The Kilise Tepe Archaeological Project, sponsored jointly by the University of Cambridge and Çanakkale Onsekiz Mart University, with the collaboration of Newcastle University, completed its 2011 field season on Friday 26th August (instead of 29th August as originally planned because of the official holiday). The first members of the excavation team arrived at the expedition house in the old school at Kişla on Tuesday 5th July and archaeological work on the tepe began on Friday 8th July after the arrival of Sn Kürşat Kaynak, to whom we are very grateful for coming so quickly at short notice and for his assistance throughout the season. The work on the site falls into three periods: the Early Bronze Age (directed by Dr Şerifoğlu), the Late Bronze and Iron Age (directed by Prof. Postgate) and the Byzantine (directed by Dr. Jackson). The intention in this final season was to answer some outstanding questions and so improve the results of the project in each of the three areas. For the Early Bronze Age we were seeking to place the work carried out in 2007 into the wider context of the site and to connect it with the results of the work in 1994-98. In the Late Bronze Age some further details were needed to reconstruct the architectural history of the Level III building for the final publication. For the Byzantine period we were looking to extend our knowledge of the layout of the buildings south-east of the Church on the summit of the mound and settle some details in other previously excavated areas.

1. The Early and Middle Bronze Age (Dr T.E. Şerifoğlu)

During the 2011 season, the Early and Middle Bronze Age excavations were conducted by a team from Çanakkale Onsekiz Mart University in squares G19, G20b+d and H19a. The team, which was under the direction of Dr Şerifoğlu, included Nevra Arslan as the field assistant, Çağla Biçer as the pottery registration assistant and Ceren Ünal, who joined us for a short while, as a general assistant.

The two main aims of the excavations were to re-check the Early Bronze Age stratigraphy, which was investigated in this area in 2007 but had certain problems, and to further investigate the Phase 3 (Level Vg) architecture. By the end of the season we managed to reach all our aims successfully. In total 14 occupational phases were excavated during the season. The top four belonged to the earliest Late Bronze Age level, and the following two belonged to the Middle Bronze Age. Only the bottom phases of the Late Bronze and Middle Bronze Age levels had architectural remains. After the Middle Bronze Age layers were removed, we reached the Early Bronze Age levels, which were represented by two Level Ve, five Level Vf and one Level Vg occupational phases.

The earliest occupational level we reached in this area was level Vg. In 2007 part of a room (Room 68) had been excavated in G19b with pottery and other items lying on the floor beneath a thick layer of burnt destruction debris. By comparing the absolute height of these remains with the stratigraphic sequence excavated in 1994-1998 in H20, where the room floors were at approximately +91.50 m, it was assumed that this room belonged to Level Vg. We now wished to confirm this and extend our exposure of this level by excavating the east side of G20 and G19. The north-east side of Room 68 was formed by wall W8001, which was constructed of medium-sized river stones and was at least 6 m long, extending into G20d, and still standing as much as 1.5 m high at its south-east end (Photo 1 – 1969). On the eastern side of this wall is Room 69, a small room, with its south-east wall supplied by W8005, also built of medium-sized stones and standing 1.5 m high. Like Room 68, this room was filled to a depth of 1.5 m with heavily burnt destruction debris, including large fragments of mud-brick and wall plaster. The north-east wall of the room had been destroyed by the robber trench in H20, but the lower part of
the north-western cross-wall (W8016), which was formed of mud-brick with wall-plaster on its south-eastern face, survived, although its upper part must have collapsed since the plastered brick lay beneath destruction material. The two walls W8001 and 8005 are unusual at Kilise Tepe in having stone masonry to a height of 1.5 m, instead of a low stone foundation of a few courses, topped by mud-brick, and it may well be that they were intended for something other than domestic architecture, perhaps to prevent soil erosion or for defensive purposes, and the room with its mud-brick wall is a later addition.

Wall plaster survived on all three walls, going as high as half a metre at the northern side, and the floors, at +91.25, were also plastered using the same yellowish brown clay which in places included patches of red pigment. Along the base of the walls a line of small stones had been placed and plastered over with clay to form a small ledge (approximately 10 cm high and 10 cm deep). The room had a hearth close to its western wall (FI11/16) with a small pit just to its north and the impression of a storage vessel just to its south in the corner of the room, and a number of postholes along W8001 (Photo 2 – 1937). As the mud-brick northeast wall made a turn to north at its western side and as we found a door socket at the northwestern corner of the room with a big mud-brick functioning as a step leading outside the room just near the door socket, the entrance to the room was probably at this corner. The nature of the destruction deposit, and its height in relation to the levels in H20d, are sufficient to make it certain that this room was destroyed at the same time as the Vg rooms excavated there.

To the west of W8001 in the room excavated north of W8003 in 2007 we confirmed that the destruction layer, which provided a number of in situ complete ceramic vessels, and all the walls excavated here in that same year (W8002, W8003, W8006, W8007 and W8008) also belong to this same level. Unfortunately, we could not fully unravel the architectural organisation of these walls but at least it is possible to say that walls W8002 and W8003 were most probably built to stop erosion as neither one of them are connected to any other walls. W8006 and W8007 form the southwestern continuation of W8005 and probably formed the northwestern wall of another Vg room.

After the destruction of the Vg building, the inhabitants of the mound decided not to remove these thick layers of debris, but to pile them up and cover the area with a thick light brown plaster surface. Subsequently they started using this part of the mound as an open space (Photo 3 – 1064). In this earliest Vf phase a large circular fire installation (FI11/14), probably an oven, which was almost 2m in diameter, was built just above the southwestern corner of the Vg room using the top part of W8001 and W8005 as its base (Photo 4 – 1329). It appears that another line of stones (including one door socket out of context) was placed above the southeastern side of W8001 to form a levelled surface for the oven. A complete double spouted jug (G19/432; KLT 201 Photo 5 – 1053) and a complete one handled cup with a flaring rim (G20/54; KLT 202 Photo 6 – 0124) were found in situ resting on this surface. A half complete large red-cross bowl (G19/442) found at this level is also worth mentioning.

Not long after the area started to be used again, a building was constructed to the south of the oven. The NW-SE aligned W8000, which was partially unearthed in 2007, forms the eastern side of the building, and this wall was connected to the NE-SW aligned walls W8014 and W8015. Most probably the NW-SE aligned walls W8010, W8011 and W8013 excavated in G19c all belong to this same structure. A clay storage vessel, which was about 70 cm in diameter, was built just to the north of W8000, probably outside the building. The building did not last long and was already abandoned in the higher phase of level Vf. The only non-pottery find from this Vf level was a copper ear-ring (G19/139).

The following three phases of Level Vf had no architectural features and it looks as if the area was not used for any specific activities for some time. A number of pits were dug in the area during this period, amongst which P11/44 destroyed most of W8000. When the lower phase of Level Ve was reached the old pits were filled and several more pits were dug in this area. More pits were dug during the higher Ve phase but this was accompanied by a fire installation (FI11/5).
To the south of this hearth, pieces of an *in situ* pot and just to the north of it a thin mud-brick wall, which divided working areas, was found (Photo 7 – 0457). The most interesting fact about the Ve level is that the pits and the two occupation surfaces contained numerous spindle whorls, which point to the existence of a textile workshop somewhere close by. The building of a hearth during the upper phase of the level may mean that the workshop area was enlarged towards west during this phase.

During the lower Middle Bronze Age level, which corresponds to Kilise Tepe Level IVa, the area was still more or less used in a similar way. All the pits were filled and a fire installation (FI11/3) was built just to the north of the old mud-brick division wall. This clay and pot sherd lined hearth had small stones and sherds lying on its floor and had a large flat stone just to its southwest. To the north of this hearth, three partially surviving *in situ* pots were found. Further to the north some possible post holes were detected, which is an indication of this open workspace area being covered over.

Level IVa was destroyed by fire, which affected the whole area, leaving an ashy, dark brown destruction debris above the floor layer. This layer could be easily linked with the IVa destruction layer in H19a which was found in that trench in the 1990s. This year we also excavated H19a and removed the destruction debris to reach the actual IVa floor. Another fire installation was found here at the southwestern corner of the trench (FI 11/13). After the fire the area was not used until the beginning of the Late Bronze Age. The upper Middle Bronze Age level, which corresponds to Kilise Tepe Level IVb, had no architectural features in this area and could only be identified from the pottery and its general elevation which allowed us to link it with the IVb layer reached in H19a earlier.

The eastern edge of G19b&d were in use again at the beginning of the Late Bronze Age. We found the western end of a wall (W8009) at the southeastern side of G19d, which most probably belongs to an early phase of Level III (Photo 8 – 0243) The top of the mound may have been considerably smaller than it was during the Middle Bronze Age, and this NW-SE aligned wall was probably at the western edge of a building. After this early Level III phase, it looks as though the settlement shrank in size and this northwestern edge of the mound was never used or occupied again. The following three Late Bronze Age occupational surface layers, all with a light brown hard soil, bear no architecture. However, it should be noted that the very top phase had a group of collapsed stones, which may have belonged to a wall, but at the same time, as this top layer was very close to the topsoil, the stones may well belong to a later period and may have been washed down from the top of the mound.

2. The Late Bronze Age and Iron Age (Prof. J.N. Postgate)

*The North-West Building (I19 and I20) (S.H. Blakeney):* Here our work consisted mainly of small soundings to reveal details of the Level IIIId architecture. In I20 the NW wall of the building (Wall 100 and 109) was investigated (Photo 9 – 0851). This confirmed that there was a late additional wall (W110), built along the NW face of W109. Two cross walls projecting northwards from W109 were also exposed (W6300 at the NE end, W6301 at the SW end) which indicate that there were further constructions here now lost to the slope of the mound. In square J20a the eastward extension of W109 was exposed (W6302), and at its west end W109 overlies the stones of an earlier wall (W6303), probably belonging to the IIIc phase, which extends to the NW as far as the edge of the mound, similarly to W6300 and W6301, though these are bonded with W109 and therefore later. It was established that the SE face of W109+109 was laid against a vertical cut into earlier deposits, so that although its foundations are deeper this main NW wall of the building is contemporary with the other stone foundations visible in Rooms 30 and 32. Detailed examination of the stones of W109 revealed that in an earlier phase of Level IIIId there was an entrance 1.70 m wide, later blocked by the construction of W112 (the wall between Rooms 30
and 32), and this adds to other indications that there was a phase preceding the main IIId building but later than Level IIIc.

Small operations were also carried out within the rooms of the North-West Building to establish its detailed history. South of W109 in Room 30 the stones forming the north ends of W113 and W112 were removed (Photo 10 – 0059), and this revealed that at an earlier stage the surfaces at the north end of the room were continuous with those in the courtyard to the east, though not with the surfaces at the north end of Room 32. A 1.5 m sounding was also put through the floor sequence at the centre of Room 30 to control the stratification, and in the SE corner of the same room an unexplained break in the original construction of W112, later blocked by stones, was also investigated and recorded (Photo 11 – 0583). As in higher levels excavated previously, there were a few copper items in the fill of Room 30.

In Room 37 we went below the lowest Level IIId surface exposing stones which belong to a Level IIIc wall (W5811) crossing the south end of the room from west to east, on a different alignment from IIId. W5812 is a return wall going SW from the east end of W5811, although the junction of the two walls was cut away by P09/30. South of this wall is an occupation surface on which lie the sherds of a large storage jar (I19/757), partially under the line of the west wall of the IIId room (Photo 12 – 0223), and to its north is another occupation surface marked by potsherds and probably an open space, overlying a band of loose stones at the north end of the room which must be earlier again. The plentiful ceramics from this context include libation arms, and will be very helpful in describing the earlier phase of Level III pottery, which is being studied by Dr Ekin Kozal.

Halfway along the east wall of the room (W5806) a small cut was made to expose its stone foundations and its relationship to Level IIId Surface 2, and examination of the IIId walls of the room here and in other places makes it clear that the stone foundations on the west, south and east sides of the room are resting on hard-packed clay including some mud-bricks.

In Room 38 the rectangular cut packed with stone (P09/60) was cleared out and some room fill removed below the highest floor surface (at which excavation had ceased in 2009). This exposed a cross-section against the SW face of W5804, which showed that SW face of the wall has been laid against a vertical cut into earlier deposits beneath the IIId floor of Room 38, confirming our suspicion that the occupation surface in Room 37 was deliberately sunk lower than in Rooms 38, 32 and 31 which surround it.

North of Room 38 is the small Room 33, mostly in H19d, which had not been excavated below its highest IIId floor. When this was removed it exposed first a layer of white reeds from the packing of the room prior to laying the floor (Photo 13 – 1022), and then in the NW corner of the room a triangular stone feature comprising a paving of large slabs in the NW corner, packed round by a layer of small river pebbles, and delimited from the rest of the room by a shallow stone-lined gutter, which probably flowed out beneath the NW wall of the room (Photo 14 – 1302).

Finally in the SE corner of I19d we excavated a small area of the Level Iia/b courtyard, which exposed the SW corner of the Stele Building, and confirmed that the open space continued along its southwestern side (Photo 15 – 0904). It also exposed patches of clay plaster remaining on the exterior face of the wall, a feature which had not been observed elsewhere.

The Iron Age sounding (J14) (Dr C.S. Steele & A.B. Stone): Here the aim of this season’s work was for the Iron Age sounding previously dug in K14 and L14 to be extended westwards into J14, so as to permit us to connect the stratification of the centre of the mound with the Iron Age house excavated in 1996 in square I14.

Our work was in quadrants J14a and J14b, extending 0.50 m southwards into J14c and J14d because of weather damage to the south section. The first task after removing loose soil which had fallen in since 1998 was to identify the eastern edge of the late Iron Age “ditch” which was originally excavated in 1996. Although at that time this looked like a linear feature, the north
and south ends were located just beyond the limits of our earlier I14 excavation, and it is now clear that it was in fact a rectangular pit some 6 m in length and 3-3.50 m in depth (Photos 16-17 – 0545, 0550). Unlike the western side, the eastern side of the pit (now called P11/11) is vertical, and its lower part is coated in a 4 cm thick clay plaster. At its base (+95.43) is a layer of white phytoliths associated with an orange layer, but the fill consists of various strata, including further orange layers, associated with much animal bone, one distinct black ash line, and a tumble of large stones (Photos 18-19 – 0129, 0133). Comparison with other pits indicates that it must be an exceptionally large grain storage facility.

To the east of P11/11 the north half of J14a had already been excavated in 1996 down to a level equivalent to Surface 4 further east. In the south half a late Iron Age phase is represented by parts of two walls (W1000 and W1001). The northern part of W1000 running parallel with the ditch side had already been excavated in 1996 (W96/61), but W1001 is a return going westwards from its southern end, and cut by the ditch. Their base is at +98.16, and they were sealed by Surface 3 but are later than Surface 4, with which no architectural features were associated, except for a number of pits, including P11/12 which was stone lined and sealed by the walls.

Further east in J14b work in 2007-2008 had already removed the later Iron Age levels, and had identified six storage pits. At the north side of the square the remaining stones of W404 (Hellenistic) were removed, and in 2011 one further pit was identified reaching into the south baulk (P11/07): this was 1.50 m deep and stone lined. It had been sunk from the late Iron Age level referred to as “Surface 1”, and was marked by a thick white phytolith layer at the base (Photo 20 – 0218). In the north-east part of the square immediately below Surface 3 as identified in K14 was a large storage pit (P11/16). This was marked with phytoliths at its base, measured 1.60 m from west to east and had a total depth of 1.56 m below Surface 3. It was recut at least once, and above 75 cm of backfill a period of reuse is marked by a thick layer of blue-grey ash (Photo 21 – 0333). On excavating the packing between Surface 3 and Surface 4 an intermediate horizon was recognized, which was cut by at least two large post-holes and some possible pot emplacements (Photo 22 – 0293); Surface 4 (as identified in K14) lies some 38 cm below Surface 3 here, and continued across J14a and J14b.

Below Surface 4 the nature of the deposits changes. Immediately below the packing on which Surface 4 rested in K14a was a distinct change in soil, from softer, grey-brown deposits to cleaner yellow bricky material. The top of this bricky material, originally referred to as Surface 5, is now seen as the upper limit of Phase 6 and in K14a it can be seen sloping down to the west, overlain by newly recognized strata which are earlier than the Surface 4 packing but are not present in K14b. It emerges now that this wedge of deposits between the formation of Surface 4 and the top of Phase 6 is equivalent to a sequence of similar occupation phases in J14. These have been provisionally assigned to Phase 5, with five sub-phases labeled 5a-e from top to bottom, the latest of these (5a) lying beneath about 40 cm of packing below Surface 4 in J14.

One constant feature of Phase 5 is a two-course stone wall foundation (W1004) running from the NE corner of J14/11 to the SW (with a similar wall W1005 joining its east end and returning to the NW under the J14/15 section). In the latest sub-phase (5a) this wall may have been no more than a low dividing feature in an open space marked by ashy deposits and at least 22 post-holes; these are mostly of 5-6 cm diameter, but some larger ones measured 10-12 cm, and neither size formed any very distinct pattern (Photo 23 – 0543). Towards the west in J14a there was a stretch of NW-SE stone walling (W1002) some 2.5 m long, separating the main area from an elaborate and long-lived oven (FI11/4). This underwent at least three reconstructions, starting with a mud-brick substructure embedded in a circular pit, followed by another pit in the second phase of the Fire Installation containing a layer of stones to act as a base, and ending with a more rectangular structure with mud-brick walls along the west and south sides. In the two later phases there was evidence for a “raking pit” on its east side, and W1002 fenced this off from the area to the east in the final version (Photo 24 – 0600). Also approximately contemporary with Phase 5a were at least three pits (P11/31, 32 and 33) in the
west part of J14a. In J14b P11/25 is a wider circular storage pit dug from the 5a surface; it has a diameter of 2 m and a surviving depth of 35 cm, and a thick phytolith layer at the base lay over the outline of an earlier, smaller version of this same pit with a diameter of 1.42 m (Photo 25 – 1019).

Below 5a excavation continued in a 3 m strip across the north part of J14a and J14b. The next surface encountered, 5b (11079 in J14a, 11071 in J14b), was associated with a stretch of poorly preserved mud-brick NW-SE wall (W1003) and a number of large post-holes, some earlier than the wall itself. The wall also sealed a pit which had been back-filled with stones (P11/37). Surface 5c below this was a thick clay surface in the western half, marked by black deposits, which extended eastward over Surface 5d as well. 5d also has a deliberately laid thick clay plaster beneath more burnt deposits. At this level the stone wall foundation of W1004 was laid, running NE-SW across the north part of J14a and J14b (Photo 26 – 0827). Phase 5e is a black deposit immediately below 5d and is the earliest in the 5a-e sequence of layers. It slopes noticeably down from the NW face of W1004 towards the west, and in the side of the ditch (P11/11) it has an absolute height of about +97.00.

The multi-coloured band noted at the base of Phase 5 in K14a (directly overlying the sloping yellow bricky material of Phase 6a) continued into J14b where it respects the east face of W1006, from one of the earlier Phase 5 surfaces. Beneath the Phase 5e surface in J14 we have walls contemporary with the wall foundations assigned to Phase 10 in K14a, although they may have remained in use during some subsequent phases. W1012, a substantial stone wall, several courses high (Photo 27 – 1674), runs to the NW from these walls. Near the NE corner of J14b it meets the east end of a NE-SW wall (W1009; Photo 28 – 1688). This was a mud-brick wall on stone foundations, with an associated floor at +95.85 m. Resting on this floor were the base of a heavy jar (J14/475; Photo 29 – 1113), a pilgrim flask with attached foot (J14/502 = KLT 203; Photo 30 – 1446), and a trefoil jug (J14/509), confirming the Late Bronze Age date of this level. In the SE part of J14b, another NE-SW wall (W1014) meets the west face of W1012, and in the rectangular space thus formed was a large shallow pit (P11/51; diam. at least 3.5 m, depth about 0.5 m) with extensive traces of burning on the base and up the sides of the walls with which it was contemporary.

The result of the work in J14 is that we are now able to relate the levels excavated in the K/L14 sounding to the occupation of the house excavated in I14, which must belong chronologically between the Phase 6 post-hole building in K14b and the creation of the long-lasting open space at least 20 m wide represented by Surfaces 3 and 4. Taken together with the results of C14 dating this will greatly improve the value of our sequence linking the end of the Bronze Age to the 7th century Iron Age occupation.

3. Byzantine (Dr M.P.C. Jackson)
Our broad aim this year was to throw more light on the layout and relative date of the Byzantine architecture at Kilise Tepe. Our objectives were to test the resistivity survey carried out in March-April 2011 in order to illuminate the layout of the Byzantine settlement. We planned to use the geophysical survey plan to locate potential Byzantine domestic architecture for excavation in the hope of recovering well stratified Byzantine domestic material; we sought to investigate the commencement of the Byzantine phase and to consider its relationship with Hellenistic levels sealed beneath the Byzantine; we also planned to clarify the relationship between the church and the area to the north-west in I17 and I18. In order to achieve these objectives excavation took place in three areas: (a) south-east of the Church in squares N11-14, O11-12, (b) east of the Church in L17, and (c) north-west of the Church in I17-18 and H17. We are pleased to report that all these objectives were met successfully.

The resistivity survey completed in March-April 2011 showed a complex of ten rooms with stone walls in squares N12 and P12. The excavation in this area enabled us to extend S from
the area in N15,N14 and O15,O14 which were our focus in 2007-2009 and also to incorporate work carried out in N12a in 1994. We excavated at least four rooms from the west end of the complex which confirmed the results of the resistivity survey which had suggested that there were two rooms lying across most of square N11 and two further rooms to the north in quads N12c and N12d (Photo 31 – 1487). The rooms each measured ca. 10m (E-W) x 12.6m (N-S). Additional structures were built on the east side in O11 and O12 (Photo 32 – 1561). The four rooms excavated on the west side of the complex were arranged in a square and between them, several of the walls preserved the thresholds of doorways (Photo 33 – 1505). Each room had a central stone feature for supporting a vertical post, in the two rooms to the S in N11 these were single cylindrical stones but in the north they were built from several blocks and slabs. The rooms each had fire installations made of stone or tiles set into stone and mud-brick benches (Photo 34 – 0278), which are similar to those we have found elsewhere in our Byzantine buildings in previous years. Floors were usually made from hardened earth, sometimes plastered, but occasionally paved, or partially paved, with stone flags as in the NE room in N12d (Photo 35 – 0209). On the N side of the room in N12d three steps enabled access down into the room from outside (Photo 36 – 0213). A typical range of Byzantine artefacts was found in these spaces. Especially striking among the range of artefacts were further examples of the repertoire of local painted pottery including a jar painted with fish (Photo 37 A – 2830). On the whole the pottery and artefacts from the rooms were not lying on the floors as we found in area N15 and O15 to the north, but rather lay in fill. Final analysis of all this ceramic material will be undertaken in 2012.

The spaces located in O11a by contrast, i.e. to the E of the four rooms did seem to preserve artefacts in situ on the floor surfaces beneath stone and mudbrick which appears to represent the fallen walls of the building and may be taken to suggest that the building here had a mud brick wall constructed on top of a stone foundation (Photo 38 – 0527). A small room (Photo 39 – 1399) with internal measurements ca. 2.50m x 2.60m with a partially paved floor was found to have a large pithos on the unpaved area up against the S wall (Photo 40 – 1663). Outside this room a number of finds from the early Byzantine period were found lying on the surface outside; these included a copper chain (O11/064 – Photo 41 – A-1083), presumably from a glass lamp, a clay lamp (O11/071), and several pottery vessels. A copper coin O11/054 was found next to the fire installation that was built up against the east wall (Photo 42 – 1528), and at the east end of the north wall two stone mortars were found (Photo 43 – 0756).

To the north, in N14c, a phase of Byzantine walls was found with associated floors which sealed fill which in turn covered a layer of burnt deposit lying on a floor (Photo 44 – 1745). This destruction deposit which yielded a number of Hellenistic ceramic vessels including several cooking pots in different fabrics and types which will add considerably to our knowledge of coarse wares from this period (Photos 45-7 – 1462, 1463, 1470).

b) Directly east of the Church work in square L17 clarified the plan of the buildings by recording the line of the robber trenches and room fills (Photo 48 – 1834), and the remainder of the central paved area in L17 excavated in 2009 was exposed for planning (Photo 49 – 1841).

c) We completed the excavation of the long sondage 2.5m by 10m in I17a and H18c along the west side of the mound to investigate several floors identified in section during our work in 2008. Ironically these floors and associated walls seen in section were cut in antiquity by the construction of the west wall of a large structure located on the northern side of the church (Photo 50 – 1184). The west wall of this building 0.90m wide had run N-S but, by the time we found it, was preserved only as a robber trench (Photo 51 – 1171); a short stretch of its return running E however was excavated as W6700 on the S side of the trench (Photo 52 – 0946). This large mortared wall was 1.30m wide. Another return east in I17a/H18c was preserved as a robber trench. This second robber trench was most clearly visible in E section of our trench (Photo 53 – 1182). The wall seems to have been postdated by a series of ash layers and surfaces which
previously respected it and can be seen in section to the N of the robber trench. These mortared walls belonged with a plaster floor inside the structure which was cut by pit P11/045 (12708) 0.58m E-W x 1.40m N-S, which appears to have been dug up against the E side of the now robbed N-S wall (Photo 54 – 1880), which was filled with a large quantity of carbonized wheat (Photo 55 – 1976). This wheat was sampled for C14 dating and for botanical analysis. C14 Samples I17/030 and I17/031 were taken from Pit P11/045 (12708) from I17a - other samples also taken from this pit were I17/036, I17/037, I17/038, I17/039, I17/040). Pit P11/045 would appear to be from the final phase of this early Byzantine building since it lies beneath a rubble deposit (12704). The rubble deposit represents the collapsed fabric of the structure and thus the wheat from the pit will provide us with a date of the final use of the building.

4. Back-filling
Excavation ceased on Saturday 13th August. After that two weeks had been assigned to the backfilling of excavated areas to preserve the walls and other features. After the arrival of permission to back-fill on Thursday 11th August the back-filling began on Monday 15th August. We concentrated on the Byzantine walls excavated in 2009 at the centre of the tepe, and on the foundations of the Church (exposed since 1998). At close of work on Friday 26th August squares H-I17, L17, M16-18, N15-14 and O14, Q10, have been covered and the foundations of the Church (in squares I-J15-17) have also been protected. In the areas excavated more deeply, the eastern half of the Stele Building (in J/K20-J/K18) has been backfilled, along with certain rooms in I19 and G20. In the sounding south of the Church in I-L14 all architectural features are now covered. We plan to complete the remaining work, e.g. in G19-20, I19-20, the western part of the Stele Building, and the Byzantine walls in M-P/11-12, in August 2012.

5. Study of the finds
Dr M. O’Hea studied the glass material from Byzantine levels. Dr S. Debruyne completed her study of the shells from 2007 to 2011. Mr. D. Heslop completed the study of grindstones and other large stone artefacts from 2007 to 2011. The ceramics from the Early and Middle Bronze Age levels are being studied by Dr Şerifoğlu, the material from the Late Bronze Age (I19 and I 20) by Dr E. Kozal. Ms. C. Bouthillier continues to record the Iron Age ceramics, and Dr Jackson has overall responsibility for the Hellenistic and Byzantine ceramics.

Animal bones were recovered by sieving on site from well stratified contexts, and have been washed and re-bagged in preparation for study by a zoo-archaeologist since Dr P. Popkin was unable to join the project this year because of his move to Canada. A flotation programme for carbonized plant material was operated as in previous years, and recorded by M. Sharp. The resulting samples will be studied in Copenhagen by Dr M.M. Hald together with those from previous seasons.

F. Cole, our conservator, was unfortunately prevented by illness from attending this year, but plans to return in 2012 to complete the conservation, especially the metalwork.

6. The finds
27 items were added to the museum inventory (KLT 201-227) and delivered to the Silifke Museum together with 12 items for study (Etütlük). The majority of the finds are stored in the sealed depot at the School in Kişla village. These comprise: 10 crates of animal bone (B2011/1-10), 40 crates of pot sherds (P2011/1-40), 11 crates of individual numbered items of pottery (SFP2011/1-11), and 10 crates of various small finds (F2011/1-10).
7. Team members

S. Blakeney Site supervisor, J19-20
C. Bouthillier PhD student, Iron Age ceramics
Dr. C. Colantoni Data manager and architectural draftsman
Dr. D. Collon Finds expert
S. Debruyne Shell expert
J. Dunn Archaeology student
A.J Edmonds Archaeology student (J14b)
H. D. Heslop Stone artefact expert
Dr M.P.C. Jackson Co-Director, Byzantine
E. Jackson Dr Jackson’s wife
F. Lalor Archaeology student
J.M. Levell Archaeology student
F. McIntosh Finds registrar
L. Miller Photographic assistant
R. Miller Archaeology student
S. Moore Archaeology student
M. O’Hea Glass expert
S. Poll Project archivist
Prof. J.N. Postgate Director
L. Proctor Archaeology student
A. Sangster Archaeology student (Excavator)
M. Sharp Archaeology student
Dr C.S. Steele Assistant Field Director, Supervisor J14b
A. Stone Site supervisor (J14a)
T. Sutcliffe Archaeology student

Dr T. Emre Şerifoğlu Assistant Director
Dr Ekin Kozal LBA pottery specialist
Nevra Arslan Art history student (Excavator G19/20)
Çağla Biçer Art history student (MBA & EBA ceramics)
Sedef Kervankıran Archaeology student (LBA ceramics)
Ceren Ünal Art history student (Assistant)
1. 1969  Room 69, Walls 8001 and 8005
2. 1937  Rm 69 from S
3. 1064  FI 11/14 in G19b overlying W8001
4. 1329  G19b/d Level Vf from N (W8014, P11/44)
5  1053  G19b red jar KLT 201 in situ (11254)

6  0124  Pot in situ KLT 202 (from E)

7  0457  G19d upper Vf surface (11220), F11/3, P11/20, P11/22
8    0243    G19d Wall W8009 with surface at +94.63.

NW Building

9    0851    W6302 with W109+100 behind, from NE

10   0059    W113 from NW
11 0583  Rm 30 SE corner: S end of W113

12 0223  Room 37 IIIc wall W5811 and associated sherds

13 1022  reeds in Rm 33

14 1302  triangular feature Rm 33
21 0333  J14b: P11/16 upper surface (11038)

22 0293  J14b Surface 3.5 with postholes from N

23 0543  J14 Surface 5a with pits from S and W1002

24 0600  FI 11/14 in J14a
25 1019  J14b P11/39 inner pit (11092)

26 0827  J14a+b from N Surface 5d/e with W1004 foundation

27 1674  J14b: W1012 from E

28 1688  J14a W1009 from W showing junction with W1012
J14a: W1009 from, N with pot base J14/475.

J14a Pilgrim flask J14/502 in situ