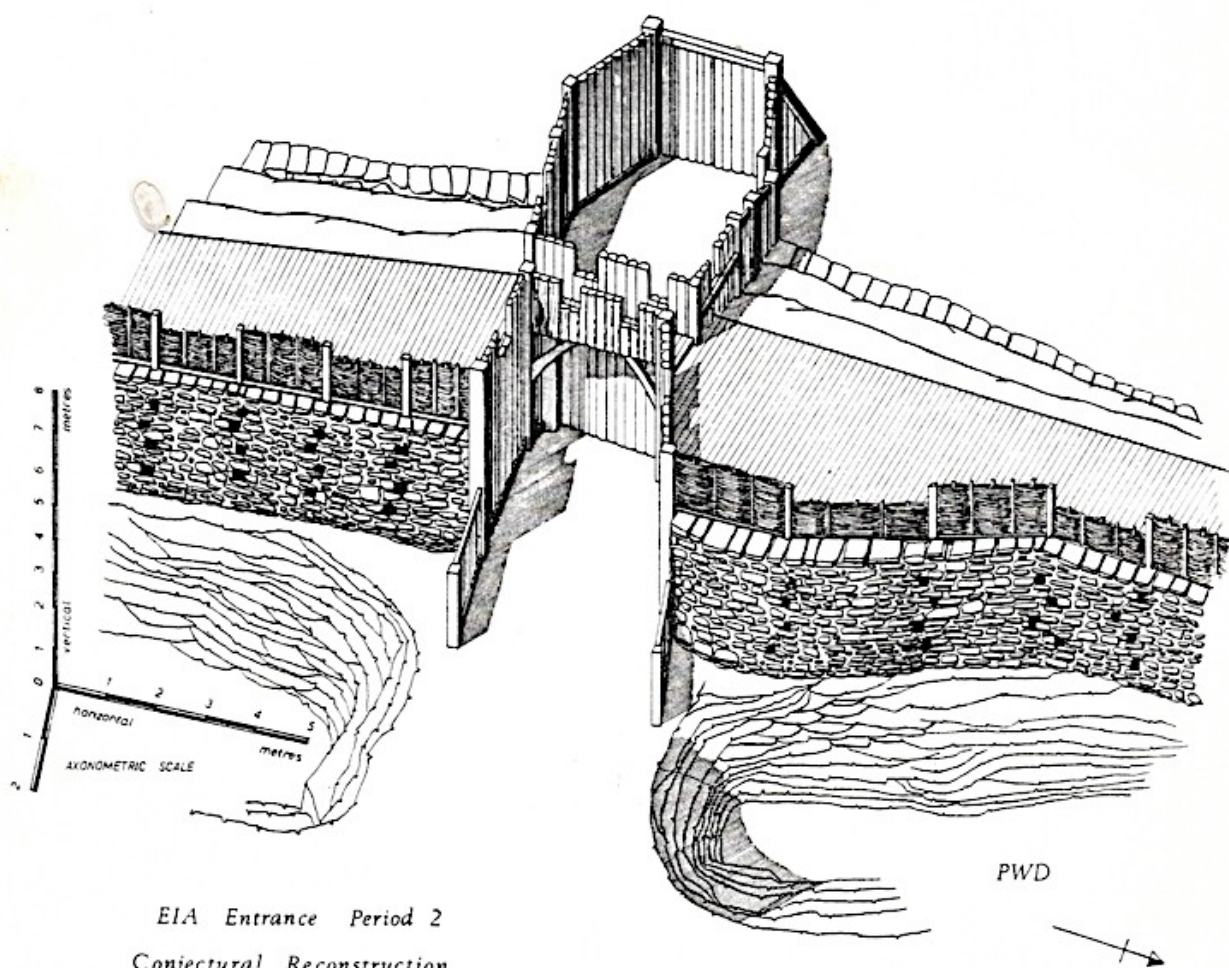


CRICKLEY HILL

THIRD REPORT 1971



*EIA Entrance Period 2
Conjectural Reconstruction*

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Introduction

The third season of excavations at Crickley Hill, on behalf of the Committee for Research into the Iron Age in the North West Cotswolds, lasted from 2nd July to 1st August, 1971. An average of 60 volunteers a day helped in the excavations, and to them and to my site supervisors, Terry Courtney, Janet Dixon, Chris Gingell, Alice Pandrich, and Bas and Sue Roscoe, my debt is sufficiently obvious.

The results of the 1969 and 1970 seasons have been summarized in previous reports (Gloucestershire College of Art in Cheltenham, 1969, 1970: copies of these may be obtained from R. D. A. Savage, Gloucestershire College of Art and Design, Pittville, Cheltenham, price 15p and 25p respectively), which should be consulted for details of the structures; a resume of these reports precedes the 1971 account. In view of the size and anticipated duration of the excavations, and the consequent delay in final publication, the present report is fuller than those previously published, but for reasons of space it does not include full lists of layers and features, and the treatment is interpretative throughout.

The following conventions are used:

A series = outer rampart

B series = area between the outer rampart and inner bank

C series = inner bank. Thus A1/1 = A series, cutting 1, level 1.

P1 = Period 1. A/P1 = A series, period 1.

The period ascription of each area relates solely to that area, thus A/P1 and C/P1 are not contemporary.

F = Feature; the F numbers are those shown on the relevant plans.

EIA = Early Iron Age.

All measurements are metric; no attempt has here been made to describe colours by means of colour charts.

1. RESUME OF 1969-70 REPORTS

The fort stands at about 800 ft. above sea level on the edge of the Cotswold Scarp (N.G. SO 927161; for location plans see 1970 Rep. fig. 1). The EIA rampart cuts off an area of about 9 acres formed by cliff edges whose present shape is due to quarrying. Excavations in 1969-70 were confined to the area of the EIA entrance (see below, fig. 1, A series) where four main phases were uncovered.

Period 1 (1969 Rep. pp. 3-4 and fig. 4)

Postholes 30-2 and 39, and a rock cut drain 29, underlay the earliest rampart. There was no dateable material in association, and the walls A/Plb and A/Plc are now probably to be ascribed to A/P2 (see below, AXII). Other postholes may belong to this prerampart phase (1970 Rep. p.3).

Period 2 (1970 Rep. pp. 2-3 and fig.3)

Rampart with front and rear stone walls laced with horizontal and vertical timbers. The entrance passage lay between rock-cut slots and p.h.s, and was probably closed by a front and a rear gate. At the end of this phase the rampart and entrance were destroyed by fire and abandoned.

Period 3a (1970 Rep. pp. 3-4 and fig.4)

The front wall was rebuilt, re-using stones burnt at the end of A/P2. P.h.s. cut into the debris which filled the A/P2 p.h.s. formed an insubstantial gate, perhaps as a temporary defence measure during the reconstruction of the fort.

Period 3b (1970 Rep. pp.4-6 and fig.5)

Solid stone bastions were built projecting from the line of the A/P2 - 3a walls. A curving hornwork extended from the southern of these across the A/P2 S ditch, which was filled at this point, and across the line of the A/P2 entrance approach. The outer end of this hornwork is discussed in the section on A XII, P3b, below. The outer side of the A/P2 S ditch was quarried away to provide stone for the A/P3b constructions, and a new ditch was formed on the outside of the hornwork. The A/P2 S ditch was further filled by a new wall (the revetment wall), which buttressed the hornwork where it crossed the ditch. This wall rose sheer from the bottom of the A/P2 ditch, and probably formed the lower stage of a double-tiered rampart to the S of the entrance passage (for a reconstruction see 1970 Rep., cover: a revised version incorporating the results of A XII will be published in Antiquity, forthcoming).

Period 4 (1970 Rep. pp.6-7 and fig. 6)

The rebuilt entrance was destroyed by fire, and the fort was abandoned. The A/P4 occupation may represent intermittent use of the ruined fort as a shelter; one of the collapsed walls sealed a C2nd Samian sherd.

2. THE 1971 EXCAVATIONS

The location of the 1971 cuttings is shown in fig. 1.

2.1 A SERIES, CUTTING XII

This cutting was laid down to leave a baulk of lm. between cuttings

VI(1970) and IV(1969), in order to examine the outer end of the A/P3b hornwork and the N side of the entrance bastion (see fig. 2, below). Two periods of construction were represented, A/P2 and A/P3b.

Period 2 Rampart

In 1970 part of the front wall of this period was uncovered to the N side of the entrance passage (1970 Rep. fig.3, to N of p.h.72, and fig.7, Cutting VI). To the S of the entrance passage this wall had been rebuilt in A/P3a (1969 Rep. fig.2 and p.2). In AXII the A/P2 front wall, though damaged by the burning at the end of A/P2, was retained as the defence during A/P3a and A/P3b, and preserved sufficient details of the timberwork to allow the reconstruction shown in fig.3 below. Five p.h.s. parallel to the front wall continued the line of the p.h.s. 35, 37, 21, and perhaps 22 and 71, shown in 1970 Rep. fig. 3. AXII itself did not extend far enough to the W to provide evidence for the continuation of the rear line of verticals represented by p.h.s 34, 36, 59, 9 and 33, but its existence is probable, and it should be noted that p.h.33 in cutting IV aligned with F91, the slot in the front wall of the rampart in AXII. As in previous cuttings (see 1969 Rep. pp.1-2) the upper parts of the posts in these p.h.s had been destroyed during the burning of the rampart by the formation of quicklime, later slaked; in AXII the maximum height traced was 1.4m. The horizontal lacing timbers had suffered similarly, but the front wall of the A/P2 rampart survived to a maximum height of 1.8m. and preserved evidence of three tiers of horizontal lacing, whose ends projected at least as far as the exterior wall face. The statement in 1970 Rep. p.2 that the front wall was not tied into the lacing must therefore be modified: a comparison between the elevation and plan of the AXII A/P2 wall, however, shows that the lowest courses of the wall contained no timber holes, and that the timbers which provided the evidence for horizontal lacing in 1969 (1969 Rep. fig.2) may correspond to the charcoal spread at the level below the first through timbers of AXII.

In cutting IV of 1969 it was stated that the A/P1 p.h.s 30-2, 39 were overlain by walls of A/P1b and 1c (1969 Rep. pp.3-4 and fig.4). The exterior face of the A/P2 wall, however, showed a construction break exactly aligned on this point, and 5.9m. to the N another construction break in the wall face aligned with a low wall three courses high similar in its appearance to the A/P1b and A/P1c structures. The structures must therefore be reinterpreted as A/P2 joins formed during the construction of the rampart. It is of interest to note that the N wall of the entrance passage lay 5.8 m. to the S of the "P1b" and "P1c" structures; it therefore seems likely that the joins form the edges of "gang lengths" in the rampart construction (cf. 1970 Rep. p.6, and below, Period 3b). Combining the evidence produced by cuttings IV, VI and XII it is possible to produce a hypothesis about the construction of the A/P2 rampart. The outer edge of p.h.97, though not its post, was overlain by the adjacent gang-joint wall, which bonded into the front wall, and the p.h.s must therefore have been cut before the laying of the lowest courses of the walls. The gang-joint wall in AIV was overlain by the lacing shown in 1970 Rep. fig.3 (as a result of which

the wall was formerly ascribed to A/P1). A horizontal timber similarly overlay the gang wall in AXII; therefore the horizontals must have been placed after the laying of the gang walls (3 courses and one course high respectively) and the corresponding parts of their front and rear walls. But the timbers projected through the upper levels of the front walls and must therefore be prior in sequence at each tier.

The order of construction must therefore be:

1. P.h.s cut for vertical timbers. The marking-out banks for the entrance may belong to this phase (1970 Rep. p.3).
2. Lowest courses of rampart, including gang joints, laid.
3. Horizontal raft of small timbers at bottom of rampart spread (see W section, fig.3: the E section of AIV showed similar stratification).
4. The vertical timbers may have been erected at any time during stages 1-3, but it would be easier to stabilize them if they were held in place by the first main tier of horizontal lacing.
5. At each level the horizontal lacing must predate the courses of the front wall at the same height. The evidence of the junction between p.h.59 and its horizontal timber suggests that the horizontals were lashed to the verticals rather than half-lapped to them, and the instability inherent in such a method indicates that each tier and the front wall at that level were built in succession.

The end of the A/P2 ditch to the N of the entrance passage was uncovered in cutting AVI (1970 Rep. fig.3). In AXII the continuation of this ditch was traced, with an average width of 5.1m. and a depth of 1.5m. A layer of small stones above the silting of this ditch is identified as debris from the A/P2 destruction; a stratum of fragments of shattered limestone separated it from the main collapse of the walls during A/P4.

After the burning upper levels of the A/P2 rampart presumably needed some reconstruction in A/P3a; all this had collapsed, and in view of the regular practice of making rampart cuttings 3 or 4m. broad, it is interesting to note, as an examination of fig.2 will show, that a cutting even 6m. broad, if measured from the N section of AXII, would have revealed structures of only a single period, A/P2, and would surely have led to the interpretation of the site as of a single phase.

In 1970 reasons were advanced for considering the burning at the end of A/P2 a deliberate slighting of the fort (1970 Rep. p.3). Further evidence of this was revealed in AXII, for the front wall was largely undamaged, while the core of the rampart was heavily burnt; thus at this point at least the rampart was set alight from the rear.

2.2 A Note on the A/P2 Reconstruction

The drawing on the cover presents an interpretation of the evidence given in 1970 Rep. pp.2-3, and in section 2.1 above. The front wall to the S of the entrance passage was not preserved, and has been restored to conform with that to the N of the entrance. This latter has been shown with four tiers of timber lacing: evidence survived for the lower three of these only. The front vertical timbers have been shown as rising above the wall to form the supports for a palisade along the top of the rampart. Whatever the plausibility of this conjecture no evidence for it, or for the arrangement of the upper works of the entrance, survived.

The A/P2 ditch was on average 5.1m. wide and 1.6m. deep, and so, viewed in section, the stone quarried from it would amount to 8 sq.m. The A/P2 rampart averaged 5.6m. wide and survived to a height of 2.4m.: the original height was probably 3+m., but by assuming the minimum height of 2.5m. one would obtain a section through the rampart made up of 14 sq.m. of material. Timber lacing of the pattern suggested would amount to no more than 2 sq.m. of the section surface, thus leaving a limestone filling of 12 sq.m. to be obtained from the 8 sq.m. of the ditch. The debris from the collapsed rear wall (cf. 1969 Rep. fig.2) suggests that this wall was less high than the front wall, and the reconstruction drawing and Fig.3 therefore show the back of the rampart as a series of steps, perhaps corresponding to the tiers of horizontal lacing. One factor, however, has not been taken into consideration - the difference in area occupied by unquarried limestone and that occupied by the limestone when used in drystone walling. An expansion factor of 2 would accommodate a rampart 3m. high without rear stepping, and a final decision on the expansion factor will depend on experiment with the local stone.

2.3 Period 3b.

The end of the A/P2 ditch was blocked by a loose platform with a drystone facing, on which the N side of the northern entrance bastion was built abutting the A/P2 front wall. Before excavation, the contours of the site suggested that the hornwork traced in 1970 ran c. 8m. northwards from the edge of AVI (cf. 1969 Rep. fig.1 and 1970 Rep. p.5 and fig.5) and this the 1970 reconstruction of the P3b entrance assumes. It was, however, known that the outer end of the entrance had been damaged by an earthmoving machine in 1967, and it is now clear that the replacement of spoil after this accident had disturbed the original contour of the outer entrance. The outer end of the hornwork has been completely destroyed to below the level of the old ground surface, and the hatched area shown on fig.2 has been reconstructed from the stub of the return in the hornwork and the location of p.h.81, which in its position against the inner side of the hornwork presumably corresponded to p.h.80; these two p.h.s may be assumed to have held the posts of an outer gate.

The machine damage had removed the upper parts of an inner hornwork, not conjectured in 1970, which ran from the N bastion towards the outer hornwork: the entrance passage between these hornworks was about 2.4m. wide. The inner hornwork abutted the N bastion and therefore belonged to a secondary building phase: it is, however, clear from AXII that the sequence of construction was:

1. Platform across the A/P2 ditch end
2. N bastion only partially overlying the platform
3. Inner hornwork abutting N bastion and extending across the platform to the rock on the outside of the ditch.

Since the design of the platform assumes both stage 2 and stage 3, all three stages formed part of the same plan. The phasing at the junction of the outer hornwork and the S bastion was similar, except that the hornwork was built sheer with the outer face of the platform across the A/P2 ditch end; as the S bastion also rested on the S infill platform and presented a finished face against the outer hornwork, the wall of the platform/hornwork must have been built in two stages like that in AXII. The construction of the ditch revetment wall must therefore have formed a fourth construction stage, perhaps an addition during the main building (see 1970 Rep. pp.5-6).

In 1970 two construction breaks in the outer hornwork were traced. At least two and probably three were found in AXII, and the lengths from the S bastion, assuming that none lie in the unexcavated areas, measured 6.5m., 6.6m., 5.5m., 2.7m., 2.2m., and about 3.3m. The three short lengths were presumably due to the turning of the hornwork at this point (the inner hornwork terminated in a length of only 1.5m.), and the larger units are presumably more representative of 'gang' lengths: they correspond satisfactorily to the 5.8/9m. units of the A/P2 rampart.

2.4 B SERIES CUTTINGS II-IV, VIII

The plan of these cuttings is shown in fig.4. At least two phases were represented.

1. A small ditch in BII c.50 cms. deep, cut into a loose stratum of earth and small fragments of limestone, apparently of geological origin, which is at present interpreted as the eroded filling of a structural weakness ("gull") in the hill. The plan of the cuttings shows the approximate width of the gull and areas of soft pasty limestone (CYLS) containing rabbit holes and solution hollows caused by water action: the hollows were filled with earth and small stones washed from the humus layer immediately above, and it cannot be ruled out that some of these represent stake holes.

2. A level stone platform overlay the ditch and the W edge of the gull. This platform was at no point lower than 10-15 cms. below the modern turfline and its worn surface may have been caused by erosion during the formation of the humus as much as by use.

In BVIII a p.h., F266, may have belonged to either of these phases. The ring-headed pin which was discovered close to F266 lay immediately under the present turf.

2.5 B SERIES, CUTTINGS BI, BV-VII

Three phases were represented in these cuttings (see fig.4).

1. Two shallow ditches, 201 and 237, running approximately NS; the material from the ditches was piled on their W sides, and had subsequently refilled them. The leaf arrowhead was sealed by the infill of the ditches.
2. Ten p.h.s, one of which (203) was inserted into the infill of ditch 237, and another, 232, appeared to be cut into the edge of ditch 201. That the other p.h.s were also secondary can only be based on the conjecture that all the p.h.s were contemporary. It may be observed that p.h.s 208, 225, 227 and 239 formed a square almost exactly 3.3m. between centres, and that p.h.s to correspond with 235 and 236 might perhaps be expected to the W of BVI/VII. With less probability p.h.s 232 and 233 might be at the NW end of another rectangular structure.
3. A laid platform of stones extended across BVII and overlay p.h.s 208, 235 and 236. This resembled the platform already described in 2.4 phase 2, above, and it may conceivably have formed its S limit. As in the case of the first platform, the BVII stone spread was overlain by only 10-15 cms of topsoil, and the barbed-and-tanged arrowhead which lay on the top of it must therefore strictly be considered unstratified.

An area of BVI was deeply fissured by jointing, partially filled with soft pasty limestone. Depressions in this CYLS have been indicated on the plan by heavy stippling, and while these may be solution hollows, some may here, as described in 2.4, phase 1, above, have been stake holes. The possibility must remain open until the work of future seasons confirms a pattern in their distribution.

2.6 C SERIES, CUTTINGS CI AND CII

Plans of these cuttings will be found in figs. 5 and 6, and sections in fig. 7. They lay across that inner bank which was clearly visible on air photographs, and in 1969 and 1970 was interpreted as the remains of an earlier, smaller fort. In both cuttings three phases of construction were identified.

C Period 1

Three ditches in CI (309, 311, 319) and one in CII (384) formed a line running approximately NS. Their average depth was 1.5m., and in CI the unquarried rock which divided the ditches varied in width from 1.2m. to only 0.3m. Ditch 384 could form the S extension of 319, but may perhaps more probably be seen as a separate segment in the same series. The material from these ditches formed a bank to the W. Little of this remained: its extent is shown by CI 301/3 and the lowest spread of 301/2, and CII/4. These layers were composed of small stones and some earth, reddish in CI and red with blue at bedrock level in CII: this may have been due to the leaching of burnt material from the C/P1 bank.

Four hollows were found below the C/P1 bank. Of these p.h.s. 312 and 313 were apparently sealed by the bank, while 382 and 374 were cut into CII/4 and appear to have formed part of the bank. The group at the NW corner of CII was less satisfactorily stratified than the other sherds, for a large EW running gull (extending as far as CI, F308) had here caused considerable solution and disturbance in the strata.

All the C/P1 ditches had been filled with the make-up from the banks, including some charcoal and bone. The infill was certainly deliberate: see fig.7 CI 309/1, CII/6 (both these layers and the silting below them had been leached red) and contrast the tumble shown in CI 304/4.

C Period 2

After the levelling of the C/P1 ditches 311 and 319 two p.h.s, 317 and 320, were cut into the infill. F315, a curving small stone packing, was traced above and partially cut into the C/P1 bank, 301/3. To the N, 303/8, a dark grey/blue soil with small stones ran up to the edge of F315 and overlay the C/P1 ditch infill. A strip of flat stones, F314, overlay both the C/P1 bank and part of F315: it lay on the line of the C/P3 wall, F302, and may have been a C/P3 foundation. That the C/P2 features represented part of an occupation cannot yet be stated, but may be considered possible.

C Period 3

The features of this period are shown in fig.6. A ditch, 304, c.3m. wide and 1.5m. deep, was dug parallel to, and to the E of the interrupted C/P1 ditches. 304 varied considerably in the level of its bottom, but was continuous at least across CI. The stone from the ditch was piled above and to the E of the C/P1 bank, leaving a berm 4m. wide between the inner edge of the ditch and the bank. The bank itself had been eroded, but appears to have had at least in part a wall-like face 302 and 365. A small stone spread lay across 303/8 of C/P2, and the foundation F315 was covered by a layer of CYLS and small light yellow limestone fragments 303/2, which continued to the S below the level of F315 and is interpreted as water-washed material above the gull which extends across ditch 304 to F308.

In CI the main body of the bank was composed of hard packed small stones and earth with a pinkish tinge, 301/2, which merged with the underlying rubble of the C/P1 bank; above this 301/1 consisted of a topsoil of dark brown humus with small stone. The C/P3 bank in CII was better preserved and was made up of small stones in a light brown earth (CII/2 and 3) without the red/blue leaching found in the earlier bank. About 2.8m. behind F365, the apparent wall face, F373 (a band of red burnt stones 0.3m broad) ran along the bank about 0.5m. to the W of its highest surviving part. The burning extended to surround p.h.361, and thickened to 0.9m. at F377. At no point was it deeper than 15 cms from the first appearance of burnt stones, and it may be seen as the result of the burning of a slight palisade, perhaps resting on a sleeper beam. In CI a burnt area, F307, might represent a continuation of the palisade to the N. Large quantities of worked flint, some burnt, including leaf arrowheads, were found in association with 373. If the identification of the feature is accepted, it is interesting to note that this implies that the C/P3 bank was never considerably higher than at present.

At the back of the rampart in CII three rock cut p.h.s 360, 362 and 355 (50, 40 and 40 cms deep respectively) and a shallow scoop, 356, were stratified only by the small stones in brown earth of the topsoil, and cannot be definitely ascribed to any of the periods. F378, a level packing of flat stones heavily burnt in the centre, was probably a hearth.

Figs 5 and 6 show the leaf arrowheads and rim or base sherds uncovered in CI and CII. The location of the many small sherds of similar fabric which were also found has not been included: in CII no finds of any sort, apart from a fragment of burnt bone, were found to the W of a line between F362 and F356.

2.7 THE C SERIES - CONCLUSIONS

It will be indicated in section 3 of this report that all identifiable sherds from the C series have their closest parallels in the earlier phases at Windmill Hill and at other Neolithic sites. While the small body sherds from this area are of course less closely identifiable the fabric is in general coarser than that found in the A series, and may be matched by that of the Neolithic rim and base sherds. Similarly the 1000 or so worked flints from this area (a flint count has not yet been completed) form a coherent assemblage paralleled at Windmill Hill. In view of this the pottery and flint industry may be ascribed to the earlier stages of the British Neolithic. Pottery and flints of similar types were found at every level of the C/P1-3 sequence, and the group along the line of F373 may well suggest that this palisade was standing when the artifacts were deposited at its foot.

The interrupted ditch series 309, 311, 319 and 384 is therefore of considerable interest when compared with that of other sites of Neolithic date, the "Causewayed Camps" of which Windmill Hill is the type site (see Smith 1965, *passim*, and for an assemblage of plans Piggott 1954, figs 2 and 3). The causewayed ditches 201 and 237 in BI and BV should represent a second ring of Neolithic ditches of either C/P1 or C/P3. No EIA finds have so far been identified to the W of BVIII, and it may therefore be considered that the EIA occupation was confined to the area immediately within the EIA rampart.

3. SMALL FINDS

All the EIA rims from 1969-71, except for a few small plain sherds, are figured or described; the Neolithic rims figured are a selection of the representative forms. No attempt has been made to give at this stage more than an indication of the flint types: a more complete interim classification will be made in future reports. Parallels are cited to draw attention to comparative material from other sites, and are by no means exhaustive. In general the EIA pottery has comparanda from sites in Wessex and the Upper Thames normally considered very early; parallels for the Neolithic material may be found in the earlier levels of Windmill Hill.

Figure 8

1. AI/3 (build-up behind back wall of A/P3b). Diameter 180mm. Rounded rim slightly worn; FT around shoulder, with nail marks. Ext.: red brown, rough, small stone. Break: red brown, much cr.limestone. Int.: red brown, rough, small stone.

e.g. Myres 1937, fig.6 no mu/7; Avery 1967, fig.19 no 11.

2. AV/7 (infill of A/P3b hornwork wall). Diam. 200 mm. T-rim, inner lip folded back and smoothed; top smoothed; worn. Ext.: red brown, med smooth, some sm stone. Break: int. and ext. edge red brown (1.2 mm); rest med grey, some cr. (? lime)stone. Int.: red brown, med rough, some sm stone.

e.g. Hamlin 1966, fig.12 nos 8, 10, 13.

3. AI/4 (build up on the ground surface after the A/P2 burning, before the building of the A/P3b back wall). Diam. not clear. T-rim folded on outside and smoothed, on inside rolled; not much worn. Ext.: dk brown/purple, med smooth; break: dk grey, oolitic temper; int.: dk grey/dk purple on inner rim, med smooth.

4. AI/3 (see 1., above); similar rim from AI/4. Diam 220 mm. Rim pinched to small lip, top roughly flattened; slightly worn. Ext.: light red/grey, rough, slightly smoothed by horizontal strokes. Break: ext. edge red (3mm); rest dk grey, oolitic temper. Int.: rim light brown, rest dk grey; rough, some sm.stone.

5. AI/3 (see 1., above) shoulder, slightly carinated, with FT decoration; rather worn on ext. Ext.: grey/light purple at top, dk grey at bottom; rough, with much stone, Break: light to dk grey, much sm to large oolitic temper. Int.: dk grey, rough, some stone.

Compare 1. above.

6. AVIII/4 (upper layer of infill of A/P3b ditch revetment wall, sealed by P4 intrusive wall); similar sherds from AVII/9e and f (3rd and 4th occupation levels in A/P3b ditch), AVII/6 (infill of A/P3b hornwork), AVIII/6 (silt at bottom of A/P2 ditch -?cleaned at beginning of A/P3a), and AVIII/7 (infill of A/P3b revetment wall); shoulder zone of angular vase, incl. part of neck and base zones. Decoration of deeply incised (max. 1.5mm) linear ornament; all sherds somewhat worn. Ext.: dk grey, med smooth but some stone. Break: dk grey, some sm. oolitic temper. Int: grey/dk purple, med rough, some stone.

7. AVII/II (silt at bottom of A/P3b ditch); diam. 380mm. Rim pinched out and flattened at top. Slightly worn. Ext.: light brown/pale to dk grey, smooth, a little stone showing. Break: light grey to dk grey, med oolitic temper. Int: v. dk grey, rough, app. burnt.

8. AV/6 (A/P3b infill to S of S bastion). Body sherd with deep cut (2.8mm) horizontals and more shallow diagonals - producing "cable moulding". Ext.: grey/dk purple, smoothed by horizontal strokes, some v.small stone. Break: dk grey, some v.small stone and sand. Int.: dk grey/brown, smooth.

9. AVII F68 (upper layer of ?A/P2 p.h. sealed by A/P3B hornwork: see 1970 Rep. fig.3); v. similar sherds from AVII/4 (silt at bottom of A/P3b ditch), AVII/7 (edge of old ground surface in front of and below A/P3b hornwork close to F68), AVIII/8 (silt at bottom of infill of A/P3b revetment wall), and AVIII/5 (infill above AVIII/8). Body sherd with deep cut regular diagonals and horizontals; poss. edge of neck; alternatively, the band could run top left, bottom right, and the "neck" would be the edge of a return chevron. Ext.: dk grey, smooth, a little stone. Break: dk to med grey, some small stone/?sand. Int.: dk grey, smooth, some stone. Slack rounded shoulder.

For form cf. ?Bradford 1942b fig.3 no 1; Burrow 1925, Plate VI, G.

10. AV/7 (see above, no 2). Similar sherd from same layer. Two body sherds, one (not figured) slack rounded profile; slashed and inlaid with white decoration. Ext.: sage green, smooth ?slip, broken by little med oolitic temper. Break: pink/grey; much pink oolitic temper. Int.: as ext. Greenish sherds (both with pink grits), small rims, from AVIII/7 (lowest level of hornwork A/P3b) and AI/6a (infill between A/P2 core and A/P3a front wall).

e.g. Bradford 1942a, fig. 8 no 3; Cunnington 1923, pp. 36-7, 197.

11. AVIII/5 (see above no 9); sim sherd from AVII/9f (see above no 6). Body sherd, slashed and infilled as no 10. Much worn. Ext.: v.dk grey, smooth; break: dk grey, v.little small stone; int.: v.dk grey, rough, v.little small stone.

12. AVIII/5 (infill of A/P3b ditch revetment wall); matching but not joining sherds (?same pot) from AVIII/8 (infill as above) and AVII/6 (infill of A/P3b hornwork). Rim rounded and pinched out: flat at back; shallow incised decoration in band, ? chevrons. Diameter not certain. Ext.: v.dk grey, med smooth, some stone; break: light grey/green, some oolitic temper, slightly pink; int.: dk grey to light grey, smooth.

13. AVII/7 (see no 9, above); similar sherd from AVII/9f (see no 6 above). Body sherd from angular vessel, with incised decoration, ?chevrons. Ext.: light brown/red, smooth, slightly burnished, not much worn. Break: light grey, some oolitic temper. Int.: dk grey, smooth some stone.

cf. Bradford 1942a, fig 10 no 8, Bradford 1942b, fig 3 no 10; Cunington 1923, plate 35, no 6.

14. AXII/7 (silting in ditch, sealed by collapse of A/P3b ramparts). Base and part of body of v.coarse and irregular slack sided pot. Base thumbed; its diameter c.130mm. Somewhat worn. Ext.: light yellow brown with sm. patches of red brown, med rough, some marks of smoothing esp. around base; much sm.stone. Break: ext. edge (1.5mm) yellow brown; rest grey with much small (?lime)stone, some (?fossil) shell. Int.: brown grey to dk grey, v. rough with some sm. stone.

15. AXII/24 (old ground surface below A/P2 rampart); rim and shoulder of corded Beaker; worn. Ext.: red brown, smooth. Break: ext and int. edge (2.5mm) red brown; rest dk grey; grog temper. Int.: red/brown to grey/purple, fairly smooth, but rather pitted.

16. BI/topsoil. Carinated bowl, diameter c.230mm. Rim flattened at top. Worn. Ext.: dk red brown; med rough, much stone. Break: light brown/grey, much oolitic temper. Int.: grey brown, rough, much stone.

For form, but not fabric, cf. no 17, and perhaps Smith 1965, fig 19 p.80.

17. CI 311/1 (final levelling of C/P1 ditch 311). Carinated bowl, diameter c.210 mm. Rim rounded on int. Some burnish; worn. Ext.: v.dk grey to black, med rough apart from burnished area at beginning of shoulder. Much tiny to large temper showing. Break: v.dk grey; much tiny to large temper (?quartzite). Int.: v.dk grey, v. rough, and much temper showing.

cf. no 16.

18. CII, 369/4 (body of C/P1 bank). Rim of cup, diameter c.120 mm, angle uncertain; ext. of rim slightly incised with two horizontal grooves. Ext.: red/brown to dk purple, med rough, v. much tiny to med stone. Break: purple to light red/brown, v. much tiny to large ?fossiliferous limestone. Int.: light red brown to grey, rough, v. much small stone.

Form perhaps Smith 1965, fig 15 P45.

Figure 9

1. CII F361 (posthole); rim of bowl, diam. c.300 mm, not much worn. Ext.: light brown; much small to large quartz; break: light brown; much small to large quartz. Int.: dk brown to grey; much small to med quartz.

e.g. Smith 1965, fig.17, P64.

2. CII/3 (C/P3 bank). Rolled rim of bowl, diam. c.250 mm. Worn. Ext.: light brown/grey, some stone; break: dk grey, some med stone, incl. ?quartz; int.: dk to light grey, much stone.

e.g. Smith 1965, fig.17, P61.

3. CII/F351/4 (app. C/P1 bank). Heavy rolled rim, diam. c.240mm. Somewhat worn. Ext.: light brown to black on rim, med smooth, much small to large quartz; break: dk grey, much small to med quartz; int.: black, med smooth, much small to med quartz.

e.g. Smith 1965, fig.18, P71.

4. CI/301/1 (topsoil). Inturned rim of cup, diam. uncertain, c.160mm; much worn. Ext.: light red/brown, some med stone; break: grey/brown, some med to large stone, incl. mica/quartz; int.: grey/grey brown, some small to large stone.

e.g. Smith 1965, fig.16, P56; fig.15, P47.

5. CI 303/7 (C/P3 scatter from bank). Inverted rim of bowl, diam. c.210mm; rim drawn up by fingers int. and ext; much worn. Ext.: red, heavy white lime deposit, some small stone, v. rough; break: red to light grey/brown, some small to med stone incl. ?quartz; int.: med grey to light red/grey, some small stone, v. rough.

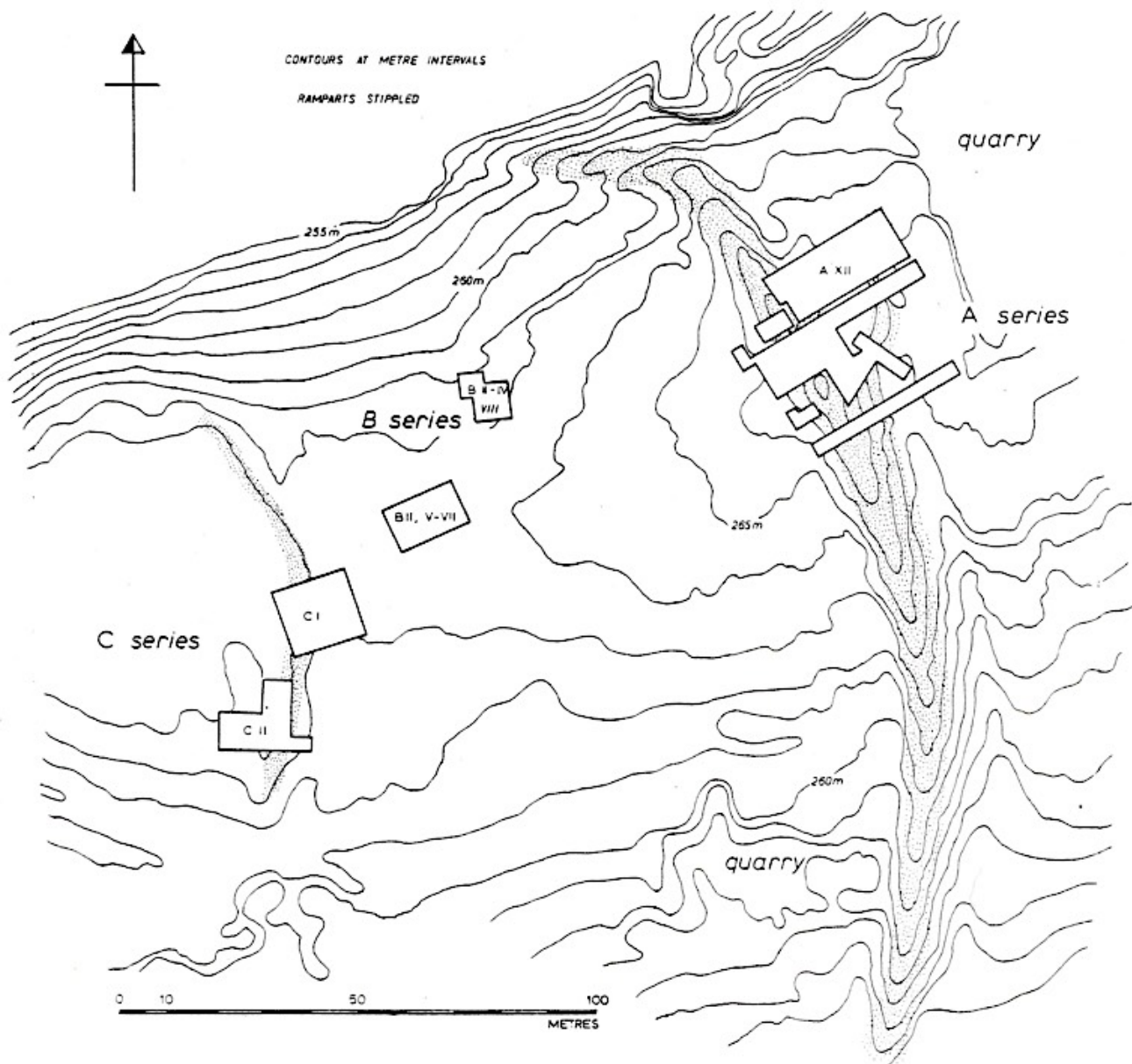
6 - 14.

Except for burnt examples the flints were all heavily patinated with lime; comparanda for all classes may be found in Smith 1965 pp.85-101. Apart from no 10, a rather worn barbed and tanged arrowhead from B series topsoil, all arrowheads were of leaf form, and the flints figured came from C/P3 levels: nos 6, 8, 11, 12, 13 and 14 from the

C/P3 bank, no 9 from the C/P3 scatter on the berm, and no 7 from the upper silting of the C/P3 ditch. No 11 is a utilized flake, Clark class A; no 12 a flake scraper; no 14 a serrated flake, and no 13 a core. It should be noted that the nearest source of flint is to the N of Salisbury Flain.

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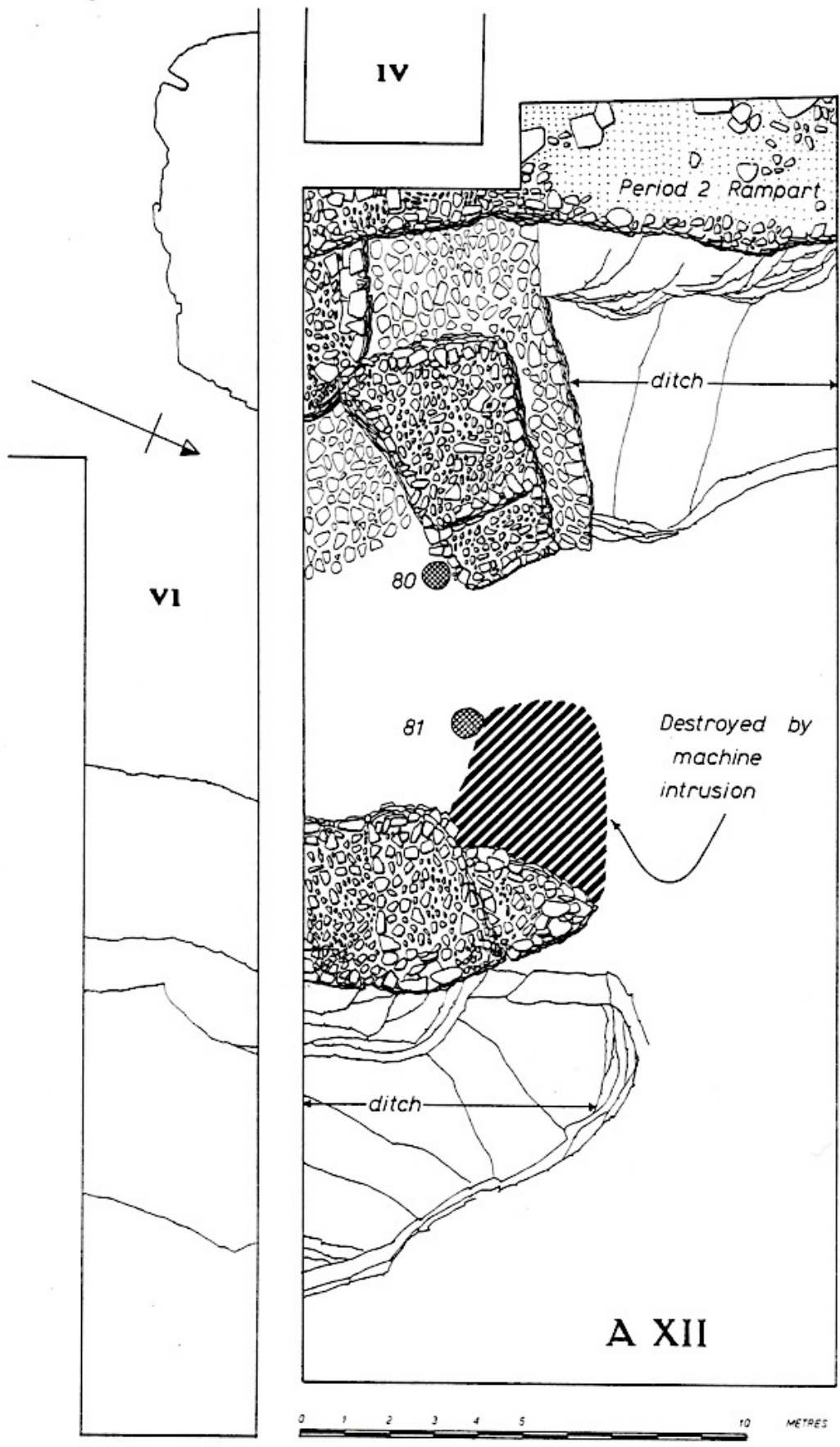
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Cuttings 1969 - 1971

fig 1

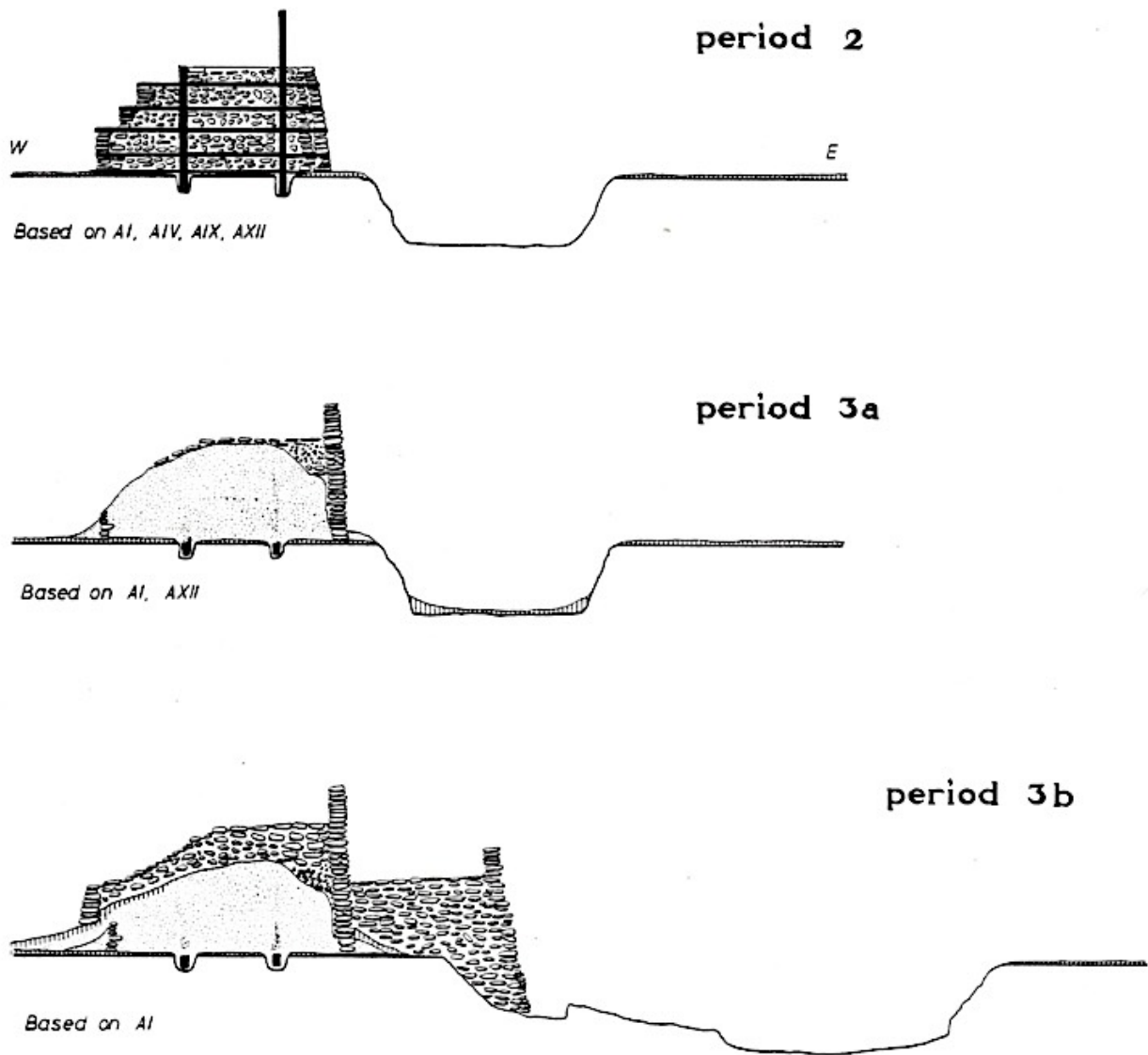
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OUTER ENTRANCE PERIOD 3b

Fig. 2

PB ATP PWD



DEFENCE PHASES RECONSTRUCTED

0 5 10 15 metres

PWD

Fig. 3

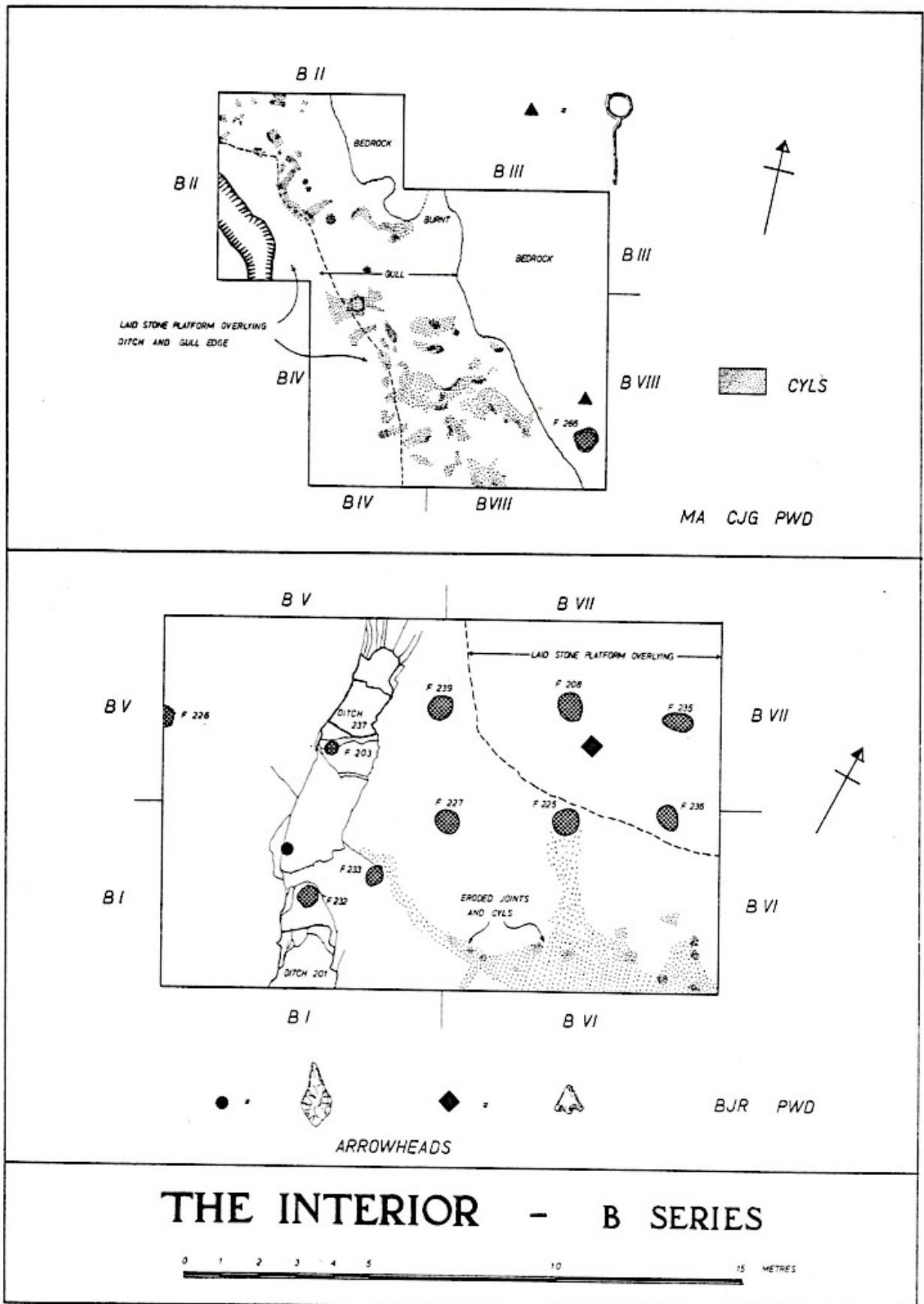
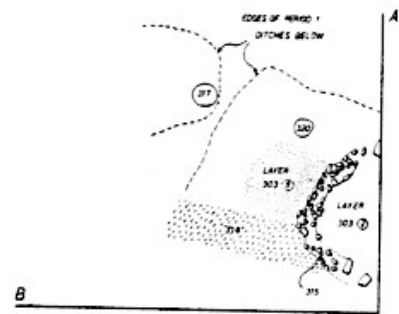
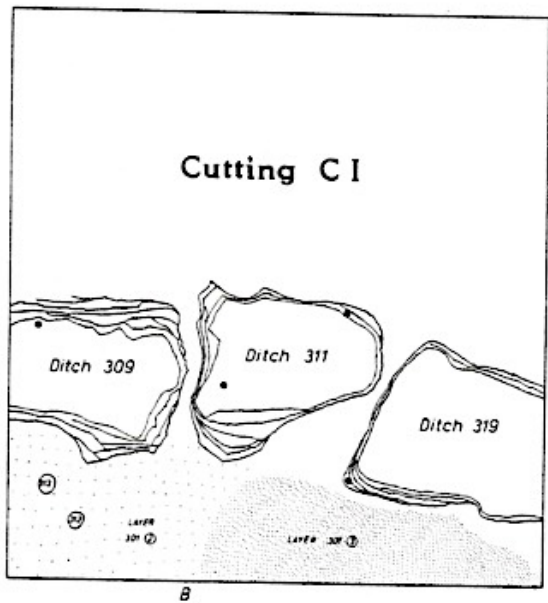
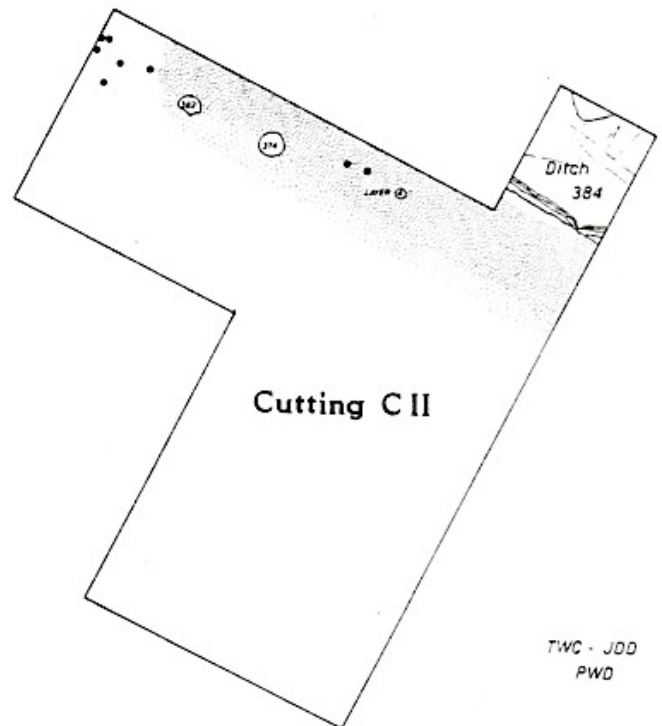


Fig. 4



Part of CI. Period 2



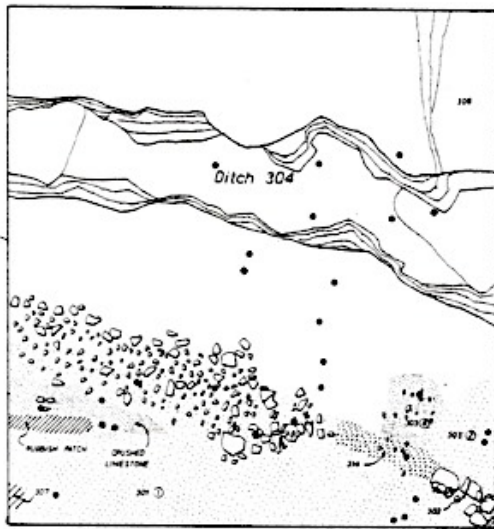
● RIMS AND BASES

THE INNER BANK - PERIOD 1

TWC - JDD
PWO



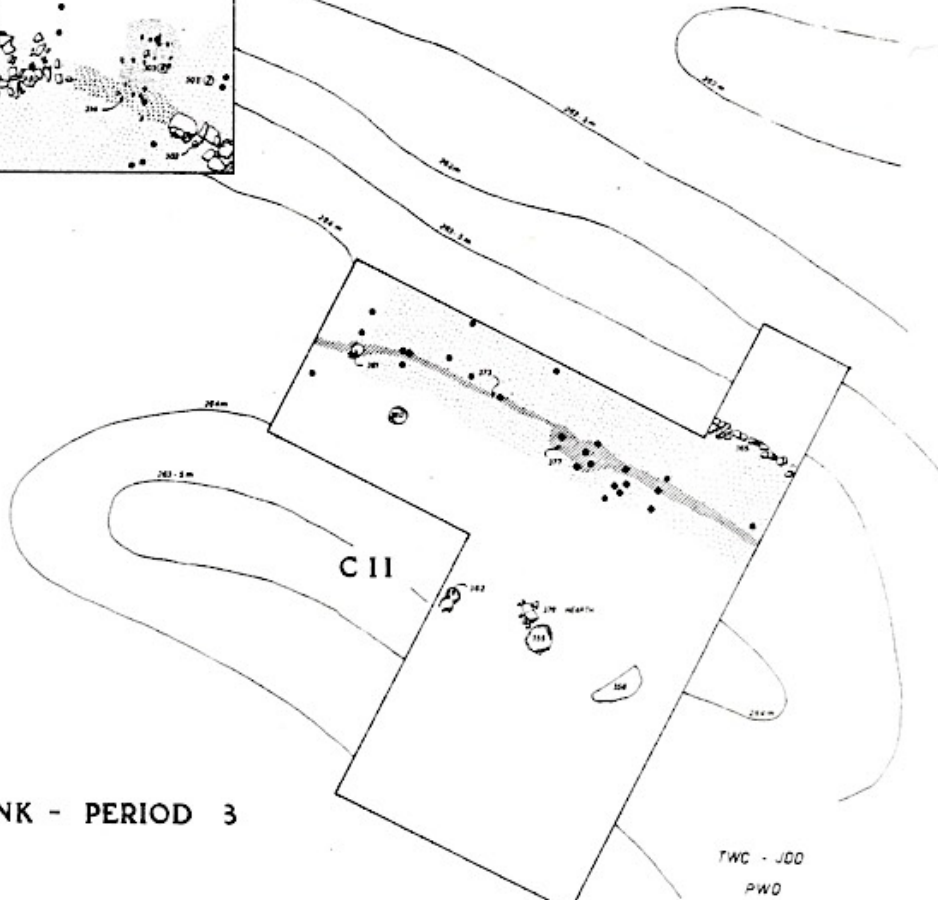
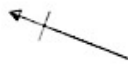
Fig. 5



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◆ FLINT ARROWHEADS

● RIMS AND BASES

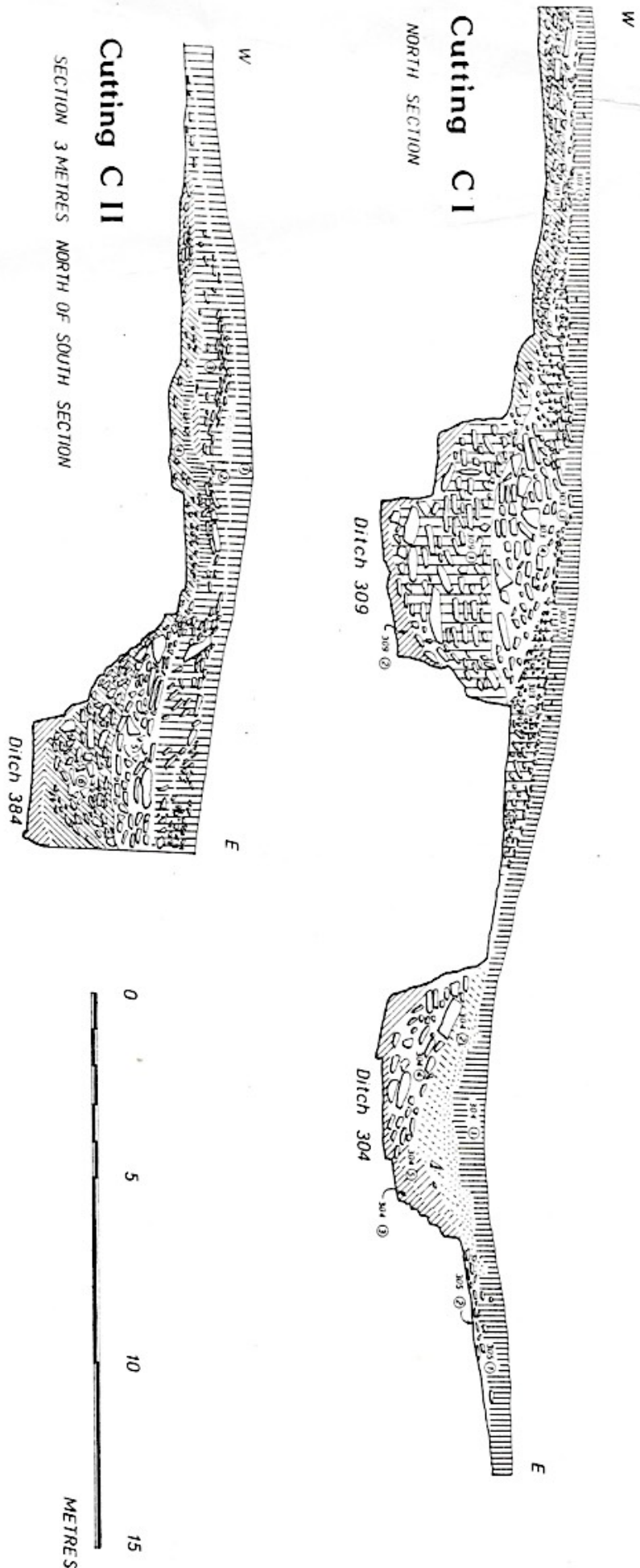


THE INNER BANK - PERIOD 3

TWC - JDD
PWO



Fig. 6



SECTIONS ACROSS INNER BANK