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## 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		Manual Recovery				Sieved Sample			
	No	Wt(g)	No	Wt	%No	%Wt	No	Wt	%No	%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
<hr/>										
Total (1986)	390	3913	253	3035	64.9	87.8	137	478	35.1	12.2
<hr/>										
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
<hr/>										
Total (1987)	773	6243	576	5558	74.5	89.0	197	685	25.5	11.0
<hr/>										
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 recognisable 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.

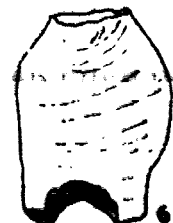
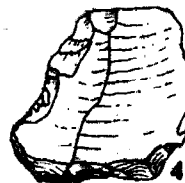
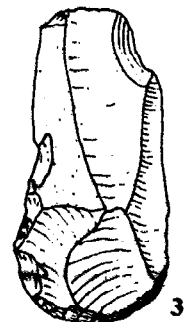
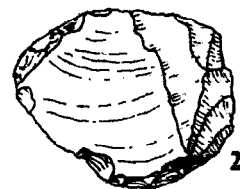
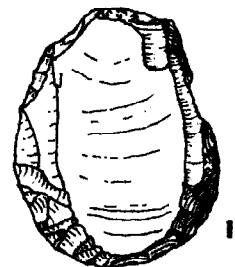
The generally large size of the cores and the low numbers of core rejuvenation flakes (11, 0.7%) probably reflects the easy access to raw materials on the site.

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.



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.



9. DA87 Tr 106 1814 sf 2652. White patinated, hollow ended scraper with steep, regular retouch.



10. DA88 P2604/6 sf 2797. Hollow ended scraper, of a semi-translucent grey/brown flint, on a secondary flake.



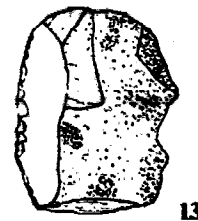
11. DA88 Tr 132 1882 sf 2734. A white patinated end scraper with fine retouch forming a semi-circular scraping edge.



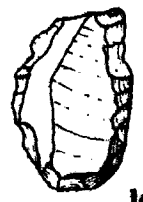
12. DA88 F351/1 sf 2735. A white patinated side scraper on a tertiary flake with fine regular retouch to produce a semi-circular scraping edge. The retouch covers the edge of the tool from the platform to the furthest distal end of the tool.



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.



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.

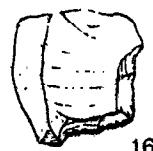


15. DA88 2005 sf 2799. A white patinated side scraper on a tertiary flake with a hinge fracture on its distal end. The retouch forms a semi-circular scraping edge from the platform to the distal end of the tool.



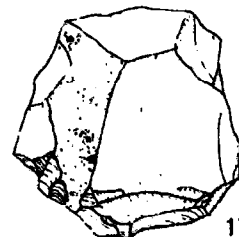


16. DA88 2096 sf 2788. A white patinated end scraper with crude retouch at the distal end to produce a slightly concaved scraping edge. The tool is on a secondary flake.



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.



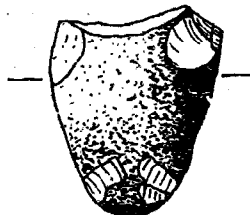
18

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

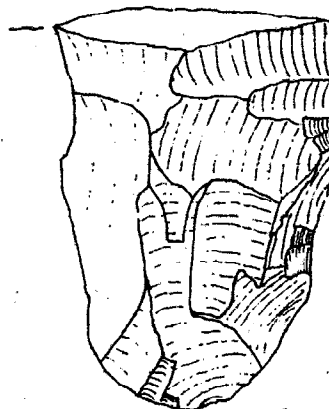
20. DA82 Ph 8231/1 sf 1799. Butt end of a Late Neolithic or Early Bronze Age polished flint axe. The axe was broken in antiquity and is totally patinated to a white colour. The degree of polishing on this butt end would suggest that the original tool was polished all over.



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.



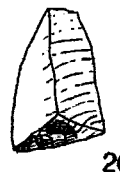
24. DA82 ① sf 2654. White patinated, heavy point/piercer with fine retouch to produce a heavy beak at the distal end. The point of the tool is rounded with use.



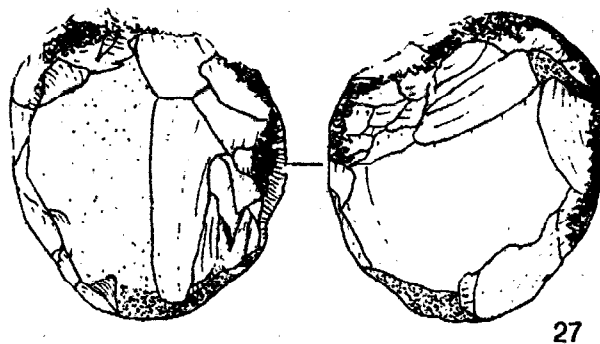
25. DA86 P1023/1 sf 2464. Fine, white patinated point/piercer with regular, steep, retouch to produce a long, triangular-sectioned point. The proximal end of the tool is also retouched to produce a convex, scraper type edge. Parallels to this tool type can be found in the Group two of the assemblage from the excavation of the Winterbourne Stoke G.45 Round Barrow (Saville 1980, 9-15).



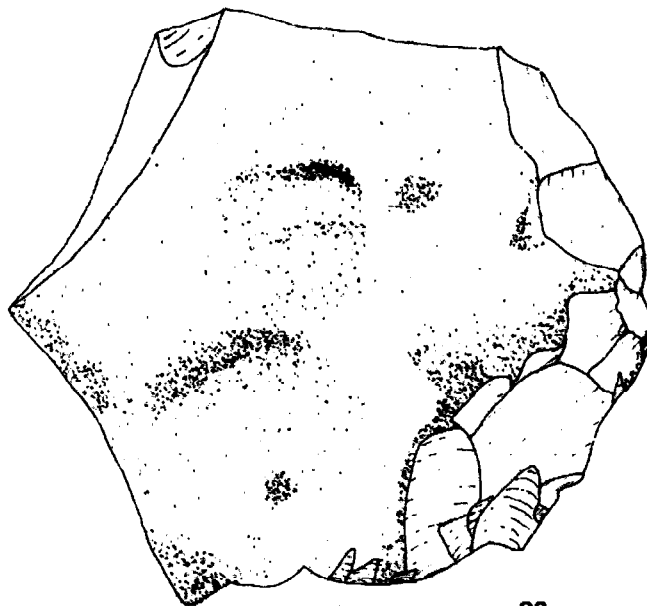
26. DA87 Tr 103 1762 sf 2655. White patinated bifacially worked piece of uncertain function. The tool has a triangular plan and a lozenge-shaped section. The proximal end is retouched to produce a wedge-shaped end.



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).

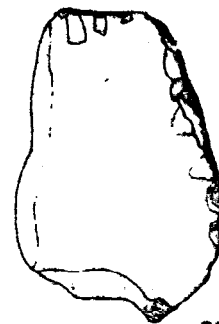


28. DA86 P2533/6 sf 2659.  
Core. For details refer  
to frame 18:B4.



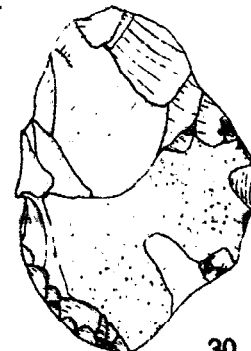
28

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.



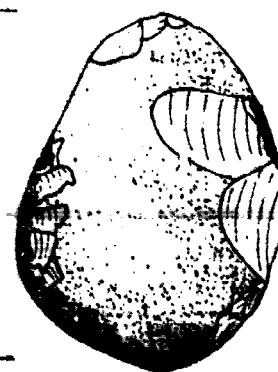
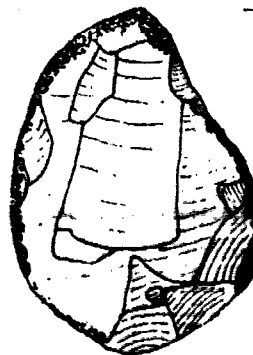
29

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 excavation 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 assumed 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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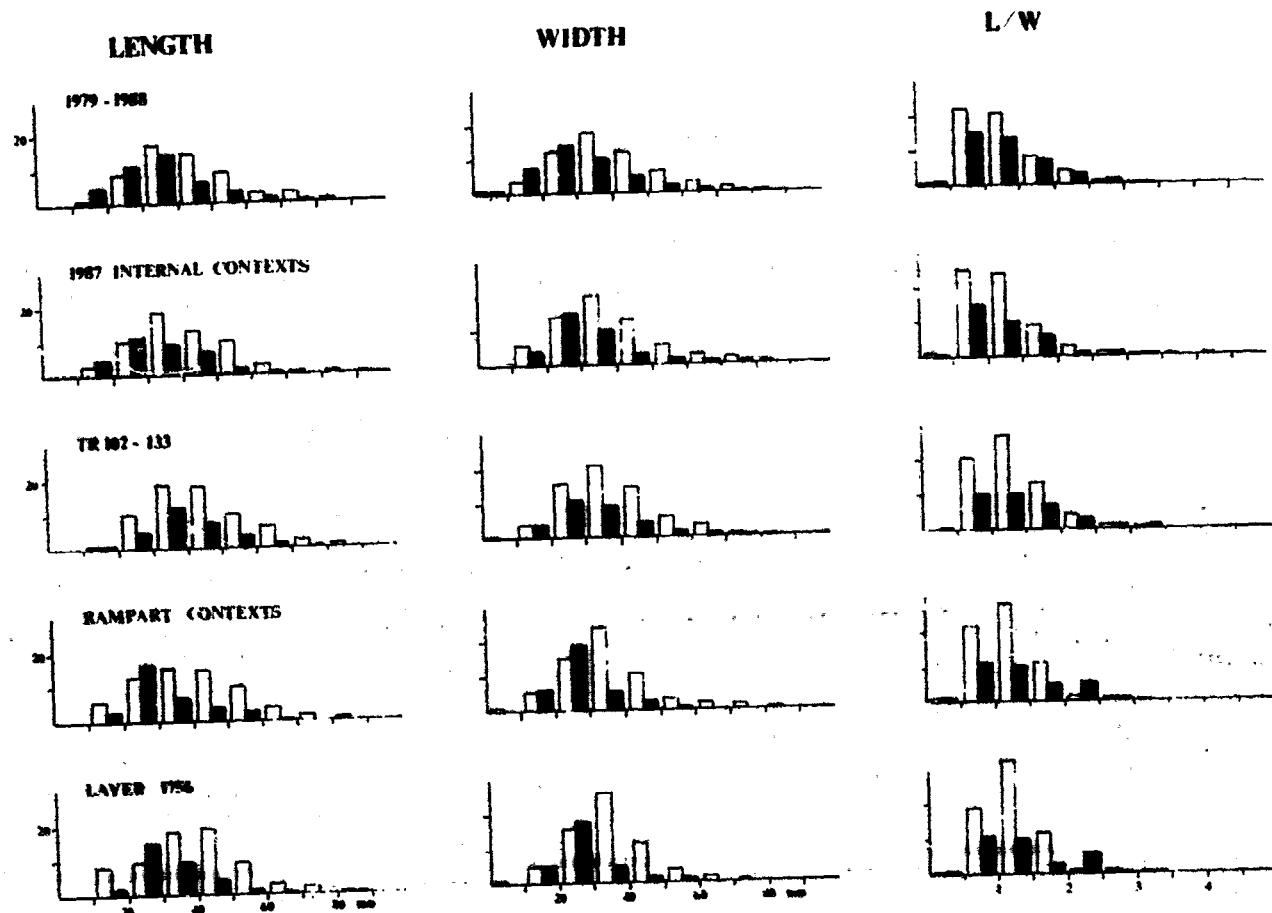
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Frequency histograms of unretouched flakes by length, width and length/width ratio. Cortical flakes in white and non-cortical in black.



Trench	Context	PF	SF	TF	BF	Tool	Core	WL	Spall	Other	Total
79	P1166/1				1						1
	FH3866/1			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
	F84/636					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
	FH8231/1					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	FF	SF	TF	BF	Tool	Core	Wl	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
												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	JF	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	
1405			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	
147b					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	Spill	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	Spell	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	BF	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
	1655		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	PF	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
											23
	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	BF	SF	TF	BF	Tool	Core	WL	Spell	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
											5
	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
											10
	P2582/1			1							1
	P2582/2	2			1						3
											4
	P2583/1		1	2	1						4
	P2583/2		1								1
											5
	P2584/1				1						1
	PH9316/1			2							2
	PH9876/1			1	1						2
	FH9918/1		2								2
	PH9921/1	1									1
	PH9925/1		1								1
	PH9927/1			1							1
	FH9932/1		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		3	1							3
TR111	1819		9	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	3		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	5			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							1
	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
											5
	P2600/1		2					1			3
	P2600/2	1									1
											4
	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

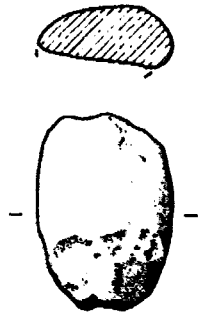
Trench	Context	PF	SF	TF	BF	Tool	Core	WL	Spall	Other	Total
83	PH10058/1				1						1
	PH10058/2		1		2						3
											4
	PH10073/1	1									1
	PH10076/1		1	1							2
	PH10101/1	1		3	2			2	4		12
	PH10102/1	1									1
	PH10105/2			1							1
	PH10107/1					1					1
	PH10112/1			1							1
	PH10114/1						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
											2
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

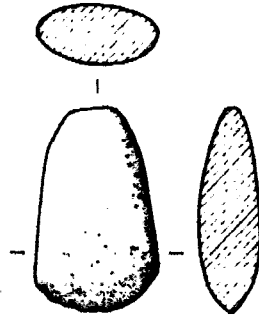
There are five items that come into this category, one pebble-hammer and four stone axes. The pebble-hammer (1624) is made of quartzite, a material commonly employed for such implements (Roe 1979, 36) and likely to have been collected locally. The example from Danebury has seen particularly heavy use 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.

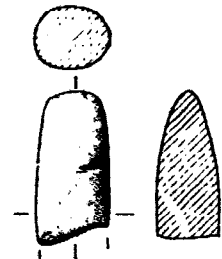
With the exception of the arkosic sandstone, these identifications are consistent with evidence already obtained for stone axe materials recorded in Hampshire, and also with information for pebble-hammers (Woodcock et al 1988). Group I greenstone and other ungrouped greenstones are the two most frequently 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.



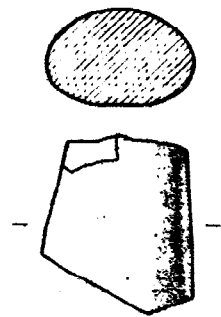
2776



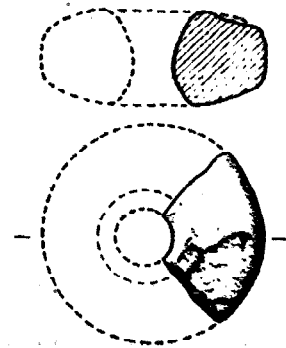
1658



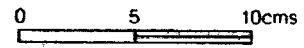
790



246



1624



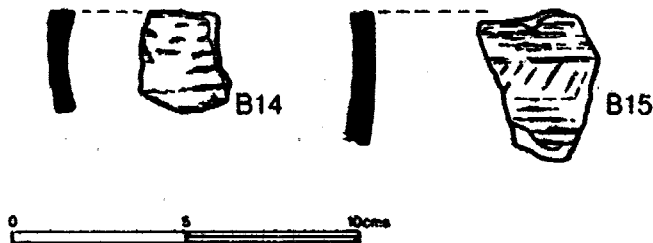
The Beaker pottery by Lisa Brown

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.

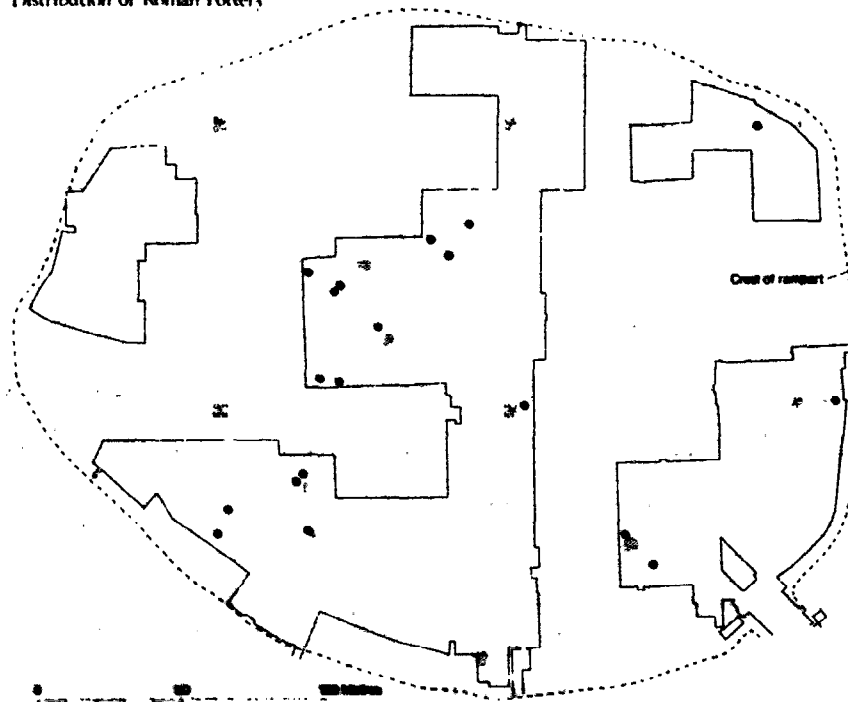


## 2.5 Post Iron Age occupation: Roman and Saxon

### 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.

Distribution of Roman Pottery



### Catalogue of Roman pottery

- |                |   |
|----------------|---|
| P1376, layer 1 | Jar sherd in Alice Holt or New Forest sandy reduced ware.<br>Flagon handle in fine white ware. Possible Oxfordshire product. Young Type W5.<br>100-240. |
| P1562, layer 1 | Plain basal sherd in Alice Holt or New Forest sandy reduced ware.<br>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 rubblely 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

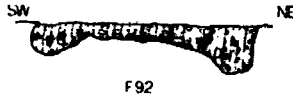
chalk. Overlying this was a further lens of chalk shatter (654) up to 80 mm in size. It had maximum thickness of 0.3 m decreasing to 0.1 m on the south, where it merged into 661.

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.

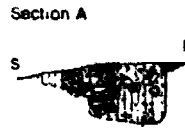
Over this across the whole of the feature was a further layer of dark brown silty soil (633) containing concentrations of small chalk less than 40 mm in size. The layer was approximately 0.5 m thick. Capping this, though concentrated more on the north than the west was a layer of large flint nodules (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)

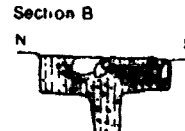


F92

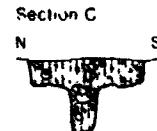
WARREN F (G210)



G210

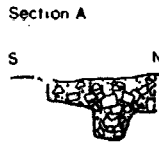


G210  
H605144

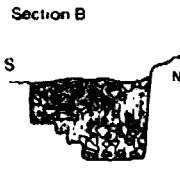


G210  
H667629

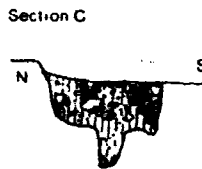
WARREN G (G199)



G199

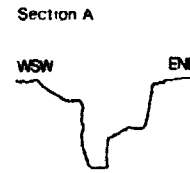


G199

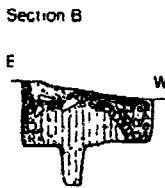


G199

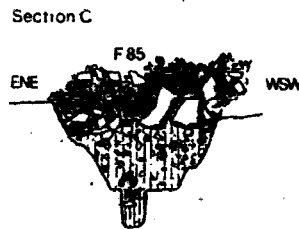
WARREN H (G212/213)



G212  
across F85

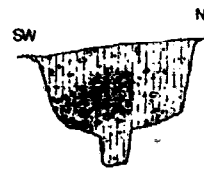


G213



G213

WARREN I (G216)



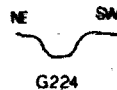
G216

WARREN K (G240)

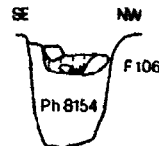


G240

WARREN L (G224/F106)

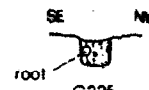


G224



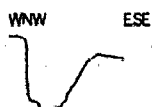
Ph 8154

WARREN M (G225)

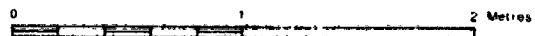


G225

WARREN N (F280)



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

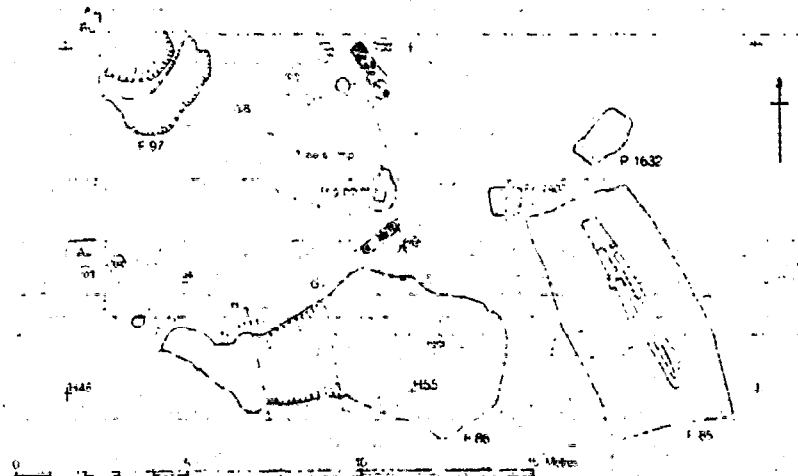
To the south east of the Warrener's Lodge was a large rectangular feature F85, which measured 7.5 m long and 3.5-3.8 m wide and had a maximum depth of 0.75 m. It had a flat base and straight near vertical sides and cut in the base was one of the T-profile rabbit warrens, G212/G213. There must have been 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

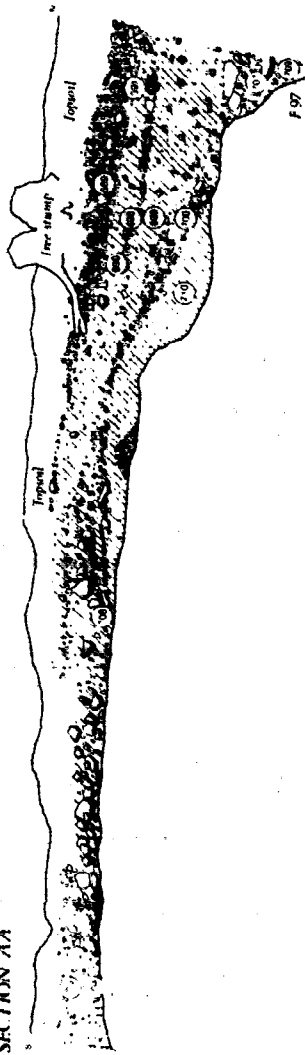
Between F85 and the probable corner of F87/F88 was a small square feature Ph 7813, which measured 0.8 m square and 0.2 m deep and had a fill of flint nodules and tile in a chalky clayey silt.

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.

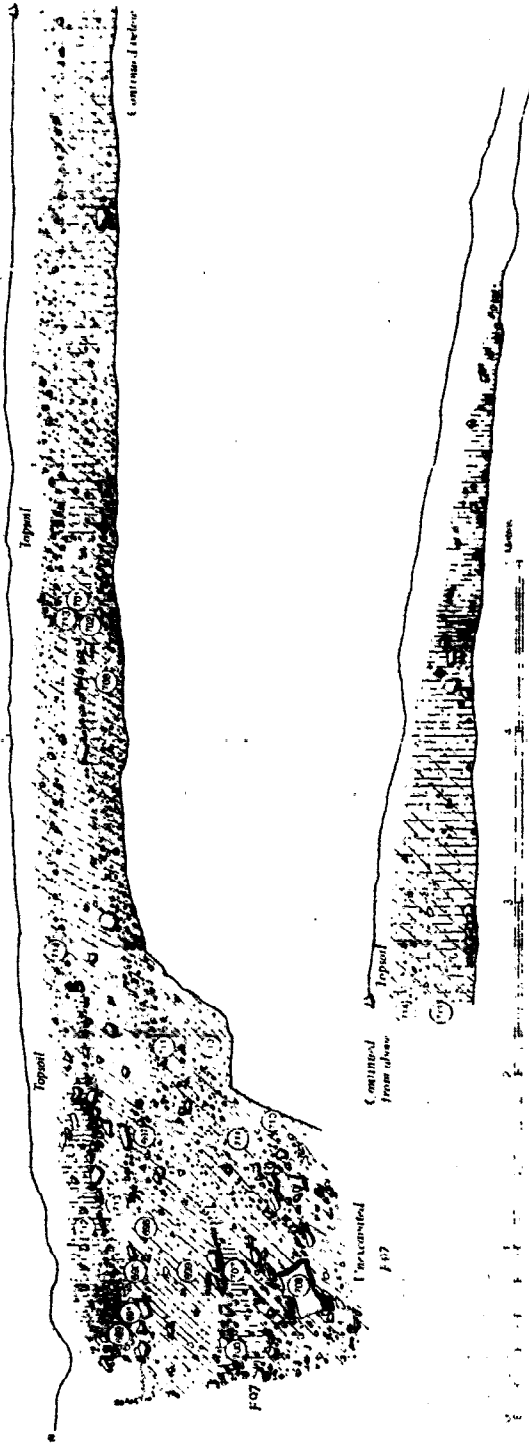
THE WARRENERS LODGE



WARRENERS LODGE  
SECTION AA



SECTION BB



Unexamined  
F 07

Continued  
from above

Topogral

WARRENERS LODGE  
SECTION CC



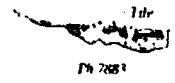
SECTION DD



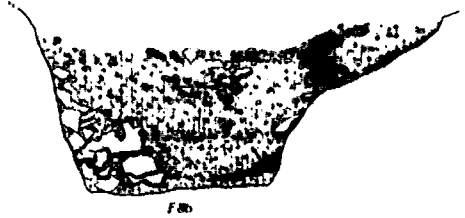
SECTION EE



SECTION FF



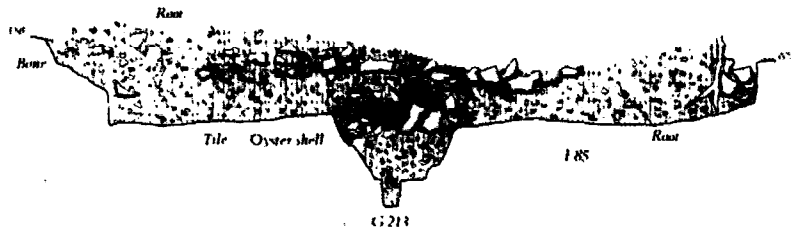
SECTION GG



SECTION HH



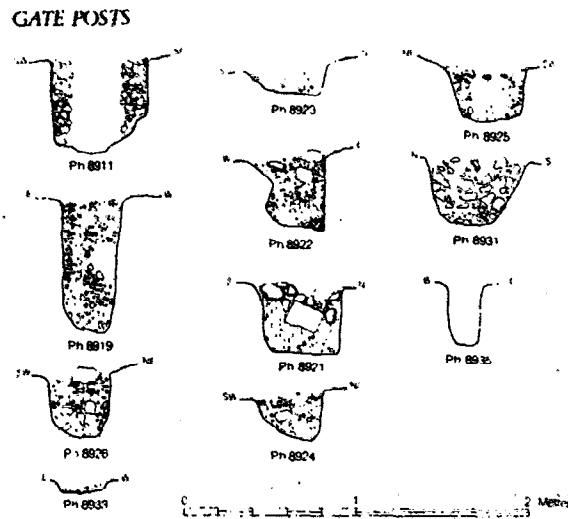
SECTION II



1/2" = 1' 0"

### 3.4 South-west entrance

Sections of minor posts in the vicinity of the gate - see Fig 3.17.



Index

4.2.3 Post structures (cont)

21:A3-22:D8

Descriptions of post structures

21:A3-G14

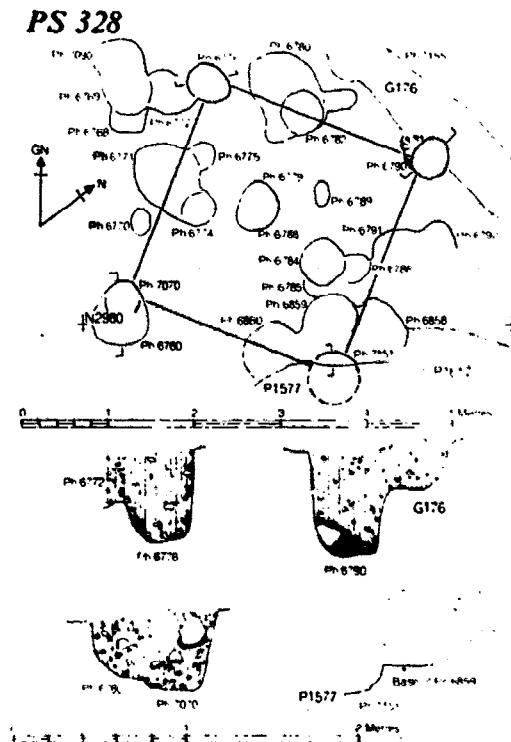
1980

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	<u>c50</u>	<u>c60</u>	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

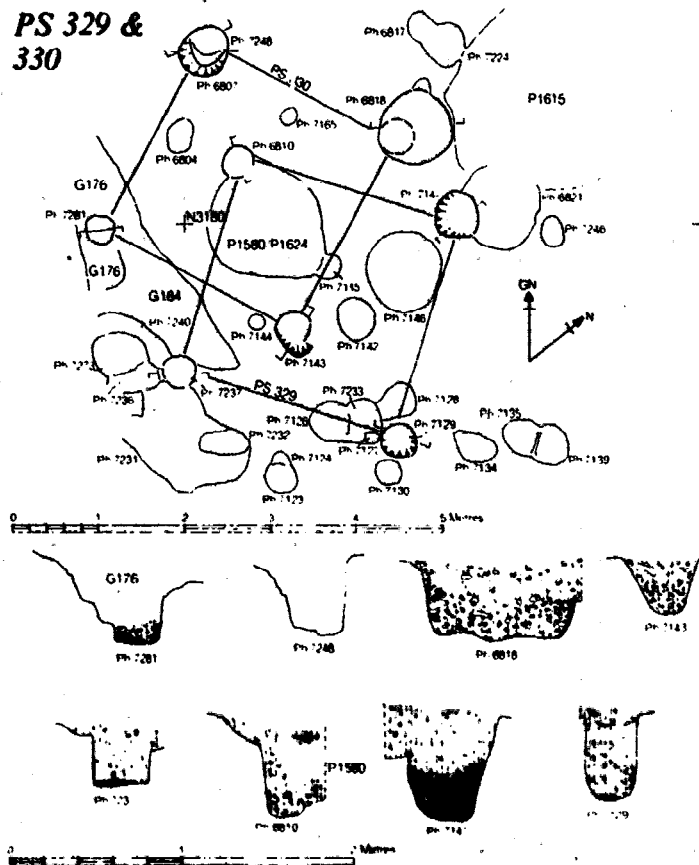
PS329	Ph No	Diam	Depth	PPF	Void	N326791
	6810	38	58	1.53	-	Rel. to P1580 obscure
	7147	50x56	65	1.23	-	Rel. to ph 6821 obscure
	7129	42	53	1.26	-	Isolated
	7237	40	36	0.9	-	Rel. to ph 7236 obscure

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.

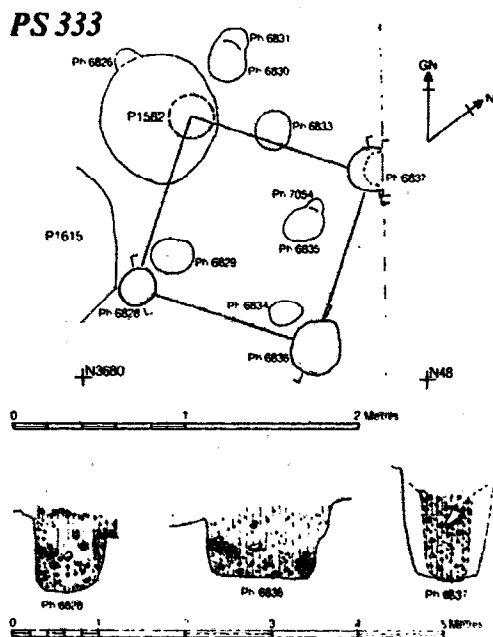
1980

PS333	Ph No	Diam	Depth	PPF	Void	N380817
	6837	52	66	1.27	30[40]	Isolated
	6836	55x67	46	0.75	730	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.

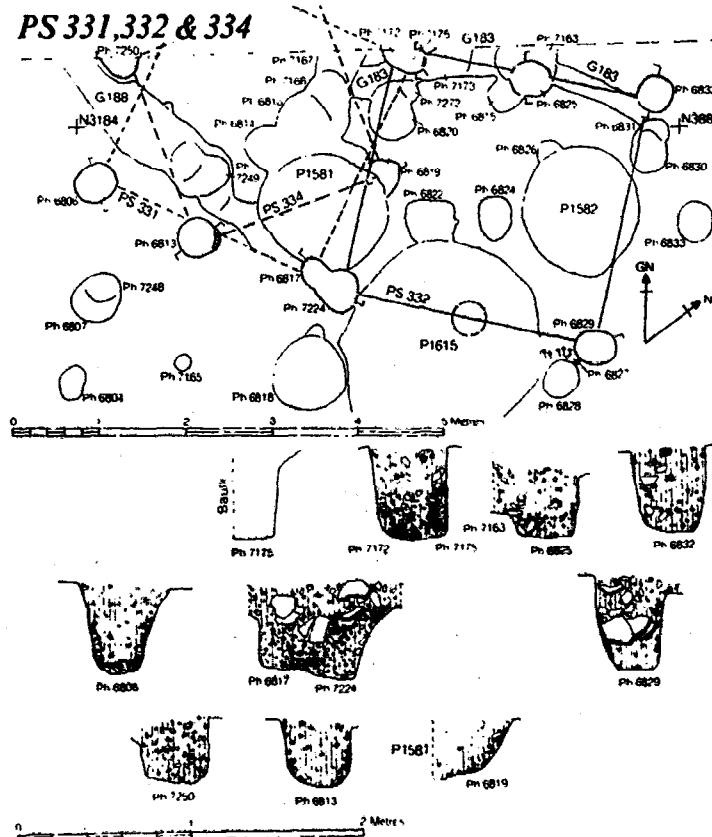


1980

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	50x740	)

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.

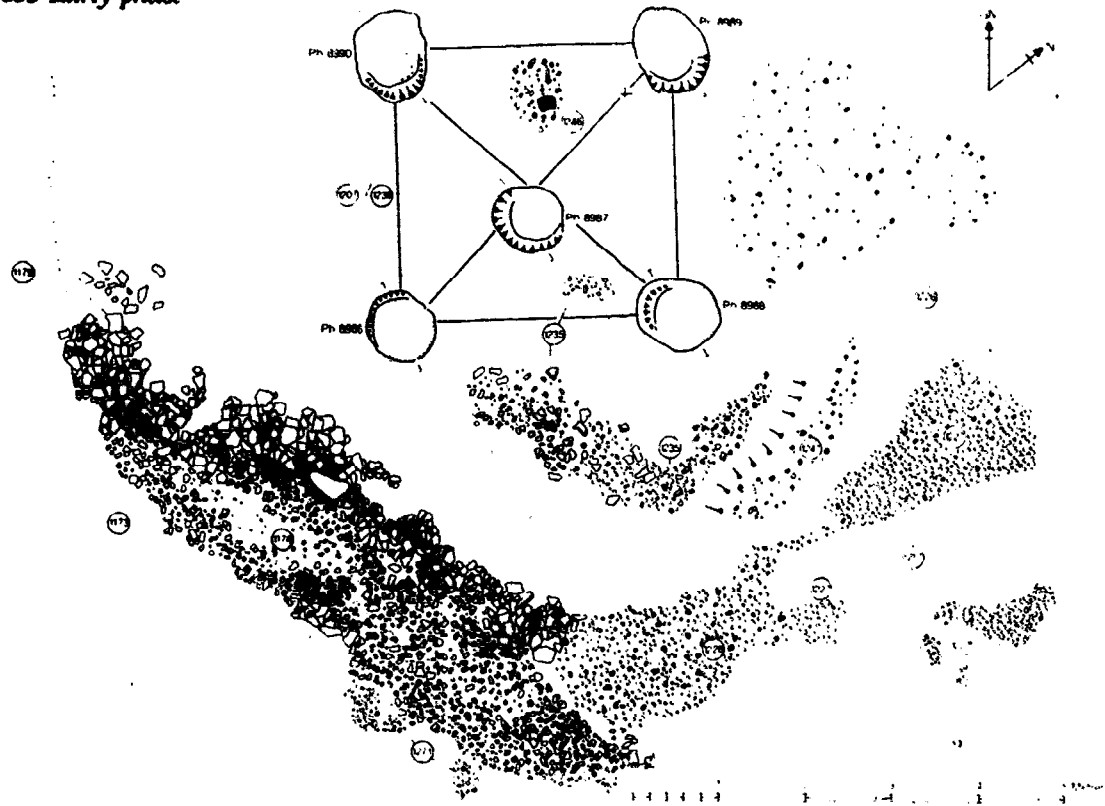
During the use of PS335, the bank on the south-west was extended by the addition of layer 1174, a linear dump of chalk rubble formed of fresh angular chalk blocks up to 480 mm, though most were 150-200 mm. (The wear on the surface is probably a result of its continued exposure as part of a later chalk 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.

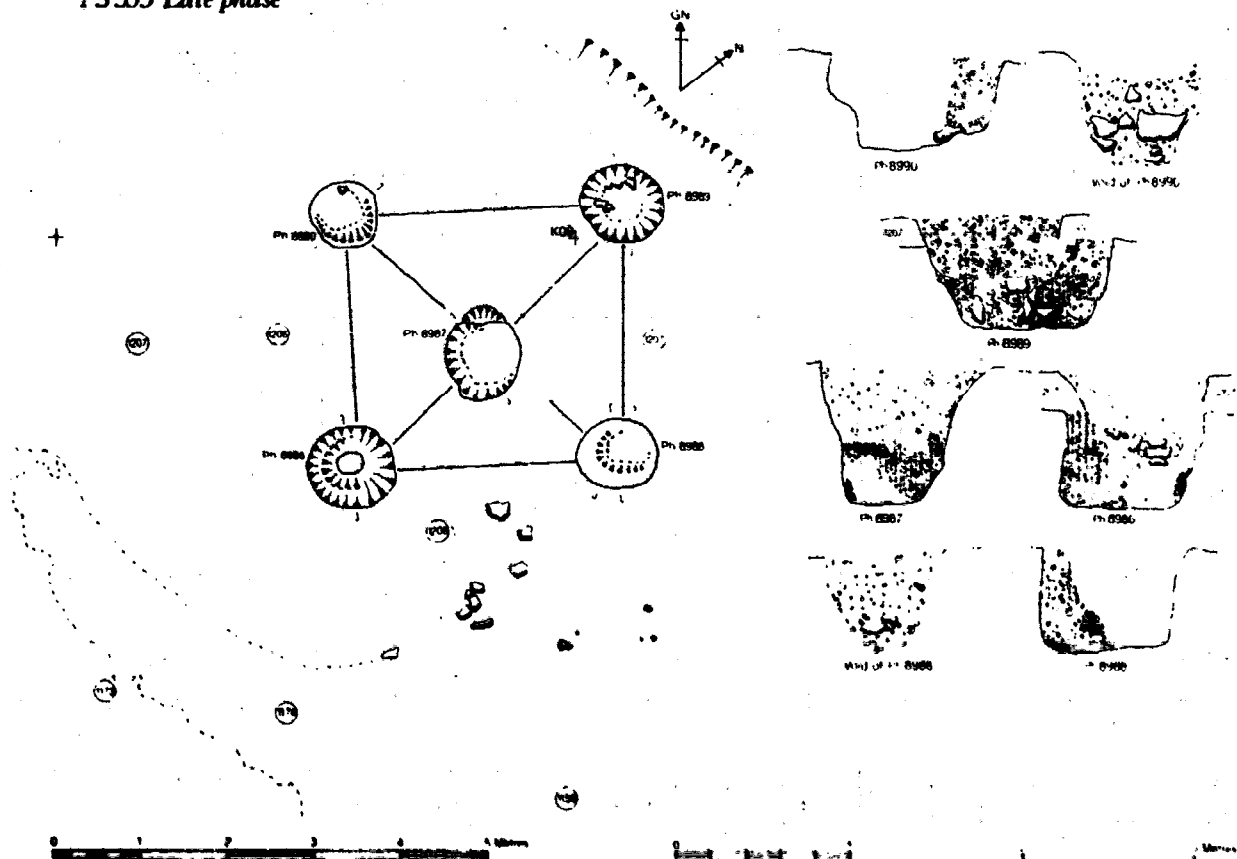
Around the south-east quadrant outside the bank, there were tips of occupation debris, the earliest contemporary with layer 1236 being layers 1217, 1226 and 1230. All these were different facies of the same layer: they are formed of dark greyish-brown silt containing small subrounded chalk lumps, some 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

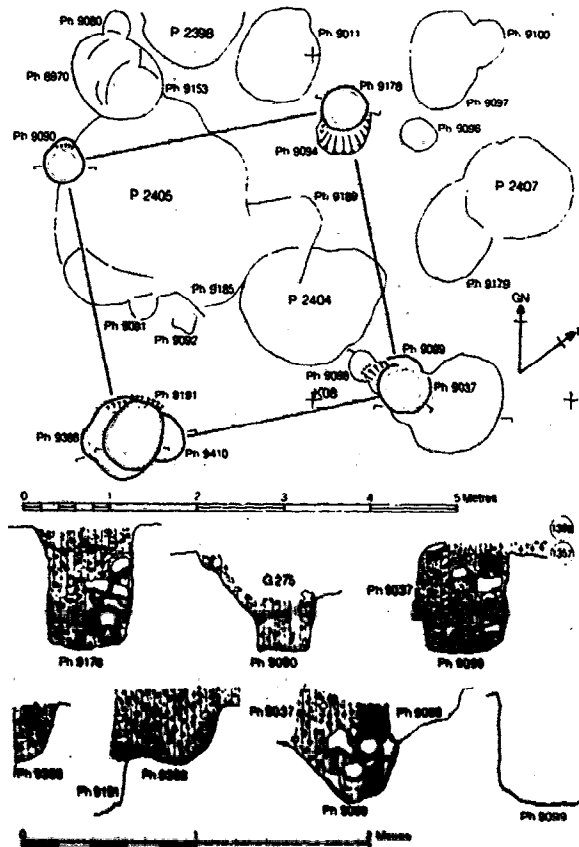
H. Size 3.3 x 3.3 m. Area 10.89 sq m. Av depth 66. Av diam 54. Av PPF 1.22.

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.

PS337





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	<u>c</u> 75	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
<u>Late phase - type B</u>						
	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.

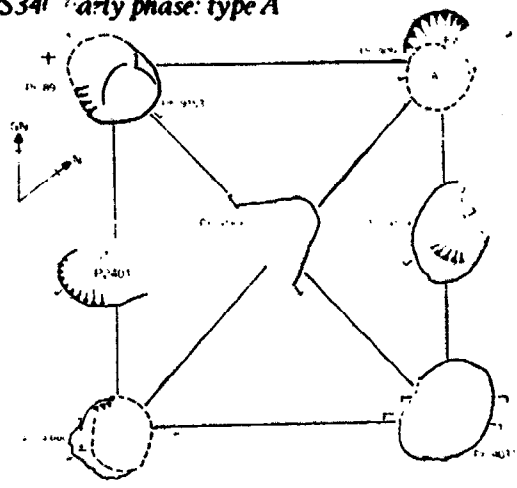
It is possibly type B or D, or possibly since there is some hint of recut post-holes type D in an early phase and type B in a late phase. The central row of posts which would form it into a type D structure are more irregular than the outer rows, but this is perhaps because they intercut with other features, 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.

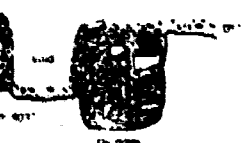
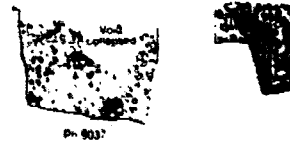
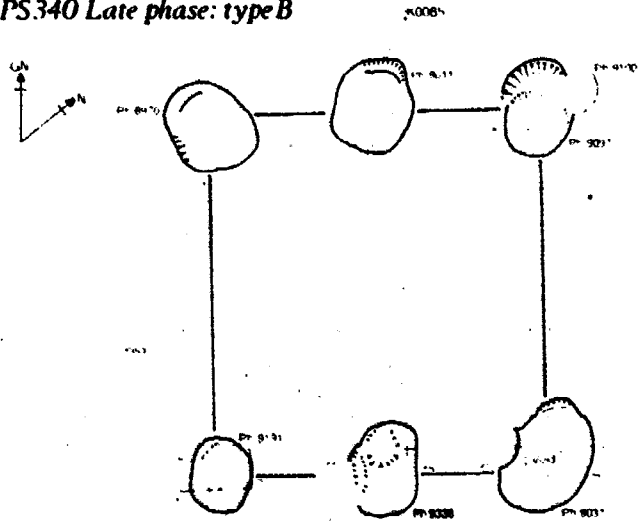
The chalk spread was formed of small rounded chalk lumps trampled into a matrix of chalky grey silt.



**PS341 Early phase: type A**



**PS340 Late phase: type B**



1984

<u>PS341</u>	<u>Ph No</u>	<u>Diam</u>	<u>Depth</u>	<u>PPF</u>	<u>Void</u>	<u>J900910</u>
	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

<u>PS342</u>	<u>Ph No</u>	<u>Diam</u>	<u>Depth</u>	<u>PPF</u>	<u>Void</u>	<u>K020849</u>
	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.

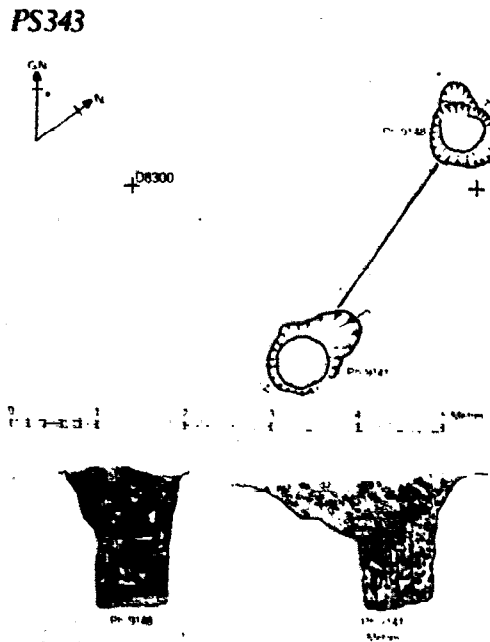
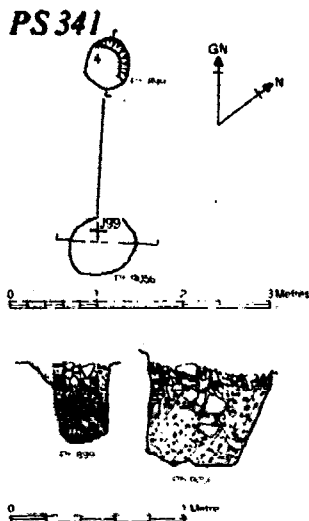
1984-5

PS343	Ph No	Diam	Depth	PPF	Void	J860995
	9148	80x100 (44x52)	82	0.91 (1.7)	-	Below layer 1342
	9141	80x120 (58)	80	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.



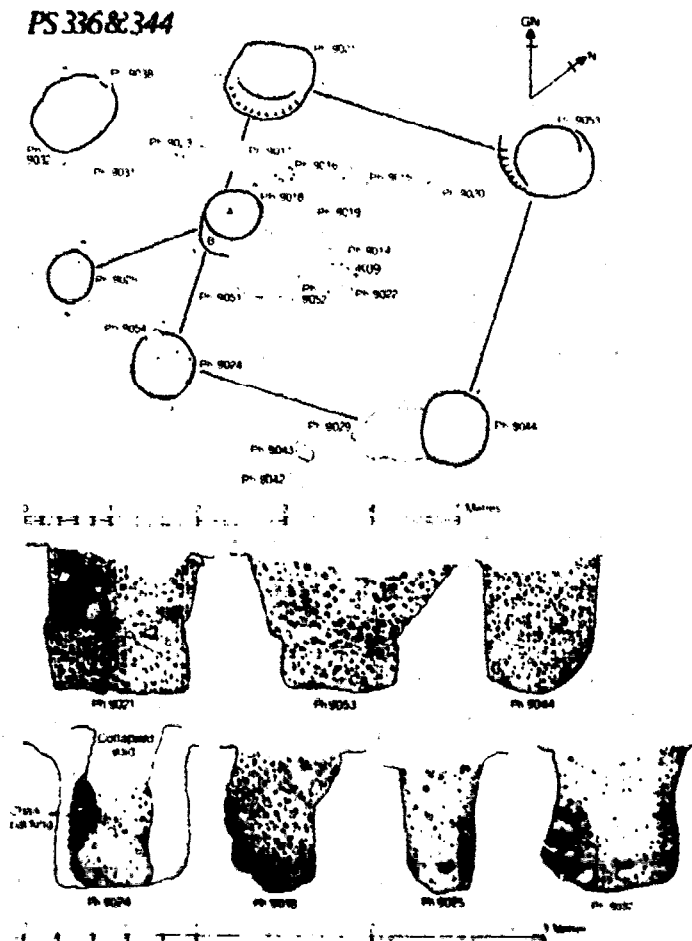
1984

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

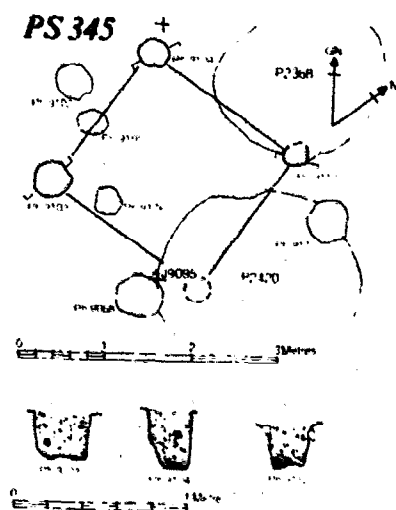
PS345	Ph No	Diam	Depth	PPF	Void	J902963
	9103	44	28	0.64	-	Below layer 1318
	9104	38	35	0.92	16	Below layer 1318
	9112	30	27	0.9	-	Cut by P2368 probably. Below layer 1318.

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

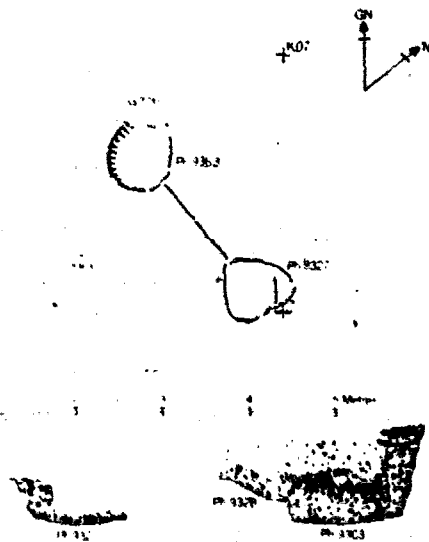
PS346	Ph No	Diam	Depth	PPF	Void	J991682
	9363	70x80	58	0.77	50(48)	Cuts ph 9328 and F216; packing integral with layer 1363
	9327	60x80	29[42]	0.41 [0.6]	45(58)	Cut by ph 9329; cuts F219

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.)

PS346



1985

PS347	Ph No	Diam	Depth	PPF	Void	D656100
	9467	70	83	1.19	-	Cut by P2447; cuts P2487. Below layer 1458 Below layers 1458 and 1476 ?Below layer 1458 Below layers 1458 and 1476; cut by ph 9317
	9368	67x80	71	0.96	-	
	9490	80	77	0.96	-	
	9367	1.0x 1.08 m	83	0.8	[30]35	

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 E<sub>i</sub> 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

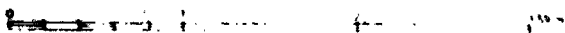
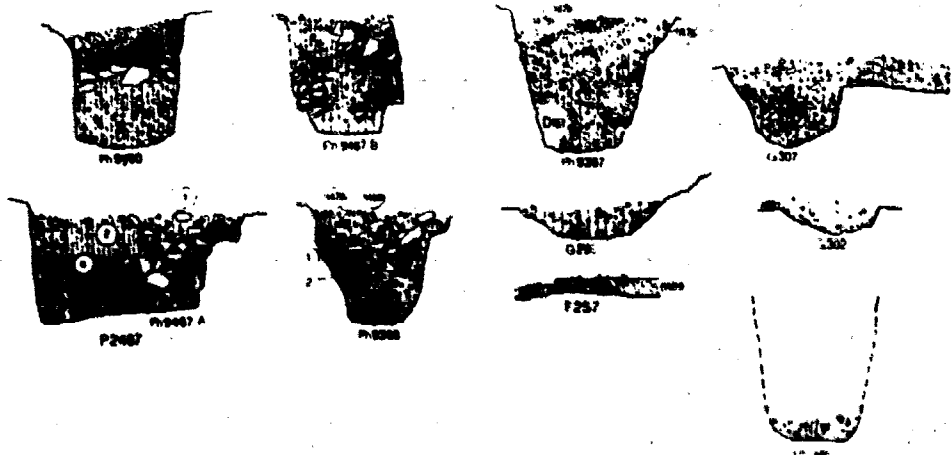
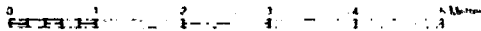
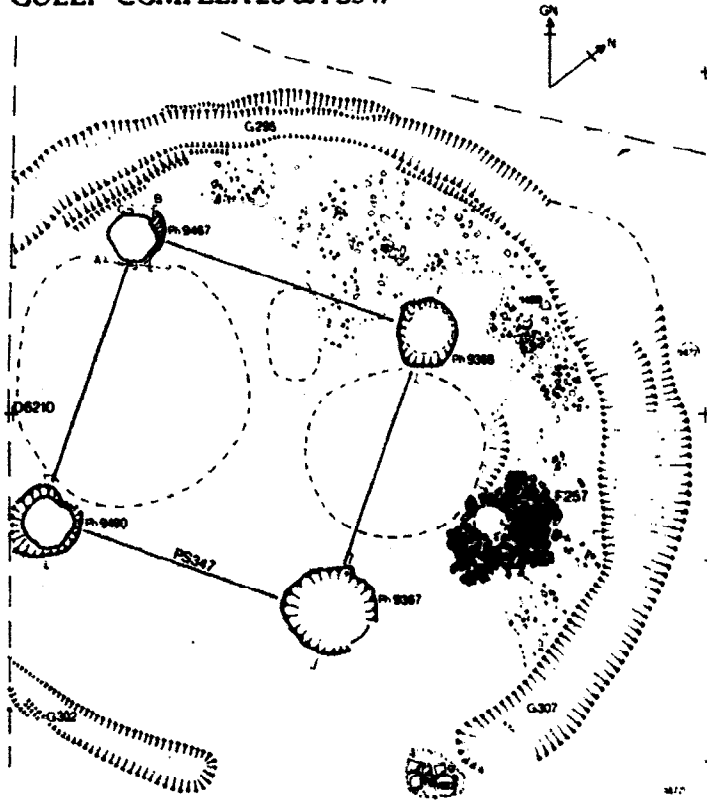
PS348	Ph No	Diam	Depth	PPF	Void	N653074
E	9477	48x54	50	0.98	28	Below layer 1466; ?cuts ph 9476
L	9476	50x65	51	0.89	-	Below layer 1466 and F251; ?cut by ph 9477
L	9241	50x80	82	1.26	-	Cuts layer 1477, P2483, phs 9350, 9420 and 9421
E	9350	34	56	1.65	-	Cuts layer 1477 and P2483; cut by ph 9241

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 E<sub>j</sub> 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)	242	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 stratigraphy, 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).

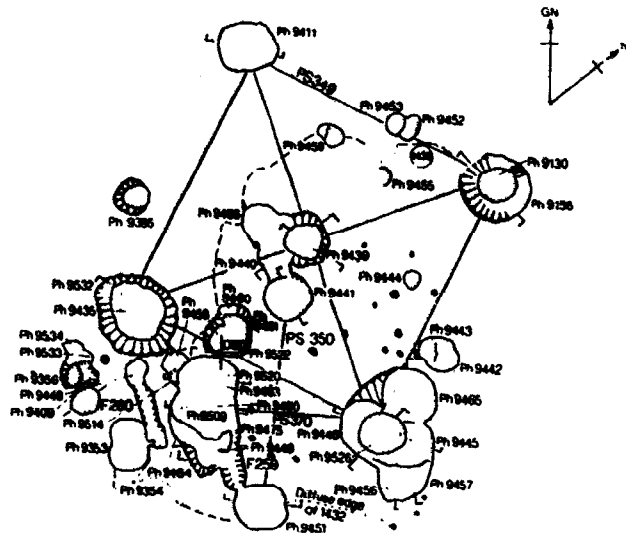
There are no remains of post voids in main post-holes unless 9130 is accepted as a void, but their bases all measure c 40 cm, which probably gives a good indication of the post size. Large posts would be expected in such massive post-holes.

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.

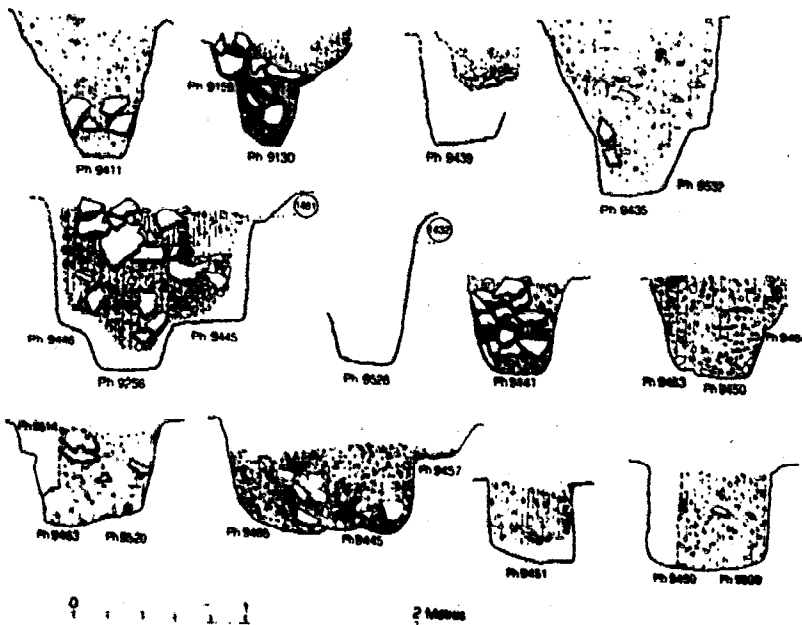
This post structure was built within GC25, but post-dates PS370, a two-poster just inside the entrance of the gully complex. Its relationship to PS350 cannot be determined, though the two could not be contemporary.

The structure is assigned to stratigraphic phase E1.

PS349, PS350, PS370



0 1 2 3 4 5 Meters



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 PPF: 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

<u>PS351</u>	<u>Ph No</u>	<u>Diam</u>	<u>Depth</u>	<u>PPF</u>	<u>Void</u>	<u>D789070</u>
	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

<u>PS371</u>	<u>Ph No</u>	<u>Diam</u>	<u>Depth</u>	<u>PPF</u>	<u>Void</u>	<u>D772030</u>
	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.

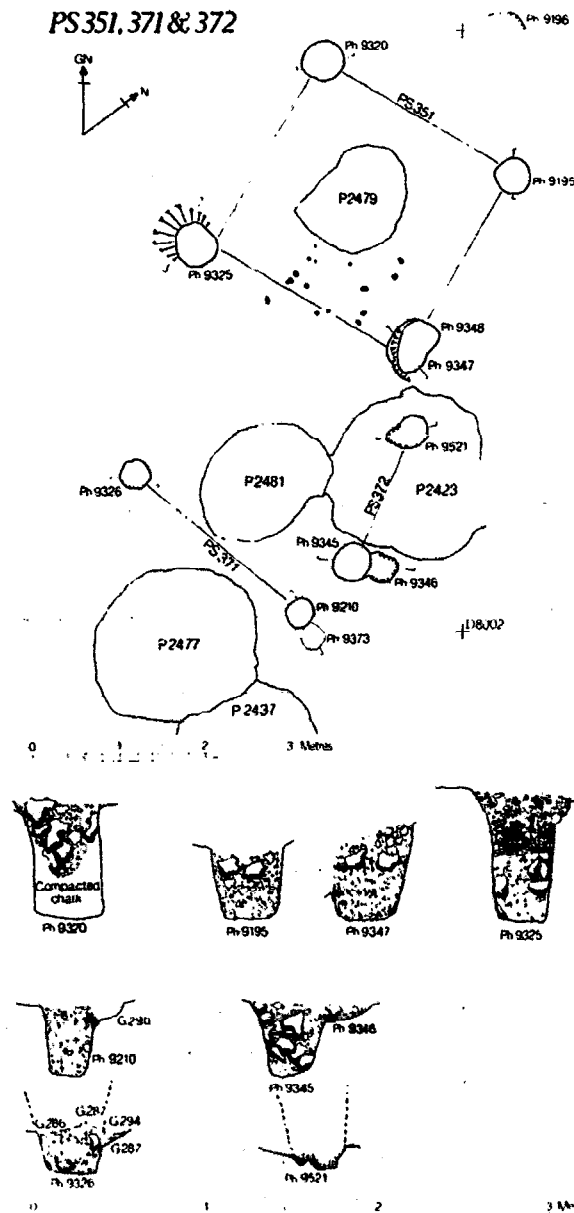
Ph 9326 has been truncated by the gullies above it. Its full depth is taken to be that from the top surface of the gullies.

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.

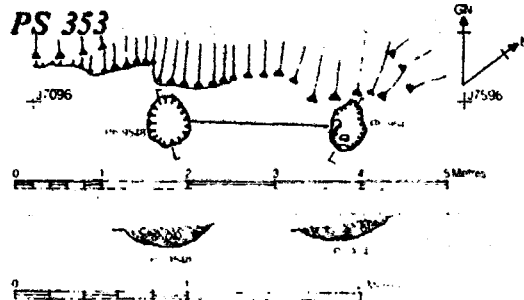
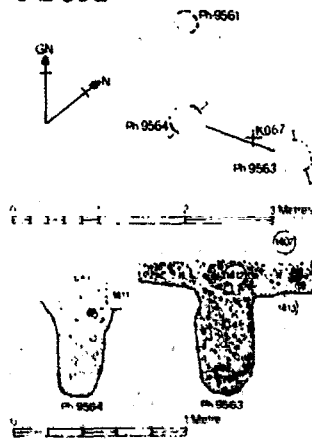
It is most likely to be a two-poster in view of its length, or perhaps a type C.

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.

PS 352



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.

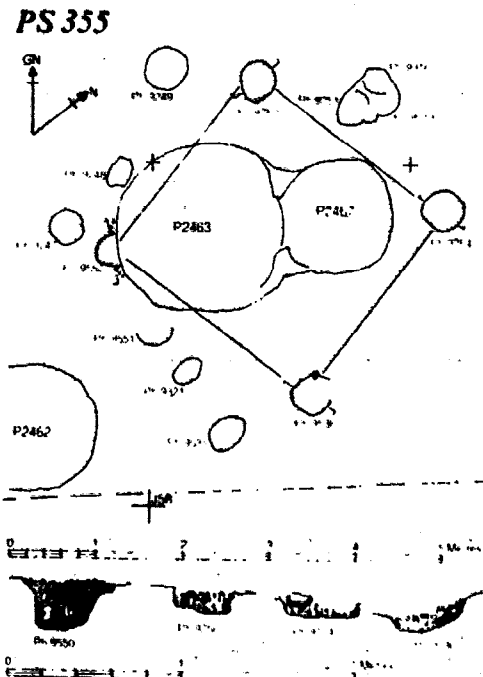
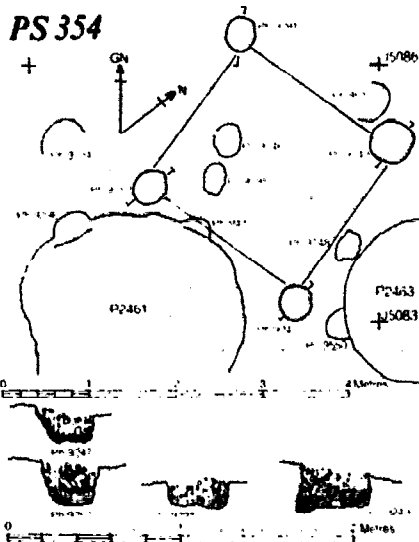
This post structure is slightly trapezoidal in plan. It is probably an early structure, but appears to be aligned along Road 75, being adjacent to and on the same alignment as PS355.

1985

PS355	Ph No	Diam	Depth	PPF	Void	J515832
	9250	40x50	15	0.33	c26	Isolated
	9254	48	14	0.29	?3	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

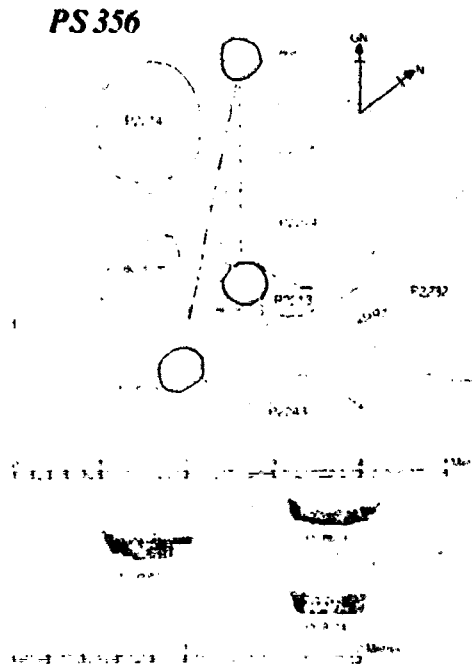
PS356	Ph No	Diam	Depth	PPF	Void	G884714
	8714	50	18	0.36	20	Isolated
	8679	48	14	0.29	25	Cuts P2213
	8681	46	16	0.33	22	Isolated

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.



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.

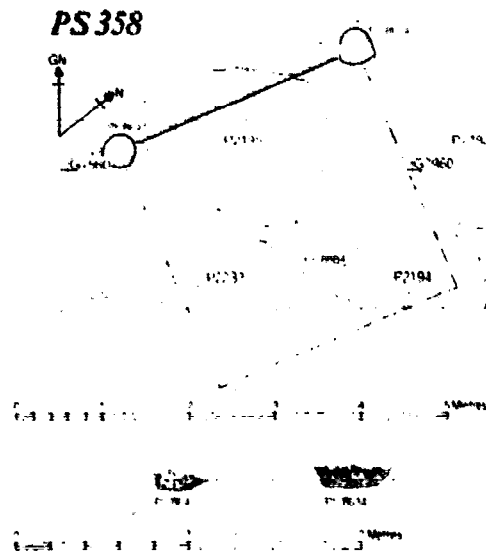
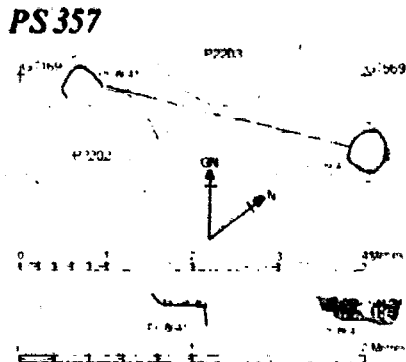
Ph 8641 is much shallower in section than plan; this may be a result of overcutting the base, but this is not absolutely clear.

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).



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	<u>c</u> 25	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.

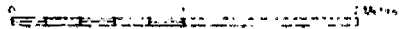
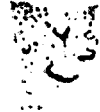
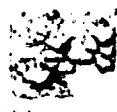
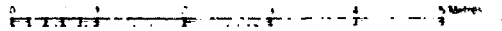
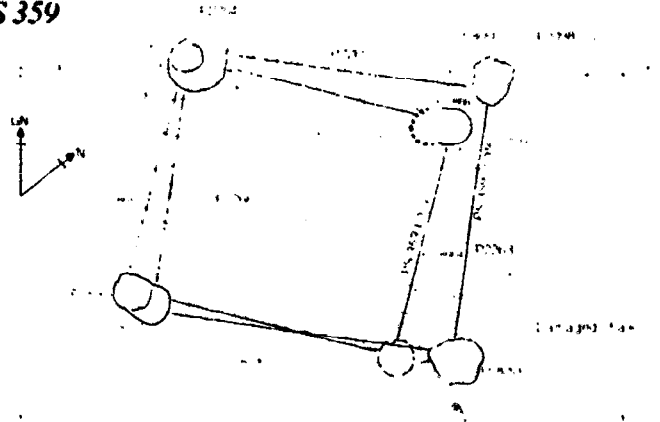
All the post-holes of PS359B have distinctive packing of flint nodules and chalk blocks.

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**

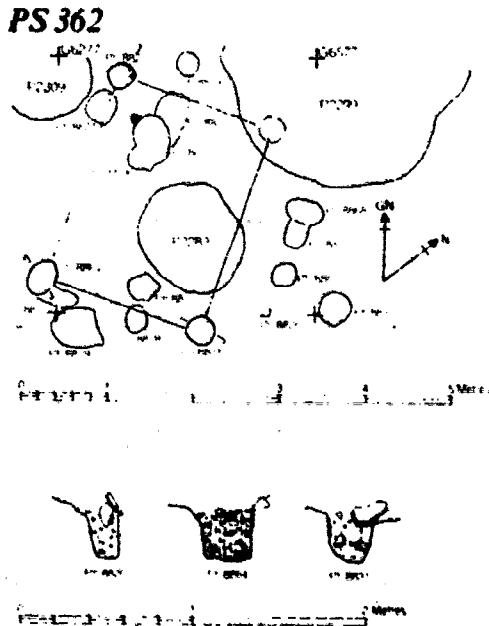
PS362	Ph No	Diam	Depth	PPF	Void	G632753
	8820	30	33	1.1	-	Cuts F135. Below layers 1009/911
	8864	32x42	39	1.05	-	Cuts F135 and ph 8875. Below layers 1009/911
	8831	32	36	1.13	-	Cuts F135. Below layers 1009/911

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.



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.

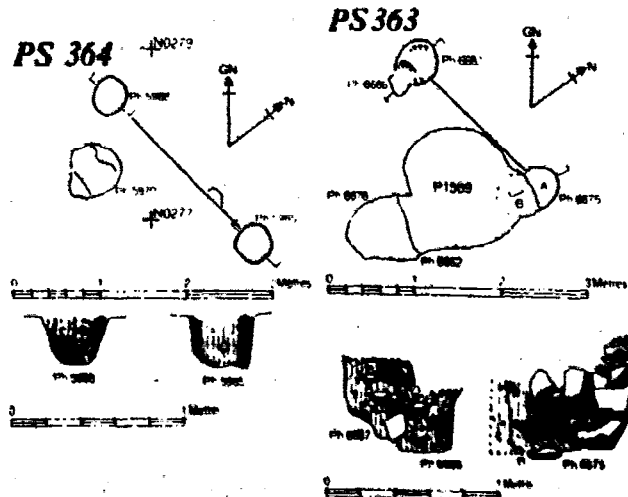
This two-post structure is of two phases, with the southerly post-holes being the later. Ph 6675 initially looks like a single post-hole but a comparison of its size in section to the plan shows that it must be two intercutting post-holes.

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.

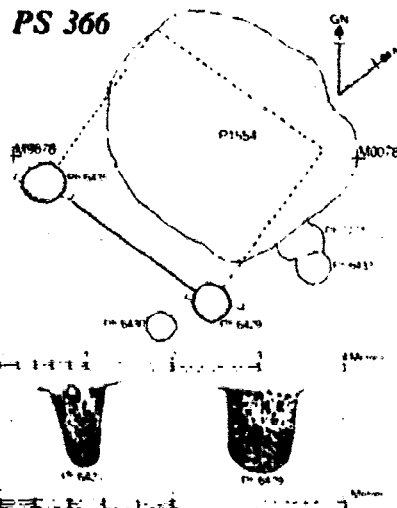
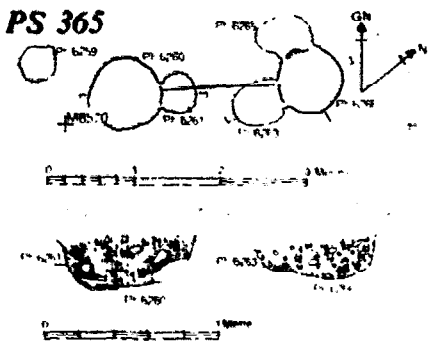
Though there are a number of other post-holes in the area, these two form a convincing pair and do not appear to be associated with any of the others.

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.



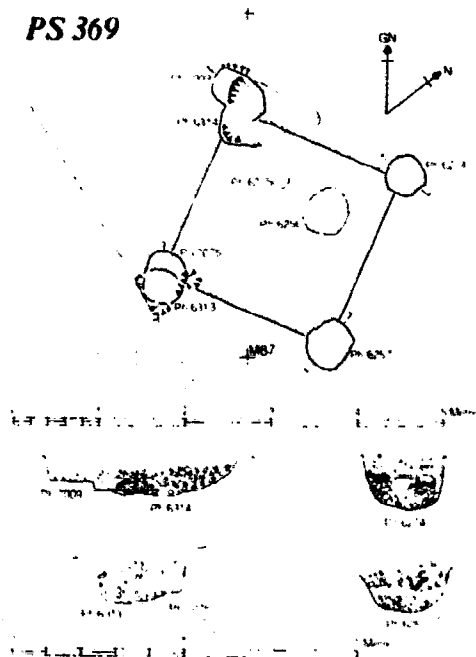
1980

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

<u>PS374</u>	<u>Ph No</u>	<u>Diam</u>	<u>Depth</u>	<u>PPF</u>	<u>Void</u>	<u>J995697</u>
	9524	70x82	78	1.02	742	Below layer 1382; cuts layer 1383
	9546	64x70	75	1.12	735	Below layers 1382, 1402; cuts P2321
	9545	60x64	79	1.27	725	Below layer 1383
	9541)	54x66	62	1.03	-	Below layer 1382; cut by ph 9553
	)					
	9565)	50	80	1.6	740	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

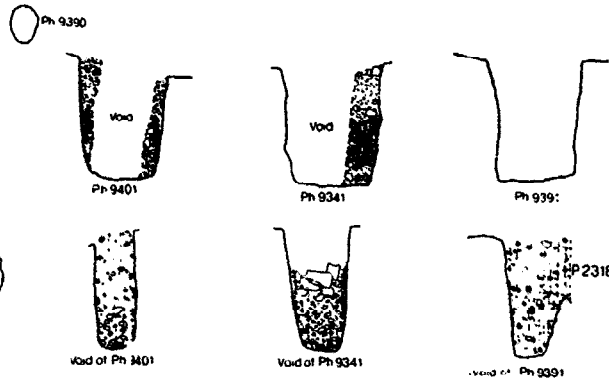
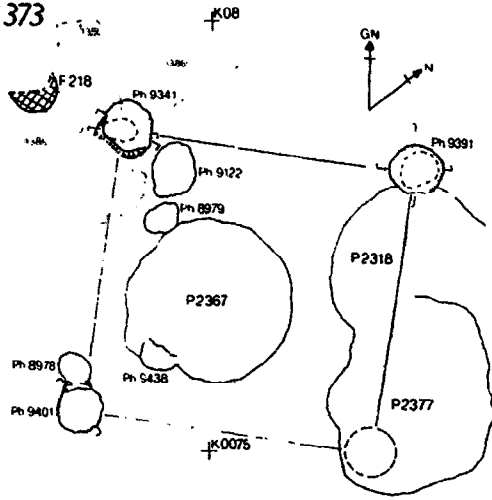
PS375	Ph No	Diam	Depth	PPF	Void	D643050
	9330	80x70	55	0.73	[32x16] (F250)	Cuts layers 1456, 1463, P2478; cut by F250
	9331	38x50	44	1.0	?25	Cut by F250
	F250	1.2x 0.1m	24 → 34	-	all void	Below layer 1453; cuts layer 1463 and phs 9330 and 9331

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.

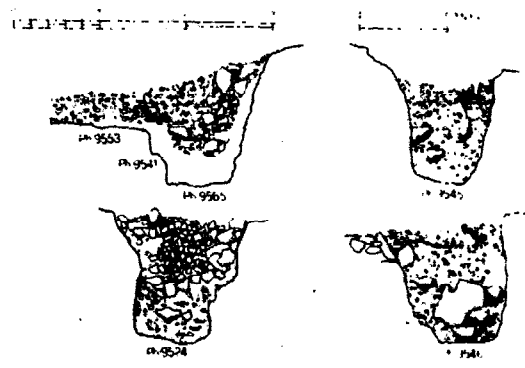
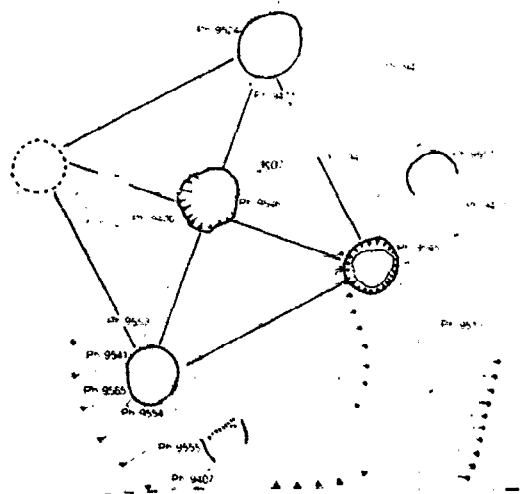
PS 373



0 1 2 3 Metres

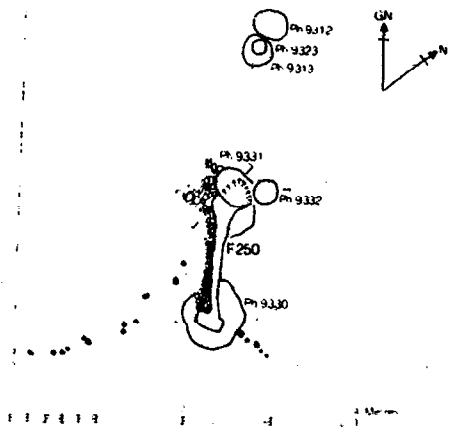
0 1 2 Metres

PS 374

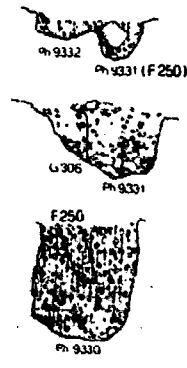


0 1 2 3 Metres

PS 375



0 1 2 3 Metres



0 1 2 3 Metres

1984/5

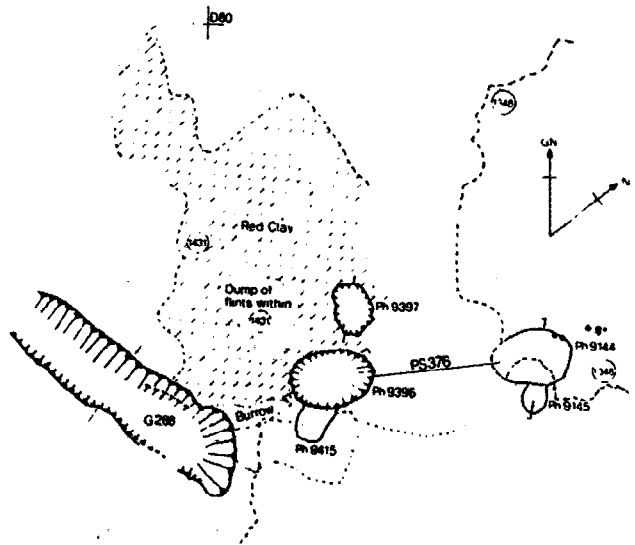
<u>PS376</u>	<u>Ph No</u>	<u>Diam</u>	<u>Depth</u>	<u>PPF</u>	<u>Void</u>	<u>J827960</u>
L	9396	68x96	52	0.63	30	Cuts ph 9415 and layer 1431
L	9144	64x82	24	0.33	20	?Cuts ph 9145; below layers 1342, 1348
E	9145	28x34	14	0.45	-	Below layer 1342; ?cut by ph 9144
E	9415	38x40	18	0.46	-	Cuts layer 1342; 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



0 1 2 3 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 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100 4 Metres



0 1 2 3 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 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100 2 Metres



1985

PS377	Ph No	Diam	Depth	PPF	Void	R001692
	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	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

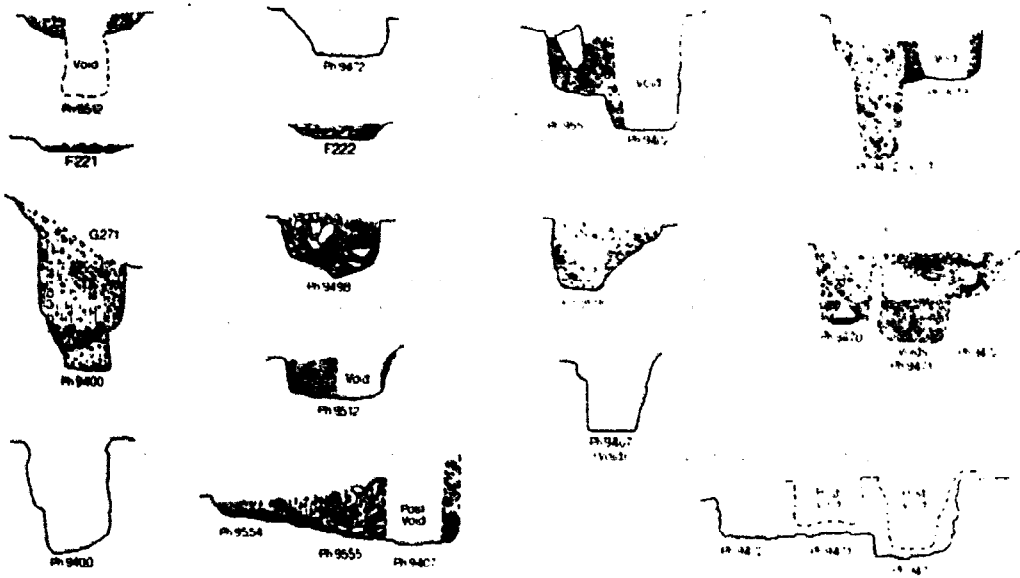
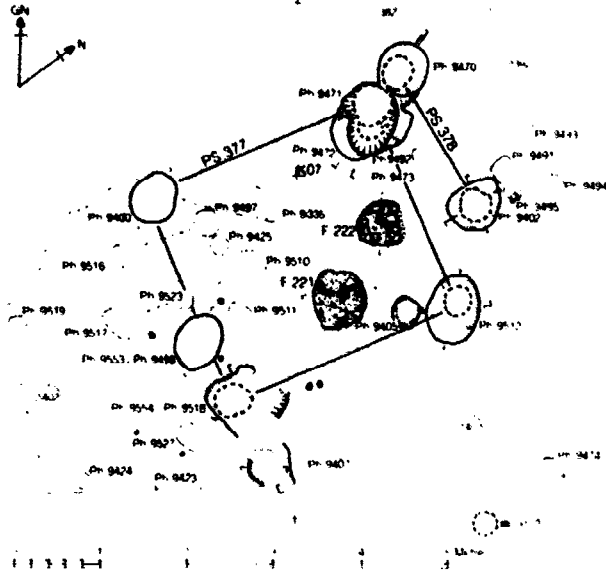
+ = f2

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	-	Rel's 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.

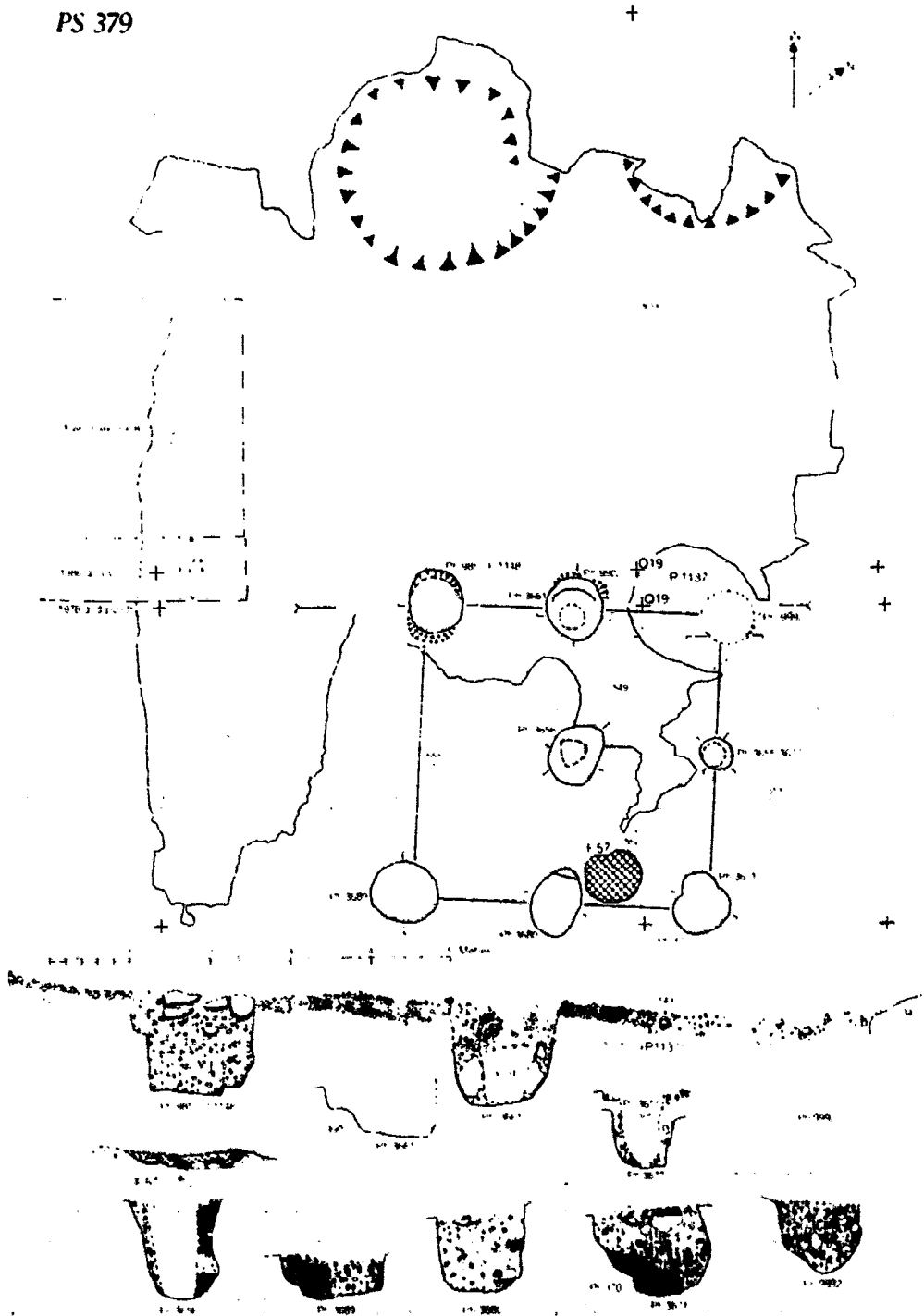
The structure is basically a seven-post structure, possibly of two phases, as the southern row of post-holes appears to be recut and also ph 3661 on the north side.

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 P57 appears to be contemporary even though it is so close to one of the posts.

PS 379



1986

PS380	Ph No	Diam	Depth	PPF	Void	Q090936
	9889)	77x85	78	0.96	40	
	9898)					
	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.

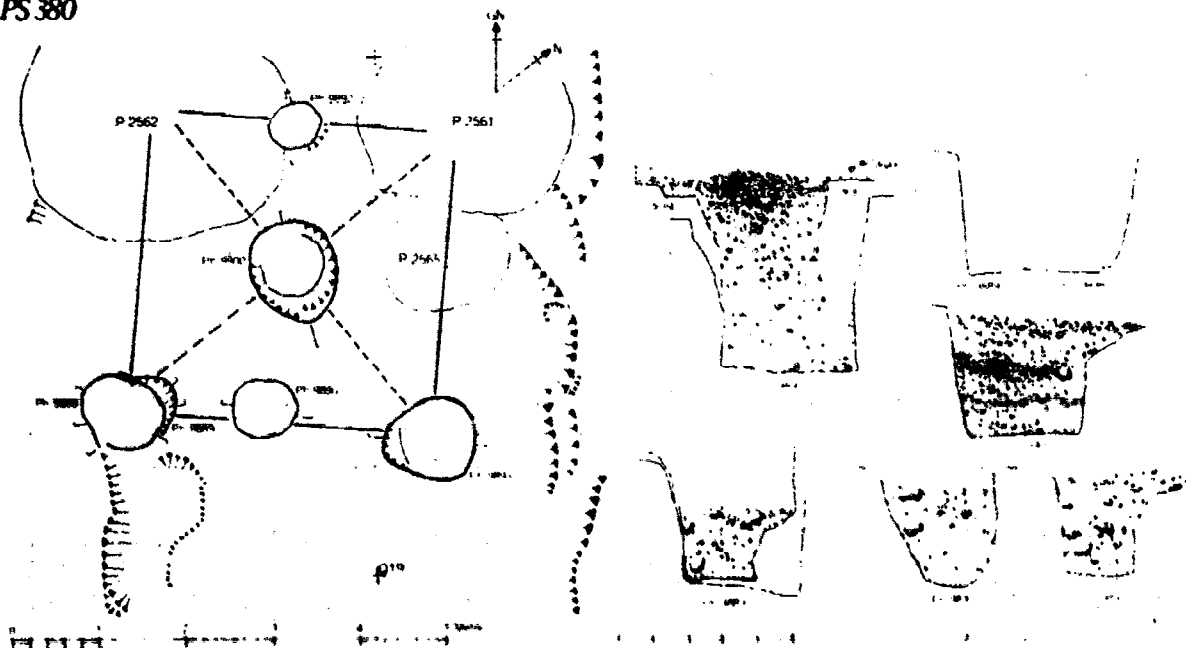
The two northern corner posts were destroyed by P2561 and P2562.

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.

PS 380



1986-87

PS381 Ph No Diam Depth PPF Void K105011

Phase A - Late

9876	80	72	0.9	c52 )	Packing integral part of layer 1619/1637. Below layer 1631
9827	92	87	0.95	c54 )	
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. Rel 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.

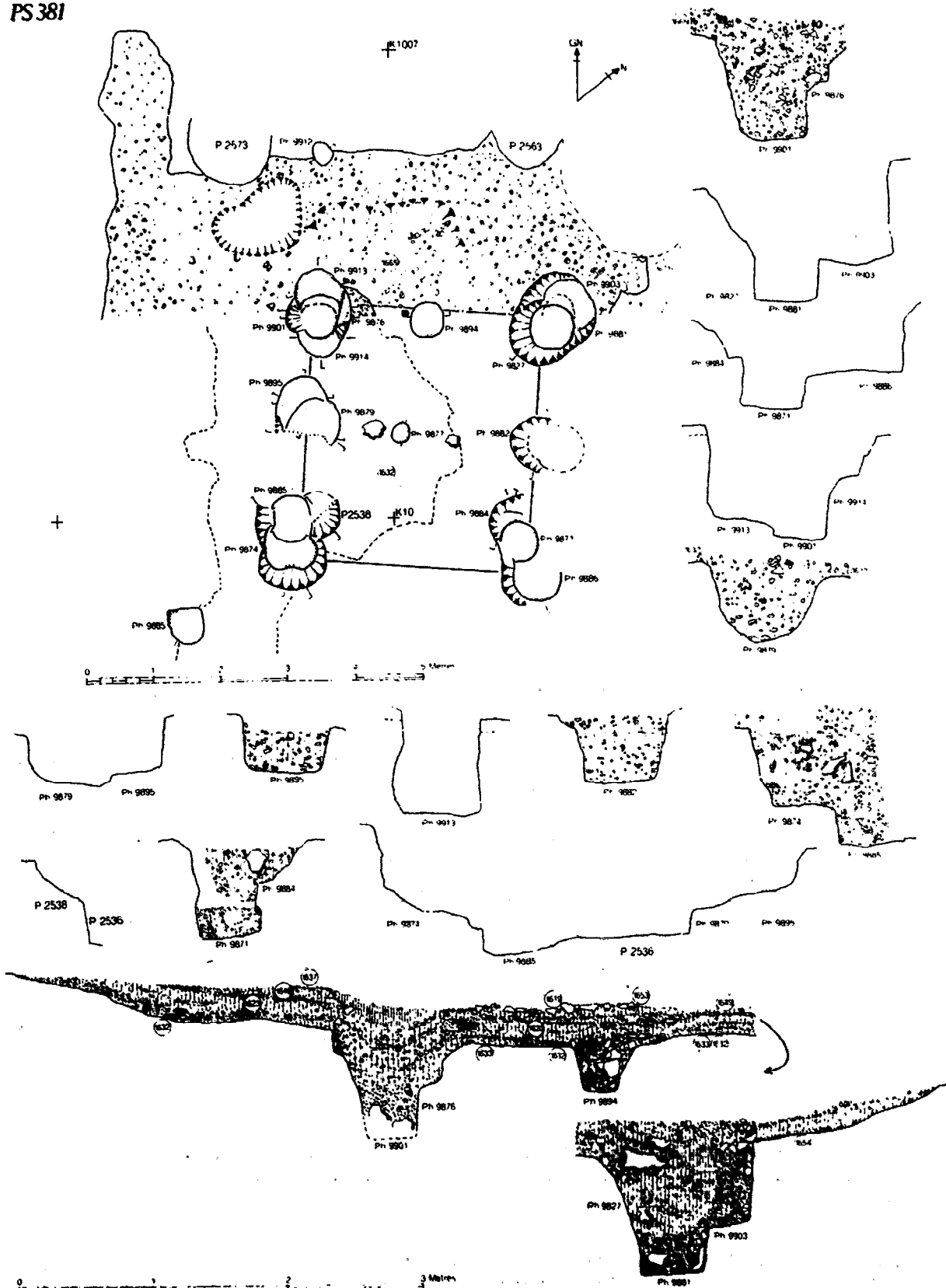
Some of these contemporary chalk spreads extend to north and south on the west side and this seems to indicate the earliest surfacing along Road 6.



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



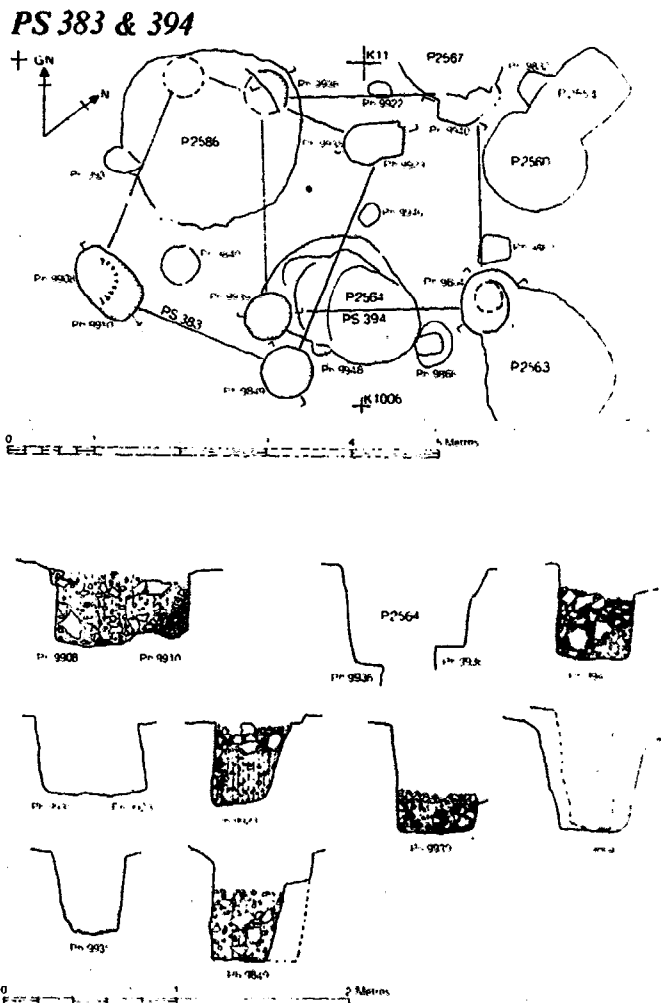
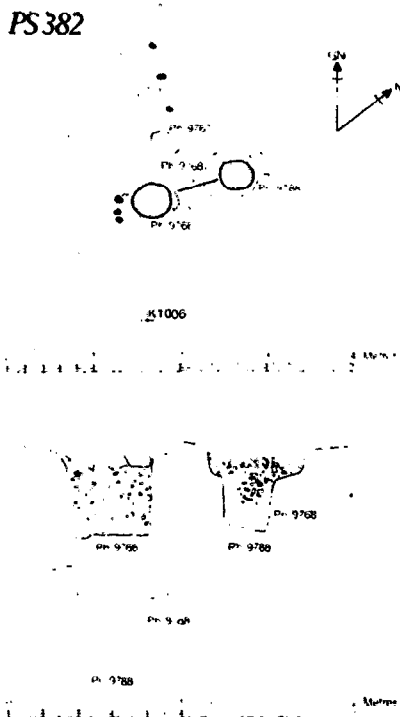
1986

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.



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

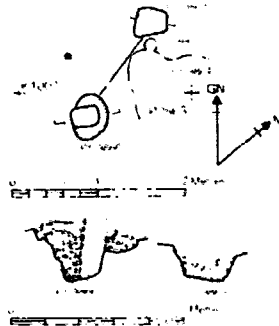
PS384	Ph No	Diam	Depth	PPF	Void	K112073
	9863	32x37	20	0.58	?10	Below layer 1601; cuts layer 1602
	9866	24x32	37	1.32	15	Below layer 1601; cuts layer 1602. Void cuts layer 1626

L(E). Size 1.4 x - m. Area -. Av depth 29. Av diam 28x34. Av PPF 0.63.

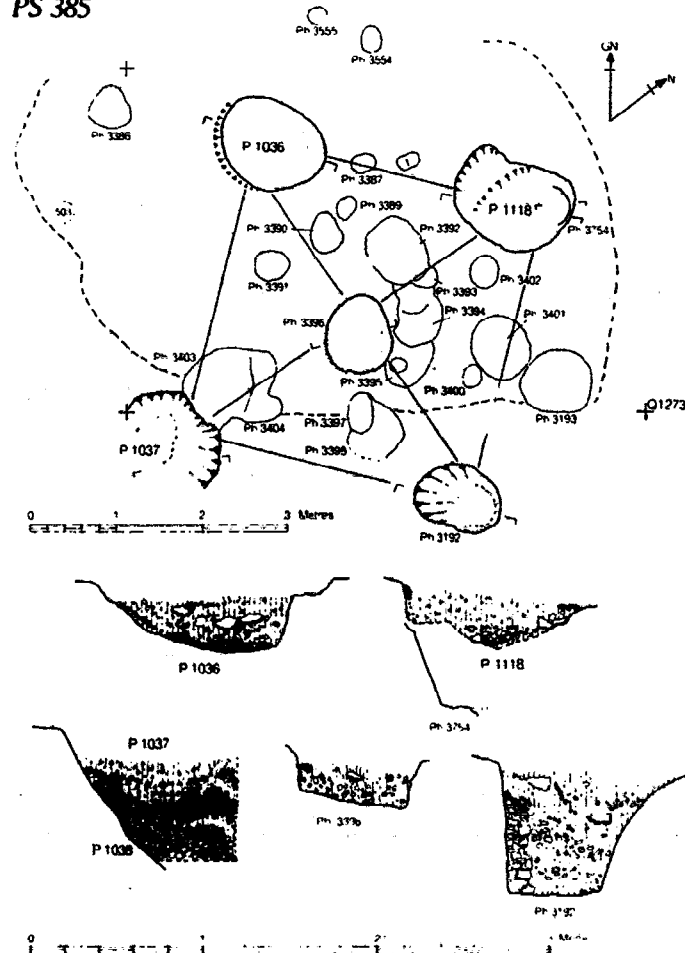
This small structure has distinctive rectangular post-holes: although these have the appearance of voids, this was not the case as ph 9866 had packing sealed by daub equivalent to layer 1626. This daub infilled a shallow circular depression encircling the post-hole 54 cm in diameter. The void was triangular, 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 1919; cuts layers 1913, 1915
	9972b	49	85	1.73	-	
	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.

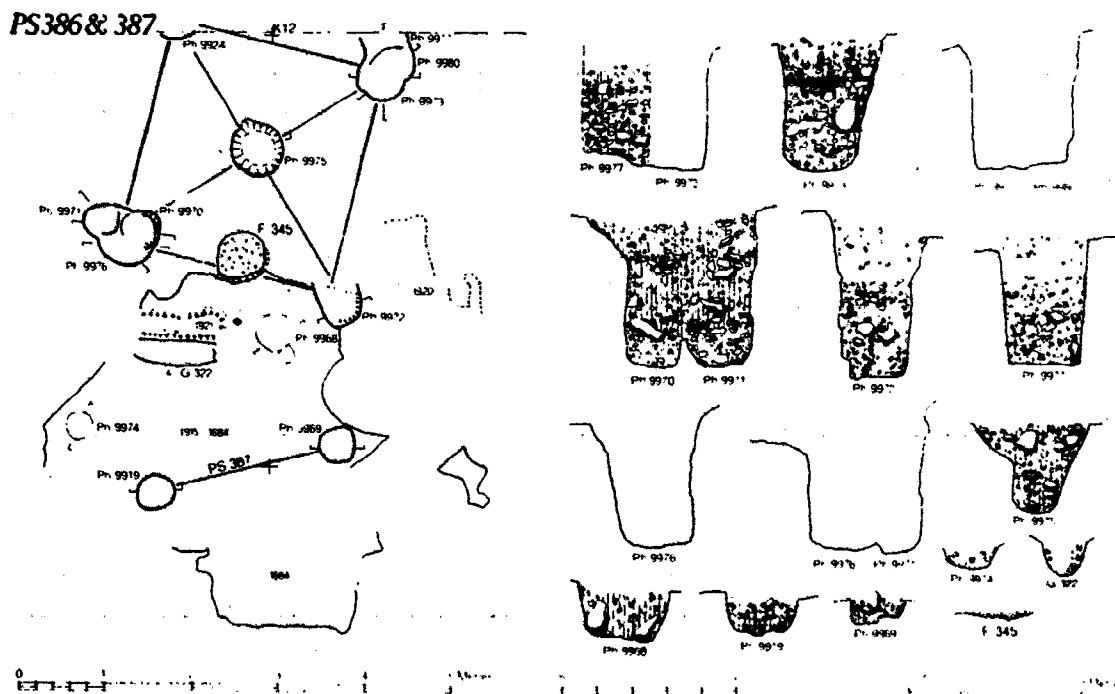
1987

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	R098040
	9916	54	45	0.83	-	Post-holes were all probably cut from level of layer 1692 or 1675 and subsequent spreads up to layer 1669/1917 accumulated around the posts. Sealed by layer 1664=1666=1667
	9917	58	45	0.78	-	
	9918	68x76	45	0.625	25	
	9921	58	41	0.71	-	
	9920	47	45	0.96	-	
	9867	60	62	1.03	*	

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 relationship 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 OH (F272)
	9988	32x42	35[53]	0.95[1.4]	(20)	Cut by G321; below layer 1910

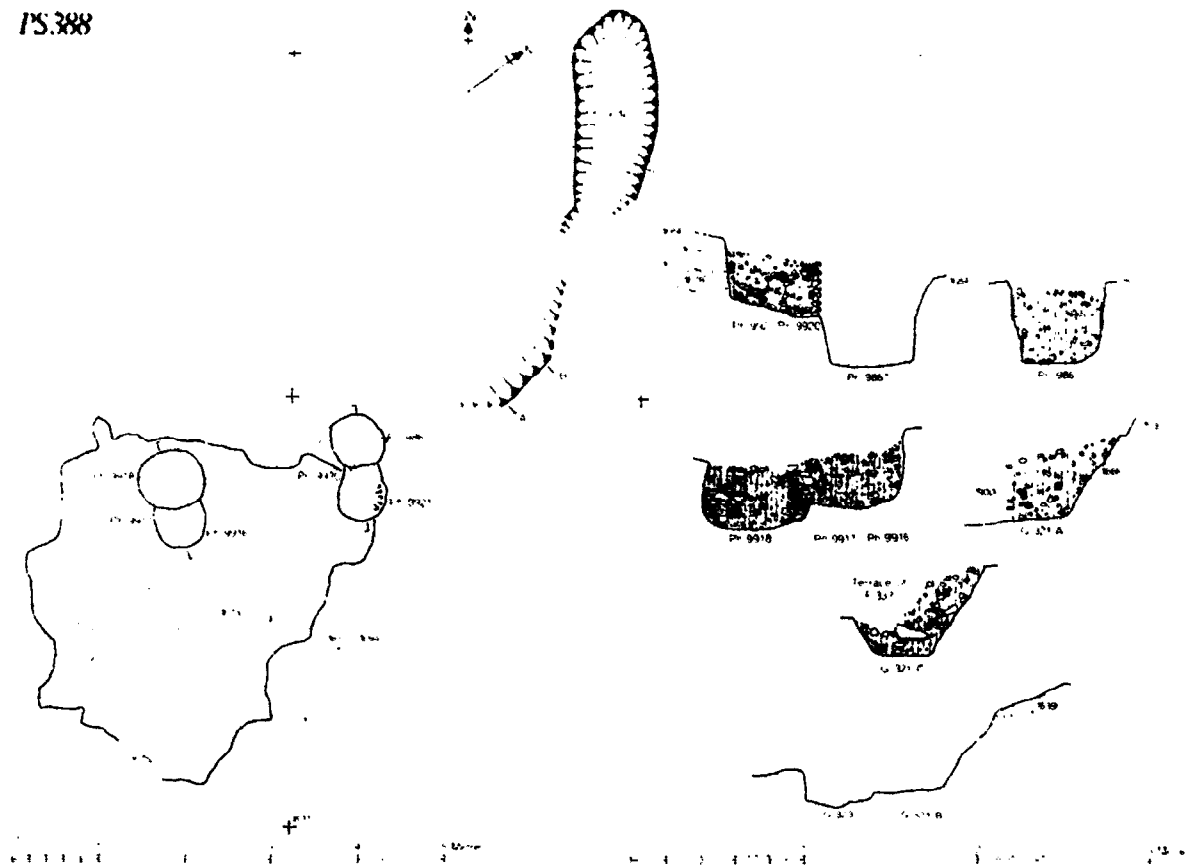
L/F. Size 1.6 x (1.6) m. Area (2.56 sq m). Av depth [58]. Av diam 39. Av PPF 1.575.

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.

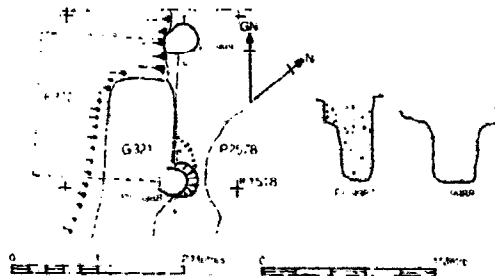
Ph 9988 has a funnel-shaped top so the diameter is much greater at the top.

It has been assigned to stratigraphic phase De, though it could belong to one of the preceding phases.

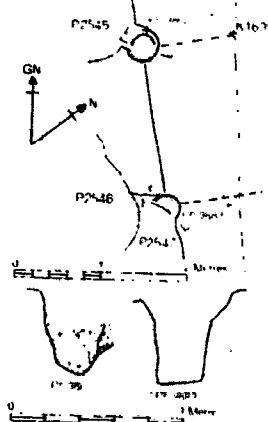
PS 388



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 73.24 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

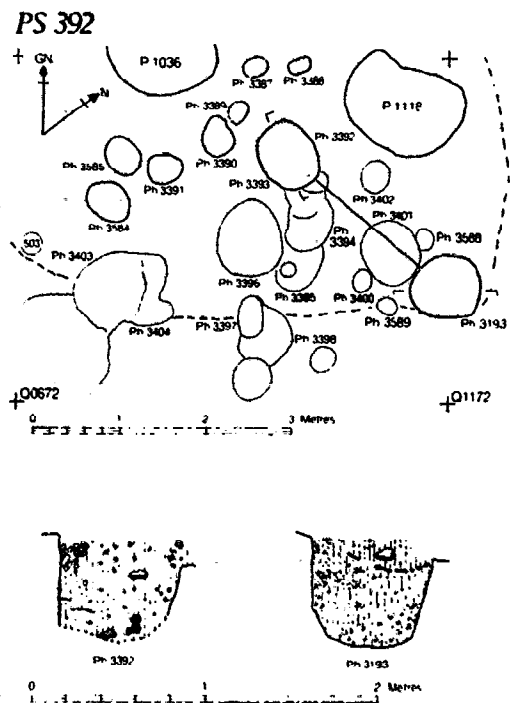
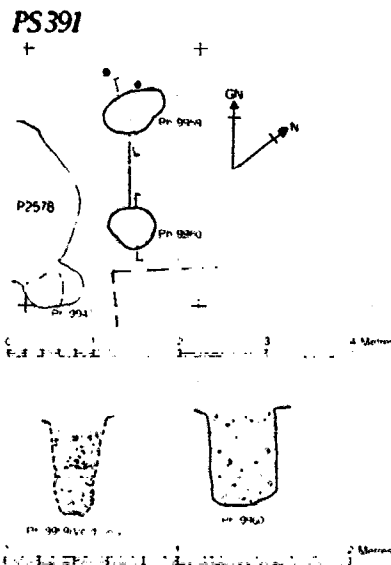
L(H). Size 2.5 x -. Area -. Av depth 64. Av diam 75. Av PPF 0.86.

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 occupation, 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.

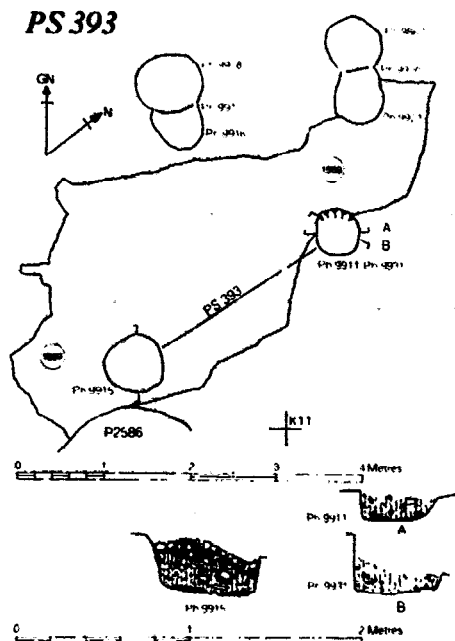


1987

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

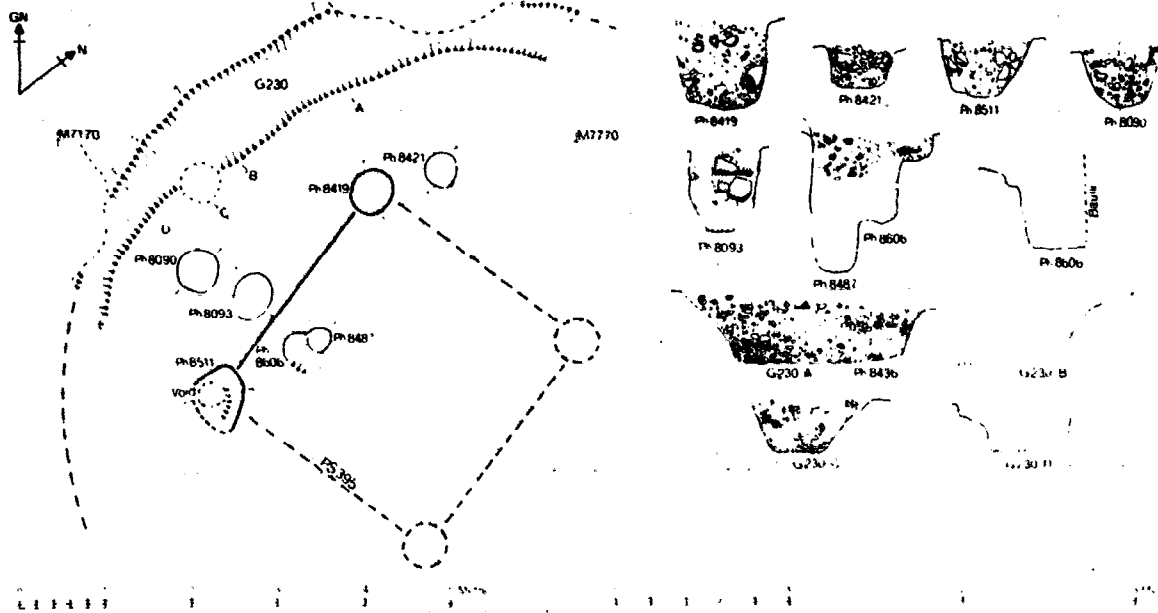
H. Size 3.0 x 23.0 m. Area 79.0 m. Av depth 54. Av diam 58. Av PPF 0.94.

Two presumed eastern post-holes under baulk.

Large four-post structure enclosed by G230 (G211). 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 II & PS395



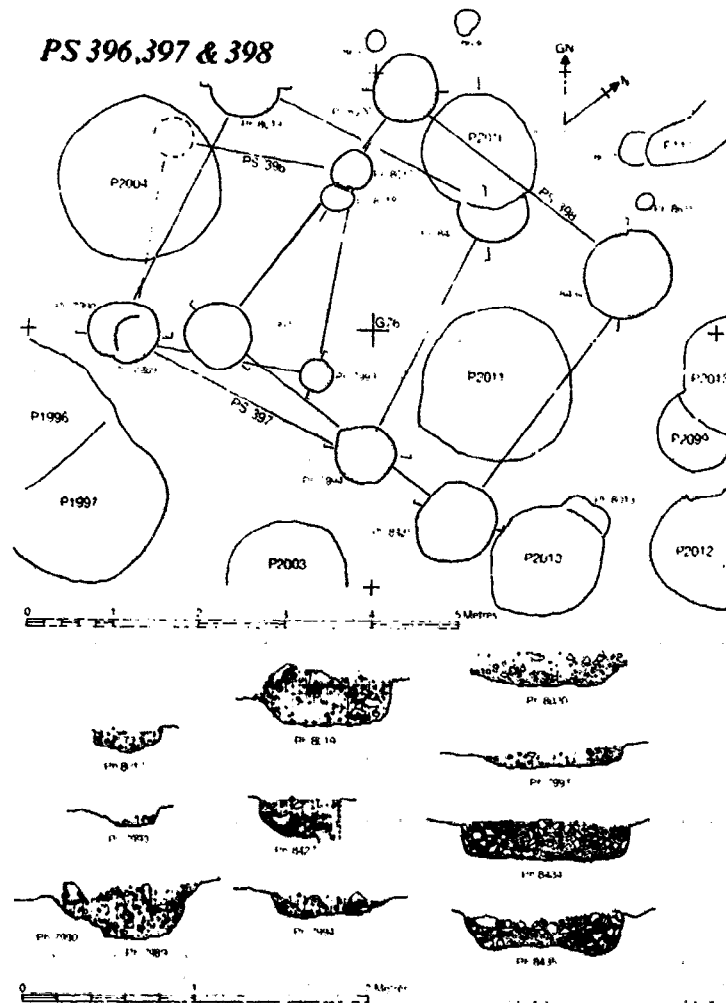
1982

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

<u>PS398</u>	<u>Ph No</u>	<u>Diam</u>	<u>Depth</u>	<u>PPF</u>	<u>Void</u>	<u>G707603</u>
	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

<u>PS397</u>	<u>Ph No</u>	<u>Diam</u>	<u>Depth</u>	<u>PPF</u>	<u>Void</u>	<u>G692607</u>
	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	<u>c</u> 30	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.

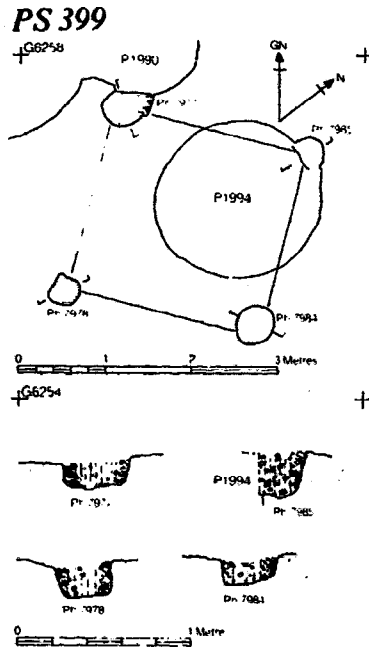


1982

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

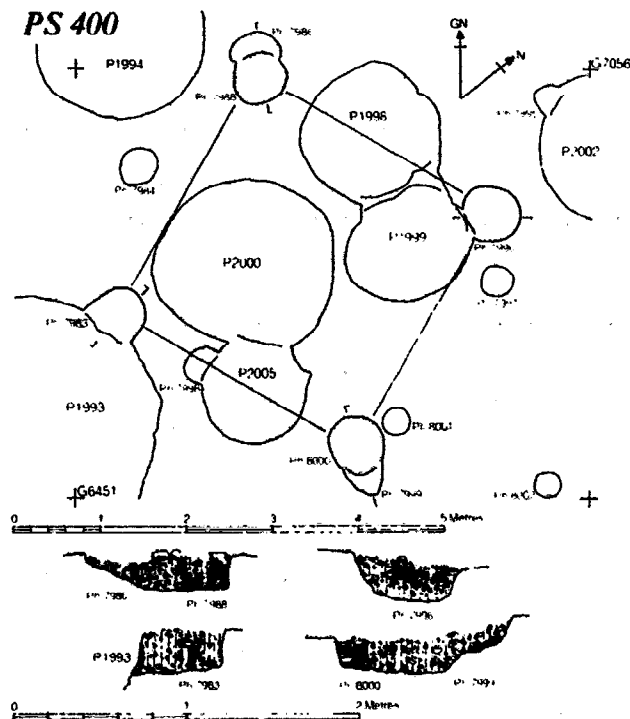
PS400	Ph No	Diam	Depth	PPF	Void	G667538
	7988	62	24	0.39	c27	Cuts ph 7986
	7996	64	29	0.45	-(36)	Abuts P1999 - no rel
	7983	60	26	0.43	-	Cut by P1993
	8000	66	25	0.38	c35(c40)	Cuts ph 7999

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.

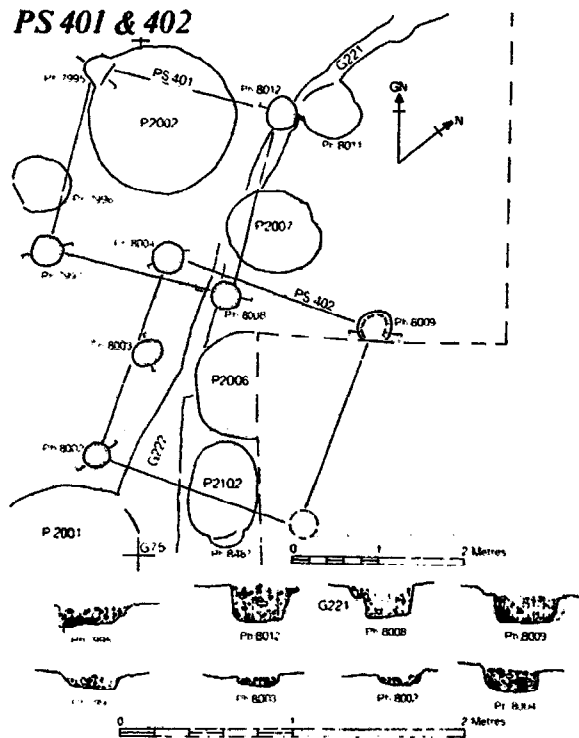


1982

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.

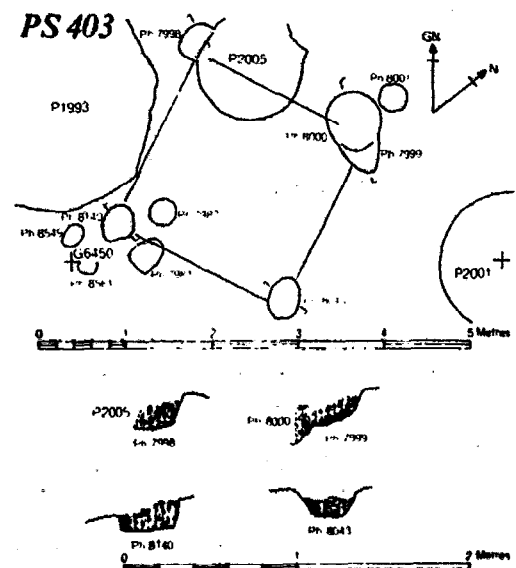
The packing on the west of ph 8009 was not excavated when the section was drawn and its approximate extent is shown by the dotted line.

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.



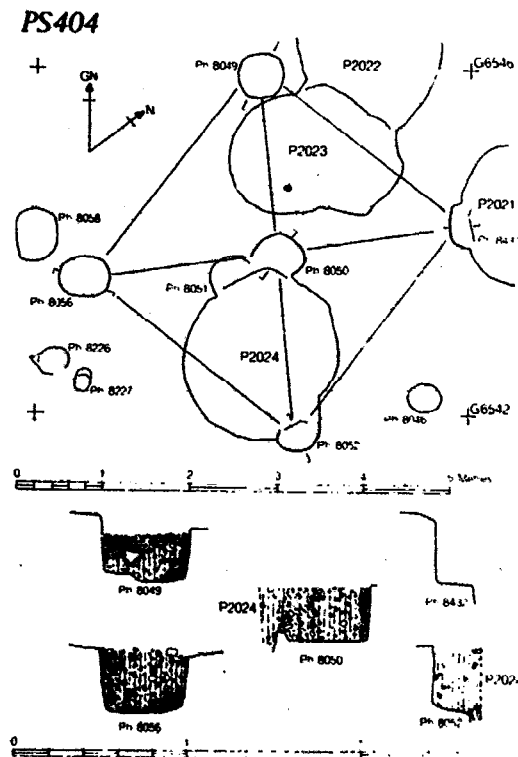
1982

PS404	Ph No	Diam	Depth	PPF	Void	G628438
	8049	52	38	0.73	740	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

<u>PS405</u>	<u>Ph No</u>	<u>Diam</u>	<u>Depth</u>	<u>PPF</u>	<u>Void</u>	<u>G659429</u>
	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

<u>PS406</u>	<u>Ph No</u>	<u>Diam</u>	<u>Depth</u>	<u>PPF</u>	<u>Void</u>	<u>G643447</u>
	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

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

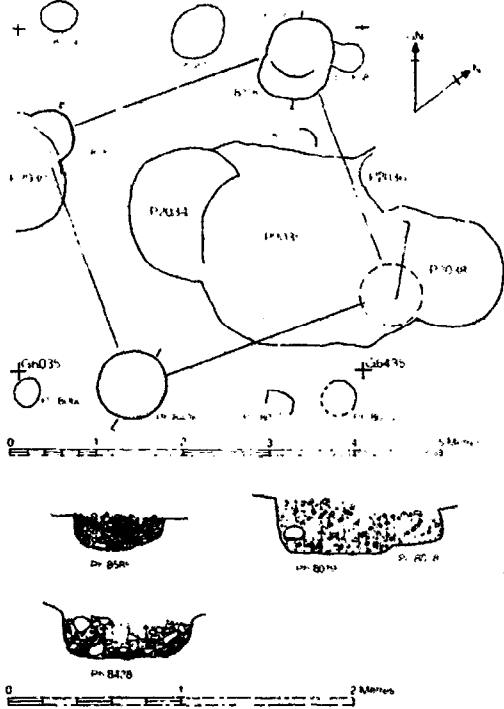
PS411	Ph No	Diam	Depth	PPF	Void	G690294
	8120A+B	50;58	53;47	1.06;0.81	-	A probably cuts B
	(8123	50	60	1.2	-	Ph 8122 probably cut by
	(					ph 8123
	(8122	50	60	1.2	[c22]	
	(8126	64	63	0.98	-	Cut by ph 8127
	(8127	64	54	0.84	[c33]	Cuts phs 8126 and 8423
	(8259	42	53	1.26	18	Rel to ph 8594 unclear
	(8594	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.

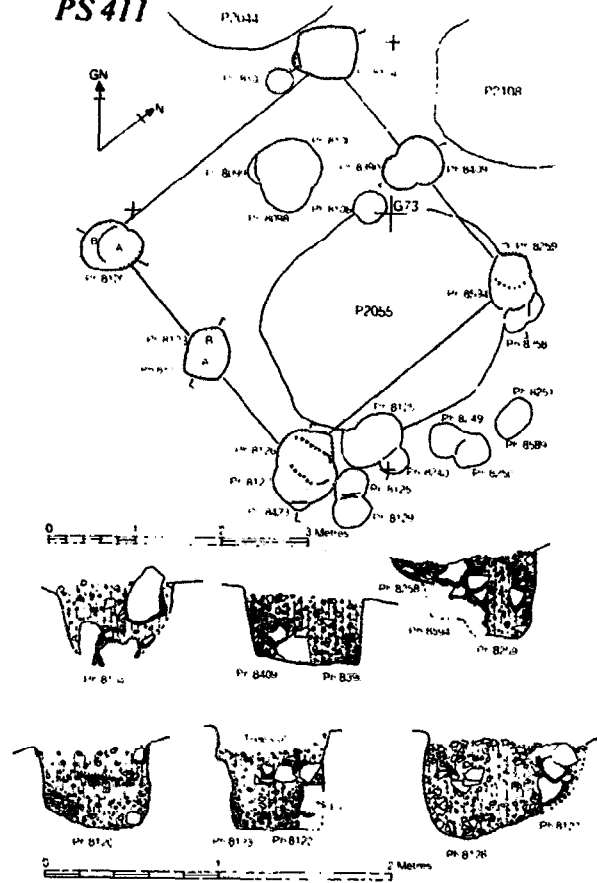
This six-post structure has two phases, as it is clear that the post-holes have been recut. In most of these, recutting has been so substantial or the same materials have been reused that it has been difficult to separate post-hole fills. However all had a distinctive fill of packing of large flint nodules 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.

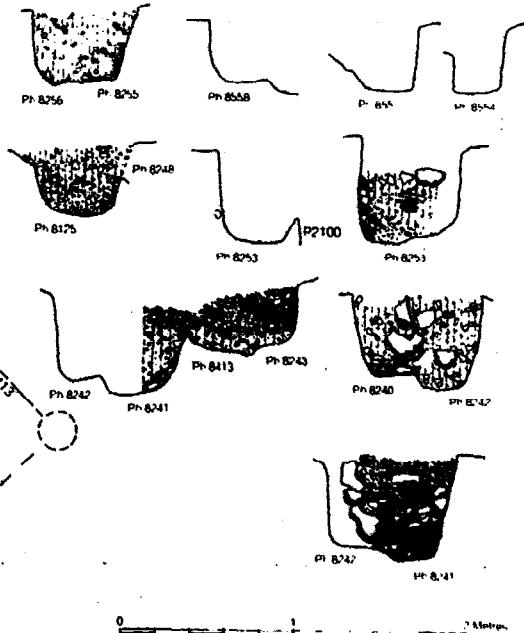
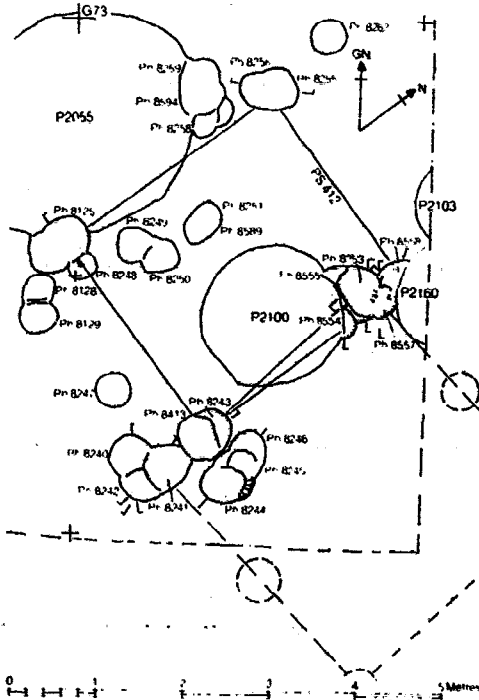
**PS 410**



**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 (23.4) m. Area (210.88 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.

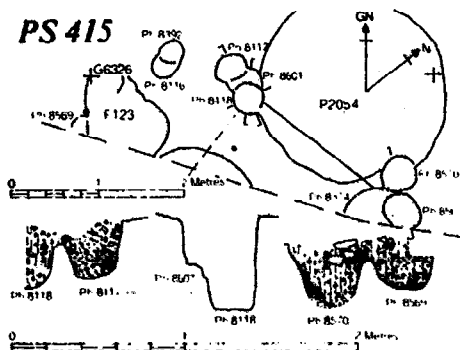
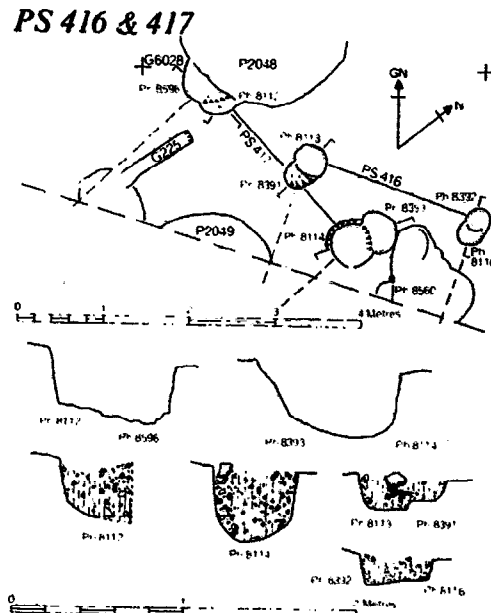
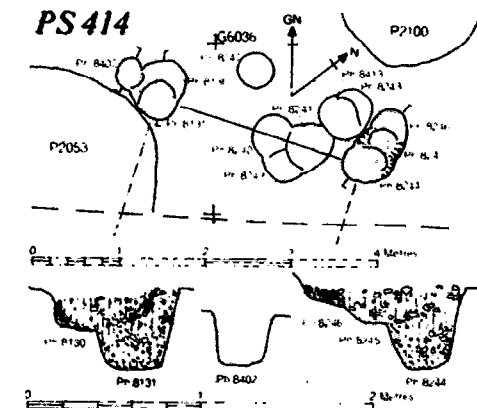
1982

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	245	[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	54	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.

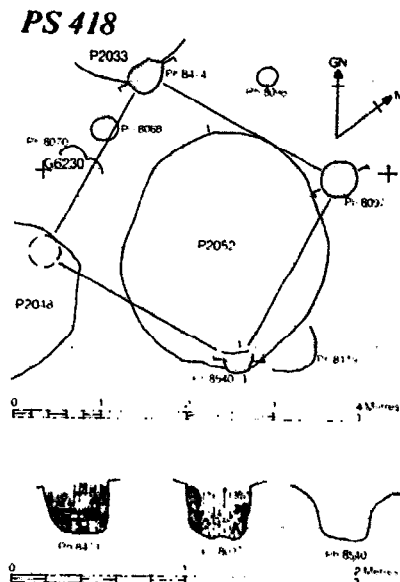
It appears to be aligned along the southern side of Road 2.

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.



1982

<u>PS419</u>	<u>Ph No</u>	<u>Diam</u>	<u>Depth</u>	<u>PPF</u>	<u>Void</u>	<u>J578286</u>
	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

<u>PS420</u>	<u>Ph No</u>	<u>Diam</u>	<u>Depth</u>	<u>PPF</u>	<u>Void</u>	<u>G584301</u>
	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

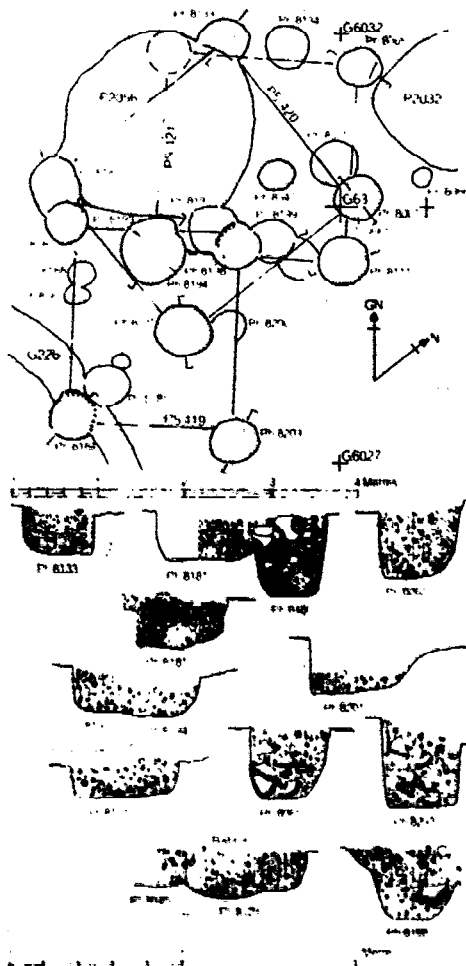
PS421	Ph No	Diam	Depth	PPF	Void	G589306
	8194	70	30	0.43	-	?Cuts ph 8193
	8111	58	24	0.41	-	No rels recorded
	8065	50x46	42	0.875	-	Rel to P2032 lost

G. Size 2.2 x 2.3 m. Area 5.06 sq m. Av depth 32. Av diam 59. Av PPF 0.57.

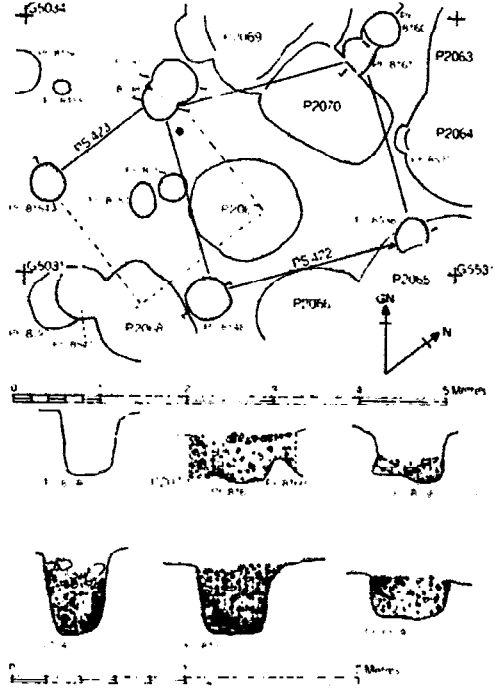
Ph 8194 and ph 8111 are very similar, but ph 8065 is deeper and narrower. The fourth post-hole has been destroyed by P2056.

Ph 8194 and ph 8111 could alternatively form a two-post structure.

PS 419, 420 & 421



PS 422 & 423





1982

<u>PS422</u>	<u>Ph No</u>	<u>Diam</u>	<u>Depth</u>	<u>PPF</u>	<u>Void</u>	<u>G530322</u>
	8161	40	30	0.75	-	Rel 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

<u>PS423</u>	<u>Ph No</u>	<u>Diam</u>	<u>Depth</u>	<u>PPF</u>	<u>Void</u>	<u>G510326</u>
	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

<u>PS424</u>	<u>Ph No</u>	<u>Diam</u>	<u>Depth</u>	<u>PPF</u>	<u>Void</u>	<u>G550402</u>
	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

<u>PS425</u>	<u>Ph No</u>	<u>Diam</u>	<u>Depth</u>	<u>PPF</u>	<u>Void</u>	<u>G532430</u>
	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.

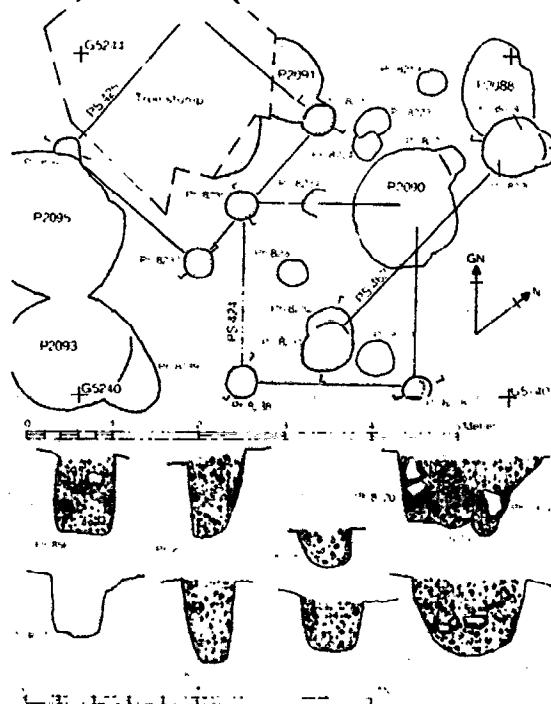
1982

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

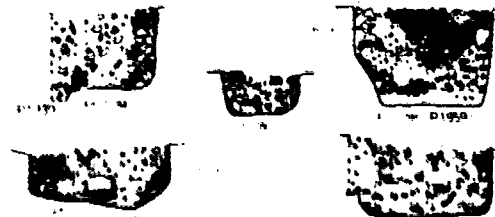
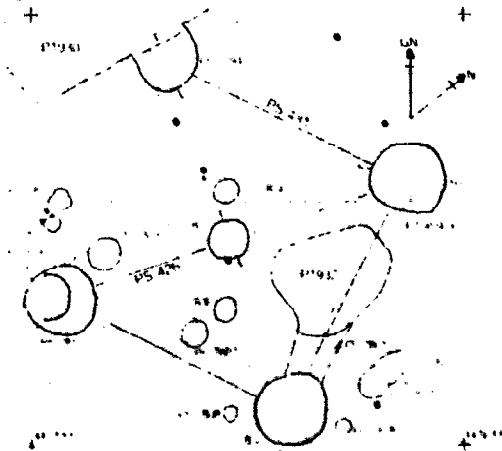
H. Size 3.0 x 3.0 m. Area 9.0 sq m. Av depth 46. Av diam 80. Av PPF 0.575.

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

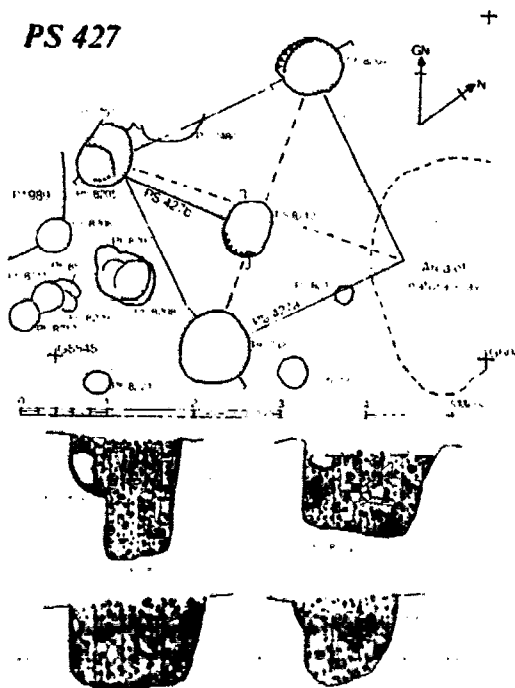
PS427	Ph No	Diam	Depth	PPF	Void	G574467
	(8205	60	74	1.23	-	Ph 7975 cuts ph 8205
	(7975	60	38	0.63	-	
	8204	64x70	56	0.84	-	Isolated
	7987	80x84	56	0.68	-	Isolated
	8212	54x64	53[59]	0.9	-	Isolated

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 ) of post-holes lost. Cut ) layer 798: rels to later ) stratigraphy lost
	8566	45	93	2.07	22	
	8510	35	87	2.49	25	
	8519	38	113	2.97	-	) Cuts P2162; interrel of ) post-holes lost
	8919	40x54	80	1.7	c25	Cuts layer 1094

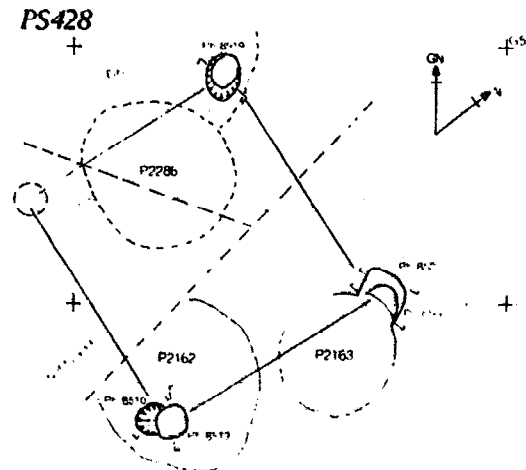
F. Size 2.8 x 3.1 m. Area 8.68 sq m. Av diam 42. Av PPF 2.09.

The fourth post-hole is presumably obscured in the partially excavated area below layer 781.

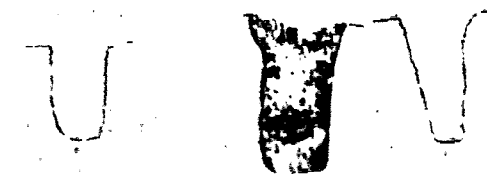
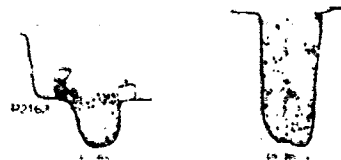
The post-holes are very deep and narrow, having post voids of about 0.25 m. All are very similar and the southern post-holes have clearly been recut and represent two phases.

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.



PS428



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	-	Cut by ph 8073
				[1.02]		
	78284	58x68	35	0.55	-	Rel's obscure

H. Size 3.4 x 3.4 m. Area 11.56 sq m. Av depth 67. Av diam 60. Av PPF 1.14.

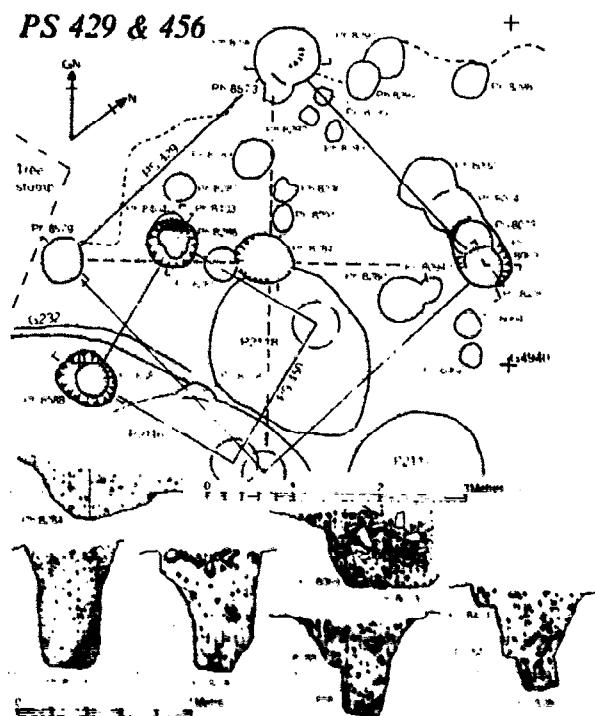
The fourth post-hole has been destroyed by P2116.

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.







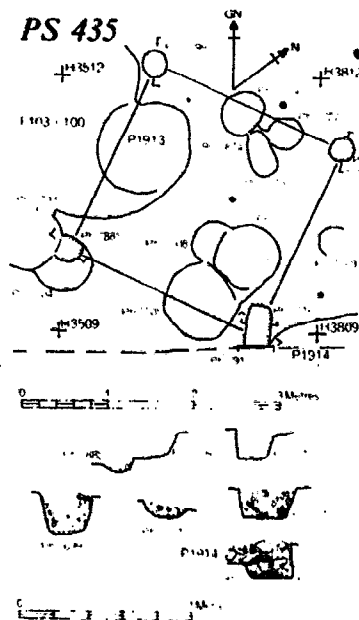
1981

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.



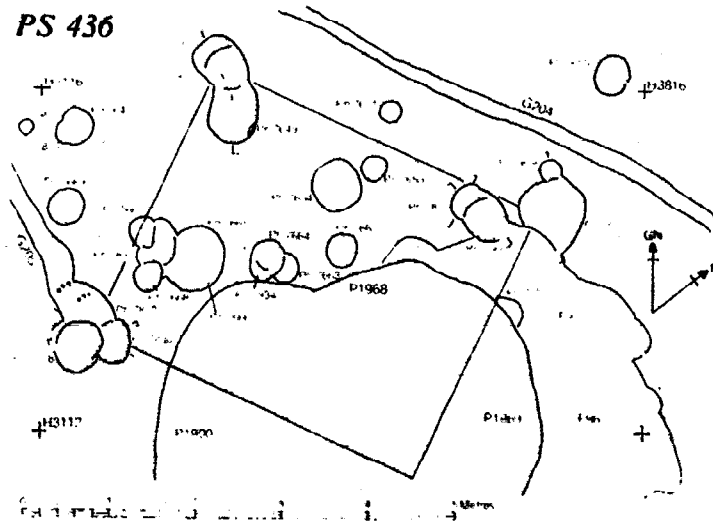
1981

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	-	Rel obscur
	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.

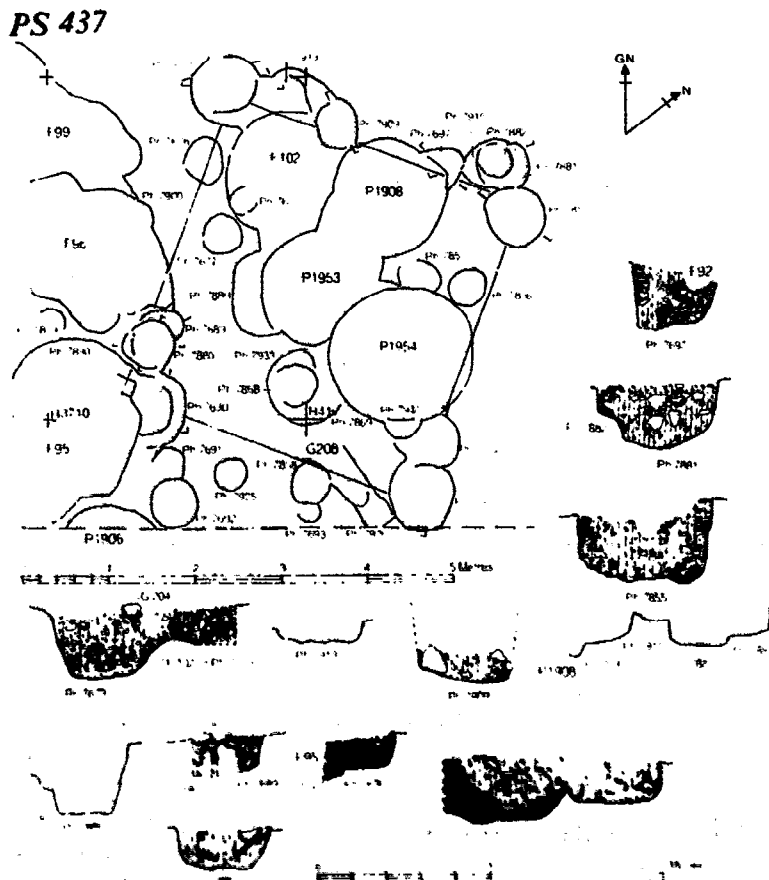


1981

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 probably 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.



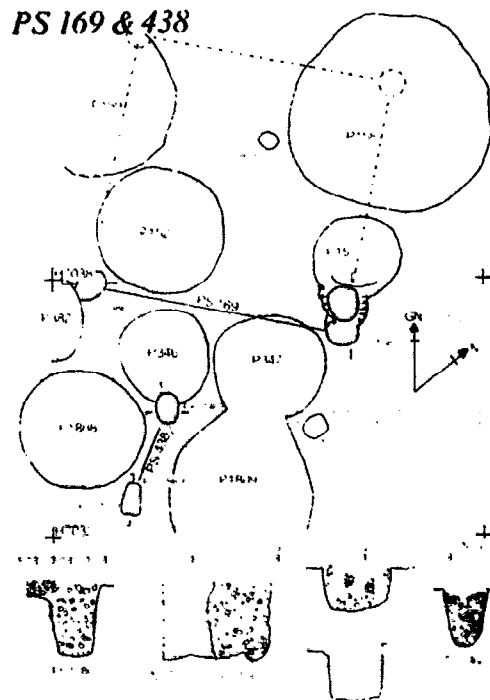
1981

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 visible
	7570	22x20	26	1.24	-	

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

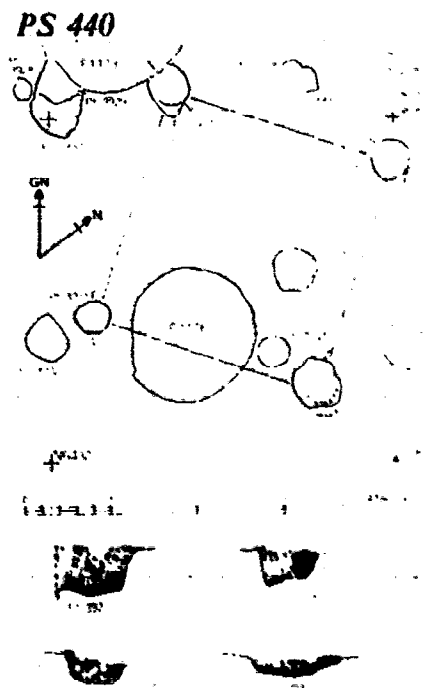
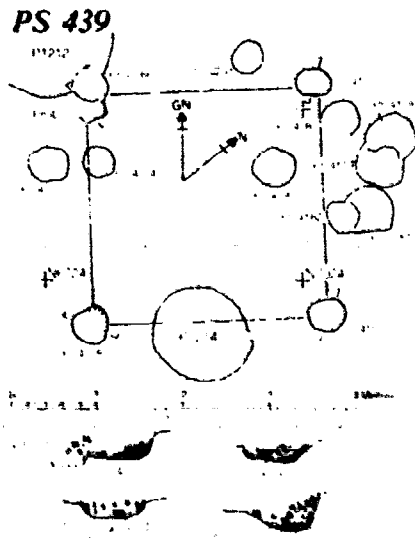
E. Size 2.7 x 2.7 m. Area 7.29 sq m. Av depth 15. Av diam 37. Av PPF 0.41.

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.



Index

4.2.3 Post structures (cont)	22:A3-D8
Descriptions of post structures	22:A3-D8

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.

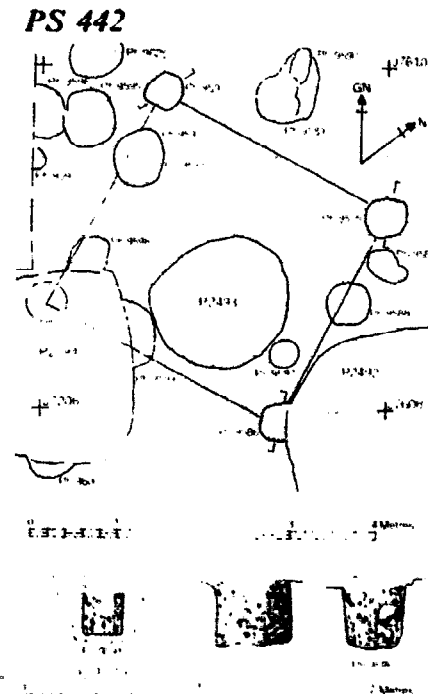
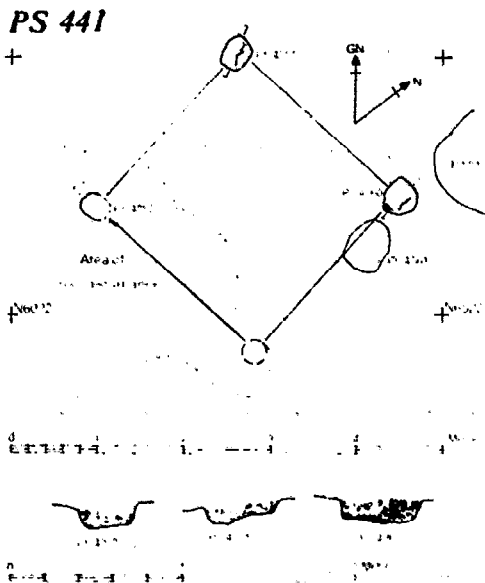
This structure lies across Road 3 and presumably pre-dates it.

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.



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.

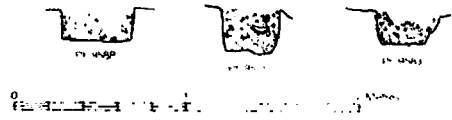
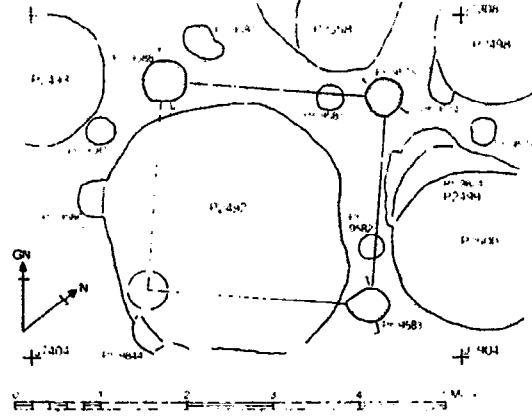
PS445	Ph No	Diam	Depth	PPF	Void	J845038
?M	9738	58	30	0.52	-	Cut by ph 9644
L	9644	70	30	0.43	-	Cuts phs 9643 and 9738
?E	9643	56x75	35	0.54	-	Cut by ph 9644
?M	9634	60	15	0.25	-	Cuts ph 9631; rel unclear to ph 9635
?L	9635	64x78	31	0.44	-	Cuts ph 9631; rel unclear to ph 9634
E	9631	68x84	35	0.46	32	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.

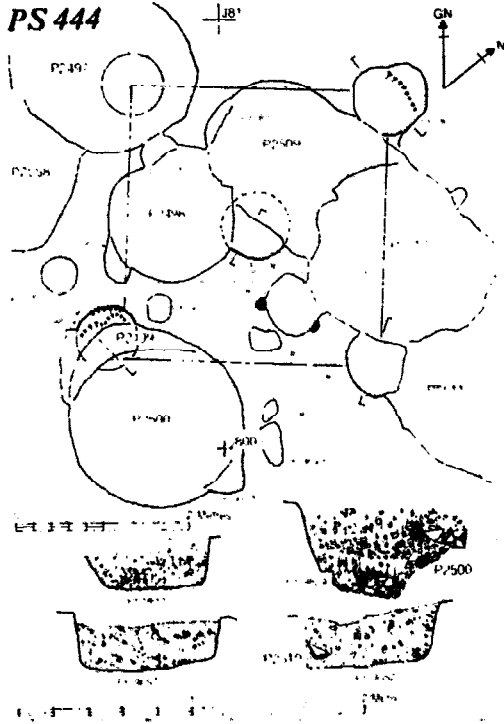
This two-post structure is of three phases. Although it is not possible to obtain all the relationships, it is possible to group them in pairs on general characteristics and position for the most likely pairs.



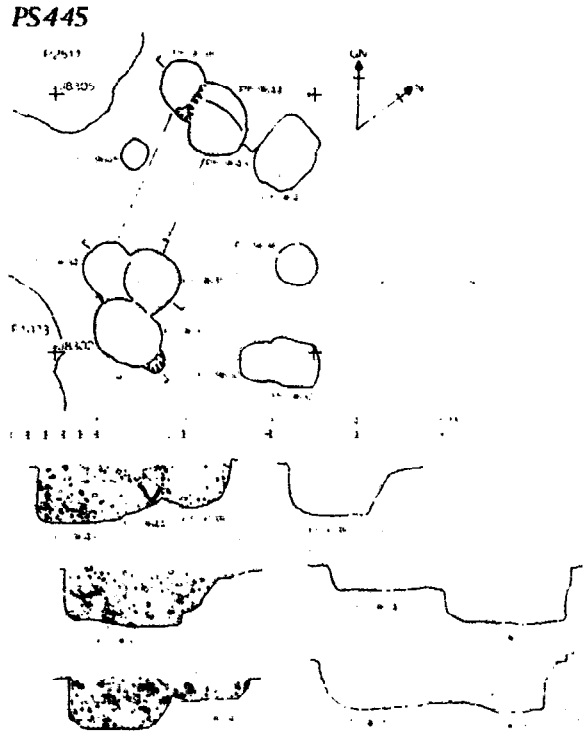
**PS 443**



**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

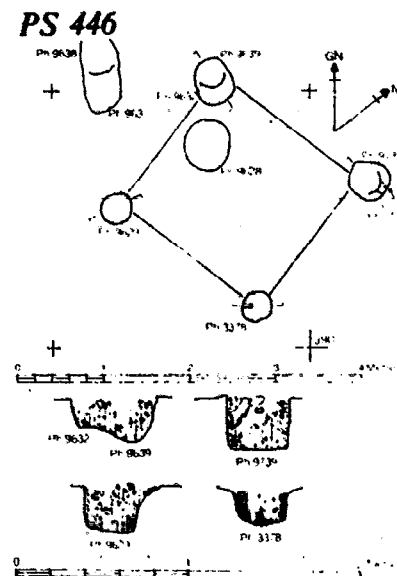
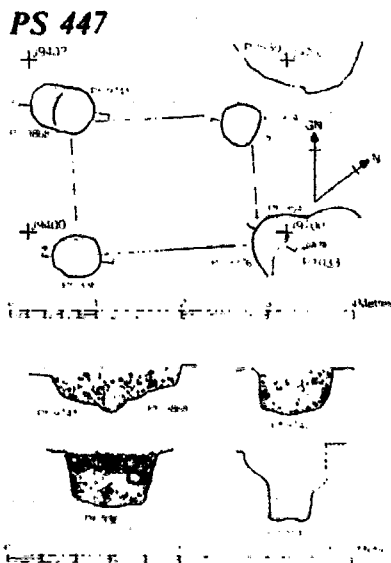
E. Size 1.9 x 2.0 m. Area 3.8 sq m. Av depth 27. Av diam 38.5. Av PPF 0.71.

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.



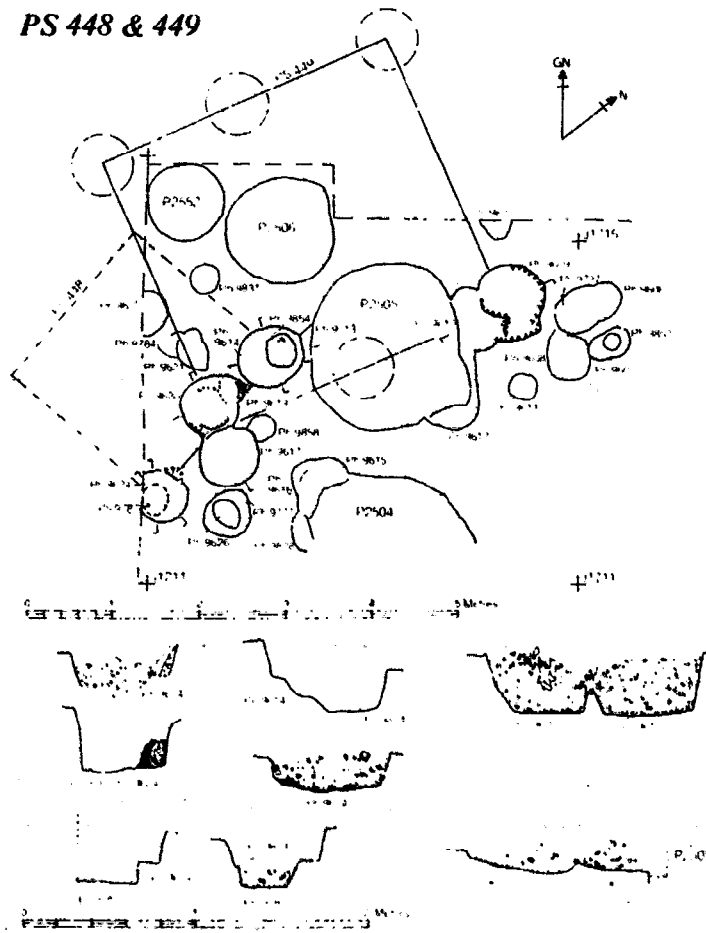
1986

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 24.84 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.



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	8J	18	0.23	-	Cuts ph 9610
	9610	78	20	0.26	-	Cut by ph 9609 and P2505

A. Size 3.6 x 23.4 m. Area 212.24 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	<u>30</u>	18	0.6	26	) Interrel unclear: ph 9853
	L(			<u>0.83</u>		) may be void
	( 9853	18	<u>25</u>	<u>0.38</u>	-	)
	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.

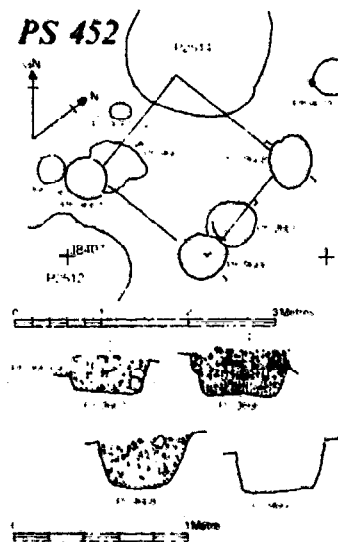
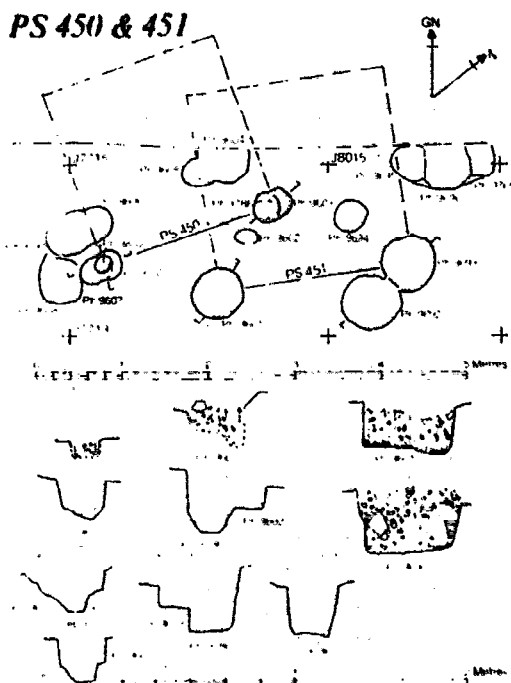
These two post-holes could be a two- or four-post structure with northern post-holes beyond the area excavated. However for the size of structure the post-holes are very large (phs type G/H, whilst structure size is E). This combination is more comparable with some of the two-post structures associated with quill 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.

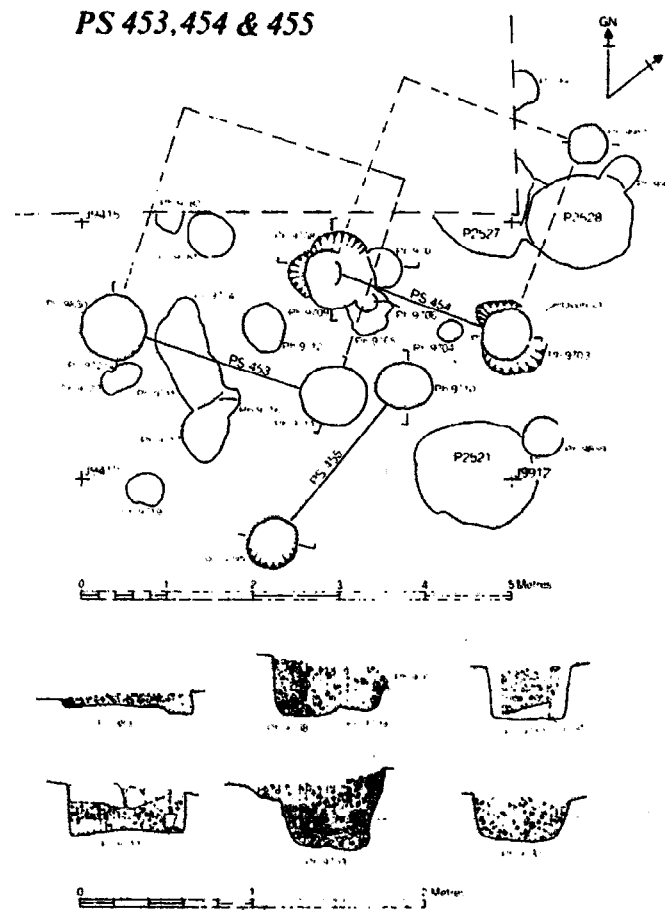


1986

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

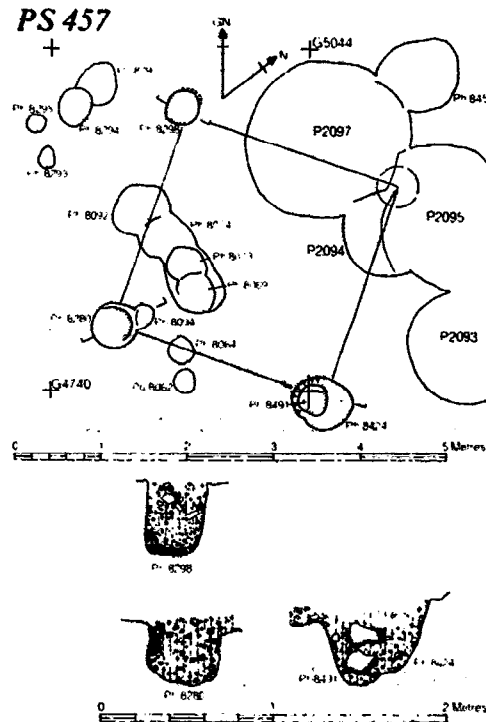
PS457	Ph No	Diam	Depth	PPF	Void	G494416
	8298	40	44	1.1	22	Isolated
	8280	53	43	0.81	30	Abuts ph 8094
(	8491	52	51	0.98	-	) Below layer 755; ph 8424
(	8424	58	45	0.83	20	) probably cuts ph 8491

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-nole 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.

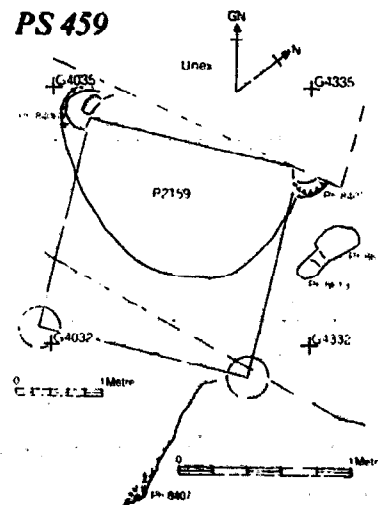
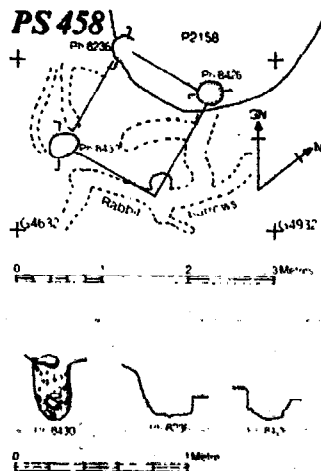
PS459	Ph No	Diam	Depth	PPF	Void	G414331
	8406	48	[52,70]	[1.08,1.46]	-	Cut by P2159; below layer 738
	8407	50	73	1.46	-	Cut by P2159; below layer 738

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 bank.

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.

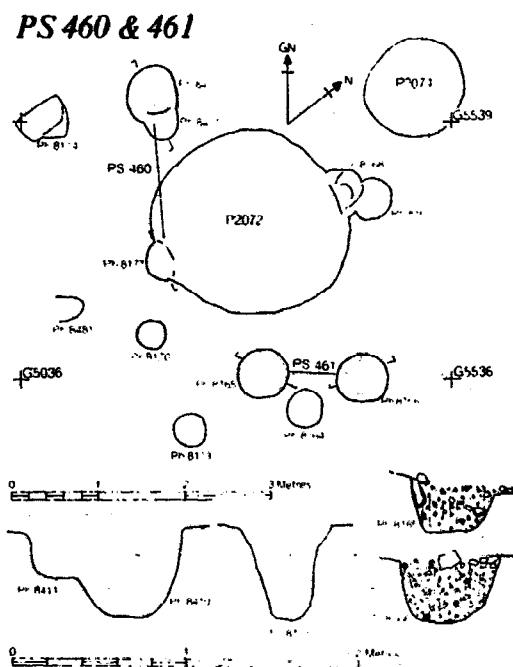
This is a possible two-post structure. The post-hole sizes are fairly similar, though ph 8171 becomes much narrower towards the base than ph 8410.

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.



1984

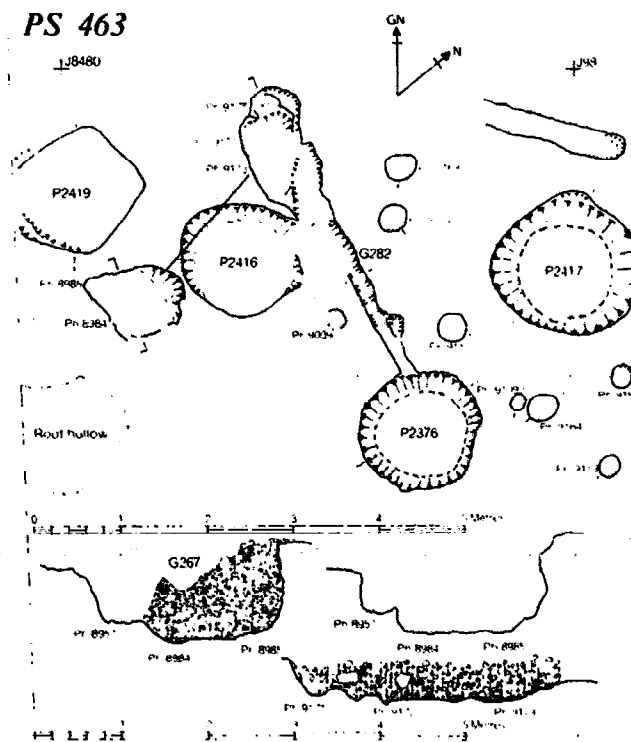
PS463	Ph No	Diam	Depth	PPF	Void	J857782
	8985	65	58	0.89		) Interrel not visible.
	8984	67	59	0.88		) Cut by ph 8957 and G267
	9172	70	26	0.37	-	Rels obscure
	9173	68	27	0.4	-	Rels obscure
			(43)			

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 7490, 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 A11 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 confusion 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.

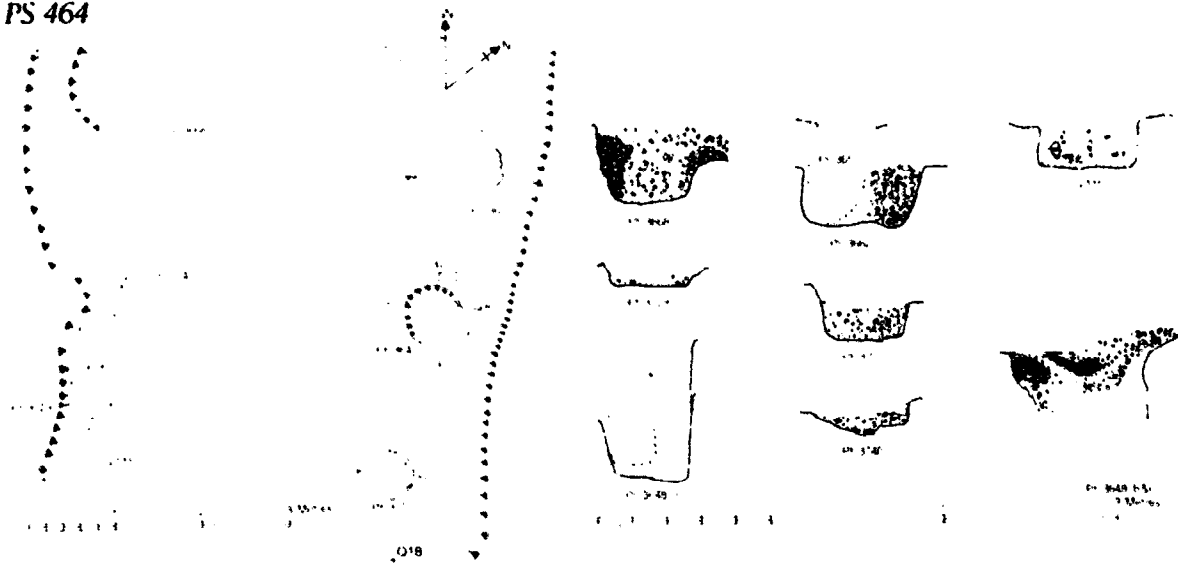
By the time this structure was built, P1115 had completely filled up, as ph 3648 clearly cuts the silts infilling its top.

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

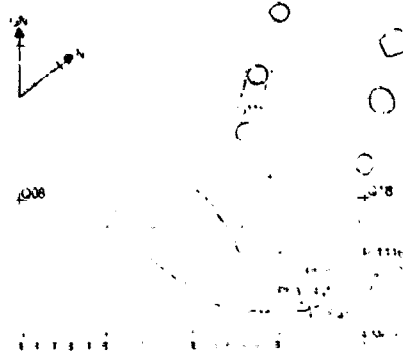
almost touching, so this seems unlikely, as it would have made construction of PS379 very difficult.

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.

PS 464



PS 464



1977-78

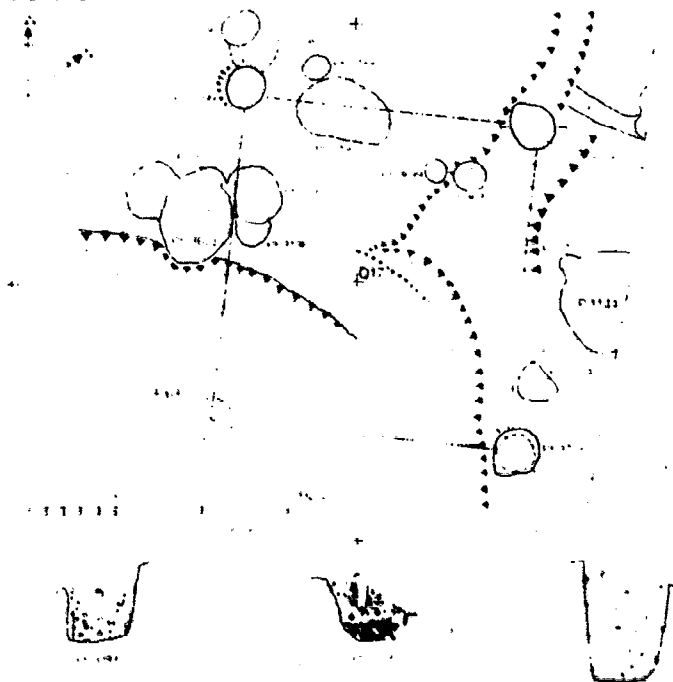
PS465	Ph No	Diam	Depth	PPF	Void	Q102705
	3399	50	45	0.9	-	Below F63
	3753	52	37	0.71	-	Below F63
	3703	52	70	1.35	44	Below layer 514

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).

PS 465



1978

PS466	Ph No	Diam	Depth	PPF	Void	0068730
?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	248	[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





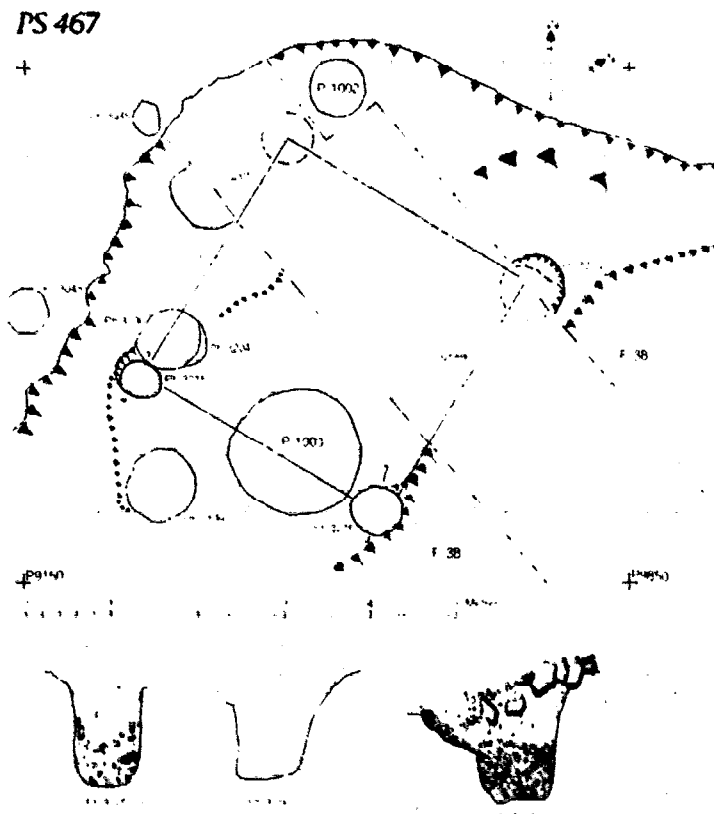
1977

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 sq 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; 'abuttet 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 A11.

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	0094819
	3664	46	46	1.0	c27	Cut layer 564. Below
	3701	34x50	32	0.76	T32x23]	layer 551; cut by ph 3663
	3550	47	39	0.83	-	Cut layer 564. Below
	3552/ 3728	42	32	0.76	[22x26]	layer 551; cut by ph 3662
					20	Cut layer 564. Below
						layer 478

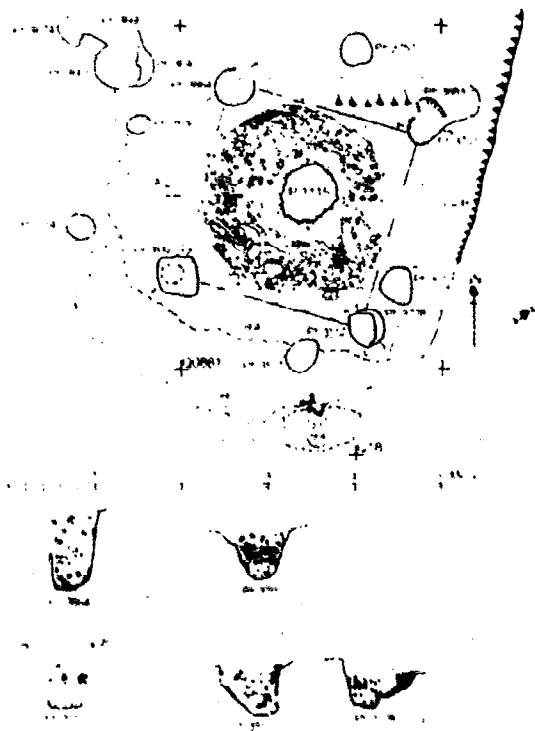
F. Size 2.3 x 2.3 m. Area 5.29 sq m. Av depth 37. Av diam 44. Av PPF 0.84.

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.

PS 469



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 A11.

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	-	Rel's lost

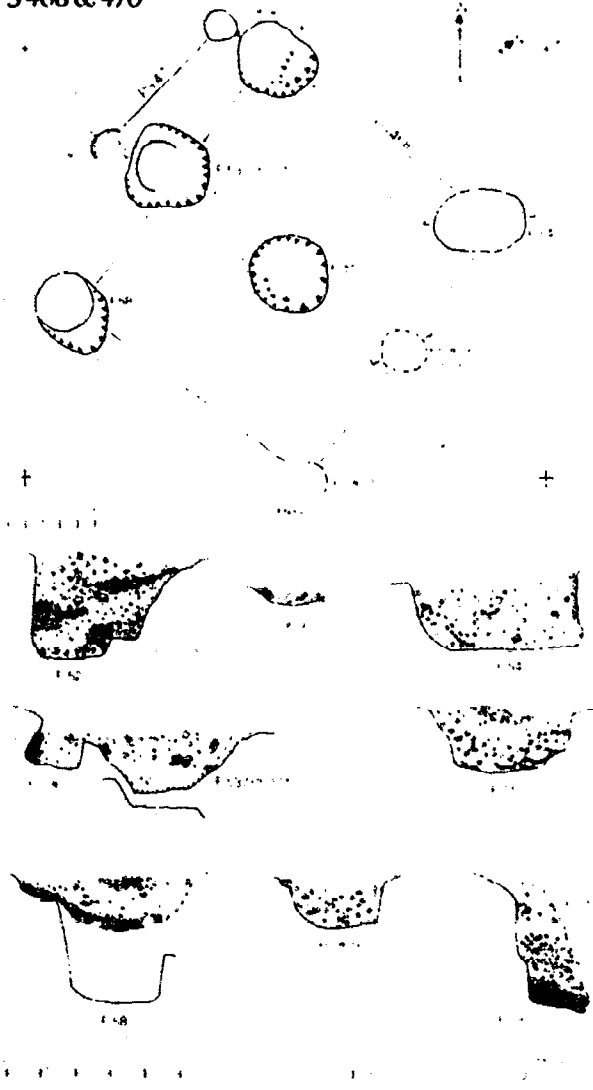
H/L. Size 3.3 x (3.3) m. Area (9.9 sq m). Av depth 41.5. Av diam 80. Av PPF 0.52.

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.

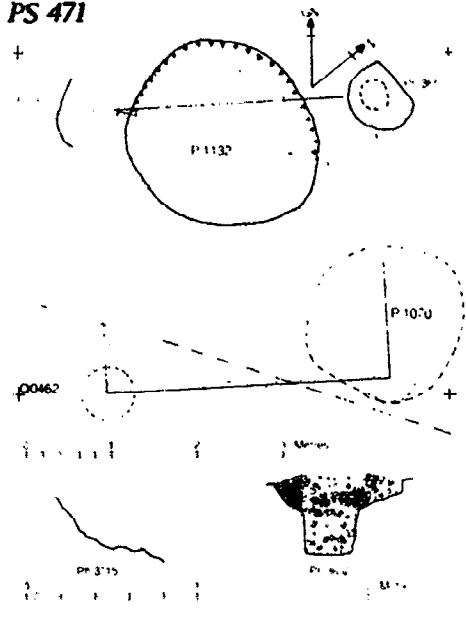
It seems possible that these two post-holes could form the northern half of a large four-post structure. Of the southern post-holes one would lie in the unexcavated bank, and the other would have been destroyed by P1070.

The structure belongs to stratigraphic phase A11.

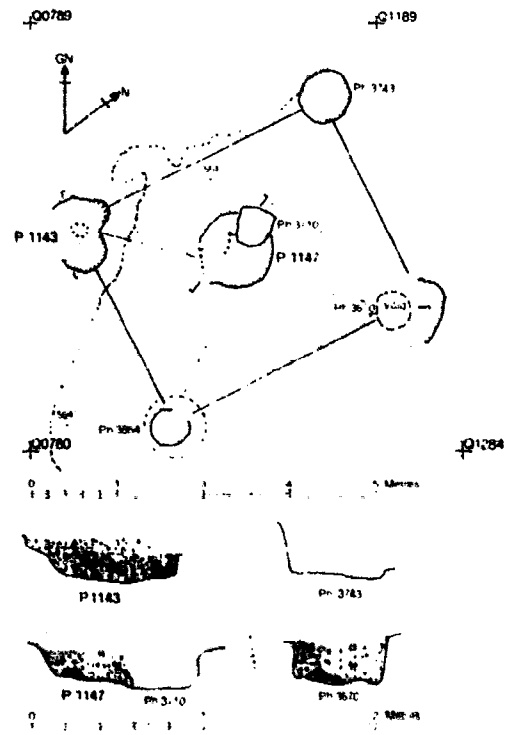
PS 468 & 470



PS 471



PS 473



1978

PS472	Ph No	Diam	Depth	PPF	Void	0094864
	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?

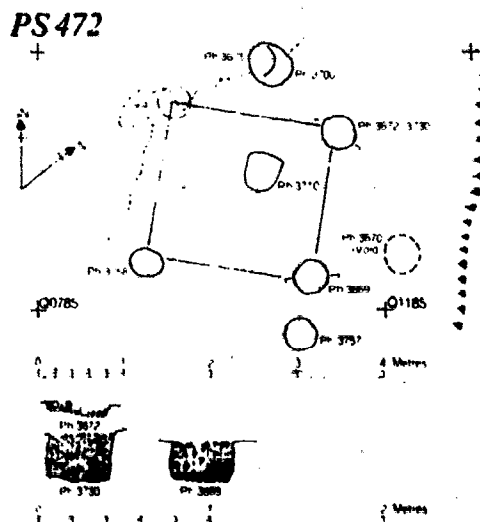
These post-holes have the appearance of forming a small four-post structure. Unfortunately there appears to be no good reason for missing the fourth post-hole other than inefficiency of supervisor. In view of the fact that many of the post-holes in this area were not recognized at the level from which 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

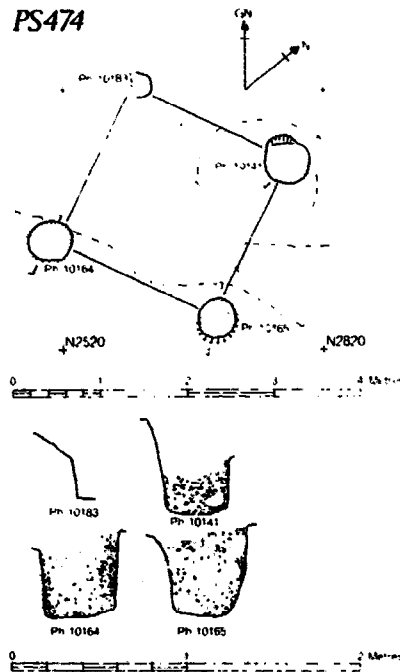
PS474	Ph No	Diam	Depth	PPF	Void	N263217
	10164	48	51	1.06	c25	Below layer 2042
	10165	46	53	1.15	c20	Below layer 2042
	10141	50	55	1.1	c26	Cut by P2596
	10183	31	38[60]	1.22[1.94]	-	Cut by F370

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

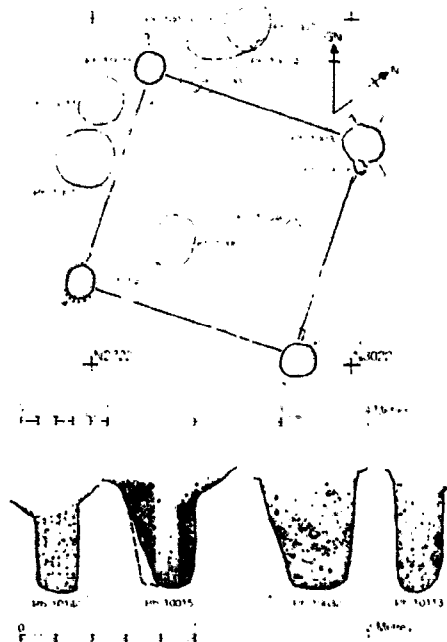
F. Size 2.6 x 2.6 m. Area 6.76 sq m. Av depth 67. Av diam 39. Av PPF 1.72.

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

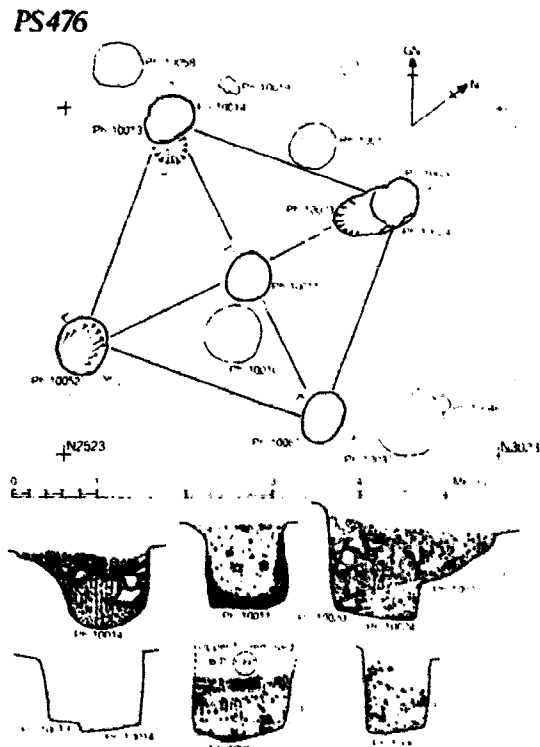
PS476	Ph No	Diam	Depth	PPF	Void	N271251
	10020	46	60	1.3	-	Below layer 1996; cut by ph 10024
	10024	50	65	1.3	?30	Below layer 1996; cuts ph 10020
	10067	46x62	50	0.93	-	Below layer 1996; ?cut layer 1997
	10013	40	38	0.95	-	Below layer 1996; cut by ph 10014
	10014	48	47	0.98	c23	Below layer 1996; cuts 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.



1988

<u>PS477</u>	<u>Ph No</u>	<u>Diam</u>	<u>Depth</u>	<u>PPF</u>	<u>Void</u>	<u>N243349</u>
	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.

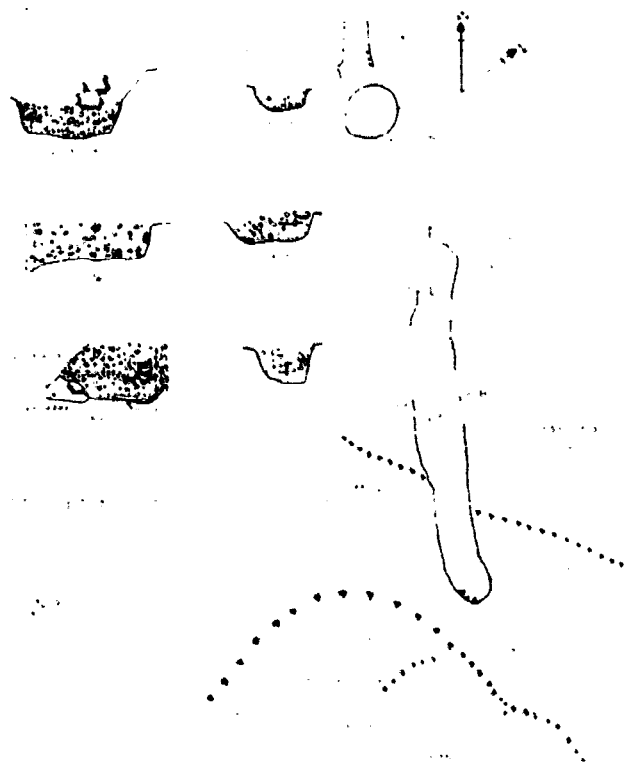
Associated with GC44.

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

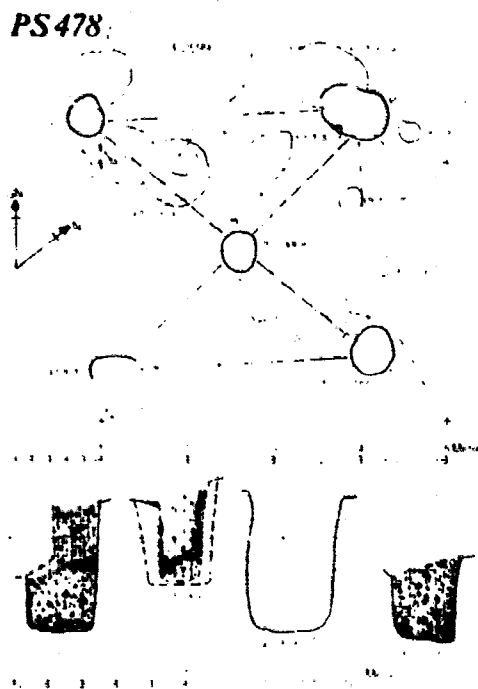
PS478	Ph No	Diam	Depth	PPF	Void	N216292
	10102	48	76	1.58	-	Below layer 2017; cut by ph 10101
	10172	58	83	1.43	-	Below layer 2017; cut by phs 10074 and 10073
	10184	50x56	50	0.94		Below layer 2010; cut by P2598
	P2613	55	[75]	1.36	-	Probably below layer 1997/1999, but rels not recorded. Cut by P2590 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.



1988

PS479	Ph No	Diam	Depth	PPF	Void	N326260
	10029	90	48	0.53	-	Below laver 1996
	10045	86	64	0.74	-	Below layer 2004; cuts layer 2043
	10061	70	30	0.43	-	Below laver 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.)

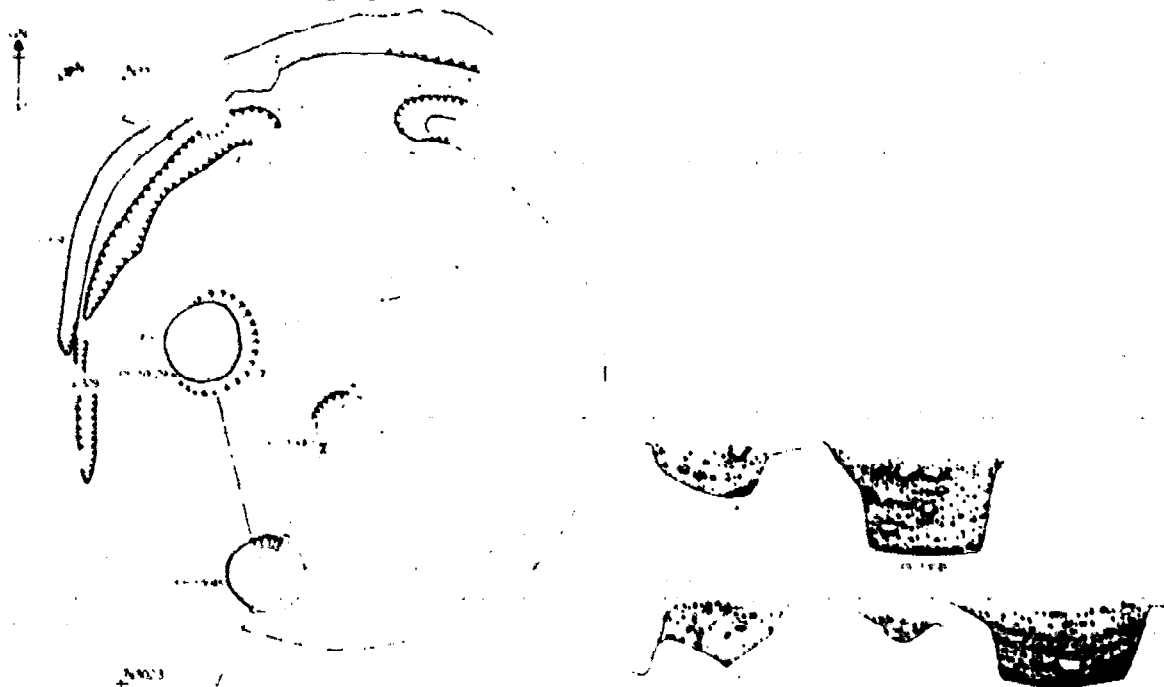
Probably enclosed by GC43 - G329 and G335.

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.
	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	775	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.

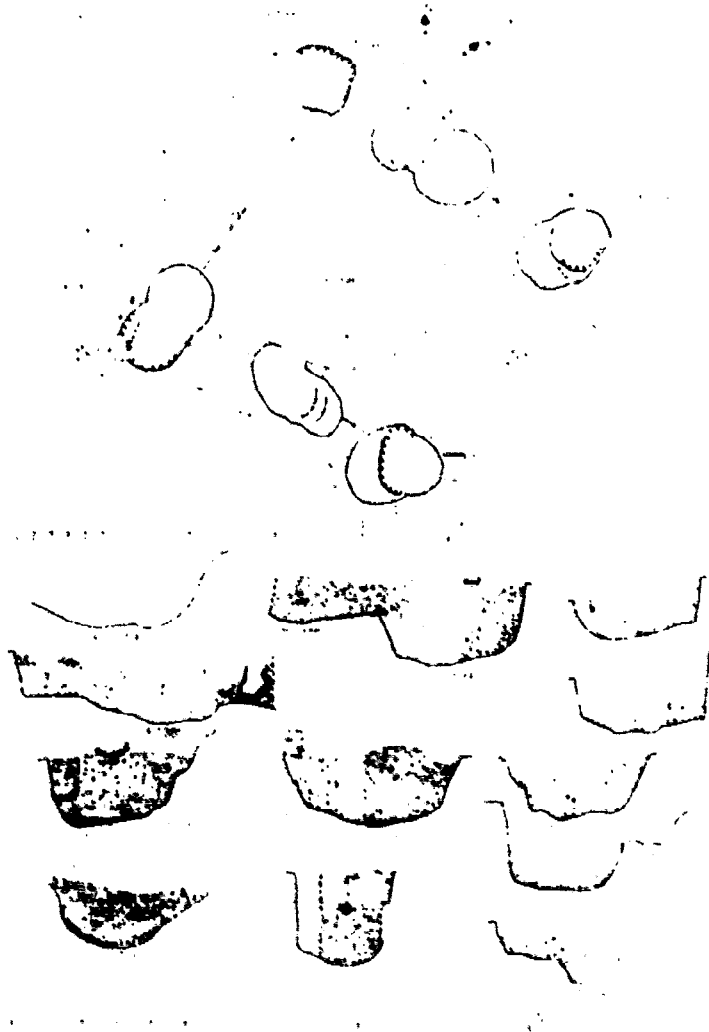
Though P1385 was regarded entirely as tree root hollow upon excavation, the section shows a potential post-hole, which could be the late phase post-hole for this structure. Ph 10166 is probably the base of the early phase post-hole.

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 Bb.

PS481





1988

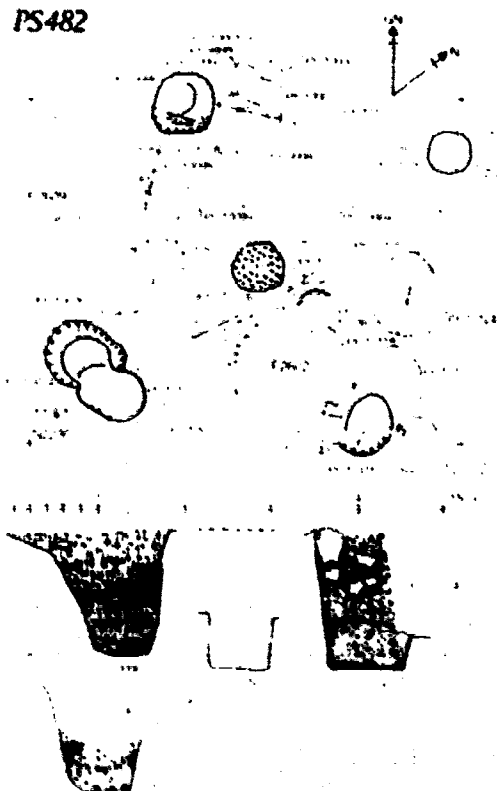
PS482	Ph No	Diam	Depth	PPF	Void	N248321
	9996	56	74	1.32	-	Interrel uncertain with ph 10182
	10161	50	82	1.64	-	Cut by P1385
	10073	50	82	1.64	-	Below layer 2017. Rel to ph 10073 uncertain. Cut by ph 10074
	10115	51	63	1.24	-	Cut by phs 10105 and 10118. Below layer 2038

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

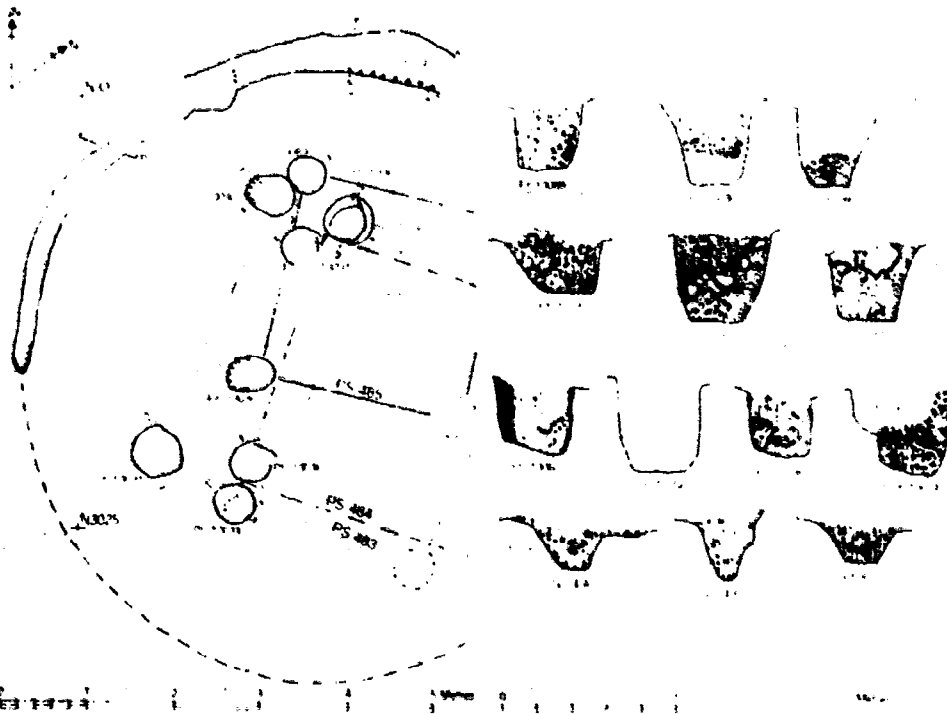
H. Size 3.3 x 23.3 m. Area 710.89 sq m. Av depth 52.5. Av diam 55. Av PPF 0.95.

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 23.0 m. Area 29.0 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 22.4 m. Area 25.76 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.

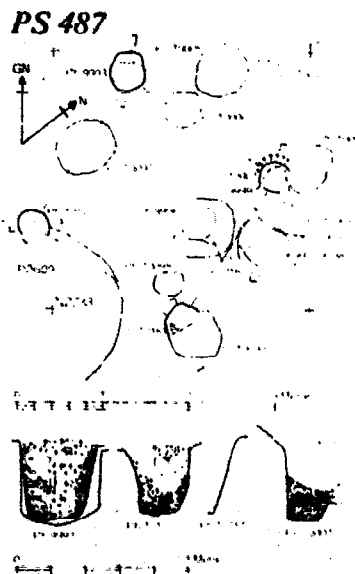
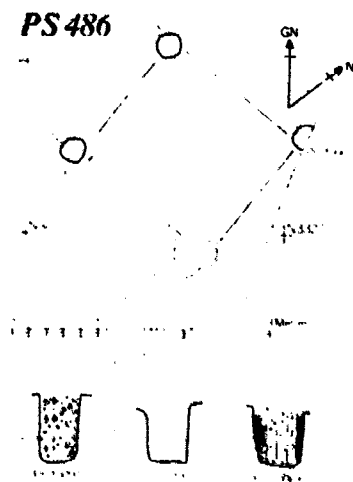
Stratigraphic phase Hb.

PS487	Ph No	Diam	Depth	PPF	Void	N232342
	9993	40x46	51	1.19	20	Isolated
	10001	34	54	1.59	-	Rel's 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.



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

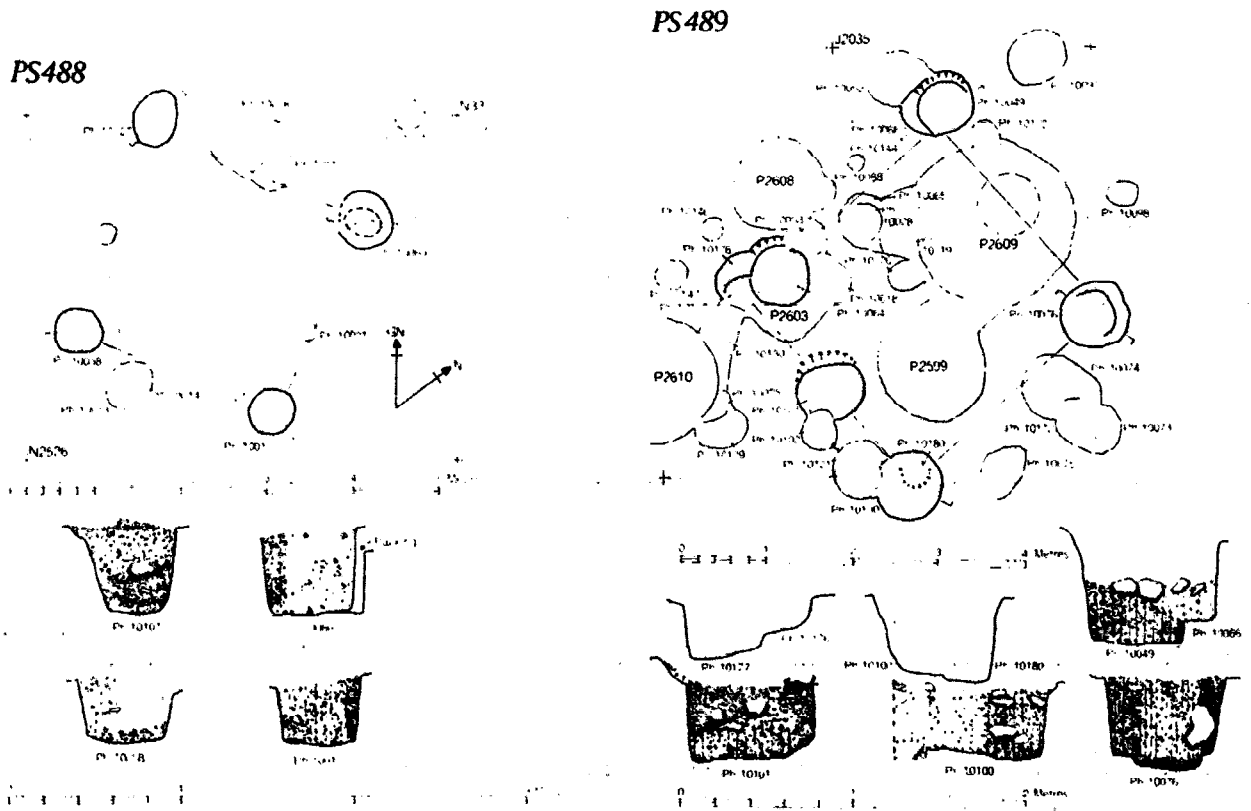
H. Size 2.5 x 2.5 m. Area 6.25 sq m. Av depth 46. Av diam 57. Av PPF 0.81.

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.



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

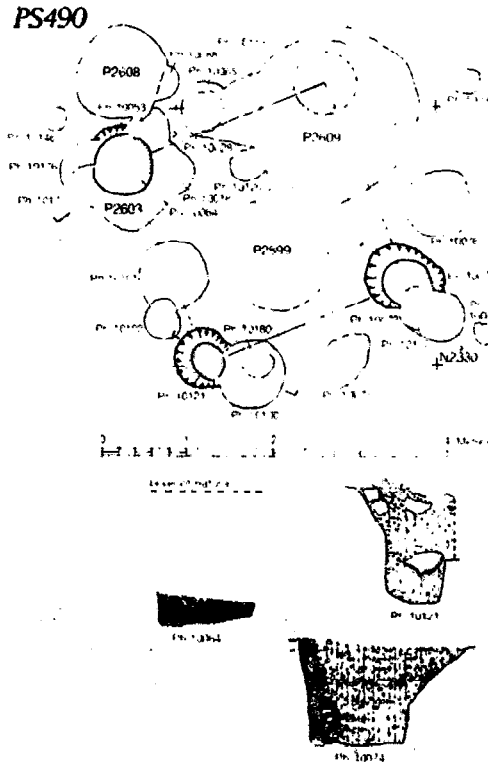
H. Size 2.5 x 2.5 m. Area 6.25 sq m. Av depth 69. Av diam 72. Av PPF 0.96.

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.

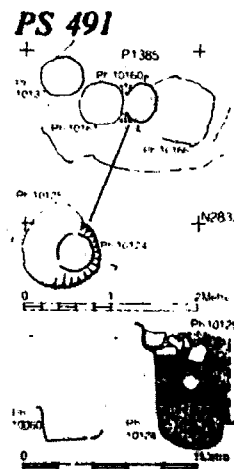
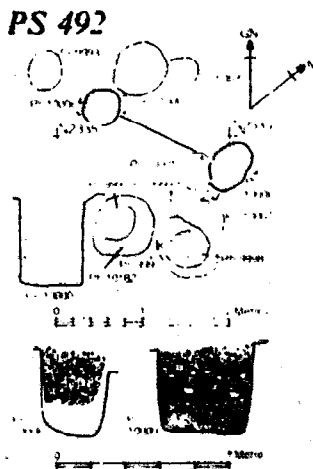
PS492	Ph No	Diam	Depth	PPF	Void	N242350
	10006	42	52	1.24	733	Isolated
	10000	42(x62)	53	1.26(1.02)	-	Isolated

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-).





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.

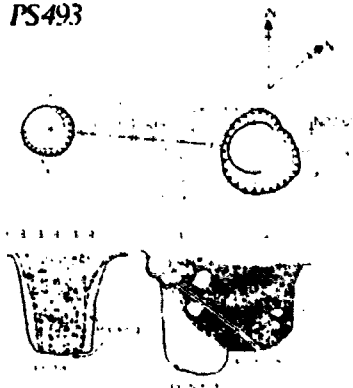
PS494	Ph No	Diam	Depth	PPF	Void	N218353
	10047	60x68	58	0.91	-	Below layer 622
	10097	60x69	62	0.96	27	Below layer 2017

L(H). Size 1.4 x - m. Area -. Av depth 60. Av diam 64. Av PPF 0.93.

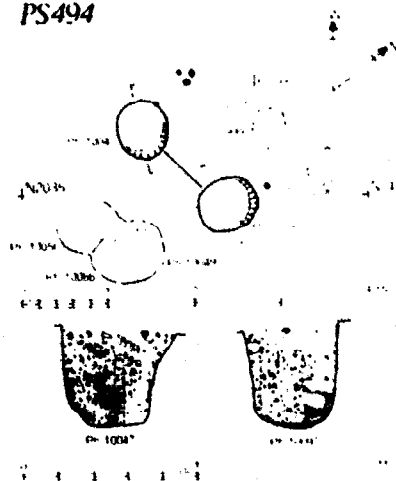
This structure is very short, but the post-holes are very similar in size and seem likely to form a pair.

Stratigraphic phase Hb-f.

PS493



PS494



1988

PS495	Ph No	Diam	Depth	PPF	Void	N208338
	10050	62x70	33	0.5	-	Below laver 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.

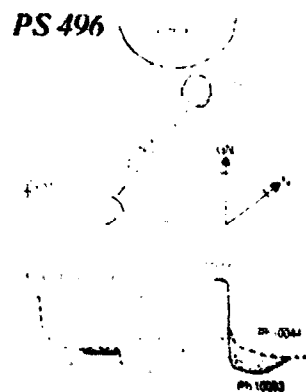
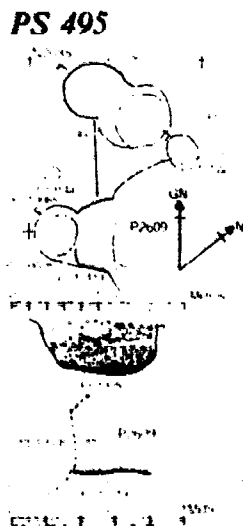
PS496	Ph No	Diam	Depth	PPF	Void	N315305
=CS40a	10080	36	33	0.92	-	Cut by phs 10043 and 10079
	10083	36	55	1.53	-	Cut by ph 10044

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.



1988

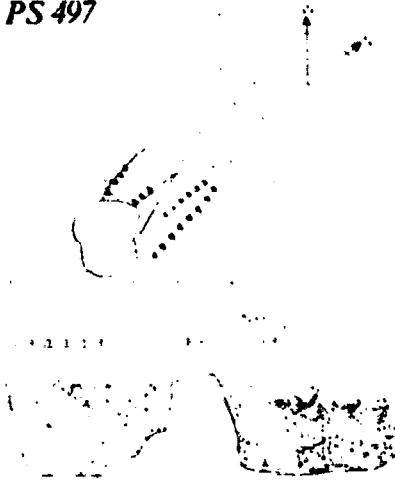
PS497	Ph No	Diam	Depth	PPF	Void	N190318
=CS69	10018	70	58[68]	0.83[0.97]	-	
	10053	55	56[63]	1.02[1.15]	c30	?Cuts ph 10018
	10025	64	46[65]	0.72[1.02]	-	Cuts ph 10054
	10054	78	62	0.79	-	

L(H). Size 2.1 x - m. Area -. Av depth 55.5 [54.5]. 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.

PS 497



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	-	)

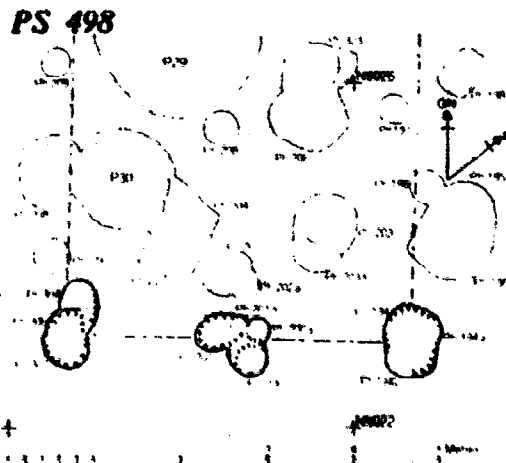
A/B. Size 4.0 x ? m. Area ?16 sq m. Av depth 28. Av diam 46. Av PPF 0.67.

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.



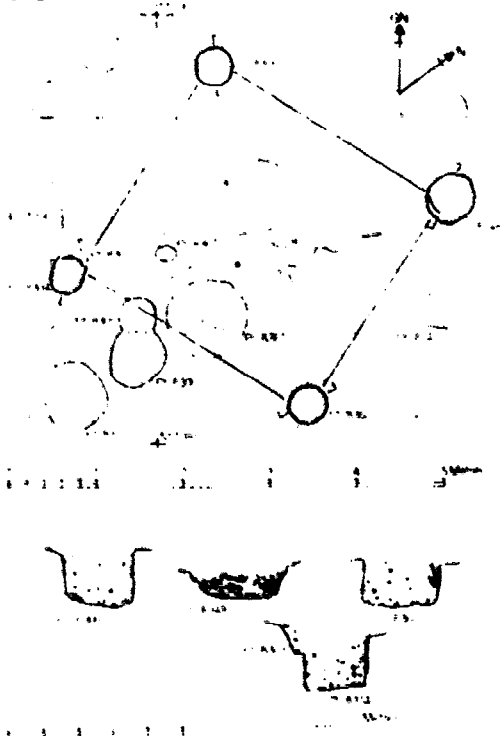
1982

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

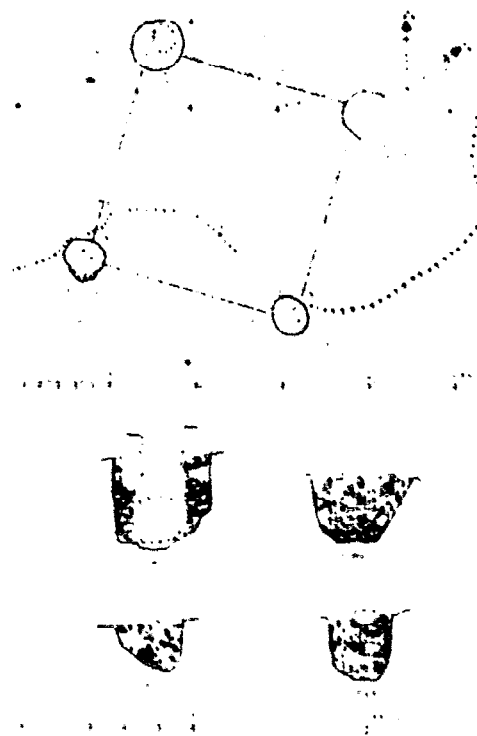
E. Size 2.9 x 3.1 m. Area 9.0 sq m. Av depth 30. Av diam 45. Av PPF 0.68.

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 510



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

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List of ovens 1979-1988

F76	Type 3	CS46	-	?cp	3-5
Ph 7197	?3	-	Ia-c	cp	3-6
L626	?2	PS320	Jq	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 & Li322	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

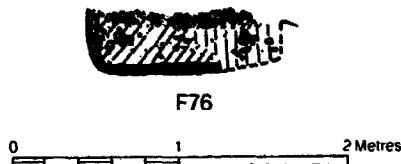
Demolished ovens

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



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.

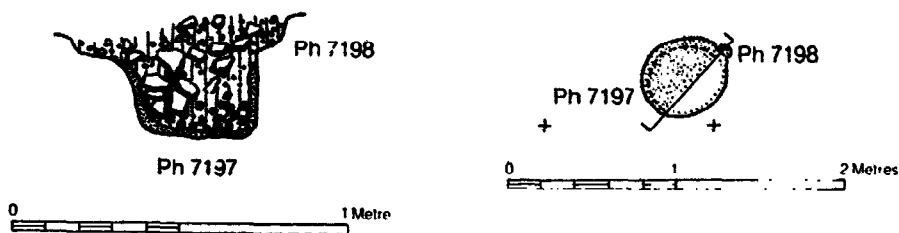
On the east side overlying (2) was a yellowish brown clayey layer (1) containing some small chalk fragments and a few pieces of burnt clay. This was also collapsed oven superstructure, which had not been so well baked and so was reduced to a mass of clay.

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

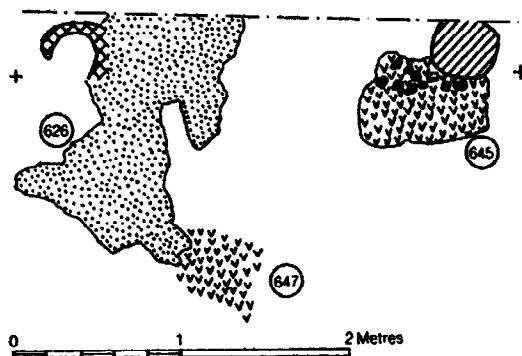


This feature is probably the base of a type 3 oven, rather than a post-hole, as originally designated. It is oval in plan, measuring 0.46 x 0.54 m and was cut to a depth of 0.37 m into the natural chalk. No above ground structure survived.

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.



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

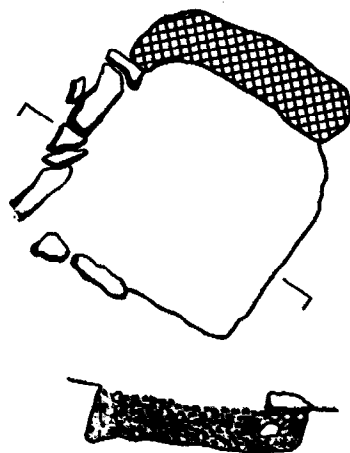
PS322

Ph 6958 (1)	s4572	C	1100 gm	Wall daub
Ph 6958 (4)	s4452	G	270 gm	?Wall
Ph 6958 (1)	s4706	E	370 gm	Fraqs 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

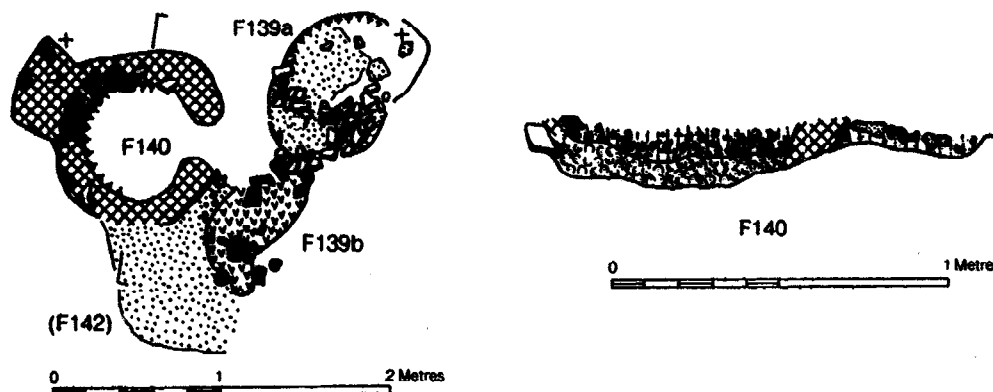


The relationship of this feature to P2095 was not recorded, but from its grid reference it must almost certainly have been constructed on the pit top. Although this pit was not dated it cut another of cp 7 date, thus indicating that P2095 and F107 must be of cp 7.

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 gm was retained and this was identified as fabric C, only lightly baked.

Over the base of the oven 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.



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

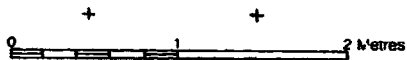
CS24

Fj

cp 7



F142



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.



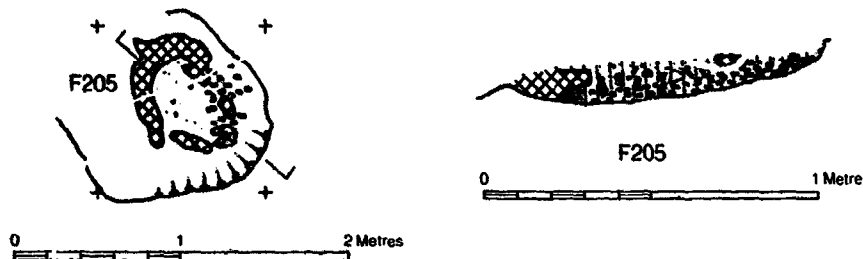
F205

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.

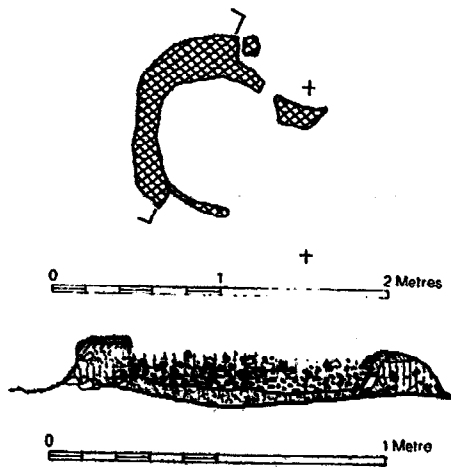
Over the base of the oven were lenses of dark greyish brown silt and charcoal, mixed with a quantity of burnt shattered flint up to 100 mm in size. A few small fragments of daub of fabrics C and E occurred in this burnt and presumably derived from the walls of the oven.

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

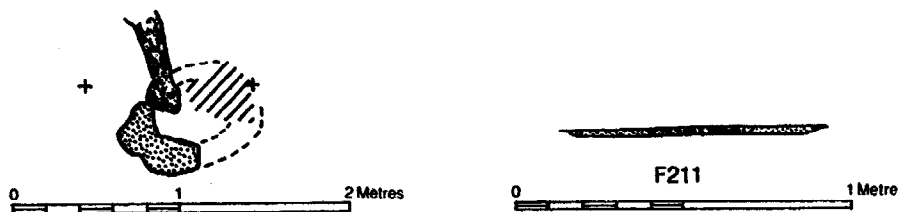
F211

Oven typ. ?1

CS36

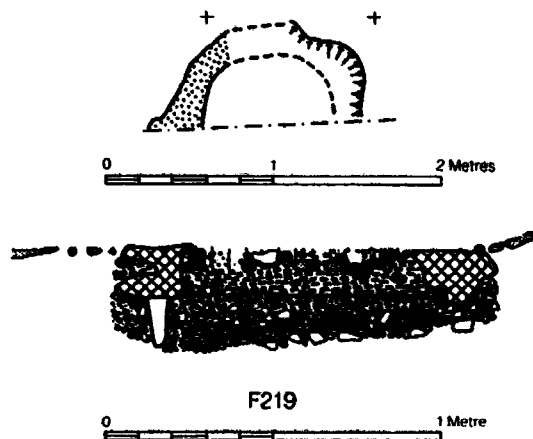
E1

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.



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.

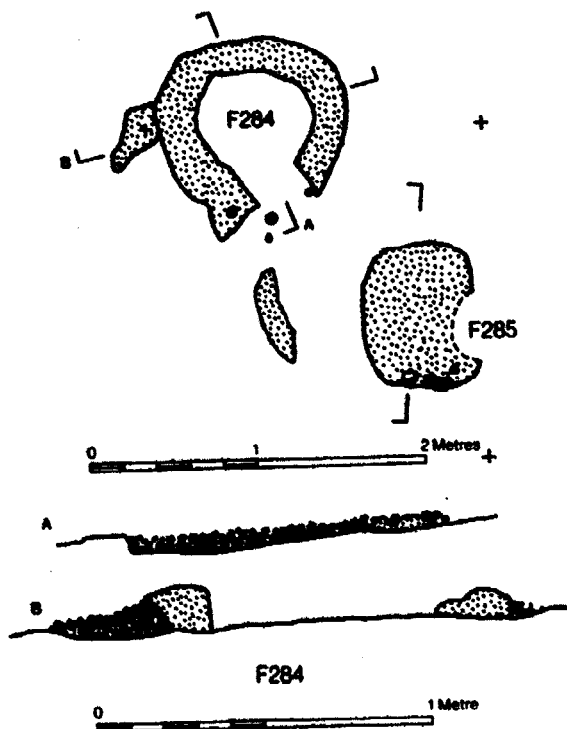
F284

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

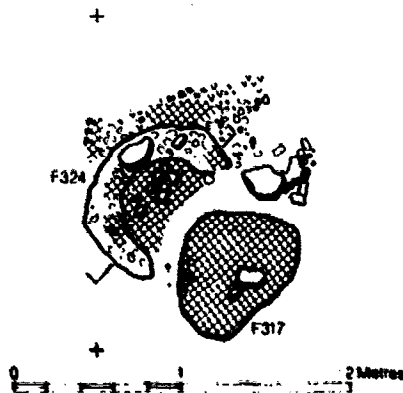
This oven was disturbed by the south-east half of it slumping into P2580, where it could still be recognized as part of an oven. It was set into layer 1859, but was contemporary with the chalk floor of CS61.

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, closely 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.

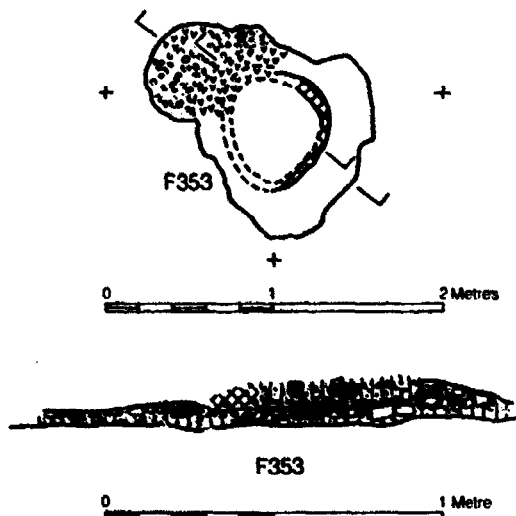
A small sample of fabric E daub was retained from this feature, but it exhibited no distinctive characteristics.

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 oven thus delineated amounted to 0.38 sq m and was roughly oval in plan 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 29-35 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 rough 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.

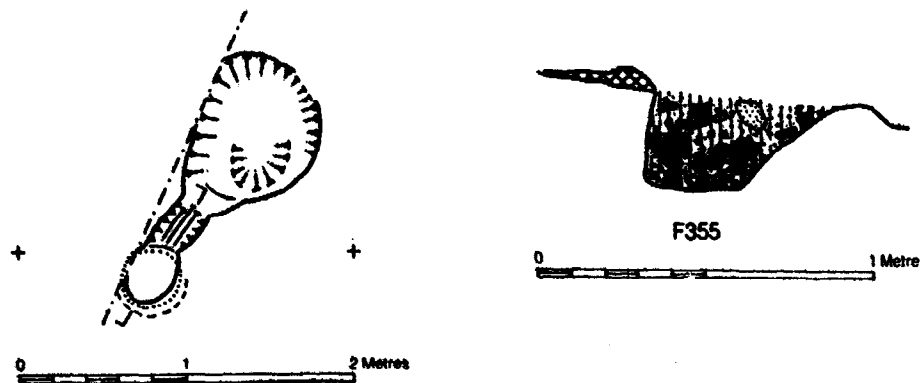
The wall daub and oven plate in the base of this feature must have been derived from the upper part of the oven. However in terms of quantity there clearly is not enough to account for the whole oven, the majority of which must have been demolished and dumped elsewhere. An obvious answer is that the 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

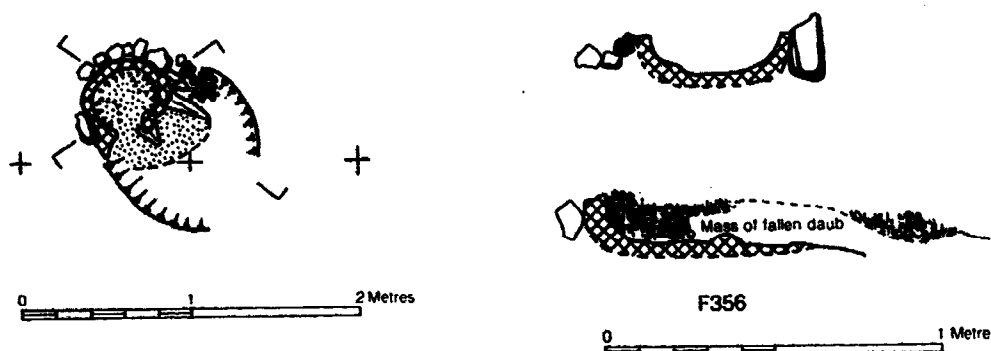


This oven was apparently unassociated with any structure and was sealed by layer 1993.

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 gm 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 gm. 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.



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.

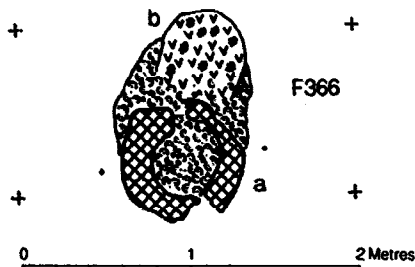


F366a

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:

30 mm - 1	60 mm - 13	unmeasured - 19	top/base
35 mm - 2	65 mm - 3		40 mm-15 mm - 1
40 mm - 13	70 mm - 7		65 mm-40 mm - 2
45 mm - 4	75 mm - 2		80 mm-15 mm - 1
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/R

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.

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.

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 gm; 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 gm; 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 unidentified 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.

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 throughout; 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 gm
Ph 9363	cp 6/7; Ej	E	A few flat rough surfaces, possibly disturbed remnants of (1393), where ph cuts layer: 2075 gm
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 gm
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 gm
L1575	cp 3; Dj2=cp 7	C	Roughly smoothed surfaces, 60 mm+ thick; some curving pieces and quite smooth surface; possible perforation $\leq$ 40 mm; 7060 gm
L1583	cp 7; Dj1	C	Some rough flat surfaces; 3895 gm
P2566(2)	cp 6; Dj1=cp 7	E	No shape; one wattle impression: 13 mm; 915 gm
(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 celar 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 gm
(4)		E	Rough flat surface; 900 gm

P2576(3)	cp 7; Dk-1	Fab L	Flat smooth surfaces; +50 mm thick; four wattle impressions: 14, 19, 21, 27 mm; 3850 gm
(4)		L	Smooth flat surface; +50 mm thick; includes wedge-shaped fragment; 2400 gm
P2579(4)	cp 7; D	A	Part of oven; edge of plate? 115 gm
P2580(2)	cp 7; D	B	Smooth flat surfaces, some burnt; straw/chaff impressions; 200 gm
(3)		C	Smooth surfaces; some slightly convex; 120 gm
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 gm
L1941	cp 7, sp - H1	E	Smooth concave surface; thickness 100 mm or more; 550 gm
L1969	cp 7 sp - Hk	C	Flat surface; 117 gm
L1985	cp 7 sp - Hk	E	Smooth slightly undulating flat surface; 90 mm thick; 440 gm.

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 $\leq$ 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  $\leq$  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	7	-	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	≤ 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; ≤ 35 mm	straw	50-65+ mm
Ph 6937(1)	4546	-	-	E	-	straw	20-35 mm
*Ph 6950(1)	4570	7	Jg	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; ≤ 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	E	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	E1	C	9; 28-60 mm	straw, leaf, wattle	70-120 mm
*P2346(8)	6219	8	E1	C	12; 30-60 mm	straw, leaf, wattle	40-50 mm
*P2346(9)	6102	8	E1	C	1; 35 mm	straw	-
P2346(+)	6103	8	E1	C	1; ≤ 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	Dq	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; <u>c</u> 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/K 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	Pk	K	5 gm	-	1; 25 mm	-	-
G286(1)	6411	7	Ej	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	Perforations	Plate shape	Thickness
(5)	3967F	8	-	A	135 gm	-	-	-	25 mm
							flat smooth surface		
(6)	4603	8	-	J	325 gm	-	-	-	18-25 mm
							flat/slightly convex slab, both surfaces smooth		
(7)	3969F	8	-	J	50 gm	-	-	-	20-25 mm
							roughly smoothed surface		
(8)	4604	8	-	J	425 gm	-	-	-	≤ 70 mm
L2080	7631	4	Hb	A	20 gm	?	-	-	-
							smooth flat surface curving to form rounded edge, possibly flue		
L1997	7620	4	Hd	F/K	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 under-surface - 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)	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
(6)				
(7)				
(8)				

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 m  
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	F349	-	-	+	+	-	-	-
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	Eg	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

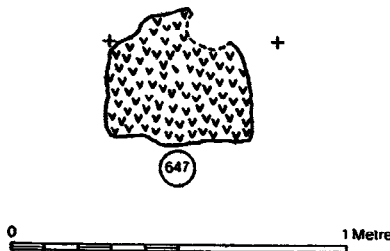
Descriptions of hearths: 1979-1988

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).

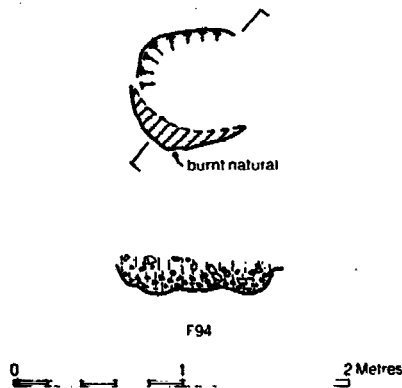
Adjacent to this there appears to have been a hearth of more typical construction. Flints, 8-120 mm, some burnt, were very tightly packed in a layer of compacted chalk and over this was a surface formed of rammed chalk, puddled and with flecks of charcoal and daub trampled into the surface. It had been 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).

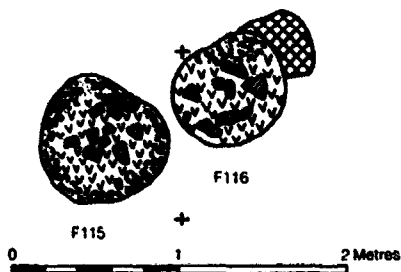
F115

Hearth type 2

CS63

cp 7

Gf



This circular hearth was 0.76 m in diameter and had a maximum thickness of 0.1 m. 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

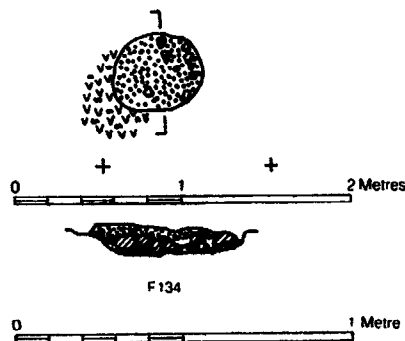
cp 7

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.

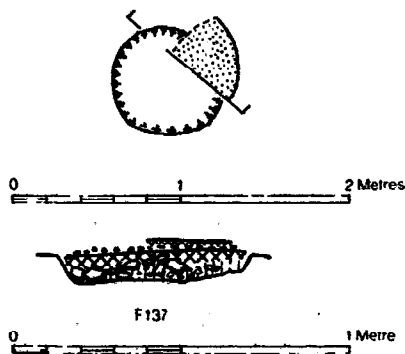
It was contemporary with F115 immediately adjacent.

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.

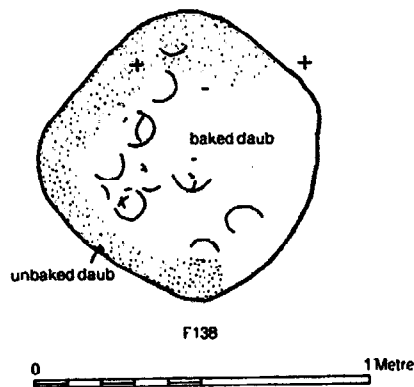
F138

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).

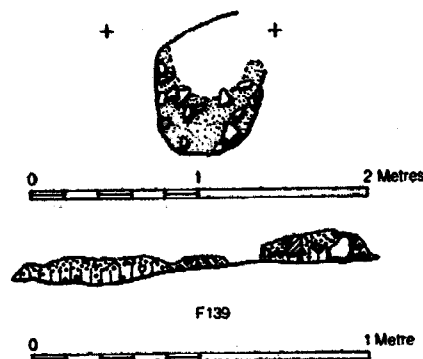
F139a

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.

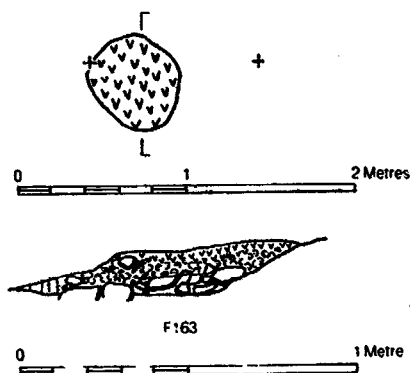
There was a thin skim of daub on the base below the foundation of angular flints 80-120 mm, partly burnt. Around these were remnants of pale yellowish brown daub, which had presumably formed the overlying surface.



**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.

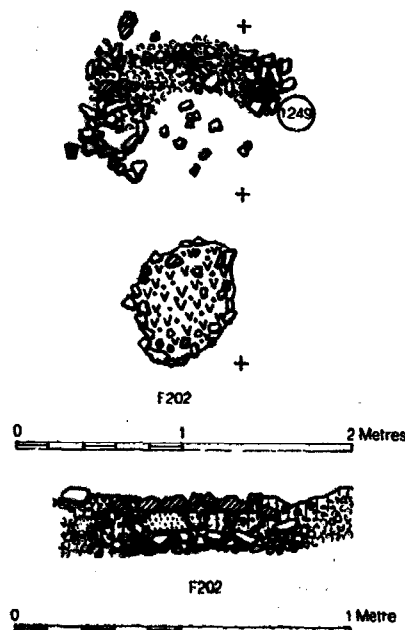
In plan it was irregularly oval measuring 0.8 x 0.6 m and 0.07 m thick. It had a typical foundation of broken flint nodules 60-120 mm tightly packed in a brown chalky silt matrix. Packed over the top of this was puddled chalk well compacted with a few small rounded chalk lumps. It had a smooth flat surface 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 7

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.

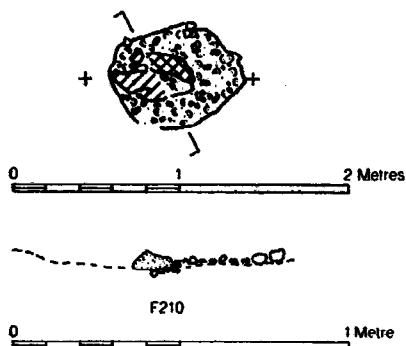


F208      ?Hearth type 3      Ef-g      cp 6

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.

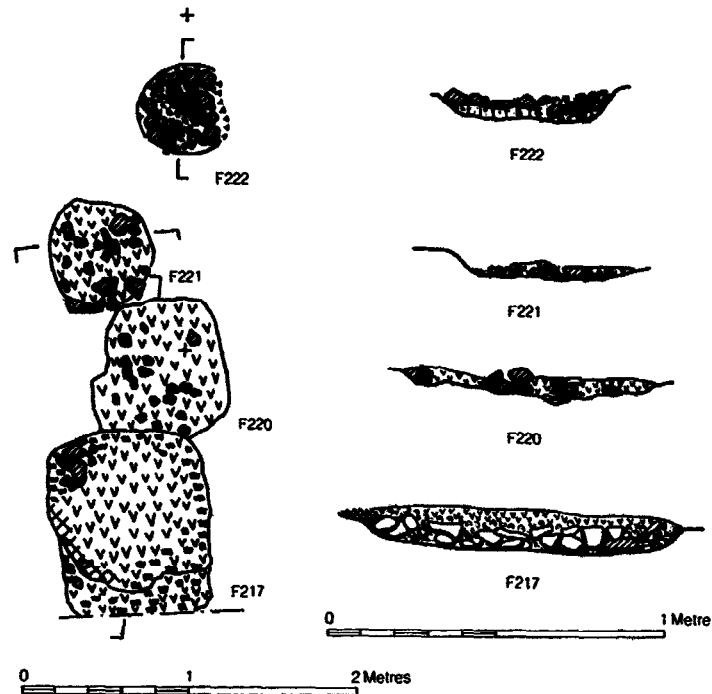
F217

Hearth type 2

CS51b

E1

cp 7

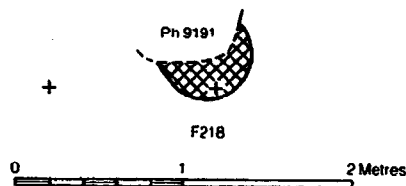


This hearth was constructed on the chalk floor (1392) of CS51a, but it was probably originally built with or in the later chalk floor (1391) of CS51b, which had largely worn away in the centre of the house.

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.

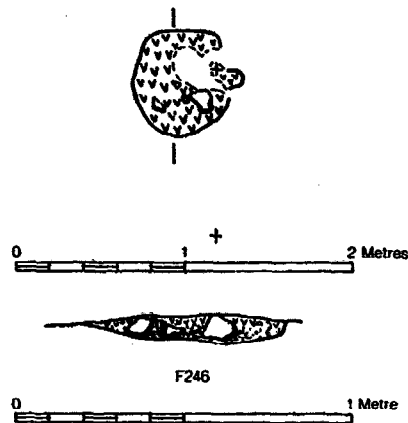
It was constructed with a foundation of burnt broken flints 40-120 mm in size, placed in the hollow cut in layer 1402. Over these had been spread a layer of compacted puddled chalk, containing a few small pieces less than 30 mm size. The chalk had been burnt, but much of the upper surface had been worn 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.

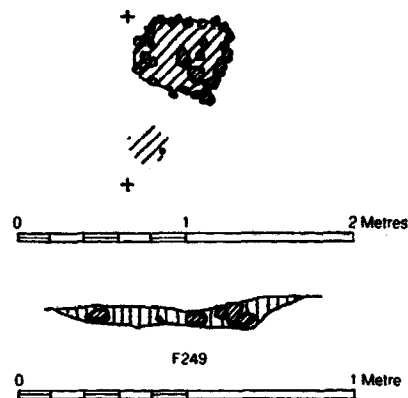
F249

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

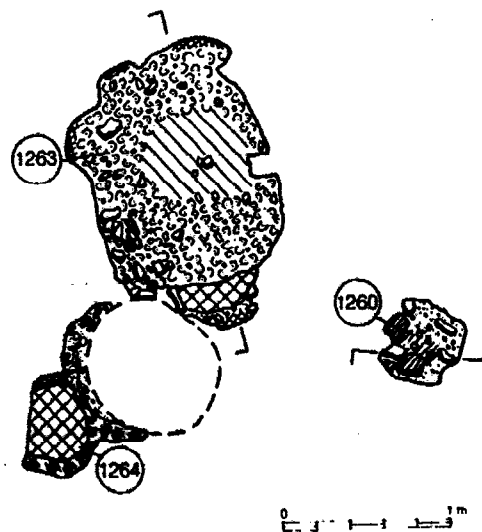
CS50/GC22

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.



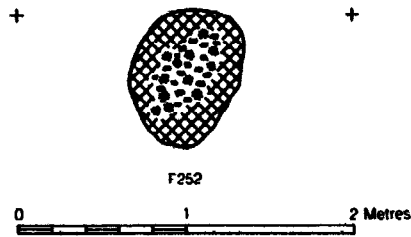
F252

?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.

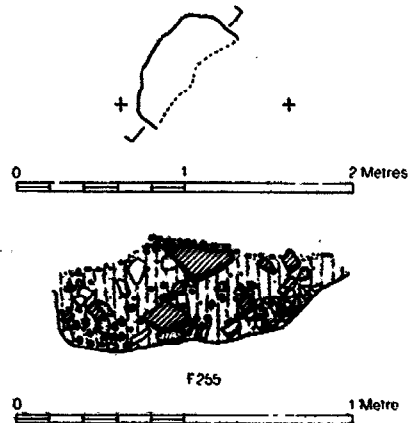
This is clearly not a typical hearth structure and it is possible that it is the base of an oven.

F255

?Hearth type 3

Ei-k

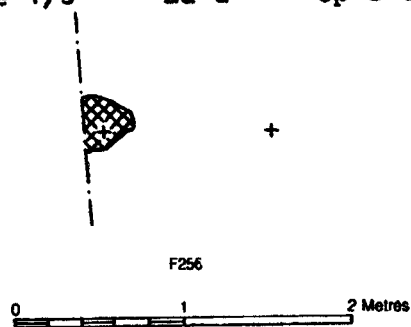
cp 7



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.

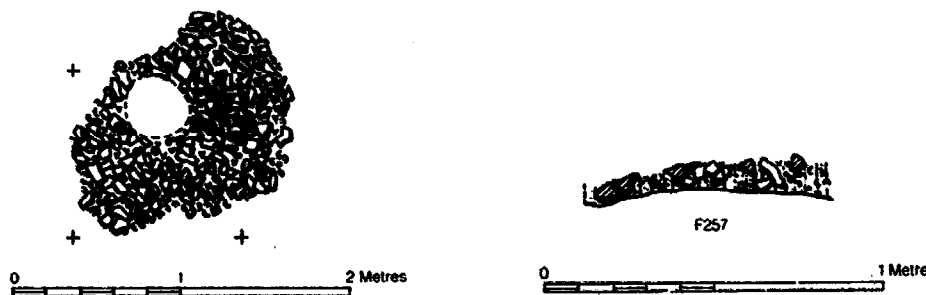
It was roughly circular in plan measuring 0.84 m in diameter and up to 0.32 m in depth. It had a fill of dark brown silt containing a high proportion of burnt flint 50-150 mm long, charcoal and fragments of daub. There were a few pieces of chalk 10-60 mm long, some burnt and flecks of burnt clay. There 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.

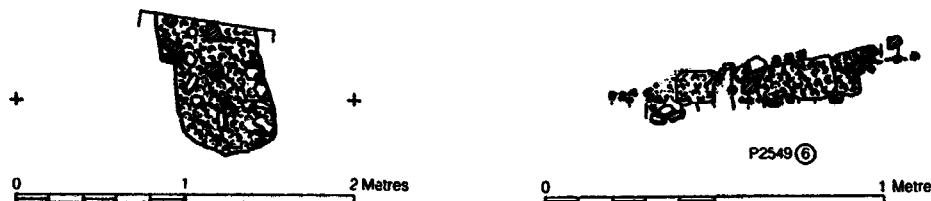
P2549(6)

?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

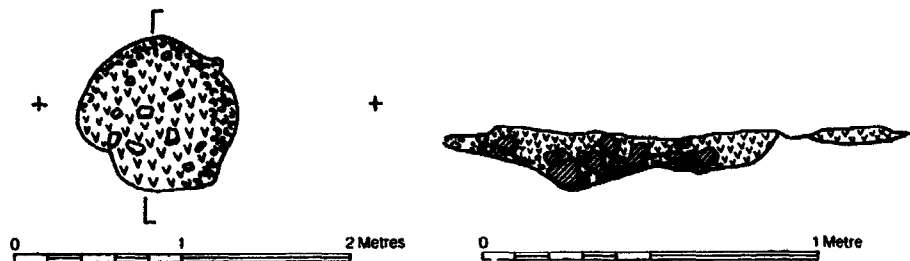
cp 7



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**

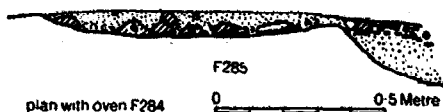


This hearth was constructed in a hollow cutting through the chalk floor (1610) of CS56. The hearth was circular measuring 0.9 m in diameter and was 190 mm thick.

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**

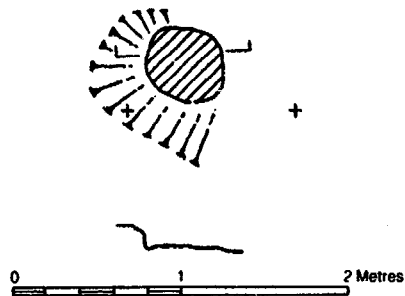


The hearth was constructed in a slight hollow 0.1 m deep in the underlying silt (1640) and was contemporary with CS58, an open work area. The oven F284 immediately to the NW was also contemporary. The hearth was oval in plan, measuring 0.88 x 0.68 m.

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



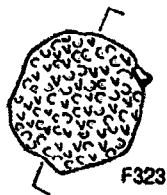
F305

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.



F323

0 1 2

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).

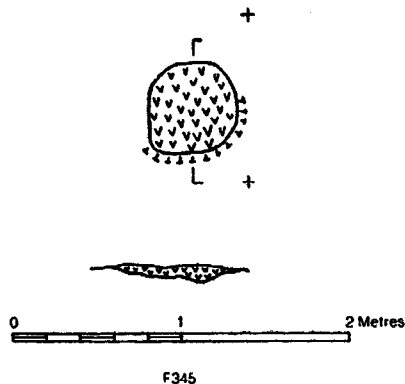
F343      Hearth type 2      CS60      Dj1      cp 7

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.

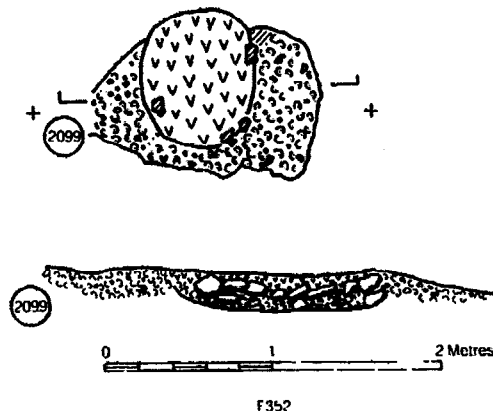
F345      Hearth type 2/3      D11      cp 7



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.

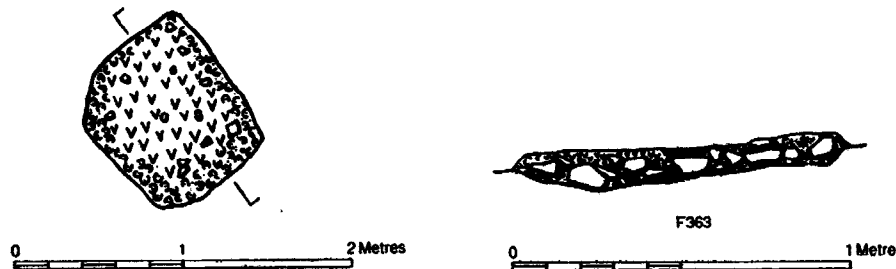
F353

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.)

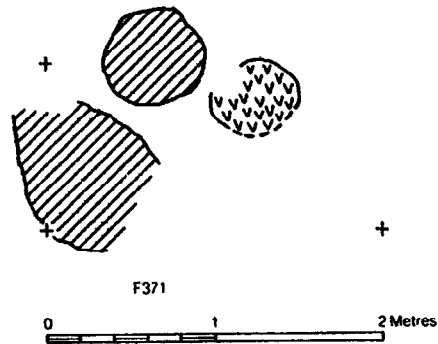


F371

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 OH F38
	L382 & L383	Type 2 hearth	in OH 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 A1 = 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 A1 = 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.

## Index

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- 4.2.5 Gullies and ditches
- Introduction 24:B1
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  - Pit statistics 24:F2-14
  - Relationship of top and base diameters to  
depths of beehive pits 24:G1
  - Selected pit sections 24:G2-5

### 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

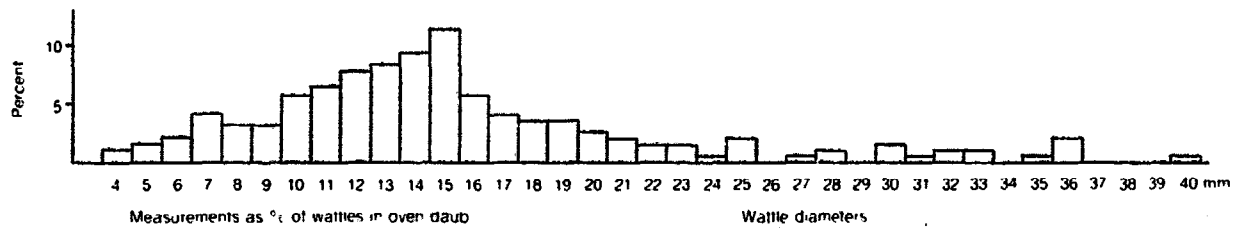
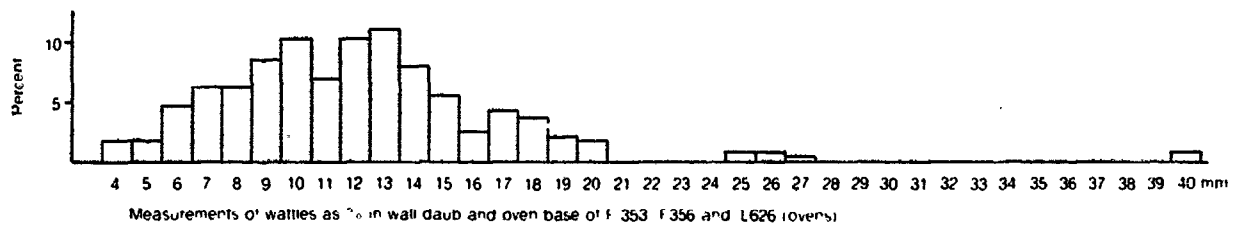
The histograms show the quantities of wattle diameter measurements as a percentage.

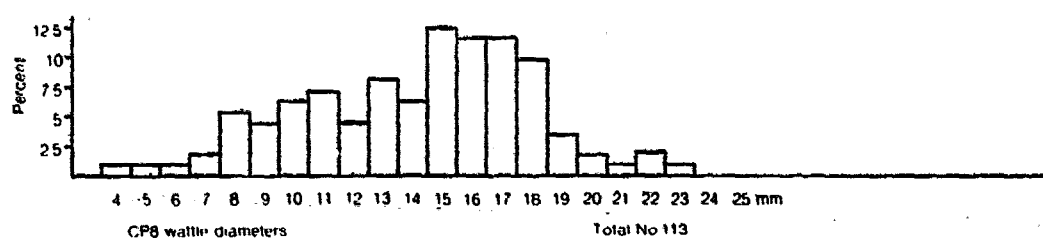
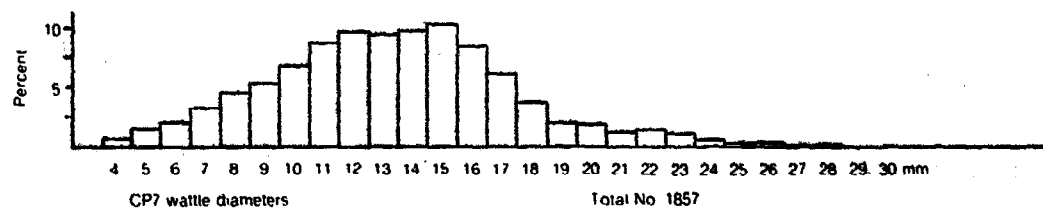
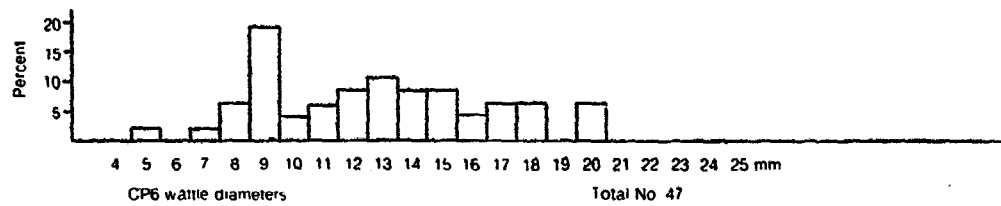
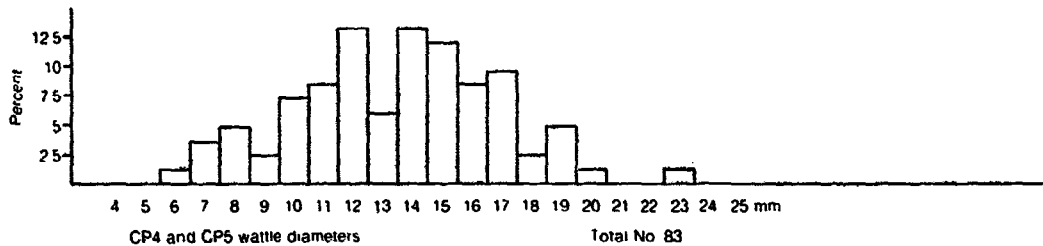
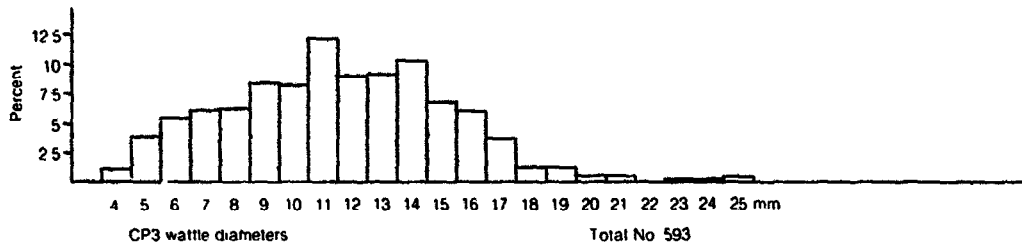
On (1) the horizontal wattles (rods) on 'wall' daub have been divided up by phase. The largest samples, cp 7 and cp 3, produce a normal curve, whilst the smaller sample size produces a more uneven curve. In general there is little variation, though there is a hint that wattle sizes on average increased through time, possibly indicating a longer coppice cycle or a more rapid growth rate in the later phases.

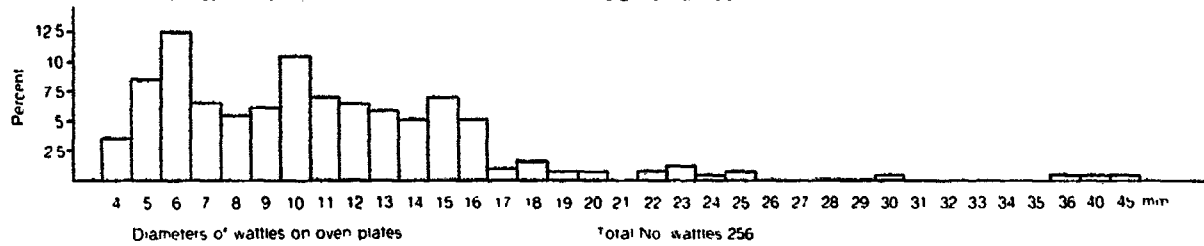
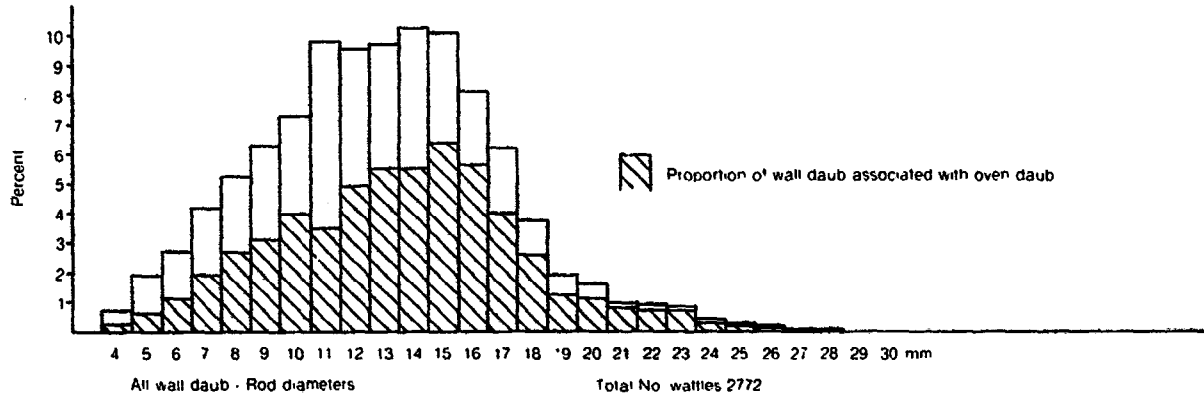
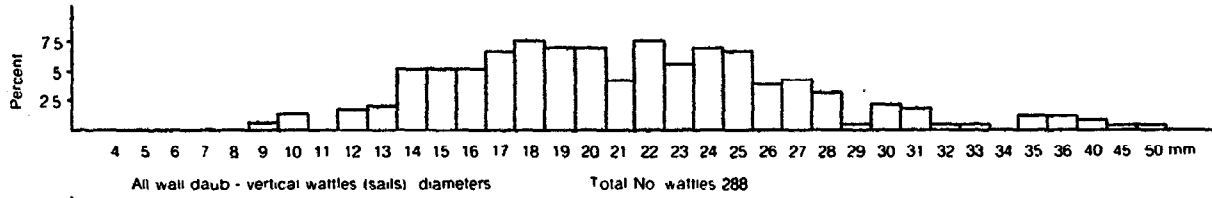
On (2) the vertical wattles (sails) and horizontal wattles (rods) on 'wall' daub for all phases are separately illustrated. The proportion of wall daub found in association with other oven daub is shaded. Below wattle sizes on type 1 oven plates are illustrated and can be easily compared with the wall 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.







#### 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.

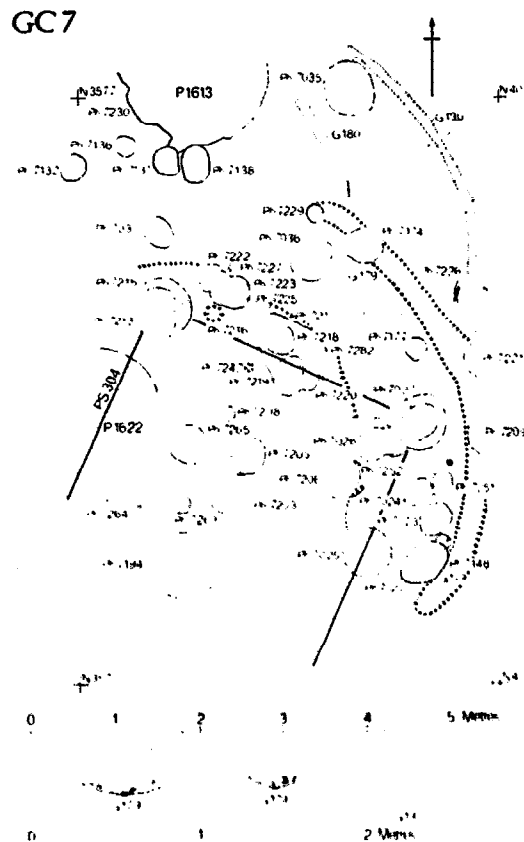
<u>Gully complex</u>	<u>Frame</u>
7	24:B2
8	24:B3-4
9 (see CS48)	-
10	24:B5-6
11 and PS395	24:B7
12	24:B8
13	24:B9
14	24:B10
15	24:B11
16	24:B12
17	24:B13
18	24:B14
19	24:C1
20	24:C2-3
21	24:C4
22 (see CS50)	-
23	24:C5-6
24 and PS376	24:C7-8
25 and PS349, PS350 and PS370	24:C9-10
26 and PS347	24:C11-12
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

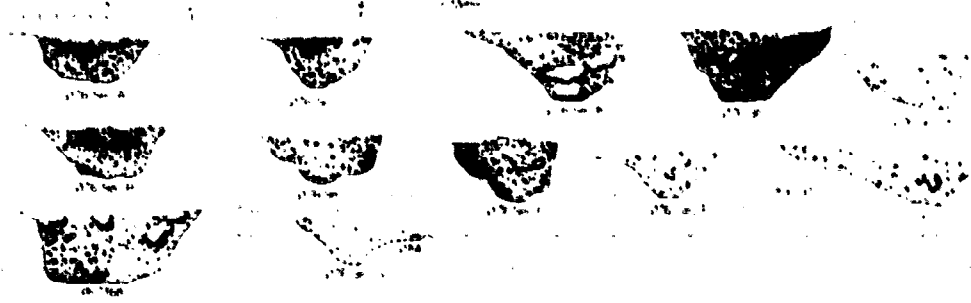
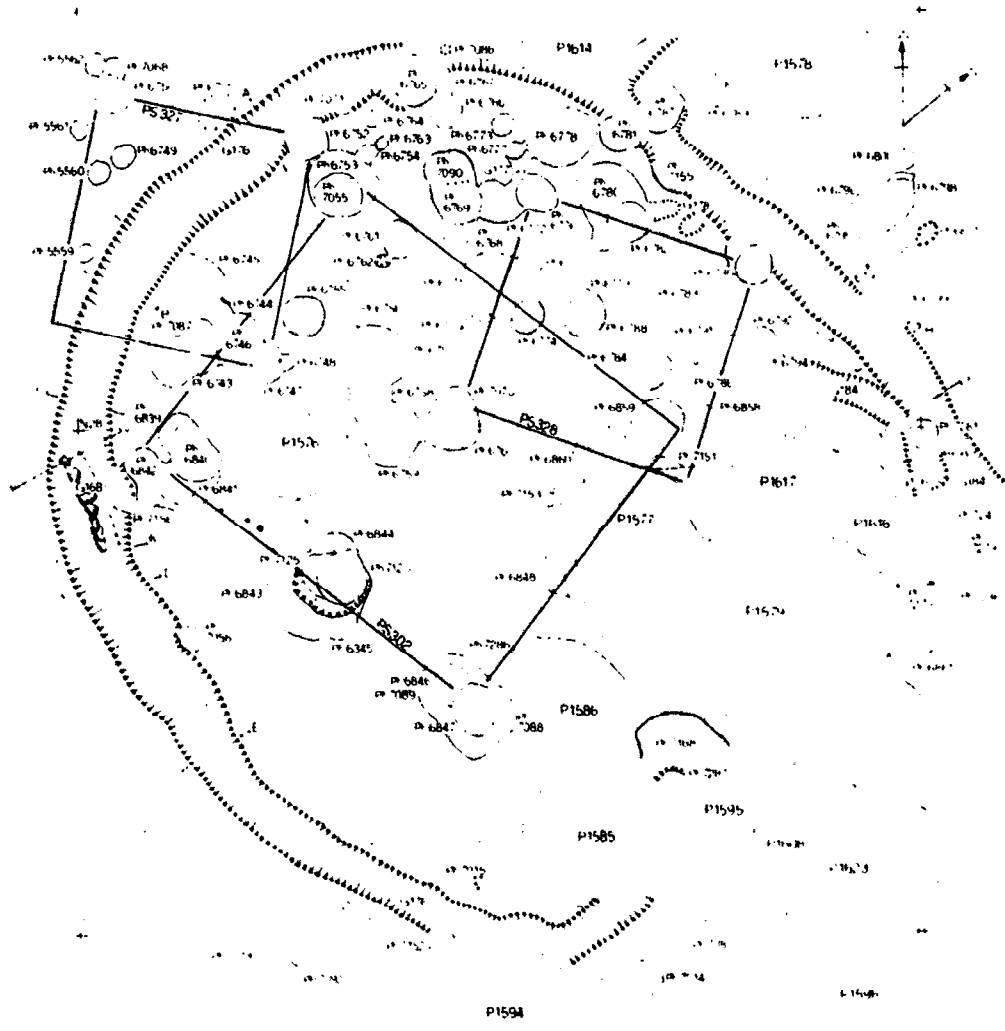
A single large gully (G176) of horseshoe shape defining an area 9.5 m across. The entrance probably lay at the south-east side where a number of large pits have destroyed most of the detail. It is possible that the terminals of the gully had been inturned with the feature numbered as ph 7168 being the 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.

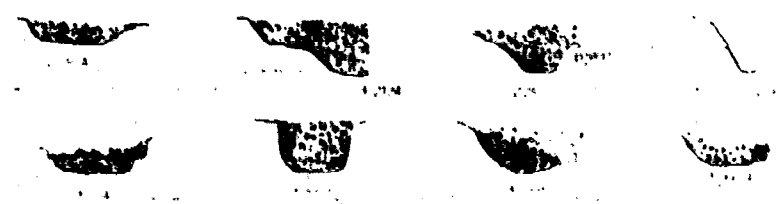
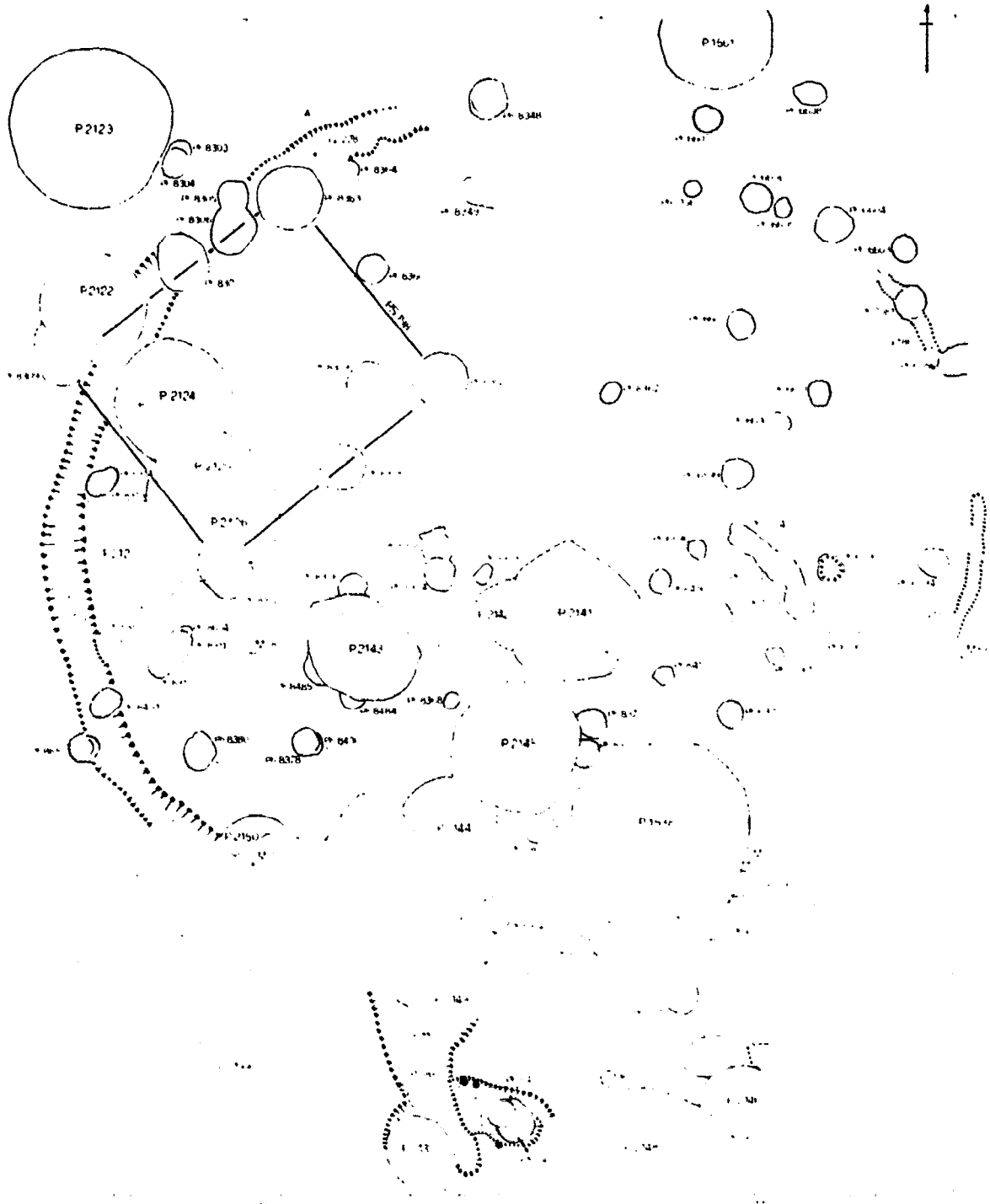
G228, which formed the western side, was the most substantial measuring 0.6 m wide and 0.3 m deep. In profile the base was flat and the sides steeply angled. The fill was consistently a brown silt with small angular chalk lumps and occasional broken flints. The eastern edge of the enclosure was defined 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.



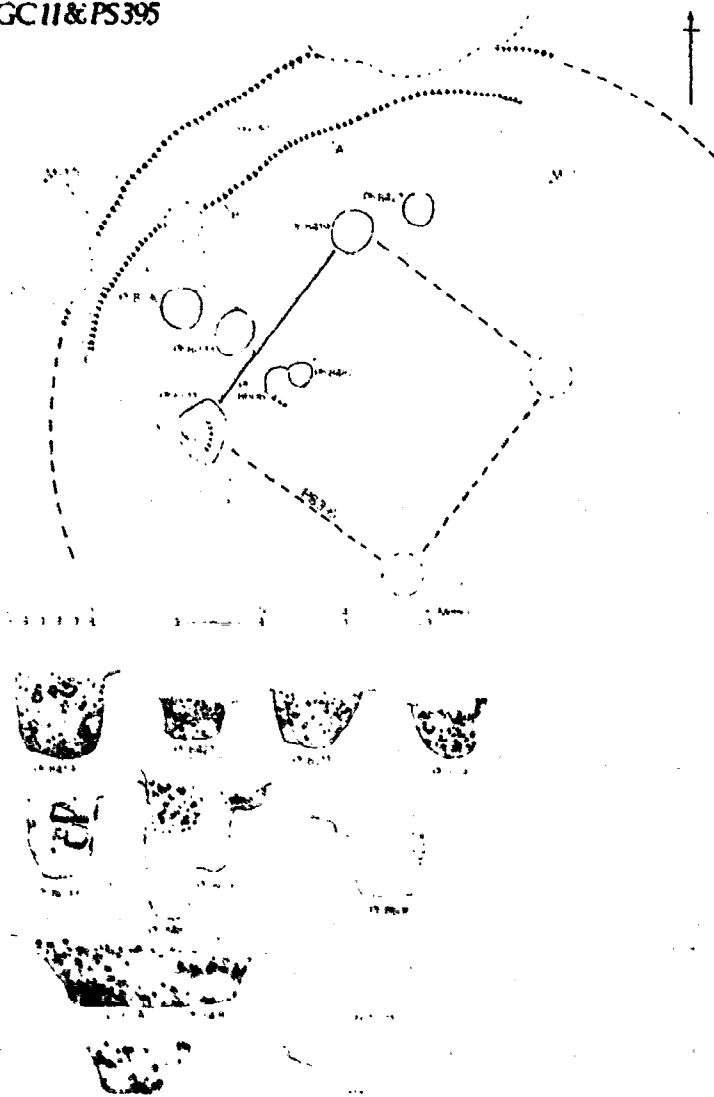
Gully Complex 11 and PS395: 1982

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

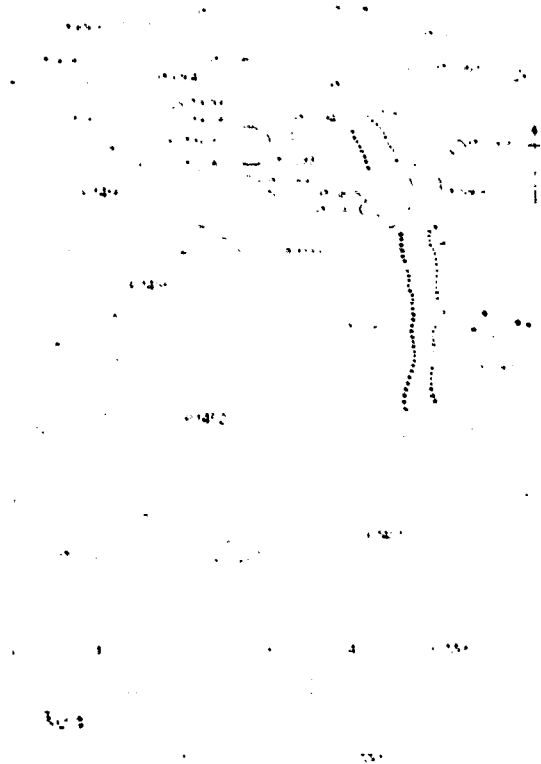


Gully Complex 12: 1980

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

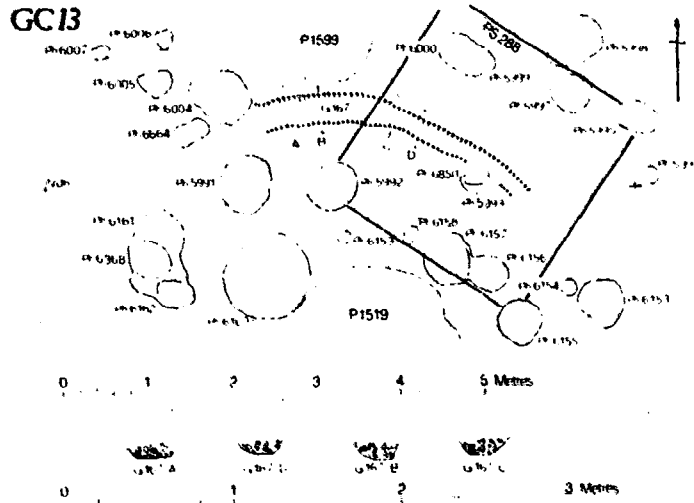


Gully Complex 13: 1980

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.



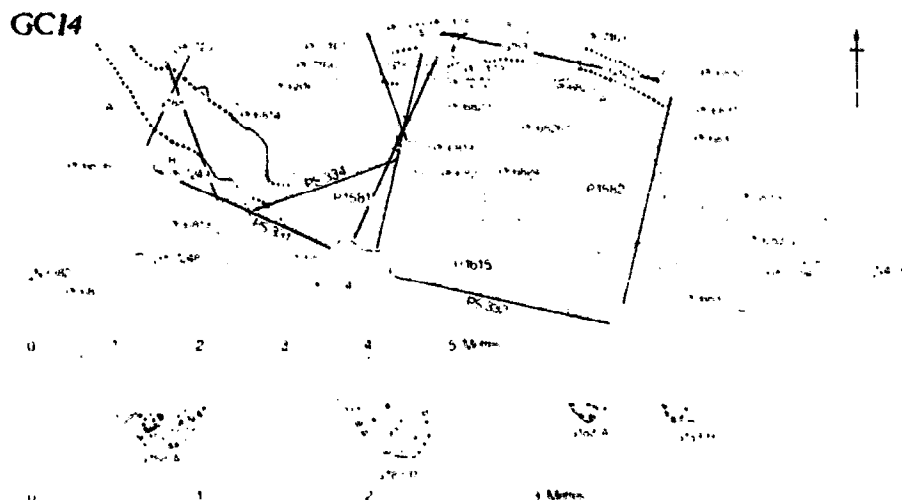
Gully Complex 14: 1980

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

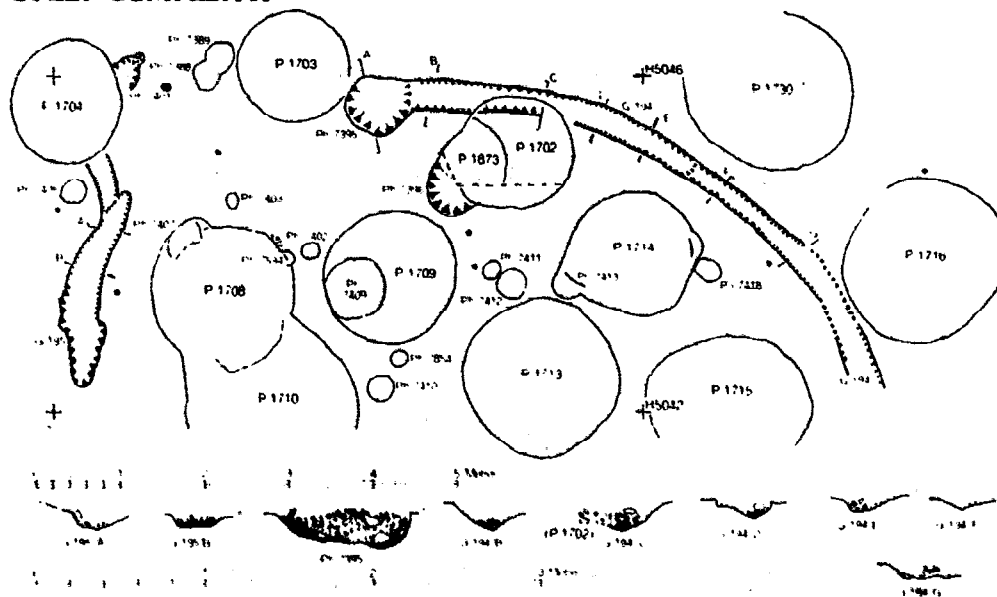
This complex was composed of two lengths of curved gullies G194 and G195, which appear to have formed part of a penannular enclosure of which only the northern sector survived where it was scarped into the natural chalk. The overall diameter is estimated at at least 9.5 m. The entrance appears to have 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

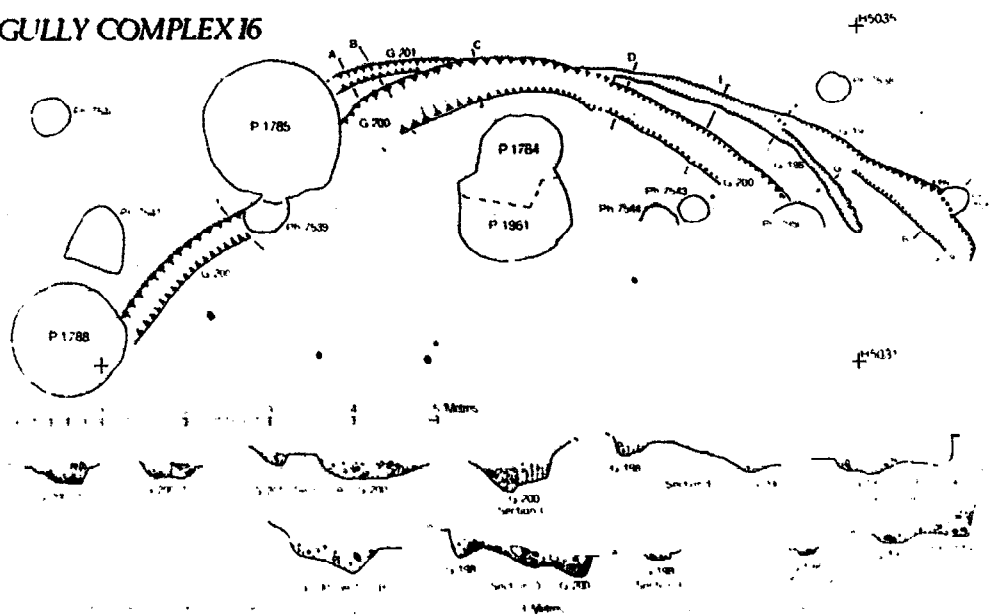
This complex was composed of several lengths of curved gullies which were presumably the remnants of a circular enclosure of which this northern part was scarped into the natural chalk.

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 16



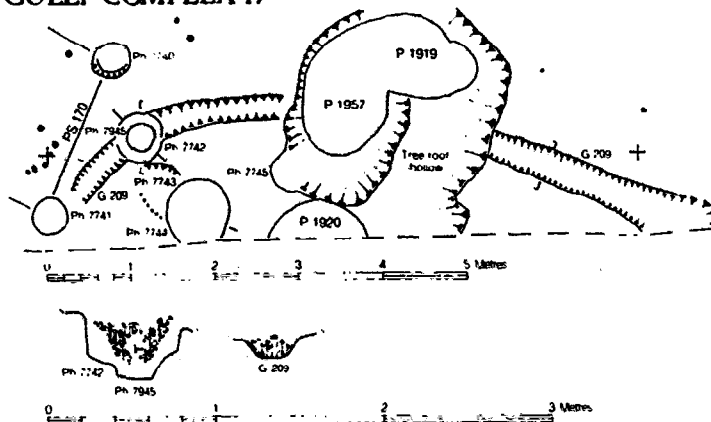


Gully Complex 17: 1981

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

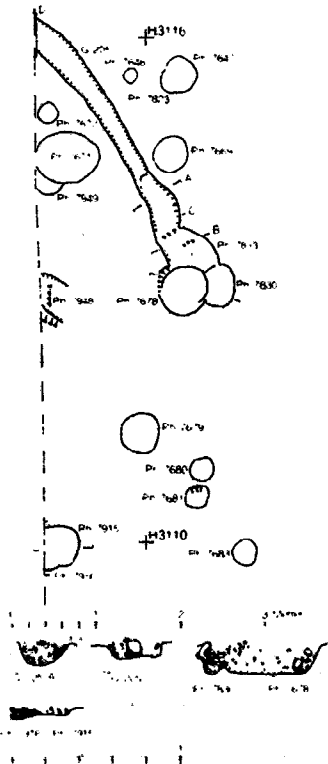


Gully Complex 18: 1981

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.

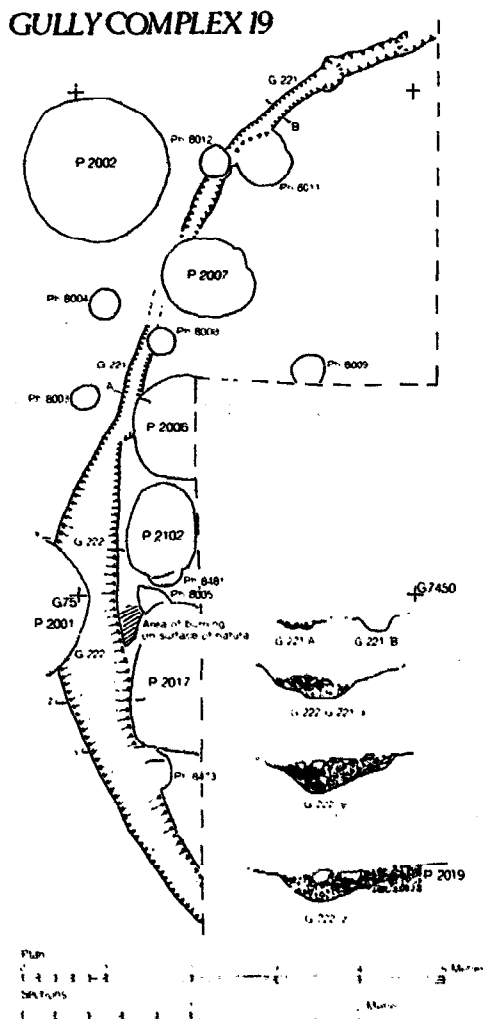
**GULLY COMPLEX 18**



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.

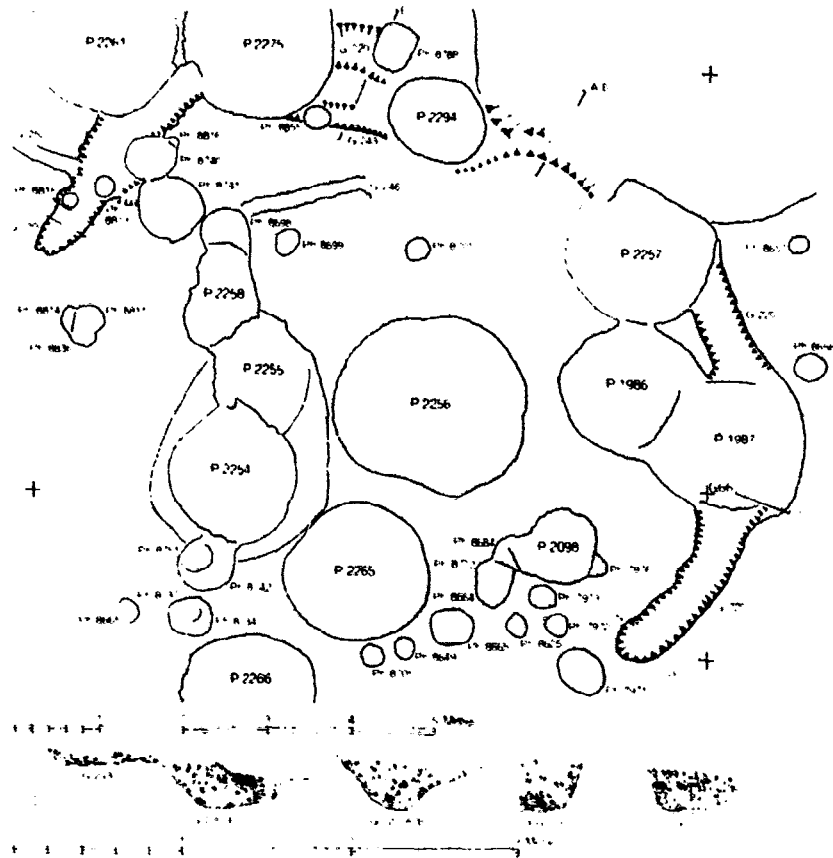
The gully had a fill of yellowish brown clayey silt, containing a moderate quantity of chalk grit and subrounded lumps up to 50 mm with rare larger pieces. There were occasional flints up to 170 mm scattered through the fill. There is some indication of the fill becoming chalkier towards the base, presumably 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 up 7 and could be contemporary with the gully complex, which must also be late from its relationship to the quarry hollow.

# GULLY COMPLEX 20



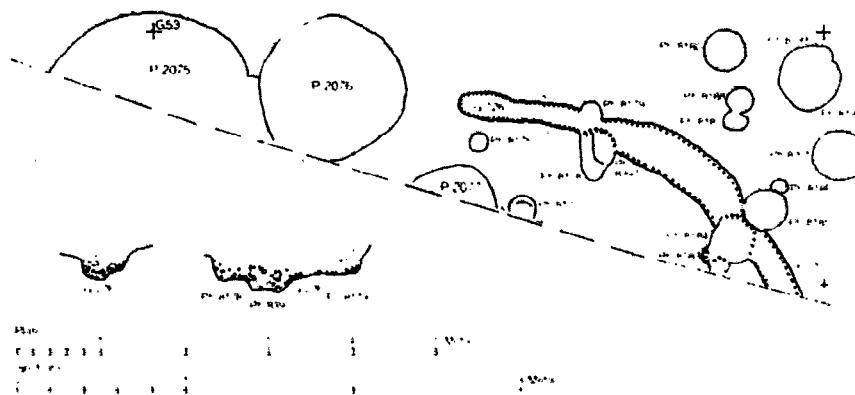
Gully Complex 21: 1982

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

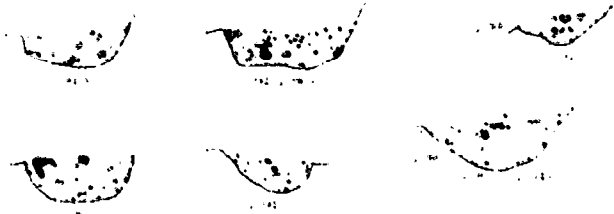
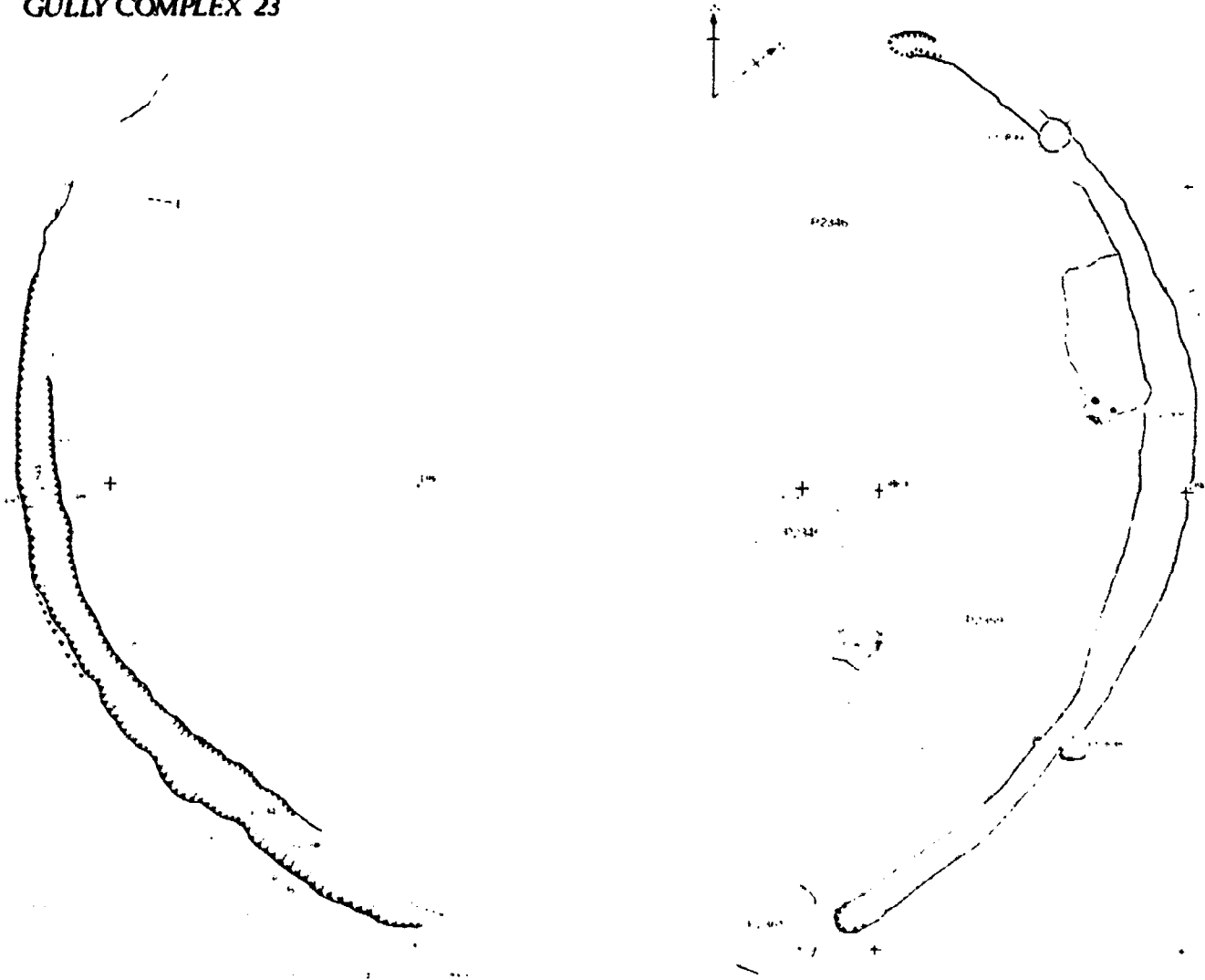
The earliest of a succession of four gully complexes occupying the same location, the others being GC24, GC25 and GC28.

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





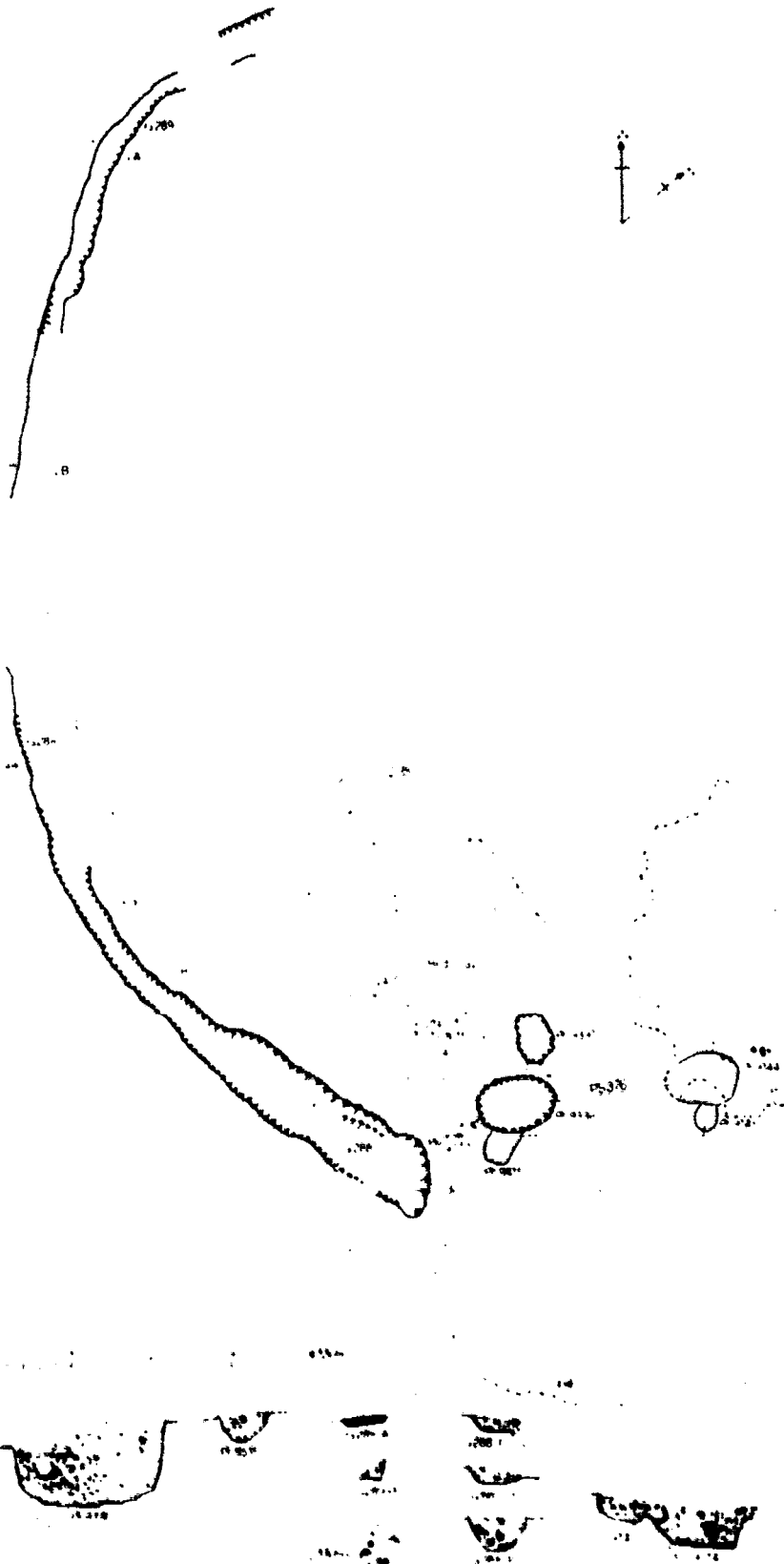
Gully Complex 24 and PS376: 1984-5

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



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.

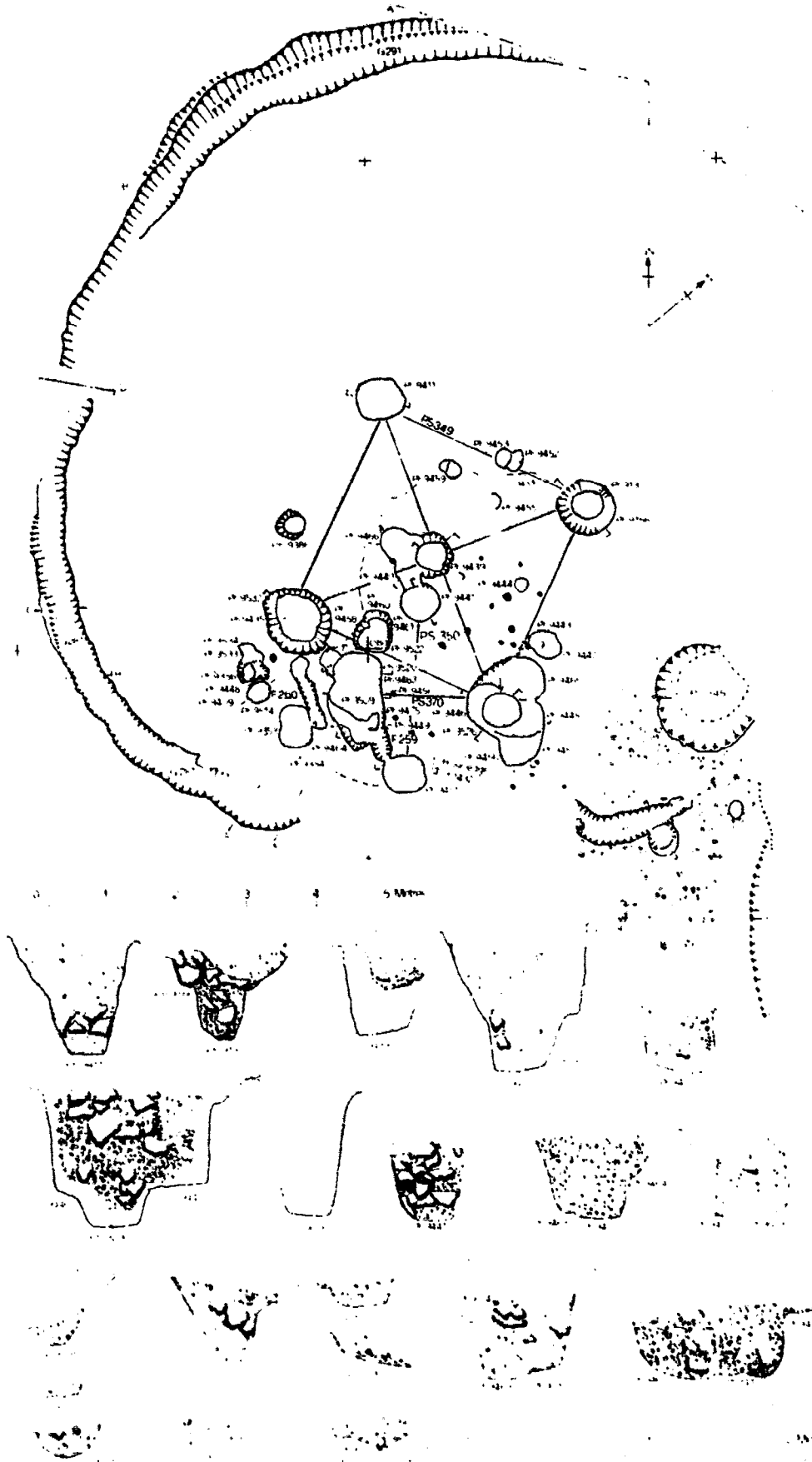
G270 was 0.4 m wide and 0.11 m deep and cut a chalk spread (1348 equivalent to 1432). G287 measured between 0.4 and 0.55 m wide and 0.2-0.24 m deep. On the north side G291 was between 0.5 and 0.8 m wide with a maximum depth of 0.55 m. The fills were largely natural accumulations of silty soil though 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.

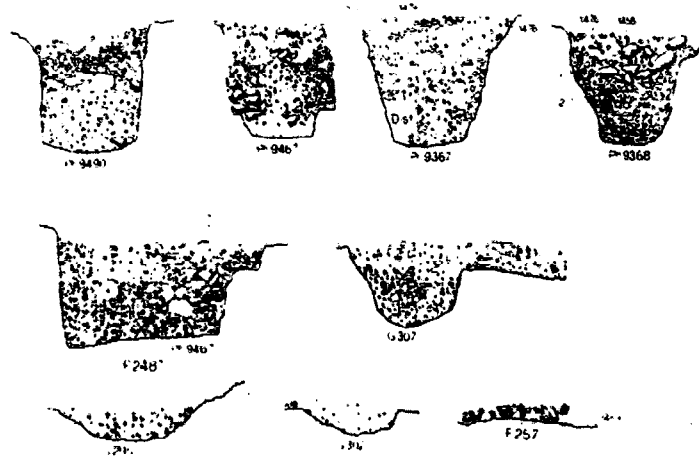
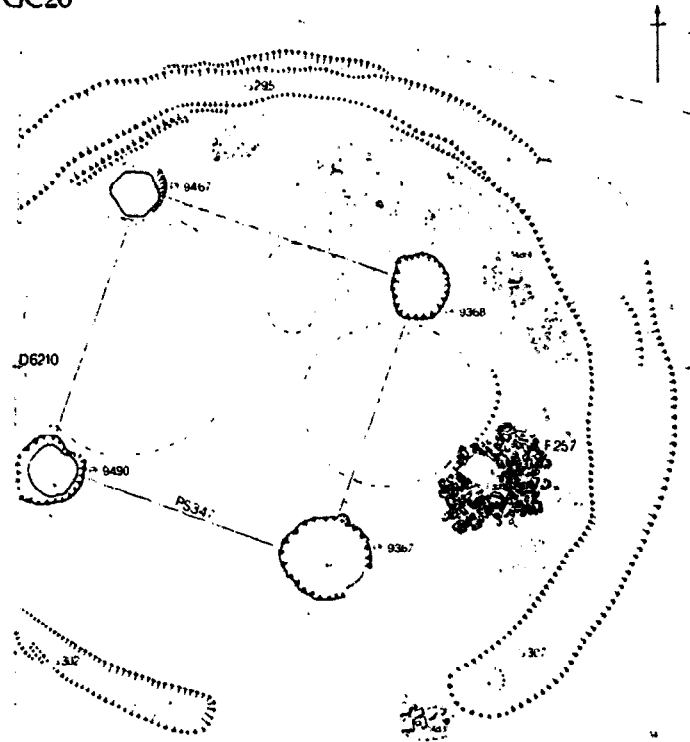
The gully was most substantial on the east side (G295/307) where it was 0.8 to 1.0 m wide and c.0.5 m deep but it decreased in size on the north side to 0.5-0.6 m wide and 0.4 m deep. The south-west end (G302) was 0.5 m wide and 0.2 m deep. It was generally V-shaped in profile. The fill consisted mainly 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

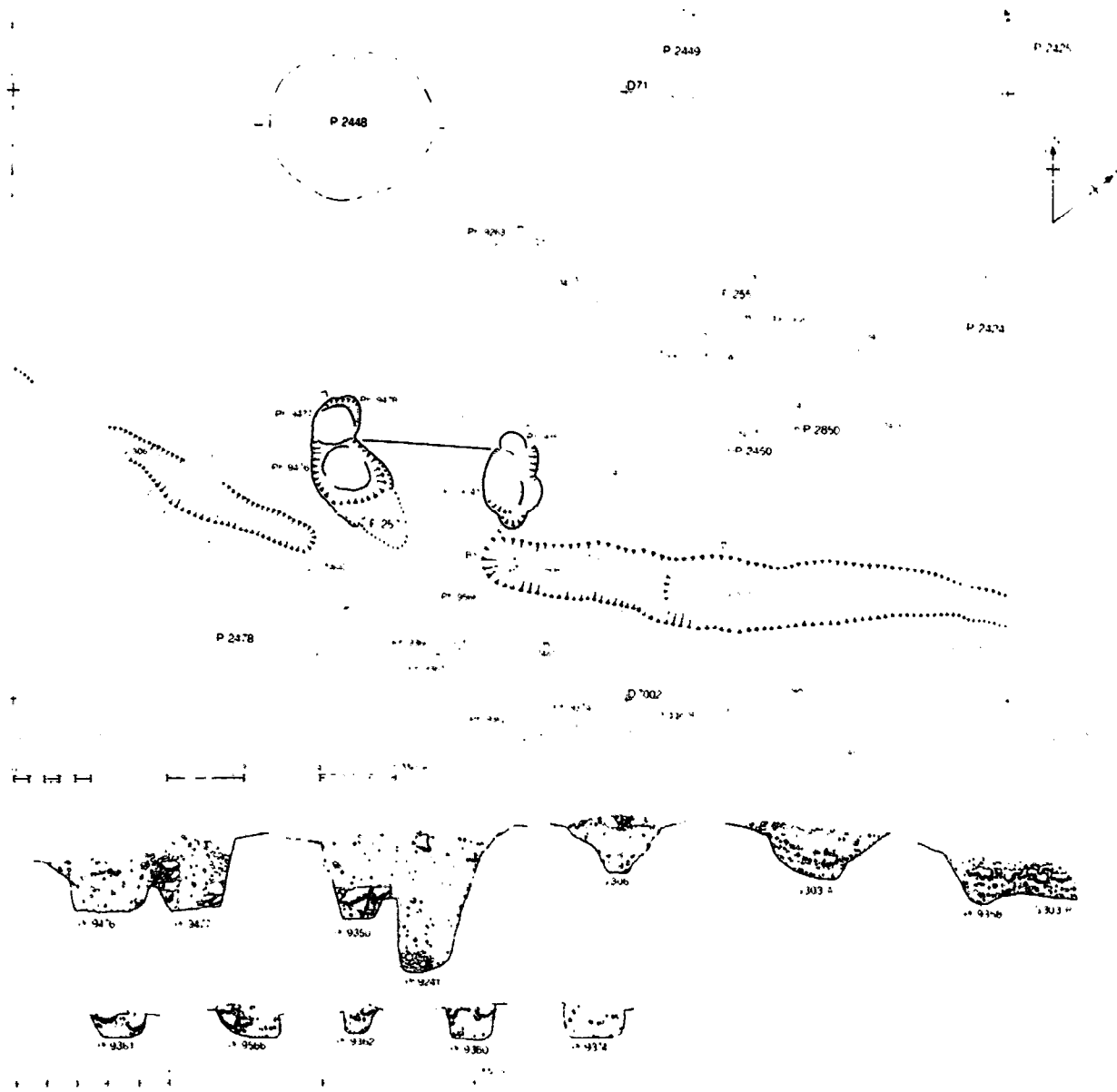
This complex comprises two lengths of linear gully (G303 and G306) with an entrance gap 2.2 m wide between their terminals. They ran roughly parallel to the rampart forming a rectangular enclosure 9 m wide by over 14 m long. The western limit was not exposed but the eastern end appears to have been defined 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





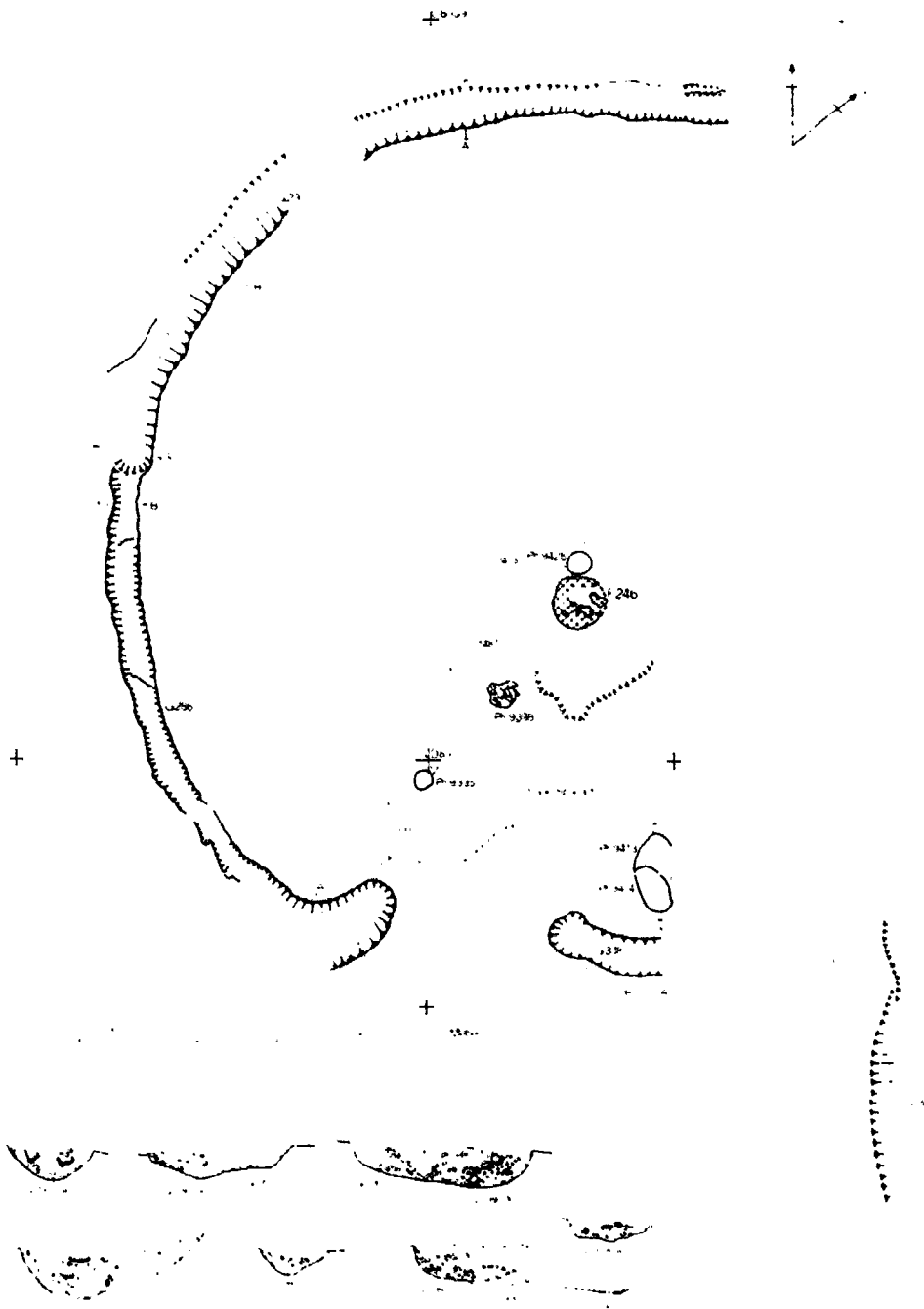
Gully Complex 28: 1984-5

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.

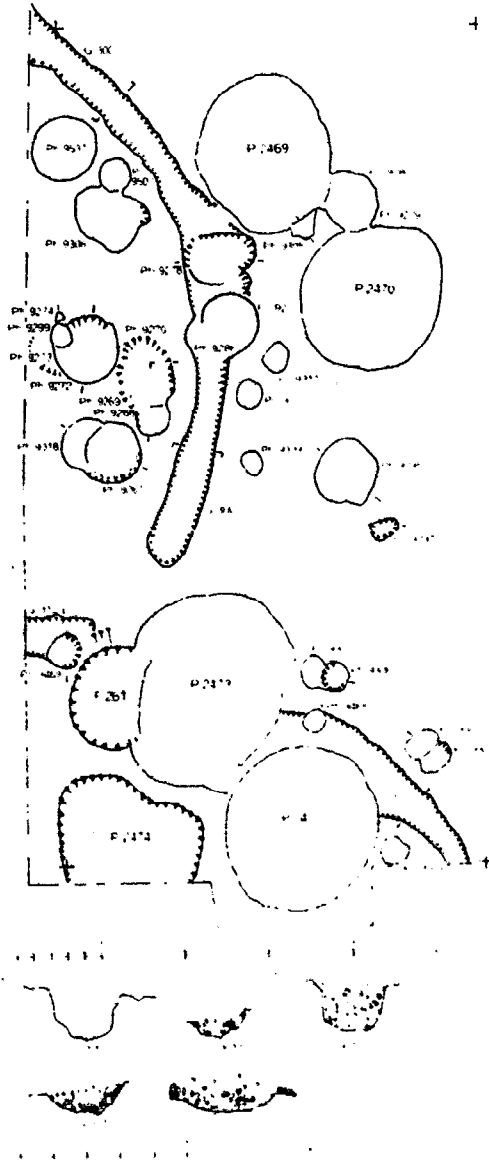
The relationship to Gully Complex 31 cannot be established on present evidence. They could be successive or contemporary. G300 is cut by ph 9278 and 9277: the latter may be the central post-hole in a five-post structure (PS187).

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.

GC.33

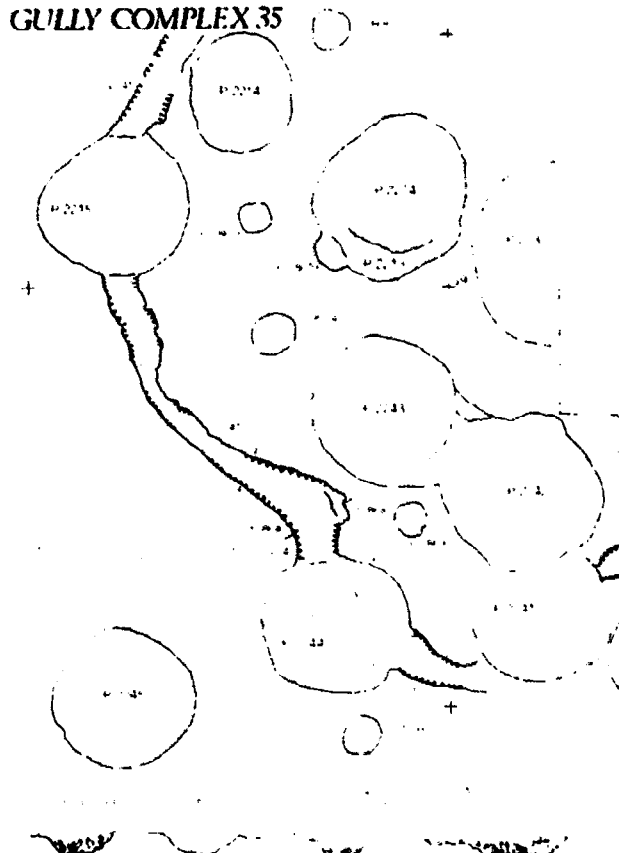


Gully Complex 35: 1983

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.

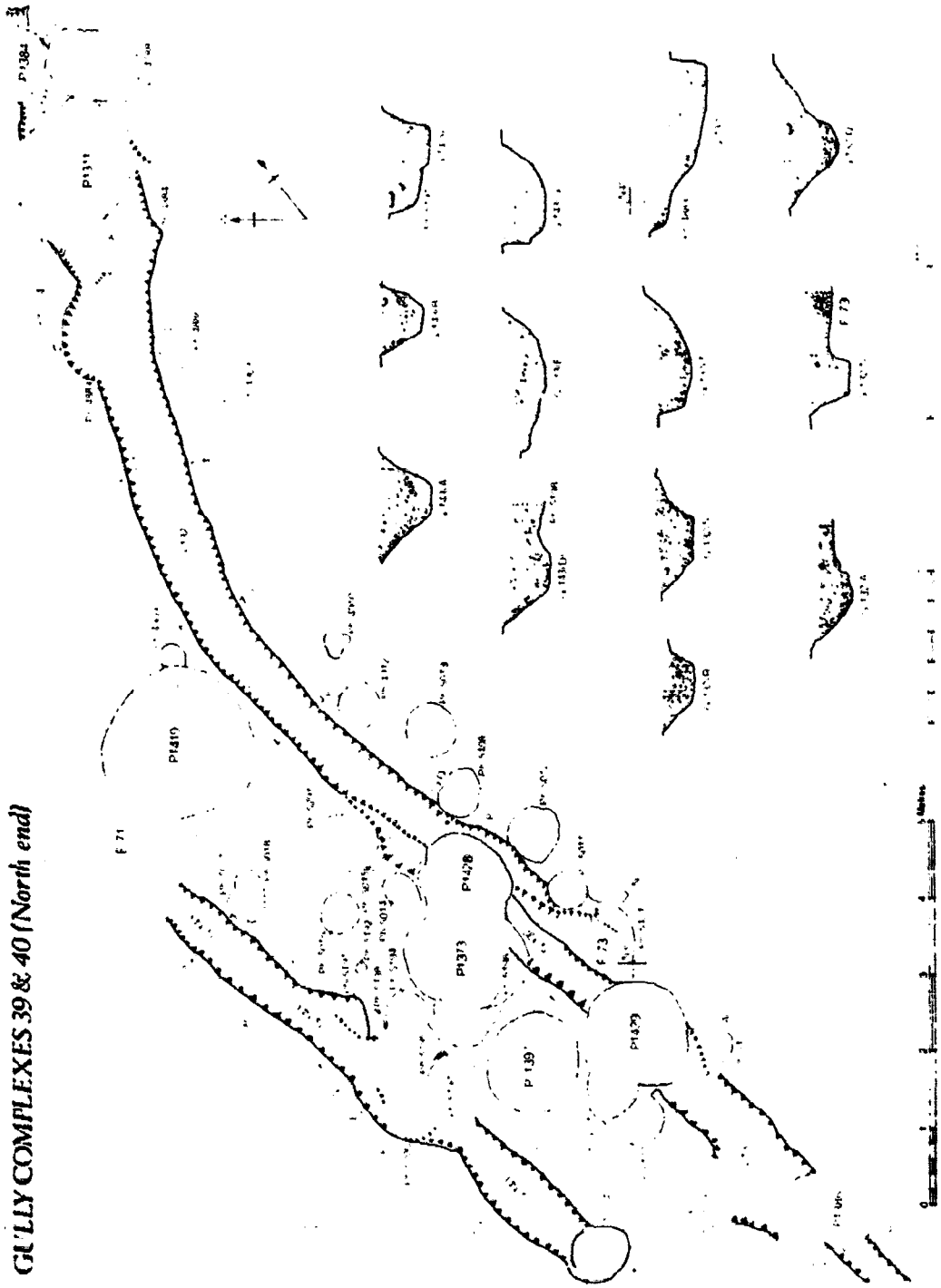
The profile of the gully was either V-shaped or flat bottomed with steeply angled sides.

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 COMPLEXES 39 & 40 (North end)**



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.

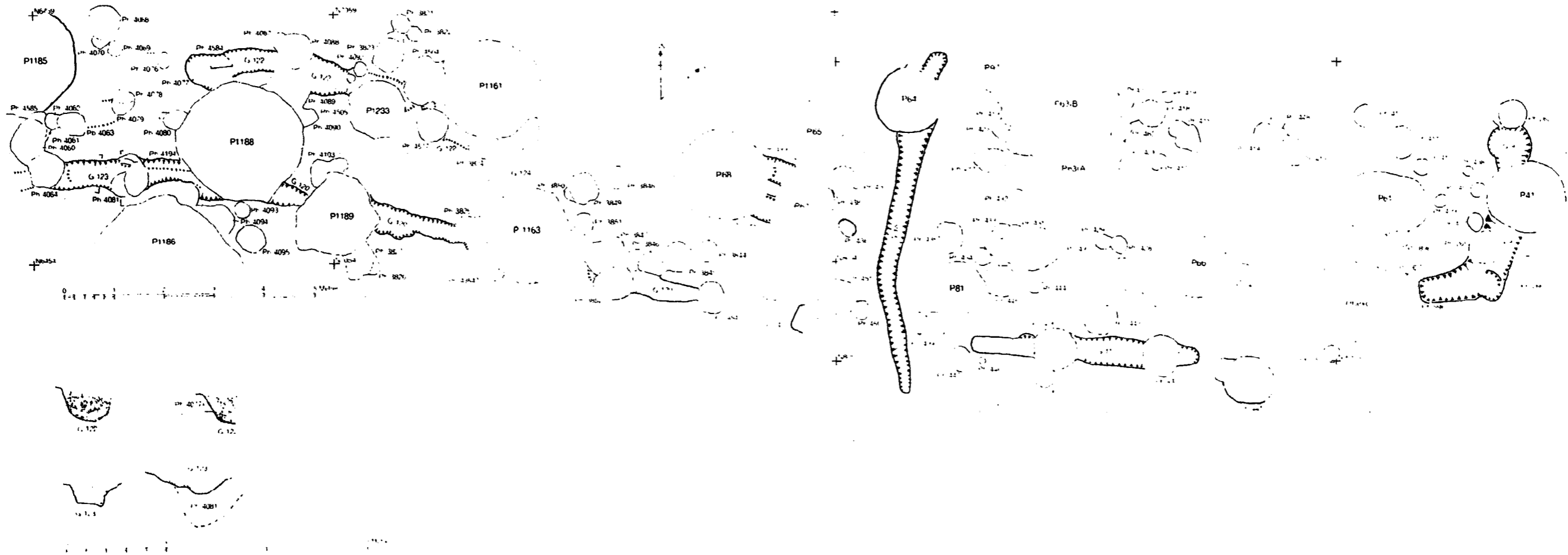
About 3 m to the east is the north-south linear gully G10. This was quite even and regular with a flat base and sloping sides. It ran for a distance of 7 m and measured 0.2-0.65 m wide and 0.1-0.35 m deep. It had a fill of brown soil with chalk c. 50 mm size and rare flint nodules up to 0.15 m long.

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, though 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.

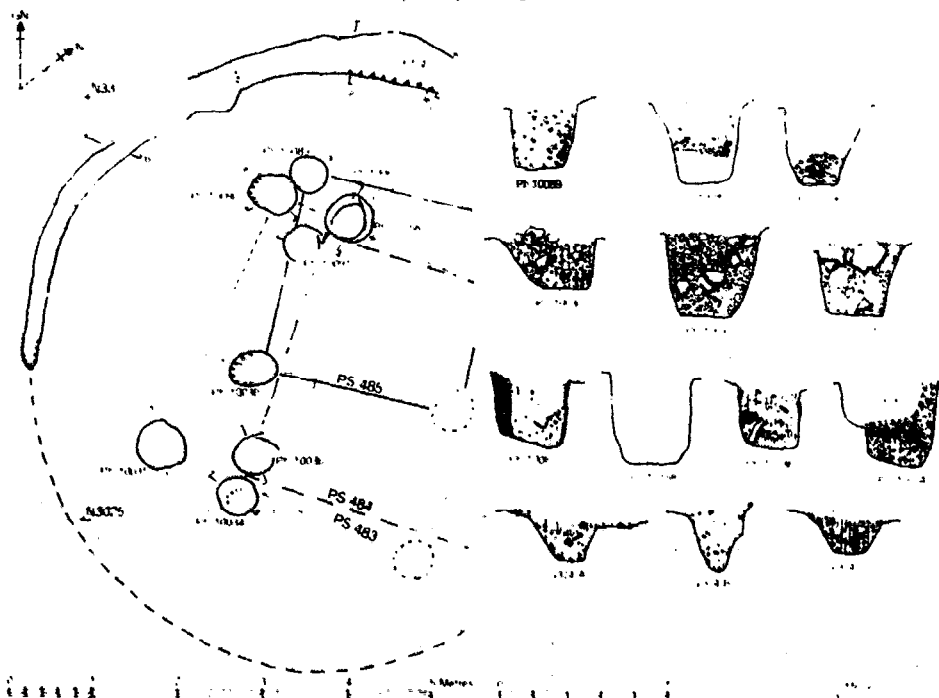
The lower fill was fine eroded chalk grit and small lumps up to 20 mm in a light brown silt. The chalk decreased towards the top, though a few chalk grit lenses occurred. The upper part was filled with dark greyish-brown silt with a little small chalk and discoloured by smears and flecks of charcoal.

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



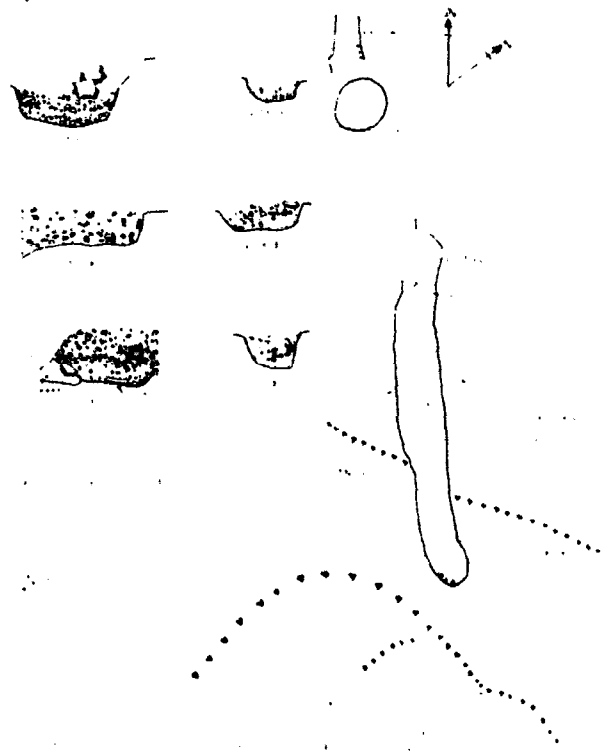
Gully Complex 44: 1988

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 G168	14 6	14% 33%	cp 7 cp 4	Ia
GC9 (1980)	G171 G161 G172	94 1 2	5% 100% 50%	cp 7 cp 1-3 cp 7	Jd
GC10 (1980/2) cp 3	G228 G185 G186 G236 (possible entrance)	9 - 1 1	100% - 100% 100%	cp 1-3 - cp 1-3 cp 3	Gd=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) cp 1-3	G183 G188	1 6	100% 100%	cp 1-3 cp 1-3	-
GC15 (1981) No date	G194 G195 Ph 7395	- - -	- - -	- - -	-
GC16 (1981) cp 6	G197 G198 G200 G201 P1785 (cuts G200)	- 2 - 1 -	- 50% - 100% -	- cp 6 - cp 6 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) cp 6	G221 G222 P2001 P2007 P2017	- 4 1 6 5	- 100% 100% 17% 20%	- cp 3 cp 3 cp 6 cp 4	-
GC20 (1983) cp 7	G220 G243 P1987) P2257) cut by GC20 P2294)	8 22 12 14 21	100% 5% 8% 100% 100%	cp 1-3 cp 7 cp 6 cp 1-3 cp 1-3	Fj-1
GC21 (1982) No date	G226	-	-	-	-
GC22 (1984/5) cp 7	G275	-	-	-	Ej=cp 7
GC23 (1984/5) cp 7	G268 G294	24 63	4% 5%	cp 4 cp 7	Ek=cp 7
GC24 (1984/5) cp 6/7	G288 G289	- -	- -	- -	Eh=cp 6/7
GC25 (1984/5) cp 7	G270 G287 G291	52 63 16	6% 2% 38%	cp 7 cp 7 cp 7	Ei=cp 6/7
GC26 (1984/5) cp 6/7	G295 G302 G307	- 7 50	- 100% 4%	- cp 3 cp 6	Ei=cp 6/7
GC27 (1984/5) cp 7	G303 G306 L1464 L1477	64 4 - 8	3% 100% - 100%	cp 5 cp 3 - cp 3	Ej=cp 7
GC28 (1984/5) cp 7	G286 G297 G308 L1487 L1493	- 13 17 - 3	- 8% 6% - 67%	- cp 7 cp 7 - cp 3	Ej=cp 7
GC29 (1979) cp 7	G129 G131	17 3	6% 100%	cp 7 cp 3	-
GC30 (1985) cp 3	G300	1	100%	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) cp 4-5	G324 G329 G335	- - -	- - -	- - -	Hd=cp 4-5
GC44 (1988) cp 6	G330 Ph 5092	23 -	4% -	cp 6 -	Hf=cp 6
GC45 (1988) cp 6	G130 Ph 10080	8 1	25% 100%	cp 6 cp 1-3	Hh=cp 6
GC46-GC50 (1969-1978) Vol 1					
GC51 (1982-4) cp 3-5	G202 G211 P1811 (cut by G202) P1822) cuts G211 P1823)	- - 8 27 2	- - 75% 15% 50%	- - cp 3 cp 6 cp 5	-
GC52 (1982-4) cp 6	G256 G248 (cuts G256) L1009 (seals G256)	- 46 97	- 20% 2%	- cp 7 cp 6	Fh=cp 6
GC53 (1982-4) cp 3	G253 F135 (cuts G253) L1009 (seals G253)	2 - 97	50% - 2%	cp 3 - cp 6	Fc-d=cp 3



#### **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
<u>cp 4</u>					
BH	26	83.67	3.218	2.635	0.51-7.13
CYL	1	2.48	2.48	-	-
SR	-	-	-	-	-
<u>cp 5</u>					
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	-	-
<u>cp 6</u>					
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
<u>cp 7</u>					
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	-	-
<u>cp 8</u>					
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	B	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)	A	B	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)	A	B	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)	A	B	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)	A	B	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	B	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	B	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		

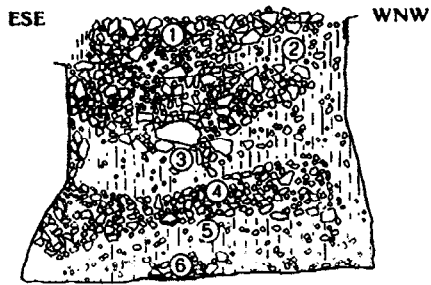
Characteristics of beehive pits (using cps uncorrected)

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)	0.43-12.2 (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)

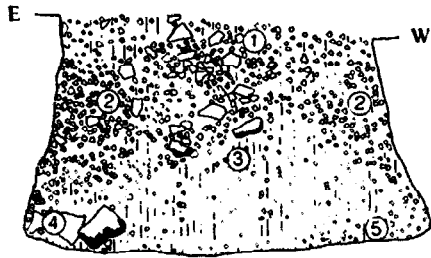




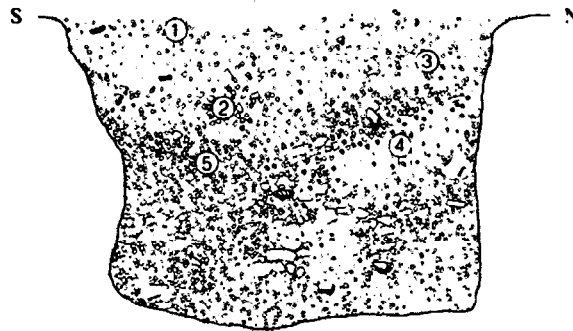
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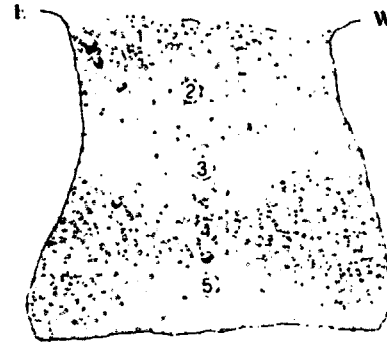
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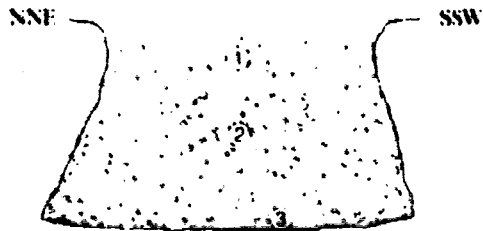
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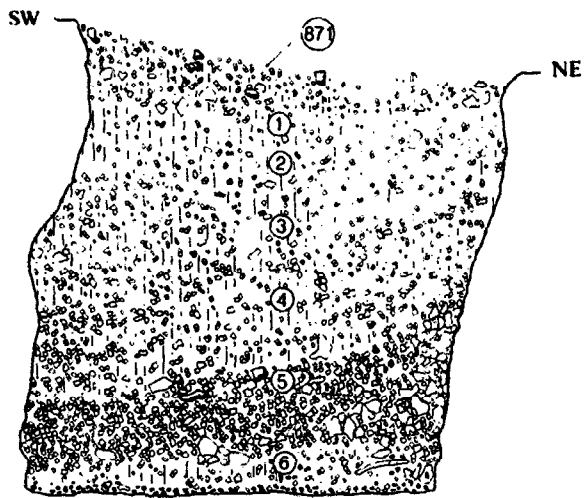
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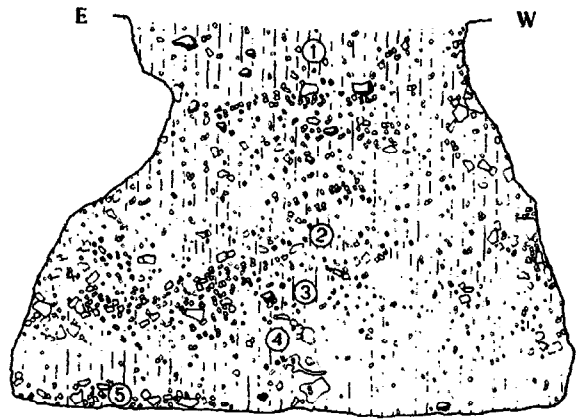
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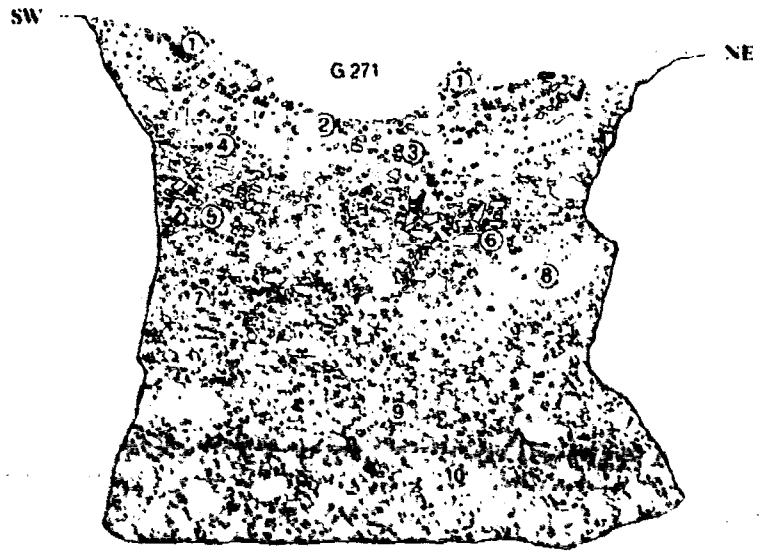
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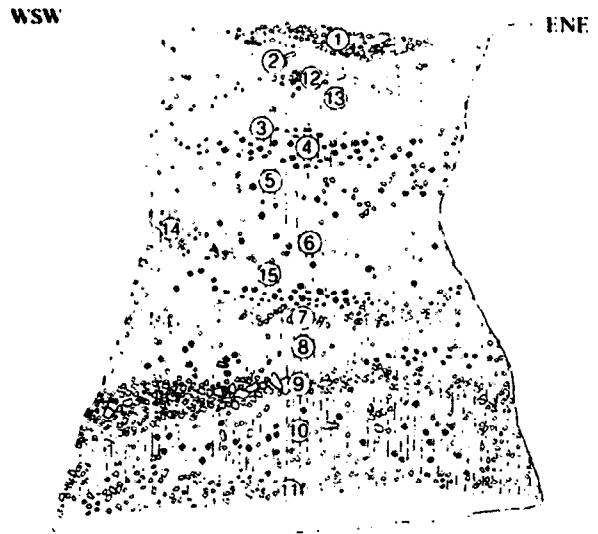


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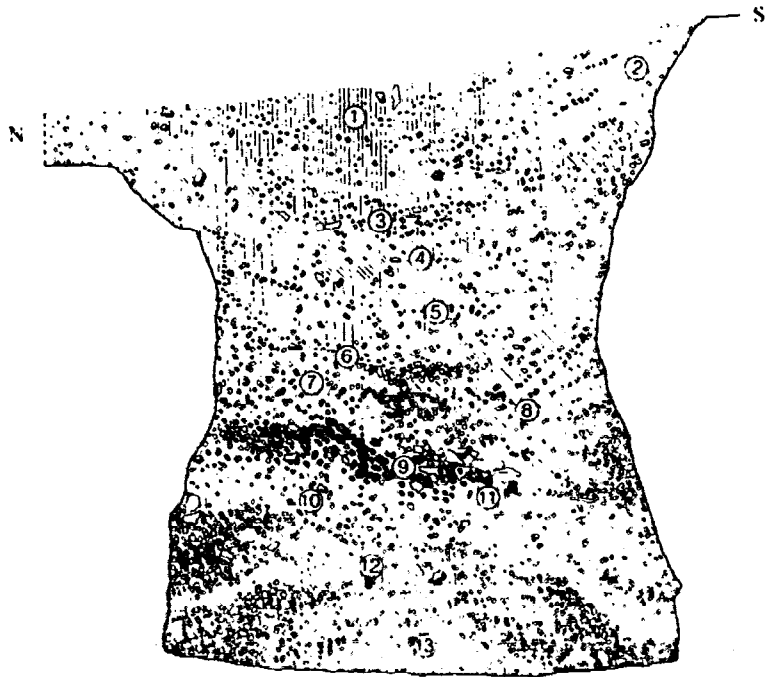
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#### 4.2.8 Internal quarries

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

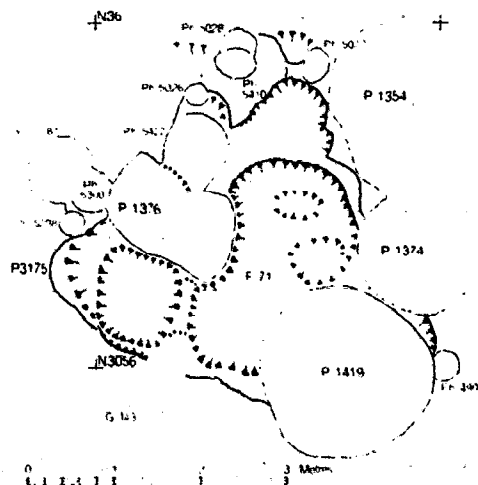
### F71

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



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 in situ.

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.



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.

Only 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 P1938 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

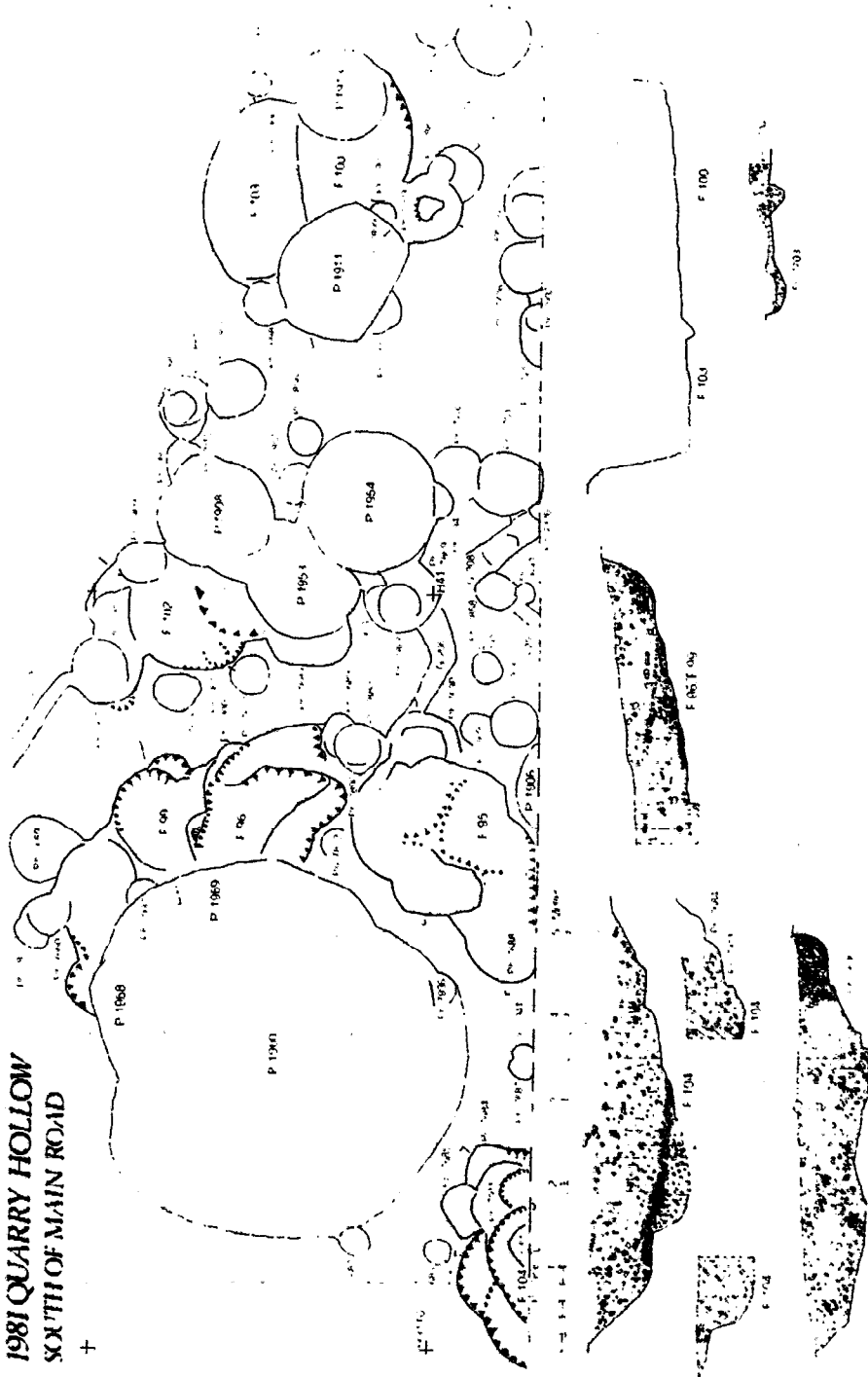
Only the northern part of this was exposed. It had the form of a whole series of intercutting scoops, giving a scalloped effect. It is possible that the post-holes on the north-east side were really a part of this feature, as their fills were identical.

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





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	6%	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 50-100 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 446/381.

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 was 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 l.c.a section, cuts a layer of weathered chalk on the surface of the shelf, which probably formed in phase q. 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 soil (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 (56c, 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. 1. 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
1607	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%
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
 <u>Phase H</u>					
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	17	12%	cp 6
	PS350	1	100%	cp 1-3
	PS370	3	100%	cp 3
		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
	F255		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	2	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
<u>Phase K</u>					
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%
		G265	5	20%	cp 7
<u>Phase L</u>					
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
<u>Phase M</u>				
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
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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
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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
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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/				
F68	1938	19	5%	cp 6
	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/				
F364	2006	71	3%	cp 6
	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/ F350	72 1	4% 100%	cp 6 cp 6
ph 10003	2	100%	cp 1-3
		1963 ph 10012	

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

Phase 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
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Phase G

649	4	25%	cp 8
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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 6.56	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
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##### 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

<u>Phase A</u> (palaeosoil)	740	5	100%	cp 1-3
<u>Phase A</u> (Rampart 1)	821	11	100%	cp 1-3
	800	6	100%	cp 1-3
	807	16	100%	cp 1-3
<u>Phase D</u> (occupation)	P2159	124	2%	cp 5
	G232	3	100%	cp 1-3
	PS259	9	100%	cp 1-3
	ph 8581	1	100%	cp 1-3
<u>Phase E</u> (Rampart 3)	-			
<u>Phases F-K</u>				
	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%
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



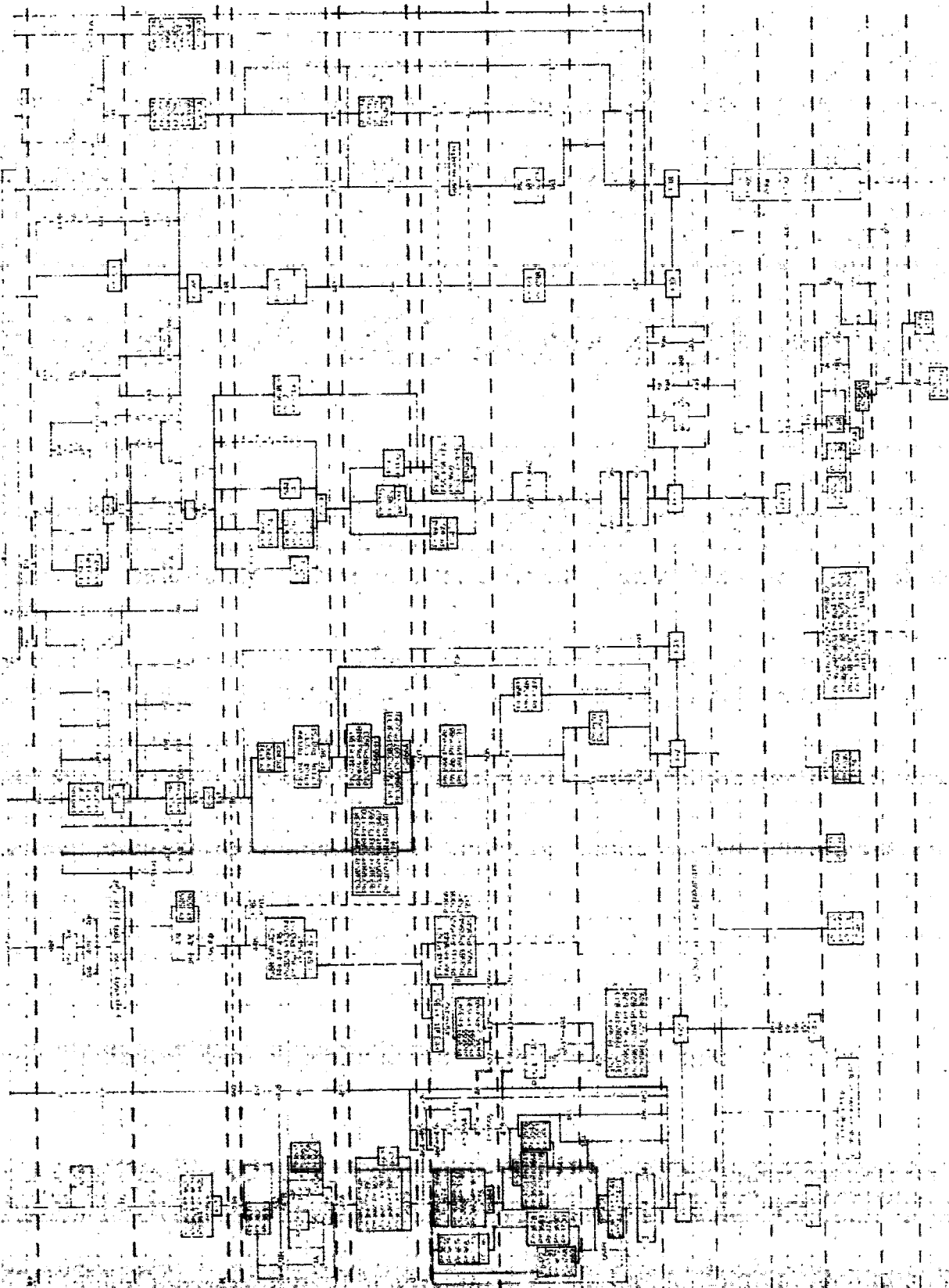
Comment on dating

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

PHASES

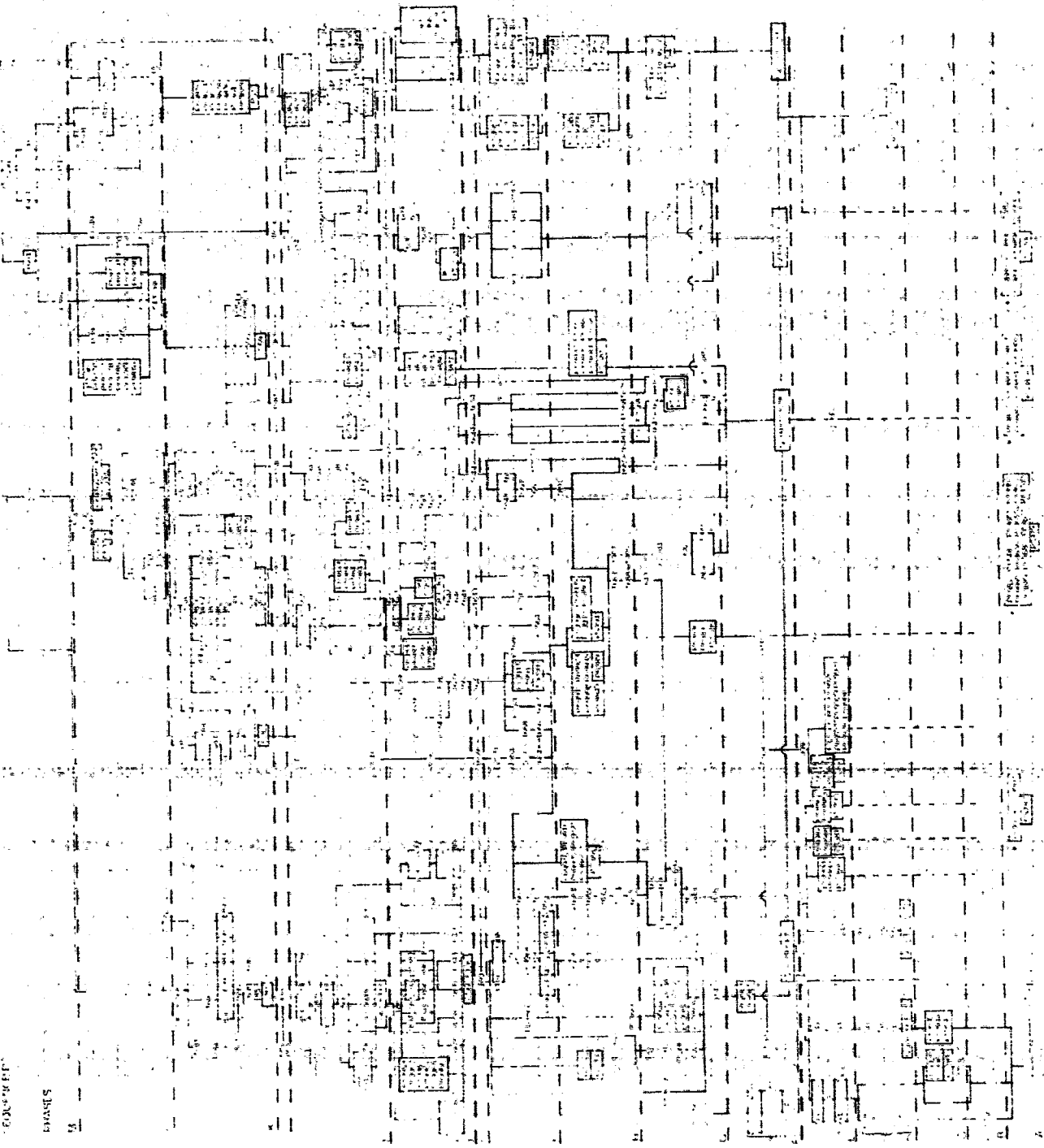


DANEbury 1986-87

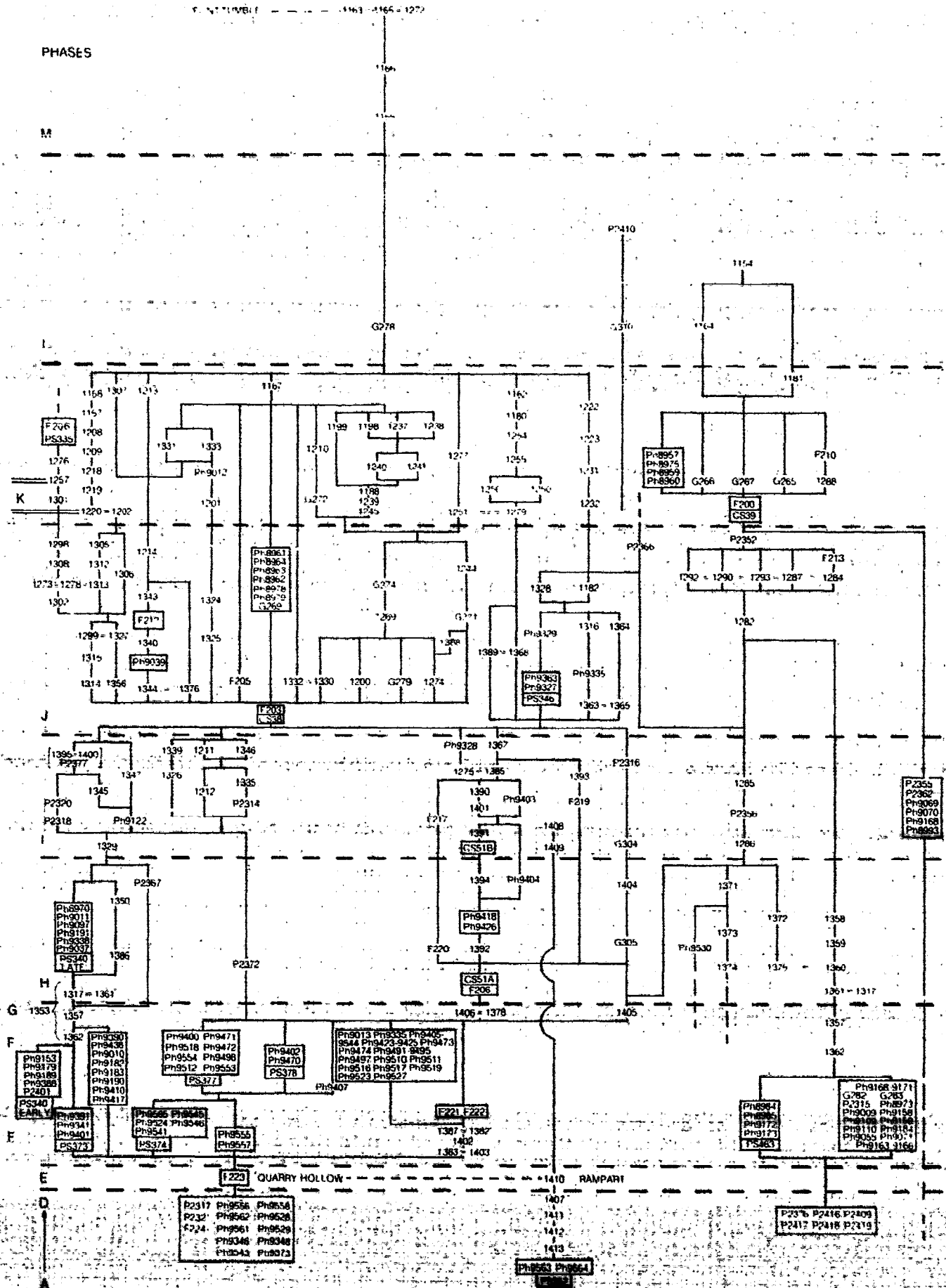
603-9111

PHASES

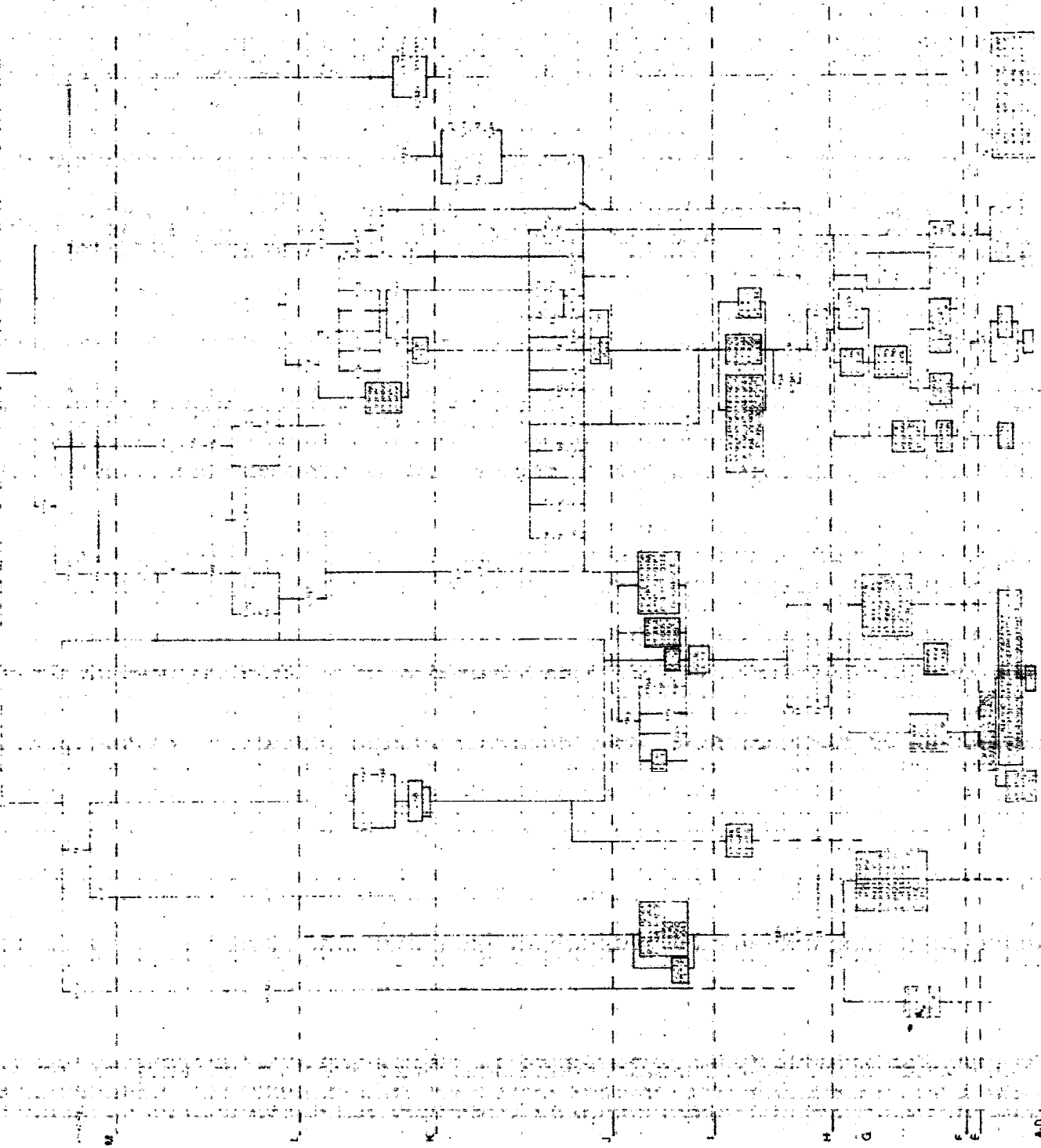
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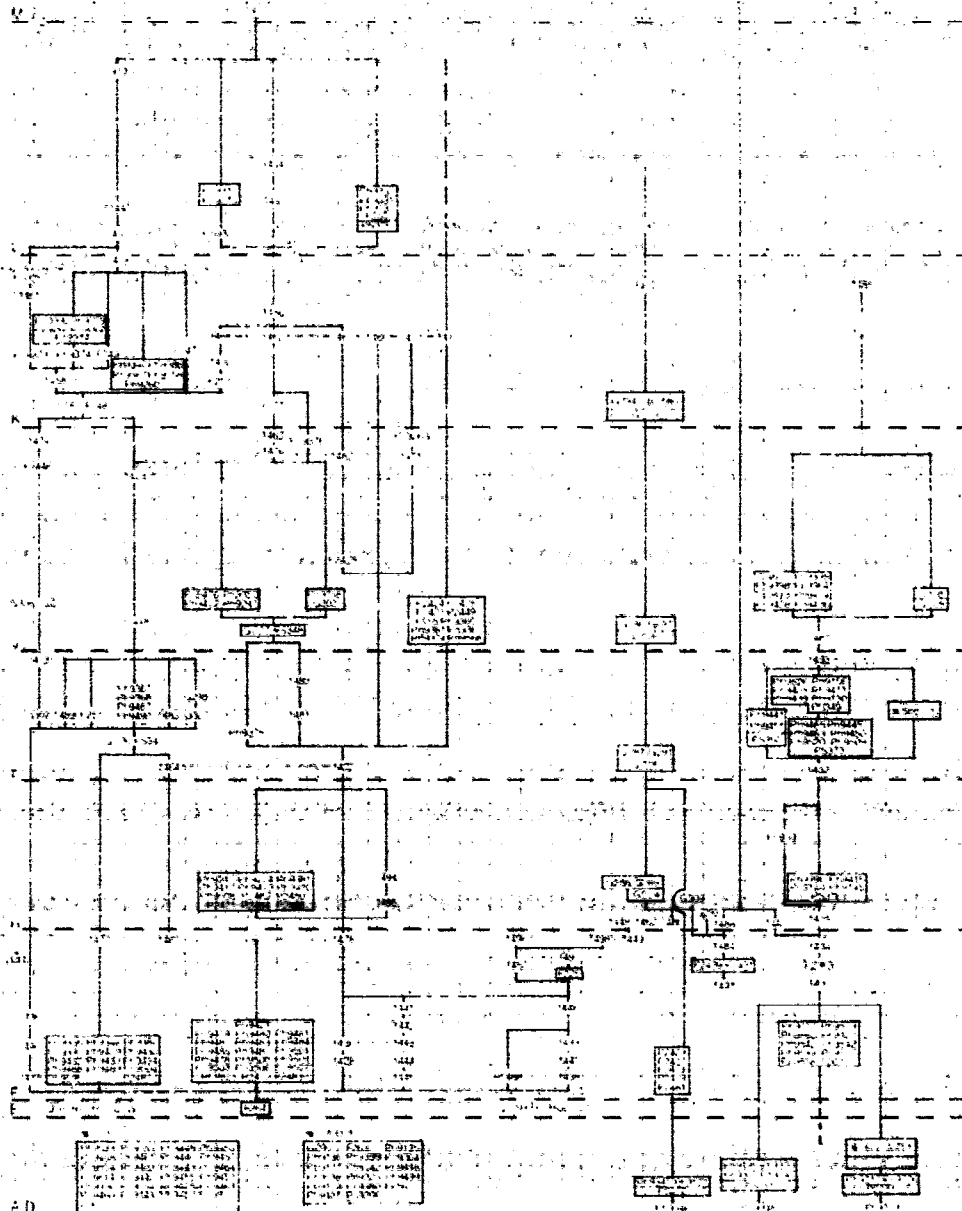
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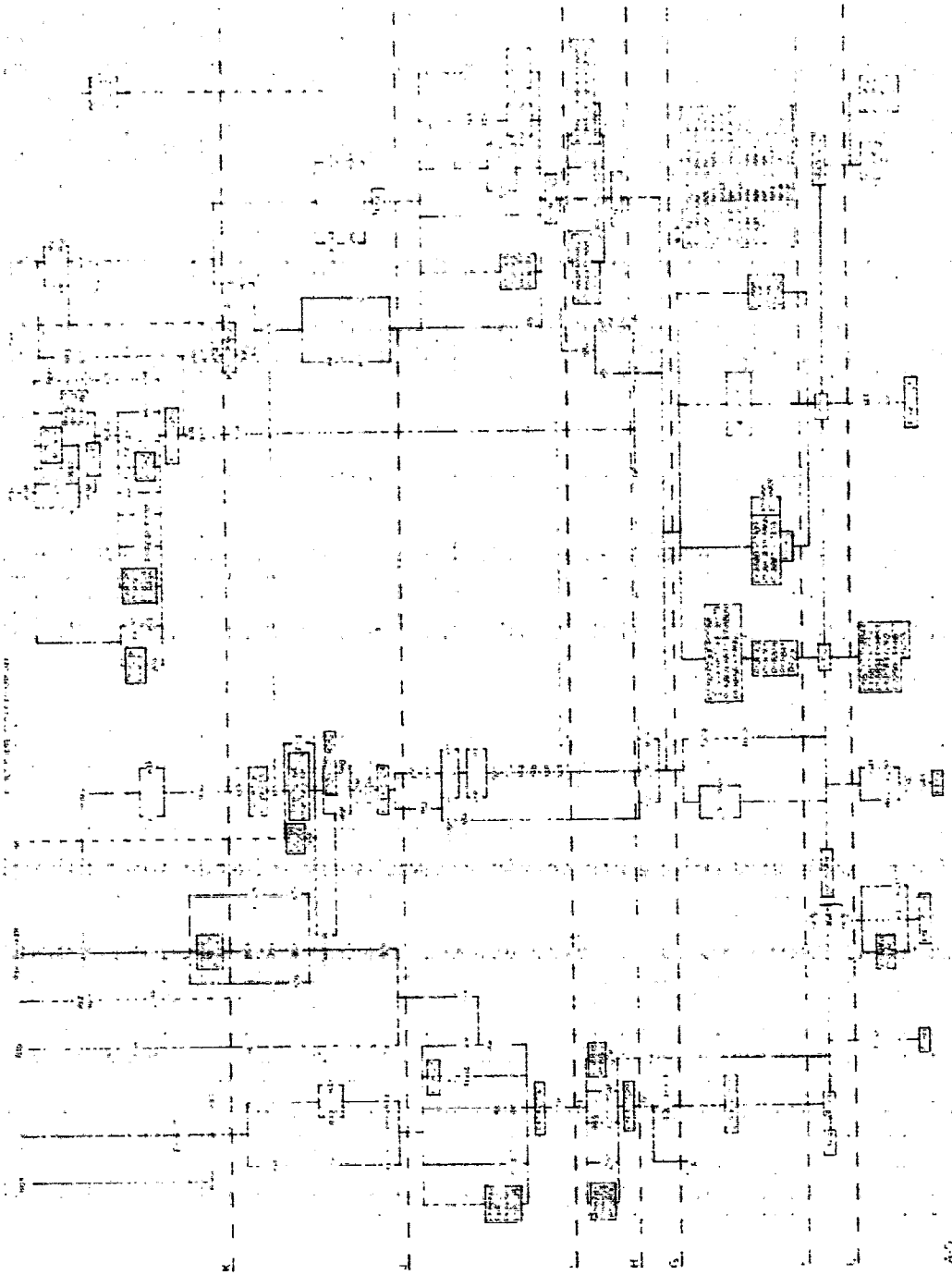
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DANE BURY 1984-85  
SECTION C-E NORTHWEST QUADRANT  
PLATE 1

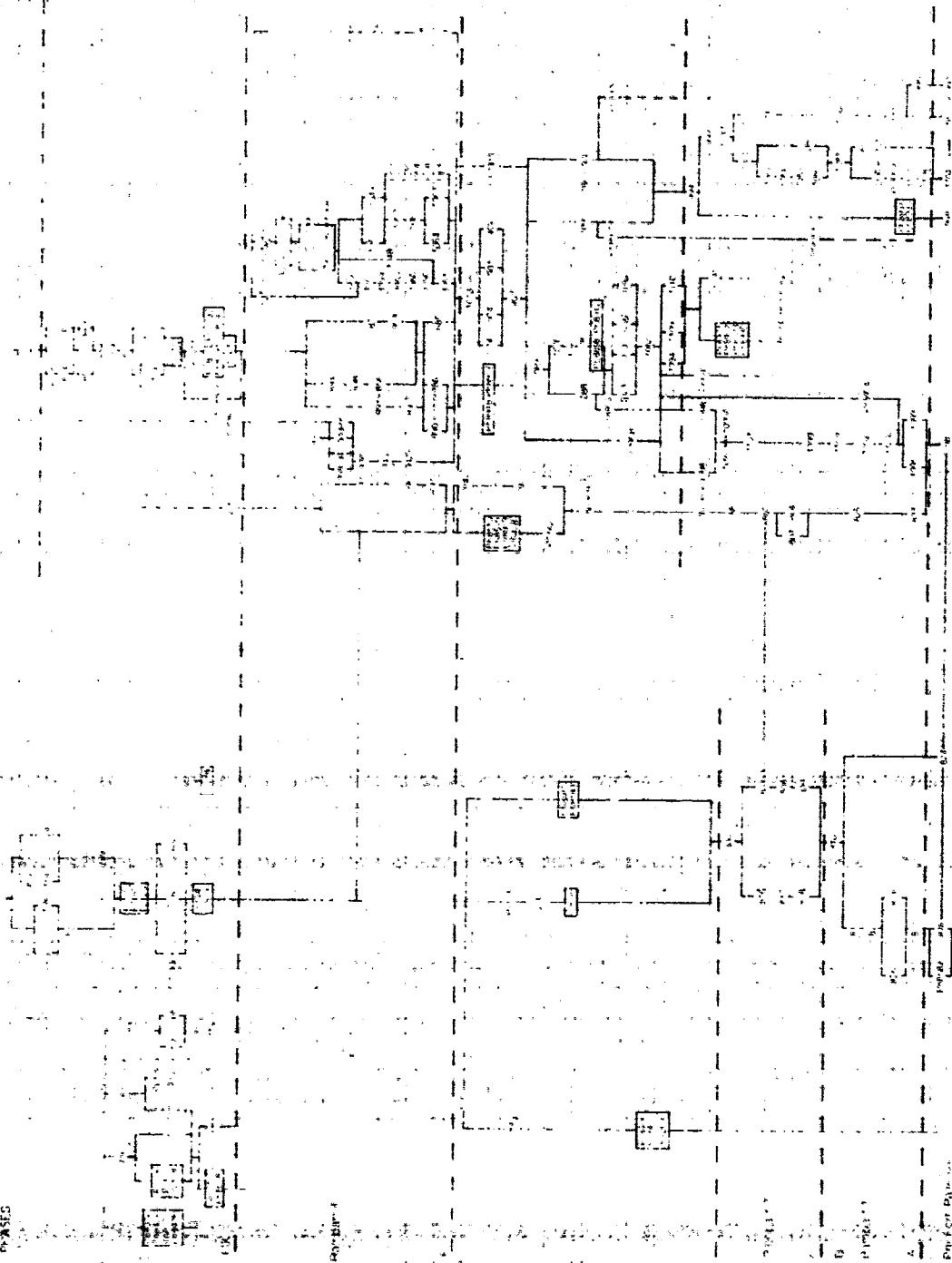


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SEQUENCE F NORTH



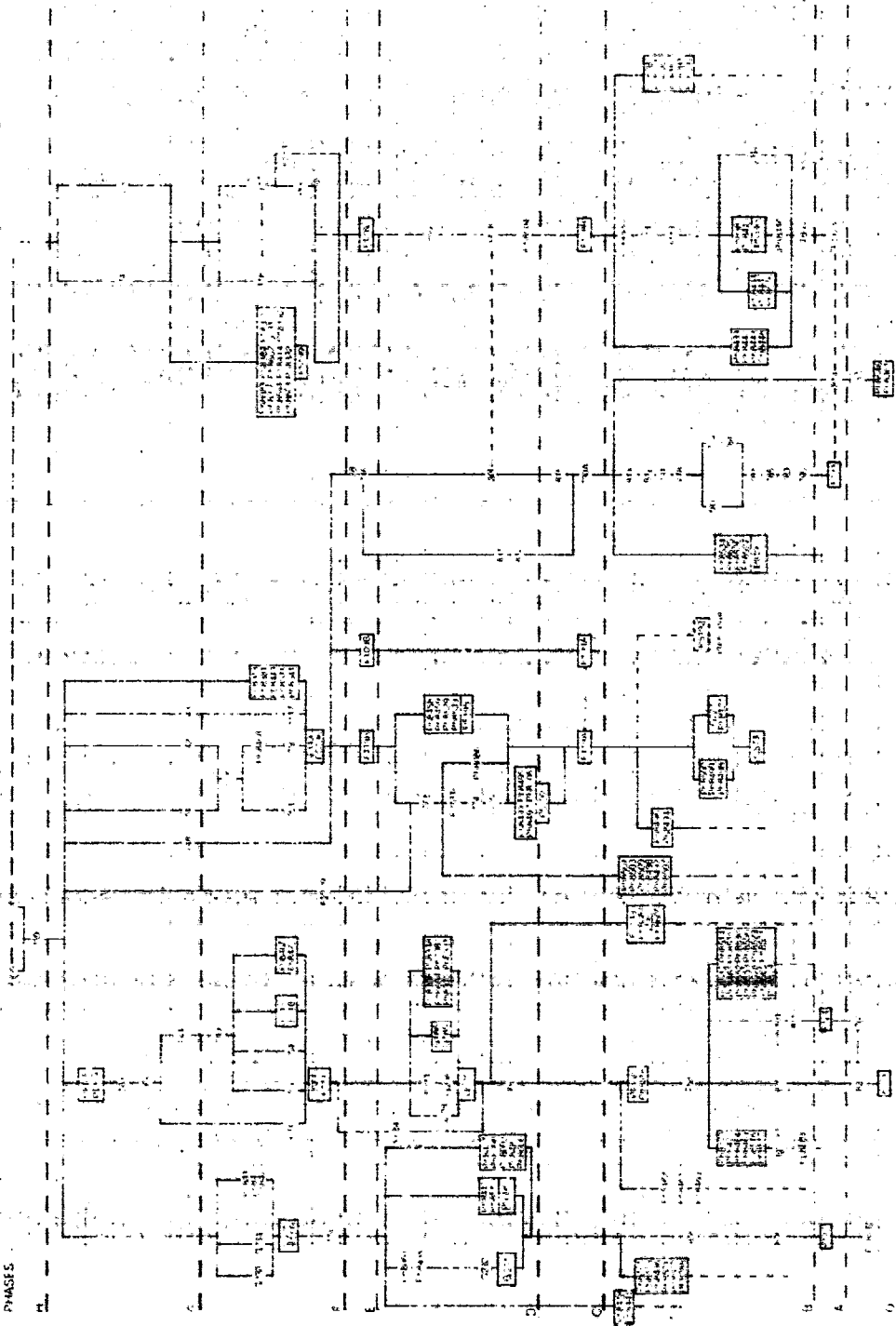
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SEQUENCE SOUTH

P. 3 SES

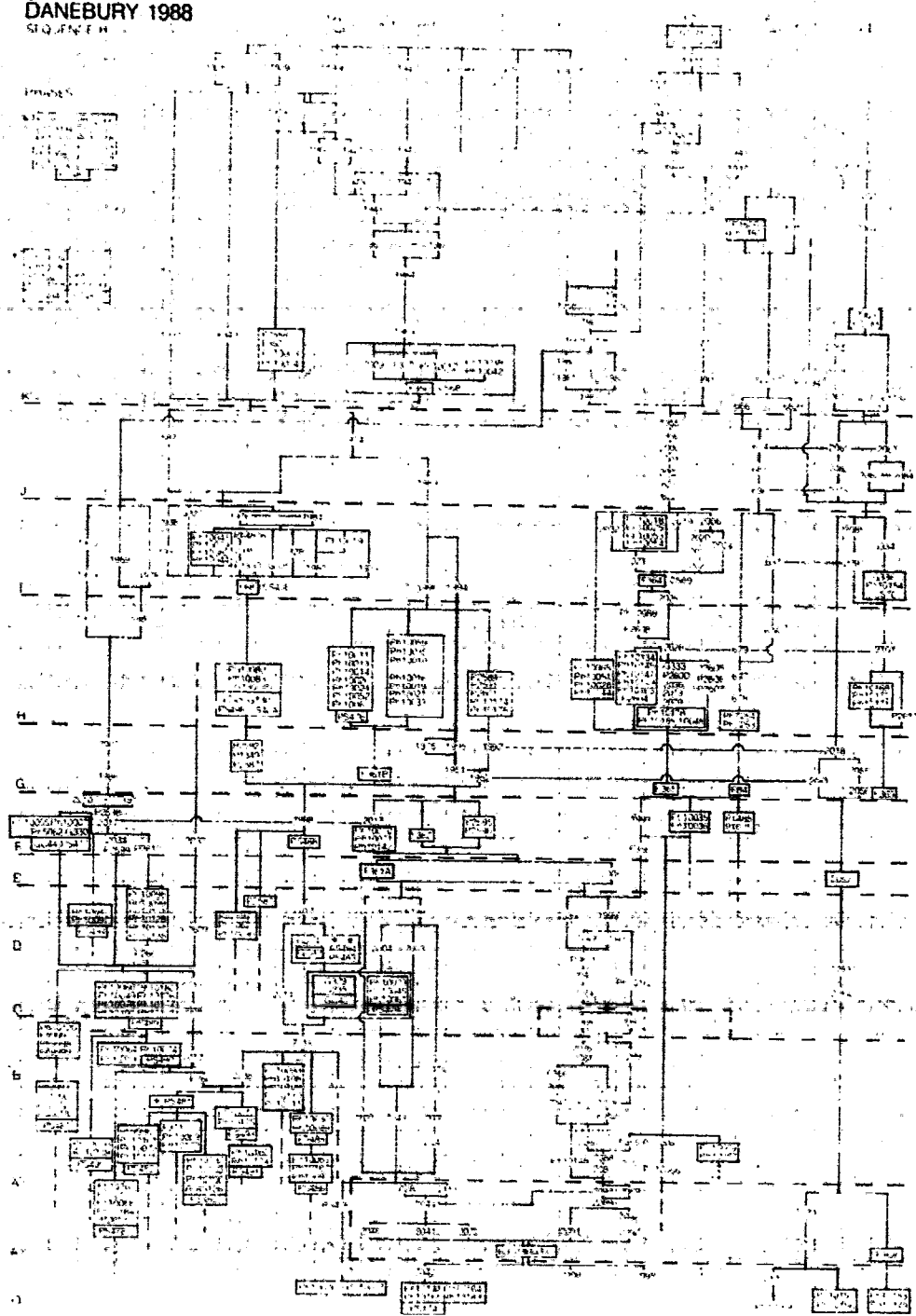




DANEbury 1982  
SEQUENCE C,  
PHASES



DANEBURY 1988  
SEQUENCE



# DANEbury 1979-80

APPENDIX  
ROAD STRATEGY

