Vol.5ii

FIELD REPORT SOUTH SECTOR INT 55

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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 55, and presents studies on the prehistoric settlement and early Medieval Mounds 3, 4 and 13. Int 55 was an area of flat ground of 660 m2 to the South of Int 44 (cf. Vol 5i), located to the South of Mound 7, to the North of Mounds 3 and 4 and to the East of Mound 1.

The purpose of the excavation campaign conducted in September 1991 and April 1992 was to link the southern arm of the Sutton Hoo cruciform transect to previous excavations carried out at Sutton Hoo, namely the re-excavation of the Mound 1 Area by Paul Ashbee in 1967-70 (Int 7) and the excavations of Mounds 3 and 4 by Basil Brown in 1938 (Int 2 and 4).

Int 55 produced the following results:

After a number of surface-mapping exercises (cf. section 3.2), the area was machine-stripped and then excavated and recorded in a series of pre-determined "horizons" (cf. sections 3.3-3.5). These produced a map of 86 features, representing a palimpsest of activity dated mainly to the Early Bronze Age, the Anglo-Saxon period and the Later Middle Ages (cf. sections 3.9 and 4). Particular highlights are reported in the Selected Studies: the uncovering and recording of a series of 16 pits with a rich finds assemblage of the late Beaker period, perhaps associated with other contemporary structures (cf. section 5), and the investigation of the method of construction of Mounds 3, 4 and 13 (cf. section 7). "Mound 19" was proved never to have existed. Finally, in the Later Middle Ages a number of tracks created a crossroads in the area of Int 55 (cf. section 8).

The report on Int 55 constitutes a valuable addition to the sum of information gathered at Sutton Hoo between 1983 and 1992, especially for the Beaker phase of occupation of the promontory.

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

- 1-5 digit number with no prefix = Find number (see volume 10)
- 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 or Research Report*.

2. **STRATEGY** (MRH)

2.1 Aims and Objectives

Int 55 consists of an area 33 x 20m (660m²) located in sectors 5/6, to the South of Int 44, between the 80 and 100 northing, and between the 89 and 122 easting. It covers a flat but undulating zone to the South of Mound 7, to the North of Mounds 3 and 4 and to the East of Mound 1. This location is the principal reason for opening an area of excavation late in the completion of the programme of excavation transects at Sutton Hoo in August-September 1991: Int 55 provides the link between the Research programme of the 1980s (Carver 1986 in <u>BSHRC</u> 4: figs 33 and 34) and the older excavation campaigns of 1938-39 and 1966-70.

Int 55 clips three known barrows: Mound 3 in the South-West, Mound 4 in the South-East, Mound 13 in the North-East. A further mound, Mound 19, was suspected slightly to the North of Mounds 3 and 4, but was proved not to exist during excavation of Int 55. The most likely explanation is that "Mound 19" represents remnants of spoilheaps from excavations of Mounds 3 and 4 (either ancient or of the 1938 campaigns) or even from the re-excavation of the area surrounding Mound 1 in 1966-

70. Indeed, a small gold and garnet cylinder was recovered in trowelling context 1004 at 10514/8756 (find no 65), roughly in the area of the putative spoilheaps. A robber's loss, or perhaps a loss from the British Museum hut located in this area, would provide an appropriate explanation (cf. section 7.3).

The reasons for opening Int 55 in August 1991 were straight- forward: to provide a physical link between the excavations of the northern sector and Mounds 1, 3 and 4, to test for the presence of Mound 19, and to investigate how Mounds 3, 4 and 13 were constructed, with minimal damage to them. All these goals were reached, but an added bonus was the uncovering of a complex of 16 pits very rich in material of the Beaker period, known as the F6 complex. Indeed, the F6 complex proved to be the most labour- intensive task on Int 55, warranting an ultimate return to the site in March 1992.

2.2 **Operations Undertaken**

Int 55 was opened by mechanical excavator on 5 August 1991. A first "bite" (the turf and attached topsoil 1001) was removed, ploughed (to aid fieldwalking) in a West - East direction and fieldwalked in one day. The finds' yield was extremely poor. On the second day of machining a second spit (the ploughsoil 1002) was removed to a depth of c. 15-20 cm from the surface, following the contours of the mounds. This new surface was not fieldwalked again.

The area lay fallow until 26 August 1991, when excavation of the area began, under the supervision of Gigi Signorelli and Madeleine Hummler. In the following month of September 1991 three sets of horizons, Horizon 1, 1B and 2 (cf. sections 3.3 - 3.5) were reached, photographed and planned. Excavation of selected features, i.e. the quarry pit of Mound 3 (F1/F2), those of Mound 4 (F38, F39), the medieval ditches (F4, F9, F10, F11) and a couple of tree-pits (F8, F52) was carried out and the excavation of Mound 13 initiated.

In March-April 1992, a three-week season of excavation, directed by Madeleine Hummler, assisted by Andy Copp, Roy Jerromes and Linda Peacock, was devoted to the completion of the excavation of Mound 13 (F57, F58, F60, F64, F69) and to the total excavation of the Beaker complex F6 (F7, F16, F41, F62, F63, F65-68, F70-72, F78, F81-86).

In all, 86 features were identified: 35 of these were excavated (cf. tables 1 and 2). 144 contexts were allocated (cf. tables 2 and 3). The time spent on Int 55 was 2 months, with a workforce of 6-8 persons. The site was backfilled by mechanical excavator in April-May 1992 and turf was growing by spring 1993.

2.3 **Recovery levels**

The following recovery levels were applied during the excavation of Int 55:

Level A:	machining of turf, topsoil and ploughsoil © 1000, 1001, 1002)
Level B:	shovel-scraping of ploughsoil remnant 1003
Level B/C:	excavation of quarry pits and ditches of Mounds 3, 4 and 13 FF1, F2, F38, F39, F57, F60)
Level C:	All trowelling operations to reach horizons © 1004 - 1009) excavation of ditches F4, F10, F11 trowelling of bank 1052
Level D:	excavation of Buried Soil of Mound 13 (F58, F64, F69) excavation of all features belonging to the Beaker complex F6 (F7, F16, F41, F62-3, F65-8, F70-72, F78, F81-86)

excavation of 2 tree-pits (F8, F52)

2.4 Modification to strategy

The edges of excavation of Int 55 were <u>not</u> drawn as sections, except for the eastern edge, where the limit of excavation coincides with a N-S section through Mound 13 (see D 94).

2.5 Analyses Undertaken

(Referred to paragraphs of the Field Report)

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8.1	The track; plan and profile

8.2 Robber trench in Mound 13

3. THE DATA ACQUIRED (MRH)

3.1 **Procedures**

The procedure to be followed was to reach a set of predetermined horizons (Horizons 1, 1B, 1C, and 2), to map and photograph all detected anomalies (features) and then proceed with the excavation of selected features: these were to be all Anglo-Saxon features (quarry pits, quarry ditches, possible graves) in order to establish the mode of construction of Mounds 3, 4 and 13, and in order to ascertain whether sacrificial satellite burials existed around these mounds or in their quarries. These targets were reached, with the addition of the excavation of a Beaker complex and the necessary removal of medieval ditches, the excavation of a couple of tree-pits (which could just have been graves, on geometry alone) and the removal of a quarter of Mound 13. This took place between September and October 1991 and during a further three-week season in March 1992. In all, 660m² were uncovered, 86 features identified (35 of which were excavated) and 144 contexts allocated (see tables 1, 2 and 3). This report will follow the order of uncovering of Int 55, starting with its surface.

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

Prior to its opening in August 1991, the area known as Int 55 had been subjected to a number of non-destructive investigations, including a grass mark and surface feature survey (Int 18, D22) a metal-detector survey (Int 27, D30), a contour survey (Int 30, D11). No remote-sensing surveys (resistivity, magnetic susceptibility) had been carried out over this area. In addition, the surface, at grass level, was planned at 1:50 (Int 55, D1) and photographed.

These mapping exercises show a degree of modern disturbance, in the form of BM hut stances and

backfilled Ashbee area excavation (Int 18), a very large concentration of ferrous finds in the BM hut area, an ammunition scatter around Mounds 4 and 13 (Int 27), a slightly raised contour (suspected Mound 19) in Int 30, also showing the sunken contours of quarry pits and ditches of Mounds 3, 4 and 13 and, finally, the medieval hollow- way crossing Sutton Hoo diagonally. The grass-surface map (Int 55, D1)shows essentially the same features, plus a low "bank" in the North-western angle of Int 55, located between what turned out to be the medieval ditches F4 and F10.

3.3 Horizon definition and recording

Details of Horizons 1, 1B and 2 will be found in sections 3.4 and 3.5. The approach employed was, generally, trowelling at Level C to reach a satisfactory Horizon definition, photography of the surface (general shots only at Horizon 1 and 1B, module photography at Horizon 2), identification and tagging of visible features, survey and planning (at 1:100 only at Horizon 1 and 1B, in 1:10 modules at Horizon 2).

The horizon definition exercises were carried out in a S-N direction, starting in the south-western corner of Int 55 and ending in its north-eastern corner, on Mound 13. Details of the operation, recorded by Gigi Signorelli in September 1991, can be found in the Supervisor's Notebook Y1.

A full set of A4 colour photographic prints of Horizons 1, 1B and 2 can be found in archive Y6. Features generally emerge fairly clearly, but two factors hampered clearer definition: first, the surface, especially the central-western part of the site where the Beaker complex was to emerge, was disturbed by a very extensive network of rabbit burrows, and secondly, the size of the photographic modules at Horizon 2 was too great to distinguish individual features clearly (cf. section 3.5).

A Horizon 1 map at 1:100 can be found in archive as D4.

A Horizon 1B map at 1:100 can be found in archive as D5.

Horizon 1C/plans (over the Beaker complex F6) at 1:1 figure in archive as D10 and D11 and a colour context plan as D50.

Horizon 2 plans at 1:10 figure in archive as D7-9, D12-13, D18-21, D27-34, D36-37 and D80. They are collated onto a 1:100 map figuring in archive as D51.

3.4 **Definition and recording at Horizon 1**

Horizon 1 was reached after shovel-scraping c 1003) and trowelling c 1004) two spits of 2-4cm depth over the entire area of Int 55 c 1004 producing the gold-and-garnet find No. 65) over a period of 3 days. It was then photographed as a general shot, with a tower positioned on Mound 3 (looking NE) (photo N 623/1-6) and in the South-eastern corner of the area (looking NW) (photo N 620/5-15). The surface was then mapped at 1:100 (D4) revealing, at this stage, the quarry ditches for Mounds 3 and 4, a set of parallel ditches running NE-SW and, in between, a low bank, presumed to be associated with the medieval hollow-way. A further broad ditch, roughly at right angles to the former, runs diagonally from NW to SE across the site and, more or less parallel to the line of this ditch, a set of ploughmarks c 1006, 1007) could be seen. These ploughmarks cut into a deposit of fine buff silty sand c 1005) located over large parts of the eastern part of Int 55. Context 1005 has the familiar look of a windblown deposit, which would have accumulated late in the life of Sutton Hoo, in the lee of Mounds 4 and 13, but after their quarry pits/ ditches had been fully filled in. It is possible that the ploughing over Int 55 is late medieval (if ploughmarks are parallel to the ditch F11 subsequently dated to the later Middle Ages), but it could of course be much more recent.

At Horizon 1 a number of rectangular features were candidates for graves: none turned out to be such.

All finds from Horizon 1 contexts were recovered at Level C (m² only).

3.4.1 Definition and recording at Horizon 1B

Rather than excavate directly down to Horizon 2 (surface of the natural subsoil, where negative features are easily defined), it was decided to proceed a little more gingerly, following the contours of the terrain, in order to catch the first outline of features as they showed up. Accordingly, a further spit of 2-4cm depth c 1008) was removed by trowel over the whole of Int 55, in a period of 4 days. The result achieved on 4 September 1991 was photographed as a general shot with tower in the same positions as for Horizon 1 (photo N 630/12, 14 & 15), and planned at 1:100 (see D5). The result is essentially the same as that achieved at Horizon 1, with better definition of the quarries for Mounds 3, 4 and now 13; the diagonal ditch running NW-SE across the site shows as a broad grey band, still accompanied by ploughmarks 1006 and 1007. The existence of Mound 19 could now be discounted. New developments interest particularly the central-western part of the site: a series of black patches (later to become the Beaker complex F6) first showed up at Horizon 1B (at a height of 32.39 - 32.34 AOD) in an irregular arc shape tucked in the apex of a triangle delimited by ditches F4 and F11. It is at this stage that finds of Beaker pottery and flint and burnt flint became more numerous (57 finds in the area of F6 complex, plotted to m^2 only). Unfortunately, this zone was also very disturbed by rabbit burrows, probably because the bank 1052, located between ditches F4 and F10, provided irresistible burrowing ground for rabbits. The latter also proved rich in finds of beaker pottery, giving the first inkling that the Beaker complex was to extend beyond ditch F4, to the West.

Ashbee's excavation trench (INT 7,renamed here F30) shows clearly in the extreme NW corner of Int 55 and contains, at its base and cut into the subsoil, a series of parallel wheel-ruts associated with the medieval hollow-way (these were also observed in Int 44, cutting quarries and clipping Mound 7).

At this stage of operations, the next task was to remove a further 2-5cm spit over the whole of Int 55 c 1009) in order to reach Horizon 2, ie the top of the natural subsoil. This was done, but in addition a further intermediary definition horizon was attempted over the area of the Beaker complex: *Horizon 1C*. This will not be discussed in detail here, as it is best dealt with in the discussion of the Beaker complex F6, dubbed (erroneously, as it will turn out) the "Beaker roundhouse".

3.5 **Definition and recording at Horizon 2**

Int 55 was divided into a series of quadrants (A,B,C,D,E,F), each subdivided into 4 modules 8 x 4m, with the long sides at North and South, the short sides at West and East.

Context 1009 was removed by trowel to reveal the natural subsoil and features cut into it: a further trowelling was undertaken to achieve good photographic definition prior to photography (with the tower usually located to the North, providing a southward-looking, oblique shot of the modules concerned), before feature identification, tagging and outline planning at 1:10.

In order to save time, it was decided not to photograph each module separately, but to bunch $2\frac{1}{2}$ modules in each shot: thus an area 10 x 8m (eg modules A1, A3 and half of B1) was photographed together. The results (see A4 horizon shots in Binder Y6: photos N 636/11,14,15, N 640/9,14,15, N 645/8,12, N 648/10, N 649/4) are not always very satisfactory, as the furthest module is really too far from the tower to see any details clearly. However, the gain in time was considerable. The resulting Horizon 2 modules, planned individually, were achieved between 5 and 23 September 1991, by which date a map of all features visible against the natural subsoil (except Mound 13) could be drawn up. After Mound 13 had been excavated in April 1992, further features revealed after the removal of the Buried Soil of this mound could be added to the feature map. The result is D51 which forms the basis of the site geometry on Int 55.

The Horizon 2 feature map (D51) shows all 86 identified features against a yellow natural subsoil of sand and gravel, generally only moderately stony. Those excavated are shown on a further hachure map (D98). They number 35 and are listed in tables 1 and 2. Some 50 features remain unexcavated: the majority will have to remain of unknown date and function, but some may belong

to prehistoric structures (cf. section 5.2).

3.6 - 3.8 Horizons 3 - 7

This section of the field reports is destined to report upon the definition of horizons after Horizon 2 in areas covered by mounds, Horizon 3 being mound make-up, Horizons 4-6 describing buried soils under mounds and Horizon 7 being the natural subsoil under buried soil platforms. Although Mound 13 was part-excavated in Int 55, the horizon allocation will not be adhered to strictly in this report. The features cut into natural subsoil under Mound 13 (= Horizon 7) are treated with Horizon 2 and the Buried Soil under Mound 13 is described in section 6.

3.9 **Defining and recording major structures and features.**

At the time of writing this field report, no attempt has been made to regroup sets of features under a structure number, as it is yet unclear whether the structure numbering system started in Int 41 should continue across other interventions or not. Consequently, the structures identified on Int 55 are known by their feature numbers only. The major feature complexes are:

The late-medieval tracks, ditches and bank: F4, F9, F10, F11, F12-15, F55 (?) and context 1052.

Mound 3 and its quarry pit: F1/F2.

Mound 4 and its quarry pits: F38, F39.

Mound 13, its buried soil (F58/F64/F69, Int 55; F222 ,Int 44), its quarry ditches (F57/F60 ,Int 55; F223 in Int 44), its robber trench (F227/F224, Int 44).

The Beaker complex F6: F7, F16, F41, F62-63, F65-68, F70-72, F78, F81-86.

Other possible (Beaker ?) structures include two circular post-settings, F73-77 and F19-28 and a gully or palisade slot (F40).

3.10 Assemblage

Int 55 produced just over 2000 finds, listed in the Finds Index YO7, nearly all prehistoric and three quarters of them made in and above the Beaker complex F6 (cf. section 5.1.6). The assemblage is best presented here in tabular form in the main body of the text rather than relegated to the Tables section.

Total number of finds records: 2092 less 31 "no-finds" = **2061 Finds records**, consisting of:

Flint	753	(incl.33 implements,23 being scrapers) [529 in Beaker complex, of which 22 implements]
Burnt flint (=Bflint)	531	[382 in Beaker complex]
Ceramic	627	(624 pottery, 1 claypipe, 2 fired clay) [525 in Beaker complex]
Matrix samples	79	[65 in Beaker complex]
Charcoal samples	50	[49 in Beaker complex]
Organic remains	8	(seeds, nuts,acorns, bark) [all in Beaker complex]

Animal bone	4	(modern rabbit) [1 in Beaker complex]
Metal	6	(1 gold, 3 fe nails, 2 fe fittings)
Plastic sheeting	3	

This assemblage can be grouped into 4 categories:

a)	The Beaker complex and contexts immediately above it as well as features that cut through the complex. This assemblage is presented in detail in section 5.1.6 - 7, in tables 6 and 7 and in Appendices A, B and C.		
	It is the largest group,	consisting of 159	3 finds
b)	The Buried Soil of Mo This group consists of Flint Bflint Pottery	ound 13 (Hor.4/F6 130 finds divided 80 (incl. 1 scrap) 13	4, Hor.6/F69) l into: er) 37
c)	The superficial context group comprises 280 f 1001 (topsoil)	ts outside those in inds and consists 54 finds (27 flint	nmediately above the Beaker complex. This of: t incl. 2 scrapers, 23 Bflint,1 bone, 3 plastic)
	1003 (ploughsoil)	6 finds (2 flint in	ncl. 1 scraper and 1 knife, 3 pot, 1 Bflint)
	1004 (above Hor.1)	58 finds (13 flir bone)	nt incl.1 scraper,19 pot,21 Bflint,4 metal,1
	1005-7 (ploughsoil)	3 finds (matrix s	amples)
	1008 (above Hor.1B)	111 finds (36 fli	nt incl. 1 scraper, 36 pot, 38 Bflint, 1 bone)
	1009 (above Hor.2)	48 finds (13 fli Bflint, 1 metal n	nt incl. 2 scrapers and 1 knife, 18 pot, 16 ail)
d)	The finds from other e	xcavated features	, totalling 58 finds . They belong to:
	F2 (quarry pit, Mound	13)	12 (9 flint, 2 Bflint, 1 matrix sample)
	F39 (quarry pit, Mound	d 4)	5 (5 matrix samples)
	F57 (quarry ditch, Mor	und 13)	12 (4 flint incl. 1 scraper,8 pot)
	F9 (feature in med. di	tch F4):	1 (1 matrix sample)
	F11(late-med. ditch):		1 (1 matrix sample)
	F8 (tree-pit)		3 (1 flint, 1 Bflint, 1 matrix sample)
	F52 (tree-pit)		24 (9 flint, 2 pot, 10 Bflint, 3 samples)

Only one category of finds, those from the Beaker complex F6, have been studied in detail (cf. sections 5.1.6 - 5.1.7), but the finds assemblage has been used to illuminate other sections of the report, particularly the sequence (cf. sections 4.1, 4.3, 4.5) and the Selected Studies (cf. sections 5 - 8).

4. **MODELLING THE SEQUENCE** (MRH)

4.1 **Evidence for strata formation processes**

No specific analysis to document the post-depositional fate of strata on Int 55 was undertaken. However, in the course of other analyses, a number of observations pertinent to post-depositional agencies were made.

The finds yield of Int 55, outside that of the Beaker complex and that of the Buried Soil of Mound 13, is extremely low. 58 finds are sparsely distributed amongst a variety of features and 280 finds stem from superficial levels. The topsoil 1001 produced only 54 finds and no pottery, the ploughsoils outside the Beaker zone (1003-1007) only some 67 finds. Contexts 1008 and 1009 (still outside the Beaker zone) fared somewhat better with 159 finds. These contexts represent soil immediately above Horizon 2 and can be taken to reflect the feature population below (cf. section 4.3). Topsoil and ploughsoil were machined off on Int 55, but were field-walked immediately afterwards. Compared with other flat areas at Sutton Hoo, e.g. Int 48 or 50, the paucity of finds cannot be ascribed entirely to machining. Another explanation, namely erosion, must be offered. It is envisaged that this erosion is due to late- or post-medieval traffic, as the area of Int 55 acted as a crossroads of trackways (cf. section 8) which must have eliminated a proportion of the finds, in particular pottery.

The surface of Int 55 may have also suffered in a number of other ways. In the 1960s it was occupied by the paraphernalia of the British Museum re-excavation of Mound 1. It is also suspected that spoilheaps of the 1938-9 excavations of Mounds 1, 3 and 4 were dumped over the area and perhaps scraped off (cf. sections 2.1 and 3.2). Secondly, the surface of Int 55 was ploughed; ploughmarks running in a NW-SE direction were visible at Horizon 1 and 1B (cf. section 3.4).

Ploughing, as well as erosion from the trackways and very extensive rabbit burrowing, is invoked to explain the missing tops of features. This is well documented in the Beaker complex F6, where 15 cm of scrambled soil had to be removed before the "true" shape of pits cut into natural subsoil could be defined (cf. section 5.1.3).

But even if the scrambled 15 cm over the Beaker complex F6 are re-instated, the surviving height of features does not reach higher than 32.39 AOD, whereas the top of the Buried Soil on Mound 13 is documented at 32.84 AOD and that on Mound 1 is estimated at 32.62 AOD (?). Even allowing for a gradual natural slope, between 25 and 45 cm of deposits are missing from the area of Int 55. This truncation must be due to a number of agencies: ploughing, rabbit-burrowing and medieval or post-medieval traffic could account for some of the soil loss. Erosion in the form of denudation resulting from the building of the Anglo-Saxon mounds and quarrying (cf. Vol.9, Int 53) must also account for substantial soil loss, i.e. sand blowing away from freshly stripped surfaces. In this respect, it is worth noting that context 1005 of Horizon 1, spread over large parts of the eastern half of Int 55, is described as a pinkish-buff siltsand, interpreted as windblown sand (cf. section 3.4). Thus, sand not only blew away from the area of Int 55, but also accounted at a mound accound 4.

Finally, a low bank (context 1052) survived between ditches F4 and F10 to a height of 32.74 AOD (cf. 8.1). This track-side bank was however not an effective protection for the Beaker complex F6 which it overlay, as it was much favoured by burrowing rabbits.

In summary, the post-depositional history of the area of Int 55 is one of attrition of the ground surface, with only a few limited instances of soil accumulation. The resulting picture is that of a severely eroded ground surface, where only the deepest features survived.

4.2 Evidence for sequence from stratigraphy

Few features cut each other, giving only the barest of stratigraphic sequence. Those that do are shown here in diagrammatic form, from latest to earliest and with the vertical line signifying that one feature cut another. The dashed lines represent phases.

Late med ditches &	& ruts F4/F10/F12		
Late med ditch &	ruts F11/F13-15		
Quarry F39 (M4)	Quarry F38 (M4)	Quarry F57(M13)	Quarry F2 (M3)
Beaker pits F6	Prehist. gully F40	Prehist. struct. F73-77	

Tree-pit F18	Tree-pit F81

This crude phasing gives four episodes of activity on Int 55, namely an undated phase containing tree-pits, a prehistoric phase comprising the Beaker complex F6, a prehistoric gully or palisade slot (F40) and a possible circular structure under Mound 13 (F73-77), a phase of Mound construction quarries, and a phase of late-medieval tracks and ditches (the NW-SE running one being earlier than the SW-NE running hollow-way).

Within each phase, little can be done to refine the sequence. However, some observations would suggest that the pits which form the Beaker complex F6 were cut serially (cf. section 5.1.5).

4.3 **Evidence for sequence and data from finds**

Int 55 produced 2092 records of finds, the vast majority from the Beaker complex (1593), complemented by a small group of finds from the Buried Soil of Mound 13 (130). 31 records are "no finds". This leaves a meagre 338 finds, 280 of which were found in superficial contexts outside the Beaker zone.

Only 58 finds were made in features outside the Beaker zone. Once matrix samples are taken out of the count, the only features left with finds are few indeed: the assemblage summary presented in section 3.10 shows that only the quarries of Mound 3 and 13 (F2 and F57 respectively) produced a few redeposited prehistoric finds and that two tree-pits (F8 and F52) contained a few prehistoric find. Tree-pit F52 in particular contained 10 pieces of burnt flint, 9 flint waste flakes and 2 sherds of pottery, one of which was a sherd of Beaker fine ware (matrix and charcoal samples were also taken). This is however not inconsistent with the supposition of a blown-over tree: the hollow left by the uprooting of a trunk could easily have acted as a receptacle for material that may have been lying around the ground surface.

Thus, to date the sequence of events from Int 55, the assemblage from excavated features outside those of the Beaker complex are of little help.

Somewhat more instructive are the 280 finds recorded from superficial contexts 1001-1009, in particular the 159 finds of contexts 1008 and 1009 which are located just above Horizon 2, again outside the zone of the Beaker complex which is treated as a separate entity. The number of finds are not remarkable in themselves. But if one looks at the distribution and type of finds from 1008 and 1009 (still outside the area of the Beaker complex) it appears that a substantial proportion occur around the Beaker complex, especially to the East. Moreover, 16 sherds of pottery are positively identified as belonging to Beaker types. Further, flint implements (7 scrapers and 2 knives) follow a similar trend and are comparable to the flint implements from the Beaker complex itself (14 scrapers, 3 knives, an arrowhead and 4 other types).

Two factors may influence this pattern. It may be that ploughing (cf. section 4.1) has had a spreading effect, resulting in the dispersal of Beaker period finds around the Beaker complex. Or the features

that lie near the Beaker pit complex (the putative circular structures put forward in section 5.2) are contemporary with the Beaker pits. On balance, it seems that the second model has something to commend it, as other evidence (cf. section 5.1.7.1) would advance that little lateral movement of finds through ploughing occurred, and as the assemblage from Int 55 as a whole is remarkably poor in finds of other prehistoric phases (only 3 sherds positively identified as being Neolithic and none securely identified as belonging to the Iron Age.

The finds from the Buried Soil of Mound 13 (F64/F69) number 130: unfortunately only 13 of these are pottery (incl. 1 Beaker fine ware sherd), the rest are flint (79 waste products and 1 scraper) or pieces of burnt flint (37). No further element has come forward from Mound 13 to substantiate the claim, made elsewhere at Sutton Hoo (Int 41, 44 and 48), that buried soils were perhaps ploughed during Roman times.

The flint implements, which number 33 in total, come mostly from the Beaker complex (22), with a further 9 in superficial contexts outside the complex and 2 from the Mound 13 area (a scraper each from the Buried Soil and the quarry ditch). The preponderance of scrapers (23, including thumb-nail scrapers) would suggest, just as the pottery did, that Int 55 has uncovered a mostly single-period and domestic assemblage of the Beaker era.

Finds of early-medieval date are absent from the Int 55 assemblage, with the single notable exception of the stray find n90 65, a gold-and-garnet cylinder, perhaps a mound-robber's loss (see section 7.3).

Finds of medieval or late-medieval date are also remarkably conspicuous by their absence: one iron object from the ditch F10 may be a gate-fitting and one claypipe was found in the area of ditch F4 in context 1009 (at 092/090).

In summary, the sequence derivable from the finds 'assemblages appears as fairly limited, particularly in the prehistoric period, where only one phase, the Beaker phase, is well documented. The sequence suggests:

- a) a very slight Neolithic presence
- b) an overwhelming amount of pottery, but also flint waste and implements (particularly scrapers) ascribable to the late Beaker phase or Earliest Bronze Age, recovered in but also around the pit complex F6.
- c) early-medieval mound building leaves no trace in the material assemblage, apart from redeposition of prehistoric finds and the gold-and-garnet cylinder, found out of context and representing perhaps a loss from the 19thC Mound excavation campaign.
- d) similarly the lat- or post-medieval network of tracks, ditches and bank leave little material trace, apart from an iron object and a claypipe.

Thus, the 4-phase model suggested by the stratigraphic sequence (section 4.2) is more or less mirrored by the material assemblage, without any great refinements in the phasing of the prehistoric remains. Indeed, there seems to be no, or hardly any element on Int 55 belonging to the Neolithic, (later) Bronze Age and Iron Age phases documented elsewhere at Sutton Hoo.

4.4 Evidence for sequence and data from context descriptions

No analysis undertaken.

4.5 **Model of the sequence**

A summary model can be proposed for Int 55, sketched below.

One tree-pit (F18) appears early in the sequence, as it is cut by the Beaker pit complex, another treepit (F52) contains Beaker elements. Other tree-pits, though undated, may, by extension, appear early in the sequence of activity at Sutton Hoo. A few sherd of Neolithic pottery are recorded but only a very light presence is suggested.

The Beaker phase of occupation consist of a series of 16 intercutting pits with 3 postholes. It is also possible that next to this pit complex contemporary structures existed (the circular structures and gully or palisade trench of section 5.2), as the majority of the material assemblage belongs to the late Beaker period. No convincing elements of the (later) Bronze Age and Iron Age have been recognised.

The early-medieval period sees the construction of Mounds 3, 4 and 13 whose quarry pits and ditches have been excavated on Int 55. It may be suggested that the mounds using quarry pits and containing cremations (Mounds 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7) are earlier than those using continuous quarry ditches (Mound 2 and 14). This would make Mound 13 a late candidate, but no stratigraphic element has come forward to substantiate this claim.

The area of Int 55 acts as a crossroads in late-medieval or post-medieval times. First, a NW-SE running hollow-way (ditch F11 with ruts F13-15) is created with track marks in its base. This is intersected by a further hollow-way, consisting of a series of SW-NE running wheel-ruts bounded to the East by a double dict (F4 and F10) and a bank (1052) which survived between the ditches. It is this latter track that forms the "Medieval Hollow-way" visible on the surface of Sutton Hoo and encountered in Int 44, where it clips Mound 7, and Int 50, where it clips Mound 14.

The end of Sutton Hoo is marked by the robbing, or perhaps deliberate excavation campaign of burial mounds in the latter half of the 19th C. Mound 13 was robbed by cutting a West-East running trench which follows the pattern exhibited by Mounds 2, 6, 7 and 14. A gold-and-garnet cylinder was lost, perhaps during the 19th C excavation campaign, or it may have been lost more recently in the excavations of 1938-39 or even of the 1960s. It could have originated from any of the mounds in the area (Mounds 1, 3, 4 or 13).

5. SELECTED STUDIES: THE PREHISTORIC PERIOD (MRH)

5.1 **The Beaker Complex**

5.1.1 Excavation and Recording

F6 (in the absence of a structure number, not allocated during excavation of a set of features) is a blanket term for a complex of features which turned out to consist of a series of 19 distinct, but often intercutting, scoops located at C 95/89 in the western part of Int 55 and intersected by the late medieval ditches in F4 and F11.

A first glimpse of this feature complex was seen at horizon 1B (photograph N 630/12-15, plan D5), when a more or less annular series of black patches, surrounding a central area of pinkish-yellow sand, could be construed as a ring with possible outlying postholes to the SE. It is at this stage that the complex received its (erroneous, as we shall see) name of "Beaker roundhouse". A Beaker date was beyond question, as the trowelling operation to reach *Horizon 1B* © 1008) produced a large number of finds from the area concerned, including 31 sherds of pottery, many of which could be identified as belonging to fine, comb-impressed Beakers. All finds were recovered at level C (m² only).

As a post-ring structure was expected, it was decided to arrange a "soft-landing" onto the top of the complex. Accordingly, care was taken not to crash-land straight down to horizon 2: at this low level, what is gained in clarity of definition of feature outlines is lost through truncation of the tops (usually the most informative part) of these very same features. This was borne out by the distribution of finds in definition levels of the complex (see below). Thus, a series of intermediate

steps were taken prior to the excavation of the features themselves. Context 1009 was removed in a 1-2cm spit, to reach a further intermediate horizon, dubbed *Horizon 1C*, which represents the still somewhat indistinct extreme top of the natural subsoil surface (BC horizon), elsewhere more ruthlessly cleaned off to reveal horizon 2. In the same operation, the remains of the very rabbit-disturbed bank between ditches F4 and F10 (subsequently renamed Context 1052) were removed. Finds of prehistoric material (all recovered at level C, to m² only) were becoming very numerous in the area concerned: context 1009 produced 118 finds, of which 71 were pottery sherds (many being Beaker fine wares), a flint scraper and an arrowhead, as well as the usual flint waste flakes and burnt flint. This horizon 1C was photographed and planned together with what is horizon 2 on the rest of the site (D51).

At this stage, F6 was beginning to take shape but, apart from the eastern end where pits F7, F16 and F41 could easily be distinguished, the shape remained blurred. On the other hand, it became clear that the black patches belonged to a single event, that the pits they represent should all be contemporary, and that all the material contained within them was deposited as a single assemblage. The prospect of uncovering artefacts contemporary with Beaker fine wares (the elusive "Beaker domestic wares"), as well as deposits that promised to yield macrobotanic remains as well as charcoal for eventual C14 dating, meant that the careful excavation of the whole complex was of the utmost importance. To move matters on, the ditches F10, F11 and F4 were excavated, the latter producing many Beaker-complex-derived finds (59 finds, including 27 sherds of pottery, recorded at level C, to m² only). Then the whole complex was given the label F6, the tops of all black scoops given a single context 1015 (because it was impossible to decide where the fill of one scoop ended and the fill of the next one began) and the natural subsoil in the centre of the complex given context 1016. At the time, it was thought that this sand, because of its slightly pinkish tinge, could have been burnt: it was not the case, 1016 being simply natural sand. Excavation and recording slowed down to the pace of level D, with all finds recorded to the nearest cm, when not recovered in dry-sieving.

A further 1-2cm spit was removed over the whole of F6 to the East of ditch F4, with all records attributed to context 1015, and the surface reached, deemed to be that of <u>horizon 2</u>, was then planned as a detailed full-colour context plan (D50) at 1:10. This plan is the best record of the definition of the interconnected scoops and shows well the blurring of edges, the blackness of the central fills and the extent of disturbance by rabbit burrows. It was half-completed in October 1991 and finished, with the help of trainee students, in March 1992.

To the West of ditch F4 and East of ditch F10 (the area formerly occupied by bank 1052) a further two 1-2cm spits (contexts 1100 and 1101) equivalent to 1015 were removed to reach horizon 2, to reveal, finally, a single large pit, F62.

The result of all these efforts was a set of good oblique pre- excavation photographs, looking NE and SE (photos N) and the colour pre-excavation plan D50, leaving the field free for individual feature excavation, following the full level D procedure. This was carried out in March 1992, in appalling weather, under the supervision of Roy Jerromes and Madeleine Hummler.

5.1.2 The components of the Beaker complex

As explained, the Beaker complex does not only consist of the 19 features themselves, but also of the contexts excavated to define the complex. Altogether, these elements are given in table 4.

5.1.3 Assessment of the Beaker complex

Before tackling the individual features, it may be worth making a few points of general import:

Firstly, the ground slopes very slightly from the apex of the triangle formed by the intersection of ditches F4 and F11 towards the SW. The denivellation between 97/92 (north) and 94/88 (south-west) is of c 10cm. Absolute heights relating to the various definition stages of F6 must take this into account.

Between the first sighting of F6 and the excavation of the features at horizon 2, an average of 15cm has been removed from the complex, by removing definition spits as well as through cleaning operations for photographs. Thus, if the "true" shapes and depths of the feature components (only insofar as it can be seen by us) are sought, these 15cm have to be reinstated. This has been done in table 5 and in diagrammatic form. The features are arranged more or less as they appeared in the ground, ie a northeastern group, a western group and a southern group.

The features emerge out of this exercise as remarkably uniform: apart from 3 postholes, the 16 pits are mostly around 45cm deep (30-35cm from horizon 2) and between 70 and 90cm in diameter. A few deeper pits (56-67cm) are amongst the largest (over 1m): they are also the ones richest in finds (F62, F83, F72).

The top 15cm has proved to be extremely productive of finds: altogether, the Beaker complex has produced 1593 finds (out of 2092 for the whole of Int 55), but only half of these finds (778) could be assigned to the features proper (group a). The other half (753) comes from the definition phases (group b), to which a small group derived from the excavation of ditches F4 and F10 should be added (group c). This data is given in table 6. A more detailed breakdown of the finds population can be found in Appendix A, B and C.

Altogether, there are three main groups of finds - flint, burnt flint and pottery. If these three are taken to mean 100% (total 1467), then the proportions emerging are:

Flint	38%
Pottery	36%
Bflint	26%

However, these proportions are by no means uniform throughout the complex, spatial variation existing horizontally and vertically as well as being probably related to the function of the pits.

There is a much higher proportion of pottery in the definition spits (319 sherds) than in the features themselves (179 sherds), nearly twice as much. Flint behaves the other way round, with a much greater proportion in the features (382) than in the definitions spits (163). Although several factors may be at work, it seems clear that pottery <u>is</u> more abundant in the tops of features than in their bases. On the other hand, excavation was more careful within the features, which accounts for the higher flint recovery, mostly in the form of small waste flakes, easily missed in trowelling definition spits.

The features themselves do not all behave uniformly. A few features, as we have seen the big, deep ones (F62, F72, F83) are very rich in material c 100 finds each) compared with most others. At the other end of the spectrum, the features interpreted as postholes (F66, F68, F81) have this borne out by their low finds count.

Amongst the assemblages contained within the scoops, there are also variations in the composition of the assemblages. Table 7 documents these trends.

The big, deep pits (F62, F72, F83) which contain most pottery also contain most flint waste flakes and implements. In addition, there are a few pits (F70, F71, also F78) rich in flint but producing hardly any pottery. All the pits, but not the postholes, were rich in charcoal and had very black fills; however, comparatively little burnt flint found its way into the pits themselves (with the possible exception of F86). It is found abundantly in the definition spits above the features (ie b-flint behaves like pottery). A few general "rules" can be written from these disparate observations:

- 1. The bigger and deeper the pit is, the more likely it is to be rich in finds.
- 2. Most rubbish is most abundant in the tops of features.
- 3. There is little lateral movement of material in the top definition levels of the features. Dense scatters reflect the density of finds in the features below.

A series of plotting exercises, using Autocad, was undertaken in order to document this last point. The different plots represent various ways of grouping the pottery data alone (no plotting has been carried out for flint or burnt flint) according to combinations of contexts or according to recovery levels. The most informative plots are those showing the density of ceramic in all contexts above the Beaker features, which compares well with the density of ceramics contained within the features. The correlation would suggest that, although the Beaker complex has suffered extensive damage in its topmost levels through disturbance by rabbit burrows, ploughing and truncation (through ploughing and by our attempts at definition), the distribution has not shifted laterally; this is also what the distribution of conjoining sherds will show (see below).

In summary, our assessment exercise has shown that F6 is a complex of 3 postholes and 16 pits, some deeper than others, all apparently contemporary, joined or intercutting, producing a rich assemblage which must have ended up in the pits at the same time or within a very short period, offering a unique opportunity to study a "closed assemblage" of the Beaker period. What remains to be done is to indicate what role these scoops may have fulfilled (functional?, structural? ritual?) and to present the assemblages. Accordingly, the report will continue with a brief description of the feature components and a discussion of their possible function, and will conclude with a presentation of the material, especially the Beaker pottery. At the outset, it must be said that the assemblage is domestic in nature (this does not necessarily exclude a ritual use: after all, how can one distinguish between domestic rubbish and a ritual using domestic material, <u>a priori?</u>) and that the pottery puts the assemblage firmly into the late Beaker phase c 1800-1600 bc) ie in the very early Bronze Age.

5.1.4 The Beaker Features

Table 4 has already given us the main elements of the complex, ie a series of 16 pits and 3 postholes, generally 45cm deep and with a diameter usually ranging between 70 and 90cm. 3 pits (F62, F72, F83) have been singled out as larger, deeper and richer in finds.

In order to answer the question "what is this complex?", the features might be coaxed into relinquishing some information, through staring at their surface geometry, their profiles and their sequence of infilling. It is indeed possible to compare individual features with each other, since - with a few lapses - recording was uniform for all features in the complex. Details of excavation and recording procedure need not be repeated here: it was done at Level D, the information available is contained in the feature packs Y2-Y3, the photographs and drawn records. The main record of the geometry is given by the colour pre-excavation plan (D50) and the final hachure plan (D96). Care was taken to collect as much macrobotanic evidence as possible in the form of flotation samples (one bucket from each scoop) and charcoal samples for C14 dating. The lists of available samples are given in Appendix B (flotation) and Appendix C (charcoal). None of these samples has yet been processed.

5.1.5 Surface geometry, stratigraphic relationships, profiles and fills

If one stares long enough at the pre-excavation plan D50 and post-excavation plan D96, a number of more or less convincing, and equally unsatisfactory, shapes could be suggested .

First of all, it must be noted that nearly all the scoops are so closely spaced that they are intercutting or conjoining and, if the missing top 15+cm are reinstated, they would all be intercutting, with the exception of F62, F41 and F16. During excavation, it was extremely difficult to separate one feature fill from another, the fills merging into each other. It is possible, but by no means certain, that the scoops cut each other serially, in a linear fashion: this is how the western group (ie F70 cuts F78 which cuts F81, which cuts F82) was interpreted, as was the southern group (ie F83 cuts F85 which cuts F86). Only two secure stratigraphic relationships could be observed: first, that the large southern pit F72 cut the linear group of which F86 is a member, and secondly that the postholes F84 and F66 were earlier than the scoops. It is likely that these postholes have nothing to do with the Beaker complex: they could be much earlier.

The Beaker complex consists of features in an area of 6.50 x 5.20m (from the outer edge of F62 to the outer edge of F7 from NW to SE, and from the outer edge of F16 to the outer edge of F72 from NE to SW. It is made up of an arc of scoops containing a few finds in the north-east (F7,F16,F41,F63-68), a line of scoops in the west (F70-82), a further line in the south (F83-86), itself part of a further group with deep, rich pits (F62, F83, F72).

The arrangement of these features in space could be interpreted in a number of ways. The preferred interpretation being an eastern arc of scoops, c 3m in diameter, to which a further western arc or horseshoe, c 2.50m in diameter, was added. It is finally complemented by some outlying pits along the edges of the complex (F62, F72, perhaps F16). <u>No</u> structural function is envisaged.

The other alternatives fail to coax a structure into existence: the "roundhouse" (the original interpretation) with the South-East opening porch appears unsatisfactory on a number of counts: it fails to take the nature of the scoops into consideration, the "porch" is unconvincing, the size of the structure is too small compared with, for example, West Row (Ed. Martin, pers comm and) and the outer pits, one cutting the complex, would be too close to permit a circular structure to exist.

Equally unsatisfactory is the "4-poster" model. Although a convincing rectangle, 5 x 4m, could be constructed, it presupposes a missing feature in the North, it would assume that the deep rubbish-rich pits F62 and F72 are postholes, and it would mean that the scoops supposedly "inside" the rectangle are earlier than the structure (since F72 cuts F86).

A final alternative assumes that a circular structure, whose outer edge could not be identified (eg in the form of a shallow stake ring) has as its centre F65 which, with some imagination, could just be construed as a posthole. All the scoops, including the two linear arrangements, would be contained within a 6m diameter, the only outlier being the deep rubbish pit F62.

The "double-arc-with-pits" model, which is the preferred model, gives <u>no</u> structural function to the complex. The scoops and deeper pits are <u>not</u> postholes, they are designed to receive rubbish (leaving aside for the moment the question of whether this rubbish represents ritual disposal or domestic refuse). This is demonstrated by the <u>profiles</u> through the features. With a few differences, due to the varying skills and understanding of a group of student-excavators of very mixed ability, they are remarkably uniform in size, depth, shape and sequence of infilling. Typically, the scoops are flat-based or with a very shallow-angled base; the basal fills are invariably greater in extent than the top fills (this gave a lot of trouble to the excavators, the shape as "first seen" being almost always smaller than the final shape of the excavated feature; if the dark central fills were followed from top to bottom, the excavators almost inevitably undercut their features in an attempt to "follow the black"). The following *sequence of infilling* would sound the most plausible:

- a scoop is cut into the natural subsoil, from the ground surface, whose surface is now lost.
- the scoop is half filled with a black deposit, rich in ash, whose top surface is generally horizontal. This represents the "bottom black".
- perhaps during infilling, the unstable sides are mangled and collapse, causing redeposited natural and original ground surface material to sit on the edges of the feature, in form of "shoulders". This material is colloquially known as the "outer brown ring".
- the scoop is then further backfilled with a black deposit, generally indistinguishable from the "bottom black", but narrower at its mouth and usually richer in finds.

In summary, the F6 complex is a series of 16 pits of varying depth, destined to receive rubbish. We do not know whether the complex was contained within a structure or not, or adjacent to a structure. We know that it was not a structure itself. The complex occupies a discrete area of c 30m²: even if no structure was erected to contain it, the complex represents a single, very localised event.

What remains to be seen is whether the scoops fulfilled a ritual or a domestic role. The preliminary analysis of the pottery assemblages suggests the latter.

5.1.6 The material assemblage

The composition of the material assemblage derived from the Beaker complex has already been presented and is listed in further detail in Appendices A, B and C. Suffice to say here that the complex has produced enough charcoal (Appendix B) for submission to C14 dating and enough macrobotanical material in the form of (unprocessed) flotation samples (Appendix C) as well as individual finds of seeds (?), nuts or acorns and bark (?) to augment the amount of information derivable from the fills. Soil profiles, in the form of Kubiena samples were also taken from F7 and F62 if the need to question the sequence and nature of infilling arose. Pollen samples were taken routinely from every context.

This leaves burnt flint (382), flint (559) and pottery (525) to present. The first two groups were not analysed. Suffice to say that *burnt flint* is abundant in the tops of features (in the definition spits) rather than in the fills proper and that its distribution is akin to that of pottery. *Flint*, better recovered within the feature fills, consists mostly of waste products, ie a large majority of waste flakes assorted with core fragments. Only 22 flint objects are *implements*: they are 14 scrapers (1 from F41, 1 from F63, 1 from F70, 1 from F72, 3 from F78, 2 from F83, 1 from C1009, 3 from C1015, 1 from 1100), 3 knives (1 from F41, 1 from F72, 1 from ditch F10), an arrowhead (from C1009) and 4 miscellaneous retouched implements.

The preponderance of scrapers and the low incidence of more prestigious objects like arrowheads would suggest that the flint implements discarded are derived from domestic pursuits.

5.1.7 *The ceramic from the Beaker complex*

525 sherds of pottery were recovered during the excavation of F6; as explained, their distribution was particularly dense in the tops of features, and amongst the features the large deep pits F62, F72 and F83 proved to be the most productive. This pottery can be separated into 2 groups, fine and coarse wares. Fine wares account for 27% of the assemblage (140 sherds), coarse wares for the remaining 73% (385 sherds). Each of these two groups can then be subdivided, according to the type of decoration found on the pottery: amongst fine wares, 2 subgroups can be distinguished: Beaker fine incised wares (or BEAFII, 43 sherds) and Beaker fine comb-impressed wares (or BEAFIC, 97 sherds). Amongst the coarse wares, the vast majority belongs to Beaker-rusticated wares (or BEARUS, c 200 sherds), a very individual type of *rilled wares*, seemingly peculiar to Sutton Hoo and executed in Beaker fabric © 45 sherds) and a number of less easily definable coarse wares.

The composition of the assemblage is given here in diagrammatic form:

Beaker rusticated	38%	}
Other coarse wares	27%	}73% coarse wares
Beaker rilled wares	8%	}
Beaker fine comb-impressed	19%	}
Beaker fine incised	8%	}27% fine wares

Each group will be briefly presented, starting with the fine wares.

5.1.7.1 The Beaker fine incised wares (a.k.a. BEAFII)

43 sherds could be assigned to this group. It refers to Beaker pottery executed in a fine reddish-brown fabric decorated with <u>incised</u> lines (as opposed to comb-impressed lines, see below). This form of decor is rather less common than comb-impression, accounting for a third of the fine

wares. Nevertheless, substantial parts of vessels could be reconstructed, giving a good idea of the types of decor carried out in this technique. Further details of the sherds from this group can be found in Appendix D (extract of finds index).

At least 6 vessels are represented in the assemblage; three (BEAFII [1], BEAFII [2] and BEAFII [3]) are present in large parts and make up most of the incised assemblage. However, it is suggested that these pots were <u>not</u> complete when they entered the assemblage, ie they were already fragmented before they came into the scoops.

Great care has been taken in matching conjoining sherds to ascertain how much of a pot was represented, how much movement could be observed laterally and vertically, and whether sherds belonging to the same vessel ended up in scoops far apart from each other.

On the whole, it can be said that movement of sherds is contained within the immediate vicinity of a given feature in the case of directly conjoining sherds (cf BEAFII 1 and 2), but if sherds thought to belong to the same vessel but not directly conjoining are taken into account, then a greater dispersal can be suggested. This would support the view that vessels were already fragmented before they entered the scoops. This is also borne out by the different heights at which conjoining sherds were recovered (eg a difference of 17cm between 31.99 and 32.16 for BEAFII 1, or 18cm between 32.10 and 32.28 for BEAFII 2. The incompleteness of the vessels must be due to a combination of several agencies: first and foremost, fragmentation before deposition, followed by truncation (both as a result of our efforts to define scoops and through erosion) and by dispersal of sherds at higher levels through ploughing.

BEAFII 1, 2 and 3 dominate the group. Their large size, slight "collar", zonation of decor carried out all over the body and use of infilled triangles and lozenges would place them in the later Beaker phase (Case 1977, 72, 82). Parallels for these vessels could be found at Risby Warren, Hockwold c. Witton, Edgethorpe, Fifty Farm and Bury St Edmunds (see Bamford 1982, Gibson 1982, Clarke 1970). Less common are horizontally-zoned lattices (BEAFII 4). Finally, under BEAFII 5 and 6 are grouped a number of sherds which, though similar to BEAFII 1-3, belong to coarser vessels with decor executed with much less care.

5.1.7.2 The Beaker fine comb-impressed wares (a.k.a. BEAFIC)

97 sherds were found to display this characteristic "dented" form of decor, usually referred to as comb-impression, though a number of different tools could have been used to achieve this effect (Gibson 1982). Not surprisingly, since twice as common as the incised form, the sherds are thought to represent the remains of a larger number of fragmented vessels, perhaps a dozen. Only 1 vessel (BEAFIC 4) was present in very substantial parts (in F83), the remainder spread amongst a great variety of vessels exhibiting different decors. Again, as most distinguishable vessels are represented by a handful of sherds, the pots must have been broken and the sherds dispersed before they entered the scoop complex.

The decorative vocabulary carried out in comb-impression has a wider range than the incised versions but style, pattern of decor and shape of vessels are in keeping with late Beaker styles. It is often strongly suspected that these sherds belong to the same vessel, but each type (BEAFIC 1, 2, 3 etc.) need not be a single vessel, rather a family of sherds. Thus the 10 types identified are a minimum number of vessels rather than the actual number.

BEAFIC 1, 2 and 3 illustrate vessels making use of zoned lattice patterns and opposed triangles or dogs' teeth. BEAFIC 4, the large squat vessel found in F83 and around exhibits repetitive zoning. Under BEAFIC 5, the largest group, a family of sherds with similar decor is presented: triangles and lozenges, filled with horizontal lines or chevron patterns form the basis of the decor. Several vessels (at least 3?) are present in this form. BEAFIC 6 represents further variations on the theme of infilled triangles and lozenges. BEAFIC 7, 8 and 9 represent attempts at grouping simpler decorative patterns, in the shape of usually very deeply impressed vertical and horizontal lines. Finally, BEAFIC 10 is an example of what could be termed a crude "globular Beaker".

To see such a variety of decors occurring together is a salutary exercise, and a warning not to derive too much chronological meaning from single vessels. In this sense, the findings from Sutton Hoo are very much in keeping with the scepticism voiced by the researchers engaged in the BM C14 dating programme of Beaker vessels (SAR 1991). Nevertheless, the range can be accommodated within Case's late Beaker phase.

The Sutton Hoo fine Beaker assemblage as a whole is in stark contrast to a nearby large Beaker assemblage, that from barrows 1 and 2 at Martlesham Heath (Martin 1976), dominated by barbed-wire Beakers. Hardly any sherd from Sutton Hoo, at any rate no convincing one, can be assigned to the BW form of decor.

5.1.7.3 The Beaker coarse wares

This section of the report is somewhat skimpy, as detailed analysis of the coarse wares has not yet been undertaken and illustrations need to be drawn. The following remarks are based on a preliminary visual assessment of the assemblage.

Nearly three-quarters of the F6 pottery is made up of sherds of coarse wares. There is, however, no need to doubt the contemporaneity of these 385 sherds with the Beaker fine wares, and it must be accepted that the great variety of coarse vessels represented could have all been in existence at the same time, in the late Beaker phase. In the absence of fine wares or rusticated wares, it would have been easy to misplace many sherds "somewhere in the Bronze Age", without any inkling of their contemporaneity with Beaker material.

By far the largest group of coarse wares consists of sherds of *rusticated Beakers* (a.k.a. BEARUS) which carry the characteristic finger-nail impressed decor over the whole of the body of large, seemingly tub-like vessels. Some 200 sherds exhibit this decor, which is by no means uniform. Many variations in the execution of the rustication, the manner of impression, the closeness of spacing, the horizontal or vertical arrangements of rustication, and the combination with other methods of decorating (or strengthening, or "roughening") the surface of the pots, such as rilling or cordons can bee seen.

A second, substantial (140 sherds) part of the coarse assemblage consists of a hotch-potch of coarse sherds, featuring finger-tip, finger-nail cordons, grooves, etc. It is this material that would, if it had not been found together with Beaker material, have been lost in our typology as simply of "Bronze Age" date. The lesson to be learnt from this is that so-called Beaker domestic wares, if they ever do exist as a pure assemblage, could pass unnoticed in the absence of contemporary fine wares.

Finally, a small but very particular group of coarse wares, termed here *rilled wares*, was identified at Sutton Hoo in the F6 complex and, so far, no convincing parallel has been found [note: MRH to check Clacton]. Some 45 sherds, derived from vessels undoubtedly manufactured in Beaker fabrics (some are quite fine, smooth, red, more akin to Beaker fine wares) exhibit evenly-spaced, vertical deep rilling, accompanied by similar horizontal rilling. A particularly good and substantial example of a vessel of this type was recovered in F83.

A first glance calls *Grooved ware* of the Durrington or Woodlands style into mind as a possible influence on this form of decor. It is, however, <u>not grooved ware itself</u>, but a Beaker type. Hybrids may however exist between the two families shown, for example, by sherd No.998 from F41. Hybridisation, perhaps the ultimate form of association, studied by Cleal amongst late Neolithic and Early Bronze Age pottery types in East Anglia (Cleal 1984; 1986) may have a voice in the interpretation of the F6 complex. Indeed, in Wessex grooved ware is often seen to be associated with sites of ritual and ceremonial function (Darvill after Bradley; Thorpe and Richards). However, Cleal's study of East Anglia would suggest that the situation is different in the latter region, and that grooved ware associations with Beakers are, if anything, more common on domestic sites rather than elsewhere (Cleal 1986).

In conclusion, it must be added that very many different vessels, often only represented by a handful

of sherds (some conjoining), are present in the F6 complex, following a trend already exhibited by the fine wares. Altogether, the coarse and the fine wares derive from an estimated 2 or 3 dozen pots, smashed and deposited, with a few exceptions, as a very small percentage of the whole vessels, as rubbish into the scoops of F6. There seems no reason to doubt the domestic nature of this rubbish: though the assemblage is "rich", three-quarters of the pottery is coarse and vessels did not end up in the scoops as whole or nearly whole pots, nor could the pots have been broken in situ and then distributed amongst the fills of the various scoops.

5.2 **Other possible structures**

Outside the Beaker complex F6, there are a number of scoops, pits, postholes and gullies, sparsely populating the surface of the natural subsoil. It is tempting to play join-the-dots games, creating circular and linear structures and such temptation will briefly be indulged in here. Thus, it could be possible to suggest a circular structure, 5m in diameter, to the SE of the Beaker complex (joining postholes F19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 25) and even add a south-east opening porch (F26, 27, 28); a more fanciful alternative would be an "avenue" leading to the Beaker complex (using the same postholes F28, 27, 26, 20, 19, past the former tree F18, to the heart of the complex, posthole F66). This could be delimited at right angles by a palisade trench (F40). Finally, a further arc-shaped structure, destroyed by the quarry ditch F57 of Mound 13, could be postulated: after all, these postholes must have been very substantial, since their truncated bases still survived at 32.24m AOD, a full 30cm below the top of the natural subsoil on Mound 13 (F73-77). A Beaker date for these circular structures would not be out of the question, since we have seen that Beaker finds concentrate to the East of the Beaker pit complex and since the area of Mound 13 has produced a few sherds of this period.

The result of these speculations is shown as an annotated version of the horizon 2 plan D51.

These features were not excavated. However, their excavation would neither add to nor subtract from the sum of knowledge regarding the prehistoric landscape at Sutton Hoo. Enough scoops and postholes have been excavated on Int 41, 48 and 50 to realise that the act of excavating the truncated base of such features does not generally help with the reconstruction of structures, even less with their dating. We are thus left with tantalising glimpses (the porched 5m circular structure with rich pits next door, so similar to the "Beaker Roundhouse" and associated pits under Mound 2 in Int 41 is a plausible structure), but it has to be admitted that the evidence remains rather tenuous.

6. SELECTED STUDIES: THE ROMAN PERIOD (MRH/MOHC)

6.1 Buried Soil beneath Mound 13

Mound 13 is bisected in a N-S direction by the areas of excavation of Int 44 and 55, its western half inside, its eastern half outside. This mound 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 is located, approximately at 124/101. Thus the NW quarter of Mound 13 (or just under) belongs to Int 44 (from 100 northing northwards and up to the 122 easting)), while is SW quarter is located in Int 55 (South of the 100 northing and up to the 122 easting). Rather than present each quarter in separate parts of Vol.5, it was decided to present the whole of the excavated part of Mound 13 in one field report. Thus, the Buried Soil of Mound 13 will be discussed here, as will be its early-medieval components (cf. section 7.2) and its robbing (cf. section 8.2).

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, above 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 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 (cf. section 8.2) 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 policy on buried soils, it seems that finds were not recovered in this rapid removal exercise, but one wheel- barrow in four was sieved for finds (this apparently only produced 3 pieces of burnt flint). However, as the excavation of 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 sherd 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.

In **INT 55**, Mound 13's Buried Soil, when first encountered at horizon 2, was labelled F58 c 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 c 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.

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. SELECTED STUDIES: THE EARLY MEDIEVAL PERIOD (MRH/MOHC)

7.1 Mounds 3 and 4

The principal reason for opening Int 55 being to investigate the modes of construction of Mounds 3, 4 and 13, as well as to test for the existence of Mound 19 (disproved) and the presence of satellite burials around Mounds 1, 3, 4 and 13 (absent), care was taken in identifying and excavating all possible Anglo-Saxon features. In the event, this proved to be a fairly straightforward task, as Anglo-Saxon features are confined to the quarries of Mounds 3, 4 and 13. All other rectangular features suspected to be Anglo-Saxon at horizon 1 and 1B (see D4, D5) turned out to be either superficial disturbances, or slight variations in the natural subsoil, or treepits (eg F8, F52).

As we have learnt to expect at Sutton Hoo, no two mounds are alike, and Mounds 3, 4 and 13 follow this rule. They will be described here in turn.

7.1.1 Mound 3, located to the SW of Int 55, is a large mound of 25m in diameter well known, from its excavation by Basil Brown in 1938, to have contained a cremation burial. Int 55 clipped just under a quarter of its quarry ditch F1-F2 in its southwesternmost corner. This was fully excavated by Jay Carver in October 1991. It revealed a shallow, irregular quarry ditch, with meandering edges,

reminiscent of individual "bites" taken into the sides of the natural subsoil. What this ditch lacks in depth © 60cm deep from definition at horizon 1 at 32.20 to base at 31.58 AOD) it makes up in width, being 5m broad. This ditch is neither a fully-grown quarry ditch à la Mounds 2 or 14, but something in between, rather similar to the irregular quarries of Mounds 6 and 7 (which were also mounds covering cremations). The sequence of infilling is rather familiar, with an initial deposit © 1099) of silty sand washed into its base, followed by a turf "shoulder" © 1095) and a characteristic pinkish windblown deposit © 1011) in the top. Definition was, however, obscured by the fact that a number of later contexts had masked the true fill of the quarry ditch. They are context 1096, a ploughsoil dished into the top of 1011, context 1094 (a dump of turf) representing either mound slippage into the quarry ditch or a recent spoilheap, and finally context 1010, erroneously attributed to the mound make-up F1, a sandy deposit also likely to be part of the 1938 excavations of Mound 3.

F2 was photographed (photo N 636/11,15) and planned at horizons 1, 1B and 2, excavated at level B and C, photographed again (photo N 652/3, 4) and plans drawn up. Sections were not drawn, neither were the sections coinciding with the edge of excavation. The finds yield is poor, consisting of 9 flint waste products, 2 burnt flints and a matrix sample. No trace of burial appeared either in the ditch or near it (F8, a likely candidate, being a treepit).

7.1.2 Mound 4, also excavated in 1938 by Basil Brown and found to contain a further cremation, is smaller (diameter c. 19m). It lies immediately to the South-east of Int 55, which contains half of its two northernmost quarry pits, F38 and F39. These were excavated after ditch F11, which clipped F39, had been removed. They are shallow, irregular pits, c 4.5 and 5.5m in diameter respectively, and c 40-55cm deep (from definition at horizon 2 at 32.32 AOD to bases at 31.92 and 31.75 AOD). F38 was found to contain a single mixed fill c 1062) whereas F39 had at its base a stiff clayey deposit c 1097) sealed by the mixed fill 1063. These pits, though hints exist at horizons 1 and 1B, were not properly identified until horizon 2 was reached. Planned and photographed (photo N/) at horizon 2, they were excavated rapidly at level B and C by Doug Schmidt and Steve Timms who undertook a modicum of recording (see feature packs). Unfortunately, no sections were drawn (a sketch exists on feature card F39). F39 lacks a final hachure plan. C1097 was sampled, if the need to know the composition and formation of this clay arose. The matrix samples from F39 are the only finds from these pits, which proved to be otherwise sterile.

Mound 4 appears to be a mound surrounded by individual quarry pits, rather like Mound 5 and, to a certain extent, Mound 6. All three mounds covered cremations. However, the quarry pits for Mound 4 are shallower and, unlike Mounds 5 and 6, no satellite burials were found in or near them. However, this does not completely preclude the existence of satellite burials, as they could be located to one or other side of the Mound (after all, Mound 5 is not completely encircled by satellite burials).

7.2 Mound 13

Mound 13 or, more accurately, half of Mound 13 is shared between Interventions 44 and 55, the edge of excavation running in a West-East direction through the mound, along the 100 northing. This line was used in September-October 1991 as the line of an East-West section through Mound 13, its make-up, quarry ditch and buried soil. The northern quarter of Mound 13, located in Int 44, was fully excavated by Gigi Signorelli in October 1991, leaving a standing section which was drawn (see D631 & 632 of INT 44) and photographed.

In Int 44 Mound 13 is surrounded by a continuous quarry ditch, known as F223 in Int 44. Its silted-up fill, including its last windblown deposit, is then cut by the medieval roadside ditch F225. The mound was trenched in a West-East direction by a robber trench (F227) which dips downwards and eastwards under the edge of excavation towards the centre of the mound. In the top of this robber trench a further depression (F224), also the result of the same robbing episode, contained in its fill 1404 two iron objects (No. 16483 and 16484): these two large corroded lumps of iron are not yet identified but may be clamps from a coffin or wooden chamber structure. They are the only metal objects derived from robbing Mound 13. They, and the total absence of cremated bone, may indicate (though only very tentatively) that Mound 13 originally contained an inhumation.

An account of what was found in the northern quarter of Mound 13 was compiled for the Int 44 level III archive report (Andy Copp 1992); it has been transferred across to this report as it seems more expedient to report upon the whole of Mound 13 in this volume.

An unedited extract from the Int 44 level III archive report (VOL 5i) follows:

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 Int41 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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

The southern quarter of Mound 13, which lies within the perimeter of Int 55, was left intact after definition at horizon 2 until March 1992, when it was fully excavated by Andy Copp. It consists of the following elements:

F57 (and F60) quarry ditch

F58	Mound 13 at horizon 2/4, buried soil (top)	
		(32.97 AOD)
F64	Mound 13 at horizon 4, buried soil	
		(32.97 AOD)
F69	Mound 13 at horizon 6, buried soil (base)	
		(32.67 AOD)
C 1117	subsoil under Mound 13 buried soil, at	
	horizon 7	(32.54 AOD)
F73,74,75,76,77	postholes cut into subsoil 1117, truncated	
	at base of ditch F57)	
(F80	posthole cut into subsoil 1117, at horizon 7)	
(F79	a modern slit-trench cut into top of Mound 13)	

The quarry ditch F57, which began to emerge at horizon 1B, is a more or less regular, deep (80-90cm deep) continuous arc-shaped ditch, surrounding Mound 13 with a fairly constant width of 4 - 4.5 m. Its inner edge against the buried soil plateau of Mound 13 is steeper than its outer edge and its base, somewhat undulating, was encountered at 32.00 AOD, ie some 50cm below the top of the natural subsoil plateau preserved under Mound 13. Its fills (contexts 1087, 1088, 1089 and 1092 [in F60]) were excavated rapidly by shovel and a hachure plan (D91-92) drawn up; a colour section (D94), drawn through the entire Mound 13 area, using the N-S edge of excavation, along the 122 easting, features this quarry ditch as well as the other components of the mound.

Mound 13 possesses, strictly speaking, no mound make-up material, as the surface encountered at horizon 2 labelled F58 c 1090) represents the top of the <u>buried soil</u>, renamed F64 at horizon 4, and F69 at horizon 6. This buried soil has been presented in section 6.

Mound 13, though better understood, remains enigmatic. It is a medium-sized barrow, some 18-19m in diameter, robbed in a fashion reminiscent of Mounds 6, 7 and 14, surrounded by a deep continuous quarry ditch like Mounds 2 and 14. Although it may appear fanciful to correlate the type of burial in the mound with the type of construction of the barrow, it could be argued that, so far at Sutton Hoo, inhumation barrows have either no quarries at all (Mounds 1 and 17) or are surrounded by regular ditches (Mounds 2 and 14; now perhaps also Mound 13, as there is some very tenuous evidence for an inhumation rite), while the cremation barrows (Mounds 3, 4, 5, 6, 7) tend to have clusters of irregular quarries around them.

7.3 The stray find no 65

No Anglo-Saxon feature other than the quarries of Mounds 3 and 4 and the buried soil, quarry ditch and robber trench of Mound 13 has come to light on Int 55. This leaves only room for some speculation as to the burial from which the stray find no 65, a gold-and-garnet cylinder, originated. The likely contenders are:

Mound 1 (because find No. 65 was found near the BM hut stance, if it was a loss of the 1960's)

Mounds 3 or 4 (because find No.65 is located just between them, to the North; but these mounds contained cremations: could the cylinder have survived cremation intact?)

Mound 13 (because it is the next nearest)

Almost anywhere else. It is likely that it is a robber's loss (rather than a modern loss), having been found in apparently undisturbed ploughsoil above the late medieval ditch F11. This would exclude Mound 1 from the contenders.

8. SELECTED STUDIES: MEDIEVAL PERIOD AND LATER (MOHC/MRH)

8.1 The track

8.1.1 The Track in INT 44 [N 445/14]

Four features were excavated at horizon 1 [F 3-6] and 19 features were excavated at horizon 2 [F 95 etc]. Where there was stratigraphic contact, these features cut the latest fills of quarries around Mound 7 and Mound 13 and overlay the perimeter make-up of Mound 7. "This implies that the hollow way was in use only after the mound had reached its larger settled extent".

Grooves along the hollow way excavated: N 433/5.

8.1.2 The track in INT 55

Two parallel ditches (F4 and F10) run SW-NE across the north- western corner of Int 55. They proceed further into Int 44 (where they are identified as F104/F107 and F225) and further North-east into Int 50 (where they are called F131 and F143). Their medieval date appears well documented, as is their role as flanking ditches to the medieval hollow-way that runs NE-SW across the whole of the Sutton Hoo site. This hollow-way, to the NW of the westernmost ditch (F10) is represented by a series of parallel ruts (5 or 6 in Int 55, labelled F12) which are also recorded in Int 44 (F92-97 et al) and Int 50 (F126/7, 265). These ruts are known to run over the last windblown sandy deposits lying in the tops of filled-in quarry pits and clip the edges of the make-ups of Mounds 7, 13 and 14. These ruts were not excavated in Int 55.

In Int 55, two further details could be added to the documentation of this hollow-way. Firstly, the parallel ditches need not be continuous: indeed, a "causeway" interrupts the course of ditch F10 and it may be no coincidence that a large posthole (F55) stands guard at this interval. Secondly, a bank © 1052), visible at turf level (32.70 AOD) survived, though much disturbed by rabbit burrows, for some 40cm above the top of ditches F4 and F10 (defined at c 32.30 AOD), in between the two ditches.

F4 and F10 were excavated over stretches of 12 and 7m respectively, as it was necessary to remove the fills of these ditches to provide access to the Beaker complex F6, which they bisect. They are both c 1.50m wide, simply scooped out in the case of F10, or featuring a slot (clearing out?) in the base, in the case of F4. No postholes could be seen in the bases of these features. From definition level to their bases, they survive to a depth of c 45-55cm and contain, typically, 3 distinct fills. Sections were drawn across both ditches (see feature packs). F4, cutting across the Beaker complex F6, produced a large number of finds derived from the latter, including 27 sherds of Beaker fine and coarse pottery, 13 flint flakes and 14 burnt flints. They were all recovered at level C, to context only, without finds' location. F10, being too far NW to intersect the Beaker complex, is much poorer, with 3 finds only: it produced a fine flint knife (No. 556) and a metal fitting (No. 580), located not far from its butt end and near the post F55 (gate fitting?).

How did the hollow-way function? Firstly, the hollow-way is not located between the parallel ditches, but invariably to the North- west of them, in the form of wheel ruts, scouring the subsoil over a width of c 3m. The ditches are roadside ditches. If they are parallel and contemporary, then the 2m wide strip between them is used to build up the bank (1052), either deliberately or as a result of clearing out operations. This bank and ditch system could be interrupted at intervals, perhaps by gates. In short, something rather similar to a Roman road and agger is envisaged. A post-Saxon, post-erosion and post-mound slumping date in the later Middle Ages (16th C?) is envisaged for the hollow-way.

Also of late medieval date, but stratigraphically earlier since cut by the F4/F10 ditches, is a further ditch (F11), running at an angle of 120° to the former system, from the NW corner of Int 55 to its SE corner. Again, this feature was excavated over stretches of 8 and 7m, in order to disentangle ditch F11 from the Beaker complex F6 in the North-west and from quarry pits F38 and F39 (Mound 4) in the South-east.

Ditch F11 is a broader (2m+ wide), shallower © 30cm deep from first definition level to base) grey

strip with irregular, occasionally rutted bottom and shallow, rather meandering edges. The base of this "ditch" can sometimes split up into individual ruts, as exemplified by ruts F13, F14 and F15 in the base of the Ashbee excavation trench F30 in the extreme NW corner of Int 55. In this case, it is suggested that the "ditch" is itself a hollow-way, formed by muddy traffic creating the grey podsol-rich fills. A section across this infill was cut but unfortunately not drawn: no find whatsoever was recovered from this ditch.

The arguments for situating this ditch in the later Middle Ages too are: F11 cuts the silted-up quarry pit F39 of Mound 4; it appear to cut the windblown sand, deposit 1005 of horizon 1, scoured by parallel plough furrows 1006 and 1007; the rutted base suggests traffic, as does the absence of finds. Finally, a terminus ante is provided by the loss of the gold-and-garnet cylinder (No. 65) found in the ploughsoil 1004 above ditch F11.

Two parallel ditches (F4 and F10) run SW-NE across the north- western corner of Int 55. They proceed further into Int 44 (where they are identified as F104/F107 and F225) and further North-east into Int 50 (where they are called F131 and F143). Their medieval date appears well documented, as is their role as flanking ditches to the medieval hollow-way that runs NE-SW across the whole of the Sutton Hoo site. This hollow-way, to the NW of the westernmost ditch (F10) is represented by a series of parallel ruts (5 or 6 in Int 55, labelled F12) which are also recorded in Int 44 (F92-97 et al) and Int 50 (F126/7, 265). These ruts are known to run over the last windblown sandy deposits lying in the tops of filled-in quarry pits and clip the edges of the make-ups of Mounds 7, 13 and 14. These ruts were not excavated in Int 55.

In Int 55, two further details could be added to the documentation of this hollow-way. Firstly, the parallel ditches need not be continuous: indeed, a "causeway" interrupts the course of ditch F10 and it may be no coincidence that a large posthole (F55) stands guard at this interval. Secondly, a bank c 1052), visible at turf level (32.70 AOD) survived, though much disturbed by rabbit burrows, for some 40cm above the top of ditches F4 and F10 (defined at c 32.30 AOD), in between the two ditches.

F4 and F10 were excavated over stretches of 12 and 7m respectively, as it was necessary to remove the fills of these ditches to provide access to the Beaker complex F6, which they bisect. They are both c 1.50m wide, simply scooped out in the case of F10, or featuring a slot (clearing out?) in the base, in the case of F4. No postholes could be seen in the bases of these features. From definition level to their bases, they survive to a depth of c 45-55cm and contain, typically, 3 distinct fills. Sections were drawn across both ditches (see feature packs). F4, cutting across the Beaker complex F6, produced a large number of finds derived from the latter, including 27 sherds of Beaker fine and coarse pottery, 13 flint flakes and 14 burnt flints. They were all recovered at level C, to context only, without finds' location. F10, being too far NW to intersect the Beaker complex, is much poorer, with 3 finds only: it produced a fine flint knife (No. 556) and a metal fitting (No. 580), located not far from its butt end and near the post F55 (gate fitting?).

How did the hollow-way function? Firstly, the hollow-way is not located between the parallel ditches, but invariably to the North- west of them, in the form of wheel ruts, scouring the subsoil over a width of c 3m. The ditches are roadside ditches. If they are parallel and contemporary, then the 2m wide strip between them is used to build up the bank (1052), either deliberately or as a result of clearing out operations. This bank and ditch system could be interrupted at intervals, perhaps by gates. In short, something rather similar to a Roman road and agger is envisaged. A post-Saxon, post-erosion and post-mound slumping date in the later Middle Ages (16th C?) is envisaged for the hollow-way.

Also of late medieval date, but stratigraphically earlier since cut by the F4/F10 ditches, is a further ditch (F11), running at an angle of 120° to the former system, from the NW corner of Int 55 to its SE corner. Again, this feature was excavated over stretches of 8 and 7m, in order to disentangle ditch F11 from the Beaker complex F6 in the North-west and from quarry pits F38 and F39 (Mound 4) in the South-east. Ditch F11 is a broader (2m+ wide), shallower © 30cm deep from first definition level to base) grey strip with irregular, occasionally rutted bottom and shallow, rather meandering edges. The base of this "ditch" can sometimes split up into individual ruts, as

exemplified by ruts F13, F14 and F15 in the base of the Ashbee excavation trench F30 in the extreme NW corner of Int 55. In this case, it is suggested that the "ditch" is itself a hollow-way, formed by muddy traffic creating the grey podsol-rich fills. A section across this infill was cut but unfortunately not drawn: no find whatsoever was recovered from this ditch.

The arguments for situating this ditch in the later Middle Ages too are: F11 cuts the silted-up quarry pit F39 of Mound 4; it appear to cut the windblown sand, deposit 1005 of horizon 1, scoured by parallel plough furrows 1006 and 1007; the rutted base suggests traffic, as does the absence of finds. Finally, a terminus ante is provided by the loss of the gold-and-garnet cylinder (No. 65) found in the ploughsoil 1004 above ditch F11.

8.2 The robbing of Mound 13

Since the robbings are generally assigned to the post-medieval period, no other features can be ascribed to the medieval period.

8.3 Other Features

Two features, F8 and F52, were excavated because, with their oblong shape and proximity to the quarries of Mound 3 (F8) and Mound 13 (F52), they had a very remote chance of turning out to be Anglo-Saxon graves. Neither turned out to be graves, F8 being interpreted by the excavator (Katie Lister) as a natural feature disturbed by burrows, and F52 as the "deep side" of a <u>tree pit</u>, whose annular counterpart is F53. In this case, the prevailing wind which blew over this tree would have come from the SW, creating the semi-circular pit F52 and its root-ring F53. The tree-pit F52 produced a number of finds (9 flint waste products, 2 sherds of pottery, 10 burnt flints, as well as charcoal and matrix samples). This is however not inconsistent with the supposition of a blown-over tree: the hollow left by the uprooting of the trunk could easily have acted as a receptacle for material that may have been lying around on the ground surface.

Ever since these D-shaped annular features were first recognised in Int 32 in 1985, Sutton Hoo has become quite sylvan in aspect, with many instances recorded on Int 41, 50 and now 55. Of course, these trees could be of widely differing dates (F18 in Int 55 being a pre-Beaker one). Although there may be a light dominance of trees blown over by a South-west wind, the orientation of these treepits can also vary a great deal. The features interpreted as treepits on Int 55 are: F52/53, F56, F61 (pre-Saxon, under quarry of Mound 3) and F18 (pre-Beaker). A number of other features (F17, F37, F49), annular or wedge-shaped, may also be treepits or other forms of natural features.

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Table 1 : List of features excavated

86 features were identified in Int 55, the following having been excavated:

F1}	
F2}	quarry pit, Mound 3
F4	ditch running NE-SW
F6	Beaker complex consisting of F7, F16, F41, F62, etc.
F7	scoop of Beaker complex
F8	treepit
F9	slot in ditch F4
F10	ditch parallel to F4, to West of F4
F11	ditch at right angles to F4/F10, running NW-SE
F16	scoop of Beaker complex
F38	quarry pit, Mound 4
F39	quarry pit, Mound 4
F41	scoop of Beaker complex
F52	treepit
F57	quarry ditch, Mound 13
F58	horizon 2, Mound 13
F60	quarry ditch, Mound 13
F62	scoop of Beaker complex
F63	scoop of Beaker complex
F64	horizon 4, Mound 13
F65	scoop of Beaker complex
F66	posthole, Beaker complex
F67	scoop of Beaker complex
F68	posthole, Beaker complex
F69	horizon 6, Mound 13
F70	scoop of Beaker complex
F71	scoop of Beaker complex
F72	scoop of Beaker complex
F78	scoop of Beaker complex
F81	scoop of Beaker complex
F82	scoop of Beaker complex
F83	scoop of Beaker complex
F84	scoop of Beaker complex
F85	scoop of Beaker complex
F86	scoop of Beaker complex

This totals 35 features which can be grouped into 4 groups:

1) Medieval ditches	F4, F10, F	11
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- 2) Quarry pits and ditches for: Mound 3: F1-2 Mound 4: F38, F39 Mound 13: F57 (F60)
- 2a) Mound 13 consists of Horizon 2 (F59), Horizon 4 (F64, buried soil), Horizon 7 (F69)
- 3) Beaker complex (19 scoops)
- 4) Treepits (F8, F52)

The remainder of the features, identified at Horizon 2 (and 7, under Mound 13) represents prehistoric

features as well as natural features; also ruts to the NW of the medieval ditch

List of contexts associated to excavated features

F1	1010
F2	1011, 1094, 1095, 1096, 1099
F4	1013, 1019, 1070
F6	1015
F7	1017, 1102
F8	1020
F9	1021
F10	1023, 1069, 1084, 1093
F11	1024, 1050, 1053, 1054
F16	1036, 1103, 1113
F38	1062
F39	1063, 1097
F41	1067, 1104, 1114
F52	1080
F57	1087, 1088, 1089
F58	1090
F60	1092
F62	1022, 1112
F63	1105, 1106
F64	1107
F65	1108, 1115
F66	1109
F67	1110, 1118
F68	1111
F69	1116
F70	1119, 1122
F71	1123, 1124
F72	1125, 1126
F78	1120, 1126
F81	1137
F82	1121, 1140
F83	1132, 1138, 1142
F84	1139
F85	1133, 1141
F86	1134, 1143, 1144

List of contexts not associated with excavated features (floating contexts)

turf surface
surface after 1st machining
surface after 2nd machining
shovel-scraping all Int 55
coarse trowelling to reach Horizon 1
ploughing, Horizon 1 and windblown sand (1005)
trowelling to reach Horizon 1B
trowelling to reach Horizon 2
natural subsoil
"bank" between ditches F4 and F10
definition spit between ditches F4 and F10
definition spit between ditches F4 and F10 (under 1100)

The components of the Beaker complex

- Ditches cutting the Beaker complex (= group c): F4(1013,1019,1070), F10, F11.
- Definition of the complex (= group b), ie contexts:

C 1004:	coarse trowelling to reach horizon 1
C 1008:	coarse trowelling after horizon 1 = horizon 1B after removal of C1008 32.39 (top) 32.30 (base)
C 1009:	fine trowelling to reach horizon 2 = horizon 1C after removal of C1009 32.30 (top) 32.14 (base)
C 1015:	definition of top of F6 complex to east of ditch F4 32.35 (top) 32.13 (base)
C 1016:	natural in centre of F6 complex 32.35 (top) -
C 1100:	1st definition spit to west of ditch F4 (= 1015 to east) 32.34 (top) 32.23 (base)
C 1101:	2nd definition spit to west of ditch F4 (under 1100; = 1015 to east) 32.23 (top) 32.15 (base)

- The features (=group a) ie:

F7	c 1017, C 1102)
F16	c 1067, C 1104, C1114)
F41	c 1067, C 1104, C 1114)
F62	c 1022, C 1112)
F63	c 1105, C 1106)
F65	c 1108, C 1115)
F66	c 1109)
F67	c 1110, C 1118)
F68	c 1111)
F70	c 1119, C 1122)
F71	c 1123, C 1124)
F72	c 1125, C 1126)
F78	c 1120, C 1137)
F87	c 1137)
F82	c 1121, C 1140)
F83	c 1132, C 1138, C 1142)
F84	c 1139)
F85	c 1133, C 1141)
F86	c 1134, C 1143, C 1144)

Beaker complex F6, showing feature depth and diameter

Level	,top 1B	Top of feat	. Bottom feat	. Hor 1B-2	Feat.depth	Tot.depth	Diameter
F16	32.37	32.28	31.98	9cm	30cm	39cm	100-125cm
F41	32.39	32.37	31.92	12cm	35cm	47cm	90-100cm
F68	32.37	32.26	31.96	11cm	30cm	41cm	40-45cm
F67	32.37	32.24	31.98	13cm	26cm	39cm	c 70cm
F66	32.38	32.22	31.99	16cm	23cm	39cm	30-40cm
F65	32.38	32.23	31.90	15cm	33cm	48cm	c 90cm
F63	32.35	32.23	31.86	12cm	37cm	49cm	70-90cm
F67	32.34	32.25	31.87	9cm	38cm	47cm	c 70cm
F71	32.37	32.20	31.93	17cm	27cm	44cm	80-115cm
F70	32.37	32.19	31.93	18cm	26cm	44cm	c 70cm
F78	32.36	32.17	31.96	19cm	21cm	40cm	60-80cm
F81	32.36	32.17	31.90	19cm	27cm	46cm	60-70cm
F82	32.34	32.14	31.92	20cm	22cm	42cm	c 70cm
F62	32.34	32.15	31.78	19cm	37cm	<u>56cm</u>	<u>130cm</u>
F83	32.34	32.15	31.67	19cm	48cm	<u>67cm</u>	90-105cm
F84	32.30	(32.06)	31.81	24cm	25cm	49cm	30-40cm
F85	32.32	32.17	31.76	15cm	41cm	<u>56cm</u>	65-90cm
F86	32.34	32.18	31.84	16cm	34cm	50cm 60 x 90cm 60 x 50cm	2 scoops:
F72	32.34	32.20	31.70	14cm	50cm	<u>64cm</u>	<u>120cm</u>

Table showing numbers of finds ascribed to the Beaker complex F6

Total finds population, whole of F6 complex = 1593

made up of:	
BFlint	382
Flint	559 (537 waste; 22 implements)
Pot	525
Environmental and others	126

These can be broken into:

Group a: finds found within individual features of F6 complex

Total	778		
made up of:			
BFlint	113		
Flint	382 (13 impl.)		
Pot	179		
Environmental (39 charcoal, 6 organic, 41	104		
soil samples, 18 flot. samples)			

Group b: finds found during definition of F6 complex

753

made up of:

		<u>C1004</u>	<u>C1008</u>	<u>C1009</u>	<u>C1015</u>	<u>C1100</u>	C1101
B Flint	(tot: 255)	10	15	23	172	19	16
Flint	(tot: 163)	6	10	21	104	14	8
Pot	(tot: 319)	13	31	71	128	31	45
Environ. +	others	-	1	3	10	-	1
Totals	29	57	118	415	64	70	

Group c: finds found in features cutting Beaker complex (F4,F10)

Total	62
made up of:	
Bflint	14
Flint	14 (incl. 1 knife)
Pot	27
Matrix	7

Table showing proportions of finds per scoop, compared to the total from all features

Total of	pot in F7 -	F86: 179	Total fl	int in F7	- F86: 382
F7:	10	6%	F7:	15	4%
F16:	10	6%	F16:	24	6%
F41:	13	7%	F41:	19	5%
F62:	45	25%	F62:	58	15%
E62.	2	10/	E62.	10	20/
Г03: Г(5	Z	1 %0	F05:	10	3% 2%
F65:	-	-	F65:	11	3%
F66:	-	-	F66:	1	-
F67:	2	1%	F67:	5	1%
F68:	4	2%	F68:	-	-
F70:	5	3%	F70:	29	8%
F71:	2	1%	F71:	31	8%
F72:	34	9%	F72:	47	12%
F78:	10	6%	F78:	26	7%
F81:	-	-	F81:	8	2%
F82:	4	2%	F82:	9	2%
F83:	33	18%	F83:	60	16%
F84:	_	_	F84:	-	_
F85:	1	1%	F85:	17	4%
F86:	4	2%	F85:	12	3%

Appendix A

Total of finds found in and above F6 complex

Total	1593
pot	525
flint	559
bflint	382
and others	127
environmental	

These totals can be grouped into three distinct groups: those from the features themselves (group a), those found above the features (group b) and those found in excavation of features cutting the Beaker complex (group c).

Details of these groups are given below:

Group a: Features 7-86 of Beaker complex, Int 55

Total finds: 778 (F62:112; F72:97; F83:116)

charcoal	: 39
organics (nuts, seeds, bark)	: 6
soil samples, kubienas	: 41
flot samples	: 18
bflint	: 113
pot	: 179
flint	: 382 (369 waste; 13 impl.; 9 scrapers; 2 knives; 2 others
lillit	. 502 (50) waste, 15 impl., 7 serapers, 2 kinves, 2 others

Appendix A

Group a

Numbers of finds found in features of F6 Beaker complex, Int 55

a. in defined features

F7: 42 [c 1102 : 13]	[c 1017 : 29] 15 flint flakes 6 bflint 5 charcoal 2 soil samples 2 kubienas 2 flot samples	10 pot
F16: 52 [c 1103 : 24] [c 1113 : 1]	[c 1036 : 27] 24 flint (flakes, cores) 5 bflint 9 charcoal 3 soil samples 1 flot sample	10 pot
F41: 45 [c 1104 : 9] [c 1114 : 10]	[c 1067 : 26] 19 flint (2 impl., 17 fl.) 3 bflint 5 charcoal 3 soil samples 2 flot samples	13 pot 1 knife, 1 scraper
F62: 112 [c 1112 : 33]	[c 1022 : 79] 58 flint (57 fl. + 1 impl.) 3 bflint 1 charcoal 2 soil samples 1 kubiena 2 flot samples	45 pot 1 cut flake
F63: 25 [c 1106: 15]	[c 1105: 10] 10 flint (9 fl. + 1 impl.) 4 bflint 4 charcoal 2 seeds 2 soil samples 1 flot sample	2 pot 1 scraper
F65: 21 [c 1115 : 1]	[c 1108 : 20] 11 flint flakes 8 bflint 2 soil samples	- pot
F66: 3	[c 1109 : 3] 1 flint flake 1 bflint 1 soil sample	- pot

F67: 23 [c 1118 : 5]	[c 1110 : 18] 5 flint flakes 8 bflint 4 charcoal 1 seed 2 soil samples 1 flot sample	2 pot
F68: 7	[c 1111 : 7] - flint 2 bflint 1 soil sample	4 pot
F70: 42 [c 1122 : 27]	[c 1119 : 15] 29 flint (28 fl. + 1 impl.) 5 bflint 2 soil samples 1 flot sample	5 pot 1 scraper
F71: 52 [c 1124 : 33]	[c 1123 : 19] 31 flint (flakes + core) 13 bflint 2 charcoal 1 nut 2 soil samples 1 flot sample	2 pot
F72: 97 [c 1126 : 45]	[c 1125 : 52] 47 flint (44 fl. + c, 3 impl.) 8 bflint 4 charcoal 1 bark 2 soil samples 1 flot sample	34 pot 1 misc., 1 scraper 1 knife
F78: 41 [c 1137: 24]	[c 1120 : 17] 26 flint (23 fl., 3 impl.) 2 bflint 2 soil samples 1 flot sample	10 pot 3 scrapers
F81: 9	[c 1137 : 9] 8 flint flakes 1 bflint	- pot
F82: 17 [c 1121 : 4]	[c 1140 : 13] 9 flint (flakes) 1 bflint 2 soil samples 1 flot sample	4 pot

F83:116 [c 1138 : 80]	[c 1132 : 29] 60 flint (58 fl. +	33 pot
[c 1142 : 7]	c, 2 impl.) 14 bflint 3 charcoal 4 soil samples 2 flot samples	2 scrapers
F84: 3	[c 1139 : 3] - flint 2 bflint 1 soil sample	- pot
F85: 26 [c 1141 : 9]	[c 1133 : 17] 17 flint (flakes + core) 3 bflint 1 charcoal 1 nut 2 soil samples 1 flot sample	1 pot
F86: 45 [c 1143 : 6] [c 1144 : 18]	[c 1134 :21] 12 flint (flakes + core) 24 bflint 1 charcoal 3 soil samples 1 flot sample	4 pot

Group b

Contexts defining beaker complex F6, Int 55

ie c 1009, 1008, 1004 area to be scrutinised as belonging to F6 Beaker complex

easting: 89 - 100 northing: 86 - 95

 ie "easting greater than or equal to .89" and "easting less than or equal to 100" and "northing greater than or equal to .86" and "northing less than or equal to .95"

c 1009: 118 finds	 71 pot 21 flint (flakes + 2 impl. = 1 scraper, 1 arrowhead) 23 bflint 		
	1 charcoal		
	1 claypipe		
	1 bone		
c 1008: 57 finds	31 pot		
	10 flint (flakes + cores)		
	15 bflint		
	1 daub		
c 1004: 29 finds	13 pot 6 flint (flakes)		
	10 bflint		

<u>Total for contexts 1009, 1008, 1004</u> = 204 finds: 115 pot

37 flint (1arrowhead)48 bflint4 others

scraper, 1

contexts 1015, 1100 and 1101, definition of F6 complex

c 1015: 415 finds	128 pot		
(to east of ditch	104 flint (100 waste; 3 scrapers; 1 rough-		
F4)	cut)		
	172 bflint		
	8 charcoal		
	2 seeds		
c 1100: 64 finds	31 pot		
	14 flint		
	19 bflint		
c 1101: 70 finds	45 pot		
	8 flint (1 unknown implement)		
	16 bflint		

1 charcoal

(both to west of ditch F4, 1100 being above 1101, both above F62)

Totals for Group b all together

319 pot 163 flint 255 bflint 15 env. + others

 $\underline{\text{Total}} = 753$

<u>Appendix A</u> <u>Group c</u>

Features cutting Beaker complex, Int 55 (Group c)

F4: 59 finds	27 pot 13 flint (flakes) 14 bflint 5 soil samples
F10: 3 finds	1 flint knife 1 metal fitting 1 soil sample

F11: no finds

Appendix B

List of flot samples taken from Beaker complex F6, Int 55

listed as finds 2075 - 2092, boxed in box D-2

- F7 c 1017 black 1 bucket from each context
 - c 1102 brown
- F16 c 1036 black
- F41c 1067 black
 - c 1104 brown
- F62 c 1022 brown
 - c 1112 black
- F63 c 1105 black
- [F65 not sampled c 1108, 1115)]
- [F66not sampled c 1109)]
- [F68 not sampled c 1111)]
- F67 c 1110 black
- F70 c 1119 black
- F71c 1123 black
- F72c 1125 black
- F78 c 1120 black
- F82 c 1121 black
- F83 c 1142 black
 - c 1132 black
- F85c 1133 black
- F86c 1134 black

Appendix C

List of charcoal from "Beaker complex" F6, Int 55, SH 1992

(39 "samples")

<u>F7</u>		<u>Context</u>	Find no.	<u>Weight</u>	<u>box</u>
	1017	1182	17g	charcoal	D-2
	1017	1233	8.7g	charcoal	D-2
	1102	1348	5.79	charcoal	D-2
	1102	1413	0.69	charcoal	D-2
	1017	1548	0.3g	charcoal	D-2
	1017	1510	0.55	entareour	02
<u>F16</u>	1036	1187	13g	charcoal	D-2
	1036	1346	82.10g	charcoal	D-2
	1103	1358	0.4g		D-2
	1103	1359	0.6g		D-2
	1103	1465	4.6g		D-2
	1103	1466	0.4g		D-2
	1103	1569	0.2g		D-2
	1103	1588	7.3g		D-2
	1103	1590	45g		D-2
F/1	1067	702			D 2
1 71	1067	1044	- 33 / a		D-2 D 2
	1067	1/3/	23.4g		D-2 D 2
	1104	1454	2.5g		D-2 D 2
	1104	1464	5.0g		D-2 D 2
	1104	1404	0.1g		D-2
<u>F62</u>	1022	1347	15.3g		D-2
<u>F63</u>	1106	1547	1.8g		D-2
	1105	1549	6.5g		D-2
	1105	1578	8.0g		D-2
	1106	1587	2.4g		D-2
<u>F67</u>	1110	1350	0.8g		D-2
	1118	1584	0.4g		D-2
	1110	1586	2.0g		D-2
	1110	1589	5.3g		D-2
<u>F</u> 71	1124	1784	22.8g		D-2
	1124	1785	2.5g		D-2
F77	1125	1642	0 / g		י ח
1/2	1125	1787	0.4g		D-2 D 2
	1125	1788	2.0g		D-2 D 2
	1120	1703	4.1g		D-2 D 2
	1123	175	J.3g		D-2
<u>F83</u>	1138	1791	5.6g		D-2
	1132	1792	39.6g		D-2
	1138	1957	0.3g		D-2
F85	1133	17891	7.3g		D-2
			U		
<u>F86</u>	1143	1794	3.8g		D-2