. Wear not evident
NI	2110	P1579 layer 7	8	-	Very small fragments, shaped and worn on one face only
NI	2263	P247 layer 1	3	-	Lodsworth rock. A number of edge fragments. Rough shaping. Wear not evident
NI	2357	P1900 layer 7	7/8	-	Edge fragment, roughly shaped. Wear not evident
NI	2374	P2473	7	-	Fragments, roughly shaped. Slight wear on one face
NI	2510	unstratified	-	-	Small fragment, edge and flat face. Neatly tooled but no wear
NI	2560	Layer 1664	7	-	Small fragment, neatly shaped, wear on one face
NI	2623	Layer 1866	6/7	-	Lodsworth Rock. Fragment, edge and one flat face. Precise shaping, multidirectional toolmarks, but no wear evident
NI	2764	Ph 10059	5	T: 92 mm	Small fragments, roughly shaped, wear not evident
NI	2881	Ph 4816 layer 2	-	-	Edge fragment, roughly shaped. Wear not evident
NI	2883	P1687 layer 4	7/8	-	Small edge fragment. Roughly shaped. Wear not evident

Rotary querns - indeterminate type: Potterne Rock

Publ no	SF no	Context	cp	Dimensions	Comments
NI	2457	P2550 layer 1	7	-	Small edge fragment. Smoothed through use
NI	1581	P1385 layer 1	7/8	-	One curving, one flat face. Precisely shaped but wear not evident

Saddle querns - Greensand

Key: L = length
W = width
T = thickness
Wt = weight

Publ no	SF no	Context	cp	Dimensions	Comments
8.121	1815	P2141 layer 6	1/3	L: 470 mm W: 245-310 mm T: 43-90 mm Wt: 17,000 g	Lodsworth Rock. Complete saddle quern. Roughly rectangular in shape, slightly narrowing towards one end, which has notches on each side. Well finished surfaces. Notably scooped/concave longitudinal grinding face. Slightly convex widthways. High amount of wear running longitudinally. Type S1
8.122	2476	Layer 1558	7	L: 320 mm W: 120-185 mm T: 20-55 mm Wt: 4,000 g	Complete saddle quern. Subrectangular shape, flattened sub-rectangular cross section. Neatly finished. Flat worn grinding face. Type S1
NI	1524	P1258 layer 1	3	T: 52-83 mm	Fragment only. Type S1
NI	1555	P1346 layer 7	3	W: 47-141 mm T: 42 mm	Fragments from both ends of a saddle quern with a flat slightly worn grinding face. Type S3
NI	1582	P1389 layer 1	-	-	Small edge fragment. Flat worn grinding face. Type S2
NI	1584	Ph 5187 layer 2	-	W: 49 mm T: 34-52 mm	Small fragment with convex worn grinding face. Precisely shaped. Type S3
NI	1586	Ph 5419 layer 1	-	T: 72-100 mm	Lodsworth Rock. Fragment, precisely shaped. Grinding face slightly convex widthways and slightly concave lengthways, reasonably well worn. Slight iron staining on the surface. Type S1
NI	1616	Ph 6157 layer 3	-	T: 72 mm	Small fragment, flat highly worn grinding face. Shaping evident. Type S1
NI	1633	Ph 6690 layer 1	-		Lodsworth Rock. Small fragment, precise shaping evident. Slightly convex, worn grinding face. Type S1
NI	1667	Layer 637	6/7	T: 45 mm	Small fragment, shaping evident. Slightly convex grinding face exhibiting some wear. Type S2
NI	1808	P2141 layer 5	1/3	T: 73-96 mm	Lodsworth Rock. Large piece with slightly convex grinding face with moderately high amount of wear. Roughly pecked to shape. Type S1
NI	1839	P2155 layer 2	7	T: 42 mm	Small fragment, precise shaping, highly worn grinding face. Type S3

Publ no	SF no	Context	cp	Dimensions	Comments
NI	1913	P2026 layer 3	4	T: 40-49 mm	Small fragment, flat moderately worn grinding face. Precisely shaped. Type S1
NI	2051	P2285 layer 5	7	T: 29-66 mm	Edge fragment of ?small quern. Slightly convex highly worn grinding face. Shaped faces. Vague circular striations on the grinding face may indicate reuse of a rotary quern fragment. Iron staining on the surface. Type S3
NI	2095	Ph 5604 layer 1	-	T: 38 mm	Lodsworth Rock. Small edge fragment from small saddle quern. Flat moderately worn grinding face. Shaped faces. Type S2
NI	2096	Ph 3910 layer 1	-		Lodsworth Rock. Small edge fragment. Rough shaping. One face slightly worn; presumed grinding face. Type S3
NI	2097	Ph 3981 layer 1	-	T: 106 mm	Lodsworth Rock. End fragment, slightly convex grinding face with moderate amount of wear. All faces shaped. Type S1
NI	2101	P1452 layer 3	7	T: 25-47 mm W: 125 mm	Lodsworth Rock. Small end fragment from small thin saddle quern. Precisely shaped. High amount of wear on grinding face which is slightly convex widthways and slightly concave lengthways. Iron staining on the grinding face. Type S2
NI	2104	P1545 layer 6	4	-	Small edge fragment. Flat worn grinding face. Shaped on all faces. Type S2
NI	2105	Ph 7132 layer 1	-	T: 44-109 mm	Small end or corner fragment. Precisely shaped on all faces. Moderate amount of wear on presumed grinding face. Type S1
NI	2132	P2351 layer 1	7/8	T: 39 mm	Lodsworth Rock. Very small edge fragment. Slightly convex grinding face has moderate amount of wear. Shaping on all faces, more precisely on the grinding face. Type S2
NI	2133	Layer 1174	6/7	T: 64 mm	Edge fragment. Shaping on all faces. Very slight evidence of wear on flat, upper surface. Type S1
NI	2187	P2347 layer 11	7	T: 72-100 mm	Lodsworth Rock. Large edge piece. Convex grinding face shows only slight wear. Precise shaping on grinding face and edges, more roughly shaped base. Type S1
NI	2188	P2347 layer 11	7	T: 62-78 mm	Lodsworth Rock. Large edge piece. Slightly convex grinding face shows a moderate amount of wear. Shaped on all faces. Type S1
NI	2189	P2347 layer 11	7	T: 77-97 mm L: 320 mm	Large edge fragment. Flat moderately worn grinding face. All faces shaped. Type S1
NI	2262	P2426 layer 10	7/8	T: 105 mm	Lodsworth Rock. Precise shaping on one face which also has a moderate amount of wear and is presumably the grinding face. Other faces are roughly shaped. Type S1
NI	2270	P2480 layer 3	3	T: 53 mm	Small edge fragment. All faces shaped. Very high amount of wear on upper grinding face; polished appearance. Type S1

Publ no	SF no	Context	cp	Dimensions	Comments
NI	2283	Ph 9376 layer 1	1/3	W: 226 mm T: 75-106 mm	Lodsworth Rock. One end of a quern. Flat grinding face has a moderately high amount of wear. All faces are shaped, the grinding face more precisely than the others. Type S1
NI	2287	P2478 layer 10	6/7	T: 40-65 mm W: 189 mm	Central portion of saddle quern, ends missing. Slightly convex moderately worn grinding face. Roughly pecked to shape. Type S1
NI	2290	P2428 layer 6	3	W: 217 mm T: 10-25 mm	Fragment from notably thin, flat, possible saddle quern. Very high wear on flat grinding face, some shaping. Sufficiently unusual to suggest that some specific use was intended. Type S3
NI	2331	P2427 layer 9	7	T: 30-60 mm Wt: 410 g	Small edge fragment. Flat, highly worn grinding face. Some shaping noted on edge and base Type S1
NI	2333	P2321 layer 2	3	L: 156 mm W: 145 mm T: 46 mm Wt: c 2,500 g	Can probably be regarded as complete. The saddle quern has apparently been broken at some stage, but use has continued and the break smoothed off. Slightly convex grinding face exhibiting a very high amount of wear in a diagonal manner. Some shaping on all faces, more precise on the upper grinding face and one edge. Type S1
NI	2341	P2300 layer 2	7	T: 16-44 mm	Lodsworth Rock. Small edge fragment. Flat, moderately worn grinding face. Shaping more noticeable on the grinding face. Type S3
NI	2342	Ph 8759 layer 1	-	T: 84 mm	Small fragment Flat grinding face with very high amount of wear. Shaped on all faces. Iron staining on the surface. Type S1
NI	2347	G241 layer 1	-	T: 36 mm	Very small edge fragment. High amount of wear on flat grinding face. Precise shaping on all faces. Type S2
NI	2349	Layer 1007	7	T: 61-74 mm	Lodsworth Rock. Edge fragment. Moderately worn grinding face. Shaped on all faces, more precisely on the grinding face. Type S2
NI	2350	P2300 layer 1	7	T: 50 mm	Lodsworth Rock. Small fragment, slight wear on one face. Shaping only evident on the worn face. Type S3
NI	2352	P2056 layer 1	3	T: 44 mm	Lodsworth Rock. Very small fragment. One face shows shaping and a moderate amount of wear; presumed grinding face. Type S3
NI	2354	P2141 layer 1	1/3	-	Fragment with fairly precise shaping. Wear not evident. Type S1
NI	2356	P2118 layer 1	7	T: 68 mm	Lodsworth Rock. Small edge fragment. One precisely shaped face shows a moderate amount of wear and is presumably the grinding face. Type S1

Publ no	SF no	Context	cp	Dimensions	Comments
NI	2358	P1953 layer 1	3	-	Small end or corner fragment. One precisely shaped face has slight wear. Type S1
NI	2359	P89 layer 5	5	-	Lodsworth Rock. Small edge fragment. Flat grinding face has moderate amount of wear. Shaping on all faces. Type S2
NI	2365	Ph 6769 layer 11	-	T: 5? mm	Small fragment, shaping on two opposing faces one of which is slightly smoothed through wear and is presumably the grinding face. Type S3
NI	2366	P1479 layer 1	7	T: 73 mm	Small corner fragment. Shaping visible on two faces. Wear not evident. Type S1
NI	2372	P2426 layer 18	7/8	T: 24-67 mm	Small fragment. Slightly concave grinding face has a small amount of wear. Precise shaping on grinding face. Rough shaping on the base. Type S3
NI	2373	P2372 layer 1	7	T: 43 mm W: 112 mm	Rounded point end of a relatively small quern. Flat upper grinding face is slightly smoothed through wear. Rough shaping. Type S2
NI	2418	P2498 layer 3	4	T: 66 mm	Fragment from the roughly rounded tip of a thick saddle quern. Flat upper grinding face is worn extremely smooth. Shaping not evident. Type S1
NI	2504	Layer 1628	6/7	T: 36-50 mm	Small fragment. Slightly concave grinding face is worn extremely smooth. Base also smooth. Precise shaping on the grinding face. Type S3
NI	2511	P2427 layer 2	7	-	Lodsworth Rock. Small edge fragment possibly from a relatively large quern. Slightly concave grinding face is smooth through wear. The base is also smooth. Shaping on all faces, more precisely on the grinding face. Type ?S1
NI	2557	P2573 layer 5	7	-	Small edge fragment. Flat grinding face is worn exceptionally smooth. Some precise shaping evident. Possible iron staining on the grinding face. Type S3
NI	2558	P2573 layer 5	7	T: 45 mm	Small end fragment. Flat upper grinding face and the tip are worn smooth. Precise shaping; score marks visible on the tip. Type S3
NI	2559	P2573 layer 5	7	T: 49-71 mm	Small edge and tip fragment. Concave grinding face is worn exceptionally smooth. Precise shaping on all faces. Type S1
NI	?573	P2570 layer 2	6/7	T: 33-36 mm	Small fragment, notably thin and flat. Flat grinding face is worn very smooth. Rough shaping on the grinding face. Type S2
NI	2579	Layer 1734	6	T: 57 mm	Fragment from an apparently fairly large saddle quern. Flat grinding face is smooth through wear. Base also smooth. Precisely shaped. Type S1

Publ no	SF no	Context	cp	Dimensions	Comments
NI	2601/ 2602	P2579 layer 2	7	W: 120-170 mm T: 65 mm max Wt: 2,930 g	Lodsworth Rock. Two fragments joining to form a complete relatively small roughly oval quern. Slightly convex grinding face is worn extremely smooth. Also smooth on the base. Precisely shaped on both faces. Iron staining noted towards one end of the grinding face and also on the base. Type S1
NI	2640	P2231 layer 2	5	T: 42 mm	Small edge fragment. Flat grinding face is worn extremely smooth. Fairly precise shaping on all faces. Type S3
NI	2641	Layer 1859	7	T: 40 mm	Small fragment. Flat grinding face worn very smooth. Base also slightly smooth. Precise shaping on grinding face only. Type S3
NI	2645	Layer 1743	3	T: 140-170 mm	Several fragments from a large thick quern. Flat grinding face is worn smooth in one particular area. Precise shaping on the grinding face only. Type S1
NI	2646	P2563 layer 4	7	T: 48 mm	Small fragment. Flat grinding face is smooth through wear. Precise shaping on the grinding face, more roughly shaped base. Type S3
NI	2669	unstratified	-	T: 10-26 mm	Very small end fragment. Slightly convex grinding face is worn very smooth. Precise shaping on the grinding face. Type S2
NI	2739	Layer 1968	6	T: 12-54 m	Fragment with flat grinding face which shows only slight evidence of wear. Base is smooth, however, through use. This may indicate that the grinding face has been reworked. Rough shaping on the grinding face. Type S1
NI	2740	Layer 1990	7	T: 47 mm	Small end fragment. Flat grinding face is smoothed through wear. Precise shaping on grinding face, rough shaping on base. Type S3
NI	2756	P2604	6/7	W: 80 mm T: 38 mm	Small end fragment. One face worn notably smooth. Shaping not evident. Type S3
NI	2762	P2600 layer 1	7	-	Lodsworth Rock. Small edge fragment. Flat grinding face is smooth through wear. Precise shaping visible on all faces. Type 3
NI	2766	Layer 1997	4	T: 17-34 mm	Small end fragment of a thin quern. Two flat opposing surfaces are smoothed through wear. One with faint parallel striations is probably the grinding face. Shaping is not apparent. Type S2
NI	2786	Layer 2012	3	-	Very small edge fragment. Precise shaping visible on all faces. One face worn extremely smooth; grinding face. Type S3
NI	2787	Layer 2012	3	T: 15-20 mm	Small edge fragment. Flat grinding face is smoothed through wear. Precise shaping on all faces. Type S?

Publ no	SF no	Context	cp	Dimensions	Comments
NI	2820	Layer 621	6	-	Lodsworth Rock. Small edge fragment. Two opposing flat faces smoothed through wear. One face has slightly polished appearance and may be the grinding face. Precise shaping on both flat faces. Type S3
NI	2821	P2590 layer 4	7	T: 69 mm	Fragment of quern, flat grinding face is worn smooth. Precise shaping on flat grinding face, rough shaping on edge and base. Type S1
NI	2823	P2590 layer 7	7	-	Small fragment with a flat grinding face which is smoothed through wear. Precise shaping on grinding face. Rough shaping on the edge. Type S3
NI	2824	Layer 1966	6/7	W: 85 mm T: 40-52 mm	End fragment with flat worn grinding face. Precise shaping on the grinding face and the edges. Type S3
NI	2826	Layer 1952	7	-	Very small fragment with flat worn grinding face and edge. Precise shaping on all faces. Type S3
NI	2827	[illegible]r 1990	7	-	Small fragment; flat grinding face smoothed through wear. Precise shaping on grinding face. Type S3
NI	2828	Layer 1990	7	-	Lodsworth Rock. Small fragment; flat grinding face is smoothed through wear particularly towards the edge. Precise shaping on the grinding face. Type S3
NI	2832	P2598 layer 3	6/7	T: 55 mm	Small end fragment. Flat grinding face is smooth and exhibits slight polish. Precise shaping visible on all faces. Type S1
NI	2833	Layer 1997	4	-	Small fragment with a slightly convex worn grinding face. Precisely shaped on all faces. Type S3
NI	2835	P2575 layer 2	7	T: 45 mm	Small, pointed end fragment. Flat grinding face is worn exceptionally smooth. Shaping not evident. Iron staining noted on the grinding face. Type S2
NI	2840	Ph 9631 layer 4	3	T: 35-42 mm	Small fragment. One slightly convex, one slightly concave opposing face. Both faces smoothed. Precise shaping evident on convex face indicating this may be the grinding face. Type S3
NI	2843	P2534	7	-	Small edge fragment. Flat smoothed grinding face with some faint parallel striations visible. Shaping not evident. Type S3
NI	2845	P2494 layer 1	5	T: 45-50 mm	Small edge fragment. Slightly concave grinding face notably smoothed through wear. Other faces also smoothed. Precise shaping on grinding face. Type S3

Publ no	SF no	Context	cp	Dimensions	Comments
NI	2847	P2541 layer 2	6	T: 79 mm	Fragment from tip of a relatively thick quern. Flat grinding face worn very smooth. Base also worn. Precise shaping on grinding face. Type S1
NI	2882	P1454 layer 1	3	T: 55 mm	Small fragment from the pointed end of a small saddle quern. Flat grinding face is highly smoothed with slight polish visible. Precise shaping on all faces. Type S3
NI	2884	P1317 layer 1	4	-	Possible saddle quern fragment/roughout. Large rough piece of stone. One surface notably flat and slightly smooth with some faint evidence of precise shaping. Type S1.

Saddle querns - Tertiary Rock

Key: T = thickness

Publ no	SF no	Context	cp	Dimensions	Comments
NI	1912	P2017 layer 1	4	T: 27 mm	Small thin edge fragment. High amount of wear on flat face
NI	2108	P1579 layer 1	8	T: 32 mm	Small end fragment, flat worn grinding face. Neatly shaped
NI	2176	P2347 layer 8	7	T: 23-57 mm	Edge fragment. Flat smooth grinding face. Slightly burnt
NI	2193	P2347 layer 8	7	T: 54 mm	Small end fragment. Slightly convex, very smooth grinding face
NI	2315	P2477 layer 3	7	T: 42 mm	Small edge fragment. High amount of wear on flat grinding face
NI	2343	unstratified	u/p	T: 50 mm	Small corner fragment. Flat highly worn grinding face. Slightly burnt
NI	2361	P1809 layer 4	3	T: 34-55 mm	Small fragment only. Two moderately worn flat faces
NI	2381	P2367 layer 1	7	T: 67 mm	Badly weathered small fragment. One flat face moderately worn
NI	2432	Ph 5877 layer 1	u/p	-	Fragment of flat smooth grinding face only
NI	2741	Tr 122 layer 1878	3	T: 39 mm	End fragment with slightly convex, extremely smooth grinding face
NI	2765	Layer 1997	4	-	Small end fragment. Wear not evident
NI	2848	P2315 layer 5	6/7	T: 34 mm	Small edge fragment. Flat and extremely smooth grinding face

Saddle querns - other stone types

Key: T = thickness
W = width

Publ no	SF no	Context	cp	Dimensions	Comments
NI	1533	P1250 layer 6	3	T: 45 mm W: 46-160 mm	Fossiliferous limestones. Pointed end fragment from a flat, thin quern. Flat, smooth grinding face. Slightly burnt
NI	2838	Layer 1499	6/7	-	Potterne Rock. Small fragment only. Smooth, flat grinding face

Saddle querns - Sarsen

Key: L = length
W = width
T = thickness
Wt = weight

Publ no	SF no	Context	cp	Dimensions	Comments
8.123	2332	P2321 layer 2	3	L: 217 mm W: 83-112 mm T: 67 mm Wt: c 3000 g	Highly worn concave grinding face. Slightly burnt
8.124	2551	P2573 layer 5	7	W: 103 mm T: 40-55 mm Wt: 890 g	Grinding face worn extremely smooth and is hollowed. Burnt. ?Iron staining on grinding face.
NI	1509	P1203 layer 1	7	T: 66 mm	Edge fragment. Flat face slightly worn
NI	1578	P1363 layer 1	6	T: 69 mm	Small fragment only
NI	1591	P1241 layer 4	3	W: 122 mm T: 84 mm	End fragment, one concave, one convex face. Convex face is notably smooth
NI	1745	P1798	6-7	T: 15-42 mm	End fragment. Flat smooth grinding face. Slightly burnt
NI	1788	Ph 8096 layer 1	u/p	T: 62 mm	End fragment. High amount of wear on flat grinding face
NI	1861	P2112 layer 1	7	T: 53 cm	Small end fragment. Flat grinding face, highly worn and with ?iron staining on the surface
NI	2114	Layer 894	6	T: 60 mm	Small corner fragment. Flat smooth grinding face. Slight burning
NI	2146	Layer 1058	7	T: 41-54 mm W: 121 mm L: 158 mm	Small oval quern, partly flat, partly concave grinding face worn very smooth
NI	2166	Layer 1331	6-7	T: 35-58 mm	Small edge fragment. Slightly convex highly worn grinding face. ?Iron staining on grinding face
NI	2313	P2477 layer 1	7	W: 108 mm T: 20-48 mm	End fragment of presumed rectangular shaped quern. Highly worn grinding face. ?Iron staining on grinding face
NI	2348	P2205 layer 1	3	T: 53 mm	Small fragment only. Flat worn grinding face
NI	2420	P2549 layer 2	7	T: 42-63 mm	Rounded tip fragment. Flat smooth grinding face
NI	2556	Layer 1349	7	T: 30 mm	Small fragment only. Slightly concave grinding face worn very smooth. Slight burning

Publ no	SF no	Context	cp	Dimensions	Comments
NI	2595	P2575 layer 4	7	T: 60 mm	Small fragment, smooth grinding face showing some polish. Slight burning
NI	2691	Layer 1990	7	T: 74 mm	Edge fragment from relatively thick quern. Flat, smooth grinding face
NI	2829	Ph 10010 layer 1	6	-	Small end fragment. Flat, extremely smooth grinding face
NI	2831	F355 layer 3	3	-	Small fragment only. One flat, one slightly concave face, both smooth
NI	2836	Layer 2080	3	T: 37-58 mm	Small edge fragment, flat smooth grinding face. Slight burning
NI	2842	P2534 layer 7	7	-	Small edge fragment. Flat, smooth grinding face
NI	2896	P1455	6-7	-	Small fragment only

Saddle quern rubbers

Publ no	SF no	Context	cp	Material	Weight
8.125	2553	P2573 layer 5	7	Pebble	150 g
8.126	2107	G179 layer 1	u/p	Greensand	585 g
8.127	1511	P1161 layer 10	7	Pebble	630 g
NI	2098	P1175 layer 1	3	Greensand	510 g
NI	2102	Layer 641	6	Sarsen (?reused saddle fragment)	865 g
NI	2111	P1940 layer 4	6	Sarsen (?reused saddle fragment)	585 g
NI	2472	P2529 layer 4	7	Pebble	1360 g

Chalk weights

Publ No	SF No	Context	Cp	Shape	Weight (g)	Height (mm)	Width (mm)	Lateral width (mm)	Dia Perf (mm)	Condition	Special features/Toolmarks/ Comments
8.128	2789	P2612 5	6	Sub-triangular	c3250.0	225	161	114	34x26/ 16/ 28x26	Complete. Worn	Very large weight, roughly shaped and finished. Perf cut from both sides meets imperfectly. Gouge marks 3-4 mm wide on base and one side of perf. Possible wear marks above perf on one side obscured by modern damage
8.129	1890	P1999 2	3	Roughly triangular	1310.7	205	120	70	21/ 18/ 17	Near complete. Fresh	Large, irregularly shaped. Perf cut with blade 2-3 mm wide, marks clearly preserved. Faint wear above perf. Apex broken.
8.130	1586	P1285 6	7	Pyramidal	1711.3	-	120	120	22/ 15/ 30	Incomplete. Worn	Top missing. Carefully shaped but asymmetrical. No toolmarks. Two diagonal, parallel ?peck-marks on one face. Deliberate damage?
8.131	1880a	P1990 2	7	Irregular	2018.0	145	140	110	22/ 10/ 19	Near complete. Very worn	Essentially a block of chalk modified only by cutting a perf. Marks of a tool with 2 mm tip on base, top and sides of perf. Double wear grooves, 2 mm and 10 mm wide, 8 mm apart above perf on one side. Faint mark 4 mm wide on other.
8.132	1886	P1999 2	3	Roughly triangular	1117.7	190	100	70	17/ 09/ 17	Complete. Worn	Carefully shaped and finished with small perf. Vertical striations survive across one lateral face. Deep toolmark 3 mm wide on one side of perf. Faint traces of wear above perf on both sides. Ancient damage (?deliberate) to one frontal face: groove 25 mm wide produced by pick or bar

Publ No	SF No	Context	Cp	Shape	Weight (g)	Height (mm)	Width (mm)	Lateral width (mm)	Dia Perf (mm)	Condition	Special features/Toolmarks/ Comments
8.133	1568	Ph 4612 1	-	Irregular, shouldered	1264.6	230	108	70	30x18/ 15/ 21	Complete. Worn	Roughly shaped with shoulders below perf. Faint traces of ?adze with serrated blade on exterior near perf. Gouge mark 7 mm wide on base of otherwise smooth perf. Shallow, wide wear mark above perf on one side, strand marks on other
8.134	1547	P1299 3	7	Irregular diamond shaped	1116.0	180	75	95	40x34/ 28x20/ 39x30	Near complete. Worn	Small weight with unusually large perf. Gouge marks inside perf, possible adze and point marks on exterior. Double wear grooves 6 mm wide on one side of perf, general wear on other. Ancient ?deliberate damage on one face
8.135	1561	P1393 2	4	Roughly sub-rectangular	1420.0	200	90	105	20/ 15/ 16	Near complete. Worn	Base missing. Originally well-shaped. Frontal face elongated triangle, lateral face rectangular. Adze marks near perf. Perf neatly cut with wide groove marks on base. Clear double wear grooves above perf on one side 5 mm wide, 3 mm apart. General wear on other
8.136	1550	P1334 2	-	Flattened pear shape	1326.1	160	120	80	35x24/ 09/ 25x18	Complete. Worn	Well finished. Perf roughly cut from both sides with small central opening. Blade mark and point marks on exterior. Gouge marks 6 mm wide within perf. Double wear grooves 4 mm wide one side of perf, single wear mark 8 mm wide on other. Groove 12 mm wide across top of stone, possibly deliberately cut
8.137	1632	P1456 3	7	Irregular	1424.2	135	120	130	24/ 25/ 35	Incomplete. Worn and burnt	Essentially unmodified chalk fragment with large perf preserving deep gouge marks. Double wear grooves 4 mm wide, 11 mm apart above perf on one side. Extensively burnt

Publ No	SF No	Context	Cp	Shape	Weight (g)	Height (mm)	Width (mm)	Lateral width (mm)	Dia Perf (mm)	Condition	Special features/Toolmarks/ Comments
8.138	1575	Ph 4611 2	-	Sub-triangular	954.2	170	125	55	37x20/ 17/ 24	Near complete. Fresh	Roughly shaped, essentially unfinished. Crudely cut perf preserves gouge marks 2-4 mm. Adze marks 40 mm wide run at various angles across faces (striations preserved). Stone was hacked to shape with this tool and never more finely finished. One deep wear groove 9 mm wide above perf on one side
8.139	2611	Layer 1856	7	Uncertain	490.0	-	130	-	29x21/ 11x15/ -	Incomplete. Very worn	Part of central section extant. Oval shaped perf, interior worn smooth. Traces of deep, wide wear groove producing a depression 25 mm wide at top of perf
8.140	1559	P1334 2	-	Flat pear-shape	1337.2	185	135	65	25/ 17/ 23	Complete. Slightly worn	Well-finished, symmetrical. Faint score mark from pointed implement on one frontal face. Deep, wide gouge marks on base of perf. Double wear grooves above perf on one side, 3 mm wide, single deep long groove 5 mm wide, 35 mm long on other
8.141	1557	P1334 2	-	Triangular	1186.3	185	125	50	18/ -/ 20	Complete. Very worn	Well-finished. Base of perf preserves gouge marks so deep that central section wider than ends. Top of perf worn smooth. Possible vertical toolmarks (striations) on lateral faces. Double wear grooves 5 mm and 3 mm wide above perf on one side, slight general wear mark on other
8.142	1558	P1334 2	-	Roughly triangular	1381.9	195	125	70	23/ 18/ 24	Complete. Very worn	Well-finished with small perf. Possible toolmarks of pointed implement running vertically down lateral faces. Deep gouge marks on base of perf, top of perf worn smooth. Double wear grooves above perf on both sides, 4 mm and 2 mm wide

Publ No	SF No	Context	Cp	Shape	Weight (g)	Height (mm)	Width (mm)	Lateral width (mm)	Dia Perf (mm)	Condition	Special features/Toolmarks/ Comments
8.143	1577	Ph 4611 2	-	Sub-triangular	1181.6	150	130	70	25/ 13/ 25	Complete. Worn	Small, well-finished. Neatly cut perf with deep gouge marks on all surfaces. Double wear mark 3 mm wide, 5 mm apart above perf on one side. Faint trace of wear on other
8.144	1554	P1334 2	-	Sub-triangular	1219.9	155	105	75	30x22/ 19x12/ 28x22	Near complete. Slightly worn	Well-finished. Roughly cut perf with deep gouge marks on base. Top of perf worn smooth. Double wear grooves 5 mm wide above perf on both sides. Individual strand marks visible
8.145	1576	Ph 4611 2	-	Irregular rectangular	979.9	180	90	75	23/ 16/ 19	Complete. Worn	Irregularly shaped, crudely finished small weight. Perf worn to neat hourglass shape. Blade marks preserved especially around perf. Single wear groove above perf on each side, one 3 mm wide, the other 9 mm wide, 28 mm long
8.146	1551	P1334 2	-	Roughly sub-rectangular	1327.6	210	105	70	22x15/ 09/ 22x20	Complete. Fresh	Well-finished. Small perf cut from both sides. Adze marks on surface, point marks 2 mm wide within perf. Double wear grooves 2-3 mm wide above perf on one side. Apparently little used
8.147	1562	P1393 2	4	Flattened oval	1240.8	210	55	120	19/ 13/ 15	Complete. Fresh	Well-finished, regular shape. Neatly cut perf with gouge marks 5 mm wide on base. Shallow double wear grooves above perf on one side, clear single groove 7 mm wide on other

Publ No	SF No	Context	Cp	Shape	Weight (g)	Height (mm)	Width (mm)	Lateral width (mm)	Dia Perf (mm)	Condition	Special features/Toolmarks/ Comments
8.148	1892	P1999 2	3	Uncertain	1704.9	-	150	70	15/ 17/ -	Incomplete. Worn	Top missing, frontal face damaged. Large weight, probably originally rectangular or triangular. Deep gouge marks 7-15 mm wide run vertically down one lateral face. Small perf with faint point marks. Vertically cut groove 17 mm wide, 8 mm deep across one frontal face. Deliberate damage?
8.149	1737	P1727 6	7/8	Roughly triangular	2033.0	210	95	165	35/ 24/ 29	Near complete. Modern wear	Crudely shaped and finished. Perf roughly cut. Second, unfinished perf on lateral face near base. Deep, wide gouge marks on base and sides of perf and possible striations on exterior. Wear grooves above perf obscured by modern damage (washed)
NI	1552	P1334 2	-	Roughly sub-rectangular	1262.6	90	110	85	23/ 17/ -	Incomplete. Worn	Originally well-finished. Perf roughly cut with gouge. On surviving outer edge double wear grooves 4 mm and 6 mm wide above perf with strand marks preserved
NI	1553	P1334 2	-	Triangular	1263.7	205	140	60	23/ 22/ -	Incomplete	Originally well-finished. Perf roughly cut from both sides with tool 2 mm wide. Single wear groove 1-2 mm wide above perf on surviving surface
NI	1560	u/s	-	Sub-triangular	1254.5	-	150	70	17/ -/ -	Incomplete. Worn	Top and one basal corner missing. Well-shaped. Perf roughly cut but toolmarks obscured by leaching
NI	1566	P1393 2	4	Roughly triangular	1226.6	160	65	110	18/ 12/ 25	Near complete. Worn	Roughly finished but symmetrical. Base irregular (or broken). Perf neatly cut from two sides. Gouge and point marks survive on all parts of perf. No wear grooves visible

Publ No	SF No	Context	Cp	Shape	Weight (g)	Height (mm)	Width (mm)	Lateral width (mm)	Dia Perf (mm)	Condition	Special features/Toolmarks/ Comments
NI	1567	P1393 2	4	Sub-rectangular	1213.1	170	85	110	17/ 12/ 18	Complete. Worn	Roughly shaped, large bulge on one face. Small, neatly cut perf. No toolmarks. Faint wear marks above perf on both sides
NI	1580	P1285 1	7	Flat ?pear-shaped	1127.6	-	130	50	-/ -/ -	Incomplete. Burnt and very worn	Originally well-finished. Deep gouge marks 3-4 mm on base of perf. No other toolmarks
NI	1606	Ph 5668 1	-	Uncertain	690.0	-	-	105	-/ -/ -	Incomplete. Very worn and burnt	Top and one half missing. Apparently originally well-finished. Faint traces of gouge marks on base of perf. No other toolmarks
NI	1629	P1456 3	7	Uncertain	1775.8	-	120	110	-/ -/ -	Incomplete. Worn. Burnt	Extensively broken. No toolmarks. Thoroughly burnt after breakage
NI	1630	P1456 3	7	Uncertain	857.2	-	95	60	-/ -/ -	Incomplete. Worn	Top missing, chipped and flaked. Faint gouge mark on base of perf
NI	1631	P1456 3	7	Uncertain ?triangular	505.2	-	100	90	-/ -/ -	Incomplete. Burnt	Only top survives. Extensively burnt. Double wear groove above perf on one side (too faint to measure). On other side triple wear groove, 4 mm, 2 mm, 3 mm wide 3 mm and 2 mm apart
NI	1664	Layer 654	7	Uncertain	965.0	-	-	77	-/ -/ -	Incomplete. Worn	*Lower chalk. Half of middle section survives. Well-finished. Perf evenly cut and worn smooth with only vague traces of a small pointed tool
NI	1683	Ph 7474 1	-	Sub-triangular	795.5	-	110	80	25/ 15/ -	Incomplete. Very worn	Well-finished. No tool-marks. Two parallel wear grooves 5 mm wide, 5 mm apart above perf on one side
NI	1685	Ph 7474 1	-	Triangular?	529.1	-	-	65	22/ 07/ 18	Incomplete. Very worn, burnt	Only top half, with perf, survives. Small perf crudely cut from two sides. Toolmarks 2 mm wide along top of perf

Publ No	SF No	Context	Cp	Shape	Weight (g)	Height (mm)	Width (mm)	Lateral width (mm)	Dia Perf (mm)	Condition	Special features/Toolmarks/ Comments
NI	1702	u/s	-	Roughly triangular	1045.7	-	150	70	-/ 23/ -	Incomplete. Very worn	Top and part of one side missing. No distinctive features or toolmarks survive due to ancient and modern damage (washed in processing)
NI	1728	P1820 3	7	Roughly triangular	615.1	102	59	160	29/ 18/ 30	Complete? Worn	Crudely shaped and finished. Inside of perf worn smooth. One faint vertical wear groove above perf on one side, general wear on other
NI	1734	P1790 5	7	Uncertain ?triangular	543.1	-	-	-	-/ 24/ -	Incomplete. Worn and burnt	Only top section survives. No toolmarks or distinctive features due to modern damage (scrubbed in processing)
NI	1739	P1727 6	7/8	Irregular scalene triangle	1961.7	165	95	190	32x25/ 23/ 25	Complete. Modern wear	Crudely shaped and finished, no attempt at symmetry. Distinguishing features obscured by modern damage (washed)
NI	1876	P2108 5	7/8	Triangular	1699.0	220	140	75	34/ 30/ 30	Incomplete. Worn	Originally well-shaped. Symmetrical. Large perf crudely cut from both sides producing a 'dog-leg'. Faint gouge and point marks along sides of perf, single wear groove above perf on both sides, one 6 mm wide, one 4-5 mm wide
NI	1877	P2115 4	7/8	Uncertain ?triangular	528.3	-	90	85	32/ 25/ 26	Incomplete. Worn	Only top survives. Large perf crudely cut and preserving deep, wide gouge marks on base and one side. Faint, wide wear mark above perf on one side, double wear grooves on other - one too faint to measure, the other 11 mm wide and very deep
NI	1878	P1993 6	7	Uncertain	329.4	-	110	70	25/ 17/ -	Incomplete. Very worn	Small fragment including part of perf survives. Faint point marks on base of perf

Publ No	SF No	Context	Cp	Shape	Weight (g)	Height (mm)	Width (mm)	Lateral width (mm)	Dia Perf (mm)	Condition	Special features/Toolmarks/ Comments
NI	1880	P1990 2	7	Flat triangular	1282.1	190	115	65	17/ -/ 19	Near complete. Very worn	Roughly shaped and finished with small perf. Possible toolmarks on outer surfaces obscured by damage and washing. Perf worn smooth. Faint traces of wear above perf
NI	1881	P2047 2	7	Sub-rectangular?	941.7	-	105	60	-/ -/ -	Incomplete. Very worn and burnt	Originally carefully shaped. Faint traces of pointed tool on base of perf. Weathering and burning obscures toolmarks on outer surfaces
NI	1882	P2047 2	7	Sub-rectangular	1616.3	200	125	80	27/ -/ -	Incomplete. Very worn	Broken across top and one frontal face exposing perf. Large and regularly shaped. Perf preserves marks of tool with a rounded end 3 mm wide
NI	1883	P2047 2	7	Uncertain	1182.1	-	80	120	-/ -/ -	Incomplete. Partly burnt	Top missing. Small, crudely finished weight, rounded base. No toolmarks
NI	1884	P2047 2	7	Uncertain	1673.0	-	-	-	-/ -/ -	Incomplete	Small fragment of upper section with part of perf surviving. Interior of perf very worn. Single, deep wear groove 18 mm wide, 42 mm long above perf on one side
NI	1885	P2047 2	7	Uncertain	288.0	-	-	-	-/ -/ -	Incomplete	Small fragment of middle section. No toolmarks
NI	1887	P1999 2	3	Triangular	1126.5	-	130	80	19/ -/ 22	Incomplete. Very worn	Basal half missing. Crudely shaped and finished with small perf preserving deep gouge marks. General wear above perf on one side
NI	1888	P1999 2	3	Irregular	1047.8	-	100	90	-/ -/ -	Incomplete. Very worn	Broken across top and one lateral face. Essentially a chalk block modified only by the cutting of a perf. Fresh point marks survive on base of perf. Very weathered and clawed by small animals

Publ No	SF No	Context	Cp	Shape	Weight (g)	Height (mm)	Width (mm)	Lateral width (mm)	Dia Perf (mm)	Condition	Special features/Toolmarks/ Comments
NI	1889	P1999 2	3	Uncertain ?triangular	1186.9	-	-	90	24/ 17/ 24	Incomplete	Basal corner missing. Frontal face sheared off. Originally large and crudely shaped. Base and sides of perf preserve toolmarks 2 mm wide. Area above perf on both sides shows faint traces of wear
NI	1891	P1999 2	3	Irregular	1330.3	190	130	100	15/ 15/ 16	Complete. Very worn	Irregular, roughly shaped or unmodified chalk block with small, neatly cut perf. Toolmarks 2-3 mm wide preserved along base and sides of perf
NI	1898	P2110 5	7/8	Uncertain	319.2	-	-	80	45/ -/ -	Incomplete	Small fragment of perf area. Originally well finished. Gouge and point marks 3-7 mm wide on top surface of perf. One wide wear mark above perf
NI	1899	P2110 5	7/8	Triangular?	346.7	-	-	-	-/ -/ -	Incomplete. Worn and burnt	Fragment of top. Faint toolmarks of point or narrow gouge along top of perf
NI	1900	P2094 3	7	Uncertain	514.4	-	-	-	-/ 14/ 34	Incomplete. Burnt	Small area of top and perf surviving. Interior of perf worn but faint toolmarks 2-3 mm wide
NI	1956	P2256 12	7	Flat pear-shaped	2060.0	200	70	165	27/ 22/ 30	Near complete. Worn	Small part of base missing. Carefully shaped and finished. Vertical striations on outer surfaces. Perf roughly cut and worn, preserving deep, wide gouge marks on base and side. Faint wear marks above perf on one side
NI	1957	P2256 12	7	Irregular oval	2046.1	-	90	170	30/ 18/ 42	Incomplete. Worn	Top and part of base missing. Irregularly shaped but neatly finished. Deep gouge marks on base of perf, top worn smooth. Double wear groove above perf on one side 12 mm and 6 mm wide, 13 mm apart. Shallow wear groove 15 mm wide on other

Publ No	SF No	Context	Cp	Shape	Weight (g)	Height (mm)	Width (mm)	Lateral width (mm)	Dia Perf (mm)	Condition	Special features/Toolmarks/ Comments
NI	1966	P2182 2	7	Roughly triangular	1538.1	165	90	130	29/ -/ -	Incomplete. Battered	Top and part of middle missing. Irregular and roughly shaped and finished. Large perf with very deep gouge marks on base 5-6 mm wide
NI	1996	P2200 2	3	Uncertain	2490.3	-	-	-	-/ -/ -	Incomplete. Worn	Ten fragments which may represent more than one weight. One section of perf retains mark of a narrow gouge. A second large fragment represents a well-finished central section bearing possible graffito
NI	2000	P2200 2	3	Ovoid	750.0	175	90	40	20/ 10/ 22	Complete. Worn	Well shaped and finished with perf neatly cut from both sides. Faint point marks on base of otherwise worn perf. Single wear groove above perf on one side, 5 mm wide. Double wear grooves 2-3 mm wide, 10 mm apart above other
NI	2001	P2200 2	3	Uncertain	309.0	-	-	68	-/ -/ -	Incomplete	Central section of stone. Faint point marks on base of perf
NI	2002	P2200 2	3	Uncertain	196.9	-	-	-	-/ -/ -/	Incomplete	Small fragment of worked chalk, possibly a weight
NI	2003	P2200 2	3	Uncertain	1067.9	-	145	80	-/ -/ -	Incomplete	Central section survives. Perf cut from two sides meeting imperfectly. Gouge marks visible on perf base and diagonal striations of pointed tool on three exterior surfaces
NI	2004	P2200 2	3	Uncertain	245.1	-	-	59	-/ -/ -	Incomplete	Two fragments of central section. No toolmarks
NI	2005	P2200 2	3	Uncertain	344.1	-	-	62	-/ -/ -	Incomplete	Small fragment. Faint point marks visible over base of perf

Publ No	SF No	Context	Cp	Shape	Weight (g)	Height (mm)	Width (mm)	Lateral width (mm)	Dia Perf (mm)	Condition	Special features/Toolmarks/ Comments
NI	2006	P2200 2	3	Sub-triangular	690.7	145	100	60	34x20/ 12x7/ 28x20	Incomplete. Worn	Base missing. Small crudely shaped. Perf very worn but point marks 2 mm wide survive on base. Double wear grooves 2 mm wide, 8 mm apart above perf on one side. Crudely cut groove across top of weight
NI	2007	P2200 2	3	Uncertain	740.0	-	-	-	-/ -/ -	Incomplete	Fragment of apparently well finished weight with small areas of original face surviving
NI	2008	P2200 2	3	Uncertain	211.7	-	-	58	23/ 15/ -	Incomplete. Worn	Top survives. Gouge marks survive on one side of perf. Above perf on one side double wear groove with individual strand marks visible: 5 mm wide, 5 mm apart. General wear on other side
NI	2009	P2200 2	3	Sub-triangular	1634.7	180	150	55	-/ -/ -	Incomplete. Worn	Top missing. Carefully shaped. Perf cut from both sides joining imperfectly. Point marks surviving within perf
NI	2010	P2200 2	3	Uncertain	408.7	-	-	-	-/ -/ -	Incomplete	Small fragment of worked chalk probably belonging to a weight. No distinguishing features
NI	2011	P2200 2	3	Sub-rectangular	1710.5	200	130	70	25/ 15/ -	Incomplete. Worn	Three fragments. Irregularly shaped and crudely finished. Small perf neatly cut from two sides. Point marks on base and sides of perf. Faint double wear groove above perf on one side 2 mm wide, 8 mm apart. Striations from small pointed tool down one exterior face
NI	2012	P2200 2	3	Triangular?	777.6	-	120	70	25/ 11/ -	Incomplete. Worn	Central section survives. Relatively carefully finished. Point marks survive on base of perf and on one external face

Publ No	SF No	Context	Cp	Shape	Weight (g)	Height (mm)	Width (mm)	Lateral width (mm)	Dia Perf (mm)	Condition	Special features/Toolmarks/ Comments
NI	2013	P2200 2	3	Uncertain	221.3	-	-	-	25/ 12/ -	Incomplete. Worn	Top section survives. Perf interior worn smooth. Above perf on one side, shallow wide channel has been worn 10 mm wide
NI	2014	P2200 2	3	Uncertain	105.4	-	-	-	-/ -/ -	Incomplete	Small fragment of worked chalk, probably representing a weight
NI	2015	P2200 2	3	Uncertain	173.5	-	-	-	22/ -/ -	Incomplete	Fragment of top of stone. Three vertical wear grooves above one side of perf. Central groove, 5 mm wide, is deepest
NI	2016	P2200 2	3	Uncertain	99.3	-	-	-	-/ -/ -	Incomplete	Two small fragments of worked chalk, probably from a weight
NI	2031	P2200 3	3	Uncertain	272.6	-	89	61	22/ 14/ 21	Incomplete	Top section survives. Top of perf worn smooth. On one side, double wear grooves above perf 2-4 cm wide, 5 mm apart. Between these grooves, above perf, another perf had been partially cut to a depth of 15 mm and abandoned
NI	2032	P2200 3	3	Uncertain	305.0	-	-	-	-/ -/ -	Incomplete	Irregular fragment with small area of original face surviving
NI	2033	P2200 3	3	Uncertain	60.9	-	-	-	-/ -/ -	Incomplete	Small fragment of (?)weight with only small area of original face surviving
NI	2034	P2200 3	3	Uncertain	140.6	-	-	68	-/ -/ -	Incomplete	Small fragment with part of three faces surviving
NI	2037	P2248 8	7	?Triangular	941.7	150	90	7.5	15/ 10/ 15	Incomplete. Worn and burnt	Base, top and one side missing. Irregularly shaped. Small perf imperfectly meeting from two sides. Wide gouge marks on base of perf. Another perf partially cut 15 mm below top of stone

Publ No	SF No	Context	Cp	Shape	Weight (g)	Height (mm)	Width (mm)	Lateral width (mm)	Dia Perf (mm)	Condition	Special features/Toolmarks/ Comments
NI	2041	Layer 905	7	Uncertain	422.8	-	-	90	35/ 07/ -	Incomplete	Base and one side missing. Neatly cut and worn perf. No toolmarks visible within. Two wear grooves above perf on one side, one 3 mm wide, one indeterminate
NI	2042	Layer 905	7	Roughly ovoid	1260.0	-	80	130	25/ 18/ -	Incomplete. Worn	Top missing. Carefully shaped. Perf worn to hourglass shape. Second perf partially cut into centre of stone
NI	2043	Layer 905	7	Irregular	1325.2	195	110	110	35/ 16/ 30	Near complete. Very worn	Irregular block of chalk, little modified apart from perf which is cut neatly from two sides. Faint gouge marks on base of perf and single faint wear groove above perf on each side
NI	2060	P2119 3	6/7	Roughly triangular	1789.1	210	78	170	-/ -/ -	Incomplete. Worn	Base and part of top missing. Originally carefully shaped. Faint gouge mark on base of perf. Near base, second perf partly cut with gouge 30 mm deep
NI	2061	P2119 3	6/7	Elongated pyramidal	2022.0	240	120	135	34/ 25/ 37	Complete? Worn	Crudely shaped and finished. Faint wide gouge marks on base of perf. Shallow double wear groove above perf on one side, general wear mark on other. Modern washing has obscured possible toolmarks on surfaces
NI	2086	P2204 2	6	Flattened oval	928.4	190	70	100	28/ 25/ 35	Near complete. Very worn	Carefully shaped and finished. Faint point and gouge marks on base and on side of perf which is otherwise worn smooth. Triple wear groove above perf on one side, each 4 mm wide
NI	2087	P2200 2	3	Uncertain	697.6	-	-	-	-/ -/ -	Incomplete	Fourteen fragments. Faint gouge marks along one length of perf. Animal claw marks

Publ No	SF No	Context	Cp	Shape	Weight (g)	Height (mm)	Width (mm)	Lateral width (mm)	Dia Perf (mm)	Condition	Special features/Toolmarks/ Comments
NI	2089	P1982 7	7	?Triangular	2080.0	190	100	140	27/ 12/ -	Incomplete	Apex and one basal corner missing. Ancient damage has obscured what may have been a carefully shaped triangular weight. Diagonal toolmarks on one frontal face. Interior of perf worn smooth
NI	2157	Layer 1224	7	Roughly cylindrical?	805.0	-	93	72	21/ 18 -	Incomplete. Fairly worn	Top and base missing. Surface carefully pecked to shape with tool 2-3 mm wide at tip. Perf appears to have been cut from one side only. Gouge marks 2-5 mm wide on sides and base of perf
NI	2172	Layer 1234	7	Roughly triangular	185.0	-	-	70	25/ 20/ -	Incomplete. Very worn	Part of top survives. Carefully shaped with rounded top. Inner surfaces of perf worn fairly smooth. Faint trace of double wear groove 2 mm wide above perf on one side
NI	2177	P2353 8	7	Pear-shaped	825.0	-	-	95	-/ -/ -	Incomplete. Worn	Top and base broken. One side smoothed or worn, the other crudely shaped. Faint trace of point or gouge visible along surface of perf
NI	2195	P2346 8	7/8	Triangular?	205.0	-	-	55	15/ 15/ 20	Incomplete	Top survives. Carefully shaped. Perf imperfectly cut from two sides producing a ragged interior. Clear gouge marks 4-5 mm wide along perf
NI	2196	P2346 7	7/8	Roughly triangular	570.0	-	105	-	20x25/ 12/ -	Incomplete	Only broken middle section survives. Frontal face slightly curved but carefully finished. Clear toolmark 2-3 mm wide on base of perf which is neatly cut and smoothed or worn
NI	2197	P2346 7	7/8	Uncertain	405.0	-	-	-	-/ -/ -	Incomplete	Small fragment with little surface area surviving. Deep gouge marks on base of crudely cut perf which has been cut from both sides

Publ No	SF No	Context	Cp	Shape	Weight (g)	Height (mm)	Width (mm)	Lateral width (mm)	Dia Perf (mm)	Condition	Special features/Toolmarks/ Comments
NI	2289	P2446 1	7	Uncertain	1275.0	-	-	-	-/ -/ -	Incomplete. Very worn. Washed	Large block of chalk with 'pecked' surfaces. Three worn channels on broken surface, one of which may represent a perf
NI	2297	P2435 3	7/8	Uncertain	130.0	-	-	-	-/ 18/ -	Incomplete. Worn	Small fragment. Deep gouge mark, somewhat abraded, on surface of perf
NI	2458	P2550 2	7	Uncertain	160.0	-	-	-	19/ 14/ -	Incomplete. Worn. Burnt	Top survives. Faint tool-marks 2 mm wide on sides of perf. Top of perf worn smooth. Double wear groove above perf on one side, 4 mm wide, 24 mm long
NI	2470	P2534 8	7	Uncertain	2080.0	-	-	-	-/ -/ -	Incomplete. Burnt	Modified block of burnt chalk plus 20+ fragments. No recognizable shape. No perf. Possibly a roughout for a weight
NI	2471	P2534 8	7	Uncertain	785.0	-	-	84	-/ -/ -	Incomplete. Very worn. Burnt	Middle section survives. Surviving surface worn (or washed?) No toolmarks
NI	2487	P2545 5	7	Uncertain	210.0	-	-	45	-/ -/ -	Incomplete. Worn and burnt	Top section extant. Care-fully pecked to shape. Burnt to grey colour
NI	2492	Layer 1535	7	Flat pear-shaped	1010.0	-	93	65	-/ -/ -	Incomplete. Very worn	Top and one face missing. Surfaces pecked to shape. Toolmarks 7 mm wide on base of otherwise worn perf. Deep pick or gouge mark 13 mm wide on one face may be deliberate damage
NI	2502	Ph 9866 2	6/7	Roughly pyramidal?	460.0	-	-	71	24/ -/ -	Incomplete. Very worn	Three joining fragments representing part of apex and middle section. Care-fully finished but worn. Two faint, shallow wear marks above perf on one side 7 mm wide
NI	2513	P2534 8	7	Sub-rectangular?	1460.0	-	110	78	16x25/ 15/ -	Incomplete. Battered, worn	Top and basal corners miss-ing. Surviving surfaces well finished showing no toolmarks. Interior of perf worn or tooled smooth

Publ No	SF No	Context	Cp	Shape	Weight (g)	Height (mm)	Width (mm)	Lateral width (mm)	Dia Perf (mm)	Condition	Special features/Toolmarks/ Comments
NI	2514	P2534 8	7	Uncertain	470.0	-	-	72	-/ -/ -	Incomplete. Worn	Half of middle section extant. Faint toolmarks running the surviving length of perf base. *Possibly part of SF 2514, 2516, 2517
NI	2515	P2534 8	7	Uncertain	430.0	-	-	-	-/ -/ -	Incomplete. Worn	Small fragment. Outer surface appears to have been carefully shaped
NI	2516	P2534 8	7	Flat pear-shaped?	290.0	-	-	-	-/ 14/ -	Incomplete. Very worn	Carefully shaped. Top of perf worn smooth. Faint wear groove 2 mm wide above perf on one side and wear groove 7 mm wide on other side showing four clear strand marks. *Possibly part of SF 2514, 2517
NI	2517	P2534 8	7	Uncertain	355.0	-	-	-	-/ -/ -	Incomplete	Small fragment of lower section extant. Originally carefully finished. Perf worn smooth. *Part of SF 2514, 2516
NI	2574	P2570 4	6/7	Uncertain	400.0	-	-	-	-/ 18/ -	Incomplete. Worn and burnt	Two fragments, non-joining. One fragment may not be part of a weight although it shows traces of a perf. Other fragment preserves section of perf worn smooth with very faint toolmarks
NI	2584	Layer 1689	7	Pyramidal or sub-triangular	385.0	-	75	-	18/ 18/ -	Incomplete	Middle section extant. Surviving frontal face neatly shaped showing traces of tool 2-3 mm wide. Perf shows traces of similar wider tool up to 5 mm wide, but is fairly worn
NI	2586	P2575 8	7	Uncertain	210.0	-	-	-	-/ 18/ -	Incomplete. Worn. Washed	Top section with perf. Three small, joining fragments. Interior of perf has been scrubbed, obscuring toolmarks. Possibly a natural block of chalk with solution hole

Publ No	SF No	Context	Cp	Shape	Weight (g)	Height (mm)	Width (mm)	Lateral width (mm)	Dia Perf (mm)	Condition	Special features/Toolmarks/ Comments
NI	2605	Layer 1856	7	Triangular or pyramidal	160.0	-	-	-	-/ 15/ -	Incomplete. Very worn and burnt	Fragment of top extant. Carefully shaped. Much of surface worn or polished smooth. Perf evenly cut and worn smooth with rub marks above.

Chalk spindle whorls and small discs

Publ no	SF no	Context	cp	Diam mm	Depth mm	Perf diam mm	Weight gm	Parameter	Class	Comments/tool marks
8.150	1704	Ph 7781 layer 1	-	46-49	32	8-11	64	3136	1	Spindle whorl. Sub-spherical shape, made from harder lower chalk (marl). Off centre circular perforation, slightly countersunk from one side. Apparently smoothed surface now very weathered.
8.151	2750	F356 layer 2	4	44	33	6	84	3696	1	Spindle whorl. Made from harder lower chalk (marl). Sub-spherical shape. Slightly off centre straight-sided circular perforation. A circular indentation close to the perforation on one face indicates a repositioning of the perforation during manufacture. Surfaces smoothed and exhibiting slight polish in places. Slightly burnt.
8.152	1928	layer 838	7	48-50	27	7-10	68	3400	1	Spindle whorl. Near circular sub-square cross section. Centrally placed circular perforation, slightly countersunk from one side. Smooth overall surface finish, one or two small cut marks visible. Burnt.
8.153	2692	layer 1941	7	42	29	8x10	44 incomplete		1	Spindle whorl. Roughly circular, sub-square cross section. Apparently centrally placed straight-sided somewhat oval perforation. Score marks visible running longitudinally through the perforation. Slightly faceted, smoothed surface. Burnt.
8.154	1654	P1548 layer 8	3	29-31	18	6-7	15	465	2	Spindle whorl. Circular with a sub-rectangular cross section. Centrally placed circular perforation with straight sides. Circular depression close to the perforation on one face may indicate a repositioning of the perforation during manufacture. Smoothed surface now somewhat weathered. One or two knife score marks visible.

Publ no	SF no	Context	cp	Diam mm	Depth mm	Perf diam mm	Weight gm	Parameter	Class	Comments/tool marks
8.155	2409	P2507 layer 1	3	33-35	18	5-6	18	630	2	Spindle whorl. Roughly circular with sub-rectangular cross section. Slightly off centre straight-sided circular perforation. Somewhat faceted smoothed surfaces, weathered. Slightly burnt.
8.156	2567	layer 1681	7	43-46	24-26	10	54	2484	2	Spindle whorl. Near circular, sub-rectangular cross section. Slightly off centre, roughly circular straight-sided perforation. Smoothed surfaces, slightly burnt.
8.157	2759	layer 2005	3	42	26	6-13	30	1260	2	Spindle whorl. Sub-circular in shape and sub-rectangular in cross section. Centrally placed circular perforation, countersunk from both sides. Very battered, uneven surface possibly due to weathering. Faint concentric wear marks visible within perforation.
8.158	2478	Ph 9826 layer 2	-	34-40	22	5-14	24	960	2	Spindle whorl. Sub-circular in shape with a sub-rectangular cross section. Off centre oval-shaped perforation, countersunk from both sides. Very uneven surfaces. Faint concentric wear marks within perforation. Weathered.
8.159	1977	P2256 layer 8	7	35-36	17	6-11	20	720	2	Spindle whorl. Roughly circular shape, sub-rectangular cross section. Slightly off centre circular perforation, countersunk from both sides. Roughly smoothed surfaces.
8.160	2427	layer 1562	7	42	17	7-11	28	1176	2	Spindle whorl. Circular and disc-like. Centrally placed circular perforation, slightly countersunk from both sides. Roughly smoothed with knife scores visible on surfaces and within perforation.
8.161	1935	P2261 layer 1	8	34-35	16	4-7	20	700	2	Spindle whorl. Circular and disc-like. Slightly off centre circular perforation, slightly countersunk from both sides. Smoothed surfaces, one or two knife score marks visible. Burnt.

Publ no	SF no	Context	cp	Diam mm	Depth mm	Perf diam mm	Weight gm	Parameter	Class	Comments/tool marks
8.162	2775	layer 1997	4		14	3-5	10 incomplete		2	Spindle whorl. Now incomplete, but apparently roughly circular and disc-like. Apparently centrally placed, straight-sided, small irregularly-shaped perforation. Smoothed surfaces and broken edges very worn, possibly used after breakage.
8.163	2466	P2531 layer 2	6	55	22	5-11	48 incomplete		2	Spindle whorl. Now incomplete but apparently roughly circular disc-like whorl. Off centre roughly circular perforation, countersunk from both sides and running in a slightly diagonal manner through the whorl. Somewhat uneven surfaces, roughly smoothed with knife cuts visible. Score marks visible within perforation.
8.164	2190	P2346 layer 7	7	c.56	23	11-19	53 incomplete		2	Spindle whorl. Roughly circular disc-like whorl. Notably large centrally placed circular perforation, countersunk from both sides. Uneven surfaces with knife cuts visible. Somewhat worn appearance. Concentric striations within perforation.
8.165	2143	layer 1257	7	45-48	18	6-12	46	2208	2	Spindle whorl. Near circular disc-like whorl. Centrally placed circular perforation, countersunk from both sides. Roughly smoothed surfaces with knife scores still visible. Score marks also noted running longitudinally through the perforation.
8.166	2780	layer 2048	3	68-70	24	10-21	94	6580		Spindle whorl/small disc. Roughly circular and disc-like. Centrally placed circular perforation, countersunk from both sides. Uneven surfaces with many knife score marks, and parallel striations possibly made by a small gouge-like tool. Concentric wear striations noted within the perforation.

Publ no	SF no	Context	cp	Diam mm	Depth mm	Perf diam mm	Weight gm	Parameter	Class	Comments/tool marks
8.167	1986	P2256 layer 10	7	59-64	24-27	12-23	82	5248		Spindle whorl/small disc. Near circular, disc-like whorl. Large centrally placed roughly circular perforation, countersunk from both sides. Smoothed but somewhat uneven surfaces, knife cuts visible. Short deep score marks concentric with the perforation on both sides. Rather worn appearance.
8.168	2617	P2579 layer 4	7	61-65	25	11-15	86	5590		Spindle whorl/small disc. Roughly circular, disc-like. Off centre roughly circular perforation, slightly countersunk from both sides and runring in a slightly diagonal manner through the whorl. Roughly finished surface, knife scores visible. Weathered, particularly around the edge.
8.169	2762	layer 1997	4	70-72	25	11-22	112	8064	3 large	Spindle whorl/small disc. Roughly circular and disc-like. Centrally placed circular perforation, countersunk from both sides. Weathered/pitted surface, a few knife score marks visible. Concentric striations noted within the perforation.
8.170	2048	layer 920	4	66	17-27	15-20	52 incomplete		3 large	Spindle whorl/small disc. Roughly circular and disc-like. Off centre circular perforation, slightly countersunk from both sides. Smoothed surfaces now somewhat weathered. One or two short knife scores visible.
8.171	1830	P1978 layer 1	6	80	19	12-17	62 incomplete		3 large	Spindle whorl/small disc. Only half remains, but apparently circular and disc-like. Off centre roughly circular perforation, countersunk from both sides. Smoothed surfaces, one or two knife scores visible. Longitudinal score mark through perforation. Worn appearance.

Chalk discs - mostly perforated

Publ no	SF no	Context	cp	Diam mm	Depth mm	Perf diam mm	Indent diam mm	Weight qm	Comments/tool marks
8.172	2148	Ph 9007 layer 1	-	82-84	32		7	210	Disc. Roughly circular disc. Unpierced but a slightly off centre small circular indentation on one face indicates the very beginnings of a perforation. Roughly smoothed surfaces, knife score marks visible. Weathered.
8.173	2781	Ph 10090 layer 4	3	111	41			385	Disc. Roughly circular unpierced disc. Roughly shaped with evidence for the beginnings of a perforation on one face.
8.174	2410	layer 1512	7	87-89	35	12-22		230	Disc. Large circular disc apparently unfinished as there is no smoothing of surfaces or rounding of edges and knife score marks are very visible particularly in the rough countersinking of the centrally placed roughly circular perforation. Width score marks 1-3 mm.
8.175	1931	layer 851	7	119-24	41	27-39		515	Disc. Large roughly circular disc. Off centre, large, somewhat oval perforation. Slightly countersunk from both sides. Knife score marks noted all over surfaces which are only roughly finished. A few score marks noted running through perforation. Weathered.
8.176	1806	P2016 layer 8	7	109-13	46	19-29	7	490	Disc. Large roughly circular disc. Approx. centrally placed circular perforation, countersunk from both sides. Two small circular indentations noted on opposing sides of and roughly equidistant from the perforation. Smoothed surfaces. One or two knife scores visible. Score marks run through the perforation.

Publ no	SF no	Context	cp	Diam mm	Depth mm	Perf diam mm	Indent diam mm	Weight gm	Comments/tool marks
8.177	1746	P1843 layer 1	3		24			112	Disc. Fragment from a roughly circular disc. Evidence for an apparently circular perforation, very slightly countersunk from both sides. Smoothed surfaces, one or two faint knife scores visible. Faint score marks running through perforation.
8.178	1507	P1207 layer 2	7	108-18	36	14-25		440	Disc. Sub-circular shaped disc. Off centre roughly circular perforation, slightly countersunk from both sides. Very roughly chopped surfaces, knife scores visible. Faint score marks running through perforation.
8.179	1940	layer 868	7	66-73	37	14-19		150	?Disc. Sub-circular in shape, relatively thick cross section with a somewhat unfinished appearance. Off centre circular perforation running somewhat diagonally through the disc. Notable score marks running from the perforation to the edge on both sides suggest suspension by a thread and possible use as a weight. Very weathered.

Small chalk artefacts - whorls, discs: not illustrated

SF no	Context	cp	Diam mm	Depth mm	Perf diam mm	Weight gm	Comments/tool marks
1527	Ph 4816 layer 1	-		29		44	Disc. Small fragment from a relatively small apparently circular disc. Evidence for a circular perforation, countersunk from both sides. Roughly finished surfaces.
1709	P1790 layer 7	7	c.109	32	14-26	275	Disc. Incomplete large roughly circular disc. Apparently centrally placed circular perforation, countersunk from both sides. Concentric striations noted within perforation. Roughly finished surfaces, knife scores visible. Very weathered.
1831	P2115 layer 2	7	79	46		120	?Disc/whorl. Unfinished disc or whorl. Half remains, evidence for a roughly tooled perforation. Sub-rectangular cross section. Very roughly chopped surfaces.
1907	layer 803	3		29		105	Disc. Fragment from an apparently roughly circular disc. Apparently circular perforation, countersunk from both sides. Faces smoothed and rounded. Weathered.
1971	P?269 layer 9	7		27		78	Disc. Small fragment from the edge of an apparently circular disc. Roughly finished surface. Knife score marks visible. Weathered.
1973	P2271 layer 9	7		44		175 incomplete	Disc fragment. Small edge fragment from a large apparently circular disc. Roughly finished surfaces with knife cuts visible.
2431	P2534 layer 7/8	7				30 total	Worked fragments (?spindle whorl). Several small fragments with smoothed surfaces evident. One fragment shows evidence for a small circular perforation and probably comes from a spindle whorl.
2489	P2509 layer 3	3		22	14-20	140	Disc. Incomplete roughly circular disc. Circular perforation countersunk slightly from both sides. Roughly smoothed surfaces; knife score marks visible. Broken and weathered.

SF no	Context	cp	Diam mm	Depth mm	Perf diam mm	Weight gm	Comments/tool marks
2581	P2563 layer 4	7	c.110	44	17-26	275	Disc. Half of an apparently roughly circular disc. Relatively small circular perforation which is very slightly countersunk from both sides. Roughly finished surfaces, knife cuts visible. Faint striations running through the perforation. Weathered.
2815	layer 983	7		20-31	12-23	86	Disc. About half of an irregularly-shaped disc. Circular perforation, countersunk from both sides. Roughly chopped surfaces, weathered.
2816	layer 1027	3				24	?Disc/whorl. Small fragment of worked chalk. Evidence for a circular perforation countersunk from both sides. Probably from a spindle whorl or disc.

Chalk marl discs

SF no.	Context	cp	Diam. mm	Depth mm	Diam. Perf. mm	Weight gm	Comments/tool marks
1733	P1820 layer 3	7	c.340 (est.)	95-114	80 (est.)	c.5000 (incomplete)	Marl disc. Five joining fragments from a large thick circular disc. Perforated in the centre. Smoothed outer edge. Roughly smoothed faces, one with a raised area around the perforation. Burnt, most noticeably on surface with raised area. Scored tool marks noted within perforation.
1741	P1687 layer 3	8		32-38		550 (incomplete)	Marl disc. Two joining fragments from the outer edge of a large apparently circular flat disc. Smoothed surface on one side; smoothed convex edge; more roughly finished on the opposing face. Burnt, most noticeably on rough surface.
1786	P2121 layer 3	7		90		1820 (incomplete)	Marl disc. Fragment from a large thick circular marl disc, similar to object no. 1733. Evidence of a central hole, which in this example does not apparently totally pierce the disc. One face and the outer curved edge smoothly finished, the opposing face is roughly chopped. Burnt, most noticeably on the smoother face. Hole is from the roughly chopped face. Pecked-type tool marks noted within hole.
2169	P2353 layer 6	7	c.185	15-30		410 (incomplete)	Marl disc. Two joining fragments from a large, flat relatively thin chalk marl disc. One extremely well finished/smoothed surface. The opposing surface more roughly finished. Burnt.
2304	P2435 layer 1	7/8				190 (incomplete)	Marl disc. Curved edge fragment from a flat circular disc. Smoothed outer edge and one relatively smooth flat face survive. No dimensions. Burnt.
2391	P2535 layer 3	7				c.230 (incomplete)	Marl fragments - ?disc. A number of laminated chalk marl fragments, many showing evidence for a smoothed curving edge. Probably from a chalk marl disc. Burnt.
2479	layer 1535	7		26		165	Marl disc. Small fragment of chalk marl disc. One curved edge is highly smoothed. Burnt, weathered, and laminated.

SF no.	Context	cp	Diam. mm	Depth mm	Diam. Perf. mm	Weight gm	Comments/tool marks
2606	P2572 layer 4	7		95		1155 (incomplete)	Marl disc. Edge fragment from a large thick circular disc. Smoothly finished outer curving edge, one relatively smooth flat surface. Opposing surface damaged. Burnt, most noticeably on the complete surface. Slight evidence for a central hole.
2817	P1350 layer 8	7		31		355 (incomplete)	Marl ?disc. Large flat fragment of chalk marl. Some evidence for working on a small piece of curved, smoothed edge. Probably from a marl disc. Burnt and weathered.
2853	P1475	5				48	Marl disc. Three small fragments. The largest has a very slightly curving smoothed outer edge and one roughly smoothed surface surviving. No dimensions. Burnt.
2854	layer 716	7				130	Marl disc. Five small fragments, some joining from a flat circular disc. Smoothed curving outer edge and one flat smoothed surface surviving. No dimensions. Burnt.
2855	P2032 layer 3	7				220 (incomplete)	Marl disc. Edge fragment of flat circular disc. One roughly chopped face and a smoothly finished curving edge surviving. No dimensions. Slightly burnt.
2856	P2047 layer 1	7				60 (incomplete)	Marl disc. Small fragment displaying curving smoothed edge of a flat circular disc. No dimensions. Burnt.
2857	P2032 layer 3	7				60	Marl disc. Small edge fragment from a flat circular disc, smoothed outer curving edge only. No dimensions. Burnt.
2858	P1579 layer 1	8				24 (incomplete)	Marl disc. Small fragment displaying curved edge of a flat circular disc. No dimensions. Burnt.
2859	layer 720	7				150 (incomplete)	Marl disc. Three fragments, two joining, from a flat circular disc. Smoothed flat surface and part of curved edge survives. No dimensions. Burnt.
2860	layer 602	1-3				18 (incomplete)	Marl disc. Small fragment showing worked curved edge. Burnt. No dimensions.

Miscellaneous worked chalk and marl objects and fragments

8.180 2468 (DA86 P2534 layer 7) cp 7

Hollowed object. Oval-shaped, sub-rectangular sectioned chalk object with a roughly circular hollowed area on one face. Roughly chopped faces but relatively smooth within hollow. Burnt. Length: 55 mm. Width: 38 mm. Depth: 32 mm. Hollow: (diam) 20-22 mm, (depth) 14 mm. Wt: 54 gm.

8.181 1853 (DA82 P1981 layer 5) cp 7

Hollowed object. Flattish, somewhat disc-like chalk fragment but notably convex on one face and concave on the opposing face. The concave face has roughly at the centre a circular hollowed area. Surfaces are roughly smoothed; visible knife score marks. Very smooth within hollow. Length: 79 mm. Width: 64 mm. Depth: 13-30 mm. Hollow: (diam) 14 mm, (depth) 8 mm. Wt: 96 gm.

8.182 1840 (DA82 P2115 layer 4) cp 7

Hollowed object. Roughly chopped small irregular block of chalk. One flat face quite significantly hollowed. Hollowed face shows parallel striations as though a serrated edge was used to dig out the chalk. Weathered. Length: 76 mm. Width: 36-66 mm. Depth: 48 mm. Hollow: (diam) 37-43 mm, (depth) 15 mm. Wt: 200 gm.

8.183 2763 (DA88 layer 1997) cp 4

Hollowed object. Roughly circular in shape with a sub-rectangular cross section. One face significantly hollowed. Surfaces roughly smoothed. Notably high amount of knife score marks even within hollowing. Notably similar to object 8.67 as illustrated in Vol. 2. Diam: 71-74 mm. Depth: 40-46 mm. Hollow: (diam) 47-50 mm, (depth) 22 mm. Wt: 225 gm.

8.184 2018 (DA83 P2206 layer 4) cp 6

Hollowed object. Roughly oval-shaped block of chalk. Significantly hollowed on one face. Roughly chopped surfaces with many knife score marks visible. Weathered. Length: c. 185 mm. Width: 75-125 mm. Depth: 50-76 mm. Hollow: (length) c. 130 mm, (width) 82 mm, (depth) 31 mm. Wt: 1295 gm.

8.185 1510 (DA79 P1161 layer 9) cp 7

Pierced object. Oval-shaped, sub-rectangular sectioned object. Two roughly oval perforations placed along the long axis, one close to one end. Smoothed surfaces. Faint transverse striations run through both perforations. Notably similar to object 8.68 as illustrated in Vol. 2. Length: 88 mm. Width: 59 mm. Depth: 33 mm. Perforations: (length) 22 mm, (width) 18 mm. Wt: 140 gm.

8.186 1692 (DA81 P1638 layer 3) -

Disc. Small flat unpierced disc. Roughly smoothed surfaces with knife score marks visible. Marked on one face by a cross formed by two deeply incised score marks. Diam: 66-68 mm. Depth: 9-20 mm. Wt: 78 gm.

8.187 1932 (DA83 layer 851) cp 3

Disc. Small flat unperforated disc. Roughly smoothed surfaces with many knife score marks visible. Diam: 64 mm. Depth: 17 mm. Wt: (incomplete) 50 gm.

8.188 2818 (DA82 P2066 layer 3) cp 7

Ball. Sub-spherical piece of chalk, roughly chopped into shape. Tool marks abundant. Some wear/smoothing possibly due to weathering. Diam: 65-84 mm. Wt: 280 gm.

8.189 2679 (DA88 P2590 layer 3) cp 3

Object. Elongated, carefully shaped block of chalk (?marl). Pear shaped in cross section at one end, narrowing and becoming more circular in section at the other end. Smoothed surfaces, some tool marks visible. Length: 160 mm. Wt: 885 gm.

Not illustrated:

2406 (DA86 P2493 layer 3) cp 4

Incised block. Small irregular-shaped block of chalk, slightly hollowed on one side with several possibly deliberate deep score marks, three of which are parallel. Wt: 270 m.

2575 (DA87 P2563 layer 3) cp 5

Worked fragment. Small fragment of chalk, very weathered. One broken face has evidence of a small straight-sided circular perforation running through the fragment. One face has two circular indentations very close together, possibly an abandoned perforation. Perforation diam: 8 mm. Wt: 20 gm.

2587 (DA87 P2563 layer 3) cp 5

?Hollowed object. Fragment with one curving edge, presumably originally circular or oval in shape. Flat and smooth on one face. Roughly hollowed on the opposing face. Depth: 17-19 mm. Wt: 38 gm.

2861 (DA84 P2346 layer 8) cp 8

Worked fragments. Chalk marl; three fragments, the largest with a clearly smoothed/worked face, form unclear. No dimensions. Wt: 62 gm.

2862 (DA85 P2435 layer 6) cp 8

Worked fragment. Chalk marl; worked convex outer face, form unclear. No dimensions. Wt: 150 gm.

2863 (DA83 P2254 layer 8) cp 7

Worked fragments. Chalk marl; several (6) joining fragments apparently worked. Form unclear. No dimensions. Wt: 210 gm.

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The following items listed cannot now be traced:

Unidentified object	1747	P1900 layer 8	cp 7
?Slag	1779	layer 725	cp 7
Fragment of penannular	2259	P2434 layer 2	cp 7
Fragment of ring	1958	P2261 layer 7	cp 7

Copper alloy: illustrated

1.88 2636 (DA87 surface find)

Rapier. Detailed report in main text. Wt.: 20.10 gm.

1.89 2127 (DA84 surface find)

La Tène I brooch. Detailed report in main text. Wt: 8.30 gm.

1.90 2565 (DA87 P2570 layer 2) cp 7

La Tène II brooch. Detailed report in main text. Wt: 4.60 gm.

1.91 Number not used.

1.92 2276 (DA85 P2435 layer 5) cp 7

Brooch pin. Detailed report in main text. Wt: 0.30 gm.

1.93 1939 (DA83 layer 868) cp 7

Ring fragment. Curved strip fragment, ?ring. Flat outer surface, convex inner surface, producing a sub-rectangular cross section. Both ends are broken, one is thinner probably through wear. Diam: 18.5 mm. Width: 2.5 mm. Thickness: (max) 2 mm. Wt: 0.30 gm.

1.94 2717 (DA88 layer 1993) cp 7

Open work disc. Detailed report in main text. Diam: 59 mm. Thickness: 1-2 mm. Wt: 19.6 gm.

1.95 1945 (DA83 P2261 layer 7) cp 7

Rein ring. Detailed report in main text. Wt: 22.10 gm.

1.96 1946 (DA83 P2261 layer 6) cp 7

Terret. Detailed report in main text. Wt: 21.70 gm.

1.97 1666 (DA80 P1579 layer 1) cp 8

Terret. Detailed report in main text. Wt: 12.40 gm.

1.98 1947 (DA83 P2261 layer 6) cp 7

Terret. Detailed report in main text. Wt: 22.70 gm.

1.99 2393 (DA86 layer 1507) cp 7

Terret. Detailed report in main text. Wt: 9.00 gm.

1.100 1711 (DA81 P1900 layer 7) cp 7

Decorative attachment. Clasp. Detailed report in main text.

1.101 2136 (DA83 layer 1207) cp 7

Decorative attachment. A relatively thick strip of metal curving widthways into a 'U'-sectioned binding. Broken at one end, apparently complete at the other. A slightly raised lipped decoration, similar to that on terret fragment 1666. The object, inclusive of decoration, is probably cast and subsequently filed slightly to sharpen up the decorative shapes. Width: 8 mm. Depth: 7 mm. Thickness of sheet: 1.5 mm. Wt: 3.10 gm.

1.102 2338 (DA85 P2435 layer 5) cp 7

Decorative attachment. Distorted 'U'-sectioned binding. Decorated by a series of parallel evenly spaced incised lines bounded by two longitudinal incised lines. One end broken. Length: (incomplete) 24 mm. Diam: 8.5 mm. Thickness: 1.5 mm. Wt: 0.9 gm.

1.103 2158 (DA84 layer 1234) cp 7

Decorative attachment. Small irregular piece of sheet metal. Embossed dot decoration on one side. Roughly parallel lines of dots, in several groups running in different directions. Length: 12 mm. Width: 9 mm. Thickness: 1 mm. Wt: 0.20 gm.

1.104 2201 (DA84 layer 1369) cp 5

Binding. Three joining fragments from a piece of plain 'U'-sectioned binding. The binding is deliberately curved, ?mirror surround. Width: 4 mm. Depth: 6 mm. Thickness of sheet: 1 mm. Wt: 2.40 gm.

1.105 2405 (DA86 layer 1530) cp 7

Binding. A parallel-sided piece of sheet metal, neatly cut at each end. Curled to form a 'U'-sectioned binding. Length: 85 mm. Width: 6-8 mm. Depth: 4 mm. Wt: 2.90 gm.

1.106 2257 (DA86 G294 layer 1) cp 7

Binding strip. Narrow strip, slightly bent/shaped longitudinally parallel to the one complete edge. Both ends broken, cracked in several places and slightly bent across the centre. Length: 45.5 mm. Width: c. 5 mm. Thickness: c. 1.5 mm. Wt: 0.40 gm.

1.107 2467 (DA86 P2552 layer 1) cp 3

Binding strip fragments. Seventeen probably originally joining pieces of sheet metal. The three large pieces show the probable original form to be a wide strip of sheet metal with small circular rivet holes running close to the longitudinal sides. A small circular-sectioned rivet remains in situ through one of the rivet holes. Another unattached rivet is associated. There seems to be a slightly raised central midrib running along the longitudinal axis of the strip. Associated with small find 2435. Width: 16 mm. Thickness: 1 mm. Diam rivet holes: 1.5 mm. Wt: 3.80 gm.

1.107 2435 (DA86 P2552 layer 1) cp 3

Binding strip. A piece of sheet metal with two straight cut edges roughly parallel, forming a wide strip. The other two edges are broken and irregular. One possible small rivet hole. Associated with small find 2467. Thickness: 1 mm. Width: 17 mm. Wt: 0.80 gm.

1.108 2443 (DA86 layer 1567) cp 7

Sheet fragments. Two pieces of sheet metal, mostly irregular edges, but both have one edge which is relatively straight and possibly cut. Thickness: (max) 0.5 mm. Wt: 1.10 gm.

1.109 1858 (DA82 layer 9) cp 7

Sheet fragment. A sheet metal fragment with one complete edge. Two approximately parallel longitudinal grooves (16 mm apart), one close to the complete edge. The fragment is curved. Length: 24 mm. Width: 27 mm. Thickness: c. 1 mm. Wt: 1.60 gm.

1.110 2306 (DA85 P2435 layer 6) cp 7

Sheet fragments. Two pieces of sheet metal. The larger one is irregular in shape, the edges are roughly cut and the piece is folded in two. The other is a roughly cut strip folded over and crumpled at one end. Both are somewhat distorted. Length: (max) 43 mm, (min) 30 mm. Width: (max) 32 mm, (min) 5 mm. Thickness: (max) 2 mm, (min) 1 mm. Wt: (total) 2.00 gm.

1.111 2609 (DA87 P2579 layer 4) cp 7

Sheet fragments. Seven pieces of sheet metal, irregular, folded and crumpled. A small circular rivet hole is evident in one piece, a small flat circular rivet head adheres to another piece. Thickness: 0.5 mm. Diam rivet head: 3 mm. Wt: 1.70 gm.

1.112 1528 (DA79 Ph 3939 layer 1) u/p

Sheet. A roughly cut straight-sided strip of sheet metal folded into a flattened 'S' shape. One end rounded, the other squared. Slight indication of at least two pairs of punched dots towards the rounded end. The strip is somewhat distorted with cracking at the sides particularly at the folds. Length: (folded) 9.1 mm, (unfolded) 31 mm. Width: 12.5 mm. Thickness: 1 mm. Wt: 2.79 gm.

1.113 2265 (DA85 P2444 layer 6) cp 7

Sheet fragment. A large piece of sheet metal with straight cut edges folded over neatly several times to form a square compact piece. Two circular rivet holes noted on X-ray. Thickness: 0.5 mm. Wt: 43.50 gm.

1.114 2672 (DA88 layer 1933) cp 7

Folded sheet. Sheet of thin bronze metal folded over many times into a compact rectangular block. Nineteen plus small loose sheet fragments probably join. Metal thickness: 1 mm. Wt (inc. loose frags): 23.9 gm.

1.115 2624 (DA87 1869 K1119) cp 7

Stud/rivet (with sheet fragments). Two small fragments of sheet copper alloy and one fragment of iron sheet riveted together with a large slightly dome-headed rivet. Head and shaft of the rivet are both circular. Diam rivet head: 9 mm. Diam rivet shaft: 4 mm. Length rivet: 17 mm. Thickness of copper alloy sheet: 1 mm. Thickness of iron sheet: 3 mm. Wt: 4 gm.

1.116 2390 (DA86 Ph 9778 layer 2) cp 7

Stud. Dome headed; slightly flattened on the top. Circular-sectioned shaft bent over at the end. Organic material within domed head, ?leather. Head: (diam) 9 mm, (depth) 3 mm. Shaft: (diam) c. 2.5 mm. Wt: 0.80 gm.

1.117 1672 (DA81 unstratified)

Stud. Hollow, dome-headed stud with oval-sectioned shank, the end apparently hammered/filed flat. Head is slightly misshapen. Areas of dark staining around the shank are possibly of organic origin. Diam head: 8.5 mm. Diam shank: 3 x 4.5 mm. Length shank: 3 mm. Wt: 0.39 gm.

1.118 2302 (DA85 P2435 layer 7) cp 7

Disc. Circular piece of sheet metal with notched edge. Centrally pierced by a rivet, hammered over at both ends. X-ray shows incised line decoration on one side of the disc. Decoration is in the form of incised lines radiating from the centre and bordered by an incised concentric circle about 2 mm from the disc edge. Slightly domed/distorted around the rivet. Diam: 17 mm. Thickness: 2.5 mm. Rivet: (length) 6 mm. Wt: 1.10 gm.

1.119 2480 (DA86 layer 1604) u/p

Pin. Formed from a fine circular-sectioned rod tapering to a rounded pinched point at one end. A slight bend occurs at the other end which is broken across. Particularly fine surface finish survives. Precise function unknown. Surviving length: 49 mm. Diam: (min) 1.5 mm, (max) 3 mm. Wt: 2.50 gm.

1.120 2450 (DA86 layer 1567 K1101) cp 7

Fitting. Stylized horse head shaped. A small amount of probably associated wood within the hollow underside. Two small iron studs fix a separate strip of copper alloy in place on the upper surface. Width: (max) 12 mm, (min) 7 mm. Depth: (max) 11 mm, (min) 6 mm. Thickness of metal: 1-3.5 mm. Wt: 15.6 gm.

1.121 1512 (DA79 unstratified)

Pin. Disc-shaped head (formed from a two/three turn spiral of copper alloy wire), above a circular-sectioned shaft which tapers sharply to a point. The shaft has a series of short longitudinal grooves immediately below the head. Pin is slightly bent. Length: 35 mm. Diam head: 2.5 mm. Diam shaft: 1.5 mm (max). Wt: 0.28 gm.

1.122 (DA83 P1983 layer 5) cp 6

Needle. Oval eye in a flattened sub-rectangular sectioned head, above a shaft which tapers, and becomes gradually more circular sectioned, to a sharp point. Broken at the tip of the head, bent slightly in the eye area, resulting in cracking across the centre of the eye. The shaft is bent at 90 degrees, almost breaking it, and the point is curled round, almost touching the shaft. Both bends are in the same direction. XRF analysis: white metal on the surface of the object is tin. Length: (curled) 42 mm, (uncurled) c. 65 mm. Eye width: 2 mm. Eye length: 4 mm. Head width: (max) 4 mm. Av diam shaft: 2.5 mm. Wt: 1.20 gm.

1.123 2428 (DA86 layer 1524) cp 7

Tube. A piece of sheet metal rolled into a tapering tube, the narrow end forming an enclosed point. Slightly curved. Diam: 1-4 mm. Length: 56 mm. Wt: 1.30 gm.

1.124 2294 (DA85 P2435 layer 3) cp 7

Rod/tube. Two pieces, originally joining, of sheet metal, rolled into a small, slightly flattened tube. Much distorted. Length: (joined) 40 mm. Width: c. 3 mm. Wt: 0.60 gm.

1.125 2029 (DA83 layer 851) cp 7

Tube. A short piece of roughly 'U'-sectioned binding, broken at both ends. Distorted so that both ends touch in the centre, giving a pinched effect and resulting in some cracking. Length: 13 mm. Width: 4 mm. Thickness: c. 1 mm. Wt: 0.20 gm.

1.126 2396 (DA86 layer 1511) cp 7

Sheet object. Twenty-three small sheet fragments and one small amorphous nodule of metal. Mostly the sheet pieces are small, slightly bent, and have irregular broken edges. One piece however is larger and more precisely shaped/curved into a half bell-like shape. Width of shaped frag: (max) 17 mm, (min) 9 mm. Depth of shaped frag: 7 mm. Thickness of metal: 1-2 mm. Wt: 7.3 gm.

1.127 2269 (DA85 P2435 layer 5) cp 7

Fragment. Three irregular pieces of sheet metal, joining. One complete edge, apparently from around a moderately sized hole, is curled over. All other edges are broken, the metal has a very distorted uneven surface. Length: (max) 17.5 mm. Width: (max)

16.5 mm. Thickness: 1 mm. Estimated diam of hole: 16 mm. Wt: 0.30 gm.

1.128 2258 (DA85 layer 1459) cp 7

Fragment (copper alloy and iron). A thin sheet of copper alloy and a thin sheet of iron compressed together, broken into four fragments. Possible rivet hole noted in the copper alloy of the largest fragment. Possibly associated carbonized wood on one side of two pieces. Thickness: 2 mm. Wt: 2.70 gm.

1.129 2693 (DA88 layer 1990) cp 7

Pouch of filings. Detailed report in main text. Length: 37 mm. Width: (max) 37 mm. Thickness: (max) 26 mm. Wt: 45.3 gm.

Copper alloy: not illustrated

1526 (DA79 layer 592) cp 6/7

Fragments. Three indeterminate pieces of metal, one fused to a small piece of flint. No particular form apparent. Length: (max) 13 mm, (min) 5.5 mm. Width: (max) 6 mm, (min) 4 mm. Thickness: 1-2 mm. Wt: 0.29 gm.

1747 (DA81 P1900 layer 8) cp 7

Object. Artefact missing.

1751 (DA79 P1224 layer 12) cp 7

Sheet fragments. Six sheet metal fragments, various sizes, not apparently joining. Most edges broken, one or two apparently roughly cut. Several fragments slightly bent/curved. Length: (max) 23 mm, (min) 7 mm. Width: (max) 10 mm, (min) 6.5 mm. Thickness: 1 mm. Wt: 0.9 gm.

1779 (DA82 layer 725) cp 7

?Slag. Artefact missing.

1782 (DA82 layer 725) cp 7

Sheet fragment. Complete on one side only. Length: 9.5 mm. Thickness: c. 1 mm. Wt: 0.06 gm.

1783 (DA82 layer 725) cp 7

Sheet fragments. c. Twenty-three very small fragments of sheet metal, not apparently joining. Edges broken, one or two pieces slightly bent/curved. Length: (max) 6.5 mm. Width: (max) 4 mm. Thickness: 1 mm. Wt: 0.33 gm.

1785 (DA82 layer 725) cp 7

Sheet fragments. Seven small fragments of sheet metal, some apparently joining. Edges broken, one piece slightly curved. Length: (max) 7.5 mm. Width: (max) 5.5 mm. Thickness: 1 mm. Wt: 0.06 gm.

1794 (DA82 layer 725) cp 7

Sheet fragment. A sheet metal fragment, possibly complete on one side only. One or two possible punch marks. Length: 40 mm. Width: 28.5 mm. Thickness: 0.75 mm. Wt: 1.81 gm.

1871 (DA82 P2121 layer 1) cp 7

Binding. Curved, 'U'-sectioned binding. Broken at both ends, pinched together at one end. Parallel longitudinal striations seen on outer edge of the curve. Length: 53 mm. Diam: (external) 4 mm. Thickness: 1-1.5 mm. Wt: 2.33 gm.

1925 (DA83 unstratified)

Sheet fragments. Twenty sheet metal fragments, various sizes, apparently not joining. Edges broken, one or two pieces slightly bent/shaped. Length: (min) 5 mm, (max) 21 mm. Width: (min) 5 mm, (max) 16 mm. Thickness: c. 1 mm. Wt: 3.44 gm.

1936 (DA83 P2261 layer 1) cp 7

Sheet fragment. Small irregular piece of sheet metal, all edges broken. Length: 27.5 mm. Width: 19.5 mm. Thickness: c. 1.5 mm. Wt: 1.46 gm.

1954 (DA83 P2261 layer 1) cp 7

Sheet fragment. Small irregular piece of sheet metal. All edges broken, very slightly curved along one edge. Length: 28 mm. Width: 13 mm. Thickness: 1 mm. Wt: 0.80 gm.

1955 (DA83 layer 869) cp 7

Binding. A fragment of 'U'-sectioned binding; complete at one end, broken across the other. Stress at the point of fracture has pulled the binding from its original shape. Some fine striations, running longitudinally, occur on the outer surface, also some short diagonal scores are visible. A series of short, parallel lines, presumably tooling marks, are visible on the inner surface. Length: 48.5 mm. Width: (max) 9.5 mm, (min) 8 mm. Depth: 4 mm. Metal thickness: 1 mm.

1958 (DA83 P2261 layer 7) cp 7

Ring. A 'D'-shaped ring with an iron core and bronze sheath. The flat side of the 'D' is iron with no bronze cover and is badly corroded. The curved section is covered with sheet bronze with a seam visible along the inside and with the outer edge

ornamented by a raised strip of applied bronze with a regular, impressed, high-relief decoration. Length: (outer dimension) 50 mm, (inner dimension) 32 mm. Width: (outer dimension) 39 mm, (inner dimension) 24 mm. Wt: 30.80 gm.

1970 (DA83 P2261 layer 3) cp 7

Sheet fragment. Now sub-triangular piece of sheet metal, one slightly curving complete edge. The other edges are broken, one severing two possible rivet holes. Slight curvature/shaping in the region of the holes. Length: 38 mm. Width: 34 mm. Thickness: 1.5 mm. Diam rivet holes: c. 3 mm. Wt: 4.40 gm.

1972 (DA83 P2261 layer 6) cp 7

Sheet fragments. Two small pieces of sheet metal, not apparently joining. One has all edges broken, the other has one complete edge which seems to have been slightly hammered over. Length: (max) 9 mm. Width: (max) 7 mm. Thickness: less than 1 mm. Wt: 0.14 gm.

1978 (DA83 P2271 layer 13) cp 7

Sheet fragment. A relatively large but much crumpled and folded piece of sheet metal. Edges very irregular. Thickness: 1 mm. Wt: 8.70 gm.

1980 (DA83 P2261 layer 11) cp 7

Sheet fragments. c. One hundred and seventy-five fragments of sheet metal, various sizes. All edges are broken and a majority of pieces are slightly bent/distorted. Length: (max) 34 mm, (min) 3.5 mm. Width: (max) 19 mm, (min) 2 mm. Thickness: 1 mm. Wt: 19.50 gm.

1982 (DA83 P2261 layer 11) cp 7

Sheet fragments. Eight irregular pieces of sheet metal, various sizes, not apparently joining. Several pieces slightly bent/?shaped. Length: (max) 38 mm, (min) 11 mm. Width: (max) 24 mm, (min) 5 mm. Thickness: 0.5-1 mm. Wt: 2.80 gm.

2259 (DA85 P2434 layer 2) cp 7

Penannular. Artefact missing.

2266 (DA85 P2443 layer 1) cp 7

Sheet fragments. Three irregular pieces and two very small fragments, probably joining. Possible rivet hole severed by one of the edges, all edges are broken. Slightly bent/shaped? Length: 22.5 mm. Width: 21 mm. Diam hole: 1.5 mm. Thickness: 0.7 mm. Wt: 0.50 gm.

2267 (DA85 P2444 layer 6) cp 7

Sheet fragment. Sub-rectangular piece of sheet metal. Longitudinal edges complete and somewhat bent/shaped, one to a greater extent than the other to form slight uneven flanges. Surface has two shallow longitudinal ridges, possibly decorative. Both ends are broken and somewhat distorted. Length: 16 mm. Width: 11 mm. Thickness: 1 mm. Wt: 0.20 gm.

2296 (DA85 P2435 layer 3) cp 7

Sheet fragments. Four irregular fragments, not apparently joining, some edges apparently roughly cut. Possible rivet holes noted in two fragments. Bent/distorted. Thickness: 1 mm. Rivet holes: (diam) 3 mm. Wt: 4.8 gm.

2320 (DA85 P2435 layer 5) cp 7

Sheet fragments. Twenty small broken fragments, not apparently joining. One or two pieces bent/distorted. Thickness: 1 mm. Wt: (total) 0.70 gm.

2422 (DA86 layer 1560) cp 7

Sheet fragment. One very small irregular piece of sheet metal. Thickness: (max) 0.5 mm. Wt: 0.1 gm.

2429 (DA86 layer 1567) cp 7

Sheet fragments. Two small irregular fragments of sheet metal, one has a possible straight cut edge. Thickness: (max) 1 mm. Wt: 0.60 gm.

2434 (DA86 layer 1567) cp 7

Sheet fragments. Two small irregular fragments of sheet metal. Thickness: (max) 1 mm. Wt: 0.30 gm.

2438 (DA86 layer 1567) cp 7

Sheet fragments. Seven small irregular sheet metal fragments which may possibly join. Thickness: (max) 0.5 mm. Wt: 0.80 gm.

2440 (DA86 layer 1567) cp 7

Sheet fragments. Four small irregular sheet metal fragments. Thickness: (max) 1 mm. Wt: 0.60 gm.

2441 (DA86 layer 1567) cp 7

Sheet fragments. Three relatively small irregular fragments of sheet metal, not apparently joining. Thickness: (max) 1 mm. Wt: 0.50 gm.

2442 (DA86 layer 1567) cp 7

Sheet fragment. One very small fragment of sheet metal. Thickness: (max) 0.5 mm. Wt: 0.10 gm.

2444 (DA86 layer 1567) cp 7

Sheet fragments. Two small irregular fragments of sheet metal. Thickness: (max) 1 mm. Wt: 0.2 gm.

2445 (DA86 layer 1567) cp 7

Sheet fragment. One small irregular fragment of sheet metal. Thickness: (max) 1 mm. Wt: 0.1 gm.

2446 (DA86 layer 1567) cp 7

Sheet fragments. Two small irregular unjoining fragments of sheet metal. Thickness: (max) 1 mm. Wt: 0.3 gm.

2448 (DA86 layer 1567) cp 7

Sheet fragment. One small fragment of sheet metal. Organic material, ?wood fragments, adhering to one face, probably non-associated. Thickness: (max) 1 mm. Wt: 0.4 gm.

2453 (DA86 layer 1567) cp 7

Sheet fragment. One very small fragment of sheet metal. Thickness: (max) 0.5 mm. Wt: 0.10 gm.

2459 (DA86 layer 1567) cp 7

Sheet fragments. Two very small irregular pieces of sheet metal. Thickness: (max) 1 mm. Wt: 0.1 gm.

2460 (DA86 layer 1567) cp 7

Fragment. Crumpled indistinguishable fragment of metal, ?waste. Thickness: (max) 3 mm. Wt: 0.4 gm.

2461 (DA86 layer 1567) cp 7

Sheet fragments. Eight small fragments of sheet metal. Some adhering together. Thickness: (max) 0.5 mm. Wt: 1.10 gm.

2462 (DA86 layer 1567) cp 7

Sheet fragment. One relatively small irregular slightly curving piece of sheet metal. Thickness: (max) 0.5 mm. Wt: 0.40 gm.

2482 (DA86 P2531 layer 5) cp 6

Sheet fragment. One small irregular fragment of sheet metal. Thickness: (max) 1 mm. Wt: 0.20 gm.

2599 (DA87 P2572 layer 2) cp 7

Strip. Relatively wide strip of sheet metal. Cut across neatly at one end, the other end and part of one of the longitudinal cut edges broken away. Width: 13 mm. Thickness: 1 mm. Wt: 0.70 gm.

2707 (DA88 layer 1963) cp 7

Sheet fragments. Five small irregular fragments of sheet metal. Thickness: 0.5-1 mm. Wt: 0.4 gm.

2711 (DA88 layer 1965) cp 7

Sheet fragment. One moderately sized bent and curled sheet metal fragment. Thickness: 1 mm. Wt: 1.2 gm.

2719 (DA88 layer 1965) cp 7

Sheet fragment. Moderately sized irregular fragment of sheet metal. Thickness: 1 mm. Wt: 0.3 gm.

2728 (DA88 layer 622) cp 4

Sheet fragments. Four fragments of sheet metal, three small, the fourth larger, folded and somewhat crumpled. All edges irregular. Thickness: 1.5 mm. Wt: 5.6 gm.

2745 (DA88 G330 layer 1) cp -

Sheet fragment. Moderately sized bent and irregular fragment of sheet metal. Thickness: 1 mm. Wt: 0.5 gm.

2746 (DA88 layer 2012) cp 3

Sheet fragment. One small irregular fragment of sheet metal. Thickness: 0.5 mm. Wt: 0.4 gm.

2751 (G330 layer 1) cp -

Sheet fragment. Small curved fragment of sheet metal. Thickness: 1-2 mm. Wt: 0.7 gm.

2773 (DA88 Ph 10118 layer 2) cp -

Sheet fragment. One small irregular fragment of sheet metal. Thickness: 0.5 mm. Wt: 0.1 gm.

2779 (DA88 Ph 10123 layer 3) cp -

Sheet fragment. One small irregular fragment of sheet metal. Thickness: 1 mm. Wt: 0.5 gm.

2819 (DA87 P2575 layer 3) cp 7

Sheet fragment. Curled fragment of sheet metal, irregular edges. Particularly good condition. Fine scratches visible on surface. Wt: 0.6 gm.

Summary list of Iron objects

Hooked cutting tools	2.206	2485	G316 layer 1	cp 7
	2.207	2053	layer 979	cp 7
	2.208	2054	layer 979	cp 7
	2.209	2038	layer 979	cp 7
	2.210	1655	P1511 layer 7	cp 7
	2.211	1909	P2121 layer 4	cp 7
	2.212	2706	layer 1963	cp 7
	2.213	1920	P1981 layer 6	cp 7
	2.214	2400	ph 9638	cp 3
	2.215	1848	P2110 layer 5	cp 7
	2.216	2062	P2302 layer 1	cp 7
	2.217	2413	layer 1563	cp 6/7
	2.218	1864	P2095 layer 6	cp 7
	2.219	2436	layer 1571	cp 7
	2.220	2178	F213 layer 1	cp 6/7
	2.221	1989/2337	P2273 layer 4	cp 7
	2.222	2671	layer 1934	cp 7
	2.223	1822	P1988 layer 2	cp 7
	2.224	1929	layer 835	cp 7
	2.225	1804	P1900 layer 3	cp 7
	Not illust.	1847	P2109 layer 2	cp 7
		1984	P2261 layer 11	cp 7
		2198	ph 9108	-
Knives	2.226	1828	P2115 layer 3	cp 7/8
	2.227	1930	surface	-
	2.228	2637	P2577 layer 6	cp 7
	2.229	1949	P2261 layer 7	cp 7
	2.230	2160	layer 1214	cp 7
	2.231	2695	layer 1974	cp 7
	2.232	1657	P1511 layer 8	cp 7
	2.233	2153	layer 1303	cp 7
	2.234	1824	P1988 layer 2	cp 7
	2.235	2282	P2444 layer 1	cp 7
	2.236	1535	P1345 layer 3	cp 4
	2.237	1623	P1452 layer 9	cp 7
	2.238	1921	P1981 layer 6	cp 7
Saws	2.239	2318	P2447 layer 1	cp 7
	2.240	2615/2588	layer 1865/ layer 1690	cp 6/7
	2.241	1860	P2163 layer 5	cp 7
Gouges	2.242	2149	P2346 layer 4	cp 7
	2.243	1699	P1940 layer 6	-
	2.244	2683	P2590 layer 7	cp 7
	2.245	2325	P2320 layer 10	cp 7
	2.246	2578	P2575 layer 7	cp 7
	2.247	1937	layer 864	cp 7

Adzes, axes and hammers	2.248	1950	P2261 layer 7	cp 7
	2.249	1816	P2032 layer 6	cp 7
	2.250	2295	P2435 layer 3	cp 7
	2.251	2389	ph 9795	cp 3
	2.252	1656	P1586 layer 1	cp 6/7
Ferrules	2.253	1835	P2110 layer 5	cp 7/8
	2.254	2670	layer 1934	cp 7
Pointed tools	2.255	2782	P2612 layer 1	cp 6
	2.256	2404	P2500 layer 3	cp 3
	2.257	1938	P2184 layer 7	cp 6
	2.258	1872	P2047 layer 1	cp 7
	2.259	1826	P2115 layer 4	cp 7/8
	2.260	1548	P1385 layer 1	cp 7/8
	2.261	2394	layer 1502	cp 7
	2.262	2387	surface	-
	2.263	2261	P2463 layer 1	cp 4
	2.264	2625	layer 1868	cp 7
	2.265	1823	P1988 layer 2	cp 7
	2.266	2687	layer 1963	cp 7
Plough shear	2.267	2392	ph 9772	-
Currency bars	2.268	2715	P2589 layer 4	cp 7
	2.269	1727	P1727 layer 6	cp 7/8
	2.270	1516	F68	cp 3
	2.271	2388	layer 1515	cp 7
	2.272	1988	layer 909	cp 7
	2.273	1926	surface	-
	2.274	2430	layer 1506	cp 7
Anvils	2.275	1934	layer 864	cp 7
	2.276	1933	layer 864	cp 7
Bulk iron	2.277	1979	P2261 layer 11	cp 7
	2.278	1843	P2110 layer 5	cp 7/8
	2.279	2147	layer 1291	cp 7
	2.280	2285	P2444 layer 4	cp 7
	2.281	2124	surface	-
Spears and lances	2.282	1531	P1258 layer 1	cp 3
	2.283	2725	P2591 layer 2	cp 7
	2.284	1622	P1452 layer 9	cp 7
	2.285	1621	P1577 layer 1	cp 8
	2.286	1620	ph 6302	cp 3
	2.287	1674	P1628 layer 1	-
Ring and pivot	2.288	1865	P2095 layer 6	-
	2.289	2156	P2353 layer 8	cp 7
Bridles	2.290	2155	unstratified	-
	2.291	2067	ph 8857 layer 1	cp 7
	2.292	2068	ph 8857 layer 1	cp 7
	2.293	2663	ph 8857 layer 1	cp 7

	2.294	2069	ph 8857 layer 1	cp 7
Nave hoops	2.295	2063	ph 8856 layer 1	cp 7
	2.296	2064	ph 8856 layer 1	cp 7
	2.297	1866	P2095 layer 6	cp 7
	2.298	1867	P2095 layer 6	cp 7
Cauldron hooks	2.299	1515	F68	cp 7
	2.300	1517/1518	F68	cp 3
Latch lifters	2.301	1850	P2110 layer 5	cp 3
	2.302	2175	P2353 layer 8	cp 7
	2.303	1520	F68	cp 7
Handles	2.304	2664	ph 8857 layer 1	cp 7
	2.305	1651	P1579 layer 13	cp 8
Misc. rods and strips	2.306	2768	P2594 layer 1	
	2.307	1952	P2261 layer 7	cp 7
	2.308	1981	P2261 layer 11	cp 7
	2.309	1521	F68	cp 7
	2.310	2174	P2353 layer 8	cp 7
	2.311	1514	F68	cp 3
	2.312	2126	unstratified	-
	2.313	1927	layer 837	cp 7
	2.314	1525	P1349 layer 1	cp 7
	2.315	2292	P2435 layer 3	cp 7
	2.316	2183	F213	cp 6/7
	2.317	1604	ph 5758 layer 2	-
	2.318	1519	F68	cp 3
	2.319	1962	P2260 layer 3	cp 6/7
	2.320	2334	P2320 layer 10	cp 7
Rings	2.321	1600	unstratified	-
	2.322	2449	layer 1567	cp 7
	2.323	2181	P2346 layer 9	cp 7
	2.324	1523	P1278 layer 1	cp 5
	2.325	2275	layer 1476	cp 7
	2.326	2180	P2346 layer 5	cp 7
	2.327	1916	P1981 layer 6	cp 7
	2.328	2293	P2435 layer 5	cp 7
	2.329	2563	layer 1723	cp 6/7
	2.330	2447	layer 1567	cp 7
Clamps	2.331	2299	P2435 layer 5	cp 7
	2.332	1614	P1452 layer 6	cp 7
	2.333	2592	layer 1859	cp 7
	2.334	1613	P1452 layer 6	cp 7
	2.335	2066	ph 8857 layer 1	cp 7
	2.336	2065	ph 8857 layer 1	cp 7
	2.337	2688	layer 1963	cp 7
	2.338	2273	P2435 layer 5	cp 7
	2.339	2590	layer 1859	cp 7
	2.340	2607	P2557 layer 5	cp 7
	2.341	2685	layer 1965	cp 7

	2.342	2499	layer 1520	cp 7
	2.343	2173	layer 1340	cp 7
	2.344	2591	layer 1859	cp 7
	2.345	1607	P1460 layer 1	cp 5
	2.346	2743	F356 layer 2	cp 4
Bolts	2.347	1849	P2110 layer 5	cp 7/8
	2.348	1834	P2110 layer 5	cp 7/8
	2.349	1817	P2110 layer 5	cp 7/8
Discs	2.350	1844	P2032 layer 6	cp 7
	2.351	2767	P2594 layer 1	cp 7
Misc. and sheet	2.352	1617	layer 630	cp 5
	2.353	2705	layer 1963	cp 7
	2.354	2168	P2435 layer 2	cp 7
	2.355	2675	P2588 layer 1	cp 7
	2.356	1585	layer 613	cp 7
	2.357	1627	P1511 layer 9	cp 7
	2.358	2291	P2377 layer 12	cp 7
	2.359	1857	P1981 layer 6	cp 7
	2.360	2676	F349 layer 1	-
	2.361	1659	P1586 layer 1	-
	2.362	2268	P2435 layer 2	cp 7/8
	2.363	1736	P1820 layer 2	cp 7
	2.364	2718	layer 1997	cp 4
	2.365	1827	P2115 layer 3	cp 7/8
	2.366	2142	layer 1212	cp 7
	2.367	2129	G272 layer 1	cp 7
	2.368	1918	P1981 layer 6	cp 7
	2.369	2401	layer 1528	-
	2.370	2139	layer 1219	cp 7
	2.371	1598	P1207 layer 1	cp 7
Harness rings	2.372	2163	layer 1329	cp 7
	2.373	1682	P1699 layer 1	-
Penannular brooch	2.374	1639	P1481 layer 1	cp 7
Ring-headed pin	2.375	2179	P2395 layer 2	cp 3/5
Brooch pin	2.376	1703	layer 700	cp 7

Miscellaneous iron not illustrated:

Fragments of strips and sheets

1676
1915
1917
1919
2159
2452
2481

2484
2665
2684
2800
2808
2809

Fragments of bars and rods

1691
1875
1922
2191
2309
2412
2498
2660
2662
2686
2723

Waste?

2451
2488
2738
2810

Nails, rivets, tacks and bolts

1675
1678
1679
1680
1712
13
724
1725
1735
2455
2561
2613
2648
2661

Miscellaneous fragments

1522
1695
1697
1726
1784
1795
1951
2395
2399
2411
2568
2662

Iron: illustrated

Hook-shaped cutting tools

2.206 2485 (DA86 G316 layer 2) cp 7

Hook-shaped cutting tool (socketed). Blade curving round to c. 55° and tapering slightly to a rounded tip. Above the socket the blade is slightly wider and runs straight for a short distance. The socket is formed by the base of the blade flaring and the edges curling round (not quite meeting) to form an oval cross section. A circular rivet hole, centrally placed, is found in the socket directly below the base of the blade. Socket: (width) 25 mm, (depth) 19 mm. Diam rivet hole: 2 mm. Blade length: (inner edge) c. 66 mm, (outer edge) c. 113 mm. Wt: 44 gm.

2.207 2053 (DA83 layer 979) cp 7

Hook-shaped cutting tool (socketed). The blade is very slightly curved above the socket, curves sharply at approximately 60° and then runs straight to the rounded tip. Inside edge is the cutting edge. The socket is formed by the base of the blade flaring and the edges being curved around (not quite meeting) to form an oval socket. Two in situ rivets on opposing sides of the socket would have secured the haft in position. ?Wood remains are to be found inside the socket. Blade: (width) 7-17 mm, (thickness) 2 mm. Socket: (width) 21 mm, (depth) 12-18 mm. Diam rivets: 3 mm. Length: 69 mm. Wt: 30 gm.

2.208 2054 (DA83 layer 979) cp 7

Hook-shaped cutting tool (socketed). The blade is slightly curved above the socket, takes a relatively sharp turn through c. 50-60° and then continues in a virtually straight line, tapering to a rounded tip. The cutting edge is on the inside of the curve. The socket is formed from a continuation and widening of the base of the blade, the edges of which curl around forming an oval-sectioned socket, not quite enclosed. Organic handle remains within the socket are probably bone. There is some evidence for a rivet to secure the handle in place. Length: 66 mm. Socket: (width) 20-21 mm, (depth) 13-17 mm. Blade: (width) 7-21 mm, (thickness) 2-3 mm. Wt: 36.1 gm.

2.209 2038 (DA83 layer 979) cp 7

Hook-shaped cutting tool (socketed and tanged). The blade runs in a straight line from the socket for a short distance, then bends through c. 55° and continues in a straight line, curving again very slightly at the point. The cutting edge is on the inside of the curve. The socket is formed by a widening of the

blade base, the edges of which curve round to form an oval unenclosed socket. Projecting from the base of this is a square-sectioned tang which curls upwards and into the socket to secure the handle. Length: 74 mm. Blade: (length) 43 mm, (width) 4-20 mm, (thickness) 2-4 mm. Socket: (width) 19 mm, (depth) 9-14 mm. Tang: (length) 43 mm, (width) 3.5-5 mm, (thickness) 3.5-5 mm. Wt: 33.4 gm.

2.210 1655 (DA80 P1511 layer 7) cp 7

Hook-shaped cutting tool (socketed and riveted). The blade runs in a straight line from the socket for a short distance, then bends through c. 80° and continues in a straight line, tapering slightly, to the now broken point. The socket is formed from a widening of the blade base the edges of which curve round to form an oval-sectioned enclosed socket. Directly below is an unwidened uncurled continuation of the socket. A rivet remains in situ, indicating how the handle was secured in the socket. Length: 77 mm. Blade: (length) 57 mm, (width) 12-18 mm, (thickness) 2-3 mm. Socket: (width) 16 mm, (depth) 8-13 mm. Rivet: (length) c. 24 mm, (head diam) 9 mm. Wt: 21.9 gm.

2.211 1909 (DA82 P2121 layer 4) cp 7

Hook-shaped cutting tool (socketed). Blade extends vertically from the socket for a short distance before describing a smooth curve, at c. 70°, ending in a rounded point. The cutting edge is on the inside of the curve. The socket is formed by a flaring out of the blade base to form flanges which are curved round forming an oval-sectioned socket. Length: 66 mm. Blade: (width) 11.5-17 mm, (thickness) 2-4 mm. Socket: (width) 18 mm, (depth) 11 mm. Wt: 12.6 gm.

2.212 2706 (DA88 layer 1963) cp 7

Hook-shaped cutting tool (tanged). Straight, rectangular-sectioned tang, above which the metal flares out to form the blade. The inner (cutting) edge of the blade is a continuation of one edge of the tang. The blade is fairly small, forms a reasonably continuous curve, running straight on its inner edge for a short distance before the pointed tip. Blade curves roughly at an angle of c. 80°. Tang: (length) 57 mm, (width) 7-10 mm, (thickness) 5-6 mm. Blade: (length) c. 108 mm, (width) 6-26 mm, (thickness) 1-3 mm. Wt: 36.6 gm.

2.213 1920 (DA82 P1981 layer 6) cp 7

Hook-shaped cutting tool (socketed). Blade curves slightly just above socket, then bends sharply through c. 90° and continues to curve gently to the now broken tip. The cutting edge is on the inside of the curve. Only a short piece of the socket

remains; this is relatively flat with only very slight raised flanges turning up at c. 90° along the edges. Blade: (width) 14-17 mm, (thickness) 2 mm. Socket: (width) 18 mm, (thickness) 2 mm. Wt: 5.4 gm.

2.214 2400 (DA86 Ph 9638 layer 1) cp 1/3

Hook-shaped cutting tool. Blade runs straight for a short distance above the base, then curves smoothly forming an angle of c. 80°, and runs straight again and tapers to the squared off tip. A small circular hole close to the blade base is infilled with copper alloy metal, ?infilled rivet hole. The cutting edge is on the inside of the curve. Blade: (width) 10-16 mm, (length) c. 74 mm, (thickness) 2-3 mm. Wt: 10.8 gm.

2.215 1848 (DA82 P2110 layer 5) cp 7

Hook-shaped cutting tool. Blade runs vertically from the socket for a short distance then curves very sharply through an angle of c. 60°, continues to curve very slightly and ends in a rounded point. The back of the blade flattens behind the sharp curve. The socket is a continuation of the blade, flat with slight flanges turned up at c. 90° along the edges. Only a short portion of the socket survives. X-ray suggests a circular rivet hole close to where the socket is broken. Length: 54 mm. Blade: (width) 11-20 mm, (thickness) 3 mm. Socket: (width) 20 mm, (thickness) 3.5 mm. Wt: 13.1 gm.

2.216 2062 (DA83 P2302 layer 1) cp 7

Hook-shaped cutting tool fragment. Irregular fragment from the base of a blade. Length: 61 mm. Width: 41.5 mm. Thickness: 6 mm. Wt: 22.3 gm.

2.217 2413 (DA86 layer 1563) cp 6/7

Socket (tanged). Probably from a hook-shaped cutting tool. Formed from a wide strip of metal, probably a continuation of the blade, flaring and turning up along the edges (raised flanges). Protruding from the base of this is a rectangular bar of metal which tapers to a point and is upturned to form a tang for securing the handle. Socket: (width) 18 mm, (depth) 7 mm. Tang: (length) 37 mm, (width) 2-7 mm, (thickness) 2-4 mm. Wt: 4.9 gm.

2.218 1864 (DA82 P2095 layer 1) cp 7

Socket (tanged). Probably belonging to a hook-shaped cutting tool. Formed from an extension of the blade (now broken away) which flares out to form two flanges which were curled around an

apparently oval-sectioned haft. The sub-rectangular sectioned tang projecting from the base of the socket turns sharply upwards and tapers to a point. Length: 80.5 mm. Width: 35 mm. Metal thickness: 3-7 mm. Socket depth: 12-21 mm. Tang width: (max) 13 mm, (min) 5 mm. Tang thickness: (max) 6 mm, (min) 3 mm. Wt: 70.5 gm.

2.219 2436 (DA86 layer 1571) cp 7

Socket (tanged). Probably from a large hook-shaped cutting tool. The socket is formed from a widening of the blade base with two parallel edges bent up at c. 90° to form raised flanges. From the base of this projects a rectangular-sectioned tang, tapering and broken. Socket: (length) 52 mm, (width) 47 mm, (depth) 21 mm. Tang: (width) 5-7 mm, (thickness) 4 mm. Wt: 29.4 gm.

2.220 2178 (DA84 F213 layer 1) cp 6/7

Hook-shaped cutting tool (socketed and tanged). Blade curves at an angle of c. 70-80° with the cutting edge on the inside of the curve. It runs in a straight line before the rounded tip. The base of the blade widens; the edges are folded up at c. 90° to form raised flanges and thus a socket. Extending from the base of the socket is a rectangular-sectioned tang which bends outwards and upwards into the socket, and gradually tapers to a point. This would have secured the haft in position. There are wood fragments adhering to the inside of the socket. Blade: (length) 171 mm, (width) 20-39 mm, (thickness) 3-5 mm. Socket: (width) 34 mm, (depth) 19 mm. Tang: (width) 3-9 mm, (thickness) 3-6 mm, (length) 59 mm. Wt: 204.5 gm.

2.221 1989/2337 (DA83 P2273 layer 4) cp 7

Hook-shaped cutting tool. Slightly curving blade tapering to a rounded point. Socket formed by the blade terminal flaring out and the edges bent at 90° into flanges to hold the haft. One roughly circular rivet hole centrally placed close to the base of the socket indicates how the haft was secured. Blade: (length) 114 mm, (width) 21-37 mm, (thickness) 3.5-7 mm. Socket: (length) 84.5 mm, (diam) 40 mm. Rivet hole diam: 4 mm. Wt: 78.8 gm.

2.222 2671 (DA88 layer 1934) cp 7

Hook-shaped cutting tool (socketed). Round-ended blade, bent at c. 90° rather than continuously curving. Socket formed by metal at the base flaring to form flanges which are curled round to form a roughly circular-sectioned socket for hafting. The flanges do not meet but are held in place by a rivet with a large disc-like head which overlaps the edge of each flange. The rivet

shaft runs roughly centrally and pierces the back of the socket. A few wood fragments are visible within the socket. Socket: (length) 60 mm, (diam) 31 mm. Rivet: (shaft diam) 6 mm, (disc head diam) 27 mm. Blade: (width) 24-34 mm, (thickness) 2.5-4 mm, (length) 119 mm. Wt: 147.6 gm.

2.223 1822 (DA82 P1988 layer 2) cp 7

Socket. Fragmentary, but the tapering socket is formed by folding two flanges of metal in towards the centre. Length: 76 mm. Socket depth: (max) 9.5 mm, (min) 8 mm. Metal thickness: (av) 3 mm. Wt: 20.0 gm.

2.224 1929 (DA83 layer 835) cp 7

Socket. Probably belonging to a hook-shaped cutting tool. Formed by the terminal of the blade flaring out and the edges curling to enclose the haft. Secured by a circular-sectioned rivet which pierces each side of the socket. The blade is broken across very close to the socket but appears to be curving. Length: 123 mm (total). Blade: (width) 40 mm, (thickness) 7 mm. Socket diam: 30-39 mm. Rivet: (length) 45 mm, (diam) 9 mm. Wt: 168.6 gm.

2.225 1804 (DA82 P1990 layer 3) cp 7

Socket (riveted). Probably belonging to a hook-shaped cutting tool. Formed from an extension of the blade, now missing, which flares out forming flanges which were curled around an apparently circular-sectioned haft. A square-sectioned rivet pierces both flanges towards the base of the socket. Mineralized wood is visible within the socket. Length: 111 mm. Width: 35-40 mm. Socket depth: 15-31 mm. Rivet: (width) 6.5 mm, (thickness) 6.5 mm. Wt: 179.5 gm.

Knives

2.226 1828 (DA82 P2115 layer 2) cp 7/8

Knife blade (tanged). Rectangular-sectioned tang which is widest where it joins the blade. The blade is curved along both edges and belongs to Class 2c as described in Vol. 2. Length: 113 mm. Tang length: 34 mm. Tang width: 7 mm. Tang thickness: 4.5 mm. Blade width: 10-24 mm. Blade thickness: 1-2.5 mm. Wt: 19.3 gm.

2.227 1930 (DA 83 unstratified) u/p

Knife blade (tanged). Sub-rectangular sectioned tang continuing from the non-sharpened edge of the blade and tapering slightly.

The sharpened blade edge is somewhat rounded off at the base, is slightly concave in outline and tapers to meet the point of the straight unsharpened edge. Probably belongs to Class 2b as described in Vol. 2. Blade: (length) 61 mm, (width) 5-21 mm, (thickness) 2-3 mm. Tang: (length) 66 mm, (width) 4-7 mm, (thickness) 3-7 mm. Wt: 19.7 gm.

2.228 2637 (DA87 P2577 layer 6) cp 7

Knife blade (tanged). One edge slightly concave and in line with one side of the tang. The other edge (cutting edge) is convex and tapering to meet the first at a presumed rounded point, now broken. The tang is square sectioned. The break at the point shows that the blade is probably composed of a piece of sheet metal folded in two. Class 2c. Blade: (length) 76 mm, (width) max 25 mm, (width) min 12 mm, (thickness) max 3.5 mm. Tang: (length) 40 mm, (width) 6 mm, (thickness) 6 mm. Wt: 24.4 gm.

2.229 1949 (DA83 P2261 layer 7) cp 7

Knife (tanged). Elongated triangular blade, ?double edged, curving at the tip. Tang protrudes from a central position at the base of the blade, is rectangular in section and of almost the same length as the blade. Similar to object no. 2.33, class 2, as described in Vol. 2. Length: (total) 163 mm. Tang: (width) 5-9 mm, (thickness) 5 mm. Blade: (width) 5-23 mm, (thickness) 3 mm. Wt: 26 gm.

2.230 2160 (DA84 layer 1214) cp 7

Knife (tanged): Class 2a or b. The tang is sub-rectangular in section, flaring slightly at the point at which it joins the blade. The blade was apparently parallel sided but only a small portion close to the tang remains. Length: 91.5 mm. Tang: (length) 63 mm, (width) 7-12.5 mm, (thickness) 3.5-5 mm. Blade: (width) c. 16.5 mm, (thickness) 4 mm. Wt: 8.3 gm.

2.231 2695 (DA88 layer 1974) cp 7

Knife (tanged): Class 2 (Sellwood - ill. no. 2.33, Vol. 2). Apparently double-edged blade, tapering presumably to a rounded tip which is now missing. Rectangular-sectioned tang extends from the centre of the blade base and tapers to a rounded point. Blade: (width) 18-22 mm, (thickness) 1.5-3 mm. Tang: (length) 40 mm, (width) 4-12 mm, (thickness) 5 mm. Wt: 21.4 gm.

2.232 1657 (DA80 P1511 layer 8) cp 7

Blade fragment (and miscellaneous sheet fragments): ?Class 2b. c. Twenty-five fragments of metal, mostly sheet. One may be a blade fragment with straight back and convex cutting edge. Thickness: 2.5-5 mm. Wt: (total) 22.8 gm.

2.233 2153 (DA84 layer 1303) cp 7

Knife (tanged): Class 3. The blade is curved, its upper, non-cutting edge, extending directly from the tang edge. Two circular-sectioned copper alloy rivets are centrally placed through the tang. Blade: (length) 37 mm, (width) 9-20 mm, (thickness) 2.5 mm. Tang: (length) 15.5 mm, (width) 11.5 mm, (thickness) 3 mm. Rivets: (diam) 2.5 mm, (length) 9 mm. Wt: 3.9 gm.

2.234 1824 (DA82 P1988 layer 2) cp 7

Knife. Relatively wide blade, one edge straight, the other curving to meet the first at a tip, now missing. Metal at the base of the blade has the edges bent at c. 90° to form raised flanges within which the haft would have been positioned. Two rivet holes on a longitudinal central line, one with a double headed rivet in situ, secured the haft in position. The rivet has a circular-sectioned shaft with a roughly circular head. Class 3. Length: (incomplete) 111 mm. Width: 18-27 mm. Thickness: 1-3 mm. Flange: (depth) 3.5 mm. Rivet: (length) 13 mm, (shaft diam) 4 mm, (head diam) c. 9 mm. Wt: 24 gm.

2.235 2282 (DA85 P2444 layer 1) cp 7

Knife blade (tanged): Class 2b. One edge is straight and an extension of the line of the tang. The lower cutting edge is slightly convex and tapers to meet the other edge at the tip. This example has a relatively wide blade the base of which runs very slightly diagonally away from the tang which was apparently rectangular in section. Length: 96 mm (incomplete). Blade: (width) 18-43.5 mm, (thickness) 1.5-5.5 mm. Tang: (width) 7.5 mm, (thickness) 5.5 mm. Wt: 51.2 gm.

2.236 1535 (DA79 P1345 layer 3) cp 4

?Blade fragment. Thin, slightly curving sub-rectangular piece of sheet metal, ?blade fragment. Length: 59.5 mm. Width: 23.0 mm. Thickness: c. 1.5 mm. Wt: 16.6 gm.

2.237 1623 (DA80 P1452 layer 9) cp 7

?Blade fragment. Roughly leaf-shaped sheet fragment, possibly a blade. Length: 52.5 mm. Width: (max) 19 mm. Thickness: 1.5-3.5 mm. Wt: 3.3 gm.

2.238 1921 (DA82 P1981 layer 6) cp 7

Blade fragments. Two fragments of sheet metal forming the tip of a blade which has one straight side, one very slightly curving side, ?the cutting edge, and a rounded point. Length: 45.5 mm. Width: (max) 19.5 mm. Thickness: 2 mm. Wt: 3.4 gm.

Saws

2.239 2318 (DA85 P2447 layer 1) cp 7

Saw. Blade missing part of the cutting edge and the tip. The tang is rectangular in outline and in section. It has upturned flanges along the edges of both faces. There are two circular rivet holes on the tang's central axis, presumably for securing a haft. The blade has a slightly curved upper edge and a straight lower cutting edge. The teeth are backward slanting and of quite regular size and spacing. In one place they are clearly off-set. Length: 227.5 mm. Blade: (width) 19-40 mm, (thickness) 4 mm. Tang: (length) 60.5 mm, (width) 31 mm, (thickness) 7 mm. Diam rivet holes: c. 4 mm. Wt: 107.4 gm.

2.240 2615/2588 (DA87 layers 1864/1690) cp 6/7

Saw. Blade has one slightly convex and one toothed edge tapering presumably to a rounded tip which is now broken across. The small triangular teeth slant slightly backwards towards the socket. The metal at the base of the blade is thicker and wider, the edges curl round to form the oval socket. Blade: (near complete length) 163 mm. Width: (min) 18 mm, (max) 35 mm. Thickness: 2 mm. Socket: (length) 61 mm, (width) 34 mm, (depth) 21 mm. Wt: 78.3 gm.

2.241 1860 (DA82 P2163) cp 7

Saw blade fragment. Strip of sheet metal, tapering towards one end. One of the longitudinal edges has been cut into small triangular saw teeth which point diagonally towards the wider end of the strip, i.e. towards the handle end. The handle end has two rivet holes along the central longitudinal axis, one with rivet in situ. Width: 19-24 mm. Thickness: 2-4 mm. Height of teeth: c. 3 mm. Diam rivet: 6 mm. Wt: 33.1 gm.

Gouges

2.242 2149 (DA84 P2346 layer 4) cp 7

Gouge (socketed). Roughly circular-sectioned rod which at one end flares out considerably, each side being curled round the edges meeting to form a conical socket, the end of which curls over on the side opposite the join to form a lip. Bone present within the socket suggests a bone handle. The other end of the rod is formed into the gouge by flattening, flaring and c ving slightly to form a short curved blade. Length: 212 mm. Diam: 28-10 mm. Gouge end: (width) 15 mm, (thickness) 2 mm. Wt: ?.

2.243 1699 (DA81 P1940 layer 6) -

Gouge. Cylindrical head with a sub-rectangular shaft. Shaft is badly corroded, but the rounded gouge blade end is intact. Length: 283 mm. Diam head: 25 mm. Thickness head: 16.5 mm. Width shaft: 22.5 mm. Thickness shaft: 14.5 mm. Wedge end: 19 x 4.5 mm. Wt: 315.3 gm.

2.244 2683 (DA88 P2590 layer 7) cp 7

Gouge (socketed). Functional end of tool broken and badly corroded. But essentially the tool is a rectangular-sectioned bar (?shaft) becoming narrower towards the functional end and having a socket for hafting at the other end. The socket, although now partly missing, is presumed to have been conical shaped to house a circular-sectioned haft which tapered to a point. Mineralized wood remains are found within the socket. Length: (incomplete) 185 mm. Socket diam: (external) 17-30 mm, (internal) 11-20 mm. Shaft: (width) 14-15 mm, (thickness) 16-12 mm. Wt: 138.9 gm.

2.245 2325 (DA85 P2320 layer 10) cp 7

Gouge (socketed). A solid, circular-sectioned shaft, the end of which has been flattened and folded over to form a flat sub-rectangular gouge blade. At the other end of the shaft is a circular-sectioned socket. Wood remains are found within the socket and also on the shaft. Length: c. 230 mm. Socket: (length) c. 39 mm, (diam) 25 mm. Shaft diam: 12.5-19 mm. Blade: (width) 16.5 mm, (thickness) 4 mm. Wt: 154 gm.

2.246 2578 (DA87 P2575 layer 7) cp 7

Gouge/point. An apparently double-ended tool. An oval-sectioned rod which at one end becomes suddenly square sectioned and tapers to a blunt point. The other end is flattened and flared out, the edges curved round to form a gouge-like end. Length: 97 mm.

Diam rod: 5 mm. Gouge: (length) 13 mm, (max width) 7 mm. Point: (width) 3-6 mm, (thickness) 3-6 mm. Wt: 11.0 gm.

2.247 1937 (DA83 P2259 layer 1) cp 7

Rod/gouge. Short piece of thin rectangular-sectioned rod. One end tapering and slightly bent, the other showing a wide concave longitudinal groove; somewhat gouge-like. Apparently broken at both ends. Length: 100 mm. Width: 5-7 mm. Thickness: 4-6 mm. Wt: 14.1 gm.

Adzes, axes and hammers

2.248 1950 (DA83 P2261 layer 7) cp 7

Adze head. An oval head, accommodating an oval, slightly askew but approximately central shaft socket. The top of the head has a short rectangular-sectioned projection or butt. A rectangular-sectioned arm links the socket to the blade. It tapers and flares to a wide thin blade edge sloping slightly downwards. The blade is positioned at 90° to the socket. Carbonized wooden shaft remains are clearly evident within the socket. Apparently tangentially cut (i.e. parallel to the grain) from a 'ring porous wood'. Length: (total) 148 mm. Blade: (width) 20-54 mm, (thickness) 3-11 mm. Head: (length) 51 mm, (width) 17-34 mm, (thickness) 24-27 mm. Socket: 18 x 28-19 x 30 mm. Arm: (width) 14-20 mm, (thickness) 12-22 mm. Wt: 270.6 gm.

2.249 1816 (DA82 P2032 layer 6) cp 7

Adze. Socketed adze head. Roughly oval socket with a small rectangular butt projecting from one side and a rectangular-sectioned arm projecting from the other. The arm flattens, curves downwards slightly and widens to form a flared blade. Length: 180 mm. Blade width: 69 mm. Blade thickness: 5 mm. Socketed diam: (external) 43 mm. Socket dimensions: (internal) 22 x 38 mm. Arm width: 22 mm. Arm thickness: 19 mm. Wt: 570 gm.

2.250 2295 (DA85 P2435 layer 3) cp 7

Adze blade. Square-sectioned head, socket no longer present, which flares out and flattens into the blade, the cutting edge along the flared out end. Length: 83 mm. Head: (width) 17 mm, (thickness) 17 mm. Blade: (width) 18.5-51.5 mm, (thickness) 3.5-14 mm. Wt: 112.1 gm.

2.251 2389 (DA86 Ph 9785 layer 1) cp 3

Adze blade. Half of the adze blade survives. Thin flared blade edge. Broken across the thicker part of the blade displaying that the blade was composed from a sheet of metal folded over once and hammered into shape. Width: 45-63 mm. Thickness: 2-8 mm. Wt: 74.9 gm.

2.252 1656 (DA80 P1586) cp 6-7

Hammer head. Robust and heavy, one end rectangular in section, thicker and square sectioned towards the centre, tapering to a rectangular-sectioned wedge at the other end. The hole for hafting is approximately central and is an elongated oval shape. Length: 101 mm. Width: (max) 32 mm, (min) 19 mm. Thickness (max) 32 mm, (min) 12 mm. Hole dimensions: 10 x 35 mm. Wt: 379.5 gm.

Ferrules

2.253 1835 (DA82 P2110 layer 5) cp 7/8

Ferrule. Formed by rolling a triangular-shaped piece of sheet metal to form a conical socket which tapers to a solid point, the tip of which has been flattened. Length: 70 mm. Socket diam: (external) 23 mm. Metal thickness: 5 mm. Diam point: 17 mm. Tip dimensions: 3.5 x 9 mm. Wt: 28.2 gm.

2.254 2670 (DA88 layer 1934) cp 7

Ferrule. Circular-sectioned socket tapering to an elongated solid point, also circular sectioned but flattened somewhat towards the point. Socket broken across. Length: (incomplete) 94 mm. Diam: 9-19 mm. Wt: 44.1 gm.

Pointed tools

2.255 2782 (DA88 P2612 layer 1) cp 6

Chisel/punch. Rectangular-sectioned bar tapering towards one end which is broken but presumed to have terminated in a chisel blade. Flat sub-rectangular head with 'bashed' appearance at the other end. Bar: (width) 17 mm, (thickness) 6-10 mm. Head: (length) 20 mm, (width) 13-18 mm, (thickness) 5 mm. Wt: 48.7 gm.

2.256 2404 (DA86 P2500 layer 3) cp 3

Chisel/punch. A sub-circular sectioned rod of metal tapering gradually to a rounded point at one end with a much bashed

appearance at the head. Diam: 3-13 mm. Length: 81 mm. Wt: 32.5 gm.

2.257 1938 (DA83 P2184 layer 7) cp 6

Rod. Short piece of sub-rectangular section; one end tapering to a squared point, the other end apparently broken. Length: 70 mm. Width: 4-9 mm. Thickness: 4-7 mm. Wt: 17 gm.

2.258 1872 (DA82 P2047 layer 1) cp 7

Rod, ?awl. Square sectioned, tapering sharply to a point at both ends. Length: 110 mm. Width: 6 mm (max). Thickness: 6 mm (max). Wt: 15.6 gm.

2.259 1826 (DA82 P2115 layer 4) cp 7/8

Rod, ?awl. Small square-sectioned rod tapering towards each end, one end in particular becoming circular in section and more pointed. Length: 76 mm. Width: (max) 5 mm, (min) 3.5 mm. Thickness: (max) 5 mm, (min) 3.5 mm. Wt: 6.6 gm.

2.260 1584 (DA79 P1385 layer 1) cp 7/8

Rod. Rectangular sectioned and straight with noticeably fine dimensions; slightly tapering towards one end. Hammered at each end. Length: 85 mm. Width: 4-5.5 mm. Thickness: 4.5 mm. Wt: 8.4 gm.

2.261 2394 (DA86 layer 1502) cp 7

?Point. A long, mainly circular-sectioned rod, tapering gradually to a rounded rectangular-sectioned point at one end. Broken at the other end. Length: 204 mm. Diam: 8 mm. Point: (width) 3 mm, (thickness) 2 mm. Wt: 40.7 gm.

2.262 2387 (DA86 unstratified) u/p

Point. A complete rod, one half square sectioned and tapering to a point, the other half circular sectioned and tapering to a particularly sharp point. Diam: 1-4 mm. Width: 2-4 mm. Thickness: 2-4 mm. Wt: 4.5 gm.

2.263 2261 (DA85 P2463 layer 1) cp 4

Rod. Mostly circular sectioned, one end becoming rectangular sectioned and tapering sharply to a point. Other end broken. Length: 10.9 mm. Diam: 6 mm. Wt: 14.2 gm.

2.264 2625 (DA87 layer 1869) cp 7

Point. A rectangular-sectioned bar tapering to a square-sectioned, relatively sharp point at one end, tapering to a rounded point at the other end. Length: 140 mm. Width: 2-8.5 mm. Thickness: 2-6.5 mm. Wt: 23.8 gm.

2.265 1823 (DA82 P1988 layer 2) cp 7

Rod. Square sectioned. Pointed at both ends. Length: 153.5 mm. Width: (min) 4 mm, (max) 6.5 mm. Thickness: (min) 4 mm, (max) 6.5 mm. Wt: 16.6 gm.

2.266 2687 (DA88 layer 1963) cp 7

Awl. A circular-sectioned iron rod, tapering to a point at the functional end of the tool. Rectangular sectioned and slightly tapering at the other end; presumably a tang for hafting. Tang separated from point by a circular rim of thin sheet metal. Tang: (length) 30 mm, (width) 4-7 mm, (thickness) 3-6 mm. Point: (length) 54 mm, (diam) 2-8 mm. Rim diam: 9 mm. Wt: 9.2 gm.

Ploughshare

2.267 2392 (DA86 Ph 9772 layer 1) -

Ploughshare tip. Flattened rectangular-sectioned bar, upper surface slightly convex, the lower slightly concave. Tapering to a thick rounded point. Broken across a short distance from the point. Width: 11-27 mm. Thickness: 7 mm. Wt: 31.8 gm.

Currency bars

2.268 2712/2715 (DA88 P2589 layer 4) cp 7

Currency bar. Thick flat strip of parallel-sided sheet metal (?blade), broken at one end, formed into a circular-sectioned handle/socket at the other end. Handle: (diam) 14-17 mm. Blade: (width) 36 mm, (thickness) 4-5 mm. Total length (incomplete) c. 405 mm. Wt: 370 gm.

2.269 1727 (DA81 P1727 layer 6) cp 7/8

Currency bar. Slightly tapering relatively thin strip of metal. Broken across both ends. Length: 143 mm. Width: 21-3? mm. Thickness: 3-4 mm. Wt: 56.4 gm.

2.270 1516 (DA79 F68) cp 3

Currency bar fragment. Small portion from the tip; transmission from gradual to sharper tapering of the edges can be seen and the bar is slightly bent. Length: 135 mm. Width: 14-32 mm. Thickness: c. 6.5 mm. Wt: 99.7 gm.

2.271 2388 (DA86 layer 1515) cp 7

Currency bar tip. A thick sheet metal strip broken at one end. Tapering slightly, becoming thinner and rounded off at the other end. Probably the tip of a currency bar. Width: 15-22 mm. Thickness: 2-3 mm. Wt: 25.2 gm.

2.272 1988 (DA83 layer 909) cp 7

Currency bar fragment. Short fragment of flat metal strip, slightly tapering towards one end. Broken across both ends. Length: 77 mm. Width: 19.5-22 mm. Thickness: 4 mm. Wt: 22.2 gm.

2.273 1926 (DA83 unstratified) u/p

Currency bar fragment. Fairly wide, short piece of flat metal strip. Slightly tapering towards one end. Broken across both ends. Length: 64 mm. Width: 21.5-25.5 mm. Thickness: 4-4.5 mm. Wt: 22 gm.

2.274 2430 (DA86 layer 1506) cp 7

Currency bar fragment. Short piece from across a parallel-sided strip. Broken at both ends. Width: 2 mm. Thickness: 17 mm. Wt: 2.9 gm.

Anvils

2.275 1934 (DA83 layer 864) cp 7

Anvil. Large heavy piece of metal shaped roughly into a square at one end, tapering to something of a rounded point at the other end. Length: 115 mm. Width: 21-55 mm. Thickness: 26-36 mm. Wt: 676 gm.

2.276 1933 (DA83 layer 864) cp 7

Anvil. Heavy sub-rectangular sectioned bar which tapers and becomes more square sectioned towards one end. Bent into a 'U'

shape. Length: (unbent) 150 mm. Width: 14-28 mm. Thickness: 13-30 mm. Wt: 262.2 gm.

Bulk iron

2.277 1979 (DA83 P2261 layer 11) cp 7

Strip/band. Wide, parallel-sided, slightly curving band of strip metal, displaying overlapping scarf joint at one end. Edges slightly flanged. Broken across both ends. Length: 264 mm. Width: c. 45 mm. Thickness: c. 5 mm. Wt: 283.1 gm.

2.278 1843 (DA82 P2110 layer 5) cp 7/8

Bar fragment. Rectangular-sectioned, relatively heavy metal bar. Curved into a shallow 'S' shape. Length: 73 mm. Width: 25.5 mm. Thickness: c. 8 mm. Wt: 30 gm.

2.279 2147 (DA84 layer 1291) u/p

Bar fragment. Broken across both ends. Length: 55 mm. Width: 19.5-23 mm. Thickness: 3.5 mm. Wt: 9.0 gm.

2.280 2285 (DA85 P2444 layer 4) cp 7

Wedge. Sub-rectangular piece of iron narrowing at one end to form a wedge. Head has hammered appearance. Length: 54 mm. Width: 30-36 mm. Thickness: 18-4 mm. Wt: 92.6 gm.

2.281 2124 (DA84 unstratified) u/p

Bar fragment. The rounded tip of a sub-rectangular sectioned bar, the sides of which are tapering gradually towards the tip. One end broken. Length: 34 mm. Width: 9-18 mm. Thickness: 10 mm. Wt: 11.5 gm.

Spearheads

2.282 1531 (DA79 P1258 layer 1) cp 3

Spearhead (socketed). A long double-edged blade with a raised midrib, tapering to a rounded tip. Conical-shaped socket to house a tapering circular-sectioned haft. Two rivet holes at the base of the socket indicate the means by which the haft was secured. Original smooth metal surface survives. Blade slightly bent. Blade: (length) 120 mm, (width) 6-28 mm, (thickness) 2-4 mm. Socket: (length) 71 mm, (diam) 13-20 mm, (metal thickness) c. 1 mm. Diam rivet holes: 4 mm. Total length: 197 mm. Wt: 58 gm.

2.283 2725 (DA88 P2591 layer 2) cp 7

Spearhead. Small pointed leaf-shaped blade sitting on an extended circular-sectioned shaft, which widens and terminates in a conical-shaped socket. A small circular rivet hole at the back of the socket indicated how the haft was secured. Blade: (length) 68 mm, (width) 4-32 mm, (thickness) 2-4 mm. Shaft: (length) 190 mm, (diam) 8-21 mm. Wt: 114.8gm.

2.284 1622 (DA80 P1452) cp 7

Spearhead (socketed). Relatively long, probably leaf-shaped blade. Tapering to a rounded off point. Central raised midrib on both faces, tapering towards the blade tip. Conical socket. Base of socket missing. Blade damaged and bent at approximately 45°. Length: (total) 265 mm. Blade: (length) 204 mm, (width incomplete) 39 mm, (thickness) 1.5-9 mm. Socket diam: 12-17 mm. Wt: 91.5 gm.

2.285 1621 (DA80 P1577) cp 8

Spearhead (socketed). Leaf-shaped blade with longitudinal midrib along one face. Edges near tip have been hammered over, presumably for narrowing effect. The tip is rounded and curled over. Conical socket. Two possible rivet holes, one is a very precisely cut square-shaped rivet close to the base of the socket. Length: (total) 173 mm. Blade: (length) 94 mm, (width) 5-46 mm, (thickness) 2-7 mm. Socket diam: 16-20 mm. Wt: 113.2 gm.

2.286 1620 (DA80 Ph 6302 layer 1) cp 3

Spearhead (socketed). Leaf-shaped blade, conical socket. Partial remains of two rivet holes in roughly opposing positions on each side of socket. Organic remains within socket. Length: (total) 113 mm. Blade: (length) 51 mm, (width) 5-19 mm, (thickness) 2-3 mm. Socket diam: 13-19 mm. Wt: 27.2 gm.

2.287 1674 (DA81 P1628 layer 1) -

Spearhead. Near complete with flat leaf-shaped blade and conical socket. A single circular rivet hole towards the base of the socket. Length: 124 mm. Blade length: 42 mm. Blade width: (max) 16.5 mm. Blade thickness: (max) 4.5 mm. Socket diam: (max) 19 mm. Diam rivet hole: 3 mm. Wt: 45.9 gm.

Rings and pivots

2.288 1865 (DA82 P2095 layer 6) u/p

Ring (with attachment). Complete iron ring, composed of a circular-sectioned rod, join not visible. The attachment is very similar to that of object 2156 (see description), differences being mostly in dimensions. Ring: (external diam) 58 mm, (rod diam) 7-9 mm. Attachment 1: (length) 88 mm, (width) 7-23 mm, (thickness) 8-33 mm. Attachment 2: (length) 79 mm, (width) 9-22 mm, (thickness) 4-7 mm, (head diam) 13 mm. Wt: 81.9 gm.

2.289 2156 (DA84 P2353 layer 8) cp 7

Ring (with attachment). Similar to object number 1865. Complete iron ring, composed of a circular-sectioned rod, join not visible. A two-part attachment is linked to this ring. Attachment part 1 is composed of a rectangular-sectioned rod, mostly flattened into a strip. A portion in the centre only remains as a rod and is bent around the ring to form a free-running loop. The two strip portions are parallel and pushed together to sandwich attachment part 2. This is a strip which at the end furthest from the ring narrows to a rectangular-sectioned rod terminating in a flat roughly circular head. The two parts are held together by a small iron rivet close to the strip ends. Now set at an angle of c. 45°, the presence of a second rivet hole further along the strips suggests the possibility of it having been set straight. Function is uncertain though it may have been some type of chariot fitting. Ring: (external diam) 61 mm, (rod diam) 7 mm. Attachment 1: (length) 91 mm, (width) 7-17 mm, (thickness) 8-21 mm. Attachment 2: (length) 101 mm, (width) 7-17 mm, (thickness) 3-5 mm, (head diam) 16 mm. Wt: 95.6 gm.

Bridles

2.290 2155 (DA84 unstratified) u/p

Rein ring and link. The ring is complete and composed of a relatively thin circular-sectioned rod. The ends abutt to form the join. Attached to the ring is a link composed of a bar, rectangular sectioned where it loops around the ring. Tapering to a circular-sectioned point at the other end which is shaped into a loop for further linkage. The link itself is of a curved nature, thickest at the centre. Ring: (diam) 69 mm, (rod diam) 5-6 mm. Link: (length) 58 mm, (width) 4-9 mm, (thickness) 3-5 mm. Wt: 38.2 gm.

2.291 2067 (DA83 Ph 8857 layer 1) cp 7

Ring. Complete ring composed of a circular-sectioned rod, probably joined by an overlapping scarf joint. The rod is

encircled by a small rectangular-sectioned bar which has been bent around the rod forming a free-moving ?staple. Ring: (diam) 74 mm, (rod diam) 9-11 mm. Staple: (width) 6 mm, (thickness) 3 mm, (length) c. 8.5 mm. Wt: 96.0 gm.

2.292 2068 (DA83 Ph 8857 layer 1) cp 7

Ring. A possible rein ring made from a circular-sectioned rod, curled into a roughly circular shape, the two ends abutting. The two ends have however been pulled apart so distorting the ring. One end has a small circular rivet hole piercing it. Ring: (estimated diam) c. 74 mm, (rod diam) 7 mm. Diam rivet hole: c. 3 mm. Wt: 40.8 gm.

2.293 2663 (DA83 Ph 8857 layer 1) cp 7

Rein ring. Detailed report in main text. Wt: 54.4 gm.

2.294 2069 (DA83 Ph 8857 layer 1) cp 7

Bridle bit. Detailed report in main text. Wt: 129.2 gm.

Nave rings

2.295 2063 (DA83 Ph 8857 layer 1) cp 7

Nave/hub binding. A complete ring composed from a roughly semi-circular sectioned bar; i.e. the inner face is slightly concave, the outer face is convex. A joint is not visible. The thickness of the bar is somewhat irregular. Diam: (external) 137 mm, (internal) 127 mm. Width: 11.5 mm. Thickness: 5-7 mm. Wt: 92.60 gm.

2.296 2064 (DA83 Ph 8857 layer 1) cp 7

Nave/hub binding. A complete ring, composed from a roughly semi-circular sectioned bar. The join is not visible. The bar is noticeably thinner in one particular area, ?wear. Diam: (external) 139 mm, (internal) 126 mm. Width: 11-12.5 mm. Thickness: 5-8 mm. Wt: 92.57 gm.

2.297 1866 (DA82 P2095 layer 6) cp 7

Nave/hub binding. A complete ring, composed from a roughly semi-circular sectioned bar. Overlapping scarf join visible. Diam: (external) 136 mm, (internal) 123 mm. Width: 14 mm. Thickness: 6-8 mm. Wt: 136.0 gm.

2.298 1867 (DA82 P2095 layer 6) cp 7

Nave/hub binding. A complete ring, composed from a roughly semi-circular sectioned bar. Join not visible. Diam: (external) 134 mm, (internal) 122 mm. Width: 13-15 mm. Thickness: c. 6 mm. Wt: 175.7 gm.

Cauldron hooks

2.299 1515 (DA79 F68) cp 7

Cauldron hook. Essentially made from two long, circular-sectioned rods. At the hook end, the ends of the rods curl upwards, join, run together for a short distance and are then flattened over to form a flat circular head. Above this the rods separate slightly to give some width to the hook, but run parallel along the main shaft of the object. At the top of the shaft the rods double over to form a loop and then run parallel to themselves down the length of the shaft, stopping just above the hook, so that the result is a solid arrangement of four rods in a square. The whole is held in place by two sets of binding, one just below the loop, one just above the hook. The binding takes the form of wide metal strips wound around so forming a small sphere encompassing the rods. The portions of rod between the two bindings have been consistently twisted (decoration). The rods are thickest at the hook end, thinnest at the loop. Wear is noted at the top of the loop and in the curve of the hook. Paired with object 1517. Length 275 mm. Diam rods: 6-11 mm. Dimensions of shaft: 18 x 18 mm. Dimensions of loop: (external) 28 x 38 mm. Hook: (width) 33 mm, (depth) c. 50 mm, (diam head) 21 mm. Diam binding sphere: 28-29 mm. Wt: 477.3 gm.

2.300 1517 (DA79 F68) cp 7

Cauldron hook. Very similar to its pair, object 1515 (see description). Same wear apparent though object in more deteriorated condition. Length: 258 mm. Wt: 416.4 gm.

2.300 1518 (DA79 F68) cp 3

Rod fragments. Three fragments of circular section, forming chain associated with 1517. Diam: (max) 9 mm.

Latch lifters

2.301 1850 (DA82 P2210 layer 5) cp 3

Latch lifter. Circular ring/handle at one end formed from a continuation of the main rod curling round and joining itself with an abutting join. The main rod is consistently circular in

section but tapers gradually towards the tip. Two turns, approximately 70° and 60° in angle respectively, about one third of the way along the rod form an 'S'-shaped bend. Length: 360 mm. Diam ring: 56 mm. Diam rod: 7-10 mm. Wt: 139.7 gm.

2.302 2175 (DA84 P2353 layer 8) cp 7

Latch lifter. Complete and relatively large in size. Circular ring or handle at one end apparently formed by dividing the main rod of the object into two oval/circular rods which are curved round and joined with a slightly diagonally abutting join. The main rod is partly circular in section, the greater diameter being directly below the ring. It becomes gradually narrower and more square in section. The tip of the rod is upturned and somewhat flattened. Two turns form an 'S'-shaped bend approximately one quarter of the way along the circular-sectioned part of the rod. The portion of rod between the bend and the upturned tip is slightly curved. Length: 560 mm. Ring: (ext diam) 61 mm, (rod dimensions) 6 x 7-9 mm. Rod: (diam) 11-14 mm. 'S'-shaped bend depth: c. 65 mm. Wt: 351.4 gm.

2.303 1520 (DA79 F68) cp 7

Latch lifter. Small and incomplete. Circular ring or handle at one end formed from a circular-sectioned rod with a simple abutting join. The ring is a continuation of the main bar of the object which, directly below the ring, is of flattened rectangular section, gradually becoming narrower and becoming circular sectioned once again; this end is mostly missing. Below the handle, two bends create an 'S' shape along the length of the bar/rod. Length: 200 mm. Ring: (diam) 40 mm, (rod diam) 5-7 mm. Bar: (width) 10-13 mm, (thickness) 6 mm. Rod: (diam) 9 mm. 'S'-shaped bend: (depth) c. 60 mm. Wt: 93.9 gm.

Handle

2.304 2664 (DA83 Ph 8857 layer 1) cp 7

Handle. A curving, roughly circular-sectioned rod. Each end flattened considerably into a strip which has been curled in the opposite direction to the curve of the handle to form a hook and thus the handle attachments. One hook appears to be pierced by a small flat circular-headed rivet. The other hook is split as though the rivet has been wrenched out. Length: 136 mm. Rod diam: 9 mm. Hooks: (length) c. 48 mm, (width) c. 14 mm, (thickness) 3 mm. Diam rivet head: 5 mm. Wt: 49.4 gm.

Curb

2.305 1651 (DA80 P1579 layer 13) cp 8

Curb? Sub-rectangular sectioned bar, curving slightly and tapering towards the ends which are fashioned into oval loops. Bar becomes circular sectioned at the loops. Bar: (width) 9-12 mm, (thickness) 6-9 mm. Loops: (rod diam) 7 mm, (dimensions) 41 x 53 mm. Length: (total) 245 mm. Wt: 108.8 gm.

Miscellaneous rods and strips

2.306 2768 (DA88 P2594 layer 1) cp 7

Rod. Rectangular sectioned, slightly tapering towards the rounded off ends. Length: 142 mm. Width: 4-6 mm. Thickness: 2-4.5 mm. Wt: 14.8 gm.

2.307 1952 (DA83 P2261 layer 7) cp 7

Rod. Circular sectioned, curving slightly at one end. Broken across both ends. Length: 208 mm. Diam: c. 9 mm. Wt: 71.3 gm.

2.308 1981 (DA80 P2261 layer 11) cp 7

Rod. Square sectioned, tapering towards both ends. Spirally twisted three times at approximately centre of rod. Length: 228 mm. Width: 5-10 mm. Thickness: 5-10 mm. Wt: 84.9 gm.

2.309 1521 (DA79 F68) cp 3

Rod, ?handle fragment. Circular sectioned with the possible remains of a loop/hook at one end. The other end is cut across. The rod is bent into an elongated 'S' shape. Length: 234 mm. Diam: 7 mm. Wt: 55.4 gm.

2.310 2174 (DA84 P2353 layer 8) cp 7

Rod. Sub-rectangular sectioned, tapering towards each end. Length: 285 mm. Width: 6.5-9 mm. Thickness: 5-8.5 mm. Wt: 59.7 gm.

2.311 1514 (DA79 F68 layer 1) cp 3

Rod. Circular sectioned towards the ends, sub-rectangular sectioned in the centre where an overlapping scarf join is noted. The rod is slightly curved and twisted. One end is broken, the

other cut. Length: 446 mm. Width x thickness in centre: 11.5 x 11 mm. Diam: 11-14 mm. Wt: 144.6 gm.

2.312 2126 (DA84 unstratified) u/p

Bar fragment. Sub-rectangular sectioned, slightly bent. Broken at both ends, encrusted with mineralized organic remains. Length: 55.5 mm. Width: 12.5 mm. Thickness: 7.5 mm. Wt: 9.0 gm.

2.313 1927 (DA83 layer 837) cp 7

Strip. Short, slightly curving piece of thin strip. One end slightly wider and possibly complete. The other end is broken. Length: 53 mm. Width: 12.5-14 mm. Thickness: 3-5 mm. Wt: 5.8 gm.

2.314 1525 (DA79 P1349 layer 1) cp 7

Rod. Sub-square sectioned, dividing into two at one end, each branch having been somewhat flattened and slightly upturned. Undivided end apparently cut. Length: 81 mm. Width: 8 mm. Thickness: 8 mm. Wt: 20.4 gm.

2.315 2292 (DA85 P2435 layer 3) cp 7

Rod (copper alloy plated). Square sectioned, rounded off at one end, tapers slightly towards the other end which is broken. Length: 77 mm. Width: 8-11 mm. Thickness: 8-11 mm. Wt: 34.3 gm.

2.316 2183 (DA84 F213 layer 1) cp 6/7

Bar. Flattened rectangular-sectioned bar, one end apparently complete the other broken and slightly twisted. Length: (incomplete) 111 mm. Width: 8-9 mm. Thickness: 3.4 mm. Wt: 16 gm.

2.317 1604 (DA80 Ph 5758 layer 2) -

Bar fragment. Rectangular sectioned, tapering. Broken across the shaft and missing part of the blade. Length: 69 mm. Width: (max) 10 mm, (min) 8 mm. Thickness: (max) 7 mm, (min) 2 mm. Wt: 16.5 gm.

2.318 1519 (DA79 F68) cp 3

Bar. Rectangular sectioned, flat, ?cut at both ends. Length: 68 mm. Width: 14 mm. Thickness: 7.5 mm. Wt: 37.6 gm.

2.319 1962 (DA83 P2260 layer 3) cp 6/7

Strip. Slightly curving band, mostly parallel sided. At one end, one side inclines sharply to form a point with the other side. The other end is slightly flaring and broken. Length: 136 mm. Width: 14 mm. Thickness: c. 2 mm. Wt: 8.3 gm.

2.320 2339 (DA85 P2320 layer 10) cp 7

Rod. Fragmentary object, original form uncertain. Fragments mainly rod-like but some appear to be from a socket. Object encrusted in mineralized wood. Diam: 5-21 mm. Wt: 45.7 gm.

Rings

2.321 1600 (DA80 unstratified)

Ring. Circular sectioned, overlapping scarf join. Ring diam: (max) 34.5 mm. Rod diam: 5 mm. Join overlap: 19 mm. Wt: 10 gm.

2.322 2449 (DA86 layer 1567) cp 7

Ring. A circular-sectioned rod curved round to form a ring, the two ends meeting in an abutting join. Diam: (max) 26 mm. Rod diam: (max) 5 mm. Wt: 2 gm.

2.323 2181 (DA84 P2346 layer 9) cp 7

Split ring. Composed of a circular-sectioned rod bent round until the ends almost touch. Diam: (external) 34 mm, (internal) 21.5 mm. Rod diam: 5 mm. Wt: 6.4 gm.

2.324 1523 (DA79 P1278 layer 1) cp 5

Split ring. Circular sectioned, cut ends touching. Ring diam: (max) 33.5 mm. Thickness: 4.5-5 mm. Wt: 7.3 gm.

2.325 2275 (DA85 layer 1476) cp 7

Ring. Circular-sectioned rod forming a ring with a neatly abutting join. Rod in area of join seems thinner possibly

through wear. Diam: (external) 35 mm, (internal) 19.5 mm. Rod diam: 6-8.5 mm. Wt: 16.8 gm.

2.326 2180 (DA84 P2346 layer 5) cp 7

Ring. Circular sectioned, overlapping scarf join. Slightly oval rather than circular in shape. Diam: (external) 31-34.5 mm, (internal) 18-23.5 mm. Width: 6 mm. Wt: 7.8 gm.

2.327 1916 (DA82 P1981 layer 6) cp 7

Ring, ?split ring. Circular-sectioned rod. A complete circle is not described possibly because the two ends have become prised apart. Diam: (external) 35 mm. Thickness: 7-8.5 mm. Wt: 10.8 gm.

2.328 2293 (DA85 P2435 layer 5) cp 7

Ring. Circular ring made from a circular-sectioned rod, join not visible. Diam: c. 25 mm. Wt: 13.80 gm.

2.329 2563 (DA87 Tr 102, F297, layer 1723) cp 6/7

Ring. Sub-rectangular sectioned rod curled around to form a ring. The two ends of the rod taper somewhat and are overlapping. Ring diam: 22 mm. Rod: (width) 5 mm, (thickness) 4 mm. Wt: 4 gm.

2.330 2447 (DA86 layer 1567) cp 7

Split ring. Circular-sectioned rod curved round to form a ring. The two ends of the rod do not quite meet. Ring diam: (max) 27 mm. Rod diam: (max) 5 mm. Wt: 4 gm.

Clamps

2.331 (DA85 P2435 layer 5) cp 7

Clamp/fitting. A wide, slightly concave strip tapers towards each end and becomes a rectangular-sectioned bar, each bending at 90° and having a flattened wedge-shaped point. Strip: (length) 63 mm, (width) 15-24 mm, (thickness) 3.5 mm. Rods: (length) 28-32 mm, (width) 4-11 mm, (thickness) 8-9 mm. Wt: 32.4 gm.

2.332 1614 (DA80 P1452 layer 6) cp 7

Clamp/bracket. Made from a rectangular-sectioned rod, the object may have originally been rectangular or 'D' shaped. Length: 71

mm. Width: 43 mm. Rod dimensions: (max) 10.5 x 4.5 mm. Wt: 15.0 gm.

2.333 2592 (DA87 layer 1859) cp 7

Clamp. Roughly circular-sectioned rod. Bent approximately one quarter of the way from each end. One of the bent ends has been somewhat flattened. Length: 75 mm. Diam rod: 6 mm. Wt: 19.2 gm.

2.334 1613 (DA80 P1452 layer 6) cp 7

Clamp. 'D' shaped, but pulled out of shape on one side. Made from a rectangular-sectioned iron bar, larger at the centre than the ends. Length: 46.5 mm. Width: 35 mm. Dimensions bar: (max) 16.5 x 4.5 mm, (min) 4.5 x 2.5 mm. Wt: 40.3 gm.

2.335 2066 (DA83 Ph 8857 layer 1) cp 7

?Clamp/bracket. A rectangular-sectioned bar, tapering notably towards each end, becoming almost a point at one end. Two bends occur approximately one third of the distance from each end. One is precise and at c. 85°. The other is continuous and curves into a hook (the pointed end). Bar: (unbent length) 206 mm, (width) 4-15 mm, (thickness) 4-5 mm. Clamp: (length) 97 mm, (depth) 59 mm max. Wt: 41.7 gm.

2.336 2065 (DA83 Ph 8857 layer 1) cp 7

?Clamp. A complete rectangular-sectioned bar, tapering slightly towards each end. Bent in two places, approximately one quarter of the length of the bar from each end, at an angle of c. 80°, so producing two very slightly curving projecting arms. Bar: (unbent length) 144 mm, (width) 7-8 mm, (thickness) 3 mm. Clamp: (length) 89 mm, (depth) 34-36 mm. Wt: 41.6 gm.

2.337 2688 (DA88 layer 1962) cp 7

Clamp. Rectangular-sectioned bar, both ends bent at c. 65° and flattened in the opposite direction to the main bar, tapering to a flat, rounded, wedge-like end. Width: 5-11 mm. Thickness: 2-5 mm. Length: (bent) 111 mm, (unbent) 182 mm. Wt: 43.5 gm.

2.338 2273 (DA85 P2435 layer 5) cp 7

Clamp. Rectangular-sectioned rod tapering to a point at each end. One end curled to make a hook. The other end bent over but distorted to one side. Length: 74.5 mm. Width: 4.5-8.5 mm. Thickness: 4.5-7.5 mm. Hook diam: 21.5 mm. Wt: 9.3 gm.

2.339 2590 (DA87 layer 1859) cp 7

Clamp. A rectangular-sectioned bar tapering to a rounded point at each end. Bent at each end to about 90°. Bar: (length) 66 mm, (width) 3-6 mm, (thickness) 3 mm. Clamp: (length) 40 mm. Wt: 2.5 gm.

2.340 2607 (DA87 P2578 layer 5) cp 7

?Clamp/staple. A rectangular-sectioned bar, tapering to a point at one end. Bent round onto itself approximately one quarter of the way along the length of the bar from each end. The two ends slightly overlap but are positioned side by side. An elongated oval loop is formed. Bar: (width) 2-6 mm, (thickness) 2-4 mm. Clamp: (length) 35 mm, (width) 13 mm. Wt: 5.5 gm.

2.341 2685 (DA88 layer 1965) cp 7

?Clamp/fitting. A circular-sectioned iron rod bent into a loop, the ends just touching and curling up slightly. Length: (unlooped) c. 186 mm, (looped) 75 mm. Rod diam: 5-7 mm. Wt: 5.2 gm.

2.342 2499 (DA86 layer 1520) cp 7

Clamp. A flattened rectangular-sectioned bar, complete and rounded off at both ends. Bent at 90° at each end. Bar: (length) 104 mm, (width) 7 mm, (thickness) 3.5 mm. Clamp: (width) 35 mm, (depth) 44 mm. Wt: 10.0 gm.

2.343 2173 (DA84 layer 1340) cp 7

Clamp. Rectangular-sectioned bar, tapering to a blunt point at each end. Two right-angle bends. Length: 44 mm. Width: 28 mm. Bar: (width) 5-7 mm, (thickness) 4 mm. Wt: 8.1 gm.

2.344 2591 (DA87 layer 1859) cp 7

Clamp/fitting. A rectangular-sectioned bar. Doubled over into a loop, pinched together a short distance from the top of the loop, both branches running straight and then flaring outwards. Bar: (width) 4-8 mm, (thickness) 3-4 mm. Length: 50 mm. Wt: 11.7 gm.

2.345 1607 (DA80 P1460 layer 1) cp 5

Clamp/strip fitting. Thin, flattened rectangular-sectioned, curving strip becoming straight and slightly wider at each end to accommodate circular-sectioned iron rivets. Length: 153.5 mm. Width: 8-10 mm. Thickness: 1.5-2 mm. Rivet head diam: 7 mm. Rivet shaft diam: 4 mm. Rivet lengths: 13.5-14 mm. Wt: 5.6 gm.

2.346 2743 (DA88 P356 layer 2) cp 4

?Clamp. A strip of sheet metal, slightly wider at the ends than at the centre. Each end pierced by a rivet with a sub-rectangular head and a circular-sectioned shaft. Length: 46 mm. Width: 9-12 mm. Thickness: 2 mm. Rivet: (length) 7 mm, (shaft diam) 2-3 mm. Wt: 4.1 gm.

Bolts

2.347 1849 (DA82 P2110 layer 5) cp 7/8

Bolt. Double headed. A square-sectioned shaft with flat sub-rectangular head at each end, very similar to 1834. Length 73.5 mm. Shaft width: 8 mm. Shaft thickness: 8 mm. Wt: 20.6 gm.

2.348 1834 (DA82 P2110 layer 5) cp 7/8

Bolt. Double headed and similar to 1849. Square-sectioned shaft with a head at each end. Heads formed by passing each end of the shaft through a sub-rectangular piece of sheet metal and hammering the shaft ends flat to hold in place. Length: 62 mm. Shaft width: 6 mm. Shaft thickness: 6 mm. Wt: 4.4 gm.

2.349 1817 (DA82 P2110 layer 5) cp 7/8

Bolt fragments. Two pieces of rectangular-sectioned shaft. One fragment has a flat circular head piercing an irregular-shaped piece of sheet metal. The other flares slightly to a squared off end. Both fragments probably belong to the same object but do not join. Length: c. 71 mm. Shaft width: 9 mm. Shaft thickness: 6-10 mm. Head diam: 14.5 mm. Wt: 11.8 gm.

Discs

2.350 1844 (DA82 P2032 layer 6) cp 7

Disc. Flat and lozenge shaped, perforated through the centre. Disc dimensions: 83.5 x 69 mm. Diam perforation: 9.5 mm. Thickness: 2 mm. Wt: 38.7 gm.

2.351 2767 (DA88 P2594 layer 1) cp 7

Disc. Flat circular disc of sheet metal. Thickest towards its centre where a small perforation is found. Small semi-circular piece is cut from the outer edge. Diam: 66 mm. Thickness: 2-4 mm. Wt: 31.5 gm.

Miscellaneous and sheet

2.352 1617 (DA80 layer 630) cp 5

?Terminal/weight. A faceted, truncated biconical object with a flat base, pointed top and seven irregular sides. Function uncertain. Length: 17 mm. Wt: 23.1 gm.

2.353 2705 (DA88 layer 1963) cp 7

Ring binding. Parallel-sided strip of sheet metal curved into a ring-shaped binding. Overlapping join apparently held in place by a circular-headed iron rivet. One small circular stud of copper alloy metal is near but not on the join. This may presumably be some form of decoration, or alternatively, to plug a hole. Strip: (width) 15 mm, (thickness) 1 mm. Ring diam: 22 mm (max). Wt: 4.5 gm.

2.354 2168 (DA84 layer 1291) cp 7

Loop attachment. Roughly oval-sectioned piece of rod bent into a distorted loop. Ends cut across diagonally. Surface coated with copper alloy. Length: 23 mm. Width: 6 mm. Thickness: 5 mm. Wt: 6.8 gm.

2.355 2675 (DA88 P2588 layer 1) cp 7

Loop attachment. Strip of sheet metal bent lengthways into a 'U' shape, wider and thinner at the ends than at the centre. Each branch of the 'U' has a small rivet piercing it about 10 mm from the end. The rivets have circular-sectioned shafts and roughly square heads. One branch of the 'U' has an extra piece of strip metal attached to its end apparently by two very small rivets. Strip: (width) 6-13 mm, (thickness) 1-4 mm. Length: (unbent) 90 mm. Wt: 8.5 gm.

2.356 1585 (DA79 layer 613) cp 7

Chain link fragments. Two small rod fragments, sub-rectangular in section. Each tapering at the ends and having two curves.

Length: 47.0-49.5 mm. Width: 4-7.5 mm. Thickness: 2-6.5 mm. Wt: 10.4 gm.

2.357 1627 (DA80 P1511 layer 9) cp 7

Strip (perforated). Thin flat metal strip with flattened rectangular section. Slightly wider at each end, accommodating a roughly circular rivet hole. Broken across rivet hole at one end. Length: 54 mm. Width: 9-15 mm. Thickness: 2-3 mm. Diam rivet hole: c. 4 mm. Wt: 5.5 gm.

2.358 2291 (DA85 P2377 layer 12) cp 7

Loop. Sub-rectangular bar curled round into a loop, the internal surface being slightly concave. Tapering to a circular-sectioned rod at each end and terminating in flat circular feet. Length: 37 mm. Bar: (width) 14-21 mm, (thickness) 10 mm. Diam feet: 8-11 mm. Wt: 23.5 gm.

2.359 1857 (DA82 P1981 layer 6) cp 7

Rod and ring. Roughly circular-sectioned rod, encircled at one end by a rectangular strip of sheet metal which has been wrapped around the rod to form a collar. Length: 52.5 mm. Diam rod: 8 mm. Strip length: 55 mm. Strip width: 12 mm. Strip thickness: 3 mm. Diam collar: 15 mm (external). Wt: 8.7 gm.

2.360 2676 (DA88 F349 layer 1) -

Plate fragment. Irregular-shaped piece of sheet metal, two straighter edges are possibly original. Possible rivet head attached to one face. Thickness: 1.5-2 mm. Wt: 3.1 gm.

2.361 1659 (DA80 P1586 layer 1) -

Sheet fragment. Edges apparently roughly cut, sub-rectangular in shape. Folded twice. Length: 41 mm. Width: 32 mm. Metal thickness: c. 1 mm. Wt: 23.2 gm.

2.362 2268 (DA85 P2435 layer 2) cp 7/8

Strip. Parallel-sided, both ends diagonally cut. Three small circular rivet holes. Length: 56 mm. Width: 15 mm. Thickness: 2.5 mm. Diam rivet holes: c. 2.5 mm. Wt: 2.0 gm.

2.363 1736 (DA81 P1820 layer 2) cp 7

Strip. Rectangular in shape with centrally placed circular perforation. One of the ends has an upturned flange. Perforation is slightly countersunk from one side indicating the direction in which it was punched through. Length: 45.5 mm. Width: 21 mm. Thickness: 1-3 mm. Diam perforation: 1.6 mm.

2.364 2718 (DA88 layer 1997) cp 4

Strip fragment. Relatively wide parallel-sided strip of sheet metal. Broken across both ends. Width: 18 mm. Thickness: 1.5 mm. Wt: 2.6 gm.

2.365 1827 (DA82 P2115 layer 3) cp 7/8

Strip. Parallel-sided piece of strip metal. Ends broken. Length: 50 mm. Width: 19 mm. Thickness: 1.5 mm. Wt: 4.6 gm.

2.366 2142 (DA84 layer 1212) cp 7

Strip. Roughly parallel-sided thin strip. One end diagonally cut, the other end broken. Length: 35 mm. Width: 17 mm. Thickness: 3 mm. Wt: 2.6 gm.

2.367 2129 (DA84 G272 layer 1) cp 7

Strip, (?binding fragment). Parallel-sided strip of sheet metal, slightly flanged along the long sides. Broken across the ends. Length: 45 mm. Width: 15.5 mm. Thickness: 2-3 mm. Wt: 4.2 gm.

2.368 1918 (DA82 P1981 layer 6) cp 7

Sheet fragment. Small sub-rectangular piece of sheet metal with a centrally placed circular rivet hole. All edges apparently complete. 'V'-shaped cut made below rivet hole along one of the longitudinal edges. Length: 30 mm. Width: 23.5 mm. Thickness: 2.5-3 mm. Diam rivet hole: 2.5 mm. Wt: 3.8 gm.

2.369 2401 (DA86 layer 1528) -

Sheet fragment. A neat cut strip of sheet metal. Complete at one end which has a roughly centrally placed circular rivet hole. The other end is broken across. A flaring of one side of the strip towards the broken end is suggestive of the base of a blade. Width: 24-27 mm. Thickness: 1.5 mm. Diam rivet hole: 2 mm. Wt: 5.7 gm.

2.370 2139 (DA84 layer 1219) cp 7

Sheet fragment. Flat fragment with two original straight edges forming a right angle corner. Other edges broken. Length: 42 mm. Width: 23.5 mm. Thickness: 4 mm. Wt: 3.8 gm.

2.371 1598 (DA79 P1207) cp 7

Sheet fragment. Irregular shape. Two edges bent, one to a more notable extent, ?possible flange. Length: 30 mm. Width: 29 mm, (unbent) 40 mm. Thickness: 2 mm. Wt: 2.5 gm.

Harness rings

2.372 2163 (DA84 layer 1329) cp 7

Harness ring. Circular-sectioned rod forming a roughly circular ring decorated with bi-lobed bulges protruding from the outer edge in groups of three. Much distorted by corrosion. Diam (external) 34.5 mm, (internal) 21 mm. Diam rod: 5 mm. Wt: 10.5 gm.

2.373 1682 (DA81 P1699 layer 1) -

Harness ring. Made from a circular-sectioned rod. Decorated with incised bands. An area of wear is quite distinct where the ring has been pulled out of shape. Diam (external) 37 mm, (internal) 23.5 mm. Rod diam: 6 mm. Wt: 11.2 gm.

Penannular brooch

2.374 1639 (DA80 P1481 layer 1) cp 7

Penannular brooch. Fine, flattened, rectangular-sectioned rod curved into a semi-circle. Broken at one end, curled into a small ?terminal at the other end. Rod: (width) 4 mm, (thickness) 2.5 mm. Ring diam: (approx) 26 mm. Wt: 1.2 gm.

Ring-headed pin

2.375 2179 (DA84 P2395 layer 2) cp 3/5

Ring-headed pin. Circular-sectioned thin rod. One end bent into a closed oval loop. Rod leaves loop at c. 90° and then bends at c. 70°, tapering slightly. Length: 49 mm. Loop diam: (external) 23.5 mm, (internal) 12 mm. Rod diam: 3.5-6 mm. Wt: 5.2 gm.

Brooch pin

2.376 1703 (DA81 layer 700) cp 7

Brooch pin. Detailed report in main text. Wt: 1.10 gm.

Iron: not illustrated

1522 (DA79 F68) cp 7

Punch. Sub-rectangular bar, sub-circular hammered head at one end, tapering to a wedge shape at the functional end. Length: 131 mm. Diam head: 15 mm. Width shaft: (max) 17.5 mm, (min) 3 mm. Thickness shaft: (max) 11 mm, (min) 1.4 mm.

1675 (DA81 G203 layer 1) (Recent)

Nail. Square-sectioned shaft, tapering to a point. Flat circular head. Length: 51 mm. Diam shaft: 6 mm. Diam head: 14.5 mm. Wt: 6.2 gm.

1676 (DA81 layer 692) (Recent)

Strip fragment. Short piece of strip metal. One end cut across corners with possible rivet showing on X-ray. Length: 36 mm. Width: 4-14 mm. Thickness: c. 1.5 mm. Wt: 2 gm.

1678 (DA81 layer 1) (Recent)

Nails. Two near complete nails with sub-rectangular heads. Wt: 5.9 gm.

1679 (DA81 layer 690) (Recent)

Nails. Nineteen nails and nail fragments. Wt: 70.0 gm.

1680 (DA81 F85 layer 1) (Recent)

Nails. Six iron nails, four with sub-rectangular heads, two with heads which are almost integral with the shanks. Associated with 2665. Wt: 57.9 gm.

1691 (DA81 layer 692) (Recent)

Rod. Rectangular sectioned, slightly tapering. Broken at both ends. Length: 130 mm. Width: 5-7 mm. Thickness: 4.5-6.5 mm. Wt: 26.4 gm.

1695 (DA81 F85) (Recent)

Spike. A heavy rectangular-sectioned rod tapering sharply to a point at one end. Bashed into a roughly circular flat head at

the other end. Length: 88 mm. Diam head: 18 mm. Width rod: 5-16 mm. Thickness rod: 4-13 mm. Wt: 78.9 gm.

1697 (DA81 F85 layer 1) (Recent)

Horseshoe fragments. Three fragments, the two larger pieces representing both heels. The shoe was probably originally relatively broad and flat at the toe. Four sub-rectangular nail holes, one with a rectangular-sectioned and headed nail in situ. Width heel: (max) 16.5 mm. Width toe: (approx) 33 mm. Width nail holes: 3 mm. Length nail holes: 4 mm. Wt: 100 gm.

1712 (DA81 layer 696) (Recent)

Nail. Square-sectioned shaft, with sub-square, flat head. Length: 18 mm. Wt: 3.1 gm.

1713 (DA81 P1815 layer 5) cp 7

Nail. Rectangular-sectioned shaft. Head not evident. Length: 50.5 mm. Wt: 8.7 gm.

1724 (DA81 layer 700) (Recent)

Nail. Rectangular-sectioned shaft. Head flat and roughly circular. Length: 57 mm. Wt: 10.0 gm.

1725 (DA81 Ph 7456) (Recent)

Nail. Square-sectioned shaft. Flat sub-rectangular head. Length: 51 mm. Wt: 5.0 gm.

1726 (DA81 G199 layer 1) (Recent)

Ox goad. ?Modern. Wt: 5.0 gm.

1735 (DA81 Ph 7883 layer 1) (Recent)

Nail/bolt. Square-sectioned shaft flattened to a somewhat wedge-shaped end. Relatively small domed head. Wood adhering close to the end of the shaft. Length: 155 mm. Head diam: 16 mm. Head thickness: 9 mm. Shaft dimensions: 8.5 x 8.5 mm. Wt: 57.3 gm.

1780 (DA82 layer 725) (Recent)

Fragment. Missing.

1784 (DA82 layer 725) cp 7 (Recent)

Ring. Roughly circular-sectioned rod forming a ring with overlapping scarf joint. Broken and distorted close to the join. Small fragment of sheet copper alloy adheres to one of the broken ends. Diam: (external) 48 mm. Diam rod: 7-10 mm. Wt: 19.5 gm.

1795 (DA82 layer 721) cp 7 (Recent)

Ring. Circular-sectioned rod, forming a precisely circular ring, join not visible. Some variation in rod thickness may indicate wear. Diam: (external) 44 mm, (internal) 25 mm. Diam rod: 7-9 mm. Wt: 42.7 gm.

1829 (DA82 P1978 layer 1) cp 6

Fragment. Missing.

1847 (DA82 P2109 layer 2) cp 7

Socket fragments. Curving/flanged pieces of sheet metal, possibly from the socket of a tool. Metal thickness: 2.5-4.5 mm. Depth of socket: 14 mm. Width of socket: c. 20 mm. Wt: 40.6 gm.

1875 (DA82 Ph 8465 layer 1) u/p

Bar, ?chisel/wedge. Rectangular-sectioned bar fragment, one end flattened into a wedge shape. Length: 50.5 mm. Width: 10.5 mm. Thickness: 1-5 mm. Wt: 5.5 gm.

1915 (DA82 P2163 layer 5) cp 7

Strip, ?binding. Shallow, 'U' sectioned. Length: 35.5 mm. Width: 16 mm. Thickness: 2.5 mm. Wt: 2.6 gm.

1917 (DA82 P1981 layer 6) cp 7

Sheet fragment, ?blade. Small, sub-triangular fragment of sheet metal. Most edges apparently complete suggests a small scalpel-like blade. Length: 21 mm. Width: 4-20 mm. Thickness: 2.5 mm. Wt: 2.2 gm.

1919 (DA81 layer 6) cp 7

Strip fragment. Broken at both ends. Possible slight flanges along the longitudinal edges. Length: 18.5 mm. Width: 18.5 mm. Thickness: 3 mm. Wt: 0.8 gm.

1922 (DA82 P1981 layer 6) cp 7

Bar fragment. Thin rectangular-sectioned bar narrowing towards one end. Both ends broken. Length: (incomplete) 46 mm. Width: 7-15 mm. Thickness: 4 mm. Wt: 4.7 gm.

1951 (DA83 P2261 layer 7) cp 7

Saw blade tip. One edge straight but serrated in zig zags, forms the blade. The other edge curves slightly to meet the blade and form the blade tip. Width: 4-19 mm. Thickness: 2-3 mm. Teeth: (depth) 1.5 mm. Wt: 10 gm.

1984 (DA83 P2261 layer 11) cp 7

Hook-shaped cutting tool. Socket formed by folding both sides of the expanded base in towards the centre. The tapering haft was secured in the socket by means of a tang which projects from the base of the shaft. The blade curves round quite steeply from the socket and has a single cutting edge on its inner side. The tip is now missing. Length: 62.5 mm. Blade: (width) 8-16 mm, (thickness) 2-3.5 mm. Socket: (external diam) 17.5 mm, (internal diam) 12.5 mm. Wt: ?

2159 (DA84 P2362 layer 7) cp 7

Strip (?blade fragment). Small flat strip of metal, tapering towards one end, broken across both ends. Length: (incomplete) 44 mm. Width: 5.5-10 mm. Thickness: 4.5 mm. Wt: 2.6 gm.

2191 (DA84 layer 970) cp 7

Rod. Thin, circular-sectioned piece of metal, slightly curved, broken across both ends. Some possible widthways scored bands may be decoration? Length: 32.5 mm. Diam: 4 mm. Wt: 1.1 gm.

2198 (DA84 Ph 9108 layer 1) u/p

Socket fragment? Shallowly curving piece of iron, no clear distinguishing features, edges mostly broken. Length: 52 mm. Diam: 44 mm (external). Thickness: 8 mm. Wt: 26.6 gm.

2309 (DA85 layer 1496) cp 6

Rod (?wedge). Small circular-sectioned rod becoming more rectangular sectioned towards one end; and flattened and flaring at this end to form a flat blade. Head of the circular-sectioned end has hammered appearance. Length: 38 mm. Diam: 10 mm. Blade: (width) 8.5 mm, (thickness) 3 mm. Wt: 5.8 gm.

2395 (DA86 unstratified) (Recent)

Horseshoe fragment. The left hand side of a wide flat horseshoe, narrowing towards the heel. Five nail holes visible along the outer edge with three small square-headed nails in situ. Width: 14-29 mm. Thickness: 3 mm. Wt: 39.8 gm.

2399 (DA86 Ph 9638 layer 1) cp 1/3

?Blade tip. Small sheet metal strip, one end broken. Two complete edges, one straight, the other curving to meet the first in a rounded point. Probably the tip from a small knife blade. Width: 6-11 mm. Thickness: 2-3 mm. Wt: 2.1 gm.

2411 (DA86 P2514 layer 3) cp 3

Point. A small piece of sheet metal, cut into an elongated triangular shape, or point. Broken across the non-pointed end. Width: 3-8 mm. Thickness: 2.5 mm. Wt: 0.5 gm.

2412 (DA86 P1114 layer 4) cp 6

Rod. Circular sectioned, ends apparently complete and rounded off. Bent at 90° a short distance from one end. Length: 67 mm. Diam: 5-7 mm. Wt: 6.8 gm.

2451 (DA86 layer 1567) cp 7

Waste. Small amorphous nodule of metal. Wt: 0.1 gm.

2452 (DA86 layer 1567) cp 7

Sheet fragment. Small, thin, irregular fragment of sheet metal. Thickness: 1 mm. Wt: 0.2 gm.

2455 (DA86 layer 1567) cp 7

Tack/small nail. Square-sectioned, slightly curved, shaft, tapering to a rounded point at one end. Flat, sub-rectangular head at the other end. Length: 35 mm. Shaft: (width) 2-4 mm,

(thickness) 2-4 mm. Head: (length) 9 mm, (width) 5 mm. Wt: 2.2 gm.

2481 (DA86 layer 1595) cp 6/7

Sheet fragment. Two small irregular fragments of sheet metal. Thickness: 1.5 mm. Wt: 0.4 gm.

2484 (DA86 P2531 layer 3) cp 6

Strip. Relatively narrow, parallel-sided strip of sheet metal, both ends broken. Width: 7 mm. Thickness: 1.5 mm. Wt: 0.9 gm.

2488 (DA86 layer 1590) cp 6/7

Waste. A particularly large piece of iron waste/slag. Wt: 42.4 gm.

2498 (DA86 Ph 9857 layer 1) cp 7

Bar. Rectangular sectioned, bent slightly at the two broken ends. Width: 6 mm. Thickness: 4 mm. Wt: 7.1 gm.

2561 (DA87 layer 1819) (Recent)

Tack/horseshoe nail. Rectangular-sectioned shaft now broken across. Rectangular-shaped and cross-sectioned head, barely wider than the thickness of the shaft. Shaft: (width) 4 mm, (thickness) 2 mm. Head: (length) 8 mm, (width) 4 mm, (thickness) 4.5 mm. Wt: 1.4 gm.

2568 (DA87 unstratified) (Recent)

Horse or pony shoe fragment (modern). Most of the left hand side, including the heel, of a small horse or pony shoe. Three evenly and widely spaced rectangular-shaped nail holes run around the central axis of the shoe. Width: 13 mm. Thickness: 4 mm. Nail holes: (length) 5 mm, (width) 3 mm. Wt: 20.0 gm.

2613 (DA87 layer 1785) (Recent)

Nails (modern). Twenty-three modern fencing nails, various sizes. Wt: 106.3 gm.

2648 (DA86 G316 layer 2) cp 7

Rivet (square headed). Square-sectioned shaft with a relatively large square-cut piece of sheet metal forming the head. Associated with 2485. Length: 24 mm. Shaft: (width) 5 mm, (thickness) 5 mm. Head: (width) 14 mm, (length) 14 mm, (thickness) 2 mm. Wt: 2.2 gm.

2660 (DA81 layer 692) (Recent)

Rod fragments. Two small pieces; possibly nail shafts made from sheet metal curled round, but much distorted. Width: 3.5-6 mm. Wt: 1.6 gm.

2661 (DA81 layer 692) (Recent)

Nail. Rectangular-sectioned shank. Separate head not evident. Length: 30 mm. Width: 12 mm. Thickness: 7.5 mm. Wt: 3.2 gm.

2662 (DA81 layer 692) (Recent)

Bar. Fragment terminating in a loop. Rectangular-sectioned bar becoming more square sectioned at one end and forming a circular loop. Length: 45.5 mm. Diam loop: 14.5 mm. Bar width: (min) 5 mm, (max) 9 mm. Bar thickness: (min) 4 mm, (max) 6.5 mm. Wt: 7.1 gm.

2665 (DA81 F85 layer 1) (Recent)

Strip (modern). A rectangular iron strip, broken. Associated with 1680. Length: 47 mm. Width: 12 mm. Thickness: 2 mm. Wt: 3.4 gm.

2684 (DA88 G134 layer 1) cp 3

Strip/?object. Thin narrow strip of metal bent over double. Length: (unbent) c. 46 mm. Width: 5 mm. Thickness: 2 mm. Wt: 1.2 gm.

2686 (DA88 layer 1976) cp 7

Rod fragment/?tool. Sub-rectangular sectioned rod, tapering to a rounded point at one end, probably broken at the other end. Length: (incomplete) 47 mm. Width: 3.5-7 mm. Thickness: 3-6 mm. Wt: 6.5 gm.

2723 (DA88 P1350 layer 10) cp 7

Rod fragment/?tool. Square-sectioned rod tapering to a point at one end, broken across the other end. Width: 3-6 mm. Thickness: 3-6 mm. Length: (incomplete) 41 mm. Wt: 4.7 gm.

2738 (DA88 layer 2006) cp 7

Waste fragments. Six heavily corroded iron fragments, indeterminate form. Wt: 2.6 gm.

2800 (DA88 layer 1993) cp 7

Sheet fragment. Small fragment of sheet metal. One curving edge possibly original, the others broken and irregular. Thickness: 1.5-3 mm. Wt: 1.1 gm.

2808 (DA79 P1242 layer 1 3532) cp 4

Sheet fragment. Small irregular fragment of thin sheet metal. Mineralized wood fragments adhering to both faces. Thickness: 2-3 mm. Wt: 1.9 gm.

2809 (DA79 P1242 layer 1 3589) cp 4

Sheet fragment. Small fragment of thin sheet metal, one straight edge, other edges broken. Folded at 90° at one end. Length: (incomplete) 38 mm. Thickness: 2-4 mm. Wt: 7.6 gm.

2810 (DA82 P2066 layer 3) cp 7

Waste. Two small amorphous fragments of waste metal. Wt: 2.4 gm.

Bone and Antler

Combs

Publication no	Small find no	Context	Phase
3.228	1544	ph 4655	-
3.229	1540	P1346 layer 8	cp 3
3.230	1539	P1346 layer 8	cp 3
3.231	1640/1634	P1456 layer 3	cp 7
3.232	1612	P1452 layer 6	cp 7
3.233	2274	P2435 layer 5	cp 7/8
3.234	2322	P2427 layer 9	cp 7
3.235	2702	layer 1963	cp 7
3.236	1859	P2163 layer 5	cp 7
3.237	2714	layer 1965	cp 7
3.238	2708/2732	layer 1963	cp 7
3.239	1681	P1698 layer 2	cp 7/8
3.240	2696/2710/2731	layer 1963	cp 7
3.241	1570	P1333 layer 2	cp 7
3.242	1894	P2163 layer 5	cp 7
3.243	1819	P2032 layer 7	cp 7
3.244	1793	surface	-
3.245	1661	P1579 layer 13	cp 8
3.246	1541	P1346 layer 8	cp 3
3.247	2253	P1647 layer 1	cp 3
3.248	2733	layer 1963	cp 7
3.249	1602	P1479	cp 7
3.250	2721	layer 1963	cp 7
3.251	2250	ph 7704 layer 1	-
3.252	2277	P2426 layer 10	cp 7/8
3.253	1818	P1996 layer 1	cp 7
3.254	1714	P1759 layer 1	cp 6
3.255	2555	layer 1640	cp 6/7
3.256	2090	layer 725	cp 7
3.257	1740	ph 7705	-
Not illust	2214	P1537 layer 1	cp 6
Not illust	2217	P1579 layer 1	cp 8
Not illust	2632	P2572 layer 2	cp 7

Toggles

Publication no	Small find no	Context	Phase
3.258	2700	layer 1963	cp 7
3.259	2697	layer 1963	cp 7
3.260	2698	layer 1963	cp 7
3.261	2616	P2580 layer 2	cp 7
3.262	1543	P1361 layer 1	cp 6
3.263	2622/2630/2635	layer 1869	cp 7
3.264	1832	P2032 layer 6	cp 7
3.265	1642	P1455 layer 7	cp 7

3.266	1953	layer 835	cp 7
3.267	2554	layer 1640	cp 7
3.268	2701	layer 1963	cp 7
3.269	1597	P1333 layer 3	cp 7
3.270	2699	layer 1963	cp 7
3.271	2694	P2591 layer 1	cp 7
3.272	1569	P1285 layer 2	cp 7
3.273	1573	P1285 layer 1	cp 7
3.274	2736	layer 1965	cp 7
Not illust	2667	layer 1567	cp 7

Needles

Publication no	Small find no	Context	Phase
3.275	2200	P2346 layer 8	cp 7/8
3.276	2709	layer 1963	cp 7
3.277	2469	P2530 layer 8	cp 5
3.278	2317	P2478 layer 6	cp 7
3.279	1841	P2115 layer 3	cp 7/8
3.280	1564	P1285 layer 2	cp 7
3.281	2610	layer 1859	cp 7
3.282	2593	layer 1856	cp 7
3.283	2260	G288 layer 1	cp 7
3.284	2286	P2450 layer 4	cp 7
3.285	2130	layer 1191	cp 7
3.286	2199	ph 9172 layer 1	cp 6/7
3.287	2761	layer 2017	cp 7
3.288	2598	layer 1744	cp 3
3.289	1856	layer 798	cp 3
3.290	2569	P2575 layer 1	cp 7
Not illust	2898	P2518 layer 2	cp 5

'Scoops'/'gouges'

Publication no	Small find no	Context	Phase
3.291	1836	P2064 layer 3	cp 3
3.292	1641	P1454 layer 5	cp 3
3.293	2231	P2042 layer 1	cp 3
3.294	2402	P2498 layer 1	cp 4
3.295	2403	P2507 layer 1	cp 3
3.296	2224	layer 775	cp 5
3.297	1991	P2269 layer 7	cp 7
3.298	2785	layer 1997	cp 4
3.299	2713	layer 1975	cp 7
3.300	2204	P1202 layer 4	cp 7
3.301	1995	P2200 layer 3	cp 3
3.302	1846	P2042 layer 1	cp 3
3.303	2477	P2492 layer 1	cp 3
3.304	1748	P1913 layer 2	cp 5
3.305	2226	layer 730	cp 3
3.306	2772	P2587 layer 5	cp 5

3.307	1706	P1820 layer 3	cp 7
3.308	1908	P2047 layer 1	cp 7
3.309	2203	P1346 layer 1	cp 3
3.310	1610	ph 6371	-
3.311	2678	layer 1938	cp 7
3.312	2145	layer 1160	cp 6/7
3.313	1845	P2042 layer 1	cp 3
3.314	2722	layer 1990	cp 7
Not illust	2232	P2042 layer 1	cp 3
Not illust	2876	layer 1216	cp 7
Not illust	2933	DA86 +	+
Not illust	2897	P2497 layer 6	cp 7

Awls, splinters and points

Publication no	Small find no	Context	Phase
3.315	1873	P2066 layer 4	cp 7
3.316	1625	P1481 layer 7	cp 7/8
3.317	2202	P1256 layer 4	-
3.318	2047	P2261 layer 1	cp 7/8
3.319	1628	layer 648	cp 7
3.320	2264	P2426 layer 10	cp 7/8
3.321	2165	P2345 layer 9	cp 7/8
3.322	2311	layer 1444	cp 6/7
3.323	2234	P2113 layer 4	cp 7
3.324	2229	P2130 layer 1	cp 3
3.325	1993	P2200 layer 11	cp 3
3.326	1590	P1374 layer 1	cp 3
3.327	2668	surface	-
3.328	2690	layer 1955	cp 7
3.329	2552	P2564 layer 2	cp 7
3.330	2151	layer 1048	-
3.331	2228	P2130 layer 1	cp 3
3.332	2803	P2579 layer 3	cp 7
3.333	2804	P2578 layer 3	cp 6-7
3.334	2716	layer 1963	cp 7
Not illust	2162	layer 994	cp 3
Not illust	2811	layer 724	cp 7
Not illust	2878	P2405	cp 7
Not illust	2899	layer 1680	cp 7
Not illust	2925	layer 1505	cp 7
Not illust	2928	P2320 layer 2	cp 7

Tools manufactured from sheep's long bones

Publication no	Small find no	Context	Phase
3.335	2225	layer 743	cp 6
3.336	2049	P2290 layer 4	cp 3
3.337	2465	P1023 layer 4	cp 3
3.338	2161	layer 970	cp 3
3.339	2150	layer 1050	-

3.340	2185	P2353 layer 6	cp 7
3.341	2589	layer 1681	cp 7
3.342	1969	P1991 layer 3	cp 7
3.343	2674	layer 1930	cp 7
3.344	2486	layer 1581	cp 7
3.345	2256	P2194 layer 2	cp 7
3.346	1654	P1481 layer 1	cp 7/8
3.347	2240	P2011 layer 3	cp 3
3.348	2144	layer 1153	cp 7
3.349	2213	P1529 layer 1	cp 4
3.350	2247	layer 983	cp 7
3.351	2026	P2258 layer 5	cp 7
3.352	2249	layer 873	cp 7
Not illust	2021	P2214 layer 2	cp 3
Not illust	2028	P2263 layer 3	-
Not illust	2152	layer 1053	-
Not illust	2227	layer 717	cp 7
Not illust	2233	P2115 layer 2	cp 7/8
Not illust	2242	P2000 layer 6	cp 7
Not illust	2245	P2016 layer 8	cp 7
Not illust	2252	P1992 layer 4	cp 7
Not illust	2254	P1904 layer 1	cp 3
Not illust	2802	P2549 layer 4	cp 7
Not illust	2873	layer 1196	cp 7
Not illust	2877	layer 1326	cp 7
Not illust	2895	P2561	cp 7
Not illust	2927	G316 layer 1	cp 7
Not illust	2930	P2473 layer 4	cp 7
Not illust	2932	P2377 layer 9	cp 7

Polished bone: cow and horse metapodials, not illustrated

Small find no	Context		Phase
1660	P1579 layer 14	Horse metatarsal	cp 8
1961	P2269 layer 1	?Cow metatarsal	cp 7
1992	P2261 layer 11	Cow metatarsal	cp 7/8
1997	P2261 layer 7	Cow metacarpal	cp 7/8
1998	P2184 layer 7	Cow metatarsal	cp 6
1999	P2270 layer 1	Cow metatarsal	cp 7
2019	P2259 layer 4	Horse metatarsal	cp 6
2020	P2184 layer 6	Horse metapodial	cp 6
2023	P2261 layer 7	Cow metapodial	cp 7/8
2027	P2269 layer 1	Horse metatarsal	cp 7
2058	P2261 layer 7	Horse metatarsal	cp 7/8
2059	P2238 layer 9	Horse metatarsal	cp 3
2218	P2184 layer 6	?Cow metapodial	cp 6
2219	P2184 layer 7	?Cow/horse metapodial	cp 6
2221	P2261 layer 7	Cow metapodial	cp 7/8
2222	P2261 layer 7	Cow metatarsal	cp 7/8
2223	P2261 layer 7	Cow metatarsal	cp 7/8
2243	P2016 layer 8	Cow metatarsal	cp 7
2433	P2534 layer 4	Cow metacarpal	cp 7
2814	layer 724	Cow metacarpal	cp 7

2866	layer 1207	Horse metapodial	cp 7
2869	P2353 layer 5/6	Cow metatarsal	cp 7
2874	unstratified	Cow metatarsal	-

Utilized antler tines

Publication no	Small find no	Context	Phase
3.353	1985	P2256 layer 13	cp 7
3.354	1983	P2261 layer 11	cp 7/8
3.355	1959	P2261 layer 7	cp 7/8
3.356	1960	P2261 layer 7	cp 7/8
3.357	1948	P2261 layer 7	cp 7/8

Miscellaneous bone and antler items

Publication no	Small find no	Context	Phase
3.358	1501	ph 3839 layer 2	-
3.359	2324	P2447 layer 1	cp 7
3.360	2216	P1981 layer 9	cp 7
3.361	2248	P2121 layer 3	cp 7
3.362	1809	P2089 layer 6	cp 7
3.363	1505	P1162 layer 1	cp 6
3.364	1506	P1218 layer 1	cp 6
3.365	1810	P2110 layer 2	cp 7/8
3.366	2805	P2572 layer 1	cp 7
3.367	1842	P2110 layer 5	cp 7/8
3.368	2549	layer 1645	cp 7
3.369	1987	P2256 layer 8	cp 7
3.370	2154	ph 8990 layer 1	cp 3

Bone and antler working debris

3.371	2212	P1521 layer 1	cp 6
3.372	1565	P1346 layer 8	cp 3
3.373	2238	P1982 layer 2	cp 7
3.374	1855	P1981 layer 9	cp 7
3.375	2334	P1982 layer 2	cp 7
3.376	1870	P1263 layer 6	cp 3
3.377	2024	P2261 layer 7	cp 7/8
3.378	1854	P1981 layer 6	cp 7
3.379	2724	P2591 layer 1	cp 7
3.380	2236	P1981 layer 6	cp 7
3.381	2056	P1992 layer 7	cp 7
3.382	1869/1905	P1981 layer 9	cp 7
3.383	1910	P1981 layer 6	cp 7
3.384	2251	P1981 layer 2	cp 7
3.385	2246	P2261 layer 6	cp 7/8
3.386	2643	P2580 layer 2	cp 7
3.387	2924	layer 1969	cp 7

Miscellaneous worked antler fragments: not illustrated

2022	P2191 layer 5	cp 7
2055	P1986 layer 1	cp 7
2206	P1579 layer 1	cp 8
2208	P1452 layer 4	cp 7
2209	P1452 layer 5	cp 7
2210	P1452 layer 6	cp 7
2211	P1452 layer 9	cp 7
2215	P1530 layer 2	cp 7/8
2220	P2261 layer 7	cp 7/8
2230	layer 716	cp 7
2235	P2044 layer 1	cp 6
2239	ph 6272 layer 1	-
2241	ph 5851 layer 2	-
2335	P1981 layer 6	cp 7
2336	P1981 layer 6	cp 7
2727	layer 1967	cp 7
2771	G330 layer 1	cp 7
2812	layer 719	cp 7
2813	P2023 layer 6	cp 7
2864	P2346 layer 4	cp 7/8
2894	P2561 layer 2	cp 7
2926	P2443 layer 1	cp 7/8

Miscellaneous worked bone: not illustrated

Small find no	Context	Phase
2030	P2178 layer 4	cp 7
2057	P2295 layer 1	cp 3
2091	P2248 layer 7	cp 7
2092	P2286 layer 5	cp 7
2140	ph 8989 layer 1	cp 3
2141	ph 8989 layer 2	cp 3
2207	P1511 layer 8	cp 7
2237	P1258 layer 3	cp 3
2244	P2030 layer 4	cp 6
2255	P1793 layer 3	cp 7
2566	P2570 layer 2	cp 7
2577	layer 1734	cp 6
2614	layer 1856	cp 7
2639	layer 1867	cp 7
2666	P2535 layer 6	cp 7
2865	P2371 layer 5	cp 7
2867	layer 1207	cp 7
2868	P2353 layer 7	cp 7
2870	layer 1257	cp 7
2871	P2369 layer 2	cp 4
2872	P2347 layer 10	cp 7
2875	layer 1079	-
2879	P2371 layer 5	cp 7
2893	P1114 layer 3	cp 6

2900	layer 1644	cp 7
2901	layer 1644	cp 7
2923	P2372 layer 10	cp 7
2929	P2318 layer 4	cp 7
2931	P2435 layer 5	cp 7/8
2934	layer 1369	cp 5
2935	layer 1997	cp 4

Bone and Antler

Combs: illustrated

3.228 1544 (DA79 Ph 4655 layer 1)

Comb (undecorated): antler. Sub-rectangular butt, handle becoming wider towards dentate end. Of a possible ten teeth, one remains. This is rectangular-sectioned, tapers to a rounded point and has faint transverse wear grooves on both surfaces. Apparently polished surface may be due to weathering. Length: 150.5 mm. Handle: (width) 23-33 mm. Butt: (width) 29 mm, (length) 33 mm. Tooth: (length) 13.5 mm. Wt: 27.7 gm.

3.229 1540 (DA79 P1346 layer 8) cp 3

Comb (undecorated): antler. Circular butt with central perforation. The handle becomes wider towards the teeth. Of the nine teeth, five survive intact. They are rectangular in section and taper to round pointed tips. Two of the broken teeth, at the extreme edges of the comb, have been worn subsequent to breakage. Transverse wear grooves are visible on both surfaces of the teeth, being more pronounced on those at the comb edges. Faint wear indentations are visible on both sides of the handle immediately above the butt, possibly indicating suspension by a thong. Wear sheen is apparent on the upper surface. Burnt. Length: 121 mm. Handle: (width) 16-30 mm. Butt: (diam) 24 mm. Perforation: (diam) 5 mm. Teeth: (length) 10-13 mm. Wt: 21.1 gm.

3.230 1539 (DA79 P1346 layer 8) cp 3

Comb (undecorated): antler. Roughly circular butt, and a handle which widens towards the teeth. Of the original ten teeth, six survive intact. An incised 'setting out' line runs across the base of the teeth, indicating a re-cut of the dentate end. The teeth are rectangular in section and taper to flat rounded tips. One of the broken teeth on the comb edge shows signs of wear after breakage. There are numerous pronounced transverse wear grooves on the lower surfaces of the teeth with fainter indentations on the upper surfaces. Wear grooves on either side of the handle just above the butt may indicate suspension with a thong. Polish is evident on all original surfaces. Length: 132 mm. Width: 16.5-32 mm. Tooth: (length) 13.5-15 mm.

3.231 1634 (+ 1640) (DA80 P1456 layer 3) cp 7

Comb (undecorated): antler. The butt and handle are integral. A circular perforation occurs on the central axis a short distance above the butt end. The eight teeth are now broken, and

do not exhibit wear. The natural texture of the antler is retained on both surfaces. A little wear sheen is evident on the upper surface. Extensively burnt. Length: 157 mm. Width: (max) 37 mm. Diam perforation: 6 mm. Wt: 37.8 gm.

3.232 1612 (DA80 P1452 layer 6) cp 7

Comb (undecorated): antler. A large piece of the dentate end is now missing. Sub-rectangular butt and a handle which widens towards the teeth. Of the six surviving teeth only two are complete. They are rectangular in section and taper to pointed tips. None of the broken teeth display substantial wear. Three teeth have fine transverse wear grooves on both surfaces. Two parallel incised 'setting out' lines run directly below the base of the teeth. Haphazard knife scores are visible on the handle and butt. The comb is on the whole only roughly finished. Wear polish is visible on all surfaces, notably on the upper one. Burnt. Length: 150 mm. Butt: (length) 20 mm, (width) 40 mm. Handle: (width) 23-30 mm. Tooth: (max length) 14 mm. Wt: 47.4 gm.

3.233 2274 (DA85 P2435 layer 5) cp 7/8

Comb (undecorated): antler. Comb shape follows the natural curve of the antler and maintains the natural texturing on its upper surface. A fragmentary butt appears to have been sub-rectangular. It is pierced by a circular perforation. Of the fourteen teeth, only the two at each edge remain intact. One of these is almost completely worn away. The complete tooth is sub-rectangular in section and is worn to a rounded point with a significant transverse wear groove a short distance from the tip. Extensively worn and burnt. Length: 131 mm. Butt: (length) 15 mm. Tooth: (max length) 8.5 mm. Handle: (width) 23-32 mm. Diam perforation: 6 mm. Wt: 29.2 gm.

3.234 2322 (DA85 P2427 layer 9) cp 7

Comb (undecorated): antler. Broken across the butt and the dentate end. There is evidence for at least seven teeth. Two parallel incised 'setting out' lines run directly below the teeth. The tooth at the extreme right hand edge has been apparently re-cut through this line. Some wear subsequent to breakage is evident on teeth broken in antiquity. There are a few faint parallel transverse wear striations on the upper surface of the teeth. High polish, particularly on the upper surface. Length: 122 mm. Handle: (width) 20-30 mm. Tooth: (max length) 9.5 mm. Wt: 18.6 gm.

3.235 2702 (DA88 layer 1963) cp 6

Comb fragments (undecorated): antler. Complete dentate end and small fragment of rectangular butt remaining. Main shaft of handle missing. Butt fragment shows evidence of a centrally placed circular perforation. The dentate end is particularly fine. Eleven narrow teeth are well preserved and curve slightly downwards in a 'claw'-like fashion. The teeth are slightly worn, incised '?marking out' lines are visible on the front face across their base. Green staining indicates some association with Cu alloy metal, probably after deposition. The front surface is smoothed and exhibits slight polish. Some evidence of burning. Teeth: (length) 22 mm max, (width) 1-3 mm. Width: (max) 30 mm. Thickness: (max) 8 mm. Wt: 12 gm.

3.236 1859 (DA82 ?2163 layer 5) cp 7

Comb (undecorated): cow. The comb is missing the butt, has broken across the dentate end, and is longitudinally split. Of the six surviving teeth, only one is complete. There are no signs of wear on the broken teeth. Transverse wear grooves are evident on both surfaces of the complete tooth. High overall polish. Burnt. Length: 116 mm. Width: (max) 21.5 mm. Wt: 14.5 gm.

3.237 2714 (DA88 layer 1965) cp 7

Comb (undecorated): antler. Plain rectangular handle terminal. Widens towards dentate end. Five of a possible eleven teeth remaining in a central position. Incised line runs across the base of the teeth on both sides of the comb. Cut/saw marks visible on the reverse. The teeth are worn and rounded, the comb has an overall worn/smoothed appearance. Length: (total) 129 mm. Width: (min) 16 mm, (max) 35 mm. Thickness: 6-12 mm. Teeth: (length) 19 mm max, (width) 2-4 mm. Wt: 24 gm.

3.238 2708 (+ 2732) (DA88 layer 1963) cp 6

Comb (decorated): antler. Evidence of butt, now mostly missing and exact form indistinguishable. Elaborately decorated handle which becomes wider towards the dentate end, which has three of eight teeth remaining. The teeth are worn, with rounded tips; two incised lines run across their base. The decoration on the handle takes the form of a double incised line which zig-zags along the length of the handle. The shapes outlined by the zig-zag are infilled with ring-and-dot motifs. This decoration seems to overrun onto the teeth which may suggest re-cutting of the dentate end. The comb is slightly curving downwards and is burnt. Teeth: (length) 27 mm, (width) 2-4 mm. Length: (incomplete) 136 mm. Width: 17-24 mm. Thickness: 7-9 mm. Wt: 17 gm.

3.239 1681 (DA81 P1698 layer 2) cp 7/8

Comb (decorated): antler. Broken across the dentate end. Small, sub-rectangular butt and a handle which widens towards the teeth. The handle is pierced through, just above the butt, with an off-centre, circular perforation. All ten teeth are broken and do not display subsequent wear. Two incised 'setting out' lines run directly below the base of the teeth. The handle is decorated by four diagonal lines in zig-zag formation, running from edge to edge down the handle. The comb has also been decorated on the underside in an identical fashion. Saw/cut marks are visible on the base of the butt which is somewhat crudely finished. The upper surface has slight sheen despite weathering. Length: 108 mm. Butt: (length) 7.5 mm, (width) 23 mm. Handle: (width) 13-42 mm. Diam perforation: 8 mm. Wt: 24.5 gm.

3.240 2696 (+ 2710 + 2731) (DA88 layer 1963) cp 6

Comb (decorated): antler. Rectangular decorated butt; decorated handle which becomes wider towards the missing dentate end. Decoration on the butt is an incised line outlining the rectangulr shape, within which is a row of ring-and dot motifs. Along the handle are two pairs and one possible triple (below the teeth) of ring-and-dot mnotifs, at evenly spaced intervals. There are two incised lines running across the base of the teeth. Burnt. Length: (incomplete) 126 mm. Butt: (depth) 21 mm, (thickness) 13 mm. Shaft: (max width) 19 mm, (thickness) 20 mm. Wt: 20 gm.

3.241 1570 (DA79 P1333 layer 2) cp 7

Comb (decorated): antler. Broken across the teeth; butt missing. Of the seven teeth, only one is complete. The teeth are rectangular in section becoming thinner and more rounded towards the tips. The complete example is at the left hand extreme and is extremely worn. Transverse wear striations are clearly visible on the lower surface of the teeth. Two parallel incised 'setting out' lines occur immediately below the teeth. The handle is decorated by three rows of three ring-and-dot motifs, placed at right angles to the long axis, and arranged approximately parallel to each other. Slight polish on all surfaces. Length: 90 mm. Handle: (width) 21-27 mm. Wt: 16.9 gm.

3.242 1894 (DA82 P2163 layer 5) cp 7

Comb (decorated): ?antler/?metapodial (cow/horse). Part of the dentate end and handle remain. Of eight surviving teeth, seven are complete. They are rectangular in section and have flattened or rounded points. They are highly worn particularly the one at

the right hand extreme which may have been broken during the life of the comb. An incised 'setting out' line runs just below the teeth. The handle is decorated with randomly arranged ring-and-dot motifs. Slight polish on all surfaces, particularly the upper one. Burnt. Length: 62 mm. Width: (max) 27 mm. Tooth: (length) 1-5 mm. Wt: 8.4 gm.

3.243 1819 (DA82 P2032 layer 7) cp 7

Comb (decorated): antler. Broken across handle and teeth. Of eight teeth, three are near complete. One pair of parallel incised 'setting out' lines runs across the teeth. A second pair runs across the handle just below the teeth, indicating recutting of the dentate end, probably shortly before the abandonment of the comb as the knife cuts running through the first 'setting out' lines are sharp and unworn while the tops of the near complete teeth are rounded through wear. A single line runs parallel with and below the 'setting out' lines and is connected to a series of lines which zig-zag down the handle. The triangular zones, thus defined, are decorated with ring-and-dot motifs. Occasional faint transverse parallel grooves are visible on both surfaces of the more complete teeth. No polish. Excessively burnt resulting in distortion. Length: 68.5 mm. Width: (max) 23 mm. Wt: 7.8 gm.

3.244 1793 (DA82 unstratified)

Comb (decorated): antler. Broken across the teeth, split longitudinally, and butt missing. There is evidence for nine teeth, rectangular in section becoming rounded at the tip with a few faint transverse indentations on both surfaces of the one near complete tooth. None of the teeth show wear subsequent to breakage. The handle is decorated with a single ring-and-dot motif. Very slight polish on upper surface only. Highly weathered. Length: 83 mm. Width: (max) 35 mm. Wt: 11.8 gm.

3.245 1661 (DA80 P1579 layer 13) cp 8

Comb fragment (decorated): antler. Part of the butt end and handle. The rectangular butt is outlined by an incised line, visible along three sides. Another line divides the handle from the butt. The butt is pierced by a centrally positioned circular perforation. Slight polish on upper surface. Burnt. Length: 28 mm. Width: 26.5 mm. Diam perforation: 5 mm. Wt: 4.7 gm.

3.246 1541 (DA79 P1346 layer 8) cp 3

Comb fragment (undecorated): antler. The butt and part of the handle survives. The butt is circular with a central, circular perforation. Traces of two compass-inscribed circles can be seen on the right hand side of the butt. Small indentations at the

junction of the butt with the handle may indicate suspension with a thong. Highly polished on all faces, particularly on the upper surface. Excessively burnt. Length: 40.5 mm. Butt diam: 27 mm. Diam perforation: 5 mm. Wt: 4.2 gm.

3.247 2253 (DA81 P1647 layer 1) cp 3

Comb fragment (undecorated): antler. Small fragment from the dentate end. Evidence for three teeth all broken. Slight polish on uppermost face. Burnt. Length: 46.5 mm. Width: (incomplete) 25 mm. Wt: 8.5 gm.

3.248 2733 (DA88 layer 1963) cp 7

Comb fragment (undecorated): antler. Small fragment from dentate end of comb, evidence of three teeth remaining only. Wt: 2 gm.

3.249 1602 (DA80 P1479) cp 7

Comb fragment (undecorated): antler. Broken across the teeth, split longitudinally, and missing butt. Evidence for nine rectangular-sectioned teeth survives. Upper surface retains natural antler surface. Excessively burnt and weathered. Length: 70 mm. Width: (max) 21 mm. Wt: 8.0 gm.

3.250 2720 (+ 2721) (DA88 layer 1963) cp 7

Comb fragments (undecorated): antler. Fragments from the dentate end of a comb, teeth all missing. Bases of twelve teeth evident with two incised 'setting out' lines running across them. Smoothed outer face exhibiting a slight amount of polish. Burnt. Width: 34 mm. Thickness: 10 mm. Wt: 13 gm.

3.251 2250 (DA81 ph 7705 layer 1)

Comb fragment (undecorated): antler. A small butt fragment which had a probably centrally placed circular perforation, now broken across. The butt was possibly originally circular. Two knife cuts are visible, one at the junction of the butt and the handle, one below this on the butt. High polish on upper surface. Burnt. Wt: 6.4 gm.

3.252 2277 (DA85 P2426 layer 10) cp 7/8

Comb fragment (undecorated): antler. A sub-rectangular butt and part of the handle. The handle has two roughly parallel, discontinuous knife cuts. Slight polish on upper surface. Butt:

(width) 27.5 mm, (length) 13.5 mm. Handle: (width) 18-19.5 mm. Wt: 5.0 gm.

3.253 1818 (DA82 P1996 layer 1) cp 7

Comb fragment (undecorated): antler. Handle fragment broken below the dentate end and above the butt. The break at the butt end is across a circular perforation, placed on the central axis. Excessively burnt and weathered. Width: 21 mm. Diam perforation: c 9 mm. Wt: 7.0 gm.

3.254 1714 (DA81 P1759 layer 1) cp 6

Comb fragment (decorated): bone fragment. Small handle fragment decorated with two ring-and-dot motifs. Wt: 1.2 gm.

3.255 2555 (DA87 layer 1640) cp 6/7

Comb fragment (decorated): cattle size fragment. Small fragment from the edge of a bone comb handle. Diagonal incised lines are probably decorative. Smoothed surface. Burnt. Wt: 2 gm.

3.256 2090 (DA83 layer 725) cp 7

Comb fragment (undecorated): antler. Rectangular butt only. Knife cuts visible where butt joined handle. Slight polish on upper surface. Burnt. Butt: (length) 20 mm, (width) 23.5 mm. Wt: 2.5 gm.

3.257 1740 (DA81 ph 7705 layer 2)

Comb fragment (undecorated): antler. Handle fragment. Polish apparent on upper surface. Burnt. Width: 22 mm. Wt: 3.2 gm.

Comb fragments - not illustrated

2214 (DA80 P1537 layer 1) cp 6

Comb fragments: antler. Two handle fragments. One is probably the remains of the butt end, showing that the butt and handle were integral. Saw marks are visible across the base of the butt which is somewhat crudely finished. Burnt and weathered. Width: (max) 49 mm. Wt: 17.5 gm.

2217 (DA80 P1579 layer 1) cp 8

Comb fragment: antler. Small burnt comb handle fragment, flattened and smoothed surface, rounded and smoothed edge. Slight polish visible. Wt: 3.5 gm.

2632 (DA87 P2572 layer 2) cp 7

Worked fragment, ?comb: cattle size fragment. Small fragment of bone. Smooth polished surface. Burnt. Wt: 3 gm.

Toggles: illustrated

3.258 2700 (DA88 layer 1963) cp 7

Toggle: antler. Slice of antler forming a complete decorated toggle. Outer faces smoothed but not polished. Decoration in the form of encircling incised lines at top and bottom, between which are ring-and-dot motifs arranged in longitudinal lines each with three motifs. Roughly centrally placed circular perforation on one side. Diam: 22 mm. Depth: 34 mm. Wt: 12 gm.

3.259 2697 (DA88 layer 1963) cp 7

Toggle: horse metatarsal. Slice of long bone forming a complete decorated toggle. Outer faces smoothed but not polished. Decoration takes the form of encircling incised lines at top and bottom, between which are randomly positioned ring-and-dot motifs. Circular roughly centrally placed perforation on one side. Burnt. Diam: 25 mm. Depth: 30 mm. Wt: 14 gm.

3.260 2698 (DA88 layer 1963) cp 7

Toggle: ?antler/bone. A slice which has been hollowed, smoothed and decorated to form a toggle (now incomplete). Decorated with an encircling incised line at top and bottom, in between which are randomly placed ring-and-dot motifs. Diam: 24 mm. Depth: 27 mm. Wt: 8 gm.

3.261 2616/2627 (DA87 P2580 layer 2/P2579 layer 3) cp 7

Toggle: horse metapodial fragment. Near complete decorated toggle. Evidence of a small circular perforation on one side. Decoration takes the form of ring-and-dot motifs arranged in blocks of six and eight motifs. Surfaces smooth, saw marks visible across the ends. Burnt. Diam: 25 mm. Depth: 28 mm. Wt: 14 gm.

3.262 1543 (DA79 P1361 layer 1) cp 6

Toggle: antler. 'D'-shaped in section with a circular perforation, centrally placed close to one end. A shallow discontinuous groove runs round both ends. A second groove is visible at the perforated end, but is shallow and clearly unfinished. The body of the toggle is decorated with twenty-five ring-and-dot motifs. Depth: (max) 38mm. Width: 30-34 mm. Thickness: 24-25 mm. Wt: 17.6 gm.

3.263 2622/2630/2635 (DA87 layer 1869) cp 7

Toggle fragment: horse metapodial. Fragment of decorated toggle. Decoration takes the form of double incised lines at top and bottom, between which are randomly positioned ring-and-dot motifs. Smoothed surface. Burnt. Depth: 32 mm. Wt: 14 gm.

3.264 1832 (DA82 P2032 layer 6) cp 7

Toggle fragment: ?horse metapodial. Decorated fragment. The two ends are accentuated by incised grooves running parallel with the edges. The body of the toggle is decorated with two sets of opposed zig-zag incised lines delineating alternate diamond- and triangle-shaped divisions. Deeply incised ring-and-dot motifs occur within the divisions, four motifs to each diamond and one to each triangle. Saw marks are visible across both ends. Slight polish. Excessive burning. Depth: 21.5 mm. Diam: 18 mm. Wt: 6.2 gm.

3.265 1642 (DA80 P1455 layer 7) cp 7

Toggle fragment: ?horse metapodial fragment. Approximately half survives with a centrally placed circular perforation now broken across. Decorated with two incised lines encircling both ends, and diagonal incised lines possibly forming a cross, only half of which survives. Also two ring-and-dot motifs. The double incised lines at one end are worn away in line with the perforation. Slight polish. Burnt. Depth: 22.5 mm. Wt: 3.3 gm.

3.266 1953 (DA83 layer 835) cp 7

Toggle fragment: ?cow shaft fragment. Decorated with an incised line running parallel with the one complete end and a series of unusually large but faint ring-and-dot motifs. Three are visible, superimposed over which are a series of small, deep circular depressions arranged in rows running parallel with the long axis, two rows of three motifs each survive. Slight polish. Weathered and burnt. Depth: (incomplete) 28 mm. Wt: 3.0 gm.

3.267 2554 (DA87 layer 1640) cp 7

Toggle fragment: antler. Small fragment only. Incised line and ring-and-dot motif decoration evident. Also a circular perforation close to the complete end. Thickness: 5 mm. Perforation diam: 5 mm. Wt: 2 gm.

3.268 2701 (DA88 layer 1963) cp 7

Toggle fragment: ?antler/horse metapodial. Small fragment from the edge of a toggle, decoration evident by incised line along one edge and ring-and-dot motifs. Slightly burnt. Wt: 2 gm.

3.269 1597 (DA79 P1333 layers 2 and 3) cp 7

Toggle fragment: horse metatarsal. Decorated by two rough shallow grooves encircling the ends. One side has been artificially flattened resulting in a 'D'-shaped section. There is a centrally placed circular perforation on the flattened side. Saw marks are visible across the ends. Slight polish. Weathered. Depth: 31.5 mm. Diam: (max) 26 mm. Diam perforation: 7 mm. Wt: 19.1 gm.

3.270 2699 (DA88 layer 1963) cp 7

Toggle: horse metatarsal. Near complete plain toggle formed from a piece sliced from a long bone. The outer face and ends have been smoothed and exhibit a polished appearance. There is a circular perforation, centrally placed, on one side of the toggle. Slight burning. Diam: (max) 26mm. Depth: (max) 35 mm. Wt: 16 gm.

3.271 2694 (DA88 P2591 layer 1) cp 7

Toggle fragment: ?horse metapodial. Fragment of toggle formed from a slice of long bone. Outer face and ends smoothed and exhibiting slight polish. Centre hollowed. Encircling incised line decoration at top and bottom. Evidence of a central perforation on one side. Burnt. Depth: 44 mm. Wt: 18 gm.

3.272 1569 (DA79 P1285 layer 2) cp 7

Toggle fragment: ?cow. Decorated with two deeply scored grooves which run parallel with the ends. Knife cuts visible across one end. High polish. Burnt. Length: 37.5 mm. Wt: 4.5 gm.

3.273 1573 (DA79 P1285 layer 1) cp 7

Toggle fragment: bone fragment. Small fragment only, decorated by an interrupted knife score which runs parallel with the one surviving end. Slight polish. Burnt. Depth: 23 mm. Wt: 1.6 gm.

3.274 2736 (DA88 layer 1965) cp 7

?Toggle fragment: antler. Small fragment of worked antler, outer surface smoothed, evidence of two possible perforations. Slightly burnt. Wt: 2 gm.

Toggle fragment: not illustrated

2667 (DA86 layer 1567, sample 6674) cp 7

Toggle fragment: cattle-size fragment. Small fragment from the end of a plain toggle. Surfaces smooth and polished. Burnt. Wt: 4 gm.

Needles and pins: illustrated

3.275 2200 (DA84 P2346 layer 8) cp 7/8

Needle: bone shaft fragment. Pointed head, oval eye and a long, tapering irregular shaft which is sub-rectangular in section. A series of knife cuts and facets probably result from the manufacturing process. Crudely finished. Slight polish, particularly on the edges. Length: 82 mm. Width: 3-8 mm. Thickness: 2-3 mm. Eye: (width) 3 mm, (length) 5 mm. Wt: 1.4 gm.

3.276 2709 (DA88 layer 1963) cp 7

Needle: bone fragment. Long slice of bone, somewhat crudely cut with an irregularly-shaped longitudinal slit/eye towards one end. Little finishing of shape but surface smoothed and slightly polished. Longitudinal striations in the eye region on both sides of the tool are possibly use wear marks. Tips at both ends now missing. Length: 82 mm. Width: 5-7 mm. Thickness: 2-3 mm. Wt: 3 gm.

3.277 2469 (DA86 P2530 layer 8) cp 5

Needle: bone fragment. Slice of bone, rounded and smoothed surface. Circular eye close to one end. Rounded off above the eye, tapering gradually to a point below the eye, tip of point missing. Length: (incomplete) 66 mm. Width: 2-5 mm. Thickness: 3 mm. Wt: 2 gm.

3.278 2317 (DA85 P2478 layer 6) cp 7

Needle: sheep shaft fragment. Broken across the shaft, but the pointed head and eye are intact. The shaft is oval in section. The eye is narrow and pointed at both ends, grooves extend from these ends on both faces. The head has a round-sectioned point. It is banded with two faint wear striations similar to those found on weaving comb teeth. The needle head curves upwards from the shaft. Polish on all surfaces. Width: 2.5-5.5 mm. Eye: (width) 2 mm, (length) 6 mm. Wt: 1.0 gm.

3.279 1841 (DA82 P2115 layer 3) cp 7/8

Needle: bone fragment; unidentifiable. Broken across shaft and tip of head. Sub-rectangular-sectioned shaft until just below the eye, after which it becomes rounded. Elongated oval-shaped eye with grooves extending from each end of the eye on both faces. Highly smoothed and polished on all surfaces. Length: 51.5 mm. Width: (max) 4.75 mm. Eye: (length) 5.5 mm, (width) 1.5 mm. Wt: 1.8 gm.

3.280 1564 (DA79 P1285 layer 2) cp 7

Needle: bone shaft fragment. Shaft is mostly rectangular sectioned, becoming rounded at the point. The eye is an elongated oval shape, with grooves running from each end on both sides. Knife marks are visible on the shaft. The pointed head has a transverse wear groove just below the tip, reminiscent of wear grooves found on bone comb teeth. Polish on all surfaces. Length: 69 mm. Eye: (width) 2mm, (length) 9 mm. Width: 2-5 mm. Thickness: 2-3 mm. Wt: 0.6 gm.

3.281 2610 (DA87 layer 1859) cp 7

Needle: bone fragment. Slice of bone, smoothed and edges rounded off. Oval-shaped eye towards one end. Rounded off above the eye. Presumed to taper to a point now missing below the eye. Width: 3-5 mm. Thickness: 2-2.5 mm. Wt: 1 gm.

3.282 2593 (DA87 layer 1856) cp 7

Needle: bone fragment. Slice of bone, rounded and smoothed. Tapering to a point at one end. Elongated oval-shaped eye at the other end is broken across. 'V'-shaped grooves below the eye on both sides are probably due to use. Length: (incomplete) 66 mm. Diam: 1-5 mm. Wt: 2 gm.

3.283 2260 (DA85 G288 layer 1) cp 7

Needle: bone splinter; unidentifiable. Broken across the eye and the point. Very thin and flat in the vicinity of the eye; below this it becomes circular-sectioned and tapering. Slight polish on all surfaces. Width: 3-5 mm. Thickness: 1-3 mm. Eye: (width) 1.5 mm. Wt: 0.5 gm.

3.284 2286 (DA85 P2450 layer 4) cp 7

Needle: bone splinter; unidentified. Broken across the eye and the tip. Sub-rectangular-sectioned and irregular. The eye appears to have been a countersunk circular perforation. Longitudinal scores are visible running down the non-polished face. One surface displaying polish. Width: 4-6.5 mm. Diam of eye: 3.5 mm. Wt: 1.1 gm.

3.285 2130 (DA84 layer 1191) cp 7

Needle: bone splinter; unidentifiable. Broken across the eye and the shaft just below the eye. The eye is an elongated oval shape with grooves running from the surviving end on both faces.

The shaft is oval-sectioned. Slight polish on all surfaces. Width: 4-6.5 mm. Thickness: 4 mm. Eye: (width) 2 mm. Wt: 0.5 gm.

3.286 2199 (DA84 ph 9172 layer 1) cp 6/7

Needle: bone fragment; unidentifiable. Pointed head, broken across the eye, survives only. The head is thin, flat, and tapers rapidly to a point. Some knife cuts visible. High polish. Width: 1.5-5.5 mm. Eye: (width) 2 mm. Wt: 0.3 gm.

3.287 2761 (DA88 layer 2017) cp 5

Needle fragment: bone fragment. Broken across oval-shaped eye, tapering to a point below the eye. 'V'-shaped groove directly below the eye on one side is possibly wear as a result of use. Bone surface is smooth and polished. Width: 2-6 mm. Thickness: 2 mm. Wt: 1 gm.

3.288 2598 (DA87 layer 1744) cp 3

Pin: bone fragment. Slither of bone, rounded and tapering to a sharp point. Smoothed but slightly uneven surface. Broken towards the unpointed end. Length: (incomplete) 36 mm. Diam: 1-2.5 mm. Wt: 0.5 gm.

3.289 1856 (DA82 layer 798) cp 3

Needle/pin: bone fragment; unidentifiable. Circular-sectioned shaft tapering to a sharp point. Head and eye missing. Slight polish. Weathered. Diam: (max) 2.5 mm. Wt: 0.3 gm.

3.290 2569 (DA87 P2575 layer 1) cp 7

Pin: bone fragment. Slither of bone, rounded, smoothed and tapering to a point at one end. Particularly well finished. Length: 55 mm. Diam: 1-4 mm. Wt: 2 gm.

Needle: not illustrated

2898 (DA86 P2518 layer 2) cp 5

Needle: bone fragment. Fragment of pointed head only survives, broken across an elongated oval eye. Above the eye on one face is a 'V'-shaped groove, possibly through wear. Smoothed surface. Wt: 0.4 gm.

Scoops/gouges: illustrated

3.291 1836 (DA82 P2064 layer 3) cp 3

Gouge: sheep metatarsus. The proximal end is hollowed and pierced through by two opposing circular perforations, now broken across. The gouge end has been formed by a longitudinal slice across the shaft. The tip is sharply pointed and flat. Slight polish. Weathering. Length: 109 mm. Diam perforations: 4 mm. Wt: 7.1 gm.

3.292 1641 (DA80 P1454 layer 5) cp 3

Gouge: sheep tibia. The distal end has been partially removed, and hollowed. It is pierced through by two opposing circular perforations, one now broken across. The gouge end is formed by an oblique slice across the shaft which has removed the proximal epiphysis. Very high polish on all surfaces. Some weathering. Length: 134 mm. Diam perforations: 2 mm. Wt: 14.7 gm.

3.293 2231 (P2042 layer 1) cp 3

Gouge: sheep tibia. The distal end is hollowed and pierced through by two opposing circular perforations, now broken across. The gouge end has been formed by a longitudinal diagonal slice across the shaft. The gouge tip is missing. Small knife cuts are visible on the shaft and around the perforations. High surface polish. Length (incomplete): 111 mm. Width: 13-20 mm. Thickness: 6-18 mm. Diam perforation: 4 mm. Wt: 12 gm.

3.294 2402 (P2498 layer 1) cp 4

Gouge/point: sheep tibia. Long bone with hollowed head at the distal end, circular perforation piercing one side. Shaft sliced across and cut into a point. Surfaces and point edges smoothed and exhibiting polish. Longitudinal striations visible. The size of the tool and the pierced head suggests use for threading, ie a shuttle. Length: 103 mm. Width: 4-21 mm. Thickness: 2-11 mm. Perforation diam: 3 mm. Wt: 12 gm.

3.295 2403 (P2507 layer 1) cp 3

Gouge/point: sheep metatarsal. Long bone with hollowed head at the proximal end pierced on one side by a circular countersunk perforation. Shaft sliced in a similar way to a gouge but more tapering and terminating in a pointed tip. Size of tool and presence of perforation suggests possibly a threading function, ie a shuttle. The smoothed surface exhibits polish. Length: 92 mm. Width: 2-16 mm. Thickness: 2-13 mm. Wt: 8 gm.

3.296 2224 (DA82 layer 775) cp 5

Gouge: sheep tibia. The tool has been broken across the gouge point and across the circular perforation at the head end. The gouge end is formed by an oblique cut across the shaft. Slight polish. Weathered. Length: (incomplete) 107 mm. Diam perforation: 3 mm. Wt: 12.0 gm.

3.297 1991 (DA83 P2269 layer 7) cp 7

Gouge: sheep metatarsal. The proximal end has been pierced transversely by a single irregular countersunk perforation, and there is a second countersunk perforation running down the head of the proximal end. The point has been formed by an oblique cut across the shaft. It is now broken across, but there is evidence of much wear after breakage. A series of parallel knife cuts are visible on the shaft. High polish on all surfaces. Weathering and animal gnawing evident. Length: 84 mm. Diam perforations: 4-5 mm. Wt: 8.8 gm.

3.298 2785 (layer 1997) cp 4

Gouge (pierced head): sheep tibia. Long bone wih gouge-like end formed by diagonal longitudinal slicing, gouge tip missing. Remains of head display a circular perforation on one side, with a possible second on the opposing side, now almost totally missing. Outer bone surface is smooth and exhibits a slightly polished appearance. Length: (incomplete) 103 mm. Width: 12-14 mm. Thickness: 4-11 mm. Wt: 12 gm.

3.299 2713 (layer 1975) cp 7

Gouge (perforated head): sheep tibia, distal end unfused. Long bone, longitudinally diagonally sliced at one end forming the gouge blade which has a pointed tip. Other end has a hollowed head and evidence that perforations were intended on both sides of the head but never completed. Length: 123 mm. Width: 5-22 mm. Thickness: 2-16 mm. Wt: 10 gm.

3.300 2204 (DA79 P1202 layer 4) cp 7

Gouge: sheep metatarsal. The proximal epiphysis forms the head of the tool but is now mostly missing. The bone has been hollowed, deliberately flattened on one side and obliquely cut across the shaft to form the gouge point. This was apparently broken at some time and secondary utilization as a sharpened point has probably occurred. A series of short knife cuts are visible just below the head. The head has been gnawed. Slight polish. Length: 111 mm. Wt: 10.8 gm.

3.301 1995 (DA83 P2200 layer 3) cp 3

Gouge: sheep metatarsal. The shaft has been hollowed from the proximal end and flattened on one side. The sharp point at the functional end is formed by a series of oblique cuts across the shaft. Polish on all surfaces. Weathered. Length: 100 mm. Wt: 11.0 gm.

3.302 1846 (DA82 P2042 layer 1) cp 3

Gouge: sheep tibia. The non-utilitarian end of the tool is formed from the hollowed distal epiphysis. There may have been opposing perforations now broken across. The shaft is artificially flattened and longitudinally obliquely cut to form the point of the gouge. The tip is broken away. Knife cuts visible near the distal end. Slight polish. Weathered. Length: 116 mm. Wt: 12.2 gm.

3.303 2477 (P2492 layer 1) cp 3

Gouge/point: sheep tibia. Long bone, head broken away at one end, shaft longitudinally diagonally sliced at the proximal end, cut to a point at the tip. Surface highly smoothed and exhibiting polish. Some longitudinal striations noted. Length: (incomplete) 153 mm. Width: 4-13 mm. Thickness: 2-10 mm. Wt: 16 gm.

3.304 1748 (DA81 P1913 layer 2) cp 5

Gouge: sheep tibia. Proximal end partially complete and some evidence of a circular perforation. Shaft longitudinally diagonally sliced across towards the other end. Gouge tip broken/cut across diagonally and displaying some subsequent wear. Bone surface smoothed, some slight polish. Length: (incomplete) 119 mm. Width: 12-22 mm. Thickness: 5-12 mm. Wt: 12.6 gm.

3.305 2226 (DA82 layer 730) cp 3

Gouge: sheep tibia. Broken across the distal head and across the gouge tip, but subsequent use evident. The gouge is formed by an oblique cut across the shaft and artificially one surface. High polish. Weathered. Length: (incomplete) 87 mm. Wt: 6.7 gm.

3.306 2772 (DA88 P2587 layer 5) cp 5

Gouge/point: sheep tibia. Long bone broken straight across at one end and a roughly diagonal/pointed manner at the other end which has become subsequently worn smooth and is rounded at the tip. Outer bone surface is smooth and exhibits slight polish. Length: 95 mm. Width: 6-14 mm. Thickness: 3-11 mm. Wt: 12 gm.

3.307 1706 (DA81 P1820 layer 3) cp 7

Gouge: sheep tibia. Broken across the shaft just above the gouge end which is formed by an oblique longitudinal cut. Slight polish. Weathered particularly towards break. Wt: 7.2 gm.

3.308 1908 (DA82 P2047 layer 1) cp 7

Gouge: sheep metatarsal. The proximal end is intact, hollowing of the shaft has occurred from this end. The gouge is formed by a longitudinal slice across the shaft. The tip is broken. High polish. Wt: 4.7 gm.

3.309 2203 (DA79 P1346 layer 1) cp 3

Gouge: sheep tibia. Hollowing has occurred through the end of the unfused distal epiphysis. An oblique cut across the shaft forms the gouge, now broken across. Very weathered. Length: (incomplete) 71 mm. Wt: 3.4 gm.

3.310 1610 (DA80 ph 6371 layer 1)

Gouge: sheep tibia. Broken across the shaft below the distal end. Gouge remains intact and is formed by an oblique cut across the shaft. The cut surface is particularly flat and worn. High polish. Weathering. Length: 84 mm. Wt: 8.4 gm.

3.311 2678 (DA88 layer 1938) cp 7

Gouge: sheep metatarsal. Rounded gouge tip only remaining, formed by a longitudinal diagonal slicing of the bone, thus revealing the pulp cavity. Bone surface much eroded, but some evidence of smoothing and polish survives. Width: 10 mm. Thickness: 2-11 mm. Wt: 4 gm.

3.312 2145 (DA84 layer 1160) cp 6/7

Gouge: unidentifiable bone fragment. Only small fragment of the gouge blade remains. The gouge blade tapers and flattens to a tip which has also been broken but subsequently worn. Slight polish. Weathering. Wt: 2.1 gm.

3.313 1845 (DA82 P2042 layer 1) cp 3

Gouge: unidentifiable bone fragment. Tip of gouge blade remains only, flat and pointed. Small knife cuts noted at very tip. High polish, slight weathering. Wt: 1.8 gm.

3.314 2722 (DA88 layer 1990) cp 7

Gouge fragment: sheep tibia. Small fragment from across a gouge blade, outer surface smoothed and exhibiting polish. Width: 12-14 mm. Thickness: 4-10 mm. Wt: 4 gm.

Gouges: not illustrated

2232 (DA82 P2042 layer 1) cp 3

Gouge: sheep metatarsal. Fragmentary gouge-like tool, broken at both ends. An oblique cut across the shaft towards the distal end forms the gouge point. Shaft has been flattened on all sides. Slight polish, weathered. Length: (incomplete) 84 mm. Wt: 6.4 gm.

2876 (DA84 layer 1216) cp 7

Gouge tip: unidentifiable bone fragment. Piece of bone sliced and tapered to form a rounded point-ended gouge tip. Some evidence for having been cut across just above the tip possibly indicating that it had a handle of an alternative material. Wt: 2.5 gm.

2897 (DA86 P2497 layer 6) cp 7

Gouge: sheep long bone. Bone is longitudinally diagonally sliced towards one end to form the gouge. The gouge tip is broken as is the other end of the tool. Smoothed surface exhibiting slight polish. Transverse cut marks visible towards the missing end. Width: 9-12 mm. Thickness: 3-9 mm. Wt: 7.7 gm.

2933 (DA88 unstratified) cp -

Gouge: sheep tibia. Fragment of tool showing longitudinal diagonal slicing of the bone shaft towards one end. Smoothed surfaces. Some longitudinal striations visible. Width: 11 mm. Thickness: 5-9 mm. Wt: 6.3 gm.

Awls, splinters and points: illustrated

3.315 1873 (DA82 P2066 layer 4) cp 7

Point: sheep tibia. The proximal epiphysis forms the head which has been slightly trimmed, hollowed and has two opposing circular perforations. An oblique longitudinal slice across the shaft forms the pointed end of the tool. Knife cuts are visible on the shaft and point. Slight polish. Length: 131 mm. Diam perforations: 4.5 mm. Wt: 19.4 gm.

3.316 1625 (DA80 P1481 layer 7) cp 7/8

Point: sheep tibia. Only one half of the proximal end survives, pierced by a circular perforation and forming the head of the tool. A number of oblique slices across the shaft form the pointed end of the tool. The point tip is somewhat rounded and blunt. Polish, particularly at the tip. Length: 144 mm. Diam perforation: 5 mm. Wt: 20.0 gm.

3.317 2202 (DA79 P1256 layer 4) cp -

Awl: human humerus. Distal epiphysis broken across. Point formed from a ragged break across the shaft with some possible subsequent working and certain evidence of wear. Highly weathered. Length: (incomplete) 132 mm. Wt: 31.7 gm.

3.318 2047 (DA83 P2261 layer 1) cp 7/8

Point: sheep radius. Broken across shaft just below the proximal end which formed the head. The blunt rounded point has been formed by an oblique cut across the shaft. The point has probably continued in use after being broken. Slight polish. Weathering. Length: 90 mm. Wt: 6.2 gm.

3.319 1628 (DA80 layer 648) cp 7

Point: horse lateral metapodial. Naturally tapering distal end of this bone has been modified to a smoothed point. Weathered. Length: 97 mm. Diam of point at tip: 1.5 mm. Wt: 9.3 gm.

3.320 2264 (DA85 P2426 layer 10) cp 7/8

Awl: sheep. Made from a splinter of bone. The tip of the tool is sharply pointed and rounded in section. High polish overall. Length: 89 mm. Diam of tip: 4.5 mm. Wt: 3.9 gm.

3.321 2165 (DA84 P2345 layer 9) cp 7/8

Point: sheep metatarsal. The proximal epiphysis forms the head, now mostly missing but evidence remains of a circular perforation. An oblique cut across the shaft forms the point, now broken across. A few knife cuts visible on shaft. High polish, weathering. Diam of perforation: 3 mm. Wt: 5.3 gm.

3.322 2311 (DA85 layer 1444) cp 6/7

Point: bone splinter. Broken towards the head end, the bone splinter tapers to a point and has a smoothed if somewhat irregular shaft. Polish on all surfaces. Length: (incomplete) 70 mm. Width: 1.5-8 mm. Wt: 1.7 gm.

3.323 2234 (DA82 P2113 layer 4) cp 7

Awl: sheep. Bone splinter roughly triangular in shape, tapering to a sharp point of smoothed rounded cross section. Slight polish on all surfaces and notably on the point tip. Length: 56 mm. Width: (max) 14.5 mm. Diam of point: 1.5-5 mm. Wt: 2.0 gm.

3.324 2229 (DA82 P2130 layer 1) cp 3

Point: sheep tibia. Sliced across the proximal end, which presumably formed the head of the tool, and obliquely chopped across the shaft towards the distal end. Partly hollowed. Pointed end of tool shows fairly extensive but uneven working resulting in a round and blunt tip. Slight polish on all surfaces, particularly at the tip. Length: 98 mm. Wt: 6.8 gm.

3.325 1993 (DA83 P2200 layer 1) cp 3

Point: cow. Splinter of bone, tapering to a rounded, smoothed point at one end. High polish on all surfaces particularly on the pointed end. Length: 95 mm. Wt: 8.8 gm.

3.326 1590 (DA79 P1374 layer 1) cp 3

Point: cow ulna. Broken across the point tip and across the non-functional end. Knife cuts visible on all surfaces towards pointed end. Slight polish. Length: (incomplete) 66 mm. Wt: 7.8 gm.

3.327 2668 (DA88 unstratified) cp -

Point: sheep metatarsal. Hollowed head of a long bone; cut to a smoothed point a short distance below the head. Length: 68 mm. Width: 2-15 mm. Thickness: 2-17 mm. Wt: 4 gm.

3.328 2690 (DA88 layer 1955) cp 7

Point: sheep metatarsal. Head of a long bone, broken a short distance along the bone shaft and tapering to a smoothed point. Length: 65 mm. Width: 2-17 mm. Thickness: 2-16 mm. Wt: 4 gm.

3.329 2552 (DA87 P2564 layer 2) cp 7

Point: sheep size fragment. Shortish slice from near the head of a bone, tapering to a rounded point. Smoothed surface. Length: 58 mm. Width: 4-10 mm. Thickness: 2-8 mm. Wt: 2 gm.

3.330 2151 (DA84 layer 1048) cp -

Point: sheep ulna. Broken across point tip and across the non-utilitarian end. Naturally tapering nature of this bone is modified to form the fine point. Slight polish, weathering. Wt: 1.1 gm.

3.331 2228 (DA82 P2130 layer 1) cp 3

Point: scapula fragment, ox. Triangular-shaped splinter of bone. The point is thin, flat, sub-rectangular in section and terminates in a rounded point. Surfaces smoothed and very slight polish evident. Length: 73.5 mm. Width: 3-27 mm. Thickness: 2-3 mm. Wt: 3.3 gm.

3.332 2803 (DA87 P2579 layer 3) cp 7

Point: ?pig tibia. Short slice from near the head of a long bone. Tapering to a smoothed point. Length: 62 mm. Wt: 4 gm.

3.333 2804 (DA87 P2578 layer 3) cp 6

Worked fragment: ?spatula, ?bone type. Small flat piece of bone tapering to a rounded tip at the unbroken end. One surface smoothed. Width: 6-8 mm. Thickness: 2 mm. Wt: 2 gm.

3.334 2716 (DA88 layer 1963) cp 6

Point/awl: bone fragment. Small fine slice of bone tapering to a point at both ends. Overall smoothed appearance. Some longitudinal striations visible, possibly a result of use. Length: 54 mm. Width: 1-6 mm. Thickness: (max) 2-5 mm. Wt: 1 gm.

Awls, splinters and points: not illustrated

2162 (DA84 layer 994) cp 3

Point: pig ulna. Head formed from proximal epiphysis, now partly missing. Shaft diagonally sliced to form the point, the tip of which is broken. Knife cuts are visible on the surface which also exhibits high polish. Length: (incomplete) 82 mm. Wt: 8.2 gm.

2811 (DA82 layer 724) cp 7

Point: sheep radius. Proximal end intact. Roughly cut into a point a short distance below head. Point has smoothed surfaces. Weathered. Length: 72 mm. Diam point: 2-4 mm. Wt: 4.7 gm.

2878 (DA84 P2405) cp 7

Point: sheep-sized fragment. Slice of bone. Tapered and smoothed to a now broken point at one end. Slight polish. Wt: 2.8 gm.

2899 (DA86 layer 1630) cp 7

Point: bone fragment. Slice of bone tapering to a somewhat flattened and now broken tip. Notch towards the wider end. Width: 4-7 mm. Thickness: 2-3 mm. Wt: 1.5 gm.

2925 (DA86 layer 1505) cp 7

Point: sheep metatarsal. Slice down through long bone. Part of one epiphysis remains intact. Shaft tapers gradually to a flattened point, the tip of which is missing. Smoothed surface with a fairly deep longitudinal groove noted. Width: 7-15 mm. Wt: 6.7 gm.

2928 (DA85 P2320 layer 2) cp 7

Point: bone shaft fragment. Narrow slice of bone tapering to a smooth rounded point at one end. Width: 2-5 mm. Wt: 3.7 gm.

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Tools manufactured from sheep's long bones: illustrated

3.335 2225 (DA82 layer 743) cp 6/7

Utilized long bone: sheep metatarsal, category 2. Pierced through with a circular perforation a short distance below the distal end. Both surfaces of the bone have deep grooves cut centrally along the entire length. Knife cuts are evident within and immediately adjacent to the grooves. Slight polish overall. Weathering. Length: 120 mm. Diam of perforation: 4 mm. Groove: (width) 3 mm, (depth) 1.5 mm. Wt: 13.1 gm.

3.336 2049 (DA83 P2290 layer 4) cp 3

Utilized long bone: sheep tibia, category 2. Hollowed and transversely pierced through the distal end. The two opposing perforations are of irregular shape and countersunk. Broken across the shaft. High polish, weathered. Probably the head of a gouge. Wt: 10.3 gm.

3.337 2465 (DA86 P1023 layer 4) cp 3

Utilized long bone, ?shuttle: sheep tibia, category 2. Long bone with the head at the distal end hollowed and partly sliced away. Small perforation through the intact side of the head. Broken across the shaft; break slightly worn. Surface smooth and exhibiting polish. Possibly used as a shuttle. Length: 77 mm. Perforation diam: 3 mm. Wt: 8 gm.

3.338 2161 (DA84 layer 970) cp 7

Utilized long bone: sheep tibia, category 2. Broken across both ends. The bone has been hollowed from and pierced through the distal end. Evidence for only one probably circular perforation survives. One surface is artificially flattened. Knife cut marks and animal tooth marks are visible. Polish, weathering. Probably a gouge. Diam of perforation: $\underline{c}$ 5 mm. Wt: 13.0 gm.

3.339 2150 (DA84 layer 1050) cp -

Utilized long bone: sheep tibia, category 2. Both ends broken, shaft hollowed. Slight evidence for a circular perforation at the distal end. Artificial flattening of one face of the shaft. Polish, weathering. Wt: 9.2 gm.

3.340 2185 (DA84 P2353 layer 6) cp 7

Utilized long bone: sheep metacarpal (fused epiphysis), category 2. Pierced through the shaft close to both epiphyses by roughly circular opposing perforations. Knife cuts visible on the shaft.

Slight polish. Length: 142 mm. Diam perforations: 4 mm. Distance between perforations: 104 mm. Wt: 17.6 gm.

3.341 2589 (DA87 layer 1681) cp 7

Centrally pierced long bone, bobbin (pierced head): sheep metacarpal, distal end unfused, category 1. Long bone with an oval perforation in a slightly off-centre position, piercing both sides of the bone and slightly countersunk from both sides. Also a perforation is to be found running down through the proximal articulation. No other evidence of working. Length: 85 mm. Width: 10-19 mm. Thickness: 8-11 mm. Central perforation diam: 3.5 mm. Proximal perforation diam: 5 mm. Wt: 8 gm.

3.342 1969 (DA83 P1991 layer 3) cp 7

Centrally pierced long bone, ?bobbin: sheep metacarpal, category 1. Perforated by a circular perforation, positioned equidistant between the two unfused epiphyses. Slight polish, weathering. Length: 93.5 mm. Diam perforation: 3.5 mm. Wt: 9.1 gm.

3.343 2674 (DA88 layer 1930) cp 7

Centrally pierced long bone, ?bobbin: sheep metacarpal, category 1. Long bone, both ends partially missing. Pierced through both sides in a central position along the bone shaft. Perforation on the concave side of the bone is slightly countersunk. No further evidence of working or wear. Length: 116 mm. Width: 12-19 mm. Thickness: 9 mm. Wt: 12 gm.

3.344 2486 (DA86 layer 1581) cp 7

Centrally pierced long bone, ?bobbin: sheep metacarpal, category 1. Long bone pierced in a central position along the shaft through both sides of the bone. The perforations are very slightly countersunk. No other apparent working. Broken close to perforation. Width: 12-19 mm. Thickness: 10-15 mm. Perforation diam: 4-5 mm. Wt: 8 gm.

3.345 2256 (DA83 P2194 layer 2) cp 7

Centrally pierced long bone: sheep metatarsal, category 1. Sliced across the shaft towards the distal end, split longitudinally, proximal end only remains intact. Evidence for a centrally positioned circular perforation running through the shaft. Probably functioned as a bobbin originally and may have been used as a point subsequent to splitting. Polish. Length: 96.5 mm. Diam of perforation: 5 mm. Wt: 8.7 gm.

3.346 1645 (DA80 P1481 layer 1) cp 7/8

Centrally pierced long bone: sheep metatarsal, category 1. Both ends broken across. The shaft is artificially flattened on two surfaces. Two opposing circular perforations have been made through the shaft. One end has been broken across another possible circular perforation. Knife marks visible on shaft. Weathered. Length: 63 mm. Diam perforations: 4.5 mm. Wt: 3.8 gm.

3.347 2240 (DA82 P2011 layer 3) cp 3

Utilized long bone: sheep metatarsal, category 5. The proximal end and most of the shaft survive. The proximal end has been pierced down through the articulating surface and has a transverse irregular-shaped perforation on one side just below it. Knife cut visible on shaft just above where it is broken across. Slight polish, weathering. Length: 82 mm. Wt: 11.0 gm.

3.348 2144 (DA84 layer 1153) cp 7

Utilized long bone: sheep metacarpal, category 5. Pierced down through the articular surface of the proximal end. The shaft is broken across. Weathered. Diam perforation: 7.5 mm. Wt: 4.7 gm.

3.349 2213 (DA80 P1529 layer 1) cp 4

Utilized long bone: sheep metatarsal, category 6. Complete metatarsal, knife scores visible along shaft but no modification of bone shape. Highly polished particularly along the shaft. A series of parallel transverse wear indentations occur on both sides of the shaft and are particularly noted close to the distal end. Length: 129 mm. Wt: 19.1 gm.

3.350 2247 (DA83 layer 983) cp 7

Utilized long bone: sheep metatarsal, category 6. Hollowed from the proximal end, chopped obliquely across the shaft. The shaft is worn with parallel transverse striations on all surfaces particularly towards the proximal end which has resulted in a hollowing. High polish. Length: 108 mm. Wt: 11.4 gm.

3.351 2026 (DA83 P2258 layer 5) cp 7

Utilized long bone: sheep metacarpal, category 6. Complete metacarpal, shaft slightly flattened on one surface. A slight circular depression on this surface is presumably an incomplete centrally placed perforation. A small area of the opposing face

has also been slightly flattened. Knife cuts visible on shaft. Slight polish. Length: 142 mm. Wt: 11.2 gm.

3.352 2249 (DA83 layer 873) cp 7

Utilized long bone: sheep metatarsal, category 6. Pierced down through the top of the proximal end; no further modification. Highly polished with transverse wear striations running around the shaft, most notably towards the distal end where a hollowed area has formed through wear. Length: 128 mm. Wt: 16.0 gm.

Tools manufactured from sheep's long bones: not illustrated

2021 (DA83 P2214 layer 2) cp 3

Utilized long bone: sheep tibia. Shaft fragment, broken at both ends. Artificially flattened, high polish, burnt, weathered. Wt: 7.9 gm.

2028 (DA83 P2263 layer 3) unphased

Utilized long bone: sheep tibia. Shaft fragment only, broken across both ends. Some artificial flattening of the shaft and fine parallel diagonal striations noted. Worn and polished. Wt: 11.7 gm.

2152 (DA84 layer 1053) unphased

Utilized long bone: sheep tibia. Broken across the shaft towards the distal end. Knife cuts visible. Polish on the shaft. Function uncertain. Wt: 21.4 gm.

2227 (DA82 layer 717) cp 7

Utilized long bone: sheep metatarsal. Shaft fragment, broken at both ends. The shaft is artificially flattened on one side and exhibits high polish. Weathered. ?Fragment from a gouge. Length: (incomplete) 75 mm. Wt: 6.7 gm.

2233 (DA82 P2115 layer 2) cp 7/8

Utilized long bone: sheep metatarsal. Sliced in half longitudinally, hollowed. Knife cuts visible on outer surface which is smoothed and exhibits very slight polish. Length: 123 mm. Wt: 10.8 gm.

2242 (DA82 P2000 layer 6) cp 7

Utilized long bone: sheep radius. The distal end and half of the shaft survives. The shaft is chopped into a roughly pointed end. Above this are three deep 'V'-shaped cuts along the edge of the shaft. Slight polish. Length: 84 mm. Wt: 7.7 gm.

2245 (DA82 P2016 layer 8) cp 7

Utilized long bone: sheep metatarsal. Sliced longitudinally; hollowed; proximal end missing. Knife cuts and polish on outer surface. Length: (incomplete) 88 mm. Wt: 8.1 gm.

2252 (DA82 P1992 layer 4) cp 7

Utilized long bone: sheep metatarsal. Shaft fragment only, broken across both ends. Artificially flattened faces, deep score marks down one face. Slight polish, particularly in area of score marks. Length: (incomplete) 64 mm. Wt: 7.0 gm.

2254 (DA81 P1904 layer 1) cp 3

Utilized long bone: sheep metatarsal. Pierced down through the proximal articulation. Score marks on the shaft, wear and high polish visible. Length: 119 mm. Wt: 14.6 gm.

2802 (DA86 P2549 layer 4) cp 7

Utilized long bone: sheep tibia. Long bone shaft, smoothed surface. Function unknown. Wt: 8 gm.

2873 (DA84 layer 1196) cp 7

Utilized long bone: sheep metatarsal. Shaft intact, both ends partly missing. Shaft polished and has visible horizontal grooves, running parallel in small clusters down one face of the shaft. Some evidence for a perforation transversely through the distal end. Length: 110 mm. Wt: 3.6 gm.

2877 (DA84 layer 1326) cp 7

Utilized long bone: sheep metatarsal shaft. Shaft only survives. Neatly cut across one end, now broken across the other end. The shaft is trimmed, smoothed and polished. The complete end is somewhat rounded. Wt: 9.7 gm.

2895 (DA86 P2561) cp 7

Utilized long bone: sheep metatarsal, category 3. Complete metatarsal. Slightly polished surface. Longitudinal 'V'-sectioned grooves run centrally along two opposing faces. Length: 124 mm. Max width of grooves: 3 mm. Wt: 14.8 gm.

2927 (DA86 G316 layer 1) cp 7

Utilized long bone: sheep metatarsal. Broken c half way down shaft and only half of remaining epiphysis survives. This is centrally pierced down through. Slight polish on shaft. Wt: 6.4 gm.

2930 (DA85 P2473 layer 4) cp 7

Utilized long bone: sheep metacarpal. Epiphysis and short length of shaft only survive. This is burnt and polished. Wt: 3.3 gm.

2932 (DA85 P2377 layer 9) cp 7

Utilized long bone: sheep metatarsal. Complete metatarsal. Highly polished shaft. Slight indentation and very faint short transverse grooves towards one end. Length: 126 mm. Wt: 18.1 gm.

Polished cow and horse metapodials: not illustrated

1660 (DA80 P1579 layer 14) cp 8

Polished long bone: horse metatarsal. Split longitudinally, part of the proximal end and part of the shaft survives. Worn and highly polished. Transverse grooves noted on the shaft. Length: 145 mm. Wt: 50.8 gm.

1961 (DA83 P2269 layer 1) cp 7

Polished long bone: cow metatarsal. Shaft fragment only. Highly polished and burnt. Wt: 42.9 gm.

1992 (DA83 P2261 layer 11) cp 7/8

Polished long bone: cow metatarsal. Proximal end and part of the shaft survives. Extremely worn at the epiphysis. Displaying high overall polish and patches of green staining, particularly on the epiphysis. Shaft burnt towards broken end. Length: 126 mm. Wt: 64.7 gm.

1997 (DA83 P2261 layer 7) cp 7/8

Polished long bone: cow metacarpal. Fragments from both ends survive. Worn, highly polished and excessively burnt. Slight traces of green staining on the distal end. Length: 157 mm. Wt: 51.3 gm.

1998 (DA83 P2184 layer 7) cp 6

Polished long bone: cow metatarsal, proximal end. Seven fragments from both ends and about half of the shaft, split longitudinally. Worn notably at the epiphyses. Highly polished overall and burnt. Wt: 57.7 gm.

1999 (DA83 P2270 layer 1) cp 7

Polished long bone: cow metatarsal. Complete metatarsal. Notably worn at the ends. Highly polished shaft, some knife cuts visible. Weathered. Length: 202 mm. Wt: 109.5 gm.

2019 (DA83 P2259 layer 4) cp 7

Polished long bone: horse metatarsal. Complete metatarsal. Knife cuts visible towards distal end. Both ends very worn. High polish overall. Length: 235 mm. Wt: 128.6 gm.

2020 (DA83 P2184 layer 6) cp 6

Polished long bone: horse metapodial. Two fragments from the distal epiphysis and a short piece of the shaft. Excessively burnt. Worn and highly polished. Wt: 36.2 gm.

2023 (DA83 P2261 layer 7) cp 7/8

Polished long bone: cow metatarsal, proximal end. Two small fragments from the distal epiphysis. Worn, highly polished and burnt. Wt: 13.1 gm.

2027 (DA83 P2296 layer 1) cp 7

Polished long bone: horse metatarsal. Most of bone survives. Notably worn at the proximal end, knife cuts noted towards the distal end. Polish on the shaft. Wt: 115.1 gm.

2058 (DA83 P2261 layer 7) cp 7/8

Polished long bone: horse metacarpal. Proximal epiphysis and about half of the shaft surviving. Worn, highly polished and burnt. Length: 147 mm. Wt: 86.1 gm.

2059 (DA83 P2238 layer 9) cp 3

Polished long bone: horse metacarpal. Near complete metacarpal. Knife cuts visible on shaft. Wear most noticeable at the end. High polish on shaft. Length: 252 mm. Wt: 191.9 gm.

2218 (DA83 P2184 layer 6) cp 6

Polished long bone: cow metatarsal. Fragment of shaft and proximal end. Worn, highly polished and burnt. Wt: 13.8 gm.

2219 (DA83 P2184 layer 7) cp 6

Polished long bone: cow/horse metapodial. Shaft fragment only survives, longitudinally split and broken at both ends. Highly polished and burnt. Wt: 11.6 gm.

2221 (DA83 P2261 layer 7) cp 7/8

Polished long bone: cow metacarpal, distal end. Four fragments from the distal end. Worn, highly polished and burnt. Wt: 18.5 gm.

2222 (DA83 P2261 layer 7) cp 7/8

Polished long bone: cow metatarsal. Distal end and a short length of shaft survive. Worn, highly polished and burnt. Wt: 43.4 gm.

2223 (DA83 P2261 layer 7) cp 7/8

Polished long bone: cow metatarsal. Part of the proximal end and about half of the shaft survives. Worn at the epiphysis and wear facets also noted on the shaft. Highly polished overall and burnt. Wt: 68.0 gm.

2243 (DA82 P2016 layer 8) cp 7

Polished long bone: cow metatarsal, proximal end. Proximal end and part of shaft survives. Very worn, particularly at the epiphysis. High surface polish all over. No wear on the break. Length: 77 mm. Wt: 9.6 gm.

2433 (DA86 P2534 layer 4) cp 7

Polished long bone: cow metacarpal, proximal end. Head and short length of long bone shaft. Polished. No other working apparent. Wt: 50 gm.

2814 (DA82 layer 724) cp 7

Polished long bone: cow metacarpal. No notable alteration to the bone. High degree of polish on bone shaft. Patches of burning at both ends. Length: 175 mm. Wt: 70 gm.

2866 (DA84 layer 1207) cp 7

Polished long bone: horse metapodial. Distal end survives only. Polish across epiphysis. Wt: 26.2 gm.

2869 (DA84 P2353 layer 5/6) cp 7

Polished long bone: cow metatarsal. Small shaft fragment surviving only, polished surface. Wt: 14.1 gm.

2874 (DA84 unstratified)

Polished long bone: cow metatarsal. Near complete long bone. High polish on shaft and distal end. Cut marks on shaft. Length: 185 mm. Wt: 108.0 gm.

Utilized antler tines: illustrated

3.353 1985 (DA83 P2256 layer 13) cp 7

Utilized antler tine. A tine which has been cut and smoothed neatly at both ends. Hollowed slightly at the wider end which is also notably degraded. The wider end is pierced through laterally. The object is decorated towards both ends, but on one side only, indicating the intended outer and uppermost face. The decoration at the wide end comprises an incised rectangle, emphasized by a second incised line towards the undecorated central portion of the object. Seventeen randomly placed ring-and-dot motifs occur within the rectangle. The decoration on the opposing end is very similar. Of the fourteen motifs in this section many are severely abraded. The side of this end, undecorated by the ring-and-dot motifs, has an incised line running parallel with the end. Polish, weathered. Length: 106 mm. Diam: 12.5-21 mm. Diam perforation: 7 mm. Wt: 18.7 gm.

3.354 1983 (DA83 P2261 layer 11) cp 7/8

Utilized antler tine. The tine has been cut at both ends. The wider end is pierced through laterally by a circular perforation. The wider end is decorated with two discontinuous parallel incised lines at the extreme edge. A further pair of incised lines is placed on a level with the perforation, one of these is visible on one side only. The zone thus defined contains one faint ring-and-dot motif only, but others may be obscured by iron staining. Burning occurs at the narrower end. High polish in places, particularly the narrow end. Weathered. Two notable wear facets on wider end, and a flattened area towards the narrow end lines up with one of these. Length: 116 mm. Diam: 15.5-22.5 mm. Diam perforation: 6 mm. Wt: 28.7 gm.

3.355 1959 (DA83 P2261 layer 7) cp 7/8

Utilized antler tine. Two fragments, one end of the tine missing. The narrow end has been cut, neatly smoothed and slightly hollowed. Evidence for a circular perforation is evident in the break across the opposing end. Decoration occurs at the narrow end in the form of incised lines describing two triangles, infilled with ring-and-dot motifs. Two motifs are visible outside the triangles. Excessively burnt and weathered. Length: 93.5 mm. Diam: 12.5-19.5 mm. Diam perforation: 6 mm. Wt: 15.0 gm.

3.356 1960 (DA83 P2261 layer 7) cp 7/8

Utilized antler tine. Cut and smoothed neatly at both ends, slightly hollowed and apparently longitudinally pierced at the wider end. Also laterally perforated at this end. Both ends are decorated. Ring-and-dot motifs at the wider end are arranged in

five parallel rows of four motifs each, except for the row in line with the perforation which has only three motifs. At the narrower end, ring-and-dot motifs are also arranged in rows of three or four motifs in each, but in some places they are totally worn away. Knife cuts and slices at the narrow end indicate trimming during the life of the object, as they interrupt motifs. Smoothed surface, burnt and very worn. The longitudinal perforation may indicate that the object was being converted into a handle. Length: 101 mm. Diam: 13-22 mm. Diam lateral perforation: 6 mm. Diam longitudinal perforation: 7 mm. Wt: 18.6 gm.

3.357 1948 (DA83 P2261 layer 7) cp 7/8

Utilized antler tine. Fragment from the wider end of an antler tine, cut across and neatly smoothed. Broken across a circular perforation. Slight faceting at the very end. Iron staining, high polish and burnt. Length: 43.5 mm. Diam: (max) 22 mm. Diam perforation: 7 mm. Wt: 7.5 gm.

Miscellaneous bone and antler items: illustrated

3.358 1501 (DA79 ph 3839 layer 2) cp -

Handle: antler tine. A fragmentary handle, deliberately hollowed and neatly finished at both ends; now split longitudinally. Slight polish, much weathered. Length: 71 mm. Wt: 5.5 gm.

3.359 2324 (DA85 P2447 layer 1) cp 7

Handle: antler tine. A fragmentary handle, split longitudinally. The outer surface is smoothed and the two ends are neatly cut across. Hollowed, more notably at one end which presumably would have taken the tang. Slight iron staining on the inner surface. Slight polish. Weathering. Length: 63 mm. Diam: 15-16.5 mm. Wt: 5.8 gm.

3.360 2216 (DA82 P1981 layer 9) cp 7

Handle: antler. Worked fragment, probably a handle. Broken at one end. Deliberately sliced longitudinally, and partially hollowed towards the unbroken end which is neatly cut and smoothed. All surfaces smoothed. Burnt. Length: (incomplete) 64 mm. Width: 19 mm. Wt: 9.0 gm.

3.361 2248 (DA82 P2121 layer 3) cp 7

Handle: antler tine. Fragmentary handle, broken across both ends. There are two circular rivet holes on one side of the narrower end, positioned one above the other. The hole furthest from the broken end has an iron rivet in situ. At 90° to the rivet holes is an irregular slot running the entire width of the tine. This presumably held a ?tang which was secured by the rivets. There is iron staining within the slot and on the external surface of the handle. Smoothed; very slight polish visible. Length: (incomplete) 63 mm. Diam: 19-21 mm. Diam rivet holes: 4 mm. Slot: (length) 18.5 mm, (width) 3 mm. Wt: 12.0 gm.

3.362 1809 (DA82 P2089 layer 6) cp 7

Toggle: antler tine. A complete cylindrical toggle. Cut neatly across both ends and pierced through the centre by an elliptical perforation. Polish; slight weathering. Length: 69.5 mm. Diam: 15.5-19 mm. Perforation: (length) 19.5 mm, (width) 8.5 mm. Wt: 11.8 gm.

3.363 1505 (DA79 P1162 layer 1) cp 6

?Handle: antler fragment. Squared and finished on three sides, broken across the fourth. Exact form unknown. Slight polish; weathering. Width: 17.5 mm. Thickness: 8 mm. Wt: 4.4 gm.

3.364 1506 (DA79 P1218 layer 1) cp 6

Toggle fragment: antler. Small fragment only, one end complete, neatly cut and smoothed. Polished, burnt, weathered. Width: 14 mm. Thickness: 5 mm. Wt: 1.0 gm.

3.365 1810 (DA82 P2110 layer 2) cp 7

Perforated object: sheep metatarsal shaft. Cut neatly across at both ends, but split longitudinally. One side is artificially flattened. Perforations occur at each end on the flattened side. There were apparently opposing perforations on the other side, but these are now mostly broken away. High polish, slight weathering, burnt. Length: 40 mm. Diam: 9.5 mm. Diam perforations: 4.5 mm. Wt: 2.2 gm.

3.366 2805 (DA87 P2572 layer 1) cp 7

Worked peg or point: bone fragment. Small piece of bone, rounded and smoothed, slightly tapering. As the object is broken its exact form is not clear, but it may be a point. Wt: 2 gm.

3.367 1842 (DA82 P2110 layer 5) cp 7/8

Perforated object: antler. Intact on three sides, broken across the fourth. Deliberately sliced longitudinally. The complete end has been sawn across and slightly trimmed. Close to the end is a centrally placed circular perforation. Smoothed on all surfaces. Polish, weathered, burnt. Length: 47 mm. Width: 14-18 mm. Thickness: 7-11 mm. Diam perforation: 5 mm. Wt: 5.1 gm.

3.368 2549 (DA87 layer 1645) cp 7

Knife spatula: ?rib fragment. Thin flat piece of bone tapering to a rounded tip at the unbroken end. Both surfaces smoothed. Diagonal score mark on one surface may be a form of decoration. Length: (incomplete) 50 mm. Width: 8-17 mm. Thickness: 1-2 mm. Wt: 2 gm.

3.369 1987 (DA83 P2256 layer 8) cp 7

Spindle whorl: cow femur head. The proximal end has been cut across and removed from a cow femur. It is perforated by a longitudinal, off centre, countersunk, circular perforation. Burnt, much weathered. Diam: 42 mm. Diam perforation: 4-6 mm. Wt: 24.6 gm.

3.370 2154 (DA84 ph 8990 layer 1) cp 3

Perforated scapula: pig. Perforated diagonally through the articulation, the end of the perforation appearing at the neck. Scapula blade now much broken but polish visible particularly along the edges. Diam perforation 5-6 mm. Wt: 39.5 gm.

Bone and antler working debris: illustrated

3.371 2212 (DA80 P1521 layer 1) cp 6

Worked fragment: antler tine. Broken across the wider end. The surface is scored with knife cuts and saw marks. Trimming facets are also visible. The tip is considerably smoothed with visible polish. Weathered. Length: (incomplete) 149 mm. Wt: 21.2 gm.

3.372 1565 (DA79 P1346 layer 8, cp 3

Worked fragment: antler tine. Tip broken, wider end cut or sawn across. A knife score runs diametrically across the cut end and there is also a small circular depression. Smoothed and flattened facets run parallel with its length. High polish in places. Burnt. Length: (incomplete) 127 mm. Diam: 11-16 mm. Wt: 20.9 gm.

3.373 2238 (DA82 P1982 layer 2) cp 7

Worked fragment: antler tine. Broken across both ends. Smoothed outer surface. Slight polish, weathering. Length: (incomplete) 82 mm. Diam: 10-20 mm. Wt: 15.1 gm.

3.374 1855 (DA82 P1881 layer 9) cp 7

Worked fragment: antler tine. Roughly cut across wider end, broken across other end. Hollowed at wider end with some iron staining. May be a handle? Polish, burnt. Length: (incomplete) 45 mm. Diam: 14-16.5 mm. Wt: 5.5 gm.

3.375 2334 (DA82 P1982 layer 2) cp 7

Worked fragment: antler tine. Fresh breaks at both ends. Smoothed surface with some iron staining. Polish. Length: (incomplete) 48 mm. Diam: 11-15.5 mm. Wt: 3.5 gm.

3.376 1870 (DA82 P2163 layer 6) cp 3

Worked fragment: antler tine. Neatly cut across wider end. Trimmed to a point at the tip resulting in faceting. Smoothed surface. High polish, some weathering, burnt. Length: 50.5 mm. Diam: 7-15 mm. Wt: 6.7 gm.

3.377 2024 (DA83 P2261 layer 7) cp 7/8

Worked fragments: antler tine fragments. A number of fragments all showing working and wear. Smoothed surfaces, cut marks and facets. Burnt. Wt: 10.6 gm.

3.378 1854 (DA82 P1981 layer 6) cp 7

Worked fragments: antler tine. Longitudinally split and broken at one end. The wider end has been cut across. A series of discontinuous knife cuts encircle the shaft towards the broken end. Smoothed surface exhibiting high polish. Weathered and burnt. Possibly a handle fragment. Length: (incomplete) 61 mm. Width: 21-23 mm. Wt: 12.7 gm.

3.379 2724 (DA88 P2591 layer 1) cp -

Cut fragment, ?ring: antler. Small slice cut through an antler tine, some of the central cavity missing but no apparent subsequent working. Diam: (max) 24 mm. Thickness: 5 mm. Wt: 2 gm.

3.380 2236 (DA82 P1981 layer 6) cp 7

Worked fragment: antler. The base, burm and part of the brow tine survive. The burm is particularly smoothed and polished by wear. Broken across the burm and split along the tine. The tine however has been neatly cut across and hollowed. The tine is pierced by a circular perforation, now broken across, on one side. Where the tine meets the beam are two bowl-shaped depressions, now broken across. Extensively burnt. Diam perforation: 5 mm. Diam depressions: 9 mm. Diam tine: 12 mm. Wt: 40.6 gm.

3.381 2056 (DA83 P1992 layer 7) cp 7

Horn core: cattle horn core. Saw cuts run around the horn core base. No other alteration. ?Manufacturing waste. Width of cut: 5 mm. Wt: 22.2 gm.

3.382 1869 (+ 1905) (DA82 P1981 layers 7 and 9) cp 7

Object: antler. Fragmentary object, possibly originally roughly circular and flat. One of the flat surfaces has been bored with two circular bowl-shaped depressions, one of which is now broken across. All surfaces are smoothed and exhibit high polish. Burnt. Very similar to 3.383. Thickness: 14.5 mm. Depressions: (diam) 11.5 mm, (depth) 7 mm. Wt: 23.9 gm.

3.383 1910 (DA82 P1981 layer 6) cp 7

Object: antler. Fragmentary object, perhaps originally hexagonal in shape but one side only is intact. The upper surface has been smoothed. Two bowl-shaped depressions are

evident on this surface, one now broken across. Small area of iron staining on upper surface. The lower surface is badly damaged, the intact edge is rounded and smoothed. Polish, weathered, burnt. Thickness: 13 mm. Depressions: (diam) 11 mm, (depth) 6 mm. Wt: 14.1 gm.

3.384 2251 (DA82 P1981 layer 2) cp 7

Worked fragment: antler beam. Part of the end, neatly cut across and smoothed, survives. Hollowed. There is a circular perforation through the antler wall, now broken across, and a small roughly circular depression close to this on the outer surface. Smoothed surface, polish, burnt. Diam perforation: c 8 mm. Diam depression: 4 mm. Wt: 9.4 gm.

3.385 2246 (DA83 P2261 layer 6) cp 7/8

Worked fragment: antler tine. Broken at both ends. A long slot pierces one end. This has been worn significantly into a hollow on one side. The bottom of the slot also shows much wear. Original antler surface retained. Smoothness through wear evident within slot. Burnt. Length: (incomplete) 62 mm. Slot: (incomplete length) 27 mm, (width) 5 mm. Diam: 18 mm. Wt: 9.8 gm.

3.386 2643 (DA87 P2580 layer 2/F324) cp 7

Worked fragment: antler. Small sawn piece of antler. Function unknown. Green staining may indicate association with a copper alloy metal. Wt: 12 gm.

3.387 2924 (DA88 layer 1969) cp 7

Worked bone fragment. Very small fragment showing signs of shaping and polish. Carved into the form of a phallus. Wt: 4.5 gm.

Miscellaneous worked antler fragments: not illustrated

2022 (DA83 P2191 layer 5) cp 7

Worked fragment: antler. Part of the beam and a short section of tine surviving. Split longitudinally. Smoothing through wear evident. Of convenient size to hold in the hand. Length: 153 mm. Wt: 123.5 gm.

2055 (DA83 P1986 layer 1) cp 7

Worked fragment: antler. The burr, beam and part of a tine surviving. Beam is flattened and smoothed through wear. Knife marks, wear striations and some transverse wear grooves/indentations noted on beam. Breaks across beam and tine worn smooth. Slight polish visible. Possibly used in weaving to separate warp threads. Length: 134 mm. Wt: 25.6 gm.

2206 (DA80 P1579 layer 1) cp 8

Worked fragment: antler. Sawn across the beam and tines. Additional saw and knife cuts on surface. Wt: 177.9 gm.

2208 (DA80 P1452 layer 4) cp 7

Worked fragments: antler. Two small fragments, one is sawn across one end, both have partly smoothed surfaces. Wt: 9.0 gm.

2209 (DA80 P1452 layer 5) cp 7

Worked fragments: antler. Two small burnt fragments, outer surfaces smoothed by wear, knife cuts visible. Wt: 13.7 gm.

2210 (DA80 P1452 layer 6) cp 7

Worked fragments: antler. Two burnt fragments, outer surfaces smoothed by wear. Wt: 8.1 gm.

2211 (DA80 P1452 layer 9) cp 7

Worked fragment: antler. Cut fragment, outer surface smoothed, burnt. Wt: 27.7 gm.

2215 (DA80 P1530 layer 2) cp 7/8

Worked fragments: antler. Four fragments, all sawn across. No wear evident. Wt: 93.6 gm.

2220 (DA83 P2261 layer 7) cp 7/8

Worked fragments: antler. Two joining burnt fragments. Smoothed surface, knife cuts visible. Wt: 9.6 gm.

2230 (DA82 layer 716) cp 7

Worked fragment: antler. Small fragment, one surface flattened, smoothed and exhibiting high polish. Some wear on all surfaces. Burnt. Thickness: (max) 10 mm. Wt: 2.5 gm.

2235 (DA82 P2044 layer 1) cp 6

Worked fragments: antler. The base and beam represented by six fragments, one large, five small, probably from the same piece. The base is scored with a number of apparently random knife cuts. Outer surface of beam removed. Burnt and highly worn. Slight polish on base. Diam: (max) 50 mm. Length: 47 mm. Wt: 53.2 gm.

2239 (DA80 ph 6272 layer 1) cp -

Worked fragment: antler. Antler tine fragment, partly sawn across both ends and hollowed. ?Unfinished toggle. Length: 56 mm. Diam: 32.5 mm. Wt: 25.3 gm.

2241 (DA80 ph 5851 layer 2) cp -

Worked fragment: antler. Tine fragment, neatly cut across at the base, split longitudinally and partly cut/partly broken across at the other end. Partly hollowed, slight polish on outer surface, weathered. ?Unfinished toggle. Length: 59 mm. Diam: 28.5 mm. Wt: 13.2 gm.

2335 (DA82 P1981 layer 6) cp 7

Worked fragment: antler. Small beam fragment. Burnt, smoothed surface. Evidence for a circular perforation, now broken across. Polished and particularly smooth around perforation. Wt: 5.2 gm.

2336 (DA82 P1981 layer 6) cp 7

Worked fragment: antler. Small burnt fragment of beam. Smoothed surface. Wt: 4.9 gm.

2727 (DA88 layer 1967) cp 3

Worked fragment: antler. Highly polished outer surface. Burnt. Wt: 10 gm.

2771 (DA88 P2587 layer 5) cp -

Worked fragment: antler. Fragment of a piece cut from an antler tine. Saw/cut marks across one end and a certain amount of smoothing on the outer face. Indeterminate function. Burnt. Wt: 6 gm.

2812 (DA82 layer 719) cp 7

Worked fragment: antler. Small flat fragment. Smoothed along one edge. Slight polish visible. Burnt. Thickness: 4-5 mm. Wt: 2.6 gm.

2813 (DA82 P2032 layer 6) cp 7

Worked fragment: antler tine. Neatly cut across one end, broken at the other end. Possible evidence for a slot piercing the now broken end. Smoothed surfaces. Extremely weathered and burnt. Some green staining on the surface. Length: (incomplete) 53 mm. Diam: 13-14 mm. Wt: 3.4 gm.

2864 (DA84 P2346 layer 4) cp 7/8

Worked fragment: antler base. Base smoothed and polished. Wt: 8.1 gm.

2894 (DA86 P2561 layer 2) cp 7

Worked antler. Complete tine, sawn off and smoothed somewhat across the base. Surface smooth and exhibiting slight polish in places, particularly towards the tip. Longitudinal fine striations noted along with a few short transverse cut marks. Length: 128 mm. Width: 9-35 mm. Thickness: 12-18 mm. Wt: 43.8 gm.

2926 (DA85 P2443 layer 1) cp 7/8

Worked antler. Tip of an antler tine only, apparently removed by sawing. Outer surface extremely smooth. Some longitudinal and diagonal striations/tool marks visible. Notch cut out on one side. Length: 46 mm. Diam: 8-15 mm. Wt: 6.3 gm.

Miscellaneous worked bone: not illustrated

2030 (DA83 P2178 layer 4) cp 7

Worked fragment: cow scapula. Three fragments. Knife cuts and polish visible particularly towards the neck. Wt: 99.2 gm.

2057 (DA83 P2295 layer 1) cp 3

Worked fragment: ?horse metapodial. Small shaft fragment. High polish, burnt. Wt: 5.0gm.

2091 (DA83 P2248 layer 7) cp 7

Worked fragment: cow size fragment. Small shaft fragment. Polish on both inner and outer surfaces. ?Toggle fragment. Wt: 3.5 gm.

2092 (DA83 P2286 layer 5) cp 7

Worked fragment: sheep. Small shaft fragment, artificial flattening and polish visible. Wt: 1.5 gm.

2140 (DA84 ph 8989 layer 1) cp 3

Worked fragment: sheep rib. Short fragment, broken at both ends. Highly polished, burnt Wt: 1.2 gm.

2141 (DA84 ph 8989 layer 2) cp 3

Worked fragment: sheep rib. Short fragment, broken at both ends. High polish, burnt. Wt: 1.1 gm.

2207 (DA80 P1511 layer 8) cp 7

Worked fragment: horse radius. Split longitudinally by means of a series of rough saw cuts. Possibly results from the removal of bone splinters to make points and needles. Wt: 76.0 gm.

2237 (DA79 P1258 layer 3) cp 3

Worked fragment - splinter: cow sized long bone. Tapers at one end to a thin flat point, sub-rectangular in section. The point tip is broken, with wear subsequent to breakage. Smoothed upper surface with very fine transverse cut marks visible. Slight polish overall, more notable polish at the point. Length: (incomplete) 112 mm. Width: 8-28 mm. Thickness: 4 mm. Wt: 9.6 gm.

2244 (DA82 P2030 layer 4) cp 6

Worked fragments: cow scapula. Four fragments probably from the same scapula. Knife cuts, trimming of the spine and slight polish visible. Wt: 88.0 gm.

2255 (DA81 P1793 layer 3) cp 7

Worked fragment: cow scapula. Chopped and broken across the scapula blade. Polish visible. Wt: 71.9 gm.

2566 (DA87 P2570 layer 2) cp 7

Worked fragment: bone fragment. Very small fragment of bone. Extremely smooth surface suggests working. Green staining suggests association with a copper alloy metal.

2577 (DA87 layer 1734) cp 6

Worked fragment: cow metatarsal fragment. Fragment of long bone. Smoothed surface. Burnt. Wt: 6 gm.

2614 (DA87 layer 1856) cp 7

Worked fragment: sheep femur. Small bone fragment. Smoothed surface, function indeterminate. Wt: 2 gm.

2639 (DA87 layer 1867) cp 7

Worked fragment: bone fragment, ?rib. Small fragment of bone, smoothed surface. Wt: 2 gm.

2666 (DA86 P2535 layer 6, sample 6663) cp 7

Worked fragment: bone fragment. Possible tip from a spatula-like object. Small flat piece of bone tapering to a point at the unbroken end. Smoothed, polished and burnt. Thickness: 1.5-3 mm. Wt: 0.5 gm.

2865 (DA84 P2371 layer 5) cp 5

Worked fragment: cow/horse scapula. Small scapula blade fragment. Polish on one surface. Wt: 56.8 gm.

2867 (DA84 layer 1207) cp 7

Worked fragment: horse scapula. Articulate end only survives. Articulation trimmed around the edges. Slight polish on most surfaces. Wt: 73.4 gm.

2868 (DA84 P2353 layer 7) cp 7

Worked fragment: ?horse metapodial. Small shaft fragment. Burnt and highly polished. Wt: 6.7 gm.

2870 (DA84 layer 1257) cp 7

Worked fragment: cow scapula. Articulate end only survives. Polish visible on most surfaces. Articulation trimmed. Wt: 32.2 gm.

2871 (DA84 P2369 layer 2) cp 4

Worked fragment: pig scapula. Near complete scapula. Polished towards and across the articulation. Some trimming of the articulation. Wt: 6.7 gm.

2872 (DA84 P2347 layer 10) cp 7

Worked fragment: cow/horse metapodial fragment. Slice of long bone, score marks and polish on outer surface, slight polish on inner surface. Partially burnt. Length: 145 mm. Width: 14-16 mm. Wt: 19.2 gm.

2875 (DA84 layer 1079) cp -

Worked bone fragment: goat horn core. Broken across base and tip. Cut marks noted towards base. Wt: 13.4 gm.

2879 (DA84 P2371 layer 5) cp 5

Worked fragment: horse scapula. Articulate end of scapula only. Polish evident on most surfaces, but not on articulation itself. Wt: 74.3 gm.

2893 (DA86 P1114 layer 3) cp 6

Worked bone: ?pig long bone. Broken at one end. Smoothed shaft. Two 'U'-sectioned grooves running centrally and longitudinally down opposing faces. Max width of groove: 4 mm. Wt: 17.6 gm.

2900 (DA87 layer 1644) cp 7

Point: bone fragment. Small slither of bone. Highly polished. Wt: 0.6 gm.

2901 (DA87 layer 1644) cp 7

Worked bone fragment. Long bone fragment (?sheep) which has been longitudinally sliced. Cut edge and outer bone surface smooth and exhibiting slight polish. Width: 8 mm. Thickness: 3 mm. Wt: 1.7 gm.

2923 (DA85 P2372 layer 10) cp 7

Worked bone: horse scapula. Polished surfaces. Wt: 163.5 gm.

2929 (DA85 P2318 layer 4) cp 7

Worked bone: horse scapula. Polished surface possibly through handling. Wt: 101.3 gm.

2931 (DA85 P2435 layer 5) cp 7/8

Worked bone: cattle metacarpal. Distal epiphysis only which has been chopped transversely to remove from the shaft and sliced in half longitudinally. Slight polish noted on surfaces. Wt: 12.4 gm.

2934 (DA84 layer 1369) cp 5

Worked bone: rib - ?cattle. Cut in a zig-zag fashion across the rib. Wt: 23.3 gm.

2935 (DA88 layer 1997) cp 4

Utilized long bone: sheep tibia. Epiphysis only survives. This is pierced down through and has evidence of a small transverse perforation. Wt: 2.0 gm.

Summary list of Shale

Bracelets	4.9	2310	layer 1496	cp 6
	4.10	2437	layer 1571	cp 7
	4.11	2272	P2448 layer 1	cp 7
	4.12	2681	layer 1974	
Bead	4.13	2125	F168 layer 1153	cp 7
Ring	4.14	1792	layer 716	cp 7
Roughout	4.15	2303	P2447 layer 4	cp 7
Raw material	4.16	1596	P974 layer 1	cp 7
	4.17	2138	layer 1213	cp 7

Shale

4.9 2310 (DA85 layer 1496) cp 6

Bracelet fragment. Approximately one third of a well-finished shale bracelet. Hand cut with faint tooling marks visible on the innermost surface. Sub-triangular in cross section with a deep indented score mark running around the outer edge giving a rim-like appearance. Diam: (external) 100 mm, (internal) 80 mm. Width: 8-11 mm. Thickness: 11 mm. Wt: 11.70 gm.

4.10 2437 (DA86 layer 1571) cp 7

Bracelet fragment. Small fragment from a hand-cut shale bracelet. Oval or circular in cross section, though only a portion remains. Smooth, but undulating surface finish. Diam: (external) 80 mm, (internal) 60 mm. Width: 8 mm. Wt: 1.90 gm.

4.11 2272 (DA85 P2448 layer 1) cp 7

Bracelet fragment. Small fragment from a hand-cut shale bracelet, some slight undulations from tooling visible on the innermost surface. Sub-oval/somewhat pear-shaped in cross section with a smooth surface finish. Diam: (external) 100 mm, (internal) 80 mm. Width: 10 mm. Thickness: 11 mm. Wt: 3.50 gm.

4.12 2681 (DA88 layer 1974)

Bracelet fragment. Hand cut, roughly oval in cross section, but somewhat flattened around outer edge. Smooth overall finish. Diam: (external) 95 mm, (internal) 80 mm. Width: 7 mm. Thickness: 10 mm. Wt: 3.40 gm.

4.13 2125 (DA84 F168 layer 1153) cp 7

Bead. Sub-rectangular in cross section with convex sides and edges. Countersunk central perforation with faint tool-cut marks. Broken along bedding plane. Diam: 27 mm. Diam. perforation: 5-9 mm. Wt: 6.40 gm.

4.14 1792 (DA82 layer 716) cp 7

Ring. Small oval-sectioned ring. Precisely smoothed and finished surface. Particularly even on the innermost face, probably due to wear. ?Finger ring, although it seems a little small. Diam: (internal) 12 mm, (external) 22 mm. Width: 5 mm. Thickness: 4.5 mm. Wt: 0.80 gm.

4.15 2303 (DA85 P2447 layer 4) cp 7

Roughout (bracelet). Large, roughly-cut circular ring of shale, with a countersunk central hole. Flat top and bottom faces, extensive tool marks visible around the outer edge and within the central hole, resulting in many small facets. Within the hole tool marks are clear enough to establish that a small round-ended blade or gouge-like tool with a maximum width of 8 mm was being used. Diam: (external) 98 mm, (internal) 39-57 mm. Width: 31 mm. Thickness: 28 mm. Wt: 243.87 mm.

4.16 1596 (DA77 P974 layer 1) cp 7

Worked fragment. Flat, relatively thick, sub-angular piece of worked shale. Three cut edges form approximately one third of a roughed out disc. The object is split in two along the horizontal plane. Length: 91 mm. Thickness: 18 mm. Wt: 76.50 gm.

4.17 2138 (DA84 layer 1213) cp 7

Worked fragment. Small irregularly-shaped piece of worked shale. Concentric striations on one face suggest possible lathe turning. Thickness: 11-14 mm. Wt: 6.70 gm.

Summary list of Beads of glass

publication no.	small finds no.		ceramic phase
6.9	1852	P2100 layer 2	cp 3
6.10	2017	layer 954	cp 7
6.11	2483	P2534 layer 10	cp 7

Glass beads: technical details
by Julian Henderson

Chemical composition of the glass (weight % oxide)

For details of the conditions of the analysis (Electron-probe microanalysis), see Henderson 1988.

Bead	1852	1852	2017	2483
Matrix/decn.	M.	D.	M.	M.
Colour	blue	white	green	blue
Element oxide				
Na_2O	12.40	17.60	16.2	18.0
MgO	0.4	0.3	0.7	1.3
Al_2O_3	2.2	2.7	2.7	2.4
SiO_2	72.6	70.4	70.0	64.6
P_2O_5	0.1	ND	ND	0.1
SO_3	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.3
Cl	0.8	0.4	0.8	1.0
K_2O	1.1	0.6	0.6	0.9
CaO	7.6	5.1	7.5	8.5
TiO_2	ND	0.1	ND	ND
MnO	0.5	ND	0.6	1.0
Fe_2O_3	0.8	0.8	0.4	0.7
CoO	0.16	ND	ND	0.2
NiO_2	ND	ND	ND	ND
CuO	0.4	0.1	ND	0.2
ZnO	ND	0.1	ND	ND
As_2O_3	ND	MDL	ND	ND
SnO_2	ND	ND	ND	ND
Sb_2O_3	ND	3.4	0.6	ND
PbO	0.3	0.1	ND	0.06

ND = not detected; MDL = minimum detectable level.

6.9 Sf 1852, cp 3. The opaque white glass which forms the trailed on spiral decoration is compositionally distinct from the blue matrix of the bead. This different composition, perhaps the higher levels of antimony, has reduced the durability of the white glass. The opaque white spirals are roughly wound and two of them have tails which begin to turn back onto the spiral. Once trailed into place the spirals would have been marvered into the bead surface.

6.10 Sf 2017, cp 7. The pattern of weathering on the outside of the bead, a series of very shallow circumferential grooves, indicates that the glass was probably wound into place on the metal former on which it was made. Cracking of the glass around the central hole was probably caused when the central rod expanded and contracted when the bead was still in place.

6.11 Sf 2483, cp 7. As for no. 6.9, the opaque decorative glass is more highly weathered, probably due to its different chemical composition from the bead matrix. Weathered grooves on the bead surface reveal the way in which the filaments of glass were aligned. The bead manufacture involved a technique which has been found in many Continental ring beads of La Tène C or D date. A rod of glass was wound around a metal rod former and the two ends fused to create a ring. More glass was gathered onto the ring and the entire object probably spun to regularize the bead shape. Such a technique is inferred from the presence of striations which curve across the bead surface from the central hole, in a radial fashion. Part of the outer layer of glass has become detached revealing the underlying ring bead of a smaller diameter.

Summary list of objects of Baked clay

Publ no	SF no	Context	Phase
Slingshots			
7.72	2329	DA85 P2447(5)	cp 7 El
7.73	2137	DA84 L1241	cp 6 Ek=cp 7
7.74	2527	DA81 P1715(7)	cp 3
7.75	2128	DA84 L1151	cp 7 Fm=cp 8
7.76	2050	DA83 (+)	-
7.77	2307	DA85 P2425(2)	cp 7 Ei-k
Ceramic Balls			
7.78	2548	DA86 L1560	cp 6 Dj2=cp 7
7.79	2644	DA87 P2580(4)	cp 7 Dj1
7.80	2608	DA87 P2572(5)	cp 7 Dj2
7.81	2703	DA88 L1963	cp 6 Hk
7.82	2505	DA86 P2568(1)	cp 3 Dg=cp 6/7
7.83	2533	DA82 P2030(3)	cp 6
7.84	2546	DA84 P2361(3)	cp 5 Ei-l=cp 7
7.85	2749	DA88 L2006	cp 6 Hi
Spindle Whorls			
7.86	1990	DA83 P2199(3)	cp 5
7.87	1994	DA83 L947	cp 3 Fi=cp 7
7.88	1770	DA80 (+)	-
7.89	1643	DA80 P1569(5)	cp 3
7.90	2910	DA86/87/88 (+)	-
7.91	1563	DA79 P1333(9)	cp 7
7.92	2600	DA87 P2578(2)(3)	cp 6 Dα-l
7.93	2506	DA86 P1137(5)	cp 5 Di1=cp 7
7.94	2077	DA83 P2256(11)	cp 7
7.95	2135	DA84 L1163	cp 3 Em=cp 8
7.96	2408	DA86 P1127(3)	cp 4
7.97	2496	DA86 P2510(7)	cp 5
7.98	2908	DA86 P2534(6)	cp 7
7.99	2909	DA86 L1573	cp 7 Dj2
Pottery Discs			
7.100	2186	DA82 P2347(7)	cp 7 Ei-l
7.101	2082	DA80 P1455(1)	cp 6/7
7.102	2083	DA81 P1646(1)	cp 7
7.103	1808	DA82 P2163(4)	cp 7 Ff-k

Publ no	SF no	Context	Phase
Clay Weights			
7.104	2521	DA80 P1411(6)	cp 3/8 Ia=cp 3
7.105	1649	DA80 P1411(6)	cp 3/8 Ia=cp 3
7.106	2522	DA80 P1411(6)	cp 3/8 Ia=cp 3
7.107	2523	DA80 P1411(6)	cp 3/8 Ia=cp 3
7.108	1648	DA80 P1411(6)	cp 3/8 Ia=cp 3
7.109	2936	DA80 P1411(6)	cp 3/8 Ia=cp 3
7.110	1923	DA81 P1768(8)	cp 6/7
7.111	2543	DA81 P1768(8)	cp 6/7
7.112	1732	DA81 P1768(4)	cp 6/7
7.113	1924	DA81 P1768(8)	cp 6/7
7.114	1684	DA81 Ph 7474(1)	-
7.115	1686	DA81 Ph 7474(1)	-
7.116	1687	DA81 Ph 7474(1)	-
7.117	1694	DA81 Ph 7474(1)	-
7.118	1689	DA81 Ph 7474(1)	-
7.119	1690	DA81 Ph 7474(1)	-
7.120	1693	DA81 Ph 7474(1)	-
7.121	1688	DA81 Ph 7474(1)	-
7.122	2530	DA81 Ph 7474(1)	-
7.123	2572	DA87 P2570(4)	cp 6 Di1=cp 7
7.124	2634/2633	DA87 L1914/1913	cp 6 Dq-h
7.125	2576	DA87 P2570(3)	cp 6 Di1=cp 7
7.126	2571/2634	DA87 P2570(4)/L1914	cp 6 Di1=cp 7
7.127	2902	DA87 P2570(3)(4)(5)	cp 6 Di1=cp 7
7.128	1708	DA81 P1687(4)	cp 8
7.129	1906	DA82 P2047(1)	cp 7
7.130	1904	DA82 P2110(5)	cp 8
7.131	2497	DA86 P2541(7)	cp 6
7.132	1941	DA83 P2259(3)	cp 6 Fk=cp 7
7.133	1513	DA79 Ph 4568(1)	-
7.134	1647	DA80 P1530(2)	cp 8
7.135	1707	DA81 P1820(2)	cp 7
7.136	2542	DA79 P1224(3)	cp 7
7.137	2171	DA84 L1207	cp 7 Ej
7.138	2544	DA82 P2032(6)	cp 7
7.139	1542	DA79 P1224(13)	cp 7
Metalworking Accessories			
7.140	2778	DA88 L2047	cp 4 Hb
7.141	2774	DA88 L2050	cp 1/3 Hc
7.142	2682	DA88 P2590(9)	cp 7 Hl
7.143	2760	DA88 L1997	cp 4 Hd
7.144	2807	DA80 Ph 6954(2)	-
7.145	2880	DA88 L2039	cp 3 Hd
7.146	2792	DA88 L2080	cp 4 Hb
7.147	2075	DA83 P2196(2)	cp 8
7.148	1608	DA80 (+)	-
7.149	2777	DA88 L2006	cp 6 Hi=cp 7
7.150	2916	DA80 F84(666)	cp 5 Hk=cp 7

Slingshots

7.72 DA85 P2447(5) SF:2329 S:6384 cp7 El

Slingshot: Length 43 mm
Width 27 x 30 mm
Weight 34.5gm
Fabric F

This slingshot is complete, except for slight damage at one end. It is of pointed ovoid shape.

7.73 DA84 L1241 SF:2137 S:7198 cp6 Ek = cp7

Slingshot: Length 40 mm
Width 26 mm
Weight 24.5gm
Fabric J

This slingshot is complete except for slight surface damage to one side. It is of pointed ovoid shape, with a very smooth surface and well formed.

7.74 DA81 P1715(7) SF:2527 S:4000 cp3

Slingshot: Length 31 mm
Width 22 mm
Weight 12.5gm
Fabric L

This slingshot is incomplete, having suffered damage and distortion as a result of being in a flotation sample, from which it was retreived during flotation before it totally disintegrated being entirely unfired. It appears to have been of typical pointed ovoid shape.

7.75 DA84 L1151 SF:2128 S:7195 cp7 Em = cp8

Slingshot: Length 43 mm
Width 28 x 30 mm
Weight 34gm
Fabric K

This slingshot is complete, except for a slight chip at one end. It is of pointed ovoid shape, very even and symmetrical, with a well smoothed surface.

7.76 DA83 (+) SF:2050 S:5623 cp-

Slingshot: Length 43 mm
Width c.30 mm
Weight 20.5gm
Fabric A

Roughly half of this slingshot survives. It has a pointed ovoid shape with slightly rounded ends and a very smooth surface.

7.77 DA85 P2425(2) SF:2307 S:6353 cp7 Ei-k

Slingshot: Length +30 mm (estimated total - 50 mm)
Width 30 mm
Weight 21gm
Fabric A

Slightly less than half of this slingshot survives. What survives clearly shows it is of pointed ovoid shape. It has a very smooth surface.

DA88 P2612(2) SF:2914 S:8033 cp7 Hf

Slingshot: Length c.50-55 mm
Width c.32-34 mm
Weight 6gm
Fabric J

These two fragments appear to be part of the same object and both have a very smooth convex surface. The general appearance and characteristics suggest slingshot as the most likely function.

Ceramic balls

7.78 DA86 L1560 SF 2548 S6956 cp 6 Dj2 = cp 7

Clay ball: Diameter 30 x 25 mm
Height 28 mm
Weight 19 gm
Fabric F

This object takes the form of a roughly spherical ball, but very irregularly formed. On the more flattened area there are three parallel grooves 10 mm apart, that look as though it had been pressed against some wattles measuring 7 mm and 6 mm in diameter. The other surfaces have been drawn up to form a slight knob. There are some fingerprints visible on the surface. It is not clear whether this object was complete or was intended as some other object such as slingshot or perforated ball left unfinished.

7.79 DA87 P2580(4) SF 2644 S7439 cp 7 Dj1

?Clay ball: Width 30-35 mm
Height 25-31 mm
Weight 40 gm
Fabric J

This object has the form of a pentagonal drum. It is flattened top and base, which are converging not parallel, with five flattened sides. There has been some damage to one side. It is not clear whether this was intended as an object with any practical function, such as an unfinished slingshot or perforated ball. It is possible it was a functional object of unknown use or alternatively nothing in particular.

7.80 DA87 P2572(5) SF 2608 S7383 cp 7 Dj2

Clay ball: Diameter 17 x 20 mm
Height 22 mm
Weight 7.5 gm
Fabric E

The ball is slightly oval in shape and complete. There is no evidence of any perforation, nor any attempt to make one.

7.81 DA88 L1963 SF2703 S7970 cp 6 Hk CS68

Clay ball: Diameter 22 mm
Height 22 mm
Weight 11 gm
Fabric K

This is a spherical ball flattened at one end, where it has been

pierced by a perforation. The perforation measures 3.5 mm in diameter and is 11 mm deep. The surface is well smoothed.

7.82 DA86 P2568(1) SF 2505 S6916 cp 3 Dg = cp 6/7

Clay ball: Diameter 50 mm
Height 45 mm
Weight 82.5 gm
Fabric L

This object is largely complete, except for some damage on one side from a tool cutting into it during excavation. This is essentially a spherical ball with a rough surface flattened round the perforation. This forms a void in the middle of the ball and measures 23 x 15 mm at the surface, but becomes wider inside and extends to a depth of 35 mm. It is almost impossible for an adult to have moulded by hand and it is possible the clay was moulded around something that has since rotted.

Ceramic Reels

7.83 DA82 P2030(3) SF:2533 S:4664 cp6

Reel: Length +42 mm
Width 16 x 18 mm
Weight 11.5gm Fabric K

This fragment represents one end of reel or bobbin, though it is somewhat dissimilar to those found in 1978. It is more roughly formed, beign less regular in shape. Through it is one complete perforation c.4 mm in diameter as well as two incomplete holes of similar size made to a depth of 3 mm and 6 mm. One is at right angles to the other two. The end has broken off across another possible perforation.

7.84 DA 84 P2361(3) SF:2546 S:6122 cp5 Ei-1 =cp7

?Reel: Length +28 mm
Width 16 mm x 26 mm
Weight 12 gm
Fabric K

This fragment could be the end of a reel. It has a rectangular section and roughly rounded end and smooth surfaces. There are no distinctive features such as perforations, but its general size suggests it could be a fragment of reel.

Ceramic Beads

7.85 DA88 L2006 SF:2749 S:7972 cp6 Hi

Bead: Diameter 18 x 19 mm
Height 13 mm
Weight 4gm
Fabric J

This circular bead is biconical in section, flattened top and base. The perforation measures 3.0-3.5 mm in diameter. The bead is decorated with thin lines scratched from the central perforation curving to the outer edge. On the opposite side the lines are shorter and straighter. Between these are numerous dots apparently formed with some sort of fine point. The dots sometimes form a row or sometimes a more random pattern.

Spindle Whorls

7.86 DA83 P2199(3) SF:1990 S:5620 cp5

Spindle whorl: Diameter 53 mm
Height 30 mm
Weight 84gm
Fabric A

This is almost complete except for a small area of damage to the surface on one side. The shape is semi-biconical, one side being more rounded than conical. The conical side has a groove encircling the perforation. The perforation is slightly off-centre and measures 7 mm in diameter, widening to 8-9 mm at the edge. Type 3b.

7.87 DA83 L947 SF:1994 S:5622 cp3 Fi = cp7

Spindle whorl: Diameter 40 x 38 mm
Height 25 mm
Weight 40.5gm
Fabric A

This is essentially complete, with just a few slight areas of surface damage. In shape it is biconical, but rounded having convex top and base surfaces with a straight sided edge around the middle. The perforation is slightly off centre and measures 5 mm in diameter, widening to 6 mm at the surface. Type 3b.

7.88 DA80 (+) SF:1770 S:7179 Cp-

Spindle whorl: Diameter 48 mm
Height 33 mm
Weight 70gm
Fabric A

This is complete and is biconical in shape. The edge has been flattened around the middle and around part of this are a series of shallow vertical incisions possibly made with a finger nail and presumably intended as some form of decoration. The centrally placed perforation measures 5 mm in diameter. Type 2c.

7.89 DA80 P1569(5) SF:1643 S:7166 cp3

Spindle whorl: Diameter 50 mm
Height 30 mm
Weight 87.5gm
Fabric A

This is almost complete, having suffered slight damage on one edge. It is cylindrical in shape, the top and base being slightly convex. The surfaces are well smoothed. The perforation is very slightly off centre and measures 10 mm in diameter at one end narrowing to 8 mm at the other. Type 1a.

7.90 DA86/87/88 (+) SF:2910 S:8028 cp-

Spindle whorl: Diameter 26 mm
Height 20 mm
Weight 18gm
Fabric F

This spindle whorl was found amongst the spoil from the flotation samples and as material from the three years indicated had been dealt with, its context cannot be more closely indicated. It is complete, cylindrical in shape with straight sides and very slightly convex ends. There is a perforation, off centre by 2-3 mm, which measures 5 mm in diameter. Type 1a.

7.91 DA79 P1333(9) SF:1563 S:7170 cp7

Spindle whorl: Diameter 38 mm
Height 25 mm
Weight 40 mm
Fabric A

This is complete, elliptical in shape with top and base flattened; the surface is smooth with a few rounded indentations. The perforation is centrally placed and is triangular at either end measuring 7 x 8 mm narrowing to 6 mm in the middle. Type 3a.

7.92 DA87 P2578(2)/(3) SF:2600 S:7438 cp6 Dg-1

Spindle whorl: Diameter 26 mm (middle) 30 mm (ends)
Height 25 mm
Weight 27.5gm
Fabric F

This spindle whorl is complete and undamaged. It is basically cylindrical in shape, but is slightly narrower in the middle to form a dumbell shape. The narrowest point is emphasised by simple decoration of three parallel incised lines running around the middle. The perforation has been placed off centre by 2-3 mm; it measures 4 mm in diameter, widening to 5 mm at either end. Type 1c.

7.93 DA86 P1137(5) SF:2506 S:6853 cp5 Di1 = cp7

Spindle whorl: Diameter 48 x 60 mm
Height 28 mm
Weight 74gm
Fabric KL (unfired clay)

This spindle whorl is of cylindrical type, but as the fabric is unfired it has suffered some damage and distortion. One end appears to ahve suffered damage from tools during excavation, possibly obliterating the perforation on that side. It is possible the perforation completely pierced it originally, though now it only appears to be c.18 mm deep; it measures 6 x 10 mm at the surface, but appears to widen out inside.

The condition of the original surface is uncertain, but it appears to be moderately smooth. It is possible this spindle whorl was unfinished. Type 1u,

7.94 DA83 P2256(11) SF2077 S:5517 cp7

Spindle whorl: Diameter 44 mm
Height 23 mm
Weight 44.5gm
Fabric K

This object is possibly a spindle whorl that was only partly finished. During excavation part of the base has been sliced through resulting in some damage and slight distortion. It is basically disc shaped having a convex topy and base and rounded sides. A perforation has been made at a diagonal and off centre that does not extend through the whole thickness. It measures 8 mm in diameter, gradually narrowing and reaching a depth of 17 mm where it is only a few mm wide. Although the damage may have obliterated the end of the perforation, the gradual thinning suggests it never completely perforated the object. It could be either an unfinished spindle whorl or a partly perforated clay ball.

7.95 DA84 L1163 SF:2135 S:7196 cp3 Em = cp8

Spindle whorl: Diameter 39 mm
Height 44 mm
Weight 6gm
Fabric F

This small fragment of spindle whorl is cylindrical in shape and has smooth surfaces, the sides slightly convex and the ends flat. Very little of the perforation survives, but it appears to measure c.6-7 mm in diameter. Type 1a.

7.96 DA86 P1127(3) SF:2408 S:7200 cp4

Spindle whorl: Diameter 40 mm
Height 41 mm
Weight 21gm
Fabric A

Only about a quarter of this spindle whorl survives. It is spherical in shape and has a smooth surface and has been slightly flattened at one end. Part of the central perforation survives and measures 7 mm in diameter. Type 3a.

7.97 DA86 P2510(7) SF:2496 S:7201 cp5

Spindle whorl: Diameter 44 mm
Height +25 mm (estimated c.40 mm)
Weight 13.5gm
Fabric A

Only about a quarter of this spindle whorl survives and what remains is onion shaped with a flattened end. The surface is well smoothed. It is basically of spherical type. The perforation measures 8 mm in diameter and the flattened end encircling it forms a rim 5-7 mm wide. Type 3a.

7.98 DA86 P2534(6) SF:2908 S:7636 cp7

Spindle whorl: Diameter c.40 mm
Height c.30 mm
Weight 8gm
Fabric A

Only a quarter or less survives from one side of this spindle whorl. It appears to be spherical in shape. Insufficient survives to have any part of the perforation present, so it is possible that this could be part of another object such as partly perforated clay ball or clingshot. However the general dimensions suggest spindle whorl to be most likely. Type 3a

7.99 DA86 L1573 (K1012) SF:2909 S:6823 Cp7 Dj2

? Spindle whorl: Diameter c.50-60 mm (estimated)
Height 8 mm
Weight 2.5gm
Fabric K

This small fragment apparently comes from a clay disc. It has a rounded edge, smooth top and lower surface, slightly undulating. There is a perforation 8 mm wide, placed only 7 mm from the edge.

DA83 G243(1) SF:- S:5627 cp7

? Spindle whorl: Diameter 35 mm
Height 25 mm
Weight 20gm
Fabric F

This appears to be a fragment of a biconcical spindle whorl, though any surface is very worn. There is the slightest hint of a central perforation. Type 3b.

Pottery discs

7.100 DA82 P2347(7) SF 2186 cp 7 Ei-l

Pottery disc: Diameter 84 mm
Thickness 13 mm
Weight 94 gm
Pottery fabric D5

This has been roughly shaped to be circular, but part of one side has broken off. There is a large central perforation measuring 14 mm in diameter widening to 17 x 16 mm on the inner surface of the pot and 15 x 16 mm on the outside.

7.101 DA80 P1455(1) SF 2082 cp 6/7

Pottery disc: Diameter 83 x 87 mm
Thickness 8 mm
Weight 83 gm
Pottery fabric D17

This piece of pottery has been chipped to a roughly circular shape, somewhat polygonal in places, as the chipping has resulted in some straight edges. An attempt has been made to drill a hole from the inner surface of the pot. This is only about 2 mm deep and no attempt has been made from the outside. It is very slightly off-centre.

7.102 DA81 P1646(1) SF 2083 cp 7

Pottery disc: Diameter 53(x +45) mm
Thickness 11 mm
Weight 41 gm
Pottery fabric D17

This circular pottery disc has been carefully shaped, but part of one edge has broken off. An attempt has been made to drill a hole from the outer side, but the depression is only 2 mm deep. It is possible the damage occurred to the edge, whilst it was being made and resulted in it being discarded.

7.103 DA82 P2163(4) SF 1808 cp 7 Ff-k

Pottery disc: Diameter 64 x 69 mm
Thickness 11 mm
Weight 68 gm
Pottery fabric B4

This pottery disc was carefully made to form a sub-circular shape. At first glance there appears to have been an attempt to

drill a perforation, but on closer examination this appears to be the void left from some coarse flint tempering being dislodged.

NI DA80 P1597(7) SF 1626 cp 8

Pottery disc listed in small finds index, but apparently now lost.

Clay weights by group

Group 1

DA80 P1411(6)*S4437 cp8 sp Ia = cp3

There are six triangular weights from this context, all very similar, type 1 and made in the same fabric C/E. They appear to have been made as a group.

7.104 SF:2521

Weight: Approximately half of this triangular weight survives with one complete edge measuring 180 mm. The surviving complete corner is quite angular and sharp, whilst the other only partially preserved is more rounded. There are the remains of two perforations across these corners, one very fragmentary and the other complete, measuring mm in diameter. The surface survives on only one triangular face and is generally quite smooth. It measures 68 mm thick. It weighs 716gm.

7.105 SF:1649

Weight: This is a near complete triangular weight, of which one corner is missing broken across the perforation. The complete side measures 165 mm and the other two are estimated at c.170 mm each. The maximum width measures 85 mm. The surfaces are flat and smooth and the angles are sharp. The two surviving corners are quite angular, though one has been slightly rounded off.

There are three perforations across each of the corners. They measure: 12 mm decreasing to 10 mm (made from both sides); 11 mm decreasing to 10 mm; 12 mm. It weighs 1392gm and has been fired.

7.106 SF2522

Weight: The joining fragments form about half of this weight, but it is possible some unassigned fragments form part of the third corner that is not represented. The surfaces survive on one triangular face and part of the sides and are smooth and flat; the corners and angles are fairly sharp. The length of the complete side is 180 mm and the weight measures 60 mm wide. Two perforations are present, both measuring 11 mm diameter and being quite close to the corners. the joining pieces weigh 662gm and other fragments packed with them 435gm. however some of the latter could belong to other weights from this pit.

7.107 SF2523

Weight: Probably about half of this triangular weight is present. It measures nearly 150 mm in height, but no complete side survives. It is c.65 mm thick. The triangular surface is flat and fairly smooth, but the side tends to be quite rough and irregular. The corner is fairly angular, but rounded. No perforations occur on the main fragment, but two other pieces that could be part of the same weight have perforations measuring 13 mm and c.8 mm diameter. The main fragments weigh 374gm and associated fragments 333gms.

7.108 SF:1648

Weight: This is a complete triangular weight with sides measuring 170 mm, 170 mm and 140 mm; it was 70 mm wide. All the surfaces are very smooth flat and all angles are very sharp including the corners. One side surface has been damaged.

There are three perforations across each of the corners and these measure 13 mm, 15 mm and 15 x 10 mm decreasing to 6 mm. The latter appears to be incomplete and wrongly positioned, being too close to one side and at the wrong angle across the corner. A second attempt has been made to pierce this corner, two holes having been made from either side with a pointed stick or similar implement, but the perforation has not been completed, possibly because it was so close to the corner; it seems to have been made after the clay had dried and hardened. This weight weighs 1083gm.

7.109 SF:2936

Weight: This comprises nine fragments of which the main one is the corner of the weight, representing about a third of the object. No complete side was present. It measured +45 mm in width, with the total width being estimated at 55-60 mm. The surface though basically flat was rough and irregular, with rounded edges and corners.

One perforation was present, very close to the corner at one end 20 mm from it, but cutting across diagonally to be 30 mm at the other side. The perforation measured 13 mm at the edge thinning to 10 mm in the middle.

All the other fragments were very small with one coming from a corner. The total weight for all the pieces was 238 gm.

Group 2

7.110 DA81 P1768(8)* SF:1923 S:5169 cp6/7

Weight: The majority of this triangular weight survives, only one corner having broken off along the perforation. The surfaces are smooth and flat and the corners and edges angular. The weight is very large with one side measuring 200 mm long and the other two estimated at 190-200 mm. It is 80 mm thick. There are three perforations across each of the corners, two of which measure 15 mm in diameter and the third increases from 14 mm to 18 mm in diameter. The weight is made from fabric K clay and is unfired. It weights 2021gm with 60gm of fragments, which could belong to either this or SF:1924. Type 1.

7.111 DA81 P1768(8)* SF:2543 S:4616 cp6/7

Weight: This weight was very fragile made in daub fabric P, which was finely tempered and lightly baked, tending to flake away. Thus all measurements are approximate. The corners and edges were well rounded and the surfaces smooth. The sides were approximately 120 mm long and it is 65 mm thick. There was evidence of two perforations across two corners measuring c.15-20 mm diameter. There appears to have been no perforation across the third corner. Both perforations were placed much closer to one side than the other. The main fragment weighs 1075gm with smaller pieces weighing 202gm. Type 1.

7.112 DA81 P1768(4) * SF:1732 S:7181 cp6/7

Weight: The main large fragment forms the majority of a triangular weight. Two corners are badly squashed and deformed as the weight is made of clay fabric K and is completely unfired or baked. There is also a lot of damage to the surface from modern tools. The best preserved side measures 185 mm and the other two sides are estimated to have been c.190 mm long. It measures 70 mm thick. Across the undamaged corner is a well preserved perforation measuring 11 mm diameter in the centre widening to 12 mm and 13 mm at either end and becoming more oval in shape. Across the second very distorted corner is part of a perforation, measuring c.9 mm wide at one end, but disappearing about half way across. In this case it is likely it had been destroyed by the squashing of the corner, though it is possible that it was always an incomplete perforation. Across the third corner there is no perforation; it is possible one never existed or that the corner had broken along the perforation and subsequent damage had obliterated any trace of it. The weight weighs 1940gm, and a few associated fragments weigh 42gm. Type 1.

7.113 DA81 P1768(8)* SF:1924 S:5170 cp6/7

Weight: This triangular weight has lost one corner, broken along the perforation and one of the others has suffered a lot of damage. It is very similar to SF:1923, but is somewhat smaller and the surfaces are more irregular and the edges and corners more rounded. The one complete side is 150 mm long and the others are estimated at 150-160 mm. It measures 85 mm thick. Three perforations occur across each of the corners: these measure 15 mm, 16 mm and 12-15 mm. It is formed of clay fabric K, unfired and weighs 1300gm. Type 1.

Group 3

DA81 Ph7474(1) S:7184 cp-

7.114 SF:1684

Weight: This triangular weight is nearly complete, having suffered only slight damage to one corner. It is well formed with fairly even smooth surfaces and the corners are rounded. The sides measure in length, 120 mm, 125 mm and 130 mm and it is 70 mm wide. There are three peforations across each of the corners, which measure 12 mm in diameter, though one decreases to 11 mm at one side. It weighs 1103gm and is made in fabric F, fired. Type 1.

7.115 SF:1686

Weight: This triangular weight is almost complete except for one corner, partly broken off across the perforation and there is slight surface damage one other corner. The triangular faces are smooth and flat, though the sides are slightly rougher; the corners and angles are curved. The sides measure 140 mm, 145 mm and 145 mm long and the width is 57 mm. There are three perforations across the corners, two of which measure 11 mm in diameter and the other 10 mm. It is made in fabric F, fired and weighs 1135gm. Type 1.

7.116 SF:1687

Weight: This triangular weight has two damaged corners, one almost entirely broken off along the perforation and the second partially. The surfaces are smooth and flat and all the corners and edges are rounded. The one complete side measures 140 mm long and the others are estimated at 130 mm and 140 mm. It is 75 mm thick. There is a perforation across each of the corners; one has possibly been made from both sides and measures 11 mm in diameter and the other two both measure 12 mm. It is made from fabric F, fired and weighs 105615gm. Type 1.

7.117 SF:1694

Weight: This triangular weight is almost complete except for one corner that has broken off across the perforation. The surfaces are smooth and flat and the corners rounded. The surviving complete side measures 140 mm and the other two are estimated to be the same length. The width measures 73 mm. There are three perforations across the corners of which two survive complete. The latter were made in two attempts possibly from both sides resulting in a figure of 8 shape: they measure 15 mm x 12 mm and 13 mm; 16 mm x 10 mm and 12 mm;

and 12 mm. The weight is made from fabric F fired and weighs 1239gm. Type 1.

7.118 SF:1689

Weight: About two-thirds of this triangular weight survives: one corner along with evidence of the perforation has broken away. The triangular faces are smooth and slightly convex, while the sides flat or concave. The complete side measures 112 mm and the other two are estimated to be c.120 mm, long. It measures 72 mm wide. The two surviving perforations across the corners were made from two sides and measure 12 mm in diameter increasing to 15 mm. It weighs 961gm and was made in fabric F, fired. Type 1.

7.119 SF:1690

Weight: Most of this weight survives except for one corner, which has broken off. All the surfaces are smooth and flat and the corners are rounded. The surviving complete side measures 130 mm and the other two are estimated to be the same. It is 70 mm thick. There is a perforation across each of the three corners. These measure 12 mm x 15 mm; 12 mm increasing to 14 mm x 15 mm; and 15 mm decreasing to 10 mm back to 14 mm. They all look as though they have been made in two attempts. It is made of fabric F, fired and weighs 1169gm. Type 1.

7.120 SF:1693

Weight: This piece is the corner of a triangular weight, representing about a third of it in all. The surfaces are flat and smooth and the corner and edges are rounded. no side survives complete, the extant length being 100 mm and the total length could be as much as 160 mm. It measures 75 mm wide. The perforation across the corner was apparently made from both sides and it measures 17 mm - 12 mm diameter - 16 mm wide, being oval at either end. The fragment is made from fabric F, fired and the fragment weighs 468gm. Type 1.

7.121 SF:1688

Weight: This corner fragment comes from a triangular weight. the surfaces are smooth and even and the corner rounded. It measures 74mm thick. There appears to have been some attempt to form a perforation across the corner that was left incomplete. On one side there is a roughly made hole 24 x 22 mm, which is in fact a double hole made with a pointed implement to a depth of 29 mm and 30 mm. On the opposite side there is also a slight indentation, possibly representing an attempt from the other side. For some reason the perforation

was left incomplete. Around the top of the corner a slight groove has been made, possibly so a rope could be secured around the outside. It is made of fabric E fired and weighs 522gm. It may have been used as a type 1 or 6 weight.

7.122 SF:2530

Weight: Included in this are a number of fragments clearly from triangular weights, but not all of which join up. Some could come from some of the above-mentioned incomplete weights (eg. SF:1694, 1693, 1689). However some fragments are certainly part of a separate weight. One or more weights could be represented.

One piece has part of the side and triangular face surviving along with part of two perforations across the corners. These measure 15 mm and 14 mm in diameter. Another fragment has part of two perforations, both 15 mm in diameter. Other perforations on the remaining fragments measure 11 mm x 2, 13 mm x 4; (it is possible that some of these are fragments of the same perforation). All fragments are made in fabric F, fired or baked, and weigh in total 747gm. Type 1.

In addition to the weight fragments there are a lot of other daub fragments from this context, which may be of a completely different function to the weights. These weigh 130 gm and are mainly fabrics E and J.

Ph7474(1) SF:- S:4637 cp-

?Weight: These pieces look like fragments from the corner of a triangular weight, but no perforation survives or other distinctive feature to confirm this. It is made in fabric A, baked and weighs 90gm. Type 1?

PH7476(1) SF:- S:4638 cp-

?Weight: These fragments have a smooth curved surface and look as if they could be part of a triangular weight; however there are no distinctive features to confirm this. It is made of fabric A, baked and weighs 50gm. Type 1?

(This ph intercuts with ph7474 and this and the sample above could be part of the same object.)

Group 4

7.123 DA87 P2570(4) SF:2572 S:7374 cp6 Dil = cp7

Weight: Most of this triangular weight survives, except for the end of one corner. All three corners appear to have been flattened to some extent, making it difficult to measure overall dimensions. The sides measure between 80 mm and 120 mm long and one of the corners is 55 mm across. The maximum height measures 150 mm and the maximum width is 75 mm. There is a perforation across each of the corners: these measure 13 mm in diameter, 11 mm widening to 11 x 16 mm, and 12 mm widening to 12 x 15 mm. With the latter there is a curious fourth perforation piercing the triangular face, where it is 12 mm wide curving round to emerge as a small hole 6-7 mm wide in the side adjacent to the main perforation. In addition across the two corners, which survive sufficiently there is evidence of a groove in the flattened surface running parallel to the perforation. One measures 22 mm wide and the other 12 mm with a similar hollow at right angles 17 mm wide. It is likely a similar groove occurred on the third lost corner, which also shows signs of having been flattened. The weight is made in fabric E, baked and weighs 1070gm. Type 1.

7.124 DA87 L1914 & L1913 SF:2634(2633) S:7493(7491) cp6 Dg-h

Weight: Roughly half of this triangular weight survives with joining fragments from the two layers indicated. The surfaces are well smoothed and flat and the corners and edges evenly rounded. Across the apex of the surviving corner is a moulded groove. There is also evidence of three perforations across the corners; two could me measured and these were 16 mm in diameter and 15 mm widening to 18 mm in diameter. No side survives complete, but their length is roughly estimated at 150-160 mm. The weight is 65 mm thick and weighs 463gm. It is made in fabric E and was fired. Type 1.

7.125 DA87 P2570(3) SF:2576 S:7372 cp6 Dil = cp7

Weight: This fragment appears superficially to be part of a triangular weight, however it is possible one corner never existed or broke off during the making or use of the weight, which continued to be utilised. Two perforations survive, on 14 mm in diameter and the other 10 mm. The latter however appears to form more of a groove across a truncated corner, as the daub surface on either side has been smoothed and rounded. It is possible this effect occurred as a result of use and wear after the corner had broken off, however it could be a deliberately made groove in view of this feature on other weights of this group. The length of the sides cannot be estimated, but the thickness varies from 45-65 mm. The surface is fairly well smoothed, but somewhat uneven and

undulating. It weighs 294 gm and is made in fabric E and fired. Type 1.

7.126 DA87 P2570(4) & L1914 SF:2571 & 2634 S:7373 & 7493 cp6 Dil = cp7

Weight: These fragments form the majority of a triangular weight of which only one corner is missing. Of the surviving corners, one is quite angular and the other much more rounded. The latter has a slight hollowing on the surface forming a groove across the corner. The length of the complete side measures 165 mm and the two other sides are estimated to be c.160 mm. The weight is 80 mm wide and weighs 1225gm. There is a singly perforation approximately across the middle of the weight½ It measures 13 mm in diameter widening to 15 mm at the edge in its vertical axis. The weight is made in fabric D and fired. Type 1.

7.127 DA87 P2570(3)+(4)+(5) SF:2902 S:7370 cp6 Dil = cp7

Weight: This corner fragment from a triangular weight is very well rounded and has a rough flat surface. The weight is 55 mm thick, but its overall size unknown though the length of the sides could be c.170 mm. The perforation across the corner is skewed to the triangular faces and measures 10 mm in diameter. There are two additional fragments, which could be part of this weight, with evidence of perforations measuring c.10 mm and 15 mm. The surviving fragments weigh 551gm and are made in fabric C/D and fired. Type 1.

DA87 P2570(4)&(5) SF:2571, 2572 S:7375, 7377 cp6 Dil = cp7

Weight: These fragments were found associated with the weights described above and it is very likely that they are parts of those weights or others in this group, though it is possible they are part of another separate weight. Many of the fragments are clearly corners or sides of triangular weights and all have flat or slightly convex well smoothed surfaces. There are remains of two perforations, both 12 mm in diameter. They are all fabric C and weigh in all 560gm. Type 1.

DA87 L1912 SF:2904 S:7490 cp3 Dg = cp6

Weight: This fragment from the corner of triangular weight has part of the smooth flat side surface surviving. Piercing this is part of a perforation c.15 mm in diameter. It is made in fabric E, baked and weighs 29gm. Stratigraphically this layer was in close association with layers 1913 and 1914, and it is possible this weight fragment is part of group 4. Type 1

DA87 L1913 SF:2633 S:7491 cp6 Dh

Weight: The eight fragments of triangular weight in this sample may derive from one or more weights. The largest fragment is clearly from a corner of a weight, 65 mm thick and with a perforation across it 12 mm in diameter. The surfaces are well smoothed and the corner rounded except for a groove across the apex. Amongst the other pieces there is clearly another corner fragment and one with a perforation 12 mm in diameter. All the fabrics are made in fabric E and weigh in all 302gm.

DA87 Ph9975(1) SF:2903 S:7442 cp3 Dg-i = cp6-7 PS386

Weight: These fragments come from the central part of a triangular weight, except for three which appear to be parts of the corners. Little of the surface survives, but what there is is smooth and flat. There is evidence of three perforations which measure 12 mm (2) and 13 mm in diameter. The weight is made in fabric C, fired and weighs 310gm. Type 1.

DA87 Ph9975(1) SF:- S:7442 cp3 Dg-i = cp6-7

?Weight: These fragments though packed with the weight above (SF:2903) appear to be different, being made in fabric E. What survives are two smooth surfaces joined by a rounded edge; one is flat and the other slightly convex. It looks like the edge of a triangular weight, but no distinctive feature survives to confirm this. It weighs 34gm. ?Type 1.

* Oven daub is associated in same feature or context

7.128 DA81 P1687(4)* SF 1708 S7180 cp 8

Weight. This piece forms the majority of a triangular weight, of which one corner has broken off along the perforation and much of the surfaces appear to have sheered off. Where the original surface does survive, it appears to be smooth and flat and the edges and corners are quite sharply angled. The length of the complete side measures 152 mm and of the others only 95 mm survive; these are estimated to have total lengths of 150-155 mm. It measures 70 mm thick. There are three perforations across each of the corners and these measure (from side to side) 11 mm-10 mm-14 mm, 13 mm-12 mm-14 x 11 mm, and 14 mm-13 mm-11 mm. The weight weighs 925 gm and is made of fabric E/K fired and burnt.

7.129 DA82 P2047(1)* SF 1906 S4698 cp 7

Weight. These pieces represent about two-thirds of a triangular weight from which two corners are missing. The surfaces are smooth and flat and the edges and corner angular. No side survives complete, but they are estimated to have been 160-170 mm long. It measures 135 mm from side to the opposite corner apex. The maximum width is 65 mm. There are three perforations across the corners and the two most complete ones appear to have been made from both sides. These measured 11 x 14 mm increasing to 12 x 16 mm and 12 x 15 mm and the fragmentary one 12 mm in diameter. The weight is made of fabric B, fired and weighs 798 gm. Type 1.

7.130 DA82 P2110(5)* SF 1904 S7185 and 7188 cp 8

Weight. These fragments probably represent the majority of a triangular weight, though many of the smaller fragments could not be rejoined. Where the surface survives it is very roughly shaped and irregular and the clay very cracked. No side survives complete but they are estimated to have been c 130-145 mm. The surviving width is 65 mm, but originally was probably c 70 mm, as part of the surface has been destroyed. Two perforations are present across two corners: one measures 12 mm and is oval in section and the other measures 12 x 19 mm. There is no evidence of a third perforation across the other corner and it is unlikely that one ever existed. The weight is made of fabric K, baked and burnt on the surface and weighs 711 gm. Type 1.

7.131 DA86 P2541(7) SF 2497 S6902 cp 6

Weight. This is a very dumpy triangular weight, one corner of which has completely broken off and both of the other two have suffered extensive damage. The surface where it survives is flat and smooth and the edges and corners are very rounded. The complete side measures 130 mm long and the weight is 70 mm thick. The three perforations are preserved across the corners. The one across the broken corner is diagonal to the triangular faces and measures 14 mm in diameter. The second has been formed in two attempts measuring 12 mm and 14 mm in diameter (x 16 mm) making a figure-of-eight shape in section. The third measures 18 mm in diameter. It weighs 801 gm and is made in fabric E and fired. Type 1.

7.132 DA83 P2259(3)* SF 1941 S5621 cp 6 Fk = cp 7

Weight. The majority of this weight survives except for one corner, which has broken off along the perforation. There is some minor damage to the other corners. The surfaces are well smoothed and flat with sharp angular edges and corners. The length of the complete side measures 155 mm; the other two survive for 105 mm and 110 mm of their length and the total is estimated at c 160-170 mm. The maximum thickness measures 70 mm. There are three perforations across the corners. One measures 16 mm in diameter and at one end there is a slight depression on the inside, which could result from wear. The second measures 17 x 25 mm-22 mm-16 x 20 mm and at both ends there is a groove, possibly wear, on the inner edges. The third perforation is broken along its length; it measures 18 mm in diameter and there is also a groove on its inner edge. This one was clearly made from both ends as the second perforation pushed some clay back over the first attempt. The weight was made in fabric K, fired and weighs 1168 mm. Type 1.

7.133 DA79 ph 4568(1) SF 1513 S7172 cp - PS217

Weight. These fragments form about two-thirds of a triangular weight. All three corners have been damaged and one side is missing. One side survived for 110 mm of its length and the total is estimated as c 130 mm long. The width measures 50 mm. A perforation is present across each of the three corners and these measure 7 mm, 13 x 17 mm, and 18 mm, in diameter. It weighs 479 gm. It is made of fabric B and has been fired.

7.134 DA80 P1530(2)* SF 1647 S7173 cp 8

Weight. This piece represents about a half of a triangular weight. One side is almost complete and measures c 160 mm long. The maximum thickness is 80 mm. The surfaces are fairly smooth and all the angles are very rounded, particularly the surviving corner. Two perforations survive across the corners.

One measures 12 x 10 mm and the other 15 x 12 mm decreasing to 14 mm. It weighs 868.5 gm. It has been made in fabric E and baked. Type 1.

7.135 DA81 P1820(2)* SF 1707 S7182 cp 7

Weight. This is the corner of a triangular weight, broken off below the perforation. The surface is fairly rough, not very carefully formed and the corner is quite angular. It is 105 mm thick and the surviving length of side is 120 mm, both suggesting this fragment comes from quite a large weight. There is a very large perforation across the corner, curving away from the apex of the corner. The perforation is oval in section measuring 36 x 26 mm on one side where the long axis is vertical and on the other 35 x 30 mm, where it is horizontal. On both sides the clay surface slopes up towards the corner and there are some slight grooves, both of which may be evidence of wear from being suspended. It is made from fabric K, partly fired and weighs 741 gm. Type 3.

7.136 DA79 P1224(3) SF 2542 S4778 cp 7

Weight. This fragment comes from the rounded corner of a large triangular weight. The surfaces are flat and of variable quality, the side being much smoother than the front face. The edge is sharply angled. No perforation survived and insufficient of the weight exists to indicate overall size. However the surviving length is 110 mm and the thickness is +70 mm, giving the impression that the complete weight was very large. The fragment weighs 265 gm. It was made of a mixture of clay fabrics K and L with chaff tempering and had been fired. Type 3.

7.137 DA84 L1207 SF 2171 S7197 cp 7 Ej PS335

Weight. This fragment could come from a triangular weight or possibly one more oblong in shape. It has split down the middle. The surface is smooth and flat. About 25 mm from the corner are remains of a perforation, 11 mm in diameter, across it. The estimated total thickness is c 50 mm. It is possible this weight never had more than one perforation. The surviving height is 130 mm and breadth is 98 mm. It is made in fabric K, fired and weighs 227.5 gm. Type 1.

7.138 DA82 P2032(6)* SF2544 S6624 cp 7

Weight. This weight takes the form of a disc having a flat smooth base and slightly concave top, with rounded convex sides. It is more of a rounded square, rather than a circle in plan, measuring 125 x +96 mm; its original size may have been c 130 x 130 mm. It measures 60 mm thick. It is made in fabric E, fired and weighs 643 gm. Type 7.

7.139 DA79 P1224(13) SF 1542 S7167 cp 7

Weight. This object takes the form of a circular disc with a hole through the middle. It was made of clay fabric K and had not been baked or fired to any degree. As a result of this it has suffered a certain amount of distortion and damage from compression from the weight of overlying soil and modern 'toolmarks'. The least distorted diameter measures 75 mm and at right angles to this 84 mm. It was 30 mm thick. The hole through the middle measured 13 mm in diameter.

There is no other parallel in clay for this at Danebury, but very similar discs made of chalk are common. It was probably some sort of weight, but its general condition precludes the possibility of recognizing wear if any. Type 8.

NI DA79 P1298(5) SF 1572 S7169 cp 4

Weight. This piece forms the majority of a triangular weight, taking the form of an isoceles triangle. The surfaces are flat and smooth and the angles all sharp; it has been very carefully made. The top corner is missing. The base measures 125 mm long and what remains of the other two sides 150 mm each; their total length is estimated at 200 mm. The maximum width measures 60 mm in the middle and 65 mm at the base.

There is only a single perforation placed horizontally about halfway down its height. It measures 11 mm in diameter in the middle widening to 12 x 15 mm at either end (the long axis being vertical).

It weighs 1566 gm and was made of fabric E, fired. Type 1.

NI DA79 P1282(2) SF 1574 S7168 cp 4

Weight. These fragments represent about a third of a triangular weight from the central body. The surfaces are flat but fairly rough. No side survives complete. The complete thickness is estimated at 60-65 mm, though a maximum of only 55 mm survives. Remains of three perforations across each of the corners survive and all measure 15 mm in diameter. It weighs 403 gm and was made of daub fabric E, fired. Type 1.

NI DA79 P1427(1) SF 1594 S7171 cp 6

Weight. This small fragment appears to come from the corner of a triangular weight. There is possibly a fragment of the perforation surviving. It weighs 38 gm. The weight was made of fabric F and fired. Type 1.

NI DA80 ph 5626(1) SF 1601 S7174 cp -

Weight. This fragment comes from the side of a triangular weight, with an estimated width of 60-65 mm. The surfaces are smooth and even. Part of the perforation is present and measures 11 mm in diameter. The fragment weighs 100 gm and is made of fabric D, baked. Type 1.

NI DA80 ph 5762(1) SF 1605 S7175 cp -

Weight. This fragment forms the rounded corner of a triangular weight. It is 60 mm thick and the length of a side is estimated at c 150 mm. The surfaces are smooth, even and well formed. Evidence of two perforations survive. One is very fragmentary, measuring 11 mm in diameter; the other is virtually complete. The latter has been made from both sides in two attempts crossing each other resulting in a figure-of-eight shape; both measure 12 mm in diameter, with a length of 25 mm at the sides. The fragment weighs 353 gm and is made of fabric F, baked. Type 1.

NI DA80 ph 6302(1) SF 1618 S7176 cp -

Weight. This piece forms approximately half of a triangular weight. The length of the most complete side is estimated at 160 mm and the width varies from 50-75 mm. The surface on the triangular face is smooth and even, but slightly rougher on the sides. The surviving corner is rounded and slightly flattened. One perforation survives almost complete and measures 10 mm in diameter; the second is only very fragmentary and measures 8 mm in diameter. The surviving fragment weighs 645.5 gm and is made of fabric E, baked. Type 1.

NI DA80 ph 6829(1)* SF 1671 S7177 cp - PS332

Weight. These fragments form the central part of a triangular weight. It measures 70 mm thick, but its overall size cannot be estimated, though it gives the impression of being quite large. The surfaces are of variable quality: the side is smoothest and slightly undulating, whilst what survives of the triangular faces appears rougher with one side having deep depressions in it. Two perforations are represented, but one is too fragmentary to measure its size; the other is 14 mm in diameter. It weighs 352.5 gm and is made of fabric F, fired. Type 1.

NI DA81 P1820(2)* SF 1710 S7183 cp 7

Weight. This fragment comes from the side of a triangular weight. It has a smooth, well-shaped surface. The thickness is estimated at 50-60 mm. The perforation measured 14 mm in

diameter widening to 16 mm at the edge. It is made of clay fabric K, fired and weighs 98 gm. Type 1.

NI DA82 L724 SF 1803 S7187 cp 6 Ff-k

Weight. This fragment forms the corner of a triangular weight, broken along the perforation. The surface is roughly smoothed and the corner is fairly angular. The perforation across the corner measures 15 mm in diameter. The width is estimated to have been c 68 mm. It is made of fabric B, baked and weighs 155 gm. Type 1.

NI DA82 P2148(3) SF 1911 S7186 cp 6

Weight. This fragment comes from the corner of a ?triangular weight, or possibly one more pyrimidal in shape. The corner is pierced by a perforation very close to the angle. It measures 10 mm in diameter, widening to 15 mm at either end, where it is more oval. It is made in fabric A, fired and weighs 27 gm. ?Type 1 or 4.

NI DA83 P2181(2) SF 1942 S5619 cp 3

Weight. This fragment is part of the corner of a triangular weight. The surface is smooth and flat with a gently rounded edge. The estimated thickness would be c 60-65 mm. Part of the perforation across the corner survives and measures 14 mm in diameter. The weight is made in fabric F, fired and weighs 75 gm. Type 1.

NI DA83 P2119(2) SF 2072 S5472 cp 6 Ff-k

Weight. This fragment appears to be the corner of a triangular weight. The surface is smooth and rounded. It is made in fabric E and weighs 89.5 gm. Type 1.

NI DA83 P2119(4) SF 2073 S5473 cp 6 Ff-k

Weight. These fragments come from part of a triangular weight, the larger piece coming from the central part, with part of the triangular face and side present. Part of one perforation survives and measures 13 mm in diameter. The weight is estimated to have totalled c 60 mm thick. The surface is very smooth. The weight is made in fabric F, fired and weighs 154.5 gm. Type 1.

NI DA83 P2183(3) SF 2074 S5478 cp 6

Weight. This fragment is part of the corner of a triangular weight. The surfaces are flat and roughly smoothed and edges

slightly rounded. Part of a perforation across the corner measures 12 mm in diameter. The total thickness is estimated at c 50 mm. It is made in fabric F, fired and weighs 49.5 gm. Type 1.

NI DA83 P2256(2)* SF 2076 S5515 cp 7

Weight. This corner fragment from a triangular weight has roughly finished surfaces and the edges and corner are fairly angular. Part of the perforation across the corner survives and measures 14 mm in diameter. The total estimated thickness is c 70 mm. The fragment is made in fabric F, fired and weighs 106 gm. Type 1.

NI DA83 ph 8741(1) SF 2079 S5557 cp -

Weight. Most of the central part of this weight survives, but all three corners are missing. The overall size cannot be estimated, though the surviving height is 100 mm and it is 55 mm thick. Two of the perforations survive and measure 16 mm in diameter and 17-13 mm in diameter; the latter is noticeably closer to one triangular face than the other. Another fragment, which cannot be joined to the main piece, has part of a perforation 12 mm in diameter, which may be part of the third perforation. It is made in fabric F and weighs 438 gm. Type 1.

NI DA83 P2174(1) SF 2080 S5610 cp 5

Weight. This fragment comes from part of the side of a triangular weight. The surface is smooth and undulating with a curving edge. Part of the perforation pierces the side at an angle and measures 11 mm in diameter. The surviving thickness is 48 mm and the total is estimated at c 60-65 mm. The weight is made in fabric F, fired and weighs 48 gm. Type 1.

NI DA83(+) SF 2081 S5617 cp -

Weight. This fragment comes from the side of a triangular weight. The little surviving surface is well smoothed. Remains of a perforation at an angle to the side surface measures 15 mm, widening towards the edge. The thickness is estimated at c 70 mm. The fragment is made in fabric E and weighs 71 gm. Type 1.

NI DA82 L716* SF 2084 S4759 cp 7 Ff-k

Weight. These pieces apparently come from a triangular weight. The surviving surface is uneven and roughly made. The surviving maximum width is 42 mm, but the full width is estimated at c 85 mm. Part of a perforation survives piercing the side at an

angle, but it is too fragmentary to measure the diameter. It is made of fabric F, fired and weighs 321 gm. Type 1.

NI DA83 P2294(1) SF 2085 S5526 cp 3

?Weight. This small fragment probably comes from a triangular weight. None of the surface survives and the only distinctive feature is what appears to be part of a perforation measuring 7 mm in diameter. The fragment is in fabric F and weighs 19.5 gm. Type 1.

NI DA84 ph 8986(2) SF 2156 S7194 cp 7 Ek PS335

Weight. These fragments form part of a triangular clay weight consisting of the central body and one corner. It is very fragile and most of the surfaces have sheered off; where the surface does survive it is roughly smooth and flat, and has been burnt black. The corner is fairly angular. No side survives complete, but it measures c 135-140 mm in height. It is 65 mm thick and weighs 445 gm. Parts of two perforations are present and measure 10 mm and 11 mm in diameter. It is made from fabric K and is mostly unfired except for superficial burning on the surface. Type 1.

NI DA84 P2362(7) SF 2164 S7193 cp 7

Weight. This fragment is the corner of a triangular weight. It has a smooth flat surface with rounded but fairly sharp edges and corner. It measures 64 mm thick and the surviving length is 103 mm. The perforation across the corner measures 15 mm in diameter. It is made in fabric F, fired and weighs 330 gm. Type 1.

NI DA85 P2478(5) and (6) SF 2288 S6400, 6401 and 7993 cp 6 Ei-j = cp 7

Weight. These fragments probably all come from the same triangular weight, with the bulk of it occurring in layer 6. Approximately half the weight survives. The length of one side is 140 mm and the total thickness is estimated at 75-80 mm. The surfaces are smooth and flat with rounded corners and sharply curved edges. Evidence of all three perforations across the corners survive. They measure 17 mm in diameter, 9-15 mm and 12-15 mm in diameter; one has clearly been made from both sides. All the fragments total 494.5 gm in weight. They are made in fabric F and were fired. Type 1.

NI DA85 P2435(3)* SF 2305 S6374 cp 8

Weight. This fragment comes from the edge of a triangular weight. Most of the surface has sheered off, but what survives is smooth. It measures 70 mm thick and weighs 43 gm. Part of the perforation is present and measures 15 mm in diameter. It is made in fabric K and has been subjected to little heat. Type 1.

NI DA85 P2315(+) SF 2316 S6320 cp 6 Ef

Weight. This is the broken corner from a triangular weight. It has a very smooth flat triangular face, but slightly more irregular sides, and the corner is fairly angular. Part of the perforation across the corner is present and measures 13 mm in diameter. Thickness 57 mm. Weight 115 gm. Fabric F, fired. Type 1.

NI DA85 P2320(4)* SF 2328 S6331 cp 7 Ei-j

?Weight. These fragments possibly come from the side of a weight; however there are no distinctive features, so it is not clear why it was considered a small find, unless part of it has been lost or part of a perforation scrubbed away by pot washers. The fragments weigh 82.5 gm and are made in fabric F, fired. ?Type 1.

NI DA85 P2427(9) SF 2382 S6365 cp 5 Ei-k = cp 7

Weight. These fragments come from the side of a triangular weight. The surface is smooth, but undulating with remains of fingertip impressions. Part of the perforation is present and measures 18 mm in diameter and possibly another measuring 12 mm in diameter on a separate fragment. The fragments are made in fabric F and weigh 95 gm. Type 1.

NI DA85 P2427(11) SF 2383 S6368 cp 5 Ei-k = cp 7

Weight. This fragment comes from the corner of a triangular weight. It has a very smooth flat surface and a curving corner, which is pierced by a perforation 17 mm in diameter. It is made of fabric E, fired and weighs 24 gm. Type 1.

NI DA85 G294(1) SF 2384 S6414 cp 7 Ek GC23

Weight. This fragment comes from the edge of a triangular weight. It has a smooth flat surface with a sharp curving edge. Part of the perforation, but is too small to assess the diameter. The total width is estimated at c 60-66 mm. It is made in fabric D and fired, and weighs 34 gm. Type 1.

NI DA85 L1453 SF 2385 S6443 cp 5 F1 = cp 8

Weight. These fragments have the general appearance of being part of a weight. One has a well smoothed flat surface and the other has perforation measuring 20 mm in diameter. They are made in fabric K and have been subjected to little heating. They weigh 78 gm. ?Type 1.

NI DA85(+) SF 2386 S6404 cp -

Weight. This fragment from the corner of a triangular weight has a very smooth flat surface. Running across the corner is part of a perforation 25 mm in diameter. The total thickness is estimated at c 60 mm. It is made in fabric E, fired and weighs 125 gm. Type 1.

NI DA86 L1534 SF 2407 S7203 cp 6/7 Dk = cp 7

Weight. This corner fragment of a triangular weight has a smooth flat surface and well rounded corner. It measures 50-55 mm thick. The perforation across the corner measures 10 x 13 mm and appears to have been made from both sides. It weighs 182 gm and is made in fabric K and baked. Type 1.

NI DA86 P2534(7)* SF 2439 S7202 cp 7

Weight. This fragment forms part of the corner and side of a triangular weight. The surface is roughly smoothed and flat with a rounded edge and corner. The length of the side is +120 mm (estimated to total c 150 mm) and it measures 65-70 mm thick. There is evidence of two perforations across the corners. One has been made from both sides forming a figure-of-eight shape and measured 14 mm in diameter (where both overlap 14 x 15 mm). The second perforation measures 13 mm in diameter. The fragment weighs 240 gm and is made in fabric K and fired. Type 1.

NI DA85 L1486 SF 2491 S6777 cp 1/3 Eh = cp 7

Weight. This fragment from the central part of a triangular weight has a smooth flat surface and angular edge. The overall size is not known, but it measures +60 mm thick, the total probably being c 70-80 mm. Parts of two perforations are present. They measure 11 mm and 13 mm in diameter and both are running at a diagonal to the triangular face and are set at different distances from it. It is made in fabric E, fired and weighs 232 gm. Type 1.

NI DA86 P2498(1) SF 2519 S6859 cp 4

Weight. This fragment from a triangular weight has a very smooth flat side surface, pierced at an angle by a perforation measuring 13 mm in diameter. It measures +65 mm thick and weighs 132.5 gm. It is made in fabric D and fired. Type 1.

NI DA79 G130(1) SF 2520 S4427 cp 6 Rh CS40b

Weight. This fragment of triangular weight comes from the central body area. The surviving triangular surface is flat, but quite irregular and undulating; the side surface is similar, but has also been blackened from burning. Piercing the side is the remains of one perforation, which measures 11 mm in diameter and a small fragmentary area of a second measuring c 14 mm. The estimated thickness of the weight is 80 mm. It weighs 399 gm. It is made of fabric B and fired. Type 1.

NI DA80 P1545(1)* SF 2524 S4472 cp 3

Weight. This fragment is the corner of a triangular weight. The corner is rounded and the front triangular face is very smooth and flat, though the sides are a little more irregular. There remains part of a perforation c 7 mm wide across the corner. Assuming the perforation is approximately centrally placed the estimated thickness is c 65 mm. It weighs 125.5 gm and is made of fabric E. Type 1.

NI DA80 P1579(14) SF 2525 S4497 cp 8

Weight. This fragment is the corner of a triangular weight, having part of the front face and sides forming a gently curving corner. The fragment is too small to retain evidence of a perforation. It weighs 50 gm and is made of fabric F, fired. Type 1.

NI DA80 ph 7120/ph 7125(+) SF 2526 S4562 cp - PS302

Weight. The four fragments cannot be joined together, but they all clearly belong to the same triangular weight. One fragment is part of the curved corner and is pierced by a perforation 12 mm in diameter. Another fragment has part of a perforation 11 mm diameter. The fragments weigh 123 gm and are made of fabric F, fired. Type 1.

NI DA81 P1930(9) (= F101)* SF 2529 S4632 and 5171 cp 3

Weight. These fragments come from a triangular weight. The surfaces are worn and rough. One piece is from the rounded corner. The thickness is estimated at 60 mm, but the overall

dimensions are unknown. Two perforations are in evidence, one measuring 14 mm in diameter and the other 10-12 mm. The fragments weigh 171 gm and are made in fabric F. Type 1.

NI DA81 F101(2) (= P1930)* SF 2531 S4651 cp 3

Weight. This fragment is part of the corner of a triangular weight. The surface is generally smooth and flat, though slightly more irregular at the side. The width is estimated at 65-70 mm. The perforation across the corner measured 12 mm in diameter widening to 15 mm diameter at the edge. The fragment weighs 120 gm and is made in fabric F, fired. Type 1.

NI DA82 P1996(6) SF 2532 S4669 cp 7

Weight. This fragment is part of the corner of a triangular weight, broken across the perforation, which measures 15 mm in diameter. It is made in fabric E, fired and weighs 27 gm. Type 1.

NI DA82 P2032(6)* SF 2534 S6618 cp 7

Weight. This fragment comes from a triangular weight. Part of the side surface survives and is smooth and flat. This has a perforation piercing it, an angle measuring 22 mm wide at the surface decreasing to 12 mm in diameter in the middle. The thickness is incomplete, measuring 55 mm as it survives and was probably c 65 mm originally. It is made of fabric K, fired and weighs 84 gm.

NI DA83 P2208(1) SF 2535 S7165 cp 6

Weight. This fragment forms part of the side of a triangular weight. The surface is smooth and flat with a sharply rounded edge. Part of a perforation survives measuring 17 mm in diameter. It measures +45 mm thick and the total thickness is estimated c 60 mm. It is made in fabric K, baked and weighs 62 gm. Type 1.

NI DA84 P2345(11) SF 2536 S6096 cp 6 Ei-1 = cp 7

Weight. This fragment from the side of a triangular weight has a roughly smoothed surface and part of a perforation 7 mm in diameter. It is made of fabric D and weighs 41 gm. Type 1.

NI DA84 P2359(7) SF 2537 S6120 cp 8 Ei-1

Weight. This fragment comes from the corner of a triangular weight and it has a very flat smooth surface. It is made in

fabric F, fired and weighs 20 gm. Type 1.

NI DA84 L1193 SF 2538 S6150 cp 7 El = cp 8 PS335

Weight. These fragments come from a triangular weight. There are remnants of surface, which are smooth and flat and part of a perforation 8 mm in diameter. It is made in fabric K, fired and weighs 86 gm. Type 1.

NI DA84 L1215 SF 2539 S6157 cp 5 Ej = cp 7

Weight. This fragment of triangular weight has a curved edge and smooth flat surface. The total width is estimated at 70-80 mm. The perforation piercing the side surface at an angle measures 12 mm in diameter. It is made in fabric F, fired and weighs 22 gm. Type 1.

NI DA84(+) SF 2540 S6186 cp -

Weight. This fragment from a triangular weight has a curved plano-convex surface, generally smooth, with some irregularities. There are remains of two perforations piercing the side at an angle; they measure 20 mm and 21 mm in diameter. It is made from fabric F, fired and weighs 78 gm. Type 1.

NI DA86 L1628 SF 2541 S6974 cp ? Dh

Weight. This corner fragment of a triangular weight has a roughly smoothed surface. Remnants of a perforation pierce the side at an angle and measures 11 mm in diameter. The surviving width is 35 mm and the total is estimated at 70 mm. It weighs 40 gm and is made in fabric E and baked. Type 1.

NI DA84 P2347(8) and (10) SF 2545 S6104 and 6106 cp 7 Ei-l

Weight. These pieces represent the central part of a triangular weight. The surfaces are flat and vary from rough to well smoothed, with gently curving edges, where they survive. All three corners have broken off, but evidence of the perforations across them is still present. These measure 16 mm-11 mm-c 20 mm; 18 mm-c 15 mm and 14 mm. The weight is 65 mm thick and weighs 504 gm. It is made of fabric E. Type 1.

NI DA88 L1963* SF 2742 S7971 cp 6 Hk = cp 7

Weight. This triangular weight is very fragile, being made from very coarse daub in fabric E. What little survives of the surfaces suggests they were quite rough and poorly finished. The length of the sides is +130 mm (the total is estimated at c 180

mm) and the thickness varies from 90-110 mm. All three corners have broken off, but remains of two perforations across the corners survive. One measures 14 mm in diameter and the second appears to have been squashed or never fully finished measuring 5 mm at one end increasing to 8 mm close to the other side, where it splays out to 10 x 15 mm. The weight weighs 900 gm. Type 1.

NI DA87 P2581(5)* SF 2905 S7432 cp 6

Weight. This fragment comes from the side of a triangular weight. It has a very smooth flat surface and the end of a perforation piercing the side measures 10 mm in diameter. It weighs 41 gm and is made in fabric D and fired. Type 1.

NI DA87 L1849 SF 2906 S7460 cp 6 Dg

Weight. These two fragments have a smooth convex surface that could form the corner of a weight, possibly oblong rather than triangular. There is a possible groove on the broken surface that could be remains of a perforation; it is about 10 mm wide. The weight would measure 80 mm wide x 50 mm thick and is of uncertain length (only 40 mm survives). It weighs 214 gm and is made in fabric E, baked lightly. ?Type 4.

NI DA87(+) (Pit)* SF 2907 S8009 cp -

Weight. This fragment comes from the side of a triangular weight. The surface is smooth and slightly convex. The width measures +40 mm and is estimated to total c 80 mm. Remnants of a perforation piercing the side measures 11 mm in diameter. It weighs 100 gm and is made in fabric D and fired. Type 1.

NI DA88 L1997* SF 2918 S7619 cp 4 Hd

Weight. No surface survives, but what appears to be part of a perforation measures 12 mm in diameter. It is made in fabric F, fired and weighs 18.5 gm. It is most likely to be a fragment of triangular weight, though insufficient survives to be certain. ?Type 1.

NI DA82 P1978(1) SF - S4652 cp 6

?Weight. This fragment has a roughly smoothed convex surface with the merest hint of a perforation. It weighs 170 gm and is made of fabric E. ?Type 1.

NI DA82 P2040(2) SF - S4692 cp 3

?Weight. The shape of this fragment indicates it could be part of a weight; however there are no distinctive features. It is made of fabric K with a high chaff temper and weighs 35 gm. ?Type 1.

NI DA82 P2163(4)* SF - S4745 cp 7 Ff-k

Weight? This fragment possibly comes from the edge of a triangular weight, but it has no distinctive features. The surface is smooth and flat or slightly undulating. It is made of fabric F, baked and weighs 55 gm. ?Type 1.

NI DA82 P2026(3) SF - S5643 cp 4

Weight. This fragment appears to be part of the edge of a triangular weight. However it has no distinctive features to confirm this. It is made in fabric F, fired and weighs 25 gm. ?Type 1.

NI DA84 L1158 SF - S6142 cp 7 Em = cp 8

?Weight. This fragment has no surface, but part of what could be the perforation, 14 mm in diameter, of a triangular weight. It is made in fabric K, baked and weighs 5 gm. Type 1.

NI DA85 P2320(4)* SF - S6333 cp 7 Ei-j

?Weight. These fragments possibly come from the edge of a weight, but there are no distinctive features to confirm this. They are made in fabric E, fired and weigh 115 gm. ?Type 1.

NI DA85 P2320(10)* SF - S6338 cp 7 Ei-j

?Weight. These fragments have a smooth slightly convex surface with a curved edge. They could possibly be part of a corner of a triangular weight, but there are no distinctive features to confirm this. They weigh 260 gm and are made in fabric E and baked. ?Type 1.

NI DA85 P2484(2) SF - S6403 cp 6 Eh

?Weight. This fragment is probably part of a triangular weight. It has a smooth flat surface with curving edge, but no distinctive characteristics to confirm this. It is made in fabric E, fired and weighs 49 gm. Type 1.

NI DA86 L1505 SF - S6936 cp 8 D1 CS54

Weight. This fragment possibly comes from the edge of a triangular weight. It has two roughly smoothed surfaces, one slightly convex, at right angles to each other joined by a sharp curved edge. It weighs 15.5 gm and is made in fabric F and fired. There are no characteristic features to confirm it is a weight fragment. ?Type 1.

Metalworking Accessories

7.140 DA88 L2047 SF 2778 cp 4 Hb

Crucible. This piece of cup-shaped crucible has the handle and adjacent base and sides surviving. The rim diameter measures 50 mm and it stands to a height of 68 mm. The handle measures 35 mm long, 30-35 mm wide and 30-43 mm high. The walls are 10-15 mm thick. It weighs 88.1 gm. Part of the original clay surface is present on the inside and upper part of the handle; the surface is fairly well smoothed. Inside the base of the crucible is encrusted with copper alloy material and similar occurs on the base outside along with much vitrified material on the sides. It is made in fabric F, which has a very vesicular character on the outer edge. Type 2.

7.141 DA88 L2050 SF 2774 cp 1/3 Hc

Crucible. This is a complete cup-shaped crucible, which measured 60 x 65 mm in diameter and stood to a height of 52 mm. The walls are c 10-12 mm thick and the handle measures c 23 mm long, 35 mm high and 20-35 mm wide. The crucible weighs 138 gm. The fabric was nowhere visible, but is likely to be the same as the other crucibles of this type. This crucible is thickly coated with vesicular vitrified material green and purplish in colour. This occurs all over the outside over the rim and around the top inner lip. It only thins over part of the handle, where the indented surface can be seen on the top and one side. The whole of the inside is coated with green copper alloy material. Type 2.

7.142 DA88 P2590(9) SF 2682 cp 7 Hl

Crucible. This piece forms part of a small crucible consisting of a handle and the adjacent rim and base. It has a rim diameter of c 50 mm and a height of 60 mm. The walls measure c 60 mm thick. It weighs 77.9 gm and is made in fabric F, fired. This is a cup-like crucible with a thick square handle, which measures 33-40 mm high, 30-40 mm wide and projects about 35 mm from the side of the crucible. The top, bottom and sides have all been depressed to form a shallow hollow on each of the four surfaces, but not on the end. The whole of the handle and most of the outer surface is covered in vitreous material and on the base some green copper alloy material appears to be attached. The inner surface is vitrified to a depth of 25 mm below the rim and beyond that is well smoothed. Any vesicular fabric appears to be concentrated around the rim or close to the outer surface and the vitrified area of the inner surface. Type 2.

7.143 DA86 L1997 SF 2760 cp 4 Hd

Crucible. This fragment comes from the bowl of a cup crucible. The internal diameter measures 35 mm and it survives to a height of c 43 mm. The inner surface remains relatively smooth, but the base is irregular and vesicular throughout its thickness. The outside surface is covered in thick glassy slag, mainly dark green in colour, but also with red patches. The vesicular character penetrates the fabric to a depth of 8 mm from the outer surface. There appears to be some copper alloy attached to the inside base. It is made in fabric F and weighs 19.2 gm. Type 2.

7.144 DA80 ph 6954(2) SF 2807 cp -

Crucible. This fragment comes from the rim and measures 12-17 mm thick. The curvature of the rim suggests a diameter of 160 mm, though if it is part of a triangular crucible it would not have been as wide as this. Nearly 70 mm height survives. The surfaces are quite undulating and the inner surface is smooth. The crucible is made in fabric F and is very vesicular throughout, though the largest vesicles occur around the rim and on the outside. It weighs 28 gm. Type 3.

7.145 DA88 L2039 SF 2880 S8029 cp 3 Hd

?Crucible/miniature pot. This fragment forms the base of a small container made of daub in fabric A. The outer surface is fairly rough whilst the inside has been more carefully smoothed. Inside the base and sides form a continuous curve, while on the outside the base is flat and the sides steeply angled flaring out slightly. The base diameter measures 60 mm and the sides survive to a height of 23 mm. The walls are generally c 10 mm thick, though somewhat more round the basal corner. It weighs 27.2 gm. The daub appears to have been baked, but there is no evidence to indicate use as a crucible. It is however of a similar size to the cup crucibles, so it may have been intended for such use, but was lost or broken before such activity.

7.146 DA88 L2080 SF 2792 cp 4 Hb

Crucible. This fragment comes from a cup-shaped crucible forming part of the rim and side. The outside is thickly coated in vesicular vitrified material, green or purple in colour, which overlaps the rim onto the inner lip. The rest of the inside reveals the smoother clay surface of the crucible itself. No part of the handle survives. The diameter measures c 50-60 mm and it survives to a height of 40 mm; the total height is estimated at c 50 mm. The walls measure c 10 mm thick. It is made in fabric F and weighs 12.5 gm. Type 2.

7.147 DA83 P2196(2) SF 2075 S5485 cp 8

Bellow's Guard. Little survives of this object, but the general characteristics suggest it was a bellow's guard. The outer surface is flat and smooth with two faces at an angle of c 135° to each other, suggesting an overall polygonal shape. The inner surface is smooth and curved. The wall varies in thickness from 10-20 mm. The fragment weighs 51.5 gm and was made in fabric F.

7.148 DA80(+) (M86) SF 1608 S7178 cp -

Bellow's Guard. This object was roughly square or rectangular with rounded corners and had a circular hole piercing it down the middle. Assuming this hole is centrally placed, the complete object may have measured 100 x 160 mm; no more than 20 mm height has survived and its full amount cannot be estimated. The hole measures 23 mm in diameter at the base widening to 25 mm at the broken edge, which suggests this gradually got wider along the length of the object. The lower surface appears to have some slag attached to it. It was made in fabric F and has been fired. The pieces weigh 240 gm.

7.149 DA88 L2006 SF 2777 cp 6 Hi = cp 7

Crucible. This fragment is made in fabric F and weighs 19.5 gm. Exactly what form it took is not clear, as it appears to be from the corner of an object measuring +50 mm x +35 mm and varying in thickness from 23 mm at the thickened corner to 8 mm. On one side the surface is cracked and distorted and the fabric vesicular and vitrified. There is a thin vitreous sheen to the other side. The fragment appears to have been associated with metalworking in some way. The shape is not typical of a crucible, though it may have formed the handle of such an object.

7.150 DA80 F84(656) SF 2916 S7635 cp 5 Hk = cp 7

?Fire bar or oven support. These two fragments appear to be part of a circular bar 20 x 24 mm in section and of unknown length in excess of 18 mm. They weigh 11 gm and are made in fabric F.

NI DA81 P1822(1) SF 2528 S4635 cp 6

Crucible. This small fragment weighs 1 gm and measures 17 mm thick. The outer surface is slightly crazed and the inside is vitrifed over a vesicular fabric. The sherd is slightly curved, but there is little to indicate overall shape.

NI DA88 ph 10049(1) SF 2911 S7637 cp 3 Hd

Crucible. There are two fragments weighing 17 gm and made in fabric F. One is possibly a rim fragment and both are slightly curved. They have a thin green accretion on the inner surface and on the outside an irregular vesicular and vitrified brown surface. Type 2.

NI DA88 ph 10184(1) SF 2912 S8031 Hb = cp 1-3

Crucible. This small fragment comes from the rim of a crucible. The inside surface is smooth and reddened slightly. The wall is 15 mm thick and the outer half is very vesicular with large pores at the edge decreasing in size towards the inside. The surface is slightly vitrified. It weighs 2.9 gm and has been made in fabric F.

NI DA83 P2294(+) SF 2913 S6638 cp 3

Crucible. Little of the overall shape survives, but it has a rough flat surface, covered with vitreous slag. It is +22 mm thick and weighs 10 gm. It is made in fabric F and fired. Type 3.

NI DA87 P2575(4) SF 2915 S7403 cp 7 Dk

Bellow's Guard. These fragments are made in fabric E and weigh 165.5 gm. Their general characteristics suggest they are all likely to be part of a bellow's guard. Three of the fragments have curving surfaces both inside and out, which are diverging from a thickness of 25 mm to 40 mm. These are likely to come from the base of the object, where the walls are thickening and the hole down the middle decreasing in diameter. The fourth fragment is thinner varying from 12-20 mm thick. The outer surface is roughly smooth with fine and coarser striations running along its length from finger wiping. The surface changes angle to form two roughly flat surfaces at an obtuse angle to each other. The interior surface is curved with a diameter of approximately 65-70 mm. This fragment appears to come from the upper part of the object, forming part of the wide mouth of the bellow's guard.

NI DA82 P2030(4) SF 2917 S7977 cp 6

?Fire bar or oven support. This fragment appears to form some sort of pillar or support, possibly for use in an oven or furnace. It has a flat circular surface c 30 mm in diameter with slightly concave sides flaring out from this to a diameter of 36 mm. Only 18 mm of its height survives. The surfaces are moderately smooth. It weighs 5 gm and is made in fabric F.

Index

Briquetage

	cp 1-3	4	5	6	7	8	ø			
#1	2%	0.6%	1.25%	3%	44%	8.7%	0.2%			
	10	3	6	15	211	42	1	=	288	59.9%
#2		13.5%			0.6%	0.2%				
	-	65	-	-	3	1	-	=	69	14.3%
#3		0.2%	0.4%		0.2%					
	-	1	2	-	1	-	-	=	4	0.83%
#5	0.2%			0.2%	5%	0.4%				
	1	-	-	1	23	2	-	=	27	5.6%
#4	1.25%		0.2%	1.25%	14%	1.5%	1.25%			
	6	-	3	6	67	7	6	=	83	17.25%
	17	69	9	22	305	52	7		481	

Forms/cp/sherd count

	cp 1-3	4	5	6	7	8	ø		
#1	2.16%	0.85%	0.76%	5.69%	74%	15.9%	0.73%		
	30.5	12.0	10.8	80.5	1044.5	225.3	10.3	=	1413.9 gm
#2		89.6%			6.7%	3.8%			
	-	534.0	-	-	39.9	22.5	-	=	596.4 gm
#3		60%	28.75%		10%				
	-	29.0	13.8	-	5.0	-	-	=	47.8 gm
#5	6.69%			11.6%	76%	5%			
	11.5	-	-	20.0	131.5	9.0	-	=	172.0 gm
#4	9.6%		1.8%	8.9%	60.5%	5.5%	13.7%		
	34.0	-	6.5	31.5	214.8	19.5	48.5	=	354.8 gm
									2585.0 gm

Forms/cp/weight

	cp 1-3	4	5	6	7	8	ø			
X1	0.83%	0.4%	1%	1.7%	32%	5%				
	4	2	5	8	156	24	-	=	199	41.4%
X2	1.25%	0.2%	0.2%	1.7%	7.7%	1.9%				
	6	1	1	8	37	9	-	=	62	12.9%
X3	0.33%		0.2%	0.2%	7%	0.4%	0.6%			
	4	-	1	1	34	2	3	=	45	9.4%
X4	0.6%	13.7%	0.4%	1%	16%	3.5%	0.33%			
	3	66	2	5	78	17	4	=	175	36.4%
	17	89	9	22	305	52	7		481	

Fabrics/cp/sherd count

	cp 1-3	4	5	6	7	8	ø		
X1	1.07%	0.97%	0.7%	3.5%	82%	12%			
	10.5	9.5	6.8	34.0	800.0	116.0	-	=	977.4 gm
X2	6.4%	0.8%	2.2%	19.6%	59%	12%			
	19.0	2.5	6.5	58.5	175.8	37.0	-	=	299.3 gm
X3	9.6%		1.5%	2%	59%	15%	12.5%		
	31.5	-	4.0	6.5	193.8	50.0	41.0	=	326.8 gm
X4	1.53%	57%	1.4%	3.36%	27%	7.5%	1.8%		
	15.0	561.0	13.8	33.0	265.5	73.3	17.8	=	981.4 gm
									2585.0 gm

Fabrics/cp/weight

S	X	cp 1-3	4	5	6	7	8	Total	%	⊕			
S1	X1	4	2	5	5	125	23	164	34.1%	-	)		
S1	X2	4	1	-	4	20	5	34	7.07%	-	)	59.67%	S1	286
S1	X3	2	-	1	1	18	1	23	4.78%	-	)			
S1	X4	-	-	-	5	48	13	65	13.5%	1	)			
S2	X1	-	-	-	-	3	1	4	0.83%	-	)	14.35%	S2	69
S2	X4	-	65	-	-	-	-	65	13.5%	-	)			
S3	X3	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	0.21%	-	)	0.83%	S3	4
S3	X4	-	1	2	-	-	-	3	0.62%	-	)			
S5	X1	-	-	-	1	14	-	15	3.1%	-	)	5.6%	S5	27
S5	X4	1	-	-	-	9	2	12	2.49%	-	)			
S4	X1	-	-	-	2	14	-	16	3.3%	-	)			
S4	X2	2	-	1	4	17	4	28	5.8%	-	)	21.8%	S4	87
S4	X3	2	-	-	-	15	1	18	3.74%	3	)			
S4	X4	2	-	-	-	21	2	25	5.2%	3	)			
		17	69	9	22	305	52	474	Total 481	7			
		3.5%	14.3%	1.87%	4.51%	63.2%	10.8%		100%	1.66%			

Sherd numbers

X1 = 41.37% - 199
X2 = 12.89% - 62
X3 = 9.36% - 45
X4 = 36.17% - 174

Number of sherds for each form/fabric of briquetage

S	X	cp 1-3	4	5	6	7	8	⊕	Total	%			
S1	X1	10.5	9.5	6.8	10.0	621.7	93.5	-	752.0	28.7%	)		
S1	X2	9.0	2.5	-	31.0	121.8	25.0	-	189.3	7.22%	)	53.92%	S1	1413.9 gm
S1	X3	11.0	-	4.0	6.5	129.5	46.0	-	197.0	7.5%	)			
S1	X4	-	-	-	33.0	171.5	60.8	10.3	275.6	10.5%	)			
S2	X1	-	-	-	-	39.9	22.5	-	62.4	2.4%	)	22.8%	S2	596.4 gm
S2	X4	-	534.0	-	-	-	-	-	534.0	20.4%	)			
S3	X3	-	-	-	-	5.0	-	-	5.0	0.19%	)	1.82%	S3	47.8 gm
S3	X4	-	29.0	13.8	-	-	-	-	42.8	1.63%	)			
S5	X1	-	-	-	20.0	86.0	-	-	106.0	4.04%	)	6.54%	S5	172.0 gm
S5	X4	11.5	-	-	-	45.5	9.0	-	66.0	2.5%	)			
S4	X1	-	-	-	4.0	53.0	-	-	57.0	2.17%	)			
S4	X2	10.0	-	6.5	27.5	54.0	12.0	-	110.0	4.19%	)	13.51%	S4	354.[illegible] gm
S4	X3	20.5	-	-	-	59.3	4.0	41.0	124.8	4.75%	)			
S4	X4	3.5	-	-	-	48.5	3.5	7.5	63.0	2.4%	)			
Total		76.0	575.0	31.1	132.0	1435.7	276.3	58.8	2584.9 2622.1				
%		2.9%	21.9%	1.19%	5.0%	54.76%	10.5%	2.24%	100%				

X1 = 977.4 gm - 37.28%
X2 = 299.3 gm - 11.4%
X3 = 326.8 gm - 12.46%
X4 = 981.4 gm - 37.43%

Weight in grammes for each form/fabric of briquetage

7.2.2 Analysis of Bronze Metalwork
by Peter Northover

sf	No.	An.	Context	Type	Sn	As	Sb	Pb	Co	Ni	Fe	Ag	Au	Zn	Bi
cp 3															
2201	1,104	109	1369	Disc/mirror binding	13,26	0,10	.	0,00	0,11	0,03	0,12	.	.	.	.
2436	1,107	92	P2262/1	Cladding strip	12,54	0,30	.	0,05	0,03	0,04	.	.	.	.	0,02
2467	1,107	73	P2262/1	Cladding strip	12,86	0,09	.	.	0,05	0,02	0,02	0,02	.	.	.
2672	1,114	60	1933	Folded sheet	12,60	0,36	.	.	0,14	0,06	0,10	.	.	.	0,01
2717	1,94	62	1993	Harness mount/disc	11,27	0,10	.	.	0,04	0,05	0,06	0,02	.	.	0,03
2773		69	ph10118/2	Sheet fragment	11,63	0,29	.	0,05	0,13	0,06	0,08	0,02	0,06	0,03	.
2774		134	2050	Crucible residue	5,75	0,26	0,01	0,30	0,04	0,04	0,65	0,04	.	.	.
2778		136	2047	Crucible residue	0,02	0,02	0,03	.	.	.	0,02	0,18	.	.	.
2792		136	2000	Crucible residue	11,72	0,29	0,03	0,39	0,02	0,03	0,15	0,16	.	.	0,03
cp 4															
2779		67	ph10125/3	Ribbed binding	12,09	0,22	.	0,04	0,11	0,05	0,04	0,02	.	.	.
cp 5															
2396	1,126	95	1511	Scabbard fragment	14,65*	0,16	0,13	0,19	0,09	0,07	0,17	0,03	.	.	.
2396		122	1511	Pin/brooch fragment	14,11	0,09	0,05	0,02	0,02	0,02	0,05	.	.	.	.
2396		94	1511	Sheet fragment	15,74*	.	0,06	.	.	0,05	0,02	0,03	0,09.	.	0,01
2406	1,105	78	1530	Straight U-binding	13,11	0,48	0,02	0,15	0,15	0,04	0,04	.	.	.	.
2400	1,119	133	1604	Penannular brooch pin	12,53	0,60	0,04	0,11	0,13	0,05	0,06	0,01	.	.	.
2693	1,129	846	1990	Pouch contents ; see Table 0											
cp 6															
1526		87	592	Fragment on stone	8,48	0,07	0,02	0,07	0,02	0,02	0,32	0,03	.	.	0,03
1954		115	P2183/1	Sheet fragment	15,38*	0,25	0,11					0,09		.	
2558	1,128	103	1459	Sheet with Fe, wood	(12,96	0,17	.	0,04	.	0,01	0,11	0,02	.	.	0,03)
2428	1,123	89	1524	Cladding for point	5,52	0,14	.	0,10	0,04	0,05	0,04	0,05	.	.	0,02
2707		68	1963	Sheet fragments	(28,42	0,40	.	0,16	0,03	0,01	0,11	.	.	.	0,03)
2745		64	8330/1	Sheet fragment	Corrosion products only										
2751		66	8330/1	Sheet fragment	7,96	0,22	0,56	.	0,01	0,34	0,04	0,06	.	.	0,01
cp 7															
1751		85	P1224/12	Sheet frag., cladding	(22,21	0,52	0,76	0,41	0,01	0,05	0,04	0,05	.	.	0,13)
1782		84	725	Small sheet fragment	(34,77	0,16	0,07	0,19	0,17	0,07	0,30	0,04	.	.	0,04)
1785		88	725	Small sheet frgment	9,77	0,15	.	0,10	0,04	0,06	0,34	.	.	.	0,02
1794		86	725	Sheet, assembled	(18,92	0,64	0,31	0,16	.	.	.	0,03	.	.	.)
1871		83	P2121/1	Vessel binding	13,07	.	0,07	0,41	0,03	0,04	0,09	0,02	.	.	0,06
1989	1,93	100	868	Strip (?from ring)	12,08	0,27	0,05	0,22	0,21	0,06	0,21	0,02	0,06	.	.
1978		114	P2271/13	Fused, crumpled sheet	Corrosion products only										
2029	1,125	107	861	Binding, crushed	(15,80	0,56	0,32	1,28	0,06	0,14	0,13	0,04	.	.	0,01
2136	1,101	116	1207	Decorated binding	16,70*	0,52	0,10	0,06	0,02	.	0,04	0,11	.	.	.
2180	1,103	117	1234	Decorated sheet	15,28*	1,16	0,24	0,32	0,12	0,11	0,01	0,06	.	.	.
2257	1,106	121	8294/1	Strip (?cladding)	12,94	0,19	.	.	0,09	0,03	0,07	0,03	0,08	.	.
2265	1,113	101	P2444/6	2 pkts folded sheet	12,01	0,39	0,07	0,05	0,13	0,02	0,17	0,09	.	0,07	.
2267		120	P2444/6	Sheet fragment	13,91	0,37	.	0,08	0,23	0,01	0,09	0,06	.	.	0,03
~~2380~~	~~1,90~~	~~132~~	~~1807~~	~~Terret frag., ribbed~~	~~7,70~~	~~0,60~~	~~0,04~~	~~0,11~~	~~0,13~~	~~0,05~~	~~0,05~~	~~0,01~~	.	.	.
2429		96	1867	Sheet fragment	11,78	.	0,04	.	0,01	0,02	0,02	0,02	.	.	.
2434		75	1867	Sheet fragment	(3,75	0,06	.	0,38	.	.	.	0,04	0,08	0,05	.)
7438		79	1867	Sheet fragment	Corrosion products only										
2440		90	1867	Sheet fragment	Corrosion products only										

sf	No.	An.	Context	Type	Sn	As	Sb	Pb	Co	Ni	Fe	Ag	Au	Zn	Bi
cp 7, continued															
2441		93	1567	Sheet fragment	(26.58	0.13	0.74	0.70	0.02	0.03	0.22	0.02	.	.	.)
2443	1.108	97	1567	Vessel fragment	14.26	0.24	0.26	0.91	0.04	0.13	0.00	0.04	.	.	.
2448		98	1567	Sheet fragment	Corrosion products only										
2450	1.120	125	1567	Chape frag. (casting)	15.13	0.10	0.21	0.38	0.06	0.00	0.12	.	.	.	.
2450	1.120	126	1567	Chape frag. (rivet)	13.34	0.36	0.17	1.15	0.00	0.10	0.22	.	.	.	.
2453		91	1567	Sheet fragment	(17.55	.	0.27	0.84	.	.	0.03	0.06	.	.	0.00)
2461		76	1567	Riveted vessel frag.	12.50	0.35	0.06	0.13	0.11	0.07	0.04	0.06	.	.	.
2462		74	1567	Sheet fragment	(14.23	1.35	0.56	0.63	0.04	0.10	0.11	0.17	.	.	0.16)
2599		72	P2572/2	Cut sheet fragment	9.99	0.35	tr	5.50	0.07	0.13	0.03	0.15	.	.	.
2609	1.111	77	P2579/4	Crumpled sheet	13.93	.	.	0.02	0.01	0.09	0.01	0.02	.	.	.
2624		71	1869	Sheet	(20.37	0.93	0.02	0.52	0.02	0.06	0.09	0.06	.	.	.)
2624		131	1869	Rivet	11.27	0.36	0.06	0.52	0.03	0.06	0.10	0.03	.	.	.
2711		65	1966	Sheet fragment	Corrosion products only										
2719		63	1966	Sheet fragment	(11.24	0.10	.	.	0.04	0.04	0.10	0.03	.	0.02	.)
cp 8															
1666	1.97	128	P1579/13	Turret fragment	11.19	0.45	0.14	0.96	0.20	0.06	0.06	0.00	.	.	0.02
1936		112	P2261/1	Sheet fragment	11.26	0.33	0.04	0.04	0.02	0.03	0.13	0.04	.	.	.
1945	1.95	130	P2261/1	Hollow ring	10.79	0.31	.	0.17	0.11	0.03	0.22	0.04	.	0.17	0.04
1946	1.96	127	P2261/6	Turret, beaded	12.27	0.60	1.17	0.05	.	0.10	0.02	0.18	.	.	.
1947	1.90	129	P2261/6	Turret, ribbed	11.00	0.48	0.06	0.25	0.00	0.00	0.930	0.04	.	.	.
1970		111	P2261/3	Ring	11.12	0.47	0.03	0.11	0.04	0.03	0.06	0.00	.	.	.
1980		118	P2261/11	Small sheet fragments	(22.73	0.74	0.02	1.07	0.16	0.05	0.20	.	.	.	.
1980		119	P2261/11	Small sheet fragments	(6.94	0.18	0.02	3.26	0.04	0.04	0.17	.	.	.	.)
1982		110	P2261/11	Sheet fragments	14.16	0.39	0.05	0.07	0.19	0.07	0.09	.	.	.	0.02
2266		100	P2443/1	Sheet fragment	10.40	0.55	.	.	0.15	0.10	0.05	0.02	.	.	.)
2269	1.127	102	P2435/5	Sheet, shaped	5.778	0.39	0.57	0.29	0.01	0.04	0.02	0.05	.	.	0.07
2794	1.124	105	P2435/5	Wire (twisted strip)	(27.29	.	0.16	0.24	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.05	.	0.03	.)
2296		106	P2435/5	Crumpled sheet frag.	5.40	0.39	0.05	0.12	0.02	0.03	0.02	.	.	.	.
2306	1.110	61	P2436/6	Crumpled sheet frag.	8.39	0.41	0.36	0.43	0.00	0.07	0.02	0.13	.	.	.
2320		99	P2435/5	Small sheet fragment	(2.79	0.07	.	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.19	.	.	.	.)
Unphased															
1528		81	ph3939/1	Folded strip	11.028	0.38	0.34	0.31	0.01	0.10	0.34	0.09	.	.	0.06
1672	1.117	123	US	Stud	6.18	0.44	0.02	.	0.03	0.02	0.17	0.06	.	.	.
1838	1.109	86	9	Sheet trimming, dec.	11.14	0.19	0.21	0.56	0.02	0.30	0.04	0.04	.	.	.
1925		113	US	Sheet fragment	(3.13	.	0.04	0.71	0.04	.	0.04	.	.	.	.
2390	1.116	124	ph9778/2	Domed stud	8.60	0.29	1.05	0.14	.	0.09	0.09	0.08	.	.	.
2728		70	622	Sheet fragment	11.01	0.08	0.05	0.39	0.16	0.04	0.16	0.03	.	0.03	.

Notes
% = value for this element affected by corrosion
An analysis enclosed in parentheses indicates that the sample area was very corroded but either some sound metal survives or there is still sufficient evidence to assign the analysis to an impurity pattern.
The phrase 'corrosion products only' indicates that only copper oxide or chloride corrosion products were identified.

Table 2a : Contents of pouch (DABA6)

No.	Sn	As	Sb	Pb	Co	Ni	Fe	Ag	Au	Zn	Bi
1	0,91		0,14	0,04	.	0,06	0,03	0,06	0,04	.	.
7	0,65		0,09	0,05	.	0,04	0,06	0,05	0,05	.	0,04
13	0,27		0,15	0,05	0,01	0,06	0,01	0,12	.	.	.
5	2,40		0,16	0,21	.	0,07	0,09	0,04	.	.	0,04
12	7,40		0,12	0,05	0,02	0,55	0,22	.	.	.	0,05
2	9,50		0,43	0,44	0,03	0,11	1,028	0,19	0,03	0,07	0,06
3	8,31		0,36	0,19	0,04	0,09	0,15	0,16	.	.	.
4	8,76		0,37	0,27	0,04	0,12	0,18	0,18	.	.	0,04
8	9,05		0,36	0,25	0,03	0,13	0,11	0,14	.	.	0,08
9	9,26		0,42	0,27	0,02	0,08	0,04	0,22	.	.	.
10	8,37		0,37	0,29	0,05	0,08	0,02	0,19	.	.	.
11	8,62		0,34	0,17	0,03	0,09	0,08	0,15	.	.	.
14	8,53		0,36	0,36	0,01	0,07	0,01	0,12	.	.	.
15	8,43		0,36	0,27	0,03	0,09	0,08	0,21	.	.	.
6	13,09		0,34	0,09	0,02	0,07	0,16	0,14	.	0,08	.

Table 2b ; Contents of pouch (BABAG)

No.	Sn	As	Sb	Ag	Zn
5	0,17	0,37	0,14	0,10	.
10	0,21	0,60	0,15	0,09	.
12	0,22	0,35	0,07	0,07	.
15	0,31	0,30	0,14	0,06	.
17	0,16	0,34	0,10	0,05	.
37	0,12	0,07	0,05	0,05	.
40	0,20	0,20	0,10	0,03	.
44	0,43	0,51	0,28	0,11	.
1	8,60	0,99	0,32	0,15	.
2	8,01	1,00	0,34	0,13	.
3	8,34	0,94	0,33	0,17	.
4	8,79	1,03	0,40	0,17	.
6	8,61	1,00	0,33	0,13	.
7	8,75	1,04	0,38	0,14	.
8	8,11	0,94	0,32	0,16	0,03
11	8,18	1,01	0,35	0,14	.
13	8,41	0,95	0,35	0,17	0,03
14	8,38	0,94	0,37	0,10	0,05
16	8,47	1,10	0,35	0,16	.
19	7,47	0,79	0,28	0,12	.
20	8,49	0,99	0,30	0,16	.
21	7,35	0,79	0,32	0,18	.
22	8,14	1,09	0,38	0,12	0,03
23	8,15	0,90	0,35	0,17	0,04
24	8,52	1,11	0,33	0,17	.
25	8,80	1,03	0,35	0,12	.
26	8,17	1,03	0,33	0,13	.
27	9,04	0,96	0,40	0,19	.
28	8,98	1,01	0,38	0,15	0,02
29	8,12	0,99	0,30	0,11	.
30	8,51	0,92	0,35	0,20	.
31	8,14	0,86	0,35	0,15	0,07
32	8,51	0,92	0,35	0,20	.
33	7,44	0,89	0,30	0,17	0,01
35	8,41	1,09	0,33	0,20	0,03
36	8,13	0,83	0,33	0,11	.
38	8,18	0,94	0,32	0,15	.
39	9,06	1,00	0,43	0,17	.
41	7,64	0,90	0,31	0,14	.
42	8,92	1,01	0,37	0,15	.
43	8,00	0,76	0,34	0,11	.
45	8,48	0,91	0,35	0,15	0,02
46	8,59	0,97	0,33	0,13	.
34	14,23	0,44	0,04	0,04	.

CATALOGUE OF SLAG

INTRODUCTION

The following catalogue is the full record of all the slag found during the Danebury Excavations 1969 to 1988. Although some analysis numbers are quoted in the list, there is still much work to done on the material. The tables of analyses and their detailed interpretation has been deferred to Danebury volume 6. However, a complete list of the slags and iron ores sampled for further work is given (the DAS list).

The data given in the catalogue is as follows:-

Year
Context
Layer number (in the case of pits and other subdivided features).
The Site Number (if given, zero indicates no number).
Weight (in grammes).
Number of pieces(or estimate of number when a large number of small pieces were recovered).
Ceramic phase (The computer generated file of pit and feature phases was used).
(Sub-type) (Only in the case of the high density slags see below).
Comments

The catalogue is arranged in slag type, then ceramic phase order. Subtotals for weight and number of pieces are given for each ceramic phase and slag type. The full data, including the chemical analyses obtained so far, is held in the form of DBASE III files by C. J. Salter (Department of Metallurgy and Science of Materials, Parks Road. Oxford), and is therefore readily available for computer access.

THE CLASSIFICATION

The production of an iron artefact starting from the ore using the bloomery process requires three stages, smelting, bloom forging, and finally artefact forging which may involve both simple hammer forging and welding. All these processes produce a range of slags so that it can be difficult to distinguish the type of process that occurred on a site from a few pieces of slag. Especially, in the case of Iron Age iron-working sites as for a large part of the Iron Age iron was smelted in non-slag

tapping furnaces, as the high density slags from these non-slag tapping furnace are very similar in chemistry and morphology to the high density slags produced during the subsequent bloom forging stage. (The bloom forging stage is necessary to consolidate the metallic iron in the bloom and expel the

entrapped slag.) These high density slags are also very similar to the high density slags produced during extensive welding operations. At the same time as the high density (or bulk slags) are formed the effect of heat on the furnace or hearth lining is to produce a series of low density products through either direct fusion or fusion helped by the fluxing action of the fuel and metal oxides in the hearth. Thus, the material types LINING MATERIAL, LINING REACTION PRODUCT, FUEL ASH SLAG (and possibly the Black Vitreous Material) are really a continuous series depending on the amount of fluxing by the alkali elements in the charcoal ash or the iron oxide formed by the oxidization of the iron, the maximum temperature reached and the duration of the high temperature working stage.

The boundaries between the various classes of material are, thus, arbitrary. However, the present scheme which has evolved over the years, seems to be satisfactory.

LINING MATERIAL (LM):-

The lowest temperature member of the series. The lining material class includes baked clay with some sign of vitrification, as those sample with well defined vitrified surfaces.

The surface vitrification may be purely due to the local fusion of the clay, or due to reduction of the fusion point by fluxing elements from the fuel or the charge in the hearth. However, the depth of the surface vitrification and the associated heat affect zone are an indication of the type of heating cycle the hearth sustained. When the study of the degree of vitrification is associated with chemical analysis a large amount of information about the how the hearth was run can be obtained.

Material of this class could be formed in pottery kilns, or in copper-, glass-, or iron-working hearths. This material is, therefore, not process diagnostic without chemical analysis.

LINING REACTION PRODUCT (LRP):-

This material is intermediate between the bulk high density slags and the lining material(LM). In general, the slags have

relatively high iron oxide contents due to additions from the charge in the hearth. They are usually inhomogeneous with partially digested fragments of hearth lining inclusions (chert, flint etc.). The slag morphology is of flow, drips and other free forms, unlike the LM class which has morphologies defined by the surface of the hearth.

The high iron content is usually indicative of iron working processes, althougn, occasionally it may be generated during the working of impure copper (analysis would indicate which).

FUEL ASH SLAG (FAS):-

This material is non-process diagnostic. It may be generated by the partial fusion of fragments of the hearth lining and any other waste accumulating in the bottom of the hearth helped by the fluxing action of the alkali elements in the charcoal or wood fuel. The pieces often have a rounded form indicating that they either dripped off the hearth lining or were formed as free particles rolling around the bottom of the hearth. The darker forms are often associated with iron-working processes, whereas, the lighter forms are often but not necessarily associated with copper working. A high percentage of the FAS from Danebury was of the light coloured form, and therefore, may be associated with copper-working.

The Black Vitreous Material (BVM):-

This black glassy type material may be related to FAS and be associated with iron-working, but more work is required to define its exact nature. Hence, it has been given a separate class for the moment.

HAMMER SCALE (HS):-

This material consisting of flakes of iron oxide or iron oxide and slag is characteristic of iron-working, and forging in particular, although small amounts will form during the later stages of bloom forging. Hammer scale is the oxide shed from the surface of the metal as it is heated and hammered during forging and welding. In general, the higher the temperature that the metal reached during these processes, the thicker the hammer produced.

It is surprising that, considering the other evidence of iron-working on the site, only a few flakes of hammer scales attached other slag forms were recorded. The material can form

thick deposits in the immediate area of the hearth and anvil. There could be number reasons for the lack of hammer scale at Danebury. If it had corroded, which can occur due to its finely divided nature, it could have easily be mistaken for a hard pan during excavation. Equally well it could have been misses if mixed with charcoal, but it would have become apparent when the flotation residues were examined as was with the case at Maiden Castle, where large quantities were recovered. However, the most likely explanation of the lack of hammer scale is due to its sand-like nature. This means that it is easily dispersed if the original deposit is disturbed.

The HIGH DENSITY SLAGS

These slag all have a high iron content, are well crystallised and relatively homogeneous. They are normally characteristic of iron-working processes, especially those occurring at higher temperatures (welding and bloom forging). The sub-type classification is based on the external morphology of the slag:

Type	Description
F	Fragments
1	Drips, and small flows
2	Flows 10-25 mm. across
3	Small planar flows up to 20 mm. across
4	Small irregular plano-convex slag
5	Intermediate plano-convex slag (hearth bottoms)
6	Large plano-convex slag

The classes 3 to 6 usually represent the slag that accumulated in the bottom of the furnace or hearth between successive clearances of the hearth. The frequency of cleaning of the hearth would depend on the type of work that was being carried out, and the skill of the smith. Forging needed to carry simple repairs and produce simple objects such as a sickle could be carried out quickly at relatively low temperatures (rarely above 1000 °C), hence, relatively little iron would be oxidised to take part in slag formation. Therefore, slag types 1 to 3 would predominate, although some type 1 and 2 slags could be produced during smithing or could result from drips and flows from the larger slag types.

The forging of complex shapes would require longer periods at these relatively low temperatures, while welding requires higher temperatures (over 1150 °C), hence larger slag masses would form. Similar large slag forms would be produced by the conversion of a raw slag-iron bloom into a useable billet of metal. However, the minimal amount of evidence for iron-smelting at Danebury
suggests bloom forging would not have been the primary mode of formation of the larger slag forms (4 to 6).

In addition to the above classes there were the 20 or so miscellaneous samples, the majority of which were samples of heated and sintered soil. This is one of the possible sources of material for the formation of FAS. There were a few fragments of what could have been fused ceramic or possible crucible. The most remark find was a rusty smooth object which had originally been classified as unusual fragment of heated tertiary iron-stone. However, it proved to be magnetic and on sectioning a number of metallic grains were observed. Their morphology was unusual for fragment of corroded bloom. An preliminary examination in the scanning electron microscope proved that the associate minerals were not those expected in a bloomery slag. They were an magnesium iron silicate, chromite and the iron sulphide troilite (FeS), and the iron had a high nickel content. The magnesium iron silicate and chromite might indicate a ultra-basic igneous rock. However, the iron-alloy content was much higher than is normal for this type of terrestrial rock. Moreover, the nickel content of iron alloy which was as high as 20 percent in some grains, is much too high for a terrestrial source, but is in the range found in meteorites.

DANEBURY SLAG Catalogue

HIGH DENSITY SLAGS
by Ceramic Phase

YEAR	Context		Find No.	Weight g.	No.	Sub-Type	Phase Range	Comment
** Ceramic Phase 1								
72	P	223	1 1319	7.0	2	F	1 - 5	Fragments
** Ceramic Phase 3								
87	L	1678	0 0	61.0	1	F	3 - 3	Fragmented (probably originally 1 piece)
71	P	95	2 1340	19.0	1	3	3 - 3	Small type 3 flow
71	P	95	2 1340	90.0	1	4	3 - 3	Small type 4 flow
71	P	95	2 1340	149.0	1	4	3 - 3	Type 4 flow
71	P	95	2 1340	71.0	3	F	3 - 3	Fragments
71	P	107	3 1339	153.0	1	4	3 - 4	Thick slag bun of dense slag with few vesicles
73	P	425	1 1322	23.0	1	2	3 - 5	A small type 2 flow
74	P	618	1 1363	8.0	1	1	3 - 3	Drip with high iron content - rusting
74	P	696	1 1378	28.0	1	F	3 - 3	Fragment
74	P	707	2 1386	7.0	1	F	3 - 3	Fragment
78	P	1031	7 1891	17.0	1	2	3 - 4	Small slag flow
80	P	1549	5 0	19.6	1	1	3 - 3	Fragment of flow with chert inclusions verging on LRP
** Subtotal **				645.6	14			
** Ceramic Phase 4								
70	F	11	1 1307	33.0	1	F	4 - 6	Fragment of flow
71	P	55	2 1359	91.0	1	4	4 - 5	Fragmented type 4
79	P	1242	1 3589	5.0	3		4 - 4	Fragments
79	P	1242	1 3589	17.2	1	1	4 - 4	Small 'crispy' type flow
79	P	1242	1 3589	10.2	1	1	4 - 4	Small drip
79	P	1242	1 3589	51.5	1	3	4 - 4	Fragment of type 3/4 (52mm wide, 21mm thick)
79	P	1242	1 3532	85.7	1	3	4 - 4	Type 3 form :- dimensions 51 mm long, 60 wide, 13 thick
** Subtotal **				293.6	9			
** Ceramic Phase 5								
74	P	583	4 1361	14.0	6	F	5 - 5	Fragments
** Ceramic Phase 6								
79	L	592	0 3530	11.8	2	3	6 - 7	Fragments of thin planar slag type 3 (10 mm thick)
74	P	645	1 1337	115.0	1	3	6 - 6	Thin fluid flow of type 3, 100mm long, 8mm thick
74	P	741	1 1392	158.0	9	4	6 - 6	Fragmented grey slag with chalk inclusions
74	P	741	2 1401	26.0	2	F	6 - 6	Fragments moderate rather than high density slag
87	P	2582	1 0	12.7	2	F	6 - 6	Fragments of high density slag
** Subtotal **				323.5	16			

DANEBURY SLAG Catalogue

HIGH DENSITY SLAGS
by Ceramic Phase

YEAR	Context		Find No.	Weight g.	No.	Sub-Type	Phase	Comment
** Ceramic Phase 7								
74	P	63	1 1350	97.0	1	4	7 - 7	Fragmented type 4
71	P	78	2 1325	12.0	1	F	7 - 7	Fragment
71	P	78	3 1306	23.0	1	F	7 - 7	Fragment
71	P	79	4 1295	121.0	6	2	7 - 7	Dribbles of moderate density slag (type 2 and 3)
71	P	79	5 177	33.0	4	1	7 - 7	Small runs and dribbles of slag
71	P	79	9 1360	167.0	20	5	7 - 7	May be one large type 4/5 plano-convex flow
72	P	166	6 1374	46.0	8	F	7 - 7	Fragments, one of which is semi-reduced iron ore
74	P	582	5 1352	18.0	1	F	7 - 7	Fragment of irregular slag
74	P	584	3 1314	12.0	1	2	7 - 7	Small irregular flow
74	P	624	2 1330	59.0	1	4	7 - 7	Small plano-convex form
74	P	624	3 1316	71.0	1	3	7 - 7	Small flat flow
74	P	624	3 1316	89.0	1	3	7 - 7	Small flat flow
74	P	624	3 1316	62.0	2	F	7 - 7	Fragments of slag types 4 or 5
74	P	636	4 1376	321.0	1	5	7 - 7	Large flow sub-tuyere
74	P	636	7 1334	54.0	1	3	7 - 7	Planar flow 14 mm thick
74	P	636	9 1329	132.0	1	4	7 - 7	Plano-convex form
74	P	636	9 1329	290.0	1	5	7 - 7	Type 5
74	P	652	1 1293	357.0	1	5	7 - 7	Plano-convex slag up 150 mm across with large silica in
74	P	652	3 1332	41.0	1	3	7 - 7	Plano-convex type 3
74	P	652	3 1332	84.0	1	3	7 - 7	Plano-convex form of type 3/4
74	P	652	3 1332	35.0	1	F	7 - 7	Fragment probably from plano-convex form
76	P	878	5 1631	35.2	1	2	7 - 7	Small flow/ dribble (analysis ref S153)
76	P	885	3 1621	46.9	1	1	7 - 7	Drip (analysis ref S150)
80	P	1456	3 0	51.0	1		7 - 7	Fragment, probably of type 4 with an overflow of LRP
80	P	1456	3 0	79.0	1	3	7 - 7	Fragment of flow type 3/4 69x37x20t
80	P	1456	3 0	82.0	1	4	7 - 7	Fragment of type 4 fairly flat Dimensions 71.w 31.1 16
80	P	1456	3 0	172.0	1	4	7 - 7	Flow Dimensions 73w 571 18t
80	P	1479	2 0	36.5	2	F	7 - 7	Fragments attached to lining
82	P	2032	5 0	49.0	1	2	7 - 7	Small flow Type 2 Dimensions 551 38 x15
** Subtotal **				2675.6	65			

DANEBURY SLAG Catalogue

HIGH DENSITY SLAGS
by Ceramic Phase

YEAR	Context		Find No.	Weight g.	No.	Sub-Type	Phase Range	Comment
** Ceramic Phase 8								
73	P	389	1 1343	166.0	12	3	8 - 8	Thin planar or semi-planar flows of type 3
73	P	389	3 1344	31.0	8	F	8 - 8	Fragments
73	P	475	1 1323	17.0	3	1	8 - 8	Small drips type 1 and 2
74	P	699	1 1379	170.0	2	4	8 - 8	Two type 4 sub-tuyere slag flows
74	P	701	1 1299	371.0	1	6	8 - 8	Plano-convex form with impressed chalk
80	P	1530	2 0	21.1	1	3	8 - 8	Small planar flow (Type 3)
** Subtotal **				776.1	27			
** Unstratrified								
70	F	16	20 52	464.0	1	6	0 - 0	Rusty topped Plano-convex slag with charcoal marks
70	F	18	20 1324	45.0	2	3	0 - 0	Two thin planar flows
71	Ph	206	0 1336	61.0	1	4	0 - 0	Small plano-convex form of type 4 to 3
87	Ph	9958	2 0	1.4	1	F	0 - 0	Fragment of bulk slag
** Subtotal **				571.4	5			
*** Total ***								
High Density slags				5306.8	144			

DANEBURY SLAG Catalogue

SLAGS with HAMMER SCALE
by Ceramic Phase

YEAR	Context		Find No.	Weight g.	No.	Phase Range	Comment
70	F	12	49 1320	3.0	1	3 - 3	Forging slag of a rather thick type (3mm)
73	P	389	3 1344	6.0	1	8 - 8	Forging slag (FAS) with hammer scale type structures
79	P	1242	1 3589	5.2	1	4 - 4	Slag or corroded iron with hammer scale on surface
*** Total ***				14.2	3		

LINING REACTION PRODUCT SLAGS
by Ceramic Phase

YEAR	Context		Find No.	Weight g.	No.	Phase Comment Range
** Ceramic Phase 3						
71	L	38	0 1296	2.0	1	3 - 7 Fragment of viscous 'crispy slag'
71	P	70	2 1327	10.0	1	3 - 3
76	P	923	3 1633	1.8	1	3 - 4 Small black fragment (Analysis ref S152)
** Subtotal **				13.8	3	
** Ceramic Phase 4						
87	L	1664	0 0	18.0	1	4 - 4 With white to light green FAS
** Ceramic Phase 5						
85	P	2427	11 6388	8.7	2	5 - 5 Verging on grey Fuel ash slag
86	P	2513	2 6872	89.0	39	5 - 5 White LRP/Fuel ash slag
86	P	2513	6 6871	44.0	4	5 - 5 Verging on grey type fuel ash slag
86	P	2530	8 6694	9.8	1	5 - 5 Thick flow (over 15mm)
** Subtotal **				151.5	46	
** Ceramic Phase 6						
74	P	757	2 1373	73.0	8	6 - 6 Flows
87	P	2570	4 0	53.0	12	6 - 6 White LRP/FAS
85	P	2315	4 0	9.7	6	6 - 6
86	P	2541	0 7354	146.0	5	6 - 6 Grading to fuel ash slag
86	P	2541	3 7356	551.0	150	6 - 6 With some fuel ash slag
87	P	2570	1 0	12.7	1	6 - 6
** Subtotal **				845.4	182	
** Ceramic Phase 7						
71	P	79	4 0	5.7	1	7 - 7
72	P	205	1 1310	6.0	1	7 - 7 Flow probably from close to the tuyere
76	P	911	1 1645	25.5	3	7 - 7 Grey-green (Analysis ref S149)
80	P	1456	1 0	5.1	1	7 - 7 Small flow
80	P	1456	1 0	5.1	1	7 - 7 Small flow
80	P	1456	3 0	90.0	1	7 - 7 With Lining material detached from hearth wall
80	P	1456	3 0	56.0	1	7 - 7 With lining material detached from hearth wall
80	P	1456	3 0	106.0	6	7 - 7 Dark grey flows
80	P	1456	3 0	42.0	1	7 - 7 Relatively high density almost HD type 3 slag
** Subtotal **				341.4	16	
** Ceramic Phase 8						
74	P	701	1 1299	171.0	4	8 - 8
** Unstratified						
77	G	83	0 3107	58.0	20	0 - 0
69	L	+	0 1297	93.0	1	0 - 0 Large irregular piece

LINING REACTION PRODUCT SLAGS
by Ceramic Phase
(continued)

YEAR	Context		Find No.	Weight g.	No.	Phase Range	Comment
74	Ph 1361	1	1383	8.0	1	0 - 0	Verging on high density type with high vesicle content
80	Ph 6171	1	0	6.1	1	0 - 0	Fragment with dark surface colour
80	Ph 6951	1	4776	9.0	1	0 - 0	Well vitrified with dark surface colours
80	Ph 6954	1	0	26.3	3	0 - 0	Grading into grey green FAS
82	Ph 8326	3	0	21.0	3	0 - 0	
** Subtotal **				221.4	30		
*** Total ***							
Lining reaction product				1762.5	281		

DANEBURY SLAG Catalogue

FUEL ASH SLAG
by Ceramic Phase

YEAR	Context		Find No.	Weight g.	No.	Phase Range	Comment
** Ceramic Phase 1							
81	P 1832	4	4059	0.3	3	1 - 3	
** Ceramic Phase 3							
74	P 696	3	1345	1.0	1	3 - 3	Yellow to grey
74	P 722	1	1381	2.0	1	3 - 7	
76	P 923	3	1697	90.0	1	3 - 4	Large piece of fuel ash slag with flint inclusion
77	P 947	1	3100	4.0	2	3 - 5	
77	P 947	2	3101	15.0	10	3 - 5	Black type
77	P 942	3	3102	57.0	8	3 - 5	
77	P 1004	4	0	1.0	1	3 - 5	Green FAS (Analysis ref S151)
80	P 1545	6	3610	0.5	10	3 - 3	
81	P 1816	7	4051	0.2	2	3 - 3	
85	P 2460	1	0	0.5	2	3 - 3	
86	P 2515	4	6769	1.4	15	3 - 3	Fuel ash slag spheres
** Subtotal **				172.6	53		

DANEBURY SLAG Catalogue

FUEL ASH SLAG
by Ceramic Phase

YEAR	Context		Find No.	Weight g.	No.	Phase Comment Range
** Ceramic Phase 4						
71	P	35	1 0	1.5	5	4 - 4 FAS plus fused soil and rock
71	P	51	4 0	2.0	1	4 - 4 Green/black colour
74	P	617	1 1400	15.0	3	4 - 5
74	P	617	2 1348	155.0	15	4 - 5 Large and small pieces of FAS/LRP type material
74	P	617	3 1372	29.0	20	4 - 5
74	P	646	3 1353	2.0	1	4 - 4 Black type
74	P	651	4 1365	7.0	1	4 - 5 FAS/Fused earth
74	P	688	3 1390	4.0	1	4 - 5 Grey type
74	P	695	1 1356	6.0	1	4 - 4 Grey FAS/lining Material
74	P	695	2 1362	10.0	3	4 - 4 One piece flat sub-tuyere type associated with black-s
74	P	695	3 1366	2.0	1	4 - 4 Grey
85	P	2477	4 0	52.0	3	4 - 4 Thick FAS/LRP product over 20 mm thick
86	P	2521	3 6878	24.0	3	4 - 4 Thick fuel ash slag and fused earth
** Subtotal **				309.5	58	
** Ceramic Phase 5						
77	P	950	1 3103	53.0	20	5 - 5
77	P	950	1 3104	4.0	1	5 - 5 White FAS with flint inclusions
80	P	1576	8 3621	0.6	20	5 - 5 FAS with a little Black Vitreous Material
80	P	1576	4 3618	0.3	2	5 - 5
80	P	1576	6 3619	1.1	15	5 - 5
81	P	1615	2 3699	0.2	3	5 - 5
77	L	374	0 3108	0.0	9	5 - 5 Black and white
** Subtotal **				59.2	70	
** Ceramic Phase 6						
85	F	252	1 6247	0.1	2	6 - 7
84	L	1150	0 5818	0.1	2	6 - 7
84	L	1206	0 5831	3.3	30	6 - 7 spheres
71	P	66	6 0	0.7	3	6 - 6
74	P	657	5 1398	3.0	1	6 - 6
74	P	657	7 1354	61.0	10	6 - 6 Some large fragments of grey FAS
74	P	741	2 1401	248.0	83	6 - 6 Fragmented
74	P	747	1 1396	3.0	1	6 - 6 Grey type
74	P	757	3 1387	1.0	1	6 - 6 Dark grey Drip of FAS/lining reaction product
76	P	910	1 1694	6.0	1	6 - 6 Green FAS
76	P	910	2 1628	30.7	1	6 - 6 Analysis S 154
76	P	910	3 1701	12.0	2	6 - 6 White FAS plus thin wall ceramic fragment
80	P	1455	9 0	0.2	2	6 - 7
81	P	1860	3 4062	1.1	20	6 - 7
86	P	2541	1 7355	10.5	5	6 - 6 FAS /lining reaction product
87	P	2570	9 0	0.5	1	6 - 6 Grey colour
** Subtotal **				381.2	165	

FUEL ASH SLAG
by Ceramic Phase

YEAR	Context	Find No.	Weight g.	No.	Phase Range	Comment
** Ceramic Phase 7						
84 G	272	0 5819	0.5	1	7 - 7	
84 L	1159	0 5819	0.5	1	7 - 7	
86 L	1529	0 6652	0.1	6	7 - 7	FAS and 2 pieces of bone
86 L	1567	0 6674	0.2	1	7 - 7	Dark coloured FAS
73 P	489	4 1321	3.0	1	7 - 7	Yellow grey
73 P	452	1 1328	10.0	3	7 - 7	
74 P	596	3 1371	1.0	1	7 - 7	
76 P	878	2 1699	5.0	1	7 - 7	Fuel ash or possibly fused pot or soil
77 P	994	1 3106	14.0	1	7 - 7	Black glassy
80 P	1452	5 3631	0.3	5	7 - 7	
80 P	1452	8 0	0.2	3	7 - 7	
80 P	1452	4 3630	1.3	2	7 - 7	FAS and lining reaction product
80 P	1452	6 3632	0.6	7	7 - 7	Sphe.
80 P	1456	5 3660	0.5	1	7 - 7	FAS and lining reaction product
80 P	1562	1 3769	0.1	5	7 - 7	FAS and bone
80 P	1562	4 3767	0.1	2	7 - 7	
80 P	1577	7 3647	8.8	50	7 - 7	FAS and lining reaction product
80 P	1577	6 3646	2.8	20	7 - 7	
80 P	1577	5 3645	1.2	22	7 - 7	FAS and fuel ash slag spheres
80 P	1577	8 3648	0.4	13	7 - 7	Fuel ash slag spheres
81 P	1793	1 4034	0.4	4	7 - 7	
81 P	1940	3 4103	0.1	1	7 - 7	FAS with fused soil
81 P	1940	2 4102	1.4	5	7 - 7	
83 P	2269	2 5245	0.0	1	7 - 7	Weight less than 0.1 g
84 P	2353	6 5861	0.1	3	7 - 7	
84 P	2366	0 5842	0.2	3	7 - 7	
84 P	2366	1 5838	2.9	4	7 - 7	
84 P	2366	4 0	0.2	4	7 - 7	
84 P	2366	2 5839	1.6	8	7 - 7	
85 P	2434	6 0	0.1	4	7 - 7	FAS formed from fused soil
85 P	2434	10 6268	0.4	2	7 - 7	
85 P	2434	4 6262	0.4	5	7 - 7	
85 P	2434	10 6268	0.8	5	7 - 7	
86 P	2534	12 6754	1.0	1	7 - 7	FAS/lining reaction product
** Subtotal **			60.2	196		
** Ceramic Phase 8						
73 P	475	4 1305	102.0	14	8 - 8	FAS plus lining material and reaction product
73 P	475	5 1311	4.0	1	8 - 8	Grey white
80 P	1411	1 3613	1.0	10	8 - 8	
80 P	1481	11 3653	0.7	4	8 - 8	
81 P	1727	8 4019	0.1	4	8 - 8	FAS and lining reaction product
81 P	1727	1 4013	0.7	8	8 - 8	
81 P	1727	6 4017	0.1	2	8 - 8	
81 P	1727	5 4016	0.1	1	8 - 8	
81 P	1900	1 4076	0.2	3	8 - 8	
81 P	1900	2 4077	0.1	1	8 - 8	
81 P	1900	5 4080	0.6	12	8 - 8	
81 P	1900	3 0	0.1	1	8 - 8	

FUEL ASH SLAG
by Ceramic Phase

YEAR	Context		Find No.	Weight g.	No.	Phase Range	Comment
Ceramic phase 8 continued							
81	P	1900	10 4085	1.0	15	8 - 8	Fuel ash slag spheres
83	P	2261	6 0	0.0	2	8 - 8	Weight less than 0.1
85	P	2435	5 6255	2.7	40	8 - 8	
85	P	2435	2 0	7.8	50	8 - 8	
85	P	2435	4 6254	0.1	2	8 - 8	
73	L	26	0 1312	6.0	1	8 - 8	Grey/yellow in colour up to 20 mm across
** Subtotal **							
				127.3	171		
** Unstratified							
80	L	627	0 3598	1.4	4	0 - 0	FAS and lining reaction product fragments
71	Ph	100	0 1294	5.0	3	0 - 0	
71	Ph	752	0 1335	3.0	1	0 - 0	Black FAS grading into grey/green
74	Ph	1559	1 1388	7.0	3	0 - 0	
76	Ph	2616	1 1698	16.0	2	0 - 0	Black Fuel ash slag with fused soil
78	Ph	3301	1 1893	31.0	3	0 - 0	
79	Ph	4570	1 4402	0.6	2	0 - 0	Small fragments of soft yellowish FAS
80	Ph	6954	2 4414	1.5	1	0 - 0	
81	Ph	7537	0 4123	0.2	1	0 - 0	
86	Ph	7668	1 3899	0.6	5	0 - 0	FAS /lining reaction product
81	Ph	7767	0 4135	0.1	1	0 - 0	
82	Ph	8097	1 0	4.1	30	0 - 0	
82	Ph	8135	1 0	0.2	2	0 - 0	
82	Ph	8326	1 0	21.6	50	0 - 0	FAS/lining reaction product + bone
82	Ph	8390	1 0	0.9	2	0 - 0	FAS/lining reaction product
82	Ph	8410	0 4172	6.8	40	0 - 0	Fuel ash slag spheres
84	Ph	8990	1 0	0.1	2	0 - 0	
74	P	697	3 1397	5.0	3	0 - 8	Grey type
** Subtotal **							
				105.1	155		
*** Total ***				1215.4	869		

Black Vitreous Material
by Ceramic Phase

YEAR	Context		Find No.	Weight g.	No.	Phase Range	Comment
** Ceramic Phase 3							
80	P	1545	6 3610	0.0	1	3 - 3	
85	P	2449	7 0	0.0	1	3 - 3	Weight 0.05g
** Subtotal **							
165				0.0	2		
** Ceramic Phase 4							
72	P	320	6 1302	21.0	20	4 - 4	Fragmented
80	P	1529	5 3720	0.1	1	4 - 4	
** Subtotal **							
152				21.1	21		

DANEBURY SLAG Catalogue

Black Vitreous Material
by Ceramic Phase

YEAR	Context		Find No.	Weight g.	No.	Phase Range	Comment
** Ceramic Phase 6							
84	L 1150	0	5818	0.0	1	6 - 7	Weight less than 0.1
83	P 2184	7	5216	0.3	1	6 - 6	
** Subtotal **							
167				0.3	2		
** Ceramic Phase 7							
87	L 1869	0	0	1.2	1	7 - 7	
72	P 354	7	1301	5.0	1	7 - 7	
74	P 672	2	1346	1.0	1	7 - 7	
80	P 1456	3	0	3.0	50	7 - 7	Crushed
81	P 1940	3	4149	2.5	50	7 - 7	
81	P 1940	3	4103	1.6	15	7 - 7	
81	P 1940	4	4104	0.4	4	7 - 7	
81	P 1940	6	4106	5.8	30	7 - 7	Crushed
81	P 1940	8	4107	4.0	3	7 - 7	
82	P 1981	6	0	7.3	20	7 - 7	
82	P 1982	7	0	2.1	8	7 - 7	
82	P 1982	7	0	6.6	4	7 - 7	From layers 7 & 8
82	P 1996	7	5162	35.0	100	7 - 7	
82	P 2047	9	0	0.5	4	7 - 7	
82	P 2066	3	0	3.1	50	7 - 7	Crushed
82	P 2163	4	0	0.5	1	7 - 7	
85	P 2320	10	0	0.3	3	7 - 7	Also one fragment of fuel ash
85	P 2320	10	6317	0.7	3	7 - 7	
85	P 2320	4	0	0.6	10	7 - 7	
84	P 2349	2	0	1.8	20	7 - 7	Also burnt bone
84	P 2353	4	5860	0.1	1	7 - 7	
85	P 2377	9	6300	0.0	1	7 - 7	Weight less than 0.1g
85	P 2434	8	0	0.1	2	7 - 7	
87	P 2579	4	0	1.6	1	7 - 7	Platey sample
87	P 2580	2	0	6.8	4	7 - 7	
86	P 2580	4	0	0.4	1	7 - 7	
** Subtotal **							
				92.0	388		

YEAR	Context		Find No.	Weight g.	No.	Phase Range	Comment
** Ceramic Phase 8							
80	P 1411	1	3616	0.5	1	8 - 8	
80	P 1481	6	3753	0.2	1	8 - 8	
80	P 1481	8	3650	0.1	1	8 - 8	
81	P 1687	7	3969	0.2	1	8 - 8	
83	P 2261	6	5242	1.8	20	8 - 8	
83	P 2261	7	5243	17.3	10	8 - 8	
85	P 2435	2	0	1.3	12	8 - 8	With possible wood marks
** Subtotal **							
				21.4	46		

DANEBURY SLAG Catalogue

Black Vitreous Material
by Ceramic Phase

Continued

YEAR	Context		Find No.		Weight g.	No.	Phase Range	Comment
** Unstratified								
85	F	219	2	6249	0.1	1	0 - 0	
87	L	1696	0	0	3.7	1	0 - 0	
79	Ph	4447	1	3529	3.7	1	0 - 0	
79	Ph	4634	1	3533	0.7	1	0 - 0	Fragment
80	Ph	6954	1	0	4.2	2	0 - 0	
81	Ph	7668	1	0	0.3	6	0 - 0	Also 1 fuel ash slag
81	Ph	7781	0	4139	1.3	8	0 - 0	
** Subtotal **					14.0	20		
*** Total ***					148.8	478		

DANEBURY SLAG Catalogue

LINING MATERIAL
by Ceramic Phase

YEAR	Context		Find No.		Weight g.	No.	Phase Range	Comment
** Ceramic Phase 1								
72	P	184	1	1304	7.0	1	1 - 3	
** Ceramic Phase 3								
71	P	76	6	1308	5.0	2	3 - 5	Poorly fired clay or soil
83	P	2294	0	0	7.6	1	3 - 3	Lining showing moderate vitrification
85	P	2459	4	0	7.5	1	3 - 3	Lining showing moderate vitrification
85	P	2459	4	0	7.4	1	3 - 3	Lining showing moderate vitrification
** Subtotal **					27.5	5		
** Ceramic Phase 4								
86	P	1117	5	0	5.8	1	4 - 4	Moderate degree of vitrification
79	P	1242	1	3589	2.3	1	4 - 4	Thin vitrified fragment
** Subtotal **					8.1	2		
** Ceramic Phase 5								
74	P	750	2	1580	17.0	1	5 - 5	Fired clay -or possibly roasted low quality iron ore
80	P	1576	3	0	15.3	1	5 - 5	Well vitrified clay with chalk & chert
** Subtotal **					32.3	2		

LINING MATERIAL
by Ceramic Phase

continued

YEAR	Context		Find No.	Weight g.	No.	Phase	Comment
** Ceramic Phase 6							
74	P	768	4 1394	53.0	1	6 - 6	Fired clay with high iron content possible poor quality
78	P	1113	1 1892	33.0	2	6 - 6	Merging to lining reaction product
86	P	2541	3 6783	3035.0	250	6 - 6	Highly heated and vitrified fragments
86	P	2541	2 6781	901.0	100	6 - 6	Highly heated & vitrified calcareous fragments
86	P	2541	2 6780	454.0	100	6 - 6	Large fragments
86	P	2541	2 6780	90.0	200	6 - 6	Medium sized fragments
86	P	2541	3 6782	53.0	50	6 - 6	Coarse fragments
86	P	2541	3 6782	249.0	100	6 - 6	Medium sized fragments
** Subtotal **				4868.0	803		
** Ceramic Phase 7							
71	P	48	6 1309	4.0	1	7 - 7	Earthy clay poorly fired
73	P	452	8 1337	21.0	1	7 - 7	Lightly burnt clay
80	P	1456	3 0	2.0	1	7 - 7	Fragment of thin vitrified hearth lining
80	P	1456	1 0	136.0	1	7 - 7	Well vitrified fragment 90 x 80 mm
80	P	1456	1 0	9.8	1	7 - 7	Well vitrified
80	P	1456	3 0	87.0	1	7 - 7	Lining frag with tuyere hole (32mm diameter)
80	P	1456	3 0	185.0	1	7 - 7	Lining with tuyere hole (25-30 mm diam)
80	P	1456	3 0	59.0	9	7 - 7	Fragments with varying degree of vitrification
80	P	1456	3 0	88.0	1	7 - 7	Heavily vitrified
** Subtotal **				591.8	17		
** Unstratified							
71	Ph	206	0 1336	5.0	1	0 - 0	Poorly sintered soil
74	P	375	1 1370	17.0	1	0 - 0	Black to bright red hearth lining
** Subtotal **				22.0	2		
*** Total ***				5556.7	730		

DANEBURY SLAG Catalogue

MISCELLANEOUS TYPES

YEAR	Context		Find No.	Weight g.	No.	Phase Range	Comment
86	L 1567	1567	0	0.6	1	7 - 7	Burnt soil (low fired) QO 898
86	L 1567	1567	6836	22.0	4	7 - 7	Burnt soil [KO801]
74	P 604	3	1355	3.0	1	8 - 8	Burnt soil (proto grey FAS)
79	P 1242	1	0	3.7	3	4 - 4	Low fired soil
87	P 2580	2	0	7.6	1	7 - 7	Burnt soil
79	Ph 4864	1	0	6.8	1	0 - 0	Fired soil with a little vitrification
79	Ph 5129	1	0	0.9	1	0 - 0	Fired soil
79	Ph 5308	1	0	20.0	1	0 - 0	Burnt clay
80	Ph 6931	1	0	2.5	1	0 - 0	Small fragment of fired grey soil with chert
80	Ph 6954	2	0	37.7	1	0 - 0	Fired soil
80	Ph 6954	2	0	28.1	2	0 - 0	Rim fragment of large crucible (overfired)
81	P 1822	1	4635	5.3	1	6 - 6	Vitrified ceramic/possibly crucible
74	P 706	2	1389	63.0	1	3 - 3	A sample showing a mixture of crystals of high nickel iron (8-30 percent nickel), FeS, Magnesium iron silicate, and Chromite. Most probably a fragment of meteorite.
88	L 1997	1997	0	9.0	1	4 - 4	Rock asphalt composite (Tarmac).
*** Total ***				200.2	20		
GRAND TOTAL ALL SLAG				14204.6	2630		

IRONSTONE CATALOGUE

INTRODUCTION

This catalogue gives a complex list of all the ironstone nodules recovered during the Danebury excavations 1969 to 1988. There are three main type of material that are listed here, Iron sulphide nodules, 'limonitic' ironstone nodules of a type typical of the tertiary beds overlying the Chalk, and an ochre type ironstone of a yellow colour.

The iron sulphide nodules which initially were either marcasite or iron pyrite, had almost all had been naturally converted to iron oxides by the weathering processes occurring within the soil. A few of the iron pyrite nodules were still virtually unconverted, but this was rare. Some of these nodules appeared to have been roasted. It is not clear, however, whether this occurred as a result of a deliberate roasting process or it was the result of accidental heating.

The tertiary type nodules, of a red-brown colour, often had worn surfaces (unlike the sulphide nodules which were only slightly abraded if at all). This indicates that they had been eroded out of the tertiary deposits and abraded by running water. It is not clear whether they were deposited at Danebury as a result of natural weathering and transport processes or through the activity of man.

Most of the ochre ironstone nodules occurred as fossils, mainly sponges and corals, or as irregular rod forms which could be fossil burrows. Clearly, these formed by iron oxides precipitating in fossil cavities in the chalk and have subsequently been exposed by the erosion of the chalk. It is unlikely that these nodules were collected for any 'industrial' purpose. However, like the oxidised iron sulphide and the tertiary ironstone these ochres could have been used as a colorant as well as an iron ore.

DANEBURY IRONSTONE CATALOGUE
Main List by type in Context order
Continued

** Non-Ironstone material

YEAR	Context			Find No.	Weight g.	No.	Phase Range	Comment
87	L	1819	0	0	0.5	1	0 - 0	Shale
79	Ph	4697	1	3535	12.5	1	0 - 0	Heated Rock (not chalk!!!)
74	P	676	3	1369	46.0	1	6 - 6	Natural flint conglomerate
70	F	12	54	1303	59.0	1	3 - 3	Fossil sponge
** Subtotal **					118.0	4		

** Ironstone type H

YEAR	Context			Find No.	Weight g.	No.	Phase Range	Comment
81	P	1900	1	0	32.0	1	8 - 8	Black material (ironstone haematite)
** Subtotal **					32.0	1		

** Ochre type Ironstone

YEAR	Context			Find No.	Weight g.	No.	Phase Range	Comment
85	L	1448	0	6441	90.0	5	4 - 4	
86	L	1601	0	0	15.0	1	0 - 0	
86	L	1613	0	0	21.0	2	6 - 6	
86	L	1636	0	0	1.0	1	3 - 3	
87	L	1684	0	0	26.0	1	0 - 0	bog-ore type concretion
74	P	626	1	1351	9.0	1	3 - 5	
74	P	628	1	1395	33.0	1	7 - 7	Sponge fossil
74	P	641	5	1367	4.0	1	6 - 6	
74	P	665	9	1384	41.0	1	6 - 6	
74	P	675	3	1333	58.0	1	7 - 7	May be an oxidised iron sulphide Nodule
74	P	694	1	1368	100.0	1	3 - 5	Rugose Coral
74	P	740	1	1385	25.0	1	1 - 3	Fossil sponge
74	P	753	2	1391	84.0	1	7 - 7	
80	P	1452	10	0	76.0	1	7 - 7	Fossil sponge
85	P	2372	3	0	64.0	1	3 - 3	
85	P	2423	1	0	33.0	1	3 - 3	Ochre fossil
86	P	2493	2	6856	22.0	1	4 - 4	
86	P	2521	3	7350	6.6	2	4 - 4	
86	P	2562	6	0	19.0	1	6 - 6	
87	P	2572	1	0	139.0	1	7 - 7	Layered O type with thin goethite coating
87	P	2583	6	0	29.0	1	5 - 5	
** Subtotal **					895.6	24		

** Sulphide type Ironstone

YEAR	Context			Find No.	Weight g.	No.	Phase Range	Comment
84	+	0	0	0	35.0	2	0 - 0	
86	+	0	0	0	744.0	2	0 - 0	
88	F	157	1	0	14.0	1	1 - 3	
87	F	306	1813	0	18.0	1	4 - 4	
87	F	327	1	0	17.0	1	3 - 3	
88	F	351	1	0	6.0	1	3 - 3	
88	F	350	2	0	261.0	2	0 - 0	
87	G	316	1	0	48.0	1	7 - 7	
88	G	334	1	0	11.0	1	4 - 4	
84	G	1050	0	0	27.0	1	0 - 0	
79	L	600	0	3537	43.0	1	6 - 7	
79	L	600	0	3537	113.0	1	6 - 7	
82	L	773	0	0	209.0	1	5 - 5	
84	L	1160	0	0	44.0	1	6 - 6	
85	L	1394	0	0	42.0	1	7 - 7	
86	L	1505	0	0	86.0	1	7 - 7	
86	L	1507	0	0	26.0	6	7 - 7	
86	L	1509	0	0	64.0	1	5 - 5	
86	L	1567	0	6835	28.0	1	7 - 7	
86	L	1567	0	6833	230.0	1	7 - 7	
86	L	1573	0	6825	5.0	1	7 - 7	

DANEBURY IRONSTONE CATALOGUE
Main List by type in Context order
Continued

Sulphide type ironstone continued

YEAR	Context		Find No.	Weight g.	No.	Phase Range	Comment
86	L 1583	0	0	3.0	1	7 - 7	
86	L 1583	0	0	12.0	1	7 - 7	
86	L 1628	0	0	94.0	1	0 - 0	
86	L 1635	0	0	3.0	1	3 - 3	
86	L 1635	0	0	57.0	3	3 - 3	
87	L 1644	0	0	29.0	1	5 - 5	
87	L 1673	0	0	40.0	1	3 - 3	
86	L 1711	0	0	144.0	1	0 - 0	
87	L 1756	0	0	5.0	1	0 - 0	
87	L 1763	0	0	12.0	1	4 - 4	
87	L 1812	0	0	98.0	2	0 - 0	
87	L 1819	0	0	5.0	1	0 - 0	
87	L 1821	0	0	57.0	2	0 - 0	
88	L 1993	0	0	51.0	2	3 - 3	
88	L 1997	0	0	59.0	2	4 - 4	
88	L 1999	0	0	41.0	1	7 - 7	
88	L 1999	0	0	12.0	1	7 - 7	
88	L 2005	0	0	30.0	1	3 - 3	
88	L 2005	0	0	143.0	1	3 - 3	
88	L 2016	0	0	17.0	1	4 - 4	
88	L 2041	0	0	47.0	1	0 - 0	
88	L 2045	0	0	53.0	1	6 - 6	
88	L 2047	0	0	14.0	1	4 - 4	
88	L 2052	0	0	58.0	1	1 - 3	
88	L 2057	0	0	62.0	1	3 - 3	
88	L 2061	0	0	34.0	1	6 - 6	
88	L 2092	0	0	14.0	1	3 - 3	
74	P 23	8	1375	93.0	1	7 - 7	Partially roasted
71	P 66	6	1326	9.0	1	6 - 6	
71	P 83	3	1313	19.0	1	3 - 3	Converting to sulphate
71	P 92	5	1342	174.0	2	7 - 7	Roasted to Haematite
71	P 102	4	1341	105.0	1	7 - 7	Also fossil sponge
73	P 440	1	1318	28.0	4	3 - 5	
74	P 574	0	1315	27.0	1	4 - 4	Heated ? (haematite)
74	P 574	4	1349	64.0	1	4 - 4	
74	P 575	3	1298	618.0	1	4 - 4	Converting to sulphate
74	P 624	2	1330	19.0	1	7 - 7	
74	P 640	2	1382	40.0	3	6 - 6	
74	P 640	3	1399	139.0	1	6 - 6	
74	P 651	6	1364	7.0	1	4 - 5	
74	P 658	4	1317	56.0	2	6 - 6	
74	P 665	2	1331	115.0	1	6 - 6	Surface oxidization only
74	P 672	1	1357	17.0	1	7 - 7	
74	P 741	2	1401	114.0	1	6 - 6	
86	P 1114	4	0	19.0	1	6 - 6	
86	P 1114	6	0	103.0	1	6 - 6	
86	P 1117	5	6850	28.0	1	4 - 4	
79	P 1219	3	3538	84.0	1	3 - 3	
79	P 1224	8	0	48.7	1	7 - 7	Heated and Magnetic
88	P 1350	10	0	26.0	1	7 - 7	
88	P 1350	5	0	35.0	1	7 - 7	
88	P 1350	8	0	65.0	1	7 - 7	
79	P 1393	2	3539	56.0	1	4 - 4	
80	P 1452	0	5723	69.0	1	7 - 7	
80	P 1456	3	0	214.0	1	7 - 7	
80	P 1617	1	0	59.0	1	6 - 7	
81	P 1759	3	4611	35.0	1	6 - 6	
82	P 1981	6	0	46.0	1	7 - 7	
82	P 1990	5	0	86.0	1	7 - 7	
82	P 2089	6	0	17.0	1	7 - 7	
82	P 2108	3	0	51.0	1	8 - 8	
82	P 2109	2	0	23.0	1	7 - 7	
82	P 2110	1	0	22.0	1	8 - 8	
82	P 2159	4	0	386.0	1	5 - 5	
83	P 2211	1	0	192.0	2	1 - 3	
83	P 2223	2	5493	123.0	15	7 - 7	
84	P 2345	4	0	61.0	1	6 - 6	
84	P 2345	1	0	6.0	1	6 - 6	
84	P 2384	3	0	8.0	1	6 - 7	

** Sulphide type continued

YEAR	Context			Find No.	Weight g.	No.	Phase Range	Comment
84	P	2398	1	0	56.0	1	0 - 0	
85	P	2425	2	0	47.0	1	7 - 7	Heated
85	P	2436	1	6378	27.0	1	7 - 7	
85	P	2446	1	0	121.0	1	5 - 5	
86	P	2456	5	0	284.0	1	3 - 3	
86	P	2494	2	0	116.0	1	5 - 5	
86	P	2497	1	0	146.0	1	4 - 4	
87	P	2509	2	0	39.0	1	0 - 0	
86	P	2546	1	7351	3.8	1	5 - 5	
86	P	2547	5	0	21.0	1	7 - 7	
86	P	2557	4	0	39.0	1	3 - 3	
86	P	2562	2	0	5.0	1	6 - 6	
87	P	2567	5	0	47.0	1	3 - 3	
87	P	2573	2	0	43.0	1	7 - 7	
87	P	2573	3	0	37.0	1	7 - 7	
87	P	2579	2	0	19.0	1	7 - 7	
88	P	2590	9	0	44.0	2	7 - 7	
88	P	2598	2	0	51.0	1	6 - 6	
88	P	2606	0	0	20.0	1	3 - 3	
88	P	2610	1	0	30.0	1	6 - 6	
79	Ph	3805	1	3536	1846.0	1	0 - 0	
79	Ph	4864	1	4409	7.5	1	0 - 0	
80	Ph	5667	1	0	60.0	1	0 - 0	
84	Ph	9018	1	0	63.0	1	0 - 0	
85	Ph	9463	1	0	55.0	1	0 - 0	
87	Ph	9939	2	0	164.0	10	0 - 0	
88	Ph	10045	3	0	409.0	1	1 - 3	
87	TR	102	1716	0	83.0	1	0 - 0	
87	TR	103	0	0	124.0	4	0 - 0	
87	TR	103	1762	0	38.0	2	0 - 0	
87	TR	103	1770	0	23.0	1	0 - 0	
87	TR	103	0	0	21.0	1	0 - 0	
87	TR	105	1808	0	274.0	1	0 - 0	
87	TR	105	1807	0	211.0	2	0 - 0	
87	TR	105	1807	0	172.0	4	0 - 0	
87	TR	106	1814	0	128.0	3	0 - 0	
87	TR	107	1810	0	127.0	4	0 - 0	
87	TR	108	1805	0	60.0	3	0 - 0	
87	TR	114	1829	0	69.0	1	0 - 0	
87	TR	115	1831	0	49.0	2	0 - 0	
87	TR	116	1842	0	31.0	1	0 - 0	
87	TR	117	1836	0	73.0	2	0 - 0	
87	TR	118	1838	0	10.0	1	0 - 0	
87	TR	121	1783	0	33.0	1	0 - 0	
88	TR	122	0	0	410.0	1	0 - 0	
88	TR	122	1878	0	22.0	2	0 - 0	
81	L	0	0	0	1269.0	35	0 - 0	Various fragments 1 heated
** Subtotal **					13799	232		

** Tertiary type Ironstone

YEAR	Context			Find No.	Weight g.	No.	Phase Range	Comment
87	+	0	0	0	51.0	1	0 - 0	
88	F	78	1	0	9.0	1	0 - 0	
83	F	131	0	934	45.0	1	0 - 0	
84	G	268	1	0	3.0	1	4 - 4	
80	L	687	0	0	72.0	3	3 - 3	With sulphide nodules
82	L	782	0	0	34.0	1	0 - 0	
82	L	785	0	0	189.0	2	3 - 3	
83	L	947	0	6643	57.0	1	3 - 3	
84	L	1206	0	0	9.0	1	6 - 7	
84	L	1216	0	0	23.0	1	7 - 7	
85	L	1383	0	0	20.0	1	6 - 6	
85	L	1402	0	0	18.0	1	3 - 3	
86	L	1629	0	6975	46.0	2	3 - 3	
88	L	1997	0	0	12.0	1	4 - 4	
88	L	2039	0	0	21.0	1	3 - 3	

DANEBURY IRONSTONE CATALOGUE
Main List by type in Context order
Continued

** Tertiary type Ironstone Continued

YEAR	Context		Find No.	Weight g.	No.	Phase Range	Comment
88	L 2092	0	0	139.0	2	3 - 3	
74	P 670	2	1347	78.0	2	4 - 4	
74	P 703	2	1393	108.0	0	6 - 7	
74	P 708	1	1377	134.0	1	0 - 0	
74	P 712	5	1358	60.0	1	3 - 4	Replacing sponge
82	P 1982	7	0	1.2	1	7 - 7	
82	P 2159	4	0	353.0	1	5 - 5	Large worn fragment of low quality ironstone
83	P 2215	2	0	45.0	2	3 - 3	
83	P 2274	4	0	9.0	1	7 - 7	
84	P 2346	5	0	35.0	1	8 - 8	
84	P 2355	5	5898	1.2	1	7 - 7	
84	P 2359	3	6119	38.0	1	8 - 8	
85	P 2367	1	0	21.0	1	3 - 3	
85	P 2435	6	0	272.0	1	8 - 8	
86	P 2534	12	6754	6.3	1	7 - 7	
86	P 2550	4	0	77.0	2	7 - 7	
86	P 2561	1	0	59.0	1	6 - 6	
71	Ph 854	0	1338	103.0	1	0 - 0	Very Worn fragment
79	Ph 4142	2	3531	18.8	1	0 - 0	
79	Ph 4271	1	3534	8.3	1	0 - 0	
80	Ph 6639	2	5801	106.0	1	0 - 0	
88	Ph10027	1	0	9.0	1	0 - 0	
** Subtotal **							
2989				2187.8	43		
*** Total ***							
****				17135	308		

DANEBURY IRONSTONE CATALOGUE
Summary

** Heamatite

	Weight	Number
Ceramic phase 8	32.0	1

Ochre Type Ironstone

	weight	Number
** Ceramic Phase 0	41.0	2
** Ceramic Phase 1	25.0	1
** Ceramic Phase 3	207.0	4
** Ceramic Phase 4	118.6	8
** Ceramic Phase 5	29.0	1
** Ceramic Phase 6	85.0	4
** Ceramic Phase 7	390.0	4
Sub-total	895.6	24

Sulphide Type

	weight	Number
** Ceramic Phase 0	7034.5	104
** Ceramic Phase 1	673.0	5
** Ceramic Phase 3	944.0	22
** Ceramic Phase 4	1077.0	14
** Ceramic Phase 5	928.8	7
** Ceramic Phase 6	1137.0	23
** Ceramic Phase 7	1931.7	55
** Ceramic Phase 8	73.0	2
Sub-total	13808.0	232

Tertiary Type

	weight	Number
** Ceramic Phase 0	415.1	9
** Ceramic Phase 3	668.0	16
** Ceramic Phase 4	93.0	4
** Ceramic Phase 5	353.0	1
** Ceramic Phase 6	196.0	3
** Ceramic Phase 7	117.7	7
** Ceramic Phase 8	345.0	3
Sub-total	2187.8	43

Natural rock

** Ceramic phase 0	116.0	2
** Ceramic phase 3	59.0	1
** Ceramic phase 6	46.0	1
Sub-total	221.0	4
*** Total ***	17135	305

SLAG AND IRONSTONE SAMPLED
(DAS LIST in context order)

Context	layer	Small Find	DAS No	Description
	0	0	84	Danebury sulphide nodule unstratified
F 12	49	1320	60	Forging slag of a rather thick type (3mm)
F 81	0	0	69	Slag
L +	0	1297	59	Large irregular piece
L 592	592	0	46	Fragments of thin planar type 3 HD slag
L 785	785	0	23	Tertiary Ironstone
L 1678	1678	0	56	Fragmented slag
L 1997	1997	0	36	Tarmac (previously called Fused soil)
P 55	0	0	64	Danebury slag from pit 55
P 79	0	0	63	Danebury slag From pit 79
P 79	0	0	71	Slag
P 83	3	1313	83	Slag
P 92	5	1342	82	Iron Sulphide ironstone
P 92	5	1342	87	Iron sulphide nodule roasted to Haematite
P 107	3	1339	85	Thick slag bun of dense slag with few vesicles
P 116	0	0	65	Fragment of high density slag
P 166	6	1374	62	Fragments, one of which is semi-reduced iron ore
P 206	0	0	70	Slag
P 389	3	1344	61	Forging FAS type slag
P 574	0	0	68	Ironstone
P 632	7	0	73	Slag
P 652	3	0	74	Slag
P 658	4	0	72	Slag
P 665	2	0	67	Slag
P 665	2	1331	86	Iron sulphide nodule (surface oxidization only)
P 701	0	0	66	Danebury from pit 701 1 74
P 706	2	1389	58	Possible fragment of iron (magnetic)
P 878	5	1631	80	Slag
P 885	3	1621	76	Slag
P 910	2	1628	81	Slag
P 911	1	1645	75	Slag
P 923	3	1633	78	Slag
P 923	3	1633	79	Slag
P 1004	4	0	77	Slag
P 1224	8	0	18	Magnetic rusty material burnt iron sulphide
P 1224	8	0	19	Magnetic rusty material burnt iron sulphide
P 1224	8	0	29	Magnetic rusty material burnt iron sulphide
P 1242	1	0	37	Slag/iron with hammer scale on surface
P 1242	1	0	45	High density slag
P 1242	1	0	52	Fragment of large type 4/type 5 HD Slag
P 1242	1	0	53	Small drip type flow (HD)
P 1452	6	0	4	Fuel ash slag spheres
P 1456	3	0	2	Flows of LRP generally of grey colour
P 1456	3	0	38	Type 4/5 HD slag
P 1456	3	0	40	Lining reaction product tending to HD 3
P 1456	1	0	41	Well vitrified lining material 90 x 80 mm
P 1456	3	0	42	Mainly lining material detached from hearth wall
P 1456	3	0	48	Fragment of sub-tuyere flow type 3/4 69x37x20t
P 1456	3	0	49	Fragment of fairly flat type 4 71w 31l 16t

Context	layer	Small Find	DAS No	Description
P 1456	3	0	50	Fragment probably of type 4 with overflow of LRP
P 1456	3	0	51	Flows of LRP generally dark grey in colour
P 1479	2	0	44	Fragments of HD lying directly on lining
P 1530	2	0	47	Small planar flow
P 1549	5	0	54	Fragment of flow with chert inclusions /LRP
P 1576	6	0	8	Fuel ash slag
P 1576	8	0	9	Fuel ash slag with a little BVH
P 1577	5	0	3	Fuel ash slag and fuel ash slag spheres
P 1727	1	0	6	Fuel ash slag
P 1900	1	0	26	Black material (ironstone haematite)
P 1900	5	0	30	Fuel ash slag
P 1940	3	0	14	Black vitreous material
P 1981	6	0	13	Black vitreous material
P 1982	7	0	12	Black vitreous material (layers 7 & 8)
P 2032	5	0	55	Small flow Type 2 55lx38x15
P 2320	10	0	15	Black material
P 2435	5	0	5	Fuel ash slag and spheres
P 2459	4	0	43	Lining material moderate vitrification
P 2513	2	0	25	White lining reaction product /FAS
P 2513	2	0	33	White lining reaction product /FAS
P 2513	6	0	94	Lining reaction product FAS of grey type
P 2515	4	0	7	Fuel ash slag spheres
P 2541	3	0	10	Lining reaction product and fuel ash slag
P 2541	3	0	11	Lining reaction product and fuel ash slag
P 2541	3	0	16	Medium sized fragments of LH
P 2541	3	0	17	Medium sized fragments of LH
P 2541	2	0	24	Large sized fragments of LH type material
P 2541	3	0	27	Lining material highly heated and vitrified
P 2541	1	0	35	Fuel ash slag /lining reaction product
P 2541	3	0	39	Lining reaction product and fuel ash slag
P 2570	1	0	31	Lining reaction product
P 2570	4	0	32	White LRP/FAS
P 2580	2	0	22	Black vitreous material
Ph 854	0	1338	57	Worn fragment of ironstone (not local type)
Ph 4271	1	0	28	Ironstone?/crucible?/??
Ph 4447	1	0	20	Less heavily fired with flat surface (Crucible)
Ph 4697	1	0	21	Heated Rock (not chalk!!!)
Ph 6954	1	0	1	Black vitreous FAS type material

Bird bone measurements

by Dale Serjeantson

Measurements after von den Driesch, A. 1976: A guide to the Measurement of Animal Bones from Archaeological Sites (Peabody Museum Bulletin 1, Harvard University).

Early period

Cp	Context no	Taxon	
			Coracoid
			Lm
3	Layer 2082	Anas Penelope/Strepera	460
			Humerus
			GL
3	Ph 9620 layer 1	Turdus Merula/Torquatus	295

Middle period

Cp	Context no	Taxon			
			Humerus		
			GL	Bp	Bd
5	P2587 layer 5	Corvus Corax	946	220	220
4/5	Ph 10101 layer 1	Corvus Corax	925	220	220
4/5	Ph 10101 layer 1	Corvus Corax	927	219	219
5	P2530 layer 5	Corvus Corone/Frugileaus	643	242	242
			Ulna		
			GL	Bp	Did
5	P2530 layer 5	Corvus Corone/Frugileaus	794	97	82
5	P2587 layer 5	Corvus Corax	1142	90	116
4/5	Ph 10101 layer 1	Corvus Corax	1121	136	113
4/5	Ph 10101 layer 1	Corvus Corax	1115	136	111
			Carpometacarpus		
			GL		
5	P2587 layer 5	Corvus Corax	706		
4/5	Ph 10101 layer 1	Corvus Corax	690		
4/5	Ph 10101 layer 1	Corvus Corax	690		
5	P2530 layer 6	Corvus Corone/Frugileaus	465		
5	P2530 layer 8	Corvus Corone/Frugileaus	476		
			Femur		
			GL	Bp	Bd
5	P2609 layer 5	Corvus Corax	650	142	140
5	P2609 layer 5	Corvus Corax	650	143	138
5	P2530 layer 5	Corvus Corone/Frugileaus	486	97	104
5	P2530 layer 5	Corvus Corone/Frugileaus	483	98	104
			Tibiotarsus		
			GL	Dip	Bd
5	P2609 layer 5	Corvus Corax	1075	178	120
5	P2609 layer 5	Corvus Corax	1076	180	0
5	P2530 layer 5	Corvus Corone/Frugileaus	854	93	86
			Tarsometatarsus		
			GL	Bp	Bd
5	P2530 layer 1	Anas Platyrhynchos	434	94	91
5	P2609 layer 5	Corvus Corax	650	130	90
5	P2530 layer 5	Corvus Corone/Frugileaus	552	93	70

Late period

Cp	Context no	Taxon			
			Coracoid		
			Lm	Bb	
7	P1789 layer 3	Anas Acuta/Strepera	492	200	
			Humerus		
			GL	Bp	Bd
6	P2183 layer 6	Corvus Corax	920	260	192
7/8	P1481 layer 11	Corvus Corone/Frugilegus	687	192	168
7	P2286 layer 5	Corvus Corax	880	270	207
6	P2030 layer 4	Corvus Corax	919	251	210
7	P2568 layer 3	Corvus Corax	904	0	209
7	P2568 layer 3	Corvus Corax	901	238	207
6	P2148 layer 2	Branta Leucopsis	0	317	0
7	Layer 1663	Anas Platyrhynchos	0	224	0
7	P2345 layer 1	Anas Platyrhynchos	0	0	151
7	P2535 layer 2	Turdus Merula/Torquatus	306	0	0
			Ulna		
			GL	Bp	Did
7	Layer 1512	Anas Clypeata/Penelope	654	0	0
7/8	P2115 layer 3	Anas Platyrhynchos	803	103	92
7	P1333 layer 10	Anas Platyrhynchos	796	99	89
6	P2183 layer 6	Corvus Corax	1096	140	115
6	P2183 layer 6	Corvus Corax	1082	139	114
6	P1979 layer 9	Corvus Corax	1081	135	109
7	P2359 layer 3	Corvus Corax	1124	134	111
7	P2286 layer 5	Corvus Corax	1073	138	114
6	P2030 layer 4	Corvus Corax	1111	0	118
6	P2030 layer 4	Corvus Corax	1109	140	115
7	P2568 layer 3	Corvus Corax	1072	143	112
7	P2568 layer 3	Corvus Corax	1081	139	110
6	P2578 layer 5	Corvus Corax	1061	138	119
7/8	P1481 layer 11	Corvus Corone/Frugilegus	826	110	90
7/8	P1481 layer 11	Corvus Corone/Frugilegus	828	110	90
			Carpometacarpus		
			GL	Bp	Did
7	P2366 layer 2	Anas Platyrhynchos	560	0	0
7	G316 layer 1	Anas sp	536	0	0
7	P2345 layer 1	Aythya Fuligula	416	0	0
6	P2183 layer 6	Corvus Corax	685	0	0
7	P2478 layer 2	Corvus Corax	626	0	0
7	Layer 1946	Corvus Corax	669	0	0
7	P2223 layer 2	Corvus Corax	680	0	0
7	P2286 layer 5	Corvus Corax	653	0	0
6	P2030 layer 4	Corvus Corax	677	0	0
6	P2030 layer 4	Corvus Corax	680	0	0
7	P2568 layer 3	Corvus Corax	668	0	0
6	P2578 layer 5	Corvus Corax	650	0	0
7/8	P1481 layer 11	Corvus Corone/Frugilegus	511	0	0
7/8	P1481 layer 11	Corvus Corone/Frugilegus	510	0	0
7/8	P1481 layer 9	Corvus Corone/Frugilegus	401	0	0

Late period (cont)

Cp	Context no	Taxon	Femur GL	Bp	Bd
7	Layer 1955	Corvus Corax	645	0	0
7	P2258 layer 5	Corvus Corax	646	141	144
7	P2448 layer 4	Corvus Corax	660	142	140
7	P2286 layer 5	Corvus Corax	636	135	139
6	P2030 layer 4	Corvus Corax	672	146	146
6	P2030 layer 4	Corvus Corax	669	144	145
7/8	P1481 layer 11	Corvus Corone/Frugilegus	539	109	111
7	P2223 layer 2	Corvus Corone/Frugilegus	508	105	110
7	P2223 layer 2	Corvus Corone/Frugilegus	506	102	108
			Tibiotarsus GL	Dip	Bd
7	P2567 layer 2	Anas Platyrhynchos	0	0	90
7	P2256 layer 10	Anser Anser/Fabalis	0	0	155
7	P2566 layer 1	Corvus Corax	1090	136	116
7	P2286 layer 5	Corvus Corax	1080	131	115
6	P2030 layer 4	Corvus Corax	1121	139	123
6	P2030 layer 4	Corvus Corax	1123	140	124
7/8	P1481 layer 9	Corvus Corone/Frugilegus	890	110	94
7	Layer 835	Gallus Gallus	0	0	113
			Tarsometatarsus GL	Bp	Bd
6	P2183 layer 6	Corvus Corax	683	133	0
6	Layer 1956	Corvus Corax	650	123	90
7	P2286 layer 5	Corvus Corax	641	120	0
6	P2030 layer 4	Corvus Corax	669	139	92
6	P2030 layer 4	Corvus Corax	666	140	91

Index

Index 1 Deposition numbers, with deposition category, feature number and ceramic phase.

Deposition Number	Category	Feature no.	cp
183	F	P1161	7
184	D	P1172	4
185	E	P1192	6
186	F	P1224	7
187	F	P1245	3
188	F	P1255	3
189	F	P1285	7
190	D	P1346	3
191	D/F	ph 4382	3
192	D	ph 4383	6
193	E	ph 4737	3
194	D	P1455	7
195	D	P1463	3
196	D/F	P1530	7/8
197	F	P1543	7/8
198	D	P1545	4+
199	C	P1545	4+
200	D/F	P1579	7
201	E	ph 5802	-
202	F	ph 5803	3
203	F	ph 6756	-
204	A	ph 6768	-
205	B	ph 6383	-
206	D	ph 7035	3
207	F	P1697	3
208	D	P1698	7
209	D/F	P1792	7
210	A	P1822	6
211	D	P1913	5
212	D	P103	3
213	F	P1876	3
214	B	P1993	7
215	D	P2030	6
216	F	P2030	6
217	A	P2100	3
218	B	P2115	7
219	A	P2155	7
220	F	P1992	7
221	C	P2183	6
222	A	P2218	5
223	A	P2223	7
224	C	layer 1743	3
225	F	P2254	7
226	F	P2261	7/8
227	D	P2269	7
228	F	P2270	7
229	F	P2271	7

Deposition Number	Category	Feature no.	cp
230	F	layer 836	6
231	F	ph 8988	-
232	F	layer 1050	6
233	F	layer 1051	6
234	F	layer 1061	6
235	F	layer 1100	3
236	F	layer 1153	7
237	F	layers 1160, 1156	6
238	F	layer 1174	7
239	B	P2447	7
240	A	P2462	5
241	A	P1114	6
242	C	P2496	7
243	D	P2498	4
244	D/F	P2504	6
245	C	P2509	3
246	F	P2035	7
247	F	P2097	7
248	A	P2100	3
249	F	P2401	7
250	D	P2346	8
251	D	P2383	7
252	A	P2566	7
253	F	layer 1912	3
254	F	layer 1742	4
255	F	layer 1737	3
256	F	P2576	7
257	F	layer 1748	3
258	F	P2578	6-7
259	A	P2605	7
260	D/F	P2590	7
261	A	ph 10010	3
262	D/F	layer 1997/2031	4
263	D/F	P2606	7
264	F	layer 2039	5
265	F	layer 2045	6
266	F	P2391	7
267	D	layer 719	6/7
268	F	layer 716	7
269	F	layer 722	7
270	F	layer 743	6/7
271	D	layer 758	3
272	F	layer 857	7
273	F	ph 8107	-
274	F	P2041	6
275	F	P2044	6
276	F	P2121	7
277	F	P2139	7
278	A	P2145	7
279	D	P2159	5
280	F	P2163	7
281	F	layer 1355	7

Deposition Number	Category	Feature no.	cp
282	F	layer 1369	7
283	F	P2589	7
284	D	P2612	7
285	F	layer 1500	3
286	D	G305	7
287	F	layer 1686	5
288	F	layer 1734	5
289	D	layer 1949	7
290	D	layer 1951	7
291	D	layer 2005	5
292	D	P1137	7
293	F	P2367	7
294	F	P2497	7
295	F	Tr 123, layer 2 (F360)	-
296	D	P2513	5
297	D	P2531	6
298	F	P2545	7
299	D	P2576	7
300	F	P2510	5
301	D/F	P2030	6

Index 2 Feature with human remains listed numerically, with deposition numbers, categories and ceramic phase of feature.

Feature	layer	deposition number	deposition category	ceramic phase
P1114	5	241	A	6
P1137	+	292	D	7
P1161	1	183	E	5
P1172	1	184	D	4
P1192	1	185	E	6
P1224	5	186	E	7
P1245	1	187	F	3
P1255	1	188	F	3
P1285	7 and 8	189	B	7
P1346	3	190	D	3
P1455	1	194	D	7
P1463	1	195	D	3
P1530	3 and 4	196	D/E	7/8
P1543	1	197	E	7/8
P1545	1	198	D	4+
P1545	3,4 and 5	199	C	4+
P1579	3	200	D/F	7
P1697	3	207	E	3
P1698	8 and 9	208	D	7
P1792	5	209	D/F	7
P1822	1 and 2	210	A	6
P1876	5	213	F	3
P1913	2	211	D	5
P1992	4	220	F	7
P1993	5 and 6	214	B	7
P2030	2,3,4 and 5	215	D	6
P2030	2,3 and 4	301	D/E	6
P2030	3	216	F	6
P2035	8	246	F	7
P2041	1	274	F	6
P2044	2	275	F	6
P2097	4	247	F	7
P2100	2	217	A	3
P2100	2	217/248	A	3
P2115	6	218	B	7
P2121	2	276	F	7
P2139	1	277	F	7
P2145	1,2 and 3	278	A	7
P2155	2	219	A	7
P2159	4	279	D	5
P2163	4	280	E	7
P2183	6	221	C	6
P2218	2	222	A	5
P2223	3	223	A	7
P2254	8	225	F	7

Feature	layer	deposition number	deposition category	ceramic phase
P2261	6	226	F	7/8
P2269	1	227	D	7
P2270	1	228	F	7
P2271	1	229	F	7
P2346	7	250	D	8
P2367	1	293	F	7
P2383	2	251	D	7
P2391	1	266	F	7
P2401	2	249	F	7
P2447	5	239	B	7
P2462	2	240	A	5
P2496	3,4 and 5	242	C	7
P2497	1 and 4	294	F	7
P2498	1	243	D	4
P2504	1 and 2	244	D/F	6
P2509	1,2 and 3	245	C	3
P2510	3 and 4	300	F	5
P2513	2	296	D	5
P2531	3	297	D	6
P2545	2	298	F	7
P2566	3	252	A	7
P2576	1	256	F	7
P2576	3	299	D	7
P2578	3	258	F	6-7
P2589	5	283	F	7
P2590	5 and 6	260	D/F	7
P2605	1	259	A	7
P2606	1	263	D/F	7
P2612	1	284	D	7
P103	1	212	D	3
ph 4382	1	191	D/F	3
ph 4383	1	192	D	6
ph 4737	1	193	E	3
ph 5802	1	201	B	-
ph 5803	3	202	F	3
ph 6383	1	205	B	-
ph 6756	1	203	F	-
ph 6768	1	204	A	-
ph 7035	1 and 2	206	D	3
ph 8107	1	273	F	-
ph 8988	1	231	F	-
ph 10010	1	261	A	3
G305	1	286	D	7
Tr 123	2	295	F	-
	716	268	F	7
	719	267	D	6-7
	722	269	F	7
	743	270	F	6-7
	758	271	D	3
	836	230	E	6
	857	272	F	7

Feature	Layer	deposition number	deposition category	ceramic phase
	1050	232	F	6
	1051	233	F	6
	1061	234	F	6
	1100	235	F	3
	1153	236	F	7
	1160	237	F	6
	1224	238	F	7
	1355	281	F	7
	1369	282	F	7
	1500	285	F	3
	1686	287	F	5
	1734	288	F	7
	1737	255	F	3
	1742	254	F	4
	1743	224	C	3
	1748	257	E	3
	1912	253	F	3
	1949	289	D	7
	1951	290	D	7
	1997/2031	262	D/F	4
	2005	291	D	5
	2039	264	F	5
	2045	265	F	6

Index 3 Features containing human remains listed numerically with ceramic phases. The deposition numbers and categories are included with each feature.

cp	feature	deposition number	category
3	P1245	187	F
	P1255	188	F
	P1346	190	D
	P1463	195	D
	P1697	207	F
	P1876	213	F
	P2100	217	A
	P2100	248	A
	P2509	245	C
	P103	212	D
	ph 4382	191	D/F
	ph 4737	193	F
	ph 5803	202	F
	ph 7035	206	D
	ph 10010	261	A
	layer 758	271	D
	layer 1100	235	F
	layer 1500	285	F
	layer 1737	255	F
	layer 1743	224	C
	layer 1748	257	F
	layer 1912	253	F
4	P1172	184	D
	P1545	198	D
	P1545	199	C
	P2498	243	D
	layer 1742	254	F
	layer 1997/2031	262	D/F
5	P1913	211	D
	P2159	279	D
	P2218	222	A
	P2462	240	A
	P2510	300	F
	P2513	296	D
	layer 1686	287	F
	layer 1734	288	F
	layer 2005	291	D
	layer 2039	264	F
6	P1114	241	A
	P1192	185	F
	P1822	210	A
	P2030	215	D
	P2030	216	F
	P2030	301	D/F
	P2041	274	F

cp	feature	deposition number	category
6	P2044	279	F
	P2183	221	C
	P2504	244	D/F
	P2531	297	D
	ph 4383	192	D
	layer 836	230	F
	layer 1050	232	F
	layer 1051	233	F
	layer 1061	234	F
	layer 1160/1156	237	F
	layer 2045	265	F
7	P1137	292	D
	P1161	183	F
	P1224	186	F
	P1285	189	B
	P1455	194	D
	P1579	200	D/F
	P1698	208	D
	P1792	209	D/F
	P1992	220	F
	P1993	214	B
	P2035	246	F
	P2097	247	F
	P2115	218	B
	P2121	276	F
	P2139	277	F
	P2145	278	A
	P2155	219	A
	P2163	280	F
	P2223	233	A
	P2254	225	F
	P2269	227	D
	P2270	228	F
	P2271	229	F
	P2367	293	F
	P2383	251	D
	P2394	266	F
	P2401	249	F
	P2447	239	B
	P2496	242	C
	P2497	294	F
	P2545	298	F
	P2566	252	A
	P2576	256	F
	P2576	299	D
	P2578	258	F
	P2589	283	F
	P2590	260	D/F
	P2605	259	A
	P2606	263	D/F
	P2612	284	D

cp	feature	deposition number	category
7	G305	286	D
	layer 716	268	F
	layer 719	267	D
	layer 722	269	F
	layer 743	270	F
	layer 857	272	F
	layer 1153	236	F
	layer 1224	238	F
	layer 1355	281	F
	layer 1369	282	F
	layer 1949	289	D
	layer 1951	290	D
7/8	P1530	196	D/F
	P1543	197	F
	P2261	226	F
8	P2346	250	D
Unassigned	ph 5802	201	B
	ph 6756	203	F
	ph 6768	204	A
	ph 6383	205	B
	ph 8107	273	F
	ph 8988	231	F
	tr 123 layer 2 (P360)	295	F

Index 4 The gender and age of depositions divided into categories A-F and listed chronologically according to the ceramic phasing of the contexts.

Deposition category	cp	deposition number	feature	gender	age
A	3	217	P2100	–	5
	3	248	P2100	?	35+
	3	261	ph 10010	–	neonatal
	5	222	P2218	M	25
	5	240	P2462	M	25-35
	6	241	P1114	M	12-13
	6	210	P1822	F	c50
	7	278	P2145	–	neonatal
	7	219	P2155	–	neonatal
	7	223	P2223	M	50+
	7	252	P2566	–	neonatal
	7	259	P2605	F	50+
	u	204	ph 6768	–	neonatal
B	7	189	P1285	–	neonatal
	7	214	P1993	F	25-30
	7	218	P2115	–	<1
	7	239	P2447	M	18-22
	u	201	ph 5802	–	neonatal
	u	205	ph 6383	–	neonatal
C	3	245	P2509	–	10-12
	3	224	layer 1743	–	-12
					17-25
	4	199	P1545	–	10-12
					12
	6	221	P2183	F	adult
	7	242	P2496	M	20
				M	25
				F?	25-35

Deposition category	cp	deposition number	feature	gender	age
D	3	190	P1346	-	adult
	3	195	P1463	-	young adult
	3	212	P1[illegible]	-	adult
	3	206	ph[illegible]035	-	adult
	3	271	layer 758	-	
	4	184	P1172	-	adult
	4	198	P1545	-	5-15
	4	243	P2498	F?	adult
	5	211	P1913	-	adult
	5	279	P2159	-	
	5	296	P2513	-	
	5	291	layer 2005	-	
	6	215	P2030	F	20-30
	6	297	P2531	-	
	6	192	ph 4383	-	adult
	7	292	P1137	-	
	7	194	P1455	-	young adult
	7	208	P1698	M	20-25
	7	227	P2269		
	7	251	P2383	-	adult
	7	299	P2576	-	
	7	284	P2612	-	
	7	267	layer 719	-	
	7	289	layer 1949	-	
	7	290	layer 1951	-	
	7	286	G305	-	
	8	250	P2346	-	adult
D/F	3	191	ph 4382		
	4	262	layer 1997/2031	-	40+
	6	244	P2504	-	25-35
	6	301	P2030	-	-
	7	200	P1579	-	adult
	7	209	P1792	-	30
	7	260	P2590	-	adult
	7	263	P2606	-	5
	7/8	196	P1530	M	20-35
				M	20-30

Deposition category	cp	deposition number	feature	gender	age
E	3	193	ph 4737	?F	adult
	6	230	layer 836	F	adult
F	3	187	P1245	-	adult
	3	188	P1255	-	adult
	3	207	P1697	-	adolescent
	3	213	P1876	-	-
	3	216	P2030	-	20-30
	3	202	ph 5803	-	neonatal
	3	235	layer 1100	-	25-35
	3	285	layer 1500		
	3	255	layer 1737	-	adult
	3	257	layer 1748	-	10
	3	253	layer 1912	-	adult
	4	254	layer 1742	-	adult
	5	300	P2510		
	5	287	layer 1686		
	5	288	layer 1734		
	5	264	layer 2039	-	adult
	6	185	P1192	-	adult
	6	274	P2041		
	6	275	P2044		
	6	232	layer 1050	-	adult
	6	233	layer 1051	-	adult
	6	237	layer 1160/1156	-	adult
	6	234	layer 1061	-	6-8
	6	265	layer 2045		
	7	183	P1161	-	adult
	7	186	P1224	-	6-8
	7	220	P1992	-	10
	7	246	P2035	-	
	7	247	P2097	-	
	7	276	P2121		
	7	277	P2139		
	7	280	P2163		
	7	225	P2254	-	adult
	7	228	P2270	-	adult
	7	229	P2271	F?	adult
	7	293	P2367		
	7	266	P2391	-	12
	7	249	P2401	-	10-18
	7	294	P2497		
	7	298	P2545		
	7	256	P2576	-	adult
	7	258	P2578	-	adult
	7	283	P2589		

Deposition category	cp	deposition number	feature	gender	age
F	7	268	layer 716		
	7	269	layer 722		
	7	270	layer 743		
	7	272	layer 857		
	7	236	layer 1153	-	adult
	7	238	layer 1224		adult
	7	281	layer 1355		
	7	28[illegible]	layer 1369		
	7/8	197	P1543	-	10
		226	P2261	-	adult
	u	203	ph 6756	-	neonatal
	u	273	ph 8107	-	
	u	231	ph 8988	-	25-35
	u	295	[illegible] 123 layer 2		

Gazetteer of human remains

by Barry Cunliffe and Bari Hooper

Dental Chart Conventions

/ - post-mortem loss
X - ante-mortem loss
C - caries
A - abcess
∪ - erupting tooth
○ - unerupted tooth
a - medial deciduous incisor
b - lateral deciduous incisor
c - deciduous canine
d - first deciduous molar
e - second deciduous molar

P1114 (J765025) cp 6
Layer 5 Deposition 241(A)

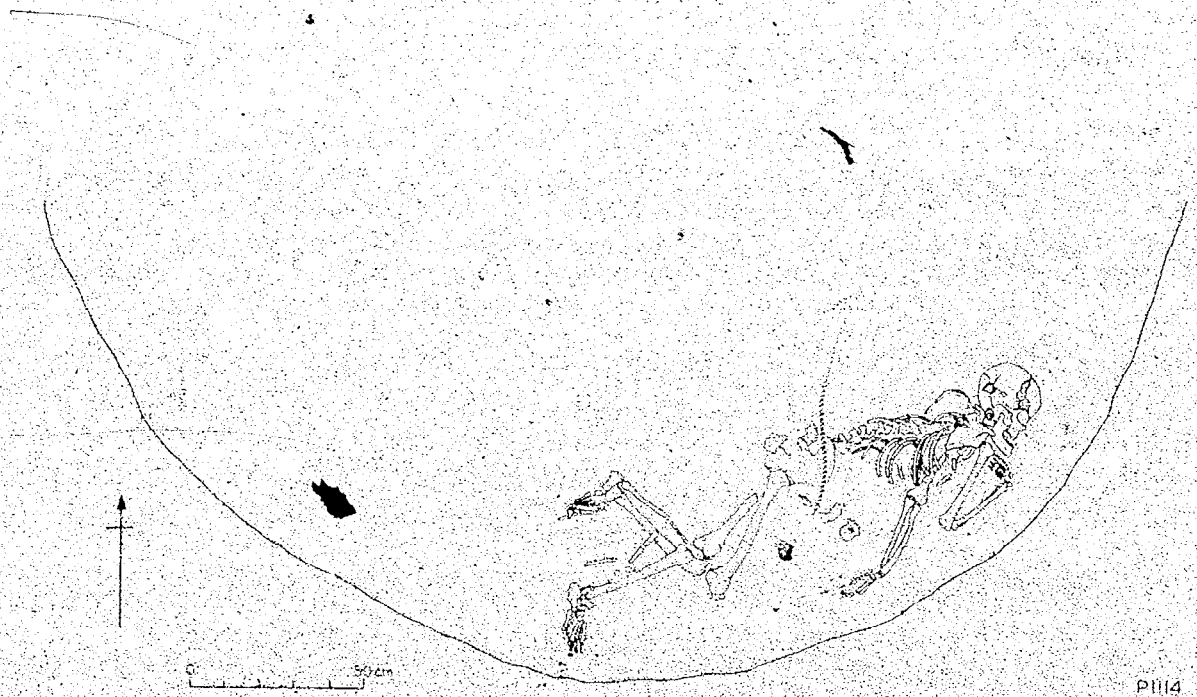
Complete skeleton of a male child about 12-13 years of age, 162.9 cm in height.
Epigenetic variant: The 1st cervical vertebra has an open posterior arch and a patent suture in the anterior arch.
Dental formula

(8)	7	6	5	d	3	2	1	|	1	2	3	d	e	6	7	(8)
(8)	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	|	1	2	/	4	5	6	7	(8)

Adult: fragment of left tibia, rib, four phalanges of ?right hand, coccycx.

The complete articulated skeleton lay on the bottom of the pit against the SE side protected by the overhang. The body lay on its left side extended but with knees slightly bent. The left arm was straight and extended roughly parallel to the body; the right arm was bent with the hand brought up close to the chin.

The layer in which the body lay was a fine dark brown soil c. 20 mm thick containing much charcoal including a little carbonized grain. It was sealed by a domed mass of light grey chalky silt (layer 7) which had eroded in through the narrow pit top. This was followed by the collapse of the pit overhang. The body was therefore part of the primary deposit after which the silting was natural.



P1114

P1137 (Q107895) cp 7
+ Deposition 292(D)

Right mastoid process: adult male.

The unstratified material came from the second half of the pit which collapsed and was a mixture of layers 1, 2, 3 and most of 4.

Over the base was a deliberate dump of flint nodules mixed with chalk and brown silt followed by a tip of dark brown silt with occupation debris especially charcoal, with some daub and burnt flint.

Over this was a thick deposit of angular shattered chalk (4) eroded from the pit sides. Above this were interleaving lenses of pale greyish-brown silt and small weathered chalk (3), the silt tending to dominate. This appears to be a natural accumulation. Above this in a hollow in the pit top was a thin layer of small chalk lumps in compacted chalk (2) covered by a brown silt, relatively chalk free (1). Cutting layers 1, 2 and the top of 3 was one of the post-holes of PS379, material from which would have been mixed with collapsed debris of P1137.

P1161 (N731572) cp 7
Layer 1 Deposition 183(F)

Fragments of right and left humeri of an adult (possibly from the same individual).

In uppermost natural silt in pit top.

P1172 (N733308) cp 4
Layer 1 Deposition 184(D)

Occipital skull fragment of an adult.

In uppermost natural silt in pit top.

P1192 (N620634) cp 6
Layer 1 Deposition 185(F)

Proximal phalanx from right hand of an adult.

In uppermost natural silt in pit top.

P1224 (N548698) cp 7
Layer 5 Deposition 186(F)

Shaft of left femur of a child about 6-8 years of age.

In natural silt towards the top of the pit. There was an animal burial on the bottom of the pit.

P1245 (N533487) cp 3
Layer 1 Deposition 187(F)

Fragment of rib of an adult.

In natural silt in pit top.

P1255 (N504486) cp 3
Layer 1 Deposition 188(F)

Occipital skull fragment of an adult.

In natural silt in pit top.

P1285 (N478683) cp 7
Layers 7 and 8 Deposition 189(B)

Skull and mandible fragments, right clavicle, right ulna, left tibia, and fragment of left fibula of a neonatal infant.

From the basal layer of the pit (layer 8) consisting of dark brown silt incorporating slabs of oven daub. Lenses of fine shattered chalk (layer 7) incorporated within it. Animal burial (sheep) in layer 6.

P1346 (N347365) cp 3
Layer 3 Deposition 190(D)

Left parietal skull fragments of an adult.

In layer of occupation debris dumped into partially silted pit. A pot was found on the bottom of the pit.

P1455 (N156843) cp 7
Layer 1 Deposition 194(D)

Frontal skull fragment of an adolescent or young adult.

From top layer of the pit consisting of a natural chalky silt with some occupation debris.

P1463 (N175553) cp 3
Layer 1 Deposition 195(D)

Parietal skull fragment of an adolescent or young adult.

In natural silt in pit top.

P1530 (M873727) cp 7/8
Layers 3 and 4 Deposition 196(D/F)

Layer 3 Frontal bone and left parietal skull fragment of an adult male probably between 20-35 years of age.
Epigenetic variant: Two small button osteomata on the frontal.
Pathological observations: There are at least five sword cuts present as follows: 1. 60 mm. 2. 13+ mm. 3. 25+ mm. 4. 25 mm. 5. 13+ mm (see under trauma: sword wounds). There is also a graze mark on the right of the frontal, an injury which may have been sustained during excavation (not necessarily recently).

Partial skull of an adult, probably male, about 20-30 years of age.
Epigenetic variant: Metopic suture.
Pathological observation: There is a sword cut 43 x 8 mm in the frontal bone (see under trauma: sword wounds).

Layer 4 Right scapula, probably female, of an adult.

Shaft of right fibula of an adult.

Detached proximal epiphysis of right humerus of an adolescent.

The bones were found scattered towards the centre of the pit in layers 3 and 4 which consisted of brown silty soil containing much burnt occupation debris and lumps of unburnt Reading Beds clay.

P1543 (N142628) cp 7/8
Layer 1 Deposition 197(F)

Fragment of mandible of a child about 10 years of age.
Dental formula

8	U	5	e	4	3	2	1	|	/	2	/	4	e	6	/ /

Detached left proximal epiphysis of an immature individual in the 8-12 age range.

In natural silt in pit top.

P1545 (M909707) cp 4+
Layer 1 Deposition 198(D)

Frontal and parietal skull fragments of a child in the 5-15 years age range.

Layers 3, 4 and 5 Deposition 199(C)

Left humerus and right distal femoral epiphysis of a child about 10-12 years of age (probably from the partial skeleton [redacted] ow).

Left upper canine and 1st premolar of a child about 10-12 years of age (probably from the partial skeleton below).

Partial skeleton (less skull and mandible) of a child about 12 years of age.

Mandible of an adult, probably male, about 25-35 years of age.
Dental formula

8	7	6	5	/	/	/	/	|	1	/	3	4	/	6	7 8

Fragments of vertebrae, pelvis, femora and ribs of an adult, probably male. (Perhaps associated with the mandible above.)

The pit was shallow and had been filled to about half its depth with a deliberate deposit of chalk rubble and silt (layer 5) containing a large collection of disarticulated sheep bones. It was at this stage that the two partial skeletons were deposited in layer 4 - a layer of orange-brown soil. It would appear that the layer, and the skeletons, were deposited in a shallow trench cut into the underlying deposits. They were sealed by layer 3 - a

tip of chalk rubble and orange-grey silt. A few bones recorded as coming from this level really protruded into it from layer 4 below.

Pl545

31:B12

P1579 (N283779) cp 7
Layer 3 Deposition 200 (D/F)

Parietal skull fragment of an adult.

Proximal fragment of right femur of an adult.

Fragment of shaft of left tibia of an adult.

From one of the upper layers of the pit - a light brown silt which seems to have accumulated naturally after the main phase of erosion was complete. Animal burial in the bottom.

P1697 (H433480) cp 3
Layer 3 Deposition 207(F)

Fragments of distal end of right humerus of an adolescent.

In natural silt with some occupation debris which filled most of the pit.

P1698 (H463483) cp 7
Layers 8 and 9 Deposition 208(D)

Fragmented skull of an adult male, 20-25 years of age. Epigenetic variants: 1. Metopic suture. 2. Zygomatic facial foraminae. 2. Lambdoid ossicles. Pathological observation: There is a scrape mark at the base of the skull (almost certainly a recent injury caused during the present excavation).

The skull together with the skull of a cow was found placed on the primary fill (layer 10) which consisted of a thin (20 mm) layer of grey-brown silt covering the pit bottom. The chalk shatter from the erosion of the pit sides (layer 9) had engulfed and covered the skull. Thereafter the silting was largely natural.

P1792 (H302382) cp 7
Layer 5 Deposition 209(D/F)

Left parietal bone of an adult probably below 30 years of age.

Fragment of the proximal end of the left tibia of an adult above 20 years of age.

The bones lay in the primary silt on the pit bottom which consisted of a brown, slightly chalky silt 200 mm thick on the east side but only 80 mm thick in the centre. The layer was sealed by natural chalk shatter.

P1822 (H697260) cp 6
Layers 1 and 2 Deposition 210(A)

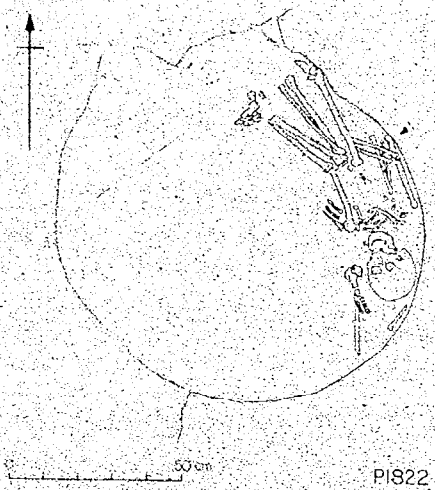
Complete skeleton of a female probably above 50 years of age, and 146.7 cm in height.
Epigenetic variants: 1. Multiple zygomatic facial foraminae at left. 2. Epipteric bones. 3. Ossicles at lambda. 4. Multiple mental mandibular foraminae at right.
Pathological observations: Squatting facets. The left tibia has an old well-healed fracture (see under trauma: fractures). Osteophytosis present in remaining lumbar vetebrae. Well-marked vascular lines on both tibiae.
Dental observations: Severe paradontal disease has resulted in the loss of the upper right 2nd premolar and left 1st, 2nd and 3rd molars; and in the mandible the right and left 2nd premolars and left 1st, 2nd and 3rd molars. Abscesses are present at the roots of the upper right 2nd incisor and right and left 1st premolars. All the remaining teeth are severely abraded with medium deposits of calculus.
Dental formula

				A		A				A					
X	X	X	X	/	/	/	/	|	/	/	/	4	5	6	X	X
8	7	6	X	4	3	2	1	|	/	2	3	/	X	X	X	X

The skeleton lay on the bottom of the pit close against the side. It lay on its back with legs tightly flexed and knees brought up close to its chest as though the body had been tightly bound. Part of one leg and its foot were out of position and placed near the skull. Part of the other foot was cut away by F89.

The lowest layer of the fill (layer 2) within which the skeleton lay consisted of a fine brown silt up to 80 mm thick mixed with some flecks of daub, streaks of charcoal, burnt chalk and burnt animal bone.

The pit was then backfilled to the top with a mixture of dark brown silt and chalk. Some of the very large slabs of chalk and flint noted in this layer were probably placed to cover the skeleton before the backfill began.



PI822

31:C1

P1876 (H493193) cp 3
Layer 5 Deposition 213(F)

Tibia fragment.

In basal silt.

P1913 (H661112) cp 5
Layer 2 Deposition 211(D)

Two fragments of parietal of an adult.
Pathological observation: Wormian bones at lambda.

From a layer of brown soil part way up the pit fill. The layer contains much charcoal and quern fragments suggesting that it is a tip of domestic debris. There was an animal burial on the pit bottom.

P1992 (G640603) cp 7
Layer 4 Deposition 220(F)

Fragments of left tibia of a child about 10 years of age.

In a layer of grey-brown chalky silt half way up the pit fill. The layer contains lumps of oven daub. There was an animal burial on the pit bottom.

P1993 (G638520) cp 7
Layer 6 Deposition 214(B)

Partial skeleton of a female 25-30 years of age, about 140.5 cm in height, consisting of skull, mandible, vertebrae, ribs, pelvis, clavicles, scapula and fragments of femora and tibiae.
Epigenetic variants: 1. Zygomatic facial foramen at right. 2. Lambdoid ossicles. 3. Supernumerary foramen in 24th cervical vertebra. 4. The 1st sacral vertebra is completely fused to the alae as normal, but the join between this segment and the 2nd sacral vertebra is quite patent on both pelvic and dorsal aspects. On the pelvic side there is an open suture between the segments, and on the dorsal side the inferior articulations of the 1st sacral are in contact with the corresponding superior facets of the 2nd sacral, but are not fused. As a consequence of this anomaly there is an hiatus in the wall of the sacral canal in the 2nd sacral vertebra.
Pathological observation: Osteochondritis is present in the right acetabulum of the pelvis.

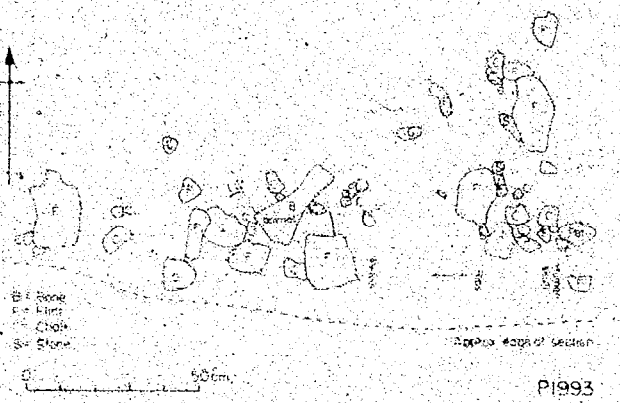
Dental observations: Paradontal disease is present, with the lower left 2nd and 3rd molars affected by considerable alveolar resorption. The lower right molars are less seriously affected. The upper right and left 1st incisors have ante-mortem damage, the right being broken off at the midpoint and the left being chipped at an oblique angle. Minor chips are present in the upper left canine, right 2nd premolar and 1st molar; and in the lower left and right 2nd molars. The remaining lower incisors and right canine are severely abraded. The missing left canine had rotated in its socket.

Dental formula

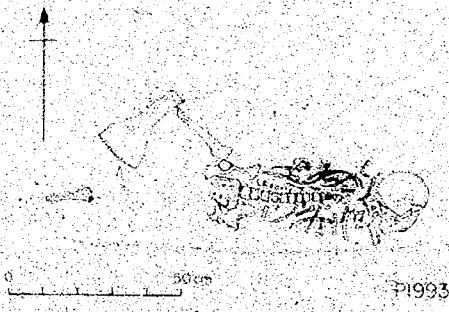
8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8
8 7 6 5 / 3 / 1	/ / / / 5 6 7 8

Skeleton lying on its back, head to the left facing south. Arms missing and legs displaced. A cow's scapula lay close to one femur.

The pit had been allowed to silt with the primary lens of brown silt (layer 7) and a thickness (0.43 m) of weathered chalk and silt lenses (layer 6) which domed up in the centre before the body was laid on the surface of the silt. Blocks of flint and chalk were then placed over the body. Thereafter the sides of the pit eroded naturally giving rise to a considerable thickness of shattered chalk which completely sealed the deposition.



P1993



P1993

31:C4

P2030 (G600372) cp 6
Layer 5 Deposition 215(D)

Fragmented skull (less mandible) and 1st and 2nd cervical vetebrae of a female 20-30 years of age.
Pathological observation: There is a small scar 7 x 3 mm on the occipital.
Dental observations: Paradontal disease is present, with slight alveolar resorption and calculus deposits.
Dental formula

8 7 6 5 4 3 2 / | / / / / / / / /

The skull lay against the south side of a pit in the basal layer (layer 5) which consisted of orange-brown clay up to 50 mm thick in the centre. It was sealed by natural layers of silt (layers 4 and 3). Above this, was a layer containing ashy material, charcoal and burnt daub (layer 2) dumped in as part of a single operation. Layer 1 which sealed it was a deliberate deposit of chalk rubble.

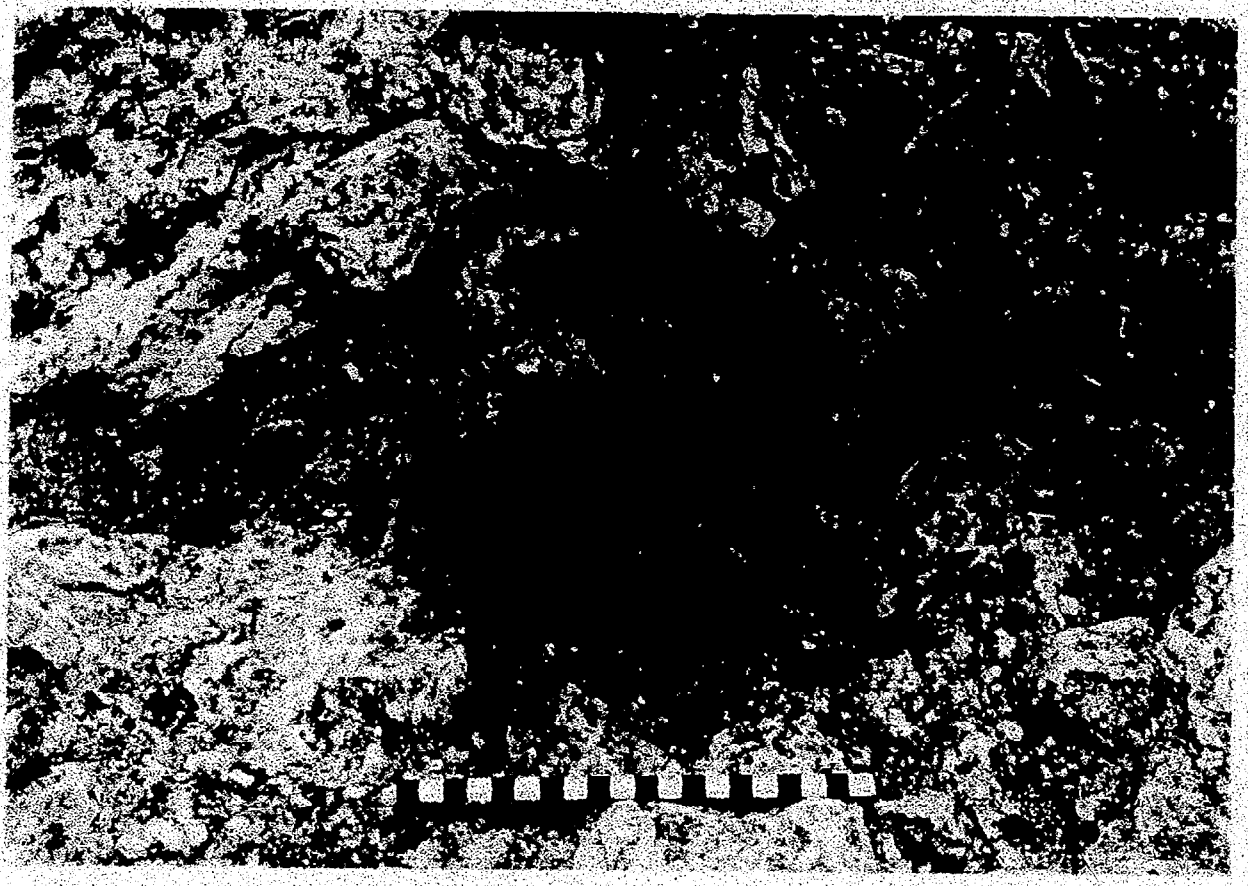
P2030 (G600372) cp 6
Layers 2, 3 and 4 Deposition 301(D/F)

Parietal skull fragment of adult (layer 2).

Shaft of right fibula of adult (layer 3).

Right scapula of adult (layer 4).

Layer 2 was composed of bands of light brown silt interleaved with pure chalk lenses. Above and below the silt banding were two thin layers of ashy material including charcoal and daub. Layer 3 was a fine grey ashy silt with a small amount of occupation debris in the form of clay, daub, charcoal and calcined flint. Layer 4 was composed of light brown chalky silt containing small fragments of weathered chalk.



P2030 (G600372) cp 6
Layer 3 Deposition 216 (F)

Fragment of mandible of an adult 20-30 years of age.
Dental observation: The lower right 3rd molar has an abscess at its root.
Dental formula

8 7 6 5 4 / / / 1 / /
A

See Deposition 301.

P2035 (G630365) cp 7
Layer 8 Deposition 245(F)

Mandible (misled before detailed study).

The mandible was found in the basal layer (layer 8) which consisted of a light yellow-brown silt with occasional lumps of unburnt Reading Beds clay, a few burnt flints and a small fragment of sandstone. Above was a layer of medium brown silt (layer 7) mixed with debris including sandstone fragments, unburnt Reading Beds clay, pottery, charcoal and much of a quern of pudding stone. Above this was natural chalk shatter from the sides (layer 6) followed by natural silting.

P2041 (G665396) cp 6
Layer 1 Deposition 274 (F)
Shaft of right tibia of adult.

The layer was a medium brown silt containing a scatter of rounded chalk lumps up to c 50 mm size. It is essentially a final natural accumulation of soil in the hollow of the pit top.

P2044 (G681330) cp 6
Layer 2 Deposition 275(F)

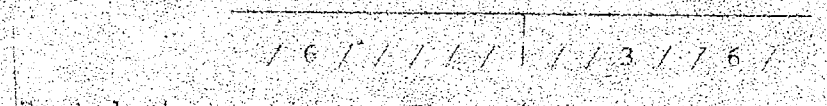
Shaft of left femur of an adult, chewed by a carnivore.

This layer followed on after a substantial amount of chalk shatter. It forms a high proportion of the pit fill and can be subdivided. The lowest part was coarse chalk rubble, generally less than 100 mm size, but with a few blocks larger up to a maximum of 0.25 m long. Some

of this could be chalk shatter, but it is likely much is a deliberate tip. Above this is a medium dark brown silt with a few flecks of charcoal containing a moderate quantity of small chalk lumps. This merges up into more chalky material with chalk blocks 50-150 mm and occasional flints predominating in a light brown silt matrix. The latter was a deliberate dump of chalk towards the top of the pit. Though it would be possible to interpret the siltier section of the layer as natural, it is likely that all is largely deliberate tip.

P2097 (G502430) cp 7
Layer 4 Deposition 247(P)

Mandible of an adult female? of about 40 years of age.

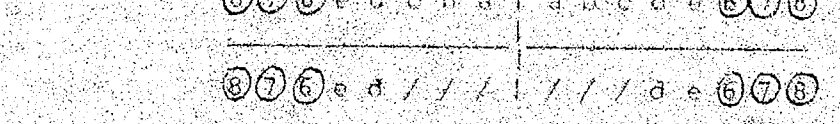


Dental observations: There is considerable alveolar resorption through paradontal diseases. The 3rd molars are genetically absent.

From the bottom of the pit close to the NW side found in layer 4 - a yellow-brown slightly clayey silt incorporating some small fragments of chalk. Sealed by shallow chalk (layer 3) eroding from the overhanging sides.

P2100 (G722265) cp 3
Layer 2 Deposition 217(A)

Almost complete skeleton of a child about 5 years of age.
Epigenetic variants: 1. Zygomatic facial foraminae.
2. Lamidoid ossicles.
Pathological observation: Cribra orbitalia is present in both eye sockets.
Dental formula



The skeleton is flexed and lies on its side tight against the side of the pit under the overhang within layer 2 140 mm above the pit bottom. The layer was a light brown chalky silt containing occasional small lumps of chalk and a general scatter of occupation debris including a few burnt flints and flecks of charcoal, pot sherds and animal bone. The layer was a deliberate tip of material.

A large chalk block had been placed close to the child's skull.

Layer 2 Deposition 248(A)

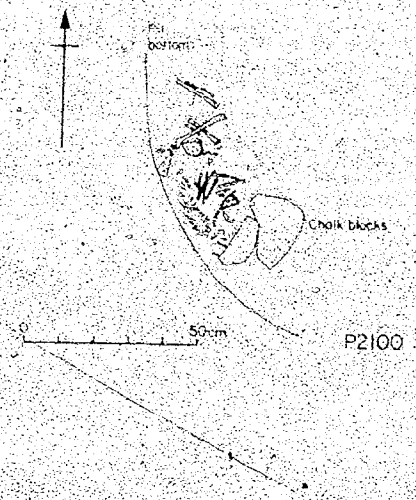
Almost complete skeleton of an adult 150.4 cm in height. The skull appears to be that of a male aged above 35 years, but the mature skeleton has several female characteristics.
Epigenetic variants: 1. Zygomatic facial foraminae. 2. Lambdoid ossicles.
Pathological observations: Cribra orbitalia is present in the left eye socket (the right is not present). There is slight osteophytosis in the upper thoracic vertebrae and some slight evidence of age deterioration in the cervicals. The condition of the patellae suggests that the ligamentum patellae were subjected to strong usage during life. Compression damage is present at the anterior margins of two lumbar vertebrae.
Dental observations: Paradontal disease has caused the loss of the upper left 1st and 2nd incisors and canine. In the lower jaw the right 1st, 2nd and 3rd molars and left 2nd and 3rd molars have been lost through disease. The upper left premolars and 3rd molar (all missing post-mortem) were close to being shed shortly before death. Abscesses are present at the roots of the upper left 1st premolar and lower right canine. In the lower jaw the left canine and 2nd premolar are affected by interproximal caries. The lower left canine has rotated in its socket. All of the teeth are very abraded.
Dental formula

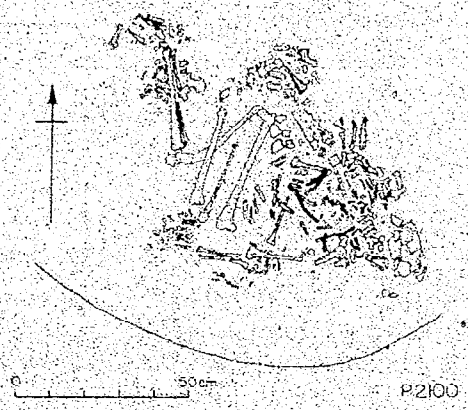
									A						
/	/	/	5	/	3	2	1	X	X	X	4	/	/	/	/
X	X	X	5	4	3	2	1	X	X	3	4	5	6	X	X
					A					C		C			

The loosely flexed skeleton of an adult lay in the same layer a few centimetres lower with the same chalk block against the face. The head of the skeleton was against the side of the pit under the overhang the pelvis being roughly in the centre. The skeleton lay practically on the pit bottom. A glass bead (6.9 = sf 1852) was found immediately beneath the neck.

The sequence of events was therefore:
a) The deposition of the adult with its head marked by a chalk block.
b) The dumping of a layer of soil over the body.
c) The deposition of the child with head close to the block, which was still showing at this time.
d) The dumping of more soil to cover the child and to fill the pit to a depth of 0.3 m.

Thereafter the pit was filled to the top with chalk rubble in a single operation. The entire operation including the burials need have taken no more than an hour.





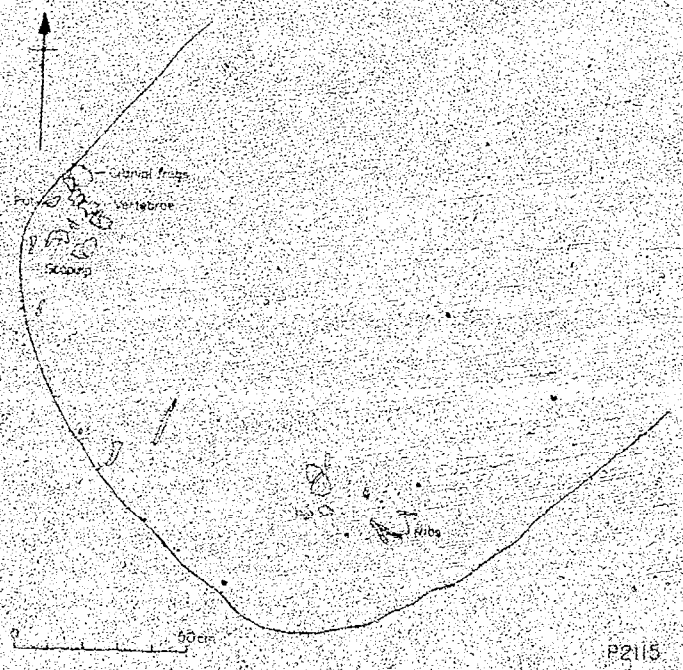
31:011

P2115 (M700810) cp 7
Layer 6 Deposition 218 (B)

Partial skeleton of an infant below the age of 1.

The scattered bones were found in a thin (40 mm) layer of charcoal and daub with a few burnt flints. The layer was deposited after about 0.6 m of brown silty soil and occupation material (layers 5 and 4) had been thrown into the pit.

The bones were scattered throughout layer 6 together with some animal bones. The layer was sealed by a (?)deliberate deposit of angular chalk rubble and flints. Thereafter the pit silted naturally.



P2115

P2121 (G438358) cp 7
Layer 2 Deposition 276(F)

Pelvis fragments of an adolescent.

This layer occurred in the upper half of the pit fill overlying a mixture of chalk shatter and deliberate chalk dump (layers 3 and 5). It was a greyish-brown slightly clayey silt with a moderate quantity of chalk up to 50 mm size. There were occasional flint fragments and flecks of charcoal. It merges upwards into layer 1, which is effectively the same, but root disturbed. They appear to form a deliberate dump of soil in the upper half of the pit.

(On base of pit was burnt grain and charcoal with ?cow skeleton and iron ?pruning hook.)

P2139 (M697742) cp 7
Layer 1 Deposition 277(F)

Bones lost.

This small pit had a uniform deliberate fill throughout of large flint nodules, 0.1-0.25 m in size and medium brown silt in roughly equal proportions.

P2145 (M738786) cp 7
Layers 1, 2 and 3 Deposition 278(A)

Almost complete skeleton of neonatal infant.

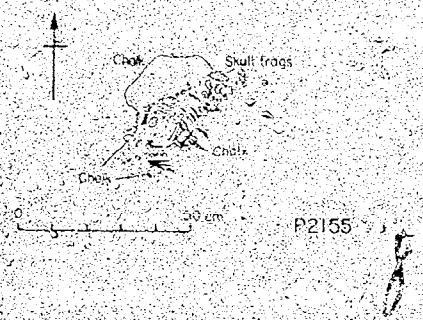
Layer 3 is fairly low in the pit overlying dumped layers of clay (6), chalky silt (5) and chalk rubble (4). It is a light brown silt containing a little chalk and flint up to 40 mm size. It contains a few pieces of charcoal and daub. It is essentially a deliberate dump. Layer 2 above can be subdivided into a and b. The lower lens (b) consists of small subangular chalk fragments up to 40 mm size in fine chalk powder and has probably resulted from weathering of the sides. This is separated from (a) by a thin brown silt lens. The upper chalk was formed of small and medium chalk up to 80 mm size though mostly less than 50 mm. There is very little matrix and the layer is likely to be a deliberate tip, rather than chalk shatter from the pit sides. Layer 1 infills the substantial hollow in the pit top. It was a brown silt with little chalk generally 10-30 mm, but occasionally up to 150 mm with occasional flint nodules up to 200 mm. This layer could be interpreted as either deliberate tip

or natural soil accumulation, but is likely to be a combination of the two.

I 2155 (M704700) cp 7
Layer 2 Deposition 219(A)

Complete skeleton of a neonatal infant.
Pathological observation: There are radial porosities emanating from the ossification centres of both parietals.

The body was placed on a chalk slab and surrounded by flint nodules: it was oriented NNE-SSW. It occurred within a deposit resulting from natural silting.



P2159 (G415345) cp 5
Layer 4 Deposition 279(D)

Parietal skull fragment.

Layer 4 was close to the base of the pit, and was formed of loose shattered chalk merging into a more clayey shatter below layer 6. It occurred on the east side of the pit whilst the shatter on the west was layer 5 and contained a complete broken pot. These sealed a primary silt. Above the chalk shatter layers natural processes continued to dominate with interleaved layers of chalk and silt.

P2163 (G480460) cp 7
Layer 4 Deposition 280(F)

Bones lost.

This layer infills the base of the pit, overlying a thin burnt layer (5) largely pieces of carbonized plank, charcoal fragments and grain, with an articulated dog skeleton. Layer 4 was a greyish-brown clayey silt with a moderate quantity of small chalk. At the base of this layer (or resting on 5) was an articulated pig skeleton, with spare leg! This layer appears to have been a deliberate dump and was sealed by a thin dump of chalk rubble and above this the remainder of the pit was infilled with a soil dump.

P2183 (G800740) cp 6
Layer 6 Deposition 221(C)

Fragments of the skull of an adult female.
Dental observation: Interproximal caries is present in the upper right 1st molar.
Dental formula

C
8 7 6 5 / 3 / / | / / / 4 / 6 7 /
———————————|———————————

Fragments of a pelvic girdle, sacrum, thoracic vertebrae and ribs of a male below 30 years of age. (It is assumed that all of these pieces are from the same individual.)

The fragments of human bones were found scattered within the main fill of the pit (layer 6) which consisted of c. 1 m of fine to medium chalky silt interleaved with

lenses of finer silty material. The layer was clearly the result of a long process of erosion when the pit was open to weathering. Most of the bones occurred in the upper third of the layer. The layers above were largely natural silts of finer texture.

P2218 (G836740) cp 5
Layer 2 Deposition 222(A)

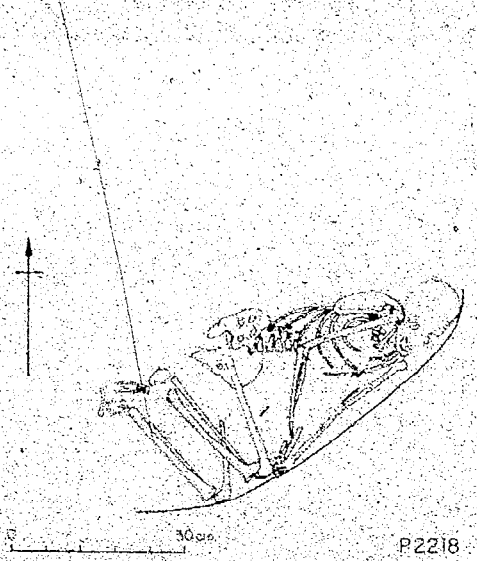
Almost complete skeleton of a male about 25 years of age, 173.8 cm in height.
Epigenetic variants: 1. Zygomatic facial foramina at left. 2. Lambdoid ossicles. 3. Posterior condylar canal at right. 4. Bilateral supernumerary foraminae are present in the 5th, 6th and 7th cervical vertebrae.
Pathological observations: Osteochondritis is present in the left foot in the proximal articulation of the 1st metatarsal and in the proximal articulation of the proximal phalanx of the great toe. A slight periostitic deposition is present upon the mid-shaft of the left tibia. Squatting facets are present.
Dental formula

8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8
8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1	/ 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

The skeleton lay in a crouched position on its left hand side, heels brought up tight to the buttocks and hands on the knees. The entire body was tucked hard against the side of the pit.

The pit was shallow, c. 0.75 m deep. On the bottom, in the NW corner was a thin layer of fine carbonized material (layer 3). The body had been placed on the pit bottom in the SE corner and was covered with a layer of large flint nodules and chalk blocks. There was a large slab of unfired Reading Beds clay on the pit floor, close to the pit side on the NE side.

Above the skeleton and layer 3 came a layer of brown silty soil mixed with small rounded chalk lumps, flecks of charcoal and Reading Beds clay (layer 2). The layer was probably a deliberate deposit and was sealed with chalk rubble (layer 1) which had been thrown in to fill the rest of the pit.



P2218

31:D3

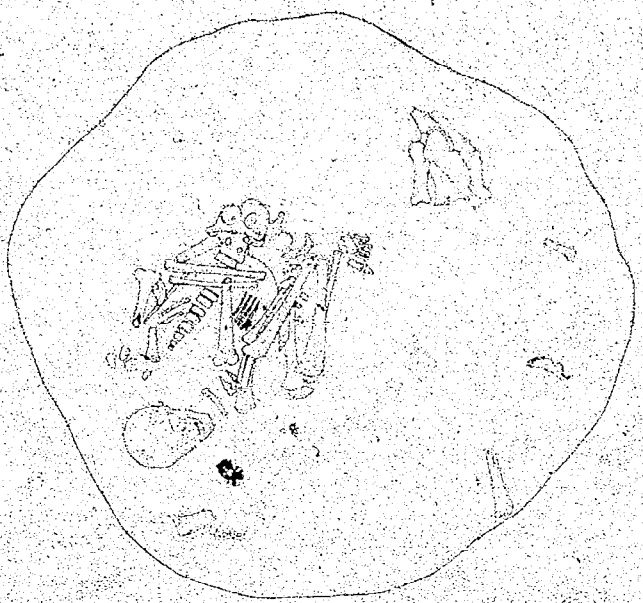
P2223 (GB93762) cp 7
Layer 3 Deposition 223(A)

Almost complete skeleton of a male above 50 years of age, 178.7 cm in height.
Epigenetic variants: Bilateral supernumerary foraminae are present in the 1st, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th cervical vertebrae.
Pathological observations: There is much evidence of senile degeneration, with osteoarthrotic changes in the cervical and thoracic vertebrae, with slight evidence of the same disease in the distal phalanges of both feet. Mild osteophytosis is present in the thoracic/lumbar region of the vertebrae. Osteochondritis is present in the proximal phalanx of the great toe of the left foot. Vascular markings are present on the tibiae. The right clavicle, two vertebrae and five ribs have healed fractures (see under trauma: fractures).
Dental observations: Severe paradontal disease has caused the loss of 13 teeth and much alveolar resorption. There is an abscess at the root of the upper left canine. Calculus deposits are slight, due to the remaining teeth being severely abraded. The lower right 3rd molar has failed to erupt.
Dental formula

X X X 5 X 3 2 1	1 X 3 X 5 X X X
(8) X X 5 4 3 2 1	1 2 3 4 5 6 X X

Complete human skeleton lying on its back but very tightly flexed with the knees brought up to the chest suggesting that the body had been tied up.

The pit was shallow, c. 0.9 m deep. The basal layer (layer 3) consisted of a fine brown soil containing a few small fragments of chalk and flecks of charcoal. The crouched burial lay on top of and partly within the layer and faced a scatter of bones of ox, sheep, pig and horse, and a large sherd of pottery. The deposit was sealed by a natural chalk erosion from the pit sides (layer 2) above which was a natural brown silt accumulation.



P2223

31:D5

P2254 (G545605) cp 7
Layer 8 Deposition 225(F)

Two fragments of an adult right scapula.

In a layer of chalk and flint rubble eroded into the bottom and sealing a thin basal grey-brown crumbly silt. NB It is possible that the scapula was projecting from the silt into the chalk rubble above.

P2261 (G581654) cp 7/8
Layer 6 Deposition 226(F)

Head of a right 1st rib of an adult.

Pelvis fragments of adolescent with teeth marks of carnivore.

The layer in which the bone was found lay immediately above the basal lens (layer 7) of carbonized material. Layer 6 was a brown silt with some chalk notable for special burials of cow and fragments of charred planks.

P2269 (G680734) cp 7
Layer 1 Deposition 227(D)

Fragments of the skull of a female above 30 years of age. Pathological observations: There are at least five small button osteomata on the frontal. There is a small cut 8 mm in length on the right parietal (probably excavation damage).
Dental observation: Interproximal caries is present in the upper left 2nd molar.
Dental formula

/ 7 / 5 4 3 / / 1 / / / 4 / 6 7 /

The skull and rib fragments were found together in the uppermost layer of the pit, close to the SE edge surrounded by deliberately arranged blocks of chalk and flint. The layer (layer 1) was a deliberate dump of brown silt, chalk lumps and occasional flints and charcoal. Most of the upper part of the pit had been deliberately filled with dumped layers of chalk and silt. In layer 4 there was a special animal burial consisting of a centrally placed cow's skull lying upside down towards centre of pit in a layer of clayey silt with chalk and charcoal fragments.

Below layer 4 the silting was largely natural.

P2270 (G674702) cp 7
Layer 1 Deposition 228(F)

Fragment of a thoracic vertebra of an adult.

In natural silt in top of the pit.

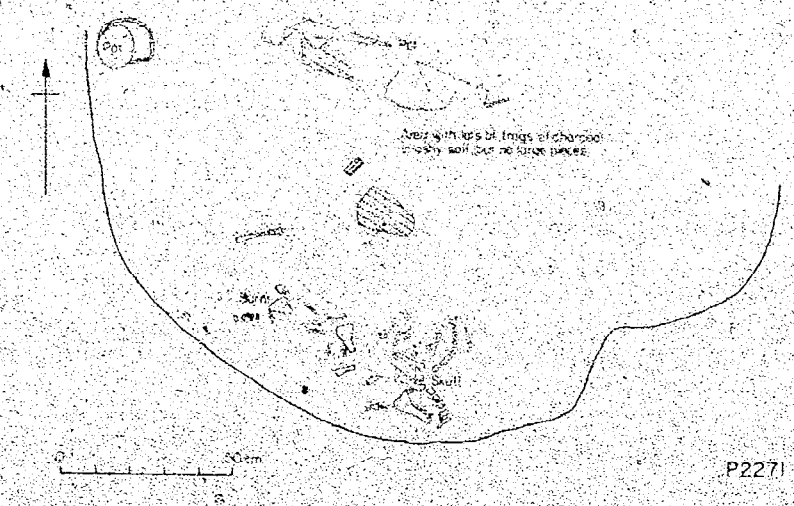
P2271 (G660701) cp 7
Layer 1 Deposition 229(F)

Fragment of the mandible of an adult, probably female.
Dental observations: Labial caries is present in the lower left 3rd molar. Paradontal disease has caused medium alveolar resorption. There are slight calculos deposits.
Dental formula

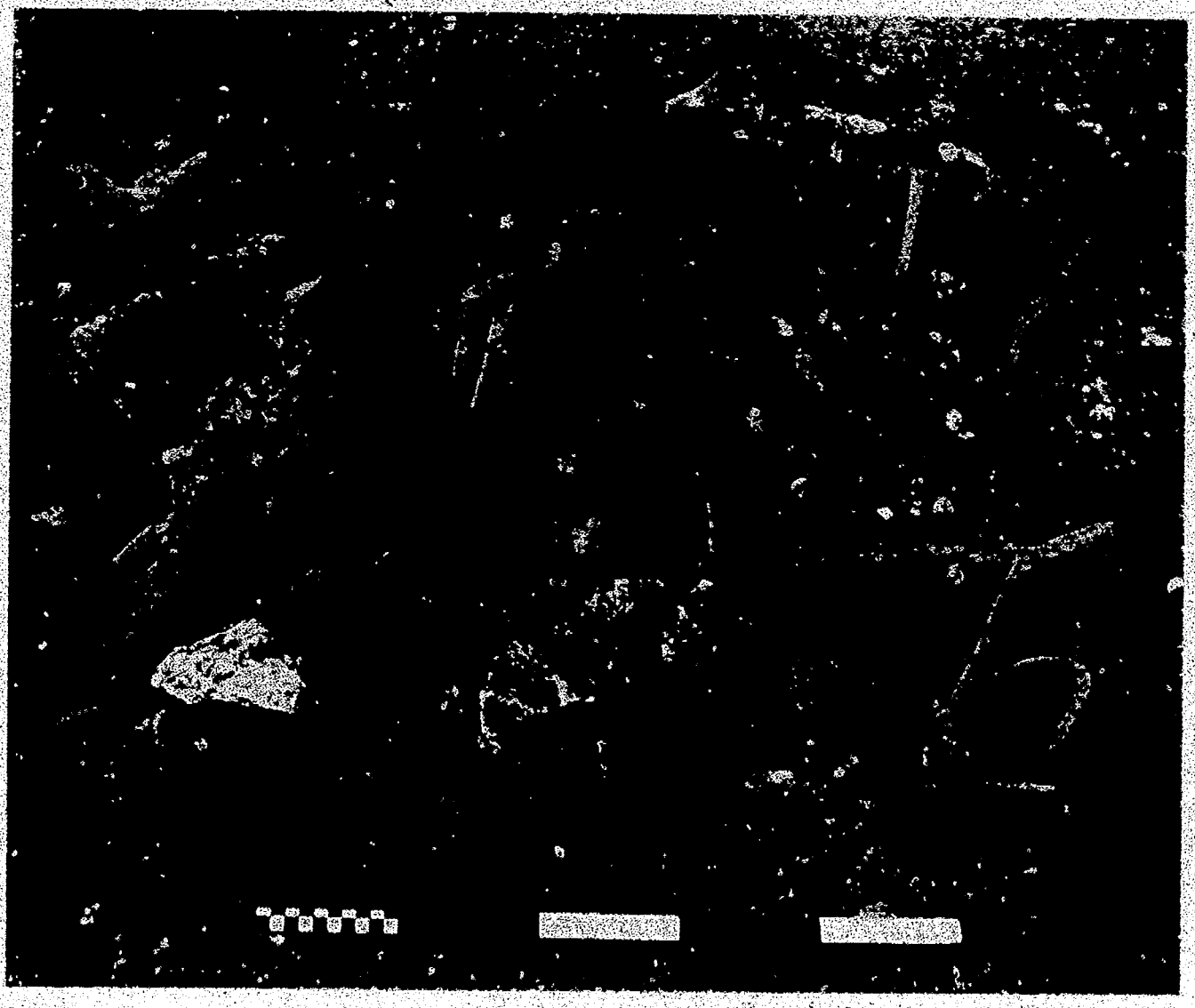
	8	7	6	5	4	3	/	/	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
											C					

The jaw lay in the uppermost fill of a deep pit (layer 1) together with a substantial part of an articulated sheep. The layer was composed of grey silt with medium-sized chalk fragments.

Special animal burials were found in layers 7 (sheep) and 11 (dog) while in layer 10 there were several large pot sherds including the complete side of a pot, and a number of sling stones.



P2271



P2346 (J8555351) cp 8
Layer 7 Deposition 250(D)

Fragment of parietal of an adult.

In medium grey brown silt halfway up the filling of the pit. The layer contained large flint and chalk blocks upon which a cow skull had been laid under the overhanging north-east wall. A complete pot base containing an ashy deposit was also found in the layer together with a massive deposit of partially articulated animal bones, mainly cow but with some sheep/goat.

P2367 (J998765) cp 7
Layer 1 Deposition 293(F)

Fragment of right femur shaft: adult.

This layer infills the hollow in the top of the pit after alternating phases of chalk shatter eroded from the sides and soil dumps. Layer 1 was composed of light brown clayey silt incorporating a moderate scatter of small chalk and a few broken flints. At the interface with layer 2 are a number of large flint nodules and chalk blocks. It probably resulted from natural soil accumulation in the hollow.

P2383 (J8643910) cp 7
Layer 2 Deposition 251(D)

Fragments of occipital, parietal and temporal bones of an adult. (Possibly, but not necessarily from the same skull. Some of these bones have traces of burning on them.)
Epigenetic variant: Lambdoid ossicles are present.

In upper fill of brown chalky silt.
NB The pit was excavated only to a depth of 0.8 m but appeared to be considerably deeper and bell-shaped.

P2394 (J940888) cp 7
Layer 1 Deposition 266(F)

Right ulna of a child about 12 years of age.

If the pit is truncated, layer 1 would be the remnants of a more extensive layer only surviving at either end of the pit as a narrow band at the top. It was a brown silt containing small chalk and a scatter of charcoal

fragments. It partly seals the basal layer of greyish-brown clayey silt containing a moderate quantity of chalk. Both layers appear to be deliberate dumps.

P2401 (J976816) cp 7
Layer 2 Deposition 249(F)

Proximal end of the right ulna of a child 16-18 years of age.

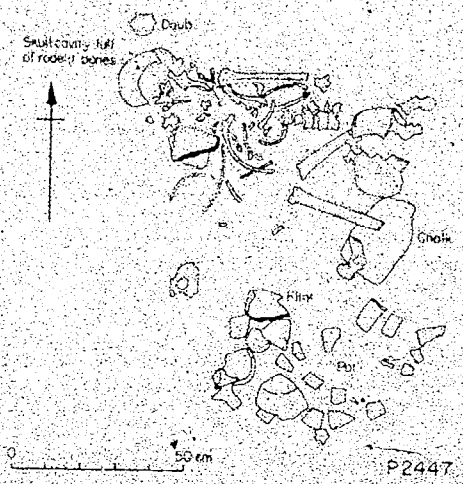
In lowest chalky silt of a truncated pit.

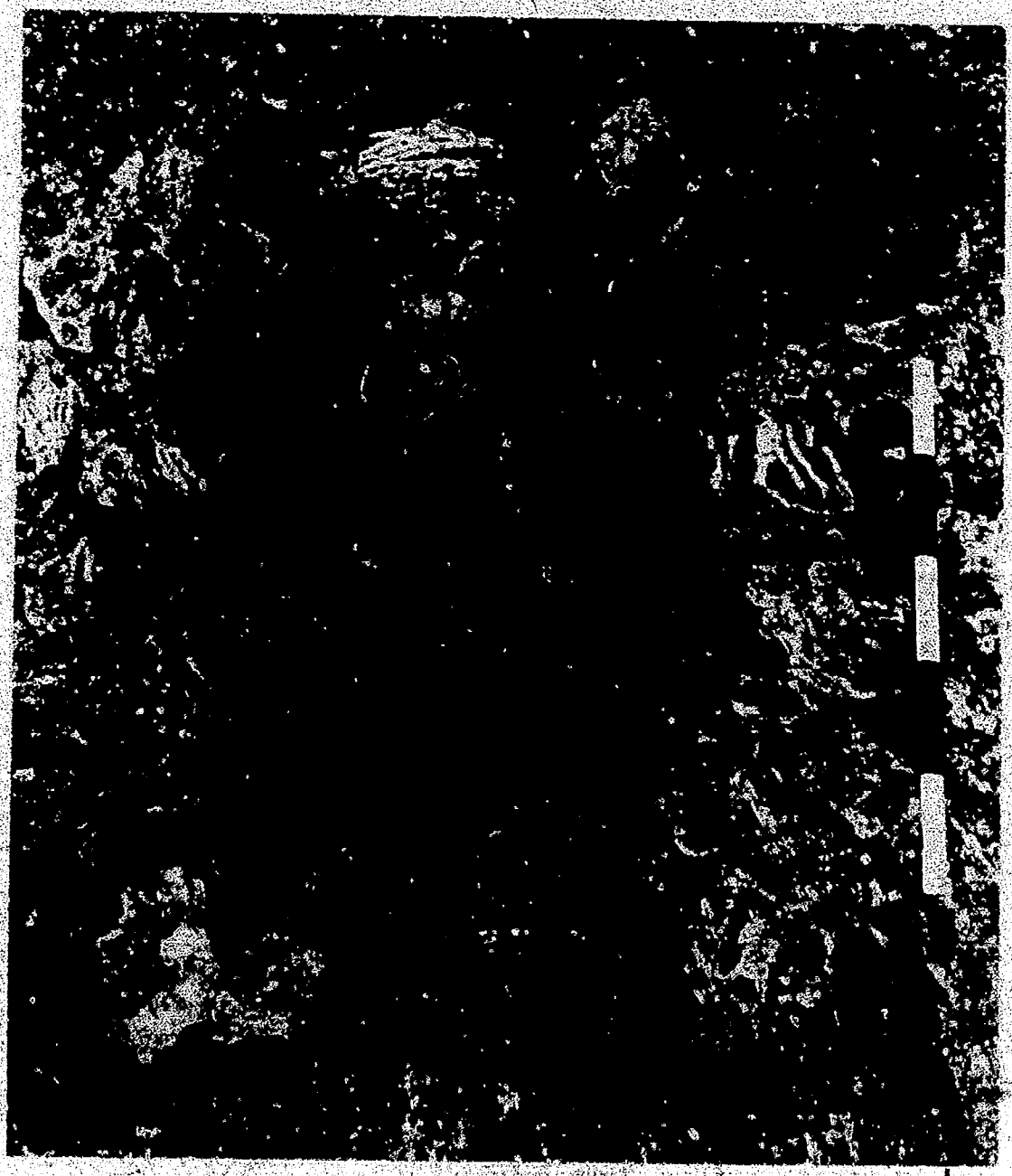
P2447 (D633100) cp 7
Layer 5 Deposition 239(B)

Partial skeleton of a male, 18-22 years of age, consisting of fragmentary skull and mandible, vertebrae, pelvis, ribs, clavicles, left humerus and femorae.
Epigenetic variants: 1. Ossicle at lambda and lambdoid ossicles. 2. Supernumerary foraminae in 1st, 5th and 6th cervicals.
Pathological observations: There is a small pear-shaped scar 13 x 5 mm on the left frontal bone. A small cut 14 mm in length on the superior surface of the right femur just below the greater trochanter, is probably the result of excavation damage.

The body lay on the base of the pit, facing north, with knees flexed. Its head was placed close to the pit side. To the south of the body close to the pit wall was a broken pot. In the NE quadrant of the pit a cow's skull with several flints nearby had been carefully placed. The layer in which the deposition was found (layer 5) consisted of a fine brown clayey silt.

This was sealed by an eroded mass of chalk rubble deriving from the weathering of the pit side. A complete roughout for an armlet of Kimmeridge shale was found at the base of this rubble close to the interface with layer 5.


Daub
Skull cavity full of rodent bones
Chalk
Flint
Bone
0
50 cm
P2447



31:D12

P2462 (J487808) cp 5
Layer 2 Deposition 240(A)

Almost complete skeleton (left femur missing) of a male 25-35 years of age, 174.5 cm in height.
Epigenetic variants: 1. Pierced olecranon fossae. 2. There is a small running at right angles to the median plane in the calcaneal surface (posterior) of the right talus. This is indicative of an imperfectly formed os trigonum.
Pathological observations: Osteochondritis is present in the proximalerticulation of the 1st metatarsal and phalanx of the great toe of the right foot. The tibiae, right femur and right radius have very slight 'graining'. Vascular markings are present on the tibiae. The attachments for the tendo calcaneus on each calcaneum are well developed and there is a strongly marked impression for the insertion of the pronator teres muscle on the left radius. Squatting facets are present.
Dental observations: Interproximal neck caries is present in the upper left 2nd molar. Paradontal disease has caused slight alveolar resorption. The teeth are mildly abraded with slight calculus deposits. The upper 3rd molars have not erupted.

Dental formula

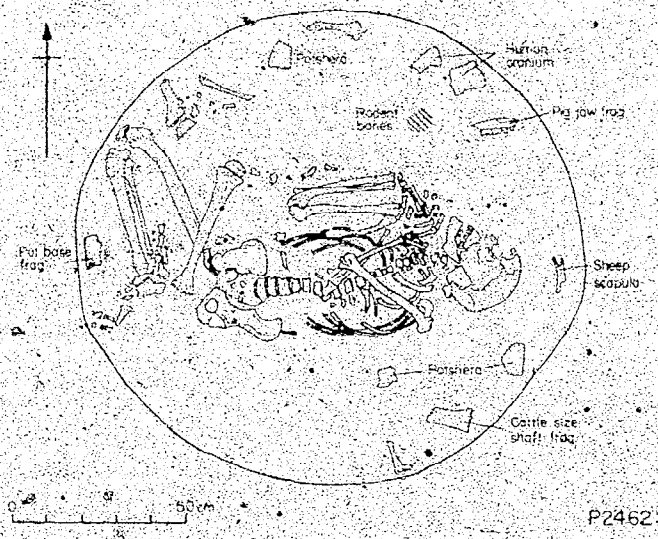
(8)	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	(8)
8	7	6	5	4	3	2	/	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

C

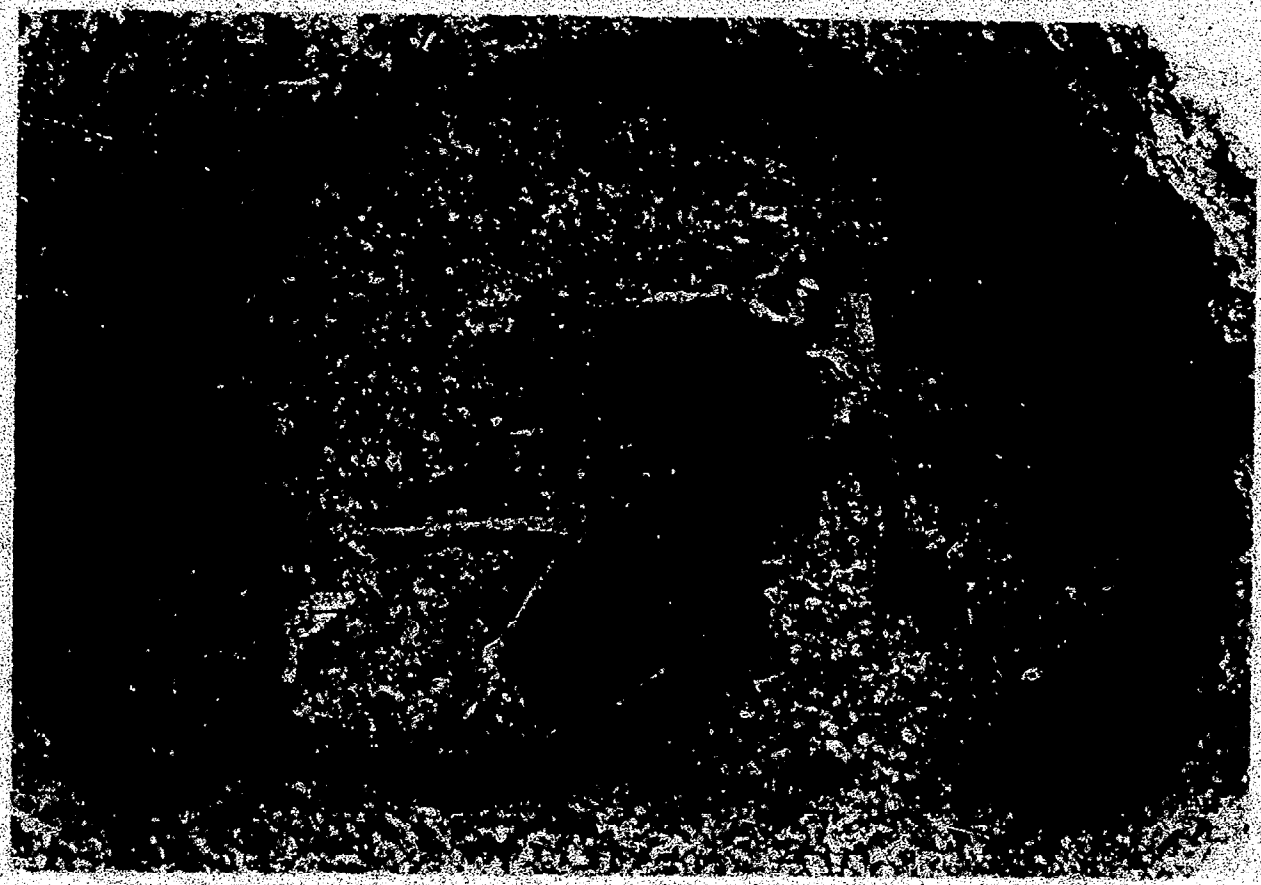
The body lay on its right hand side facing north. The knees were bent and the legs brought up so that the body would fit into the pit. The arms were bent at the elbow and the hands brought together under the chin.

The body had been placed on the bottom of the pit with a scatter of bones and pot sherds around the periphery. The bones included parts of a human cranium, a pig jaw, sheep's scapula and cattle long bone.

The layer in which the skeleton partly lay was a thin brown silt. The body protruded well above the layer and the upper part was embedded in the overlying chalk rubble (layer 2) which had eroded into the pit as the sides weathered. The silting above this was also natural.


Potsherd
Human cranium
Rodent bones
Pig jaw frag
Fur bone frag
Sheep scapula
Potsherd
Cattle size shaft frag
0
50cm

P2462



P2496 (U775083) cp 7
Layers 3, 4 and 5 Deposition 242(C)

Partial skeleton of a male about 20 years of age, consisting of fragmentary skull, humeri, ulnae, left radius, left femur, ribs, tibiae, left fibula, metacarpals and metatarsals.

Right femur and fragments of right scapula of a child about 12 years of age (not necessarily from same child).

Fragmentary skull and mandible of a male about 25 years of age.
Pathological observation: There are two crescent-shaped scars each about 10 mm in length on the left frontal above the superior temporal line.
Dental formula

/	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
8	7	6	5	4	3	2	/	1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

Fragmentary skull and mandible of a ?female 25-35 years of age.
Dental observation: The lower right 3rd molar was close to being lost shortly before death through paradontal disease.
Dental formula

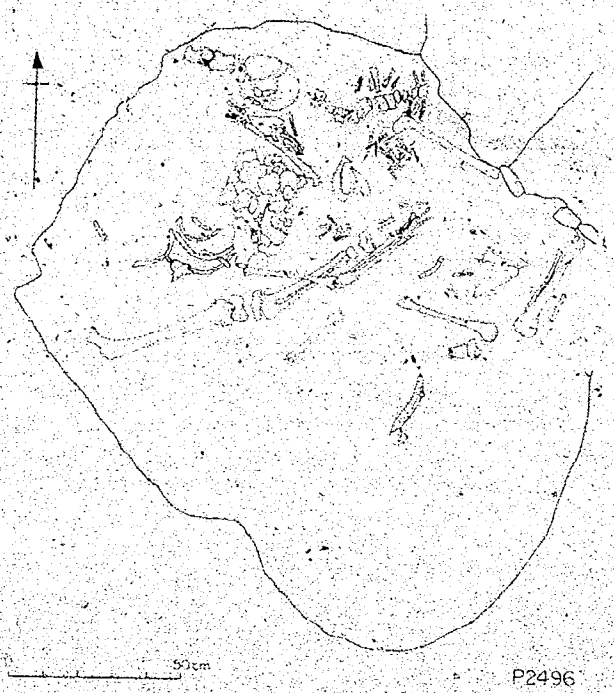
/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	6	7	8
8	7	6	5	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/

Fragments of the pelvic girdle of an adult female (perhaps part of above).

Fragments of thoracic vertebrae and ribs of an adult (perhaps part of above).

Partially articulated remains of several skeletons. Towards the centre of the pit lay a completely articulated arm and leg. A second arm lay to the south. In the northern half of the pit were two skulls, two sets of articulated vertebrae and various isolated bones.

The bones lay in a layer of a lens of black carbonized meterial some 20-40 mm thick containing some occupation debris. The irregular base of the pit suggests that it was abandoned during digging. Above the charcoal layer was a layer of chalk rubble derived from the erosion of the pit sides (layer 3); this was sealed by a thickness of chalky silt in which cow bones were present.



P2496

31:E2

P2497 (J787095) cp 4 (preferred date cp 7)
Layers 1 and 4 Deposition 294(F)

Fragment of thoracic vertebra: immature adult.

Axis vertebra.

On the base of the pit was a thick accumulation of light brown silt (4) containing a moderate quantity of weathered chalk up to 40 mm size, and this interleaved at the edges with chalk shatter (layers 3 and 5) weathered from the pit sides. These layers also overlay the primary silt and were followed by interleaving lenses of silt and weathered rounded chalk (2). Silt tended to predominate except at the top of layer 2 where chalk rubble was dominant and may have formed a deliberate dump. The hollow in the pit top was filled by a light brown chalky silt (1), much of which had been removed by ph 9801 which cut through it into the top of layer 2.

P2498 (J795098) cp 4
Layer 1 Deposition 243(D)

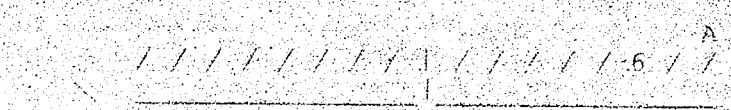
Frontal bone of an adult ?female.

In natural silt in top of pit.

P2504 (J748113) cp 6
Layer 2 Deposition 244(D)

Fragments of skull of adult. Fragments of skull of ?immature adult. Fragments of right ulna of adult.

Maxilla of an adult 25-35 years of age.
Dental observations: There is an abscess at the root of the upper left 3rd molar. The upper left 1st premolar is broken longitudinally (post-mortem damage).
Dental formula



In natural silt half way up the pit fill.

P2509 (J806085) cp 3
Layer 2 Deposition 245(C)

Fragments of frontal, parietal and occipital bones and

complete mandible of a child aged 10-12 years of age.
Epigenetic variant: Metopic suture present.
Pathological observation: There is severe cribra orbitalia in both eye sockets.
Dental observation: Slight calculus deposits present.
Dental formula

8 7 6 / 4 3 2 1	1 2 V / 5 6 7 8

Skull and mandible of a child 8-10 years of age.
Epigenetic variants: 1. Metopic suture. 2. Ossicle at lambda.
Pathological observation: There are radial porosities emanating from the ossification centres on the parietals.
Dental formula

8 V 6 e d c 2 1	1 2 c d e 6 V 8
8 V 6 e d c / 1	/ 2 c d e 6 V 8

Skull and mandible of a child about 15 years of age.
Epigenetic variant: Lambdoid ossicle.
Dental observations: The upper left canine is misplaced labially and the adjacent 2nd incisor is rotated in its socket. Very slight calculus deposits are present.
Dental formula

8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8
8 7 6 5 4 / 2 1	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

Shaft of left and right humerus of a child 10-12 years of age (gnawed by rodent).

2nd cervical vertebra, thoracic, lumbar and sacral vertebral fragments, ribs, right clavicle, right radius, right ulna, proximal epiphysis of left tibia, fibulae, distal left femoral epiphysis and left calcaneus of a child 10-12 years of age (possibly all part of above).

Right femur. Adult.

Right femur. Immature adult.

Proximal end of left femur. Adult)
Distal end of left femur. Adult.)probably same bone
Fragments of left femur shaft. Adult.)

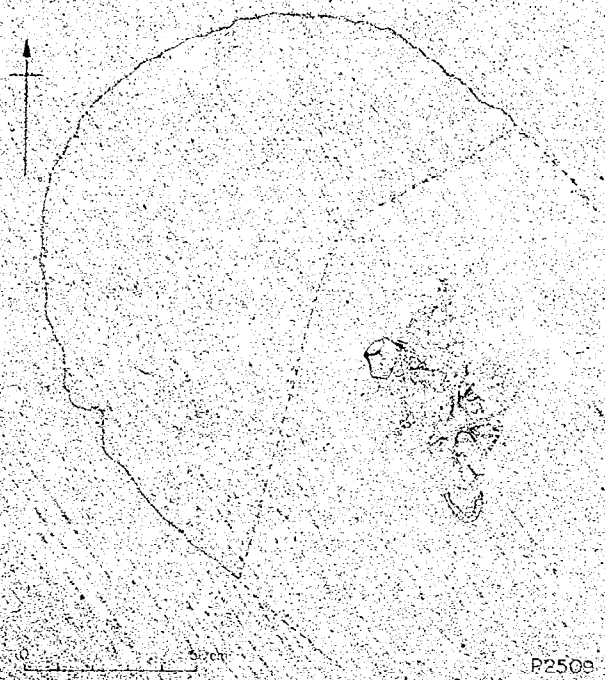
Fragments of cervical, thoracic and lumbar vertebrae. Adult.

Fragments of right clavicle. Adult ?female.

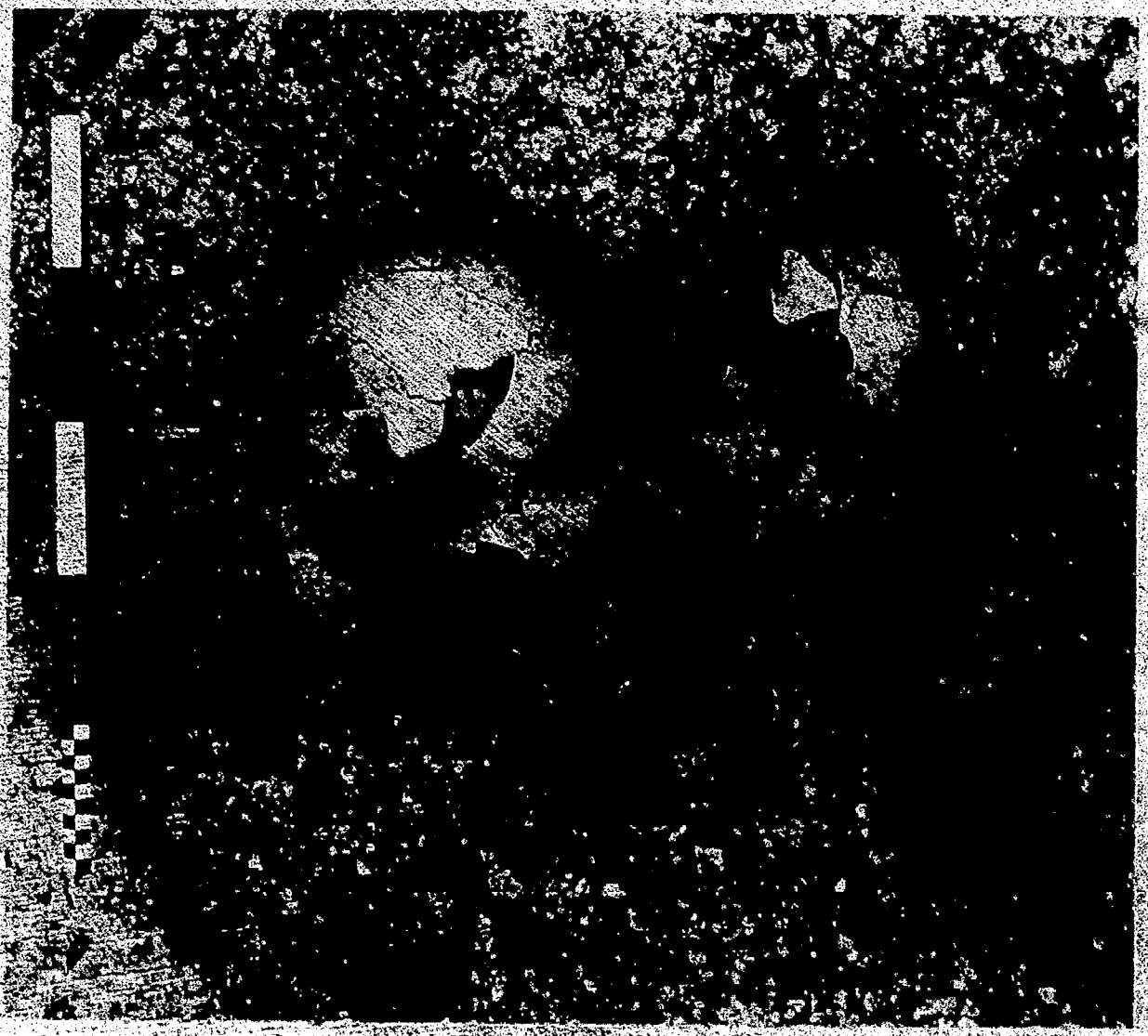
The deposit of bones, human and animal, were grouped together in the centre of the pit. Of the three human skulls no. 1 was inverted (base uppermost), no. 2 was placed face down to the W, while no. 3 was face up, cranium to the ENE. Nearby to the N lay the cranium of a bos, horns missing. Of the other bones the two articulated lumbar vertebrae were on the E edge of the group, the two femora lay to the N. There were also two bos femora, one crushing skull no. 3. The two thoracic vertebrae and [arm] lay to the E of the bos skull. The general impression is that the bones were thrown, without any attempt at careful arrangement, into the partially silted pit.

The pit was shallow, 0.47 m deep, and had eroded naturally giving rise to a sloping scree of chalk shatter (layer 3) before the bones were deposited. They were then sealed with a dump of brown chalky soil mixed with large lumps of ill-fired daub (layer 2). The uppermost layer (layer 1) was a brown silt probably of natural origin.

P2509



P2509



P2510 (J020070) cp 5
Layer 3 Deposition 300(F)

Shaft of right femur: immature adult.

Fragment of right scapula: adult.

Distal end of left humerus: older child or immature adult.

This layer was a mixture of dumps of angular chalk rubble and bands of silt sloping downwards towards the west. It overlay a succession of deliberate tips of chalk, silt and occupation debris. It was finally sealed by further silt, which may have been a natural soil accumulation in the hollow in the pit top.

P2513 (J881088) cp 5
Layer 2 Deposition 296(D)

Fragment of skull: adult?

Layer 2 was about halfway down the pit, a tip of decomposed brown chalk-flecked daub, sloping downwards from east to west. It overlies a brown silt with chalk lenses lying at the same angle and probably also a deliberate dump. (Preceding this is chalk shatter and a primary silt.) Overlying layer 2 was some chalk shatter against one pit edge and elsewhere above this infilling the pit further chalky brown silt.

P2531 (J979046) cp 6
Layer 3 Deposition 297(D)

Fragment of skull: adult.

This layer is formed of a dump of small chalk and daub fragments, and also included 1 1/2 querns (top only) and a dog skull at the pit edge. This layer was close to the pit base overlying a thin primary silt and a very little chalk shatter.

P2545 (K131091) cp 7
Layer 2 Deposition 298(F)

Shaft of left femur: adult. Gnawed by a carnivore.

This layer is a dump of large angular chalk rubble up to 0.2 m long with very little fine chalk matrix, close to

the pit top. It overlies a series of deliberate dumps of chalk blocks and silt infilling the rest of the pit, and above sealing the pit top was a mixture of chalk rubble and silt.

P2566 (K158130) cp 7
Layer 3 Deposition 252(A)

Skeleton of a neonatal infant, consisting of cranial fragments, vertebrae, ribs, right humerus, ulna, radius, pelvis, femorae and fragments of tibiae.

In a dump of oven daub halfway up the pit fill above the cone of primary erosion.

P2576 (K138162) cp 7
Layer 1 Deposition 256(F)

Shaft of right humerus of an adult. There is a cut 17 mm long on the medial side at midshaft (see under trauma: sword wounds). (The distal end has been chewed by a carnivore, perhaps a dog.)

In uppermost brown silt.

Layer 3 Deposition 299(D)
Fragment of skull: adult?

Layer 3 is formed of chalk rubble up to 20 cm size which was probably largely a deliberate chalk dump, possibly with some chalk shatter mixed in. It forms a chalkier tip within a series of dumps of silt and chalk with lenses of chalk shatter. Probably only the uppermost silt is a natural soil accumulation in the pit top.

P2578 (K160182) cp 6-7
Layer 3 Deposition 258(F)

Fragment of right calcaneum of an adult. Upper 1st ?premolar: adult, very abraded. Upper 1st incisor: adult.

In natural chalky silt midway up the filling of the pit.

P2589 (N140288) cp 7
Layer 5 Deposition 283(F)

Distal end of left femur: neonatal.

This layer occurred on the base of the pit composed of small closely packed chalk up to 20 mm in a dark brown silt, mixed with a moderate amount of charcoal. It is probably a mixture of material eroded from the pit sides, which were cut entirely through rampart and quarry silts, and deliberate tip. The overlying layers were also a mixture of deliberate tip and erosion of the sides with flint nodules infilling the pit top eroded off the rampart.

P2590 (N205268) cp 7
Layer 6 Deposition 260(D/F)

Left parietal of an adult.
Epigenetic variant: Lambdoid ossicle.
There is a small puncture close to the sagittal suture, probably made by a pick-like instrument (see under trauma: weapon wounds).

Neck and head of left femur of an adult above 20 years of age.

Head of right femur of an adult above 20 years of age (probably associated with above).
Pathological observation: Coxa vara is present.

Found in the middle filling of the pit together with an articulated hind leg of cow and immediately above a layer containing ten sheeps' skulls and a dog's skull.

P2605 (N172358) cp 7
Layer 4 Deposition 259(A)

Almost complete skeleton of a female above 50 years of age, 148.7 cm in height.
Epigenetic variant: Parietal foramen at left.
Pathological observations: There is a crater-like depression in the middle of the sagittal suture, perhaps a well-healed lesion. Squatting facets are present.
(The right clavicle has been gnawed by a rodent, probably a mouse.)
Dental observations: Severe paradontal disease has caused the loss of ten teeth, with others being very loose at death. Abscesses are present at the roots of the upper left 1st premolar and 2nd incisor.
Interproximal caries is present in the upper right 3rd

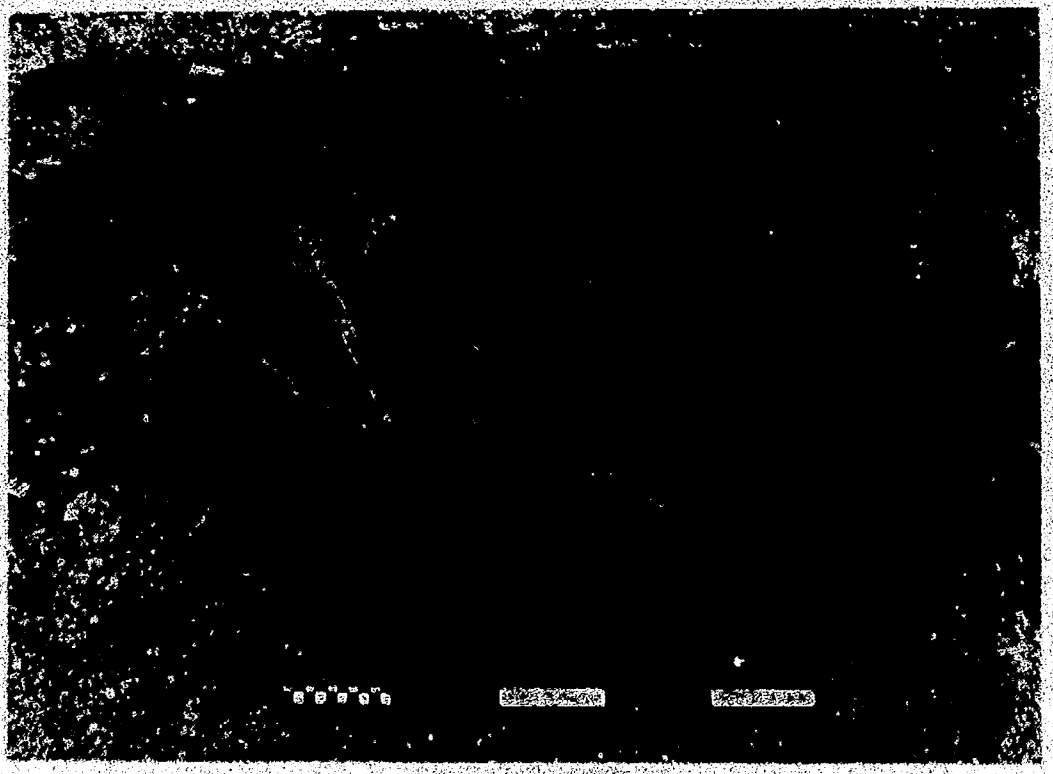
molar and lower left 2nd incisor and canine; occlusal caries is present in the upper left canine. All of the remaining teeth are very abraded, some being reduced to their roots, with pulp cavities exposed in five instances.

Dental formula

C 8 X X X 4 3 2 1	A C 1 2 3 4 5 X X 8
/ X X / 4 X 2 1	1 2 3 4 5 X X 8 C C

On the bottom of a pit largely cut away by another pit. The upper layers had been entirely removed by the quarrying activities to provide material for rampart period 3.

P2605



31:B12

P2606 (N182350) cp 7
Layer 1 Deposition 263(F)

Shaft of right tibia: adult, female.

Two phalanges of foot: adult.

Left talus: adult.

This layer was a deliberate dump of large angular chalk blocks with occasional large flint nodules, up to 150 mm size. This is the final dump in the pit top following a series of deliberate tips of chalk interspersed with some thin layers of charcoal and silt.

P2612 (N177287) cp 7
Layer 1 Deposition 284(D)

Fragments of skull: adult.

This layer infilled the pit top where it was partly cut through stratigraphy and was difficult to distinguish from the surrounding layers. It was a dark greyish-brown silt with a moderate quantity of small chalk. Much of the preceding fill of the pit was similar silt with varying amounts of chalk, and moderate quantities of charcoal. Most of the fill was deliberate, with small quantities of eroded chalk from the pit sides.

F103 (H450120) cp 3
Layer 1 Deposition 212(D)

Fragment of frontal bone of an adult.
Epigenetic variant: Metopic suture.

Rib fragment of an adult.

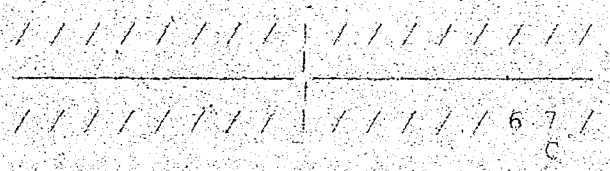
G305 (J968662) cp 7
Layer 1 Deposition 286(D)

Maxillary molar: adult.

Ph 4382 (N588622) cp 3
Layer 1 Deposition 191(D/F)

Fragmentary skull and mandible of a female aged 35-45 years of age.

Pathological observations: Mild cribra orbitalia present in both orbits. There is a crater-like scar 10 x 10 mm on the right parietal.
Dental observations: The lower left 2nd molar is carious.
Dental formula



Fragments of skull of a child probably below 12 years of age.

Terminal phalanx from finger of a ?child.

Fragments of occipital of an adult.

Ph 4383 (N592622) cp 6
Layer 1 Deposition 192(D)

Fragments of occipital of an ?adult.

Ph 4737 (N451282) cp 3
Layer 1 Deposition 193(E)

Fragments of an adult ?female pelvis.

Ph 5802 (N127892) cp -
Layer 1 Deposition 201(B)

Fragments of skull, thoracic vertebrae and ribs of a neonatal infant.

Ph 5803 (N124901) cp 3
Layer 3 Deposition 202(F)

Left fibula of a neonatal infant.

Ph 6383 (N128894) cp -
Layer 1 Deposition 205(B)

Vertebrae, ribs, left ilium, left humerus, left ulna,

femorae, tibiae, and left fibula of a neonatal infant.

Ph 6756 (N230812) cp -
Layer 1 Deposition 203(F)

Fragments of right ulna and left humerus of a neonatal infant.

Ph 6768 (N244823) cp -
Layer 1 Deposition 204(A)

Fragments of skull and mandible, vertebrae, ribs, pelvis, left scapula, humeri; right radius, and left tibia of a neonatal infant.

Ph 7035 (N381772) cp 3
Layers 1 and 2 Deposition 206(D)

Fragments of parietal and occipital of an adult.

Ph 8107 (G684347) cp -
Layer 1 Deposition 273(F)

Bones lost.

Ph 8988 (K008875) cp -
Layer 1 Deposition 231(F)

Fragment of mandible of an adult 25-35 years of age.
Dental formula

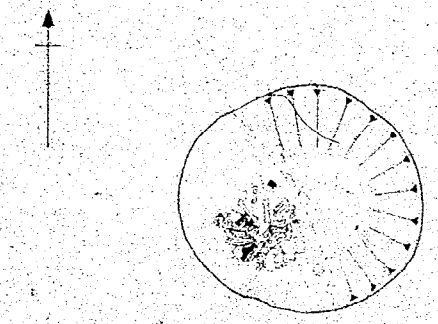
/ / 3 4 5 6 / / /

Ph 10010 (N269245) cp 3
Layer 1 Deposition 261(A)

Complete skeleton of a neonatal infant.
Pathological observation: There are slight radial porosities emanating from the ossification centres.

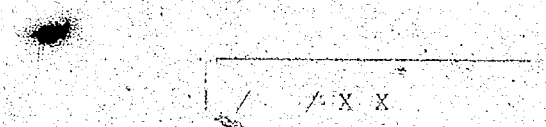
Found crouched in a small pit 0.5 m in diameter with a U-shaped section. The burial lay just above the bottom silt. Although the pit was of post-hole size, the

profile was quite unlike the normal flat-bottomed post-hole.



Layer 716 (1982) cp 7
Deposition 268(F)

Fragment of adult mandible.



Greyish-brown silt with small- and medium-sized chalk pieces.

Layer 719 (1982) cp 6-7
Deposition 267(D)

Fragment of skull (burnt).

Mid greyish-brown silt with small chalk pieces, disturbed by animals.

Layer 722 (1982) cp 7
Deposition 269(F)

2nd lower left molar, adult 25+ years.

Dark brown silty loam with flint nodules.

Layer 743 (1982) cp 6-7
Deposition 270(F)

Fragment of right ?fibula of adult.

Layer of chalk rubble.

Layer 758 (1982) cp 3
Deposition 271(D)

Fragment of skull, occipital?

Mid brown silt, possibly turf material.

Layer 836 (1983) cp 6
Deposition 230(F)

Fragments of an adult female pelvis.

Yellowish-brown fine clayey silt with small chalk pieces.

Layer 857 (1983) cp 7
Deposition 272(F)

Fragment of right maxilla.

Greyish-brown silt with sparse small chalk pieces.

Layer 1050 (1984) cp 6
Deposition 232(F)

Fragments of a right fibula of an adult.

Horizontal lips of chalky material.

Layer 1051 (1984) cp 6
Deposition 233(F)

Shaft of right femur of an adult.

Chalk and silt lenses lying horizontally.

Layer 1061 (1984) cp 6
Deposition 234(F)

Fragment of a mandible of a child 6-9 years of age.

Dental formula

8 7 1

A dump of turfy material with clayey texture and small weathered chalk pieces.

Layer 1100 (1984) cp 3
Deposition 235(F)

Mandible of an adult 25-35 years of age.

Dental observations: There is some overcrowding with the right canine overlapping the 2nd incisor, and the left 1st premolar being forced out of the line anteriorly. The left 3rd molar may be an ante-mortem loss. There is slight alveolar resorption and calculus deposits.

8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 | 1 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8
?

Dump of clean turfy material.

Layer 1153 (1984) cp 7
Deposition 236(F)

Fragments of left tibia of an adult.

Greyish-brown clayey silt with rare small chalk pieces.

Layer 1160 (1984) cp 6
Deposition 237(F)

Shaft of right femur of an adult.

Brownish-grey clayey silt with chalk.

Layer 1224 (1984) cp 7
Deposition 238(F)

Mandible of an adult.
Dental observations: There is a small interproximal caries cavity in the right 1st molar. There is slight alveolar resorption and calculus deposits.

8 7 6 / / / / / | / / / / / 6 7 /
C

Fragment of left mandible. Adult. Sword-cut 18 mm in length from posterior edge of ramus.

Brown clayey silt with small chalk pieces.

Layer 1355 (1984) cp 7
Deposition 281(F)

Fourth right metacarpal: adult.

Light brown silt with chalk flecks.

Layer 1369 (1984) cp 5
Deposition 282(D/F)

Fragment of skull: adult.

Right navicular: adult.

Dark brown silty loam containing small angular chalk pieces, charcoal and burnt clay.

Layer 1550 (1986/1987) cp 7
Deposition 285(F)

Shaft of right humerus: adult.

Grey silt with small weathered chalk pieces, burnt chalk and charcoal.

Layer 1686 (1986/1987) cp 5
Deposition 287(F)

Distal end of right radius: adult.

Layer of occupation material below wall of rampart.

Layer 1734 (1986/1987) cp 5
Deposition 288(F)

Fragment of pelvis: immature adult ?female.

Fragments of tibia, fibula and phalanx: all adult.

Brown silt with charcoal, flint and chalk pieces.

Layer 1737 (1986/1987) cp 3

Deposition 255(F)

Distal end of left humerus of an adult.

Loose chalk rubble.

Layer 1742 (1986/1987) cp 4

Deposition 254(F)

Proximal end of left tibia of an adult.

Yellowish-brown claycy silt with small chalk pieces and charcoal flecks.

Layer 1743 (1986/1987) cp 3

Deposition 224(C)

Mandible of an adult 17-25 years of age.
Dental observation: Very slight calculus deposits.
Dental formula:

(8)	7	6	5	4	3	/	/	1	1	2	/	4	5	6	7	(8)

Adult bones: Sacrum of a male, lumbar vertebra; midshaft of right tibia, midshaft of right humerus, distal end of left humerus, fragments of occipital and a left temporal, fragments of thoracic vertebrae. (It is highly likely that more than one individual is represented by these bones.)
Pathological observation: The lumbar vertebra has osteophytosis.

Immature bones: Fragments of right femur, right humerus, right ulna, left fibula and thoracic vertebrae. (Probably at least two individuals under the age of 12 years represented by these bones.)

Chalk blocks in grey silt.

Layer 1748 (1986/1987) cp 3

Deposition 257(F)

Right tibia and right calcaneum of a child about 10 years of age.

Grey silt with occupation debris.

Layer 1912 (1986/1987) cp 3
Deposition 253(F)

Midshaft of right humerus of an adult.

Brown crumbly silt.

Layer 1949 (1988) cp 7
Deposition 289(D)

Fragment of mandible with deciduous tooth: child c 6 years.

Fragment of skull: child.

Brown silt with small chalk pieces, rare chalk blocks and flint nodules.

Layer 1951 (1988) cp 7
Deposition 290(D)

Fragments of skull: adult.

Greyish-brown silt with small chalk pieces and rare broken flint.

Layers 1997 and 2031 (1988) cp 4
Deposition 262(D/F)

Fragments of skull: adult male.

Four cervical vertebrae of an adult.

Femora of an adult male.
Pathological observation: There is slight periostitic 'graining' to the shafts. (The head of the right femur has been chewed by a carnivore, possibly a dog.)

Fragment of maxilla of an adult above 40 years of age.
Dental observation: The teeth are very abraded.
Dental formula

/ / 6 5 / 3 / / 1

In a silt layer containing a quantity of general occupation debris.

Layer 2005 (1988) cp 5
Deposition 291(D)

Fragments of skull: adult.

Angular chalk rubble in puddled chalk matrix.

Layer 2039 (1988) cp 5
Deposition 264(F)

Right upper 2nd molar of an adult.

Fragment of left side of mandible: adult.

Layer of chalk rubble and silt eroded from rampart.

Layer 2045 (1988) cp 6
Deposition 265(F)

Mandible of an adult 25-35 years of age.

Dental formula

/ 7 6 5 4 3 2 1	1 2 3 / 5 6 7 /

Layer of silt and occupation material.

Trench 120 (CC99) cp -

Layer 2 (F360) Deposition 295(F)

Fragments of left tibia and left calcaneus: adult.