

**FIELD REPORT SOUTH SECTOR: INT 44 [Volume 5i] and INT 55 [Volume 5ii]**

**INT 44**

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*For illustrations see Research Report or Site Atlas*

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## 1. SUMMARY

The south sector of the excavated area contained Int 44 [north] and Int 55 [south]. This volume of the field reports describes how the fieldwork was carried out in Int 44 (the northern part of the south sector), and presents studies on the early medieval burials at Mound 6 and 7 and on Burial 52. For Int 55 see Volume 5ii.

The robber trench in Mound 7 was fully excavated, but the mound itself was not removed. Mounds 6 and 7 were surrounded by quarry ditches which had generally removed all prehistoric features. Evidence for the prehistoric settlement was confined to the Mound 6 platform and consisted of a part of the Iron Age field system (see Research Report Chapter 11). There is therefore no "Selected Study" for the prehistoric period in volume 5i.

These studies refer to the Field records held by the British Museum, where

1-5 digit number with no prefix = Find number (see Finds Index)

4 digit number with no prefix or prefix c= context record

1-3 digit number F= feature record

D= Drawing number

N= Photographic print number

S= Photographic slide number

For the location of Interventions, quadrants, modules, structures, features and contexts, please refer to the *Site Atlas*.

## 2. STRATEGY

### 2.1 Aims and Objectives

The overall objectives of the excavation programme have already been outlined (Volume 4) and the same basic methodological approach which had been developed on Int 41 was adopted for this excavation, the reader is therefore strongly advised to consult the Int 41 Level III report (Volume 4). One significant alteration to the excavation strategy was to abandon complete feature excavation in favour of a selective approach in which only features of Early Medieval date were investigated. It was our experience that features of Early Medieval date could be confidently identified. In practice not all the excavated features were Early Medieval, features which were overlying or cutting potential subjects eg. the Robber trenches and hollow-way were investigated and a few prehistoric features were excavated in order to describe their character. A few putative graves lying over the body of the mounds were Second World War slit trenches. Only Mound 6 was completely excavated through its makeup and buried soil onto the sandy subsoil plateau. Although a similar sequence was removed from Mound 13 this mound does not lie entirely within the intervention and it has not been possible to classify the type of burial rite practised in this mound. Mound 7 was excavated only to Horizon 3 although the robber trench was removed and the ransacked central burial area investigated. All the quarry ditches/pits of these mounds were excavated apart from a single pit from Mound 6 lying on the south side. Only one genuine Early Medieval inhumation grave was discovered but even this outlier belongs to the group of ritual burials scattered around the perimeter of Mound 5.

### 2.2 Character of the area and the Operations undertaken

#### 2.2.1

This portion of the excavation sample is the only slice in Zone A which contains no previous record of a documented excavation. The excavation of Int 44 covers an area of 1782m<sup>2</sup> with an origin at grid reference 89 / 100. The size of the trench was 33 x 54m and is both narrower and longer than the version proposed in the original research design (Carver 1986, fig.33) but is aligned north-south and is the southern arm of the integrated sampling crucifix. Within the area of excavation lay two complete burial mounds - Mound 6 and Mound 7 - with approximate diameters of 25.00 and 30.00m

respectively and a shoulder of Mound 13 in the southeast corner. These mounds varied in height, Mound 7 was the largest at just over 2.00m high, Mound 6 was just under 1.50m high and the smallest was Mound 13 0.40m high although it was exaggerated on the western side by the low bed of the "medieval" hollow-way running between Mounds 7 and 13. The potential archaeological yield from this intervention was considered relatively high since the strata-terrain model had predicted a well preserved depth of deposit 0.50m thick even outside the protection of the extant mounds (Carver 1986 fig.25).

## 2.2.2

Within Int 44 four principal subject areas are visible - Mound 6, Mound 7, Mound 13 and an Adjacent Zone outside the perimeter of the mound quarries - following the recognition of these subjects each Horizon chapter will be divided into this zonal scheme, although it will not be relevant for the discussion of all Horizons. A total of seven Horizons were recognised. However it was only from the Mound 6 zone that all seven were described and the only Horizons that covered the whole intervention surface were Horizon 0 and Horizon 2.

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(referred to paragraph numbers in Volume 5i)

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## 3. **METHODS AND RESULTS: THE DATA ACQUIRED**

### 3.1 **Procedures**

#### 3.1.1.

The excavation area was subdivided into twelve smaller quadrants labelled E - T (**N310/3,4,6,7,8**) which provided the principle axes for the drawn sections, thus the archaeological record would comprise a visual record from drawings (plans, sections, maps), together with a written description of each feature and context even if it remained unexcavated. In order to establish the position of the principle sections it was necessary to balance the claims of competing factors. The principle section lines from Int 41 were not continued since we had argued that it was more important to align the sections along the axis of the extant mounds which were under excavation. Coincidentally we do have a section line running east - west through Zone A along northing 143. Planning was organised within each quadrant according to a preset series of modules. The majority of these drawings are of subject outlines at a pre-excavation stage, once the feature was excavated post-excavation plans were usually drawn without following the modular template. One obvious exception to this rule were the hachure plans drawn for the quarry ditches/pits around the mounds. Occasionally an intermediate

recording stage was required in order to map the outline of new contexts, this situation arose either once a later context had been removed or during the excavation of multiple fills. After the Horizon 2 surface had been planned all the subsequent drawing on Mound 13 did not follow the modular template. From the Horizon plans, drawn at 1:10, an overall map was constructed at 1:100 showing the distribution of the features across the surface.

### 3.1.2

The Horizon photographs were classified as Category 2 shots and were taken from a tower by Nigel MacBeth. Each quadrant was photographed but the larger quadrants were subdivided, at different Horizons the size of each unit did vary, for example at Horizon 3 when the subject was the mounds the units had shrunk in size from those employed at Horizon 2. No shots were taken at Horizon 1 and the absence of any genuine stains on the Horizon 4 and 5 surface beneath Mound 6 meant that photographic coverage of the Horizons generally was more restricted than the series taken for Int 41. The method of annotating the A4 Horizon photographs is described elsewhere (Copp 1991, 6). Another significant alteration to the recording system followed the abandonment of retrospectively allocated contexts (new contexts only recognised from the photographs), only those contexts drawn on the modular plans accompanied the sketches of the horizon shots.

### 3.1.3

Excavation of Int 44 began almost a year before the work on Int 41 was complete. De-turfing operations began on 14th March 1988 under a Manpower Services Team supervised by Klara Spandl. This team was relatively small with no more than eight members who worked only a short week of either three or four days. The turf was cut both by hand and with a mechanical cutting machine (N318/1,2;N321/28) and apart from the line around the baulks the turf was picked or rolled-up and stacked in the adjacent spoil compounds. A compound had been built on either side of the intervention. On the west side a narrow pound was reserved just north of Mound 1 for the exclusive spoil from Mound 7, on the east side a larger pound catered for the spoil from both mounds. During the following early summer most of the M.S.C. team left as their contracts ended and the scheme was terminated by central government, by the end of July Horizon 1 had been declared over the intervention but we also lost Klara. Supervision switched between AJC during various episodes of recording but MOHC took responsibility for supervising the new workforce. Indeed the summer of 1988 witnessed a dramatic shift in the organisation of the excavation from a full-time M.S.C. promoted venture to a part-time (seasonal) student driven campaign. At the end of the 1988 season we had reached the surface of Horizon 3, excavation recommenced the following July after Int 41 had been completed. Work on Int 44 finally ended in the early spring of 1992.

### 3.1.4

Apart from beginning a new intervention and introducing a different excavation procedure various other incidents occurred. Project premises moved out of the cover of Top Hat Wood onto its own patch of land in the southwest corner of Zone A and was housed in a large renovated CEGB hut; a revised database was designed and introduced with the purchase of a new IBM PC and all the old data disc were reformatted to the new diskette size.

## 3.2 **Pre-excavation surface and sub-surface surveys**

The area was subjected to a package of prospection and mapping prior to excavation which were elements of an evaluation sequence that covered Zone A.

### 3.2.1 *Contour Survey (Int 30)*

The original contour survey of 1983 illustrates the prominence of Mound 7 within the intervention, overlooking on the north side Mound 6, a modern Anti-glider ditch to the east and a track-way to the south. Although the contours have been drawn rather crudely the general shape of the mounds can be appreciated and with the benefit of hindsight the presence and shape of the robber trenches are visible. On Mound 7 the two raised shoulders along the north and south sides enclose a

depression across the summit running east - west. Down the east side the contours and profile follow a slight gradient which was the entry point and line of the robbing. In contrast, on the west side the slope is much steeper and the mound does not give the impression of being landscaped. Mound 6 was a smaller mound, the shape was more regular and uniform which makes the task of locating the robber trench more difficult. Generally the mound had a flat top with gradually sloping sides but even here the contours on the slopes show a degree of irregularity down the west side and across on the east side, along the line of the robber trench. The diagnostic factor in this detective sequence is to isolate contour intervals which are slightly irregular and where the length of slope is greater.

The presence of a slight depression all along the line of the hollow-way had effectively hidden the characteristic shadow of the Mound 7 quarry ditch, however on the northwest side of both mounds the shape of the contours did suggest at least localised quarrying. Within Int 44 there was one small spoilheap left over from the 1960-1970 campaign - F668 Int 18 - this lay northwest of Mound 7 and was a member of a group of similar heaps which ran more extensively down the edge of the intervention. Unfortunately the survey has spuriously identified five extra spoilheaps - one each on Mound 6 and 7, one south of Mound 7 and two between the mounds on the east side. All these are anomalies produced by incorrect contour readings, if the survey is re-plotted these must be edited out of the source file.

### 3.2.2 *Grass Mark Survey (Int 18)*

A total of seventeen features were recognised and apart from one small patch of exposed sandy soil on the northwest slope of Mound 7 all the features were grass stains. The lack of variety in the type of stain suggested that any interference had only been relatively superficial, for example there was no recorded variation in the turf cover around the British Museum encampment. The larger stains around the perimeter of the two complete mounds followed a pattern observed around other mounds in Zone A. Surprisingly there was no sign of any slit trenches either topographically or as a surface stain. Two topographic features were noted (bringing the combined total to nineteen features), a modest spoilheap F668 southwest of Mound 6 (F2 Int 44) and the line of a dismantled fence, F103 (F1 Int 44) running across the northwest corner of Int 44.

### 3.2.3 *Metal Detection (Int 27)*

This survey was carried out with a discriminating detector and apart from a few dense patches the distribution of the targets is relatively sparse. None of the targets were recovered during the survey work. The distribution shows that ferrous targets tended to concentrate toward the south side, beyond Mound 7 and around the British Museum camp. The two dense concentrations were subsurface anomalies of unknown character. In contrast the non-ferrous targets show no recognisable pattern in their distribution although the one dense patch was probably a recent slit trench, (see later for integrated discussion of metal detecting results).

### 3.2.4 *Radar (Int 29, Int 46)*

Two separate Radar surveys were conducted over the mounds. In 1987 M. Gorman surveyed Mound 7. Four transect lines 12.00m long and 1.00m apart were set out over the summit across the axis of the projected Robber/Ship trench. There are no results from this survey. In 1988 Oceanfix conducted a comprehensive SIR (Subsurface Interface Radar) survey of both mounds, (N307/21-29). On Mound 7 twenty six north - south transects were laid out 1.00m apart, over Mound 6 nineteen similar transects were laid out. A comprehensive report was received (Z4.2(40)) in which the authors confirmed the presence of an ancient soil surface, the surrounding quarry pits and a central pit/robber trench in each mound. While these results were encouraging, with the benefit of comprehensive excavation records at least for Mound 6 we must now evaluate the accuracy of their data.

### 3.2.5

The results of the evaluation work appeared to be rather contradictory, the contour and radar surveys suggested a significant degree of subsurface disturbance through the mounds but the grass mark and

metal detector survey suggested any interference was rather superficial in character.

### 3.3 **Horizon definition and recording**

#### 3.4 **Definition and Recording at and above Horizon 1**

Two principal contexts were removed before Horizon 1 was reached, both 1001 the turf mantle and 1002 a deposit of loose turbulent sand were excavated from the whole intervention. 1001 was removed by spade and 1002, containing a thick matt of root debris, was excavated by shovel in a single deep spit 0.15 - 0.20m deep onto a lighter sandy soil which was a stronger red-brown colour and less disturbed by roots - 1005. Metal-detection of 1002 had recovered a typical haul of modern junk - buttons, bullets and coins from the Second World War and recent coins from the last decade. The various operations were recorded on film by the BBC.

Horizon 1 was declared over the whole intervention surface but building on our experience of an identical Horizon from Int 41 recording was limited to mapping the features and excavating selected items. Horizon photography was abandoned.

The remains of two topographic features, which had survived from Horizon 0, were excavated - F1 and F2 (N322/15,16) - but most of the recording effort was spent excavating the long linear streaks of the hollow-way - F4-F7 - which ran across the skirt of Mound 7 in a similar fashion to the ruts against Mound 1, and a gully - F3 - running northeast away toward Mound 13. Extra features belonging to the hollow-way were discovered in succeeding Horizons (see discussion later).

### 3.5 **Definition and Recording at Horizon 2**

#### 3.5.1

Except for those individual features that had been mapped the remainder of the Horizon surface was called 1005. Once again the surface was metal-detected and all the targets retrieved but a second rather anonymous survey was undertaken with a Magnetic Susceptibility metre (Int45) over the majority of the area. Readings were taken at metre intervals but none of the raw data has been processed, instead it is currently held as blocks of numbers for each quadrant.

#### 3.5.2

Following these prospection surveys context 1005 was shovelled off down onto Horizon 2, a depth between 0.10 - 0.25 was removed. Work progressed in a systematic sequence beginning in Quadrant E and ending in Quadrant T and extra care was taken in removing the deposit between Mounds 6 and 7 in Quadrant K, in order to retain any stratigraphic bond. For a short while shovelling operations were suspended while excavation and recording of the hollow-way was completed. The only area of over-excavation lay along the eastern edge of Quadrant E where the mound slope had been truncated against the trailing baulk.

#### 3.5.3.

Beyond the limits of the mounds and their quarries lay the clean sandy surface of the subsoil. Into the subsoil were cut a variety of features and some of these had been cut by the quarries. All the features were mapped and given an identity. There is a broad variation in the distribution of these features, the greatest concentration and variety of features lies toward the north, particularly in Quadrant E, compared to Quadrants R and S where the majority of the features were grooves and gullies cut along the floor of the hollow-way. In this southern area the subsoil surface has clearly been severely eroded by the hollow-way. Further north around Mound 6 the subsoil also varied in height with the west side lower than the east.

#### 3.5.4

Although parts of the mounds and quarry ditches were visible their complete shape and character



was still hidden. The outer edges of the quarries were mapped but their inner edge and the genuine base of the mound lay hidden beneath a skirt of 'dirty' brown material - often referred to as slump. On the mounds the tentative character of these structures began to appear. Above the dirty brown deposits lay shoulders of brighter yellow-orange sand with a firmer texture. Across the summits, running east-west lay the darker fills of prospective Robber Trenches. At Horizon 2 the identity of all these features is given by a series of numbers which are appended onto the Horizon map (D28). None of the features with negative cuts were excavated so there is no post-excavation map. The horizon was treated with the full battery of recording procedures typical of previous horizons on Int 41. Full photographic coverage and mapping was supplemented with an extra contour survey of Mound 6 and 7. Readings were logged at metre intervals and held on the psion under context 1130. Mound surfaces were metal-detected but the targets were tagged for reference and not lifted. In the extreme southeast corner Mound 13 was recorded but was subject to a second definition, later in 1991, when the plans were redrawn.

### 3.6 Definition and Recording at Horizon 3

#### 3.6.1

On the mounds a slightly amended system for context description had been introduced, each context in each quadrant was given a separate context label so a uniform deposit covering more than a single quadrant would be described by a set of equivalent contexts. Instead of describing the deposit from just one of the set the aim was to describe all members of the set.

#### 3.6.2

Excavation began on the superficial deposits around the base of the mounds. The description of these contexts as 'slump' was out of ignorance rather than a clear understanding of the processes involved in the formation of this material. Careful excavation using both trowel and shovel revealed the predicted sequence of clean mound makeup, buried soil and complete quarry fill around the mounds. Quantitatively the amount of slump taken off the foot of the mounds varied from just a thin tongue on the higher slopes to over a metre at the junction of the mound and quarries. The Early Medieval reticella bead was discovered during this operation on Mound 7.

#### 3.6.3 *Mound 6 Zone*

At Horizon 2 the mound was described as F8 (Table 4). Around the mound the deposit of slump material was not continuous and occasional fingers of genuine makeup ran down the slope (see Quadrant photographs). These fingers of makeup were not excavated but were lowered slightly in a series of cleaning spits as the slump was being removed. Detailed description of the slump material varies (contexts 1101, 1065, 1076, 1084, 1103, 1104 and 1118) although it was recognised as a dark brown siltsand. Occasional lenses of clean washed sand grains were described (1065, 1084, 1103) and the presence of a noticeable root mantle (1084, 1103, 1104). On the south side of the mound a localised concentration of stones, very similar to the Mound 2 stone roll deposits, were discovered (1075) though these stones were not ordered in size (N463/1;N472/4).

#### 3.6.4 *Mound 7 Zone*

A similar pattern of deposits were recognised over Mound 7. At Horizon 2 the mound, F62 (Table 5), was surrounded by a continuous deposit of slump with the genuine makeup also restricted to the shoulders and upper slopes (see Quadrant photographs). All of the contexts which describe the deposit of slump (1078, 1090, 1096, 1120, 1125, and 1159) were also darker brown siltsands and apart from the rather ambiguous description of 1159 which contained a stony character no other attributes were mentioned. On the north side of the slope in Quadrant J, a reserved area 1167 was carefully trowelled and the material sieved after the discovery of the bead. In Quadrant L a subrectangular feature, F70, was excavated and identified as a slit trench (N433/3). The genuine makeup was preserved and treated in the same manner as Mound 6 and once the slump deposit was removed a full sequence of makeup, buried soil and quarry fill was also visible. Only in Quadrants K and L was the situation confused with an intermediate deposit, 1171, which overlay the

makeup-quarry fill junction. The grey-brown colour and firm texture of the deposit indicates it was a band of buried/decayed turf.

### 3.6.5

The 1988 season ended with the removal of the deposits around the base of the mounds which included excavating a further sample of the grooves along the hollow-way, F99 and F100 (N433/5). Early the following season, in the summer of 1989, the Horizon 3 surface was recleaned. Only then was it planned and the outer edges of the quarries were copied directly from the earlier Horizon 2 drawings. The horizon photographs cover only the subject areas of the mound zones. In Quadrant O on Mound 7 the sequence of deposits visible on the clean surface were specifically targeted for a Category 2 photograph.

Along the face of the sections, just inside the line of the leading quadrants the topography of the ground was recorded at one metre horizontal intervals in a series of levels (Appendix A). This operation was logged under context 1198. On Mound 7 the section drawing began but on Mound 6 the sections were not drawn until the makeup had been removed onto the buried soil surface.

## 3.7 Definition and Recording at Horizon 3-4 and 4

### 3.7.1 *Mound 6*

From Horizon 3 the quarry ditches, slit trenches and robber trenches of Mounds 6 and 7 were excavated but the sequence of excavation did not follow a linear pattern, for example on Mound 6 the robber trench, mound and quarry pits were simultaneously under excavation. A Category 1 photograph was taken from the highlift during the opening operations (15/08/89). The robber trench, F63, stretched out northwest-southeast across the summit of the mound through six quadrants. A possible entrance lay lower down on the east side above the band of buried soil (N523/2,10). The top of the buried soil, F122, was taken as the line of the original mound and cut of the surrounding quarry ditch. Apart from this substantial trench two other negative cuts were investigated, F110 Quadrant N (N450/18,35) and F128 Quadrant O (N534/32) although the latter feature was only seen during the excavation of the robber trench. Both of these smaller subrectangular features were identified as slit trenches. Neither held a large quantity of bullets. The surface of the zone was not metal-detected. Before the sections were removed careful observation of the vertical faces revealed a pattern of possible deep ploughmarks scored across the body of the makeup along section P-L (N514/5) and K-F (N514/6).

### 3.7.2

Horizon 4 was reached after all the makeup of Mound 6 had been removed. The area of buried soil was delimited by the perimeter of quarry pits and the cut of the robber trench across the surface. On Mound 13 without any further excavation the low mound was recognised as a plateau of 'buried soil', there was no capping of makeup. Mound 7 had survived unexcavated and surrounding the mound and marking its former extent lay an irregular band of buried soil.

### 3.7.3 *Mound 6 Zone*

The deposit of buried soil lay within the line of the quarry pits on a raised plateau of subsoil that had been protected by the mound from the effects of physical erosion. The surface of the soil was not flat but sloped from east to west. A large slice of the soil had been removed from the west side along the length of the robber trench. On the south side this trench had been cut vertically down into the soil but along the north and east sides the cut was slightly stepped. A low ridge lay along Quadrant line G-C, directly beneath the excavated baulk. At Horizon 4 the lines of the principle sections were reinstated with the axis at the origin of Quadrant G.

### 3.7.4

The red brown colour and firm texture of the buried soil was consistent throughout all four

quadrants, however on the north side, predominantly in Quadrant F, a darker brown deposit containing a thin lense of clean yellow sand was recorded (1170), this overlay the red brown soil. In the northwest corner of the platform, across the border of 1170 and 1253, lay a subrectangular patch of dirty yellow sand from a recent rabbit burrow. The horizon surface was named F116 and the predominant red brown makeup of the soil was allocated a set of equivalent contexts to cover the four quadrants - 1169 (G), 1170 (F), 1173 (L) and 1174 (K). All the buried soil was excavated at Recovery level D so all the finds were located using the Psion to the nearest cm. (N543/12). In Quadrant F where a dense patch of burnt flint was encountered the recording procedure was rationalized to cope with the cluster of tiny flint spalls. Only pieces larger than 0.01m in diameter were bagged separately and all the smaller spalls from one local patch were collected and bagged as another find.

### 3.7.5

The soil was excavated in a series of thin horizontal spits, identical to the method employed on Int 41, but even experienced excavators working on the uneven surface could not keep the surface flat. In a few places the surface dished into the succeeding context. Careful observation and cleaning of each spit surface did not succeed in locating a genuine Horizon 5 deposit. One possible candidate, a slightly darker surface, was identified in Quadrant G - F129 1263 and was recorded in section (D189) but it was not convincing (N598/3).

### 3.7.6

The soil was excavated during two summer seasons in 1990 and 1991. At the end of the 1990 season the excavation of the Horizon 4 deposit was not complete, indeed a wall of soil stood along the baulks at a height of 0.20m. This wall was protected in order that the cumulative section drawing would eventually be complete so a sandwich of black polythene and wire mesh covered the baulks and was anchored with a row of sandbags. Beyond the protection of the polythene the soil surface was left exposed. In 1991 the baulks were uncovered but erosion on the unprotected skirt of the platform had washed-out a number of finds. These finds were retrieved before excavation resumed, the surface was carefully 'fieldwalked' and the finds were plotted by Psion. The surface was then brushed clean of the washed sand. A total of 50-60 finds were recovered from the fieldwalking and the operation was allocated its own context - 1251.

### 3.7.7

Beneath the red brown soil lay a dirty orange/brown deposit which covered the platform, this was named Horizon 6 - F130 1264, 1265, 1266 and 1267. The extent of the horizon was not mapped or photographed but it covered virtually the same area as the preceding horizon. The deposit was relatively thin, varying in depth from 0.02m across the east side to 0.15m on the north side along the Quadrant line G-C. Sections were drawn once the leading quadrants were excavated. Comparatively fewer finds were recovered from F130 although the northwest corner of the platform still produced a dense concentration. Many of the distinct darker brown fills of features later recorded on the Horizon 7 surface were partially visible during the excavation of F130.

The total depth of buried soil removed from the platform varied between 0.30m along Quadrant line L-G to 0.40m along line G-C. The soil is thicker on the north side, beyond 143N, where it is covered by the extra capping of 1170. Observation along the upstanding section did suggest that 1170 could be an old turf line (see N609/6).

### 3.7.8

The complete platform covered a total area of approximately 145m<sup>2</sup> but the robber trench had reduced the area of buried soil to 120m<sup>2</sup> or 83% of the platform surface. Over-vigorous excavation of quarry pit F111 in the northwest corner had also cut out a smaller slice of the buried soil. Only three legs of the principle sections could be drawn but unfortunately on all these drawings stretches of the buried soil hang suspended beneath the mound makeup. The mismatch between the height of the makeup and soil varies but our error is unequivocal. There are two possible explanations - it

could be the result of surveying/plotting mistakes (section tops were recorded under context 1272 at Horizon 4), or it was caused by the destruction of the baulks during the removal of the mound makeup and the damage they suffered during two seasons exposure. The soil surface was unequivocally identified beneath the makeup and therefore it is more likely that the soil has been lost rather than the makeup which has been missed. Environmental samples were taken from the soil profile (see Appendix E for sampling regime) and the baulks were then dismantled by trowel onto the Horizon 7 surface. During this operation the routine for plotting the finds was maintained. One baulk of soil, along G-H was left as a control in order to observe the height of the cut for the gully F133. There was reasonable suspicion that we had been artificially truncating the cuts of the features from at least Horizon 6.

#### 3.7.9 *Mound 7 Zone*

The surface of the buried soil provides a base against which we can measure the depth of the mound, reconstruct the former extent of the quarry ditch and quantify the degree of erosion outside the protection of the mound, but the height of the buried soil around the base of the mound, mapped and measured at Horizon 3, is equivocal. At Horizon 3 the soil was named F122 1180 (J), 1183 (O), 1185 (N), 1190 (P), 1192 (K) and 1208 (L). Different height measurements were taken of the soil surface from two separate sources - internally against the side of the robber trench a height of 32.85m was recorded and secondly externally around the perimeter of the mound where a wide range of values were recorded on the horizon maps. The heights of the soil surface from the external source ranged from 32.48m (J7) to 33.00m (P1, L7). All the readings, top and bottom, have been plotted on a graph to establish an average value, this height was used in the reconstruction of the mound profile.

The readings were split into two groups, east and west, along 107E which conveniently separates the mound into two roughly equal halves. The average height of the soil profile, top and bottom was,  
- East group, Top 32.87m : Bottom 32.53m : Depth 0.34m  
- West group, Top 32.70m : Bottom 32.30m : Depth 0.40m

The height of the soil on the east side matches the measurement taken internally, but the average height for the west group is rejected as too low. On the west side where the mound was steeper and less disturbed it is more likely that some makeup still covered the surface of the soil. The method employed to find the height of the soil is not ideal but there are no accurate measurements. The proposed height of the soil is 32.85 - 32.50m, and this is the value used to reconstruct the profile through the mound.

#### 3.7.10 *Mound 13 Zone*

This zone was not tackled until the Autumn of 1991 when an area just beyond the limits of the mound and quarry ditch were investigated - 114-122E and 100-110N. Since Horizon 2 this southeast corner, Quadrant T, had been left virtually untouched. A carpet of weeds were removed and the surface was cleaned and planned. These drawings now form the basis of the Horizon 2/4 map and they succeed an earlier set. At Horizon 2 the surface was named F105 1164 but following the later definition when the buried soil platform was recognised the surface was allocated a new number F222 and was called Horizon 2/4, (a similar horizon had been described on Mound 5 Int 41 where the mound was just another platform of soil). None of the drawings of the Horizon 2/4 surface were drawn according to the modular template .

#### 3.7.11

The original identity of some of the features recognised on the horizon surface have been revised (AJC June 1992) in order to keep the records consistent, however the diary entries have been left unedited. Between the two sources there will be confusion, for example the excavator described Horizon 2 as the subsoil surface under the buried soil.

#### 3.7.12

On the horizon surface two features - F224 and F227 - were identified as robber trenches. F227 was the genuine cut, the former feature marked an area of discolouration on the soil surface. The robber trench ran east-west and cut through the quarry ditch and soil platform, it continued beyond the edge of the intervention presumably into the burial pit/chamber. The trench was excavated simultaneously with the buried soil and not as a separate feature until its unequivocal cut was seen on the Horizon 7 surface against the subsoil. During the removal of the soil none of the finds from the trench were separated. The excavated trench was rectangular in shape 5.00m long and 2.00m wide with a relatively flat floor. It had been cut down through the soil and into the subsoil with the same enthusiasm as the robber trench across Mound 6 (N657/8). No finds of Early Medieval date were reported from the fill of the trench.

### 3.7.13

Surrounding the platform was a relatively narrow and deep quarry ditch - F223 (N671/5). This was also excavated out of sequence after the buried soil had been removed. The character of the ditch fill was familiar - against both the inner and outer edge lay a darker brown fill, 1402, which sandwiched a wider fill of pale brown/pinky sand, 1403. Beneath these and along the inner edge lay a succession of different types of fill described as "rainwash" - 1423, 1424 and "silty layers" - 1425, 1426, 1427, 1428, 1429 and 1430. The width of the empty ditch varied from 2.00 - 3.50m and along the floor were a few deeper scoops, the ditch was cut approximately 0.40m into the subsoil, (see Quadrant T photograph at Horizon 7 N615/28), but the hachure plans were not drawn on the modular template.

### 3.7.14

The relatively small area of buried soil exposed in the excavation was excavated in a different fashion to similar deposits elsewhere. The soil was removed by trowel in spits but each spit was allocated a new context. Apart from the surface Horizon (2/4) no other horizons were recognised until the excavators reached the subsoil (N671/4). A total of four spits were excavated, in sequence these were 1401-1411-1412-1413. The thickness of each spit varied between 0.05 - 0.08m and all the finds from the soil were recorded only to their metre square, in addition one wheel barrow load in four was sieved. It is not reported whether the finds from the sieve were located to the grid or just to their context. The depth of buried soil recorded in section at 100 / 122 was 0.30m, lying between 32.90 and 32.60m AOD. Beneath the soil at Horizon 7 the subsoil was sterile, there were no features recorded on this surface.

### 3.7.15 *Mound 6 - Reconstructing the Mound [AJC]*

The quarry pits for Mound 6 lie principally within Int.44 (see Table 2). All these pits were identified at Horizon 2, although a further definition was required to separate the components down the western side. This extra definition was described as F9 (Int.44)> This is not discussed any further. Excavation of the pits began at both Horizon 2 and 3 depending upon their situation. Those pits isolated away from the immediate vicinity of the mound itself were excavated at Horizon 2 but it was not until the inner edge of the quarries were defined against the make-up/buried soil that the excavation of the second set began. This situation developed only from Horizon 3 and both the make-up and pit fills were excavated simultaneously. Unfortunately, excavation was not straightforward since the presence of a long E-W robber trench (F58) which had been driven into the mound had also cut through the SW quarry pit system, consequently delaying their excavation. This work together with the complete excavation of the pits in Int.50 (F1, F2) remain outstanding.

The character of all these features is more uniform than the variegated pits belonging to Mound 5 and there is no equivocation in their identification as quarries. As already mentioned, these pits, split into four subsets representing the principle areas of quarrying for the mound. On the Depth/Width Ratio chart, (Table 9), all the principle features which describe each area of quarrying are listed and show remarkable internal consistency. The ratio of between 0.13 -0.14m is only slightly lower than the average value for the quarries belonging to Mound 5. There are no rogue values and as a population they bear a strong correspondence with the second, larger group of pits from Mound 5 which are between 7.50 and 9.50m in length. A possible explanation for the lower ratio can be found

in the width of the pits from both mounds, for example the largest width measurement of a pit around Mound 5 is only just bigger than the smallest measurement from a Mound 6 pit.

In order to reconstruct the former shape/extent of the pits from Mound 6, we need to check whether the height of the buried soil has altered. A new height of 33.20m AOD for the buried soil was retrieved from the principle sections (at grid ref 11100.14640). If we accept a standard deviation for the height of the soil postulated by the environmentalists, we have a maximum height of 33.20 plus 0.25 = 33.45m. The method of reconstructing the shape of the pits from the section profiles follows the method already outlined for Mound 5, and the results are drawn with the same colour coded pencils.

The volume of make-up provided by the pits has been calculated using the same formulae as above and the same broad generalisations concern the shape of each pit. All the features have been grouped into Class 2 pits, so their total volume is a combination of the value of a hemisphere and half a cylinder. Unfortunately, in this group of pits there is a greater potential for error since the shape of the quarries are not regular and the diameter of their butt-ends varies considerably. Consequently, the diameter of the hemisphere has been calculated by averaging the transverse measurement. The results of the calculations were tabulated (Table 10) and using these we can suggest a potential height for the mound,

(BSOIL)ENVIR)

$$h = \frac{665.39}{\text{formula}} \quad h = \frac{801.31}{\text{formula}}$$

$$h = \frac{665.39}{44.24} \quad h = \frac{801.31}{44.24}$$

$$h = 15.04\text{m} \quad h = 18.11\text{m}$$

These results are certainly excessive, whichever value of buried soil we select, but it does illustrate the significant amount of make-up provided by the quarries.

Another calculation for Mound 6 (using the volume of quarry ditch fill and equating the mound with the segment of a sphere) establishes a height of 7.15m or 8.01m, given a constant base radius of 6.50m and a variable volume of either **665.39m<sup>3</sup>** or **801.31m<sup>3</sup>** respectively.

Both mounds were reconstructed in section along a North-South and East-West axis line, the centre of each mound was taken as the centre of the robbed burial pit. In each case, this has been identified by the excavators with a high degree of certainty. The height of each mound was measured from the surface of the BSOIL but only the lower value of the height was drawn. The height and thickness of the BSOIL varied depending upon the mound but in each case a maximum thickness was represented on the figures. One result of this approach is generally to over emphasise the exact shape of the BSOIL along each section line, in reality we find that this deposit is not a consistently flat horizontal surface. Instead, we find localised variations caused by erosion and changes in the underlying geography of the parent subsoil. Above the BSOIL the profile of the contemporary mound was superimposed. This illustrates the dramatic post constructional erosion and the nature of the mounds immediately prior to excavation (equivalent to Horizon 0). Cutting through both the mound and BSOIL deposits are the robber trenches of earlier investigations. In the case of Mound 5 the hypothetical extent of the robbing has been projected back-up into the body of the mound in order to give some visual account of the possible extent of this robbing. Conversely for Mound 6 the robbing has only been shown through the excavated make-up of the mound and into the subsoil.

Our current impression of the mounds themselves as substantial topographic features is very misleading since we are also including in their height the depth of BSOIL sealed and isolated beneath each mound. There is no doubt that immediately outside the perimeter of the original mound the ground surface has been significantly lowered by erosion. This has the effect of leaving

each mound on an isolated plateau of buried/ancient soil. We can speculate on the cause of this erosion. It would seem plausible that the prominent freshly constructed mounds would be fundamentally unstable, at least in their reconstructed shape, and therefore liable to severe erosion. We could imagine, if this occurred over a long period of time, that the make-up would tend to spread and settle so creating a lower mound with a larger diameter, not dissimilar in character to Mound 6. At this stage and given an appropriate combination of technological ability and economic necessity it would be possible to cultivate the denuded surface of the mound. We can model the consequences of this activity.

Ploughing/cultivation of the mound would tend to pull-off more make-up. Although an initial build-up of make-up at the base of the mound would help protect the BSOIL eventually the mound would stabilize and instead the displaced make-up would be moved further away from the base of the mound slope. Eventually this would lead to the destruction of the Buried Soil.

- Ploughing/cultivation would tend to cut into the make-up but the effect would be exaggerated at the point where the mound slope broke against the relatively flat ground surface. At this point the protected BSOIL would be incorporated into the plough soil.

- If the mounds remained too steep, ploughing would have been limited to the eroded perimeter, gradually as the displaced make-up was moved away from the base of the mound the plough would begin to cut into the BSOIL.

On balance the evidence would favour the first explanation but that does not invalidate the alternatives, indeed it is likely that a combination of factors rather than a one specific and simplistic explanation is required to account for the confusing corpus of evidence extracted during the excavation.

If we assume the mounds were circular or subcircular in shape the basic radius of each mound can be measured accurately. The maximum radius is given by the line from the centre of the mound (centre of principle burial) to the inner edge of the nearest quarry pit/ditch. In both cases there is no evidence to suggest that any of the soil originally beneath these mounds has been lost. What we are attempting to explain is the differential preservation of buried/ancient soil beyond the perimeter of the mounds.

Finally, the reconstructed sections illustrate the destructive impact caused by the earlier attempts at robbing. There is no doubt that the robbing of Mound 6 occurred relatively late in the life of the mound. The initial cut for the robber trench out on the West side of the mound was through the backfill of a quarry pit. The robbers were obviously following the current topographic indications, which suggested the mound lay further to the west than its genuine edge.

Secondly, the inaccurate character of this robbing is in contrast to that of Mound 2 and Mound 5. Not only did the robbers of Mound 6 begin digging in a quarry ditch but they continued through the sides of the pit and through the BSOIL and subsoil of the genuine mound.

### **3.8 Definition and Recording at Horizon 7**

#### **3.8.1**

At Horizon 7 there were three potential areas for investigation,

- the low subsoil plateau beneath Mound 6 which was extended to include all of Quadrant G following the removal of a long-standing baulk between Int 41 and Int 44.
- an area in the quarry ditch F98 south of Mound 7 which contained the only pre-ditch features to survive the quarrying operations in the whole intervention.
- the subsoil surface beneath Mound 13.

### 3.8.2

No features were recognised beneath Mound 13 but beneath Mound 6 the subsoil was cut by many features which included the continuation of a few linear features seen outside the zone at Horizon 2. The plans for the Mound 6 Zone were drawn according to the modular template but coverage for the Mound 7 zone was in a best-fit fashion. Only a few features at Horizon 7 were excavated, all the post-excavation drawings were drawn on A4 permatrace.

### 3.8.3 *Mound 6 Zone*

A total of 84 features were mapped at Horizon 7 and except for two sets of stakeholes and two hidden features within the grave all were visible on the subsoil surface. Within the grave (F215) two organic stains were allocated their own feature numbers (F216 and F220) and both sets of stakeholes (F210 and F214) were discovered on the floor of the partially excavated gully F133. Out of the total population only nine of the features were excavated. The structure of the feature population is dominated by the features identified as postholes but these are certainly under represented since the robber trench had destroyed the western arm of the fenceline structure. Disturbance caused by burrowing rabbits in the northwest corner of the plateau (Quadrant F) continued through the subsoil. In each quadrant the subsoil was allocated a new context number - in F (1371), G (1358), K (1320) and L (1300).

### 3.8.4

None of the postholes along the fenceline were excavated. Those features that were selected - the grave, a hearth, a gully and a few postholes/stakeholes were selected on a floating agenda. The objective was to establish the sequence and character of features, to excavate all potential Early Medieval features and any features which contained a rich assemblage of ceramic finds.

### 3.8.5

The only Early Medieval inhumation grave, F215, was discovered beneath the wide baulk separating Int 44 from Int 41 (**N637/1**). On the floor of the grave was a complete body stain, F220, approximately 1.70m long (**N643/2;645/1,2**). The body lay northwest-southeast in an extended posture but the head had been cut off and turned through 180 degrees with the neck facing northwest. Above the body, in the upper half of the fill, five extra organic stains were discovered - F216 (see Finds 16154, 16155, 16156, 16157 and 16158), (**N632/29;641/20**). The empty grave was subrectangular 1.95 x 0.50m and 0.58m deep (**N657/3;660/1**).

### 3.8.6

Two shallow postholes were excavated in the southeast corner of the plateau - F142 and F143. Both the postholes were rich in finds. F142 which had been exposed for a considerable length of time on the side of the plateau contained the lower half of a substantial decorated vessel (**N622/34**). A large number of sherds were recovered from the collapsed vessel during excavation. Both postholes were small - F142 was 0.15m deep and 0.60m in diameter, F143 was 0.05m x 0.50m. Opposite these postholes on the northwest corner of the plateau was a hearth - F207. This contained a mass of burnt flint and was the obvious source for the finds in the buried soil and makeup (**N637/13**). The excavated hearth was only 0.20m deep and 0.70m in diameter but had been truncated on the western side by the quarry pit (F117) and our over-vigorous excavation of the pit edge. Many of the burnt flints recorded from the pit fill belong in this hearth.

### 3.8.7

Only the southern butt end of the gully F133 was excavated. This was excavated to establish whether the gully ran into the ditch F132 and to view the section cut through the fill and the surviving baulk of buried soil along quadrant line G-H. The gully was 'U' shaped in profile, 1.00m wide and only 0.30m deep. along the floor ten small stakeholes were excavated - F210. Each of the holes was <0.10m in diameter and <0.10m deep but they were set out between 0.20m - 0.30m apart



(N622/14;622/23). A similar set of four stakeholes - F214 - were observed along the floor of the truncated gully that had been cut by the robber trench.

### 3.8.8

Three of the gullies identified at Horizon 2 run up to the subsoil plateau - F60 which runs continuously onto the plateau and F65 and F71 which are cut by the quarry pits. Superficially the two gullies which were cut by the pits can be matched with a broader ditch on the plateau - F132. However there is a suspicion in the exaggerated shape of the eastern end of F132 that F65 may butt end within the ditch opposite F133 and adjacent to the possible butt end of F71 just east of F133. At Sutton Hoo there are very few ditches, indeed most wide ditches are actually composed of a series of superimposed/recut gullies.

### 3.8.9 *Mound 7 Zone*

Ten features were identified on the floor of the excavated quarry ditch (Table 23) and apart from F231 all belong to the horizon definition. F231 1410, 1418 and 1431 was a surviving patch of quarry fill and therefore belongs to an intermediate post-Horizon 3 stage (N653/35;N657/18). One of the nine remaining features - F232 - disappeared during a surface reclean and was not planned and F230 1417 has no pre-excavation plan but it was excavated.

### 3.8.10

Before the Autumn of 1991, when these ten features were recognised, the same area had been investigated by AJC and a similar stretch of ditch fill was planned - F125 (D499, 500, 501, 502, 503 and 504).

### 3.8.11

Beneath the excavated ditch fill were a number of linear gullies - F233 1420, 1433, 1437 and F235 1432 - and a range of irregular features - F228 1415, F229 1416, F234 1421, F236 1435 and F237 1436. Three of the ten features were excavated - F228, F230 and F231 which were the features which lay exclusively within the ditch.

### 3.8.12

The long linear gullies - F233 and F235 (see N657/18) - ran beyond the edge of the intervention on the east side but on the west side they were completely destroyed by the deeper cut of the quarry ditch. They certainly do not continue to the western edge of Int 44 and they probably butt end in the isolated subrectangular feature - F78 - planned at Horizon 2.

## 3.9 **The Definition and Recording of major structures and features**

### 3.9.1 *The Excavation of Mound 6*

Excavation began July 1989 in the quarry pits on the west and southeast sides while a second team began removing the robber trench F58. The excavation of these features ran concurrently, indeed once the robber trench had been partially removed beneath the level of the buried soil work was suspended while the mound itself was removed. In the following discussion the excavation of the mound, quarry pits and robber trench will be described as individual operations.

#### 3.9.1.1 *The Excavation of the Mound*

3.9.1.1.1 At Horizon 3 the mound was named F108. The colour and composition of the makeup in each quadrant had a mixed character (see N464/7). In Quadrants G (1168) and K (1175) the makeup was predominantly sandier and yellow/orange in colour with a loose soft texture. Lower in the profile, against the surface of the buried soil, the sandy makeup gave way to a darker brown siltsand deposit. Smaller dumps of clean sand were also noted from the remaining quadrants. In

Quadrant L these dumps were 0.10m thick and 1.00m long but they were not allocated separate context numbers. Generally the cleaner sand dumps lay toward the centre of the mound but surrounding them and dominating the character of the makeup was a body of dark brown siltsand. There were few sandy patches in Quadrants F and L where the siltsand predominated (1177 and 1172 respectively) and at the base of the mound it was often difficult to distinguish the genuine buried soil from this makeup, both the texture and colour of the deposits were similar. A soft landing onto the buried soil was achieved using trowels and careful observation rather than the heavy tools used to remove the burden of the makeup. The rather undistinguished character of the makeup was in contrast to the situation in Mound 2 which had contained a sea of distinct colours and textures. Moreover at the base of the makeup in Mound 6 and beyond the edge of the robber trench no corresponding splashes of sand were observed from the construction of any burial pit.

3.9.1.1.2 The colour and composition of the makeup implies that the mound was made of material that was both quarried and scraped-up from the surrounding area. Further evidence of quarrying comes from the assemblage of components, for example from within 1175 came a pile of unabraded cobbles (see polaroid shot on context card) and occasional lumps of concreted subsoil.

3.9.1.1.3 Each 0.20m spit that was removed by mattock and shovel was metal-detected. Only one stray bullet was recovered during this operation but the bullet was recovered from Quadrant G (1168) where a slit trench, F118, was observed in section (D189) but not in plan (N460/13). The detector failed to locate a bronze fibula, Find 3219, which lay within the body of the makeup in Quadrant F (1177). Just east of this find was a dense cluster of burnt flint. A similar concentration of finds in the same area was recovered right through into the succeeding buried soil but the source of the finds in the makeup must be the quarry pit F117 which unequivocally cut the side of the hearth F207 excavated later at Horizon 7.

### 3.9.1.2 *The Mound 6 Quarry Ditches*

3.9.1.2.1 All the quarry pits belonging to Mound 6 lay within the excavation but on the north and east sides their edges reached across into the adjacent interventions - Int 41, Int48 and Int50. A total of eight pits surrounded the mound F59, F61, F64, F111/117, F112/120/238, F113, F114 and F119. An extra feature - F9 - was allocated to an intermediate definition of a group of quarry pits on the Horizon 2 and 3 surface. The pits can be grouped into four areas of quarrying activity around the corners of the mound. The north and south sides were undisturbed .

On the west side there were two groups,

- F111/117/437(Int 41)/3(Int48), F113 on the northwest corner, (N477/1A for excavated shape).
- F112/120/238, F119 on the southwest corner.

On the east side there were also two groups,

- F59/2(Int50) on the northeast corner, (N467/28 for excavated shape).
- F61/1(Int50), F64, F114 on the southeast corner, (N477/5A for excavated shape).

It may not be coincidental that the 'reserved', undisturbed areas on the north and south sides were the areas that contained the only other features of Early Medieval date - an inhumation grave (F215) and a large burial mound (Mound 7) respectively.

3.9.1.2.2 The quarry pits were partially visible at Horizon 2, but it was only after the ubiquitous deposits of 'slump' had been removed that the full extent of the pits was recorded - Horizon 3. However even at this stage the individual pits were not always clear, at this point F9 was excavated. Excavation of the pits began in July 1988. The fills were generally excavated at Level C recovery with mattocks and shovels. Apart from F119 all the quarry pits were excavated. Most of the pits were emptied in one determined drive during 1988 but F120 was left partially excavated until the spring of 1992. F120 was also revisited in the summer of 1991 when three separate features were recognised in the fill - F217 1392, F218 1393 and F219 1394 (N637/28). In 1992 the surviving fill in F120 was allocated a new feature number F238 1438 and removed onto the floor of the pit. All

the hachure plans of the empty pits were drawn on A1 permatrace and according to the modular template except for F238. (For a complete list of the drawn record see Table 22).

3.9.1.2.3 The character of the quarry pit fills was not dissimilar to the corresponding pit fills around Mound 5 although it is difficult to generalize with any confidence from such a small population of pit fills. On average more contexts were observed from the pits on the east side where multiple fills were recorded from F59 (1069, 1210 and 1211) and F64 (1087, 1187 and 1188). Only F112/120/238 contained multiple fills on the west side but the pit had been dug at intervals over a long period. On the Horizon 3 surface all the smaller pits discovered in Quadrants E and F were covered by a uniform deposit F9 1012. (An equivalent situation had also been recorded on the west side of Mound 5, Int 41 - F58/125). A similar pattern of fills were recognised on the Horizon surface where a smooth and relatively stone free deposit was bounded by a stratigraphically earlier band darker brown fill which lay up against the side of the pits (eg. see Quadrant E2 photograph **N347/8** taken at Horizon 2). A greater variety of components was recorded from those pits that contained multiple fills, for example lumps of concreted subsoil were recorded from F64 1188 and a scatter of Crag came from F64 1087, F114 1203 and the surface of F59; lenses of clean washed sand were discovered in F114 1203 and F59 1211.

### 3.9.1.3 *The Mound 6 Robber Trench and Burial Chamber*

3.9.1.3.1. Excavation of the Robber Trench F58 was completed in a series of twelve stages and each stage represented an episode of excavation and/ recording. A set of sketches illustrate the subjects that were recorded at each stage and all the drawn records have been listed (Table 20). The trench was excavated over the two summer seasons of 1989 and 1990. At the end of the first season the partially excavated trench was protected by a thick mattress of soil, sandbags, wire and polythene (**N482/26A,28A**).

Stage 1: At Horizon 3 (see Quadrant photographs from Horizon 2 and 3 for surface definition) excavation of the trench was under the supervision of SC and followed a strategy laid out in collaboration with MOHC and AJC. All the fill was excavated using trowels and sieved, any finds from sieving were kept by context; all Early Medieval finds were located by Psion to the nearest cm. and each item was treated as a separate find, prehistoric finds were only located by metre square; the fill was removed in horizontal spits 0.10m thick; a context on each new spit surface was allocated a new context number; principle section lines were maintained and the sections were drawn. A temporary section was laid down across the east end where the line of the trench was indistinct.

Stage 2: Surface planned but the line of the trench at the east end was not distinct.

Stage 3: Surface planned, AJC joined team and revised the excavation procedure - abandoned thin horizontal spits instead contexts were removed in strict stratigraphic order; the temporary north-south section at the east end, which was not drawn was dismantled to allow thorough investigation.

Stage 4: The trench had been excavated to the approximate level of the buried soil, the soil was visible in patches against the northern side; the shape of the trench was drawn on a set of hachure plans although the southern edge currently lying in Quadrant G was redefined and lay within Quadrant L.

Stage 5: The body of the surrounding mound makeup was removed down onto the surface of the buried soil; sections remain standing; the line of the robber trench cutting the surface of the buried soil was drawn.

Stage 6: The upstanding baulks still capped with turf were excavated down onto the side of the trench, the hachure plans were completed.

Stage 7: Completed the total removal of the baulks (see **N473/3,7**); the surface of the robber trench was planned with a set of new contexts; the line of the trench observed running further west into

excavated quarry pit F112; abandoned drawing of principle sections.

Stage 8: All finds located by Psion; planning on the modular template was abandoned; surface planned but drawings were supplemented by a few intermediate plans showing the extent of 1220, 1223 and 1225 under excavation (**N478/1,3**); a series of possible spade cuts observed against the east and west ends of the fill (**N478/6**).

Stage 9: Surface planned; new feature number F123 allocated to the central body of the trench limited on either side by a sloping bank. On the east side the bank was of subsoil on the west side it was fill.

Stage 10: Toward the east side of F123 around the origin of Quadrant G a small subrectangular patch was planned and allocated a new feature number - F124; two fills (1229 and 1230) were separated by a narrow subsoil berm (1231), (**N512/13A;514/14**); original burial pit recognised - 1230; established a new east-west section across F124 (**N512/14A**).

Stage 11: Central body of trench completed onto subsoil floor (**N512/33A**); shape of excavated trench drawn on hachure plans and profiles ,(note shape not complete since 1246 remained along southern edge); mini grid of planning nails, labelled A-V, laid out beyond perimeter of trench; western end planned, allocated F127.

Stage 11A: Surface planned retaining Stage 9 contexts (**N512/34A**); long north-south section controlled excavation of ill-defined sides of F127 (**N534/14**).

Stage 11B: Surface planned, east of the long section new contexts recognised - 1234 and 1243 (**N534/2;N534/12**).

Stage 11C: Surface planned showing full extent of 1243.

Stage 12: Redefinition of southern edge of trench after cleaning the buried soil surface, genuine edge hidden by a convincing bank of buried soil and subsoil (**N534/23**). The outline of the redeposited material was retrospectively annotated onto the Stage 7 drawings; a new set of hachure plans were drawn of the excavated robber trench (**N537/15;N541/4**) an extra set of new profiles were drawn transversely across the redefined west end of the trench .

3.9.1.3.2 The size and shape of the trench illustrates the determination of the robbers to expose the central burial in the mound. Only the one episode of robbing was observed when the mound and trench were investigated but it is possible that a smaller robber pit would have been destroyed once the larger trench was cut. Projected onto the 1983 turf surface the trench measured approximately 16.00 east-west. The shape of the trench suggested it was originally driven into the mound on the west side and then across through the makeup and buried soil and ending on the east side a few metres past the burial but the trench did not cut right across the mound. At the west end the broad entrance was a minimum of 4.00m wide but as it ran into the mound the trench gradually tapered until at the east end it was no more than 1.50m wide with barely enough room to turn around. From the summit of the mound, at Horizon 0, the maximum depth of the trench was 2.10m, although the lowest point AOD (31.90m) does not lie directly beneath the summit but further west on the floor of the entrance.

3.9.1.3.3 Originally the robbers cut their trench beyond the western perimeter of the mound and directly over a quarry pit F112. This may have confused the robbers who were apparently searching for a clean subsoil surface. Once they had reached the subsoil they were already well below the level of the buried soil platform but their appetite for the sterile subsoil was undiminished. They cut their trench into the subsoil along the whole length of the trench.

3.9.1.3.4 The position of the trench and the shape of the mound suggests the robbing is of relatively recent origin. It must have been dug only after the mound at reached its current extent. The robbers destroyed all evidence of the original burial , none of the finds were in-situ, but the burial pit was recognised - F124 1230 must be a strong candidate as the original pit - it lies on the

floor of the trench and is central to the axis of the mound, also the trench terminated just past the pit and was overlooked by a narrow platform/step cut beyond the pit.

3.9.1.3.5 The fragmentary finds recovered along the length of the trench were consistent with an Early Medieval cremation burial - originally wrapped in cloth and sitting on a fine bronze bowl (eg. **N481/5** textile/bronze find). There was evidence that the burial may have been embellished with a quantity of personal regalia - a few fragments of decorated bone and ferrified wood were discovered in the fill and a small decorated pyramid came from the surface of the mound at Horizon 1. From the trench a total of 640 finds were recovered, these were all individual finds although on a few occasions the find was of a composite nature (often textile adhering onto bronze bowl). A detailed report on the assemblage is currently under preparation at the BM. A preliminary count of the Early Medieval finds from each context illustrates the pattern of their distribution (Table 21). Few finds were discovered until the excavation had reached the level of the buried soil (Stage 4), thereafter the recovery of finds dramatically increased with few contexts being particularly rich - 1216/1249, 1223/1225 and 1228. Generally the majority of the finds are from the east side of the trench, east of grid reference 107.50E and almost 70% of all these finds came from contexts that had a sandier matrix, 1216 (25.94%), 1221 (0.16%) and 1228 (42.34%). In contrast the strong dark brown contexts which predominate further west, which were often described as dumps of redeposited buried soil, contained few finds. There are some surprising anomalies in the distribution of the finds, for example the putative burial pit (F124) filled with 1230 contained no finds. The finds were recovered as far west as 102.56E but it is probable their distribution would have continued further west but the line of the robber trench over the quarry pit F112 was not observed until after the pit had been removed. Since the pit was excavated with shovels the small fragments of bone would not have been recognised. Overall the localised distribution of the Early Medieval finds does support the contention that the burial was robbed just once.

### 3.9.2 *The Excavation of Mound 7*

#### 3.9.2.1 *Observations on the Mound*

Mound 7 Zone. The mound, F109 (Table 5), was not excavated beyond Horizon 3. At this stage the makeup of the mound was consistent in all the quadrants except Quadrant L where only a narrow corner of the mound survived (see Quadrant photographs). In this corner the makeup could not be separated from the fill of the robber trench.

#### 3.9.2.2 *The Mound 7 Quarry Ditches*

3.9.2.2.1 Excavation of the Mound 7 quarry ditch began in August 1989 and continued after various intervals until March 1992. The ditch encircled the mound platform apart from a short stretch 7.00m wide across the north end opposite Mound 6. It was a continuous ditch but the floor is uneven and only survived in a shallow form on the south side (see shallow profile of F98 **N539/1**), on the north side the profile is deeper (see profile of F67 **N534/30**). A similar variation was recorded in the width of the ditch although not with the same north-south divide. At its widest point, measured to the edge of the buried soil platform, the ditch was 8.00m wide (Quadrant J, O), but shrinks to under 4.00m (Quadrant L, N). On the west side the quarry ditch continues out beyond the edge of the excavation.

3.9.2.2.2 Except in Quadrants K, L and P the ditch was allocated a new feature number in each quadrant, on the east side the ditch was only given a single number F67. The pre-excavation outline of the ditch appears on both the Horizon 2 and Horizon 3 maps, (see corresponding Quadrant photographs) but subsequent definitions in the northwest corner were required once the ditch had separated from the Mound 6 quarry system. Therefore a further set of plans were drawn at a post-Horizon 3 stage. All of the pre-excavation drawings were completed using the modular template but the post-excavation plans lack this consistency. Some stretches of ditch were drawn on the template but in the northwest corner and along the southern strip a best-fit system was applied. All the drawn records are listed (Table 19).

3.9.2.2.3 Characteristic fills were excavated from the ditch. There were two principle families of fills:

- a light brown, stone free fill which was excavated in all the quadrants - P 1099, L 1093, J 1115, 1219, N 1129 and S 1150.
- a darker brown, stonier deposit with a very restricted distribution. It was only discovered on the east side in Quadrants K, L and O. In K and L the fill was a maximum of 0.25m thick and ran around both the inner and outer edges of the ditch sitting against the subsoil, in O it only covered the outer edge.

3.9.2.2.4 From the deeper stretches of the ditch (K, L, N and O) the fill occasionally exhibited more variety. Reported from the deeper scoops of F67 was a sandier deposit, 1250, lying on the floor of the ditch and in F79 lenses of washed sand particles lay within the light brown fill 1129. A higher incidence of stones was also noted from 1129 against the inner edge of the ditch. From F67 a stonier fill was given a separate context, 1081.

### 3.9.2.3 *Excavation of the Mound 7 Robber Trench and Burial Pit, F63*

3.9.2.3.1 Excavation of the robber trench began in early August 1990 and had been preceded by a months strenuous effort in drawing and shovelling away the principle sections over the whole mound surface. The detailed description of each context in the trench is not considered in this report, instead the objective is to rationalise the excavation records. The excavation of the robber trench can be separated into two episodes generally following the sequence of excavation over the two seasons. In 1990 the trench was named F63 and was excavated in a series of seven stages (1-7), where each stage refers to an operation of excavation and/ recording. These stages were initially designated by the excavators (ACE and HG) but have been retained and supplemented to illustrate the schedule of work. A typical batch of Level II records were created during the excavation, these were expanded to include sketch maps of the stages, annotated polaroids, find distribution maps and a daily diary. In 1991 the trench was renumbered F131 and F211, but the pattern of excavation followed the same routine as the previous year but with a new sequence of excavation stages.

3.9.2.3.2 The list of Stages noted by the excavators in their diary refers to a sequence of operations carried out within the robber trench but fails to address changes in the recording procedures. Indeed it is difficult to marry the stages with both the written and drawn record. For example, occasionally it was necessary to introduce new stages or sub-divide the stages (eg. F63 1A, 1B 1C and 5C) to describe these procedures (see Table ). A series of sketches were drawn as an *aide memoir* illustrating the current state of the excavation. These sketches were often difficult to match with the stage descriptions since the sketch could refer to the beginning or the end of a stage.

Once the sections had been drawn at Horizon 3 the axes were abandoned. Initially the excavation routine followed the example of the robber trench on Mound 6 - the fill was removed with trowels; all the fill was sieved; all the finds were recorded to their metre square except any Early Medieval finds which were plotted by Psion to the nearest cm.; each review of the trench surface was at 0.30m intervals which generally marked the depth of each stage; and on each new surface another set of new contexts would be allocated, therefore in retrospect it would be possible to give any find a general position in the backfill irrespective of its co-ordinate.

### 3.9.2.3.3 *F63 (Tables 6, 7 and 8, Appendix B)*

At Stage 1 a new east-west section line was aligned along the axis of the unexcavated trench, labelled A-B, and a fresh Horizon 3 plan was drawn of the surface using the same contexts (Tables 9 and 10). Down the eastern slope a narrow access trench was identified (1238) beyond the main body of the trench (1235), just east of the main trench another patch of discoloured sand was observed (1237). Similar patches were noted down the west side beyond the end of the trench (1241, 1242). A new slit trench was discovered and excavated on the east side F128 1239, 1240. Excavation finally began at Stage 2 with the removal of the fill on the south side up to section line

A-B. The fill was excavated in a series of thin spits sliced off across the summit to create a horizontal surface, more was removed from the west end (0.20m) than the east end (0.02m). During this stage the strategy was altered, instead of trowelling, the fill was shovelled out briskly according to a two metre box grid (see D431). The box grid was aligned along the axis of the trench and slightly tangential to the site grid. Each 'square' was given a name (A-V) although apart from P, Q and R each square is a 2.00 x 3.00m rectangle.

The co-ordinate for the corner of each box is given below:

<u>BOX</u>	<u>CO-ORDINATE</u>
A	98.40/123.90
B	100.30/123.30
C	102.25/122.75
D	104.10/122.20
E	106.05/121.60
F	108.00/121.10
G	97.50/121.00
H	99.40/120.40
I	101.40/119.80
J	103.20/119.30
K	105.20/118.70
L	107.10/118.70
M	109.10/117.60
N	109.90/120.50
O	111.80/119.90
P	108.80/123.90
Q	110.7/123.40
R	112.60/122.80
S	94.50/125.00
T	96.40/124.40
U	---
V	---

3.9.2.3.4 The main body of the trench fill was context 1235 or its equivalent.

The intention of excavating this trench in a similar fashion to Mound 6 was dropped at Stage 3, it had been under review since the previous stage when the mini grid was introduced. This trench was much larger and consequently the pace of excavation was slower but on Mound 6 the speed of excavation had been used as a tool in keeping the edges fresh and constantly under review. Thus on Mound 7 there was a suspicion that the trench sides had been both over and under cut in places. In their diary the excavators describe the problems of separating the contexts of the robber trench from the mound makeup. Two areas given particular attention were the trench ends on both the west and east sides (1241, 1242 and 1237 1238 respectively). On the east side there was no obvious entrance and the compact nature of the floor in the northwest corner suggested two robbing episodes (see Sketch 3). This interpretation was later reviewed, the robbing was reduced to one campaign and 1238 was described as a wheel-barrow run (see Sketch 5 and D488). Along the north side of trench observation of the excavated fill in a temporary section in Box D (D455) suggested the side had been overcut by 0.30m. The surface of the trench was planned and the main body of the fill was allocated a new context number - 1252.

3.9.2.3.5 The focus of excavation at Stage 4 was the central area of the trench. The fill was removed to a depth of 0.30m and the cumulative section A-B (D435 D436) was appended. The character of the fill was similar to the deposit excavated at Stage 2 - a darker brown fill in the centre of the trench was surrounded by a heterogeneous sandy deposit, described by the excavators as "gingery". This deposit was not confidently distinguished from the genuine mound makeup. Later at Stage 4C it was declared with conviction that "the even gingery mix" was backfill which allowed the excavators to redefine the southern shoulder of the trench. During this definition a "dark brown

sticky layer" was discovered within the mound strata on the south side of the trench (1256), this was the buried soil described in the records as the OGS - the Old Ground Surface. Confirmation of the identity of this deposit came from a series of levels taken on the surface of the Mound 6 buried soil which compared favourably with the heights of the old ground surface.

3.9.2.3.6 At Stage 5 1252 was replaced by an equivalent context - 1254. The focus of the excavation shifted onto the east side and a new north-south section was laid out along local quadrant line D-J (D490). (This contradicts the section drawing itself which was drawn from Stage 2). Reference tags set out along the cumulative north-south and east-west section were logged on the Psion under context 1270. The discovery of the buried soil along the southern edge was one of the few signs that the true side of the robber trench had been exposed but the northern edge was still ambiguous. The new section along D-J was placed to act as a control against the over-excavation of the edges at the east end. Once the trench had been lowered by 0.30m the surface was planned - Stage 5C - the drawings (D505, D506 and D507) also record the current shape of the trench which was lower at the east end than the west end. Indeed the east end was completely excavated onto the floor of the trench. The 1990 season ended at this point with the east end at post-Stage 5 and the west end at post-Stage 4, (called by ACE Level 5 and 4 respectively, see D510). During the winter of 1991 the surface of the trench had suffered only minor damage from the attentions of modern robbers (**N562/1**). At the beginning of the new season the whole of the trench surface was cleaned under context 1257. With the excavation of the eastern end complete attention moved across to the central area, the post-Stage 4 surface was named Stage 6 (**N598/4,5**). The excavation procedure was altered since this central area was assumed to be the nucleus of the original burial. Section A-B running longitudinally through the trench was abandoned and the north-south section, along J-D, was realigned further west away from the completed east end. A new quadrant system was introduced for the central area using Boxes B, C, H, and I (Sketch 11), I and B were declared the leading quadrants in this set. All the finds were located to the nearest cm using the Psion and the deposits were removed with a trowel rather than a shovel. All the spoil from the trowelling was sieved according to the box. During Stage 6A the fill in the leading boxes was removed, the sections were drawn and the trailing boxes were taken down in Stage 6B and the surface photographed. Except for the buried soil which retained its context number (1256), a new set of contexts had been described on the planned surface - 1259, 1260, 1261, 1262 and 1268 (D515 and D516). Most of these contexts had equivalents at the earlier horizon but 1269 was only seen during the excavation of Stage 6.

The new surface of the trench was cleaned (1271) and declared as Stage 7 (**N598/7**). At this stage the shape of the excavated trench was drawn (D523, D524, D525, D526 and D527). This was the final stage recognised as F63, the central area was now treated as a grave which demanded a further change in the recording and the trench was renamed F131.

#### 3.9.2.3.7 *F131 (Tables 11 and 12, Appendix C)*

F63 Stage 7 is equivalent to F131 Stage 1. F131 contains a series of five stages (1-5) sandwiched between F63 and the lower levels of the trench - F211 (Table ). F131 describes a transitional episode in the shape of the robber trench from a long rectangular feature to a small square pit. From the beginning F131 was treated as a grave, therefore colour coded plans, stage spits of 0.10m and rigorous metal-detecting were introduced within the basic box quadrant system. The notes below do not follow the same Stage format described for F63, instead I have attempted to describe the different types of fill in the pit. The body of the pit was excavated between Stage 1 and the end of Stage 4, at Stage 5 the shoulders and sides were redefined.

After the second clean over the surface (1274), the principle context groups were planned (Tables 13 and 14), (**N609/15**) and were broadly equivalent with contexts seen at the end of F63. Around the south side of the pit were a group of contexts silty in character - 1276, 1277, 1278, 1281, 1282, 1302, 1303, ?1304, 1359 and 1360 - which derive from an episode(s) of weathering within the trench. Other erosion products were also visible within these contexts, for example occasional lenses of washed or windblown sand were recognised in 1277, 1278 and 1361. In the centre of the pit these silty deposits were overlain by a general deposit of backfill which was both sandier and stonier -



1279, 1301 and 1362. Lying around the north side of the pit were a mixed bag of contexts which do not form such a coherent group typologically but are grouped together since they may represent the collapsed side of the pit - 1280, 1373 and 1375. Stratigraphically this group of contexts were the earliest of the three sets. From Stage 1 until the end of Stage 3 the contexts within each set could be matched.

	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3
Backfill	1279	1301	1362
Silty	1278	1302	1359
	1281	1303	--
	1282	?1304	--
Collapse	1280	1280	1280

3.9.2.3.8 At the end of Stage 5 a series of buried soil shoulders and subsoil sides were revealed along the sides of the pit, 1277 and 1278 respectively. The one remaining context from F131, 1376, cannot be placed with any confidence in any of the previous sets although it was described as similar in character to the buried soil visible at Stage 1 - 1275. Considering the available evidence it is possible this material is a deposit of redeposited buried soil which was deliberately thrown into the pit when it was backfilled. In this discussion the stratigraphic order of the pit fills was only considered under a broad framework. The detailed order of each context was not recorded consistently or logically on the context cards. Instead the evidence for the sequence of contexts described above was taken primarily from the drawings and diary notes. Each Stage surface was recorded photographically, Stage 1 (**N609/15**), Stage 2 (**N611/13**), Stage 3 (**N614/14**), Stage 4 (**N619/11**) and Stage 5 (**N620/3**).

#### 3.9.2.3.9 *F211 (Tables 15 and 16, Appendix D)*

At the end of Stage 5 F131 the robber trench had shrunk into a sub-square shape. Excavation of the pit F211 began in early September 1991. MOHC replaced HG on the excavation team and immediately the recording procedures were revised, planning and metal-detecting were abandoned and excavation was no longer limited by stages to a set depth. The geometry of the backfill was captured in a series of sketches and on the sections. Section lines were maintained within the box system which still provided the axis of the chemical sampling array.

A total of nine Stages were employed by the excavators but this excludes an extra post-Stage 9 Stage identified by AJC when the final hachure plans of the empty robber trench were drawn. Not all of the stages were recognised, in particular the purpose of Stages 3-5 remains obscure. At Stage 1 three principle contexts were identified (Tables 17 and 18). On the west side of the pit lay a context described as "trample" - 1379. This description, which is repeated later (1383, 1391), is ambiguous since it is not clear whether it refers to a particular fill or to a surface of disturbed subsoil. Lying against the north side of the pit and covering the remaining surface was a deposit of backfill (1387) which contained few stones and could have been sieved by the robbers, and a distinct lump of collapsed pit (1389) containing redeposited buried soil and mound makeup. Some of the contexts were only recognised beneath the surface, for example under the riddled backfill (1387) was a distinct dark brown fill which contained the stain of decayed turfs. Contexts also survived from F131 - the 'silty' fills (1303 and 1304) and the buried soil shoulder (1275). (There is a suspicion, evident in the records, that 1275 may have been confused with 1375, compare Polaroid N312/33 with D573). One deposit was recognised as a feature stance - F212 was identified as a pyre containing burnt debris (1382) and makeup (1381) although it is not clear whether this was in a primary context.

At Stage 2 (**N636/7**) the same basic family of contexts were identified - trample (1380, 1383), backfill (1387, 1388) and slump (1389). 1389 extended over both the north and west sides of the pit.

3.9.2.3.9 The following three Stages, 3-5, were not clearly represented but probably describe the excavation of the extant contexts and the definition of a new surface (see **N632/27;N632/28;N640/3**). On the new surface, Stage 6, almost all the pit fill had been removed but over the subsoil floor lay patches of fill within a few shallow scoops and against the pit sides (**N640/5**). Erosion products were excavated against the sides (1395) and floor of the pit (1391), on

the floor they were described as trample (see D589 and D590). Further patches of trample were removed from the Stage 7 surface (1397 and 1398), (N642/11) and these contained a relatively dense concentration of cremated bone. Beneath these thin deposits a few object stances were recognised on the surface of Stage 8 (D595). One stance F221, lying just north of centre, contained a mass of cremated bone (N648/4;N652/9,20). The finds from the fill of this feature (1408, 1399 and 1407) were removed in parcels. This method was adopted in order to recover the high density of minute bone fragments scattered through the fill (see Finds plot D595, D606 and D607). The diary mentions that this feature was subsequently identified as another patch of trample.

3.9.2.3.10 The final photograph and hachure plans of the empty pit were drawn after the last finds distribution plot was completed at Stage 9 (D597 and D598), (N652/29). It is surprising that finds were also plotted from the sandy subsoil (1400), (see D593).

3.9.2.3.11 All of the original burial in Mound 7 had been disturbed or destroyed. None of the fragmentary finds were recovered in-situ and the geometry of the burial chamber had been lost within the cut of the robber trench. The original robbing was a particularly successful venture and the robbers must have approached the mound with a degree of expertise. They were able to follow the surface of the buried soil across from the east side until they recognised the discoloured fill of the burial, at this point they cut down into the chamber. In this manner the style of robbing is similar to the operation on Mound 2 which also initially followed the surface of the buried soil. Locating the edge of the robber trench, even at Horizon 3 when the dark fill was relatively distinct, was a difficult exercise. The excavators reported that a useful guide was an occasional line of fine weathered sand which lay up against the edge. Within the trench the body of the backfill was composed of various types of fill - deposits that had collapsed or fallen off the sides of the exposed trench; deposits that had washed or blown into the trench; and material that had been thrown into the trench to rebuild the mound.

3.9.2.3.12 The Level II records are comprehensive but not always consistent. During the recording of F211 more emphasis was placed on the section as the drawn record but paradoxically these sections are often not clearly annotated. Even pre-excavation plans lack annotation (eg. D594). A few record cards contain only the bare essentials - 1377, 1378, F211, F212, 1381, 1382, and F221. There are a set of three drawings filed at the end of F211 which are not indexed and probably illustrate a sampling array. They remain unindexed since the subject could be F211 or F131. None of the sketches which belong to the surface definitions of F211 (Sketches 6-9) have been located.

### 3.10 [blank]

### 3.11 **Comment on the Excavation and recording of INT 44 and the discoveries made there**

3.11.1 Intervention 41 is dominated by the physical presence of the burial mounds, these have paradoxically both preserved and destroyed an earlier population of features defined on the subsoil surface and so have created a rather disjointed picture of an earlier prehistoric landscape. Without more extensive excavation the description of the prehistoric period must remain rather vague, particularly if we rely on the superficial identification of the features concerned.

3.11.2 The character of the prehistoric site is dominated both physically and quantitatively by the linear structures, the fenceline and gullies. This pattern of features and structures is very similar to the picture recorded beneath other mounds.

3.11.3 The majority of the features are packed into the northern quarter of the complete subsoil surface with a concentration on the subsoil plateau. With such a large number of postholes it is not difficult to create putative fencelines in most directions. The most obvious fence structure runs east-west just north of the 143N quadrant boundary,  
- F10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177 and 178.

3.11.4 Beyond the sides of the intervention the southern arm of this fenceline continues both east (Int50) and west (Int48) and encloses a very large area which runs north past Mound 2. Shorter stretches of other fencelines are only tentatively recognised since they do not form any coherent shapes. In Quadrant E a short straight line of postholes - F39, F40, F41, F42 and F56 run north-south across the main fenceline for a distance of only 5.50m; a shorter line of smaller postholes in Quadrant G - F184, F185, F186, F187, F188 and F189 run northeast-southwest for only 4.50m; finally a very short line of small postholes - F154, F155, F156, F157, F158, F159, F160, F161 and F162 run along the southern edge of the ditch F132. Beyond the southern perimeter of Mound 6 there are very few postholes either at Horizon 2 or 7.

3.11.5 The gullies that cut the horizon surfaces run both north-south and east-west. The southern arm of the (Iron Age) gully - F133/64 - butt ends on the south side of the plateau adjacent to F132. This alignment cannot be coincidental, the east-west ditch - F132 - must be the southern edge of the enclosure. Just south of the ditch is another gully - F149 - which is only 6.00m long. This is an isolated gully which lies sandwiched between two quarry pits although it was not completely cut away by the quarries. The function of this particular gully is problematical since it does not fit conveniently into the pattern of linear enclosures.

3.11.6 Over 27.00m to the south, beyond Mound 7, lies the remaining gully - F233. It is cut by the quarry ditches of both mounds. The gully is slightly broader than the enclosure gullies further north but run east-west in a sinuous arc. Along the north side it cut a very narrow gully - F235 - but both appear to terminate just west of the quarry ditch F78. These features were not excavated but their position, orientation and shape suggests they do not belong to the same episode of land division that produced the pattern of regular enclosures recorded on the north side.

3.11.7 The buried soil beneath Mound 6 contained the largest assemblage of prehistoric finds recovered from the intervention. A total of 3699 finds came from the combined horizons (Table 24). The structure of the assemblage for each horizon is tabulated (Table 25) and illustrates the range of material recovered. Further analysis of the recovery levels shows that 34 of the finds were recorded without any co-ordinates only to their context, the remaining 3665 finds were recovered individually to the nearest cm. None of the finds distribution plots were drawn up to the nearest cm. since very few of the features on the subsoil surface beneath had been excavated. Instead plots of the principle material types - flint, burnt flint and ceramic were drawn up showing the incidence count by metre square. At this stage in the analysis a general distribution plot was considered necessary to identify broad patterns - although a metre square plot may be considered too crude to pick up all the patterns on the small subsoil platform.

3.11.8 The distribution of all the finds containing all the types of material was plotted. The north side obviously contains the greatest number of finds with three particular concentrations in the northwest corner - 106/147, 108/145 and 109/147. On a smaller scale a similar pattern was discerned from the plot of our three principle material types at Horizon 4. The individual plots of the material types reveal a difference in the scale and focus of the distribution. The plots for both ceramic and flint are on a lower scale and show a general scatter of material with an increased concentration around 109/147 and 109-110/141. The larger number of burnt flint finds has increased the scale of the distribution with a high concentration on the north side notably around 106/147 and 109/145.

3.11.9. Far fewer finds were recovered from the Horizon 6 deposit, indeed to such an extent that almost a third of the platform is devoid of any finds. Against a very low background level there is one obvious concentration of finds in the northwest corner. The overwhelming majority of these finds are burnt flints which show a very tight distribution pattern immediately around 105/148, but the pattern is matched slightly further east and on a reduced scale by the incidence of ceramic and flint finds around 106/147.

3.11.10 Burnt flint was the dominant material within the buried soil but the structure of the assemblage has been affected by the character of the finds themselves. Burnt flint is more liable to fragment once it has reached a calcined state whereas ceramic pieces are more friable and liable to disintegrate. Over the two horizons three principle source areas of burnt flint can be recognised - around 106/147, 109/145 and 115/138. The concentration around 106/147 was consistent within both

horizon deposits. There is no doubt that the origin of this lies in the shallow hearth - F207 - excavated on the subsoil plateau. How was the burnt flint mixed into the soil ? The hearth was not recognised as an individual feature within the buried soil, therefore it is reasonable to assume that a disturbance mechanism, even ploughing, brought-up the material into the soil profile. The material could also have been thrown back from the edge of the platform when the quarry pit was originally dug. From the pattern at Horizon 6 it is tempting to read into the distribution a northwest-southeast axis of disturbance. The two other concentrations of burnt flint lay only within the Horizon 4 deposits, they cannot be sourced onto the Horizon 7 surface.

3.11.11 The concentrations of both flint and ceramic are difficult to isolate because the material is spread widely and has a lower count/incidence but the patterns do match each other. Three general concentrations were recovered, at Horizon 4 around 109/147, 109-110/141 and at Horizon 6 106/147. From the recovery at Horizon 6 the pattern matches very closely the concentration of the burnt flint which suggests the material also derives from the hearth. Since the other concentrations of flint and ceramic which occur within Horizon 4 cannot be matched at Horizon 6 we must assume that the assemblage originally accumulated as material was discarded on the surface of the soil.

3.11.12 The Early Medieval period witnessed a reorganisation of the former prehistoric landscape, over Int 44 two complete burial mounds were constructed, with part of a third reserved for the southeast corner and a single inhumation grave was cut down into the undisturbed subsoil at the extreme north end. The inhumation grave belongs with the larger group of 'ritual' styled burials sitting around Mound 5 and is the earliest early Medieval structure on the intervention. The sequence then continues with the construction of Mound 6 and Mound 7. Stratigraphic ordering of these two mounds was not observed in the makeup or slump but was tentatively recognised in the quarry fills in Quadrant J post-Horizon 3 where the pit fill of Mound 6 cut the ditch fill of Mound 7. There is no stratigraphic link across to Mound 13. The character of this 'mound', which contained no makeup, is not exceptional although the process that removed the makeup so cleanly is difficult to isolate. Since their construction the two larger mounds have altered in shape, they have spread out over their quarries as a result of erosion, robbing and ploughing.

3.11.13 There is little doubt that few of the original builders would have recognised their burial mounds in 1988, perhaps a few more would have recognised the quarries and makeup of the reduced mounds at Horizon 3 since it was only at this horizon that the original perimeters were visible. In order to illustrate the dramatic change in size we can compare the diameter and area of the mounds at Horizon 0 with Horizon 3 (Mound 7 ) and Horizon 4 (Mound 6) when the precise outline of both mounds was visible.

	MOUND 6		MOUND 7	
	Diameter	Area	Diameter	Area
HOR 0	25.00	370	30.00	596
HOR 3/7	16.00	145	21.00	295
	-----	---	-----	---
Difference	9.00	225	9.00	301
% Diff.	56.25%	155%	42.86%	102%

On average the reduction in the diameter of the base of the mounds is approximately by a factor of 50% which graphically illustrates the degree of post-depositional spreading. It is also a measure of the amount of makeup that has been lost from the body of the mounds, emphasising the original impressive height of these structures.

3.11.14 In the southeast corner of Int 44 lies the only structure that is later than the mounds. The Hollow-way is composed of various linear striations which were seen on the surface of Horizon 1, 2 and 2/4.

- Horizon 1: F4, 5, 6 and 7

- Horizon 2: F68, 69, 81, 82, 83, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 99,  
100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 107 and 225

Separate elements of the hollow-way are difficult to isolate because of the interrupted nature of the striations, a few are less than 0.50m long (eg. F97) and end abruptly at the quadrant boundaries, others are longer and continuous (eg. F107/104/225); some are narrow less than 0.20m wide (F99) but others are 1.00m broad (F225). One feature, F83, is exceptionally broad (3.00m) but probably contained an ill-defined selection of narrower grooves. These linear striations are described by a variety of identities - grooves, plough grooves and gully. Only a selection of these features were excavated to give us a flavour of their fill. The majority were dug at Horizon 1 (F4, F5, F6 and F7), but only part of F225 was dug at Horizon 2. The excavated grooves (F5 and F7) were very shallow, between 0.01 - 0.03m deep but the gullies were larger, 0.10m deep and 0.60m wide. F5 also contained a remarkably stony fill but is not described as metalling. A general pattern was recognised in the distribution of these features across the two horizons.

The eastern line of the hollow-way is bounded by a moderately broad gully F225 and the western edge by a narrower gully F99 just overlying the eroded perimeter of Mound 7. At Horizon 2 the hollow-way has a maximum width of approximately 10.00m. The stratigraphic record is consistent, the fills cut the latest back fill in the quarries around Mound 7 (F67, 98) and Mound 13 (F223), and overlay the perimeter of makeup around Mound 7 at Horizon 1 and 2. This latter observation implies the hollow-way was in use only after the mound had reached its larger settled extent.

3.11.15 Two principle contexts - 1002 and 1005 - were removed off the whole surface above Horizon 1 and 2 respectively. A total of 729 finds were recovered from each context (Table 26 and 27). The higher proportion of metal finds in both assemblages were discovered using a metal-detector (Table 28). Apart from seven finds from 1002 and four finds from 1005, which were only recorded to their context, all the finds were plotted to the metre square.

A combined plot illustrates the relatively uniform distribution of finds within the deposits above Horizon 2. However, the pattern does suggest a higher number of finds from the northwest corner with few finds from above the hollow-way. On Mounds 6 and 7 are a few isolated concentrations from recent disturbances since the Second World War.

The structure of the assemblage is not consistent. 1002 contained a majority of metal finds (75.7%) but 1005 contained fewer metal finds (39.6%). Most of the modern metal debris therefore tends to lie within the disturbed sub turf deposit immediately beneath the turf. Minor differences in the pattern of the distribution of the metal finds occurs between the two contexts.

1002 - Four concentrations were recognised, labelled Groups A - D, which included one patch (D) south of Mound 7 adjacent to the British Museum hut stance. The debris from this concentration were exclusive to this context. On the mounds the distribution is sparse and does not describe the line of any of the robber trenches although the discovery of the pyramid on Mound 6 (Find 483) suggested the mound had been robbed. A few other Early Medieval finds were discovered away from the mounds - a pair of metal nails, a Ship Rivet (Find 559) and a Gunwale Spike (Find 1297) from the northwest and southwest corners of the intervention respectively. The latter find could be an item lost from the Mound 1 inventory.

3.11.16 The metal-detecting successfully located the position of the army slit trenches (A, B and C), at least those which contained a scatter of spent cartridges. This did not include F70 on the east side of Mound 7 which contained a brace of bullets only on the floor of the excavated pit. Debris from Group A lies around F110, a slit trench defined on the surface at Horizon 3 (majority of the bullets were actually over 2.00m away). No slit trench was observed around the Group B debris although these bullets were retrieved over the area that contained the Reticella bead. At Horizon 2 the reserved area around the discovery spot of the bead was carefully investigated for further finds but there must be a suspicion that a slit trench was sited in this area. Only one concentration was noted on Mound 6, Group C. No corresponding slit trench was discovered on any of the horizon surfaces but a deep rectangular cut - F118 1213 - was recognised in retrospect in the

section (N460/13).

1005 - Only two concentrations were discovered both on Mound 7, labelled Groups E and F. Group E is equivalent to Group B seen within 1002 but Group F is a very dense concentration of bullets which was exclusive to this context. There is no recorded slit trench over this concentration but it does lie at the western end of the large robber trench - F63 - which may have hidden the slit trench.

#### 3.11.17 *Environmental - Chemical Sampling*

The targets for the environmental sampling programme were the mounds, quarry ditches/pits and buried soils. The strategy followed the objectives laid down for Int 41. A total of eighteen sampling stations were distributed around the various targets (see D512), these stations were sampled for pollen (Monolith) and/or soil micromorphology (Kubiena) aligned either as a column or as offsets.

The sampling procedure was amended so that the containers did not end at the junction of the crucial horizon interfaces. The majority of the containers were drawn onto the appropriate principle sections, each container was given a find number. An extra set of soil samples were taken from each excavated context. These 30g samples were recovered for pollen analysis and as back-up for the column samples.

None of the floors of the robber trenches were subject to chemical sampling although samples were taken at regular intervals down the profile of the trench in Mound 7.

### 4. **MODELLING THE SEQUENCE**

#### 4.1 **Evidence for Sequence**

The layout and size of the area of excavation known as Int 44 was destined to dissect Mounds 6 and 7. Consequently, the greatest amount of effort and recording was put into understanding the construction of the mounds, the excavation of their central burials and their subsequent robbing. Mound 6 was fully excavated, leaving a platform of buried soil beneath, which was removed to display negative features cut into the natural subsoil. Mound 7's make-up was only removed to Horizon 3 but its central burial, as well as its later robber trench, was fully excavated. The buried soil platform of Mound 7 was therefore *not* excavated and no map of features cut into the natural subsoil could be achieved.

Mound 13's western half was excavated fully, its central and eastern part remaining unexcavated, being situated to the East of the edge of excavation formed by the 122 easting. Mound 13 falls between two areas of excavation, Int 44 in the North and Int 55 in the South, but it was dug and recorded in one session in September 1991 by Gigi Signorelli. Two separate sets of feature and context numbers were allocated, depending on the Intervention these fell in.

The East-West section through the mound and its quarry ditch located at the junction between the two interventions at the 100 northing was drawn, allowing correlations between the sets of numbers to be made. The buried soil of Mound 13 was removed down to the remaining subsoil platform and the negative features cut into the subsoil were mapped. All the quarry pits and quarry ditches surrounding the mounds were excavated.

Since the area of Int 44 is a 'tight fit' around the mounds and their quarries, little is left to allow a reconstruction of events prior to the erection of the mounds in Anglo-Saxon times. Nevertheless, a number of observations could be made regarding the *sequence of events* in the area of Int 44. These events will be presented here briefly from latest to earliest.

At Horizon 1, a narrow trench was seen running diagonally across the NW corner of Int 44 (Feature F1). This is the same trench as that cutting diagonally across Mound 5 and is interpreted as a *modern fence-line*.

The narrow *diagonal tracks* running SW-NE across the southern half of Int 44, already visible at Horizon 1 and fully revealed at Horizon 2/7 are those accompanying the 'hollow-way' that runs SW-NE across the whole of the Sutton Hoo mounds, weaving its way between Mounds 1, 13, 7, 6, 16 and 14. A late medieval date is proposed for this hollow-way. On Int 44, these tracks or wheel-ruts (F3-7, F68-9, F81-4, F92-7, F99-104, F107, F225) can be clearly seen as clipping the South-eastern edge of the make-up of Mound 7 and cutting into the backfilled quarry ditch of Mound 7 (F67/F98) as well as the backfilled quarry ditch of Mound 13 (F223) including their characteristic 'pink' windblown ultimate sandy fills.

Also cutting the backfilled quarry pits of Mound 6 and the backfilled ditches of Mounds 7 and 13 are their respective *robber trenches*. The Mound 6 robber trench (F58), which runs from West to East and includes its western approach trench F117, can be clearly seen at Horizons 2, 3 and 4 as cutting through the ultimate backfill of Mound 6's large western quarry pit, F112/120/218. On Mound 7, the approach was made from the East. This robber trench cut through the ultimate slippage of Mound 7 against the edge of its quarry ditch F67.

Finally, on Mound 13, (though the excavation did not proceed in strict stratigraphic order), the robber trench F227 heading from West to East towards a putative (off-boundary) central burial chamber is shown, at Horizons 3, 4 and 7 to cut through the mound make-up and its surrounding backfilled quarry ditch F223.

The parallel layout, orientation and similar nature of all three robber trenches have prompted Martin Carver to suggest (Section 8.2 - 8.4) that these 'robber' trenches are not the result of casual robbing, but part of an orchestrated excavation campaign, possibly in the 1860's.

The greatest part of the area of Int 44 is taken up with the hollows created by the *quarry pits* of Mound 6 (F59, 61, 64, 112, 113, 117, 119, 120, 218), the *quarry ditches* of Mound 7 (F62, 67, 76, 79, 98, 121) and the *quarry ditch* of Mound 13 (F223) visible at Horizons 2, 3, 4 and 7. Together, they cut up so much of the area of Int 44 as to remove nearly all traces of stratigraphic relationships between pre-mound (prehistoric) features. An example is provided by the short stretches of ditches running under the southern part of Mound 6: the junctions, butt-ends or intersections of ditches F71, F132, F65, F66 and F149 have been obliterated by the quarry pits and quarry ditches F64, F67, F76/121, F112/120, rendering phasing impossible.

But a few pre-mound stratigraphic relationships have survived the onslaught of the Anglo-Saxon quarry diggers and late excavators under the central part of Mound 6. The *Iron Age palisaded enclosure* gully (F133 in Int 44, being the southern continuation of F393/F122 of Int 41) just escaped complete truncation by the Mound 6 robber trench F58. Its pre-Saxon position in the sequence, already established in Int 41, is further confirmed by the fact that an *Anglo-Saxon inhumation burial* (F215, being burial 52, part of the outer of unaccompanied graves on the periphery of Mound 5) cut through its N-S run at 114/153. The nature of the gully F133 is in all respects identical to that encountered on Int 41 and 48, namely a slot with sloping sides and flat 0.15-0.20m wide base, where sets of staggered postholes (F210 and 112/141: 10 postholes; F214 at 113/143: 5 postholes) are encountered at intervals. The dark backfill of the gully (context 1284: 7.5 YR 5/6) is identical to that of the 'overlying' buried soil 1173. It is suggested that this buried soil had been ploughed, scrambling the top 0.30m of a once deeper gully.

The Iron Age enclosure gully F133 proved, upon excavation, to have another crucial stratigraphic relationship, that with the *fence-line* (provisionally ascribed to the Bronze Age, though it could equally well be of an Iron Age pre-palisaded enclosure date) which runs from East to West under the central part of Mound 6. Though the robber trench of Mound 6 (F58 and F117) and its western and eastern quarry pits (F112 and F61 respectively) have severely truncated the run of this fence, there is no doubt that the postholes F164-178 (East of Mound 6) are part of the same fenced enclosure running N-S in Int 41, turning westwards in Int 50 to run through Int 44 and emerge in Int 48's southern part. During the excavation of the Iron Age gully F133 by Toby Simpson in August 1991, immediately to the East of the eastern end of the robber trench F58 in grid square 113/143, the stratigraphic relationship between gully and fence-line was investigated: though the surface of fully F133 was thoroughly examined, *no* posthole West of the last post of the fence-line (F178)

could be seen cutting the gully. But when the fill of the gully F133 had been emptied, a further posthole of the fence-line (F213, 0.23m West of posthole F178 or 0.35m from post-centre to post-centre) was revealed, truncated by the gully. It seems, therefore, reasonable to suggest that the fence-line, made of posts between 0.10 and 0.20m in diameter and set at close intervals of c. 0.30m, *predates* the Iron Age palisaded enclosure. The fact that no further postholes continue under the Iron Age enclosure gully is due to differences in levels: posthole F213 was encountered at 32.70 AOD, the base of gully F133 is located at 32.45 AOD, ie 0.25m below. Any further postholes would have been obliterated by the deeper central part of the gully and, further East, by the robber trench F58.

As mentioned above, a number of ditches or gullies cluster in the southern part of the Mound 6 subsoil platform, severely truncated by quarries. It is not possible to propose a date for these features, but a position in the sequence may tentatively be suggested if the orientation of these features is taken in to account. Thus the gully F71 in the western part of Int 44 *may* be somehow connected to the fence-line, as they seem to share the same orientation. Similarly, the slightly diagonal stretches of ditches F132, 65, 66 and 149 running South-eastwards from the Mound 6 subsoil platform appear to have a similar orientation to the Earliest and Early Bronze Age ditch system encountered in Int 41.

Finally, the West-East runs of ditches cut into the subsoil at the base of the southern quarry ditch of Mound 7 (F78, F233, F235) could just possibly fit into the Iron Age layout. None of these features was excavated and the assignation to phases remains, therefore, extremely uncertain.

Stratigraphically disconnected from the sequence outlined above, because only revealed at subsoil level and uncut by any later features, but datable by their ceramic vessels, are *two Bronze Age features* (F142 and F143), excavated in the South-eastern corner of the Mound 6 subsoil platform: one (F142 on the eastern rim of the subsoil platform) contained the intact bottom third of a very coarse *Deverel-Rimbury urn* (the rest ploughed), the other (F143, c. 1.5m further West) produced somewhat fewer basesherds and bodysherds of a coarse *Ardleigh urn*. These two features, though containing a very dark matrix (5 YR 4/3 for context 1293 in F142: 5 YR 2.5/1 for context 1294 in F143) contained remarkably few recognisable flecks or lumps of charcoal and *no* cremated human bone at all, even though the whole of the matrix was kept and processed as a flotation sample. The two ceramic vessels are large, very coarse, very friable, in fact not much more than 'baked earth' and were found 'the right way up', their tops smashed by the plough but with little lateral displacement, having collapsed into the feature. Of particular interest are impressions of chaff and grains visible in the base of these urns (identification by Alan Hall, EAU, awaited). Although cremation is the first interpretation that springs to mind when encountering large parts of urns in small black holes, it may be necessary to leave the interpretation of these two features open, with the possibility that these urns were capable of other uses (food storage?). Nevertheless, sporadic cremation would not be out of place in Bronze Age Sutton Hoo, as isolated examples (eg F225 on the Mound 2 subsoil platform in Int 41) are already known.

It must be reiterated that very little of the pre-mound feature population of Int 44 was excavated: only 8 features were excavated (Iron Age gully F133 with posthole sets F210 and F214; Bronze Age features F142 and F143; a hearth (F207) on the North-western rim of the Mound 6 subsoil platform; two sterile superficial features (F228 and 230) to the South of Mound 7 excavated to 'unscramble' the medieval trackway from the underlying ditches or gullies.

#### 4.2 MODEL OF THE SEQUENCE

The sequence visible within Int 44 and gleaned from the records, the finds or occasionally deduced from the orientation or positions of features alone, can be summarised in the following way.

Of the two first phases of occupation at Sutton Hoo (Middle-late Neolithic and Earliest Bronze Age, including Beaker respectively), hardly anything remains other than the occasionally diagnostic find of prehistoric artefacts recovered in the buried soil of Mound 6 or redeposited in later features (eg the Mildenhall sherds from the robber trench of Mound 6 and its buried soil (Nos. 7477, 7481, 12941, 14466).



It is just possible that some of the short stretches of ditches encountered in the southern part of the Mound 6 subsoil platform belong to an Earliest or Early Bronze Age phase, simply because their alignment appears similar to the ditch complex excavated in Int 41.

The third phase of occupation at Sutton Hoo, rather vaguely termed Bronze Age, is represented on Int 44 by two features (F142 and 143), possibly cremations, but still possibly food storage features, containing the substantial bottom parts of two urns, one of Deverel-Rimbury type, the other of Ardleigh type. This would place the features within the Middle Bronze Age.,

Also pre-dating an Iron Age enclosure, and therefore slotted here within the Bronze Age phase (though it could equally well be of Iron Age date as long as it pre-dates the palisaded enclosure), the southern part of a fenced enclosure, whose northern and eastern trajectory was already encountered in Int 41 and 50 and whose western continuation lies in Int 48, was encountered in Int 44.

This fence, made up of very close-set posts, 10-20cm in diameter and recurring at intervals of c. 30cm, would have resembled more a stockade than a fence, and would have enclosed an area of at least 4800m<sup>2</sup>. It has been suggested elsewhere that this fence may have been necessary to keep animals in or out, although an element of show in its sturdy construction need not be ruled out. If animal management was one of the roles fulfilled by the fenced enclosure, then a Bronze Age or post-Bronze Age position within the sequence would be appropriate, as it has been suggested (by French and Scaife, cf Vol. 9) that soil deterioration may have taken place in the area of Sutton Hoo sometime during the Bronze Age, and would have entailed adjustments in the exploitation of the landscape.

Following the fenced enclosure phase, Int 44 witnesses the fourth phase of excavation at Sutton Hoo in the Iron Age, in the form of the southern, N-S running palisaded enclosure gully F133. This enclosure, already encountered in Int 48 and 41, consists of a slot destined to receive the postholes of a palisade, albeit a rather flimsy one made of offset stakeholes encountered at intervals along the trajectory of the slot: it has been suggested (cf Vol. 6) that the slot may have held hurdles or perhaps been the basis for a hedge. The enclosure so far defined has three sides, the southern return (which would be expected in Int 44) being missing. In fact, both the western and the eastern arms of the enclosure (the latter being F133 of Int 44, the former being F172 of Int 48) peter out roughly on the same line, at the 140 and 144 northing. Now, this may mean that the enclosure has always been open-ended: the fact that Int 44 failed to reveal a southern return could be read as proof for this hypothesis. *Or* (and this is the hypothesis favoured here) differences in ground levels, coupled with very severe truncation by Anglo-Saxon quarries, means that the Iron Age palisaded enclosure gully simply did not 'bite' deep enough into the underlying subsoil to allow for the remaining enclosure trajectory to be traced further South. Therefore, the minimum size of the enclosure, based on the dimensions of the remaining sketches of slots, would be 1200m<sup>2</sup>, but it is likely to be much greater, perhaps comparable in size to the earlier fenced enclosure. This Iron Age enclosure may not have stood in splendid isolation: it has been suggested that some further stretches of slots in Int 48 (cf Vol. 6) and 41 (cf Vol.4) represent attached fields or paddocks. A hint of further boundaries belonging to this Iron Age phase may be given by the stretches of gullies visible to the South of Mound 7, but such assignment remains purely conjectural.

Ploughing did take place, seemingly extensively, over Sutton Hoo in a post-Iron Age phase (or fifth phase). It has been suggested in Vol. 4 and Vol. 6 that this may have taken place in the Roman period, though the Iron Age boundaries may have been respected. Further indices to this activity can be gleaned from the area covered by Int 44. A Roman fibula (find no. 3219) was found and a close scrutiny of the levels where the top of the buried soil, the top of the Iron Age enclosure slot and the unscrambled top of the Bronze Age urn bases were encountered would further strengthen the hypothesis that ploughing did take place in post-Iron Age but pre-Saxon Sutton Hoo.

The pre-mound sequence for Int 44 at Sutton Hoo ends with ploughing in phase 5. The remainder of the sequence will only be touched on very succinctly here, as it is discussed more fully by Martin Carver elsewhere (cf Section 7/8, this volume).

The Anglo-Saxon barrow builders of the sixth phase of occupation at Sutton Hoo came across a landscape that had been ploughed but where some Iron Age boundaries may still have been visible, perhaps in the form of hedges. Int 44, Mound 6 is sitting on top of the eastern stretch of the Iron Age enclosure, albeit not completely centrally, as was the case for Mounds 17, 18 and 5. Thus the choice between coincidence or intention remains open.

Although different strategies were adopted to build different mounds, eg quarry ditches for Mounds 7 and 13 in Int 44, but quarry pits for Mound 6, it appears that there was some element of planning in the layout of the mounds: certainly, it looks as though Mounds 5, 6 and 7 were built serially, in that order. Indeed, the quarry pits of Mound 6 appear to represent those of Mound 5 *and* there is a 'causeway' left to the North of Mound 6, where Burial 52 (F215) which forms part of the Mound 5 group is located. This situation could only have occurred if Mound 5 was already there by the time Mound 6 was built but, on the other hand, not long after (before the quarries of Mound 5 were eroded). Similarly, the annular shape of Mound 7's quarry ditch, with its northern causeway respecting the quarry pits of Mound 6, could only have been added to Mound 6 and not *vice versa*.

Mounds 6 and 7 received central cremation burials, the rite practised in Mound 13 is unknown as its central burial lies beyond the eastern edge of excavation of Int 44. All three mounds were later ploughed and robbed in methodical East-West trenches more reminiscent of an excavation than of haphazard robbing. This may have happened in 1860, as suggested by Martin Carver (this Vol., Section 8). Prior to that, perhaps in the late Middle Ages when a new road layout to Woodbridge was responsible for the demise of traffic passing the former burial ground at Sutton Hoo, a network of trackways weaving their way past Mounds 1, 13, 7, 6, 16, 14 (met at right angles by another trackway East of Mound 1 and North of Mounds 3 and 4 in Int 55) left their traces on the soft sandy subsoil, sinking into the backfilled quarries and occasionally clipping the edges of mounds (Mound 7 in Int 44, Mound 14 in Int 50), thus contributing to the erosion of the mounds to their present-day shape.

5. SELECTED STUDIES - Prehistoric Period [none]

6. SELECTED STUDIES - Roman Period [none]

## 7. SELECTED STUDIES: The Early Medieval Period

### 7.0 Scope of the Section

The *Early Medieval features* in INT 44 [N373/11] comprise Mound 6 [7.1] and Mound 7 [7.2], and a quarter of Mound 13 (which lay on the boundary between INT 44 and 55). In all, half of Mound 13 was examined, and the results from both INT 44 and INT 55 are presented here [7.3]. There was also a single grave (Burial 52) situated between Mound 6 and Mound 5 [7.4].

Both Mound 6 and Mound 7 were originally cremations, and all three mounds proved to have been extensively robbed. With hindsight, the robber-trenches were quite visible and had actually been recorded in the pre-excavation contour survey (3.2.1). They were, in fact, those E-W depressions on the mound summits referred to by R L S Bruce-Mitford as 'ship dents' [VOL 2, 716.5]. Robber-trenches were also predicted by the Oceanfix Radar survey [Z4.2]. INT 44 was subject to all the standard predictive surveys and a magnetic susceptibility survey was also carried out [see INT 45].

The distinction between mound make-up, buried soil and quarry ditch fill was and remained extremely difficult for both Mounds 6 and 7. In dry conditions, most cuts and interfaces were invisible [N471/4]. In an optimum operation - working fast in damp conditions - the definition remained elusive and is often equivocal. The principal episodes, the construction of the mounds and their robbing, were disentangled; but no convincing stratigraphic sequence was demonstrated between the mounds themselves. The most likely explanation for this is that there *was* no order (the mounds were contemporary); but the strata do not allow us to be sure that no relationship escaped unobserved.

Menu:

## 7.1 MOUND 6

- 710.1 Naming the parts
  - 710.1.1 *Description of the Investigation*
- 711.1 Excavation in INT 44
- 711.2 The excavation of Mound 6
- 711.3 The excavation of the robber trench, F58
- 711.4 Excavation of the quarries in INT 44
- 712.1 *Evidence for the Burial Rite*
  - 712.1 The Burial Pit
- 713.1 *The Early Medieval Finds*
  - 713.1 Locations
  - 713.2 Inventory
  - 713.3 Description of finds
- 714.1 *The Construction of Mound 6*
  - 714.1 Under Mound 6
  - 714.2 The mound make-up
  - 714.3 The quarrying for Mound 6
  - 714.4 Capacity of the quarries and the size of Mound 6
  - 714.5 Conclusion on the construction of the mound
- 715.1 *Aftermath*
  - 715.1 Backfilling of the quarries
  - 715.2 Burials beside the mounds or in their quarries
  - 715.3 The robbing of Mound 6
  - 715.4 Ploughing
  - 715.5 The track and its date
- 716.1 *Mound 6 model*
  - 716.1 Before the construction on the mound
  - 716.2 Digging the burial pit
  - 716.3 Contents of the burial
  - 716.4 Raising the mound
  - 716.5 Relationship between Mounds 5, 6 and 7
  - 716.6 The robbing campaign
  - 716.7 Reduction of the mound

## 7.2 MOUND 7

- 720.1 The naming of the parts
  - 720.1.1 *Description of the Investigation*
- 721.1 Excavation on Mound 7
- 721.2 Excavation of the robber trench
- 721.3 Excavation of the quarries relating to Mound 7
- 722.1 *Evidence for the Burial rite*
  - 722.1 The Burial Pit
- 723.1 *The Early Medieval finds*
  - 723.1 Locations
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### 7.3 MOUND 13

730.1 The naming of the parts

7.3.1 *Description of the Investigation*

731.1 Location of the mound

731.2 Excavation of the mound

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734.2 Make-up of the mound

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735.1 Backfilling the quarry

735.2 The robbing of Mound 13

735.3 Ploughing and the track.

7.3.6 *Mound 13 model*

## 7.1 The Mound 6 burial

### 7.1.0.1 *Naming the parts:*

F 8 (1011, 1063-66, 1073-6, 1083-5, 1103-6, 1117-8): Mound 6 at Horizon 2.

F 108 (1168, 1172, 1175, 1177): Mound 6 at horizon 3.

F58 (1067, 1195, 1196, 1072, 1102, 1197, 1214, 1215, 1216, 1220, 1221, 1222, 1223, 1225, 1248, 1249): Robber trench, as defined from horizon 2 to stage 9.

F 123 (1228, 1246) : Robber Trench, from stage 9

F 124 (1229, 1230, 1231) : Remains of the burial pit.

F 127 (1224, 1226, 1234, 1243) : Robber trench; the circular pit at the W end which began the robbing episode.

1220: the 'Antiquary's stance'; a dark patch of soil on a small platform at the E end.

Fills of F 58: 1102, 1067, 1072, 1206 turf, presumably from the mound surface at the time of robbing.

1197, 1214: sand and gravel

1248, 1249: fill closely resembling buried soil, not defined until stage 12: interpreted as slump over re-excavated burial pit.

### 7.1.1. *Description of the investigation*

#### 711.1 Excavation in INT 44.

The surfaces of Mound 6 and Mound 7 were defined at horizon 2 in July 1988 and at horizon 3 in Sep 1988. The excavation of Mound 6 (F108) began from horizon 3 in July 1989. First, the quarry pits on the W and the SE sides and the robber trench F58 were excavated together. When the robber trench had been lowered to a point a little below the top of the buried soil, work in it stopped while the mound itself was excavated (3.9.1). The buried soil platform was completely excavated including the prehistoric features cut into the subsoil (horizon 7). Mound 6 was subsequently restored to its 1983 profile.

#### 711.2 Excavation of the Mound.

The mound was excavated against the section lines, leading quadrants(G,K) first(3.9.1). Since the mound was relatively low, the full height was left standing and a single section series drawn [N373/13]. On the section [D 171,188,189, 197, 198], there is a major lacuna in the sequence as it continued downwards through the buried soil to the subsoil. This was caused by erosion (and lack of control) on the balks which had been left standing after the removal of the mound and the leading quadrants through the buried soil sequence during the time that elapsed between the definition of horizon 4 and that of horizon 7, when the section was drawn; this included two winters, since the balks were removed to horizon 4 in Aug 1989, the buried soil excavation began in Sep 1990, and the final tranche of buried soil was not removed until Jul 1991 (3.7.8; INT 44 Sitebook 8 Aug 91). On the section [D 669 for summary], the base of the mound make-up is to be taken as the top of the buried soil. The strata which is missing and undrawn consists of buried soil removed in error, via cleaning of horizon 4 and erosion from the protected balk before drawing.

#### 711.3 Excavation of the Robber Trench.

The **Robber trench** (F 58) and the burial chamber subsumed by it were excavated in 12 stages, supervised by Sarah Calvert [N452/8] (stages 1 and 2) and Andy Copp [N483/2] (stages 3-12) (3913.1) . The robber trench F 58 was visible from horizon 3 [N 442/05].

7113.1 At **stage 4** the fill of the feature, F 58, was approximately level with the top of the buried soil platform. [N 452/8]

7113.2 At **stage 5**, the mound make-up was excavated in quadrants down to the level of the buried soil platform. The balks, still capped with turf and carrying the sections along the N-S and E-W axes were left standing and drawn.

7113.3 At **stage 6**, that part of each balk which was contiguous with the robber trench, F 58, was excavated to the level of the buried soil platform [N471/10]. The full outline of the robber trench F 58 thus obtained was then planned.

7113.3 At **stage 7**, the removal of the balks was completed. The buried soil platform and the robber trench cut through it were now fully exposed [N473/15; also N473/4,7, N468/21-30]. The robber trench was seen to run W into the now excavated quarry pit F 112. [Although this implied that the pit had cut the mound, this was thought unlikely, following the identification of the pit as a quarry for mound 6 and the trench as a robbing of the mound. Accordingly it was thought more likely that the trench had cut the filled, or, more probably, partially filled pit, and that we had failed to observe this relationship in plan. Alternatively, the trench was cut through the mound when the partially filled quarry pit was visible, but its strata were marked only slightly by the trench which did not in general go low enough to affect them].

7113.4 At **stage 8**, the data acquisition strategy changed to level E (single context planning) [N475/9; also N478/1; N478/3]

7113.4 At **stage 9**, a new feature number, F 123, was assigned to a depression in the centre of the trench F 58 [context 1228]. At the E end a semi-circular ledge was defined, and identified as the 'antiquary's stance' [1220; N478/3, bottom].

At this point, the 1989 excavation season finished and the robber trench was wrapped with wire netting, polythene and sandbags for the winter [N482/23A; also N485/7].

7113.5 At **stage 10**, begun in 1990, a new feature number, F 124, was assigned to a subrectangular patch located in the centre of F 123. It is context 1230, and is identified as the 'original burial pit' by the excavator [N512/3A, centre; N512/13A; also N514/14]

7113.6 At **stage 11**, the robber trench had been defined down to the subsoil in the centre, and was planned. [N523/1]. The point at which the robber trench met the W quarry pit was still unclear [N 512/35A].

7113.7 At **stage 12**, the S edge was found to be false; 1248-9 were removed [N 534/23] and the edge was redefined and replanned. N-S profiles were measured at intervals along the E-W length of the trench [N537/15 ;541/4].

711.4 Excavation of the Quarries in INT 44.

7114.1 The masking of the quarry edges.

The quarry pits and pit-chains in INT 44 achieved their first clear definition at Horizon 2. N 373/13 shows Mound 6 quad E, with Mound 7 in the background. N 347/8 shows quad E close-up. N 349/5 shows the valley between the two mounds, quadrant K. N 349/7 shows Mound 7, quad L and N 349/14 shows quad N. At this point, with some rare exceptions such as part of quad P [N 349/9], the junction between the make-up of the mounds and the quarry pits was still masked by a cone of eroded 'slump' (3.6.5). This 'slump' or 'slumping' was referred to by various sartorial metaphors - 'skirt of dirty brown material' (3.5.4); 'the slipped trouser effect' (MOHC Notebook Sep 1988). A

`dark-brown silt-sand' (3.6.4). The layer (contexts eg 1120) was very thin on top of the mounds and thickened to over a metre deep at the junction of mounds and quarries (3.6.2; see 7.1).

#### 7114.2 The redefinition at Horizon 3.

When this slump had been removed (12 July 1989) the mounds were declared to be at `Horizon 3'. At this point, the unexcavated quarry pits, the make-up of mound 6, the sandwich of buried soil beneath it and the robber trench across it were all visible together [N 442/13: quad O]. The best examples were in K for mound 6 [N 442/4] and in O for Mound 7 [N 442/13] (see also INT 44 Sitebook 4 Jul 1989).

The fresh mound-make up could give a co-eval interface with the freshly cut buried soil; but neither the one nor both can also be contemporary with the back-silted quarry pits. Horizon 3 as a whole is therefore an anachronistic slice and most nearly equates to the surfaces truncated, eroded and scoured by a ploughsoil (the `slump') which lies in later stratigraphic contact with them. The ploughed soil system capped both mound make-up, ultimate quarry ditch fill and had scuffed or truncated the subsoil which separated them [7.1].

All quadrants told the same story but in most cases the edges were obscured and scrambled by rabbits, who were especially fond of the primary mound make-up (MOHC Notebook 6, 12 July 1989).

N 524/35, N 534/30,34 show F 67 excavated, on the E side of mound 7. N 692/29 shows F 76/121 excavated, on the W side of Mound 7. N 512/31A shows F 79 unexcavated beneath the balk of quad N. N 450/37 shows F 64, excavated, with F 114, unexcavated in the centre.

#### 7114.3 Excavation of the quarries.

Excavation of the quarry ditches began (on the E side) in Aug 1989 and continued seasonally until March 1992 (3922.1).

All the quarry pits except F120 were excavated at level C. F120, excavated at level D, also contained F217-219 [N 637/29; and N 647/21 for a section].(3.9.1.2.20). These were subsequently shown to be fills within F 120, which was latter renamed F 238.

#### 7114.4 The Quarry pit fills.

All the ultimate quarry pit-fills were similar to those encountered in the pits around Mound 5: "smooth, relatively stone-free deposit bounded by stratigraphically earlier band of dark-brown fill which lay up against the side [edges] of the pits" (3912.3; MOHC Notebook 6, p24) To the W and SW of Mound 6, all quarried areas have identical ultimate fills - a light grey sand [see photographs of quarry pits at horizon 2, section 7213.1 above]. The ultimate fills of the Mound 7 pits were light-brown and stone-free in all quadrants. There were dark brown stonier fills, but only on the E side (quads K,L and O). There were some more varied fills in some pits (sand in F 67; rain wash in F 79; stones in F 79) (3922.4).

One explanation of the uniform ultimate fill of the quarry ditches is that it arrived in a universal episode of wind-blow. Another is that it washed in off the mounds. N 366/1 shows such an erosion process in operation during our excavations. However, this process requires that the mounds were not yet turfed over or had been deturfed, since the silt would not otherwise escape the mound, as it could from our unvegetated spoil heaps. At the same time, the model would require that the quarry ditches had already acquired a turf shoulder, since this in every case is sealed by the pale silt. Alternatively the turf shoulder is itself a primary collapse followed rapidly by washed silt. The experiment with Mound 2 suggests that the mound would neither provide the primary collapse (none came down after the initial loading of the mound platform) nor could the mound have supplied sufficient silt to back-fill the quarry ditch before it became itself stabilised through plant growth. The best model remains that the quarry ditch fills represent turfed earthworks which were backfilled rapidly by a pinky-brown sand-silt podsolic soil redeposited as a result of ploughing and/or wind-

blow.

The earlier fills of pits included materials that had presumably derived from mound make-up: concreted subsoil (F 64[1188]); crag (F 64 [1087], F 114 [1203]); clean washed sand (F 114 [1213]; F 59 [1211]).(3912.3).

7114.5 Stratigraphic ordering between Mound 6 and Mound 7 was "tentatively recognised in the quarry pit fills in quadrant J, post horizon 3, where the pit fill of a pit ascribed to Mound 6 [F 9] cut the fill of the ditch assigned to mound 7 [F 76]." (3.11.1) This judgement is qualified in the INT 44 Sitebook (3 Aug 1989) : "Evidence inconclusive. It is possible the quarry pits are only just touching and may even be separated by a very narrow subsoil berm (are the pits therefore respecting one another?)".

The main problem was that every identified quarry pit had been left open (to fill naturally). Any stratigraphic relationship could only have been captured in the immediate primary fill, or in the geometry of the cuts. A number of contradictory entries in level II and III records strove to demonstrate that Mound 6 pits on the W side cut the Mound 7 quarry (F 76, but without consistency, and referring generally to the ultimate fill rather than the feature interfaces, which remained aloof from each other and never touched (MOHC Notebook 6, 3 Aug;"These implied that pits were cut separately from south to north, suggesting that [those] relating to Mound 7 were [sic] cut before those relating to mound 6" [MOHC Notebook 6, 3 Aug; INT 44 Notebook 25 Aug 89, annotated 'spring 1992'; MOHC Notebook 6, p 41; MOHC Notebook 6 Aug 1989).

No stratigraphic order could be assigned with any confidence to the quarries of INT 44. Their plan suggests that the builders of Mound 6 and 7 were aware of each other, if not contemporary.

There is, however, stratigraphic evidence that Mound 6 quarries were cut through primary fills of Mound 5 quarries: the NW Mound 6 quarry (INT48/F3) cut F 560 in INT 41, a Mound 5 quarry pit; the NW Mound 6 quarry pit (INT50/F 2) cut INT50/F30/F 530, a Mound 5 quarry pit.

#### 7.1.2 *Evidence for the Burial rite*

712.1 The Burial pit. F 124, the supposed remains of the original burial pit, was defined at stage 10 as a small sub-rectangular stain. Within it, 1231 was identified as in situ subsoil separating two shallow scoops containing fills 1229 (W) and 1230 (E). "The E hollow was deeper and more convincing as the original cremation pit. There was no evidence for any original fill of the cremation surviving - no organic/metallic stains, no variation in the texture or nature of the backfill, no in situ finds." (3.9.1.3.4).

The finds from the robber trench, which consisted largely of fragments of bronze bowl, textile and cremated bone, suggested that the original form of the burial had been a cremation, wrapped in cloth and placed in a bronze bowl.

#### 7.1.3 *The Finds*

713.1 Location: (3.9.1.3.5) 70% of the finds came from 1216 (stage 8) and 1228 (in F 123, stage 9). There were no finds from 1230, the putative relict fill of the burial pit.

Finds were lifted in blocks where the concentration justified it. Assistance was received from Simon Dove of the BM Conservation Section [N 478/24;N 478/31;N 481/12;N 482/9A]. The stances of all finds were drawn at 1:1, using a specially designed mini-grid [formerly a toaster] [N478/33,36].

All the EM finds came from the robber trench sequence except for the pyramidal strap mount 483. This was recovered during routine metal-detector survey of Mound 6 in quad F at 109554/149331/33.497 about 50 mm from the surface of 1005. Also recovered there was 'an army cap badge with a sphinx and 'Egypt' and SWP' [=SWB?] (INT 44 Sitebook 29 APR 88).



### 713.2 Inventory:

1. *Cremated Bone* : [Report by F Lee and J Bond, see Vol 9, 8.2.5, 9.2.4; 1588 fragments of bone weighing 557.25 grams. 41% of the total weight was identified as animal bone, while only a handful of fragments were positively identified as human. These came from single adult of unidentified gender.]

2. *Fragments of bronze bowl(s)*: **2256, 2302-4, 2306-10, 2312, 2314-17, 2325, 2329, 2333-4, 2339, 2343-4, 2386, 2394, 4096-7, 4099, 4107, 4113, 4119, 4145, 4148, 4157, 4161, 4163-4, 4175-6, 4178, 4180, 4193-4, 4196-7, 4580, 4614, 4634, 4615, 4646, 4651-3, 4657-8, 5830-1, 5833, 5840-1, 5843, 5845, 5848, 5870, 5873, 5976, 5887, 5892-4, 5897, 5906, 5912, 6006, 6010, 6019, 6036, 6043-4, 6050, 6051, 6055-6, 6058, 6064-5, 6091, 6101, 6154, 6176, 6192, 6196, 6199, 6219, 6243, 6411, 6417.**

3. *Pyramidal Strap-mount*: **483**

4. *Textiles* : **2306, 2308, 2312, 2325, 4107, 4163, 4164, 4180, 4193, 4194, 4196, 4197, 4580, 5845, 6411.** Report by H. Granger-Taylor.

5. *Comb*: **4166 [N582/2], 4602, 6090, 6240 [N582/5], 6419.**

6. *Gaming Pieces*: **2361, 2398, 6214.**

7. *Ship Rivets*: **559 (at 090/140, level c), 1297 (at 094/102, level c)**

8. *Pottery*: **7484** (at 115.27/126.40/32.17)

### 713.3 Descriptions of Artifacts [BM]

#### 7.1.4 *The construction of the Mound*

##### 714.1 Condition of the land before the Mound was constructed

7141.1 The surface of the buried soil encountered under Mound 6 [N 543/11;N 609/9] was not horizontal, but "undulating with patches of yellow subsoil scored across. The patches of subsoil are the animal burrows that have penetrated into the natural. Nowhere could be seen the splashes of yellow subsoil that are associated with the outcast [sic] from the burial chamber." (INT 44 Sitebook 7 Aug 1989) "Animal disturbance has removed [ie affected] about 80% of the buried soil" (INT 44 Sitebook 6 Jul 1989).

7141.2 In places, the upper level of the buried soil sequence was capped with a turf line, the best recorded examples being at 111 149 at 33.10m AOD and 1110 1455 at 33.30m AOD [VOL 9]. There was also a turf cap sighted on the N side of the Mound, where it was given the context number 1170:

"The soil is thicker on the N side, beyond 143N, where it is covered with the extra capping of 1170" (3.7.7). 1170 was "a darker brown deposit containing a thin lens of clean yellow sand" (3.7.4). "Observation along the upstanding section did suggest that 1170 could be an old turf line" (3.7.7; N609/6, top layer; D189).

In section, the buried soil appears to rise towards the edges of the mound platform, to form a bank or 'collar'. This might represent the first turfs stripped from the quarries, stacked in a ring to form a marking-out bank; or it may be that the mound platform was stripped of turf except at the edges where it was left high. The sharp interface between turf 1170 and the buried soil below it suggests that here at least the turf was face down and had been stacked, supporting the notion of a turf marking out bank.

Columns were taken for micromorphology and pollen analysis but were not proceeded with on the

advice of the specialists. The specific target of whether 1170 was turf and, if so, which way up it lay, was not however identified at the time the decision was taken [the columns were taken at station 16 (13759) and station 17 (14809) and remain in store.

7141.3 It was reported that there appeared to be no genuine horizon 5 under Mound 6,(3.7.5) but it did in fact survive in section at 089 146/32.30m AOD and at 0890 1495 also at 32.30m AOD [D 221,222]

7141.4 The total depth of buried soil under Mound 6 varied between 30 and 40 cms.

7141.5 It would seem reasonable to conclude that the buried soil regime under Mound 6 was the same as under Mounds 2, 5 and 1, with the one difference that the ground had not been recently ploughed (there were no plough-marks) and the turf had been only partially removed before the mound was built.

#### 714.2 Description of the Make-up.

7142.1 All contexts were individually recorded, not just one to serve for the rest, as in Mound 2 (3.6.1). This was intended to give an indication of any system employed in the loading of the mound platform. At Horizon 2 (F 8), the contexts were:

quad E: 1011

quad F: 1103, 1104, brown sand at edges; 1105 yellow sand towards centre

quad G: 1065, brown sand at edge; 1066 yellow sand at centre and E edge.

quad J: 1118

quad K: 1076, brown sand at edge; 1074 yellow/orange sand at centre

quad L: 1084, stony dark brown sand at edge; 1083 yellow orange sand at centre and E side.

It appears from the plan that yellow sand was loaded latterly from the E side (1066, 1083), ie that the construction was from the E. The stage in question is quite soon after construction began, since the mound is already eroded at hor 2 (INT 44 Sitebook, 28 Jul 88). The brown sandy contexts at the edge are those which had to be removed to reveal the buried soil and mound edge at hor 3.

7142.2 At Horizon 3 (F 108) the make-up contexts were:

quad E: no mound

quad F: 1177, patchy yellow/brown sand disturbed by animal burrows (BS = 1170)

quad G: 1168, yellow/orange sand (BS = 1169)

quad K: 1175, patchy yellow/orange/brown sand with animal burrows (BS = 1174)

quad L: 1172, patchy yellow/orange sand (BS = 1173)

The make-up was very evenly mixed and more homogenous than Mound 2; but it was sandier in quads G and K [N429/6; also N 464/7], there were some sandy patches in quads F and L [N 448/2].

7142.3 Against the buried soil platform, the make-up was: 'dark-brown silty sand; it was often difficult to distinguish the genuine buried soil from the mound make-up'. Beyond the edges of the robber trench, no splashes of sand were seen on the buried soil such as might result from the upcast of a burial pit cut into subsoil.

7142.4 As in Mound 2, the key to recognising the real surface of the make-up was the 'stone-roll', which marked the first layer to cover the freshly constructed mound [N 464/13].

7142.5 A Roman fibula (3219) was recovered from mound make-up layer 1177 (quad F) ('certainly from make-up', AJC in INT 44 sitebook 9 Aug 89). The same context contained: "a dense and quite amazing concentration of burnt flint". This deposit was within a metre of the robber trench, whence a concentration of burnt flint was also recovered.

7142.6 Evidence from the sections. The sections across Mound 6 show 'a remarkably random

composition' without any obvious correlation with the subsoil of the adjacent quarry pits; it is not suggestive of an ordered loading. The N run of section, for example, representing an area of the mound potentially fed by many deep quarries, is remarkably sparse on sand and strong on soil; while the S section, adjacent to the unquarried valley between the mounds has plenty of sand and gravel. This observation engendered pessimism on our ability to reconstruct the loading of the mound, and helped to justify the decision to remove the mound at level B against sections. AJC: "It is difficult to see how a horizon [mapping] policy (as pursued on Mound 2), let alone stratigraphic excavation, would improve on the definition of [mound] structure. There is still less certainty about the recovery of finds, individually and spatially at level D. All are clearly redeposited, and a random distribution presumed. If the mother-prehistory around and under the mound proves to be spatially distinctive, then it is possible that finds clusters could label the areas of extraction relevant to particular loading zones. For example a group of burnt flint should derive from a burnt flint source. The problem is that if the source itself [has been wholly removed by quarrying] then it obviously can't be found in its original location around the mound. But if [a] source is large and characteristic then concentrations of the source material can be recovered readily enough at level B. Level C and D recording is therefore judged to be spurious.." They would create spurious patterns and generate spurious explanations. The mounds should therefore be dug at level B against running sections. (MOHC Notebook 6, 3 Aug 1989).

7142.7 Reading the Mound 6 sections (MOHC Notebook 6, 22 Aug 1989):

For drawings see D 333-347.

\* W-facing section [G-L;N464/13]

The mound make-up, consisting of interleaved redeposited ploughsoil and subsoil lies on the buried soil platform. No turfs are visible. The mound make-up is capped only by a thin layer of extant turf. There is a stone roll on the S side, which should indicate the original angle of rest of the mound loading. There is a possible bank of topsoil or turf along the S edge; this was not observable in plan.

\* E-facing section [C-G;N460/13;also N609/6]

The horizontal strata-set of mound make-up is continuous between the buried soil platform and the modern turf.

\* S-facing section [F-G; N468/10]

The section consists wholly of robber-trench fill.

\* N-facing [E-F,G-H; N460/14; also N468/17;N464/1, N468/0]

In N460/14, the W end (left) is robber-trench fill; the E end (right) is quarry pit fill. The relationship between them is badly scrambled by rabbits.

These sections are described as 'weathering splendidly'.

714.3 *The Mound 6 quarries.*

7143.1 There were four principal quarries associated with Mound 6:

The NW quarry, excavated as F 9, 111, 113, 117, INT 48/F3, INT41/F437.

The NE quarry, excavated as F 59, Int50/F2

The SE quarry, excavated as F 61, 64, 114 and INT50/F1.

The SW quarry, excavated as F 112, 120.

A shallow pit, F 119, situated next to the SW quarry may also have been a quarry.

#### 7143.2 Catalogue of Quarry Pits relating to Mound 6

Feature	Context	Colour	%stones	lowest point	thickness	identity	Comment	Drwg no.
9	1012, 1107	7.5 YR4/4	1	[32.60]	50	turf		209
111	1200	7.5 YR4/4	1	-	-	-		
113	1202	5YR4/2	1	-	-	-		
117	1212	5YR4/4	2	31.76	[400]	mixed sandy soil		
	1001	-	-	-	-	modern turf	section	
	1005			32.65	300	recent ploughsoil	section	
	-			32.60	50	turf		
	-			32.30	300	brown humic soil		
	-			32.10	200	patches of turf		
	1212			31.76	250	mixed sandy soil		
NE QUARRY								
59/INT 50F2	1007	10YR4/3	2	32.42	250	pale sand		
	1008, 1111	7.5 YR4/2	-	32.38	260	turf	Medieval pottery (1483) lies on turf at 32.70m AOD. Turf cut by cow burial F342 at c. 32.70m AOD.	
	1187	7.5 YR4/4	2	32.28	300	mixed soil	Burial 55 cut from c.32.28m AOD; cut by F 342.	
SE QUARRY								
61	1002/5	-	-	32.90	150	recent ploughsoil		198
	-	-	-	32.70	200	pale grey sand		
	-	-	-	32.60	100	turf		
	1071	5YR4/4	6	32.16	400	mixed sandy soil		
64	1087	5YR4/2	1	32.06	450	mixed sandy soil		180
	1187	5YR4/4	1	31.96	100	turf		
	1188	7.5 YR4/4	2.5	31.96	100	turf		
INT50/ F 1	1005	10YR4/4	2	32.56	140			
	1006	10YR3/3	-	32.50	100			
	1185	7.5 YR4/4	2	32.30	300			

	1296	5YR4/6	1	32.22	390			
SW QUAR RY								
112	1201	7.5YR5/4	2	-	-	-		179
	1205	-	-	-	-			
	-	-	-	31.96	100	turf	Cut by Robber Trench F 58 at 1007/1430/32. 10m AOD	
	1217/18	2.5YR2.5/ 4		31.76	200	mixed brown soil		

### 7143.3 Interpretation of the Quarry Pit location.

71433.1 The pits were dug in four main groups which created untidy arcs broadly embracing the mound. The builders of Mound 6 were conscious of Mound 5. The NW pit of Mound 6 cut the primary fill of pit INT48/F4 a quarry for Mound 5. The Mound 6 NE quarry, F59/INT 50/F2 cut the Mound 5 pit F30 [see VOL 4, 7243].

71433.2 The Mound 6 builders also seemed to be aware of a present or future Mound 7, since there is no deep quarry between them, unlike south of Mound 7, where the quarry ditch is continuous. It may be that this impression is deceptive: The shallow pit F 119 may have been a quarry for Mound 6 or 7, and the buried soil ought to have survived between the mounds under the mound slump layers - unless it had already been quarried. between the mounds, and therefore been quarried. However the quarries for Mound 7 and those for Mound 6 appear in general to respect each other and form a broadly contemporary system.

71433.3 There were therefore, intentionally or not, two causeways which would have assisted construction, one to the NE and one to the SW.

### 714.4 Capacity of the Quarry pits and the size of the Mound.

The volume of earth excavated from the quarries was calculated in the same way as for Mound 5 [VOL 4, 7243.3]. The original height of the pits was reckoned by assuming that they were cut from the level of the buried soil found under Mound 6. This was taken to be 33.30 on the evidence of the turf capping the buried soil [7141.2]. The volume of the quarries was then calculated by reducing each to a set of notional hemispheres and half cylinders.

TABLE: Dimensions of Mound 6 quarries (AJC)

Quarry	Length	width	depth	D/W	Length of cylinder	Radius of end	VOL of cylinder	VOL of End	TOTAL VOL
NW	15.00	5.50	0.71	0.13	6.15	3.115	93.74	63.30	157.04
NE	6.85	4.50	0.62	0.14	3.40	2.875	44.15	49.77	93.92
SE	15.00	5.30	0.72	0.14	7.00	3.913	168.36	125.48	293.84
SW	13.65	4.20	0.60	0.14	8.95	2.50	87.87	32.72	120.59

The total volume of soil generated by the pits is thus: 665.39 cubic metres.

The diameter of Mound 6 at horizon 3 [original size] was 16 metres.

According to these calculations, the volume produced would seem to have been considerably more than was needed. This adds credibility to the interpretation of the primary layers in the pits as being mixed soil quarried for building but returned immediately to the pits.

714.5 Conclusion: The mound was constructed on a patch of turf which may have been partially stripped. The turf from the quarries was stacked in a ring at the edge of the mound platform as a marking-out bank. Soil and subsoil was then loaded within the bank in a random manner. A good deal more soil was generated than was needed, so the quarried soil was presumably loaded into baskets and placed under direction. The surplus was returned to the pits. Stones rolled down the sides of the mound as it relaxed into its stable conformation.

#### 7.1.5 *The Aftermath.*

##### 715.1 Backfilling of the quarries.

Analysis of the pit-fills and inspection of the sections [7143.2], suggests that the backfilling sequence in the quarries around Mound 6 was broadly the same as that in the pits around Mound 5 [VOL 4, 7243.4]. The primary fill was a mixed sandy soil, which overgrew with turf. At a certain moment, the turf was covered and the pit filled with a pale grey or brown sand. The primary layer is deposited soon after the mound was built, and the turf would be established within 10 years. The main infilling of the earthwork with pale sand is attributed to ploughing in the 19th century, a ploughing which followed the robbing of the mound.

Micromorphology analysis was carried out on a column taken at station 5 on the section across F 61 in the SE quarry. This was unable to distinguish the layers, but showed that the pits contained a redeposited podzol which included relics of a brown forest soil. It was essentially a redeposited version of the soils found beneath the mound [VOL 9, 5.2.7]

##### 715.2 Burials in the Quarry Pits and around the Mound.

Burial 52 was situated in the centre of the NE causeway, where it was discovered under slumping from Mound 6. Burial 55 and cow burial F342 were found in the NE quarry (F59, INT50/F2).

Both these incidents are deemed to be related to Mound 5, although the burials in the NE quarry at least took place after Mound 6 had been built. See VOL 4, 7.2.5.2 and 7.3.

##### 715.3 The Robbing of Mound 6.

7153.1 The Mound 6 robber trench as finally excavated was about 16m long. It was "originally driven into the mound on the W side, then across through the mound make-up and buried soil and ended on the E side a few metres past the burial...the trench did not cut right across the mound" (3913.2). At the W end was a splayed entrance/exit, its maximum width (at the west end) 4m or greater, tapering to a width of 1.50m which was maintained for the main passage of the trench. The lowest point recorded was on the W side, at 31.90m.

The robbers' trench was cut from with the SW quarry. The cut was never strikingly clear but the interpretation of section D 179 suggests that the robbers were standing on the base of the turfed-over pit at about 31.9m AOD when they began their excavated eastwards.

The trench penetrated the subsoil along its whole length. The robbers began their excavation by apparently searching for subsoil. Having found it, they followed to the burial pit, at a level beginning well below, and continuing a little below the bottom of the buried soil (3913.3).

7153.2 A 'Pilot Pit'. The robber trench had two separate components: (a) F 58/123, the main trench, straight and vertically-sided, running E-W c 1.5m across with a rounded end to the E, filled with random slicks of buried soil, mound make-up, subsoil and mixtures of these, and (b) F 127, a Pit, circular, c 2m in diameter which at first seemed to have cut the robber trench at its west end; it was filled with dark brown humic soil (MOHC Notebook 6, 12 Sep 89). N534/12 shows its E edge against the subsoil within F 58. N534/17 shows the junction between the trench and the pit.

However, none of these stratigraphic relationships was reliably or consistently observed. AJC felt that the pit must have preceded the trench: F 127 is 'sandwiched between the excavated quarry pit F 112 and the excavated robber trench F58' [Feature card]. It represents the first stage of a robbing operation which is, however, continuous with F 58. "F 127 was unquestionably the entrance but had been overcut down into the subsoil". It is probable that the backfilling sequence being random and continuous as between the two robber-cuts created many temporary and overall contradictory stratigraphic relationships between them. It is accepted here that the pit was dug first, and constitutes a pilot operation for the robbing.

7153.3 The 'Antiquary's stance'. At the E end was a narrow platform/step which overlooked F 124, (the remains of the burial pit) [3913.4; D395, 396, 398]. This platform, 1220 in quad G, was composed of redeposited buried soil and is interpreted as a ledge on which a person stood to oversee the burial pit. Behind (to the east) the trench tapers and rises in a series of ledges confirming the impression that the east end of the trench provided a 'gentleman's entrance'; while at the west end, the splayed exit suggests the coming and going of labourers with wheelbarrows. The distribution of discarded fragments suggests that the finds were leaving by way of the eastern entrance. This antiquarian excavation lay-out is still more graphically documented in Mound 7. The finds of two ship rivets, near Mound 6 and Mound 7, neither of which contained ships strongly suggests that these mounds were robbed at the same time as Mound 2, which did.

7153.4 The height of the mound at the time of robbing. According to AJC the robber trench must have been dug only after the mound had been reduced to its present height (3913.4). But it may rather be suggested that the trenching operation took place when the Mound was still a sizeable earthwork. The crucial evidence is that offered by section F-B [D 179; N468/16-18; N471/4], the west-facing section across the SW quarry and the entrance trench F 58. This appears to show that the quarry first received a layer of sandy soil, 1217, which was then turfed over. The robber trench cut can be seen as beginning where this turf-line ends; its fill is 1226. Sealing the back-filled robber trench is a pale grey sandy soil of the usual type, ploughed in its upper part (1002/5), a plough soil eventually turfed over to give the modern ground surface. Had the mound already been reduced, it is a reasonable assumption that quarry would have already been filled in and the robbers' cut would have been seen at the present ground level.

The surviving form of the trench is quite consistent with one which was much wider at a higher level (now gone).

The trench was backfilled first with the mixture 1228, which together with 1216, a little higher up, contained most of the EM finds. The lower fills (1228, 1197, 1215, 1216) were rich in subsoil derivatives, including concreted subsoil. Both 1228 and 1216 were central to the trench and 1216 was almost pure subsoil with a few pieces of buried soil. 1228 is probably tread, but 1216 appears to be derived from the principal spoil heap of the burial chamber. The upper fills (1102, 1067, 1072, 1206) were thought to be turf, presumably cut and backfilled during the robbing episode. This reinforces the view that the robbing was of a turfed-over mound, and not one that was already under the plough.

#### 715.4 Subsequent Ploughing.

Ploughing is the principal agency suspected of reducing the mound and refilling the pits. The section drawings do suggest that the surface had been ploughed over the top of the backfilled robber trench, F 58 [D 188, 171]. D 171 also shows on the slope of the mound the context 1002/5 which look like a cultivated soil. The widespread 'slump' is also likely to have been deposited by ploughing, both because it *is* widespread and because it is slumping down the mounds, thickening towards the

downslope.

715.5 The Track [8.1]. In its latest use at least, the track appears to run over the latest backfill of the quarry ditches of Mound 7 and Mound 13. This would imply either that the track was brought into use only in the 19th century, or, if the track is medieval that the ploughing, and thus the robbing, also belongs to the middle ages. There is no doubt that the mounds were ploughed and that ploughing reduced them to their present height. The track as traced, in the form of a 'hollow way', on the surface of the mown site seems to be an earthwork which has not been ploughed; if it had, the forces that rubbed the mounds down would surely have eliminated the 'hollow way'. Since there is some reason to regard the robbing as 19th century, we are left with the conclusion that the track, as we have it, is also 19th century in date.

#### 7.1.6 *Mound 6 Model*

##### 716.1 Before the Mound was constructed.

The condition of the land before the construction of the land remains uncertain. Unlike beneath Mounds 2 and 5, there was no positive evidence for ploughing; but the 'undulation' which was ascribed to the surface for the buried soil, while it might not be regular is unlike a trodden pasture.

There was some evidence for turf which remained in situ, capping the buried soil sequence; and other evidence that turf lay face down near the edge of the mound platform. This contradiction is most easily reconciled by supposing that the turf had been partially stripped from the mound platform, except at the edges, where a marking out bank was built up with turfs. The digging of the burial pit presumably took place within this circular bank before the mound was raised.

##### 716.2 Digging the burial pit.

There is little evidence for the form of the burial pit. The feature assigned to this activity was shallow and undulating and suggested no shape of a container. It could be supposed that it was oblong rather than square in origin, and thus recalled the burial in Mound 4 rather than Mound 5. But the edges and base were so distorted by rummaging, that any assumption of this kind would be unwise.

##### 716.3 Contents of burial.

It can be assumed that the original burial was cremation and the sword pyramid suggests the deceased was a man. On the pyre were included a number of animals. As far as it goes the burial resembles those under Mounds 3,4,5,7 and 18.

##### 716.4 Construction of the Mound.

Four quarries were dug (NE,SE, NW,SW) and the turf soil and subsoil loaded onto the mound platform in a random manner.

##### 716.5 Relationship with Mounds 5 and 7.

It is possible that the quarry ditch did not cross to N and S because causeways were to be left there to aid the construction when it got too high to throw up soil on a shovel. There were causeways for Mound 2 to E and W. However, the stratigraphic intimacy of the Mound 6 and 7 quarries do suggest that they were contemporary. The argument might also extend to Mound 5, which did not excavate to the south, although the rest of the mound was surrounded. The easiest scenario to accept is that Mound 5, 6 and 7 burials all existed, or were decided before there were any mounds. Burial 5 could have been mounded first, since its style of quarry is different. But even so, there is no Mound 5 quarry pit adjacent to Mound 6, suggesting that the burials were mutually aware. A possible model is therefore that the burials beneath Mounds 5,6 and 7 were enacted, and presumably marked, with a view to future mounding. Mound 5 was built. Then Mounds 6 and 7 together. During this time, the ritual disposal of bodies around Mound 5 began and continued, until at some, probably late, stage, a Mound 6 quarry pit was brought into service to contain a burial which was however clearly



associated with a ritual confined solely to Mound 5.

#### 716.6 Robbing.

The trench was cut through a grassed-over mound that was still standing nearly to its original height. The operation began with a pilot trench or test pit which cut into the side of the NW quarry pit, and followed the surface of the subsoil, upwards in this case, until it levelled out. The subsoil was then followed until the point at which it was cut by the burial pit.

The western end of the trench was used by labourers to cart out the soil. The eastern end of the trench was used by the gentleman antiquary, who entered from the summit via a series of steps and stood on a ledge to receive the good things the earth had offered.

When the burial pit was discovered, excavators (west) sorted out the recognisable objects from the cremation, creating a pile of discarded fragments immediately west of the burial pit. The antiquary left via the eastern entrance, discarding unwanted fragments in a trail.

716.7 Reduction of the Mound and filling of the quarries. The history of the backfilling for the quarries appear to be the same as for Mound 5 [see 7.5, and VOL 4, 724.3]. The earliest filling consists of mixed surplus from mound building over which turf forms. The pits are completely filled by pale sand through wind, erosion or ploughing. The most potent agency is likely to have been ploughing. From the medieval pottery found on the turf in the NE quarry pit, F 59, it is apparent that this final backfilling took place in the late middle ages or later.

### 7.2 The Mound 7 burial

#### 720.1 *Naming the parts:*

F 62 (1077-9, 1090-2, 1095-7, 1119-20, 1167, 1121, 1124-6, 1158-60, 1171): Mound 7 at horizon 2.

F 109 (unexcavated but seen in section: 1179, 1182, 1184, 1189, 1191, 1207) :Mound 7 at Horizon 3.

F 122 (unexcavated but seen in section: 1180, 1183, 1185, 1190, 1192, 1208): Mound 7 at Horizon 4 = the buried soil platform under Mound 7.

F 63 (1082, 1094, 1122, 1123, 1157, 1235, 1236, 1237, 1238, 1241, 1242, 1252, 1255, 1254, 1258, 1259, 1260, 1263, 1269, 1273): Upper part of Robber trench through Mound 7.

F 131 (1274-82, 1301-4, 1359-62, 1373, 1375-8): Lower part of Robber trench through Mound 7.

F 211 (1379-80, 1383, 1387-9, 1391, 1395, 1397-8, 1400: Lowest part of Robber Trench through Mound 7 [ACE]; or burial pit [AJC].

F 212 (1381-2): Remains of ruined burial pit in Mound 7

F 221 (1399, 1407, 1408); Dump of burnt bone

1238: Track, probably for wheelbarrows giving access for robber-excavators on the E side.

1389: collapsed conglomerate of buried soil and mound make-up redeposited in the robber trench.

F 239: 'Antiquary's steps'

#### 7.2.1 *Description of the investigation*

### 721.1 Excavation on Mound 7.

Mound 7 was one of the most prominent mounds in 1983, with a diameter of 30m. It carried an E-W groove in the top of the mound, of a type previously attributed by earlier excavators to a collapse chamber or deck of a ship and termed a 'ship-dent' (Bruce-Mitford 1975, 318). In the event, the observed feature was a large excavation trench (termed by tradition a 'robber trench'); this possibility was not assumed during preliminary mapping, or indeed admitted until well into the search for the burial pit.

The results from the excavation of Mound 2, Mound 5 and Mound 6 were so consistent with each other and with what was known about Mound 1, that it was not felt that sufficient research questions remained unanswered to justify the removal of Mound 7.

The excavation of Mound 7 therefore consisted of the dissection of a single feature, the intrusion seen on the mound surface which proved to be the remains of a large and very thorough exploratory trench, which had found and cleaned out the burial pit, sieving the greater part of the spoil and leaving virtually nothing for successors. Enough was even so detectable of what had vanished to day something about the original burial rite and rather more about its early excavation.

Mound 7 was stripped of turf with a turf stripping machine and defined at horizon 1 and horizon 2. The balk section were drawn and the balks removed. The robber trench and chamber were then totally excavated against horizon 2. After Excavation the mound was restored to its 1983 profile.

### 721.2 Excavation of the Robber Trench.

7212.1 The intrusion into Mound 7 was resolved into five main components: an entrance trench, which led into the mound from the East (F 63); the lower part of this trench as it descended towards the burial pit (F 131); the widened and scoured burial pit (F 211); the remains of the original burial pit (F 212); and the small deposit of burnt bone abandoned by the excavators on the floor of the pit (F 221).

The robber trench, F 63, was seen at horizon 2, defined at horizon 3 [N 448/1,3; N 523/3,13] and excavated without further disturbance to the mound (3923.1). It was excavated in two main campaigns:

In 1990, the entrance trench, F 63 was excavated in 7 stages [1.1 -1.7]

In 1991, the lower part of the entrance trench, F 131, was excavated in 5 stages [2.1- 2.5], and the ransacked burial pit, F 211, then excavated in 9 further stages [3.1-3.9].

The excavation was in the hands of A C Evans and H Geake (F 63 and 131), and A C Evans and M O H Carver (F 211) [N 652/7 shows Evans at work].

7212.2 All the fill of the robber trench was sieved, and all early medieval finds not recovered from sieving were plotted to the nearest cm (3923.2). These were astonishingly few, confined to the base of the burial pit and the single stray find a reticella bead found in association with a rabbit hole on the NW mound shoulder. The fact that there were so few early medieval finds provoked an unreasonable optimism that the burial had not been found; the excavation remained at level E far longer than would have been the case if the burial had obviously been ransacked.

7212.3 The excavation of F 63, the entrance trench.

At **stage 1.1**, the robber trench F 63 was defined (horizon 3) and planned [N523/13]. In addition to the main trench, a narrow depression was defined to the E (1238), which was identified as an ancient wheelbarrow run [N523/3].

At **stage 1.2**, the deposit on the S side (1235) of the section-line was lowered at recovery level B in

2 m squares. The buried soil (1256) became visible in the side of the robber trench. It was found that the edge of the robber trench against the buried soil was hard to locate, but easier when done at speed at arm's length with a shovel (ie at recovery level B) than with a trowel.

At **Stage 1.4**, the fill being removed was 1252.

At **stage 1.5**, the fill being removed was 1254, the continuation of 1252. [N601/13;also N607/6].

At this point the 1990 season ended and the feature was wrapped for the winter.

During the winter of 1990/1, vandals attempted a half-hearted entry to the trench [3923.7; N562/1].

At **stage 1.6**, the lowering of the fill of F 63 was continued, now at recovery level D.

At **stage 1.7**, F 63 the upper entrance trench, was declared complete and planned [D 523-7] and photographed [N598/7].

7212.5 The Excavation of F 131.

The downward continuation of the feature which was now examined was numbered F 131 and dug in 5 stages (3923.8). The first three stages were essentially horizontal spits which, with hindsight, were taken through a single system of three episodes; in order these were:

*backfilling* (1279 at stage 1, 1301 at stage 2, 1362 at stage 3)

*weathering* (1278,1281, 1282 at stage 1; 1302-4 at stage 2; 1359 at stage 3)

*collapse* (1280 at stages 1, 2, and 3)

TABLE: F 131 contexts by stages.

STAGE	BACKFILL	WEATHERING	COLLAPSE	PHOT
2.1	1279	1278,1281-2	1280	N 609/15
2.2	1301	1302-4	1280	N 611/13
2.3	1362	1359	1280	N 614/14
2.4				N 619/11
2.5				N 620/3

At **stage 2.3** the robber-steps (F 239) at the W end began to show clearly.

At **stage 2.5**, sandwiched buried soil and subsoil appeared along the edges of the trench. Context 1376 was identified as a possible deposit of buried soil thrown in during backfilling.

7212.6 The Excavation of F 211.

The downward continuation of the feature had now "shrunk into a sub-square shape"; this was numbered F 211 (3923.9). Excavation began in Sep 1991, and was carried out by A Evans and M Carver.

At **stage 3.1**, three types of deposit were identified:

1379 was "trample"

1387 was a backfilling which had included turfs [N 636/7];

1389 was a segment representing the collapsed wall of the pit: buried soil and mound-make up had

stayed in formation [N 639/7 mono; N 635/10 mono; D 587,590].

At **stage 3.2**, the same three episodes were repeated, accompanied by some variants [N 637/5]:  
1380,1383: "trample"  
1387,1388: backfill  
1389: collapse

At **stages 3.3 to 3.5** these contexts were removed [N 632/27,28;N 634/2;N 640/3,6].

At **stage 3.6**, almost all the fill had been removed. On the floor of subsoil that emerged were patches of fill which remained within a few shallow scoops and against the sides of the pit. N 632/9 (wrongly boarded 'F 131') shows, in section, 1387 and 1304 and on the ground beside the section the surface of 1388 [ACE notes, polaroid F 211 no 1].

(3923.15) At **stage 3.7**, patches of trample 1397 and 1398 were defined which "contained relatively dense concentrations of cremated bone" [N 642/12].

At **stage 3.8**, beneath 1397,1398 a few object stances were recognised [D 595]. "One stance, F 221, lying just N of centre, contained a mass of cremated bone." It was rectangular (1399), becoming a crescent of burnt bone (1408) and then circular (1407), and was c 24cms deep (31.79 -31.55 mAOD) [N 648/4,5;N 652/9, 14, 24].

"The finds from the fill of these features (1407,1408,1399) were removed in parcels. This method was adopted in order to recover the high density of minute bone fragments scattered through the fill" [D 595,606,607]. Two fragments of bronze (15487 and 16571) were retrieved from the material in F 221.

At **stage 3.9**, a final photograph was taken [N 652/32] and the finds plot finalised [D 597, 598, 593; 3923.16].

An additional **stage 10**, recording the hachure plan of the excavated feature, was carried out by AJC (3923.11; N639/10;N664/11,12; N669/19).

721.3 The Excavation of the Quarries [see 711.4]

#### 7.2.2 *Evidence for the burial rite*

It was apparent that the burial pit was not large enough to contain a coffin. The presence of burnt bone suggested a cremation. It is possible that the original burial was a cremation wrapped in cloth and placed in a bronze bowl, as in Mound 6. But the evidence had been almost wholly removed. The 'crescent of bone' had a distinct air of having been tipped from a rapidly upturned bowl [N652/15], and could have represented the original subject of the obsequies. The bone itself was however largely animal (see 723.3).

#### 7.2.3 *The Finds*

723.1 Location: Apart from the reticella bead, all finds related to Mound 7 burial were from the robber trench sequence.

The reticella bead (1547) was found on 7 Sep 1988 while removing the slump from over the join of mound 7 and its quarry ditch in quad J [grid 099.07/132.52 at 31.78m AOD, context 1120] (3.6.2). "The area around the bead had been disturbed by burrowing animals and so a new context number was allocated - 1167. 1167 and 1120 are equivalent." (context card).

There were also two ship rivets (559, 1297) which showed that the Mound 7 robbing was related to that of Mound 2.

723.2 Inventory:

1. *Cremated Bone* : Report by F. Lee (received).
2. *Silver fitting (fragment)* : **16559**.
3. *Bronze bowl(s) or cauldron fragments(?)*: **16553, 16549, 16462-3**
4. *Fragment of Iron-bound box, tub or bucket* : **15683, 16464, 16543**.
5. *Textiles*: **16547, 16550, 16552, 16555, 16558**. Report by H. Granger-Taylor.
6. *Reticella Glass bead*: **1547** [N366/8]
7. *Bone Gaming Pieces*: **16461, 16551, 16556**
8. *Comb (or casket)* : **16561-2**
9. *Unidentified metalwork*: **16543, 16571**.
10. *Charcoal associated with cremated bone* [C14 dating]
  - 11.1 J. Ambers , BM : **11937-12803** © 50g)
  - 11.2 [Belfast]: **12804** (14,7g)
  - 11.3 [Oxford]:Charcoal from 1387; **15941-16113** (5.5g)
  - 11.4 [Oxford or Belfast]: Charcoal from 1259; **13970-13976, 14298, 14334-5, 14361-2**.

### 723.3 Descriptions

#### 7233.1 Artefacts [BM]

#### 7233.2 Bone [VOL 9.7] The cremated bone.

(1081.3 grams of cremated bone was recovered of which 48% was identified as animal. Very little of the bone was positively identified as human (15487 and 15677). These were fragments of the upper and lower limbs of a human adult. None of the cremated bone in the primary deposit (F 221) was identified as human, but a considerable amount of it was animal.)

#### 7.2.4 *The construction of the Mound*

##### 724.1 Under Mound 7.

Mound 7 was not removed , and so there was no evidence for the condition of the land-surface at the time the mound was constructed. There was no reason to suspect that the situation under Mound 7 was radically different to that under Mound 6. The height of the buried soil under Mound 7 at the edge of the robber trench was recorded as 32.85m. Around the perimeter it varied from 32.48 to 33.00 m AOD [3.7.9]. AJC did not trust these measurements and rejects the W group as being 'too low'. However, the figures are consistent with a natural slope, as can be seen from the height of the subsoil beneath:

On the SOUTH SIDE, from quad P to N, the base of the buried soil slopes naturally from 32.60 m (east) to 32.00 m (west). The surface of the buried soil follows a similar locus, apart from some rogue points, giving a general thickness of 40 cm: 33.00m (east) to 32.40 m (west).

On the NORTH SIDE, from quad L to J, the base slopes from 32.60m (east) to 32.50 (west). The surface follows a similar slope: 33.00 m (east) to 32.70 m (west). The thickness is thus 40 cms over most of K thinning to 20 cms in J.

We could deduce that there has been some soil taking around quadrant J6; otherwise the mound is simply built on a slope, downwards from E to W.

## 724.2 Digging the Quarries.

### 7242.1 Character of the quarries.

The quarries spatially associated with Mound 7 formed a single penannular ditch which embraced the mound to the E (F67), W (F76/121) and S (F79/231). To the N, or more properly the NE, a causeway was reserved between the two mounds which was not quarried, or at least not deeply.

In general, this could be conceived as the result of a single quarrying operation, in which soil and subsoil was removed along the length of the ditch. There were depressions at intervals which showed where extraction had descended to different depths, but there few cuts visible and no strong reasons for seeing the ditch as a chain of pits. The ditch was probably begun along the edge of a marked out mound, and quarried outwards: "The slope down the inner edge (cut through the buried soil) was much steeper and longer than the outer edge" [Feature Card, F67].

It was suggested that the quarrying had continued into the buried soil beyond the ditch: "The outer edge was some 0.50m lower and has obviously been subjected to severe subsoil erosion. A similar situation was recorded in quad N, F79. The medieval hollow way [track] must account for some of this erosion, but it remains possible that large areas of subsoil may have been stripped possibly to build some of the mounds." [Feature card, F 67].

### 7242.2 Catalogue of Data relating to the Mound 7 quarries.

TABLE

Feature	Context	Colour	% stones	Lowest point	Thickness	Identified as	Comment
EAST QUARRY							
67	1099	5YR4/4	4				Top layer
	1081	5YR5/3	5				
	1209	5YR3/3	4	32.50	30	turf?	
	1245	5YR5/3	2	32.35	130	pale sand	
	1244	5YR3/3	6	32.25	250	turf?	"buried by a later deposit of windblown sand in one dramatic event" [F/Card]
	1093	5YR3/3	5	31.94	460	mixed soil	
	1250	7.5YR5/6	2	31.91	40	mixed soil	
	1001	-	-	32.73	-	modern turf	From section D345
	1005	-	-	32.60	130	pale sand	
	-	-	-	32.45	150	turf	
	1093	as above		32.10	350	mixed soil	
NW QUARRY							
76/121	1115/ 1219			31.50	500	pale sand	Removed at level B. There is 300 mm of ploughsoil above the pale sand; but apparently no mixed soil or turf recorded beneath it [D343]

SOUTH QUARRY							
79	1129	5YR3/4	-	-	-	-	
98/231	1150	5YR3/4	-	32.05	150	pale sand	
	1247	5YR3/3	-	31.95	180	turf	
106	1165	-	-	-	-	mixed soil	
D344	1159	-	-	32.40	150	Turf	D344. This turf line runs <b>over</b> the pale sand [1150], but <b>under</b> the slump of Mound 7
	1150	-	-	32.10	300	pale sand	as above
	1247	-	-	32.00	100	turf	as above
125	1232/3	-	-	31.60	400	mixed sandy soil	
	1418	5YR4/6	3	-	-	turf?	On base of pit F125
	1431	5YR4/6	-	31.73	120	silt?	

### 724.3 Composition of the Mound.

The mound at Horizon 2 (F 62) was mapped into the following contexts (INT 44 Sitebook 29 Jul 1988):

quad J: 1120, dark brown sand at edge; 1121 yellow orange sand at centre  
quad K: 1078, dark brown sand at edge; 1077 yellow orange sand at centre  
quad L: 1090, dark brown sand  
quad N: 1125, dark brown sand at edge; 1124, yellow orange sand at centre  
quad O: 1159 dark brown sand at edge; 1158, orange sand at centre  
quad P: 1096 dark brown sand at edge; 1095 yellow orange sand at centre.

The dark brown sand at the edges represents the 'slump', which, when removed, revealed the buried soil and the mound make-up proper.

The mound at Horizon 3 (F 109; INT 44 Sitebook 13 Jul 89) was divided into the following contexts:

Quad J: 1179, patchy yellow/orange brown and sandy (BS = 1180) [N442/6]  
Quad K: 1191, patchy yellow/brown (BS = 1192) [N442/4]  
Quad L: mostly buried soil (1208), very disturbed by burrows [N442/1]  
Quad N: 1184, [no description] (BS = 1185) [N442/7]  
Quad O: 1182, sandy yellow/orange; disturbed by animals (BS = 1183) [N442/13]  
Quad P: 1189, orange/brown (BS = 1190). [N442/14]

These observations suggest a randomly composed mound as Mound 6.

### 724.4 The size of the Mound.

The calculation for the height of Mound 7 depends on rather partial data: the mound was not excavated, and the quarries were not wholly contained in the excavated area. The volume of earth quarried and the resulting height of the mound are more than usually guesstimated.

Volume:

NW [F76]: av width, w: 4.5m; 6.0m at BS  
av lowest point: 31.50

BS: 32.70  
av depth, d: 1.20m  
Area of segment, A:  
Length along mid channel, l: 13m

VOLUME:

SW [F79]: av width, w: 2.50m; 4.0m at BS  
lowest point; 32.00  
BS at: 32.40 [32.60 to allow for quarrying at this point, see 724.1]  
depth, d: 0.60m  
Area of segment, A:  
Length along mid channel, l: 14m

VOLUME:

NE [F67]: av width, w: 3.0m; 3.50m at BS  
lowest point: 32.00  
BS at: 33.00  
depth, d: 1.0m  
Area of segment:  
Length along mid channel, l: 10m

VOLUME:

SE [F67]: av width, w: 4.0m; 6.0m at BS  
lowest point: 31.95m  
BS at: 33.00  
depth, d: 1.05m  
Area of segment:  
Length along mid channel, l: 16m

Diameter of Mound 7 at horizon 3 [original diameter] = 21 metres.

### 7.2.5 *Aftermath*

#### 725.1 The backfilling sequence in the quarries

The TABLE in 7242.2 summarises the recorded sequences of backfills as single contexts and as sections. The data has a similar character to that recovered for Mound 5 and 6. The compositions are not diagnostic; the colours are not diagnostic when described by Munsell, but tell a consistent story when viewed in section. On the South side, at KO the quarry ditch was backfilled rapidly with mixed sandy soil on which turf grew. The turf was subsequently covered with a pale silvery sand. This sequence is echoed to the east at LM. On the west side the recorded sequence at J is pale sand under plough soil.

The assumption drawn from this information is that surplus soil was backfilled mainly into the eastern and southern parts of the quarry. This backfill became turfed over and was subsequently covered with a pale silvery grey podzolic sand, which arrived by means of wind blow and/or ploughing.

The same agency was presumably responsible for the reduction of the mound.

#### 725.2 **The robbing of Mound 7**

##### 7252.1 The Excavation layout.



The robbers entered the mound from ground level on the east side. They must have climbed to the surface of the buried soil and followed it until they recognised the discoloured fill of the chamber/burial pit. In this sense the style of robbing was similar to that in Mound 2. However the robbing was more expert and thorough. The chamber was thoroughly looted, disturbed and destroyed and virtually no finds were dropped in either trample or backfill layers.

At the east end, the robber trench retained the form of a splayed entrance [N532/2, 10]. A compacted path ran along the N edge of the splay: "A dark path-like element meandering up the E side of Mound 7 towards F 63...extremely compact...reluctant to absorb water....with a high percentage of vertical bracken roots. It can probably be identified as an access route or barrowing path that developed during the backfilling [or excavation] of F 63"(context card, 1238).

At the west end was a flight of steps and ledges cut into the mound and subsoil, suggesting that this was the antiquary's entrance [N669/19;N652/32;N619/11;N614/14].

#### 7252.2 Ransacking of the burial pit.

The burial was thoroughly excavated, the only traces left behind being a small heap of cremated bone on the pit floor apparently upturned from a bowl about 150mm in diameter, a few fragments of burnt bone which found their way into the subsequent backfilled trench, and a reticella bead found on the surface of the mound where it lay in soil ploughed down the slope. This probably represents an ancient loss displaced by ploughing and rabbits. But the association with Mound 7 remains reasonable given all the circumstances.

The early excavators showed a very high level of finds recovery, suggestive of sieving.

The finds of ship-rivets [559, 1297] near Mound 6 and 7 suggest that the robbing of Mound 7 was part of the same campaign which had opened Mound 2.

#### 7252.3 The backfilling of the robber-trench.

Shortly after the excavation was complete and before it was backfilled, the side of the robber trench collapsed into the burial pit on its N side, carrying down part of the mound and buried soil (1389). The burial pit (F 211) was then systematically backfilled and trampled down. The robber trench (F 131, 63) was then filled in, in a partial operation during which there took place some weathering. This implies either an intermittent task or one that took place in wet weather.

#### 725.3 Ploughing.

The mound was then ploughed with furrows running E-W [Sections P-L and K-F, D 361; N514/5,7; N464/10]. Ploughing is also seen as responsible for the spreading of Mound 6 and 7 by some 50%: the diameter of Mound 6 was 16m at horizon 3 [original size], and 25 m at horizon 0 [modern size]. Mound 7 was 21m in diameter at horizon 3 [original size] and 30 m at horizon 0 [modern size].

#### 7.2.6 *The Mound 7 model.*

##### 726.1 7th century Cremation

A human cremation, most probably wrapped in cloth and placed in a bronze bowl, c 150mm [6 inches] in diameter. Certain animals (see Vol 9), were cremated on the same pyre and the majority of the bone that survived the subsequent robbing was from animals. Of the bone emptied with a summary movement from a bowl, the only identifiable fragments were animal. But the supposed bowl in question could still have contained the primary burial deposit, since the burial party would have gathered both human and animal bone without distinction, sorting or division from the ashes of the pyre.

##### 726.2 The Burial pit.

There was no information on the condition of the ground surface from which the burial was made. The burial pit was at least 2 m deep from the contemporary ground surface to the base on which the cremated bone F 221 lay. This would imply a burial chamber about the size of the excavated pit, F212. The enlarged pit (F 131, F 211) was that made by the robbers (ie the earlier excavators). The likelihood therefore is that all three of the underground visitors (the burial party, the robbers and ourselves) had cleaned approximately the same hole. There were no clues as to the disposition of the remains in the chamber, except that a bowl containing the cremated bone is likely to have stood the right way up, in order for it to have been turned over when emptied by the robbers.

#### 726.3 Constructing the Mound.

The constructed mound was 21 m in diameter. It was constructed from soil and subsoil thrown up from the surrounding quarry ditches. There was no loading pattern observable from on the surface of the mound, or from the section in the side of the robber trench, other than that the more sandy contexts tended to be in the centre, as in Mound 6. The procedure implied is that the soil from the quarry ditch was laid in a collar, within which was loaded the sand dug from the subsoil.

#### 726.4 The Middle Ages.

During the middle ages, turf grew over the mound and the quarry ditch forming a set of earthworks. A track developed between Mound 7 and 13.

#### 726.5 The 19th century.

In the 19th century, as part of a wider campaign, an excavation trench was dug from the E, which retained the form of a splayed entrance. A compacted path ran along the N edge of the splay, suggesting this as the route of workers' egress for spoil during the excavation, and/or ingress for backfilling. At the W end were a flight of steps cut into the mound and subsoil, suggesting that this was the antiquary's entrance.

The burial was thoroughly excavated, the only traces left behind being a small heap of cremated bone on the pit floor apparently upturned from the bowl, a few fragments of burnt bone which found their way into the subsequent backfilled trench, and a reticella bead was lost on the surface of the mound.

The side of the robber trench collapsed into the burial pit on its N side, and the excavation was systematically part partially backfilled and trampled down.

The mound was then ploughed in an E-W direction and the quarries filled in as a result.

### 7.3 The Mound 13 burial.

#### 730.1 The Naming of parts .

Mound 13 at Horizon 2-4 was called:

F64 in INT 55, F 105 (1162) and F 222 in INT 44

F 223 : Quarry ditch.

F 224 (1404, 1422): depression containing sand in Mound 13 platform, thought at first to be the robber trench.

1401-1411-1412-1413: buried soil sequence in Mound 13 platform

F 227 (1414): Robber trench.

### 7.3.1 *Description of the investigation*

#### 731.1 Location

Mound 13 was clearly visible on the surface as a low mound (surface height at 32.22 AOD) surviving some 20 cm above its surroundings. The centre of Mound 13 was located, approximately at 124/101. Thus the NW quarter of Mound 13 (or just under) belonged to INT 44 (from 100 northing northwards and up to the 122 easting)), while its SW quarter is located in Int 55 (South of the 100 northing and up to the 122 easting).

#### 731.2 The excavation of the Mound.

The perimeter of Mound 13 was recognised at horizon 2 (4) as a semi-circular platform of buried soil (F 222). There was no suggestion from plan or section of any surviving capping of make-up [N 668/21; N 692/25].

The half-mound was sectioned N-S and E-W, so that the NW and SW quadrants of the mound were excavated to subsoil. The N-S section through the mound was left standing and the eastern half (the greater half) left intact.

The strata were defined at horizon 2/4, at which level the robber trench was first defined. The excavation of the robber trench was carried out in advance of the lowering of the buried soil sequence to subsoil. It was emptied up to the section [122 easting]. The quarry ditch was also defined at horizon 2 and lowered in advance of the removal of buried soil. In this way sections were obtained through the robber trench and through the quarry ditch fills. The whole area was then reduced to subsoil, and the remainder of the quarry fills removed.

#### 731.3 The excavation of the Robber Trench.

A robber trench running W-E into the balk was defined at horizon 2 (F 224, 227 [N657/6]). However, it proved difficult to identify the edge of the robber trench (Mound 13 notes 2 Oct 91), so it was lowered from horizon 2 with the buried soil, and then excavated from horizon 7 (the top of the subsoil). N 657/8 shows the excavated robber trench crossing the unexcavated quarry ditch, INT 44.

#### 731.4 The Excavation of the Quarry ditch.

The Mound 13 platform was surrounded by a quarry ditch, F223, which had no stratigraphic contact with the Mound 6 and 7 system [N649/3]. It was described as "relatively narrow and deep" (3.7.13). It was 2.00 - 3.50m wide and cut 40 cms into the subsoil [N 665/12; N 692/24 for the other half of the quarry ditch in INT55]. Quarry ditch F223 was emptied in one operation, without regard to the stratigraphy (Mound 13 notes 8 Oct 91), the sequence of fills in the quarry ditch in order of deposition being inferred from the section.

#### 731.5 The excavation of the buried soil platform.

7315.1 Once Mound 13 had been cleared of its capping of ploughsoil (i.e it had reached Horizon 2) it became apparent that no mound-make-up material survived: what was left was a platform of Buried Soil whose maximum height survived to 32.97 AOD (25 cm below the surface of the turf) and whose base was encountered at 32.54 AOD, on the natural subsoil (equivalent to Horizon 7). The situation of Mound 13 is therefore rather similar to that encountered on Mound 5, where the mound also consisted of a platform of surviving buried soil without any make-up.

In Int 44, the buried soil platform protected by Mound 13 was named F105 when first encountered at Horizon 2, and then renamed F222 at Horizon 2/4. It was removed rapidly in a series of trowelled spits c 1401, 1411, 1412, 1413), as it was deemed necessary to remove this buried soil in order to discover the extent and shape of the robber trench F227 which cut through Mound 13's buried soil but whose edges were extremely difficult to trace until they could be established as cuts into the

underlying natural subsoil.

Contrary to usual policy on buried soils, it seems that finds were not recovered in this rapid removal exercise, but one wheel-barrow in four was sieved. However, as the excavation of the robber trench F227 proceeded at the same time, it is quite possible that finds assigned to the robber trench F227 (and the depression F224 in the top of the robber trench) may in fact belong to the buried soil: F227 produced 36 finds (23 pieces of burnt flint, 9 sherds of unidentified ceramic, 2 flint flakes and 2 matrix samples) and F224 contributed a further 13 finds (8 pieces of burnt flint, 2 sherds of Beaker rusticated ceramic, 2 metal fittings (cf. section 7.2) and a flint flake).

On Int 44, apart from the surface of Horizon 2/4, no other horizon was recognised until the subsoil, or Horizon 7 [N671/4], was reached, though four spits were excavated in sequence (1401-1411-1412-1413). The thickness of each spit varied between 5 and 8 cm. The depth of buried soil recorded in section at 100/122 was 0.30m, lying between 32.90 and 32.60m AOD. Beneath the soil at Horizon 7 the subsoil was sterile, and no features were recorded on this surface.

7315.2 In Int 55, Mound 13's Buried Soil, when first encountered at horizon 2, was labelled F58 © 1090). This represents its top surface, which was renamed F64 at horizon 4, and F69 at horizon 6. This buried soil survives to a maximum height of 32.97m AOD and sits on top of the subsoil plateau 1117, encountered at 32.54m AOD. Thus, the buried soil is a wedge 43cm thick, consisting of a series of lighter and darker brown superimposed soils, excavated in spits. F64 (1107) was excavated in four, generally dark, spits while F69, sitting on top of the subsoil, was characteristically lighter and more gravelly - its context 1116 was excavated in a single spit.

7315.3 Apart from written, photographic and drawn records (see D91-94 and notes by AJC in binder Y2-Y3), the following records were made:

- a monolith (No. 1080) was taken through 40cm of the buried soil at 121.50/100 (in the west-east section separating Int 55 from Int 44).
- all finds from the buried soil were plotted to the nearest cm, with height. The group from the buried soil comprises 130 finds, consisting mostly of flint waste flakes and cores (79), one flint scraper, 37 pieces of burnt flint and 13 sherds of pottery, including a base sherd of a Beaker fine vessel.

### 7.3.2 *Evidence for the burial rite*

The area excavated was the smaller of two halves of Mound 13, so that the probable burial chamber position was not included. The robber trench did probably reach the burial, but the only two finds were scraps of metal. There was no bone, burnt or otherwise to suggest the character of the original burial.

### 7.3.3 *The Finds*

#### 733.1 Location

Only two fragments of metal were recovered from the excavation, both from the backfill of the robber trench.

#### 733.2 Inventory

##### 1. *Unidentified metal objects: 16483-4*

### 7.3.4 *The construction of the Mound*

#### 734.1 Before the Construction of the mound.

The top of the buried soil platform was at 32.90m and the bottom at 32.60m AOD (3.7.14). The buried soil was thus some 30cm thick under Mound 13,[N 671/3] as against a value of 40 cms for

mounds 6 and 7. It had therefore most probably been truncated in Anglo-Saxon times (eg quarried for the construction of Mound 7) or recent times (eg ploughed down; a smaller mound it would have disappeared quicker than Mound 7).

N 692/25 shows the position of columns taken from the buried soil.

#### 734.2 Make-up of the Mound.

No mound make-up was identified and none is thought to have survived.

#### 734.3 The digging of the Quarry ditches.

The portion of the quarry ditch examined was a regular arch 2-3 m wide. It had penetrated 250mm or so into subsoil, leaving a regular profile.

#### 734.4 The size of Mound 13.

If extrapolated for the complete mound, the height of Mound 13 can be computed by the usual method (714.4, 724.4)

#### 7.3.5 *Aftermath*

##### 735.1 The backfilling of the quarry ditch.

In F 223 (High point 32.83 mAOD, low point 31.72 m AOD), the sequence of backfill as conflated from the written records and section is:

1403: pink-grey wind-blown sand  
1402: dark brown soil on the shoulders - turf?  
1423: gravel on E side; rainwash from mound  
1424; gravel and soil from rainwash  
1425, 1427: turfs  
1426, 1428-30:silts

From this it can be seen that the backfilling sequence in the Mound 13 quarry ditch is broadly comparable to those in Mound 6 and 7. Early silting and some turfs are covered by sandy gravelly soil, which becomes turfed over. The ultimate fill is a pink-grey sand, representing wind-blow or ploughing.

##### 735.2 The robbing of Mound 13

The E-W trench cut through Mound 13 was 2.00m wide and at least 5.00m long. Two cuts were defined, F224 and 227; the latter proved to be the real edge of the robber trench. The N-S section shows the cut of F 227 (lowest point 32.16m AOD). The trench slopes gently downwards from W to E, towards the centre of the mound which lay beyond the limit of the excavation. The fill was difficult to distinguish from buried soil (cf 1401,1411; 3.7.12). The trench proved to be rectangular in shape, with a relatively flat floor. [N 657/8]

##### 735.3 Ploughing.

The E-W section under Mound 13 showed some evidence for ploughing [N 671/3] after the robbing of the mound.

## 7.4 Execution burial

Int 44

F70 Slit trench in Mound 7  
F110 Slit trench in Mound 7  
F118 Slit trench in Mound 6  
F128 Slit trench in Mound 7  
F215 Grave, Burial 52  
F216 Body in Burial 52  
F220 Body in Burial 52

## **BURIAL 52**

Int 44

1991

M R Hummler, R Jerromes

Grid: 115 153

GRAVE:F215

Fill: 1386

Orientation: NW-SE

High point:

32.70m AOD

Max. length:

1.95m

Low point:

32.12m AOD

Max. width:

0.45m

Min. depth:

0.58m

Area:

0.88m<sup>2</sup>

The grave was beside, not underneath, Mound 6, the relationship with which is unknown. Cuts F200 (at first thought to be a grave, but shown not to have been a feature), and F133, the Iron Age gully running N-S.

BODY: F216/3090 and F220/1396

[F220]

Length: c. 1.70m

Posture: On the back (?) right arm beneath body and bent upwards. Head cut off and replaced at the neck end, skew by 180°.

Identified Bone:

16538 L. tibia & fibula shaft

16539 R. humerus & ulna

16540 Skull

16541 Flat bone unidentified

C14 - 16540 skull sufficient posterior aspect

Anatomy: Young adult

*Excavation*

The grave F215 was not seen on the surface of the buried soil beneath Mound 6 (Horizon 4), but was defined, after the removal of buried soil (1265), against subsoil at Horizon 7 (32.70 AOD). The grave did not lie within the diameter of the platform used for Mound 6. The grave appeared to have cut another (F200), which later proved to be a shallow area of disturbance [N637/1].

Grave fill, 1386, was an homogenous but gravelly and disturbed silt sand, with many roots and voids. The activities of small mammals were noted as burrows, and as scoops in the bottom of the grave.

The fill was removed by R Jerromes in 100mm spits, one half at a time, beginning with the NE half.

Organic decay products (F216/1390) were encountered in patches at 32.42-43m AOD, at the NW end of the grave, at a point above the eventually discovered skull stain of F220, at 32.25-37 [N632/29]. Three more patches of organic decayed products were encountered at 32.35-37 in the centre of the grave, at a point above the eventually discovered mid-drift and pelvis of F220 at 32.18-27 [N657/3].

These five pieces (1615428) were described as "lumps" and drawn as sub-circular patches "no anatomical shape [was] recognisable" [N641/20].

The revelation of organic decayed products became continuous during the removal of the next spit [N641/30].

At this stage the patches of F216 were considered "five high points of the body" removed before the rest, presumably because they would not stand.

The lowest levels of organic matter were designated F220/1396. It is not stated whether they had been joined to the five body pieces already removed. The citation of F216 as "over" F220 suggests that fill was found between them.

The remaining locus of organic decay product stain, defined as Body F220, was recorded and lifted by member. Fragments of bone were found in the lower left leg and pelvis and in what appeared to be the lower right arm lying under the spinal column. This position was "as if the right arm was bent behind and upwards under the back of the body".

The head was mapped from the find of a tooth, and some badly decayed bone "which appears to be from front of face, possibly part of jaw and cheek bone". The top and back of the skull was in "quite good condition" and the crown (occiput) reported to be where the chin should be, adjacent to the vertebra. The head had thus been severed and replaced 180° askew. The legs were extended but very fragmented, (probably by small mammals). The feet were probably laid together [N643/2].

The empty grave was recorded.

### *Interpretation*

This body F220 was in a very poor state of preservation, and its posture rendered almost illegible by mammal burrows.

The excavators reported the right forearm behind the back (vertebra), so clearly believed that the body lay on its back with one hand tied, or coincidentally bent, behind. However, the body could have well have been on its front, with the right arm folded up beneath the chest.

The head had been severed and replaced face up the wrong way round.

The "additional" body parts, F216, were positioned at a similar level, 32.42-32.35m AOD, circa 5-10cm above the body mass of F220. This separation is not so large and would allow these to be

parts moved and separated from, say, scapula, ribs, or pelvis of F220, by tunnelling animals. The shapes of F216 are not diagnostic; those at the N-W end could be skull fragments, but those in the centre do not suggest any parts in particular, and certainly not the long bones which remain mobile longest. The recorded disturbances at the SE end, away from F216 fragments. On the other hand, for the same reason, the F216 fragments do not suggest the presence of a second body.

#### 7.5 Other features [see Vol 5ii]

### 8. SELECTED STUDIES : Medieval and Later

[For robbing and ploughing, see section 7]

#### 8.1 The Track [see Vol 5 ii]

#### 8.2 The slit trenches

8.2.1 F 70 (1108,1194) grid 1125/1265 32.98-32.02. Dimensions: 1.80 x 0.50 x 0.96 m deep as defined from horizon 2. Excavated as a grave. [N 433/3]. A small iron object, 2450, ('H-shaped') was found on the surface of 1194. The feature had an irregular base marked by clear cuts by an entrenching tool or similar implement.

8.2.2 F 110 (1186) 33.57-32.86. Dimensions 1.70 x 0.5 x 0.71 as defined from Horizon 3. Dug into Mound 7 (F 109). The fill was fresh mottled black and tan sand. At the base was a depression at the N end which "may have been caused by continuous standing at this point". Identified as a slit trench cut into mound 7.

8.2.3 F 118 (1213). Not defined in plan, but seen in the main Mound 6 N-S section C-G at 0189. It was c 0.40 wide and 0.78m deep. probably aligned E-W.

8.2.4 F 128 (1239, 1240). 33.37-32.91 mAOD. Dimensions: 1.45 x 0.45. 0.66m deep. The feature was sharp sided with a tiny amount of washed sand at the bottom. It had cut the backfilled robber trench (F 63) in Mound 7 [N 534/32, 33].



## INT 44 TABLES

TABLE 1

### EXTENT OF HORIZON MAPS

DRAW	SUBJECT	HOR	SCALE	MOUND 6	MOUND 7	MOUND 13
8	Pre-Exc	0	1:100	-----		
25	Pre-Exc	1	1:100	-----		
75	PostExc	1	1:100	-----		
28	Pre-Exc	2	1:100	-----		
163	Pre-Exc	3	1:100	-----	-----	
665	PostExc	3	1:50	-----		
666	PostExc	3	1:50	-----		
667	PostExc	3	1:50	-----		
224	Pre/Post	4	1:100	-----	-----	-----
		5				
		6				
561	Pre-Exc	7	1:100	-----	-----	-----
664	PostExc	7	1:100	-----	-----	
512	Environ	All	1:100	-----		

TABLE 3

QUADRANT PHOTOGRAPHS - HORIZON COVERAGE

	MOUND6	MOUND7	MOUND13
Horizon 1			
Horizon 2	-----		
Horizon 3	-----	-----	
Horizon 4			
Horizon 5			
Horizon 6			
Horizon 7	-----	-----	

TABLE 4

COMPOSITION OF MOUND 6 MAKEUP HORIZONS 2 AND 3

FEAT	CONT	QUAD	HOR DEF	HOW REMOVED	CODED MATRIX	DESCRIPTION
8	1101	E	2	EXCAV		darkbrown
	1063	G	2	na		edge of mound
	1064	E	2	na		edge of mound
	1065	G	2	EXCAV		?turf,w.sand,f.stones
	1066	G	2	SPIT		patchy yellowbrown, stony
	1073	K	2	na		edge of mound
	1074	K	2	SPIT		patchy yellowbrown,loose
	1075	K	2	EXCAV		no order in stones
	1076	K	2	EXCAV		uniform colour,compact
	1083	L	2	SPIT		clean sand,loose,pebbles
	1084	L	2	EXCAV		rooty,w.sand,pebbles
	1085	L	2	na		edge of mound
	1103	F	2	EXCAV		uniformbrown,w.sand,rooty
	1104	F	2	EXCAV		uniformbrown,disturbed
	1105	F	2	SPIT		varied colour,disturbed
	1106	F	2	na		edge of mound
108	1117	J	2	na		edge of mound
	1118	J	2	EXCAV		compact,gravelly
	1168	G	3	EXCAV		clear dumps
	1172	L	3	EXCAV		disturbed,patchy sand
118	1177	F	3	EXCAV		disturbed,patchy sand
	1175	K	3	EXCAV		loose sand,soft,cobbles
118	1213	L	1-3	SPIT		visible only in section

Key:

COLOUR 5YR3 5YR4 5YR5 7.5YR4 7.5YR5 10YR4 10YR5

MATERIAL SAND SILTSAND SANDSILT

PERCENTAGE 51-60 61-70 71-80 81-90 91-100

TABLE 5

COMPOSITION OF MOUND 7 MAKEUP HORIZON 2 AND 3

FEAT	CONT	QUAD	HOR DEF	HOW REMOVED	CODED MATRIX	DESCRIPTION
62	1077	K	2	SPIT		sand,gravel,yellow/orange
	1078	K	2	EXCAV		disturbed,darkbrown
	1079	K	2	na		edge of mound
	1090	L	2	EXCAV		darkbrown
	1091	L	2	EXCAV		sandy patch
	1092	L	2	na		edge of mound
	1095	P	2	SPIT		clean sand, patchy brown
	1096	P	2	EXCAV		disturbed
	1097	P	2	na		edge of mound
	1119	J	2	na		edge of mound
	1120	J	2	EXCAV		uniform colour
	1121	J	2	SPIT		clean sand, patchy brown
	1124	N	2	SPIT		clean sand,brown,stoney
	1125	N	2	EXCAV		uniform colour,disturbed
	1126	N	2	na		edge of mound
	1158	O	2	SPIT		sandy, brown dumps
	1159	O	2	EXCAV		uniform colour, stony
	1160	O	2	na		edge of mound
	1167	J	2	EXCAV	as 1120	sieved
	1171	L	2	EXCAV		grey-brown colour, turf
70	1108	L	2			
63	1082	K	2			
	1094	P	2			
	1122	J	2			
	1123	N	2			
	1157	O	2			
109	1179	J	3			
	1182	O	3			
	1184	N	3			
	1189	P	3			
	1191	K	3			
	1207	L	3			
110	1186	N	3			

TABLE 6

FEATURE 63 RECORDING STAGES DESCRIBED IN DIARY

STAGE	DESCRIPTION
1	Heavy cleaning over horizon surface, baulks removed, surface re-planned.
2A	Excavated south side against section, section drawn.
2B	Excavated north side.
3A	Investigate east end, line of entrance.
3B	Investigate west end, define edges.
3C	Clean floor and plan edges
4A	Excavated south side with shovel, removed 1252.
4B	Excavated north side.
4C	Re-define southern edge, excavate fill onto trench floor
5A	Southeast end lowered by 0.30m, east-west section drawn.
5B	North side excavated, north-south section drawn.
5C	Recorded shape of trench.
6A	Box Quadrants introduced, B and I excavated, sections drawn and surface photographed.
6B	Quadrants C and H excavated, surface photographed.
7	Recorded shape of trench.

TABLE 7

FEATURE 63 LIST OF SKETCHES

SKETCH	STAGE	DESCRIPTION
1a	1	Surface colour annotation after heavy clean
1b	1	Extra annotation after additional cleaning
1c	2A	Surface colour annotations
2	2B	Surface colour annotations
3	3	Description and line of robbing episodes
4	3A 3B	Munsell codes of surface
5	3	Surface colour annotations - 1252
6	4	Munsell codes of surface
7	5	Axis of sections and excavation strategy
8	5	Position of putative buried soil
9	5A	Munsell codes of surface
10	6	Context description
11	6	Position of Box Quadrants
12	6	Drawing numbers of sections
13	7	Shape of excavated trench

TABLE 8

FEATURE 63 SUMMARY OF EXCAVATION STRATEGY

STAGE	STRATEGY	FINDS RECOVERY	M-DETECT
1	Excavation in plan, running section E-W, Level D recovery,	3-D (EM) M <sup>2</sup> (Rem ainder)	Y
	Total sieving, 0.30m spits.		
2	2.00m Box grid, E-W section, Level C recovery.	All M <sup>2</sup> to Box	N
3	(as above), N-S section (as above)		Y
5	(as above)	(as above)	Y
5	(as above) (as above)		Y
6	Quadrant Boxes -B,C,H,I, Level D recovery	All 3-D or M <sup>2</sup> t Box	N
7	(as above) (as above)		N

TABLE 9

FEATURE 63 CONTEXT LIST

CONTEXT/SAME AS	HOR	STAGES	DRAWINGS
1082 1235	2	3	35 36 155 156
1094 1238	2	3 61 160	
1122 1241	2	3	80 82 137 138
1123 1235	2	3	98 99 142 143
1235 1082 1123	1	2 3 4	423 424 425 433 434 435 436 455
-- 1236 1252			489 490 509
-- 1258			
1236 1235	3	1	430 435 436
1237 1252	3	1 3	425 428
1238 1094	3	1 3	425 430 483 484 487 488
1241 1122 1252	3	1 3	425 427
1242 1252	3	1(3)	425 427
1252 1235 1237	3	4	433 435 485 486 487 488 489 490
-- 1238 1241			509
-- 1242			
1254 1235 1252	5		433 434 489 490 509
-- 1279 1301			
-- 1362			
1255 1259			
1256 --	4	5 6	490 511 516
1257 --			
1258 1235 1252	6		515 516 (517) 518 (519) (520)
-- 1254 1279			
-- 1301 1362			
1259 1255 1276	6		515 516
1260 1277	6		515 516
1261 1256	6		515 516
1262 --	6		515
1268 --	6		518

TABLE 9 continued

FEATURE 63 CONTEXT LIST

CONTEXT	SAME AS	HOR	STAGES	DRAWINGS
1269	--		(6)	
1270	--		4-5	
1271	--		7	
1273	--		5	615



KEY: ( ) = insecure attribution

TABLE 10

FEATURE 63 LIST OF DRAWINGS

<b>DRAW</b>	<b>TYPE</b>	<b>SCALE</b>	<b>STAGES</b>	<b>DESCRIPTION</b>
423	P	1:10	1	1235 (west)
424	P	1:10	1	1235 (east)
425	P	1:100	1	1235 1237 1238 1241 1242 F128 1240 Location of section A-B (435 436) Location of section C-D (455)
427	P	1:10	1	1241 1242
428	P	1:10	1	1237 F128 1239 1240
429	HOR	1:100	-	1235 1237 1238 1241 1242 Map of re-planned Horizon 3 surface
430	P	1:10	1	1236 1238
433	I	1:10	1 3 4 5	1235 1252 1254 Composite distribution plan of metal targets
434	I	1:10	1 4 5	1235 1254 Composite distribution plan of metal targets
435	S	1:10	1-3 4-5	1235 1236 1252
436	S	1:10	1-3 4-5	1235 1236
455	S	1:10	3-4	1235 Section C-D
483	P	1:10	3	1238
484	P	1:10	3	1238
485	P	1:10	3	1252
486	P	1:10	3	1252
487	P	1:10	3	1252
488	P	1:10	3C	1238 1252
489	I	1:100	4 5	Distribution of bone
490	S/F	1:10	2-3 4-6	1235 1252 1254 1256
505	H	1:10	5C	F63 TABLE 10 continued

FEATURE 63 LIST OF DRAWINGS

<b>DRAW</b>	<b>TYPE</b>	<b>SCALE</b>	<b>STAGES</b>	<b>DESCRIPTION</b>
506	H	1:10	5C	F63
507	H	1:10	5C	F63
509	I	1:100	4 5	1235 1252 1254 Distribution of bone
510	H	1:100	5C	F63
511	P	1:100	4	1256

515	P	1:10	6	1258 1259 1260 1261 1262
516	P	1:10	6	1256 1258 1259 1260 1261
517	S	1:10	6	1258 ?
518	S	1:10	6	1258 1268
519	S	1:10	6	1258 ?
520	S	1:10	6	1258 ?
521	I	1:10	6	Distribution of bone
523	H	1:10	7	East end (Lost)
524	P	1:10	7	Heights for hachures - centre
525	H	1:10	7	Centre
526	P	1:10	7	Heights for hachures - west
527	H	1:10	7	West end
615	P	1:10	5	1273

Key for TYPE field

P - Plan   HOR - Horizon map   S - Section   H - Hachure  
I - Finds dist.   F - Profile

TABLE 11

FEATURE F131 LIST OF SKETCHES

SKETCH	STAGE	DESCRIPTION
-	1	
1	2	Position and description of surface contexts
2	3	Position and description of surface contexts
3	4	Position and description of surface contexts
4	5	Shape of excavated pit
5	5	Position of surface contexts

TABLE 12

FEATURE 131 SUMMARY OF EXCAVATION STRATEGY

STAGE	STRATEGY	FINDS RECOVERY	M-DETECT
1	Naturalistic colour plans, 0.10m spits, chemical sampling, Level E recovery, excavation by Quadrant Box, cumulative sections E-W and N-S	All 3-D or M <sup>2</sup> to Box	Y
2	(as above)	(as above)	Y
3	(as above)	(as above)	Y
4	(as above)	(as above)	N
5	B/W plans, 0.02m spits	(as above)	N

TABLE 13

FEATURE 131 CONTEXT LIST

CONTEXT SAME AS	HOR STAGES	DRAWINGS
1274	1	
1275 1256 1261 1262	1 2	529 531 537 538
1276 1255 1259 566	2 3 4	529 531 537 538 546 547 565
1277 1260 1269	1 2	529 531 537 538
1278 1268 1302 1359	1	529 531
1279 1235 1252 1254 1258 1301 1362	1	529 531
1280 --	1 2 3	529 531 537 538 546 547
1281 1303 1304	1	529 531
1282 1304	1	529 531
1301 1279 1362	2	537 538
1302 1278 1359	2	537 538
1303 1281	3 4 5	537 538 546 547 565 566
1304 1282	2 3 4 5	537 538 546 547 565 566
1359 1378 1302 1268	3	546 547
1360 --	3	546 547
1361 --	3	546 547
1362 1279 1301	3	546 547
1373 --	4 5	565 566
1375 --	4 5	565 566
1376 --	4 5	565 566
1377 --		
1378 --		

TABLE 14

FEATURE 131 LIST OF DRAWINGS

<b>DRAW</b>	<b>TYPE</b>	<b>SCALE</b>	<b>STAGES</b>	<b>DESCRIPTION</b>
522	F	1:10	1	
529	P	1:10	1	1275 1276 1277 1278 1279 1280 1281 1282
530	P	1:50	1	F131 perimeter
531	P	1:10	1	1276 1276 1277 1278 1279 1280 1281 1282
532	S	1:10	1-5	North-south section, west facing F131, F211
533	S	1:10	1-5	North-south section, east facing F131, F211
534	S	1:10	1-5	East-west section, north facing F131, F211
535	S	1:10	1-5	East-west section, south facing F131, F211
536	S	1:10	1-2	East-west section, south facing
537	P	1:10	2	1275 1276 1277 1280 1301 1302 1303 1304
538	P	1:10	2	1275 1276 1277 1280 1301 1302 1303 1304
539	I	1:10	1	Location of chemical samples, N-S
540	I	1:10	1	Location of chemical samples, E-W
546	P	1:10	3	1276 1280 1303 1304 1359 1360 1361 1362
547	P	1:10	3	1276 1280 1303 1304 1359 1360 1361 1362
565	P	1:10	4	1276 1303 1304 1373 1375 1376
566	P	1:10	4	1276 1303 1304 1373 1375 1376
567	H	1:10	5	F131

Key for TYPE field:

P - Plan S - Section H - Hachure I - Finds dist. F - Profile

TABLE 15

FEATURE F211 LIST OF SKETCHES

SKETCH	STAGE	DESCRIPTION
6	1	(lost)
7	5	(lost)
8	?	-
9	7	(lost)



TABLE 16

FEATURE 211 SUMMARY OF EXCAVATION STRATEGY

STAGE	STRATEGY	FINDS RECOVERY	M-DETECT
1	Excavation by Quadrant Box, Spit depth varies (0.15m +), Level D recovery, chemical sampling along sections E-W N-S No preExc planning.	All 3-D or M <sup>2</sup> to Box	N
2	(as above)		(as above) N
3	(as above)		(as above) N
4	(as above)		(as above) N
5	(as above)		(as above) N
6	(as above)		(as above) N
7	(as above)		(as above) N
8	(as above)	Bone removed in blocks	N
9	(as above)		(as above)

TABLE 17

FEATURES 211, 212 AND 221 CONTEXT LIST

CONTEXT	SAME AS	HOR	STAGES	DRAWINGS
1379	1383		1	
1380	--		2	
1383	1379		2 3	
1387	--		1 2	
1388	--		1 2	
1389	--		1-5	587 590
1391	--		5	
1395	--		6 7	588 589 593
1397	1398		5 7	587 594
1398	1397		7	594
1400	--		7	593
-----				
1381	--			
1382	--			
-----				
1399	1407 1408		7 8 9	594 595 606 607
1407	1399 1408	9		
1408	1399 1497	9	606 607	

TABLE 18

FEATURES 211 AND 221 LIST OF DRAWINGS

<b>DRAW</b>	<b>TYPE</b>	<b>SCALE</b>	<b>STAGES</b>	<b>DESCRIPTION</b>
532	S	1:10	1-6	North-south section, west facing
533	S	1:10	1-6	North-south section, east facing
534	S	1:10	1-6	East-west section, north facing
535	S	1:10	1-6	East-west section, south facing
572	P	1:10	1	(F131) location of section A-B
573	S	1:10	1-2	(F131) section A-B
587	P	1:10	5	1389 1397
588	P	1:10	6	1395
589	H	1:10	6	1395
590	H	1:10	5	1389
593	I	1:10	7	1395 1400 finds distribution
594	P	1:10	7	1397 1398 F221 1399
595	I	1:10	8	F221 1399 finds distribution
596	S	1:10	(9)	F221 1407 1408
597	P	1:10	9	Heights for hachure plan
598	H	1:10	9	Shape of excavated pit
604	P	1:10	-	F211 F131 after cutting back 1275
606	I	1:10	9	F221 1399 1408 finds distribution
607	I	1:10	9	F221 1399 1408 finds distribution

Key for TYPE field

P - Plan S - Section H - Hachure I - Find dist. F - Profile

TABLE 19

MOUND 7 QUARRY DITCH LIST OF DRAWN RECORDS

FEAT	QUADS	HOR	HACHURE	CONTEXT	PLAN	SECTION	EXC
67 K L P	2 3	194 202 362	1081	37 38 129	--		Y
		363 365 366	1093	44 45 46	334 345		Y
		367 368 460					
		125 181 182347 459					
		462 463	1099	58 59 96 97	--		Y
	102 160	161 162 1209	na	na		Y	
			1244	125 129 181	333 345		Y
		182 459	1245	125 129	(334)		Y
			1250	---	459		Y
76 J	2 3		1115	68 69 71 73	179 191		Y
				74 76 147	343		
			149 150 151	223			
79 N R	2 3	353 354 355	1129	77 78 79 81	346 352		Y
		356 357		91 136 139 140 141 370			
98 S	2 3	499 500 501	1150	92 95	---		Y
		502 503 504	1247	92 95	---		Y
106 O	2 3	(as F98)	1165	100 101 144	335 344		Y
					348 349		
121 J	POST-3	653 654 655	1219	225 226 227	343		Y
		656 657 658					
				228 229 230			
				231			
231 O P S T POST-3		617 618 619	1410	---	---		Y
			1418	611 612	660		Y
			1431	616	660		Y

TABLE 20

MOUND 6 ROBBER TRENCH LIST OF DRAWN RECORDS

FEAT	CONTEXT	QUAD	STAGE	PLAN	SECTION	PROFILE	HACHURE
58	1067	G	1	117	120	--	--
	--						
58	1072	K	1	127	128	--	--
	--						
58	1102	F	1	132	134	173 174	--
	--					189 210	
58	1206	L	1	123	126	171 188	--
	--						
58	1067	G	2	--		--	--
	--						
58	1072	K	2	--		--	--
	--						
58	1102	F	2	--		210	--
	--						
58	1195	G	2	148		--	--
	--						
58	1196	G	2	148		--	--
	--						
58	1206	L	2	--		--	--
	--						
58	1068	G	3	--		--	--
	--						
58	1197	F G	3	158 159 (172)		173 174	--
	--					189 210	
58	1214	L	3	158		171 188	--
	--					198	
58	--	-	4	--		--	--
	169 170						
	172 208						
58	--	-	5	192 199 200		--	--
	184 185						
	217 218						
58	--	-	6	--		--	--
	169 208						

TABLE 2 0 continued

MOUND 6 ROBBER TRENCH LIST OF DRAWN RECORDS

FEAT	CONTEXT	QUAD	STAGE	PLAN	SECTION	PROFILE	HACHURE
58	1215	E F	7	199 200 215 216	179 211	--	
	--	J K		217 218 225 226			
58	1216	F G	7	184 192 199	--	--	
	--	K L		200 217 218			
58	1220	G	8	219 245	--	--	
	--						
58	1221	G	8	219	--	--	
	--						
58	1222	F	8	219 220	--	--	
	--						
58	1223	F K	8	219 220 239 249	--	--	
	--						
58	1224	F K	8	220	--	--	
	--						
58	1225	F G	8	219 236 237	--	--	
	--	K					
58	1226	F K	8	220	--	--	
	--	E J					
58	1220		9	337	--	--	
	--						
58	1224		9	337	--	--	
	--						
58	1226		9	336	--	--	
	--						
58	1228		9	337	--	--	
	--						
124	1229		10	358	359	--	
	--						
124	1230		10	358	359	--	
	--						
124	1231		10	358	--	--	
	--						
58	--		11	--	--	371-391	
	398 399					393-396	
127	1224		11	(399)	--	--	

--  
TABLE 20 continued

MOUND 6 ROBBER TRENCH LIST OF DRAWN RECORDS

FEAT	CONTEXT	QUAD	STAGE	PLAN	SECTION	PROFILE	HACHURE
127	1226			11	(399)	--	--
	--						
127	1224			11A	403	456	--
	--						
127	1226			11A	403	456	--
	--						
127	1226			11B	422	456	--
	--						
127	1234			11B	422	456	--
	--						
127	1243			11B	422	456	--
	--						
127	1226			11C	426	456	--
	--						
127	1243			11C	426	456	--
	--						
58	1248/9			12	199 200	--	--
	--						
ALL				12	--	--	371-380
	457 458						

TABLE 21

ROBBEY TRENCH MOUND 6 COUNT OF EARLY MEDIEVAL FINDS BY CONTEXT

CONTEXT TOTAL	BONE	METAL	TEXTILE	OTHER	TOTAL	% of
1067	1	1	-	-	2	
0.31						
1068	-	-	-	-	-	-
1072	-	-	-	-	-	-
1102	-	-	-	-	-	-
1195	-	1	-	-	1	
0.16						
1196	-	-	-	-	-	-
1197	10	12	-	-	22	
3.40						
1206	-	-	-	-	-	-
1214	-	-	-	-	-	-
1215	32	1	-	-	33	
5.20						
1216	136	27	(5)	3	166	
25.94						
1220	-	-	-	-	-	-
1221	-	1	(1)	-	1	
0.16						
1222	-	-	-	-	-	-
1223	17	8	(1)	-	25	
3.90						
1224	-	-	-	-	-	-
1225	78	11	(2)	-	89	
13.91						
1226	21	3	-	-	24	
3.75						
*1228	239	32	(1)	-	271	
42.34						
1230	-	-	-	-	-	-
1231	-	-	-	-	-	-
1234	-	-	-	-	-	-
1243	-	1	-	1	2	
0.31						
1248	-	-	-	-	-	-
1249	-	-	-	-	-	-
	---	----	----	---	---	-----
TOTALS	537	99	(10)	4	640	
100.00						
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

Key: \* does not include Find 5904 (BONE) which is lost.



TABLE 22

MOUND 6 QUARRY PITS LIST OF DRAWN RECORDS

FEAT	QUADS	HOR	HACHURE	CONTEXT	PLAN	SECTION	EXC
9	E F	2 3	212 213 214 215	1012	21 23 24 27	-	Y
				1107	83 84 131	209 210 132 133	Y
59	G	2 3	206 207	1069	29 30	-	Y
			1210		183	-	Y
			1211		196	-	Y
61	G L	2 3	185 205 207	1071	30	198	Y
64	L	2 3	193 194 203 204 205	1087	46 50 51 52 53	180	Y
			1187		135 167 168	180	Y
			1188	-	180	Y	
111	E POST	3	212	1200	164 166	-	Y
112	E POST	3	214 215 610	1201	165	-	Y
			1205		-	-	Y
113	E POST	3	212 213 214 215	1202	166	-	Y
114	L POST	3	194 203	1203	167	-	Y
117	F POST	3	232 233	1212	195	209 210	Y
119	J K	2 3	-	1080	37 40 128 130 149 223	-	N
120	J POST	3	609 610 657 610	1217	68 223 225	179 608	Y
			1218		225	608	Y
217	J POST	3	-	1392	584	-	Y

MOUND 6 QUARRY PITS LIST OF DRAWN RECORDS

FEAT	QUADS	HOR	HACHURE	CONTEXT	PLAN	SECTION	EXC
218	J POST	3	-	1393	584	-	Y
219	J POST	3	-	1394	584	-	Y
238	J POST	3	(See F120)				

TABLE 23

MOUND 7 LIST OF FEATURES and DRAWINGS BENEATH QUARRY DITCH

FEATURE	CONTEXT	PLAN	SECTION	HACHURE	EXCAV
228	-- 1415	611		614 613	Y
229	-- 1416	611		--- -	(Y)
230	-- 1417	---		620 621	Y
231	-- 1410	---		617 618 619 -	Y
	1418 1431	611 612 616		- 660	
232	-- 1419	---		--- -	N
232	-- 1420 1433 1437	611 633 634 6351 633 634 633 634		--- - - -	N
234	-- 1421	633		--- -	N
235	-- 1432 1434	634 635 633		--- - -	N
236	-- 1435	635		--- -	N
237	-- 1436	635		--- -	N

TABLE 24

MOUND 6 COUNT and RECOVERY OF FINDS FROM BURIED SOIL

	<b>TOTAL COUNT</b>	<b>RECORDED TO CONTEXT</b>	<b>PLOTTED TO M<sup>2</sup></b>
HORIZON 4	2927	29	2898
HORIZON 6	722	5	767
-	---	--	----
	3699	34	3665

TABLE 25

MOUND 6 STRUCTURE OF THE FINDS ASSEMBLAGE FROM THE BURIED SOIL

MATERIAL	HORIZON 4	HORIZON 6	TOTAL
BFLINT	1824	628	2452
FLINT	658	71	729
CERAMIC	424	70	494
MATRIX	7	2	9
METAL	4	0	4
WOOD	4	1	5
DAUB	2	0	2
BONE(H)	1	0	1
BONE(A)	3	0	3
	----	---	----
	2927	+ 772	= 3699

TABLE 26

CONTEXT 1002 STRUCTURE OF THE FINDS ASSEMBLAGE

	MATERIAL	COUNT	%
	METAL	552	75.10
	BFLINT	94	12.90
	FLINT	45	6.20
	CERAMIC	12	1.70
	GLASS	9	1.20
	BONE( )	11	1.50
	WOOD	2	0.30
	PLASTIC	3	0.40
	TEXTILE	1	0.10
---	-----	729	100.00

TABLE 27

CONTEXT 1005 STRUCTURE OF THE FINDS ASSEMBLAGE

MATERIAL	COUNT	%
METAL	288	39.60
BFLINT	204	28.00
FLINT	138	18.90
CERAMIC	91	12.50
GLASS	1	0.10
STONE( )	3	0.40
BONE( )	1	0.10
ORGANIC	1	0.10
WOOD	2	0.30
	---	-----
	729	100.00

TABLE 28

INTERVENTION 44 DEPOSITS METAL-DETECTED

TARGET	MOUND6 ZONE	ADJ	MOUND7 ZONE	ZONE	MOUND13 ZONE	NOTES
1001	-----					
1002	-----					
1005	-----					
F8	-----					
F62	-----					
F108	-----					

## APPENDIX F

INTERVENTION 44 FEATURE AND CONTEXT LIST

FEATURE	CONTEXT	IDENTITY
	1001	TURF
	1002	DEFINITION SPIT
	1005	DEFINITION SPIT
	1013	SUB SOIL
	1062	FILL
	1086	SUB SOIL
	1098	SUB SOIL
	1110	SUB SOIL
	1127	SUB SOIL
	1130	CONTOUR SURVEY OVER MOUNDS 6 & 7
	1139	SUB SOIL
	1151	SUB SOIL
	1163	SUB SOIL
	1178	SUB SOIL
	1181	SUB SOIL
	1193	SUB SOIL
	1198	LEVELS AT HORIZON 3
	1199	PSION POINTS ON SECTION TOPS
	1227	PSION POINTS ON SECTION TOPS
	1231	SUB SOIL
	1272	PSION POINTS ON SECTION TOPS
	1300	SUB SOIL
	1320	SUB SOIL
	1358	SUB SOIL
	1371	SUB SOIL
	1410	FILL
1		GULLY
	1003	FILL
2		DUMP
	1004	MAKEUP
3		DITCH
	1006	FILL
4		GROOVE
	1007	FILL
5		GULLY
	1008	FILL
6		PLOUGH GROOVE
	1009	FILL
7		GULLY
	1010	FILL
8		MOUND 6 HORIZON 2
	1011	MAKEUP

INTERVENTION 44 FEATURE AND CONTEXT LIST

FEATURE	CONTEXT	IDENTITY
	1063	MOUND 6 EDGE HORIZON 2
	1064	MOUND 6 EDGE HORIZON 2
	1065	FILL
	1066	FILL
	1073	MOUND 6 EDGE HORIZON 2
	1074	MAKEUP
	1075	MAKEUP
	1076	MAKEUP
	1083	MAKEUP
	1084	MAKEUP
	1085	MOUND 6 EDGE HORIZON 2
	1103	MAKEUP



	1104	MAKEUP
	1105	MAKEUP
	1106	MOUND 6 EDGE HORIZON 2
	1117	MOUND 6 EDGE HORIZON 2
	1118	MAKEUP
9		DEFINITION SPIT
	1012	FILL
	1107	FILL
10		POSTHOLE
	1014	FILL
11		POSTHOLE
	1015	FILL
12		POSTHOLE
	1016	FILL
13		POSTHOLE
	1017	FILL
14		POSTHOLE
	1018	FILL
15		POSTHOLE
	1019	FILL
16		POSTHOLE
	1020	FILL
17		POSTHOLE
	1021	FILL
18		POSTHOLE
	1022	FILL

#### INTERVENTION 44 FEATURE AND CONTEXT LIST

FEATURE	CONTEXT	IDENTITY
19	1023	POSTHOLE FILL
20	1024	POSTHOLE FILL
21	1025	POSTHOLE FILL
22	1026	POSTHOLE FILL
23	1027	POSTHOLE FILL
24	1028	POSTHOLE FILL
25	1029	POSTHOLE FILL
26	1030	POSTHOLE FILL
27	1031	POSTHOLE FILL
28	1032	POSTHOLE FILL

29	1033	POSTHOLE FILL
30	1034	POSTHOLE FILL
31	1035	POSTHOLE FILL
32	1036	POSTHOLE FILL
33	1037	POSTHOLE FILL
34	1038	POSTHOLE FILL
35		POSTHOLE

INTERVENTION 44 FEATURE AND CONTEXT LIST

FEATURE	CONTEXT	IDENTITY
	1039	FILL
36	1040	PIT FILL
37	1041	PIT FILL
38	1042	PIT FILL
39	1043	POSTHOLE FILL
40	1044	POSTHOLE FILL
41	1045	POSTHOLE FILL
42	1046	POSTHOLE FILL
43	1047	POSTHOLE FILL
44	1048	POSTHOLE FILL
45	1049	POSTHOLE FILL
46	1050	POSTHOLE FILL
47	1051	POSTHOLE FILL
48	1052	PIT FILL
49	1053	PIT FILL
50	1054	POSTHOLE FILL
51		POSTHOLE

1055	FILL
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INTERVENTION 44 FEATURE AND CONTEXT LIST

FEATURE	CONTEXT	IDENTITY
52	1056	POSTHOLE FILL
53	1057	POSTHOLE FILL
54	1058	POSTHOLE FILL
55	1059	POSTHOLE FILL
56	1060	POSTHOLE FILL
57	1061	POSTHOLE FILL
58	1067 1068 1072 1102 1195 1196 1197 1206 1214 1215 1216 1220 1221 1222 1223 1224 1225 1248 1249	ROBBER TRENCH FILL FILL FILL FILL FILL FILL FILL FILL FILL FILL FILL FILL FILL FILL FILL FILL FILL FILL
59	1069 1210 1211	QUARRY PIT FILL FILL FILL
60	1070	GULLY FILL
61	1071	QUARRY PIT FILL

INTERVENTION 44 FEATURE AND CONTEXT LIST

FEATURE	CONTEXT	IDENTITY
62	1077 1078 1079 1090 1091 1092 1095 1096 1097 1119	MOUND 7 HORIZON 2 MAKEUP MAKEUP MOUND 7 EDGE HORIZON 2 MAKEUP MAKEUP MOUND 7 EDGE HORIZON 2 MAKEUP MAKEUP MOUND 7 EDGE HORIZON 2 MOUND 7 EDGE HORIZON 2

	1120	MAKEUP
	1121	MAKEUP
	1124	MAKEUP
	1125	MAKEUP
	1126	MOUND 7 EDGE HORIZON 2
	1158	MAKEUP
	1159	MAKEUP
	1160	MOUND 7 EDGE HORIZON 2
	1167	MAKEUP
	1171	MAKEUP
63		ROBBER TRENCH
	1082	FILL
	1094	FILL
	1122	FILL
	1123	FILL
	1157	FILL
	1235	FILL
	1236	FILL
	1237	FILL
	1238	FILL
	1241	FILL
	1242	FILL
	1252	FILL
	1254	FILL
	1255	FILL
	1256	ANCIENT SOIL
	1257	FILL
	1258	FILL
	1259	FILL
	1260	FILL
	1261	? BURIED SOIL
	1262	? BURIED SOIL
	1268	FILL
	1269	FILL
	1270	PSION POINTS ON SECTION TOPS
	1271	FILL
	1273	FILL

#### INTERVENTION 44 FEATURE AND CONTEXT LIST

FEATURE	CONTEXT	IDENTITY
64		QUARRY DITCH
	1087	FILL
	1187	FILL
	1188	FILL
65		DITCH
	1088	FILL
66		PIT
	1089	FILL
67		QUARRY DITCH
	1081	FILL
	1093	FILL
	1099	FILL
	1209	FILL
	1244	FILL
	1245	FILL
	1250	FILL
68		GULLY
	1100	FILL
69		GULLY
	1101	FILL
70		SLIT TRENCH
	1108	FILL

	1194	FILL
71	1109	DITCH FILL
72	1111	POSTHOLE FILL
73	1112	POSTHOLE FILL
74	1113	POSTHOLE FILL
75	1114	PIT FILL
76	1115	DEFINITION SPIT FILL
77		DITCH

#### INTERVENTION 44 FEATURE AND CONTEXT LIST

FEATURE	CONTEXT	IDENTITY
	1116	FILL
78	1128	DITCH FILL
79	1129	QUARRY DITCH FILL
80	1131	PIT FILL
81	1132	GULLY FILL
82	1133	GULLY FILL
83	1134	DITCH FILL
84	1135	GULLY FILL
85	1136	POSTHOLE FILL
86	1137	POSTHOLE FILL
87	1138	POSTHOLE FILL
88	1140	POSTHOLE FILL
89	1141	POSTHOLE FILL
90	1142	POSTHOLE FILL
91	1143	POSTHOLE FILL
92		GULLY

	1144	FILL
93		GULLY
	1145	FILL

INTERVENTION 44 FEATURE AND CONTEXT LIST

FEATURE	CONTEXT	IDENTITY
94	1146	GULLY FILL
95	1147	GULLY FILL
96	1148	GULLY FILL
97	1149	GULLY FILL
98	1150 1247	DITCH FILL FILL
99	1152	GULLY FILL
100	1153	GULLY FILL
101	1154	GULLY FILL
102	1155 1176	GULLY FILL FILL
103	1156	GULLY FILL
104	1161	GULLY FILL
105	1162 1164	MOUUND 13 HORIZON 2 MOUND 13 EDGE HORIZON 2 BURIED SOIL
106	1165	QUARRY DITCH FILL
107	1166	GULLY FILL
108	1168	MOUND 6 HORIZON 3 MAKEUP

INTERVENTION 44 FEATURE AND CONTEXT LIST

FEATURE	CONTEXT	IDENTITY
	1172	MAKEUP
	1175	MAKEUP
	1177	MAKEUP
109	1179 1182	MOUND 7 HORIZON 3 MAKEUP MAKEUP

	1184	MAKEUP
	1189	MAKEUP
	1191	MAKEUP
	1207	MAKEUP
110	1186	SLIT TRENCH FILL
111	1200	QUARRY PIT FILL
112	1201 1205	QUARRY PIT FILL FILL
113	1202	QUARRY PIT FILL
114	1203	QUARRY PIT FILL
115	1204	POSTHOLE FILL
116	1169 1170 1173 1174 1251 1253	MOUND 6 HORIZON 4 BURIED SOIL BURIED SOIL BURIED SOIL BURIED SOIL BURIED SOIL BURIED SOIL
117	1212	QUARRY PIT FILL
118	1213	SLIT TRENCH FILL
119	1080	QUARRY PIT FILL

#### INTERVENTION 44 FEATURE AND CONTEXT LIST

FEATURE	CONTEXT	IDENTITY
120	1217 1218	QUARRY PIT FILL FILL
121	1219	QUARRY PIT FILL
122	1180 1183 1185 1190 1192 1208	MOUND 7 HORIZON 4 BURIED SOIL BURIED SOIL BURIED SOIL BURIED SOIL BURIED SOIL BURIED SOIL
123	1228 1246	ROBBER TRENCH (Stage 9) FILL FILL
124	1229 1230	CREMATION PIT FILL FILL
125	1232	DITCH FILL

	1233	FILL
126		(unused)
127		ROBBER TRENCH
	1224	FILL
	1226	FILL
	1234	FILL
	1243	FILL
128		? SLIT TRENCH
	1239	FILL
	1240	FILL
129		? PLOUGHMARKS
	1263	FILL
130		MOUND 6 HORIZON 6
	1264	BURIED SOIL
	1265	BURIED SOIL
	1266	BURIED SOIL
	1267	BURIED SOIL

#### INTERVENTION 44 FEATURE AND CONTEXT LIST

FEATURE	CONTEXT	IDENTITY
131		ROBBER PIT
	1274	FILL
	1275	? BURIED SOIL
	1276	FILL
	1277	FILL
	1278	FILL
	1279	FILL
	1280	FILL
	1281	FILL
	1282	FILL
	1301	FILL
	1302	FILL
	1303	FILL
	1304	FILL
	1359	FILL
	1360	FILL
	1361	FILL
	1362	FILL
	1373	FILL
	1375	FILL
	1376	FILL
	1377	SUB SOIL
	1378	BURIED SOIL
132		DITCH
	1283	FILL
133		GULLY
	1284	FILL
134		POSTHOLE
	1285	FILL
135		POSTHOLE
	1286	FILL
136		POSTHOLE
	1287	FILL
137		POSTHOLE
	1288	FILL



138	1289	POSTHOLE FILL
139	1290	POSTHOLE FILL
140		POSTHOLE

INTERVENTION 44 FEATURE AND CONTEXT LIST

FEATURE	CONTEXT	IDENTITY
	1291	FILL
141	1292	POSTHOLE FILL
142	1293	POSTHOLE FILL
143	1294	POSTHOLE FILL
144	1295	POSTHOLE FILL
145	1296	POSTHOLE FILL
146	1297	POSTHOLE FILL
147	1298	POSTHOLE FILL
148	1299	? POSTHOLE FILL
149	1305	GULLY FILL
150	1306	? PIT FILL
151	1307	POSTHOLE FILL
152	1308	POSTHOLE FILL
153	1309	POSTHOLE FILL
154	1310	POSTHOLE FILL
155	1311	POSTHOLE FILL
156	1312	POSTHOLE FILL

INTERVENTION 44 FEATURE AND CONTEXT LIST

FEATURE	CONTEXT	IDENTITY
157	1313	POSTHOLE FILL
158		POSTHOLE

	1314	FILL
159	1315	POSTHOLE FILL
160	1316	POSTHOLE FILL
161	1317	POSTHOLE FILL
162	1318	POSTHOLE FILL
163	1319	POSTHOLE FILL
164	1321	POSTHOLE FILL
165	1322	POSTHOLE FILL
166	1323	POSTHOLE FILL
167	1324	POSTHOLE FILL
168	1325	POSTHOLE FILL
169	1326	POSTHOLE FILL
170	1327	POSTHOLE FILL
171	1328	POSTHOLE FILL
172		POSTHOLE
173		POSTHOLE

INTERVENTION 44 FEATURE AND CONTEXT LIST

FEATURE	CONTEXT	IDENTITY
	1330	FILL
174	1331	POSTHOLE FILL
175	1332	POSTHOLE FILL
176	1333	POSTHOLE FILL
177	1334	POSTHOLE FILL
178	1335	POSTHOLE FILL
179	1336	POSTHOLE FILL
180	1337	POSTHOLE FILL

181	1338	POSTHOLE FILL
182	1339	POSTHOLE FILL
183	1340	POSTHOLE FILL
184	1341	POSTHOLE FILL
185	1342	POSTHOLE FILL
186	1343	POSTHOLE FILL
187	1344	POSTHOLE FILL
188	1345	POSTHOLE FILL
189	1346	POSTHOLE FILL

#### INTERVENTION 44 FEATURE AND CONTEXT LIST

FEATURE	CONTEXT	IDENTITY
190	1347	POSTHOLE FILL
191	1348	POSTHOLE FILL
192	1349	POSTHOLE FILL
193	1350	POSTHOLE FILL
194	1351	POSTHOLE FILL
195	1352	POSTHOLE FILL
196	1353	POSTHOLE FILL
197	1354	POSTHOLE FILL
198	1355	POSTHOLE FILL
199	1356	SCOOP FILL
200	1357	PIT FILL
201	1363	? PIT FILL
202	1364	? PIT FILL
203		POSTHOLE

	1365	FILL
204	1366	POSTHOLE FILL
205	1367	POSTHOLE FILL
206		? PIT

INTERVENTION 44 FEATURE AND CONTEXT LIST

FEATURE	CONTEXT	IDENTITY
	1368	FILL
207	1369	HEARTH FILL
208	1370	POSTHOLE FILL
209	1372	POSTHOLE FILL
210	1374	STAKEHOLES FILL
211	1379 1380 1383 1387 1388 1389 1391 1395 1397 1398 1400	ROBBER PIT FILL FILL FILL FILL FIL FILL FILL FILL FILL FILL FILL
212	1381 1282	PYRE MAKEUP FILL
213	1384	POSTHOLE FILL
214	1385	STAKEHOLES FILL
215	1386	GRAVE FILL
216	1390	ORGANIC BODYSTAIN
217	1392	SPREAD SPREAD
218	1393	QUARRY PIT FILL

INTERVENTION 44 FEATURE AND CONTEXT LIST

FEATURE	CONTEXT	IDENTITY
219	1394	SPREAD ? SPREAD

220	1396	BODY BODYSTAIN
221	1399 1407 1408	OBJECT STANCE FILL FILL FILL
222	1401 1411 1412 1413	MOUND 13 HORIZON 2/4 BURIED SOIL BURIED SOIL BURIED SOIL BURIED SOIL
223	1402 1403 1423 1424 1425 1426 1427 1428 1429 1430	QUARRY DITCH FILL FILL FILL FILL FILL FILL FILL FILL FILL
224	1404 1422	MOUND 13 HORIZON 2/4 FILL FILL
225	1405 1409	GULLY FILL FILL
226	1406	POSTHOLE FILL
227	1414	ROBBER TRENCH FILL
228	1415	HEARTH FILL
229	1416	WHEEL-RUT FILL

#### INTERVENTION 44 FEATURE AND CONTEXT LIST

FEATURE	CONTEXT	IDENTITY
230	1417	PIT FILL
231	1418 1431	QUARRY DITCH FILL FILL
232	1419	POSTHOLE ? FILL
233	1420 1433 1437	GULLY FILL FILL FILL
234	1421	? POSTHOLE FILL
235	1432 1434	GULLY FILL FILL

236	1435	TREE PIT FILL
237	1436	? POSTHOLE FILL
238	1438	QUARRY PIT FILL