and the second second

096

Ancient Monuments Laboratory Report 126/89

EXAMINATION OF THE SLAGS FROM FURZTON, BUCKS.

J G McDonnell BTech PhD MIFA

AML reports are interim reports which make available the results of specialist investigations in advance of full publication They are not subject to external refereeing and their conclusions may sometimes have to be modified in the light of archaeological information that was not available at the time of the investigation. Readers are therefore asked to consult the author before citing the report in any publication and to consult the final excavation report when available.

Opinions expressed in AML reports are those of the author and are not necessarily those of the Historic Buildings and Monuments Commission for England. Ancient Monuments Laboratory Report 126/89

EXAMINATION OF THE SLAGS FROM FURZTON, BUCKS.

J G McDonnell BTech PhD MIFA

Summary

Excavation of a late Iron Age enclosure produced under 3 kg of smithing slag and cinder. The small quantities suggest that metalworking was not carried out in the excavated area.

Author's address :-

J G McDonnell BTech PhD MIFA

Ancient Monuments Laboratory English Heritage 23 Savile Row London W1X 2HE

Examination of the Slags from Furzton, Bucks

By Dr Gerry McDonnell

Excavation of a Late Iron Age enclosure at Furzton produced a small quantity of slag and/or residues. The overall quantity of finds was small, and it is believed that the site was occupied for a short period of time. The "quality" of the finds is low, indicating a poor, subsistence economy.

A listing by context number of the slags is given in Table 1. There were only 4 pieces of blacksmithing slag (Context 315, 0.590kg). This is not sufficient to show that iron smithing was carried out on the excavated areas of the site, although some level of smithing activity is common, and is to be expected, on most rural Iron Age settlement sites. The slaq may have been intrusive to the site. A single piece of a ferruginous, "earthy" stone was identified from Context 164. This was probably a "bog ore" type deposit, ie precipitation of iron rich salts from solution. It is not evidence for iron smelting. The majority of the material (1.630kg) was classified as cinder, an iron rich fuel ash slag. This can be generated by metalworking activity, but can also be formed during any high temperature activity, including bonfires or destructive fires. A similar type of material, was recovered in large quantities from the Iron Age site of Beckford, Worcestershire (McDonnell 1986). No satisfactory explanation has been proposed for the generation of this material, but the destruction of a timber/thatched building, and the resulting high temperature soil/ash reactions might have formed this residue.

The slags and residues recovered from Furzton are not interpreted as evidence for ironworking, or any other metalworking, having been carried out on the site. Table 1 Furzton, Bucks, Slag Listing (Weight in Grammes)

| Context | _ | Context Number | | | | | | | |
|---------|------|----------------|------|-------------------------|--|--|--|--|--|
| Smith | - | weight | of | smithing slag | | | | | |
| Cinder | | 11 | п | cinder | | | | | |
| Other | •••• | 11 | ¥I | "other material" | | | | | |
| Туре | - | Descri | ipti | ion of "other material" | | | | | |

| Context 105 109 129 136 137 141 149 159 | smith | cinder 2 175 35 5 130 · 25 955 2 | other | type | |
|---|-------|--|-------|-------------|-------|
| 164 | | | 485 | ferruginous | stone |
| 206 | | 10 | | | |
| 210 | | 20 | | | |
| 226 | | 2 | | | |
| 230 | | 50 | | | |
| 235 | | 2 | | | |
| 240 | | 2 | | | |
| 251 | | 125 | | | |
| 262 | | 70 | | | |
| 263 | | 20 | | | |
| 315 | 590 | | | | |
| Total | 590 | 1630 | 485 | | |

Reference

8 7

> McDonnell JG (1986) Report on the Slag Recovered from Excavations at Beckford, Worcestershire. A.M. Lab Report 64/86