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VIKING AGE URBANISM IN SCANDINAVIA AND THE DANELAW:
A CONSIDERATION OF BIRKA AND YORK

2 volumes

Volume 2, illustrations and appendices

Mary Alexandra MacLeod

PhD thesis
Department of Archaeology
Faculty of Arts
University of Glasgow

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TEXT BOUND INTO

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APPENDIX A:

ARCHAEOLOGICAL THEORY IN RELATION TO QUESTIONS OF SETTLEMENT DEVELOPMENT

During the last thirty years, archaeological theory has been characterised by intense struggles to articulate and understand its own paradigms. The inevitably personal and intuitive elements of the interpretation of the unrepeatable experiments of excavation have led to crises of faith in the validity of archaeological comprehension as a goal, and desperate attempts to quantify and control the process of site and synthetic interpretation as mediated by experience and preconception.

A largely inarticulate culture historical paradigm was typical of the practice of archaeology prior to the 1960s. At its most powerfully intellectual, it yielded the massive synthetic works of V. Gordon Childe (Childe 1925, 1951), establishing the idea of tracing the temporal trajectory of an archaeological culture as represented by recurring patterns of physical characteristics of certain types of remains. This idea had been proposed a decade earlier by the German archaeologist Kossinna (1911) who had imbued the concept with explicitly racist values, which were thankfully abandoned by Childe. The concept of culture history built upon the evolutionary understanding of the nineteenth century, and was, with its concern with the rise and fall of individual cultures, in many ways a reaction against the unbounded optimism of the latter part of that century, when both popular and scientific perceptions saw humanity as progressing ever onwards and upwards, becoming inevitably more complex and advanced in both understanding and the manipulation of the material environment. Culture history was also deeply concerned with specific peoples, directly associating the archaeological culture with ethnic and linguistic identity, and as such, although relevant to the developments of national histories, it associated all innovation to external impulses of migration and diffusion. As a result, it failed to address processes and mechanisms of change within societies, and was particularly vulnerable to racist exploitation.
Slightly later than, but temporally overlapping with this culture historical movement, was a concern with functionalism in archaeology which has continued in many areas to the present day. Strongly influenced by Marxist economic and political theory, this articulated a materialist interest in the interaction of society and its environment which had been implicit in some earlier work. It tended to be synchronic, however, and again did not address the issue of change, leaving an intellectual gap which was to be filled by a neo-evolutionist paradigm of processual archaeology in the 1960s.

This 'New Archaeology' developed out of an anthropological background, and was particularly associated with the American schools of archaeology. It made an attempt to define general rules of historical and cultural process, grounded in an evolutionary and functional understanding of cultural similarities. Its most outstanding proponent was Lewis Binford (e.g. 1962 & 1965), whose combative style presented the paradigm as revolutionary, drawing comparisons with the most extreme, artefactually based schools of culture history and functionalism, cutting off processual theory from its deep roots in the intellectual history of the discipline. One of the most basic arguments of the 'New Archaeology' was that societies were naturally homeostatic systems in which change was a response to imbalance caused by external stimulus. The response was seen as internal to the culture, and the paradigm emphasised the continual reinvention of a limited number of technological advances in response to a limited number of stimuli. The contemporary development of the 'New Geography' in Britain influenced, among others, David Clarke (1968) and Colin Renfrew (1973, 1979), who presented the archaeological aspects of general systems theory, and defined circumstances where positive feedback had arisen in archaeological systems, providing an explanatory mechanism for the homeostasis and change of Binford's ideas. This theoretical model asserted, however, that social, ideological and religious beliefs were as functional and clearly demonstrated in the archaeological record as was economic behaviour, and this simple association between the social and material, and concern with quantifiable explanation, came to be seen as simplistic and unproductively generalising.

The response to criticisms of the 'New Archaeology' was a group of diverse approaches with a common self-reflexive concern with the symbolic, contextual and...
relative nature of society. Ian Hodder’s work on the role of symbols (1982a & b), Michael Shanks’ and Chris Tilley’s on social theory in relation to archaeology (1987), and Henrietta Moore’s study on gender (1986) all represent different approaches to a solution of the same problems, providing a theoretical basis for archaeology which embraced a self critical, dynamic, committed view of the discipline. In a move away from the aims of the processual, ‘New’ archaeology, quantifiable explanation was no longer a goal, rather value commitment was seen as important (Hodder 1995, 86). The profoundly relativist approach of the post-processualists led to extremes of interpretation, where the self-reflexive point of view of the archaeologist could potentially blind them to patterns within material evidence. The archaeological record, and particularly the person behind the archaeological record (as opposed to the archaeologist) could be seen as entirely the product of the archaeologist’s perceptions, a relativity which distanced the site report and synthesis from the data source.

More recently, attempts have been made to move from the general, processual and post-processual approaches to archaeological understanding to a more integrated perception of the individual’s conscious manipulative role in their society, through the medium of Gidden’s social theory of structuration (Giddens, 1984). The archaeological expression of this aims to avoid the separation of social structures from the individuals who form them and exist within them, and to see instead that the material record is the result of the personal perception of what is appropriate within a local and specific social context.

John Barrett, in a recent case study based on Gidden’s theory, argues that human motivation is implicit in the archaeological record (Barrett 1994, 70-71) and its accessibility is limited only by the observer/interpreter’s perceptions. The profound importance of time in the human perception of place, action and appropriateness is also emphasised, yielded the concept of the ‘fields of discourse’ in which a person’s life and role are expressed, and which result in regionality of social practice (ibid. 72-77). Methodologically, Barrett maintains, with many of his predecessors, that the patterning we perceive in the archaeological record is heavily theory-laden (ibid. 156), but avoids the relativism of much of post-processualism by emphasising the reciprocal relationship between observer and observed, and the lack of malleability of data.
APPLYING ARCHAEOLOGICAL THEORY TO ARCHITECTURAL MATERIAL

Archaeology and architecture inevitably overlap in their concern with historical or ancient buildings, and the context of such constructions, providing a fertile ground for debate and mutual criticism. The active concern of architecture with conscious design as well as sub-conscious appropriateness, can be combined with the socio-cultural preoccupations and long temporal perspective of archaeological theory to yield an holistic and contextual understanding of the role of buildings and settlements.

Initially, an attempt needs to be made to define potential approaches to the understanding of the nature of settlements (particularly urban settlements) and buildings. Two extremes of interpretation exist, parallel to the formalist vs. substantivist debate in economics: firstly, many historians, and some archaeologists, would transpose our modern legal definition and understanding of urbanism back in time, on the grounds that urbanism is essentially an historical phenomenon, and therefore 'prehistoric urbanism' is a contradiction in terms. The second school would argue that legal urbanism is a phenomenon of the modern age, and attempt to reach an understanding of settlement history and archaeology through an identification of the roles of contemporary centres of settlement in relation to each other.

The major weakness of the first approach, which has been characteristically an historical approach, is its rigidity. Pirenne’s adherence to this point of view led him to underestimate particularly the importance of the northern trading centres in his comprehensive examination of the development of early mediaeval Europe (Pirenne 1992, 186-284), as the documentation led him to see urban centres only within Carolingia. This is a highly abstract paradigm, which makes no attempt to change our perceptions, and must distance the scholar from the patterns in the material and documentary evidence which do not conform to the patterns of the late mediaeval and modern cultures upon which the model is constructed. Its limitations have become increasingly clear as archaeological evidence and social theory have revealed the
complex physical expression of even apparently simple social and physical differences, such as population size and density, access to resources, and climate, between modern and earlier societies. The great attraction of this theory, however, is its recognisability. In avoiding the problems of dealing with socio-political differences of culture, it produces models which can be compared relatively easily with modern society, and provides a basis for a simplistic evolutionary approach to the advent of urbanism in societies. Settlements can be seen as ‘proto-urban’, ambiguously poised on the edge of somehow becoming modern. In recent years, some Scandinavian mediaeval archaeologists have continued to maintain and develop aspects of this model, among them Axel Christophersen (1989), whose work is further discussed below.

The opposing view, which is often linked to a substantivist approach to the economic questions relating to urbanism, is typified by the work of Richard Hodges (1982), and in later years, Helen Clarke and Björn Ambrosiani. Within this general, theoretical paradigm, different approaches are, of course, common. The more straightforward of these is used by Clarke and Ambrosiani in their summary of Viking Age urbanism (1991), where they adopted a definition of a town initially proposed by the historian Susan Reynolds, characterising a town as:

...a permanent human settlement ... in which a significant proportion of its population lives off trade, industry, administration and other non-agricultural occupations ... It forms a social unit more or less distinct from the surrounding countryside. (Clarke and Ambrosiani 1991, 3)

This very general definition is sufficiently flexible to fail to exclude any settlement in which the authors might be interested; its relativism allows the natural patterns in the archaeological material to be studied without abstract limitation. A serious terminological problem develops out of this, however, in that many of the archaeological settlements which are thereafter studied under the definition ‘town’, such as Skien, in Norway (ibid.67) and Helgö, in Sweden (ibid. 69) are not settlements which we would intuitively recognise as such, and which do not fit with our acquired understanding of the word. Even though the definition is made explicit, the incompatibility of the defined term and the commonly understood term can lead to misunderstanding.
Other approaches attempt to use archaeological and social theory to understand the perceptions of archaeological societies. For the historic and proto-historic periods of any region, these theoretical attempts can, of course, be augmented by documentary study. The documents give an immediate and intimate insight into the perceptions of people which cannot be afforded by any other source. Their weaknesses and biases, however, are well understood. Even filtered through our own perceptions, and as often as not, through unfamiliar, dead or archaic languages, and through the vagaries of physical survival, it is clear they were nearly always created by the dominant group of any given society, reflecting their attitudes, values, and desires, rather than a broad picture of the society as a whole.

Archaeological theory, in contrast, makes direct attempts to grapple with the interpretation of material remains of the whole of a society. The empirical 'new' archaeology of the 1960s, in its quest after a systemic understanding of the 'rules' of human social development, led to the development of generalised hierarchies, or patterns in which the process of urbanism and the phenomenon of urban settlements had set places. Urbanisation was seen as an inevitable stage in the progressively more complex social evolution of a group. This is an understanding which had its earliest roots in the evolutionary ideas of socio-economists of the nineteenth century, and was developed through the substantivist schools of economics particularly as represented by Polanyi (1969), moving into anthropological and archaeological theory via the work of authors such as Marshall Sahlins (1974).

The inevitable rigidity and generalisation which resulted from the 'new' archaeological paradigm was somewhat mitigated in Richard Hodges essay on *Dark Age Economics* (1982) by applications of the more sophisticated aspects of systems theory (*ibid. 151-161*) to the processes of economic change and urbanisation in ninth century. Nonetheless, the analysis remains more descriptive than explanatory, and in generalising for the whole of North-Western Europe, fails to address the real differences between the post-Roman, and non-Roman worlds. It also assumes that superficial similarities in contemporary material remains represent real similarities in
social organisation and values, without taking into account differences in local histories.

Post-processual archaeological theory has also been used as tool with which to analyse architecture. Its more relativist, self-critical and symbolic approaches allowed deeper understanding of the process of the creation of architecture, and its potential for specific, local, social expression. Thus Linda Donley (1982), following the example of Ian Hodder’s analysis of the role of symbols (1982a), examined the sophisticated use of symbols in the domestic architecture of the Swahili clans of the Kenyan coast in order to analyse the complex social ordering of public/private and gender relations in that society. Decorative details were greater in number and complexity towards the back of the house, in the most private of rooms where the husband and wife slept, where the Qur’an was kept, where the women prayed, and where bodies were laid out - a room of contradictions, where the most sacred and valuable objects were kept, but also where potentially polluting activities such as sex, and the laying out of corpses, took place. Symbols could be seen as a means for controlling and resolving the inherent conflicts in the presence of so many activities which were perceived as private for different reasons.

Another productive post-processual approach to the analysis of architecture was the linguistic analogy - the idea of a grammar of design, an artefactual grammar, in which various proportions and organisational models were sub-consciously appropriate and comfortable, under various specific historical circumstances, for specific local reasons. This is the model used in Henry Glassie’s classic analysis of vernacular housing in a region of Virginia, in the United States (Glassie, 1975). The analysis is heavily data-driven, in an attempt to address the problem of theory-based analyses which lack data, and takes the risk of deferring interpretation until the data forms efficient, simple concepts that are natural to the corpus’ (ibid. 14). The author stated his aim explicitly: ‘the development of an account of artifactual competence, then is the minimum synchronic statement from which all analysis must proceed’ (ibid. 17).

Both these approaches are particularly relevant to the study of architecture, with their emphasis on the means by which people create an enclosing, symbolic environment in
which they feel comfortable. The self-critical archaeologist or architectural historian was also a profound advance, as the realisation that 'objectivity' was inevitably coloured by the observer's own values and interests allowed the freedom to make those values and interests explicit. This latter theme, however, was to be carried to increasingly extreme lengths, and inevitably resulted in the undervaluing of the interactive relationship between data and observer, and overvaluing of political paradigm which characterised some later post-processual work, particularly that of Michael Shanks and Chris Tilley (1987), and Tom Saunders (1990). Other general criticisms must also include the neglect of the temporal and physical aspects of the context of the artefact, in favour of the examination of the immediate cultural context, and the emphasis on the human as a contradictorily passive creator, as when Glassie (1975, 20) states that the grammatical rules which generate building form are unconscious. The diversity of post-processual paradigms is such, however, that universal criticisms are not always either possible or productive; this theoretical explosion led to many flexible and apposite new approaches to the interpretation of architecture, though, interestingly, no new analysis of the process of urbanisation itself.

More recently, archaeological applications of structuration theory have opened the possibility of a contextual interpretation of the phenomenon of urbanism at all its levels, as process, artefact and design, which includes the possibility of the active manipulation of the material record by the people at its centre. In avoiding the empiricism and generalisation of the 'new' archaeology, it allows for the possibility of the culturally specific development of settlement patterns which may appear superficially similar. The conscious humanity of the paradigm also provides for the possibility that sets of symbols and activities can be used at different levels to emphasise similarities and differences within and between groups, and to communicate messages, but in an active manner which is compatible with the architectural concepts of design and planning, as well as in the passive manner emphasised by the work of Glassie (1975), Hodder (1982a) and Donley (1982). People understand how their culture works, and conciously exploit its media.
Elements of all these different theoretical paradigms form productive approaches to the analysis of architecture and urbanism, addressing different issues in what is a hugely complex question. Empiricism emphasises the ecological and systemic elements which form a part of the framework in which any society has its being, while the post-processualist’s value-laden examination of the subconscious aspects and expressions of issues in the material record which are important to our own world view is a continual reminder that archaeology must be relevant, for both practical and intellectual reasons. Structuration theory, however, with its emphasis on the active manipulated and manipulative nature of physical space and material culture, is particularly relevant to the built environment.

THE BUILDING AS A CONCEPT

One important aspect of the built environment which need to be examined and understood in order to come to terms with the process of urbanisation, and which is rarely conceptualised, is the building. The definition and nature of a building are not normally thought problematic by archaeologists, but even a cursory examination of some examples reveals the concept of ‘a building’ to be ambiguous, and its physical boundaries often difficult to define. The Iron Age broch, or complex, monumental Atlantic round house, particularly in its Northern Isles incarnation, is a particularly good example of this ambiguity. A central, circular, dry stone tower is often found to be integrated with extensive areas of cellular, ‘subsidiary’ housing, which is structurally integral and contemporary with the tower. The physical continuity of the extended structure makes it amenable to analysis as one building (e.g. Foster 1989), but its function may have been similar to a settlement, in that it may have sheltered numerous families, related or unrelated by blood, and may have either been planned, or aggregated over time (ibid. 49). Similarly, at different periods in history, it may be possible to define the English mediaeval castle either as a single building, or several buildings in a closely integrated settlement, as the various households within it show greater or lesser degrees of social and physical integration (as demonstrated in Faulkner’s analysis in 1964). Hillier and Hanson comment that: ‘Buildings are distinguishable from settlements by their tendency to embody a much higher degree of
social information in their spatial form' (Hillier & Hanson 1984, 142); unfortunately, this fails to specify their physical distinguishing characteristics.

Implicit, however, in much architectural and archaeological work is the suggestion that one building is covered by a continuous roof (although this information is rarely explicit in the archaeological record). This leaves many ambiguities relating to relatively modern constructions, among them terraced housing, tenements, tower blocks, shopping centres and industrial complexes; the ambiguities are revealing in themselves, however, and open the possibility of structures whose social function and expression allows them to be analysed both as settlements (or groups of buildings) and as individual buildings. Any attempt to avoid these difficulties by defining the parameters of a building by its function and social role, rather than its physical nature, leads into ever deeper complications, as inevitably function is both multiple and variable over time. The physical definition of 'under a continuous roof', with all its potential ambiguities, remains the least gratuitously complex, despite its inherent incompatibility with the relatively two-dimensional archaeological record.

That a built structure, and particularly a building which functions as a domestic shelter, is a direct, though not necessarily simple, expression of its social environment, is generally conceded (Rapoport 1969, 54-5; Johnson 1990, 245-255; Hillier & Hanson 1984). This expression will inevitably include elements of the society's aesthetic, its familial and work organisation, its socio-political relations, history (both local and general) and the personal choice of the builder. The variety of different effects that these have on the physical and social nature of any building over the varying duration of its existence is the very reason that buildings have posed both an intractable and a stimulating problem to the analyst, whether archaeologist or architect. Any theoretical or methodological tool which provides a new insight into aspects of the social archaeology of buildings must be considered, and used.
APPENDIX B:

SITE METHODOLOGY AT BIRKA

The excavation and post-excavation methods used on site have been discussed and criticised in greater detail in the Method Report (Birka Studies 5, Bäck and MacLeod, forthcoming) and the interim report on the 1990 trial trench (Ambrosiani 1995) further discusses methodological questions and problems arising from that year's excavations. The reader is advised to refer to those volumes for a critical expansion of this appendix.

In brief, however, during 1990 excavation followed the phases and structures, where they could be distinguished. From 1991 to 1995, excavation followed the stratigraphy of the site, and was documented using a modified single context planning system, based on the use of a total station for simple planning, with additional plans for structural elements and other more complex contexts, and on context recording using standardised description sheets.

The post-excavation analysis consisted of grouping the contexts in a hierarchy of interpretive levels, thus reconstructing the site in reverse order of deposition. The terminology used on site and, from this point onwards, in this report, is not identical to that used in the English speaking world, and for the reader's convenience, a glossary and translations follow:

TERMINOLOGY FOR EXCAVATION AND POST-EXCAVATION 1991-1995

_R-enhet, registreringsenhet_
R-Unit, Recording Unit

English equivalents: none
A subdivision of a stratigraphic unit (see below) for the purpose of detailed location of finds. The unit may have any surface area up to 1 m², any depth up to 0.2 m. Where the unit exceeds this size, more than one R-unit must be issued. An S-unit may contain any number of R-units from one upwards. The R-number is taken from a sequence of 4 figure numbers prefixed by R, i.e., R1001, R1002 &c.

\[ \text{R-enhét} + \text{R-enhét} = \text{S-enhét} \]

**S-enhét, stratigrafisk enhet**  
S-Unit, Stratigraphic Unit

English equivalents: 'context', 'layer', 'cut'

Defined as any deposit which is consistent in appearance, content and texture, and has distinguishable borders, or any interface containing more than one such deposit. In so far as it is possible to define such, an S-unit should be the result of a single action, or continuous process, with discontinuities leading to a change in S-unit. See Appendix D.

\[ \text{S-enhét} + \text{S-enhét} = \text{grupp} \]

**Grupp**  
Group

English equivalents: 'subgroup', 'context series'

Any number of s-units which have close stratigraphic links and are functionally alike at a low interpretive level. Thus, for example, two or three repairs on a floor might form one group, while the floor itself would be in a separate group. See Appendices D and E.

\[ \text{grupp} + \text{grupp} = \text{anläggningsenhét} \]
Anläggningsenhet
Deposit series, A-unit

English equivalent: 'group'

A number of groups which are associated with each other at a slightly higher interpretive level, often forming a structural element or a series of linked activities. Following the example named above, a floor together with all its repairs, or the post-holes, stake-holes and preserved wood which make up a wall, might be a deposit series. See Appendix C.

anläggningsenhet + anläggningsenhet = bebyggelse sekvens

Bebyggelse sekvens
Structural sequence, B-sequence

English equivalent: 'phase', 'period'

A combination of deposit series which form a coherent sequence of associated activities with a defineable start and finish marked by substantial structural change in the archaeological record. All the deposit series which go to make up one building and its use, and eventual destruction, could thus be considered to be one structural sequence, defined by the removal of a previous structure, and the destruction layers of the structure itself. See Chapter III.4.3.3.

The agreed definition of an S-unit includes the phrase 'and any interface containing more than one such deposit'. Despite this, no cuts were recorded, and in practice, S-units consisted exclusively of deposits. This must be borne in mind when examining
the post-exploration analysis in detail, as most post holes, ditches and other cuts were
recorded at their point of destruction, i.e. filling, rather than their point of construction
i.e. cutting. Construction levels for buildings are therefore based upon floors, where
clay floors are present (finds can fall through wooden floors, which do not effectively
seal the underlying s-units), hearths, deliberate levelling of underlying structures, and
stone packings for major posts (where seperable from post-pipe fills).

Stratigraphic ambiguities surrounded the positions of driven posts and stakes. Certain
limits on their uppermost possible placements in the sequence could be defined by
deposits which entirely and visibly covered the s-units, for example light coloured ash
layers, but below these levels, stakes and driven posts were grouped on the basis of
their geographical position in relation to other structural elements. Thus, stakes with
slightly different stratigraphic levels, which nonetheless formed a coherent line,
relating to a shift in the nature of the surrounding layers, would be grouped together.
APPENDIX C

A-UNIT DESCRIPTIONS FROM BIRKA 1990-1995

A1. 34 clayey silt fills, with rubbish, in northern lane

98 clayey domestic rubbish layers, in northern lane

101 sill stones along northern plot boundary set in clay

A42

| g34

A1 (B3)

| g98

| g101

A28

This A-unit consists of a series of primarily domestic rubbish layers, associated with a line of sill stones oriented north-west to south-east, on the northern boundary of the northern plot. These deposits are all badly damaged by Stolpe's excavations in this area, and isolated to greater or lesser degree from contemporary deposits. The stones are probably the foundation for a fence line marking the boundary, but the stratigraphic isolation of the whole deposit series makes it very difficult to interpret. The nature of the deposits, which contain large amounts of bone and organic material and are little laminated, suggests that even those contexts which lay within the bounds of the plot were probably not formed within a building.

A wasp bead (F66892, R 4941, s2095 see below, finds lists) suggests a relatively early date for this deposit series. The production date for these beads, in Ribe, where they can be dated by associated dendrochronological material, is c. AD 760-780 (Stig Jensen, pers. comm.). However, given that there is only one in this deposit, it may well be residual. Substantial amounts of casting debris, including crucible fragments and vitrified fired clay as well as mould fragments, indicate that much of the rubbish derives from the excavated plot, where copper alloy smithing took place.
It is likely that this deposit series is contemporary with A66, and forms a yard or open area to the east of the gable end of that building, but the stratigraphic relationship between the two has been destroyed by one of Stolpe's trenches, and the phasing of this deposit series is based on the phasing of underlying contexts.

AREA: E

PERIOD: B3
A2. 115 hearth
117 use of g115 - charcoal and ash clearances
118 stone packing set in redeposited clay
120 redeposited grey brown sand floor
131 stake holes
133 stakes
135 post hole
282 line of stake holes oriented NW - SE, making up the southern wall line with g372
307 laminated working surfaces and occupation deposits
310 hearth
311 floor of redeposited clay, and sand for casting
319 redeposited grey white ash
372 5 stake holes forming southern wall line
373 several stake holes forming the eastern wall line and hearth screen
374 casting bowl or warming hearth
378 2 stones (post pad)
517 eight stakes in a line oriented NE - SW, western wall line

This building post-dates the quay and first jetty; there is an overlap between the destruction of the quay fence (A64) and the rubbish layers associated with the use of the building i.e. A). It does, however, respect the existence of the quay, and is not built over it.

A2 is more like a shed than a real building - 5 x 6 m in size, with a central hearth (g310), and slight construction with posts on pad stones and wattle walls. The finds
suggest that the building was used for copper alloy casting, as does the little warming hearth (g374) which lies to the south of the main hearth. The western side of A2 appears to have no extant clay floor, and may have been covered entirely with casting sand, the remains of which survive in g311. The hearth, which is of unusual type (see group description g310), raised rather than sunken, and continuous with the clay floor, shows only limited signs of burning, as does the warming hearth, suggesting that the structure was in use only a limited time before its renovation. A small additional hearth, g115 was placed just within the northern corner of the building. This structure was more heavily burnt than was g310, and may have been the industrial hearth for the building. At this point, the wall also had a stone foundation (g118), which suggests that it may have been exposed to higher temperatures.

Groups 307 and 319 are the use of this structure. Their limited extent and depth, combined with the lack of burning on the hearth suggests that the building was used for a short period only before its renovation.

This building stretched between the northern and eastern areas, although only c. 0.5m lay in the northern area. It forms one of the few clear stratigraphic connections between the two areas, lying as it does beneath the lowest level of Stolpe's trenches. Under the circumstances, it was therefore unfortunate that so little absolutely dateable finds material could be associated with A2.

The reconstruction and renovation of this building is A19.

AREA: N & E

PERIOD: B2
A3. 27 industrial rubbish in the northern lane
90 sill stones in clay
91 domestic rubbish in the northern lane
92 redeposited clay fill in the eastern corner

These groups consist of a series of rubbish layers deposited over a redeposited grey-green clay fill, in the northern of the two lanes. It is at this point that the northern lane joins the putative eastern lane, and subsidence over earlier boundary ditches (A6) appears to have been a problem, judging by the repeated deposition of substantial clay layers.

A3 post-dates A26, and pre-dates the northern building A37. It was defined separately from A26, which has a similar stratigraphic position and function, because A26 contained evidence for a resurfacing of the northern lane, which A3 post-dated.

The finds from the deposits demonstrate that the rubbish derives primarily from the metalworking carried out on the northern plot. The majority of identifiable moulds from this a-unit are Petersen's types P37 and P27A, associated with numbers of crucibles, vitrified clay, and a possible tuyere (R4477, F50723).

A functional interpretation of this area is limited by the degree of disturbance resulting from Stolpe's excavations. That these deposits lay outwith the plot and in an area of frequent traffic is, however, extremely probable. The finds were in general very fragmented, and the excavated surfaces were heavily compacted.

AREA: E
PERIOD: B4
These rubbish layers form the surface upon which the first building on the plot (A2) was constructed. They pre-date the northern fence line A10, which cuts them away along their north-eastern edge. They also pre-date, therefore, the earliest surviving rubbish deposits in the north-eastern part of the northern lane (A18) which derive from the use of building A2.

This a-unit was phased to B2 because it post-dated the plot boundary marked by fences respecting the line of the first jetty (A9) and accumulated either at the end of the lifetime of the first jetty and quay foundation (A64) or, more probably, at the very beginning of the lifetime of the second jetty (A21).

Much of this rubbish was deposited under water, though the further east (i.e. upslope) the layers lie, the less the finds show signs of water erosion. g472 is cut away along its eastern edge by g309 (A19) and g517 (A2).

**AREA:** N & E

**PERIOD:** B2
This group is the earliest deposit which was excavated. It consists of water deposited sands, with lenses of vegetation, accumulated on the early shoreline. There continued to be finds from these layers, particularly animal bone. Many of the finds were heavily water eroded, and had clearly been exposed to long periods of movement in the sand layers, as would be expected under water.
These structures probably relate to an earlier plot east of ours. g138 and g336 are boundary ditches which extend into the excavated plot from under the eastern edge of the site, on the northern and southern plot boundaries. The southern of the two ditches is stratigraphically earlier than the second jetty, and contains three large post holes, ca 0.3m diameter, for driven posts. The line of the ditch was continued eastwards by three stake holes and the start of another ditch.

At the end of the southern ditch, and clearly a part of the same structure, was a stone-packed post hole for a huge driven post of oak, 0.5m diameter with a tapered end (s1218, g58), which had been driven deep into the natural subsoil. The structure of this hole was identical to that of two other post holes (g58), which did not have preserved wood in them. One contained the remains of a rotted post, while it seems probable that the post in the third hole had been dragged up. These three, despite their stratigraphic isolation from each other, were grouped together on grounds of their form, placing, and relationship to the surrounding deposits. Groups 300 and 63 were also large post holes along the edge of the plot, whose stratigraphic relationship was insufficiently close for them to be included in g58, but which also clearly formed part of the boundary line in phase B1.

AREA: E
PERIOD: B1
These stake holes form early fence lines along the eastern plot boundary. Their stratigraphic positions in relation to each other are far from clear, as they were cut into, and covered by, flood-deposited sands. Their geographical position makes it clear that a succession of at least three fence lines is involved, presumably moving downslope (westwards) as progressive land rise made the shoreline drier and more useable.

The movement of these fence lines into the excavated area suggests that the shoreline plot was not occupied at this early period, and this is confirmed by the very low position of this deposit series in the stratigraphic sequence. Unfortunately, this also makes it very clear that the excavated area was not among the first generation of occupied plots in the settlement, and that these lay to the east, upslope of the shore.

AREA: E

PERIOD: B1
A8. 47 domestic rubbish in the eastern edge of the site
332 water deposited gravel in northern boundary ditch
333 domestic rubbish eroded by water
344 water deposited sand, with lenses of rubbish

A8 (B1)

This deposit series covers most of the plot surface east of
the quay foundations (A64), and is water deposited, or
affected by flooding, in its entirety. It is possible that
this reflects the impact of one particular year's spring
flood, but more likely that it is the result of several
seasons' intermittent flooding over the shoreline of the
settlement.

Two wasp beads (F70248, F70172) in g333 date the deposit
series to the third quarter of the eighth century.

AREA: E

PERIOD: B1
These stake holes form clear and well-constructed fence lines defining the northern and southern plot boundaries, still predating the construction of the first building on the plot and in all probability contemporary with the first jetty foundation (A64). Although they appear to have been stratigraphically later than the eastern fence lines in deposit series A7, the ambiguity of the stratigraphic sequence in A7 is sufficient that the two structures should be considered in relation to each other. There can be no doubt that they both date to prior to the construction of the first building on this plot.

The implications of the delineation of the plot at a period when it was either to wet to be occupied, or merely standing vacant, are interesting. This shoreline area was not merely absorbed into the area of the unexcavated plot east of it, nor was it settled first and then enclosed. The land was defined and bounded, but not occupied until noticeably later, suggesting control of the occupation of land within the settlement.

AREA: E

PERIOD: B1
A10. 340 stake and plank holes in a line oriented NW - SE
347 stake and plank holes in a line oriented NW - SE
350 stake and plank holes in a line oriented NW - SE
351 stake and post holes in the area of the northern lane
873 stake holes, forming 3 wattle panels, in a line oriented NW - SE
874 five plank holes in a line oriented NW - SE

These groups form the remains of a substantial and well constructed fence of stakes and planks, oriented NW - SE along the edge of the northern lane, marking the boundary of the plot. g873 seems to be an extension of the fence, using wattle panels, but is stratigraphically contemporary with the rest of the structure. The whole is contemporary with the construction of the first surfacing in the northern lane, represented by g351, the supporting stakes and posts for a plank, or more likely split log (S - kavelbro) paving in the lane, and must therefore date to the period when the plot was first reliably dry, and worth building upon.

The relative dating of the fence line and paving is supported by the fact that the surfacing of the lane was associated with a shallow cut which removed the sandy flood layers from the area of the lane, down to the glacial clays, thus providing a solid foundation for the construction of the road.

The structure therefore post-dates the first jetty construction, and the quay to the west of the plot (A64), but may well be contemporary with the second jetty (A21), which apparently extended further out into the lake, and the first building on the plot (A2).

AREA: N & E

PERIOD: B2
These flood layers, formed over the shore line during the period prior to its first occupation, but following the establishment of its boundaries as marked out by the fence lines in deposit series A9. The undoubtedly water-deposited nature of these layers demonstrates clearly that the plot was subject to flooding even after it had been laid out and bounded, as discussed with reference to A9. The delay in occupation, and the foresight demonstrated in the early delineation of the plot makes the planned nature of the centre of the settlement very clear.

Deposit series A11 is dated by the presence of five of the ubiquitous wasp beads (F70278, F70819, F70820, F70821, F69824) to the third quarter of the eighth century. This dating is confirmed by the presence of two dateable types of comb: in g329 (s2776) type C2 AD 750-800, and in g331 (s3043) type A2:8 AD 725-800 (Michél Carlsson, pers. comm.).
A12. 30 working surface laminated with industrial and domestic debris
31 redeposited sand casting floor
102 two stake holes
111 sill stones in clay
112 post hole
123 laminated working surfaces, respecting the southern wall line
130 use and occupation deposits, respecting the southern wall line
182 hearth
277 two wattle panels forming a right angled wall

This deposit series forms the renovation of building A66. The finds from A12 indicate that this building also functioned, at least partially, as a workshop for the casting of copper alloy.

A small hearth g182, which was interpreted during excavation as deriving from the adjacent workshop building to the south, proved on further analysis to belong to this building. It is located very close to the south wall of A12, but the extent of g123 and g130 make it clear that the southern wall encloses the hearth. The southern wall line of this building survived only as a gap between the contexts deriving from the northern and southern buildings,
suggesting that it may have been of a sill-beam, or other non-intrusive construction.

The majority of structural details within this deposit series relate to ephemeral internal features (such as g277, and g102), and cannot be interpreted in more detail, given the complete lack of organic preservation. G111, on the other hand, which is a stone packing in clay, may well form the threshold for a door in the northern wall. Whether this is a replacement for an earlier door in the same place, or whether it is a new construction, is unclear.

AREA: E

PHASE: B3
This deposit series consists of layers over the northern and eastern edges of the plot which post-date the construction of the quay or hardstanding on the western edge of the plot (A64), but are cut by fence line A10, which marks the first full time occupation of the land.

These rubbish layers vary from water deposited, over the shorewards, western edge of the quay, to dry on the more easterly areas of the plot. They pre-date the construction of building A2, but are stratigraphically contemporary with A4, i.e. the surface upon which A2 was built. The finds from A13 resemble those from A4, and are dated by the presence of 'wasp' beads (F70754, F59762 & F83405) to the third quarter of the eighth century.

A13 was disturbed in its eastern extent by Stolpe's excavations, and the upper groups (for example, g352) show the characteristic shape of the sub-rectangular pits excavated at the bottom of Stolpe's strip trenches into the lower stratigraphy.

AREA: N & E

PHASE: B2
A14. 326 remains of a bonfire/camp fire
349 stake holes on the northern plot boundary
364 2 plank holes
368 stake holes on the northern plot boundary

This deposit series represented a renewal of the northern plot boundary, previously marked by fence line A9, and an early use of the plot, in the form of the remains of a fire.

The position of the two plank or stave holes g364 may have marked an entrance to the plot, as the stakes in the fence line broke off at this point, leaving a gap of c. 1m, before they resumed.

A14 predated fence line A10, and building A2, and gave an indication that the plot might have been intermittently used prior to its permanent occupation in phase B2.

AREA: E

PHASE: B1
A15. 140 water deposited fills in the southern boundary ditch
325 laminated, water deposited fills in the northern boundary ditch

A15 contains contexts which derive from the unexcavated occupation east of the excavated plot. These contexts are fills in the northern and southern boundary ditches which lie between the flood and rubbish layers of A16, and those earlier.

The interpretation of these fills depends largely upon the interpretation of the flood deposits which lie over and under them in the stratigraphic sequence. If A16 and A11 are the result of annual spring flooding, then A15 could be interpreted as deriving from summer and winter seasons between the floods. If on the other hand, and as seems more likely, the flood layers are the result of a slower and less seasonal cycle of rising and falling lake levels, then the fills of these ditches may have accumulated over a period of some years.

One 'wasp' bead (F69899) cannot be used to securely date this deposit series, but its chronological position between the more productive deposits of A11 and A16 can leave little doubt that it also derives from the third quarter of the eighth century, or very little later.

AREA: E
PHASE: B1
A16. 318 rubbish, with wood chips
324 clayey silt with domestic rubbish
339 organic debris on the shore line
342 scattered stones on the shore line
353 scattered stones on the shore
362 row of stones on the northern plot boundary
363 stones on the shore line
369 row of stones on the southern plot boundary
371 scattered stones on shore line
458 sandy silt, with some water eroded bone, and iron pan
459 flooded, water eroded domestic rubbish in silty clay
460 sandy redeposited clay, with domestic rubbish
461 clean redeposited clay
508 rubbish deposited in the area of the later northern lane

This deposit series forms a plot surface which post-dates the quay or hard foundations (A64), but pre-dates the first building on the plot (A2) and its associated northern fence line (A10). Included in the A-unit are the redeposited clay layers groups 460 and 461, which were laid over the stone packings of A64. These clay surfacings appear to have been secondary to A64, as they lie over water-deposited sandy rubbish layers among the stones (groups 459 and 458).

The deposit series as a whole consists largely of water-deposited silts and sands, containing domestic rubbish. Those groups laid down further away from the shoreline (g324 and g318) appear to have been deposited under drier conditions.

The southern boundary of the plot was marked by a stone packing, g369, and the northern by another, g362. These
both demonstrate a continuing concern with the boundaries of this plot, despite the fact that it was not permanently occupied in this phase, and was intermittently flooded.

The surface can be given an approximate terminus post quem by the 'wasp' beads (F69826, F69825, F83386) found here. This is a fragile, thin-walled black, red or brown cylindrical bead, with trailed yellow lines of a type which was produced in Ribe, in Denmark, not earlier than AD 760 (Stig Jensen, pers. comm.). Their fragility gives them a short life span, and though the beads may not have had exactly the same dating in Birka, the likelihood is that this surface dates to the second half of the eighth century.

AREA: N & E

PHASE: B1
A17. 317 gravelly sandy, with domestic rubbish
323 silty sand, with domestic rubbish

These rubbish layers built up on the sandy shoreline, east of the quay foundations (A64), and post-dating them. The relatively undamaged nature of the finds suggests that this deposit series was not greatly affected by post-depositional disturbance or flooding. It may therefore result from the use of the plot for rubbish dumping during a relatively dry season, or when the water level was at a low point.

AREA: E

PHASE: B1
A18. 320 rubbish deposits, with casting waste
321 sandy rubbish, with less casting waste
512 rubbish in northern lane with wood flecks

This A-unit represents the deposits accumulated over the earliest surfacing of the northern lane (see A 10), and probably contains the remains of that surfacing (g512). It is clearly contemporary with the first metal working on the adjacent plot to the south, and the copious finds derive largely from industrial copper alloy casting. Unfortunately there is risk of contamination as a result of Stolpe's excavations in the northern part of the A-unit.

The very short duration of phase B2, and the cut edge of fence line and road paving A10 against the northern lane makes the phasing of this deposit series, A18, a little ambiguous. While there is no doubt that A10 belongs in phase B2, the fills over the construction of the road paving, i.e. this a-unit A18, derive from the occupation of the plot during both phase B2 and phase B3. A18 is therefore phased to B3, although it also contains material from B2.

A18 pre-dates the first renovation of the northern building (i.e. A68), and contains a 'wasp' bead (F59758) and a variant of the form (F69893). The dating of this deposit series is very difficult, although the noticeable drop in numbers of the 'wasp' beads so characteristic of the earlier phases does suggest that it may be in the later part of the eighth century, or the early part of the ninth century.

A noticeable concentration of broken moulds from oval brooches of Petersen's type 27 (Jansson's variant B - Jansson 1985) was found in g320. This variant on an otherwise early Viking Age type, which shows Christian influence in its cross decoration, has normally been dated to later than the beginning of the ninth century (B. Ambrosiani, pers. comm.).

AREA: N & E
PERIOD: B3
This deposit series is a renovation and extension of building A2, contemporary with the first building on the northern part of the plot A66, and probably sharing a long wall with it. The evidence for a western end wall in A19 is scant, and the likelihood is that the structure was simply a lean-to or covered work area south of the more substantial house/workshop A66.

Slight corner posts were excavated at the eastern, western and southern corners (g292, g881 and g288), and stake holes along the wall lines between indicate that A19 had post and wattle walls. The small size of the corner posts may
explain the placement of g303, a double post hole in the centre of the floor, which may have carried much of the weight of the roof.

It should be noted that g514 is particularly difficult to fit into this A-unit, but logically cannot fit anywhere else. The layer does not appear to extend into the Eastern Area, but may be the same as the clay construction of g309 and the small clay layer g377. The eastern edge of g514 appears to have been cut away by Stolpe's excavations, which did not continue into g306, which he may have believed to be natural subsoil, but could not have continued more than 1.5m further east without being visible on the eastern side of Stolpe's trench. The attribution is generally satisfactory; g514 respects the stake holes of the western wall of the booth A2, which continue to form structural elements in this reconstruction, until they go out of use in A23 (see below).

This building is longer and slightly narrower than A2. It continues to use some of the wattle wall lines from A2 as internal divisions, e.g. g517, which goes out of use during the life of A19, but functions as an internal wall during its construction and is respected by some of the deposits within the building.

The relatively few finds from the construction of A19 suggest that it was regularly cleaned. Contemporary rubbish deposits outwith the building, however, such as A18 and A20, indicate continued copper alloy working as the major activity on the plot.

AREA: N & E

PERIOD: B3
A20. 143 areas of redeposited ash
145 rubbish layers, with large, horizontal bones
147 rubbish layers

It is only with some difficulty and lack of precision that the deposits which derived from the use of the first, and the use of the second jetties can be distinguished. The monumental stone foundation of the second jetty (A21) isolated these groups of layers from the surrounding stratigraphy, and it could not be removed to determine which deposits pre-dated A21. Under these circumstances, it was necessary to move the groups of deposits as high in the stratigraphic sequence as they could logically go. A20 is placed in phase B2, in association with the second jetty foundation A21, but contains residual material from earlier uses of this area.

Three 'wasp' beads (F57035, F52359 & F57027) support the dating of A20 to the third quarter of the eighth century or later. This agrees with the dates for the remainder of phase B2 (see the discussion of B2 for further detail). The finds from this deposit series also include noticeable amounts of copper alloy casting waste, tying it to the initial metalworking in building A2.

AREA: E

PERIOD: B2
A21. 144 foundation framework of large stones
146 post pad of small stones packed in circle and two post holes
865 six stake holes on the south-western edge of the jetty superstructure
866 four stake holes at the north-western end of the jetty superstructure
867 three stake holes inside the jetty superstructure
868 three stake holes on the northern corner of the jetty superstructure
869 six stake holes along the north-western edge of the jetty superstructure
870 post hole at the northern junction of the stone foundation and superstructure
880 structural remains of wooden superstructure

These groups derive from the construction of the second jetty. The massive stone foundation forms a hollow rectangle 13 x 4m, oriented NW - SE across the southern part of the site, about five degrees north of the alignment of the earlier jetty. It divides the northern from the southern plot. The stake and post holes which are included in A21 form a continuation of the stone foundation 3.5m north-westwards. This area was under water during the eighth century.

The relatively slight construction of the wooden part of the jetty is interesting. It is possible that some of the supporting posts from the first jetty continued in use, but regardless of this, it appears that jetty A21 had a wooden superstructure of posts generally not more than 0.1m diameter.

Wood samples taken from g869 (S4197, S4198 & S4200) proved to be of spruce, spruce and fir respectively, while the post or heavy plank in g890 (S4199) was of oak (Charlotte Björdal, Inst. för Virkeslära, Uppsala). The pragmatic use of available sources of timber seems to be usual (see A56
for further discussion), though it is difficult to believe that there would have been a shortage of timber in the hinterland at this early date. The use of oak for the major supporting timber is probably significant, in the light of the use of oak in the first jetty construction and plot boundary (A107 and A6). Its strength and durability as cut timber must have made it particularly desirable in structures which were exposed to significant loads, as the jetty would have been.

AREA: N & E

PERIOD: B2
These rubbish layers, which cover much of the southern and eastern areas of the site, form the only stratigraphic link between the area to the east of the plot, and the southern lane. Disturbances in the areas of Stolpe's excavations have caused extensive damage to A22, and the stratigraphic links between many of the groups are weak. Nonetheless, the position of these extensive deposits below the phase B3 occupation of the plot is very clear.

A22 certainly post-dated the construction of second jetty, and the probability is great that it was associated with the occupation of A2. It is stratigraphically later than A20, which consists of rubbish deriving from the very earliest use of the second jetty A21.

AREA: E

PERIOD: B2
A23. 125 two large post holes in the southern wall line
151 stone packing at the eastern end of the southern wall
189 fill of wall bench along the southern wall
191 charred plank in the southern wall line
222 sandy floor layers
252 a large post hole in the southern wall line
273 imprint of barrel or large bowl
274 imprint of barrel or large bowl
275 stake holes near g273 and g274
276 stake holes near g273 and g274
280 fill of square feature by g275 & g276
286 charred beam, upright plank
287 six stake holes in a southern wall line
290 charred beam
291 seven stake holes in a southern wall line
293 domestic rubbish in the eastern corner of the workshop
308 fill in wall bench along the southern wall
467 domestic rubbish layers in the western end of the building
524 laminated rubbish deposits
525 clearance from hearth, ash and charcoal
529 clearance from hearth, ash and charcoal
530 redeposited sand
531 clearance from hearth, ash and charcoal
This complex deposit series is the latest of the southern buildings on the plot which survived relatively intact. It represents the use and substantial renovation of workshop A19. The building is 10 x 5.5m, following the orientation of the underlying A19. Along the southern wall, the fill of a wall bench (g189 & g308) establishes a feature which persists through the following renovations of the building up to A34. This bench is bounded to the south by a wall line marked by charred sill beams (g290 and g286), and to the north by the vertical edges of the floor layers g222, which had built up against the bench.

The eastern end wall of the building was cut away by Stolpe's excavations, and the western was extremely unclear, marked only by the shift in character of the layers inside and outside the building. It is possible that the western end of the building was open; the spread of layers in g467 from the inside to the outside certainly indicates that there was an access from the western open area into the building at this point.

In the southern corner of the building was a rectangular area 1.5 x 1m, approximately defined by the stake holes in g275 and g276. This contained the imprints of two successive small barrels or bowls, which had clearly stood semi-permanently in this confined space while the floor layers of g222 built up around them. It is tempting to define this as a cupboard or alcove used for the storage of some type of liquid. A similar confined space lay to the north of this, filled by g280, which was similar to the floor layers of g222. This appears to have been another small cupboard or niche, but no evidence for its function was found.

Interestingly, A23 contained no evidence for a hearth contemporary with the use of the building. Two alternative explanations for this are possible: hearth g309 continued to function from the underlying building A19 of which this is only a renovation, in which case many of the structural features assigned to A23 may have had their origins in A19. An alternative is that this building should be seen as entirely subsidiary to the use of the contemporary northern building A66/68, and that the hearth necessary for metal working was in that building. Great speed is necessary for casting molten copper alloy; only a few seconds can be allowed between the melting and the pouring of the molten metal, before it becomes too thick to cast cleanly (Torbjörn Jacobsson, pers. comm.), and it therefore seems most likely that the hearth g309 continued to be used during throughout the duration of this renovation. AREA: N & E PERIOD: B3
This deposit series, which was cut away by Stolpe's excavations to the south and west, consisted of a series of fills (g40, g60, g54) over the eastern corner of the plot, where the earlier eastern boundary features (A6) had caused problems with subsidence. Over these lay a series of rubbish layers, which contained finds deriving from both domestic and craft activities, among them one 'wasp' bead (F52502) of the late eighth century.

AREA: E

PERIOD: B2
This deposit series was the very fragmentary remains of the latest surviving building on the northern part of the plot, in the area affected by Stolpe's excavations.

The structural evidence from this building is so exceedingly slight that it is impossible to attempt to associate it with surviving material from the northern area, or to say anything about the character of the building. On the basis of the finds and the nature of the deposits, it is clear that the layers must be phased to B4, when copper alloy casting was still at its peak. These deposits are contemporary with A40, which consists of rubbish layers in the northern lane probably deriving from the use of this building.

AREA: E

PERIOD: B4
These rubbish deposits in the eastern end of the northern lane are stratigraphically later than the renovation of the northern building (A12), but in all probability derive at least partially from its use. G95 follows the pattern established in A1 of a substantial redeposited clay layer over the earlier boundary features (A6) forming the basis for the use of the eastern corner of the site. Clearly subsidence in this area had continued to be a problem.

Despite the weak stratigraphic relationship between g196 and the remainder of the deposit series, it was grouped here because it demonstrably post-dates building A66/68 and is contemporary with A12.

Typically, the rubbish deposits in A26 contain large amounts of copper alloy casting debris from the contemporary use of the plot.

AREA: E
PERIOD: B3
This deposit series marked the abandonment of the latest phase of the northern boundary ditch (g38), and its progressive infill with domestic and industrial rubbish. The importance of this as a major structural change in the organisation of the site should not be underestimated. After this point in time, it is possible that access to the excavated plot could be gained from a lane or path along the eastern side of the site, which in this a-unit was marked by a sill beam (g68) in a shallow cut on the plot boundary.

The rubbish layers in and around the eastern plot boundary (g67) also produced a clipped Abbasid dirham of Madinat Jayy dated to AD 778-9 (F47620) which provides a terminus post quem for the whole phase.

AREA: E

PERIOD: B2
A28. 35 nine stake holes  
36 small pit filled with rubbish  
37 rubbish layer  
107 working surface/rubbish layer  

These deposits built up outwith the earliest building on the plot, A2, and appear to have formed a working surface continuous with the production inside the building. G35, which consists of nine stake or small post holes set in a regular square arrangement of 3 x 3, has clearly been the base for a piece of fixed equipment or furniture. Its function is, alas, irretrievably lost.

The finds from this deposit are relatively few, and although they contain some copper alloy casting debris, including moulds, crucibles and droplets, the small absolute amounts indicate that the surface was probably kept free of substantial debris, in contrast to the contemporary surfaces in the lanes around the plot.

AREA: E  
PERIOD: B2
A29. 132 redeposited burnt material in use layers
133 stake holes forming a wall line with right angle corner
134 use/occupation deposits
136 charcoal layer

These deposits built up within workshop A2, and stretched out through the line of the north-eastern edge of A2, onto the surface formed by A28, with which they are contemporary. Their extent indicated that the eastern end of the northern wall of A2 was open, giving access to the plot outside.

The finds indicate that the rubbish deposits here derived largely from copper alloy casting, but they also included other, more domestic debris, including notably a comb of a so-called 'Frisian' type (F53246), dating to the end of the eighth century (Michél Carlsson, pers. comm.).

AREA: E

PERIOD: B2
A30. 221 trampled, clayey laminated layer with industrial waste
237 group of four stake holes in the east end of the building
283 group of stake holes in the east end of the building
301 stone filled post hole

These groups derive from the continuing use of building A23 as a workshop. G221 is an extensive spread of laminated clay floor layers incorporating copious amounts of metal working debris. Associated with this surface are a couple of groups of stake holes deriving from internal fittings contemporary with the use of the floor surfaces. The deposit series respects the southern wall line of A23, but extends northwards through an opening in the northern wall line into building A66. This gives the only, and very important, evidence for the presence of a door linking the two buildings as one functional unit.

The continuing lack of substantial evidence for the character of the northern wall line of this building is very interesting. A sill beam construction would, of course, be invisible except as a break in the deposits, under the poor conditions prevailing on this site. Alternatively, the possibility that the southern building was a lean-to should be considered.

AREA: E

PERIOD: B3
A31. 215 laminated use/occupation deposits  
216 redeposited sand and clay  
220 areas of in situ fire layer

A32

A31 (B3) g215=216

A30

These deposits represent the levelling up and use of workshop renovation A30, still within the building established in a-unit A23. The groups respect the northern edge of the wall bench g178/308 (in A23), and also form a straight line along the northern wall of this building, defining its position with a clarity and regularity which strongly suggests that it was based on a sill beam foundation. The eastern wall is cut away by Stolpe's excavations, and the western wall lay in the Northern Area, isolated from this deposit series by the most westerly of Stolpe's trenches.

All the deposit series between A19 and A33 can be seen as progressive use and renovation of the same building. The finds from A31, as from all the others, strongly suggest that the building continued in use as a casting workshop. Although no hearth is visible in this particular a-unit, it may have been cut away by Stolpe, or lie in the extension of the same building into the Northern Area.

AREA: E

PERIOD: B3
A32. 205 stake holes in the southern outer wall of the workshop
207 row of stake holes in the southern wall
209 hearth
210 row of stake holes in southern wall
217 clean sandy silt - casting floor
218 stake holes and a post holes in an internal wattle wall
219 post hole and plank in the southern wall
223 diffuse line of stake holes south of the hearth
224 line of stake holes forming part of the southern wall, turning a corner to form a western wall
225 two stake holes
226 three stake holes
227 a line of stake holes marking a northern wall westwards from the end of g224
228 three stake holes
229 five stake holes
230 two stake holes
231 double post, and stake hole
232 square post hole
233 stone packed post hole
234 stone packed post hole
235 square post hole
236 square post hole
298 row of three stake holes

A32 was a substantial rebuild or renovation of workshop A19/23. Although the established pattern of a southern wall bench persisted on the same line, and apparently with the
same fill, the northern edge of the bench g178/308 (A23) was reinforced with a new wattle line (g210).

The bizarre proliferation of stake and post holes (g225-231 &c.) is grouped here because: g223 is under the clay floor of A34, as is part of g224. G224 forms an internal line which is respected only by the layers of A33 (the occupation of this building) and not by anything else at all in the entire stratigraphic sequence of the Eastern Area. The bitty, discontinuous layers of A33 respect the vague lines and divisions formed by the other small groups of stake holes, and leave a gap which is defined by the large post holes of g231-236 in the centre of the building.

The implications of all these internal divisions are unclear. G227 appears to be an internal wall line parallel with the long axis of the building. The possibility that this may be the edge of another wall bench in the northern end of the building, against the north-eastern long wall, is worth considering, despite the lack of other evidence for such a structure.

The area around the hearth appears to have been subdivided, with little or no accumulation of activity layers between the post holes g231-236. This suggests that they provided support for some structure or piece of furniture which covered the underlying material, preventing the deposition of new rubbish. The area between the posts measured 1.5 x 0.5m, in an irregular oval.

G298 gives the continuing line of the wall bench or southern wall lines into the eastern area, and although the group is stratigraphically isolated because of disturbance by Stolpe, the alignment is quite clear.

AREA: E

PERIOD: B3
A33. 186 use and rubbish deposits
188 use and rubbish deposits
206 hearth clearings from hearth g209 (A32)
212 use and rubbish deposits
213 fill and levelling - possibly packing for renovation of a corner post
214 hearth clearance of ash and charcoal
242 hearth clearance
278 laminated use layers and working surfaces

These limited, discontinuous layers of primarily industrial debris derive from the use of A32, and should be considered in association with the description of A32. The stratigraphic position of the groups in A33 is not in doubt, but their geographical distribution provides a certain degree of information about the organisation of the building as a whole.

The area around the hearth, g209 (A32), was dominated by ash and charcoal layers cleared from the hearth (g206). These, however, were relatively limited in their distribution, and on the western edge of the deposit series, g188 formed the fills in two rectangular features, each c. 1.5 x 1m, and both cut away on their western edges by one of Stolpe's trenches. These were roughly outlined by stake holes in A32. Although the function of these features is as yet unclear, it is interesting that the deposits contained remarkably little metalworking debris of any sort, particularly in comparison to g186, which lay only 0.2m north of g188. There was a marked functional sorting of the finds between these groups.

AREA: E  PERIOD: B3
A34. 168 working surfaces covered with laminated debris
169 clean redeposited sand, in door area
170 post hole beside door opening
171 post hole in wall line
172 stake holes in the workshop (internal wall or fire screen)
173 clearance from hearth, ash and charcoal
174 cut and fill for post hole in wall line
176 clearance from hearth, ash and charcoal
177 post hole, or more probably, small warming hearth
178 working surface, with laminated industrial waste
179 clearance from hearth
180 clearance from hearth
181 clean, redeposited sand
183 group of stake holes forming a diffuse internal wall line
184 three stake holes in northern wall line of workshop
185 redeposited grey green clay floor layer
187 industrial deposits and sandy ash
204 birch bark and ash
299 six stake holes inside the building

A34 marked the rebuilding of A32 and its use. Substantial structural changes in the internal organisation of the building made this an important shift in the stratigraphic
sequence. A floor of redeposited clay (g185) extended over
the area previously occupied by the southern wall bench
g178/308 (A32).

No evidence survived for the nature of the southern wall
line of the building, although a small group of stake holes
in the northern wall line (g185) suggests that this may have
been of wattle. The eastern wall was cut away by Stolpe's
excavations, and the western end of the building was also
detached by one of the nineteenth century trenches. It lay
within the Northern Area.

Three pieces of a composite, single-sided antler comb,
damaged by fire, from g180 (F52129, 56895, 56812) fitted
with a fourth piece from g176 (F51736), also in this deposit
series. Otherwise, as was usual in the southern building,
the finds from these groups tended to reflect the use of the
building as a metalcasting workshop.

AREA: E

PERIOD: B3
A35. 153 charcoal and soot
154 water sorted gravel and small stones
155 fill layer, or hearth clearings
156 working surfaces and 'occupation' deposits
158 rubbish deposits
159 laminated working surfaces
160 clearance from hearth
161 redeposited grey clay, levelling and floor
162 fill of sandy silt, relatively clean
163 stone packing
164 clearance from hearth
165 hearth
166 redeposited yellow sand, casting floor
167 double post hole, probably internal
175 redeposited grey sandy clay
197 two stake holes
198 a group of stake holes in the southern part of the building
199 large amorphous group of stake holes inside the building
200 stake holes, as g199
201 post hole
202 patch of floor layer
203 row of stake holes in the southern wall line
243 post hole beside hearth g165
244 post hole in the centre of the workshop
253 clearings from hearth g165
254 clearings from hearth g165
255 clearings from hearth g165
256 domestic rubbish
257 clearings from hearth g165
258 burnt wall line for eastern end wall, stone packing and stake holes
265 post hole in eastern wall line
266 redeposited clay floor
267 stake holes in the eastern wall line
268 stake holes in the eastern wall line
269 redeposited clay floor
270 stake holes in the southern wall line
297 post hole in the southern wall line
This deposit series is the very fragmentary remains of the construction and use of a building on the southern part of the plot, truncated by Stolpe's excavations. Little can be said about the structure of the building, but the spread of use deposits respects a wall line 0.1m further south than the preceding building A34. This difference is only marginal, but the scant evidence for a post and wattle wall provided by g270 and g297 suggests that it may be the result of a rebuild.

Groups 158 and 161 respect a NW - SE line parallel with the wall and defined on its north-eastern edge by groups of stake holes (e.g. g198 & g199). This appears to be a wall bench 1.5m wide, although its structure is less clearly defined than was that in the buildings underneath (g178/308, A23).

A hearth, g165, was bisected by a sub-rectangular pit.
excavated in the bottom of one of Stolpe's trenches. Despite this, it was clear that the hearth was oriented along the long axis of the building, and was oval, 1.2 x 0.6m, and built of small stones mortared with clay. A post hole and the north-western end indicated that ancillary structures were probably present, though it is not clear what these might be. An area of water-sorted gravel at the north-western end of the hearth (g154) suggested that there may have been a hole in the roof over the area of the hearth, presumably a smoke hole.

Groups 243-270 were cut away from the remainder of the building by Stolpe and are grouped here on the basis of their neat structural fit into this building, and on the sequence of structures underneath them. Given the uncertainty of their stratigraphic relationship to the remainder of the sequence, they were moved phased as late as was compatible with the finds from the deposits. This is the only occasion when the eastern wall of a building survived, as it happened to fall precisely between two of Stolpe's strip trenches. The surviving NW - SE length of A35 within the Eastern Area is therefore 5.5m, and it was 5.5 wide. The western end of the structure lay in the Northern Area.

The finds from A35 indicate that the building continued to be used for the production of cast copper alloy objects, particularly oval brooches.

AREA: E

PERIOD: B4
These rubbish layers in the northern lane derived from the use of the renovation of building A66, i.e. A12. G33 is a line of sill stones which continues the line of the plot boundary and north-eastern wall of the building eastwards out of the excavated area. It probably formed the foundation for a fence along the plot boundary, or for the surfacing of the lane itself. Despite evidence from the underlying deposits (e.g. A22) for the existence of an open area, or indeed a lane, to the south-east of the plot, this north-eastern boundary line is persistent. It should, perhaps, be seen as the boundary of the lane itself, rather than the boundary of the plot.

The finds from these deposits include large amounts of copper alloy casting debris, with notable concentrations of particular types of moulds for oval brooches. Petersen's type 27 (Jansson's variant A - Jansson 1985) is the commonest, with large amounts of P37 also occurring in S1868 (g32).
A37. 17 post hole in the north-eastern wall line
20 post hole in the north-eastern wall line
24 post hole inside the northern building
25 use and occupation deposits in the northern building
26 post hole in an internal wall line
29 post hole
48 sill stones in the north-eastern wall line
121 use and occupation deposits
122 fragment of clay floor
127 four post holes in an internal wall line
128 sill stones in a wall line
129 post hole
238 gable post hole in massive stone packing
239 domestic rubbish in the eastern gable line
240 two stake holes in the eastern gable line
259 burnt wattle and daub in the eastern gable line
260 post hole in the eastern gable line
261 redeposited clay floor
262 stake hole in the eastern gable line
263 domestic rubbish in the eastern gable line

A37 is the use and renovation of the northern building post-dating A12. It is contemporary with a series of rubbish layers in the northern lane (A45) which link to it through an opening, presumably a door, in the northern wall.
This deposit series is badly damaged by Stolpe's excavations. Nonetheless, it is possible to make some deductions about the structure of the building. It was at least five metres wide (NE - SW) and possibly as much as six metres. The north-eastern wall is marked by small groups of sill stones and post holes (g17, g20, g48, g128). The fragmentary remains of the eastern end wall were isolated from the remainder of the building, but the size of the surviving post holes, particularly g238 and g260, suggest that it may have carried much of the load of the roof. The building probably had a gabled roof, if the load was carried on the end walls. Group 259 demonstrates that the wall between the gable posts was of wattle and daub.

Several internal posts (g127 & g26) appear to mark an internal wall line immediately south-east of an entrance in the north-eastern wall which is marked by the spread of occupation deposits (g25) through the wall line. This door was at least 1.5m wide.

Finds of moulds, crucibles and scrap metal from A37 indicate continued copper alloy casting in this building.

AREA: E

PERIOD: B4
A38. 69 rubbish layers in the northern lane
70 levelling deposit of grey-green clay
71 pair of large post holes
72 domestic rubbish layers in the northern lane
73 domestic rubbish layers in the northern lane.
74 domestic rubbish layers in the northern lane.
75 redeposited ash and domestic rubbish layers
76 stone packing
77 levelling/fill layer in the eastern corner of the plot
78 levelling/fill layer in the eastern corner of the plot
79 hole from deeply set plank or stave
80 primarily rubbish layers, uncrushed bones
81 fill and/or levelling deposits
82 levelling deposit in the eastern corner of the trench.
83 rubbish deposits in the northern lane
84 rubbish deposits in the northern lane
85 remains of resurfacing of the northern lane
88 ash layer
89 fill/levelling deposit in the eastern corner
264 large post hole in the eastern corner of the trench
295 stone packing in the eastern corner of the trench, possibly post hole.
This deposit series consists of an accumulation of stratigraphically isolated deposits in the north-eastern corner of the excavation area, beneath Stolpe's excavations.

The structural elements in this group are extremely difficult to analyse, because of their isolation. It is likely that g71, g76, g79, g264 and g295 derive from a gable wall oriented NE-SW at right angles to the northern lane, but some of the groups may relate to later phases which were truncated by Stolpe's excavations.

AREA: E

PERIOD: B4
This deposit series consists of stratigraphically isolated peaks of archaeology in the eastern part of the northern plot, all the groups consisting largely of industrial and domestic rubbish. The laminated nature of the deposits, and their position on the plot both suggest that the groups were laid down within a building, probably a workshop. The A-unit is phased to Period B3 on the basis of the moulds contained in the contexts.

AREA: E

PERIOD: B3
This deposit series consists of domestic and industrial rubbish layers in the northern lane, post-dating building A37, but contemporary with fragmentary building A25.

Post holes in the centre of the lane (g12 & g7) suggest the possibility that at some point during this deposit series, the lane was resurfaced. The evidence is, however, very slight.

Although the finds from this deposit series contain metal working debris, the amounts are less than those in underlying levels. This is undoubtedly partly because of the very fragmentary nature of A40, but may well also reflect some decline in production in the later levels of phase B4.

AREA: E PERIOD: B4
These deposits form the latest surviving workshop remains in the southern building. There is no hearth, but a floor level, g929 is followed by a sequence of use deposits (g926 & g923) before a renovation of the floor (g922), its use and destruction.

It is possible that this may have been two buildings, but the difficulty of interpreting such damaged deposits, and the impossibility of distinguishing a renovation from a reconstruction without the remains of the hearth, have led to their being grouped as one structural sequence. There is also no destruction deposit between the two floors g922 and g929, but the fire layer g920 appears to extend over both.
boundary features in Stolpe's long trench south of the main part of the site.

These features were visible in the subsoil beneath Stolpe's excavations in the southern continuation of the most westerly of the parallel trenches excavated across the site. They had no stratigraphic relationship with the archaeology of the rest of the site. The backfill of the trench was stripped by machine, and the features recorded by hand.

These features appeared to mark plot boundaries on the glacial clays and fluvial sands of the subsoil. They marked the position of plots apparently radiating from the waterfront, whose divisions were visible as persistent shifts in the archaeology of the site in the long section of the trench. The plot boundaries did not shift substantially from their initial locations during the occupation of the settlement.

AREA: S

PERIOD: B1
This group was impossible, stratigraphically, to fit into another A-unit, and has therefore been assigned its own. The deposits excavated in g849 were the result of the occupation of the adjacent plots to north and south during the whole of period B5. The northern edge of the deposit series respected the southern boundary of the northern plot, and it is therefore unlikely that its deposition extended into B6, the period of the lower use of the northern plot, when rubbish deposits from both lanes spread into the plot without hindrance.

In s2519 and s3354, however, large numbers of vessel glass sherds indicate the possibility that the uppermost contexts of this deposit series derive at least partially from the use of oven A51 (B6). Unfortunately, the lack of a clear stratigraphic relationship between the two makes this a hypothetical rather than a proven link (see A51)

AREA: N

PERIOD: B5
These deposits accumulated during the period of relatively low use of the northern plot, and are probably contemporary with buildings A49/55 on the southern plot.

There were few metal-working finds from these contexts, and a lack of vessel glass sherds relating to the use of A51 on the southern plot. This confirms the evidence from the northern plot that metal casting was abandoned during B6, but raises the question of whether the oven A51 continued to be used during the whole occupation of A49/51 for glass working, or whether, indeed, the evidence for glass working derived from the unexcavated deposits of period B5 on the southern plot.
These rubbish layers in the northern lane derive from the use of building A37, on the northern part of the plot. They pre-date the use of building A25.

Finds from these groups provided evidence for contemporary metalworking activities on the northern plot.

AREA: E

PERIOD: B4
A49. 435 charred sill beam (round or half-round) of fir, and large, stone-packed post hole in a gable line
438 hearth, burnt stones in a burnt clay foundation
439 two burnt sill beams, with their foundation stones
574 fragments of charred planking in and over red burnt sand
660 two stake holes
663 one stake hole
664 stake and post holes forming a fire screen
665 stake holes forming a fire screen

These groups form the structural remains of the earliest of the completely excavated buildings on the southern plot.

g435 consists of a substantial, stone-packed post hole, for a load-bearing post of 0.4m dia, and an associated charred sole-plate or sill beam of fir, on the corner and gable line of a building. The position of the apparent sole plate, slightly inside the projected line of the gable and parallel with it, suggests that it might, however, relate to an internal construction, such as a wall bench. In addition, during excavation the stratigraphic position of this beam was ambiguous, and it is possible that it may relate to an earlier structure.

Immediately to the east of this lies a corner hearth, g438, of typical clay and stone construction (see group description for further detail), Groups 663, 664 and 665 form fire screens and associated structures around the hearth. A long wall, g439, represented by a fragmentary charred sole-plate and associated sill stones lies to the south of the hearth. g439 also contains a sole-plate and sill stones (s3316), parallel with g435 and at right angles to the long wall, which probably represent an internal cross
wall in a rectangular building. This beam, although also fragmentary, stretches five metres from a pad stone at the south-western end, in the southern wall line, to a similar stone at the north-eastern end, and thus gives the NE - SW dimension of the whole of the building.

A wall bench is suggested by the presence of a charred sill beam (s3401 g439) parallel with the long wall. s3401 formed a right angle with s3439, joined by a spread of large pieces of charcoal. s3439, which is parallel with g435, indicates that the wall bench extended round at least two sides of the room.

It should be noted that it is undoubtedly possible to interpret this as a square building, ca 5m x 5m, with s3316 being an external wall. The stratigraphic connections between this and A55 (see below), which may form the eastern end of a 10 x 5m building with A49, are tenuous, though they undoubtedly date to the same phase. The narrow, NE - SW gap between the south-eastern end of A49 and the north-western end of A55 appears to have functioned as a passage, and the deposits in this area are truncated and worn away. The two have therefore been treated separately, despite the probability they are one building. See A55 for further discussion.

This building was destroyed by fire. Slight depressions in the ground along the projected wall lines, associated with overlying disturbances in the fire layers A54 and A53, suggest that re-useable timber may have dug out during the process of levelling the site following the fire. This would explain the relatively fragmentary nature of the remains of this building in comparison to the overlying burnt house, A56.

AREA: S

PERIOD: B6
A50. 440 compacted brown silty deposits full of relatively undamaged domestic rubbish, particularly animal bone
443 ash and stones from the levelling of oven g441/442
452 burnt deposits, relating to underlying, unexcavated structure

These groups form the construction levels for A49 and A55. Groups 443 and 452 contain material deriving from the levelling of underlying structures, in the case of g443, an oven g441/2, which was excavated as A51 (see below), and in the case of g452, a virtually unexcavated structure, probably another building (the few elements of this building which were excavated are recorded below as A63).

G440, on the other hand, contained large amounts of domestic rubbish, particularly animal bone (concentrated in certain areas), with coprolites, iron objects and pottery. There was a certain degree of fragmentation in the finds, but the large size and intactness of many of the bones, combined with a low degree of lamination in the deposits, suggests that the layers built up rapidly, in an area with little traffic, and may represent either conscious levelling of the plot with redeposited material before the construction of A49/55, or a very short period when the site lay empty and was used for rubbish disposal by neighbouring plots.

A noticeably large number of glass beads, cullet and sherds of vessel glass were found in groups 440 and 443, particularly concentrated in g443. The amount was not comparable to, for example, the amounts found in the glass bead maker's workshop in Ribe (Jensen 1991), and the concentration, though high relative to the other deposits here at Birka, is not sufficient to suggest large scale glass bead production (for further discussion see 'oven' A51, below).
A50 extended over the whole area of A49/55, with the exception of the south-eastern end of the structure(s), and did not cover the surface of A51, overlapping only the edge of its destruction deposits (g443), which therefore have an ambiguous and slightly uncertain stratigraphic to this A-unit (see below, A51)

AREA: S

PERIOD: B6
A51, 441 drystone sunken oven
669 stake holes in oven construction
442 ash layers in and around g441, representing its use

A50
↓
g442
↓
A51 (B6) g669
↓
g441

A51 is the well-preserved remains of an oven, whose construction in detail is discussed in the description of g441. Group 441, together with g442, represents the construction and use of the structure, which is treated as a separate unit at this level because of the lack of close stratigraphic relationships to any surrounding structures.

The finds in g441 reflect the domestic nature of the site, including scraps of metal, two glass beads (F83708 & 84115), and a spindle whorl (F79846); there is no unexpected predominance of any one type of find. This is in contrast to g442, which contained a number of fragments of vessel glass and cullet (F77016, 77017, 77677, 77004 &c.), and four whetstones (F73816, 73817, 76882, 76883).

The function of A51 is problematic. A relatively large number of vessel glass fragments and glass beads were found in the use (g442) and destruction (g443, A50) of the structure but the types of beads found were not those which are believed to have been produced at Birka (Kjellén pers. comm.). Recycling of glass in some form is possible, but the scale of this production must have been very small and far from industrial, as the absolute amounts of glass are very small. The associated deposits also produced large amounts of typically domestic type finds, including loom weights, comb fragments, bone and pottery, suggesting a continuing domestic use of the area, and possibly a primarily domestic function for the oven or furnace itself. As noted above, a large number of vessel glass sherds were also found in A43, and it could be that they derive from a use of the plot prior to the construction of A51.

A51 was undoubtedly constructed prior to building A55, and
possibly related to a building lying under A50 (the construction levels for A49 and A55), part of which was excavated as A63 (see below). Despite this, it is probable that A51 continued in use into the lifetime of house A49/55, fitting into the eastern corner of A55. The destruction spreads from A51 (g443) have been included in A50, but could possibly instead be assigned to A54 (the destruction of A49/55).

The ambiguity of the stratigraphic relationships in this particular part of the site caused interpretive problems throughout 1995, and have their roots partially in the fact that the eastern gable corner of the overlying buildings A56 and A58 (see below) lay just in this area.

AREA: S

PERIOD: B6
A52. 432 reconstruction of hearth g438, during the use of building A49.
434 charcoal, ash and red burnt sandy silt - fire affected deposits under floor g445.
437 ash layer in hearth g438, and related use layers on the surrounding floor.
445 charcoal, red burnt sandy silt, charred wood and planks.

A53
| g445
| g434
A52 (B6) g432
| g437
| A49

A52 is the use of A49. It consists of the deposits relating to the use of the primary hearth in A49, including an undisturbed ash layer lying over that hearth, and laminated, charcoal rich silty layers spread over the surrounding floor. A secondary reconstruction of the hearth, g432, is associated with a secondarily charred wooden floor (g445) and the deposits lying under it (g434).

The finds from g437 seem to indicate a purely domestic character for the occupation of this building, consisting as they do of a couple of glass beads (F83635, 83718), a weight (F77296), small fragments of metal including a nail, pieces of loom weight and a fragment of a stone gaming piece (80776). The spreads on the floor of the building also respect the line of a wall bench to the south-west (see description of A49 for further details), which evidently continues in use.

The reconstruction of the corner hearth, g432, is described in more detail in the relevant group description. The position of a post-hole (s3389) immediately to the east of the hearth, and associated with its construction suggests the presence of a smoke hood, which may indicate a smoke hole in the gable end of the roof, directly above.
Finds from g432 consist primarily of burnt clay from the structure of the hearth, with a fragment of slag, possibly itself vitrified clay, a nail, and another glass bead. Nothing contradicts the preliminary interpretation of the building as having a primarily domestic use.

Group 445 is the charred remains of a wooden floor. This appears to be a secondary construction, lying as it does over deposits which can be stratigraphically related to the use of the two hearths, g432 and g438. It is entirely possible, however, that the deposits lying under the floor (g434 and g437) consisted of material which filtered through the floor during its use, and therefore post-date the floor, although they lie stratigraphically under it. If this is the case, g445 could equally well be moved to A49.

AREA: S

PERIOD: B6
A53. 436 orange burnt sandy silt, ash and charcoal
444 burnt daub, charcoal and soot
450 charcoal and undisturbed ash

This A-unit relates to the destruction by fire of A49 and A55. The deposits included here show little or no sign of disturbance and reflect the underlying structure of the building(s). g444, for example, includes large amounts of burnt daub, and large pieces of charcoal, which derive from the north-western gable wall of A49.

g436, which lies over A55 and A51, contains relatively large amounts of vessel glass and some glass beads, including two (fnr:84269) which have melted together as a result of post-production heat, probably the fire which destroyed A55. This glass debris lies in the same area as the concentration noted in the underlying A-units A50 and A51.

It may be possible that g436 could, in fact, be a part of an earth floor within A55, strongly affected by the fire which destroyed the building. The amount of ash in the deposit, however, suggests that the most likely interpretation is of a primary fire layer, which in all probability contains much material from the underlying surface.

There are no direct stratigraphic relationships between the groups in this A-unit, but they all lie under the levelling of the plot following the destruction of A49/A55, and over the building(s), and the similarity of their interpretation, as primary fire layers, justifies their inclusion in the same A-unit.

AREA: S

PERIOD: B6
A-unit 54 consists of all the disturbed and levelled fire layers which form the surface upon which the later structure A56 is built. Disturbances in this surface are concentrated particularly on the lines of the underlying wooden structures of A49 and A55, suggesting an attempt to retrieve such useable timber as survived after the fire. This is confirmed by the presence of slight depressions along the line of walls in A49, where neither charred wood nor traces of organic wood survive (see above).

Despite these rather amorphous later disturbances, and the attempts at levelling the plot which are indicated by the redeposition of stones from underlying constructions in groups 447, 448 and 451, the distribution of the groups in A54 reflects the structure of the underlying buildings A49, A55 and A61.

g409 confirms the presence of an internal division parallel to the southern wall of A49, probably a wall bench, and suggests a similar structure along the gable wall of the building. g431 follows the line of either an internal cross
wall in building A49/A55, or the western external wall of building A49. g448 contains the stones redeposited from the levelling of the eastern gable wall of A55, and follows the line of that wall.

Although g404 has no immediate stratigraphic rel. with the rest of A54, its description, extent and nature, as a disturbed fire layer, reflecting the extent of the underlying structure (A61), and its position immediately under the best preserved of the buildings in this area (A56), suggest that it belongs to the same destructive episode as the remainder of A54.

AREA: S

PERIOD: B6
These groups form the fragmentary remains of two wall lines at right angles, and an associated wall bench. The stratigraphic point of construction is identified by the charred remains of the wall bench, g446 and g670, which lie under the associated fire layer A53, and are thus probably contemporary with A49. The diffuse line of stake holes consisting of g661 and g662 marks the northern edge of this wall bench, whose southern edge, against the southern wall of the building, is marked by the cessation of the charred wood, and the edge of the overlying fire deposits (see A53, A54).

The southern wall of the building has left no visible remains, suggesting a sill beam construction from which the reusable timber was removed after the fire, or which was not badly charred and hence rotted away.

The fact that no post-pipe can be seen in g449 suggests that the post was dragged up, with associated disturbance to the fill of the hole, and explains the stratigraphic position of this above the fire layer A54. The topographical location of g449 clearly indicates its association with g446/g670 and its size suggests that it was a load-bearing post.

The double post hole in g573 lies on the edge of the overlying g436 (in A53), and seems to form a part of a wall
line running NE-SW at right angles to the wall bench and its associated wall. The remains of this structure are particularly slight, and the area between g573, and the parallel wall line in A49 (g439) was much disturbed by later levelling and retrieval of reusable wood (see also A49, A53, A54). As a result, it is difficult to determine whether A55 should be interpreted as the eastern room of a two-room building orientated NW-SE, possibly with a central cross passage running NE-SE (the other room being A49), or whether, instead, this represents a separate small square building of approximately 5 x 5m. Because of this ambiguity, the two structures are treated separately.

It should also be noted that it is entirely possible that A51, the oven/furnace which was built in this area prior to the construction of A55, continued in use during the lifetime of this building. The area where an south-eastern wall to A55 might be expected to occur is largely removed by the edge of Stolpe's excavations.

AREA: S
PERIOD: B6
A56. 390 ten stake holes in a straight line NW-SE
392 beams for floor, and associated fragments of charred planking
394 hearth
395 sandy silts, containing domestic rubbish and affected by fire
397 eight stake holes in a right-angle line
401 hearth
403 wooden lining in ditch
405 hearth
406 nine stake holes in a diffuse line NE-SW
408 domestic rubbish and redeposited burnt material used to level ground for building and provide foundation
410 3 load bearing long axial post holes
412 in situ ash containing charred structural wood - floor
427 ditch NW-SE, and associated fills
430 post and stake holes, with a horizontal plank around hearth g394
571 ditch NW-SE and associated fills

This complex association of groups forms the remains of the best preserved of the buildings on this plot. The whole is built upon redeposited and levelled spreads of domestic rubbish and burnt material from the underlying houses, g408, but g408 is so clearly limited to the extent of the building A56, that it must be seen as a conscious foundation deposit whose deposition dates to the construction of the building.

Groups 390 and 397 form the northern long wall of the building, with a right angle turn in g397 indicating the
northern end of an internal cross wall. The slight construction of this wall, and the lack of a load-bearing post at the junction of the cross and long walls is interesting, and confirms the suggestion that the important load bearing elements in the building were the long axial row of posts, g410. Ambiguity has arisen as to the stratigraphic position of g410, which could possibly belong to an earlier phase, but its alignment, in association with other elements of the building, fits best at this phase, where it creates a two-aisled building.

Wooden floors in both of the two rooms of the building are indicated by g412 in the western and g395 and g392 in the eastern room (see plan), although the charred remains of planking were very fragmentary. The floor in the eastern of the two rooms rested on sills. Both floors were removed together with the deposits immediately around them, which could not be separated; in both cases, the floors seem only to have extended over the southern side of the room.

The building contained three hearths, g394, in the eastern room, being of typical oval form, and with associated structures represented by g430. These structures may possibly have included a smoke hood supported on the post in post-hole s1529, but this is more likely to be a support for a pot hook, or for the probable fire screen consisting of stake holes s1623-5 and s1560. This hearth lay slightly to the south of the long axis of the building, although there do not appear to have been load-bearing posts in this room.

There were other two hearths in the building, both in the western room. g405 lay in the extreme south-western corner of the building, and probably had a smoke hood, judging by the presence of an associated post-hole in s1649. The other hearth (g401) was more central to the room, and showed no evidence of associated structures. Both hearths lay to the south of g410, which marked the long axis of the building.

The door between the two rooms was probably in the northern aisle of the building, avoiding the hearths, with the external door in either the northern half of the eastern gable end, or the north-western end of the northern long wall. It is, however, worth considering the possibility that the northern aisle in both rooms may have been occupied by a wall bench.

A stone packing of sill stones at the western gable end formed a sill for the gable wall. Ditches g427 and g571 were excavated parallel to the eastern halves of two long walls, probably to improve drainage. Interestingly, the fill of both these ditches, but particularly the northern, g427,
contained large amounts of burnt daub, with plank impressions, suggesting that despite the wattle indicated by g390, a part of the walls could have been of either horizontal planking or vertical staving. It is evident, however, from the physical relationships of g427, that it probably persisted in use during the occupation of the later house on this site, A58, and it is likely that the fills of the ditch derive from the destruction of that building, rather than A56 (see description of A58 for further discussion).

Finds from all these deposits indicate the domestic nature of the building. Fragments of metal, broken tools, loom weights, pottery and bone are among the commonest. A number of combs, and pieces of comb-making debris in A56 and its destruction deposits (A57) suggest the presence of a comb maker for a short time. There are also weapons, including a scabbard chape, from this building, and this building alone, which suggest that the occupants were of relatively high status.

AREA: S

PERIOD: B7
These deposits derive from the destruction by fire of house A56. The groups on the southern side of the building, g398, g399 and g400, all showed signs of post-depositional disturbances; they were not highly laminated, and included large amounts brown sandy silt and animal bone in some areas. This may represent the retrieval of timber from the building, or the effects of levelling the plot after the fire.

In contrast, groups 393 and 402 were laminated, and consisted of lenses of orange-red or red-brown silty sand or sandy silt, interspersed with charcoal. The spreads of orange sandy silts were limited to the area of the building, and are interpreted as representing the remains of a burnt turf roof, with the charcoal coming from the structural roof.
timbers (see group descriptions for further discussion).

There was some doubt as to where g417 should best be placed, as it respected the wall lines of the underlying building A56, and was initially interpreted as an occupation layer within that building. However, given the contents of the deposit, charcoal, ash, burnt daub and bone, and its similarity to destruction deposits outside the building, such as g400, the likelihood seems to be that it belongs in the destruction, rather than the occupation of A56.

AREA: S
PERIOD: B7
A58. 382 two post-holes, plank and wood layer in northern wall line
386 three post-holes in southern wall line
388 clay over stone packing
396 oval hearth of stones set in clay
415 foundation trench for western short wall, with eaves drip
416 two post-holes in wall line

A58 (B8)

A58 is the latest of the relatively intact buildings excavated on the southern plot. Groups 382, 386 and 416 consisted of stone-filled post-holes, each ca. 0.5m in diameter, in the northern and southern long walls of the building, with a double post at the south-eastern corner of the building. In g382, which included the remains of the northern long wall, a layer of badly preserved wood, with a single identifiable horizontal plank, probably derived from the wall, which may therefore have been of 'skiftesverk' i.e. short horizontal planks slotted between vertical posts. One post-hole remained of the eastern end wall, but the remainder was dug away by Stolpe's westernmost long trench. It is very clear, however, from the size and frequency of those post-holes which survived that all the walls were load-bearing.

From the physical relationship of g427 (the ditch north of, and parallel to the northern wall of A56) to the remains of A58, particularly the post holes, it is clear that there is a strong probability that the fills of g427 derive from this building. This implies that the northern long wall of A58 was paralleled by a well constructed, wood-lined ditch, which had marked the boundary of the plot against the lane to the north through the lifetime of two buildings. The fills of the ditch, which consist largely of burnt daub with clear impressions from rough planks, confirm the suggestion that the building was constructed with panels of horizontal planks between the load-bearing posts in the wall lines.
At the northern end of the eastern short wall, a stone packing covered in clay (g388) extended into the interior of the building. This may have been simply be a reinforced foundation for the end of this wall, but it is more likely that it was the remains of the entrance to the building, through the end wall.

The site of the western short wall was indicated by a foundation trench running north-east - south-west. In association with this, an eaves drip in the southern half of the wall line suggested that this wall was not a gable wall, but that the roof of the building was probably hipped.

The building had one central hearth, oval in form (g396).

AREA: S

PERIOD: B8
These groups make up the fire layers relating to the destruction of A58. Two of the groups show signs of disturbance, i.e. g385 and g391, which may relate to plough damage, to levelling of the structure following the fire, or, most probably, to a combination of both.

Group 387, which appears to be essentially undisturbed, is of the typical red-orange, find free sandy silt which is interpreted as representing the remains of a collapsed and burnt turf roof. In this case, this is therefore the roof of A58, redeposited by collapse but essentially in situ.

AREA: S

PERIOD: B8
A60. 380 hearth, plough damaged
381 plough damaged deposits
383 plough damaged deposits
384 fills of rubbish in a plough damaged ditch in the lane between the plots.
819 eaves drip along the southern edge of the lane.

A60 (B8) g384 g819 g380 g381

These deposits relate to a building lying immediately under the topsoil on the southern plot. The plough damage and consequent contamination of groups 383 and 381 is so extensive that they must really be treated as a part of the topsoil itself, although the stratigraphic relationship of g383 to the damaged hearth g380 indicates that g383 must originally have been a floor or occupation deposit within a building.

The hearth, g380, is similarly plough damaged. It lies immediately over the central hearth in A58 (g396), and could perhaps be seen as a renovation or reconstruction of that feature. This would suggest that the whole of A60 is a second phase of A58, which is not impossible. Every major reconstruction of the buildings on this plot has involved the relocation of the hearths, while A49 provides a precedent for reconstruction of a hearth during the use of a house.

AREA: S

PERIOD: B8
A61 consists of the structural elements relating to a building parallel with A49/A55, and similarly orientated north-west - south-east. It was apparently destroyed by the same fire, and the remains of its burnt turf roof are g404 in A54.

Group 422 indicates the extent of the building within the area of the trench, and the large amounts of charred structural timber within s1827 may possibly be the remains of a floor, or may derive from the inward collapse of the burnt walls of the building. s1823 is certainly the remains of an end wall (see group interpretation for further discussion). G413 is the sill stones for the same, western end wall. Groups 423 and 424 give the line of the northern long wall, while g407 may mark the eastern corner of the building, or may be a collapsed part of the northern wall (it lies in an area of subsidance), while the eastern end of the building lies outwith the area of the trench.

There was no hearth in the area of the trench.

The finds from g425, i.e. the area of the floor of the building, were apparently domestic in character. No special predominance of any one type of find was immediately noticeable, although there were naturally large amounts of burnt daub.

AREA: S PERIOD: B6
A62. 418 redeposited ash layers
419 gravelly-sandy silt layers, fill topped by vegetation level
421 orange sandy silts, laminated with ash and charcoal

A61

A62 (B6) g418

These deposits, which are limited in extent to an area of subsidence in the southernmost corner of the excavation area, represent deliberate fills and reinforcements of this area (g418 and g419). G419 is relatively finds poor, particularly on its upper surface, and may have been covered by vegetation, with a period of natural soil development to explain the paucity of small finds.

The fill and levelling deposits lie over a fire layer, g421, which is isolated by the subsidence from its associated structures, but probably relates to the destruction of a building otherwise unexcavated.

AREA: S

PERIOD: B6
This A-unit consists of the structural details excavated below construction level A50, which relate to an underlying building, otherwise largely unexcavated. It is possible that the burnt deposit g421 which has been assigned to A62 may relate to the same structure, but its stratigraphic isolation and the possibility that it is redeposited make this difficult to assess.

Groups 453, 659, 666 and 667 consist of four post-holes, of which three were probably for load-bearing posts, judging by their size, and seven stake holes with similar stratigraphic positions, lying in the same area. A sill beam slot is also similarly placed, but the paucity of the evidence makes it difficult to interpret in terms of a building as a whole. G671, which lies separately from the remainder of the A-unit, is probably related, as it lies under A55, which is interpreted as contemporary with A49. It probably derives from the levelling of an underlying structure, such as a spread of sill stones, or paving.

The stratigraphic position of A63 raises the possibility that it is this building, rather than A49/A55, which is contemporary with the use of the furnace or oven A51.
A construction consisting of two stone packings (g457), the northern 4 x 3m, the south-western 4 x 2m, bounded on their eastern side by a row of stake holes forming a wattle fence line (g872, g871), but spreading, at the northern edge, into the area of the plot (g348, g366, g367, g375). The south-western of the two stone packings (s4173 in g457) contained a carved stone of unusual type (see below *). Both stone packings were clearly bounded and well constructed on the shoreward side, with traces of a fence or sill line) which may have lain on this side in groups 628, 876, 878 and 879.

Redeposited clay layers which covered A64 (g460, g461) have been grouped with A16, as they appear to post-date the initial use of the structure.

These stone packings are comparable to structures excavated in London. At New Fresh Wharf, on the Thames in London, a similar rubble structure along the Saxon shoreline of the Thames was excavated (Miller, 1977:47-53) where it was interpreted as forming a reinforcement onto which boats could be drawn, in the manner of a modern hard standing.

The function of these structures is far from clear, but it is evident that they pre-date A10 (the fence line defining
the first occupied phase of the plot). Laminated flood layers lay over the shoreward stones of the construction, indicating that they lay precisely on the shore line when built, and this would confirm their dating to a time when the plot was periodically flooded, and therefore not occupied. Given this, it seems likely that the stone packings functioned either as the foundation for quays (and there is no evidence for a wooden superstructure over these packings, which have very irregular surfaces), or to limit access to the shore line, preventing boats being drawn up except at controlled points.

*A large fragment of a stone sculpture was discovered redeposited in s4173. The sculpture, which is of fine white stone, was semi-spherical, with a flattened base and a maximum diameter of ca 0.3m. Approximately one third of the stone was found. The form is reminiscent of a Late Iron Age grave marker, but differs in its figurative ornament. Two animals face away from each other on the stone, probably horses or wolves, while over these, the tail, wing and foot of a bird can be distinguished. The bird seems to be a bird of prey of the type found on the Vendel shields and on a purse fitting from Sutton Hoo. The only parallel to this sculpture from Birka is a white quartzite semisphere showing two horses which was found in 1940 in Uppsala, also in a secondary context.

Anna Bergman

Two additional fragments of this sculpture were later located among the finds. One was found in the flooded shore layers A5, the other was redeposited into the clay floor of building A19, which lay immediately over the stones of A64.

AREA: N & E

PERIOD: B1
These rubbish deposits accumulated over the second jetty during the second phase, B2, while it still functioned as a jetty. Finds of metal casting waste, particularly crucibles, indicate that some of the debris in A65 derives from the use building A2 on the northern plot.

AREA: E

PERIOD: B2
A66. 41 six stake holes in the northern wall line
86 burnt daub and clay floor layers
87 clay floor
96 burnt wall and sill beam fragments
97 burnt sandy silt with charcoal
99 laminated clay and sandy use layers
100 stake holes in a wall line on the northern boundary of the plot
103 laminated use layers
104 stake holes forming a small screen on the floor g106
105 clearance from hearth
106 clay floor
108 fills in boundary ditch, with wood fragments
109 sill stones set in redeposited clay - northern plot boundary
110 red, iron rich fills in boundary ditch
113 laminated use layers
114 clay floor
116 oval structure of stones packed in clay
119 small pit, with disturbed, rubbishy fill
124 post hole
126 plank and post hole in wall line
137 stake holes forming a right angle corner
157 a group of six stake and one post hole, the edge of an internal structure, probably a wall bench, along the southern wall line.
194 domestic rubbish in the eastern end of the building
195 clay floor layers under g194
245 post hole in the southern part of the building
271 shallow post hole
376 domestic rubbish in the centre of the building
466 stone filled pit, probably a large post hole
468 clay flooring
469 sill stones set in clay - southern wall line
470 damage to A66 by fire - charcoal and ash in situ
471 burnt post hole
474 post holes and the burnt remains of posts and planks, deriving from a north-south cross wall
515 stone packing and plank hole on N. plot boundary
518 stake holes, and piece of withy from the edging of a wall bench
887 rubbish layers in the western corner of the building
888 brown clayey silt layers - earth floor or clay floor including much rubbish
A66 is the first building on the northern part of the plot. It may, fractionally, post-date the booth A2, but functions during the same period. Structural evidence for the type of construction is limited to sill stones for the northern and southern long walls (g469 and g515) which indicate the presence of sill-beams, and load-bearing post holes (g471 and g466). Group 100 indicates that the north-eastern long wall was at least partially constructed of wattle, while groups 86 and 96, in the south-eastern end wall, indicate that the wattle was covered with daub.

The post and plank holes of g474 suggest that the building was subdivided into at least two rooms. The easterly of these contained the ambiguous structure of clay and small stones represented by g116, which, from its central position and constructional details (see group description) could be a hearth. There is, however, very little evidence that g116 was exposed to heat, as the clay and stones of which it was built show only minimal signs of burning on the upper
surface, which could easily result from damage to the building by fire (which is suggested by g470). Deposits in workshop A30 extend into this part of A66 through an apparent door opening immediately south-west of g116, which also makes it difficult to interpret g116 as a hearth. It is difficult to find an alternative interpretation for the structure, and if this is not a hearth, then the building appears to be without one, which would be unusual; it may lie outwith the excavated area. Parallel with g116 is g119, which is similar in form, size, construction and placement within the building, but shows no sign of heat damage. It is possible that these two features were pads for load-bearing posts, as the underlying ground surface was both uneven (over the edge of the quay A64), and soft.

The stratigraphic position of g471 is unclear, but although its destruction level lies above g470, its construction must logically pre-date this and therefore belong to A66. This is confirmed by the fire shattering of the stones in the post-packing, which suggest that the destruction of the post hole was a part of the same event as the destruction of the whole building by fire.

On the basis that g116, which stretches from the Eastern into the Northern Area, can be used as a stratigraphic marker in the respective matrices, it has been possible to assign g114=g87=106 to this A-unit. These groups are badly cut away by Stolpe's excavations, but can be identified with each other on the basis of their identical relationships to overlying and underlying deposits, and the presence in g87 and g106 of similar inbuilt bowl-shaped depressions filled with laminated layers of ash, sand and charcoal*.

The width of the building was 5m, and the excavated length 11m. It seems likely, given the size of later buildings on the plot, that the north-western end wall lies immediately outwith the edge of the trench. A strong internal division of the deposits into three areas along the long axis of the building makes it probable that both long walls had wall benches for part, if not all, of their length. The wattle edging of the benches survived in g518, g157, and possibly g137.

* In the northern part of the Eastern Area, a redeposited clay floor was found in which were constructed a number of oval bowl-shaped depressions ca 20 cm long, 12 cm wide and up to 5 cm deep. These were heavily burnt, in places the clay had melted, and in one case (R004243, Fnr 73719), the bowl was filled with ash and fine particles of charcoal.
The precise function of these 'clay bowls' is unclear; they are certainly designed to hold a bed of charcoal, but whether they were used in connection with the melting of metal in crucibles, or to pre-heat moulds before pouring in the molten metal, cannot as yet be determined.

Torbjörn Jakobsson

AREA: N & E

PERIOD: B3
A67. 152 redeposited clearings from an industrial hearth
190 domestic and metal-working debris, very trampled
246 redeposited ash in the southern lane
247 metal-working rubbish deposited outside the workshop
248 metal-working rubbish outside the workshop
249 fill layer in the southern lane
250 laminated ash layers redeposited in the southern lane
251 industrial rubbish, with an admixture of domestic rubbish
927 large group of rubbish layers in the southern lane.

This deposit series includes the remains of a fence line bordering the south-western edge of the plot, and the rubbish layers which built up on the southern lane during the occupation of A35 and A41. Small areas of stratigraphic linkage over the north-eastern edge of the jetty foundation (A108) provide a secure phasing for these deposits despite their extensive disturbance by Stolpe's excavations.

A67 is the result of progressive, but relatively rapid, rubbish accumulation in the lane. It seems likely that by phase B4 this was of decreasing importance as an access to the waterfront, as the water level fell, and that this lack of traffic was reflected in the low level of maintenance which allowed extensive rubbish accumulation.

AREA: E

PERIOD: B4
A68. 471 small stone packing
473 clay floor, including domestic rubbish
475 hearth
511 sill stone packing oriented NW - SE along the northern plot boundary
608 sill stone packing oriented NW - SE

A68 (B3)

A68 represents the substantial renovation or rebuilding of the north-western end of A66 after damage by fire. It is contemporary with A12 in the Eastern Area.

This renovation involved important internal alterations. The longitudinal divisions in the floor layers so evident in A66, and there interpreted as resulting from wall benches, were missing in A68. An oval, centrally placed hearth, g475, dominated this deposit series. s3922, in g473, included vitrified clay fragments which may have derived from an oven-like superstructure associated with this hearth, or may have derived from the metal working which evidently continued in this building, and which is represented by finds of crucible and mould sherds in these floor layers.

AREA: N

PERIOD: B3
A69. 476 hearth, reconstruction of g475 (A68)
477 hearth, reconstruction of g476
478 laminated ash and charcoal associated with g476 & g477
479 laminated occupation deposits
480 laminated occupation deposits
481 cut and dumped fill in the northern part of the building
893 post and stake holes, ancillary structures to hearths g476 and g477

A69 (B3)

A69 is a renovation or reuse of building A68, on the northern part of plot. It includes two rebuilds of hearth g475 (A68), on the same site, and the layers of ash and charcoal associated with the use of these, within the framework of the building established in A68.

The finds from these deposits include debris from metal working, though in small amounts, and a 'wasp' bead (F83383) suggesting a late eighth century date for the structure. Three other beads, from g480 (F82830 and F82831) and g479 (F82845) give an interesting hint of possible eastern trade connections even at this early date. The first, a conical bead with an 'eye' pattern, is probably from the Central Caliphate (Callmer's type GHJ), the second from Byzantium or a Byzantine province of the Caliphate, and the third, a flat mosaic (type J001 after Callmer) also from the central Caliphate (Kjellén, pers. comm.)

AREA: N
PERIOD: B3
APPENDIX THREE

A-UNIT DESCRIPTIONS FROM BIRKA 1990-1995

A70. 527 domestic rubbish deposits
      533 rubbish and use layers in the yard area
      536 domestic rubbish on shore line

These rubbish layers on the western edge of plot, and shore line, post-dated the construction of workshop building A19 and derived from its use. They were stratigraphically immediately later than A23, but had a similar duration, and were chronologically contemporary.

Drops of copper alloy, crucible sherds and slag were present in these deposits in large amounts, but relatively small amounts of broken moulds were found. This may be a reflection of the use of different areas of the buildings and plot for different parts of the casting process. Given that the contemporary northern building (A66, A68 & A12) had warming hearths, and that the related rubbish deposits in the northern lane contained large amounts of moulds, it may be that the casting took place in the northern building, while the southern was used for processes relating to the refining and melting of the metals.

AREA: N

PERIOD: B3
A71. 456 water deposited sand with lenses of vegetation  
520 ash, and charcoal layers  
521 flood layers with lenses of decayed vegetation  
522 intermittently water-deposited domestic rubbish  
617 rubbish on the shore line

These rubbish layers on the western area of the plot, and shoreline, pre-date building A19 and are therefore contemporary with the first metalworking on the site. Consistent shifts in the deposits along a line oriented NW - SE suggest that the lower groups, particularly g617, may have been deposited while the second jetty was still functioning, and therefore consist of material thrown out into the water.

Despite its low stratigraphic position, g456 had to be grouped here because it was excavated under difficult conditions in the last days on site, and proved in retrospect to include large amounts of casting debris from phase 2. It includes also material from phase one, no doubt, but it has no integrity as a phase one deposit. Group 456 was clearly deposited underwater, had a high organic content, and very little internal stratigraphic definition, suggesting that it accumulated very rapidly.

The finds include very large amounts of casting debris through all the deposits, and also many beads. Of particular interest is F82852 (Callmer's type G050) in g522, which is believed to come from the Central Caliphate. Given, however, that only one example was found in these deposits, this must be treated as potentially intrusive.

AREA: N  
PERIOD: B2
A72. 523 rubbish layers marking the western plot boundary, including sill stones
882 post hole and two stake holes on plot boundary

A72 (B3)  
| g882 | g523 | A71 |

A72 is the first recorded fence line on the western plot boundary. Group 523 includes both rubbish and sill stones, but the rubbish layers are so confined to the plot boundary that it is convenient to use them as indicating the boundary, in the absence of more structural elements. The post and stake holes in g882 are at the eastern end of the boundary, but stratigraphically and structurally clearly belong in the same deposit series. While the underlying rubbish layers of A71 do not respect this line, the succeeding A70 does.

The importance of A72 as a chronological and structural marker is greater than its rather unimpressive appearance would suggest. After this point in time, the shoreline is clearly dry enough to build on, and the second jetty cannot function as a jetty.

AREA: N

PERIOD: B3
A73 is a relatively formless deposit series. It is clear from the geographical limitation of groups 528, 534 and 535 that they built up within a building, whose southern wall line followed the line established by A23 in the Eastern Area. Unfortunately, no additional evidence survived in the Northern Area for the nature of that wall line. A small hearth in the north-western end of the building (g537), over a redeposited clay floor (g532) appears from the finds in the surrounding deposits to have had an industrial function. Very large amounts of crucibles came from this deposit series.

A curious square feature (g526), barely distinguishable, c. 1 x 1m, and only 0.1m deep, was cut into the clay floor. This was filled with laminated layers of sand and clay, and was interpreted as an area for placing moulds during casting. However, given the relatively few moulds from this area, this seems increasingly less likely.

AREA: N

PERIOD: B3
As with the preceding workshop deposit series, A73, this was a rather formless rebuild and use of the southern workshop. It proved impossible to separate the layers within and outwith A74, as both were continuous with and derived from the use of hearth g538.

There was no surviving evidence for the wall lines of this building, although the southern edge of A74 respected the established southern wall line of building A23 and its predecessor A19. The continuity of the use layers of the building, however, with rubbish layers over the plot and shoreline, suggested that the north-western end of the building was either completely, or partially absent. The lamination of the layers around the hearth made it clear that the area was roofed; the rubbish layers outside the building were, in contrast, un laminated and much more disturbed.

The finds from these groups continue to reflect the metal working function of the buildings on the plot, with a predominance of crucibles over moulds suggesting that this part of the plot may have been used for metal preparation rather than casting.

AREA: N

PERIOD: B3
A75. 482 sill stone packing
483 clay layers around and over g482
484 use and occupation layers over g483
486 use and occupation layers over g483
487 hearth
548 sill stones set in clay
613 sill stones
616 sill stones
883 stake holes forming a diffuse internal division,
NE - SW
897 post hole

This deposit series formed a new northern building on the
plot. A hearth (g487) was constructed at the north-western
end of the building; as was typical of the site, this was of
stones packed in clay, and oval in shape. A post hole
immediately north-east of the hearth may have supported an
ancillary structure. The north-eastern and south-western
long walls were set on sill stones, and no evidence survived
for their constructional details.

Group 883 was placed here, despite only being noticed lower
down in the excavation, because if it derived from the
underlying structures, i.e. A69 or A68, then the stake holes
were precisely in the middle of a hearth. It would have
been easy to miss these stake holes cutting through g479
(A69), which was a charcoal rich layer similar to the fill of
the holes themselves. The balance of probability
therefore placed them here, where they form a diffuse
internal wall line, or indicate the placement of a piece of
fixed furniture.

The building extended out of the trench to the north-west,
and to the south-east, where it was cut by later gable lines
from phase B5 and B6. Its width was 5m. Metal working
debris continued to be present in this building.

AREA: N

PERIOD: B4
Deposit series A76 was a renovation of building A75. The hearth at the north-western end of the building was reconstructed (g488), and the south-eastern long wall reinforced with posts and stakes (g614), but the north-western sill stone founded wall appears to have continued in use from A75.

There was an apparent narrowing of the building, from 5m in A75, to 4.5m in A76, but this may be explained by the fact that the stake and post holes in the south-western wall line (g614) appeared to have followed the inside line of the wall as marked by sill stones g613 and g616 (A75), and may therefore have resulted from a replacement of the internal part of the wall, possibly panelling, rather than the main body of the wall itself.

These deposits contained only limited amounts of smithing and casting waste, suggesting that, although metal working clearly still continued on the plot, it was not the dominant activity in this room.

AREA: N

PERIOD: B4
The fragmentary remains of NE - SW oriented planking in g609 derived from the resurfacing of the northern lane. The rubbish layers of groups 610 and 612 were contemporary with the use of building A75 and its renovation A76, and showed the same pattern of rubbish disposal, with primarily domestic debris, mixed with a relatively small proportion of industrial debris which nonetheless did not appear to be residual. It seems probable that the disposal patterns of rubbish from the plot reflect the organisation of activities within it.

AREA: N

PERIOD: B4
These groups resulted from the use of a workshop on the southern part of the plot, and the disposal of rubbish from the workshop on the plot and open area to its west. It was not possible to separate the deposits within the workshop from those which spread out onto the plot and shoreline, which strongly suggested that there was no western end wall to the workshop building. No structural evidence could be found for an end wall, and the hearth g553 & g554 was located in the area where the western wall might have been expected. Shifts in the nature of the deposits, however, from highly laminated (e.g. g555) at the eastern edge of the deposit series, to less laminated, thicker and more finds rich (e.g. g565) at the western edge of the deposit series indicate that a roof almost certainly extended over the eastern area, stopping immediately to the west of the hearth.
The layers in the western part of the deposit series also respected the line of fence A79, which was also marked by a shift in the character of the deposits and their contents from compact, with smaller and more fragmentary finds to the east of the fence line, to softer and with more intact finds to the west.

Finds from these deposits conformed to the pattern established in phase B3, with large amounts of crucible fragments, providing evidence of both copper alloy and gold working in the form of metal droplets within the vitrified surfaces of the ceramic. Also found in these deposits were numbers of fragments of ceramic of crucible-type fabric which appear to have been used for melting recycled metal scrap (T. Jacobsson, pers. comm.).

**AREA: N**

**PERIOD: B4**
This diffuse, curved line of sill stones and post holes marked the western plot boundary contemporary with the use of workshop A78. It stretched 2.5m north-west along the south-eastern plot boundary, continuing the line of the south-eastern wall of the southern building, then swung through 90°, parallel with the shoreline along the north-western boundary of the plot.

AREA: N

PERIOD: B4
A80. 556 hearth
557 cleared charcoal and ash from g556
560 post hole
567 redeposited sand floor
570 two post holes
885 stake holes in the southern wall line
886 stake holes parallel to g885, inside the southern wall line

A80 (B4)

\[
\begin{array}{cccccc}
\text{A82} & \text{g556} & \text{g560} & \text{g570} & \text{g885} & \text{g886} \\
\text{g557} & & & & & \\
\text{g567} & & & & & \\
\text{A78} & & & & & \\
\end{array}
\]

A80 was a rebuild of the southern building on the plot, with a large, rectangular or square hearth, at least 1.1 x 1m (g556), and a redeposited sand floor (g567) to the south of the hearth, both severely damaged by Stolpe’s excavations. It seems likely that the hearth was framed with wood; stake holes in g886 formed a right angle around the south-western and north-western edges of the hearth, where there was a narrow gap between the structure of the hearth itself and the layers deriving from its use (g557). Two post holes, one either side of the hearth, indicated that there were probably ancillary structures associated with it; what these were was not possible to determine.

The massive size, meticulous construction and heat damaged nature of the hearth suggested that it did not have a purely domestic function, and this was supported by the finds from the deposits which, although few, were almost exclusively industrial in nature. Vitrified clay, slagg, and moulds, particularly of Petersen’s type 58 brooches, were all found in the sand of the floor (g567).

AREA: N

PERIOD: B4
Deposit series A81 was a renovation of the interior of the northern building A75/A76. The existing floor surfaces were levelled (g491) in preparation for the reconstruction of the hearth on the same site (g485) as the hearth in the underlying deposit series A76.

Finds from these deposits showed the familiar pattern of significant, though relatively not dominant, amounts of metal working debris.

AREA: N

PERIOD: B4
These groups formed a renovation of workshop building A80, on the southern part of the plot, and its use. The large square or rectangular hearth was resurfaced and extended westwards, to a maximum size of 2 x 1.5m, and its size and degree of heat damage emphasised the non-domestic character of its use. As previously, it was difficult to separate the rubbish deposits inside the building from those outside, and g587 was therefore included in this deposit series.

These groups were given a terminus post quem by a clipped Abbasid dirham in S3691 (g568) which was dated to AD 760-809 (F77243). Other than that, the finds consisted largely of metal working debris, particularly crucibles and crucible-type sherds.

AREA: N

PERIOD: B4
A83 was a renovation of workshop A82, with a hearth reconstruction (g898) on the same site as the underlying hearth in building A82. Associated with this reconstruction was a pit (g561) cut through the underlying hearths, and backfilled with the disturbed ash and charcoal which had been dug out. The function of this pit was unclear, partly because it itself was cut by Stolpe’s excavations, but it respected the eastern edge of hearth g898, and is stratigraphically contemporary with it.

The groups which derive from the use of hearth g898 respected a straight line along the south-eastern edge of the building, which indicated a wall or more probably a wall bench edge built in such a way that it left no other archaeological trace. A wall bench with a sill beam construction along the south-eastern long wall would explain the extent of these layers.

AREA: N

PERIOD: B4
A84. 493 redeposited clay floor
494 use layers, probably levelled for overlying structure
495 rubbish layers spread into the northern lane
496 laminated ash and charcoal on sand casting floor
499 two post holes in a wall line
588 clay floor, with overlying casting sand
589 use layers over g588
591 clay floor
592 casting sand
593 use layers over g591/g592
899 post holes in a cross wall

A84 appeared to be the extensive renovation and use of northern building A81, with the same hearth. It is, however, possible that the building was completely renovated, and that the hearth for this building lay outwith the excavated area. Redeposited clay layers g493 and g494 did not, however, completely cover the site of hearth g485 (A81), which may have continued in use.

The width of the building was 5m, and its surviving length, 4m. It was cut away at the south-eastern end by Stolpe's excavations, and extended out of the excavated area at the north-western end.

The presence of two groups (g588, g592) which contained areas of the extremely fine grained sand which had been
found in association with industrial hearths in the southern buildings (e.g. A2, A19) and also in some of the earlier northern buildings (e.g. A66), suggested the possibility of shift in use of this building or room away from domestic and towards industrial occupation. This was borne out by the larger amounts of metal working debris in the finds from this deposit series, with particular concentrations of crucibles in groups 496 and 494.

AREA: N

PERIOD: B4
A85 marked a substantial shift in the organisation of the northern part of the plot, and as such formed the marker for the beginning of a new phase. The northern building, of which A85 was the western gable line, shifted at least four metres eastwards, and as such, was only visible as a gable line 5m wide, and only 0.5m surviving length, along the western edge of Stolpe’s excavations. Immediately to the west of the gable was a shallow ditch 5 x 0.5 x 0.3m, crossed by three stepping stones (g594). This appears to have been a drainage ditch, which emptied north-westwards into the northern lane.

The area to the west of the gable line, which had previously been overbuilt, became a yard surface which was used for rubbish dumping (g497). Finds from this surface indicate that metal working continued on the plot into phase B5.

AREA: N

PERIOD: B5
Deposit series A86 related to the use of the western edge of the plot, opposite the north-western end of the southern building. These rubbish deposits respected the line of fence A79, and included in g580 the destruction level of the fence. The destruction of fence line A79 marked the end of phase B4 on the southern part of the plot.

The finds from these groups included metal working debris, which derived from the continuing production of copper alloy and precious metal castings on the plot.

AREA: N

PERIOD: B4
A87. 500 rapidly accumulated metal working rubbish
501 casting rubbish, defining gable wall line
502 charcoal rich metal working debris
503 domestic rubbish, rapidly accumulated
504 mixed rubbish, domestic and industrial, in the
gable of the building
505 post pad for gable corner
622 rubbish deposits in the northern lane
889 fills in the western boundary/drainage ditch
891 irregular row of stake holes - wind screen?
892 fence line along ditch
900 posts in gable line

This deposit series accumulated as the result of the use of
the yard surface in the area of the earlier northern
building i.e. the northern part of the plot west of, and
outwith, gable line A85. The western edge of the plot was
defined by a NE - SW oriented ditch 0.5m wide, 0.2m deep,
and with a surviving length of 4m. This extended under the
north-western edge of the excavated area, and was the first
of many cuts and recuts which were to define the plot
boundary throughout phase B5.

The finds from this surface continued to reflect the use of
the buildings on the plot for fine metal working.

AREA: N

PERIOD: B5
This deposit series developed as a result of the use of the shoreline yard and western workshop end, bounded to the north-east by first cut of drainage ditch A89 and to the north-west by a series of post and stake holes, also in A89. Group 724, which appeared to have respected the initial line of the ditch, was truncated on its northern edge by a later cut of the same feature. As the first cut of ditch A89 defined the substantial reorganisation of the plot represented by A87 and thus the beginning of phase B5, deposit series A88 was also phased to B5.

These deposits continued to contain large amounts of metal working waste, particularly crucibles.

AREA: N

PERIOD: B5
This rather amorphous deposit series consisted of a number of structural boundary features associated with the reorganisation of the plot at the start of phase B5. The stake and post holes formed a vague right angled line which met the corner of boundary and drainage ditch g633, which was contemporary with ditch g889 (A87). It is unclear whether the various groups of stake and post holes in this a-unit actually formed a part of a boundary fence line, or whether they related to structures within the southern building. Throughout phase B4 and B5, it was extremely difficult to define the position of the western wall of the southern building, and only the shifts in the character of the deposits on this area of the plot indicated that the building which was so clear in the Eastern Area continued this far westwards.

The finds from these deposits, though few, contained significant amounts of metal working debris.

AREA: N

PERIOD: B5
A90 was a resurfacing of the northern yard, with a new cut for the boundary and drainage ditch along the western boundary, contemporary with, and inseparable from a renovation or rebuilding of the gable line of the northern yard.
building. It formed a total replacement of building and yard surface A87.

The yard surface was covered with thick layers of redeposited charcoal (g708 & g720), which respected the line of the drainage ditch to the south-west and did not extend into the area of the southern building or its yard. The end wall line, cut immediately to the east by Stolpe's excavations, represented a building 5m wide, with a door one metre wide in the centre of the wall. Large post holes at the northern and western corners of the building suggested that the weight of the roof was carried on the walls, as did post pad stones either side of the doorway, replacing equally large post holes. The structural evidence for this wall strongly suggested a gable of post and wattle construction.

A path, 3.5 x 1.5m, led from the door in the gable due north-west over the yard surface towards the boundary ditch. It was marked out by redeposited ash layers (g686 & g711) which were cut by groups of stake holes. The apparently untrampled surface of the ash, when taken in conjunction with the stake holes, indicated that the path was probably surfaced with some sort of wooden paving, either of wattle or planking. Concentrations of stake holes parallel with the boundary ditch, cutting the surface of the plot, indicated a fence line or other construction oriented NE - SW along the ditch.

The probability that many of these deposits were secondary was supported by their relatively low density of finds. Such finds as there were, however, indicated that the continuance of metal working on the plot.

AREA: N

PERIOD: B5
A91. lamiated use and occupation layers in gable line
507 eavesdrip
619 compact brown clayey silt - decayed wood chips
620 rubbish deposits in yard
621 redeposited charcoal
623 redeposited ash on the yard
624 lamiated ash and charcoal in the gable line
625 spreads of rubbish on yard surface
626 ash and charcoal on yard surface
677 stake holes forming two curved lines
712 redeposited ash
713 redeposited ash
722 post and stake hole
726 post hole

These layers formed during the use of yard surface A87, and ante-dated the resurfacing of the northern yard A90. They were truncated along part of the south-western edge of the deposit series by a cut leading south-east from the western boundary ditch. The stake holes in g677 formed two curved lines, possibly resulting from temporary stands or screens for some activity in the yard.

The finds from A91 included a mixture of domestic and industrial debris, with sufficient of the latter that it was clear that metal working continued on the plot.

AREA: N

PHASE: B5
These groups represent the use of the southern building, and rubbish disposal on the plot. As was also characteristic of phase B4, it was not possible to separate out the use of the southern building, and the rubbish layers which extended westwards from the building onto the plot. This deposit series also included the layers of domestic and industrial debris which built up over the truncation horizon of A91, north of the drainage ditch, on the northern yard. The whole was linked stratigraphically by fills in the drainage and boundary ditch (g635).

These deposits contained noticeable concentrations of crucibles.
This deposit series represented the remains of the southern corner of a building, otherwise outwith the excavated area, which extended into the excavation by less than one metre. It respected the line of the western boundary ditch in A87, which presumably paralleled the line of its south-eastern wall. This was the earliest evidence for the existence of another plot to the west of the excavated area, in what had previously been open area or shoreline.

The south-western wall of this building was of a sill stone and sill beam construction (g717), and 0.5m south-west of this, a stake hole fence line (g842) marked the south-western boundary of this plot. Importantly, this fence line joined the right angled corner of the western boundary and drainage ditch, indicating that when the northern plot was reorganised, either these constructions were contemporary, or the new, western plot was laid out in relation to the existing plot boundaries.

The implications of the creation of this new plot to the west are important. It provided the stimulus for the reorganisation of the northern plot which was evident from A87 onwards; the northern plot lost land which it had previously built over, and it seems most likely that this change was externally imposed.

AREA: N

PHASE: B5
This deposit series resulted from the reconstruction, use and destruction of a building on the western plot, overlying building A93, and respecting the boundary ditch immediately to its east. The pattern established in A93, of a wall line, with a fence line 0.5m to the south-west, continued. The fence line (g903) was again of wattle, while the wall line (g856 and g904) was of sill stones and small posts, which presumably supported panelling of wattle or planking. South-west of the fenceline lay deposits of rubbish (g716) which were contemporary with the use of the building, and which continued to respect the plot boundary evident in A88.

Finds from the building itself were few, and showed no evidence of metalworking.
These extensive rubbish deposits built up over the surface of the northern yard on the northern plot (A90), and derived from the use of the building whose gable line survived in that deposit series. Associated with them were fills in the western boundary ditch (g692), and diffuse rubbish layers extending from the southern building on the plot, over the eastern end of the drainage and boundary ditch, and onto the northern yard.

The absolute amounts of metal working debris in these deposits were greatly reduced, although the presence of slag, scrap metal and crucible sherds mad it evident that metal working continued on the plot.

AREA: N

PERIOD: B5
These groups accumulated as the result of the use of the southern building as a workshop, and the use of a confined yard directly to the west of the west end of this building. For the first time during phase B4 and B5, it was possible to tell with a reasonable degree of certainty where the western end wall of the southern building lay. It was marked by groups of stake holes (g890, g901, g902) which formed an irregular wattle line oriented NE - SW, which was respected with more or less precision by the use and rubbish layers which accumulated within and outside the building.
The area to the west of the building contained a rectangular feature (g693), which was filled with laminated deposits of sand and ash. It appears to have formed some sort of casting box, or other feature associated with metal working, which continued during this use of the plot. All the deposits in this area were confined and respected a boundary which formed a continuation of the line of the boundary ditch north of this area, and the southern lane, south-west of this area. Although no evidence survived for a fence line here, the persistent limitation of rubbish and use deposits west of the southern building strongly suggested that such existed.

AREA: N

PERIOD: B5
These grouped formed the use and destruction of deposit series A95, and the latest occupation of the building whose gable line was directly parallel with the western edge of Stolpe's excavations, first constructed in deposit series A91. It was the latest occupation on the northern part of the plot during phase B5.

A97 consisted of a series of ash and charcoal layers over the surface of the northern yard (g638, g639, g640, g708), and the structural elements which made up the latest of the renovations of the gable line itself.

The finds from the deposits, though relatively few in number, included scrap bronze, crucibles, and moulds, indicating that metal working continued in this area up to the latest occupation of this building.

AREA: N

PERIOD: B5
A98. 641 extensive spreads of rubbish, mostly domestic
705 ash, charcoal, domestic rubbish
738 ash, charcoal, fired clay
739 extensive spreads of domestic rubbish
740 redeposited ash

A98 signalled a significant change in both the use and the organisation of the northern plot. These extensive, redeposited domestic rubbish spreads covered the whole of the northern part of the plot, and clearly built up during a period of low use or abandonment. They extended over the line of the western plot boundary without break, and also over the line of the northern plot boundary into the northern lane.

The lack of lamination of these groups of layers indicated a rapid rate of accumulation, as did the relatively large and unfragmented nature of the finds from the deposits. Only a tiny amount of metal working debris was found in A98, and it seemed likely that this was residual. No individual group of finds was particularly dominant, and it is probable that the plot surface was used for rubbish dumping from a variety of sources, probably from all the surrounding plots. The presence of pieces of cullet and relatively numerous beads was interesting in the light of the possible evidence for glass working on the southern plot during this phase (see A49, A50 and A51).

AREA: N
PERIOD: B6
A99 resulted from the use of a small building on the southern part of the plot. The extent of this building was indicated only by a degree of lamination in the rubbish deposits which was noticeably greater than the surrounding area, and by a diffuse spread of stake holes. The material evidence for the nature of the construction of this building was so slight that no useful deductions could be drawn from it. Two post holes (g907) to the south-west of the traces of the building could have been in its south-eastern wall line, but could also have been a part of a fence line marking the southern plot boundary by the southern lane.

The finds from this ephemeral structure included only small amounts of probably residual metal working debris, and it seemed unlikely that this building had functioned as a workshop. There were, however, large amounts of coprolites from within the structure, and it is possible that it may have been either an animal pen, or a latrine.

AREA: N

PERIOD: B6
This deposit series resulted from the construction of a new building on northern part of plot, with the rubbish deposits contemporary with its use. This building had a western end wall which lay one metre west of the earlier gable line on this part of the plot (see A97 & A90). This wall was marked by stake and post holes (g651) which suggested that it was of post and wattle construction. It may have had a door, slightly north of the central axis of the building, where two large post holes framed an apparent one metre gap in the wall line. Small post and stake holes also lay in the southern and northern wall lines.

It is important to note that this building, although no more ephemeral than the majority of earlier and later buildings on the northern part of the plot, was not occupied for very long, and indeed contained no clear 'occupation' layers of the characteristic finely laminated ash and charcoal with small fragmented finds. A100 appears to have gone out of use almost immediately after its construction, when the entire plot was covered by rubbish layers (A101).

The finds from this deposit series gave no clear evidence for the function of this building. The very small amounts of metal working debris in A100 were residual.

AREA: N

PERIOD: B6
A101 consisted of extensive layers of redeposited domestic rubbish, which covered the whole of the northern plot, and extended into the northern lane. Over the northern part of the plot, these layers represented a complete abandonment of the short-lived building constructed in deposit series A100.

In the southern part of the plot, although no structural evidence survived, a slight, rectangular 'ghost' of a building 3.5m wide, with a surviving length of 2.5m was cut away at its eastern end by Stolpe's excavations. The western end of this building extended into the 1990 trial trench, where a single post hole (1990 A34) marked its end wall. This appears to be the continuation of the ephemeral structure first recorded in A99, which was interpreted as alternatively a latrine or an animal pen.

AREA: N

PERIOD: B6
A102. fence line on the northern plot boundary
       rubbish in the northern lane
       rubbish in the northern lane

A100
   g743

A102 (B6) g742
   g741
   A98

A102 consisted of the rubbish deposits which accumulated in the northern lane contemporary with a northern plot boundary fence (g741), which was itself contemporary with the slight building and use of the plot for rubbish dumping in deposit series A99. The finds from these layers contained very small residual amounts of metal working debris, mixed with large amounts of domestic rubbish.

AREA: N

PERIOD: B6
Deposit series A103 marked the reconstruction and use of a building on the northern part of plot. The hearth for this building was not within the excavated area, and the structural evidence for the building was slight. However, the spreads of redeposited clay flooring (g835 and g863), sill stones (g750) and the nature of the deposits within the building, which were compact and laminated (g751 and g834), made it clear that a building had stood on this site. Its dimensions were not possible to determine with any accuracy.

The stake holes (g752 and g754) were widely spread, and gave no real structural evidence about the building, although it was stratigraphically clear that they came from A103.

The finds from these deposits gave no evidence about the function of the building. It was not, however, used for metal working.

AREA: N

PERIOD: B7
Deposit series A104 represented the construction and use of a building on the southern part of the plot, parallel with A103. The north-eastern wall of the building was cut away by an intrusive foundation trench from an overlying structure, and the south-western wall line was marked by limited spreads of ash and charcoal. The highly laminated nature of groups 655 and 806, and the presence of the damaged and levelled hearth g838, made it clear that this was a roofed building, despite the lack of structural evidence.

The north-western end of this building extended into the area of the 1990 trial trench, and its south-eastern end was
cut away by Stolpe's excavations. Its surviving width appeared to be c. 3.5m, although the vagueness of the south-western wall line made it difficult to judge.

The finds from these deposits did not clarify the issue of the function of this building. Its flimsy nature, small size, and the accumulation of ash and charcoal layers within it suggest that it may possibly have been some sort of workshop, rather than a domestic building, but this conclusion is, and must remain, extremely tentative.

AREA: N

PERIOD: B7
In deposit series A105, there was substantial structural evidence of a renovation of the building A104 on the southern part of the plot, and its use.

A large hearth (g789) was constructed in the centre of the building, midway between a south-western wall line of post and stake construction (g919) and a north-eastern wall line which was cut away by the same intrusive foundation trench from the overlying phase B8. The area around the hearth was covered with laminated ash and charcoal layers deriving from the use of the hearth. These respected the surviving south-western wall.

Group 919, which formed the south-western wall line, consisted of two diffuse rows of posts, 0.5m apart. It is possible to interpret this building as a 'Hedeby' type house, with a weak, non-load-bearing wall and external supporting posts; however, the evidence is insufficiently detailed to distinguish between this, or a wall line with associated internal features such as a wall bench. This area of the building was damaged by subsidence over the underlying foundation stones of the first and second jetties (A107 and A21).
The surviving dimensions of the building were 5m wide, by 2.5m long. At the north-western end, it extended into the area of the 1990 trial trench, and at the south-eastern end, into the area of Stolpe's excavations.

There were remarkably few finds from this building, and they offered no real help in interpreting its function. The large size and very heat damaged state of the hearth tentatively suggests an industrial process rather than purely domestic use.

AREA: N

PERIOD: B7
Deposit series A106 was a renovation and reuse of building A104/105 on the southern part of the plot. It accumulated within the wall lines established in A105, and consisted of a reconstruction (g792 and g793) of the central hearth and the deposits relating to its use.

The reconstructed hearth had a large, fire cracked stone set at its north-western end. This formed a feature of all the reconstructions of this hearth, and was interpreted as a bellows' support. The hearth was very damaged by heat, and the clay and stone foundation had been fired until it disintegrated, suggesting high temperatures and much use of the structure. This impression of heavy use was supported by the extensive layers of laminated ash and charcoal (g794) which had resulted from the use of g793. It is probable that this hearth had an industrial function.

Finds from A106 were, again, remarkably few. There is no evidence for the nature of the use of the building apart from the unusual size and structure of the hearth.
Deposit series A107 consisted of those contexts which were associated with the construction of the first jetty on the site, and its use.

The jetty foundation consisted of a T-shaped stone setting of massive stones up to two metres in diameter. The frame formed by these stones was filled with stones very little smaller, and it was bounded to the north-east by a line of post and stake holes which indicated that the whole had been covered by a timber superstructure. North-west of this structure, in the area which was underwater at the time that the foundation was built, a group of post and stake holes (g880) indicated the maximum extension of the timber structure three metres from the foundation.

The length of the jetty foundation, NW - SE, was 8.5m, in total 11.5m with the timber superstructure, and its width was 4m, with another 0.5m unexcavated to the south-west.

AREA: N & E

PERIOD: B1
These exceedingly slumped and disturbed rubbish layers were bounded to the north, south and west by the stones of the second jetty foundation (A21), and were cut to the east by the edge of Stolpe's excavations, i.e. the edge of the Eastern Area.

The stratigraphic relationships of the deposits were very unclear; the soil was very loose and freely draining, and the collapse of the wooden superstructure of the jetty had almost completely isolated these deposits from those surrounding. A108 was therefore phased to B2 on the basis that, although it may have contained material deriving from the use of the first jetty (A107), it certainly also contained material from the use of the second jetty, and the two could not be securely distinguished.

A108 contained substantial amounts of metal working debris, in the form of moulds and crucibles.

AREA: N

PERIOD: B2
These rubbish deposits in the southern lane, post-dated the use of both jetties (A107 & A21), and extended over the northern edge of the second jetty foundation into the area of the southern boundary of the northern plot. The deposit series is stratigraphically linked to the use of the northern plot, and contains significant amounts of metal working waste, including crucibles, metal droplets, and a small amount of hack silver.

AREA: N

PERIOD: B4
A110.755 three stake holes on the southern edge of the yard
756 'occupation' layers
757 stone packings along the northern fence line
759 spreads of domestic rubbish through an opening in the fence line
827 layers relating to fill and resurfacing of the yard
829 charred planking - the remains of a fence line
(with g757)
831 occupation layers inside the yard
832 redeposited clay layer
909 stake holes in the northern fence line
910 stake holes in the northern fence line

It is not entirely clear whether A110 represented a new building on the northern part of the plot, or whether it was merely a comprehensive reconstruction of a yard surface in this area. However, given the combination of redeposited clay layers, sill stones and stake holes in the area of the wall lines, it was interpreted during excavation as a building. This interpretation had to be reassessed during post-excavation analysis in the light of the structure of the succeeding deposit series A112, which was clearly an open area, but incorporated many of the structural elements of A110. It was concluded that it was most probable that A110 represented the remains of a yard on the northern part of the plot.

There was no hearth within the excavated area. The northern fence line of the yard was marked by sill stones (g757), which resepected the position of an opening with a single worn stone forming a post pad on the northern side (g759). The eastern edge of this gate or entrance was cut away by Stolpe's excavations, but its surviving width was one metre, and it was probably never much wider. Diffuse spreads of stake holes around the northern wall line were difficult to interpret, but clearly related to the position of a fence or wall.
The surviving width of the yard (taken from the south-western edge of g756 to the north-eastern edge of g757) was at least 5.2m. Nothing can be said about its length.

AREA: N

PERIOD: B7
These groups resulted from the renovation of the southern building on the plot, and its use. The northern wall of A111 was founded on sill stones packed in a rectangular trench filled with redeposited ash (S1026, g799) and cut away most of the underlying evidence for the northern walls of the southern buildings in phase B7. This wall line was extremely substantial, and it is unclear why there was no correspondingly load bearing wall on the southern edge of the building. Group 799 formed a sufficiently marked structural change in the organisation of the plot that it was used to define the start of a new phase, despite the fact that the hearth in this building (g797) was on the same site as that in the underlying building (g793, A106).

The finds from this building were generally unremarkable, and gave little immediate help in defining its use. The finds from g799, however, were curious in the extreme. At the bottom of the cut of the foundation trench, an oxbow, the shoulder blade of a strongly built man, and the wings of an eider duck had been laid. In the fill of redeposited ash and small stones, two intact, so-called 'cult rings' were found (F43283, F43284) with broken pieces of two more (F43424, F43286). The deposit series as a whole was given a terminus post quem by a clipped Abbasid dirham of Madinat Al Salam, dated to AD 807-8 (F43422) also from S1026 (g799). Given the unusual finds from g799, it is difficult to avoid interpreting this as a feature with a function both practical and ritual; the commonest, though not the only, context for iron cult rings is in burials.

AREA: N

PERIOD: B8
A112.760 domestic rubbish thrown out into the northern lane
761 redeposited ash layer, levelling for construction of path
762 domestic rubbish in the northern lane
776 the remains of a cobbled path across the yard
777 redeposited ash and charcoal layers
779 domestic rubbish deposits in the yard
780 domestic rubbish deposits in the yard
781 domestic rubbish deposits in the yard
782 domestic rubbish deposits in the yard
783 redeposited ash layers, levelling for construction of path
825 paved path oriented N-S across the plot
826 redeposited ash layers lying under g825, filling for its construction
828 post hole and associated packing in northern fence line

This deposit series derived from the renovation and use of the yard surface A110, and the northern lane. A cobbled path (g776), 0.5-0.75m wide, was laid across the yard, oriented due north-south. This led from the northern wall of the contemporary building on the southern part of the plot (A105/106) to the northern lane. The sill stones and stake holes which marked the edge of the plot in A110.
persisted into this period of use, but an opening in the northern fence line at the northern edge of the site is implied by the orientation of the path. The path was founded on redeposited ash (g783 & g761), a pattern paralleled in the earlier yard surfacing A90.

Finds from A112 included a broken or clipped Abbasid dirham (F42975) dated to AD 803-4, but were in no other way remarkable.

AREA: N

PERIOD: B7
A113 was the fragmentary remains of a building on the northern part of the plot. Its northern wall line was formed by a group of very large post holes cut through the preexisting sill stones of A113 with a door in the wall line marked by three worn stones forming a threshold. This opening was on the same point as the gate into the yard A110, making the structural evidence for this building more than a little ambiguous.

There was no hearth in the excavated area, and the interpretation of this deposit series as a building rather than a yard was based on the massive size of the posts along the northern wall line, and the presence of a double post hole 2m south of them (g908), presumed to be a load bearing post in an internal wall. The fragmentary and inconclusive nature of the evidence for the northern building on the plot throughout phase B7 made the interpretation of these structures difficult. Deposits within the area of the presumed building were more laminated and fragmented than those which were in the northern lane, but the damage to the stratigraphy by Stolpe’s excavations to the east, and by natural processes of compression and dehydration exacerbated the problems of interpretation.

The stake holes in the southern wall line (g914) were relatively detached from the remainder of the deposit series, and could possibly have formed part of the northern wall of the southern building A105 or A106. The stratigraphic relationships between the northern and...
southern parts of the plot were cut away by the foundation trench of the northern wall of southern building A116 (g799). The group was placed in A113 because its stratigraphic relations with the northern deposit series were much clearer, and it was demonstrably earlier than deposit series A116.

AREA: N

PERIOD: B7
These fills and rubbish layers in the northern lane were contemporary with the use of yard or building A113. They contained particularly large amounts of horn and antler working waste in g766 (S775) (F41216, F41217, F45047, F68672, F68673, F68688, etc.) but given the limits of the excavated area, it is not clear whether this derived from the excavated plot, or another in the vicinity; there were, however, no corresponding concentrations of antler working debris on the northern plot.

AREA: N

PERIOD: B7
A115.800 clearance and use layers associated with hearth g801
801 reconstruction/repair of hearth
802 use and clearance layers associated with hearth g801

A118
| g802
A115 (B8) g800
| g801
| A111

A115 was a renovation of the southern building on the plot, and its use. The deposits within the building continued to respect the northern wall line established in A111 (g799), and hearth g801 was a renovation of hearth g797 (A111).

The internal width of the building, as measured by the extent of the deposits within it, was 4m. Its length could not be determined, as it was cut away to the east by Stolpe's excavations.

The finds from the building, which included weights and slag, were not sufficiently different from the norm to provide a clear interpretation for the function of A115. The amount of ash and charcoal surrounding the hearth and the great heat damage suffered by it did, however, suggest an industrial rather than domestic function.

AREA: N
PERIOD: B8
A116.773 floor or 'occupation' deposit
774 the line of the northern wall; wattle marks in the soil
785 domestic debris around the northern corner of the building
824 domestic debris accumulated within the building
916 domestic rubbish respecting the northern long wall line
917 load-bearing post holes in the northern and southern wall lines

A116 was a new building on the northern part of the plot. It was cut by the northern wall line of building A111 (g799), which it immediately predated in the stratigraphic sequence. The structural details are scant, and the spacing of the load bearing post holes in the excavated area could either indicate a hut 3.5m wide, with paired post holes, and an alignment WNW-ESE, or, more probably a larger building c. 5m wide, with a south-western long wall based on pad stones.

The western corner of this building was dug during the first half of the 1991 season, and was recorded in less detail than the remainder of the building. In the western corner was a hearth, of small stones set in clay (Sxxx).

AREA: N

PERIOD: B7
A117.767 animal bone layers re-deposited in the northern lane
768 domestic rubbish layers in the northern lane
769 re-deposited domestic ash in northern lane
770 domestic rubbish in the northern lane

A118
  g770

A117 (B8)  g769
  g768
  g767

A116 A114

A117 consisted of rubbish deposits in the northern lane, related to the use of A116 and A122. These layers extended into the area of the northern building, possibly through an otherwise unremarked door in the northern long wall.

The finds in these deposits were very mixed, but showed no particular concentrations of any type of manufacturing debris. Importantly, however, they were given a terminus post quem of AD 914 in g768 (S673) by a Samanid dirham from Samarkand (F41495, which provided the tpq for the whole of phase B8.

AREA: N

PERIOD: B8
This very fragmentary building, A118, formed a renovation of the southern building on the northern plot. The wall lines continued in the same areas, but groups of stake and post holes c. 1m inside them (g822, g912) suggested the presence of internal furnishings, possibly wall benches or an internal wall. The hearth in this deposit series (g803) was a renovation of the underlying hearth (g801, A115).

There were few finds from these contexts, partially because of their small volume, but partly reflecting a continuing lack of finds in the southern building during phases B7 and B8.

AREA: N

PERIOD: B8
These rubbish layers in southern lane, were defined stratigraphically and geographically by buildings on southern and northern plots. To the south, they were contemporary with the construction, use and destruction of building A56, and to the north, with the construction, use and continuing renovations of building A105 (and A106). The lowest context in g810 (S989) contained widespread fragments of wood, which probably derived from a wooden surfacing of the lane, either of planks or wood chips. An alternative interpretation of this could suggest that these wood fragments were the remains of the destruction of the wall of an earlier building, but the extent of the deposit makes this less likely. A second resurfacing of the lane, later in the deposit series, was of clay (g814).

The finds from A119 were very mixed, but contained primarily domestic rubbish. Importantly, however, among the contexts which contained redeposited material from the destruction of A56 (g812, g813) was a small hoard. The hoard contained 20 coins, beads, amber fragments and weights, and was affected by heat to such an extent that two of the coins had melted together. Its small size and mixed contents suggested that it might have been the remains of a purse which had been lost in the destruction of A56. The latest of the coins could only be approximately dated, as it was an Eastern European imitation dirham probably from the Volga Bulgar.
region, to AD 934-46 (Ingrid Gustin & Gert Rispling, pers. comm.). As this deposit lay relatively late in the A-unit, which itself lay late in phase B7, it provided a terminus post quem for the end of the phase.

AREA: N

PERIOD: B7
A120. redeposited, and relatively find free clay
domestic rubbish in the lane between the plots
ash thrown out into the southern lane, levelling
domestic rubbish thrown out into the southern lane
redeposited domestic rubbish in the southern lane

TOPSOIL

A120 (B8) g815 g817 g389 A58
     g572
A119 A57

A120 consisted of the complete resurfacing of the southern lane, and the domestic rubbish layers which built up over the surface. These deposits were contemporary with the construction and use of building A58 on the southern plot, but had no direct stratigraphic relationship with the phase B8 buildings on the northern plot, to which they were also contemporary.

The finds from A120, which contained large amounts of bone, were primarily of a domestic character, and contained no noticeable amounts of industrial debris. The large, relatively unfragmented nature of the finds suggested that these contexts built up rapidly, and under conditions of relatively little traffic. It is possible that the southern lane functioned less as an access than as an open area during the later phases of occupation on site.

AREA: N
PERIOD: B8
A121.804 hearth construction, with associated stake and post holes for a hearth screen
805 clearance from hearth g804
918 hearth

TOPSOIL

| g918
| 
| A121 (B8) g805
| 
| g804
| a118

A121 formed the latest, plough damaged remains of a building on the southern part of the plot, consisting of two superimposed hearths (g804, g918), interspersed by a series of clearance layers relating to the use of the earlier hearth, g804. The repeated renovation of hearths on the same point, and their clearance layers within the limited area of the southern building caused such an uneven surface over the southern part of the plot that the overmost remains of these buildings were extremely fragmentary.

Because of the extensive plough damage to this building, the finds from A121 have a high risk of contamination.

AREA: N

PERIOD: B8
A122.786 plough damaged deposits lying in area of building
787 plough damaged deposits in the area of a building
788 deposits immediately underlying the topsoil in the
northern lane
913 post holes
915 post holes

This deposit series contained the highest, plough damaged
deposits in the area of northern building, including six
large post holes orientated NE-SW across the site (g913, g915). A122 was contaminated, disturbed, and impossible to
interpret but probably derived from activities within a
building, except those deposits which are clearly in the
area of the northern lane.

The position of the groups of post holes g913 & g915
suggests a radically different orientation for a structure
on this plot in the very latest phase. They can be
interpreted either as the post holes for a cross wall within
a building 6m wide, oriented NW - SE (as the underlying
buildings were), or they could more probably be interpreted
as the post holes for the long wall and northern end wall of
a building at least 6m long, oriented due north-south. The
structural evidence for this building was, however,
exceptionally slight, and the plough damage to the related
deposits meant that their extent could not be used as a
reliable indicator of the position of the wall lines.

There were many finds in these deposits, but it would be
unwise to treat any of them as securely stratified.

AREA: N
PERIOD: B8
### APPENDIX D:

#### GROUP DESCRIPTIONS FROM BIRKA 1990-1995

#### GROUP DESCRIPTIONS FROM THE EASTERN AREA

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>g-nr</th>
<th>s-nr</th>
<th>s-unit description</th>
<th>group interpretation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>1281</td>
<td>cut filled with loose brown bony rubbish.</td>
<td>a small pit in the northern lane - possibly a post hole, but with no clear evidence one way or another. A40 B4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>1258</td>
<td>boney rubbish in brown sandy silt.</td>
<td>domestic rubbish spreads in the northern lane, with no evidence for metal working. A40 B4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1269</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>1271</td>
<td>white ash, with some bone, etc. burnt wood, orange sandy ash.</td>
<td>possibly the remains of a burnt turf roof (turf ash is sandy and red), redeposited as a rubbish layer in the northern lane. A40 B4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1280</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>1282</td>
<td>bone and other rubbish. ashly rubbish layer</td>
<td>domestic rubbish deposits in the northern lane, with no evidence of metal working. A40 B4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1286</td>
<td>animal bone in brown sandy silt.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1295</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>1297</td>
<td>half of a posthole 0.15m dia, 0.07m deep, cut by Stolpe, filled with grey brown silt.</td>
<td>a post hole, without a corresponding stone packing - therefore for a driven post or pile. A40 B4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>1302</td>
<td>brown black sandy silt, with bone and other domestic rubbish. redeposited grey-white ash. bone, charcoal, sandy silt.</td>
<td>domestic rubbish layers in the northern lane, without evidence for metal working. A40 B4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1308</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1311</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>1341</td>
<td>shallow (0.04m) cut filled with domestic rubbish.</td>
<td>a small pit or post hole, with stone and domestic rubbish fill, in the northern lane. A40 B4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>1333</td>
<td>ash, charcoal, bone in grey black sandy silt.</td>
<td>domestic rubbish spreads on the edge of the northern lane. A40 B4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1334=1379</td>
<td>ash, charcoal and bone in grey black sandy silt.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1337</td>
<td>boney rubbish in brown black sandy silt.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>1313</td>
<td>white redeposited ash with bone, charcoal and fired clay.</td>
<td>domestic rubbish, particularly redeposited ash, in the northern lane. A40 B4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1316</td>
<td>white redeposited ash, with bone, charcoal and fired clay.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>1400</td>
<td>loose, badly sorted mixed ash, charcoal, bone &amp;c.</td>
<td>domestic rubbish, but probably redeposited in a disturbance, possibly modern, but probably ancient. A40 B4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
605

11 1401 bone, charcoal, iron and bronze corrosion in black clayey silt. black silt, with charcoal, bone and much casting waste.
1437
domestic and industrial rubbish from a copper alloy casting workshop, deposited in the northern lane. A40 B4

12 1453 post hole filled with white grey ashy silty sand.
a post hole with no stone packing, on the edge of the northern lane. A40 B4

13 1262 description missing, but finds very similar to s1454 - probably the same.
1454 industrial rubbish, slightly laminated, in the northern lane. A40 B4

14 1368 black grey sandy silt with red and white ash, and charcoal.
brown black sandy silt with bone, ash and charcoal.
1382 domestic rubbish spreads in the northern lane. A45 B4

15 1427 redeposited grey ash, much bone locally, some articulated.
grey black sandy silt with much ash, some bone.
1476 white redeposited ash, with charcoal, little bone.
1519 white grey ash, charcoal, iron objects and little bone.
1543 domestic rubbish, possibly with industrial waste as well, within a building or work area. A45 B4

16 1507 black grey silt with boney rubbish, and clay.
1562=1396 laminated black grey sandy silt with boney rubbish, charcoal and much wood.
1556 domestic rubbish probably built up over a period of time within a building, or the entrance to that building from the northern lane. A45 B4

17 1556 sub-rectangular stone-filled hole, 0.4 x 0.3m, with one large, vertical wedge stone and several smaller packing stones.
posthole on the edge of the northern lane, probably in the northern long wall of a building. A37 B4

18 1374 red brown sandy silt with large pieces of charcoal oriented E - W, some bone and iron corrosion flecks
1391 charcoal, corrosion flecks bone, wood fragments in brown black sandy silt.
metal working waste in the northern lane, with organic material, slightly laminated indicating an accumulation over time. A45 B4

19 1570 grey black sandy silt with charcoal, a little bone, and corroded iron objects.
metal working debris in the northern lane. A45 B4

20 1606 sub-rectangular stone filled post hole, 0.4 x 0.3m.
post hole on the northern plot boundary, probably in the northern long wall of a building. A37 B4
606

21  1619  grey black sandy silt with much charcoal, some bone.
     1639=1629  laminated black grey sandy silt with ash, charcoal, much bone and organic material.
     1680  grey black sandy silt with much charcoal, some bone.
     1706  grey black sandy silt with much charcoal, some bone.

22  1687  grey white redeposited ash with much stone, some burnt, clay and charcoal.

23  1681  clean grey white redeposited ash layer.
     1711  grey white, slightly laminated ash, some burnt stones.

24  1794  post hole, 0.2m dia, with a fill of brown silt and a couple of small packing stones.

25  1304  Slightly laminated light grey ash layer.
     1752  black grey sandy silt with charcoal, iron waste, copper alloy corrosion etc.
     1757  grey speckled sandy silt with charcoal, and corrosion flecks
             brown sandy silt with ash and charcoal
     1795  speckled brown sandy silt with charcoal, ash, corrosion spots
     1796=1761  black grey sandy silt with charcoal, iron waste, copper alloy corrosion etc.
     1797  speckled brown sandy silt with charcoal, ash, corrosion spots
     1822  post pipe, irregular, 0.4 x 0.45m, filled with brown sandy silt and stones 0.1-0.15m.

26  1799  post hole and associated packing in the northern building. The size of
     1800  this post hole suggests that it was a load bearing post for the roof of the building. A37 B4

27  1805  Black grey clayey silt with clay, charcoal, ash, corrosion flecks
     1816  Black grey clayey silt with clay, charcoal, ash

28  1494  Grey black sandy silt with bone, ash and corrosion flecks
     1826  black clayey silt with some mold fragments, bone, charcoal and tiny flecks of wood
             black clayey silt with bone, fired clay, clay and charcoal

1832=1891  domesic rubbish in the northern lane. The degree of lamination indicates an accumulation and
            compaction over a period of time. A45 B4

redeposited clearings from a hearth, possibly functioning as a fill or levelling layer in the northern lane. A45 B4

clearings from hearth, in the northern lane, and apparently primarily domestic in character. A45 B4

post hole, with two stones on the southern edge which may be pad stones for a rebuild, or may be supports for the post. A37 B4

industrial waste within a building or work area bounded by the northern lane. The majority of waste products in these deposits seem to come from iron and copper alloy working. A37 B4

post hole, 0.2m dia, with a fill of brown silt and a couple of small packing stones

deposits of industrial metal working waste in the northern lane and into the northern plot and eastern lane. A3 B4

rubbish deposits, with both domestic and industrial waste, in the area of the northern lane. The wood flecks in s1826 may represent a resurfacing of the lane with either planking or wood chips. A26 B3
post hole, 0.2m dia, filled with brown sandy silt, and a couple of small stones.

grey sandy silt with charcoal, ash, bone, iron waste - mixed rubbish.
grey clayey silt, few bones, clay, fired clay, charcoal and ash.
dark grey clayey silt, with charcoal, wood flecks.

yellow sand, some casting waste laminated yellow sand
yellow sand with a little burnt stone
mixed light brown sandy - clayey silt

slightly laminated clayey silt with mixed rubbish, NB many moulds
redeposited white ash lens.
grey clayey silt with bone and mixed rubbish

stone packing, ca 541 of stone, 0.1 - 0.4m, oriented NW - SE, on the northern edge of the plot.
stone packing of stones 0.1 - 0.3m on the northern edge of the plot.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Layer</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>34</td>
<td>redeposited grey green clay. mixed clayey silt with lumps of redeposited grey-green clay. levelling deposit filling subsidence hollows in the underlying layer in the eastern corner of the site. A1 B3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35</td>
<td>stake hole/small post hole, 0.12 x 0.09m, 0.06m deep. stake hole, 0.08m dia, 0.07m deep. small post hole, 0.12m dia, 0.06m deep. bottom of a post hole, 0.15 x 0.13m, 0.03m deep. post hole, 0.14m dia, 0.08m deep. post hole, 0.18 x 0.12m, 0.08m deep. stake hole, 0.09m dia, 0.11m deep. small post hole, 0.12m dia, 0.05m deep. bottom of a post hole, 0.15m dia, 0.03m deep. a group of large stake holes and small post holes in three closely parallel lines of three, which derive from a piece of working equipment or furniture - a fixed bench, or anvil, perhaps. As this is at the eastern edge of the plot, the damage to the surrounding deposits makes it difficult to interpret. A28 B2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36</td>
<td>brown black clayey silt with bone, charcoal and organic material. lens of redeposited grey-green clay. brown black clayey silt with bone, charcoal and organic material. domestic rubbish, and levelling deposits in the area of the eastern corner of the site. A28 B2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37</td>
<td>dark brown sandy silt with bone and charcoal. white ashy silt, with bone. dark brown sandy silt with bone and charcoal. sandy rubbish deposits, containing primarily domestic waste in the eastern corner of the plot. A28 B2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38</td>
<td>grey black - brown clayey silt with bone, charcoal and fired clay. grey green clayey silt with bone. yellow - red brown sandy gravel. boundary ditch oriented NW - SE, and associated fills in the ditch and over the edge of the plot. The ditch is ca 2m long, 0.5m wide, and marks the eastern part of the northern edge of the plot. A27 B2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39</td>
<td>black sandy silt with bone and charcoal. grey black sand with bone and charcoal. domestic rubbish layers in the boundary ditch. A24 B2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40</td>
<td>redeposited grey-green clay, packed with stone 0.03 - 0.2m, and with wood flecks on the lower surface. levelling deposit over the boundary ditch on the northern edge of the plot. The wood flecks may represent the remains of a wood lining, or organic fill, in the ditch. A24 B2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Record</td>
<td>Date</td>
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<td>--------</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>41</td>
<td>1880</td>
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<td>1881</td>
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<td>1221</td>
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<td>50</td>
<td>1222</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>51</td>
<td>1224</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
53 1284 brown silt. silt layer, possibly the slight remains of a vegetation horizon in the eastern lane. A24 B2

54 1292=1305 redeposited grey-green clay. levelling or surfacing spread over the eastern lane. A24 B2

55 1306 three rubbish layers, lacking detailed description. probably domestic rubbish, in the eastern lane. These deposits were inadequately recorded, and are truncated on all sides by Stolpe's excavations, but appear not to have had any structural significance. A24 B2

56 1339 post hole, cut in half by Stolpe, 0.4m dia, filled with black clayey silt and with a large piece of charcoal in it - possibly the remains of a charred post. post hole on the eastern edge of the plot. A24 B2

57 1307 compact, brown black clayey silt with unbroken bone, charcoal, ash, fired clay. loose textured black sandy silt with charcoal, fired clay, bone, ash. domestic rubbish spread over very large area, east of the building on this plot, and in an open area, or possibly an eastern lane. A22 B2

58 1218 post hole, stone packing in cut 2m dia, 1m deep, with driven post of oak, 0.5m dia, 2m surviving. three large post holes, for posts with pointed ends driven into cuts, then filled with stone and redeposited clay. The timber in s1218 was from the same tree as the timber in s4027(g880), in the first jetty construction. A6 B1

1206=2017 stone packing in a large cut, 1.2 dia, 0.95m deep, filled with stones <0.6m dia in grey green clay.

2052 post pipe, 0.35m dia, in massive stone packing 1.2m dia.

59 3950 row of stones <0.25m dia. plot boundary features in the bottom of Stolpe's trench, extending south of the main excavated area of the site. A42 B1

3951 post hole.

3952 post hole.

3957 post hole, 0.35m dia, 0.2m deep. post hole, 0.22m dia, 0.15m deep.

3958 post hole, 0.34m dia, 0.36m deep.

3959 pit c. 1.2m dia, 1.3m deep. three large stones <0.3m dia, in a N-S row.

3960 cut, with a stone packing on its eastern edge.

3995 grey redeposited ash.

4002 brown, highly organic, clayey silt, with much birch bark and wood chips.

4003 mostly wood chips and wood working debris, below the water table.

4006
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Location</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>60</td>
<td>1943</td>
<td>redeposited grey-green clay.</td>
<td>levelling spread in the eastern lane. A24 B2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>61</td>
<td>1942</td>
<td>dark brown sandy silt, large, often articulated bones.</td>
<td>domestic rubbish layers in the eastern lane and over the eastern edge of the plot. A22 B2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>light brown sandy silt, charcoal, few bones.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>black sandy silt, with much charcoal and bone.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>62</td>
<td>1956</td>
<td>mixed brown sandy silt, stoney, many vertical bones.</td>
<td>small pit with two rubbishy fills, in the eastern corner of the site. A22 B2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>brown sandy silt, fewer bones.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>63</td>
<td>1955</td>
<td>bottom of post hole, the upper part of which was dug away, 0.3m dia, two stones 0.15m dia in the fill.</td>
<td>post hole on the eastern edge of the site. Stratigraphically and topographically, part of the earliest plot boundary to the east. A6 B1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>64</td>
<td>1185</td>
<td>redeposited white ash.</td>
<td>redeposited ash layers in the eastern lane. A39 B3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1197</td>
<td>redeposited pink ash.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1196</td>
<td>redeposited yellow ash.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65</td>
<td>1200</td>
<td>brown clayey silt with charcoal, few bones.</td>
<td>mixed domestic and industrial rubbish in the eastern lane. A39 B3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1201</td>
<td>black brown clayey silt, charcoal, bone, corrosion spots.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>66</td>
<td>1202</td>
<td>redeposited grey-white ash with little charcoal.</td>
<td>ash lens in the eastern lane. A39 B3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>67</td>
<td>1207</td>
<td>brown sandy silt with iron and bronze scrap and corrosion, wood flecks.</td>
<td>industrial rubbish layers in the eastern lane. A27 B2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1238</td>
<td>yellow ash, lumps of rust and iron objects.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>68</td>
<td>1240</td>
<td>rectangular cut 0.5 x 0.1m with traces of wood.</td>
<td>sill beam in a slot, relating to the foundation of a wooden superstructure or paving in the eastern lane. A27 B2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>69</td>
<td>1244</td>
<td>brown black sandy silt, large bones, risk of contamination high.</td>
<td>domestic rubbish layers in the northern lane. These have a very high risk of contamination from the adjacent trench edge. A38 B4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1285</td>
<td>brown sandy silt, large bones, certainly several contexts dug as one.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>70</td>
<td>1243</td>
<td>redeposited grey-green clay.</td>
<td>levelling deposit or floor layer, adjacent to the northern lane in the eastern corner of the site. A38 B4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>71</td>
<td>1275</td>
<td>bottom of a (largely dug away) post hole, filled with ca 501 stone, and clayey silt, 1m dia.</td>
<td>pair of large post holes, deriving from a structure in the eastern corner of the site. Dug away by Stolpe and difficult to relate to anything other than each other. A38 B4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>post hole, 1m dia filled with stone &lt; 0.3m.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>72</td>
<td>1278</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
brown sandy silt, large bones, ash, clay, fired clay and charcoal.
white redeposited ash, with bone, fired clay, charcoal and burnt stone.
black clayey silt, wood flecks, charcoal, ash, fired clay and bone.
dark brown sandy silt, large bones, charcoal, fired clay and ash
relatively clean redeposited ash, few bones and stones.
grey brown, mixed, clayey silt, large bones and a few stones.
orange sandy silt, with charcoal and some bone.
black silt with bone, charcoal, and clay.
black clayey silt with large bone, charcoal, and large stones.
redeposited grey white ash, few bones.
redeposited grey white, clayey ash, with large bones.
group of stones set in s1373, without clear structure.
redeposited grey-green sandy clay.
thin, light brown sand layer. redeposited grey-green clay.
mixed brown-grey-green redeposited clay.
redeposited grey clay, mixed with sandy silt.
clay mixed with sandy silt in a narrow rectangular cut, 0.4 x 0.1m, 0.3m deep

- domestic rubbish layers in the northern lane. A38 B4
- domestic rubbish layers in the northern lane. A38 B4
- domestic rubbish layers in the northern lane. The amount of charcoal, and the presence of redeposited burnt turf, strongly suggests that these deposits derive from the levelling or clearance of the plot after a fire. The contemporary layers over the rest of the plot are, however, dug away by Stolpe. A38 B4
- redeposited ash and domestic rubbish layers in the eastern corner of the plot. A38 B4
- stone packing probably from the gable line of a building, which lay just here. It is worth noting, however, that it is difficult to relate this to anything else, as a result of Stolpe's depredations, and any functional interpretation at this level of the analysis is therefore speculative. A38 B4
- levelling/fill layers in the eastern corner of the plot. A38 B4
- levelling/fill layer in the eastern corner of the plot. A38 B4
- hole from deeply set plank or stave, which by its size may well have had structural importance. A38 B4
mixed, redeposited grey brown clay, with large bones and a few stones.

clay, ash and sandy silt of mixed colours, with bone, organic material, fired clay and charcoal.

redeposited clay overlain by a thin sand layer.

brown sandy silt with lumps of clay.

yellow brown redeposited clay. redeposited grey clay .

redeposited green clay.

brown sandy silt, much bone and fragments of wood

brown clayey silt, large bones, ash, fired clay and charcoal

grey clayey silt, bones, ash, fired clay and charcoal

rubish deposits in the northern lane, largely domestic in character, and, in s1465, possibly showing evidence for the surfacing of the lane with either planking or wood chips. A38 B4

rubbish deposits in the northern lane.

loose, brown clayey silt, vast amount of bones, many articulated.

rubbish deposits in the northern lane. It is possible s1550 was deliberately spread over the surface of s1552 in order to minimise the unpleasantness of that deposit. The lack of disturbance and crushing of the bones of s1552 suggests that it was rapidly covered before it could be trampled. A38 B4

silty clay, with wood fragments orientated NW-SE and large, embedded stones in the northern lane.

remains of a fence line along the northern lane. The large stones may have functioned as supports, props or wedges for a plank, split log or corduroy road surfacing. A38 B4

mixed sand, ash, burnt clay, and charcoal.

black silt, charcoal, burnt clay daub with impressions of wattle.

grey-yellow clay.

mixed sand, ash, burnt clay, and charcoal.

possibly remains of a working floor associated with g86, above. A66 B3

redeposited ash layer in the eastern corner of the excavated area. A38 B4

another fill/levelling deposit in the eastern corner of the plot, which respected the edge of the northern lane. A38 B4
stone packing. clayey silt, few bones. sill stones in clay, along the northern boundary of the plot and probably contemporary with g48.  A3  B4

black brown clayey silt, clay flecks, bone and charcoal black, clayey silt, with charcoal and some bone. domestic rubbish in the northern and eastern lane.  A3  B4

redeposited light brown clay, few bones. fill/levelling deposit, or remains of a clay floor, in the eastern corner of the plot.  A3  B4

redeposited pale grey clay, with few finds. light brown clay, few stones.

spot of red, burnt clay with a little white ash, find free. this deposit was initially interpreted as the remains of an otherwise removed hearth. Its position, however, in the eastern corner of the plot, makes this slightly unlikely, and it is more probable that it derives from an uncontrolled fire in this area, or from the clearance of a burnt building.  A26  B3

stake hole, 0.05m dia , 0.1m deep. stake hole adjacent to g93.  A26  B3

grey clay, with few finds, but stones marking the northern edge against the adjoining, northern lane. light brown, redeposited clay.

black charcoal, charred wood and burnt daub, including a charred beam oriented NE - SW, 0.5 x 0.15m. burnt structural remains from the collapse of a wall, and containing the sill beam from that wall.  A 66  B3

burnt black brown sandy silt with charcoal, and organic remains. the clean, sandy silt texture of this deposit suggests burnt turf, although is does not have the characteristic red orange colour, and it may derive from a burnt, collapsed, turf roof.  A66  B3

grey black clay with charcoal. dark clayey silt, with some bone, charcoal. clayey domestic rubbish layers lying immediately over water-deposited sand, but deriving from the first occupation of the northern part of the plot.  A1  B3

grey, redeposited clay with little charcoal. black, clayey silt, with charcoal and some bone. fill/rubbish layers on the northern edge of the plot.  A66  B3
615

**100**

2068 stake hole, 0.04m dia, 0.07m deep.
2069 stake hole, 0.1 x 0.06m, 0.13m deep
2070 stake hole/small post hole, 0.11 x 0.08m, 0.15m deep.

**101**

2063=2064 green brown redeposited silty clay.
2084 group of stones set in s2063.

**102**

1971 stake hole, 0.08m dia.
1972 stake hole, 0.08m dia.

**103**

1973 mixed sandy silt, with clay flecks, charcoal and fired clay. yellow white sandy silt, mostly ash, with an admixture of mould fragments.

**104**

1975 stake hole, 0.095m dia, 0.07m deep.
1976 stake hole, 0.08m dia, 0.06m deep.
1977 stake hole, 0.09 x 0.07m, 0.06m deep.
1978 stake hole, 0.03m dia, 0.085m deep.
1979 stake hole, 0.05 x 0.03m, 0.09m deep.
1980 stake hole/small post hole 0.11 x 0.08m, 0.045m deep. stake hole, 0.05m dia, 0.07m deep.

**105**

1982 black, fine charcoal (silt).

**106**

2110 clean, redeposited yellow clay containing two small oval bowl-like features cut into the surface. Each feature was ca. 0.3m dia, 0.1m deep, lined with clay and had been fired after construction.

**107**

2119 grey-black sandy silt spotted with clay, ash, and charcoal. silt and clay with ash and charcoal
2182

**108**

pair of stake holes, in the casting floor g106 (s2110 &c). See also g104. A12 B3

**109**

layers of industrial debris deriving from the use of the casting and working floor g106. A66 B3

**110**

a group of stake holes forming a fence, or more probably a wall line, clearly related to the use of the casting floor g106. The smaller of the stake holes in this group might derive from structures associated with the sunken features in g106, but their function is unclear, and it seems wiser to relate them to the wall line. A66 B3

**111**

clearing from hearth, probably associated with the use of g106. A66 B3

**112**

clay floor, interpreted as a casting floor for metal working, with two small warming hearths built into the surface. Each of the two features contained a fill of laminated sandy ash and charcoal which was excavated as part of and contemporary with g103. It is suggested that these hearths were used for warming molds prior to casting. A66 B3

**113**

working surface/occupation layer, with evidence for metal working. The risk for contamination is great, as this surface lay immediately under some of Stolpe's subrectangular pits. A28 B2
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Depth</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>108</td>
<td>2045</td>
<td>Black sandy silt with burnt wood.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2196</td>
<td></td>
<td>Grey-black clayey silt with remains of wood.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2303</td>
<td></td>
<td>Clayey silt with burnt wood.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>109</td>
<td>2296</td>
<td>Row of stones set in clay.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>110</td>
<td>1997=2294</td>
<td>Red layer of clayey sand, sill stones for wall or fence on northern plot boundary.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>111</td>
<td>1925</td>
<td>Row of stones &lt;0.3m set in s1946, re-deposited brown clay mixed with much stone 0.1-0.15m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>112</td>
<td>1948</td>
<td>Small post hole, without packing, 0.2m dia, filled with fine brown silt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>113</td>
<td>1949</td>
<td>Thin, highly laminated layer of brown silt and clay with fired clay and charcoal, black sandy silt with clay, charcoal and few bones, grey sandy silt, with ash, charcoal and clay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>114</td>
<td>2019</td>
<td>Clean, re-deposited yellow brown clay, containing an oval, bowl-like feature, 0.3m dia, 0.1m deep, cut into its surface and surrounded by a burnt and fired area, clay floor or levelling deposit, containing a warming hearth of the type observed in g106. This layer, although cut away on all sides by Stolpe's excavations, is probably a part of the same surface as g106.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>115</td>
<td>2134.1</td>
<td>Grey sand and 0.1m stone yellow clay.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2134.2</td>
<td></td>
<td>Yellow-grey gravelly sand (burnt, disintegrated stone)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2134.3</td>
<td></td>
<td>Grey ash</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2134.4</td>
<td></td>
<td>Stake hole, 0.05m dia, 0.03m deep</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2160</td>
<td></td>
<td>Stake hole, 0.05m dia, 0.07m deep</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2163</td>
<td></td>
<td>An oval hearth, 0.8 x 0.5m in size, bounded by ca 15 stones 0.1-0.15m around an area of fired clay packed with smaller, burnt stones. The associated ash layer was given the same s-nr, as was the underlying sand foundation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>116</td>
<td>2046</td>
<td>0.1-0.2m large stones packed with yellow clay.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2065</td>
<td></td>
<td>0.15-0.2m large stones in yellow clay.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>117</td>
<td>2086</td>
<td>Black silt, charcoal and crushed shell.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2124</td>
<td></td>
<td>Black sandy silt, charcoal, and burnt clay.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
vague collection of stones 0.1-0.2m large, in grey silt with charcoal and ash a group of silty rubbish layers - possibly redeposited from another area as a fill and levelling layer, as it shows little structure, and lies over an area with a series of rows of sill stones. A2 B2

grey black clayey silt, with charcoal grey clayey silt, with charcoal
grey silt, ash and clay filling a cut, with three stones <0.4m lying on the surface. ca. 10 stones, <0.1m dia, in black clayey silt

grey silt, ash and clay filling a cut, with three stones <0.4m lying on the surface. The presence of the stones on the surface, however, suggests the possibility that it may be part of a row of sill stones, or a large post hole disrupted by the removal of the post. The placing of the group also suggests that it may have been rough paving for a threshold. A66 B3

light grey-brown silty sand with some bone, but otherwise virtually find free a mixture of layers, including light yellow brown sandy silt dark brown, silty sand fragmented finds

black grey sandy silt with clay, red, brown and black sandy silt, with fired clay, ash, charcoal and bone mixed sandy silt, with bone, organic material, clay, fired clay, ash and charcoal

these deposits, which were cut away on all sides by Stolpe's excavations, formed the lower part of one of the surviving standing sections between two of his strip trenches. They are in the area of the northern building, or the plot boundary, and all appear to be redeposited rubbish layers, deriving from both domestic and industrial activity. The risk of contamination by later material is substantial. A37 B4

redeposited grey and red clay with iron corrosion, charcoal, fired clay and ash

the slight remains of a clay floor in the northern building, used for metal working. A37 B4

black and red sandy silt with small bones, and moulds. black and red sandy silt, moulds and metal droplets. brown sandy silt with birch bark.

occupation deposits within a building, resulting primarily from copper alloy casting in a foundry in the northern building. A12 B3

laminated lens of ash and charcoal

post hole, containing charred wood, possibly deriving from a burnt post. This is in the northern long wall of the northern building. A66 B3

double post hole 0.36m dia, 0.48m deep
two large post holes on the same alignment, in a fence line on the southern plot boundary, parallel to the jetty. A23 B3
remains of a plank, cut away on both ends by Stolpe, 0.3m wide, by 0.4m long post hole, 0.15m dia

127
871 post hole
1163 post hole
1178 cut and fill for large post hole packed with stone
1367 double post hole, with same packing of stones 0.1-0.3m, in a cut 1.1 x 0.8m, and 0.35m deep. The post pipes were 0.44m dia, 0.34m deep and 0.24m dia, 0.32m deep

128 stones 0.05-0.4m dia., in a rubbishy fill of dark brown silt with fired clay bone and charcoal, the whole in a shallow cut.

129 1390 post hole, 0.45m dia tapering to 0.2m, with a few stones 0.1m large. Set between two stones on the surrounding surface.

130 1754 grey brown sandy silt with charcoal, ash and fired clay. brown black clayey silt, with charcoal and casting waste.
1869 red-brown sandy silt, fired clay, charcoal.
1870 grey-black clayey silt with clay, ash, charcoal and moulds.

1412 stake hole 0.05m dia.

1986 burnt wood and fired daub.

131 2058 stake hole 0.05m dia.
2059 "
2060 "
2061 small post hole, 0.18m dia.

132 1992 brown, gravelly silt, charcoal and burnt clay, few bones, or stones
2071 black silt, charcoal, little rubbish

structural remains in the northern building on the plot. A66 B3

four post holes within the northern building. The massive size of s1367 strongly suggests a pair of major load-bearing posts, while s1167, which is stratigraphically contemporary, is much slighter, and is probably a wall post. A37 B4

stone packing, inside the northern building. The fill included debris from metal working, and burnt stone, so must have been redeposited, probably from the very cut in which the stones lay. A37 B4

occupation and use layers accumulated within a foundry and respecting a wall line along the southern edge of the group. It is possible that s1986 contains the burnt remains of this wall. A12 B3

these deposits appear to derive from a disturbed fire layer, probably relating to the destruction or partial destruction of the underlying building represented by g133. A29 B2
133 2047 stake hole, 0.08m dia stake holes forming a wall line, which turns a right angled corner.
2048 " " Two small post holes, apparently for driven posts, without packing,
2049 " " appear to relate to this wall line, both stratigraphically and
topographically, and were probably the supports for the wattle panelling.
2050 " A29 B2
2051 small post hole, 0.18m dia
2054 stake hole, 0.05m dia
2055 " "
2056 " "
2057 " "
2058 " "
2059 " "
2060 " "
2061 small post hole, 0.18m dia

134 2067 laminated grey-black sandy silt, use and occupation deposits within a
with clay flecks, charcoal, and building or confined work area.
ash Deriving from the use of the first workshop. A29 B2

135 2113 stake hole/small post hole, small post hole/stake hole in the
0.09m dia northern long wall line of the southern building on the plot. A2 B2

136 2109 black, laminated sandy silt, with charcoal layer deriving from metal
much charcoal and some ash working activity in the northern building. A29 B2

137 1998 stake hole, 0.06m dia, 0.04m deep. group of stake holes deriving from a
1999 stake hole, 0.08m dia, 0.03m wattle panel, and forming a curved
2000 stake hole, 0.07m dia, 0.04m right angle corner. This group may be
2001 stake hole, oval, 0.08 x structurally associated with g271
0.06m, 0.06m deep. and g277, which are post holes in the
2002 stake hole, 0.06m dia, 0.06m same area. The shape suggests that
deep. they may have been a screen or other
2003 stake hole, 0.08m dia, 0.04m fixed furniture inside a building.
depth.
2004 double stake hole, 0.15 x 0.06m, group of stake holes deriving from a
0.04m deep. wattle panel, and forming a curved
2005 stake hole, 0.07m dia, 0.07m right angle corner. This group may be
2006 stake hole, 0.07m dia, 0.06m structurally associated with g271
2008 stake hole 0.04m dia, 0.07m and g277, which are post holes in the
deep. same area. The shape suggests that
2008 stake hole, 0.07m dia, 0.06m they may have been a screen or other
2008 stake hole 0.04m dia, 0.07m fixed furniture inside a building.
depth.

138 2137 gravelly brown silt a southern boundary ditch near to
2167 post pipe, 0.2m dia, 0.15m deep and predating the second jetty
2168 " " foundation g144, and containing
2169 " " three large osts which had been
2305 ditch, curving NW - SE, 1.5m x deliberately removed before the
0.5m, 0.3m deep permanent occupation of the plot began. A6 B1

139 EMPTY

140 2132 brown sandy silt early fills in the southern boundary
2149 red-brown sandy-gravelly silt ditch. A15 B1
620

141 2281=2298=2299 dark brown clayey silt with sand, large bones, and iron objects rubbish layer around and post-dating the foundation stones for the second of the two jetty (g144). A65 B2
2300=2321 =2323=
2325=2342

142 2289=2341 grey-black sandy silt, wood flecks rubbish layer around the jetty stones, probably containing remains of a wooden superstructure or surfacing. This deposit shows no evidence of having been trampled, so probably accumulated beneath some type of protective structure. A65 B2
2295 brown sandy silt, wood flecks, and large bones

143 2288 white ash, overlying a thin charcoal layer small, undisturbed fire layers over the jetty. A20 B2
2293

144 1256 about 30 large stones, <1.5m, set in an open rectangle 4 x 12.5m, oriented NW - SE secondary jetty foundation. A20 B2
1256

145 2159 grey black sandy silt with large, horizontal bones, fired clay, ash and charcoal rubbish deposits, primarily domestic, lying over and around the second jetty foundation g144, and probably accumulated underneath its wooden structure. A20 B2
2292 dark brown sandy silt, large bones, fired clay ash and charcoal
2343 brown sandy silt with fired clay and charcoal

146 1167 flat bottomed post hole, 0.18m dia, 0.18m deep post holes in the secondary jetty construction. See also g144. A20 B2
1177 bottom of post hole cut away by Stolpe's excavations packing of ca. 50 small stones <0.25m around a shallow cut, 0.4m dia.
2162

147 2096=2158 brown-black sandy silt, ash, charcoal, burnt bone rubbish layer, burnt or containing redeposited burnt, over material, lying within the area of the second jetty. A20 B2

148 1298=1758 =1901= black-brown clayey silt, with charcoal and large, whole bones rubbish layer which has not been trampled, and probably built up under a wooden structure in the jetty. A22 B2
1758 =2016=2111 =2121=
1736=1901= 2127=2135

149 1481 white sandy clay, much ash. brown clay, ash flecks clayey layers of domestic rubbish, adjacent to the jetty foundations. These deposits could be part of a clay floor containing trampled rubbish, but the degree of compaction may also be the result of modern, i.e. excavation, activity and traffic. A22 B2
1736=1739=1750

150 1718 dark grey sandy silt, bone and iron corrosion metal working and domestic rubbish spread. A22 B2
1750
<p>| 151 | 1694 | five stones, the largest two worn on the surface | sill stones, possible at an entrance in the southern wall of the southern building on the plot. A23 B3 |
| 152 | 1462 | black, clayey silt, with much charcoal. | clearings from an industrial hearth. A67 B3 |
| 1657 |  | yellow, calcite, charcoal, ash and iron. |  |
| 1685 |  | black silt, much iron, otherwise relatively empty of finds. |  |
| 153 | 1195 | dark brown clayey silt with fired clay, ash and charcoal | clearings from a hearth and other rubbish deposits. A35 B4 |
| 1198 |  | dark grey, sandy silt with ash and charcoal |  |
| 1310 |  | thin, concentrated soot and charcoal layer |  |
| 154 | 1335 | water sorted gravel and small stones | eaves drip from an adjacent building. A35 B4 |
| 155 | 1336 | pale brown silt, mostly ash, with charcoal. | fill layer, or hearth clearings, interpreted during excavation as deriving from industrial activity. A35 B4 |
| 156 | 1332 | brown slightly laminated clayey silt with clay, charcoal, iron, copper alloy droplets, slag and all kinds of industrial waste | activity layers deriving from industrial metal working, apparently primarily copper alloy casting. A35 B4 |
| 157 | 2313 | stake hole, 0.03m deep, gravel filled | a group of six shallow stake holes and a small post hole, which form a part of an internal structure in the first large multi-functional building on the northern part of the plot. This is probably, from its position, the edge of a wall bench extending from an entrance in the middle of the southern wall, eastwards along the wall. The remainder of the bench is very damaged by Stolpe's excavations. A66 B3 |
| 2314 |  | stake hole, 0.03m deep |  |
| 2315 |  | stake hole, 0.03m deep |  |
| 2316 |  | stake hole, 0.02m deep |  |
| 2317 |  | small post hole, 0.1m dia, 0.07m deep, filled with gravelly silt |  |
| 2318 |  | stake hole, 0.03m deep |  |
| 2319 |  | stake hole, 0.03m deep |  |
| 158 | 1342 | brown red clayey silt with charcoal, ash, much metal, particularly iron, moulds and crucibles | domestic and industrial rubbish south of the workshop and north of the jetty/lane. s1342 was initially thought to be directly contemporary with s1332 (g157). This is not stratigraphically possible, but they certainly relate to the use of the same building, and were probably deposited within a very short period of time. A35 B4 |
| 1375 |  | brown sandy silt, much bone, fired clay, ash and charcoal |  |
| 1376 |  | yellow white redepsoited ash, with charcoal |  |
| 159 | 1432 | Laminated ash, sand, charcoal. | laminated, trampled rubbishy working surfaces in the workshop, i.e. the southern building on the plot. A35 B4 |
| 1553=1300 |  | brown black clayey silt with burnt daub, charcoal, ash, metal, moulds etc - metal-working waste. |  |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Page</th>
<th>Description</th>
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</table>
| 160  | hard burnt, yellow-white highly laminated ash  
|      | black laminated charcoal  
|      | brown black charcoal layer  
| 161  | clean, redeposited grey clay  
| 162  | clean brown sandy silt  
|      | "  
|      | "  
| 163  | stone packing in compact clean, redeposited ash  
| 164  | laminated ash and charcoal  
|      | hard burnt sand and clay fragments  
|      | lens of fine charcoal/soot  
| 165  | burnt stones set in orange burnt clay, the two halves of the structure being separated by one of Stolpe's sub-rectangular pits. stake hole, 0.06m dia .  
| 166  | fine, clean, redeposited yellow sand  
| 167  | double post hole, set with ca 30 stones 0.05-0.3m, with pipes for two posts of 0.25m dia, 0.22m depth, and 0.35m dia, 0.45m depth  
|      | bottom of post hole, 0.2m dia, and very shallow  
| 168  | laminated soot, charcoal, and sand, with fragmentary finds. ash lens  
|      | charcoal, fishbone, and ash, with few finds.  
|      | laminated ash and charcoal  
|      | laminated ash and charcoal  
| 169  | clean, yellow-brown redeposited sand  
|      | clean, brown, sandy silt  

*clearings from industrial hearth, relatively finds free. A35 B4*

*clay layer, probably the remains of a clay floor and possibly contemporary with/under the occupation deposits in g156. A35 B4*

*fill layer within the workshop, relatively poor in finds, few bones and stones. A35 B4*

*stone packing, perhaps at entrance to a building. The material in this deposit probably came from the removal of a hearth.*

*clearings from hearth g165.*

*this structure in the workshop contained fewer stones than is usual in hearths on this site. The basic form was an oval - sub-rectangular, slightly sunken, clay bowl, 1.3 x 0.7m in size. This had been cut in half by Stolpe's excavations. The associated stake hole suggests an ancillary structure. A35 B4*

*redeposited sand forming a foundation for hearth g165, and also probably, the casting floor associated with the hearth. A35 B4*

*post holes in a wall line. The size and massive construction of s1340 strongly suggest a corner post or other major, load-bearing element. It appears to be a repair to s1445. A35 B4*

*working surface and hearth clearings in the foundry, showing evidence of repeated tidying in the form of fine laminations. A34 B3*

*the lack of finds in this deposit, and the fact that it is contemporary with the use layers of g168 strongly suggest that it functioned as a casting floor, or casting box for metal working. A34 B3*
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>170</td>
<td>Post hole, 0.3m dia, 0.18m deep, filled with redeposited sand. Post hole in the northern wall of the workshop. A34 B3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>171</td>
<td>Post hole, 0.2m dia, 0.14m deep, filled with redeposited ash. Post hole in the northern wall of the workshop. A34 B3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>172</td>
<td>Stake hole, 0.06m dia, stake hole, 0.04m dia, stake hole, 0.03m dia, stake hole, 0.04m dia. Stake holes north of a hearth in the workshop, forming an internal wall line, or the line of a fire screen. A34 B3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>173</td>
<td>Compact ash, much calcite and gravel, in a shallow bowl-shaped depression 1 x 0.6m. Clearing from a hearth, probably outside a building. Possibly, however, results from a process in metal working of which we are unaware. The shape is reminiscent of a hearth. A34 B3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>174</td>
<td>Grey white redeposited ash, no finds. Fill of post hole, two stones &lt;0.25m, in sandy silt, in a cut 0.35m dia, tapering to 0.16m, and 0.25m deep. Post pipe and corresponding hole in the centre of the foundry workshop. A34 B3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>175</td>
<td>Redeposited grey sandy clay, with bone. Redeposited clay, filling and levelling for a workshop floor surface. A35 B4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>176</td>
<td>Laminated ash and charcoal, laminated orange-white ash, with charcoal. Accumulated clearings around an industrial hearth in the workshop. A34 B3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>177</td>
<td>Cut filled with ash and charcoal, sub-rectangular 0.2 x 0.15m. Post hole, or hole left by removed stone in the north wall of the workshop. A34 B3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>178</td>
<td>Brown black clayey silt, with bone, fired clay, ash and charcoal. Domestic and a little industrial rubbish north of the workshop. A34 B3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>179</td>
<td>Orange ash and clay, laminated ash and charcoal. Clearings from an industrial hearth inside the workshop. A34 B3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>180</td>
<td>Laminated charcoal and ash, black sandy charcoal and ash, charcoal and burnt clay. Clearings from a hearth and working debris, accumulated inside the workshop. A34 B3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>181</td>
<td>Clean, brown redeposited sand. Casting sand associated with hearth g182 in the workshop. A34 B3</td>
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<td>182</td>
<td>1954</td>
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<td>183</td>
<td>1661</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1859</td>
<td>stake hole, 0.04m deep</td>
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<tr>
<td>1906</td>
<td>stake hole, 0.08m dia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1912</td>
<td>stake hole, 0.06m dia, 0.03m deep</td>
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<tr>
<td>1913</td>
<td>stake hole, 0.06m dia, 0.03m deep</td>
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<tr>
<td>1916</td>
<td>stake hole, 0.03m dia</td>
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<tr>
<td>1937</td>
<td>stake hole, 0.03m dia</td>
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<tr>
<td>1938</td>
<td>stake hole, 0.04 dia, 0.04m deep</td>
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<tr>
<td>1939</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
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<tr>
<td>1940</td>
<td>stake hole, half round, 0.06m dia</td>
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<td>1941</td>
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<td>184</td>
<td>1863</td>
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<td>&quot;</td>
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<tr>
<td>185</td>
<td>1729</td>
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<tr>
<td>1858</td>
<td>loose sandy silt, much bone, ash, fired clay clay and charcoal. fleck of ash.</td>
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<td>1877</td>
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<td>187</td>
<td>1935</td>
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<td>1945</td>
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<td>188</td>
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<td>1730=1798</td>
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626

<table>
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<tr>
<td>195</td>
<td>1636</td>
<td>laminated brown clayey silt, ash and charcoal. black clayey silt with some bone. light grey redeposited clay lens. light brown silty clay, with much bone.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>196</td>
<td>1440</td>
<td>laminated charcoal, ash, clay. gravel, poorly sorted, possibly by water. light grey yellow ash with some sand and clay. laminated grey ash, with clay, and some bone. black clay, much charcoal.</td>
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<tr>
<td>197</td>
<td>1600</td>
<td>stake hole, 0.06m dia, 0.01m deep, wood fragments. stake hole, 0.04m dia, 0.03m deep, wood fragments.</td>
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<td>198</td>
<td>1347</td>
<td>stake hole, 0.05m dia. stake hole, 0.05m dia, semi-circular. stake hole.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>1348</td>
<td>stake hole, 0.05m dia.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1349</td>
<td>stake hole, 0.06m dia, semi-circular.</td>
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<td>1364</td>
<td>stake hole, 0.06m dia, semi-circular.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>199</td>
<td>1312</td>
<td>stake hole, 0.06m dia. stake hole, 0.03m dia. stake hole, 0.06m dia. stake hole, oval 0.08 x 0.06m. stake hole, 0.04m dia. stake hole, 0.05m dia. stake hole, 0.04m dia. stake hole, 0.06m dia. stake hole, oval, 0.08 x 0.06m.</td>
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<td>1326</td>
<td>stake hole, 0.05m dia. stake hole, 0.04m dia. stake hole, 0.05m dia. stake hole, 0.03m dia. double stake hole, 0.12 x 0.06m. stake hole, 0.04m dia.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1329</td>
<td>double stake hole, 0.12 x 0.06m.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>1330</td>
<td>double stake hole, 0.12 x 0.06m.</td>
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<td>1394</td>
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<td>1402</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1403</td>
<td>stake hole, 0.05m dia. stake hole, 0.05m dia. stake hole, 0.02m dia.</td>
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<td>1477</td>
<td>stake hole, 0.05m dia.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>1478</td>
<td>stake hole, 0.05m dia.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1479</td>
<td>stake hole, 0.05m dia.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A laminated clay surface, used and cleaned/repaired over a long period of time, almost certainly a part of a floor in the northern building, though cut away on all sides by Stolpe. A66 B3.

Domestic rubbish accumulated over a period of time after the end of building A66, in the area previously occupied by its eastern wall. This contains material deriving from the episode of burning suffered by A66, and is probably contemporary with its renovation, i.e. A12. A26 B3.

Two stake holes in the northern wall of the workshop. A35 B4.

A group of stake holes, in similar stratigraphic positions, forming a diffuse line inside the workshop. A35 B4.

A large and rather amorphous group of stake holes, all in a similar stratigraphic position, and forming a diffuse line NW - SE. The balance of probability suggests that these represent more than one phase of construction, but given they were all excavated together. They lie in the workshop. A35 B3.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ID</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Details</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>200</td>
<td>1350</td>
<td>stake hole</td>
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<td>1430</td>
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<tr>
<td>201</td>
<td>1442</td>
<td>post hole, 0.12m dia, 0.15m deep, filled with fired clay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>202</td>
<td>1377</td>
<td>brown sandy silt, few finds, no bone or stone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<tr>
<td>203</td>
<td>1309</td>
<td>stake hole</td>
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<tr>
<td>204</td>
<td>1950</td>
<td>clean, redeposited yellow white ash.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>205</td>
<td>1907</td>
<td>shallow, sub-triangular cut, 0.25 x 0.2m, probably a post hole</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1958</td>
<td>shallow oval post hole, 0.23 x 0.15m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1961</td>
<td>stake hole, 0.07m dia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>206</td>
<td>1959</td>
<td>orange-white ash, burnt clay and charcoal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>207</td>
<td>1968</td>
<td>stake hole, 0.04m dia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1969</td>
<td>stake hole, 0.03m dia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1970</td>
<td>stake hole, 0.03m dia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>208</td>
<td>EMPTY</td>
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</tr>
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</table>
burnt stones ca 0.1m dia, in oval, hard burnt clay surface, 0.7 x 0.5m, two larger stones <0.3m on the northern side slightly damaged by Stolpe's excavations at the eastern end. stake hole, 0.05m dia stake hole, 0.08m dia stake hole, 0.06m dia stake hole, 0.07m dia a row of stake holes 0.03-0.05m dia, spaced at intervals of 0.2m and lying under g189, and not on precisely the same alignment. This is an early southern wall to the workshop. A32 B3 shallow post hole, bounded on the north and south by two stones <0.25m. post hole in the northern lane. A36 B3 brown gravelly silt, with stone and bone. brown black sandy silt, little bone, charcoal, burnt clay. these deposits seem, from their position, to be use and occupation layers built up on the floor of the workshop. Their character, however, with little lamination, and large finds, suggests redeposition, and they may have been deposited as fill or levelling. A33 B3 clayey silt, 0.1m dia stones and gravel, few finds. gravelly, sandy silt, a few 0.1m dia. stones, few finds. fill/levelling layers - may be related to levelling or stone packing for the corner of a building. A33 B3 black charcoal deposit clearings from hearth. A33 B3 brown grey sandy silt with fired clay, charcoal, ash, and fragmented bone brown grey clayey silt, with charcoal, and fired clay laminated grey clayey silt with ash and charcoal laminated occupation deposits inside a building or work area. A31 B3 yellow white, redeposited, water rounded gravel and sand, with flecks of similarly redeposited clay fleck of grey blue redeposited clay fill/levelling deposit - functioning as a casting floor inside a metal workshop. A31 B3 grey brown sandy silt, few bones or finds levelling/fill layer spread over a large area of the workshop site. A32 B3
218 2072 small post hole, 0.18m dia
2073 small post hole, 0.16m dia
2076 stake hole, 0.03-0.05m dia
2077 "
2078 "
2079 "
2080 "
2081 "
2082 "
2083 "
2087 "
2088 "
2089 "
2090 "

219 2074 post hole, 0.2m dia, 0.15m deep.
2075 post hole, 0.3m dia, 0.1m deep.
2091 vertical plank, 0.12 x 0.06m, charred.

220 2112 laminated orange and black ash, soot and charcoal
2114 grey black, disturbed ash, soot and charcoal
2120 burnt basket or bag
2138 black, slightly laminated charcoal
2171 fine, black charcoal

221 2107=2122 grey-black clayey silt
=2285 charcoal fleck
2180 ash, charcoal, clay
2251

222 2175 mixed light brown silty sand, with casting waste and fragmented bone.
2197 gravelly sandy silt, containing the impression of two round objects - small barrels?

223 2188 stake hole
2189 "
2208 "
2209 "
2291 "

stake holes and two small post holes forming the line of a wattle wall oriented NW - SE, along the southern wall of the workshop, with an internal corner at right angles. A32 B3

structural elements in a wall line or fence line on the southern side of the workshop. A32 B3

this appears to be a primary fire layer, deriving from the destruction of a building, judging from the charred structural elements in the area, and the charred bag or basket found here. Some areas of the deposit are more disturbed than others, perhaps from salvage in the ruins of the structure. A31 B3

trampled, slightly laminated clayey layer, probably originally a clay floor. A30 B3

sandy floor layers, strongly affected by casting activity. The bounded extent of s2197 suggests a cupboard or contained area of some sort, which is supported by the imprints of two small barrels or buckets, which have stood here one after another. See also g273 & g274. A23 B3

a rather diffuse line of stake holes, within the northern part of the workshop. A32 B3
stake hole

part of the southern workshop wall turning a corner to NE-SW cross wall. A32 B3

post hole, rectangular, 0.16 x 0.2m.
stake hole.
post hole, or possibly a very tight group of three stake holes.

a pair of isolated stake holes in the workshop building. A32 B3

a group of three stake holes in the workshop building. A32 B3

stake holes forming part of the northern wall of the workshop. A32 B3

a group of three stake holes in the workshop. A32 B3

a diffuse line of 5 stake holes within the workshop. A32 B3

an isolated pair of stake holes within the workshop. A32 B3

double post and stake hole in similar stratigraphic and topographical position in the centre of the workshop. A32 B3
post hole, square, 0.25m per side.

small post hole with three stones in the packing, the whole 0.2m dia.

small post pipe in stone packing with four small stones, the whole 0.15m dia.

post hole, roughly square, 0.25 x 0.35m.

post hole, roughly square, 0.17 x 0.2m.

post pipe, 0.22m dia stone packing, 1.05m dia, with ca 10 stones <0.4m.

dark brown clayey silt, with charcoal and fragmented bone

stake hole

stake hole, oval, 0.06 x 0.04m.

stake hole, 0.06m dia.

post pipe, 0.2m dia.

redeposited red-grey ash.

black charcoal, soot, iron and bronze corrosion flecks.

grey white ash with charcoal, slag, corrosion flecks.

large post in massive stone packing in the eastern corner of the site. A37 B4

possibly an occupation layer in a building? This deposit is cut away on all sides by Stolpe, and extremely difficult to interpret. A37 B4

clearance from a hearth, and industrial debris, perhaps including the remains of a fire screen or other wattle and daub structure. A33 B3

post hole beside hearth g165 in the workshop. A35 B4

post hole in the centre of the workshop. A32 B3

post hole in the centre of the workshop. A32 B3

post hole in the centre of the workshop. A32 B3

post hole in the centre of the workshop. A32 B3

diffuse group of 4 stake holes in the workshop. A30 B3

pair of stake holes in the eastern wall line of the northern building. A37 B4

bottom of small, rectangular post hole, 0.15 x 0.06m.

post hole in the northern edge of the workshop area. A35 B4

post hole in the northern edge of the workshop area. A66 B3

redeposited ash layer in the southern lane. A67 B3

metal-working rubbish deposited outside the workshop. A67 B3
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Page</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>248</td>
<td>1241</td>
<td>black-brown clayey silt, ash, crucible and mould fragments.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>249</td>
<td>1226</td>
<td>light grey, redeposited sandy clay, few finds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>250</td>
<td>1252</td>
<td>grey white ash, with charcoal.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>251</td>
<td>1203</td>
<td>brown, clayey silt with bone and flecks of clay.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>252</td>
<td>1564</td>
<td>post hole containing ca. 10 stones 0.1-0.4m in a barely distinguishable cut. The post pipe was 0.4m dia.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>253</td>
<td>1370</td>
<td>white grey, slightly laminated silty ash</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>254</td>
<td>382</td>
<td>black charcoal and ash with flecks of burnt clay.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>255</td>
<td>1369</td>
<td>laminated ash, with charcoal.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>256</td>
<td>384</td>
<td>black clayey silt, much bone.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>257</td>
<td>383</td>
<td>white redeposited ash</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Additional notes:
- Metal-working rubbish outside the workshop in the southern lane. A67 B3
- Fill/levelling layer in the southern lane. A67 B3
- Laminated ash layers redeposited in the southern lane. A67 B3
- Industrial rubbish, with an admixture of domestic rubbish deposited in the southern lane. These layers have been trampled, and lie over the superstructure of the second jetty in this area. It is possible that s1211 and s1210 were deliberately deposited as a sealing layer over the underlying rubbish. A67 B3
- Large, probably load-bearing, post hole. A23 B3
- Redeposited ash layer, probably relating to the use of a hearth, but cut away on all sides by Stolpe. A35 B4
- Undisturbed fire layer, from the destruction of a building. A35 B4
- Undisturbed ash layer, this may derive either from the fire layer g254, or possibly from the use and clearance of a hearth. A35 B4
- Domestic rubbish, probably deposited within a building, in the eastern end of the workshop. A35 B4
- Redeposited ash layer in the eastern end of the workshop. A35 B4
stake hole, orange, burnt, silty sand
stone packing, c. 10 stones <0.2m dia, in orange sandy silt

redeposited grey green clay with much charcoal.
burnt wattle wall, charred withies.

post hole, slightly irregular, 0.35m dia, 0.1m deep.

virtually clean, grey yellow, redeposited clay.

stake hole, 0.08m dia.

brown clayey sand, fish bones and charcoal

post pipe, 0.25m dia .
stone packing in cut 0.6m dia, 0.4m deep, with ca 10 stones 0.1-0.5m.

post hole, black sandy silt 0.2m dia, cut in half by Stolpe.
post hole, black sandy silt, 0.2m dia.

virtually clean, redeposited yellow grey clay.

stake hole, oval, 0.06 x 0.04m.
stake hole 0.03m dia.
stake hole 0.07m dia.
stake hole, 0.06m dia.
stake hole, oval, 0.05 x 0.04m.
stake hole, oval, 0.07 x 0.04m.
small post hole, 0.1m dia.
stake hole, square, 0.04m per side.
stake hole, oval, 0.06 x 0.04m.
stake hole, 0.09m dia

stake hole, oval, 0.2 x 0.3m, wood fragments.
stake hole, 0.05m dia.
stake hole, 0.07m dia.
stake hole, 0.04m dia.
stake hole, 0.05m dia

post and stake holes in a line forming the eastern wall of a metal workshop on the southern part of the plot. A35 B4

post and stake holes in a wall line, part of the eastern wall of a metal workshop on the southern half of the plot. A35 B4

a burnt construction - probably part of the eastern wall of the workshop. A35 B4

burnt wattle and daub wall, part of the eastern wall of the northern building. A37 B4

a post hole in the eastern wall of the northern building. A37 B4

redeposited clay, functioning as a floor within the northern building. A37 B4

stake hole in the eastern wall line of the northern building. A37 B4

domestic rubbish, probably deposited outwith the eastern wall of a building. A37 B4

a large post hole, for major load-bearing post in the eastern gable wall of a building. A38 B4

double post hole, associated with g267 in the construction of the eastern wall of a workshop building. A35 B4

redeposited clay layer, probably the fragmentary remains of a floor. A35 B4

post and stake holes in a line forming the eastern wall of a metal workshop on the southern part of the plot. A35 B4

post and stake holes in a wall line, part of the eastern wall of a metal workshop on the southern half of the plot. A35 B4
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>269</td>
<td>1498</td>
<td>grey green, redeposited clay fleck</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>270</td>
<td>1515</td>
<td>stake hole, 0.08m dia.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1516</td>
<td>stake hole, 0.06m dia.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>271</td>
<td>2007</td>
<td>shallow post hole, &lt;0.1m deep</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>272</td>
<td>2010</td>
<td>stake hole, triangular or semi-circular 0.15 x 0.07m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2011</td>
<td>stake hole, 0.08m dia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2012</td>
<td>double stake hole, 0.25 x 0.1m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>273</td>
<td>2192</td>
<td>square depression in soil composed of laminated charcoal, ash and decayed wood, cut by g274.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>274</td>
<td>2193</td>
<td>circular depression in soil, composed almost entirely of rotten wood.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>275</td>
<td>2092</td>
<td>stake hole</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2093</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2094</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>276</td>
<td>2198</td>
<td>stake hole, 0.03 - 0.06m dia.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2199</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2200</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2201</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2202</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
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<td>2203</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2204</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2205</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
2013 post hole, 0.2m deep 0.3m dia, half cut away by Stolpe.
stake hole, 0.06m dia, 0.07m deep.
stake hole, 0.05m dia, 0.04m deep.
2021 stake hole, 0.08 x 0.06m, 0.04m deep.
2022 stake hole, 0.08 x
2023 0.06m, 0.12m deep.
2024 stake hole, 0.06m dia,
2025 stake hole, 0.06m dia, 0.06m deep.
2026 stake hole, 0.05m dia, 0.08m deep.
2027 stake hole, irregular,
2028 0.12 x 0.05m, 0.02m deep.
2029 stake hole, 0.1 x
2028 0.04m, 0.04m deep.
2029 stake hole, 0.09 x
2030 0.06m, 0.06m deep.
2031 stake hole, 0.04m dia,
2032 0.05m dia, 0.06m deep.
2033 stake hole, 0.06m dia,
2034 stake hole, 0.06m dia,
2035 stake hole, 0.06m dia,
2036 stake hole, 0.06m deep.
2037 stake hole, 0.08m dia, 0.04m deep.
2038 stake hole, 0.08m dia, 0.04m deep.
2039 stake hole, 0.08m dia, 0.04m deep.
2040 stake hole, 0.08m dia, 0.04m deep.
2041 stake hole, 0.08m dia, 0.04m deep.
2042 stake hole, 0.08m dia, 0.04m deep.
2043 stake hole, 0.08m dia, 0.04m deep.
2044 stake hole, 0.08m dia, 0.04m deep.
2045 laminated charcoal, clay and silt, with few bones or stones.
2046 debris accumulated on a working surface over a period of time. A 33 B3
2047 two isolated stake holes in the interior of the metal workshop. A19 B3
2048 black, charcoal rich, sandy silt, with much large, articulated bone.
2049 domestic (kitchen) rubbish, probably redeposited, as some of the bones lay vertically. A23 B3
2050 a pair of stake holes in the interior of the workshop. A19 B3
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>282</td>
<td>2139</td>
<td>shallow stake hole, 0.05m dia, &lt;0.04m deep. stake holes in a wall line on the southern edge of the workshop. Of these, s2144, s2145, s2147, and s2148 are so shallow as to be only marked by a little wood preserved in the surface of the soil. They are spaced ca 0.2m apart. A2 B2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>283</td>
<td>2032</td>
<td>stake hole, 0.04m dia, 0.03m deep. group of stake holes, probably in a wall line in the workshop. A30 B3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>284</td>
<td>2151</td>
<td>stake hole</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>285</td>
<td>2155</td>
<td>the bottom of a square post hole. shallow cuts for two driven posts, largely worn away/cut away by overlying stratigraphy. A19 B3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>286</td>
<td>1803</td>
<td>post hole, 0.26m dia, 0.2m deep, with post pipe 0.1m dia, 0.7m deep. sill beams lying in approximately the same line and stratigraphic position. Associated with them is the setting for a driven post s1803, with fragments of oak in the bottom. A23 B3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>287</td>
<td>1833</td>
<td>Stake hole, 0.05m dia, 0.06m deep</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>288</td>
<td>1838</td>
<td>post hole, 0.3m dia, 0.08m deep. post and stake holes on the southern edge of the plot. A19 B3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>289</td>
<td>2161</td>
<td>brown gravelly silt, un laminated, much bone. brown sandy silt, bone and charcoal. domestic rubbish, rapidly deposited, to the south of the plot. A4 B2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>290</td>
<td>2270</td>
<td>charred beam, oriented NW - SE, 1.2 x 0.1m, cut away by Stolpe at both ends</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
stake hole, 0.03m dia stake holes in a wall line, probably part of the southern wall of the workshop. A23 B3

post hole, cut 0.18m dia, 0.15m deep, filled with three stones, <0.2m. post hole and associated stake holes forming the corner between on the northern side of the workshop. A19 B3

stake hole, 0.05m dia, 0.08m deep.
stake hole, 0.06m dia, 0.1m deep.

brown sandy silt, much bone, some of it large and unbroken. a domestic rubbish deposit in the eastern corner of the workshop. The lack of lamination suggests rapid deposition, as does the relative lack of breakage in the bones. A23 B3

stone packing, ca 60l of stone in redeposited green brown clay stone packing, or possibly the bottom of a destroyed post hole in the eastern corner of the site. A35 B4

grey, ashy silt sandy ash, charcoal and burnt sand redeposited clearings from a hearth in the eastern lane. A22 B2

small post hole or stake hole, 0.1m dia, 0.12m deep, wood fragments. post hole in fence line, or possibly early phase of southern workshop wall. A35 B4

layer of wood debris with clay, fired daub, charcoal and ash. wooden stake, 0.04m dia, 0.03m deep. a line of badly preserved wattle, relating, by its position, to the southern wall of the workshop, or to the southern boundary fence of the plot. A32 B3

stake hole, 0.06m dia, 0.06m deep. stake holes in the central part of the workshop. A34 B3

stake hole, 0.08m dia, 0.16m deep.
stake hole, 0.06m dia, 0.04m deep.
stake hole, 0.03m dia, 0.02m deep.
stake hole, 0.03m dia, 0.06m deep.
stake hole 0.04m dia, 0.07m deep.

stake hole, 0.06m dia, 0.7m deep, filled with ca. 10 stones <0.3m. post hole in the eastern corner of the site. A6 B1
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>301</td>
<td>1981</td>
<td>Post hole, cut 0.5m dia, 0.7m deep, filled with 12 stones &lt;0.36m, post pipe 0.26m dia, 0.4m deep. Post hole in the centre of the plot, in the southern wall of the northern building. A30 B3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>303</td>
<td>2187</td>
<td>Post hole, 0.15m dia, tapering to 0.1m dia. Post hole, description missing, stratigraphic relationships the same as s2187. Double post hole. The description of s2338 is missing, but the similarity in size, position and stratigraphic relationships makes it very likely that it is functionally related to s2187. A19 B2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>304</td>
<td>2206</td>
<td>Rather large post hole, for a relatively small post. Rather large post hole, for a relatively small post. A pair of post holes in the workshop. A19 B3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>305</td>
<td>2237</td>
<td>Stake hole Stake holes inside the workshop. A19 B3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>306</td>
<td>2329=2320</td>
<td>Red-brown redeposited sand. Brown silty sand. Redeposited sand forming the casting floor of the earliest workshop, or levelling, but probably both. A19 B3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>307</td>
<td>2259</td>
<td>Relatively clean, laminated ash and charcoal. Laminated dark brown deposit with crushed and fragmented finds Grey-white ash lens. Working surfaces and 'occupation' deposits built up on g306, and relating to its use, and the use of hearth g309. A2 B2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>308</td>
<td>2464</td>
<td>Black, charcoal rich, much bird and fish bone. Dark brown sandy silt, much bone. Rubbish layers, primarily domestic, lying south of the workshop, near and around the jetty. A23 B3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
0.1 m stones in clay. construction of hearth. Part of this clean brown redeposited sand was cut away by Stolpe, and the s2534. north-western half lay under the section and was not excavated stake hole, 0.05m dia, 0.05m during 1994, but in 1995. s4109, deep. stratigraphically and topographically, belongs to this group, though it was excavated in great haste at the end of the season in 1995, and was therefore not separated out into individual contexts. A19 B3

ash, clay and charcoal in a shallow cut.

burnt clay. construction of hearth, oval ca. 1.2 x 0.7m, and raised. The hearth showed only limited evidence of burning, and appeared to have been used for a very short time. A2 B2

clean, grey-green, unburnt, redeposited clay.

redeposited, waterworn gravel.

redeposited grey-green clay levelling and floor construction - the sand may function as a casting floor in the earliest phase of the workshop. A2 B2

redeposited sand and gravel fleck of sand fine, light brown redeposited sand coarser redeposited sand.

redeposited grey-green clay

redeposited sand and gravel

fleck of sand

fine, light brown redeposited sand

coarser redeposited sand.

redeposited white ash trampled domestic rubbish in the eastern edge of the workshop. A4 B2

brown sandy silt, much bone, mostly fragmented

brown sandy silt, large bones.

fine, brown silt.

brown sandy silt, large bones.

sandy silt, bones and high organic content. as s2512, but more compact.

dark brown sandy silt, much bone.

gravelly sand with bone.

silty sand, with bone.

sand and gravel, with iron pan deposits.

brown black clayey silt, with wood fragments.

brown-black clayey silt wood fragments and bone.

rubbish deposits with remains of wood, possibly wood-chip layer, or it may have been the remains of wattle. A16 B1
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>319</td>
<td>2555</td>
<td>Grey-white ash. white ash. clearance from hearth g309, and use of floor g311.</td>
<td>A2 B2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>320</td>
<td>2538</td>
<td>Brown-black and white clayey silt, with mould fragments. industrial rubbish deposits in the northern lane. these deposits must be contemporary with, or later than, the first workshop on the plot.</td>
<td>A18 B3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2542</td>
<td>Brown-black and white clayey silt, with mould fragments.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>321</td>
<td>2631</td>
<td>Compact, dark brown clayey silt, fewer mould fragments than g320. grlevy, dark brown silt, some moulds, much fired daub.</td>
<td>Industrial and domestic rubbish in the northern lane.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>322</td>
<td>2619</td>
<td>Brown clayey silt, relatively few bones.</td>
<td>Domestic rubbish south of, the workshop, against the jetty.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>323</td>
<td>2357</td>
<td>Brown sandy silt, bone. grey brown silty sand, bone and domestic rubbish.</td>
<td>Domestic rubbish deposits on the lake shore, mixed with flood sands.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2579</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>324</td>
<td>2572</td>
<td>Red, black and brown clayey silt, with bone, laminated black organic material, and iron pan.</td>
<td>Domestic and organic rubbish on the shore line, affected by iron pan.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>325</td>
<td>2841</td>
<td>Laminated, water deposited sand</td>
<td>Spreads of water deposited sand from periodic flooding, containing bone and other domestic rubbish.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2844</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>326</td>
<td>2791</td>
<td>In situ ash layer charcoal, in situ</td>
<td>Not a formal hearth, but given the undisturbed nature of the deposits, probably the site of a small fire.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2792</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>327</td>
<td>2852</td>
<td>Fine, yellow white loose sand brown and yellow silty sand grey, loose sand</td>
<td>Flood deposits, reasonably well sorted, probably marking the waterline at this point in time.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2891</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2959</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>328</td>
<td>3026</td>
<td>Gravelly, red clayey silt</td>
<td>Fill in northern boundary ditch, apparently flood deposited.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>329</td>
<td>2776</td>
<td>Flood sand and gravel lenses</td>
<td>Flooded rubbish deposits, mixed with water deposited sands and gravels.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2936</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2990</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>330</td>
<td>2368</td>
<td>Laminated sand over jetty foundation. fine gravel, with little clay. Laminated sand layer. Laminated, water deposited sand.</td>
<td>Flood deposits over the plot and around the foundation of the first jetty (g600).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3027</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3028</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3161</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>331</td>
<td>3043</td>
<td>Redeposited grey green clay</td>
<td>Clay lining/puddling in the northern boundary ditch.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>332</td>
<td>3127</td>
<td>Water rounded gravel &quot;</td>
<td>Gravel lining/fill in the northern boundary ditch - it is unclear whether this is water deposited, but most probably, it is redeposited.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3150</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3176</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3189</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3232</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
light brown gravelly sand, with bone.
water deposited sand, stuck together with iron pan.
black brown silty sand with gravel and animal bone.
black sandy silt, with much gravel, and bone.
flooded rubbish deposits mixed with flood sands and gravel on the shore line. A8 B1

slightly laminated, light brown sand.
red and yellow, slightly laminated sand with much bone and some charcoal.
fills in the northern boundary ditch, probably water deposited, with a certain amount of domestic rubbish, affected by iron pan and flooding. A6 B1
gravelly clay, charcoal flecks. gravel, spread out from lower end of boundary ditch.
deposits laid down immediately after the creation of the northern boundary ditch. These include domestic rubbish, and material which drained from the boundary ditch. A6 B1
clay redeposited on the northern edge of ditch, from ditch digging.
cut for northern boundary ditch, 0.06 x >2.5m, 0.6m deep
construction of the northern boundary ditch. A6 B1
water deposited sand
natural subsoil, with a few, very widely spread, small finds on the uppermost surface. A5 B1
mixed charcoal, clay lumps and sand.
fill in a shallow, rectangular cut 1.2 x 2m, north of the boundary ditch - possibly the foundation of foot path. A6 B1
black, organic silt, few bones.
thin layer of organic debris built up at and over the water line. A16 B1
stake hole, 0.03m dia, 0.15m deep.
part of a fence line on the northern plot boundary. A10 B2
stake hole, 0.06m dia, 0.23m deep.
plank hole, 0.15 x 0.05m, 0.2m deep.
plank hole, 0.12 x 0.04m, 0.21m deep.
plank hole, 0.13 x 0.04m, 0.31m deep.
plank hole, 0.16 x 0.04m, 0.14m deep.
plank hole, 0.1 x 0.03m, 0.22m deep.
small ditch, or area of erosion.
341 3111 stake hole, 0.09 x 0.08m, 0.08m deep. group of stake holes forming part of an eastern plot boundary. A7 B1
3181 stake hole, 0.04m dia, 0.12m deep.
3194 stake hole, 0.09 x 0.06m, 0.19m deep.
3195 stake hole, 0.06m dia, 0.11m deep.
3196 stake hole, 0.055m dia, 0.04m deep.
3202 stake hole, 0.04 x 0.05m, 0.1m deep.

342 2647 2648 2649 2650 2651 2652 2653 2654 2655 2656 2657 2658 2659 2660 2661 2662 2663 2664 2665 2666 2667 2668 2669 2670 2671 2672 2673 2674 2675 2676 2677 2678 2679 2680 2681 2682 2683 2684 2685 2686 2687 2688 2689 2690 2691 2692 2693 2694 2695 2696 2697 2698 2699 2700 2701 2702 2703 2704 2705 2706 2707 2708 2709 2710 2711 2712 2713 2714 water deposited stones on the shore line. A16 B1

343 3124 small post hole, for driven post, 0.18m dia, 0.14m deep. a diffuse line of stake holes forming a northern plot boundary. A7 B1
3125 stake hole, 0.07m dia, 0.08m deep.
3126 stake hole, 0.08m dia 0.04m deep.
3129 stake hole, 0.06 x 0.08m, 0.07m dia.

344 3017 water deposited yellow sand, with much bone. sand and rubbish deposits probably/possibly accumulated under water. A8 B1
3077
3116
stone packing of c.10 stones <0.3m dia.
stake hole, 0.05m dia, 0.05m deep.
semi-circular hole for split post, 0.2m dia, 0.15m deep.
stake hole, 0.06m dia, 0.07m deep.
triangular stake hole.
stake hole, 0.05m dia, 0.07m deep.
hole for split post 0.2m dia.
possible post hole, 0.15m dia.
post hole, 0.14m dia, 0.39m deep, wood fragments.
post hole, 0.17m dia, >0.6m deep, wood.
post hole, 0.1m dia, 0.26m deep.

stake hole, 0.05m dia, >0.3m deep.
stake hole 0.09 x 0.06m.
stake hole, 0.06 x 0.05m, 0.12m deep.

stake hole, 0.08m dia, 0.21m deep.
stake hole, 0.1m dia, 0.1m deep.
plank hole, 0.15 x 0.04, 0.16m deep.
stake hole, 0.1m dia, 0.2m deep.
plank hole, 0.17 x 0.04m, 0.22m deep.
plank hole, 0.18 x 0.04m, 0.24m deep.
plank hole, 0.16 x 0.04m, 0.48m deep.
stake hole, 0.04m dia, 0.14m deep.

stone

stones on the shore line, forming part of a stone packing west of the plot.
A64 B1
stake hole, 0.04m dia, 0.1m deep.
stake hole, 0.07m dia, 0.06m deep.
stake hole, 0.06m dia, 0.09m deep.
stake hole, 0.05m dia, 0.09m deep.
stake hole, 0.06m dia, 0.12m deep, wood fragments.
stake hole, 0.06m dia, 0.07m deep.
stake hole, 0.06m dia, 0.07m deep.
stake hole, 0.05m dia, 0.29m deep.
plank hole, 0.17 x 0.07m, 0.35m deep.
stake hole, 0.09m dia, 0.35m deep.
stake hole, 0.03m dia, 0.46m deep.
plank hole, 0.2 x 0.04m, 0.42m deep.
plank hole, 0.27 x 0.03m, 0.4m deep.
plank hole, 0.23 x 0.03m, 0.35m deep.
stake hole, 0.03m dia, 0.38m deep.
plank hole, 0.22 x 0.03m, 0.35m deep.
stake hole, 0.03m dia, 0.12m deep.
plank hole, 0.17 x 0.03m, 0.25m deep.
stake hole, 0.03m dia, 0.03m deep.
plank hole, >0.05 x 0.03m, 0.26m deep.
stake hole, 0.04m dia, 0.14m deep.
stake hole, 0.055m dia, 0.14m deep.

stake holes in the area of the northern plot boundary and deriving, in all probability, from earlier, and less strongly built fences and boundary markers than g347 &c.
A14 B1

stake and plank holes forming part of a fence line on the northern plot boundary.
A10 B2
stake hole, 0.05m dia, 0.1m deep.
2663 stake hole, 0.05m dia, 0.12m deep.
2667 stake hole, 0.09m dia, 0.28m deep.
2668 stake hole, 0.05m dia, 0.12m deep.
2669 stake hole, 0.05m dia, 0.27m deep.
2671 stake hole, 0.03m dia, 0.05m deep.
2672 plank hole, 0.12 x 0.05m, 0.05m deep.
2673 post hole, 0.15m dia, 0.44m deep.
2698 stake hole, 0.05m dia, 0.15m deep.
2699 stake hole, 0.05m, 0.33m deep
2866 stake hole, 0.05m dia, 0.08m deep.

351 2660 green brown silty clay, with red iron pan.
2663 lens of iron red sand
2667 same deposit as s2587, but without iron pan.

352 2511 flood lenses affected by later iron pan deposits. A13 B2
2587 a group of stones on the beach line. A16 B1
stake hole, 0.07m dia, 0.07m deep.
stake hole, 0.07m dia, 0.27m deep.
stake hole, 0.05m dia, 0.04m deep.
Stake hole, 0.1 x 0.09m, 0.14m deep.
Stake hole, 0.09 x 0.07m, 0.06m deep.
stake hole, 0.06m dia, 0.11m deep.
flat topped stone 0.5 x 0.4 x 0.2m
stake hole, 0.09m dia, 0.12m deep.
Stake hole, 0.09m dia, 0.13m deep.
stake hole, 0.06m dia, 0.26m deep.
stake hole, 0.07m dia, 0.19m deep.

stake hole, 0.06 x 0.04m, 0.14m deep.
stake hole, 0.08 x 0.06m, 0.12m deep.
stake hole, 0.1 x 0.11m, 0.09m dia.
stake hole/small post hole, 0.11m dia, 0.04m deep.
stake hole, 0.08 x 0.06m, 0.02m deep.

stake holes in an early fence line along the eastern plot boundary. This boundary probably marks the initial western edge of the plot to the east of this one. The stone s3134 is just at the end of the northern boundary ditch, and appears to mark the junction between this fence and the ditch. A7 B1

stake holes in a fence line along the northern plot boundary. A9 B1

a group of stake holes in the southern corner of the site. They belong to early fence lines defining the boundaries of the plot and contemporary with the first jetty, g600. A9 B1
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stake hole, 0.07m dia, 0.33m deep.</th>
<th>a group of stake holes on the northern edge of the plot. These derive from an early fence line bounding the plot. A9 B1</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Stake hole, 0.05m dia, 0.16m deep.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stake hole, 0.05m dia, 0.08m deep.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stake hole, 0.06 x 0.05m, 0.13m deep.</td>
<td>group of stake holes in a fence or wall line along the southern edge of the plot. A9 B1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stake hole 0.07 x 0.06m, 0.13m deep.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stake hole, 0.08 x 0.06m, 0.14m deep.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stake hole, 0.05m dia, 0.06m deep.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stake hole, 0.07 x 0.05m, 0.13m deep.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stake hole, 0.09 x 0.08m, &gt;0.3m deep.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stake hole, 0.07 x 0.05m, 0.16m deep.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
stake hole, 0.05 m dia, 0.19 m deep.
stake hole, 0.1 x 0.06 m, 0.11 m deep.
stake hole, 0.06 m dia, 0.08 m deep.
stake hole, 0.05 x 0.07 m, 0.09 m deep.
stake hole, 0.06 m dia, 0.21 m deep.
stake hole, 0.04 x 0.07 m, 0.11 m deep.
stake hole, 0.05 m dia, 0.08 m deep.
stake hole, 0.05 x 0.04 m, 0.11 m deep.
stake hole, 0.05 x 0.04 m, 0.11 m deep.
stake hole, 0.06 m dia, 0.11 m deep.
stone
" stones on the shore line. A11 B1
row of stones, of varying sizes, along the northern plot boundary, the whole measuring c. 2 x 0.4 m
sill stones for a wall or other structure. A16 B1
stone
" stones on the shore line. A16 B1
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Measurements</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>364</td>
<td>plank hole, 0.18 x 0.08m, 0.1m deep</td>
<td>two plank holes adjacent to the northern plot boundary, which may be the supports for a gate or other entrance. A14 B1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2854</td>
<td>plank hole, 0.17 x 0.04m, 0.14m deep</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2895</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>365</td>
<td>stake hole, 0.05m dia, 0.06m deep</td>
<td>a group of stake holes with similar stratigraphic relationships, on the northern plot boundary. A9 B1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2921</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>2932</td>
<td>stake hole, 0.04m dia, 0.05m deep</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>2950</td>
<td>stake hole, 0.1m dia, 0.07m deep</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>2951</td>
<td>stake hole, 0.05m dia, 0.08m deep</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2952</td>
<td>stake hole, 0.08m dia, 0.14m deep</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>366</td>
<td>stone</td>
<td>stones on the shore line, forming part of the eastern edge of a large stone packing which lay predominantly in the northern area. A64 B1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2832</td>
<td></td>
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<td>2833</td>
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<td>2859</td>
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<tr>
<td>367</td>
<td>stone</td>
<td>stones on the shore line, forming part of the eastern edge of a large stone packing which lay predominantly in the northern area. A64 B1</td>
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<tr>
<td>2819</td>
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<td>2870</td>
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<td>2875</td>
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<tr>
<td>2876</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>368</td>
<td>stake hole, 0.06m dia, 0.11m deep</td>
<td>stake holes on the northern plot boundary. A14 B1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2842</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2843</td>
<td>stake hole, 0.07m dia, 0.15m deep</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>369</td>
<td>stone packing, 20 stones &lt;0.4m, in a row</td>
<td>a row of stones on the southern boundary of the plot, adjacent to the jetty - probably sill stones for a wall adjacent to the jetty - probably sill stones for a wall or fence. A16 B1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2639</td>
<td>oriented NW - SE.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>2640</td>
<td>single stone, 0.2m, in line with s2639.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2641</td>
<td>single stone, 0.15m, in line with s2639, s2640.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>370</td>
<td>row of 7 stones, &lt;0.35m, oriented NW - SE.</td>
<td>the position of this row of stones, parallel with g375 on the northern edge of the plot, suggests that they functioned as sill stones or foundation stones for a wall or other boundary marker. A64 B1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2633</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>371</td>
<td>Stone</td>
<td>stones on the shore line. A16 B1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2560</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>2564</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>2636</td>
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<tr>
<td>2642</td>
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<td>2643</td>
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<td>2707</td>
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<td>2713</td>
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<tr>
<td>2714</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
wooden stake, 0.05m dia, 0.13m long

stake hole

bowl shaped depression filled with laminated ash and charcoal, ca 0.2m dia.

stone packing, ca 50 stones <0.4m, oriented NW – SE along the northern plot boundary.

grey brown sandy silt, with bone, and domestic rubbish

redeployed grey-green clay.

post hole, with charred wood, 0.03m deep.

a group of decayed stakes, forming the slight remains of a wattle wall in the southern area of the plot, and probably associated with the first workshop. A2 B2

stake holes forming fence or wall lines along the southern edge of the earliest workshop. A2 B2

casting bowl or warming hearth for moulds, within the earliest metal workshop. A2 B2

sill stones, or a stone packing associated with a major structure. Very massive, and rather diffuse, for a wall foundation. A64 B1

domestic rubbish lying over g375 on the northern plot boundary. A66 B3

a clay layer, probably part of a floor, but isolated from much of the archaeology in the Eastern Area, as it is cut away by Stolpe. A19 B3

stones in the southern wall of the earliest workshop, functioning as post pads. A2 B2

a diffuse fence line near the northern plot boundary. A9 B1

g380-g919 NORTHERN AND SOUTHERN AREAS
920 1010 white ash, with fired clay, and large bits of charcoal.
1014 burnt red clayey silt.
1018 two or three charred horizontal planks.
1055 white-grey in situ ash.
1126 charred wooden beam oriented north-south.
1130 in situ white ash with charcoal.

921 1023 brown clayey silt, with much bone and charcoal.
1030 yellow white ash laminated with charcoal.
1033 brown clayey silt, with lenses of ash and clay.
1053 charcoal layer, redeposited.
brown, sandy silt.
1054 brown sandy silt with much bone.
1058 grey white redeposited ash with burnt bone.
1060 brown clayey silt with much bone.
1061 fine, grey clayey silt with ash, fired clay and charcoal.
dark grey clayey silt with organic (wood) fragments.
1076

922 1056 burnt, orange redeposited clay compact red and grey redeposited clay layer.
grey clayey silt.
1127 stake hole, 0.1m dia., 0.15m deep.
1128 grey and orange redeposited clay, partially burnt grey and orange redeposited clay, partially burnt.
1135 black and orange burnt sandy silt
1138 light grey silty ash
1149
1173

923 1051 black brown sandy silt with ash and charcoal
1057 yellow white ash, with charcoal
1059 black sandy silt with fired clay, bone, ash, charcoal.

fragmentary, burnt structural remains, cut away on both sides by Stolpe's trenches, and thus difficult to interpret. Probably, given their position in relation to underlying structures, this group derives from the destruction of a building (possibly a workshop) by fire. A41 B4

lenses of domestic rubbish underlying the structural remains of g920, and possibly deriving from the use and occupation of the same building. These deposits built up on floor level g922. A41 B4

the burnt remains of a clay floor, probably from the building represented by groups 920 and 921, and equally difficult to interpret with any certainty, due to disturbance by Stolpe's excavations. The group also includes an post setting which relates stratigraphically to the floor. A41 B4

a group of domestic rubbish layers, cut away on all sides by Stolpe's trenches, and probably related to the occupation of building groups 920-922. A41 B4
post hole
bottom of double post hole.
post hole
post hole

orange brown burnt sandy silt
with ash and charcoal.
dark brown sandy silt, with ash
and charcoal.
brown sandy silt with lumps of
clay.
black brown clayey silt with
stone, sand, casting waste.
orange brown sandy silt with
wood, charcoal, fired clay
black brown sandy silt with clay
and wood fragments.
grey black clayey silt with bone,
fragments of iron and copper
alloy and moulds.
clayey silt, light pinkish brown,
with some bone, probably from
the underlying layer.

dark brown clayey silt, with
sand, bone, ash and charcoal.
grey brown clayey silt, with
bone, ash, fired clay and
charcoal.
black sandy silt with ash and
charcoal.
white ash, with charcoal.
dark brown clayey silt with bones and gravel. 653
1071 dark brown clayey silt with much bone.
1073 loose brown sandy silt with much bone.
1086 brown silty humus, possibly a vegetation horizon.
1089 grey brown ashy sandy silt.
1137 black brown clayey silt with ash and charcoal.
1139 brown clayey silt with copper alloy casting debris.
1140 light grey clayey silt with ash, fired clay and charcoal.
redeposited clay, with charcoal and ash.
1144 loose, grey brown sandy silt with ash, charcoal and fired clay.
1150 brown sandy silt with much bone.
1153 compact, grey brown clay and sand.
1155 red brown, burnt clay.
redeposited grey ash with charcoal.
1157 redeposited grey white ash with charcoal.
1161 grey brown sandy silt with ash and bone.
1162 grey white ash with charcoal.

rubbish layers over the jetty, which probably built up during the use of this area as a road. These deposits contain a mixture of domestic and industrial waste, rapidly accumulated, and showing varying degrees of fragmentation. All the layers are very small, and the majority are cut away on all sides by Stolpe's excavations.

Because of their lack of stratigraphic links to the surrounding archaeology, it has not been productive to subdivide these deposits into smaller groups on the basis of functional or source differences. The high risk of contamination all the contexts carry provides an additional reason for treating them as one group.

Contexts s1184, s1191, and s1209, although not forming a continuous layer, were of such similar character that they must all have derived from the same source. It seems likely that that would have been an industrial process, but what process is unclear. The strong red colour of the deposits was unlike anything else on the site. A67 B3
GROUP DESCRIPTIONS FOR THE SOUTHERN AREA

927 cont.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>nr</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1168</td>
<td>light brown sandy silt with coprolites, fired clay, clay, ash and charcoal.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1169</td>
<td>thin spread of charcoal and soot.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1171</td>
<td>brown sandy silt with ash and charcoal.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1172</td>
<td>black brown sandy silt with bone and moulds.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1174</td>
<td>brown sandy silt with much bone.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1175</td>
<td>loose brown sandy silt with much bone.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1176</td>
<td>spot of grey, redeposited clay.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1178</td>
<td>redeposited grey clay.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1181</td>
<td>white ash.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1182</td>
<td>brown sandy silt with much bone.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1184</td>
<td>dark red sandy silt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1186</td>
<td>white ash, with fired clay and charcoal.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1188</td>
<td>grey gravelly clay with ash and charcoal.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1190</td>
<td>very mixed rubbish layer - clay, fired clay, bone, ash, charcoal and casting waste.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1192</td>
<td>white ash.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1193</td>
<td>brown grey clayey silt with coprolites.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1197</td>
<td>dark red sandy silt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1201</td>
<td>redeposited blue-grey clay.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1205</td>
<td>loose brown sandy silt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1209</td>
<td>collapsed between the underlying stones of the jetty.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1213</td>
<td>brown grey mixed rubbish layer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1216</td>
<td>dark red sandy silt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1220</td>
<td>redeposited, red, hard burnt sandy silt, with no finds.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1225</td>
<td>activity layers with metal working waste in the northern building on the plot. These deposits contained substantial amounts of metal working debris, both copper alloy and iron, and moulds. A25 B4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1229</td>
<td>remains of a casting floor in the metal workshop, stratigraphically associated with a post hole for the same building, but badly damaged by Stolpe's excavations. A41 B4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

GROUP DESCRIPTIONS FOR THE SOUTHERN AREA

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>g-nr</th>
<th>s-nr</th>
<th>s-unit description</th>
<th>group interpretation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

654
s644 consists of laminated ash and charcoal deposits which had built up over a hearth (s653). Hard burning had affected the stones in s653, which were shattered and crumbled from the heat. One large stone, 0.3m, survived at the northern end of the structure, in a packing of ten smaller stones, and a few small stones outlined the edge of the hearth, and the southern end. The large stone may have functioned as a support for supplementary constructions, for example a spit, or as a pot rest. A60 B8

s640 contained large amounts of very fragmentary and badly preserved wood flecks, with no clear orientation. As it lay immediately over s646, which was an unburnt, badly preserved wooden plank, or beam, it is likely that s640 represents the remains of a wooden structure in association with s646. s656 and s659 are stratigraphically and physically closely associated with s640 and s646, forming what appears to be part of a wall, probably constructed in 'skiftesverk' technique, i.e. planks slotted horizontally between vertical posts. s1094 is a stone filled post hole which lay stratigraphically lower than s656 &c, but because of its position is virtually certain to be the lower part of post hole s659, and was thus grouped here. A58 B8

the lower part of the topsoil, consisting of plough damaged archaeological deposits, impossible to interpret. A60 B8

plough damaged features, difficult to interpret and probably dating from more than one period. These are not sealed deposits, and finds from these contexts must be considered to have a very high risk of contamination. A60 B8
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Page</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>384</td>
<td>grey brown sandy silt, with much bone. bone rich sandy silt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>385</td>
<td>flecked, ash, charcoal, red sandy silt. grey-white ash. no description. black clayey sand, with much charcoal. brown clayey silt with charcoal. dark brown sandy silt with fired clay, ash and charcoal. grey-white ash and burnt stones.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>386</td>
<td>post hole, 0.3m dia, packing 17 small stones. post hole, 0.2m dia, 0.15m deep, one packing stone. post hole, 0.6m dia, packing of 1 large stone. post hole, 0.5m dia, 0.3m deep, packing of 2 large stones, no post pipe.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>387</td>
<td>red sandy silt, few finds. in situ charcoal and ash.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>fills of domestic rubbish in a late, narrow ditch, 0.35m wide x 4m long, immediately under the top soil, on the southern side of the lane running NW - SE between the northern and southern plots. A60 B8 layers of sandy and clayey silts, varying in their amount of stone, animal bone and other finds, but containing much ash, charcoal and burnt stone. Generally disturbed and redeposited, and deriving from levelling after a major fire. s765 is included in this group, despite its missing description, because its position over the undisturbed fire layers of g393 suggests that it must belong to the levelling of the plot, or to the fire. Given the uncertainty, it is safer to assign s765 to the higher, and more disturbed, of the two groups. A59 B8 these contexts consist of four large post holes, all stone packed, with fills of burnt material, particularly s745, which was filled with orange 'burnt turf' sandy silt (see g387 for discussion of this). The size of the post holes suggests that they were for load-bearing posts, pipes in all three suggest that the remains of the posts were pulled up after a fire, with consequent disruption of the stone packings. A58 B8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The degree of lamination in these deposits suggests a relatively undisturbed, in situ fire layer - the red sandy silt probably represents the remains of a turf roof. This type of burnt turf deposit has been identified in destruction deposits in several Early Mediaeval towns in Scandinavia, where it is generally limited to the extent of a burnt building, is relatively poor in finds, and is of a characteristic red-orange-brown colour (K Svensson, pers. comm.). Such deposits at Birka conform to the pattern observed elsewhere, and will not be further discussed in detail when they recurr. A59 B8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Consists largely of unburnt clay, with small amounts of burnt clay, and is spread over a stone packing (s693) which is ca 0.5 x 1.7m in extent and irregular in shape. The whole is covered by a superficial deposit of sand, and charcoal, with burnt clay deriving from s687. The form and slight degree of firing indicate that this is probably not a hearth, and its location suggests the possibility that it may be either a reinforced foundation for the gable end of a building, or perhaps a paving for an entrance or hard standing, with the charcoal and burnt material resulting from the destruction by fire of associated structures. A58 B8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
|687| redeposited grey-green clay.
|693| stones of varying size.
|694| sand, burnt clay and charcoal.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>389</th>
<th>This spread of redeposited, and relatively find free clay covered the whole extent of the lane between the northern and southern plots to a depth of 0.1 - 0.15m. It was clearly a resurfacing of the lane, and seals deposits rich in articulated bone and other unpleasant domestic rubbish. The smooth, untrampled surface of the clay suggested that there may have been an overlying paving, probably of wood, which did not survive. A120 B8</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
|674| light grey silt, with clay, ash and charcoal.
|676| brown grey silty clay.
|677| redeposited grey-green clay.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>390</th>
<th>This group contains 10 stake holes, with ash and charcoal fills, but no preserved wood or structural charcoal. Their diameters were consistently 0.08-0.09m, and their spacing ca 0.2m from each other, in a straight line. It is not immediately clear whether this group represents a wall line, or a fence line. A56 B7</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
|908| stake hole
|1104| "
|1105| "
|1106| "
|1107| "
|1108| "
|1109| "
|1110| "
|1111| "
|1112| "

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>391</th>
<th>a disturbed fire layer - probably deriving from levelling after a fire. A59 B8</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
|756| mixed charcoal and ash rich sandy silt, few bones.
|781| "

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>392</th>
<th>g392 contains the sill beams for a wooden floor, with fragments of the planking from the floor itself. The sill beams were made of a variety of types of wood, which suggests either a lack of interest or knowledge of the various characteristics of different woods, or, more probably, a local shortage of wood and lack of choice. A58 B8</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
|816| charred beams and plank fragments.
|945| description missing.
laminated black, brown and orange sandy silt.  

0.1m dia stones set in clay.  
second layer of stones in clay, less burnt.  

brown sandy silt, mixed with ash.  
brown-black sandy silt, showing some effects of burning on the surface.  
extension of s972, but less compact and affected by heat under area of wall bench.  

burnt stones and gravel under s666.  
0.1m dia stones set in burnt clay.  
stake hole, 0.08m dia.  

stake hole  

an irregular right-angled line of stake holes, all ca. 0.08m dia, oriented north and west, and spaced between 0.15 and 0.2m. These are divided from g390 by a gap where a later post hole has cut the line, but are stratigraphically contemporary and form part of the northern long wall, and internal dividing wall of the same building.  

stone spread.  
mixed burnt clay, ash, and charcoal.  
Orange-grey, flecked sandy silt.  

the lamination of the s-units in this group, and the amount of orange sandy silt (see g387 for discussion) in it, indicate an undisturbed deposit resulting from the burning and collapse of a building with a turf roof.  

s858 is an oval burnt clay layer, orientated NNW - SSE, 1.8 x 0.95m in size, packed with stones ca 0.1m in diameter. The south-eastern end contained a shallow pit filled with ash. Under the whole lay another stone packing, and clay, which was less evenly burnt, but still hard burnt in the centre. An ash and charcoal spread (s973) underlay the whole, and may represent the earliest phase of this hearth.  

These deposits showed superficial effects of fire, but did not consist primarily of burnt material. They contained domestic rubbish, and were slightly laminated, and may have derived in combination from the levelling for, and use of the overlying building. Their extent was limited by the extent of the building.  

a roughly rectangular construction, c. 1.2 x 0.6m, oriented NW - SE of burnt clay and fine gravel packed over a layer of 0.1m dia. stones. The stones were shattered and crumbled from heat, but not completely destroyed. The whole is the construction phase of a hearth.  

these layers represent the collapse and levelling of an underlying building - s649 derives from a structural feature in this building. The deposits are disturbed, possibly by attempts to retrieve useable wood or artefacts from the building, which was destroyed by fire.
grey clay, and ash
grey-brown ashy, sandy silt, few bones and stones.
mixed ash, sandy silt, charcoal.
grey-white ash, disturbed or redeposited.

ashy, light brown sandy silt.
light grey, ashy mixed layer with fired clay and charcoal.
grey ash layer with fired clay and charcoal.
grey brown, flecked sandy silt.
grey ash, flecks of brown sandy silt.
lenses of many-coloured ash.

<0.3m dia stones in clay and associated ash deposits.

orange sandy silt.
brown black sandy silt, much charcoal.

wooden lining in a ditch.

red brown sandy clay.
burnt clay, less colour variation.

399 also derives from the collapse and levelling of the underlying burnt building. This group is also very mixed, as a result of post-depositional disturbance. A57 B7

these deposits, also fire layers, are somewhat less disturbed than are groups 398 and 399, but they derive from the same event. A57 B7

these spreads are of the fine, relatively find-free sandy silt, coloured orange and brown black by burning, which commonly seem to derive from the destruction of a turf roof. A57 B7

fragmentary remains of charred planks, along the edge and side of a narrow ditch ca. 0.3m wide, 0.25m deep, parallel with g390/397. These appear to be a lining associated with the construction of the ditch, probably to prevent the ditch eroding back into the immediately adjacent wall line. A56 B7

burnt turf and clay deposits, which by their distribution and soil types could relate to the destruction of the same roof as g402. A54 B6
undisturbed ash layer associated with s1650.
stone packing set in clay.
stake hole

stake hole, 0.08 x 0.06m, 0.09m deep.
stake hole, 0.08m dia, 0.08m deep.
stake hole, 0.07m dia, 0.07m deep.
stake hole, 0.08m dia, 0.07m deep.
stake hole, 0.06m dia, 0.02m deep.
stake hole, 0.04m dia, 0.02m deep.
stake hole, 0.07m dia, 0.03m deep.
stake hole.
post hole, 0.13 x 0.08m, 0.06m deep, with charred wood.
stake hole.

2 charred beams, ca. 0.4 x 0.4m.
charcoal layer.

grey brown sandy silt, little bone.
black-brown sandy silt, charcoal and bone.
brown sandy silt, large, unfragmented bones.
black-brown, sandy silt with whole bones.

very mixed, clay, sandy silt, ash, charcoal.
local ash layer.
homogeneous brown sandy silt.
domestic rubbish, with traces of wood.
domestic rubbish with traces of wood.

deposits of domestic rubbish, which accumulated during a period after a fire on the plot, and probably while the plot was unoccupied for a time. The traces of wood in s1812 and s3307 suggest that wood chips may have been laid over the surface, or part of the surface. A54 B6

g408 contains burnt material deriving from the underlying burnt building, mixed with domestic rubbish. It is confined, however, to the area of a building, i.e. A56, and must be interpreted as a deliberate levelling directly related to the construction of the building. A56 B7

this hearth consists of a rectangular packing of stones <0.1m dia, in secondarily burnt clay, associated with an ash layer which lies partially over, partially under the construction. This ambiguous stratigraphic relationship probably indicates an earlier phase of use to the hearth, with s1650 being a renovation. Intense heat appears, in some hearths, to blur the interfaces of ash deposits, so it is not inconceivable that s1649 is actually two layers. A56 B7

a group of stake and post holes, forming a diffuse wall line at the south-eastern end of the building represented by g390/397. This would be the gable wall, if it were a gable construction, but the slight construction suggests that the load was not carried on the walls of this building. A56 B7

the stratigraphic position of these structural elements makes their interpretation slightly difficult. During excavation, they were initially interpreted as a part of a collapsed roof, but it is equally possible that they actually derive from a wall bench or wall. A61 B6

this hearth consists of a rectangular packing of stones <0.1m dia, in secondarily burnt clay, associated with an ash layer which lies partially over, partially under the construction. This ambiguous stratigraphic relationship probably indicates an earlier phase of use to the hearth, with s1650 being a renovation. Intense heat appears, in some hearths, to blur the interfaces of ash deposits, so it is not inconceivable that s1649 is actually two layers. A56 B7
410 1801  post hole
1813  post hole
1815  post hole, 0.5m dia.
3313  stone packing.

post holes and a stone packing along the long axis of a building. The substantial size of these, and their position in relation to the rest of the building (A56) strongly suggests that they carried the ridge beam and the majority of the load from the roof. A56 B7

411 1830  redeposited ash
1875  "

local layers of redeposited ash, deriving from clearance from a domestic hearth. A54 B6

412 1011  in situ ash, containing charred wooden construction.

this deposit, as drawn, is ambiguous. It is possible that it represents the remains of an overlying hearth in the area, but given its relationship to g405, it seems more likely that this is the uppermost evidence for that hearth. It appears to have had a wooden surround, which is unusual, and the charred wood may therefore be the remains of a wooden floor. A56 B7

413 1814  grey white redeposited ash, with much stone <0.3m dia.
1821  grey brown sandy silt, mixed.

Stone packings containing much domestic rubbish, and forming the north-western end wall of the more westerly of the two buildings visible on the plot. A61 B6

414 1929  brown-black sandy silt, little bone.

a charcoal rich deposit deriving from a house fire. A54 B6

415 110  no description sheet, but from the other associated descriptions, a fill in a foundation trench coarse sand, well sorted (eaves drop).
882=809  clayey silt, grey ash.
885  sand, ashy clay, fired clay and stones.
921  sand and stones packed in a shallow trench.
923  small area of yellow white ash.
1755  

Excavation for northern wall line, and associated eaves drop - the position of the eaves drop over the foundation trench of the short wall of this building may possibly indicate a hipped roof. A58 B8

416 891  post hole ca 0.4m dia, 0.15m deep.
892  post hole ca 0.6m dia depth unrecorded, with space inside the packing for a post ca 0.3m dia.

two post holes in wall line. A58 B8
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>417</td>
<td>961</td>
<td>brown sandy silt, bone and other domestic rubbish, compact and difficult to distinguish from the underlying surface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>418</td>
<td>1871</td>
<td>redeposited grey-white ash.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1917</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>419</td>
<td>1915</td>
<td>grey sandy silt, few finds.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1918</td>
<td>brown sandy-gravelly silt, few finds.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1922</td>
<td>brown sandy silt, few finds, charcoal.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>420</td>
<td>946</td>
<td>description lacking</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>954</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>421</td>
<td>1923</td>
<td>orange sandy silt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1926</td>
<td>grey ashy, sandy silt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1928</td>
<td>orange sandy silt, mixed with ash.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>422</td>
<td>1823</td>
<td>white-orange sandy silt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1827</td>
<td>charcoal and black sandy silt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>423</td>
<td>1748</td>
<td>small shallow cut, 0.5 x 0.1m, filled with fired daub.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>424</td>
<td>1903</td>
<td>stake hole, 0.07m dia, 0.13m deep.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1904</td>
<td>stake hole 0.06m dia, and 0.09m deep.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1905</td>
<td>post hole, 0.22m dia, tapering to 0.14 x 0.09m, with a depth of 0.16m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1909</td>
<td>fill in cut for s1911.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1911</td>
<td>charred stake, 0.07m dia.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>425</td>
<td>1828</td>
<td>thin, brown, charcoal rich clayey silt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>426</td>
<td>837</td>
<td>brown-grey, loose sandy silt and ash fill in ditch.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>912</td>
<td>grey brown sandy silt with charcoal, ash, fired clay &amp;c, disturbed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>disturbed deposits deriving from the levelling and clearing of structures on the plot after a destructive fire. A57 B7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: The table above is a summary of archaeological findings, including sediment descriptions, features, and interpretations. The findings suggest a period of abandonment or low use of the plot, with domestic rubbish possibly accumulated relatively rapidly and over a large surface. There are also indications of redeposited ash layers and levelling deposits, possibly topped by natural humus which developed under vegetation.
427 1578 redeposited grey-white ash. "
1583 "
1584 fills in a ditch, 4 x 0.4 x 0.3m, parallel with the northern long wall of the building formed by g390/g397 &c. These fills are probably contemporary with the use of the building, but might also derive from its destruction by fire. A56 B7

428 859 loose brown sandy silt, bones and stones, grey ash. domestic rubbish in the lane between the plots. A119 B7

429 1100 virtually no soil, only loose large bones and stones. brown sandy silt, with intact animal bone, and stones. domestic rubbish in the lane between the plots. These spreads of rubbish contain large, relatively intact pieces of animal bone, which indicate that the surface was not subject to heavy traffic. The looseness and lack of lamination of the soil matrix may, in places, reflect underlying collapse, but seems to be characteristic of the whole group, and therefore suggests rapid accumulation. A44 B6

2355 brown sandy silt, with fired clay, animal bone and charcoal.

2367 loose, brownish grey sandy silt with large pieces of animal bone, and heat shattered stone.

2373 post hole, oval 0.18 x 0.16m, 0.2m deep. structural elements forming a wall line in the building also consisting of g390/g397. A56 B7

430 1529 post hole, oval 0.18 x 0.16m, 0.2m deep.

1530 horizontal plank, charred, 0.28m long, 0.08m thick and 0.08m deep.

1560 stake hole, 0.06m dia, 0.05m deep.

1623 stake hole, 0.07m dia, 0.05m deep.

1624 stake hole, 0.08m dia, 0.04m deep.

1625 stake hole, 0.06m dia, 0.03m deep.

431 3305 red and white ash, burnt daub, and charcoal. layers relating to the destruction and levelling of an underlying building. A54 B6

3335 brown - white, ash, charcoal, disturbed.

3338 grey white redeposited ash. brown - white, ash, charcoal, disturbed.

3339=3361 "

3359 this hearth covers an area ca 0.9 x 1.2m and is subrectangular in form. The clay foundation has been laid first on a layer of gravel, then a roughly oval setting of ca 20 stones <0.3m in size has been built in the centre of the clay forming the fireplace. It appears to have been a corner hearth, in the angle of two wall benches (see g435 &c) with the stake and post holes representing either a smoke hood, or a pot hook or spit support. A52 B6

432 3367 in situ ash.

3372 stake hole.

3376 "

3380 clay with small, burnt stones. post hole.

3389 stone fill in cut for s3389.

3396 gravel layer under s3380.
Spreads of compacted domestic rubbish, with fragmented bone and finds, underlying a building, and possibly levelled to form a construction surface for the building. S3516 is a ditch fill belonging to this levelling, but possibly deriving from the destruction of an underlying, unexcavated building. A50 B6
441 3497 post hole, 0.2m dia, 0.04m deep. oval or U-formed drystone structure sunk in cut. fill between s3513 and cut, grey brown clayey silt with stone and bone. this oven is 0.9m long, 0.6m wide, with unmortared walls 0.25m thick surviving to a height of 0.25m, built of stones <0.3m long. The structure was built in a cut which was then back-filled with s3518 -a deposit which was mixed with clay, possibly deliberately, and gave structural support to the drystone construction. Post hole s3497, in the thickness of the wall, may have provided support for a roof over the oven, whose existence is implied by the extent of the destruction deposits (see g443). A51 B6

442 3323 ash in the top of the oven. ash raked out from oven. ash raked out from oven. in situ ash in the oven. " ash deposits relating to the use and cleaning of g441. A51 B6

443 3371 loose stones and grey white redeposited ash. " levelling of g441 for construction of the overlying building, A56. A50 B6

444 3440 black silt, charcoal, burnt daub. burnt daub, little black silt. brown sandy silt, burnt daub, stone and charred timber. deposits relating to the destruction of the end wall of a building. The daub shows plank impressions, and the sill stones lie outwith a line of charred timber - a sill beam probably for the construction of the wall. A53 B6

445 3334 black and red charcoal and sandy silt, with charred, worked wood. these burnt structural fragments are difficult to relate to anything else. Their position makes it equally possible that they form part of a collapsed roof, wall, or wall bench and it is unclear which is most likely. A52 B6

446 3325 stake hole, 0.06m dia, 0.08m deep. burnt planks, the uppermost being oriented E - W, while the underlying was oriented NE - SW. a similar difficulty in interpretation applies to this group as to g445, but the position of g446 next to a wall line, and the differing orientation of the two layers of planks, suggest that it may be part of a burnt floor and wall bench, with the stake hole s3325 marking the inside edge of the wall bench. A55 B6

447 3309 grey sandy silt, much stone, ash. grey-brown silty sand, with much stone. fill and levelling deposits containing domestic rubbish, accumulated, or, more likely, deliberately deposited prior to the construction of a new building. A54 B6

448 3303 a diffuse spread of stones < 0.2m dia, oriented E - W. grey-brown mixed layer stones, laminated charcoal and ash. deliberate levelling of a burnt structure, with sill stones from the underlying structure, and burnt timber, displaced from their original position. A54 B6
post hole and associated stone packing. A55 B6

fire layer, in situ and contemporary with g446 &c. Within the fire deposits lay a crushed organic artefact, heavily charred and thus preserved, which was probably a basket with a rope handle. A53 B6

this deposit appears to be a fill layer, possibly deliberate and forming part of the construction level for overlying house. A54 B6

layer belonging to earlier phase, which should really not have been excavated, and does not relate to any of the structures we dug. A50 B6

constructional details which possibly/probably belong to an earlier structure on this plot and not to those we dug. There is, however, a possibility that s3588 should be seen as a part of the building A61, but the stratigraphic relationship is far from clear. A63 B6

part of the construction (and destruction) of the earlier of the two burnt houses. A55 B6

the line of a wall - a cut for the construction of a wall or drainage by a wall. A56 B7

deposits covering the collapse of wall g390/397. A120 B8

three posts forming the corner of a building, contemporary with g571. A55 B6
574 3388 charcoal on red sandy silt.
a charred sill beam or, less probably, part of a collapsed roof. The position of this group in relation to the remainder of A49 suggests that it was a sill beam for a floor or wall bench. A49 B6

575 - 658 NORTHERN AREA

659 3318 stake hole with preserved wood, 0.05m dia, 0.08m deep.
probably relating to an unexcavated structure, as it lies stratigraphically very low down in relation to the earliest building excavated on the plot. A63 B6

660 3321 stake hole, 0.05m dia, 0.1m deep.
3322 stake hole, 0.05m dia, 0.08m deep.
two stake holes which probably derive from building A49. B6

661 3324 stake hole, with unclear edge, 0.05m deep.
stake hole which, stratigraphically and structurally isolated, cannot be grouped to anything else, but is within the stratigraphic and topographic area of a building on the northern part of the southern plot. A55 B6

662 3326 stake hole, 0.08m dia, 0.1m deep.
3327 stake hole, 0.08m dia, 0.02m deep.
3328 stake hole, 0.08m dia, 0.04m deep.
3329 Stake hole, 0.06m dia, 0.05m deep.
group of four stake holes in a similar stratigraphic position and forming a diffuse line relating to the construction of A55, and probably contemporary with g661. See the description of A55 for further discussion. A55 B6

663 3331 stake hole, 0.05m dia, 0.07m deep.
stake hole which could not be grouped with anything else. It lay, however, in the topographical and stratigraphical area of a building on the northern part of the plot and was therefore grouped there. A49 B6

664 3340 stake hole, 0.1m dia, 0.1m deep.
stake hole, 0.08m dia, 0.03m deep.
3341 stake hole, 0.08m dia, 0.04m deep.
3342 stake hole, 0.08m dia, 0.03m deep.
3343 stake hole, 0.05m dia, 0.03m deep.
3344 Stake hole, 0.05m dia, 0.03m deep.
3345 stake hole, 0.05m dia, 0.03m deep.
3347 stake hole, 0.05m dia, 0.04m deep.
3348 post hole, 0.22 x 0.16m, 0.02m deep.
a group of stake holes, with one post hole, which derive from a construction within building (A49). They form a diffuse line or group which is clearly related to the extent of the hearth (g432) in the corner of the building, and appear to have been a smoke hood or pot hook with an associated fire screen of some sort. A49 B6
3349 stake hole, 0.07m dia, 0.03m deep.
3350 stake hole, 0.05m dia, 0.13m deep.
3351 stake hole, 0.02m dia, 0.03m deep.
3353 stake hole.
3356 stake hole of irregular form, 0.1m dia, 0.1m deep.
3357 stake hole, rectangular 0.07 x 0.05m and 0.04m deep.

3431 post hole, 0.15m dia, 0.04m deep.
3432 stake hole, 0.05m dia, 0.04m deep.
3434 stake hole, 0.06m dia, 0.08m deep.
3435 stake hole 0.06m dia, 0.04m deep.

3461 small post hole

3346 grey redeposited ash, with bone and stone.

3498 stake hole, 0.05m dia, 0.05m deep.
3499 stake hole, 0.05m dia, 0.05m deep.

3360 two burnt planks, each c. 0.4 x 0.4m.

GROUP DESCRIPTIONS FOR THE NORTHERN AREA

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>g-nr</th>
<th>S-nr</th>
<th>s-unit description</th>
<th>group interpretation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>455</td>
<td>3583</td>
<td>small post hole</td>
<td>group of stake holes forming a diffuse right angle line from the western plot boundary into the workshop area. Associated with g577 (A79) and possibly also A89. The stratigraphic position of some of these is unclear; they cut through brown, mixed rubbish layers and were all picked up at different levels. A89 B5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>455</td>
<td>3584</td>
<td>bottom of stake hole.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>455</td>
<td>3656</td>
<td>stake hole</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>455</td>
<td>3673</td>
<td>stake hole</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>455</td>
<td>3531</td>
<td>stake hole, 0.08m dia 0.04m deep.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>455</td>
<td>3534</td>
<td>stake hole, 0.06m dia 0.04m deep.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>456</td>
<td>4144</td>
<td>yellow brown silty sand.</td>
<td>water deposited sand, flood deposits. A5 B1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A group of stake holes/small post holes related to g664, and forming a later or earlier phase of the same structure in relation to the construction and use of hearth g432, or g438. A49 B6

Small post hole and stake holes associated with the construction of a building (A63) earlier than those which we have excavated, as part, probably, of an internal cross wall. A63 B6

Post hole in building A63. B6

Layer relating to an earlier construction, A63, which was largely unexcavated. A63 B6

Two stake holes forming part of the construction of oven A51. B6

Two stake holes forming part of a building (A63) earlier than those which we have excavated, as part, probably, of an internal cross wall. A63 B6
packing of stones <0.5m diameter, containing a Vendel period carved stone grave marker (s4053).

packing of stones <0.5m on the northern half of the plot, but not extending into the area of the later lane.

grey brown sandy silt, with bones
laminated flood sands, and brown sandy silts containing domestic rubbish

black sandy silt, largely below the present water table, deposited under standing water.

grey brown sandy silt, with bones
laminated flood sands, and brown sandy silts containing domestic rubbish

rubbish layers, and water deposited sands, lying over the stone foundation g457, and containing a mixture of finds, including bone, some of which were water-eroded, and others not. A16 B1

domestic rubbish layers, deposited under water, with a high organic content, particularly of charcoal. A16 B1

clay layer with iron pan and lenses of flood sand, but limited to the area of the stone packings, g457, and therefore probably redeposited. A16 B1

find-free clay layer, almost certainly redeposited, as it was not naturally laminated, and appeared to contain little or no organic material. A16 B1

rubbish layer, or possibly a fill/levelling deposit, given the amount of stones. A13 B2

layers of domestic rubbish deposited over and around the stones of g457. A13 B2

dark brown clayey silt, with charcoal and flecks of clay

grey black silty and sandy clay, with lenses of fragmentary wood, coprolites, and animal bone.

brown red silty sand and gravel - water sorted

upper layer of stones over s4074.
packing of stones 0.1-0.3m in size, in a shallow pit.

stone packing, probably the foundation to a quay or hard standing, covering an area ca 20 x 10m, along the shore line. A64 B1

stone packing, forming a post pad or refilled post hole in the southern wall of the first building on the northern part of the plot. A66 B3
brown clayey silt, with wood chips, animal bones, charcoal, fired clay.

find-free, clean brown clay. grey clay, few finds, small amount of charcoal, ash and bone. dark brown clay, with charcoal. clean, yellow clay, find free, few stones.
clean yellow clay, redeposited. stone packing for post s3982, consisting of five stones 0.1-0.3m, and one large, flat stone 0.5m dia on the western edge. mixed yellow and brown redeposited clay with charcoal and ash content.

grey black clay, against, around and under the stones of s4014. angular stones 0.1-0.4m.
grey, sooty, charcoal rich sandy silt. sandy silt, black with charcoal and containing large amounts of fired daub charcoal, in the lower parts of the layer. charred wood lay oriented N - S deposit of charcoal, a little fine silt and burnt birch bark. black silt, fewer large charcoal pieces than s3985.

charcoal and silty sand overlying a patchy clay deposit. charcoal and white ash, mixed and disturbed, with an overlying clay lens.

very mixed deposit, with large amounts of burnt daub, charcoal and iron pan. Disturbed post-deposition.

17 burnt stones, ash, and charcoal in a small pit. grey brown ashy, sandy silt, c. 5 small stones.

domestic rubbish deposits within a building on the northern plot. A23 B3 redepsoited clay layers laid out as levelling/sealing deposit over the surface of the northern plot, and functioning also as the foundation and floor of the first building on the plot. With this is associated at least one major load-bearing post, s4041/4056 whose clay fill and stone packing are contemporary with, and therefore a part of this group. A66 B3

sill stones set in clay, forming a part of the southern wall line of the first building on the northern part of the plot. A66 B2 a group of fire layers, more or less disturbed after deposition. s3933, s3985 and s3885 probably represent structural remains of a building, but the degree of disturbance makes it difficult to determine its details. A66 B2

the initial interpretation of this as a small hearth is possible, but given the site and size of the group, it is equally likely that this is a post hole, which contained a post which burnt, affecting the stone packing. A68 B3
472 4087=4082
very mixed rubbish deposits - ash, charcoal, bone, wood chips in clayey silt
ash and charcoal
brown black sandy silt with decayed wood, bone, charcoal and fired clay.

domestic rubbish layers which built up to the east of g457 (s4095), i.e. the quay. A4 B2

473 3853
stake hole, 0.04m dia, 0.02m deep.
3922
grey black silty clay with charcoal, burnt daub, bone.
3880
brown black clayey silt, charcoal, burnt daub, bone.
3876
grey black clayey silt, little bone, otherwise much like s3880, s3922.
3879
brown silty clay, little bone.
3938
grey clay, with varying amounts of charcoal and burnt daub.

clay floor/foundation deposits, strongly affected by the build-up of domestic rubbish and containing charcoal, fired clay and ash deriving from the destruction of a building by fire. A68 B3

474 3907
burnt plank, 0.3 x 0.13m lying N - S
3968
stone-filled pit, 0.15m deep and 0.3m dia. - possibly a post hole
3982
post hole, 0.25m deep, 0.2m dia, filled with charcoal and silt.
4061
two charred planks, ca. 0.05 x 0.2m, one parallel to the northern lane, the other at right angles to it.
3997
shallow post hole, 0.2m dia, 0.14m deep.

some of the structural details, of a building destroyed by fire (A66) on the northern part of the plot. A66 B3

475 3906
grey, find free clay
3905
red brown burnt clay

an oval hearth, constructed of clay in a shallow cut, and frequently renovated. The lack of fine laminations in the ash and charcoal deposits suggests rapid build up, and therefore intensive use of the feature. A68 B3

476 3904
grey, compact clay, few finds red brown burnt clay
3901
stake hole, 0.05m dia 0.09m deep
3875
stake hole, 0.05m dia 0.11m deep
3874

a reconstruction of hearth g475/6, with two stake holes for an ancillary structure, perhaps a spit or pot chain. The stake holes may also relate to the earlier phases of the hearth i.e. g475-6. A69 B3

477 3850
black, slightly laminated charcoal and ash, few finds
3851
black sandy silt, few finds
3852
yellow white ash, few finds

ash and charcoal deposits with fragments of burnt clay and few finds, deriving from and associated with the use of the hearth g475 - g477. A69 B3
brown black, laminated clayey silt with bone, varying in character slightly from area to area.

grey white ash.

white sandy ash.

redeposited sandy ash, relatively clean of bone.

laminated red brown sandy silt and sand.

laminated red brown sandy silt and sand.

laminated black charcoal and soot deposit.

brown sandy silt, with thin charcoal lenses.

fine brown black silt.

compact grey sandy clay.

grey brown sandy silt.

mixed deposit of clay, charcoal, ash with limited amounts of copper alloy casting waste cut in/under s3811, with ambiguous stratigraphic relation to it, but containing sherds of a pot found in s3811.

dark brown silty sand, with bone, burnt clay, charcoal.

yellow brown, fine silty sand, with fired clay and bone.

c. 20 stones 0.05 - 0.25m large

light brown silty sand compact blue grey clay with a little casting debris

Slightly laminated grey black clayey silt, with ash lenses small depression filled with charcoal and soot

laminated fine light brown sandy, very little bone brown silt, some charcoal and burnt clay

deposit of ash and stones, excavated as one s-unit but possibly more than one phase stake hole, 0.07m dia, 0.14m deep

deposits relating to the use and occupation of building A75, limited to the area of the underlying clay and sand deposits (g483). s3795 may be a small warming hearth of the type found in other buildings on the site (e.g. A66), and believed to have been used for pre-warming moulds before casting. A75 B4

a rectangular hearth, 0.5 x 0.9m large, edged with 0.2 x 0.05m stones set on edge, and with a depth of 0.2-0.3m. It was floored with smaller, heat shattered stones <0.1m dia, and filled with ash and sand. A81 B4

rubbish deposits. The degree of lamination suggests a slow build-up of rubbish over time, which is supported by the variable nature of deposit - probably an occupation deposit i.e. relating to the daily use of a building. A69 B3

a series of highly laminated deposits of charcoal, ash, and clay which were deposited progressively in relation to the constant use and cleaning/clearing of an activity area. The finds from these deposits include substantial amounts of casting waste, as well as domestic rubbish. A69 B3

dumps of household and industrial rubbish which may have accumulated during a (brief) period of abandonment of the northern building on the northern plot. A69 B3

stone packing - sill stones for the northern wall of the northern building. A75 B4

construction level and floor for new building A75, relating to g482, consisting of the fragmentary remains of a levelling spread/casting floor of sand, and overlying clay deposit for flooring. A75 B4

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a rectangular hearth, 0.5 x 0.9m large, edged with 0.2 x 0.05m stones set on edge, and with a depth of 0.2-0.3m. It was floored with smaller, heat shattered stones <0.1m dia, and filled with ash and sand. A81 B4

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a rectangular hearth, 0.5 x 0.9m large, edged with 0.2 x 0.05m stones set on edge, and with a depth of 0.2-0.3m. It was floored with smaller, heat shattered stones <0.1m dia, and filled with ash and sand. A81 B4
| 486 | 3778 | laminated charcoal deposit, with slag and iron objects grey black sandy clay with little bone | use and occupation deposits over a floor layer of sandy clay, itself full of finds from the use of the area. These deposits are chronologically and physically associated with the use of hearth g487. A75 B4 |
| 3782 | grey silt, over sandy silt, with more bone than s3778 |
| 3783 | |
| 487 | 3789 | stake hole, 0.06m dia, 0.04m deep. |
| 3792 | ca. 50 stones < 0.3m dia, set out in a rectangle, with a triangular platform at one end. post hole, 0.2 x 0.15m, 0.15m deep. |
| 3797 | |
|       | use and occupation deposits over a floor layer of sandy clay, itself full of finds from the use of the area. These deposits are chronologically and physically associated with the use of hearth g487. A75 B4 |
3319 stake hole, 0.05m dia, 0.05m deep.
stone packing, of stones < 0.15m dia, set in compact red brown ash.

3775 laminated charcoal and ashy silt.
grey white ashy silt.
light brown silty ash.
black charcoal, with a little burnt clay.

3768 an extremely mixed fill in a small cut - clay, sand, ash and silt

3752 brown grey silty sand, fired clay, ash, charcoal and lumps of iron corrosion

3754 black sandy silt, with much charcoal, organic material and slag
black brown sandy silt with fired clay, charcoal and ash, the whole subsided over underlying structures

3739 blue grey redeposited clay over the edges of hearth g485

3661 brown silt, with very fragmented animal bone.

3557 black brown silty clay, varying in character over its surface, but always containing charcoal and casting waste.

3643 brown silt, with much fragmented animal bone

3629 laminated sand layer, with ash, charcoal and fired clay.
grey ash layer.
compact, laminated ash and charcoal.
white ash layer.

3640 ash and charcoal layers built up on the casting floor s3629 and deriving from its use over a period of time.

3641 redeposited clay laid as levelling and flooring for an overlying structure (A84). Contemporary with g493, but containing much more rubbish and charcoal from use as a working surface. A84 B4

3643 rubbish layers, relating to the use of structure A84 (g494 &c). The degree of fragmentation of the finds in this deposit strongly suggests that it was heavily trafficked. A84 B4

3629 a renovation of hearth g487, forming the second major phase of the hearth's construction. A76 B4

3775 charcoal and ash deposits relating to the use and cleaning of hearth g488. A76 B4

3768 cut and fill for a small pit. No clear evidence of function, though it is possible that it may be a post hole from which the post has been drawn up. A76 B4

3752 rubbish deposit under hearth g485 - possibly used for levelling up the underlying surface for the construction of the hearth, as the slight lamination suggests that the deposit built up rapidly rather than progressively in relation to an activity. A81 B4

3754 use and occupation deposits related to hearth g485. Slightly laminated, but not very much so, which suggests a relatively rapid accumulation. A81 B4

3739 levelling and surfacing of hearth g485 in preparation for new construction in the area. A84 B4
675

brown clayey silt, with much bone
dark brown, sandy silt with much bone and charcoal

rubbish layers on the northern plot, and cut by a phase of the boundary ditch to the north-west. Large amounts of bone in all the deposits were fragmented, suggesting that the surface was walked on, while the amounts of unframed bone indicate a rapid accumulation of rubbish. A85 B5

light brown ashy silt.
grey white, clean ash.
grey white ash, with little bone or stone.
grey white ashy sand with a little bone.
grey white ash, with a little burnt bone.

ash deposits, throw out onto the plot, outwith a contemporary building (A84). The lack of metal working finds suggests that these deposits were primarily domestic in origin, probably from cooking fires. A85 B5

stake hole, 0.04m dia, 0.04m deep.
cut and fill for a post hole, 0.6 x 0.8m in area, 0.4m deep.

a major, load bearing post in the short wall, or probably gable, of the northern building. A84 B4

brown grey sandy silt, with casting waste, charcoal and bone.
black clayey silt, with much charcoal.
red and white ash, mixed with sandy silt.
grey charcoal and ash, mixed with silt and iron corrosion.
a concentration of charcoal in a small, bowl shaped depression, 0.25m dia.
black brown sandy silt with much charcoal.
black clayey silt, with much charcoal.
brown silt, with much bone, both large and intact, and small and fragmented.
brown silt with much bone.

rapidly accumulated deposits from casting and other metal-working activities immediately outside the northern building, on the open area of the plot. s3587 may be a small warming hearth, though not as well constructed and sophisticated as, for example, those inside the earlier building A66. g500 respects the boundary ditch on the north-western edge of the plot. A87 B5

mixed deposit with much casting waste, ash and charcoal.
grey brown ash, silt and charcoal.

rapidly accumulated rubbish deposits from metal working, discarded just outside the western gable of a building, which g501 respects. A87 B5

ash, charcoal, metal waste.
charcoal deposit.
charcoal, with a little slag.
grey white ash, charcoal and slag.

rubbish deposits resulting from metal working, especially copper alloy casting. A87 B5
brown clayey silt, with much bone
brown silt, with large, intact, animal bones
grey brown silt and ash, with burnt bone

mixed brown - light brown sandy silt, with a few mould fragments
black brown clayey silt with much charcoal
red brown clayey silt, with ash, charcoal, clay and metal debris

stone filled post hole 0.6 x 0.5m in area, for post s3460.
post pipe for massive plank or cleft post, set at a slight angle eastwards.
pad stone.
grey black clay with charcoal and ash.
stake hole, 0.1m dia, 0.06m deep.

brown grey sandy silt
brown ashy silt
brown grey silty sand, with burnt and unburnt flint, and slag black sandy charcoal

gravel and ash, taken as one layer, but very laminated and could be two laminated charcoal

grey black silty sand with domestic rubbish
grey black silty sand with flecks of clay and much animal bone

rubbish layers covering the whole of the northern plot, including the north-western boundary ditch, which is filled by s3548. This may represent a period of abandonment, given the rapid accumulation of rubbish, and the difference between these deposits, which contain primarily domestic debris, and the underlying rubbish deposits (e.g. g502), which contain metal working debris. A87 B5
mixed deposits, with metal working rubbish, confined to the area of the western gable of a building, and representing the only surviving internal deposits from that building. s3454 is probably the scant remains of a floor, with the other contexts being activity deposits on that floor. A87 B5
the slight remains of the gable of a building (A87). s3489 was a post pad for the south-western corner post of the building, and was set into a clay foundation which may have extended as a floor into the building but survived only as fragments. In addition, s3457 & s3460, a major post hole in the gable line, and stake hole s3494, appear to be associated with this group both stratigraphically and topographically. A87 B5
debri from metal working, in the gable line of a building A91. s3442 is redeposited, as is s3446, but s3443 may not be. A91 B5
while this group may be redeposited burnt material, it is tempting, in view of the lamination of the deposits, to wonder whether it might in fact represent the remains of a very ephemeral hearth. A91 B5
the earliest deposits surviving in the area of the northern lane, respecting the quay foundation (g457) which lies to the south of the group. These deposits predate the first surfacing/construction of the northern lane. A16 B1
badly preserved wood, 3.5 x 0.2m, lying parallel to the eastern edge of stone packing g457

light grey ash in hearth g485, charcoal over and beside hearth g485
light brown ash, no bone, little charcoal
cia. 20 stones <0.25m dia, in a diffuse packing oriented NW - SE
cia. 10 stones, <0.3m dia, in a packing oriented NW - SE
black brown, laminated rubbish deposit with lenses of decayed wood
lens of yellow silty sand
red brown silt, much casting debris - moulds, crucibles, metal scrap and corrosion products
brown red silty sand, with small amounts of casting waste and little bone
yellow grey redeposited clay, few finds
packing of ca. 10 stones <0.4m dia
charred plank, 0.2 x 0.05m, parallel with the northern lane, oriented NW - SE
redeposited yellow clay with little charcoal
small layer of redeposited clay with ash
clean, light brown sand fleck

these deposits derive from the use of hearth g485. They are only very slightly laminated, suggesting rapid accumulation and thus intensive use of the hearth.

sill stones, slightly disturbed on the upper surface, in a packing oriented NW - SE, probably contemporary with g469, possibly equal to g109, and forming the north and south long walls of building A68.
rubbish deposits, covering the area of the northern lane. s4046 blended into s4001, which totally surrounded it. The wood in s4001 may be the remains of a wooden paving of the lane.
debris from metal working - probably copper alloy casting. s3889 may be the redeposited remains of a casting floor.
this redeposited clay layer represents a levelling and resurfacing of the northern plot in preparation for a new building, and function as construction level, and possibly also floor for that building.
this group consists of the slight remains of a northern wall or fence line between the plot and the northern lane.
redeposited clay and sand layers in a very small fleck, which are probably contemporary with the construction of the workshop building A2.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>S17</td>
<td>3974</td>
<td>stake hole, 0.05m dia, 0.1m deep</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3975</td>
<td>stake hole, 0.04m dia, 0.12m deep</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3976</td>
<td>stake hole, 0.03m dia, 0.11m deep</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3977</td>
<td>stake hole, 0.05m dia, 0.1m deep</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3978</td>
<td>stake hole, 0.04m dia, 0.1m deep</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3979</td>
<td>stake hole, 0.05m dia, 0.1m deep</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4118</td>
<td>fragment of preserved plank</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>S18</td>
<td>3942</td>
<td>stake, 0.03m dia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3943</td>
<td>stake, 0.04m dia, 0.12m deep</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3944</td>
<td>stake, 0.03m dia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3945</td>
<td>charred plank, 0.15 x 0.6m</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3947</td>
<td>stake or small post hole, 0.09 x 0.06m, 0.19m deep</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3971</td>
<td>stake hole, 0.04m dia, 0.06m deep</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3980</td>
<td>stake hole</td>
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<td>4047</td>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>S19</td>
<td>3599=3825</td>
<td>ca. 20 stones, 0.1 - 0.25m dia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3932</td>
<td>ca. 20 stones, 0.1 - 0.3m dia, in a cut 0.7m dia, 0.2m deep</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4004</td>
<td>brown grey sandy silt, and shattered stones</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>S20</td>
<td>4070</td>
<td>brown black clayey silt, with areas of ash and charcoal, and some bone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4081</td>
<td>mixed clayey silt, with areas of ash and charcoal</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4099</td>
<td>small, white, ash layer</td>
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</tbody>
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<th>Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>S21</td>
<td>4024</td>
<td>brown black sandy silt, with a high organic content</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4068</td>
<td>grey white water sorted sand, with lenses of decayed organic material</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4076</td>
<td>thin deposit of organic material</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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A line of five stake holes at intervals of ca. 0.2m with an associated decayed piece of wood, probably a withy from the wattle. All the holes incline northwards. This represents a fence line, or, more probably, a wattle panel in a gable wall. Despite the fact that s4118 was dug at a lower level, the position of the plank, and the relation of the stake holes to it, strongly implies that it belongs to this group. It is probable that s4118 marks the construction level, while the remainder of the group was excavated from their destruction level. A2 B2

This group consists of a line of six stake holes, all with decayed wood, some of which were too small to be dug. They are associated with a charred plank, fragments of decayed withies, and large amounts of burnt and unburnt daub. The whole is probably the remains of the corner of an internal and external wall in a building. A66 B3

A pit filled with stones. s3932 and s4004 belong to the same stratigraphic level, but there is a possibility that s3599 should be higher, though the balance of probability places it within this group. Given the position of the group, it is likely that this is the post hole for the western corner post of a house oriented NW - SE on the northern part of the plot. A73 B3

Rubbish deposits, probably laid down in wet conditions, though perhaps not under water. This group respects the northern wall line of the first workshop. A71 B2

Flood layers, with laminations of decayed plant material. The lack of water erosion on the bones in these deposits suggest that they result from a relatively short period of flooding, perhaps a spring flood. A71 B2
| 679 | S22  | 3931=3953 | brown grey clayey silt, laminated with organic material, black brown sandy silt, slightly laminated with sand, and with charcoal on the surface, black sandy silt, with charcoal and bone | this group contains rubbish, particularly domestic rubbish, deposited on the shore line, and subjected to flooding. S4007 was probably laid down underwater, as indicated by the concentrations of charcoal on the surface of the deposit, while S3931 shows evidence of only intermittent flooding. A71 B2 |
| 4007 | S22  | 3930 | grey yellow ash, containing articulated bone, fired clay and much rubbish, brown black sandy silt, much charcoal, fired clay, bone &c | a group of rubbish layers laid down on the shore line, containing primarily domestic rubbish, including the articulated paw bones of a fox, i.e. evidence of fur working. All these deposits are confined to the area of the plot boundary, which they mark, probably having built up agains and around a fence line, whose sill stones include S3954, which is thus grouped here. A72 B3 |
| 4018 | S22  | 3939 | yellow grey ash layer, with charcoal, fired clay, charcoal, calcite and bone loose packing of stones on plot boundary | |
| 3954 | S23  | 3949 | grey black silt, very mixed with ash, charcoal &c | dry rubbish layers laid down within the area of the plot, and containing domestic rubbish. A wasp bead and a 'red eight' bead suggest a late eighth century date for the group. A23 B3 |
| 4011 | S23  | 3950 | grey silt, mixed rubbish | |
| 4015 | S24  | 3951 | grey silty sand, charcoal | |
| 4026 | S24  | 3931 | brown sandy silt, high organic content, bone | |
| 4031 | S24  | 3952 | black clayey silt, charcoal | |
| 4040 | S24  | 4051 | black silt, charcoal, ash | |
| 3973 | S25  | 3953 | brown black silt, much charcoal and wood flecks yellow brown ash and sand layer, few finds yellow white ash, with a few stones < 0.1m dia | cleared charcoal and ash, possibly from hearth g471. A23 B3 |
| 3983 | S26  | 3986 | brown sandy silt, with fired clay, ash, charcoal | g526 is probably the slight remains of a structure. S3983 was suspiciously square in shape, and a square depression lay beneath it. This may have something to do with metal working, but the remains were so slight that it is impossible to interpret them with any certainty. A73 B3 |
| 3946 | S27  | 3949 | brown silt, organic material bone, ash, fired clay, charcoal, on shore line dark brown clayey silt, decayed wood chips, little bone black silty clay, charcoal, traces of organic material and bone | this group of deposits form an extensive layer of primarily domestic rubbish, with noticeable amounts of organic material, probably wood chips. The layers may have been intermittently flooded, judging from the formation of superficial lenses of organic material, particularly charcoal. A70 B3 |
grey black clayey silt, much charcoal, some oriented E-W grey sandy silt, with bone, ash, charcoal and clay mixed grey sandy silt, slightly laminated with ash, charcoal, clay flecks

black charcoal, few finds white, redeposited ash charcoal deposit, few finds, respecting g517 yellow redeposited sand, some bone spot of fine, clean, brown silt white ash, with charcoal. white ash, with charcoal. laminated ash and charcoal with decayed organic content.

grey - grey brown silty clay, with charcoal. black grey sandy - clayey silt. brown black silt, much charcoal and birch bark. clayey silt, with sand and bone. black clayey silt, with much charcoal. small charcoal and ash layer. brown black clayey silt, charcoal and metal corrosion.

grey sandy silt, with clay, ash, charcoal. grey sandy silt, with clay. grey clayey silt, with charcoal, and iron corrosion. laminated lenses of grey ash, red brown sandy silt, charcoal.

dark brown clayey silt, much charcoal, organic material, casting debris. dark brown grey clayey silt, much charcoal, organic material, casting debris.

the slight lamination of all these s-unit suggests a progressive accumulation, possibly on a work surface. The amount of bone and other rubbish suggests an area which was not in constant use, and thus frequently cleaned, which is supported by the lack of the characteristic fine laminations of charcoal and ash found in most of the 'occupation' layers within buildings. A73 B3

g529 consists of very clean fire deposits which respect the line of fence or wall line g517. g529 may be redeposited, but this is not initially clear. A23 B3

the probable remains of a casting floor in the workshop, possibly clearance from such a floor, cut by the 1994 excavations. A23 B3

clearings from a hearth in the workshop. There is a slight possibility that g531 contains burnt remains of a structure, probably hearth. A23 B3

g532 may be the remains of a clay floor in the workshop. s3991 varies, being more clayey in some areas than others. A72 B3

rubbish and activity deposits, probably outside a building, and contemporary with rubbish deposits g527. A70 B3

layers resulting from the use of hearth g537 in the workshop. A73 B3

g535 consisted of slightly laminated layers containing abundant evidence for metal working, in the form of charcoal, scrap and ash. It was stratigraphically associated with the use of hearth g537. A73 B3

rubbish layers laid down on the shore line, over both flooded and dry deposits. Probably deposited under relatively dry conditions. A70 B3
g537, in the workshop, is almost certainly a hearth, 0.7 x 1.5m in size and oval in form. No stone survives in the structure but the sand, which lies in the lower part of the deposit, may be the remains of extremely hard-burnt stone. A73 B3

This deposit is related to the use of hearth g537, and it indicates a renovation or repair to the structure of the hearth. A74 B3

Associated with and probably cleared from the renovation of hearth g537 which is represented by g538. A74 B3

Deposits accumulated around hearth g538 in the course of copper alloy casting. A74 B3

Layers of domestic and industrial rubbish progressively accumulated in the beach area under damp, but not flooded, conditions (high organic content, but the bone was not water eroded). A74 B3

Redeposited wood ash outside a building. A74 B3

Rubbish layers built up on the shore line, and in the northern plot. The plot boundary is visible in the shifting character of the deposits, which contain more bone outside the plot, more casting waste (and fragmented material) inside the plot. A78 B4
stone, flat topped, ca. 0.3m dia stone, pad for post on the western boundary of plot, associated with fence line of wattle. Probably contemporary with pad stone and stakes, g577. A79 B4

brown sandy silt, some metal corrosion, and organic content, particularly coprolites brown black sandy silt, much bone, particularly fur and bird bones, and wood chips grey black sandy silt, with high organic content, particularly coprolites

layers of primarily domestic rubbish, deposited outside and west of the buildings on the plot, and extending over the plot boundary onto the shoreline. There is evidence for fur working, and the amounts of coprolites suggest the presence of domestic animals. A78 B4

grey sandy silt, much ash and charcoal, with clay, burnt clay, wood chips and other rubbish black sandy silt, largely charcoal, little ash

domestic rubbish, mostly ash and charcoal, redeposited in the space between the two buildings on the plot. A74 B3

very mixed grey layer, with charcoal, ash, clay, sand, and wood chips, relating to the use of s3837.

a deposit relating apparently to metal working, highly laminated and covering the damaged remains of what is probably a small casting bowl, i.e. sand filled construction which moulds, or as a place to set a mould and hold it steady while the metal is poured in. A74 B3

an irregular row of ca. 30 stones <0.3m dia, oriented NW - SE yellow clay covering s3824 and mixing into a clayey silt layer containing much decayed wood

sill stones, mortared with clay, and the decayed remains of the wooden wall which stood over them. Probably contemporary with sill stones g616. Forming the south wall of building A75. B4

grey brown sandy silt, somewhat laminated, much ash and charcoal, and bone laminated grey black clayey silt, with casting waste, bone and charcoal

Layers of domestic and industrial debris, lying outside a building. Contemporary with sill stones g548, but earlier than the destruction of that building. A78 B4

light grey clayey silt with ash, clay flecks &c

rubbish deposits, mostly domestic, post-dating g548, but lying outside the area of the building represented by g548. s3801 lies in the area of the southern wall line of the northern building. These are probably layers which built up between the two long walls of the parallel buildings, in a narrow gap. A78 B4
fine brown silt packing of ca 15 stones, <0.2m dia

black sandy silt, a mix of charcoal and ash charcoal layer
black brown clayey silt much charcoal, coprolites and fibres of decayed wood
red brown sandy silt, with burnt and shattered stones, coarse sand and burnt bone stake hole, 0.06m dia, 0.14m deep
red brown sandy silt, with burnt and shattered stones. Four stones survived from a probable edging on the western side, but the area of burning extended beyond these on the western and structure. It was cut on the eastern edge, by a later pit, g561 (s3725).
charcoal, with burnt and shattered stone, slightly laminated charcoal layer.

a stone packing in a shallow cut, filled with silt. It is possible that this should be grouped with stone packing g519, but more likely that they represent different phases. The position of this group suggests that it forms part of the sill stones for the gable of a building. A19 B3

clearance from hearth g553, and deposits deriving from activity around the hearth. A78 B4

first construction, badly heat damaged, of a large hearth, which continues as g554, g556, and g565. Very little survives of the structure of g553, which appears to have been rectangular in form, and possibly edged with upright stones, of which two are still in position on the western edge. The size of the hearth is unclear; 1.4 x 0.5m survives, but the eastern edge is cut away by Stolpe's excavations. A78 B4

a reconstruction or renovation of g553. The new hearth was larger, though equally damaged by intense heat. It is unclear whether it originally had a floor of smaller stones, but the amount of sand in the deposit suggested that it might have had. Two stake holes indicate the presence of ancillary structures, and the relative lack of domestic finds, such as bone and ceramics, tends to suggest that this hearth may have had an industrial function. A78 B4

charcoal layers deriving from the use of hearth g554. A78 B4
stake hole, 0.06 x 0.07m, 0.155m deep
stake hole, 0.04m dia 0.13m deep
stake hole, 0.03m dia, 0.05m deep
stake hole, 0.05m dia, 0.07m deep
stake hole, 0.03m dia, 0.03m deep
red brown sandy silt, mixed with clayey silt/burnt clay.

black sandy silt, much charcoal, some ash.
red brown sandy silt, burnt stone, ash, charcoal.
lens of charcoal.

black brown sandy silt, much charcoal and ash.

grey sandy silt, with ash
grey brown silt, very mixed, with ash, charcoal and bone

brown black silt, filling a post pipe for a post 0.11m dia, 0.12m deep
clay and ash fill in cut for s3738

stake hole, 0.06m dia 0.08m deep.
stake hole, 0.07m dia 0.15m deep.
cut, ca 0.2m deep, itself cut by Stolpe's excavation filled with mixed ash, filled with mixed ash, charcoal, burnt and unburnt clay, and unburnt stone.
stake hole, 0.04m dia, 0.04m deep.

black charcoal and ash, with some bone
white grey ash.
black sandy silt, with charcoal, ash, bone, no stone.
563 3535 black sandy silt, areas of ash, pieces of charred wood, and fibres of decayed wood. black sandy silt, with much charcoal.

3573

564 3502 thick deposit of grey ash. grey ash, with an overlying brown silt lamination.

3505

565 3708 laminated yellow and red brown sandy silt, bounded on the western edge by three stones <0.3m dia. Contains some burnt and shattered stone at the bottom of the feature.

This group is a late phase of the hearth g554 &c in the southern building. Whether it is the latest phase is unclear; the stratigraphic relationship between g554 and g565 was ambiguous as the area had been affected by intense heat. A82 B4

566 3690 black brown charcoal.

3741 black brown charcoal.

3745 black sandy silt, with coprolites, moulds, wood chips.

567 3722 very fine, grey sand, with ash, charcoal, burnt and unburnt clay. Laminated. Relatively clean of finds. No bone.

This laminated deposit of sand in the southern building is similar in character and texture to the sand used to temper the fabric of moulds for casting. It is laminated from regular cleaning, supported by the lack of finds, and is probably the remains of a casting floor, or a store of sand. A80 B4

568 3581 charcoal layer

3678 yellow white ash, with charcoal charcoal with flecks of ash charcoal laminated with thin lenses of ash white grey ash, laminated with charcoal black, laminated sandy silt, much charcoal, coprolites, flecks of clay white ash, containing a charred stake laminated ash and charcoal brown silt, much charcoal yellow brown ash, with charcoal

3680 3683 3688 3691 3693 3698 3718 3719

569 3552 black brown sandy silt, with bone, ash and charcoal grey, mixed sandy silt, with areas of ash and charcoal

3676

g568 consists of those deposits which appear to derive from the use of hearth g565. The layers are laminated, but also contain amounts of small but unpleasant rubbish, particularly coprolites. This suggests that the maintenance of this area related less to the quality of rubbish removal than to its quantity. It seems more likely that this area had an industrial function than that it was a part of a house. A82 B4

This group contains s-units relating to a disturbance in g568, which may possibly have been caused by a post hole relating to an over-lying structure. A83 B4
SOUTHERN AREA

**570** 3696 post hole for driven post with square cut point, 0.23 x 0.16m in area and 0.15m deep hole for driven small post or large stake 0.1m dia, and 0.19m deep

**two posts, which by their position seem to relate to hearth g565. They probably derive from structures associated with the hearth. A80 B4**

**571-5**

**576** 3663 heterogeneous black silt, much charcoal and many mould fragments

**mixed yellow red deposit of fired clay, sand, clay, charcoal and ash**

**3682 white ash, containing casting waste and gravel**

**very mixed rubbish layers containing large amounts of debris from metal working. The group was distorted after deposition by the compression of deposits over a large underlying rock. A86 B4**

**577** 3213 bottom of stake hole, 0.04m dia, 0.01m deep.

**3694 stake hole, 0.03 x 0.04m, 0.05m deep**

**3695 stake hole, 0.03m dia, 0.05m deep**

**3827 stone, ca 0.4 x 0.2m in area, with one very worn surface**

**a stone functioning as a post support at the corner of a building, or plot. The worn surface suggests that it may originally have been a saddle quern. Associated with this are two stake holes, and the bottom of another which has been partially dug away by an overlying drainage ditch. A79 B4**

**578** 3596 brown white ash, with fired clay and charcoal

**3659 grey white ash with fired clay, calcite and charcoal**

**3670 black silt, much charcoal and casting waste**

**3675 fine light brown sand, similar to mould temper**

**g578 is a series of rubbish layers deriving from metal working. It was grouped separately from g576 because of s3675, which may be the cleared remains of another casting floor, and serves as a convenient chronological marker for breaking up the deposits. Both groups derive from the same type of industrial production, however, and may have accumulated over a very short period of time. A86 B4**

**579** 3633 brown grey clayey silt, with charcoal

**3635 red white ash layer**

**3638 brown grey sandy - clayey silt, containing the remains of a wattle fence line.**

**this group relates to the use of the south-western corner of the plot. A wattle fence marks the boundary of the yard, and part of it is preserved in s3638, which, however, post-dates the construction of the fence, which is defined by g577 or g544. A86 B4**

**580** 3609 brown clayey silt, with industrial debris, bone and the remains of a wattle fence.

**3628 brown orange clayey silt with fired clay, ash, charcoal, and casting waste.**

**g580 contains the latest surviving level of the fence line noted in g579, and probably dates to just prior to its destruction. A86 B6**

**581** 3594 yellow white redeposited ash mixed clay, ash, charcoal with intact bones, and a large piece of loom weight

**3597 white grey redeposited ash**

**fills in a small, NW - SE oriented ditch which drains into the NE - SW oriented boundary ditch g693 &c. A89 B5**
compact grey sandy silt, with domestic and metal working rubbish, and organic material, particularly coprolites black and orange mixed ash, clay, charcoal and clayey silt

rubbish layers deposited outside the building on this plot, and with similar contents to the many other rubbish layers in this area. These respect the western boundary of the plot. A88 B5

brown silt, mostly charred and decayed wood fragments thin, slightly laminated charcoal layer

the remains of a layer of wood chips, which have been affected by fire. A88 B5

charred planks, lying on black silt and charcoal clean white ash light yellow ash, with crushed, burnt bone

given the relatively find free and apparently undisturbed nature of these layers, this is probably the remains of a fire layer, possibly containing structural details from a building. A89 B5

small fleck of light brown, redeposited ash mixed ash, charcoal, silty sand very hard, light brown ash, apparently undisturbed

despite the three small layers lie one on top of each other in the area of the gable line in the northern part of the plot. They may be the remains of a post hole, from which the post was burnt out. A85 B5

brown sandy silt, with burnt daub, in a shallow cut black brown silty sand, with burnt daub and charcoal

very small layers, mostly cut away by Stolpe's excavation to the east, apparently a fire layer with burnt daub from the gable of a building. A85 B5

grey brown sandy silt, with clay, slag, casting waste, coprolites and bone. dark brown silt, much bone and a few piece of mould and crucibles.

grey brown sandy silt, some bone.

the composition of this group is reminiscent of g101 &c, the casting floor excavated in the eastern area. This may also be a floor for metal working. A84 B4

a fleck of redeposited clay, tempered with fine sand, like the fabric of moulds. yellow brown silty sand with spots of clay.

rubbish deposits, stratigraphically tied to the use of casting floor g588, and the associated building. A84 B4

black grey charcoal, mixed with silt.

brown grey sandy silt, with lumps of rust and amorphous iron objects.
S90 3530 small stone-filled post hole. stake hole, 0.045m dia 0.045m deep. shallow, ash filled cut which is probably a post hole. little ash filled area, probably a post hole, or the site of a post ash fleck, under s3622. ash filled hole, angled eastwards, probably a post hole.

3608 3616 3622 3655 3743

S91 3701 3716 black silty sand with areas of clay brown black flecks of clayey silt, with charcoal

S92 3644 brown grey silty sand, with iron corrosion, fired clay and charcoal
3649 light brown silty sand
3703 brown sandy silt.

S93 3627 brown silty sand, clay, fired clay, charcoal and iron corrosion
dark brown silty sand, with charcoal, clay, fired clay

S94 3595 3602 3674 three flat-topped stones ca 0.3 x 0.15m large, in a row. brown clayey silt, with charcoal. brown black silty sand with fired clay, charcoal.

black silty sand with areas of clay brown black flecks of clayey silt, with charcoal

a levelling deposit, or remains of a casting floor (most likely both) which has subsided and broken up over underlying stone packings in the area of the gable line. A84 B4

S95 2768 2814 grey white ash, with burnt and shattered stone. concentration of burnt stone under s2768.

S96 2973 loose packing of stones 0.1-0.2m dia in brown silt, with clay, fired clay, ash, calcite and charcoal stone

S97 3858 3928 dark brown clayey silt with fired clay, ash, charcoal, organic material and little bone brown clayey silt with fired clay, ash and charcoal

rubbish deposits, under the second jetty foundation (g144), and immediately over flood layers. Contains primarily domestic rubbish, with very little, intrusive, evidence for metal working. A107 B1
laminated ash and charcoal with oriented wood fibres surviving in the lowest layer of charcoal

dark brown clayey silt with charcoal and bone, lying between the stones of the jetty foundation

brown clayey silt, with charcoal and bone

large stones of first jetty foundation

packing of relatively small stones < 0.4m dia, over and relating to the large stones of the first jetty foundation.

similar packing to s3840, but lying to the west of the end of the later jetty foundation gxxx, which it pre-dates.

black silt, with much charcoal, and iron corrosion, burnt stone

brown silt, with a high organic content, particularly coprolites.

brown silt, with much bone and burnt stone, some charcoal and fired clay

brown clayey silt, very loose, with bone.

brown clayey silt, very loose, with bone.
light brown silt, with ash and bone

dark brown silt, with bone

brown silt, with immensely high proportion of coprolites redeposited white ash

brown silt, with fired clay, charcoal and bone

brown sandy silt, with large bones and burnt stone. Isolated between the foundation stones of the jetty.

brown sandy silt with bone, fired clay and charcoal

white redeposited ash area isolated between jetty stones

dark brown sandy silt, with bone and burnt stone.

brown silt layer with flecks of ash and charcoal.

brown sandy silt, with ash and bone

brown silt with charcoal and bone

brown silty sandy, much bone brown sandy silt, with bone and little stone

brown silt, with ash, charcoal and shattered stone brown silt, with organic material, bone and shattered stone yellow brown sandy silt, almost entirely coprolites grey black sandy silt, with much charcoal

brown silt, with ash, charcoal, fired clay, and clay white patch of ash, with charcoal

brown silt, with charcoal and little bone

charcoal, with a little bone grey black silt, with much charcoal brown silt, with ash, charcoal, fired clay and bone.

cia. 15 stones, 0.1 - 0.4m large, in a packing oriented NW - SE
609 3791 decayed remains of 7 planks, SW - NE, on the surface of the northern lane.

610 3769 brown silt, with charcoal, ash, fired clay, and much crushed bone.
3816 dark brown silt, with organic content, charcoal and much bone.
3823 dark brown silty sand with bone, clay, fired clay, charcoal and organic content.

611 3715 hard, yellow brown ash, with fired clay and charcoal
3720 slightly laminated clay, with ash and charcoal areas
3727 laminated ash, clay, iron rich silt, charcoal

612 3717 brown silt, containing charcoal, and much bone.

613 3601 9 stones <0.15m dia, on the edge of the northern lane
3679 ca. 20 stones 0.05 - 0.3m in an irregular line, oriented NW - SE

614 3320 post pipe for s3685, 0.3m dia, 0.55m deep.
3391 stake hole, 0.05m dia, 0.11m deep.
3415 stake hole, 0.1m dia, 0.2m deep.
3417 stake hole, 0.03m dia, 0.02m deep.
3685 post hole, filled with ca 50 stones < 0.2m.
3736 base of a post hole, filled with light grey clay, 0.2m dia, 0.16m deep.
3737 base of a post hole, with three stones on the north-western edge, filled with ash, 0.17m dia. 0.13m deep.

615 3660 stone packing for post hole s3574, consisting of ca 20 stone 0.1 - 0.4m large, several set on edge in a fill of sandy silt with a few bones.
3685 stone packing for post hole s3606 (g900). ca 50 stones 0.1 - 0.4m large, in black brown clayey silt
G16 3831 ca 10 small stones, 0.1m dia laminated ash layer, lying over and around s3831
   3832 this loose collection of stones set in ash might possibly have been a hearth, and this interpretation was suggested during excavation. However, given its position, it is more likely to be a post hole which was exposed to fire, particularly as the stones themselves showed no sign of intense heat. A75 B4

G17 4048 light grey clayey silt, with charcoal, organic material and bone
   4054 black sandy silt, with clay, charcoal, fired clay, organic material and bone.
   4094 black sandy silt, with fired clay, charcoal and much stone
   4049 a post hole in the construction of a quay or hard standing on the western edge of the later plot. A64 B1

G18 3426 red, iron rich sand in a shallow cut, 0.2 x 0.18m in area, 0.15m deep.
   3475 compact, brown, clayey silt, probably decayed wood, with bone and charcoal.
   3473 probably derives from a layer of wood chips, mixed with domestic rubbish, within the northern building. A91 B5

G19 3426 laminated black, red and white ash and charcoal, containing slag and crucible fragments. grey silty sand, with ash and charcoal.
   3458 black charcoal and ash layer, with a little silt.
   3462 black brown sandy silt with much charcoal.
   3458 charcoal deposits possibly deriving from a fire, or maybe clearance from a hearth, within the northern building. A91 B5

G20 3495 black brown clayey silt with much charcoal.
   3612 brown clayey silt, with much charcoal and bone.
   3475 rubbish deposits from metal working, also containing domestic rubbish, within the northern building. A91 B5

G21 3473 brown clayey silt, with much charcoal and bone.
   3365 clean, orange yellow redeposited ash
   3365 white grey redeposited ash, much burnt stone.
   3381 light grey brown ash, redeposited.
   3448 brown white, silty redeposited ash, with charcoal and bone.
   3456 grey white redeposited ash, with charcoal and bone.
   3381 a large spread of redeposited ash, lying up against the line of a wall at its eastern edge. Probably, given its apparent relationship to an end wall of a building, this ash has been deliberately spread over the Yard to level, resurface and seal the underlying rubbish layers. A91 B5

G22 3236 light grey brown ash, redeposited.
   3365 brown white, silty redeposited ash, with charcoal and bone.
   3448 grey white redeposited ash, with charcoal and bone.
   3456 rubbish deposits in the northern lane, possibly relating to clearance and levelling of the plot following the fire represented by g621. A87 B5
charcoal lens. a series of small ash and charcoal
lens of light brown ash. layers confined to the area of a wall
charcoal lens over s3408. line, and probably deriving from the
small, light brown ash layer, burning of that wall. This group
laminated with charcoal. may be contemporary with g621.
laminated small area of A91 B5
charcoal, with ash.

brown silt, with ash
and charcoal. spreads of domestic rubbish outside
brown silt, with fired a building, on the yard of the
clay, ash, charcoal and shattered northern plot. A91 B5
stone.
brown silt, with fired deposits of charcoal, laminated with
clay, ash and charcoal ash in some areas, and mostly in
brown silty clay, with charcoal. situ. A91 B5
light brown clayey silt, with organic material, ash and
charcoal.
compact, brown clayey silt, with animal bone.

black sandy silt, with much deposits of charcoal, laminated with
charcoal and areas of ash. ash in some areas, and mostly in
black charcoal layer, situ. A91 B5
redeposited.
small layer of charcoal.

orange ash, redeposited. two areas of identical orange ash,
redeposited orange ash deposited on the same surface. A88
B5

black grey silty sand, with metal spreads of rubbish which mark the
working debris, and fragmented western fence line on the plot
bone boundary. A88 B5
brown grey clayey silt, with charcoal, fired clay and organic
material

brown sandy silt, with although this layer was interpreted as
charcoal, little bone a rubbish deposit during excavation,
large spreads of rubbish over the the lack of both bone and stone
open area of the northern plot, suggests that it may instead be a
primarily deriving from metal natural soil horizon, built up under
working, apparently of both iron and vegetation. A92 B5
copper alloy and containing large
amounts of casting waste, scrap and
mould and crucible fragments. A92
B5
yellow grey ash containing moderate amounts of burnt and shattered stone.

possibly the remains of hearth, in situ, or the debris from the renovation of a hearth. A92 B5

brown sandy silt with charcoal and iron corrosion
brown grey sandy silt, with casting waste and bone
black, sandy silt with organic material, clay, fired clay, ash, charcoal and bone

domestic and metal working rubbish deposits over the whole of the open area of the northern plot. A92 B5

brown sandy silt, with much burnt and shattered stone, and intact bone.

fill of drainage ditch. A89 B5

brown sandy silt, with burnt and shattered stone, clay, fired clay, charcoal and bone, particularly fish and bird.
black brown sandy silt, with much charcoal and fish bone, some fired clay.
diffuse packing of burnt and shattered stone <0.2m, in light brown silty sand, with bone, particularly fish, ash, charcoal, fired clay

accumulation of domestic rubbish against (directly south of) fence line s3081 &c (g842). The bird and fish bone might determine the season of this deposit. The stones probably come from a hearth clearance, or were used as pot boilers. A93 B5

grey sandy ash, with fired clay, charcoal
light grey silty sand, with ash, charcoal and varying amounts of stone.
brown grey rubbishy silt.
loose, redeposited ash and burnt stone.

fills in the boundary and drainage ditch. See also g633 &c. A92 B5

light grey redeposited ash.
laminated grey, white, red ash and charcoal.
white grey, redeposited ash.
light grey, laminated ash with charcoal.

spreads of ash, probably redeposited, with charcoal and stone. These respect the northern edge of the plot. A95 B5

grey brown silt, a large, thin, laminated deposit with slag, and other metal working debris
lens of brown black silt, mostly soot and charcoal, with slag

working surface, roughly cleaned, with debris from metalworking, and in one area, smithing slag, from iron or copper alloy. A95 B5
white ash deposit, possibly in situ, with fired clay, calcite and charcoal.

large layer of compact, white grey ash

compact, yellow white, redeposited ash

clean, grey white, redeposited ash

clean, yellow white, redeposited ash

compact, white, redeposited ash

grey white redeposited ash, with burnt stone

grey white redeposited ash

These extensive spreads of redeposited ash are largely clean of finds. The lack of lamination confirms that they were deposited rapidly, and thus probably deliberately, as a resurfacing of the plot. A97 B5

clean, yellow white, redeposited ash

charcoal layer

charcoal on the surface of g638. A97 B5

red ash, with charcoal and some burnt stone

slightly laminated, white ash, probably redeposited

g640 is another extensive spread of redeposited ash. The slight lamination of this group may indicate a longer period of accumulation, to have functioned as a resurfacing in the northern plot. A97 B5

light brown silt, with organic material, particularly dung, and bone.

brown silt, much burnt and shattered stone, burnt and unburnt crushed bone.

grey black silt, with much charcoal and ash.

brown silt, relatively large amounts of bone.

this group covers the whole surface of the northern plot, and seems incompatible with the presence of a building on the plot. There are only very small amounts of metal working waste in this group, probably residual. A98 B6

yellow white redeposited ash.

grey white redeposited ash.

areas of redeposited ash, thrown out into southern part of the plot. A99 B6

red yellow redeposited ash

white redeposited ash

redeposited ash in the open area west of the plot. A101 B6

lens of brown sandy silt

compact, white yellow ash, slightly laminated with charcoal.

charcoal, slightly laminated with ash.

redeposited charcoal and ash, respecting the otherwise barely visible walls of a small building on the southern part of the plot. A99 B6

lens of white yellow ash.

charcoal layer.

in situ fire deposit within the southern building on the plot. A99 B6

stake hole base, 0.04 x 0.03m, 0.03m deep.

base of a stake hole, 0.08m dia, 0.03m deep.

stake hole, 0.06m dia, 0.13m deep.

a group of stake holes on the surface of the northern plot during its otherwise abandonment gxxx &c. It seems likely that these relate to the 'ghost' of a small building (g644 &c) on the site of the previous workshop. A99 B6
647 2626=2583 light brown sandy silt, with wood chips, charcoal. these layers cannot really be described as rubbish layers, as the amount and size of finds, particularly bone and fired clay, is relatively small. It is possible that they are the remains of a fill layer of wood chips, much decayed. A100 B6

648 2585=2593 clean, yellow white ash, with most of the bone in this layer coming from the underlying deposits. clean, redeposited ash layers, resurfacing the plot. A100 B6
2588 lens of white yellow ash.
2615 yellow white sandy ash, with a little gravel, burnt stone and charcoal.

649 2476 brown, variable layer of sand, silt, gravel, with clay, fired clay, ash, charcoal and organic dung and coprolites. extensive spreads of domestic rubbish including large amounts of bone and dung. The lamination of these layers is slight, suggesting a rapid accumulation, and they may result from a period when the northern plot was empty (see also g641). A101 B6
2484 black brown sandy silt with much charcoal
2557 dark brown silt, similar to s2476, but with more silty content
2565 brown sandy silt, with ash and charcoal

650 2473 isolated areas of yellow white ash over g649 these flecks of wood ash over the surface of g649 may have come from the first reoccupation of the northern plot. A101 B6
2474 "
2513=2546 "
2527 "

651 2393 post hole, 0.15m dia, 0.08m deep. post and stake holes forming a slightly curved line at right angles to g906. A100 B6
2490 irregular post hole, possibly double, 0.43 x 0.34m and 0.24m deep.
2493 base of post hole, 0.24 x 0.18m, 0.07m deep.
2589 stake hole, 0.05m deep.
2788 stake hole, 0.03m dia, 0.08m deep.
2790 post hole, 0.14m dia, 0.22m deep.
3034 stake hole, 0.06m dia, 0.06m deep.

652 2463 very mixed, slightly laminated sand, silt, clay gravel, all types of household rubbish. rubbish deposits around a small building on the plot (g644 &c). This surface appears to have lain open over some time, judging from the lamination of the deposits, the amount of fragmentation in the bones on the surface, and the accumulation of coprolites. A101 B6
grey white redeposited ash.  
black grey silt, much charcoal,  
and domestic rubbish.  
lens of charcoal.

domestic rubbish deposits in the yard  
on the northern plot. A101 B6

654 2411 stake hole  
2412 "  
2413 "  
2414 "  
2415 "  
this group forms a line of stakes  
oriented NW - SE, in the middle of  
the plot. It forms the slight remains  
of a wattle wall in the southern  
building. A104 B7

655 2453 light grey ash layer.  
2458 light grey ash, containing loose  
stones.  
charcoal layer, few finds.  
a series of small ash and charcoal  
layers cleared from a hearth in the  
southern building. A104 B7

656 2436 stake hole, 0.05m dia, 0.08m  
deep.  
2437 stake hole, 0.05m dia, 0.05m  
deep.  
2438 stake hole, 0.05m dia 0.05m  
deep.  
2447 stake hole 0.05m dia, 0.02m  
deep.  
2448 stake hole 0.05m dia  
0.07m deep.  
2449 stake hole 0.05m dia 0.08m  
deep.  
2584 small post hole, 0.12m dia,  
0.19m deep, leaning to the west.  
this is a group of stake holes forming  
a curving row oriented NE-SW  
within the workshop building. Its  
function is unclear, though it may  
have formed a fire screen. s2584  
was grouped here on the basis of its  
location, but it is possible that it was  
actually a single post hole from an  
earlier date. A104 B7

657 2420 small post hole, 0.12m dia,  
0.15m deep  
2432 stake hole, <0.05m dia 0.05m  
deep  
2433 stake hole >0.05m dia 0.07m  
deep  
2434 stake hole dia 0.05 m 0.09m  
deep  
stake holes deriving from internal  
furnishings in the southern building.  
A104 B7
58 2732 possible stake hole 0.06 x 0.04m, 0.015m deep.
2733 stake hole, 0.07 x 0.05m, 0.08m deep.
2734 stake hole, 0.08m dia, 0.07m deep.
2735 stake hole 0.05 x 0.04m, 0.04m deep.
2736 stake hole 0.05m dia, 0.03m deep.
2737 stake hole 0.04 x 0.06m, 0.02m deep, uncertain.
2738 stake hole 0.05m dia 0.07m deep.
2754 base of post hole with stone wedge, 0.22m dia.
2767 stake hole, 0.05 x 0.04m, 0.05m deep.

698 658 673 SOUTHERN AREA

674 3050 stake hole, 0.05m dia, 0.11m deep.
3200 stake hole/small post hole, 0.06 x 0.11m, 0.12m deep.
3368 stake hole, 0.06 x 0.05m, 0.05m deep.
3369 stake hole, 0.05 x 0.04m, 0.055m deep.

a scatter of stakes and one post hole in the northern building on the northern plot. The post hole is clearly large enough that it probably contained a load bearing roof post, but the function of the stake holes, which belong to the same structure, is unclear. A97 B5

a small, closely placed group of stake holes inside the southern half of the workshop. Presumably they derive from internal furnishings in the building. A92 B5
3382 stake hole, 0.1 x 0.09m, 0.09m deep. stake holes deriving from internal furnishings in the southern building. A92 B5
3383 small post hole, 0.12 x 0.08m, 0.1m deep. A91 B5
3385 stake hole, 0.04 x 0.05m, 0.065m.

3519 stake hole nine tiny stake holes, not excavated because they were only ca. 0.01m dia, spaced 0.03-0.1m apart. A wattle fence or wall line. A91 B5
3520 "
3521 "
3522 "
3523 "
3524 "
3525 "
3526 "
3527 "

2760 stone 0.4 x 0.4m two flat topped stones, sunken into the underlying layers (not cut into) - almost certainly door jamb pads in a centre gable door. A97 B5
2761 stone 0.5 x 0.4m

2613 stake hole, 0.09m dia, 0.08m deep. stake holes in the gable wall line of a building on the northern part of the plot. See also g906. A100 B6
2614 stake hole, 0.09 x 0.12m, 0.18m deep.
2616 stake hole, 0.11 x 0.07m, 0.09m deep.
2617 bottom of stake hole, 0.04m dia, 0.06m deep.
2622 stake hole, 0.04m dia, 0.05m deep.
2623 ash filled stake hole, 0.1 x 0.07m, 0.04m deep. stake hole, 0.07m dia, 0.04m deep.
2786

2638 brown sandy silt, with charcoal deposits containing domestic rubbish and greater or lesser amounts of debris from underlying fire layers. A100 B6
2700 brown sandy silt, less charcoal

3119 yellow brown ashy sand. ash layers in the western. A94 B5
3123 thin black lens of charcoal.
3136 grey white redeposited ash, with a diffuse stone packing. orange white ash.
3144 thin lens of soot or powdered charcoal.
3152 mixed red brown redeposited sandy ash.
3156 yellow white ash redeposited ash and charcoal layers, in confined area relating to and post-dating fence or wall line g903. Probably occupation layers. A93 B5
3174 thin charcoal lens grey white ash
3177 grey white ash
3258 white, redeposited ash
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Page</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>683</td>
<td>Stake hole, ca. 0.02m dia a group of tiny stake holes under s2846 (g637) forming diffuse lines on the northern plot outwith the house, and north and east of the boundary ditch sequence. Given their position over g686 it is possible that these are the holes for stakes pinning a wooden paving for the path, whose foundation is g686. A90 B5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>684</td>
<td>Black charcoal deposit, little bone, burnt and shattered stone white ash, with fired clay, charcoal, few bones, and burnt and shattered stone black, slightly laminated charcoal. A90 B5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>685</td>
<td>Clean white ash, redeposited layers resulting from the use and clearance of a hearth, possibly g685. These deposits respect the line of the southern wall in the northern building. A95 B5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>686</td>
<td>Clean white ash, redeposited stone packing in s3024 ca. 20 stones, &lt;0.2m loosely spread over an area 0.5 x 1m. A90 B5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>688</td>
<td>Clean white ash, redeposited clean yellow white ash. A90 B5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>700</td>
<td>Grey brown silt, relatively find free, not laminated. A90 B5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>700</td>
<td>Stake hole 0.02m dia an irregular row of tiny stake holes in the northern yard, too small to dig, but visible because they cut an ash layer, g686. A90 B5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
grey brown silty clay with much redeposited ash, charcoal and clay flecks.

grey white redeposited ash.

brown sandy silt, with fired clay, charcoal and much bone.

grey white redeposited ash, with clay, fired clay and charcoal.

little, black, slightly laminated, redeposited charcoal layer.

small black, laminated charcoal deposit.

white redeposited ash, with much stone 0.05 - 0.2m dia, and little bone.

red grey redeposited ash with fired clay and charcoal.

grey redeposited ash, little bone.

stake hole, 0.02m dia.

redeposited ash and charcoal used as surfacing in area of yard, and between buildings A95 B5.

red grey redeposited ash with fired clay and charcoal.

grey redeposited ash, little bone.

redeposited ash and charcoal used as surfacing in area of yard, and between buildings A95 B5.

redeposited ash with sandy silt and bone.

dark brown silt with clay flecks.

redeposited ash with sandy silt and bone.

brown grey silt, with ash and charcoal, very mixed.

grey redeposited ash.

mixed grey redeposited ash, with large bones.

brown sandy silt with clay, rotten organic matter and stone.

shallow, flat bottomed cut.

late ditch cut at the western corner of the north-western boundary line.

fill and levelling for a floor. It is possible that s2821 might be a levelled hearth, but unlikely, given that few of the finds from this deposit are burnt.
loose stone packing, 0.3 x 0.15m, stones <0.1m.

post hole under and in s2573.

stake hole, 0.07m dia, 0.14m deep.

stake hole, 0.05m dia, 0.1m deep.

post hole, 0.3 x 0.2m, 0.13m deep.

stake hole, 0.1m dia 0.07m deep.

stake hole, 0.1m dia, 0.07m deep.

stake hole, 0.04m dia, 0.1m deep.

stake hole, 0.04m dia 0.15m deep, decayed wood.

stake hole, 0.03m dia 0.1m deep, decayed wood.

stake hole, 0.05m dia, 0.05m deep.

stave hole, 0.13 x 0.06m, 0.05m deep.

stake hole, 0.05m dia, 0.03m deep.

stake hole, 0.05m dia 0.1m deep.

stake hole, 0.04m dia 0.08m deep.

stake hole, 0.05m dia, 0.05m deep.

stake holes deriving from the construction represented by floor layers g694. The post hole, s2596, and the stake hole s2599 were stratigraphically ambiguous, and may have been later, but were very close to the two other stake holes. They made more sense at this level than later, and have been grouped here on the balance of probability. A96 B5

stake holes from the construction represented by floor layers g694 - apparently forming a fence or internal wall line oriented N - S. A96 B5
mixed colours of silt with organic content, fired clay, ash, charcoal, overdug.

laminated charcoal layer with ash, fired clay, and clay.
black brown silt, with fired clay, charcoal and ash.
grey brown clayey silt with iron corrosion, and relatively large amounts of bone.
black clayey silt, with fired clay and charcoal.
dark brown silt, with little bone and stone.

laminated grey white ash, with fired clay and charcoal.
grey white ash, with fired clay and charcoal.

grey redeposited ash with a few pieces of burnt bone.
charcoal layer with clay, fired clay and ash.
grey redeposited ash with a few pieces of burnt bone.
grey, slightly laminated ash, with fired clay, calcite and charcoal.

post hole, 0.2m dia 0.1m deep, uncertain no plan, measurement only a point.
stake hole.
red brown silt, with iron pan, charcoal, fired clay, clay, calcite and ash.

stake hole 0.04 x 0.03m, 0.03m deep
stake hole 0.05m dia, 0.07m deep
stake hole 0.04m dia, 0.1m deep
stake hole 0.04 x 0.05m, 0.03m deep
stake hole 0.06 x 0.04m, 0.06m deep
stake/post hole 0.1m dia, 0.13m deep
stake hole (double with s2751) 0.08 x 0.07m, 0.08m deep
stake hole 0.09m dia, 0.1m deep
stake hole, 0.05 - 0.1m dia, 0.28m deep

deposits accumulated over floors g694, during metalworking - probably primarily copper alloy casting. A96 B5

ash deposits, by their lamination probably gradually built up during daily work and cleaning in the southern building. A96 B5

ash deposits within the southern building. A96 B5

stake and post hole in the north-western wall of the southern building. A96 B5

the latest in situ rubbish deposits with substantial evidence of metalworking. A96 B5

a diffuse spread of stake holes in the western part of the northern yard or building. Their function is unclear, but they may derive from the southern wall of the northern building. A97 B5
stake/post hole 0.13 x 0.1m, 0.35m deep, uncertain
stake hole 0.04m dia, 0.04m deep
stake hole 0.05m dia, 0.04m deep
stake hole, 0.04m dia, 0.01m deep, uncertain
stake hole 0.06 x 0.04m, 0.07m deep
stake hole, 0.04m dia, 0.04m deep
stake hole 0.05m dia, 0.1m deep.
stake hole, 0.08m dia, 0.08m deep.
stake hole, 0.08 x 0.09m, 0.11m deep.
pole hole, with stone wedge, 0.32 x 0.37m, 0.24m deep.
stake hole 0.065m dia, 0.085m deep.
stake hole 0.05 x 0.04m, 0.07m deep.
stake hole, 0.07 x 0.06m, 0.11m deep.
stake hole 0.07 x 0.06m, 0.03m deep.
white brown sandy silt with charcoal, ash, fired clay and calcite.
anew diffuse spread of stake holes in the western part of the northern building or yard. Their function is unclear.
A97 B5

a group of stake holes and one post hole forming structural elements in the northern half of gable line g678 &c. A97 B5

a mixed rubbish deposit primarily of cleared material from a hearth. A98 B6
white redeposited ash, with calcite and charcoal clean, yellow white redeposited ash yellow white redeposited ash, with charcoal
dark brown silt, with burnt and shattered stone ash and charcoal extensive and relatively clean layer of redeposited charcoal, with some fish and bird bone in areas and defined on the southern edge by shattered stone.
stake hole, 0.06m dia 0.08m deep stake hole 0.06m dia 0.06m deep stake hole 0.07m dia 0.08m deep stake hole 0.05m dia, 0.08m deep stake hole 0.07m dia, 0.1m deep stake hole 0.08m dia, 0.08m deep stake hole 0.06m dia, 0.1m deep stake hole 0.08m dia, 0.15m deep stake hole 0.08m dia, 0.17m deep stake hole 0.06m dia, 0.18m deep stake hole 0.05m dia 0.07m deep stake hole 0.03m dia 0.12m deep stake hole 0.06m dia, 0.14m deep redeposited ash, very clean, and probably used for levelling. A97 B5 this deposit lies in the vicinity of several groups of redeposited hearth clearance layers, i.e. g684, g686 and g690, but it is unclear whether it belongs to any of them, as the soil content is much greater. A95 B5 levelling deposit of charcoal, redeposited over the northern half of the plot, creating a surfaced yard. It is probable that charcoal was deliberately used, for reasons of hygiene. A90 B5 stake holes in a fence line, spaced c. 0.3m apart forming an irregular fence line oriented N-S across the northern part of the plot. A90 B5
a diffuse group of stake holes on the north-western edge of the northern yard (over g708). A90 B5

redeposited ash layers lying under g708, but over a series of stake holes and constructional details. These deposits respect the western gable line of a building largely cut away by Stolpe's excavations to the east. A90 B5

redeposited ash on the northern yard. A91 B5

redeposited ash spread on the northern edge of the northern yard. A91 B5

these two areas of stone packing lie in the central area of the northern plot, and are probably sill stones for the southern wall of a building on the northern part of the plot and largely destroyed by Stolpe's excavations. A90 B5

ash deposits, probably clearance from an industrial hearth, within the southern building, on the southern half of the plot. A96 B5

rubbish deposits extending from the plot onto the open area to the west. A96 B5

structural elements (s3244 - sill beam and s3275, sill stones) for a building in the northern corner of the site. A93 B5
black grey sandy silt, with organic content, clay, fired clay, ash, calcite, charcoal and casting debris.

black brown sandy silt with clay, fired clay, ash calcite and charcoal, and casting waste black silt, with iron oxide, slag, iron, copper alloy, clay, fired clay, mould fragments

small area of slightly laminated white grey ash, possibly within a building grey black sandy silt with much charcoal, some fired clay

dark grey sandy silt with ash and charcoal

grey black sandy silt with ash and charcoal

grey sandy silt with ash and charcoal

grey sandy silt, with much ash, charcoal and stone

three stones forming a packing 0.15m dia around a filling 0.05m dia, 0.05m deep, possibly a stake hole

stake hole, 0.05m dia, 0.05m deep

structural elements over g623, in the northern building. A91 B5

charcoal lens brown sandy silt, with lenses of charcoal

brown black sandy silt with clay, ash and charcoal

irregular deposit of white ash, with burnt stone

laminated black sandy silt with much charcoal and some ash & clay

pad stone on one side of an entrance. This stone is the same as s2761.

rubbish deposits in the area of the 1990 the 1990 trench, containing abundant evidence for metal working. These deposits are among the latest evidences of copper alloy casting on the plot. A88 B5

occupation deposits within the area of a building (g903 &c.) which lies largely outwith the north-western side of the trench. There is no evidence for metal working here. A93 B5

spreads of charcoal rich rubbish, with so much spreads of charcoal rich rubbish, with so much nearly be defined as charcoal layers. The position of the deposits suggests that they are the remains of a structural element, possibly a wall line or fence line, parallel with the northern lane. A90 B5

pair of stake holes, probably contemporary with g688 and g691. s2989, by its form and position, seems likely to have been a part of the structure of the northern long wall of a building parallel with the northern lane. A90 B5

structural elements over g623, in the northern building. A91 B5

charcoal and ash rich layers, lying on the surface of the yard, outwith the building, and probably deriving from the use of a hearth inside said building. A92 B5

redeposited charcoal and ash, on the yard of the plot, resulting from gradual deposition over a period of time. This group respects the southern wall of the northern building. A88 B5

This stone was, by chance, measured twice. g725, however, represents the construction level, while g678 represents the destruction level. g725, however, is probably a repair to the structure represented by g726. A90 B5
726  3281  topmost fill in a post hole under g725, red brown silt. brown black silt, with a 0.07m dia stone, in a post hole 0.15 x 0.18m tapering to 0.08m dia at the bottom
727  3121  light grey ash, laminated and containing charcoal and orange ash
3214  red brown silt, apparently ash, with charcoal
3276  small layer of grey white ash
728  2986  stake hole, 0.04m dia
2987  stake hole, 0.04m dia
2988  stake hole, 0.04m dia
729  2946  stake hole, 0.09m dia and 0.1m deep
3132  stake hole, 0.06 x 0.07m, 0.05m deep
730  3221  stake hole, 0.02m dia 0.05m deep
3222  stake hole, 0.02m dia 0.05m deep
3223  stake hole, 0.02m dia, 0.05m deep
3224  stake hole, 0.02m dia, 0.05m deep
3225  stake hole, 0.02m dia, 0.05m deep
731  3182  stake hole, 0.04m dia, 0.05m deep.
3183  stake hole, 0.03m dia, 0.05m deep.
3184  stake hole, 0.1m dia, 0.15m deep.
732  3115  three stones <0.15 dia limited to the east by a line of wood fragments

Two fills, possibly the same, with the upper affected by iron pan accumulated around g725, in a post hole for a driven post. By its size, the post was load bearing, and its position suggests that it was a door jamb. A91 B5

These ash deposits, which appear to have built up gradually, from their degree of lamination, mark the extent of a building. s3276 is limited by a wall line, as is s3121. A90 B5

All these stake holes are 0.05 - 0.1m deep. They are probably contemporary with g683 and lie in the south fence of the northern yard. A90 B5

Two stake holes associated with the north-western boundary ditch. Possibly related to g904. A93 B5

Stake holes, forming a diffuse group in the same area, which during excavation were interpreted as belonging to the same structure, though it is unclear what that structure might be. Stratigraphic analysis suggests that they derive from the short, western wall of a northern building largely cut away by Stolpe. A90 B5

A diffuse group of three stake holes in the area of the southern fence of the northern yard. A90 B5

Sill stones at the southern edge of the northern yard. The line of wood fragments probably derives from the associated sill beam. A90 B5
post hole, ca 0.2 x 0.2 m, depth uncertain.
stake hole, 0.04m dia.
five shattered stones < 0.2m dia, in a diffuse line.
stake hole, 0.06m dia, 0.03m deep.
small ash fleck, fill for underlying post hole.
red ash, as above.
stake hole, 0.03m dia, 0.05m deep.
stake hole, 0.08m dia, 0.15m deep.
stake hole, 0.05m dia, 0.11m deep.

plank line cut, oriented E - W, ca 0.4m long and 0.05m wide, unclear whether it represents several vertical, or one horizontal plank
stake hole, 0.05m dia 0.09m deep, directly NE of s3274

slightly laminated light brown ash layer.
laminated charcoal layer.
silty charcoal layer, with few, fragmented bones.
grey white redeposited ash.
mixed brown clayey silt with coprolites and fragmented bone mixed black clayey silt with ash and charcoal

stake hole, 0.08m dia, 0.08m deep.
stake hole, 0.06 x 0.05m, 0.07m deep.
stake hole, 0.05 x 0.06m, 0.08m deep.
stake hole, 0.06m dia, 0.13m deep.
stake hole, 0.07m dia , 0.03m deep.
small ash layer, with stone <0.2m dia, in corner of gable line.
stake hole, 0.05m dia, 0.15m deep.
red, yellow and brown mixed silty clay, with fired clay, ash and charcoal

hard burnt silt, red and grey, with burnt stone ash and charcoal

sill stones and other structural elements in the gable line of a building largely cut away to the east by Stolpe's excavations, but clearly contemporary with the charcoal resurfacing of the northern yard, g708. A90 B5

a wall line, oriented NW - SE, forming part of the southern long wall of the more northerly of the two buildings on the plot during this phase. A90 B5
clearance from hearths south of this area, on the plot outside gable A90, and stretching into the open area west of the southern building. A92 B5
domestic rubbish layers on the northern yard. A90 B5
the gable line of a building along the edge of Stolpe's trench and cut by it. The construction appears to be post and pad-stone, with either a wattle wall or associated panelling. s2782 was difficult to group, and was finally grouped here despite its slightly higher stratigraphic position because its location made it clear that it also derived from the gable wall. A97 B5
destruction level for building represented by g737. A98 B6
rotten remains of a horizontal wooden beam, 2.5 x 0.12 x 0.02m.
grey black silty sand with much charcoal.
black grey sandy clay with much ash and charcoal.
brown sandy silt, with clay, clacite, ash and charcoal.

small, light grey redeposited ash layer
small, light grey redeposited ash layer
remains of two wooden beams oriented NW - SE along the length of the lane
stake hole, 0.055m dia 0.1m deep
post hole 0.1m deep on the edge of the northern lane
probable post hole, 0.2m dia, 0.2m deep, on the edge of the northern lane
post hole 0.3m dia 0.2m deep
stake hole, 0.1 x 0.08m, 0.1m deep
post hole, 0.1m dia, 0.03m deep

black grey silty sand with much bone and charcoal, and some clay.
grey brown silty sand with clay, ash and charcoal
black brown sandy silt with much charcoal and bone
black brown sandy clay (or clayey silt with sand), ash, charcoal and wood fragments
black grey sandy clay (or clayey silt with sand) with ash, charcoal and organic material

rubbish and levelling layers over the northern yard of the plot and into the northern lane, relating to the use of the building g720&c. The whole is bounded to the north by a wooden beam, in the middle of the northern lane, evidently part of the surfacing of the lane. The plot boundary is marked by the break between s2753 and s2758. A98 B6
two small ash layers along the edge of the plot, against the northern lane - probably marking the site of underlying post holes A98 B6
post holes for a fence line parallel with the northern lane, on the northern edge of the plot, with associated wooden foundation for a surfacing of the lane (s2532). A102 B6
rubbish layers in the northern lane, with much household debris, but no substantial evidence for metal working in the area. s2628 extends over the edge of the yard, with no evidence for a fence line. A102 B6
rubbish layers in the northern lane. The wood fragments in s2586 may derive from a wooden surfacing on the lane, such as planking, or a redeposited layer of wood chips. A102 B6
light brown sandy silt with domestic debris, containing a spread of stones on the northern edge of the plot. ca. 10 stones, <0.15m dia, oriented NW - SE

single large stone, probably padstone for a door jamb

fired clay, charcoal and ash, in a disturbed burnt deposit

stake hole, 0.06m dia 0.11m deep

stake/small post hole, 0.12 x 0.08m, 0.105m deep
domestic rubbish deposit around and contemporary with s2526

stake hole, 0.05 x 0.04m, 0.04m deep

domestic rubbish layers on the northern plot. A101 B6

light brown sandy silt with ash, charcoal and much bone mixed layer, with much ash, charcoal and burnt bone
domestic rubbish layers on the northern plot. A101 B6

clean, white redeposited sand, virtually find free
da spot of sand in the southern building, strongly resembling the sand used for casting floors in other buildings e.g. A66. A92 B5

light brown sandy silt, with ash, clay and charcoal extensive rubbish layer perhaps relating to a period of abandonment.
yellow white redeposited ash
white redeposited ash

NB this deposit is stratigraphically later than g649, though it could perhaps date from the same period. A101 B6

white redeposited ash redepsoited ash layers, relating either to the use of the possibly contemporary building, or to a levelling and resurfacing of the plot after g747, for reasons of hygiene. A101 B6
stake hole, 0.07m dia, 0.07m deep
stake hole, 0.08m dia, 0.04m deep
stake hole, 0.1 x 0.08m, 0.09m deep
stake hole, 0.05m dia, 0.07m deep
stake hole, 0.03 x 0.04m, 0.04m dia
stake hole, 0.1 x 0.08m, 0.09m dia.
bottom of stake hole, 0.04m dia, 0.01m deep.
bottom of stake hole, 0.08 x 0.045m, 0.03m deep.
stake hole, 0.1m dia, 0.2m deep.

packing of ca 20 stones <0.2m dia in gravel, the latter possibly an eaves drip.
light brown clay, mixed with sandy silt, with ash and charcoal.
brown sandy silt, filled with gravel, probably a part of s3458.

slightly laminated grey black and white sandy silt, with clay, fired clay, calcite, ash and charcoal
laminated sandy silt, black, white and grey, with ash and charcoal
grey white sandy silt, with charcoal and ash

stake hole, 0.09m dia, 0.11m deep
stake hole, 0.1m dia, 0.12m deep
stake hole, 0.07m dia, 0.15m deep
post hole, 0.12m dia, 0.12m deep
stake hole, 0.04m dia, 0.04m deep
stake hole, 0.05 x 0.03m, 0.09m deep
stake hole, 0.06m dia, 0.155m deep
stake hole 0.04m dia, 0.15m deep
stake hole, 0.07 x 0.05m, 0.08m deep
stake hole, 0.04m dia, 0.09m deep
stake hole, 0.055m dia, 0.14m deep

sill stones relating to building represented also by g749 &c, and the floor layer associated with the construction of this wall line. A103 B7

layers accumulated inside building g749 &c, during its daily use. The finds from these deposits are domestic, rather than industrial, in character. A103 B7

a diffuse group of stake holes concentrated on the area of the southern wall line of a building in the northern part of the plot (A103). They are grouped together on the basis of their similar stratigraphic relationships and physical proximity, and represent build and repairs of a part of the southern wall of A103, which is exceedingly fragmentary.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2392</td>
<td>black sandy silt, with large amounts of charcoal, some clay and ash.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2371</td>
<td>silty clay, of varying colour, with admixture of charcoal and ash.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2374</td>
<td>stake hole, 0.06m dia, 0.07m deep.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2375</td>
<td>stake hole, 0.1m dia, 0.07m deep.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2395</td>
<td>stake hole, 0.05m dia, 0.06m deep.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2396</td>
<td>stake hole.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2366</td>
<td>stake hole 0.06m dia 0.11m deep.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2370</td>
<td>stake hole 0.08 x 0.06m, 0.075m dia.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2471</td>
<td>stake hole 0.08m dia, 0.1m deep.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2365</td>
<td>light brown sandy silt, with ash and clay, and some charcoal.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1900</td>
<td>brown sandy silt, with much stone &lt; 0.15m, and some large, unbroken bones.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1920</td>
<td>stone packing of ca 10 stones &lt;0.15m, and several large bones.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2352</td>
<td>black sandy silt, with so much stone that it could almost be called a stone packing, and locally laminated with ash.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1672</td>
<td>redeposited ash layer, with burnt stone, cut by many stake holes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1895</td>
<td>light brown redeposited ash, with large, intact bones, and a few stones.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1074</td>
<td>brown black sandy silt with much charcoal, ash and burnt bone.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1087</td>
<td>dark grey sandy silt with much burnt bone.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1759</td>
<td>dark brown silty sand with charcoal and ash.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1762</td>
<td>mixed brown silty clay with ash, charcoal and burnt stone.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
yellow white redeposited ash, with burnt bone
dark brown sandy silt, with much bone and stone, and lenses of ash
charred plank

light brownish grey sandy ash with charcoal
light grey yellow redeposited ash, with charcoal, fired clay and bone
redeposited ash layer, probably related to levelling and filling for the construction of a floor in the northern building. tpq from coin AD 803. A112 B7
dark brown sandy silt with some burnt stone, and clay & charcoal brown sandy silt, with ash and charcoal
dark brown sandy silt with charcoal
dark brown sandy silt with yellow red, redeposited ash
dark brown sandy silt with charcoal
dark brown sandy silt with ash and charcoal
grey redeposited ash with charcoal
dark brown sandy silt with charcoal, clay and ash
dark brown sandy silt with charcoal and ash
with charcoal, diffuse boundaries.
dark brown sandy silt with charcoal and ash, diffuse boundaries with s784.
light grey brown redeposited ash layer.
light grey brown, slightly laminated ash.
dark brown sandy silt with much bone, and bone/antler working waste.
grey brown clay, with bone and stone (large and small).
grey white redeposited ash with charcoal
grey white redeposited ash with burnt bone
grey white redeposited ash, with much bone
yellow white redeposited ash, with charcoal and burnt bone

domestic rubbish thrown out into the northern lane. A112 B7
domestic rubbish in the northern building. A112 B7
domestic rubbish in the northern building. A112 B7
domestic rubbish in the northern building. A113 B7
domestic rubbish in the entrance to the northern building. tpq from coin AD 898. A113 B7
domestic rubbish in the northern lane and entrance to the northern building. A114 B7
domestic rubbish in the northern lane. A114 B7
ash layers redeposited in the northern lane, deriving from the use of building g787 &c. A117 B8
Loose brown sandy silt with much bone, some of it large and intact.

Brown sandy silt with much bone, and charcoal.

Grey white redeposited ash with crushed and burnt bone.

Loose dark brown sandy silt with much bone.

Dark brown sandy silt with bone and a stone packing on the N. edge.

Grey black sandy silt with much displaced stone.

Dark black brown silty sand, with areas of large bones.

Dark brown silty sand with much bone, both large and small, and burnt stone.

Brown grey clayey silt with ash and charcoal, and much bone.

Dark brown gravelly silt with charcoal and some bone.

Brown sandy silt with much charcoal and bone.

Dark brown sandy silt, with much bone.

Gravel and small stones in s962, possibly water-sorted.

Dark brown sandy silt with ash and charcoal.

Dark brown sandy silt with much charcoal and burnt bone.

Grey brown slightly laminated redeposited ash layer.

Grey brown laminated redeposited ash, with much burnt stone.

Dark grey sandy silt, in a line oriented NW-SE.

Post hole in s682, 0.3m dia, with a few small stones as packing.

Dark line, slightly undulating, marking line of a wattle wall or fence.

domestic rubbish layers in the northern lane, with a tpq of AD 914, from an Arabic coin. A117 B8

domestic rubbish in the northern lane. A117 B8

domestic rubbish in the northern lane, and spread into the plot - deriving from the use of a building represented by the sill stones in s639 and s654. A117 B8

domestic rubbish layers in the northern lane, given a tpq of AD 765 by a coin in the lowest layer i.e. s957. A114 B7

domestic rubbish deposits, which may, in the case of s991, contain displaced sill stones from the northern long wall of the northern building. A114 B7

S682 appears to be a floor or occupation layer relating to the post hole s695, the whole providing limited structural evidence for a building here. A116 B7

The line of a fence or wall, parallel with the northern lane, along the northern boundary of the plot. A116 B7
brown grey silty sand with ash, charcoal, fired clay and calcite
black brown silty sand with much bone, ash, charcoal and a little fired clay
dark brown sandy silt with lenses of ash, wood fragments and much bone
grey brown sandy silt with much bone and stone 0.05 - 0.1m dia, lenses of ash and clay, loom weights

brown grey silty sand with ash, charcoal, fired clay and calcite
black brown silty sand with much bone, ash, charcoal and a little fired clay
dark brown sandy silt with lenses of ash, wood fragments and much bone
grey brown sandy silt with much bone and stone 0.05 - 0.1m dia, lenses of ash and clay, loom weights

a roughly oval stone packing of c. 50 stones, 0.1-0.15m dia, in one layer, pressed into the underlying surface
stone packing of small stones 0.1-0.15m dia in silty sand, with birch bark.

brown silty sand, with small lumps of clay and stone laminated black and white
redeposited ash and charcoal thin, redeposited charcoal layer, with much wood and bark
yellow white redeposited ash white grey redeposited ash with extensive animal disturbance
light grey brown redeposited ash with little bone and stone
white grey redeposited ash with clay and charcoal

brown black redeposited charcoal with a certain amount of domestic rubbish from the underlying layer
grey brown redeposited ash thin brown sandy silt with much charcoal

very variable brown black sandy silt with wood fragments, much bone, ash, and charcoal
brown grey sandy silt with fired clay, ash, wood fragments and charcoal

light yellow, clean redeposited ash

rubbish deposits over the surface of a yard north-west of the building represented by g xxx. There is a remote possibility that these are actually 'occupation' deposits in an enclosed area, but the nature of the layers makes this relatively unlikely, unless they derive from an abandonment of the building, and consequent dumping. A 113 B 7

possibly the remains of a cobbled path or stone packing for levelling, across the surface of the yard, and oriented N - S. A 112 B 7

redeposited ash and charcoal layers, around the south-western end of a building, possibly functioning as fill in a subsidence (which is the result of an underlying ditch). A 112 B 7

occupation layers inside building A 103, which is an extension over the northern yard of a building initially only present as a gable. Partially contemporary with g 749. A 103 B 7

fills in a subsidence hollow in the southern edge of the northern building over the line of an earlier ditch. A 112 B 7

fill in a subsidence hollow, as g 779, in the southern edge of the northern building. A 112 B 7
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>781</td>
<td>light grey brown sand with a little charcoal, fired clay, ash and bone.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1017</td>
<td>fill layers in a subsidence hollow in the corner of a building. These deposits probably functioned as a floor and living surface, given the degree of lamination and nature of the debris in the soil. The decayed wood fragments in s1065 probably represent the remains of a wood chip floor covering. A112 B7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1065</td>
<td>grey brown silty sand with decayed wood, fired clay, ash, charcoal, bone.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>782</td>
<td>clean orange yellow redeposited ash.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1035</td>
<td>redeposited ash, functioning as a fill, and sealing layer in a subsidence hollow. A112 B7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>783</td>
<td>light yellow brown sandy silt with ash, charcoal and decayed bark.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>935</td>
<td>redeposited levelling fills underlying and related to the floor surface g761. A112 B7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>939</td>
<td>lens of yellow green clay, with charcoal.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>940</td>
<td>lens of yellow green clay with charcoal.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>947</td>
<td>light brown sandy silt with much ash, some charcoal and decayed wood.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>784</td>
<td>yellow ash, spread over a thin surface of charcoal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>790</td>
<td>use and clearance layers associated with hearth g803 in the southern building. A118 B8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>797</td>
<td>yellow and black laminated ash with charcoal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>805</td>
<td>yellow and black ash laminated with charcoal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>785</td>
<td>black brown sandy silt with iron objects, slag, clay, ash and charcoal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>684</td>
<td>occupation layers in the central area of the northern building. A116 B7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>753</td>
<td>grey brown sandy silt with ash and charcoal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>796</td>
<td>brown sandy silt with arge bones, and varying sized stones</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2478</td>
<td>plough damaged deposits lying in the area of a building, and deriving from its use. Very high risk of contamination and residuality. A122 B8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>786</td>
<td>sandy silt with ash and charcoal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>697</td>
<td>plough damaged deposits in the area of a building and deriving from its use. High risk of contamination and residuality. A122 B8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>742</td>
<td>yellow and brown flecked ash and sandy silt layer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>747</td>
<td>brown sandy silt with ash flecks and charcoal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>298</td>
<td>brown sandy silt with charcoal and flecks of ash coming through from the layers underneath</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>774</td>
<td>brown sandy silt, with ash and charcoal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>787</td>
<td>yellow white ash, with brown sandy silt, bone, clay and charcoal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>638</td>
<td>brown sandy silt with ash charcoal, and bone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>668</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
788 630 dark brown sandy silt with bone, fired clay ash and charcoal brown sandy silt, with bone, ash and charcoal description missing deposits immediately underlying the topsoil and so disturbed and plough damaged that they must be interpreted as effectively part of the plough soil. A122 B8

789 1474 stake hole, 0.1m dia, 0.2m deep stake hole, 0.1m dia, 0.18m deep oval burnt clay 'bowl' with a packing of stones 0.05-0.15m dia concentrated towards the western end stake hole, 0.1 x 0.05m, 0.12m deep, containing charcoal stake hole, 0.03m dia, 0.05m deep, containing wood

790 1602 black sandy silt, mostly charcoal yellow white ash used of hearth g789, in situ. A105 B7
1603 laminated fired clay and charcoal
1604 black and yellow laminated ash and charcoal
1605 yellow white sandy ash, in situ
1613=1574

791 1070 white silty ash with fired clay and charcoal white, in situ ash, over an area 1.5 x 0.8m, containing burnt stone in the lower part of the deposit
1090 black, laminated charcoal and ash deposit possibly redepored, but more probably in situ, this layer can be interpreted as a rebuild/repair of the hearth g789. A106 B7
1116 light yellow grey ash, grading to darker grey black light grey brown silty ash, eroded over winter exposure black laminated silt with much charcoal laminated white grey ash with noticeable amounts of fish scales
1345
1448
1461

792 1447 white, in situ, over an area 1.5 x 0.8m, containing burnt stone in the lower part of the deposit

793 1063 post hole east of s1077 hard burnt clay and stone mixed with laminated ash and charcoal, in an area 1.6 x 0.9m. A large stone at the north-western end may be a support for bellows.

hearth construction in the southern building, with a large, heat cracked stone 0.4 x 0.3 x 0.25m, at the NW end, and a post hole at the SE end. The stone probably functioned as support for a bellows, implyng that the hearth was primarily industrial rather than domestic. A106 B7
794 932 laminated red, white and brown ash
clearance layers relating to the use and eventual destruction of hearth g793. A106 B7
938 yellow white ash
1031 laminated charcoal with ash
black laminated silt, with lenses of ash and clay, but mostly consisting of charcoal.
slightly laminated mixture of ash, charcoal and clay.
1041
1044 laminated ash, charcoal and lenses of clay, mostly charcoal.
1045 white, sandy silt, mostly ash, with charcoal and fired clay.
laminated light brown ash.
1048

1068

795 1049 black charcoal layer.
use and clearance layers related to hearth g793 in the southern building. A106 B7
1098 black, mostly charcoal layer, with a small amount of sand and gravel.
1120 black charcoal, slightly laminated with brown, fired clay.

796 1099 light brown silt, mixed with stones 0.05-0.2m dia.
fill layers over hearth g792, prior to its renovation as g793. A106 B7
1102 dark brown sandy silt without stones

797 1024 laminated sandy clay with ash and charcoal, containing burnt stones, 0.05 - 0.1m dia, in a rough oval 0.8 x 1.5m.
construction/repair of hearth, on same site as g792 in the southern building. A111 B8

798 983 laminated grey brown sandy silt with much charcoal, ash and fired clay
use and clearance layers associated with the hearth, g797. s999 is apparently water sorted and may, by its presence immediately adjacent to the hearth, indicate a hole in the roof through which rain fell, possibly a smoke hole. A111 B8
999 water sorted gravel in black silt
light grey white ash patches
1000 laminated black and white charcoal and ash deposit
1003 yellow ash patch, cut on the eastern edge by Stolpe's excavations
1015

799 1008 spread of stones in brown sandy silt, close packed in a square profiled, cut feature ca 0.4m deep.
sill stones packed into a rectangular trench cut ca 0.4m deep, 0.4m wide and 1.2m long, cut away at both ends by 1990 trial trench and Stolpe's excavations. A ritual deposit of 3 iron amulet rings, the wing bones of an eider duck, the shoulder blade of a man, and an oxbow, and a coin dated AD 807 were found in this feature. A111 B8
1026 lower part of stone packing in rectangular cut, containing a coin and ritual deposits.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Page</th>
<th>Quaderno</th>
<th>Text</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>800</td>
<td>949</td>
<td>black brown charcoal deposit. laminated ash, charcoal and fired clay deposit.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>950</td>
<td></td>
<td>dark black brown silty sand, mostly charcoal.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>963</td>
<td></td>
<td>light yellow brown ashy silt, with charcoal.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>967</td>
<td></td>
<td>finely laminated charcoal and ash layer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>969</td>
<td></td>
<td>white yellow ash</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>975</td>
<td></td>
<td>laminated black and white ash and charcoal layers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>977</td>
<td></td>
<td>yellow and black laminated ash and charcoal.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1006</td>
<td></td>
<td>thin, highly laminated ash, charcoal and fired clay layers with much burnt stone 0.1 - 0.15m, in a rough oval, 0.8 x 1.5m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>801</td>
<td>982</td>
<td>brown black charcoal layer laminated yellow ash with fine lenses of charcoal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>814</td>
<td></td>
<td>laminated yellow ash with fine lenses of charcoal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>883</td>
<td></td>
<td>black sooty charcoal layer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>889</td>
<td></td>
<td>laminated black charcoal with ash lenses, and some fired clay light brown ash</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>900</td>
<td></td>
<td>light yellow brown ash</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>911</td>
<td></td>
<td>laminated yellow brown ash with irregular hollows in its upper surface, possibly from the removal of stones laminated dark brown silty sand with ash</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>928</td>
<td></td>
<td>dark brown sandy silt with much charcoal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>931</td>
<td></td>
<td>yellow white redeposited ash</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>937</td>
<td></td>
<td>yellow white ash, with charcoal mixed ash, charcoal, clay black and yellow, ash, charcoal and fired clay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>948</td>
<td></td>
<td>yellow brown clay oval, not heavily burnt, but covered with ash and charcoal.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>955</td>
<td></td>
<td>yellow brown clay oval, not heavily burnt, but covered with ash and charcoal.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>956</td>
<td></td>
<td>yellow brown clay oval, not heavily burnt, but covered with ash and charcoal.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>959</td>
<td></td>
<td>yellow brown clay oval, not heavily burnt, but covered with ash and charcoal.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>964</td>
<td></td>
<td>yellow brown clay oval, not heavily burnt, but covered with ash and charcoal.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>968</td>
<td></td>
<td>yellow brown clay oval, not heavily burnt, but covered with ash and charcoal.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>803</td>
<td>913</td>
<td>reconstruction/repair in the continual use and renovation of the industrial hearth in the southern building (see also 801 &amp;c). A118 B8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
laminated yellow ash and fired clay, with shattered and burnt stones forming a rough oval 1.2 x 0.6m large, with a large stone (0.6 x 0.3 x 0.25m) at the northern end. stake hole, 0.1 x 0.08m. stake hole, 0.1 x 0.05m. small post hole, 0.15m dia. irregular small post hole, 0.15 x 0.1m stake hole, 0.1 x 0.08m.

dark brown black sandy silt with large amounts of charcoal. dark brown sandy silt with large amounts of charcoal. grey brown clayey silt with fired clay, ash and charcoal. white yellow ash.

yellow ash, with burnt stones, and some burnt and unburnt bone. grey sandy silt, with few stones, ash, charcoal and clay. white ash. white yellow redeposited ash. laminated black and grey ash and charcoal. grey white redeposited ash.

clearance and use layers associated with the use of hearth under g838. A104 B7

clearance from hearth g804, in the southern building. A121 B8

hearth, with associated stake and post holes for a fire screen or other constructions. The large stone, which continues in use through various rebuilds of this hearth (g798 &c) was probably the support for a bellows, and suggests an industrial use for the structure. A121 B8
laminated black charcoal with sandy silt, ash and calcite
grey black charcoal mixed with sandy silt
white yellow ash lens
black charcoal layer
white yellow ash
grey black charcoal
mixed with sandy silt
black charcoal deposit

small post hole, 0.12m dia
post hole 0.3m dia
stake hole, 0.06m dia
small post hole, 0.11m dia
stake hole 0.08m dia
post hole: cut 0.36 x 0.3m, post 0.17m dia, 0.17m deep
oval post hole 0.12 x 0.08m, 0.25m deep
stake hole, 0.05m dia, 0.08m deep
post hole, 0.12m dia, 0.12m deep
stake hole 0.08 x 0.06m, 0.11m deep
post hole, 0.12 x 0.07m, 0.14m deep
stake hole, 0.07m dia, 0.19m deep

yellow ash, with sand and gravel
grey white ash, with an admixture of gravel
yellow white slightly gravelly ash
slightly gravelly sandy silt, mostly yellow ash

dark brown sandy silt with fired clay, calcite charcoal and bone, and a thin layer of wood fragments at the bottom of the deposit
grey sandy silt, containing charcoal and bone

ash spreads, probably redeposited. This group marks the southern long wall of the southern building on the plot. Maybe on the edge of the southern lane. S986 and 976 have been grouped here as their stratigraphic relationship with s989 (g810), in the southern lane, is ambiguous and they fit very well in this group both structurally and on the grounds of its soil description. A105 B7

rubbish layers in southern lane, containing the fired clay and wood deriving from a wall in this area (probably founded on g809). A119 B7

rubbish, or possibly fill, layer in the southern building. A96 B5
brown sandy silt mixed with charcoal, and relatively little bone.
dark brown sandy - gravelly silt, water sorted in areas, with much small, broken bone and fish bone.
dark brown sandy silt with much crushed and broken bone. water sorted gravelly sand.
grey brown sandy silt with clay, ash and charcoal.

grey brown sandy silt with ash, bones, fired clay and other domestic rubbish.
dark brown sandy silt with large, horizontal bones in the lower part of the layer.
dark brown sandy silt with fired clay, charcoal and bone.
grey brown silty clay mixed with domestic rubbish.
light grey brown clayey silt

lenses of redeposited grey ash, with charcoal bone, and a little fired clay
black brown sandy silt with much large bone, fish bone and scales, and wood fragments, ash and charcoal
dark brown sandy silt with bone

dark brown sandy silt with bone and stone
brown grey clayey silt with bone, fired clay and charcoal

dark brown sandy silt with bone and stone
grey black sandy silt with much ash, bone, charcoal and other domestic rubbish

redempted domestic rubbish in the southern lane.

redempted domestic rubbish in the southern lane, immediately adjacent to the building on the northern plot, and showing evidence of water dropping from the eaves of that building. s846 may be a partial vegetation or use horizon over these deposits. These post-date the destruction by fire of the latest building on the southern plot (A58), as s912 lies over the fired daub fill of the drainage ditch along the northern wall of that building, which derives from the destruction of the wall. A119 B7

domestic rubbish deposits in the southern lane, immediately adjacent to the building on the northern plot, and showing evidence of water dropping from the eaves of that building. s846 may be a partial vegetation or use horizon over these deposits. These post-date the destruction by fire of the latest building on the southern plot (A58), as s912 lies over the fired daub fill of the drainage ditch along the northern wall of that building, which derives from the destruction of the wall. A119 B7

domestic rubbish layers in the southern lane, over the area of the earlier jetty. A119 B7

resurfacing of the southern lane, later worn away by traffic. A119 B7

ash thrown out into the southern lane, possibly deliberate levelling and filling of holes. A120 B8

domestic rubbish thrown out into the southern lane, over the area of the earlier jetty. The rapid build-up of rubbish in this area during this phase suggests that the lane was not heavily used, and may, indeed have functioned more as an open area than a lane. A120 B8

redeempted domestic rubbish in the southern lane. A120 B8

redempted domestic rubbish in the southern lane. A120 B8

laminated deposits resulting from work within a metal workshop. A92 B5

laminated deposits resulting from work within a metal workshop. A92 B5
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Layer</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>B19 826</td>
<td>grey brown clayey silt with overlying water sorted gravel and sand.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B20 1062=1064</td>
<td>mixed brown sandy silt with some stone, ash, charcoal and fired clay.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1069</td>
<td>dark brown silt with little stone, charcoal and fired clay.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1072</td>
<td>light brown sandy silt with little stone, bone, fired clay and charcoal.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B21 942</td>
<td>black sandy silt, with charcoal.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1042</td>
<td>green black redeposited clay with much charcoal.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1050</td>
<td>grey green clayey silt with charcoal.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B22 661</td>
<td>redeposited ash fill in small post hole</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>667</td>
<td>redeposited ash fill in cut charcoal and fired clay fill in cut post hole driven through cut filled by s667/761 stake hole</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>761</td>
<td>a small post hole and two stake holes, probably contemporary with g804, together with a major structural post hole. The group forms part of the southern wall line for a workshop on the southern half of the plot.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>770</td>
<td>stake hole</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>943</td>
<td>remains of a floor in the southern building probably contemporary with the construction of hearth g797.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>944</td>
<td>A105 B7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B23 768</td>
<td>dark brown sandy silt with bone and charcoal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>817</td>
<td>dark brown sandy silt with bone and charcoal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>862</td>
<td>dark brown sandy silt with large bones and wood fragments</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>897</td>
<td>dark brown sandy silt with bone, charcoal and fired clay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B24 822</td>
<td>dark grey brown silty sand with gravelly patches and much charcoal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>844=853</td>
<td>dark grey brown silty sand with charcoal, clay, fired clay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>872</td>
<td>light grey brown sandy silt, with ashy patches, charcoal, clay and fired clay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>879</td>
<td>light grey brown sandy silt with ash patches, charcoal, clay and fired clay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>881</td>
<td>dark grey brown silty sand with clay, fired clay, ash, charcoal and calcite, and some organic material - wood chips?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

eaves drip relating to a building on the southern plot which was destroyed by ploughing. This eaves drip lies stratigraphically later than the latest building (A58) which could be identified on the plot, and indicates that at least one phase of occupation was completely destroyed by agriculture. A60 B8

occupation layers deriving from the use of the southern building represented by g492 and g493, and respecting its southern wall line. A105 B7

remains of a floor in the southern building probably contemporary with the construction of hearth g797. A105 B7

layers built up within the southern of the two buildings on the plot, against its southern long wall, and resulting from the use of hearth g793. A119 B7

laminated occupation deposits within a building on the northern part of the plot. A116 B7
packing of small stones <0.2m dia, in dark brown sandy silt

similar stone packing, slightly cut into the underlying surface

charcoal spread

redistributed ash layers lying under g825, but perhaps relating to the fill/packing of the path and thus belonging to the same structure.

layers relating to fill and resurfacing of the northern part of the plot.

post hole and associated packing in the northern wall line along the plot boundary, adjacent to the northern lane.

remains of a wall line associated with sill stones g757.

redeposited ash layers in the northern lane, with brown sandy silt deriving from their exposure to weathering. Rubbish deposits, perhaps partly for resurfacing the lane and plot.

rubbish/occupation layers lying on the plot, against a wall on the northern plot boundary, which may be a boundary marker, or the northern long wall of a building.

clay layer - may be the edge of a floor, but is more likely to be a part of the structure of a wall or fence along the northern plot boundary.
mixed brown sandy silt with gravel, bone, ash, clay and charcoal
light brown sandy silt with gravel, bone, ash, clay and charcoal
white grey ash
black brown, laminated charcoal, with ash and clay
brown silty clay with charcoal.
post hole, 0.53 x 0.44m, 0.33m deep.
post hole, 0.35m dia, 0.31m deep.
green brown silty clay with ash and charcoal.
black brown sandy silt with much burnt and shattered stone and bone, and some ash and charcoal
brown black sandy silt with flecks of burnt clay, ash, clay and much charcoal
slightly laminated, black silt, mostly charcoal, with flecks of burnt clay
cia 20 shattered and burnt stones 0.05-0.1m
yellow white ash, with burnt stones
stake hole, 0.05m dia, 0.1m deep
stake hole, 0.06m dia, 0.09m deep
stake hole/small post hole, 0.1m dia, 0.09m deep
stake hole
stake hole
stake hole
stake holes forming a short line within the southern building on the plot, oriented NW - SE, and possibly deriving from the construction of a wall bench. See also g846. A104 B7
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Layer</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2361</td>
<td>laminated black silt, mostly charcoal, with ash, and some bone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2404</td>
<td>yellow green ash, with fired clay, burnt stone, charcoal and calcite</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2405</td>
<td>grey ash, with charcoal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2410</td>
<td>light grey ash, with charcoal and fired clay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3045</td>
<td>stake hole, 0.09 x 0.08m, 0.07m deep</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3046</td>
<td>stake hole, 0.07m dia, 0.3m deep</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3057</td>
<td>stake hole, 0.04 x 0.05m, 0.14m deep</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3069</td>
<td>stake hole, 0.04m dia, 0.2m deep</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3070</td>
<td>stake hole, 0.035m dia, 0.16m deep</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3080</td>
<td>stake hole, 0.03 x 0.035m, 0.095m deep</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3081</td>
<td>stake hole, 0.04 x 0.03m, 0.1m deep</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3090</td>
<td>stake hole, 0.03m dia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3107</td>
<td>stake hole, 0.04 x 0.05m, 0.14m deep</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3113</td>
<td>stake hole, 0.04m dia, 0.16m deep</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2345</td>
<td>stone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2346</td>
<td>stone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2347</td>
<td>stone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2348</td>
<td>silty sand, with animal bone, ash and charcoal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2495</td>
<td>brown sandy silt with ash, charcoal, fired clay and bone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2496</td>
<td>grey redeposited ash with bone and charcoal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2498</td>
<td>grey brown sandy silt with ash, charcoal, fired clay and large bones</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2505</td>
<td>loose, dark brown sandy silt with bone, charcoal and fired clay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2508</td>
<td>grey white redeposited ash with a few large bits of charcoal, fired clay and bone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2570</td>
<td>grey brown silt with ash, charcoal, clay, fired clay and bone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2494</td>
<td>light grey redeposited ash, with some bone and stone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3131</td>
<td>black, redeposited charcoal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3133</td>
<td>grey white redeposited ash, with some bone and a little brown sandy silt</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Clearance from hearth, possibly g838. The curious colouring of s2404 seems to indicate the possibility of some sort of industrial process, probably with metal. A104 B7

Stake holes forming a fence or, more probably, a wall line in a building almost entirely outwith the excavation area, in the northwestern corner of the site. This wall line persisted over a long period of time, and over 0.1m of deposits built up against it, which may explain the very variable depth of the stake holes. A93 B5

Spreads of rubbish, with some large stones, on the southern lane between the two plots and deriving from the use of the buildings both to north and south of the lane. There was a great deal of both bone and stone in concentrated on the southern side of the lane (s2345, s2346, s2347), and the larger stones may possibly have been supports for a wooden surfacing or paving, for which there is no other evidence. A44 B6

Redeposited layers of charcoal and ash cleared from a contemporary hearth in the southern building. A99 B6
grey brown silty clay - clayey silt, with much charcoal, little bone and stone
grey brown sandy silt with little bone and stone
black redeposited charcoal with some bone
grey black charcoal and ash lenses
black sandy silt with
clay and much charcoal
brown sandy silt with charcoal, ash and bone
grey white ash

stake hole/small post hole 0.1 m dia, 0.1 m deep
stake hole, 0.05 m dia, 0.02 m deep
stake hole, 0.05 m dia, 0.03 m deep
stake hole, 0.05 m dia, 0.03 m deep
stake hole, 0.05 m dia, 0.02 m deep
stake hole, 0.05 m dia, 0.03 m deep
stake hole, 0.05 m dia, 0.06 m deep
stake hole, 0.06 x 0.05 m, 0.07 m deep
stake hole, 0.04 x 0.05 m, 0.06 m deep
stake hole, 0.06 m dia, 0.06 m deep.
stake hole, 0.05 m dia, 0.06 m deep.
stake hole, 0.07 x 0.06 m, 0.1 m deep.
stake hole, 0.04 m dia, 0.06 m deep.
stake hole, 0.03 m dia, 0.12 m deep.
stake hole, 0.03 m dia, 0.11 m deep.
stake/plank hole, 0.12 x 0.06 m.
stake hole, 0.08 x 0.07 m, 0.08 m deep.

occupation layers within the southern building on the plot. The amount of rubbish in these deposits suggests an industrial use for the building, based on the (tentative) premise that a house would probably have been more frequently cleaned. A96 B5

three stake holes in a line oriented NW -SE inside the southern wall of the southern building on the plot, and possibly relating to g840, as a part of the structure of a wall bench. A96 B5

From these leads a curving fence line to the north, towards the southern wall of the northern building. A92 B5
laminated charcoal with ash.  
white grey redeposited ash.  
brown ash, with charcoal.  

laminated ash and charcoal.  
laminated ash and charcoal.  
black, slightly laminated  
redeposited charcoal.  
yellow grey redeposited ash  
black grey laminated sandy silt  
with much charcoal, coprolites,  
fired clay, ash and clay.  

black brown sandy silt  
with large bones, and charcoal.  
brown sandy silt with large  
bones, a few stones and  
charcoal.  
brown silt with clay, burnt and  
shattered stone, bone and  
charcoal.  
brown silt with charcoal, bone,  
fired clay and burnt stone.  
brown silt with large bones, and  
some burnt stone.  
brown grey sandy silt with  
bones, ash and charcoal.  

black grey clayey sand  
with large amounts of manure,  
wood chips, ash and charcoal  
compact, slightly laminated ash,  
charcoal and sandy silt, with  
fired clay  
grey black sandy silt with ash  
and charcoal  

occupation layers inside a building  
on the southern half of the plot, and  
consisting primarily of clearings  
from a contemporary hearth, but  
with a substantial content of rubbish.  
A92  B5  

rubbish layers in the southern lane,  
over the area of the earlier jetty  
g600.  A43  B5  

hearth clearance deposits deriving  
from the use of g838, in the southern  
building.  A104  B7  

structural elements in the building  
contemporary with hearth g789.  
A105  B7  

two stake holes, contemporary with  
the gable line g721, in the northern  
building.  A90  B5  

dump and fill layers in the northern  
lane, pre-dating the building  
represented by the sill stones of  
g737.  A95  B5
light grey, redeposited clay

stake hole, 0.05m dia, >0.21m deep.
yellow white ash.
stake hole, 0.06 x 0.05m, 0.14m deep.
orange white ash.

thin layer of brown sandy silt with many stones <0.2m

brown grey redeposited ash mixed with sandy silt, with fired clay and charcoal.
pale brown redeposited ash, with charcoal and fired clay.

white orange redeposited ash, with fired clay and charcoal.
charcoal layer with burnt stone, fired clay, ash, clay, bone and metal working rubbish.
grey black silt, mostly charcoal.

grey white, clean ash, probably redeposited.
charcoal, with ash flecks.
grey white clean ash, with a little burnt bone, probably redeposited.
grey white ash, with a little burnt bone.
charcoal with burnt stone.
white ash with charcoal.
red grey ash with charcoal, fired clay and few other finds.
grey white ash layer, relatively find free.
grey white ash.
black charcoal deposit
with fired clay and ash.

brown black sandy silt, mostly charcoal, with fired clay and ash charcoal with fired clay and few bones
charcoal with fired clay, little bone, no stone
grey redeposited ash, mixed with sandy silt, fired clay, and charcoal

very small layer, probably part of a wall line for the building in the NW corner of 1990 trench (1991 area A). A94 B5
compact layers of redeposited ash inside the building at the western corner of the site, and respecting wall line g903 &c. These are structural elements, a floor and stake holes of unknown function, in this building. A94 B5
stone packing, probably related to fence/wall line g842, possibly sill stones for the building inside or associated with that structure. A94 B5
redeposited ash layers post-dating fence/wall line g842, but respecting it. A94 B5
redeposited rubbish layers post-dating fence/wall line g842, and containing large amounts of metal-working debris, including an iron bloom from a bloom furnace. A94 B5
ash and charcoal layers, between the two buildings. These deposits are contemporary with g640, and serve the same function as a resurfacing of the plot to seal underlying rubbish. A96 B5
redeposited charcoal layers in the southern building. A96 B5
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RA</th>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Entry</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>861</td>
<td>3108</td>
<td>stone and large bone in brown clayey silt</td>
<td>this was interpreted during excavation as a rubbish pit, but it may be a stone packing with structural significance. A96 B5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>862</td>
<td>2999</td>
<td>grey brown clayey silt with little bone or stone, some fired clay and charcoal</td>
<td>rubbish layers between the two buildings. A96 B5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3019</td>
<td>grey redeposited ash with little bone, some fired clay and charcoal</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>863</td>
<td>2486</td>
<td>lens of greenish silty clay</td>
<td>redeposited clay in the southern wall line of the northern building. A103 B7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>864</td>
<td>EMPTY</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>865</td>
<td>4177</td>
<td>stake hole, 0.08m dia</td>
<td>row of stake holes forming a continuation of the line of the southern edge of the second jetty foundation. A21 B2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4178</td>
<td>stake hole, 0.1m dia</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4179</td>
<td>stake hole</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4180</td>
<td>stake hole, 0.08m dia</td>
<td>a row of stake holes at the north-western end of the jetty. Almost certainly out in the water - they possibly form part of a wattle structure around jetty. A21 B2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4181</td>
<td>stake hole, 0.08m dia</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4182</td>
<td>stake hole, 0.08m dia</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>866</td>
<td>4183</td>
<td>stake hole, 0.08m dia</td>
<td>group of three stake holes, probably relating to g865, to which they are at right angles, and inside the jetty superstructure. A21 B2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4184</td>
<td>stake hole, 0.08m dia</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4185</td>
<td>stake hole, 0.06m dia</td>
<td>group of three stake holes, in the vicinity of g866, at the northernmost corner of the jetty superstructure. A21 B2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4186</td>
<td>stake hole, 0.05m dia, uncertain</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>867</td>
<td>4187</td>
<td>stake hole, 0.07m dia</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4188</td>
<td>stake hole, 0.07m dia</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4189</td>
<td>stake hole, 0.05m dia</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>868</td>
<td>4190</td>
<td>stake hole, 0.07m dia</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4191</td>
<td>stake hole, 0.07m dia</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4192</td>
<td>stake hole, 0.07m dia</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>869</td>
<td>4193</td>
<td>stake hole, 0.07m dia.</td>
<td>group of contemporary stake holes, probably structurally related to g865, but possibly forming the northern edge of a timber superstructure for the second jetty g144. A21 B2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4194</td>
<td>stake hole, 0.07m dia.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4196</td>
<td>stake hole, 0.1m dia.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4197</td>
<td>stake hole</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4198</td>
<td>stake hole</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4200</td>
<td>stake hole, 0.08 x 0.08m.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>870</td>
<td>4195</td>
<td>stake hole, 0.07m dia.</td>
<td>post in post hole, a part of a timber superstructure for the second jetty, at its junction with the stone foundation. A21 B2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4199</td>
<td>post, in post hole, immediately below s4195</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
732 stake hole, 0.05m dia, 0.13m deep
4103 stake hole, oval, 0.09 x 0.06m, 0.07m deep
4104 stake hole, oval, 0.1 x 0.07m, 0.25m deep
4120 stake hole, 0.07m dia, 0.47m deep
4121 stake hole, oval 0.1 x 0.05m, 0.6m deep
4122 stake hole, oval 0.1 x 0.05m, 0.6m deep
4123 stake hole, 0.1m dia, ca. 0.4m deep
4124 "
4125 "
4126 "
4132 stake hole, 0.05m dia, wood fragments
4133 "
4134 "
4147 stake hole, 0.1m dia, 0.3-0.4m deep
4148 "
4164 "
4167 "
4168 "
4169 "

732 stake holes forming a fence line oriented NE - SW across the site, forming a boundary between the stone packings of the quay foundation and the plot. See also g872. A64 B1

872 4146 stake hole, 0.1m dia, 0.2-0.4m deep
4149 "
4150 "
4151 "
4152 "
4153 "
4154 "
4155 "
4156 "
4157 "
4158 "
4159 "
4160 stake hole, 0.05m dia

872 stake holes forming a fence east of the quay foundations (g457), probably marking the western boundary of the plot with g871. A64 B1

873 4135 stake hole, ca 0.05m dia
4136 "
4137 "
4138 "
4139 "
4140 "
4141 "
4142 "
4143 stake hole, 0.1m dia ca 0.4m deep
4145 stake hole, ca 0.05m dia
4161 "
4162 "
4163 "
4165 "
4166 "

873 stake holes, some with decayed stakes in them forming an extension to the northern boundary fence (g874 &c), or a superstructure for the quay foundation (g457), on the same line as the boundary fence. In the former case, these post date g874, in the latter, they pre-date it. A10 B2
plank hole, 0.17 x 0.03m stave fence line, continuation of the
plank hole, 0.16 x 0.035m northern boundary fence observed in
plank hole, 0.16 x 0.03m the Eastern Area (g350 &c). A10
plank hole, 0.16 x 0.03m B2
plank hole, 0.1 x 0.04m

grey brown clayey silt with fill layer, or possibly stone packing
much ash and charcoal and very (it is rather loose for a stone packing,
large amounts of loose packed but the location of the deposit makes
angular stones 0.1-0.2m it possible). A13 B2

stake hole, 0.04m dia, 0.07m two stake holes on the north-western
deep edge of the stone packing/quay
stake hole, 0.08 x 0.06m, 0.07m foundation g457, possibly relating to
deep a wooden superstructure. See also
g509 &c. A64 B1

stake hole, 0.05m dia, 0.11m group of stake holes forming the
deep northern corner of a building
stake hole, 0.045m dia, 0.17m oriented NW - SE, possibly at this
deep stage the only building on the plot.
stake hole, 0.06 x 0.08m, 0.16m s4029 does not lie near the others,
deep but its stratigraphic relationship
stake hole, 0.04m dia, 0.06m agrees with them, as does its position
deep in relation to the levelling/floor
stake hole, 0.04m dia, 0.05m layers g514. A19 B3
deep
stake hole, 0.05 x 0.07m, 0.07m
deep
stake hole, 0.06m dia, 0.16m
deep
stake hole, 0.04m dia, 0.09m
deep

stake hole, 0.05m dia, 0.04m two stake holes on the edge of the
deep large stone foundation g457,
stake hole, 0.05m dia, 0.03m deriving from a wooden
deep superstructure. A64 B1

stake hole, with charred stake, stake holes on the north-eastern edge
0.04m dia, 0.1m deep of stone packing g457, deriving from
stake hole, with charred stake, a wooden superstructure or
0.05m dia, 0.14m deep enclosure around the packing. A64

stake hole, 0.06m dia, 0.05m structural remains relating to a
deep wooden jetty superstructure over the
post hole, 0.12m dia, 0.4m deep, first of the two jetty foundations.
post probably pulled up The stratigraphic position is not
post hole, 0.06 x 0.16m, 0.4m entirely clear, as all the surrounding
deep, for cleft post deposits are disturbed by periodic
post hole, 0.17 x 0.24m, 0.64m flooding. A21 B2
deep, oak post and beam with
tenon joint
stake hole, 0.1m dia, 0.17m
deep
stake hole, 0.06m dia, 0.23m
deep
post hole, 0.3 x 0.37m 0.73
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Feature Type</th>
<th>Measurements</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3923</td>
<td>stake hole</td>
<td>0.05m dia, 0.05m deep</td>
<td>western corner post for first building on this plot, construction level, with two stake holes which form part of the southern wall. The group is almost certainly contemporary with g359 in the Eastern Area. A19 B3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3924</td>
<td>stake hole</td>
<td>0.05m dia, 0.05m deep</td>
<td>three stake holes and a small post hole, probably forming a part of the western plot boundary for the workshop in this phase. A72 B3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3964</td>
<td>post hole</td>
<td>0.14m dia, 0.48m deep</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3977</td>
<td>stake hole</td>
<td>0.05m dia, 0.02m deep</td>
<td>group of stake holes, forming a diffuse right angle corner in the southern wall line of the northern building. A75 B4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3934</td>
<td>stake hole</td>
<td>0.08 x 0.06m, 0.06m deep</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3937</td>
<td>stake hole</td>
<td>0.08 x 0.06m, 0.05m deep</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3948</td>
<td>post hole</td>
<td>0.13 x 0.06m, 0.04m deep</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3890</td>
<td>stake hole</td>
<td>0.08m dia, 0.2m deep</td>
<td>three post holes forming an extension of the line of the southern wall of the southern building. A79 B4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3891</td>
<td>stake hole</td>
<td>0.04m dia, 0.1m deep</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3892</td>
<td>stake hole</td>
<td>0.06m dia, 0.13m deep</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3893</td>
<td>stake hole</td>
<td>0.04m dia, 0.09m deep</td>
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<td>3895</td>
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<td>0.05m dia, 0.08m deep</td>
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<td>0.02m dia, 0.05m deep</td>
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<td>0.02m dia, 0.05m deep</td>
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<td>3899</td>
<td>stake hole</td>
<td>0.03m dia, 0.05m deep</td>
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<tr>
<td>3998</td>
<td>stake hole</td>
<td>0.05m dia, 0.08m deep</td>
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<tr>
<td>3869</td>
<td>post hole</td>
<td>0.15 x 0.12m, 0.13m deep</td>
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<tr>
<td>3871</td>
<td>post hole</td>
<td>0.1m dia, 0.46m deep</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>3872</td>
<td>post hole</td>
<td>0.2 x 0.13m, 0.09m deep</td>
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<td>3697</td>
<td>stake hole</td>
<td>0.05m dia, 0.04m deep</td>
<td>a slightly diffuse and irregular line of stake holes forming the southern wall of the workshop associated with hearth g556 &amp;c. A80 B4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3729</td>
<td>stake hole</td>
<td>0.03 x 0.04m, 0.09m deep</td>
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<td>0.04m dia, 0.04m deep</td>
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<td>3732</td>
<td>stake hole</td>
<td>0.055m dia, 0.12m deep</td>
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<tr>
<td>3733</td>
<td>stake hole</td>
<td>0.04m dia, 0.11m deep</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>3734</td>
<td>stake hole</td>
<td>0.06m dia, 0.12m deep</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3735</td>
<td>stake hole</td>
<td>0.03 x 0.02m, 0.11m deep</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
stake hole, 0.06m dia, 0.1m deep
stake hole, 0.05m dia, 0.03m deep
stake hole, 0.03 x 0.02m, 0.06m deep
stake hole, 0.06 x 0.03m, 0.06m deep
plank hole, 0.14 x 0.05m, 0.07m deep
stake hole, 0.02m dia, 0.04m deep
stake hole, 0.03m dia, 0.05m deep
stake hole, 0.03m dia, 0.03m deep
stake hole, 0.03 x 0.05m, 0.02m deep
stake hole, 0.08 x 0.05m, 0.05m deep
stake hole, 0.04m dia, 0.06m deep
small post hole, 0.19 x 0.09m, 0.09m deep
post hole, 0.08 x 0.12m, in cut 0.15 x 0.2m, 0.26m deep.

clay, mixed with charcoal, fired clay, wood chips, bone.

brown silt, bone but no stones.
brown clayey silt, on the modern water table.
black grey sandy silt with lenses of charcoal and ash.
black brown sandy silt very mixed with ash, charcoal and domestic rubbish.
black grey sandy silt with ash and charcoal.
brown black silt, with charcoal and ash.

four stakes, on the line of the plot boundary, outwith the southern of the two buildings. A96 B5

a group of stakes with two post holes, forming the inner, north-eastern edge of a wall bench or other internal feature, in the southern building. A80 B4

a fill or floor layer in the western corner of the northern building. A66 B3

rubbish layers within the northern building on the plot, respecting and partially defining its southern wall line. A66 B3

fills in the boundary/drainage ditch to the west of the plot, dug in the wrong stratigraphic order, but essentially the same deposit. s3645 falls steeply, and spreads out over the surrounding surface of the yard at its lower end. A87 B5

four stakes, on the line of the plot boundary, outwith the southern of the two buildings. A96 B5

stake hole, 0.05m dia, 0.13m deep
stake hole, 0.06 x 0.03m, 0.09m deep
stake hole, 0.035m dia, 0.095m deep
stake hole, 0.03m dia, 0.06m deep
stake hole 0.06m dia, 0.1m deep.

3476 stake hole, ca. 0.02m dia
3477 "
3478 "
3479 "
3480 "
3481 "
3482 "
3483 "
3484 "
3485 "
3486 "
3487 stake hole, ca. 0.05m dia
3488 "
3490 "
3538 shallow depression filled with fired clay and charcoal

736 stake hole, 0.03m dia, 0.04-0.08m deep
3463 "
3464 "
3465 "
3466 stake hole, 0.08-0.11m dia, 0.06-0.16m deep
3467 "
3468 "
3469 "

3793 stake hole, 0.07m dia, 0.08m deep
3794 stake hole, 0.04m dia, 0.05m deep
3854 shallow post hole, 0.2m dia, 0.1m deep

3493 large post hole, 0.41 x 0.5m, 0.24m deep
3507 stake hole, 0.06 x 0.1m, 0.06m deep.
3508 shallow post hole or post impression, 0.26 x 0.28, 0.05m deep.
3543 stake or small plank hole, 0.05 x 0.1m.
3546 stake or small plank hole, 0.04 x 0.1m.
3563 shallow cut containing ca 25 stones <0.2m dia.

4033 stake hole, 0.08m dia, 0.07m deep.
4034 stake hole, 0.08m dia, 0.07m deep.

3844 large, flat topped stone on the junction of the plot boundary and drainage ditch g889. scatters of stones on the plot boundary line.

3870
737

3774 fill layer in cut for post hole stone filled pit ca 1 x 0.5m, with diffuse edges, post hole
3799

3562 compact pale yellow ash containing very burnt and shattered stone, and coarse sand

3619 grey white ash, packing around oval post hole, 0.09 deep, 0.18 x 0.1m area, filled with ash stake hole, 0.04m dia 0.08m deep
3653 stake hole, 0.05m dia, 0.04m deep
3654 stake hole, 0.08m dia, 0.05m deep
3568 irregular cut <0.17m deep, with four large stones as fill brown silty fill in post pipe, 0.2m dia, 0.3m deep brown silt in post pipe 0.25m dia, 0.3m deep
3510
3569 stake hole, 0.07m dia, 0.09m deep.
3574 stake hole, 0.06m dia, 0.06m deep.
3004 stake hole, 0.07m dia, 0.1m deep.
3005 stake hole, 0.06m dia, 0.06m deep.
3006 stake hole, 0.07m dia, 0.1m deep.
3007 stake hole, 0.05m dia, 0.05m deep.
3020 stake hole, 0.1m dia, 0.1m deep.
3022 stake hole, 0.06m dia, 0.06m deep.
3023 stake hole, 0.06m dia, 0.06m deep.
3040 stake hole, 0.07m dia, 0.15m deep.
3041 stake hole, 0.05m dia, 0.05m deep.
3042 stake hole, 0.05m dia, 0.06m deep.
2475 stake hole, 0.1m dia, 0.17m deep
2789 stake hole, 0.02 x 0.04m, 0.08m deep
3190 stake hole, 0.05m dia, 0.09m deep
3190? stake hole, 0.05m dia, 0.04m deep

post holes in the southern wall of the northern building. A75 B4

hearth, renovation of g565 &c. The structure of the hearth itself was almost totally destroyed by burning, all that remained being a sub-oval area 1.5 x 1m, of compact sandy ash and burnt stone. A83 B4

posts, in a wall line parallel with the boundary ditch g889. s3568 lies stratigraphically higher than the rest of the group, but no other grouping is applicable, and the whole of the ditch-side area, with its cuts and recuts, is slightly unclear. A84 B4

destruction of gable line posts, for construction g499. A87 B5

a row of stake holes forming a fence or wall line in the area of the northern wall of the southern building. A96 B5

four stakes forming a fence or wall line within the southern building. A99 B6
stake hole, 0.06m dia, 0.14m deep.
stake hole, 0.045m dia, 0.11m deep.
stake hole, 0.05 x 0.04m, 0.06m deep.
stake hole, 0.05 x 0.05m, 0.12m deep.
stake hole, 0.04m dia, 0.11m deep.
stake hole, 0.04 x 0.05m, 0.11m deep.
small post hole, 0.11 x 0.15m, 0.07m deep.

stake hole, 0.05m dia, 0.02m deep
stake hole, 0.08m dia, 0.17m deep
stake hole, 0.04m dia, 0.07m deep
stake hole, 0.05-0.1m dia, 0.09m deep
stake hole, 0.05-0.1m dia, 0.06m deep
stake hole, 0.05-0.1m dia, 0.06m deep
stake hole, 0.05-0.1m dia, 0.02m deep

cut, fill and post pipe for post, 0.23m dia, 0.17m deep, in cut 0.52 x 0.3m
base of post hole - oval, 0.2 x 0.4m

post hole, 0.35m dia, 0.5m deep
post hole
post hole, 0.07m dia, 0.14m deep

post hole, 0.3m dia
probable post hole, 0.25m dia
probable post hole, 0.15m dia
probable post hole, 0.15m dia
charcoal layer containing the remains of a square wooden structure 0.4 x 0.4m

post holes forming an irregular fence line relating to a plot boundary for a plot which lies almost entirely outwith the north-western side of the trench (see also g842). A94 B5

stake holes and two small post holes forming a wall line for a building inside fence line g903. A94 B5

a group of four stake holes together at the eastern end of the drainage ditch, probably marking the end wall of the workshop. A90 B5

structural elements in the southern wall line of a building on the northern part of the plot. A100 B6

stake and post holes in a workshop building or similar structure (Axxx) on the southern half of the plot. A99 B6

this group of structural elements consists of several slightly dubious post holes. They may have been post settings - their relatively clear edges come from layers built up around them, while the underlying deposits were pushed down in clear circular formations. The function of s876 is unclear - its small size makes it unlikely that this was a hearth, and the charred wooden remains were so slight that they could not be easily understood. Its stratigraphic and topographic position, however, suggests that it may also have been a structural element in this building. A113 B7
a diffuse spread of stake holes on the northern plot boundary and onto the northern lane. There are no real visible structures, but as with g909, the position of these suggests that they were part of a fence line bounding the plot or components in the northern long wall of a building.

four massive stone packed post holes forming a substantial wall line between the plot and the northern lane, and associated with four worn stones on the same line. The stones form the threshold for a door in this wall. The physical and stratigraphic association of s1032 with this group is so close that it clearly belongs to the same wall.

two major post holes and a stake hole in a NW - SE wall, and a row of stakes from an internal wall or other construction in a workshop. The stone packing s813 forms the foundation of the wall, into which the post holes are cut.
13 post hole, 0.4m dia
   post hole, stone filled 0.22-
   0.34m dia, 0.25m deep
   post hole, 0.24m dia, 0.12m
   deep
   post hole, 0.35m dia

14 stake hole, 0.05m dia
   stake hole, 0.06m dia
   small post hole, 0.15m dia
   stake hole, 0.08m dia

15 stone filled post hole, 0.32m
daia, 0.26m deep
   small post hole, 0.12m dia,
   0.18m deep

16 description missing
   brown black sandy silt with
   large bones and stone
   dark brown sandy silt with
   large bones and burnt stone
   redeposited ash, with grey
   brown sandy silt

17 amorphous post hole or stone
   packing
   post hole, with stone packing,
   0.2m dia, 0.15m deep
   post hole, 0.25m dia
   post setting, 0.4m dia packed
   with small stones
   post hole, 0.5m dia

18 black sandy silt, with much
   charcoal
   dark brown sandy silt with ash
   and charcoal
   hearth, built of laminated clay,
   with a little burnt stone (<0.1m
dia), irregular oval form, with a
   large, heat-cracked stone at the
   western end, which probably
   formed a rest for bellows.
   hard clay layer, associated with
   s788, but relatively unburnt
   pea gravel overlying s789, may
   be water-sorted

14 post holes in a north-south row,
one for an outer wall on the northern
plot boundary, two probably internal
for aisle posts, and the fourth for the
southern wall. A122 B8

15 group of stake holes, with a small
   post hole, on the line of the northern
   wall of the workshop. A113 B7

16 two post holes in the northern lane,
   probably functioning as foundation
   for wooden surfacing in the lane.
   A122 B8

17 domestic rubbish deposits inside a
   building, on the northern part of the
   plot. A116 B7

18 five post holes in similar
   stratigraphic postitions although
   widely separate topographically,
   which appear to define the extent of
   a building on the northern part of the
   plot. A116 B7

19 a hearth, slightly irregular in form
   and construction, and showing
   evidence of exposure to extreme
   heat. The large stone at the western
   end has been cracked by fire, but is
   otherwise in situ. The remainder of
   the hearth was probably initially
   built of 0.1m stones packed in clay,
   as is usual, but only the slight and
   fragmentary remains of burnt stones
   provide evidence for this. s789 and
   s793, which are in the immediate
   vicinity of the hearth, may be a part
   of the same structure which escaped
   the heat. The water-sorting caused
   by rainfall through a smoke hole in
   the roof, slightly to one side of the
   fire. See also groups 797, 801, 803,
   804, which are earlier versions of the
   same hearth in the southern building.
   A121 B8
these stake and post holes are in the southern wall line of a workshop building (A105), and are contemporary with g809. s755 is the upper level of s1009. The group forms a NW - SE line, with a right angle join forming an internal dividing wall in the building. Stake holes s2389-91 would probably have fragments in their fills. They are parallel to the main line of the wall, and are grouped with the remainder on the basis of their similar stratigraphic position, and their similar relationship to deposits within building A105. See the description of A105 for further discussion of this problem. A105 B7
APPENDIX SIX:

All the radiocarbon dates in the following appendix are quoted, unless otherwise specified, at one standard deviation (σ). Uncalibrated dates are quoted as ‘bp’, calibrated dates as ‘BC’ or ‘AD’.

The first column for each case gives the description of the source of the sample. The second gives its processing code. The third contains the uncalibrated range as quoted in the relevant text. The fourth gives the calibrated range, as quoted in the relevant text.

All dates are quoted as in the original text. Variations in presentation derive from the variations in presentation in the original texts. It is often the case that source, number of standard deviations, and whether and how the sample was calibrated are not specified in the original site reports.

BIRKA

A series of seven radiocarbon dates were taken on an oak sample from s1218, A6, B1. The dating samples each included c.10 year rings, from a timber with a total of 59 year rings. Sample A was taken from the sapwood, and sample F from the heart, of the timber. Whilst a degree of stratigraphic ambiguity attended the context, it is difficult to assign it to a period any later than B2, and B1 is more probable, given its structural relationships. Further samples will have to be tested. The following dates have yet to be calibrated.

The analysis was carried out by the Department of Quaternary Geology, University of Lund, in April, 1998.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sample</th>
<th>Date</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>1147 +/- 36 bp</td>
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</table>
HELGÖ

From Kyhlberg 1982, 31-35

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Building group 1, post hole 4, charcoal</th>
<th>St-5112</th>
<th>1210+/-105 bp</th>
<th>AD 752+/-116</th>
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<tr>
<td>Building group 1, post hole 8, charcoal</td>
<td>St 5113</td>
<td>1270+/-95 bp</td>
<td>AD 706+/-107</td>
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<td>Building group 1, hearth 151, charcoal</td>
<td>St 5114</td>
<td>1195 +/-100 bp</td>
<td>AD 765 +/-112</td>
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<td>AD 402 +/-103</td>
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<td>505 BC +/- 116</td>
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<td>1675+/-90 bp</td>
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<tr>
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<td>1240+/-90 bp</td>
<td>AD 728+/-103</td>
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<td>Building group 1, pit 113-115, feature 104, charcoal</td>
<td>St 5963</td>
<td>760+/-90 bp</td>
<td>AD 1248+/-103</td>
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<td>1705 +/- 70 bp</td>
<td>AD 276 +/- 86</td>
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<td>1805 +/- 70 bp</td>
<td>AD 212 +/- 86</td>
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<td>St 2676</td>
<td>1615+/−100 bp</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Building group 2, foundation IV, layer 6, R 121, bone</td>
<td>St 2678</td>
<td>1080+/−100 bp</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Building group 2, foundation IV, layer 1, S 120-121, bone</td>
<td>St 2686</td>
<td>1450+/−145 bp</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Building group 2, foundation IV, layer 4, S 121, bone</td>
<td>St 2689</td>
<td>1655+/−100 bp</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Building group 2, foundation IV, layer 4, R 122, bone</td>
<td>St 2690</td>
<td>1655+/−100 bp</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Building group 2, foundation IV, layer 5, R 122, bone</td>
<td>St 2691</td>
<td>1760+/−100 bp</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Building group 2, foundation IV, layer 5, TU 126, bone</td>
<td>St 2692</td>
<td>1845+/−100 bp</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Building group 2, foundation IV, layer 1, R 119-121, bone</td>
<td>St 2694</td>
<td>1345+/−130 bp</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Building group 3, opl, x518 y301, charcoal</td>
<td>St 2291</td>
<td>1565+/−100 bp</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Building group 3, hearth 301, x514 y315, charcoal</td>
<td>St 3723</td>
<td>1470+/−100 bp</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Building group 3, hearth 1, x502 y320, charcoal</td>
<td>St 3724</td>
<td>1535+/−100 bp</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Building group 3, pit 2, x502 y302, charcoal</td>
<td>St 3725</td>
<td>1495+/−100 bp</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>charcoal</td>
<td>St</td>
<td>AD</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>----</td>
<td>------------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Building group 3, pit 281, x513 y310, charcoal</td>
<td>3726</td>
<td>1685+/−100 bp  AD 299+/−112</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Building group 3, pit 279, x513 y309, charcoal</td>
<td>3727</td>
<td>1555+/−100 bp  AD 426+/−112</td>
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<tr>
<td>Building group 3, pit 282, x512 y311, charcoal</td>
<td>3728</td>
<td>1390+/−100 bp  AD 604+/−112</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Building group 3, pit 289, x513 y312, charcoal</td>
<td>3729</td>
<td>1560+/−100 bp  AD 422+/−112</td>
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<td>Building group 3, hearth 10, x502 y307, charcoal</td>
<td>3730</td>
<td>1315+/−100 bp  AD 671+/−112</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Building group 3, post hole 212, x517 y299, charcoal</td>
<td>3731</td>
<td>1655+/−100 bp  AD 338+/−112</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Building group 3, hearth 314, x512 y323, charcoal</td>
<td>3732</td>
<td>1690+/−100 bp  AD 293+/−112</td>
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<tr>
<td>Building group 3, hearth 315, x512 y324, charcoal</td>
<td>3733</td>
<td>1305+/−100 bp  AD 680+/−112</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Building group 3, hearth 7, x499 y307, charcoal</td>
<td>3900</td>
<td>1500+/−100 bp  AD 470+/−112</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Building group 3, x511-13 y316-20, charcoal</td>
<td>3901</td>
<td>1580+/−100 bp  AD 406+/−112</td>
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<tr>
<td>Building group 3, foundation trench 194, x512-14 y290-94, charcoal</td>
<td>3902</td>
<td>1400+/−110 bp  AD 595+/−121</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Building group 3, x517-18 y293, charcoal</td>
<td>3956</td>
<td>1250+/−210 bp  AD 720+/−216</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Building group 3, hearth 225, x512-14, y290-94, charcoal</td>
<td>3957</td>
<td>1150+/−110 bp  AD 815+/−121</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Building group 3, x517 y313, charcoal</td>
<td>3958</td>
<td>1530+/−115 bp  AD 446+/−125</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Building group 3, hearth 263, x515-16</td>
<td>3959</td>
<td>1510+/−110 bp  AD 462+/−121</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>y306, charcoal</td>
<td>Building group 3, hearth 245, x505 y295, charcoal</td>
<td>St3960</td>
<td>1905+/-110 bp</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Building group 3, hearth 1, x502 y320, charcoal</td>
<td>St 6466</td>
<td>1430+/-95 bp</td>
<td>AD 559+/-107</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Building group 3, hearth 10, x502 y307, charcoal</td>
<td>St 6467</td>
<td>1390+/-100 bp</td>
<td>AD 604+/-112</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Building group 3, hearth 113, x502 y350, charcoal</td>
<td>St 6468</td>
<td>1530+/-95 bp</td>
<td>AD 446+/-107</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Building group 3, hearth 109, x497 y346, charcoal</td>
<td>St 6469</td>
<td>1360+/-95 bp</td>
<td>AD 631+/-107</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Building group 3, hearth 153, x501 y355, charcoal</td>
<td>St 6470</td>
<td>1535+/-95 bp</td>
<td>AD 442+/-107</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Building group 3, hearth 172, charcoal</td>
<td>St 6471</td>
<td>1583+/-115 bp</td>
<td>AD 299+/-125</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Building group 3, feature 101, charcoal</td>
<td>St 6865</td>
<td>1545+/-95 bp</td>
<td>AD 434+/-107</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Building group 3, feature 164, charcoal</td>
<td>St 6866</td>
<td>1730+/-95 bp</td>
<td>AD 259+/-107</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Building group 3, feature 180, charcoal</td>
<td>St 6867</td>
<td>1550+/-95 bp</td>
<td>AD 430+/-107</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Building group 3, feature 54, charcoal</td>
<td>St 6868</td>
<td>1265+/-95 bp</td>
<td>AD 709+/-107</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Building group 3, feature 39, charcoal</td>
<td>St 6869</td>
<td>1365+/-95 bp</td>
<td>AD 626+/-107</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Building group 3, feature 177, charcoal</td>
<td>St 6870</td>
<td>1775+/-95 bp</td>
<td>AD 230+/-107</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Building group 4, x096 y710, wood</td>
<td>St 2274</td>
<td>1250+/-100 bp</td>
<td>AD 720+/-112</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Building group 4, x096 y695, charcoal</td>
<td>St 2275</td>
<td>1585+/-100 bp</td>
<td>AD 402+/-112</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Building group 4, x101 y707, charcoal</td>
<td>St 2312</td>
<td>1090+/-120 bp</td>
<td>AD 894+/-130</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Building group 4, x099 y713, charcoal</td>
<td>St 2313</td>
<td>1325+/-100 bp</td>
<td>AD 662+/-112</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>St</td>
<td>Date</td>
<td>Age</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-----</td>
<td>-----------------</td>
<td>------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Building group 4, post hole 71, wood</td>
<td>4546</td>
<td>1500+/-100 bp</td>
<td>AD 470+/-112</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Building group 4, post hole 74, wood</td>
<td>4647</td>
<td>1430+/-100 bp</td>
<td>AD 559+/-112</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Building group 4, hearth 81, charcoal</td>
<td>5532</td>
<td>1455+/-100 bp</td>
<td>AD 528+/-112</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Building group 4, hearth 55, charcoal</td>
<td>5533</td>
<td>1720+/-100 bp</td>
<td>AD 266+/-112</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Building group 4, hearth 34, charcoal</td>
<td>5534</td>
<td>1510+/-100 bp</td>
<td>AD 462+/-112</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Building group 4, hearth 58, charcoal</td>
<td>5535</td>
<td>1345+/-100 bp</td>
<td>AD 644+/-112</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Building group 4, sunken hut/oven, charcoal</td>
<td>5536</td>
<td>1425+/-100 bp</td>
<td>AD 565+/-112</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Building group 4, hearth 5, charcoal</td>
<td>5537</td>
<td>1555+/-100 bp</td>
<td>AD 426+/-112</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Building group 5, Vastgarden, Bona 3, charcoal</td>
<td>2300</td>
<td>1345+/-90 bp</td>
<td>AD 644+/-112</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Building group 5, Vastgarden, Bona 3, charcoal</td>
<td>4282</td>
<td>1535+/-90 bp</td>
<td>AD 442+/-103</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Building group 9, pit 62, charcoal</td>
<td>5115</td>
<td>1550+/-100 bp</td>
<td>AD 430+/-112</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Building group 6, pit 66, charcoal</td>
<td>5116</td>
<td>1755+/-100 bp</td>
<td>AD 242+/-112</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Building group 6, pit 67, charcoal</td>
<td>5117</td>
<td>1450+/-85 bp</td>
<td>AD 535+/-99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Building group 6, sunken hut 60, floor, charcoal</td>
<td>5118</td>
<td>1485+/-90 bp</td>
<td>AD 489+/-103</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Building group 6, sunken hut 60, oven, charcoal</td>
<td>5119</td>
<td>1210+/-160 bp</td>
<td>AD 752+/-168</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cemetery 116, feature 68, charcoal</td>
<td>5120</td>
<td>1175+/-95 bp</td>
<td>AD 787+/-107</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cemetery 116, feature 25, charcoal</td>
<td>6462</td>
<td>1705+/-100 bp</td>
<td>AD 276+/-112</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cemetery 116, feature 29, charcoal</td>
<td>6463</td>
<td>1165+/-100 bp</td>
<td>AD 798+/-112</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cemetery 116, feature 34, charcoal</td>
<td>6464</td>
<td>1420+/-95 bp</td>
<td>AD 571+/-107</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cemetery 116, feature 31, charcoal</td>
<td>6465</td>
<td>1165+/-95 bp</td>
<td>AD 798+/-107</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
KAUPANG

These dates were calibrated only in 1990. The uncalibrated dates are therefore those published and discussed in articles and reports prior to that date. The dates are quoted as in Karine Hougen 1993, 65. The descriptions of the sources of the various samples have been taken from Karine Hougen 1993, 49, but, where no description is given (the majority of the samples below), this is because no specific source attribution appears to have been published. The relevant text reads:

‘Det er foretatt 8 ikke kalibrerte 14C dateringer av materialet fra bosetningsområdet. Bortsett fra to påler, som ble funnet utenfor vikingtidsen strandlinje I 1958 og datert til 840+/−90 år e.Kr., er alla eldre enn de arkeologiske dateringene. Den eldste prøven, trekull fra Hus I, er datert til 350+/−100 år, de yngste til 600+/−100 e.Kr. Disse prøvene er tatt fra trekull I ildsted, trerester fra Hus I, Hus VI og Brønn IV. Den siste med sekundært anvendt trevirke.’ (op. cit. 49).1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pole in harbour defences</th>
<th>DF 36. T-132</th>
<th>830+/−90 ad</th>
<th>790-1010 AD</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DF 75. T-250</td>
<td>600+/−80 ad</td>
<td>603-760 AD</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DF 75. T-252</td>
<td>450+/−100 ad</td>
<td>430-650 AD</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DF 75. T-253</td>
<td>550+/−100 ad</td>
<td>560-680 AD</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charcoal from house I</td>
<td>DF 75. T-254</td>
<td>350+/−100 ad</td>
<td>340-560 AD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>DF 75. T-255</td>
<td>600+/−100 ad</td>
<td>610-770 AD</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 ‘There are eight uncalibrated C14 samples of material from the settlement area. With the exception of two poles, which were found outwith the Viking shoreline in 1958, and dated to ad 840+/−90, all are older than the archaeological datings. The eldest sample, charcoal from House I, is dated to ad 350+/−100, the youngest to ad 600+/−100. These samples are taken from charcoal in fireplaces, wood from House I, House VI and Well IV. The last with secondarily used timber’ (Karine Hougen 1993, 49).
LODDEKÖPINGE

All the following radiocarbon dates derive from animal bone found in the fill of sunken-featured buildings. The lack of stratigraphic information about the samples is unfortunate, as is the lack of information about their calibration. Indeed, they may not have been calibrated. The final values are quoted as in Ohlsson 1976, 97, where the calibrated figure quoted is presumably either the mean or median value.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Structure</th>
<th>Sample</th>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1, Field A</td>
<td>Lu 684</td>
<td>1170 +/- 50 bp</td>
<td>AD 780</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1, Field A</td>
<td>Lu 685</td>
<td>1220 +/- 50 bp</td>
<td>AD 730</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8, Field B</td>
<td>Lu 686</td>
<td>1130 +/- 85 bp</td>
<td>AD 820</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13, Field B G</td>
<td>Lu 687</td>
<td>1120 +/- 50 bp</td>
<td>AD 830</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11, Field G K</td>
<td>Lu 688</td>
<td>1120 +/- 59 bp</td>
<td>AD 830</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10, Field K</td>
<td>Lu 689</td>
<td>1130 +/- 50 bp</td>
<td>AD 820</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

LONDON

From Jubilee Hall (Cowie et. al 1988, 56).

| Human bone      | HAR-8936 | 1370 +/- 60 bp | AD 630-675 |

NORWICH

Two relevant radiocarbon dates are published from Norwich, deriving from peat underlying the consolidation of the shoreline excavated in Fishergate (Ayers 1994, 36), and from the first recut of a ditch, presumed to be a defensive enceinte (Atkin 1985, 240)

| Top layer of peat, underlying context 168 | HAR 7061 | 1150+/-80 bp | AD 780-980 |
| Ditch recut | HAR 2701 | 1090+/-60 bp | AD 890+/-60 |

NORTHAMPTON

St Peter’s Church

From Williams 1979, 140

These dates are cited with no indication as to whether they are calibrated. All are quoted to one standard deviation.

| Mortar mixer associated with church construction | - | ad 670+/-95 | - |
| - | ad 680+/-65 | - |
| - | ad 900+/-70 | - |
| - | ad 740+/-85 | - |

Chalk Lane

From Williams 1981, 94-95; op. cit. 25

| Oak post from sunken featured building | - | ad 660+/-75 | - |
| Animal bone from | - | ad 470+/-90 | - |
sunken featured building

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Animal bone from sunken featured building</th>
<th>ad 525+/-75</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Charcoal from silting up of ditch</td>
<td>ad 870+/-85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ad 940+/-85</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

PAVIKEN

From Lundström 1981, 23

| Animal bone | - | - | AD 995+/-80 |

This radiocarbon date is given in the publication without any indication of whether or not it is calibrated, or how. It is therefore difficult to evaluate.

YORK

The Minster

From Carver 1995, 189; Phillips & Haywood 1995, 134-135

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Animal bone from basilica (juvenile pig)</th>
<th>1664+/-14 bp</th>
<th>AD 343-416</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Charcoal from hearth in building 22Z</td>
<td>1109+/-47 bp</td>
<td>AD 809-1013</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Trench 4, Lloyds Bank, Pavement

From Oakey 1991, 195
## Plant Debris, Layer 24, Structure IV/7

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Layer Description</th>
<th>Sample Code</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Age Range</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BIRM-403</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>AD 880-1030</td>
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</table>

## Layer 6, Structure IV/10

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Layer Description</th>
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<th>Age Range</th>
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<tr>
<td>BIRM-402</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>AD 970-1160</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Middle or Upper Part of Sequence

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Layer Description</th>
<th>Sample Code</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Age Range</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BIRM-401</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>AD 890-1115</td>
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</table>

### 58-9 Skeldergate

From Donaghey 1986, 45

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Sample Description</th>
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<th>Date</th>
<th>Standard Deviation</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Beam in structure D</td>
<td>HAR-1728</td>
<td>960+/-70 bp</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charcoal from oak and willow in layer 2040</td>
<td>HAR-1412</td>
<td>1230+/-80 bp</td>
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### Hedeby

#### South Settlement

From Steuer 1974, 53

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>House</th>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Age Range</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>House 26</td>
<td>Hv 2598</td>
<td>1415+/-65 bp</td>
<td>AD 490-640</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>House 27</td>
<td>Hv 2599</td>
<td>1085+/-65 bp</td>
<td>AD 900-1020</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Visby

Six radiocarbon dates from the Viking Age settlement of Visby are quoted by Westholm (1985, 297) (see also Appendix F). These derive from wood samples taken in 'three separate parts of the settlement area, as well as from the former harbour basin' *(ibid.)*. They are stated as: AD 660, 665, 960, 980, 980, 995. No indication is given of species, whether or not these are calibrated dates, or of their standard deviations. They can therefore not be relied on in any way.
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