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REPORT ON WORKED STONE FROM BECKFORD, WORCESTERSHIRE.

F E S Roe

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Summary

A total of 219 pieces of worked stone were examined, and these divided into 18 different categories of artefact. The imported stone at Beckford includes two non-British fragments, a piece of lava from the Eifel region of Germany and a fragment of marble from the Mediterranean.

British imported stone, which was used especially for querns and rubbers, comprises the following: Carboniferous Millstone Grit; Devonian sandstones, including both Lower Old Red Sandstone and Quartz Conglomerate from the Upper Old Red Sandstone; the Kentish Rag, a Cretaceous calcareous sandstone used for whetstones; and Pennant sandstone from the Upper Coal Measures.

Local stone was fully utilised. Jurassic rocks were available in the immediate vicinity, including oolitic limestone, Lias and Marlstone Rock Bed, while peloidal limestone and Forest Marble probably came from the Cotswolds. Material from local boulder clay and river gravels, mostly in the form of pebbles, was also widely used.

A complete stone assemblage was recorded, and in addition to conventional items such as querns, rubbers, whetstones, discs, beads, spindle whorls and pendants there are less usual categories of tool such as smoothers, grinding and pounding stones and hollowed pieces of stone, and these are made from local materials. An attempt has been made to integrate information from Beckford with that obtained elsewhere.

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REPORT ON WORKED STONE FROM BECKFORD

by F.E.S. Roe

INTRODUCTION: the materials

This report describes finds of worked stone which can be divided up into eighteen categories, this being the result of a system of complete recovery during excavation. The end product has been a good representative collection of the usual stone artefacts to be expected from an Iron Age and Romano-British site, such as querns, rubbers and whetstones, together with a few discs, beads and a spindlewhorl, while in addition it has been possible to examine categories of implement not usually met with, such as smoothers, grinding-stones, pounding stones, larger hollowed stones and a very highly polished pebble. These additional artefacts are made almost exclusively of stone that was available locally.

It can be seen from Table I that local material was, numerically, important at Beckford, with 154 items and a cache of sling stones, as opposed to 69 pieces of imported stone. However it could well be that originally, in terms of weight, the imported stone used for querns and rubbers had the greater significance. It is now of course virtually impossible to estimate from the surviving fragments how many complete querns there may have been, or how many kilograms of stone the residue may now represent.

In all cases save one the identification of the worked stone has been by macrocsopic methods only. This approach is limited to a certain extent by subjectivity, but in the case of Beckford there seems to be a clear distinction between local materials, all identified by fieldwork, and imported stone, which mainly consists of relatively coarse-grained sandstones which could be sorted without resort to thin sectioning.

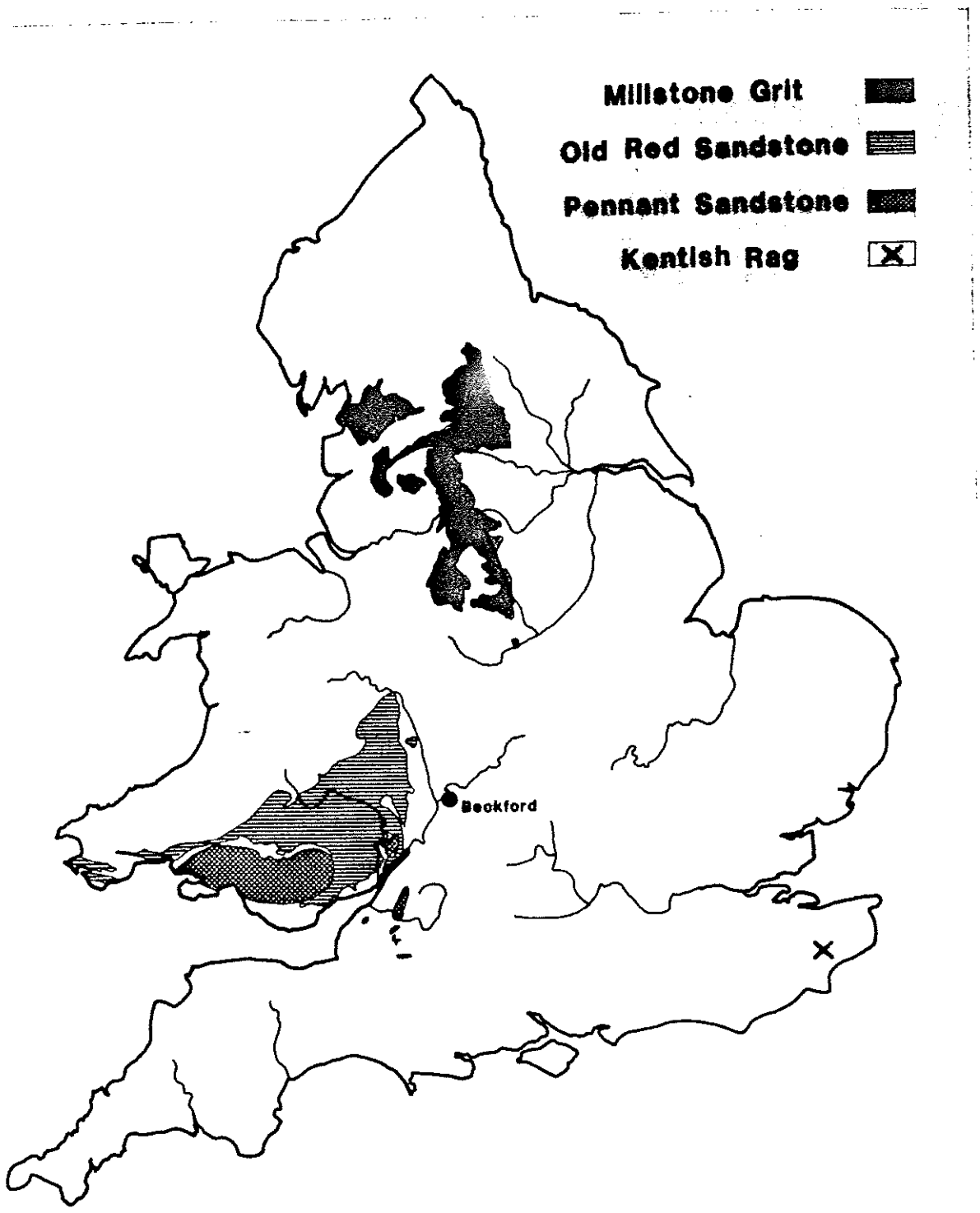
I IMPORTED STONE

		(1) NON BRITISH: Lava, probably Niedermendig	(1) NON BRITISH: Marble, white	(2) BRITISH: Millstone Grit	(2) BRITISH: Old Red Sandstone	(2) BRITISH: Lower Old Red Sandstone (Brownstones)	(2) BRITISH: Upper Old Red Sandstone (Quartz Conglomerate)	(2) BRITISH: Kentish Rag	(2) BRITISH: Pennant Sandstone
10	Slingstones								
	TOTALS	1	1	39	19	1	4	2	2
18	Worked stone		1						
17	Mould								
16	Roof tile								1
15	Polished pebble								
14	Hollowed stone								
13	Unworked								
12	Pendant								
11	Spindlewhorl								
9	Beads								
8	Discs								
7	Possible loomweights								
6	Pounding stones								
5	Grinding stones								
4	Smoothers								1
3	Whetstones			1				2	
2	Querns and quern and rubber fragments	1		25	17	1	4		
1	Rubbers			13	2				

II LOCAL AND COTSWOLD STONE

(1) JURASSIC																			
Limestone, oolitic		5		14			5	2		1			1				2	30	
Limestone, peloidal																1		1	
Mudstone, Lias				6			2					1	2				7	18	
Siltstone, calcareous																	6	6	
Marlstone Rock Bed				3													1	4	
Limestone, fossil									1			1						2	
Forest Marble				1														1	
(2) BOULDER CLAY AND RIVER GRAVELS																			
Sandstone, quartzitic	1		1	1	22	17											2	44	
Quartzite pebble					20	1								1			1	23	+63
Pebbles from local gravels, miscellaneous				2	2	6			1		1						4	16	+27
Sandstone, fine-grained, slightly micaceous			5					1										6	
Flint and chert												2						2	+10
Vein Quartz																			+49
																			+149
TOTALS	16	53	9	28	44	24	7	3	2	1	1	4	3	1	1	1	24	222	+1cache
																		Total	223

TABLE 1 Different kinds of stone used at Beckford


Millstone Grit
Old Red Sandstone
Pennant Sandstone
Kentish Rag
Beckford

I IMPORTED STONE

The imported stone at Beckford can be divided into two varieties, pieces that are non-British in source, and pieces that, although British, are clearly non local.

(1) Non-British Imported Stone

Lava

Two fragments of non-British stone can be identified, both of them unlikely to have been brought to the site before Romano-British times. One of these is a small piece of lava from an unknown context (7000), which was almost certainly intended, when complete, for use as a quern, and which almost certainly came from the Bellerberg lava field supplying the Mayen quarries in the Eifel region of Germany (Crawford and Röder, 1955). Most imported quernstones in Britain are believed to be made of this lava, which occurs most frequently in the first two centuries AD (Peacock, 1980, 49-50).

Marble

The second non-British fragment is a small slab of white crystalline marble (202528), which is likely to come from a Mediterranean source, and to be of Roman date. The context is again doubtful, but there is no shortage of precedents for the importation of marble during the Roman period (Pritchard, 1986, 171).

(2) British Imported Stone

Millstone Grit

By far the greater part of the imported stone was for use as querns and rubbers. The Millstone Grit stands out as the most frequently used material, with an emphasis on use during the Middle Iron Age, probably continuing into the Late Iron Age. The 39 fragments weigh a combined

total of 51.850 kg. Only one of these pieces now appears to be complete (5420C) a massive rubber weighing 6.5 kilos, the rest being a good deal smaller, though these fragments may be the residue of a much larger quantity of stone. There does nevertheless seem to be more of this Millstone Grit than might be expected if it derived from glacial material (Richardson, 1929, 131), and so deliberate importation has been assumed.

This Millstone Grit is usually pinkish in colour, turning more purple when burnt. It varies in texture from coarse, almost conglomeritic, to relatively fine grained, as for instance on a piece re-used as a whetstone (389833). This variation does not necessarily mean different source areas, being more a reflection of the differences to be expected in sedimentary deposits (Gilligan, 1920, 253), and indeed both coarse and fine textures can be observed in the same piece (389931).

This is a rock that is sufficiently coarse-grained to be distinctive as a hand specimen. A thin section could be expected to show that it contains alkali feldspar, the mineral which gives the rock its colour in the form of pink clasts. Grains of quartz would be the most abundant component present, and there should also be a noteworthy content of rock fragments.

The potential source area for Millstone Grit is a large one (see map, FIG). In Yorkshire alone, for instance, it occupies an area of 840 square miles (Gilligan, 1920, 252). The nearest available stone would have been in Derbyshire and Staffordshire, and then northwards from the North Midlands. Under the circumstance it is perhaps not surprising that it is not possible to pin-point likely source areas more exactly, though it seems probable that further work, together with

comparison of material from other contemporary sites may gradually elucidate matters further.

Old Red Sandstone

The other material that appears to have been imported solely for use as querns and rubbers is Old Red Sandstone, and this evidently became more popular from the Late Iron Age onwards. Only 6 of the total of 24 pieces come from Middle Iron Age levels. There is one complete saddle quern (75515A) and one complete lower half of a rotary quern (65040) amongst this Old Red Sandstone, the rest being again very fragmentary. The total surviving weight is now just over 25 kg.

Unlike the Millstone Grit, more than one variety of Old Red Sandstone can be distinguished. The Middle Iron Age saddle quern (75515A) appears to be unique, being made of a purple, fairly fine-grained sandstone that can be correlated with the Lower Old Red Sandstone brownstones. This one piece could conceivably derive from erratic material as an alternative to actual importation (Richardson, 1929, 131). By contrast, four of the later pieces appear to come from the Upper Old Red Sandstone quartz conglomerate; these are a light pinkish colour with quartz pebbles set in a matrix of smaller quartz grains. The remaining quern fragments are made of a buff, felspathic sandstone, which may occasionally be conglomeritic, but otherwise consists usually of mixed grains of quartz and cream coloured feldspar.

The outcrop area for likely matching Old Red Sandstone is a large one (see map, FIG), so again exact source areas cannot be offered. It has been suggested that quern fragments of Old Red Sandstone from Bagendon may have come from Herefordshire (Clifford, 1961, 196) and an area west of the Malverns would seem not unlikely for the Beckford quern stone. It may be noted that the Malverns are an

important area as far as the pottery is concerned, so that other contacts could be expected in this direction. Only the four pieces of quartz conglomerate, all from later period contexts, may be expected to have been brought from South Wales or the Forest of Dean. This quartz conglomerate was being worked for "millstones" near Monmouth and on the banks of the river Wye in the earlier part of the nineteenth century (Buckland and Conybeare 1824, 285). The advantage in using this source area in the Iron Age, as indeed later, would have been the availability of water transport along the Wye, as also along the Severn.

Calcareous sandstone

The other two imported stone materials are of less importance if considered by weight percentage. Both belong to the later periods. Two Romano-British whetstones (4109 and 65566A) are made of a calcareous sandstone known to occur regularly on Roman and later sites (Moore, 1978, 69). One of the Beckford whetstones (4109) has been thin sectioned, providing confirmation that it belongs with other whetstones made of this particular material. The most frequently suggested source for this is the Lower Greensand Hythe Beds of Kent, and the stone is often referred to as the Kentish Rag. Alternative sources for calcareous sandstone whetstone material include the Spilsby sandstones of Lincolnshire and possibly the Howardian Hills of Yorkshire (Crummy, 1983, 111).

Pennant Sandstone

There are only two pieces of Pennant sandstone (65674B and 65674A), both from Romano-British contexts, and probably brought in for use as roof tiles, or else used for paving stones. The Pennant sandstone is an Upper Coal Measures sandstone from more than one locality (see map, FIG). It breaks naturally into slabs, and was of significance during the Roman period as a roofing material in the region surrounding the Mendips

and lower Severn valley, and on south Welsh villa sites (Williams, 1971, 107).

II LOCAL AND COTSWOLD STONE

The stone that is available locally at Beckford falls into two categories. Firstly there are the Jurassic rocks, all of which seem to have been utilised. The same range of materials is of course available over a wide area of the Cotswolds, but in nearly all cases an appropriate stone could have been obtained from nearby Bredon Hill, this being itself an outlier of the Cotswolds (Whittaker, 1972). Secondly there is material from both boulder clay and river gravels in the immediate vicinity of the site.

(1) Jurassic rocks

Limestone was the most frequently used of the Jurassic rocks (see TABLE I) and all the finds save two are likely to derive from local Inferior Oolite. The exceptions are the limestone mould (72-4), which differs in being made of a finer grained, peloidal limestone, and which is likely to have been obtained from the Inferior Oolite of the Cotswolds, and a smoother (65039E) made from a very shelly limestone, the Forest Marble, which again is likely to have been brought in from the Cotswolds.

The remainder of the limestone finds are made from a more or less shelly oolite readily available on Bredon Hill and seen during fieldwork in various localities including nearby Conderton Camp, where the ditches could have been a convenient source for quarried stone. This Inferior Oolite was popular especially for smoothers, being used for 14 of them, along with other Jurassic materials (TABLE I). The smoother is a type of artefact not hitherto commented upon from Iron Age sites, and

possibly in areas lacking in suitable stone more perishable materials such as blocks of wood were used instead. Two of the Romano-British smoothers are made of a purer oolite lacking in shelly matter; a comparable oolitic limestone was collected from the area of Bredon Hill camp on the top of the hill.

Oolitic limestone was also used to a limited extent for querns; possibly there may have been more of these originally, some having since succumbed to weathering processes. The somewhat miscellaneous pieces of limestone with natural holes, which have been classified with some uncertainty as loomweights, may have been collected from an alternative source, the Jurassic limestone gravels in the vicinity of Bredon Hill (Whittaker, 1972, 19). This source might also have provided the two pieces of fossil.

Mudstone from the Lias was also employed for smoothers and for two hollowed stones which seem to have been intended for use as wide, shallow dishes. The mudstone could have been obtainable from low lying land surrounding Bredon Hill (Whittaker, 1972), or possibly the hill itself, though it is not well exposed here. The pieces of worked calcareous siltstone may also have come from a Liassic deposit. The Middle Lias Marlstone Rock Bed, which is resilient enough for use locally as a building stone, had a limited use for smoothers. This marlstone outcrops on the north-western side of Bredon Hill (Whittaker, 1972).

(2) Pleistocene Deposits

Pebbles collected from the area surrounding the site at Beckford were put to good use, in particular for grinding stones and pounding stones, while smaller pebbles were saved for use as slingstones. One source for such items was boulder clay, which occurs not far from the

site (Richardson, 1929, Fig 8), while the other source was gravels of the river Avon, upon which the site lay. Bunter quartzite, vein quartz and flint are common to both of these deposits, so it has not been practicable to attempt to distinguish between them in the archaeological record. The river gravels also contain rolled Jurassic fragments, while the boulder clay includes stones of northern origin (Richardson, 1929, 125), such as pebbles of quartzitic sandstone, used both for grinding and pounding stones (see TABLE I), and finer grained sandstones used for a few whetstones.

III REPORT ON INDIVIDUAL CATEGORIES OF IMPLEMENT

(1) RUBBERS

There are sixteen pieces which can be identified as rubbers, and these are listed in section 1 of the Catalogue, and summarised in Table II. All but one are made of imported materials. Only three of the rubbers (262403, 5420B and 5420C) are complete or nearly so. One of these (FIG 262403) demonstrates the flattish, oval bun shape which appears to be typical of the Iron Age rubbers. All seven of the Middle Iron Age examples are made of Millstone Grit.

The later period rubbers, those from the transitional Late Iron Age - Romano-British phase, are more varied, both in shape and in materials. Amongst the three pieces of Millstone Grit is a large, hog-backed rubber (FIG 5420C), while Welsh sandstone, buff coloured and from the Old Red Sandstone, was also used (5420A), as was a large cobble of quartzitic sandstone, which was probably obtained from the local Drift.This piece has a wide, possibly worked groove along one side. Four of the LIA - RB rubbers (5420 A - D) come from the same area, a stone

paved surface.

Rubbers from the Romano-British phase are lacking, presumably because rotary querns were preferred by this stage. Three more pieces of Millstone Grit occur amongst the unstratified material, together with a small rectangular block of Welsh sandstone (FIG 7000) which differs in shape from the other pieces, but which has clearly been used for rubbing, grinding or smoothing.

Most of these pieces of rubber are relatively large. The average weight for the Millstone Grit rubbers or rubber fragments works out at just over two kilograms, while two of the Old Red Sandstone rubbers weigh around the same amount.

	RUBBERS					QUERNS & quern or rubber fragments				
	MIA	LIA -RB	RB	Undat	Totals	MIA	LIA -RB	RB	Undat	Totals
Millstone Grit	7	3	-	3	13	20	1	1	3	25
ORS (general)	-	1	-	1	2	5	7	3	2	17
ORS Brownstone	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
ORS Qtz Conglomerate	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	4
Limestone (oolite)	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	*2	5
Sandstone, quartzitic	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Lava, probably Niedermendig	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Totals	7	5	-	4	16	28	9	8	8	53
		(a)					(b)			

TABLE II Materials used for querns and rubbers

* Two limestone smoothers, re-used quern fragments

(2) QUERNS

and quern or rubber fragments

The cautious title of this section implies a situation in which most worked pieces within this general category cannot be identified with certainty as either querns or rubbers. The majority of pieces are often broken into quite small fragments; the average weight of the Millstone Grit specimens, omitting the few complete querns, works out at just under 1 kg, while the Old Red Sandstone specimens hardly differ in weighing just over 1 kg. in average weight.

These are the two main materials that were used, so virtually all the quern material was imported. If the local limestone was used, as might have been expected, little has survived, amounting only to two examples from Middle Iron Age levels (4610A and 4824B) and a further fragmentary piece from a Romano-British layer (220316). It can be noted however that two querns of oolitic limestone were recorded from earlier excavations in 1964 and 1965 (Peacock, 1972, 15). Whether further examples may have been lost through weathering is open to debate. The three pieces in this report are made from the Inferior Oolite, a shelly variety, which could have been obtained locally from Bredon Hill. For instance a comparable shelly oolite is found in the area of Conderton Camp, a small hillfort on the southern slope of Bredon Hill not far from the site (SO 972384), and it seems possible that freshly quarried rock would have been available here, though this is not the only area where it could have been found. In addition two oolite smoothers seem to represent re-used quern fragments. The paucity of limestone quern fragments is perhaps surprising if one compares the Beckford finds with the quern materials that came from the Wheeler excavations at Maiden Castle, where a number of querns made from oolitic and other limestone were reported from Iron Age and later levels (Wheeler, 1943,322).

At Beckford the preferred material during the Middle Iron Age appears to have been Millstone Grit (see Table II(b), with fragments of this material accounting for 72.4% of the finds. There are two fragments that are recognisable parts of the same quern (FIG 74374-01 and -02).As noted above, all the known rubbers from this period were also made from Millstone Grit. Amongst the few Welsh sandstone pieces from the Middle Iron Age phase one is noteworthy, a complete saddle quern (FIG 75515A),which is made from the Lower Old Red Sandstone Brownstones series, being in fact a distinctive purplish colour. It has been matched with a sample obtained in Monmouthshire, from near Llanishen (SO 470025), but these Brownstones outcrop over a large area in Wales, and it seems likely that a source further north in Wales, and nearer to Beckford would have been utilised. It is also the case that for this item a glacial origin cannot be entirely ruled out.

The remaining five pieces from Middle Iron Age contexts are of a buff or sandy coloured sandstone consisting of a mixture of quartz and feldspar grains. This matches the sandstone found mainly in later period contexts.

From Late Iron Age times onwards into the Romano-British period Millstone Grit seems to have been phased out as the main imported stone, Welsh sandstone being preferred instead. A complete lower half of a rotary quern made of this buff sandstone survives in a somewhat conglomeritic version (FIG 65040), which appears to be similar to the stone used for a rotary quern from Bagendon and seen in the Corinium Museum (A 342). There is also part of another rotary quern (FIG 65187D),while a very worn piece of quern made from Millstone Grit survives from the Romano-British phase (FIG 75314),but this may perhaps be a residual find.

Some of the sandstone is conglomeritic, and four pieces seem likely to have been obtained from the Upper Old Red Sandstone quartz conglomerate. One such fragment comes from the Late Iron Age - Romano-British phase (75238), and there are three from the Romano-British phase (220127, 4110 and 65709). This quartz conglomerate occurs in more than one area, being found in bands on both sides of the Severn. South Wales and the Forest of Dean seem likely source areas for the fragments described here. The Beckford finds can for example be compared with quartz conglomerate from near Trelech, Monmouthshire (SO 504068), though this is by no means the only possible source area. Some caution is also necessary, because other Old Red Sandstone series rocks contain strings of pebbles, such as the complete lower half of a rotary quern described above. Another Beckford piece (74098B) is conglomeritic, but the stone otherwise consists of a mixture of quartz and feldspar grains, and compares more closely with other more generalised Old Red Sandstone specimens.

An innovation found amongst the Romano-British material takes the form of tooled pieces, either grooved (FIG 4110, 65674B and 65709) or worked into a series of small pits (FIG 65367A). The latter item may be compared to a similarly pitted quern from the Ashville Trading Estate site at Abingdon, Oxon (Parrington, 1978, 88 & fig 64B).

The last piece calling for comment (7000) does not in fact bear traces of shaping for use as a quern or rubber. It is also unstratified. Since though it is made of a lava of a characteristic kind, vesicular and with a few white phenocrysts, it may be presumed to have been originally part of a quern. This material, often referred to as Niedermendig lava, was imported from the Eifel/Mayen region in the Black Forest in Roman times.

(3) WHETSTONES

There are only nine whetstones from Beckford, considerably fewer than might be expected from a multi-period site of such extent. A notable omission from the types of stone used as whetstone material is the Carboniferous Pennant sandstone, which is available from South Wales, the Forest of Dean, the Bristol coalfield and the Mendips. It has been testified from sites in the south of England, as for instance Hengistbury Head (Roe, 1987, 175), and also Danebury and Maiden Castle (Roe, forthcoming). It seems that cultural and trading contacts at Beckford did not extend greatly in a south westerly direction, since the Upper Devonian quartz conglomerate, a quern material which can be obtained in broadly the same areas, is barely represented at the site, with only four fragments, all of them from the later phases.

A shortage of suitable imported material may therefore account in part for the small whetstone total. Five of the whetstones are made from fine-grained, slightly micaceous sandstones (187928, 381101, 5000B, 55555 and 75404). These materials are somewhat varied, and it seems possible that they may have been collected from the Boulder clay in the immediate vicinity of the site. Again a shortage of suitable pieces in these local deposits may in part account for the small number of artefacts. Fieldwork in the area produced only one small slab of appropriate material. It seems a possibility that the many grinding stones from this site may often have served as whetstones instead, although the bevelled ends on these tools seem to imply a different method of use.

The two Romano-British whetstones are made of a rather different material, the Kentish Rag, a calcareous sandstone, and both

these whetstones are different in appearance as well (FIG 4109 and 65566A), being cigar-shaped rather than approximating to a flattish slab. A thin section was taken from one of the pair (4109: Thin section No R 173). This showed that the rock contains angular grains of quartz set in a matrix of calcite, together with occasional grains of glauconite and alkali feldspar, and fairly abundant fossil debris. It therefore corresponds to the description given by Moore of calcareous sandstone used for other whetstones from Roman contexts (Moore, 1978, 69), and coming possibly from a source in Kent.

One of the Middle Iron Age whetstones (389833) is also made from an imported material, the Millstone Grit, in this case a relatively fine-grained variety. However this example was almost certainly made from a broken piece of quern or rubber that was re-used, rather than from a deliberately imported whetstone material. The unusual shape of this whetstone (FIG , 389833) gives clear clues as to the original use of the piece, while deposits of oxidised iron on the worn surface demonstrate clearly that it was subsequently used for whetting. A large whetstone of this kind might have been suitable for sharpening the blades of scythes. Two other whetstones (381101 and 65566A) also bear traces of rust.

One further implement (383206) seems to have been used as a pounder, with an ancillary, limited use as a whetstone.

(4) SMOOTHERS

There are twenty eight smoothing stones in the catalogue, and the majority of these (20 or 21) come from Middle Iron Age levels. All have one flat surface that has been both worn smooth , though not polished, and flat or sometimes slightly concave. A couple of the mudstone

smoothers have a striated surface (65646, 65768B).

Unfortunately it is not possible to suggest exactly what these smoothed pieces of stone were used for. The Middle Iron Age smoothers from Beckford are all of a suitable size and shape for holding in one hand, and most are rather flat slabs made from locally available Jurassic materials such as oolite (11 examples), liassic mudstone (4) and the Marlstone Rock Bed (3). Many have turned pinkish in places, suggesting that they have been burnt, while others are blackened by charcoal. A further three of the Iron Age examples are utilised pebbles from local gravels or boulder clay, one of which (65021B) has also been used as a pounding stone. One of the oolite pieces (7732) seems to be a re-used quern fragment. Amongst all of these then there are no identifiable fragments of imported stone.

The Late Iron Age and Romano-British smoothers follow the same pattern, but with some innovations. One fragment (65648) can be discounted from these later periods, since it fits onto two of the Middle Iron Age pieces (65646 194 & 195). A small slab of Forest Marble (65039E) is likely to have been brought in from slightly further afield, from the Cotswolds. One much larger hog-backed piece of oolite (FIG 65734) weighs over 2 kg, and its very different size and shape presuppose a somewhat different use. Two hands rather than one would have been required for working with it. Another slab of Carboniferous Pennant sandstone (65674A) from the Romano-British phase may be a fragment of re-used tile, and in this case the material is likely to have been imported.

(5) GRINDING STONES

Forty four implements come into the category of grinding stones.

All are simple pebbles with worn areas that have been ground down by use. Often two such worn surfaces form opposed facets at one end of the pebble (for example FIG 280218, 389850, 65823), though sometimes there is merely a rounded ground surface (for example FIG 383908B), so it seems likely that these are tools that were used in more than one way.

These grinding stones come across clearly as an Iron Age phenomenon, with thirty seven securely placed in the Middle Iron Age and only three from the later phases, the remainder being unstratified. Many are now broken in half or damaged, but twenty complete specimens were weighed, and yielded an average weight of 434g, almost the exact equivalent of 1lb in imperial weight.

The materials used for the grinding stones are almost always the same, either quartzite or quartzitic sandstone, both of which would have been readily available in the form of pebbles in nearby deposits of boulder clay and river gravel. One pebble has been identified by Professor F.W. Shotton as being of Eskdale granite (298801), but in all probability it derives more immediately from the local gravels, as also may a small black fine-grained pebble with slight wear traces (5429), the only grinder to come from the Late Iron Age - Romano-British phase. A similar material was collected from the local gravels during fieldwork.

There are no grinding stones made from imported materials.

(6) POUNDING STONES

There are twenty four probable or possible pounding stones, and, as

with the grinding stones, these seem to be almost entirely Iron Age in date. One of them comes from an Early Iron Age context (4865), a ditch, while eighteen are securely Middle Iron Age; there is only one later period example (75409B). The single pounder from a Medieval/Post Medieval context (390404) was found in a furrow, but is in reality more likely to come from an Iron Age ditch.

These pounding stones are again all simple pebbles that were probably collected from boulder clay deposits or river gravels available in the immediate vicinity of the site. They all have evidence of battering, often in more than one area. For instance a pounding stone made of a fine-grained green/grey sandstone (FIG 74309-448) is well battered at both ends. The worked surface of these artefacts is roughened in a distinctive manner quite unlike the smoothly worn areas found on grinding stones. Another difference between the two is that the battered end is not usually worn into opposing facets. Pounding stones seem to have been held straight, while grinding stones were most often used held at an angle.

The size and the weight of the pounding stones is varied, ranging from as small as 130g to a maximum of 785g. This suggests that they may have been utilised for a range of purposes, the smaller ones having perhaps been employed as hammer stones used for fairly precise work, while the larger ones could have been for rougher pounding jobs. One broken half (FIG 274905) is shaped like a pestle.

The preferred materials for pounding stones were pebbles of sandstone, usually the quartzitic variety. One might expect to find the same kinds of selected pebbles as those chosen for grinding stones, but this is not the case. Quartzite, used for 45% of the grinding stones, seems to have been avoided for pounders, and was only used for a single

small one (383204), the reason perhaps being the likelihood that quartzite would shatter if used for heavy duty pounding. One broken pounder appears to have been made from a pebble of Eskdale granite (279317), and another of banded chert (382601), both probably again from the local gravels, but 87.5% of the pounding stones are sandstone or quartzitic sandstone pebbles of varying shapes and sizes.

Two implements seem to have been dual purpose, one pounding stone having also served as a whetstone (FIG 383206), while another bears evidence for use as a smoother (FIG 65021B). Again no imported stone occurs in the list of materials used for pounders.

(7) LOOMWEIGHTS (?)

This small group comprises seven pieces of Jurassic stone, either oolite or Liassic mudstone. They are all irregular in shape, and have holes that are most probably natural. They could possibly have been used as loomweights, having first been collected perhaps just for their curiosity value.

(8) DISCS

There are two small, Middle Iron Age discs (FIG 295838 and 296811), one a flattish piece of oolite, the other a small piece of pink sandstone with an unfinished hole started from both sides, suggesting that this may be an unfinished spindlewhorl. Both items are worked to a near circular shape.

The Romano-British specimen (65823D) is an irregularly shaped piece of oolite with a hole that appears to be natural; it may simply be one of the natural curiosities often found amongst archaeological material. It can be compared with another object listed with the unworked finds (75165), a stone the size of a bead with a natural hole.

(9) BEADS

A bead from a Middle Iron Age context (65409H) is made of black siltstone, while a broken limestone bead (75080) from the transition period (LIA - RB1) may be made from a fossil, available locally in the gravels. Tooling marks all over show that it has subsequently been worked into a spherical shape.

(10) SLINGSTONES

A cache of small slingstones (383101) was discovered in a posthole at the entrance to round-house 6, in a Middle Iron Age context. There are 149 altogether, all pebbles which could have been collected without difficulty from nearby river gravels and boulder clay. There are 63 quartzite pebbles, 49 of vein quartz, 27 mixed sandstones, 6 flint and 4 chert. All are small in size, with an average weight of around 21g.

The average weight of the Beckford slingstones is significantly lighter than those found at Maiden Castle, Dorset (Wheeler, 1943, 49) which have an average that approaches 56g (2 oz.) and at The Caburn,Sussex (Curwen and Curwen, 1927, 20-1) where the average was 45g

(1.6 oz.). They are, however, close to the range of the pottery slingstones from Glastonbury (Bulleid and Gray 1917, 562-7) which also average 21g. Gray has suggested (op.cit., 565) that the baked and unbaked clay weights may have been used for hunting as well as defence and in view of the light weight of the Beckford stones it is possible that we should make a similar interpretation.

Hoards of slingstones have been found near the entrances of many Iron Age round-houses in Britain within both 'defended' and 'undefended' settlements of which several examples are shown in FIG . Three round-houses at Hod Hill, Dorset, (Huts 43, 56, 146; Richmond 1968, 20, 21, 24, Figs 10B, 13) had hoards of slingstones. In two cases these were on the right of exit by the doorpost and were contained within shallow pits. One round-house at Maiden Castle (Hut DB2; Wheeler 1943, 94-6, Fig 94) had a hoard against the wall near the door. Similarly at Glastonbury (Bulleid and Gray 1917, 624) hoards of pebbles were found near possible entrances of buildings 18 and 23, but in these and in two buildings from Meare (Buildings 8 and 24; Gray and Cotton 1967, 337 - 8) the stratigraphical relationship of hoards with the buildings is uncertain. A small hoard of 107 slingstones was found at the neighbouring hillfort of Bredon Hill Camp and thought by the excavator to belong to the final phases of the occupation (Hencken, 1938, 34-5).

(11) SPINDLEWHORL

There is only one complete spindlewhorl amongst the finds (293906). It comes from a Middle Iron Age context and is made of local material, oolitic limestone. One of the small discs described above (295838) may be an unfinished spindlewhorl

(12) PENDANT

Also from a Middle Iron Age context comes a pendant (383917), a simple piece, flat, nearly circular and with a central hole. The material is a slightly micaceous grey siltstone which once again is likely to have been collected from the local gravels.

(13) UNWORKED

Four unworked pieces of stone have been included in the catalogue. Two from the Middle Iron Age are curiously shaped flint nodules (4824, 55123H) which may well have been acquired because of their curiosity value. One has a natural hole (55123H) and could just conceivably have been used as a loomweight. Flint can be found again in the local gravels. A third Middle Iron Age item is a piece of Lias (55101) which appears to have been burnt and which may also have been shaped.

A small limestone pebble (75165) comes from the transition phase,and, apart from having a natural hole, it compares with the pendant (383917) described above.

(14) HOLLOWED STONE

Two of the now fragmentary pieces of hollowed stone seem originally to have formed part of shallow dishes. Both of these have been shaped out of slabs of non fossiliferous Lias, one a Middle Iron Age piece

(74374-03), and another, with evidence of burning, that was unstratified (65500).

The third item must have been intended for a rather different purpose, which remains an enigma. From the transition period (65831), it is a large unshaped block of oolite with two smooth and fairly shallow hollows worked on an uneven face. The pinkish colour of the limestone suggests burning.

(15) POLISHED PEBBLE

An unusual item in this stone assemblage is a single pebble with a highly polished surface (54153).The pebble is a plain quartzite one, and the gloss on it has the appearance almost of an applied varnish. Such polished stones appear to be rare in the archaeological record, but similar ones have been described from the Marshfield Iron Age and Romano-British site (Barford et al, 1985, 230). Here comment was made on the very high gloss, while it was considered possible that they may have been used as slickers for dressing leather.It was also suggested that pebbles with a surface shine or streaking from Gussage All Saints might have been used as skin rubbers (Buckley, 1979, 90).

(16) ROOF TILE

A broken Romano-British roof tile (65674A) is made from Pennant sandstone, a pink-grey, slightly micaceous, flaggy sandstone of Carboniferous date, which occurs in the Bristol coalfield, the Forest of Dean and South Wales. Pennant sandstone was found amongst the local boulder clay during fieldwork, but the tile material is in fact more

likely to have been imported, since it has also been recorded at other Roman period sites (Barford, 1985, fig). At Marshfield for instance, a site that is relatively near to the Bristol source area, around 6,000 kg of this stone tile material was found (Barford, op. cit, 243). The tile from Beckford would, when complete, have had a pointed end, being approximately hexagonal in shape. This site is the northernmost one to date at which Pennant sandstone roof tile has been recorded.

A second possible fragment of Pennant sandstone roof tile was re-used as a smoother (64674B).

(17) MOULD

The mould (FIG , 72-4) is now broken, but was designed originally for making one or two Class I razors . It seems to be unused. It now appears to be an open mould, but was in reality probably intended to be used with a cover (Hodges, 1958-9, 130). The two matrices are placed close together. The more complete of the two is broken off near the end of the tang, while at the far end of the blade a small channel may have been intended to drain off surplus metal and perhaps to allow air to escape. This matrix would have provided a casting for a Class I razor. The long, narrow tang, together with the absence of a rivet hole, suggest that it belongs to Class IB (Butler and Smith, 1956, 47). The second matrix is broken off across the middle of the blade, so it is now difficult to be certain whether this was intended to be a second razor. Traces of a small midrib still remain.

The material used for the mould appears on macroscopic examination to be a peloidal limestone or oolite marl which does not match specimens

collected locally from Bredon Hill. It is more likely to have been brought from the Inferior Oolite of the Cotswolds, where peloidal limestone occurs in various localities along the escarpment (Mudge, 1978, 616-7).

There is no context for this find, but the date is clearly Early to Middle Bronze Age (Jöckenhovel, 1980). Class I razors, though small in themselves, have an unexpected importance, as they provide links between the funerary record and information from finds that relate to bronze working. Class I razors from graves include associations with collared urns, battle-axes and Deverel Rimbury pottery (Butler and Smith, 1956); as for contemporary bronze working traditions, other moulds for razors also have matrices for spear-heads and ogival daggers (Coghlan and Raftery, 1961), while Class IB razors are known to occur with bronze implements in the Acton Park tradition, as for instance in the Taunton hoard (Burgess, 1980, 149).

This stone mould is an unusual find in more than one respect. On general grounds it is an unexpected discovery, since although stone moulds belonging to the earlier part of the Bronze Age are relatively common in Ireland, they are otherwise known mainly from Scotland, and there is only a handful of English finds (Hodges, 1960, 153). Beckford belonged formerly to a void on distribution maps showing moulds from this period, since it does not fall within the Highland zone from which such finds typically come.

Stone moulds for class I razors are equally less common than ones for items such as axes, spearheads or palstaves, and the find from Beckford is the first to be recorded from England. There is a single Scottish example, from Campbelltown, Argyll (Piggott, 1947, 171), while another nine are known from Ireland (Binchy, 1967). Comparisons may be

made between the Beckford find and two Irish moulds, from 'Ireland' and Killymaddy (Jockenhovel, 1980, Taf 5, 113 & Taf 64, B4).

The third unusual factor about this mould is the material, peloidal limestone, which appears to be hitherto unrecorded for a Bronze Age mould, the preferred materials being steatite, sandstone or schist (Tylecote, 1986, 86-7). Limestone though may not have been entirely unsuitable, since Bath stone was used in Roman times for casting pewter dishes, while oolite moulds were used for a similar purpose at Silchester (Tylecote, 1986, 93-4). It has usually been suggested that clay moulds which have not subsequently survived were used in place of stone ones; to this idea may now be added the possibility that some moulds were made from limestone during the Bronze Age. These would have tended to weather easily once discarded, and therefore moulds of this kind may have become altered beyond recognition and so lost to the archaeological record.

(18) WORKED STONE

The last category is concerned with objects of stone that show some evidence for having been worked and/or used, though it is not possible to be specific about their purpose. This includes a group of ten shaped pieces of calcareous siltstone. Nearly all the finds in this group are made from local materials, such as the liassic clay (seven pieces). This material must have been easy to work, though the results are sometimes ambiguous when it comes to interpretation. There are also two shaped fragments of oolite (75509E, 65367A) , two pebbles of quartzitic sandstone which didn't quite make the grade for pounding stones (383208, 65091A) and a round, polished pebble of quartzite (280020) not unlike a smallish cricket ball and with traces of wear, together with other miscellaneous items collected from the local gravels. A smoothed piece

of distinctive pink and dark green igneous rock (55107A) is most probably Markfieldite from Charnwood Forest; similar pieces were collected from the boulder clay.

Only one fragment fails to fit the general pattern, being made from extraneous material. This is part of a dressed slab of white marble (202528). The context is Medieval/Late Medieval, in fact a plough furrow, but it seems more likely that this marble was imported during Roman times, probably from the Mediterranean area. A similar marble fragment was found unstratified at Hengistbury Head (Roe, 1987, 176).

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

Local stone seems to have been used to the full at this site, to the extent that the availability of suitable materials seems to have led to the use of categories of implement not met with elsewhere, such as the smoothers, made frequently from oolitic limestone, and the pounding and grinding stones made from the harder pebbles. Local stone was less well suited for use as querns and rubbers, so for nearly all of these imported stone was brought in, either from the Millstone Grit or the Old Red Sandstone.

There seems to be a reasonably clear division between Middle Iron Age and later period worked stone. To the Middle Iron Age belongs most of the Millstone Grit, while most of the remaining imported stone is later, other than a little of the Old Red Sandstone which began to be imported during the Middle Iron Age. The pounders and grinders of local stone are largely Middle Iron Age. With these, and indeed with other artefacts, there is always the possibility that finds from the later contexts may be residual material from an earlier phase. One of several

examples of this is a pounder (390404) found in a Medieval/Post Medieval context.

Imported stone used towards the end of the life of the settlement points towards trends established elsewhere, such as whetstones made from the Kentish Rag, a few querns of the Upper Devonian quartz conglomerate, a few Pennant sandstone tiles and even a piece of marble and of Niedermendig lava.

In order to put the stone assemblage from Beckford into context it would be useful to have further documented information from other contemporary sites, and in particular local sites, for use of Millstone Grit, Old Red Sandstone and other imported materials. A point of potential interest is that a rubber of quartz conglomerate and another of Millstone Grit were both reported from Bagendon (Clifford, 1961, 273). These are not currently available for study, but a rotary quern made from buff Old Red sandstone comparable to that seen from Beckford has been commented upon above, and it seems probable that this site possesses a similar assemblage of imported stone. Another site where the same Old Red Sandstone may have been used is Croft Ambrey (Stanford, 1974, 185), and other sites in the area could be expected to have comparable collections of worked stone. Practical work to compare stone assemblages from other Iron Age sites would be an advantage. The use of imported Old Red Sandstone at Beckford provides a pointer westwards, and can perhaps be tied in with Malvernian gritted pottery (Peacock, 1968, 27), and indeed with traditions of linear tooled and duck stamped pottery. There seems to be scope here for linking the ways in which worked stone was used with more traditional patterns of study.

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CATALOGUE OF WORKED STONE

Note on the numbers of implements.

There are 219 artefacts that have been listed in the catalogue and discussed in the text, but this figure does not tally with the total of 223 items listed in Table I. Difficulties in adding up the totals to the expected amounts may be explained as follows:-

Several artefacts were used for more than one purpose, and so have been listed more than once. Two broken quern fragments of oolitic limestone (75023A & 7732) were re-used as smoothers. Other implements seem to have been dual purpose from the start, such as a whetstone that is also a pounding stone (383206), and a smoother that again is also a

pounding stone (650216). These four implements account for the extra entries in Table I.

Another smoother has a double entry in the catalogue, the result of two broken fragments from an Iron Age context (65646) having been found to fit onto another fragment from a Romano-British context (65648); this further piece may therefore be discounted. This is balanced by an extra piece of quern, since find 65494 comprises two pieces of Millstone Grit which do not join. The cache of slingstones (383101) has been counted as one item, although it consists in fact of 149 small pebbles found together.

CATALOGUE

(1) RUBBERS

No	Find No	SF	Period	Stone	Source
Middle Iron Age					
9	251102	141	MIA	Millstone Grit	North
12	262403	142	"	Millstone Grit	North
20	275921	138	"	Millstone Grit	North
51	293803	130	"	Millstone Grit	North
88	386001	132	"	Millstone Grit	North
161	65386D	209	"	Millstone Grit	North
183	65788	366 & 368	"	Millstone Grit	North
Late Iron Age - Romano-British					
125	5420A	-	LIA-RB	Sandstone,ORS	Wales
126	5420B	-	"	Sandstone,quartzitic	Local
127	5420C	-	"	Millstone Grit	North
128	5420D	-	"	Millstone Grit	North
201	75239B	-	"	Millstone Grit	North

Unstratified

54	295846	340		Millstone Grit	North
139	65005A	-		Millstone Grit	North
140	65005B	-		Millstone Grit	North
189	7000	-		Sandstone,ORS	Wales

(2) QUERNS

and quern or rubber fragments

Middle Iron Age

24	277312	143	MIA	Millstone Grit	North
39	281403	-	"	Millstone Grit	North
41	282009	126	"	Millstone Grit	North
44	284806	127	"	Millstone Grit	North
45	284807	128	"	Sandstone, ORS	Wales
50	290811	204	"	Sandstone, ORS	Wales
84	383909A	133	"	Millstone Grit	North
86	385005	131	"	Millstone Grit	North
89	386201	137	"	Millstone Grit	North
98	389896	134	"	Millstone Grit	North
101	389931	135	"	Millstone Grit	North
103	389988	135	"	Sandstone, ORS	Wales
109	4610A	-	MIA 3	Limestone,shelly and oolitic:Inferior Oolite	Local
110	4610B	-	MIA 3	Millstone Grit	North
114	4820A	-	MIA 2	Millstone Grit	North
118	4824B	-	MIA 2	Limestone,shelly and oolitic:Inferior Oolite	Local
119	4830	-	MIA 2	Sandstone, ORS	Wales
132	55107B	-	MIA 3	Sandstone, ORS	Wales
153	65362A	-	MIA 2	Millstone Grit	North
157	65375	288	MIA 3	Millstone Grit	North

160	65386D	-	MIA	Millstone Grit	North
164	65494	-	MIA 2	Millstone Grit (2 pieces, not joining)	North
179	65723F	345	MIA	Millstone Grit	North
192	74374-01 & -02	318 & 319	"	Millstone Grit (2 pieces, joining)	North
194	74387-164	-	"	Millstone Grit	North
211	75515A	176	"	Sandstone, purple ORS (Brownstone)	Wales
212	75806B	240	"	Millstone Grit	North

Late Iron Age - Romano British

147	65040	65	LIA-RB1	Sandstone, ORS	Wales
149	65091B	-	"	Millstone Grit	North
151	65187D	160	"	Sandstone, ORS	Wales
188	65954	284	"	Sandstone, ORS	Wales
190	74098B	451	"	Sandstone, ORS	Wales
197	75126	39	"	Sandstone, ORS	Wales
199	75288	69	"	Sandstone, ORS	Wales
200	75238	76	"	Quartz Conglomerate, ORS	Wales?
213	75840E	272	"	Sandstone, ORS	Wales

Romano-British

6	220127	-	R-B	Quartz Conglomerate, ORS	Wales?
7	220316	-	"	Limestone, shelly and oolitic: Inferior Oolite	Local
106	4110	-	RB 3	Quartz Conglomerate, ORS	Wales?
154	65367A	-	"	Sandstone, ORS	Wales
174	65674B	237	"	Sandstone, ORS	Wales
175	65674B	249	"	Sandstone, ORS	Wales

178	65709	324	"	Quartz Conglomerate, ORS	Wales?
204	75314	98	RB 2	Millstone Grit	North

Unstratified

1	182917	125	-	Millstone Grit	North
8	221803	-	R-B?	Sandstone, ORS	Wales
32	280021	203	-	Millstone Grit	North
61	371001	139	MIA?	Millstone Grit	North
62	371901	140	MIA?	Sandstone, ORS	Wales

Re-used as Smoothers

195	75023A	-	RB 2	Limestone,oolite	Local
215	7732	-	MIA	Limestone,oolite	Local

Probable quern fragment

Unstratified

218	7000	-	-	Lava, probably Niedermendig	Germany

(3) WHETSTONES

Middle Iron Age

3	187928	192	MIA	Sandstone, brown, fine-grained,slightly micaceous	Local?
94	389833	194	"	Millstone Grit, relatively fine-grained	North

Late Iron Age - Romano-British

206	75404	-	LIA-RB	Sandstone, dark, fine-grained,slightly micaceous	Local?

Romano-British

105	4109	-	RB 3	"Kentish Rag" Thin section No R 173	Imported
167	65566A	-	RB 3	"Kentish Rag"	Imported

Post Roman

130	5555	-	PR 4	Sandstone, brownish, fine-grained,slightly micaceous	Local?

Unstratified

69	381101	193	Pit 3826	Sandstone, brown, fine-grained,slightly micaceous	Local?
124	5000B	-	-	Sandstone, grey, fine-grained,slightly micaceous	Local?

POUNDING STONE/WHETSTONE

Middle Iron Age

77	383206	195	MIA	Sandstone, quartzitic	Local

(4) SMOOTHERS

Middle Iron Age

21	276136	196	MIA	Limestone, oolite Inferior Oolite	Local
47	290507	-	"	Mudstone, Lias	Local
87	385007	-	"	Limestone, shelly Inferior Oolite	Local
96	389860	-	"	Limestone, shelly Inferior Oolite	Local
97	389863	-	"	Limestone, shelly Inferior Oolite	Local
100	389903	-	"	Limestone, shelly Inferior Oolite	Local

102	389937	-	"	Sandstone, calcareous Marlstone Rock Bed	Local
138	6410	-	"	Limestone,oolitic and shelly Inferior Oolite	Local
143	65021C	-	"	Limestone,shelly and oolitic Inferior Oolite	Local
145	65035A	63	"	Limestone,oolitic and shelly Inferior Oolite	Local
152	65358	-	"	Mudstone, shelly. Lias	Local
158	65375	385	MIA 3	Ironstone pebble. Boulder clay/river gravel	Local
159	65375	385	MIA 3	Sandstone pebble. Boulder clay/river gravel	Local
168	65635P	-	MIA	Sandstone, calcareous Marlstone Rock Bed	Local
169	65646	194 & 195	"	Limestone,oolitic Inferior Oolite	Local
170	65646	197	"	Mudstone, fossiliferous. Lias	Local
177	65686	316	"	Sandstone, calcareous Marlstone Rock Bed	Local
214	7721	-	"	Mudstone, shelly. Lias	Local
215	7732	-	"	Limestone,shelly and oolitic Inferior Oolite	Local
Middle Iron Age - Late Iron Age					
219	75509E	139	MIA-LIA	Limestone. shelly oolite	Local
Late Iron Age - Romano-British					
146	65039E	-	LIA-RB1	Limestone, skeletal Forest Marble	Cotswolds
205	75319A	405	"	Limestone,oolitic and shelly Inferior Oolite	Local

Romano-British

135	6204	-	(?RB1)-3	Mudstone, Lias	Local
171	65648	196	RB 3	Limestone, oolitic Inferior Oolite (Fits 169, MIA)	Local
176	65674B	244	RB 3	Sandstone,pinkish. Pennant	Imported?
180	65734	341	RB 3	Limestone,shelly and oolitic Inferior Oolite	Local
182	65768B	-	RB 3	Mudstone, Lias	Local
195	75023A	-	RB 2	Limestone, oolitic Inferior Oolite	Local

POUNDING STONE/SMOOTHER

Middle Iron Age

142	65021B	-	MIA	Sandstone pebble, quartzitic Boulder Clay/River gravel	Local

(5) GRINDING STONES

Middle Iron Age

4	200702	155	MIA	Sandstone, quartzitic	Local
10	251704	189	"	" " " "	Local
14	271460	157	"	" " " "	Local
19	275401	156	"	Quartzite	Local
28	279923	158	"	Sandstone, quartzitic	Local
29	279927	159	"	Quartzite	Local
30	279970	159A	"	" "	Local
33	280218	160	"	" "	Local
34	280220	161	"	Sandstone, quartzitic	Local
35	280242	162	"	" " " "	Local
36	280243	163	"	Quartzite	Local

37	280814	164	"	" "	Local
42	282301	166	"	" "	Local
43	283319	167	"	" "	Local
46	285902	168	"	" "	Local
49	290804	169	"	Sandstone, quartzitic	Local
56	297707	170	"	Quartzite	Local
57	297719	171	"	" "	Local
58	298801	172	"	Eskdale granite, pebble	Local
60	350101	191	"	Sandstone, quartzitic	Local
63	373701	173	"	" " " "	Local
65	380204	175	"	Quartzite	Local
67	380703	176	"	Sandstone, quartzitic	Local
68	380712	177	"	" " " "	Local
71	382103	179	"	" " " "	Local
74	383202	181	"	Quartzite	Local
75	383203	180	"	Sandstone, quartzitic	Local
78	383207	180	"	Quartzite	Local
80	383905A	182	"	" "	Local
81	383906A	183	"	" "	Local
83	383908B	185	"	Sandstone, quartzitic	Local
91	387509	186	"	Quartzite, veined	Local
92	387803(A)	187	"	" " "	Local
93	389303	188	"	Sandstone, quartzitic	Local
95	389850	178	"	" " " "	Local
120	4836	-	MIA 2	Quartzite	Local
141	65021A	-	MIA	Sandstone, quartzitic	Local
Late Iron Age - Romano-British					
129	5429	-	LIA-RB	Siltstone, black	Local?
Romano-British					
59	340401	190	R-B	Sandstone, quartzitic	Local
185	65823	260	RB 3	" " " "	Local

Unstratified

64	374901	174	MIA?	" " " "	Local
66	380601	165	-	" " " "	Local
90	386901	185A	MIA?	" " " "	Local
181	65748	349	MIA-RB 3	Quartzite	Local

(6) POUNDING STONES

Early Iron Age

122	4865	-	EIA 1	Sandstone,pebble with quartz veins	Local

Middle Iron Age

11	253303	151	MIA	Sandstone, quartzitic	Local
17	274905	152	"	" " " "	Local
22	276320	145	"	" " " "	Local
23	276321	-	"	" " " "	Local
25	279317	-	"	Eskdale granite? Pebble	Local
40	282006	146	"	Sandstone, quartzitic	Local
48	290606	153	"	" " " "	Local
70	382102	150	"	" " " "	Local
72	382601	148	"	Banded chert?	Local?
76	383204	-	"	Quartzite	Local
82	383907A	184	"	Sandstone, quartzitic	Local
99	389901	147	"	" " " "	Local
107	4511A	-	MIA 3	" " " "	Local
108	4511B	-	"	Sandstone	Local
112	4808	-	MIA 2	Sandstone, quartzitic	Local
113	4817	-	"	Sandstone	
191	74309-448	-	MIA	Sandstone,green,fine-grained	Local?
216	4808	-	MIA 2	Sandstone, quartzitic	Local

Late Iron Age - Romano-British

207	75409B	-	LIA-RB1	Sandstone,quartzitic	Local

Medieval/Post Medieval

104	390404	149		" " " "	Local

Unstratified

2	182957	154	-	" " " "	Local

POUNDING STONE/WHETSTONE

Middle Iron Age

77	383206	195	MIA	Sandstone, quartzitic	Local

POUNDING STONE/SMOOTHER

Middle Iron Age

142	65021B	-	MIA	Sandstone, quartzitic	Local

(7) LOOMWEIGHTS (?)

Middle Iron Age

111	4807	8	MIA 2	Mudstone, shelly Lias	Local
116	4820E	10	MIA 2	Limestone, oolitic Inferior Oolite	Local
150	65127	162	MIA 2	Limestone,shelly and oolitic Inferior oolite	Local
163	65487A	-	MIA 2	Limestone,very shelly oolite Inferior Oolite	Local
184	65807B	259	MIA	Limestone, very shelly oolite Inferior oolite	Local

Late Iron Age - Romano-British

144	65027	57	LIA-RB1	Mudstone? Burnt,shelly Lias?	Local

Unstratified

123	5000	8	-	Limestone, oolitic Inferior Oolite	Local

(8) DISCS

Middle Iron Age

53	295838	197	MIA	Sandstone, pink, fine-grained, micaceous	Local
55	296811	198	"	Limestone,shelly Inferior Oolite	Local

Romano-British

186	65823D	262	RB 3	Limestone,shelly and oolitic Inferior Oolite	Local

(9) BEADS

Middle Iron Age

162	65409H	212	MIA 2	siltstone, black	Local

Late Iron Age - Romano-British

196	75080	31	LIA-RB1	Fossil?	Local

(10) SLINGSTONES

Middle Iron Age

73	383101	202	MIA	Small pebbles,various	Local

(11) SPINDLEWHORL

Middle Iron Age

52	293906	200	MIA	Limestone,oolitic and shelly Inferior Oolite	Local

(12) PENDANT

Middle Iron Age

85	383917	201	MIA	Siltstone, slightly micaceous	Local?

(13) UNWORKED

Middle Iron Age

17	4824	11	MIA 2	Flint nodule	Local
131	55101	-	MIA	Mudstone, Lias, slightly burnt	Local
134	55123H	168	MIA 3	Flint nodule	Local

Late Iron Age - Romano-British

198	75165	54	LIA-RB	Limestone fossil?	Local

(14) HOLLOWED STONE

Middle Iron Age

193	74374-03	320	MIA	Mudstone, Lias	Local

Late Iron Age - Romano-British

187	65831	265	LIA-RB1	Limestone,shelly and oolitic Inferior Oolite	Local

Post Roman

165	65500	361	PR 6	Mudstone, Lias	Local

(15) POLISHED PEBBLE

Late Iron Age - Romano-British

217	54153	-	LIA-RB1	Quartzite	Local

(16) ROOF TILE

Romano-British

173	65674A	310	RB 3	Pennant Sandstone	Imported

(17) MOULD

220	72-4	-	-	Limestone, peloidal	Cotswolds

(18) WORKED STONE

Middle Iron Age

13	271345-51	-	MIA	Siltsstone, calcareous	Local?
15	271495	-	"	" "	" "
16	271551-2	-	"	" "	" "
18	275315	-	"	" "	" "
26	279814	-	"	" "	" "
27	279838	-	"	" "	" "
79	383208	-	"	Sandstone, quartzitic	Local
115	4820B	-	MIA 2	Sandstone, grey	Local?
121	4844	-	MIA 2	Sandstone pebble fragment	Local?
133	55107A	-	MIA 3	Igneous, probably Markfieldite	Local
156	65371	203	MIA 2	Limestone, sandy Marlstone Rock Bed?	Local
209	75452C	456	MIA 2	Mudstone. Shelly Lias	Local
210	75509E	140	MIA	Limestone, oolitic Inferior Oolite	Local

Late Iron Age - Romano-British

148	65091A	-	LIA-RB1	Sandstone, quartzitic	Local
202	75240	87	LIA-RB1	Mudstone,slightly fossiliferous. Lias	Local
203	75267A	404	LIA-RB1	Mudstone. Lias	Local
208	75446	431	LIA-RB1	Hornfels	Local?

Romano-British

136	6204	-	(?RB1)-3	Mudstone, shelly Lias	Local
137	6208	55	(?RB1)-3	Mudstone, Lias	Local

155	65367A	-	RB	3	Limestone,oolitic and shelly Inferior Oolite	Local
166	6550B	-	RB	2	Mudstone,yellow and sandy with fossils. Lias	Local
172	65674A	309	RB	3	Mudstone, shelly and sandy Lias	Local
Medieval/Post Medieval						
5	202528	-	-		Marble, white	Imported
Unstratified						
31	280020	-	-		Quartzite	Local