VOL. 7

# VOLUME 7 FIELD REPORT FOR THE EAST SECTOR INT 50

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For illustrations please see Research Report or Site Atlas

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# 1. SUMMARY (AJC)

INT 50 was the transect which lay between the extant burial mounds (nos 2,5 and 6) (see vols 4 and 5i) and the cemetery of early medieval flat graves contacted on the eastern periphery (see vol 8).

A large population of features was mapped within INT 50 at Horizon 2, and classified according to their shape. Only a small selection, including all suspected early medieval features, was excavated.

Excavation demonstrated that the peripheral cemetery was isolated, and did not extend west of the track (see INT 52, vol. 8i). The only burials discovered in INT 50 were:

- A robbed **chamber grave** beneath mound 14 (Burial 8)
- Two **furnished burials** near Mound 5 and 6 (Burials 15 and 16)
- Two **unfurnished burials**, exhibiting ritual trauma and cut into quarry pits associated with Mound 5 or 6.

The majority of the features discovered belonged to the prehistoric period. The **Boundary ditch** already known from INT 41 and earlier excavations by Longworth and Kinnes was shown to have belonged to an early system of land boundaries probably starting in the **Earliest Bronze Age**. A rich assemblage of pottery was recovered from a cluster of **Neolithic pits**.

The south east corner of the later prehistoric enclosure bounded by a **fence** was also examined.

Crossing the area from SW to NE was the continuation of the Medieval or post-Medieval **Hollow Way**, along which the traces of cart ruts were defined.

The whole of INT 50 has been ploughed in recent times, as was evident from the turbulence of the strata above horizon 2 and from the traces of plough marks.

## 2. **STRATEGY** (MOHC)

# 2.1 Aims and Objectives

INT 50 was designed to cross the open ground between the extant burial mounds (Mound 2, 5, 6) and the farm track (examined in INT 52) and the fields beyond (examined in INT 32,38,39). It enveloped four of the small trenches of Longworth & Kinnes' `Area B' (Trenches XX, XXII, XXIII; INT 13,14,15 see vol. 2). One low and apparently isolated mound, Mound 14, lay within the transect, which was expected to contain a large number of flat graves, of which those in INT 32 were then seen to be merely the eastern outliers. The area was also predicted to contain the continuation of a system of prehistoric boundary ditches, originally discovered by Longworth and Kinnes (vol. 2).

In the original research design (Carver 1986, Fig 33) the area of the transect included all four Longworth trenches and Mound 16, but the limits of the intervention in their final form were designed to achieve compatibility with then pre-existing INT 41, 44 and 32/38. In this scheme the transect remained 32m wide and was aligned with INT 48. There was a consequent misalignment with INT 32, which was 1 metre south (?) of the extrapolated INT 50. Mound 16 was excluded and Mound 14 bisected, with a slightly larger semi-dome inside the intervention than outside it. This was intended to reveal the burial rite of Mound 14 without the removal of the whole mound.

Within INT 50, features selected for excavation were all those suspected of being medieval or later, the intersect of ditches belonging to the Boundary system and certain other prehistoric feature groups, as decided after their discovery.

## 2.2 **Operations undertaken**

Int. 50 was completed in two major summer seasons in 1990 and 1991 with a short spring season sandwiched in between. The total area excavated covered  $2086m^2$  between grid references 122/143 to 199/175. This area was stripped mechanically in two sessions. In early July 1990 the trench was opened up to northing 159 (1142m<sup>2</sup>), and the work in this session included the removal and consolidation of a spoilheap from Int. 41 which had built up against a long turf wall. The bulk of

this spoil was moved across on to a new spoilheap northeast of Mound 2 but the remainder was pushed up into a rough ridge leaving a 5m corridor beyond the southern edge of Int. 50. During the intervening short spring season (1991) the northern side of the trench was extended up to northing 175 (944m<sup>2</sup>).

At various stages during the topsoil/ploughsoil stripping operations various field walking exercises were conducted by students over the surface. The results of the field walking exercises are reported in detail in section 3.2.3 of this volume. After these exercises the majority of the ploughsoil was removed directly onto the subsoil surface. This surface was named Horizon 2. On Mound 14 a reserved area was more carefully cleared down onto an ancient 'buried' soil surface: this surface is often called Horizon 1 in the excavation records but, strictly speaking, is Horizon 2/4, whereas the subsoil surface is Horizon 2/7. Beyond the reserved area other patches of an Horizon 1 surface are occasionally mentioned by the recorders. Patches of ancient soil were described along the southern edge of Int. 50, and in Module K2, an exercise in archaeological visibility, recorders often employed this description with reference to the depth of the ploughsoil (see later).

Since the excavation was run jointly as a summer training school, novice excavators were also given the opportunity to practise their craft on different features selected by the supervisors. All the work on Int. 50 was carried out under the supervision of MRH, assisted by Justin Garner-Lahire and Graham Bruce.

### 2.3 Recovery Levels

Normal: Horizon 1 mapping at Level C Horizon 2 mapping at Level D Prehistoric Features excavated at Level D Early Medieval burials excavated at Level E

### 2.4 Modifications to Strategy

## None

## 2. 5 Analyses Undertaken

(Referred to paragraphs in the Field Report)

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3.2.2.4	Resistivity survey
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	Plan and profiles of the robber trench
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	Hachure plan of final excavated complex [D 550, 555]
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	Section N-S
	Reconstruction of chamber [D 548]
	Reconstruction of the Mound, using the capacity of the quarry pits and assuming (1)
	depth of buried soil obtained by assigning 1359 to upcast, (2) normal depth of buried
	soil.
	Plan of `medieval hearth' 1487, and drawing of pottery recovered form it [D 408]
	Stratification diagram
721	Burial 15: nlan and section
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- 7.2.2Burial 16: plan and section
- 7.3.1Burial 54: plan and section
- 7.3.2 Burial 55: plan and section
- 7.4 Cow burial F342: plan and section
- 7.5 Quarry pits to Mound 6: plan and sections
- 8.1 The track: plan and profiles

# 3. METHODS AND RESULTS: THE DATA ACQUIRED (AJC)

## 3.1 **Procedures**

Normal except as noted below.

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

#### 3.2.1 Previous excavations

INT 50 included three of the trenches cut by Longworth and Kinnes in pursuit of the early prehistoric boundary ditch discovered by them under Mound 5 (INT 13, 14, 15; see Longworth and Kinnes 1980)

# 3.2.2 Surface and subsurface survey

A series of surface and subsurface surveys were conducted before the intervention was stripped to Horizon 1:

#### 3.2.2.1 Contour Survey (Int. 30)

INT 50 covered a block of land that had been thoroughly surveyed with an EDM during the initial stages of the project. Two large but shallow features dominated the area. On the northern side a low subcircular mound was visible (Mound 14), where the contours were emphasised on the eastern side by a second feature - a broad hollow-way which marched across the landscape in a NE-SW direction. The selected contour intervals are too broad to pick out any shallower ephemeral features, but generally the remaining surface was flat.

#### 3.2.2.2 Vegetation survey (Int. 18)

The area is relatively featureless. The predominant grass cover is of the broad leaf type (Yorkshire Fog) which occurred in a scatter of isolated patches against the background turf. One low artificial dump of farm detritus in the north-east corner, covered in broad-leaf grass, is sandwiched between the modern farm track and a set of possible tank tracks. Vehicle tracks (?tank) were also noted just west of Mound 14 which may have joined another, irregular set lying west of the anti-glider ditch but running in a north-easterly direction.

#### 3.2.2.3 Metal Detector Survey (Int. 27)

The ground was surveyed on the east side up to the edge of the farm track. The distribution shows a random pattern of individual targets which gradually increases in density towards Mound 6 on the western side. Surprisingly, there was no concentration around the trenches of Longworth and Kinnes. The most significant reading came from a buried fence of barbed-wire which ran north-south along the edge of the farm track. This continuous fence was not visible on the surface of the turf.

#### 3.2.2.4 Resistivity Survey (Int. 51)

This survey was conducted over the entire north-east corner of Zone A, just a few months before the area was stripped. Readings were taken at 1.00m intervals within blocks  $10m^2$ . Blocks 5-10 fell within the excavation area, although the southern half of blocks 8-10 were not completed since they still lay hidden beneath the back of the long spoilheap of Int. 41. The results suggested the presence of a quarry ditch around Mound 14 and located the disturbance caused by the robbers. The hollow-way also produced an anomaly, but it was only the large-scale features that were visible.

The results of the evaluation surveys tended to confirm the field observations. Only the general surface trend was captured in the contour survey, but the vegetational survey produced a valuable `infilling' of the rather bare picture. Surrounding Mound 14 was a quarry ditch, but the resolution of the image produced by the resistivity survey was affected by the character of the parent subsoil and by the recent disturbance of the ground during the spoilheap management operations. The impression was that the sub-surface archaeological deposits would be relatively undisturbed by modern (post 19th century) activity but the character and extent of the deposits remained profoundly opaque. The deposit model (Carver 1986, Fig 25) predicted the Horizon 2 surface was covered with a scrambled deposit of topsoil across the entire area except for one potential island of buried soil across Mound 14. This model and the wider evaluation determined the procedure employed when the turf and soil was mechanically stripped. For example, careful management of the machining operation over Mound 14 successfully revealed the platform of ancient soil.

### 3.2.3 Surface collection from the plough zone.

The plough zone comprised a number of well-defined deposits - a turf, a topsoil and a ploughsoil which covered the subsoil surface of Horizon 2 and islands of ancient soil. Beneath the turf (Context 1000) at a level near the base of the topsoil (Context 1001) the surface was field walked. Except for a reserved area over Mound 14, the surface was enhanced by differing amounts and direction of `ploughing', using the teeth of the Mechanical Excavator's front bucket pulled back through the soil. The whole area was field walked at least once and the west end was field walked twice. The effect on the distribution of the finds from the second field walking is clearly illustrated, which shows that finds were retrieved from the majority of the squares. The blank strip along Easting 122 on all of the maps was caused by the conservation of a turf footpath around the edge of adjoining

interventions. Furthermore, it is also clear that more finds were retrieved from the 1990 season, below Northing 159, for each equivalent operation. Over Mound 14, the ancient soil platform produced only a scatter of finds.

The impact of a second field walking exercise in Quadrants A-C can be quantified. This area originally produced just over three hundred finds. In the area that was walked without any extra surface enhancement, a further twenty-five - thirty finds were retrieved, but where the surface was enhanced ninety-seven new finds were recovered - an increase of almost 33% on the original yield.

After the second mechanical stripping, the base of the ploughsoil was field walked (1002). The whole area was walked but under different conditions to the mechanical enhancement used on 1001. Instead of ploughing the whole area, it was either raked manually (1990) or the surface agitated by trowels (1991). Furthermore, the northern side was subject to a second field walking exercise. Unlike the area field walked twice in 1990 (A-C), the distribution of finds in the northern half of Int. 50 remained rather sparse, and with such a clear boundary edge observed along Northing 159, it would seem that the most significant factor influencing the recovery of the finds is the method of surface enhancement. There was an unexpectedly low count of finds over the area of Mound 14, from which a high return would normally be expected.

A dramatic drop in the number of finds retrieved during the manual clearing operations followed the introduction of shovel scraping (1003). The count drops from over a thousand finds from field walking a surface to less than a hundred during shovelling. Indeed, the fall is so dramatic that we must question whether shovel scraping - at least under these conditions - provides an adequate measure of the finds distribution. Apart from one very isolated metre square over Mound 14, the whole of the northwest corner of Int. 50 is devoid of any finds!

During coarse trowelling (1004) no finds were recovered from Mound 14 (although I suspect this area was reserved, since the ancient soil deposit was visible). Once again, the familiar skewed pattern in the distribution was observed although on balance it has probably been emphasised by the zonation of Mound 14. It is difficult with such a low distribution of material to separate background noise - ie the general scatter of finds - from any significant aggregations. One method followed here is to look for isolated concentrations where the distribution forms a discrete unit. At least 3 concentrations were found at 130/151, 123/143, 140/174 around Features 1, 35/37, and 300/301/302/303/304/305/308/309 respectively. If we look at the distribution of finds by material which have been calculated from a combined count from all four definitions, we can develop the picture. Around 130/151 the most numerous material is burnt flint. A similar structure is visible against the concentration around 123/143 but is perhaps supplemented by an additional scatter of flint - however, the principal component of the concentration around 140/174 is ceramic debris. This is significant given the large population of sherds (neolithic in date) discovered in the excavated features around this grid reference. Indeed, if we refine our observations and look at the distribution of ceramic material in context 1004 alone, then this is the only area where the distribution covers more than an isolated square or pair of metre squares.

Before we draw any conclusions from the results of the distribution maps, we must remember that only a selection of the features on the Horizon 2 surface were excavated and therefore we cannot compare our field walking results against the yield from excavated features without some note of caution. The general purpose of the field walking/gathering operation carried out in the plough zone is clear, even if the collecting régimes varied.

- To compare the yield from field walking with the assemblage collected from excavated features in order to throw light on strata formation processes and assess the impact of current management strategies (see 4.1).
- To gather a representative assemblage to see whether there is any temporal and/or spatial variation in the distribution.

From the general scatter of finds in the topsoil and ploughsoil and the collection of a sample of this assemblage we can draw a very general temporal framework for the activity belonging to the

prehistoric periods. Modern intrusions cannot be isolated by surface collection or characterised alone; potentially there would be too few finds but the valuable targets can be mapped and retrieved using a metal detector. The type of targets would provide a valuable indicator of the nature of scale of the intrusion. The position of rich prehistoric subsurface features would be mapped with greatest accuracy in the sub-ploughsoil zone where the distribution of finds - particularly ceramic finds - would match the location of potential features. Surface collection at any definition ought only to be conducted under consistent conditions. Any new regime must be applied across the whole intervention surface if we are to isolate any patterns in the distribution of the material types.

## 3.3 Horizon definition and recording

### 3.3.1

Once the area had been mechanically stripped of turf and soil it was subdivided into a number of Quadrants, labelled A-S, with an optimum size of 8 x 16m. Each quadrant was further subdivided into a series of smaller Modules, each 4 x 8m. A total of 68 modules were required to cover the surface; each module was specifically designed to fit onto an A1 sheet of permatrace. In the first season a total of twenty-three modules was completed at Horizon 2, covering an area of  $472m^2$ . This increased in the second season to forty-five modules, covering an area of  $1614m^2$ . The first season was slower for a number of reasons:

- modules were photographed individually in 1990 and in pairs in 1991.
- the unknown character of the deposits
- the presence of graves (or suspected graves) at the west end (quadrants A-C)
- extra careful surface clearing in Modules B2, C1 and C3 searching for ring ditches and islands of buried soil coincident with the graves
- the higher density of features at the south and west ends; fewer features were recorded further east and north; indeed Module Q4 is empty. In 1991 new selection criteria were introduced where features recognised as 'natural' were not recorded and drawn onto modular plans.

## 3.3.2

Except for the features which belonged to the reserved area around Mound 14, all the excavated features were defined at Horizon 2/7. The map of the Horizon 2/7 surface does not however show all the features listed in the index, as there is a group of nineteen features which were only discovered later than the surface definition. The majority of these features were designated to subjects within the Early Medieval graves, to the graves themselves and later to a ditch complex (F62) excavated by S Keenan. Features 139 and 140 were added onto the horizon map after their module had been completed.

## 3.3.3

A total of 564 contexts were allocated (numbers 1000 - 1563): this list includes one context number that is unused (1423) and six context cards that are lost (1253, 1405, 1427, 1434, 1439, 1445). 1253 was employed for a surveying operation and the remainder were all designated to the subsoil surface of Horizon 27. In each quadrant the subsoil was allocated a new context number and, exceptionally in Quadrant F, two contexts were required.

The majority of the contexts describe feature fills, the remaining set, listed at the beginning of the index, describes various operations and deposits which are discussed below.

Context 1000 was allocated to the turf surface over the entire area of Int. 50. In patches, particularly across the southern side and specifically above the axis of the long E-W section on Northing 143, the turf had been covered by a skirt of spoil that had washed or blown off the spoilheap belonging to Mound 2 (Int. 41). The spillage was designated Context 1020 and on the surface of the spoil grew a very thin modern turf 1019.

Beneath the tough spongy turflay a deposit of topsoil, 1001, over the entire area. Below the topsoil

lay a relatively thick deposit of ploughsoil, which was removed sequentially in three stages. Each stage was less invasive and progressively more refined - Context 1002 was the ploughsoil which was machined off; Context 1003 was shovel scraped, and 1004 trowelled off onto the soft subsoil surface of Horizon 2. Across the reserved area of Mound 14, a different set of operations were employed (see section 3.7).

When the E-W sections were drawn around the perimeter of the intervention, a new set of contexts were allocated to the deposit sequence. Thus the recent spoil and recent turf were observed only along the section line and here the ploughsoil was allocated a single context 1022. Beneath the ploughsoil lay a buried ancient soil, 1023, recognised as a band of darker brown material with a greater silt context. An equivalent deposit seen in plan was designated Context 1018 (Module D4), and lay between Easting 142-146. Finally, in section beneath the ancient soil lay the subsoil 1025. The interface between subsoil and ancient soil/ploughsoil was not marked by a clean boundary, instead a zone of 'dirty' subsoil was observed which was also allocated a separate context - 1024. Once the section tops were clean, tags were laid out at regular intervals along the turf surface. The tags were surveyed (Context 1108) and the section drawing was constructed from the tags. A second Context, 1253, describing a similar operation has been lost.

### 3.3.4

Another batch of context numbers were required for a student project carried out in Module K2. The deposits in K2 were removed in thin spits to monitor the depth at which features first appeared and therefore acted as a control to the mechanical stripping. Following the machining away of the ploughsoil (1002) the surface was subject to careful shovel scraping - 1109 - and then a clean trowelling - 1110. The surface reached at this stage was described as 'Horizon 1', and from this surface a series of six spits were removed, each 0.02m thick, until 'Horizon 1' disappeared. Each spit was allocated a new context - 1164, 1165,1166, 1169, 1181, 1182. At this stage the surface of spit 7 was revealed (incorrectly described as spit 6 in the context records) showing a few patches of subsoil. Other patches of disturbance were described as fills - 1183 (D45), 1184 (D46), 1302 (D117), 1303 (D118) and 1307 (D120), but none of these contexts was excavated. From this surface another 0.02m spit was removed - 1304 to reveal a subcircular fill - 1305 (D119), probably a burrow equivalent to 1184. At spit 8 the patience of the students had clearly run out, and a deeper definition spit 0.08m thick was removed, lowering the module onto the clean subsoil surface. No results have been produced as yet from this experiment.

#### 3.3.5

A total of 397 features were listed on the feature index (YO3). Only one feature number was unused (F346), although a photograph with this identity is listed in the photographic index! Twenty-six different feature types were identified and almost 50% of the population were identified as postholes. Almost 25% of all the features were investigated, although not all were completely excavated. For example, on the southern side of the intervention only short lengths of various ditches were investigated within the ditch complex (F62). Occasionally, a single feature was employed to describe a series of multiple stains, for example the stakeholes lying on the floor of ditch F155 with the ditch complex were designated just a single feature (F299), but this was the exception rather than the rule.

Not all of the stains observed on the horizon surface were allocated feature numbers, just context numbers were assigned to general spreads. In quadrant G, contexts 1226 and 1228 describe circular concentrations of stones, and 1227 a sandy stone-free spread (see Horizon 2/7 map). Features selected for excavation were described in detail, photographed and drawn either on A1 or A4 permatrace. The overall recording procedure is similar to the regime employed for the previous interventions. Since the majority of the features were not excavated, the record cards are virtually blank, only the bare essentials have been entered. Occasionally, even the identities of the features on the record cards is missing, but they were entered consistently in the index (YO2 and Y03).

#### 3.3.6

A number of inconsistencies were noted in the written record.

- Occasionally, the identities of the subject (context/feature) written on the index and on the record card did not match. This situation arose after the subject had been excavated, but where the recorder had failed to return to the index and enter or amend the correct identity; it is assumed that the record card holds the proper identity. Only the correct identity has been entered on the index (YO2 and YO3).
- One feature F214 had been given a double identity 'posthole/?scoop'.
- Occasionally it was necessary to alter the identity on both the index and record cards so the description is consistent. For example, a few features initially described as ditches were identified as gullies since they were similar in shape and size to features described elsewhere on site as gullies. All the features that were excavated were recorded in detail on their record card apart from F345, which remains blank.
- On the feature card F343 the identity contradicts the description entered in the narrative.

## 3.4 Definition of Features at Horizon 1 / 2

With minor exceptions, the only features to be defined at Horizon 1 were contained in the reserved area around Mound 14.

A few features recorded at Horizon 1 and outside the reserved area also do not appear - F138 and F265 but F215, which was recorded at Horizon 1, is on the map. Most of the post-medieval activity recognised from Int. 50 (eg robbing of Mound 14, ploughing, hollow-way / wheel ruts) occurred within this reserved area. In quadrant J an additional Horizon 1 surface was described - Context 1192 - which was cut by posthole F138.

## 3.5 **Definition of Features at Horizons 2 / 7**

At Horizon 2/7 the surface of each module was photographed with a medium format camera). Once the negative was processed the A4 print was annotated with the observations of the recorder. Notes and sketches of each module were also entered in the recorder's notebook and the supervisors maintained a daily diary. Features/contexts recognised on the horizon surface were labelled, tagged and drawn onto A1 plans. These records form the basic package for each feature. The resulting map (*atlas*) is the sum of all the features identified on the surface of the subsoil and mirrors, except, of course, in the area of Mound 14.

## 3.6 **Definition and recording of Burials**

## 3.6.1 Burials discovered

Four flat graves were defined in INT 50 containing inhumation burials. Two were accompanied by grave goods; the second pair, which were unaccompanied, were recovered from the floors of the quarry pits associated with Mound 5 and Mound 6. Next to one of these burials was a pit containing a cow burial. All the quarry pits were on the western side of the intervention and contained a familiar sequence of fills. None of the graves which cut the pits was expected or noticed until the body stain was contacted. Thus the relationship between pit and burial was equivocal. Both these burials displayed a degree of ritual disposal. No other flat inhumation burials were discovered, excluding that which had been placed beneath Mound 14 (see section 7.1).

# 3.6.2 *Definition*

Burials of Early Medieval date could be recognised, *prima facie*, on the ground surface by their distinct rectangular shape and characteristic fill types which contained lumps of bedded subsoil and dumps of relatively clean, soft yellow/orange sand. On the Horizon 2 surface, 12 potential graves were visible - Features 54, 58, 210, 211, 223, 241, 159, 240, 243, 244, 248, 376 - the first six were investigated. Only two genuine graves were discovered - Features 54 and 58: the next four were either 'natural' or prehistoric features. The remaining group of six were not investigated, as, by then,

excavators had become confident in being able to distinguish graves from natural features. They were therefore discounted as potential graves, but in the case of F244 a colour-coded surface plan which had already been drawn survived and F159 and F243 remained labelled as ?graves in the index. The recording procedures for any potential graves followed a set of guidelines which had been developed for Int. 41 (see vol.4). All the features investigated as graves are discussed below (see 7.2-7.6). To this list must be added two other graves - F141 and 341 - that were discovered during the excavation of the quarry pits. Also within one of the quarry pits was a cow grave F342: this burial is demonstrably stratigraphically later than F341 and was observed to have cut all but the final fill of the quarry pit. This cow grave could be a much later (post-medieval) entry into the burial ground, but until this can be demonstrated independently it is assigned to the Early Medieval group (see 7.4).

#### 3.6.3 Classification

In summary, there were four flat graves of Early Medieval date - Features 54, 58, 141 and 341: these have been allocated Burial Nos. 15, 16, 54 and 55 respectively. The cow grave, F342, was not given a burial number. Features 210, 211, 223 and 241 were discounted as graves, and a further set were not investigated beyond the Horizon 2 definition - F159, 240, 243, 244, 248 and 376. F240 and F244 are described as scoops. F248 and 376 as tree pits. F159 and 243, though natural features, remained labelled as ?graves, through oversight.

The four burials can be separated into two groups according to their character. Burials 15 and 16 were relatively elaborate; they contained grave goods and wooden coffins / trays and were complemented by relatively well-prepared graves. In contrast, Burials 54 and 55 belong to the class of crude graves which are unfurnished and are clearly not prepared with the same effort - both of these graves lay on the floor of a quarry pit. Both groups can be matched with a similar style of burial discovered around Mound 5 from Int. 41, with which they must belong. Following the format for other Field reports, the principal excavation records have been tabulated along with the attributes of each Burial.

### 3.6.4 Vandalism

All the early medieval finds were retrieved from the graves during the 1990 season; they were excavated but the body stains in two of the graves (Burials 16 and 54) were left in situ between the 1990 and 1991 summer seasons. The colour-coded body plans of F162 (Burial 54) had already been completed, but the plans for F186 (Burial 16) had not been started before the burials were 'beddeddown' for the winter. Unfortunately, during the early months of 1991, vandals ransacked these graves. The most severe damage was inflicted on F162, presumably because the interior of the grave was scattered with small metal reference pins which provided an excited response from a metal detector. A substantial portion of this grave and body stain was destroyed; indeed, only the ankles and feet, protected by the collapsed section, were preserved. The vandals mixed body stain, grave pit fill and subsoil into a mash. The following season this turbulent fill was designated a context number, 1308, and 'excavated' but it proved a difficult task to separate fill from the surviving body stain and even careful sieving of all the fill failed to locate much of the body. A few scraps of bone were recovered (reported in Diary). The reader will note that there is no Body Sample drawing associated with the dismantling of the body stain F162. Burial 16 containing body F186 survived the ransacking and only 'light damage' was sustained, both by the body stain and grave cut. Soil had fallen on top of the body stain from the collapsed sides of the grave and this material protected the body. Once the collapsed dump was removed the body stain and coffin base were planned and the body was excavated in the usual fashion. Burial 15 also suffered a degree of disturbance, but the grave had been completely excavated the previous season and the damage was limited to collapsed sides.

## 3.6.5 Stratification

Although unequivocal evidence showing the relationship of Burials 54 and 55 to their quarry pits is lacking, the lasting impression is that they cut the pit fills when they were at least partially filled. In this regard, analysis of the Kubiena box taken from the section of Burial 54 is required. It would be difficult to imagine how this burial could have been earlier than the pit floor. It is also worth

noting in passing that the graves belonging to Group 2 of the satellite burials which are related to the quarry pits, whether from Int. 41 or Int. 50, tend to be the deeper cuts. The grave diggers do seem to have consciously sought out a subsoil floor for these graves before the bodies were dropped in. In contrast, the graves in the same group which are cut directly into the subsoil are shallower. We could imagine then that the quarry pits could already have been substantially backfilled before the graves were cut through their fills and, since the material thrown back into the graves was so similar, the cuts for these would not easily be seen until the bodies themselves appeared. If we accept the relationship of graves to quarry pits and the phasing of Mounds 5 and 6, we can establish a relative chronology for the phasing of the Group 2 satellite burials (for complete list of burials see Carver 1993). On current evidence, the burials are last in this sequence and appear to have been inserted relatively late, probably after the Mound 6 pits were relatively full.

In contrast to the unfurnished graves, the Burials which contained early medieval finds were observed by the area recorder before the mapping of Horizon 2. Both F54 and 58 were at least partially visible during the shovelling operations within context 1003. These relatively rich graves constitute the group of Furnished Inhumations and none of these burials exhibits the characteristically eccentric and contorted body postures of the satellite burials, whether from Group 1 or 2.

## 3.7 **Definition and recording of Mound 14** (Graham Bruce)

### 3.7.1

Mound 14 had been robbed but the burial rite and geometry of the chamber was established. The Mound had survived as a platform of ancient soil where the perimeter was clearly marked by an arc of quarry ditches around the circumference. The buried soil horizon on Mound 14, described variously as Horizon 1 and Horizon 2, was revealed after a series of two coarse trowellings, and each trowelling operation was allocated a new context - 1327 and 1357. Against the buried soil a patch (not located) of remnant mound make-up was recorded, context 1370. One context which does seem to belong with the reserved corpus from Mound 14, Context 1498, listed in still remains the 'floating' context file and therefore has not been included in the Mound 14 report. This context describes a lens of siltsand 0.02 - 0.01 thick, seen beneath F268 1359, which the excavator identifies as a turf/vegetation stain (? against the subsoil surface). All the remaining contexts in the list describe the subsoil seen on the Horizon surface.

## 371.1 Table of Contents, Mound 14

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#### 371.2 Discovery and Definition

#### 3712.1

Mound 14, already known in Bruce-Mitford's survey (1975, vol.1, fig. 4), was defined and examined as part of the operations of Intervention 50. Just over half the Mound was excavated, the remainder being reserved outside the excavated area. The northern edge of excavation of Int 50, along the 175m Northing, crosses the Mound which, at this point, stretches from c 149m to 170m east. The outer edge of the quarry ditch reaches as far south as 163m north. Prior to any excavation Mound 14 survived only as a low plateau, slightly accentuated by the medieval hollow-way which passes by its eastern flank.

# 3712.2

There is no documentary record of previous excavation into Mound 14.

# 3712.3

Four preliminary surveys were conducted (the first three being part of the original pre-excavation evaluation), the fourth was conducted after excavation of other areas was under way.

- 1. Contour Survey (Int 30) Mound 14 is shown as a low sub-circular plateau, with a fairly level top (Dr. No. 8)
- Vegetation Survey (Int 18) Two possible slit trenches (F221 & F222) were located in the area of the Mound (Dr. No. 11). These were not recognised during excavation, and would therefore require an alternative explanation, possibly being related to animal disturbance which was certainly encountered beneath the turf.
- Metal Detection (Int 27)
   With the exception of three ferrous and one non-ferrous readings on the western side of the buried-soil plateau, the area of Mound 14 was totally devoid of readings. (Dr. No. 4).
- 4. Geophysical Survey

A resistivity survey was carried out in March 1990. It showed up an irregular area of high resistance, within an area of low resistance, which was only broken on the eastern side. This would appear to represent the barrow and quarry ditches of Mound 14. There was no evidence of other features within the area of the Mound.

371.3 Strategy and Procedure

## 3713.1

The excavation of Mound 14 commenced in March 1991 as part of the spring season. The turf was removed using a Case mechanical excavator, and the surface was then field-walked. The usual procedure (for Int 50) of machine ploughing prior to field-walking did not extend onto Mound 14, in an effort to minimize damage to any surviving features. Shovel-scraping was discontinued in this area for the same reason. Some preliminary trowelling was undertaken prior to the end of the spring season, when the Mound was left to weather until the main season of excavation.

Excavation was resumed in July 1991. The records for Mound 14 are part of the total set of records for Int 50, and are either kept in the Feature and Context files (42, 43), or are in the separate Mound 14 file. In addition, a separate diary was maintained from the start of the 1991 season until the start of October 1991. With the changeover of responsibility for recording, however, this diary was no longer maintained. Separate drawing, photographic and feature/context indices relating exclusively to Mound 14 were compiled.

## 3713.2

The methods of excavation employed on Mound 14 varied in a number of ways from the system utilized on Mounds 5 and 2 in Int 41, and 6 and 7 in Int 44. Although divided into quadrants in the same way, the use of several recording horizons was not maintained. This was simplified, with only two horizons being recorded in the field in full photographic, drawn and written detail.

## 3713.3

The first clear definition of the Mound and its related features was recorded after a series of trowelled spits had been removed (C1327 and C1357) as Horizon 1; (in Int 41, for example, this would equate to Horizon 2). The only other horizon recorded in the same detail was at the surface of subsoil, which was referred to throughout Int 50 as Horizon 2 (in an area occupied by a mound such as

Mound 2, Int 41, this would equate to Horizon 7). This method enabled very rapid excavation of Mound 14 which, apart from chemical sampling and backfilling conducted in Spring 1992, was completed within about four months.

Another major difference in the excavation of Mound 14 was that it was conducted almost entirely in two separate halves, retaining a standing (north-south) section all the way from the base of the ploughsoil (Horizon 1) to the surface of the subsoil (Horizon 2) along the 159m easting. The exceptions to this were the remains of the burial chamber, which were excavated in their entirety in plan after removal of both halves of the buried soil, robber trench and quarry ditches.

This report is written following the sequence of excavation by feature, starting with those recognised at Horizon 1, then the features found during the excavation of these, and finally those defined at Horizon 2.

### 3713.4

During compilation of this report, a number of preliminary analyses (finds distributions in buried soil, in robber trench, in burial chamber structure) have been undertaken. The result is <u>Appendix</u> <u>E</u>, consisting of AutoCAD plots and printouts from the finds index kept on dBASE, kept in a separate A3 folder.

To aid comprehension of the text, a number of Xerox copies of the original field drawings, made during and after the excavation of the Mound 14 area, have been included in this report. They are kept in a separate A3 folder as <u>Appendix F</u> and include:

D225: Mound 14 area at Horizon 1
D244: Ghost section through robber trench F263
D388: Sketch plan of burial chamber F361
D548: Schematic reconstruction of burial chamber F361
D549: Mound 14 area at Horizon 7
D550: Hachure plan of quarry ditches F266, F269 and BS F397 at Horizon 4
D555: Hachure plan of robber trench F263

3713.5 *Horizon 1* (See D225, Appendix F)

The following list of feature numbers was assigned during the first definition of Mound 14. They were recorded by photograph and 1:10 pre-excavation plans drawn for each planning module (Dr. Nos. 181-192) and are summarized on a 1:100 plan (Dr. No. 225).

Feature No.	Identified as
F263	Robber trench See also 8.1
F265	Track way. See 8.2
F266	Quarry ditch
F267	Plough marks. See 8.3
F268	Animal disturbance/dump?
F269	Quarry ditch

The following contexts were also defined:

Context No.	Identified as
C1370	Mound make-up?
C1371	Buried soil (later assigned Feature No. F397)

3713.6 *Features Defined Between Horizons 1 and 2* 

Several features were recognised during the excavation of features defined at Horizon 1. They do

not exist on any Horizon plan, but were recorded in detail in their own right. All of these (with the exception of F323) are elements of Mound 14 Burial Chamber and its robbing.

Feature No.	Identified As
E222	Dit
F323	
F360	Wall
F361	Grave
F390	Wall
F391	Wall
F392	Wall
F393	Finds stance
F394	Robber trench
F395	Object stance
F396	Scoop

3713.7 *Horizon 2 - Horizon 7* (see D549, Appendix F)

Following the removal of the buried soil, as has been described above, the subsoil platform that it had protected was cleaned and photographed by planning module. (Although the buried soil was removed in two phases, the cleaning was all done at the same time). Pre-excavation plans for each module were drawn at 1:10 (Dr. Nos. 391, 393-398, 401, 402), together with a reduced copy at 1:100 (Dr. No. 549). The following features were defined in plan:

Feature No.	Identified as
F356	Ditch. Excavated
F357	Scoop
F358	Tree-pit
F359	Tree-pit. Excavated
F362	Post-hole
F363	Post-hole
F364	Scoop
F365	Scoop
F366	Scoop
F367	Post-hole
F368	Post-hole
F369	Pit
F370	Post-hole
F371	Post-hole
F372	Post-hole
F373	Post-hole
F374	Post-hole
F375	Post-hole
F381	Post-hole
F382	Post-hole
F383	Post-hole
F384	Post-hole
F385	Post-hole
F386	Ditch. Excavated
F387	Post-hole
F388	Post-hole
F389	Scoop

Only a very few of these were excavated; their identification is based upon excavation parallels from other areas that have been examined in more detail. The following were investigated:

#### 371.4 F263 - Robber Trench (see D225, 244, 555, Appendix F)

This was first recognised as a large oval ring of dark grey sand-silt (C1360) within which was a lighter pinkish-brown sand-silt (C1361). It stretched approximately 6.50m from east to west and 2.50m from north to south, centred around 159m E 173.50m N. Its position in the centre of the Mound suggested either a robber trench or possibly an intact burial. Therefore, a north-south section line was implemented along the 159m easting to enable excavation against a standing section. Although this meant that plans of contexts were drawn in two halves and at different times, any inconsistency that may have occurred would be outweighed by the existence of a single section, to assist interpretation of the sequence of fills. This section was drawn as part of a longer section through the entire mound (by E Hooper, Dr. No. 324).

The distinctive dark grey outer ring (C1360) was seen to cover the whole of the central area of this feature, following the removal of the inner pale fill (C1361), which may be ploughsoil that has collected in the central hollow. The dark grey is probably best interpreted as a form of vegetation, presumably turf (pollen samples were taken from this and all the other fills). The thickness of the turf would seem to be too great for it to be growing in situ; it is therefore more likely to represent backfilled turves.

Following the removal of this turf material, all of which was sieved, producing only Prehistoric finds, a dark brown mixed stony silt-sand was encountered (C1422, Dr. No. 228). This covered the whole of the area of the robber trench and was up to 0.20m thick. Although this was the most substantial fill within the robber trench by volume and, as with all the fills, it was sieved completely, only very few finds of iron and ferrified wood, of possibly early medieval date, were recovered. This context would therefore seem to represent a separate backfilling of the hole, possibly after a considerable period of time had elapsed.

At this stage the cut of the robber trench was beginning to take shape, with fairly steep sides and shallower stepped ends.

Beneath the stony backfill was a light brown stoneless silt-sand (C1440, Dr. No. 229). The northern edge of this context was fairly easily traced. However, the southern edge was proving to be difficult to follow. Within this fill a number of fragments of badly corroded iron were found, being presumably part of the original burial either in the form of a chamber or an object which was placed within the grave. This context was approximately 0.20m thick for the most part, but in a few places towards the southern edge of the cut was as thick as 0.40m.

The underlying context was, however, much thinner and consisted of a series of fine silty lenses and inter-related layers of variable colour which were again almost completely stone-free. These lenses were assigned a single context number (C1446, Dr. No. 230). This covered the whole of the base of the cut but did not go far up the sides of the trench. This context was the first to produce a substantial Early Medieval finds assemblage comprising not only fragments of iron and ferrified wood, but also of bronze and silver. It also provided evidence for construction of the robber trench. This was in the form of spade marks (one very distinctive and other, less convincing ones) cut into the natural around the lower edges of the slope. Fragile, fibrous dark grey stains around the edges were tentatively interpreted as wood; these were to become clearer later (see below F361).

The excavation of the context also resolved the problems surrounding the line of the southern edge. The southern edge had always been rather difficult to follow. The reason for this became clear when the last of C1446 had been removed. The edge that had previously been followed was seen to be a false one, comprising redeposited natural over brown silt-sand and was, in fact, fill (equating to C1440). The material along this southern edge was recorded by photograph (as 1466) and removed. This created a much better southern edge for the robber trench cut (which was clearly visible in the main section, Dr. No. 324), and widened F263 considerably.

At this point excavation of the eastern half of the robber trench stopped, so that the north-south section could be fully recorded. The increasing number of Early Medieval finds prompted us now to concentrate upon excavation in plan. Once the second half of the robber trench fills (so far

described) had been removed, the use of the section line was discontinued.

The need to have what proved to be a large number of finds recorded in situ led to the adoption of photographic 'stages' within the context system. This enabled us to take not only three-dimensional co-ordinates for each find, but also a photographic representation of the orientations of finds and relationships between these. On starting this new procedure, a new context number was assigned (C1497). This is the same material, however, as was above it (C1446) and simply represents the first two stages within which finds were photographed in situ. These finds included iron, wood, bronze, silver, glass and leather. Stage 3 was seen to be contained within a distinctive rectangular area (especially at its west end) and so received a new context number (C1499, Dr. No. 348) to enable separation of any structural elements from the backfilling contexts above. C1499 would appear to be part of the initial trample of the robbers, created whilst they were removing grave goods from the burial. During the removal of Stages 3 to 6 various elements of what appear to be chamber walls were observed. This would seem to be the base of the cut made by the robbers (Dr. No. 545).As the chamber (F361) was not recognised at Horizon 1, its detailed description will be covered in the next section.

371.5 Excavation of Quarry Ditches

### 3715.1 *F266 - Quarry Ditch* (see D225, 550, Appendix F)

This was first recognised as a large curvilinear feature almost completely surrounding the area of the Mound. This was excavated in two halves, separated by the 159m east section line. The two fills defined at this Horizon consisted of an outer dark grey stony band (C1363) and an inner light pinkish-brown silt-sand (C1364). On excavation, the latter proved to be built up out of a number of similar lenses which may be interpreted as deposits of wind-blown material, also found on other parts of the site. Within this wind-blown context an area (0.70m x 0.65m) of dark charcoal-rich silt-sand was encountered (C1487, Dr. No. 408), surrounded by a concentration of pottery sherds. This would appear to represent a small temporary fireplace. The pottery has been provisionally dated to the twelfth century.

Beneath the last lens of wind-blown material the dark grey outer bands were seen to be continuous across the whole width of the quarry ditch. This context (C1363) is best interpreted as a turf, or vegetation line which formed during a period of consolidation of the Mound. Because of lack of time, this context, and the last two contexts in this quarry ditch, were removed by shovel and recorded in section (Dr. No. 326). Beneath the vegetation line was a fairly homogenous deposit of brown silt-sand, with few stones (C1441), apparently representing a period of silting of the fairly open ditch. This overlay a red-brown silt-sand with a larger percentage of stones (C1479). As this was the primary fill located in the ditch, and in section at least appears to slope down from the Mound, it is likely to represent tumble and wash of mound make-up prior to any consolidation.

As the shape of the ditch was only represented by a final plan (Dr. Nos. 321, 322, 403, 404, 405) and a single section (Dr. No. 326), a series of profiles were drawn (Dr. No. 416). Although this quarry ditch appears to be a single cut rather than a series of overlapping pits, the shape - both in plan and profile - is fairly irregular. The general profile shows the sides getting steadily steeper with a flat base. The profile tends to vary from this where harder concreted subsoil was encountered, implying a fairly functionalist attitude to the formation of the ditch. To the north of the eastern end of F266 was another quarry ditch (F269); these were separated by a causeway approximately 2.50m wide. Part of another can be seen at the western end of F266.

## 3715.2 F269 - Quarry Ditch - (see D225, 550, Appendix F)

This was recognised as part of a quarry ditch from the dark grey outer band (C1372) and pale inner fill (C1371) seen in other Sutton Hoo quarry ditches. An unknown proportion of this feature lies beyond the northern edge of excavation.

C1373 represents the latest windblown deposit and C1372 the vegetation line recognised in F266. Also contained within the level of the turf, and of uncertain relationship to it, was an oval patch of

charcoal-rich, dark green-grey silt-sand (C1468, Dr. No. 245). From the section it was possible to observe that C1372 sealed a fill of pale red-brown silt-sand (C1433, Dr. No. 315). In plan this relationship had never been clear, and the majority of the (stratigraphically) earlier fill was excavated first. The original cut for this part of the quarry ditch was a broad shallow U-shape in profile (Dr. No. 289). An analogy to F266 would imply that the portion of this ditch available for excavation represents only a butt end of a much larger feature, mirroring F266 to the north of the Mound. The geophysical survey carried out prior to excavation (Int 51, see above) offers slightly ambiguous information about this area. Although the Mound and quarry ditches are located, the northern edge of what, on excavation, was assigned F269 is undefinable. Better definition of these results may resolve this question.

### 371.6 The Burial Chamber and its Construction

#### 3716.1 *F268 - Animal Disturbance / Dump?* (see D225, Appendix F)

This was first recognised as an amorphous patch of yellow-orange sand and gravel along the southern edge of the robber trench (F263). The eastern half was removed as part of a buried soil spit. When viewed in section (Dr. No. 324) this redeposited subsoil was seen to be shallow  $\bigcirc$  0.10m), with a flat base and a slopping southern edge. It had been heavily disturbed in its western portion by animal burrows. It was assigned C1359. The material covering F268 (C1371) could be differentiated from that at the same level (C1474) and that which was below (C1475), all of which had been removed as buried soil spits (see below F397).

Beneath C1359 were patches of dark grey silt-sand (C1498 Dr. No. 410) which were not recognised anywhere else in the buried soil. These may represent remnants of a vegetation or turf line, preserved here due to being sealed by inorganic redeposited subsoil.

When first recognised at Horizon 1, this feature was presumed to have been created by animal action. However on excavation, and especially from information provided by the long section (Dr. No. 324), an alternative explanation may be offered. The excavator (J Garner-Lahire) believes that C1474 and C1359 represent redeposited buried soil and subsoil, created by the original excavation for the burial chamber. This would place the real ground surface at the time of the Early Medieval burial at the level of C1498 and the surface of spit C1475.

#### 3716.2 *F361 - Burial Chamber* (see D388, D548, Appendix F)

F361 was assigned to the entire burial structure; all other features which are assumed to be structural elements of the chamber will be described here.

Although elements of possible chamber structure had been glimpsed during the excavation of C1446 (see above, F263), it was not until Stages 5/6 of the robbers' trample (C1499) that the dimensions became clear. The chamber was orientated east-west, being approximately 2.70m long and 1.80m wide. This feature was recorded with colour plan (Dr. No. 349) and photographs and tentative interpretations for the various elements were made (Dr. No. 411). At this point, responsibility for excavation and recording changed hands from G Bruce to A C Evans and M Carver. A new set of cleaning and drawing stages was instigated from 1 to 3; after each one the structure of the chamber and its contents became clearer. The following features were assigned:

F360, the south wall, represented by a series of fine blackish-brown lines penetrated by bracken roots with associated bands of brown stained sand (this is how all four walls were visible, the other three being: F390 - north; F391 - west, and F392 - east). Individual planks were visible, with a surviving width of approximately 20cm and thickness, including staining, of about 5cm. These were clearly seen to be overlapping (see Dr. No. 388); the corners were formed by the walls simply overlapping at right angles for as much as 10cm. The north-west corner, however, was ambiguous - probably due to damage or collapse (Dr. No. 388).

During the cleaning for Stage 2, several amorphous patches of mottled yellowish-red silt-sand

containing darker stains were observed across the base of the chamber area (C1551, C1552, C1553, C1554, C1555, C1556, Dr. No. 384). They contained a number of fragments of iron, especially associated with dark-grey stain, which presumably represent smashed planking. These contexts contain fairly high proportions of what appears to be disturbed subsoil (soft orange-yellow sand and gravel in this instance). The most likely interpretation of this is that they are derived from robbers trampling the chamber floor and also any portions of wall or roof that had previously collapsed. Only the eastern wall (F392) had a separate context number allocated for in situ wall make-up (C1562) and this was in retrospect. The whole of the floor of the chamber was sampled for chemical variation at 10cm intervals during Easter 1992 (C1563, Dr. No. 546).

As well as the elements of chamber structure listed above, a number of other features were recognised (Dr. Nos. 388 and 407).

# 3716.3 *F393 - Finds Stance* (see D388 and D548, Appendix F)

During the final cleaning of the base of the chamber a very fine raised line of concreted sand was observed. The right-angled form and straight lines indicate that this was likely to be a man-made object. Its position in the base of the burial chamber and its known dimensions, approximately 0.65m wide and 0.70m long, would suggest that this may have marked the position of either a coffin or a bier for holding an inhumation. This feature was truncated to the east by F394 (see below).

3716.4 F395 - Object Stance (see D388 and D548, Appendix F)

Also defined after the final cleaning, this small square stain may suggest some part of the burial which survived the robbing. It was approximately 20cm x 20cm square (with the south-west corner missing) and only a few mm deep. It was located in the north-east corner of the chamber. Although this may be an object stance relating to the original burial, it could equally well be something to do with the robbing itself.

# 3716.5 *F394 - Exploration Trench (?)* (see D388, D548 and D555, Appendix F)

This feature was defined, after the final cleaning of the chamber, as a faint east-west scar running across the surface of the subsoil. It only survives as a slight discolouration of the sand. It is apparently the remnant of an investigative robber trench which examined the eastern end of the burial chamber and severely damaged the 'ghost' of the coffin (F393 above).

## 3716.6 *F396 - Scoop* (see D555, D388, Appendix F)

Although the majority of the base of the chamber was fairly undulating, this one small area, crossing its eastern end, was considerably lower and seemed to have definite edges. In plan it was a broad oval, approximately 1.10m x 1.00m (Dr. No. 545) and was just over 10cm deep. The sides and base of the cut are very smooth, indicating very careful excavation, possibly with the hands. It was filled with deposits of robber trample described above (F361, C1559). The likely explanation for this scoop is that it is the first preliminary act of the robbers, designed to locate the burial. Having done so it was extended, first to become the 'pilot' robber trench (F394) and the massive robbing of F263.

# 371.7 *C1370 and C1371 (F397) - Horizon 4/Buried Soil?* (see D225, 550, Appendix F)

C1370 was only recognised as an amorphous patch of stony brown silt-sand between the edge of excavation and the robber trench. It was removed as part of a trowelled spit as part of the buried soil. No trace was visible in the main east-west section along the edge of excavation (Dr. No. 540). It may represent a small remnant of mound make-up.

C1371 was assigned at Horizon 1 to the surface of the buried soil (given feature number F397 retrospectively). This was a large semi-circle of relatively stoneless mid-brown silt-sand. The buried soil platform was excavated in two halves, separated by the 159m east section line as a series of trowelled spits (C1326, C1371, C1474, C1475, C1476, C1477, C1478, C1480, C1481), with all the

finds being plotted to the nearest cm. No plans were drawn for different spits, but the section through the Mound (Dr. No. 325) was recorded to show the total thickness and nature of the buried soil. The final spit (C1481) included the interface with subsoil and produced the surface for Horizon 2/7 definition.

As had been suggested above (see F268), C1474 (and therefore C1371 overlying it) may represent redeposited buried soil in the form of mound make-up. This would mean that the buried soil platform in this area was only 0.25m thick (Dr. No. 324). The main east-west edge of excavation section also indicates this (Dr. No. 551).

Unfortunately, due to the speed of removal of the buried soil spits, pollen samples were not taken. This omission means that it will be very difficult to resolve whether the first two spits (C1371 and C1474) are in fact in situ buried soil, or redeposited, and form the base of the Mound make-up.

### 371.8 Model

Mound 14 was physically extinct, being represented by a platform of buried soil with a diameter of approximately 17m. Apparently, the removal of mound make-up had been caused by ploughing for which evidence, post-dating the robbing, was found. The Mound would have been created by digging two quarry ditches, separated by causeways, approximately 2.50m wide). These were situated about  $10^{\circ}$  from an exact east-west orientation.

The grave was a large pit (minimum of 2.70 m x 1.80 m) in the centre of the Mound in which a timber chamber was constructed (this was almost exactly east-west, approximately 2.70 m x 1.80 m). Vertical overlapping planks formed the four walls; there was no evidence of any floor structure. Inside this was placed a coffin or bier at a slightly different angle to the chamber (much closer to the orientation of the causeways). At present an inhumation is strongly suggested by the size of the chamber, existence of a coffin and lack of any cremated remains, but no physical evidence for a body was found. Chemical analysis of the chamber floor may support the argument for the existence of a body.

The burial had been accompanied by a number of small objects. Silver buckles and chain links were found, along with bronze pins, box fittings and a possible chatelaine. Fragments of leather and a glass bead were also recovered. Although these objects all suggest personal ornaments (with the exception of a box) this bias may reflect simply the thoroughness of the robbers.

The largest single group of finds, the fragments of iron and ferrified wood, are most likely to relate to the structure, either of the chamber, the coffin or the box suggested above. A number of these fragments were discovered adhering to the black fibrous staining, which is believed to be the remains of timber; at least part of this is certainly chamber structure.

Further analysis of the finds assemblage will provide more information regarding the burial. At this stage, however, we may tentatively suggest a female inhumation. (Although the small size of the objects may indicate that we are dealing with a juvenile, the existence of a chatelaine would seem to imply an adult).

The chamber was presumably roofed and then backfilled, with the mound being formed above. The quarry ditches began to fill, initially with a tumble of stony material from the mound, and later by silting, again most probably from the mound, before the growth of vegetation consolidated the area. The windblown material, known throughout the site, was interrupted by a small hearth or bonfire. The pottery associated with this should provide valuable dating evidence for the formation of the windblown deposit.

The robbing would appear to have been fairly well organised, starting with preliminary excavations, to assess the nature of the burial and expanding to the regular east-west trench. This may be part of a larger sequence of excavation across the whole site. The digging and initial filling of this trench would appear to cover a fairly short period of time. There is a possibility that the robbing was interrupted by, and the abandoned because of, a heavy rainstorm. The inconsistent depth of robbing

and thickness of trample imply fairly bad conditions. The lenticular nature of the main phase of silting suggests a series of episodes of deposition before the hole was apparently deliberately backfilled and levelled with stony soil and turves. This levelling could have been done to enable ploughing to take place. Indeed, the robbing phase throughout the site may relate to an episode of investigation before the whole episode was ploughed.

Although the rapid removal of the buried soil platform was beneficial in that the mapping and excavation of features at Horizon 2 could be accomplished, certain omissions in recording have resulted. The suggestion made above (Page 10) that the initially defined surface of the buried soil may be redeposited is likely to remain unresolved due to the lack of environmental sampling conducted on this platform.

The two ditches F356 and F386 that were defined and excavated at Horizon 2 have been suggested as related (see section 5.3). Possibly the most interesting relationship regarding these features (if we assume they are linked in some way) is with Mound 14 itself. The positioning of the quarry ditches above these two earlier ditches may imply that some extant earthworks existed prior to the construction of Mound 14. This has been suggested for other parts of the site, for example where Mound 5 is located on the corner of a Prehistoric enclosure. Although very few finds were discovered in these ditches, the deposits containing charcoal may provide dating for this earlier pair of ditches. These ditches may be either Prehistoric or, considering their close physical relationship to the Mound 14 quarry ditches, Early Medieval in the form of marker ditches for the Mound.

Whilst working on this report, some preliminary analysis on the distribution of finds was undertaken. The results of this, in the form of Autocad drawings and data printouts, appear in a separate folder as Appendix E.

3.8

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### 3.9 **The assemblage** (MRH)

Int 50 lists 7236 records in its finds index. But 330 records are "non-finds", ie finds numbers preallocated during excavation but never used. Thus the total finds assemblage from Int 50 numbers 6906 finds in total.

The finds population is made up of the following elements:

Burnt flint	3288, all discarded	or 48%
Flint	1808 (1768 waste, 40 implements)	or 26%
Ceramic	678	or 10%
Matrix samples	703	or 10%
Metal	222	or 3%
All others	207	or 3%

Nearly half the finds are the ubiquitous fragments of burnt flint, while just over a quarter of the assemblage is made up of flint waste flakes and core fragments (but only 0.6% are flint implements). Prehistoric pottery and soil samples each contribute 10% while metal and all other finds each contribute 3%.

Compared to the finds-rich mound areas, the assemblage from Int 50 can be described as rather `poor', having derived from a denuded `flat' area of excavation with few preserved strata.

Where were these artefacts recovered from? Nearly half (43%) emanate from the topsoil and ploughsoil covering either the sterile subsoil or Mound 14. A second large group (34%) derives from early medieval contexts, namely the quarries, burials and other features that make up the eastern arc of Mound 5 and Mound 14.

Some 18% of finds can be considered as representing purely prehistoric assemblages (the Buried soil of Mound 14, the Neolithic pits, the ditches and other prehistoric features).

Finally, 5% of the finds were recovered routinely as part of the excavation of minor features.

The details of the composition of the finds assemblage are given below:

a.	from topsoil and ploughsoil (1001-4, 1109, 1110, 1164-9, 1181, 1192)	2949			or 43%
b.	from robber trench of M14 (F263)	1225	(18%)	}	
	from burial chamber of M14 (F360-1, 390-5)	551	(8%)	}	
	from quarries for M14 (F266-9, 323)	148	(2%)	}	or 34%
	from quarries for M5 (F1, 2, 30)	132	(2%)	}	
	from Burials 15, 16, 54, 55	258	(4%)	}	
c.	from the buried soil of M14 and its definition (contexts 1327, 1357, F397)	674	(9%)	}	
	from Neolithic pits (F300-10, 343)	445	(6%)	}	or 18%
	from other prehistoric features	202	(3%)	}	
d.	from minor features (F4, 5, 8, 24-8, 33, 37, 47-	50,			
	63-8, 70, 73, 77-81, 83-4, 88, 123, 138, 210, 211, 215, 220, 223, 241, 265, 295, 299)	322			or 5%

Let us now briefly review each major category of finds.

*Burnt flint* need not detain us any longer here: the position and type of each fragment was recorded in the Index before all were discarded. The distribution of burnt flint appears to be ubiquitous, without any particular concentration notable.

*Flint*, nearly all waste flakes with some core fragments and very few implements, is, unsurprisingly, relatively abundant when counted, given that it survives well in a ploughed, denuded environment, unlike pottery. Its distribution shows a blanket spread with no obvious patterning, except a lower density occasioned by the somewhat faster recovery rate in the North of Int 50 and a sparsity due to the presence of Mound 14's quarry ditch.

The flint group breaks down into a very large topsoil and ploughsoil group (1024 or 57% of all flints) and a smaller group redeposited in early-medieval contexts (439 or 24% of all flints). 18% of flints were recovered in prehistoric contexts, namely the Buried soil of Mound 14 (165 or 9%), the Neolithic pit group (138 or 7%) and, finally, the ditches and other prehistoric features (34 or 2%). A last percent emanates from insignificant minor features.

Most *flint implements* were found in the topsoil and ploughsoil (1001-1004: 31 implements); a further three came from the robber trench of Mound 14 (F263) and only six implements were found within the fills of prehistoric features (two scrapers, a retouched point and retouched flake from the ditch intersection F62/F311; a further scraper from the Buried soil F397 of Mound 14 and, finally, a scraper from the Neolithic pit F304).

Not surprisingly, the majority of implements are scrapers (22, including large horseshoe scrapers or thumbnail scrapers). The remainder is made up of a variety of implements, including a microlith (No. 2369), a leaf-shaped arrowhead (No. 792), a polished flint axe (No. 6709), knives, a piercer, point, retouched blades and flakes. The basis for selection for illustration (see RR), given that it is very costly, was as follows: a "representative" choice is given from the topsoil and ploughsoil (contexts 1001-4) aiming to show the range of implements encountered. This is supplemented by implements from features of significance (in this case the ditches F62 and F311).

*Ceramic* is sparsely represented; only 678 entries in the finds index record ceramic, 45 of which are fragments of brick and tile from the topsoil and ploughsoil. Thus there are only 633 sherds of pottery present in the Int 50 pottery assemblage, the vast majority prehistoric (but note two small groups of medieval pottery stemming from features seemingly resting on the turflines over backfilled quarry

pits or ditches: one group of 7 sherds was recovered from the top of quarry pit F2 of Mound 6, the other group was found in the top of the quarry ditch F266 of Mound 14).

The 633 sherds of pottery from Int 50 break down into the following proportions: a first small group of 147 sherds (or 23% of all pottery sherds) was found in topsoil and ploughsoil, showing that the superficial coverage of pottery is significantly smaller than that of flint from the same contexts, probably as a result of erosion and ploughing. A second slightly larger group of 198 sherds (or 31%) was recovered in early medieval contexts such as the quarries for Mounds 5, 6 and 14, the robber trench F263 of Mound 14 or the two graves F54 and F58. Most sherds are residual prehistoric sherds, but a small group of medieval pottery (mentioned above) features amongst them.

The largest amount of pottery (44%) was found in prehistoric contexts, namely in the Buried soil of Mound 14 (95 sherds, or 15%) and the Neolithic pit group (172 sherds or 27%). The segments of excavated ditches F62, 155, 294, 356 and 386 only managed to reveal 8 sherds of pottery between them. Finally, a number of insignificant features contributed a further 2% to the pottery assemblage.

The range of types and dating of the pottery recovered on Int 50 is discussed in greater detail in Section 4.3 of this volume. Suffice to mention here that a large well-preserved group of Neolithic coarse bowls as well as a few sherds of Mildenhall ware are present in a pit complex (F300-310 and 343) in the NW of Int 50 and elsewhere. Early Bronze Age pottery is scattered rather thinly over Int 50, but does occur in the ditch complex (F62, etc.) thought to be of Early Bronze Age date. Iron Age pottery appears relatively rare and there is no Roman nor Early Medieval pottery present. Two small groups of 12th century cooking pots were recovered in the disused quarry pit F2 of Mound 5 and the quarry ditch F266 of Mound 14. The sequence ends with a few sherds of modern pottery as well as a scatter of tiles and bricks, all found to the East of the hollow-way that runs diagonally across Int 50. A selection of diagnostic prehistoric ceramicsherds is illustrated in the RR.

703 *soil samples* were extracted from the site. Just over 150 of these were routinely-taken pollen soil samples, extracted from each context filling an excavated feature. A slightly more lavish treatment was given to ditch F62 where, in addition to the routine samples, a soil monolith of 3 samples was taken. The quarry pit F30 of Mound 5 was also sampled in the form of 3 Kubiena boxes, outside the routine samples in the area of the body.

The base of the (robbed) Burial chamber F361 of Mound 14 was extensively sampled, with the intention of subjecting the 524 resulting samples to eventual chemical analysis to detect body-decay products. An array of samples was set at 100mm intervals over an area of c. 1.90m x 2.70m inside the Burial Chamber floor and the chamber walls. The position of these samples was planned at 1:10 in archive drawing No. D546. None of the samples taken has been subjected to analysis, and it is doubtful that they will in the near future.

222 *metal finds* were made in Int 50. Some 60 of these are modern spent ammunition, such as cartridges, bullets, and one musket ball (find no. 2152 from context 1004 at 134/151), nails and pieces of barbed wire from topsoil and ploughsoil. A plot of these finds reveals a thin scatter of ammunition to the South of Mound 14 and West of the medieval hollow-way and the remains of a barbed wire fence running East-West across Int 50 along the 156-158 northing.

Just over 150 metal finds were made in the robber trench of Mound 14 and within the remains of its timber burial chamber, held together by iron nails (features nos. F263, 360, 361, 390, 391). The buried soil nearby (F397) and the quarry ditches (F266 and F269) also produced a further 4 nails.

The majority of Mound 14's metalwork consists of very corroded iron objects or ferrified organic material, but also includes fragments of chain and chatelaine, a pin, various fittings and fragments of bowl(s) in bronze and silver, described in greater detail in Section 7 of this volume.

A smaller group of Anglo-Saxon finds was recovered from the furnished Burials 15 and 16, comprising a nail, a knife and two buckles (Burial 15: Nos. 2262-5), a piece of slag, a ring, a pin and perhaps an iron chatelaine (Burial 16: Nos. 2774, 2821, 2822, 2824).

Two more metal finds from Int 50 are worthy of notice: a *ship rivet* shank (find no. 525) found in the topsoil 1001 at 142/152, some 50m to the SE of Mound 2, from which this find was presumably originating. The thin scatter of ship rivets away from the centre of activity lends support to Martin Carver's hypothesis of a large-scale excavation campaign of, perhaps, 1860: 2 rivets from Int 48, that from Int 50 and that from Int 44 (No. 559 of Int 44) could have been dropped while excavations proceeded simultaneously on Mounds 2, 5 and 6.

The last, but not least, metal find worth mentioning on Int 50 is a *bronze pin* (No. 5610) found in the Early Bronze Age ditch F62, a further example of Early Bronze Age metalwork associated with backfilled ditches: half a dozen bronze droplets have been recorded from the same ditch complex in Int 41 (see Vol. 4, Section 5.4).

207 other finds were made on Int 50. They can be grouped into a number of subsets.

63 records refer to *organic* remains belonging to human bodies from Burial 15 (F137: 20 samples), Burial 16 (F186: 15 samples), Burial 54 (F141 and 162: 10 samples), Burial 55 (F379: 15 samples) and from the cow body F342 (3 samples).

*Bones*, totalling 45, were recovered from Burial 15 (F137: 19 finds), Burial 16 (F186): 3 finds), Burial 54 (F188: 2 teeth), Burial 55 (F379: 2 finds) and from the cow burial F342 (10 articulated parts). A further 9 bones in the finds index refer to modern rabbits.

*Charcoal* was kept whenever recoverable during excavation of contexts and features: 51 samples resulted from this exercise. A list of samples and their provenances is given below.

List of charcoal samples from Int 50 and their provenance

From ploughsoil (contexts 1002, 1003, 1004, 1164, 1165, 1182)	10 samples
From quarry pit F2 and quarry ditches F266 and 269	4 samples
From robber trench F263 of Mound 14	1 sample
From the Buried soil F397 of Mound 14	3 samples
From miscellaneous features (F25, 37, 123, 138, 220, 295)	11 samples
From the Neolithic pit complex (F304-309)	13 samples, of which 8 are from pit F304
From postholes of the (Bronze Age?) fence (F65, F77)	3 samples
From tree-pit F359 and prehistoric pit F377	7 samples

With the exception of the Neolithic pit F304, earmarked for C14 dating, none of the samples listed above merits further attention or analysis.

*Wood* survived as stain or residue in 28 instances from Burial 15 (F85: 7 examples), Burial 16 (F187: 8 examples) and from the robber trench F263 of Mound 14 (6 instances of ferrified wood and 5 further examples of unidentified wood or wood stain). Finally, two further records of wood are present in the finds index: one from the Buried soil F397 and one from its definition context 1357.

*Leather* is recorded 7 times (1 instance in Burial 15 (F85), 4 examples in Burial 16 (F186) and 2 instances in the robber trench F263 of Mound 14). The latter also produced a fragment of *textile* and a *glass bead*. A further glass bead stems from Burial 16 (F186). The list of miscellaneous finds ends with a rag-bag of various materials collected incidentally as part of the excavation of surface contexts or features (3 fragments of modern glass bottle, 3 fragments of daub, 2 lumps of coal, 2 pieces of stone).

For those finds which have a potential for dating the sequence encountered within Int 50, the reader is referred to Section 4.3 of this volume.

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

#### 4.1 Evidence for Strata Formation Processes

As demonstrated in INT 41 and elsewhere, the material gathered during surface collection (see 3.2.3) provided the evidence for formation processes rather than phasing. The majority of the assemblage consists of burnt flint or flint flakes, with ceramic coming in poor third place and identifiable sherds amongst them a comparative rarity (cf. section 4.3 of this volume). The distribution pattern of metal finds matches, though to a lesser degree, the distribution of burnt flint and flint from the different definitions and removal operations of topsoil and ploughsoil (contexts 1001, 1002, 1003 and 1004). The similarity in distribution patterns exhibited by burnt flint, flint and metal finds is probably due to their fairly permanent nature, whereas ceramic, particularly prehistoric ceramic, suffers much more post-depositionally, especially if exposed through ploughing. All the definition surfaces were metal detected and the finds stances investigated so, irrespective of the enhancement method, all metal targets were reached. Comparing the count of metal finds from the initial definitions (1001, 1002) with the later definition at lower levels (1004), we can observe a dramatic decrease. The same pattern in the structure of the burnt flint and flint finds assemblage is clear. Allowing for the inconsistencies in the recovery of finds within and between definitions, it would seem on balance that the distribution pattern of these material types in surface definitions will not match the distribution of features mapped against the subsoil. The increased incidence of metal debris in the top definition layers would suggest that the localisation of modern disturbance - army activity, farm debris can be identified and removed by sweeping the surface with a metal detector and recovering the targets.

In contrast to the distribution of flint and burnt flint, the incidence of ceramic material remains remarkably constant through all definitions, though much sparser. This would indicate that greater weight can be assigned to the presence of pottery as an indicator of subsurface features - a factor recognised by the excavators during the surface collection since this material was located by a five-figure grid reference rather than a metre square.

In summary, the distribution patterns of "hard" finds (burnt flint, flint, metal) and "crumbly" finds (ceramic) might be used to support the hypothesis that the area occupied by Int 50 was ploughed, exposing vulnerable ceramic from the tops of truncated features. That it was ploughed is obvious since Mound 14 exhibits a flattened appearance and does not retain much or any make-up material, being reduced to a platform of Buried soil. This may have happened in post-barrow-robbing times since Plough marks cut into the top of the infill of Robber Trench F263 (F267). What is less certain is whether Mound 14 had been ploughed post-construction but pre-robbing, as no Plough marks were seen as cut by the Robber Trench. As to pre-barrow ploughing, there is no direct evidence either: the sparsity of Iron Age pottery and the absence of any Roman material (unlike that found on the ploughed buried soils of Mounds 2 and 5) may speak against early ploughing. We may therefore have to conclude that it is modern (i.e. post-1860) ploughing that is responsible for the distribution patterns of various materials and the degree of survival of the feature population present in the area of Int. 50.

#### 4.2 Evidence from stratigraphy

Int 50 being a mostly flat, probably ploughed, area, there are precious little opportunities of observing stratigraphic relationships between features. Nevertheless the bare bones of a sequence can be seen. It shows that the ruts F265 flanking the medieval hollow-way ditches F131 and F143 are cut into the quarry ditch of Mound 14, F266. It, in turn, cuts a number of prehistoric features (F356, 386, 359). The medieval hollow-way ditches F131 and F143 also cut the prehistoric ditch complex F62, which is linked with ditch F155 (and probably therefore with its parallel ditch F182) (see section 5.2 of this volume). Finally, the fence-line, formed of postholes F8-23, F38-45, F64-5 and F77-83 is clearly cut by the quarry pit F1 belonging to Mound 6. Unfortunately it was not possible to observe further postholes of this fence cutting into the backfill of the prehistoric ditch complex F62, as had been the

case further North in Int. 41, where the postholes of the same fence were seen as cutting the fill of ditches F117/F562 (see Vol. 4, section 4.2). It is extremely difficult to obtain the right light, weather, moisture and drying conditions to capture the ephemeral image of mid-brown posthole fills against the background of mid-brown ditch fill.

In summary, the sequence appears to be (on stratigraphic grounds);

- earliest: ditches F62, F155, (F182)
- next: postholes of fence F8etc; also ditches under mound 14, F356, F386.
- next: quarry pit F1 of Mound 6; quarry ditches of Mound 14, F266, F269
- next: tracks and ditches of medieval hollow-way.

A few more observations could be made concerning the stratigraphy *internal* to a structure or set of features. These observations allow the phasing of the butt-ending ditches making up the ditch complex F62 etc. (see section 5.2 of this volume). In the Anglo-Saxon period, some tenuous evidence would suggest that Mound 5 preceded Mound 6, as the quarry pit F30 (of Mound 5) may have been cut earlier than the quarry pit F2 (of Mound 6), though both were probably filling in at the same times (see section 7 of this volume). Finally, a sequence of building and robbing Mound 14 has been put together by Martin Carver (see section 7.1.5.7 of this volume).

## 4.3 Evidence for sequence and date from finds

Some light can be shed upon the duration and succession of activity represented in the area of Int 50 when the types and dates of selected groups of artefacts are taken into account, namely flint implements, pottery and (Early Medieval) metalwork. These groups will be examined briefly here in turn.

The sparse array of *flint implements* (only 40 artefacts in over 1800 records) nevertheless allows a few remarks to be made. Chronologically the earliest implement is a microlith (No. 2369 from context 1004 at 130/149), generally associated with Mesolithic flint assemblages. A Neolithic date can be put upon the magnificent leaf-shaped arrowhead (No. 792 from context 102 at 164/143) as well as the partially polished flint axe No. 6709 found in context 1004 at 159/153, while a somewhat later date (in the Early Bronze Age) can be suggested for a number of other implements.

The *ceramic* assemblage from Int 50 which numbers 678 records, including 45 fragments of tile and brick, can be subjected to a crude chronological assessment.

Few *types* of pottery could be recognised securely, given that pottery appears to have suffered badly in post-depositional circumstances, reducing the vast majority of sherds to small undiagnostic fragments. The fabric of these sherds can to a certain degree allow a guess at the chronological position of the material. On this assumption, it seems that a significant proportion of the pottery outside that found in the Neolithic pit complex (see below) is coarse, flint-tempered plain Neolithic pottery in the Grimston bowl tradition; it also appears that a further major part of the pottery population from Int 50 is made up of (Early?) Bronze Age plain, thick, unevenly fired, but mostly oxidised wares containing a variety of tempers, including grog, sand, quartz, flint, vacuoles. It also seems that sherds which could be unambiguously attributed to the Iron Age are few.

Outside these general considerations, a few individual sherds or groups of sherds can be ascribed to type with a little more precision, and it is these that have been earmarked for illustration (given the prohibitive cost of blanket assemblage illustration).

The largest and best preserved group of prehistoric pottery is that from *Neolithic coarse bowls* recovered in the pit cluster F300-309 and 343, which forms the subject of a selected study in Section 5.4. It is worth noting that, of the ten pits comprising this group, only one, F304, contained most of the ceramic (114 sherds), while two further pits (F303 and 309) had smaller assemblages of 15 and 12 sherds respectively. All the other pits of the group only produced a handful of sherds each. Note also that the ploughsoil 1004 immediately above pit F304 contained a further 13 sherds of

Neolithic coarse bowls, as well as a rim of Mildenhall ware (No. 3958), most probably derived from the pit itself (see remarks by AJC in Section 3.2.3). All together, the Neolithic pottery assemblage from this pit cluster amounts to 185 sherds, a large and well-preserved group. An exercise in joining together conjoining fragments, individualising vessels and plotting out a breakage pattern (student exercise by S de Sa Pinto, 1995), reveals that there may be 4 vessels represented in pit F304 and several more, including Mildenhall vessels in the adjacent pits. The association of *Mildenhall* ware with coarse Neolithic bowls (an association also observed in pit F116 of Int 48, cf .Vol. 6 ) may help to refine the chronological position of the coarse bowls, which appear to be long lived in East Anglia at least. A selection of sherds of Mildenhall ware from the pit complex was selected to drawing (see RR: No. 3119 and 3120 from context 1004 at 164/156; No. 3958 from 1004 at 140/174; No. 3971 from 1004 at 140/172; No. 5756 from F309; No. 6237 from F306, and half a dozen sherds from F304 (check Nos. 5106, 5107, 5147, 5348, 5443, 5445).

Outside the Neolithic pit complex, Neolithic Mildenhall and coarse wares are recorded intermittently; a small concentration appears around grid square 164/155 and 164/156 and a few metres further West (from 158/156 to 162/154. These sherds were all found in context 1004 in the centre-West of Int 50 near a concentration of postholes and scoops (F250-60). This is also where the flint axe mentioned previously was found.

Very few sherds of prehistoric pottery from the Buried soil of Mound 14 (F397 and definition spits 1327 and 1357 above) have been identified to type, so a distribution plot has not been attempted, apart from a general distribution. A mixture of Neolithic (Early) Bronze Age and Iron Age sherds, churned and fragmented by ploughing, is suspected.

Note that two sherds, No. 4680 from the buried soil F397 at 165/170 and No. 4880 from the northern quarry ditch F269 at 169/173 are recorded as belonging to *Grooved Ware*: this identification is not certain, but the fabric, with grog and vacuoles, may be compatible with Grooved Ware.

No indubitable Beaker pottery, either fine or coarse, has been recorded on Int 50.

*Early Bronze Age* wares are certainly present on Int 50, but again assignation to type appears difficult. Two sherds, No. 2451 and 2456 found in context 1110 at 195/157 and 197/157 are part of the rim of a *Food vessel*. It may be significant that these two sherds were found just East of a scoop (F223) which contained half a dozen body sherds of Bronze Age (?) pottery (Nos. 3692-8).

An (Early?) Bronze Age date for the intersection of the ditch complex F62/F311 and F155/F294 seems plausible, though *very* few sherds of pottery were found from the various infills of their recuts: ditch F62 produced 3 sherds only (a lump of fired clay, a rim (No. 4124) and a fragment of shoulder (?) (No. 4544) which may belong to an (Early) Bronze Age vessel, possibly a biconical urn (Ed Martin, pers comm). As for ditches F155 and F294, they only produced one sherd each (No. 5605, a coarse base from F155; No. 4103, a Neolithic(?) body sherd from F294). Finally, the two parallel ditches F356 and F386 revealed only 3 small body sherds (No. 6505, 6540 and 6626) possibly of Bronze Age fabric of Iron Age in the case of 6505.

Few sherds can be securely assigned to the *Iron Age*. Note, however, a rim of a necked (globular?) vessel (No. 3076) which appears to belong to an Iron Age form, perhaps Late Iron Age (Ed. Martin, pers comm). This sherd alone was found in the top of the fill of a posthole (F65) belonging to the fence-line attributed to a possible Bronze Age phase of Sutton Hoo's sequence. The dating to the Iron Age of the pottery need not, however, invalidate the phasing, since Iron Age pottery may have ended up on the surface of the feature as a result of ploughing. The only other sherd of pottery from the run of postholes making up the fence-line in Int 50 is a minute crumb of pottery (No. 3127), possibly a residual sherd of Neolithic coarse ware.

*No* sherds of Roman pottery are recorded as having been found in the area of Int 50, unlike in the areas of Int 41, 44 and 48.

Similarly, *no* sherds of ceramic attributable to the *Anglo-Saxon* period have come to light to the East of Mounds 5 and 6 or within or around Mound 14. For these Anglo-Saxon features, all the dating

material consists of metalwork (see below).

Finally, two groups of *Medieval* 12th century cooking pot ceramic sherds were deposited in the top of filled-in Early Medieval quarries. The first group of 7 sherds (Nos. 5720, 5721, 5728, 5729, 5731-3) was found lying on the turfline formed within the filled-in hollow that marks the quarry pit F2 of Mound 6, over (coincidentally?) the `cow burial/ F342. The second group was associated with a charcoal spread (campfire?) over the turfline that formed on the filled-in quarry ditch F266 of Mound 14.

Finally, a few sherds of *modern* pottery and splinters of glass bottle were recovered in the topsoil. Notice also that a plot of all *tile* and *brick* fragments in topsoil and ploughsoil reveals that they are dispersed almost exclusively to the East of the `medieval' trackway running diagonally across Int 50. It may be that this trackway continued to act as a boundary in later periods.

In summary, the following patterns emerge from a coarse distribution of ceramic material over Int 50.

Two *Neolithic* foci can be identified, one associated with the pit complex F300-310 and 343, the other around grid square 160/155 (where a flint axe was also found).

*(Early) Bronze Age* pottery is widely scattered and is found in or near the ditches F62/F155 and F182, less certainly ditches F356 and 386. A scoop in the extreme East (F223) is probably of Bronze Age date as are the 2 sherds of food vessel found nearby.

Iron Age pottery appears rare.

There is no Roman nor Early Medieval ceramic present.

*Medieval* pottery ended up on the turflines of the filled-in quarries F2 of Mound 6 and F266 of Mound 14.

A thin scatter of *modern* pottery and a spread of tiles and bricks to the East of the diagonal trackway close the ceramic sequence.

*Metalwork* recovered in the robbed Burial chamber of Mound 14 as well s in the two furnished inhumation Burials 15 and 16 may lend itself to close dating within the Anglo-Saxon period. Possible contenders for dating on stylistic grounds are the fragments of bronze and silver bowl or cup, casket fitting(s), chain, chatelaine and pin from Mound 14: Martin Carver has suggested that this inhumation of a woman may be third in sequence of barrows at Sutton Hoo, before the ship burials of Mounds 1 and 2 are laid out. It is, however, doubtful whether the metalwork could be dated closer than to within a quarter of a century. Similarly, the two buckles with plate and knife from Burial 15 or the iron chatelaine and knife, bronze ring and pin from Burial 16, appear rather unspecialised to hold out much hope of very close dating.

In conclusion, the combined finds assemblage from Int 50 would indicate the following sequence:

- 1. A neolithic focus in pits F300-309 and F343 and a lesser one in the centre of Int 50. Flint artefacts (axe, leaf-shaped arrowhead) and pottery (Grimston tradition bowls, Mildenhall ware, also a couple of sherds of Grooved ware) are the material testimony to this phase.
- 2. No specific examples of Beaker artefacts.
- 3. Early Bronze Age ceramic (including Food Vessel) and flint appears widely (if rather sparsely) spread and is also encountered in the main W-E ditch complex F62.
- 4. The fenced enclosure, whose South-eastern corner turns within Int 50, cannot be securely dated by artefact presence; only two postholes contained ceramic, one a residual sherd of Neolithic pottery, one the rim of an Iron Age vessel set into the top of the posthole.

- 5. Very little activity in the Iron Age, and none in the Roman period can be deduced from the artefact assemblage.
- 6. Three furnished burials. Mound 14, Burials 15 and 16 may be dated to the Anglo-Saxon period, provisionally late 6th- early 7th C AD by the presence of datable metalwork.
- 7. The presence of 12th C cooking pots over the turflines sealing the quarries for Mounds 5 and 14 but deposited before the ultimate `pink' windblown sand deposits filled these quarries, suggests that the quarries still featured as hollows in a medieval landscape.
- 8. A late Medieval trackway or hollow-way may have continued to function as a boundary line. A scatter of recent tiles and brick fragments appears to respect this boundary to the West.
- 9. The modern fate of Sutton Hoo is hinted at by the loss of a ship rivet in Int 50 (from the excavation of Mound 2 in 1860?) and later by a thin scatter of ammunition and fragments of barbed wire fence.

# 4.4 Evidence for sequence and date from context descriptions

No analysis of the type attempted in Int. 41 on Mound 2 (cf. vol. 4, section 7.1.7.3, the "tintogram" by Martin Carver) or in Int.48 (vol. 6, section 4.4) was carried out in the area of Int 50.

Subjectively, however, the colour of particular feature fills did influence the excavators identification of their possible function, if combined with other criteria such as shape or irregularity. Thus, a number of features defined on the surface of Int 50 and subsequently not excavated have been entered in the records as "natural features" or "tree-pits" if seen to contain a reddish brown sandy silt (typically 7.5YR 5/4 or 4/4). Indeed, the reddish fills tended to characterise features that turned out to be naturally formed scoops such as F63, 66, 73, 210, 211, 220, 241, 244. Other features, such as F29, 202, 238, 240, 248, 291, 310, 358, 359, 376, 380, characterised by their D-shape, sometimes accompanied by an opposed ring could be identified as tree-pits not only because of their shape, but also through the nature of their infill, generally a heterogeneous mixture of redeposited subsoil and humic material.

Colour, thus, was used as an aid to feature identification rather than as an aid to sequencing when mapping features cut into the natural subsoil at Horizon 7 (for examples of natural features and treepits in photographic modules, see N 543/5, 543/8, 597/3, 597/26 or 615/20: note the generally redder and paler colour of these features compared to "archaeological" ones).

#### 4.5 Evidence for absolute dating

No charcoal sample has been submitted to date for C14 analysis..

A priority for C14 dating in the prehistoric period is the Neolithic pit F304 (see section 5.4) whose 8 samples (nos 5334, 5335, 5588-92, 5623) should provide sufficient quantities of datable material.

There is no charcoal or insufficient charcoal to date the prehistoric ditches F62, 155 and 182, nor was there any charcoal present in the excavated posts of the fence F8etc.

Of the Early-Medieval burials present in Int. 50 (Mound 14, Burials 15, 16, 54, 55, cow burial F342), it may be possible to submit samples from Burial 55 (F341/379, finds nos 6560-6574) to C14 analysis.

#### 4.6 Model for the sequence

From earliest to latest, the narrative could run as follows:

The first major event in the occupation of the Sutton Hoo promontory can be dated to the Middle/Late **Neolithic** period, when a series of pits containing Grimston and Mildenhall Ware bowls were dug.

A second scatter of Neolithic pottery as well as the discovery of a polished flint axe and leaf-shaped arrowhead are further elements of this Neolithic phase of occupation. However some indications of earlier activity are present within Int 50, such as a Mesolithic microlith. It is also worth noting that some tree-pits (e.g. F310) pre-date the Neolithic "pot-bearing" pits. This may be coincidental or it may be that the deposition of rich ceramic assemblages near or within the hollows created by fallen trees is deliberate: other examples exist in Int 41 (see F311/330, section 5.6 of vol. 4), Int. 55 (see section 5.1 of vol 5ii) and Int. 32 (see vol. 8ii, section 5.1). A ritual, perhaps associated with land-clearing episodes, may be a plausible explanation.

Second in the sequence of major events within the area of Int 50 come the series or recut ditches collectively known as the F62 complex: the junction of this complex with a diagonal pair of ditches (F155 and 182) was investigated in summer 1991 (see section 5.2 of this volume). The dating of these ditches to the **Early Bronze Age** and the suggestion that they formed long-lived land boundaries is given mainly by the results obtained from the excavation of another and longer stretch of the same ditches, in Int. 41 (see vol. 4, section 5.2). The evidence from Int 50 in no way contradicts the earlier findings.

The South-Eastern corner of a fenced enclosure turns within the confines of Int 50. It has been assigned to a third phase of occupation at Sutton Hoo, possibly in the **Bronze Age**, though dating evidence is almost totally lacking.

Similarly, the position within the prehistoric sequence of a pair of N-S running ditches (F356 and F386), parallel and circa 17m apart from each other under Mound 14 -where they were clipped by its two quarry ditches F266 and 269 - is ambiguous. The handful of pottery sherds in them may point towards a date in the Bronze Age or Iron Age. Their orientation and spacing (17m) is similar to those of a putative Iron Age system encountered in Int. 48 (the "field" or "paddock" to the North of the palisaded enclosure: see section 5.4 of Vol. 6) and in Int. 41 (the space between gully F216 under Mound 2 and gully F60 is also 17m wide). It is therefore possible that F356 and F386 are further, parallel and perpendicular elements of a fairly extensive system of boundaries, perhaps (late) Iron Age in date. If this is the case, then, perhaps, they will link up with some of the elements of the network of boundaries seen in air-photographs and plotted by C. Royle in 1988 (Bulletin of the Sutton Hoo Research Committee 6, 1989: 16, fig.8). It may be possible to reassess this airphotographic plot and suggest more than one superimposed system, as some of the excavated boundaries appear to be of Early Bronze Age date while others, slightly different in orientation and spacing, may be of Iron Age date. Data from a new geophysical survey carried out in spring 1995 by FAS in the area immediately North of Int. 50 and East of Int. 41, once processed, may shed further light upon the palimpsest of boundaries visible on the Sutton Hoo promontory.

The area of Int. 50 was obviously ploughed but it is impossible to date any episode of ploughing to a phase other than the modern (post-1860) period. The absence of **Roman** artefacts in the ploughsoil or top of the Buried Soil of Mound 14 may indicate that this part of Sutton Hoo (unlike areas of Mounds 2 and 5) was not ploughed in Roman or pre-Saxon times.

In the **Anglo-Saxon** phase of occupation at Sutton Hoo, the area of Int. 50 witnesses a number of events, namely the quarrying of pits destined to build Mound 5 (F30 in Int 50). This quarry pit received the burial (Burial 54) of an individual perhaps sacrificed to the occupant of Mound 5. Mound 5 seems to have been followed by Mound 6, as its quarry pit F2 in Int. 50 appears to have been added to F30. A further sacrificial burial (Burial 55) was put into quarry pit F2. In the model of the Anglo-Saxon funerary sequence published by Martin Carver in 1992, these burials (part of the Group 2 burials around Mound 5) fit within the second phase of burial, where central cremations are the dominant rite (Carver 1992: 365 and fig. 72). In the third phase (Carver 1992: 366), Mound 14 with its timber inhumation chamber is built and three furnished burials (Burial 15 and 16 in Int. 50 as well as the child's grave in Int. 41) are added to the outside of the ring of sacrificial burials of Mound 5, still in the early 7th C AD.

Some five centuries later, the quarry pits surrounding Mound 5 and 6, and the quarry ditch surrounding Mound 14 were nearly full but still showed as grassed-over hollows (shown by turfline 1008 in F2 at c. 32.50 AOD and by turfline 1363 in F266 at c. 32.76 AOD). Two discrete little

dumps of **medieval** pottery, the remains of 12th C cooking pots, were made on the turflines of these quarries. The dump of pottery over the quarry ditch of Mound 14 was associated with the remains of a hearth or a bonfire (context 1487 of F266), perhaps a picnic. The 7 sherd of 12th C cooking pot found in the top of Mound 6's quarry pit F2 (context 1483 of F2) were found next to, but not over, the backfill of the cow burial F342, which was also cut through the turfline 1008 of quarry pit F2. The stratigraphic relationship between medieval pottery, cow and quarry pit with human burial is not totally unequivocal: two interpretations are possible. Either the cow burial is Anglo-Saxon and some how associated with the funerary rite that was carried out in the quarry pit before the 12th C cooking pot was deposited (interpretation favoured by Martin carver) or the cow is a medieval animal - perhaps a farmer's disposal - whose grave was cut through the turfline upon which the cooking pot sherds lay (alternative preferred by MRH).

Also post-dating the backfill of Mound 14's quarry ditches - including their ultimate "pink" windblown fill - are the ruts or grooves parallel and contemporary with the diagonal ditches of the hollow-way snaking its way past the Sutton Hoo mounds and attributed to the **late medieval** period. Note in passing that a plot of fragments of tile and brick recovered in the topsoil and ploughsoil shows that nearly all of them occur to the East of the hollow-way: perhaps this hollow-way acted as a field boundary in post-medieval or modern times or tiles accumulated as part of track surfacing to the East.

Mound 14 was extensively robbed, perhaps as part of an 1860 campaign of excavations (see section 7.1.6 of this volume). It is indeed possible that Mounds 2,5,6,7,13 and 14 were all opened at the same time. While Mound 2 was being robbed, some of its **ship rivets** got lost or spread elsewhere: Int. 44 and 48 have produced two each and a fifth rivet was found in Int. 50.

Sutton Hoo's last hundred years saw farming and military activity in Int. 50. Mound 14 was ploughed after it had been robbed (Plough marks F267 over robber trench F263) and a barbed wire fence ran West-East across the centre of Int. 50. A thin ammunition scatter was also detected to the South of Mound 14. This was the last documented activity, apart from permanent rabbit burrowing, before the area of Int. 50 entered its archaeological phase with Longworth and Kinnes in 1968 (Area B, cuttings 20, 22, 23, here Int. 13, 15, 16) and Carver in 1990.

## 5. SELECTED STUDIES: THE PREHISTORIC PERIOD (MRH/AJC)

397 features were identified within Int 50. Of these, just under a quarter, ie 95 features, were excavated. The selection of features to be excavated was made on the basis outlined below.

All features known to be Anglo-Saxon in date or suspected to be so were excavated. In all, 27 features proved to be Anglo-Saxon or robbing of Anglo-Saxon features. On the negative side, four oblong features (F210, 211, 223, 241) which, on the surface, could be taken for graves, were investigated in the East of Int 50 where their proximity to the grave group in Int 52 (see Vol. 8i) made such a hypothesis plausible. None of them turned out to be graves: three are supposed natural (see 5.1 below) and the fourth (F223) is perhaps an (Early) Bronze Age scoop. A note on negative evidence for graves has been inserted in Section 7.6 of this volume.

It proved necessary to excavate or remove a few modern or medieval features (6 in all) in order to reach an earlier target. Thus the modern posthole F138 was removed at Horizon 1 as were the Plough marks F267 oversailing the robber trench of Mound 14. Stretches of the medieval track (F265) and roadside ditch (F143) of the medieval hollow-way were removed, as were a pit (F323) cutting the quarry ditch of Mound 14 and a pit containing the burial of a cow (F342) cut into the quarry pit F2 of Mound 5. The results from these investigations are reported in Sections 7 and 8 of this volume .

The remainder of the feature population mapped at Horizons 2 and 7 is presumed **prehistoric** unless proved otherwise. The total of possible prehistoric features is therefore around 360 features. However, a large number of these features, mapped at Horizons 2/7 (particularly in the South of Int 50 where the lack of experience of excavators tended to result in the over-recording of horizon surfaces), are suspected to be either **naturally formed features** or **vegetational features** such as

bush-pits or tree-pits. At least 30 of these features are suspected to be formed through natural causes, and in 15 excavated cases have proved to be so (see section 5.1, below).

This still leaves a putative prehistoric feature population of 330 features cut into the natural subsoil of Int 50. Because the surface of Int 50 was shown to be severely eroded, with no protective mantle of buried soil (except in the hemisphere of Mound 14) and because experience on Int 41 and 48 had shown that excavation of a mass of badly-truncated features added very little to the understanding of the prehistoric sequence and nothing to the reconstruction of structures, it was decided to concentrate only upon those feature complexes whose excavation could significantly add to, refine, or change the sequence hypothesis outlined in section 4.6 of this volume.

Thus, 4 discrete prehistoric feature groups were the target for investigations:

- The junction of the ditch complex F62 with F155 (see 5.2).
- The two ditch stumps beneath Mound 14, F356 and F386 (see 5.3).
- The pit cluster F300-309 and 343 (see 5.4).
- The fence-line F8 etc. (see 5.5).

Together, the features making up these complexes amount to 31 excavated features.

One derogation to this policy was occasioned by the need to give features to trainee excavators ro practise on. From a logistic point of view, most of these `training features' were located at the West end of the Intervention, in the rectangle below Int 41. The features excavated as part of this exercise were postholes F24, 25, 26, 28, 49, 67, 70, 76, 88 and 215 and scoops or pits F37, 48, 220, 223 and 377. All together, 16 such prehistoric features, as well as the 15 natural or vegetational features described below, were removed in training sessions in the summer season of 1990 and 1991.

#### 5.1 Natural and vegetational features

Of the ninety-five features excavated in Int. 50, fifteen proved to be either `natural' or interpreted as having once held a tree or a bush. To this list must be added a number of features which were not investigated through excavation: if we include in this list features seen as stains on the Horizon 7 surface and interpreted as geological or vegetational in origin, we reach a count of some thirty non-archaeological features mapped in Int. 50.

The majority of features entered in the Feature Index as **scoops** turned out to be natural scoops, once excavated. Exceptions are features F37, 48, 220, 223 and 377, interpreted as small pits (see 5.6, miscellaneous features). The natural features included a group of three oblong features (F210, 211 and 241) in the East of Int. 50, investigated because it was possible that they could represent graves of the eastern grave group (Group 1). None of them proved to be graves.

Not all scoops were subrectangular in shape: a group of smaller scoops are subcircular (F4, 5, 27, 33, 47, 50, 63, 66, 68, 73 and 84), and they are all reported as containing a high sand and gravel content in their fill. Their plan and profile tends to be irregular. While the interpretation of many small scoops remains open, the excavators responsible for the recording of F5, 50 and 68 suggest that these were bush-pits.

Listed below are the excavated features which are reported as "natural" or "vegetational":

- F4 Scoop. Irregular oval, c. 0.65 x 0.50m, 0.10m deep. Sandy homogeneous fill 1010 merges with subsoil. Open hollow filled with sand.
- F5 Scoop interpreted as bush-pit. c. 0.75 x 0.50m, only 0.05m deep. Irregular base with root stains.
- F27 Scoop. Subcircular, c. 0.35m in diameter, 0.10m deep. Sandy fill 1043 merges with subsoil.
- F33 Scoop. Irregular suboval, c.0.90 x 0.55m, 0.13m deep. Sandy fill 1052 merges with

	subsoil.
F47	Scoop. Irregular, amorphous hollow, c. 1.50 x 1.00m, up to 0.20m deep. Sandy fill
<b>F5</b> 0	similar to subsoli and disturbed by tools and burlows.
F50	to 0.25m deep. Heterogeneous fill 1070 contained coarse gravel. Much disturbed by
E62	Secon Irregular amorphous bollows over an area of a 1.20 x 1.00m up to 0.12m
F03	deep, uneven base. Fill 1085 consists of pockets of gravel in reddish siltsand.
F68	Scoop interpreted as bush-pit. Irregular amorphous hollow, c. 0.75 x 0.60m, c.0.10m
	deep. Fill 1090 is very gravelly and disturbed by roots.
F66	Scoop. Suboval, c. 0.60 x 0.30m, only 0.08m deep filled with reddish siltsand 1088.
	Open hollow left to fill with sand.
F73	Scoop. Irregular amorphous hollow, c. 0.40 x 0.60m, only 0.07 m deep filled with reddish siltsand 1096, merging with subsoil.
F84	Scoop cut by fence-line postholes F81-3. Subcircular, c. 0.90 x 075m, c. 0.20m deep. Fill 1107 is sandy, similar to subsoil. Disturbed by burrows.
F210	Scoop. Oblong, c. 1.60 x 0.70m, up to 0.20m deep. Irregular base and sides, fill 1290 clean siltsand. Not a grave.
F211	Scoop. Oblong, c. 2.10 x 1.70m, up to 0.25m deep. Very irregular base made of 3 hollows. Fill 1291: siltsand disturbed by burrows. Not a grave.
F241	Scoop. Oblong, c.2.50 x 0.90m, up to 0.30m deep. Hollows in base, very clean fill 1334. Not a grave.
F359	Tree-pit: see below.

Only one **tree-pit** was excavated: F359, a substantial pit (archive drawing D549). The initial definition of this feature produced a sub-circular area of mixed fills (C1512, 1549, 1550), containing charcoal and burnt flint. Excavation revealed a large tree-pit with an irregular profile (2.30 x 1.70 and 0.90m deep). Excavation proceeded in quadrants and only two of the opposed quadrants were removed to the section lines illustrated in two section drawings (archive D413 and D414). Beyond the floor of the pit, stains were partially investigated but work following these deep holes was suspended once it had been demonstrated that they were the root system. These could only be dug out to a reasonable depth before they were abandoned. The fill of the pit was a turbulent jumble of different colours which could not be excavated in strict stratigraphic order. Finds from the pit included burnt flint, charcoal and lumps of carbonised wood, which suggested the stump had been burnt out. Micromorphology and pollen samples were taken and a hachure plan drawn (archive D415).

The surface of Int. 50 at Horizon 7 shows a number of features, mostly D-shaped, curved or oblong, sometimes accompanied by an opposing ring, interpreted as tree-pits, the characteristic shape having been created in the following manner: if a tree is blown over or felled, the extracted root-ball would result in an irregular, wide, roughly D-shaped hollow into which humic material and occasionally artefacts will collect. The root system on the opposite side to the direction of fall may show as a slighter ring, separated from the hollow by an "island" of "natural" subsoil. If one such tree-pit is excavated, (e.g. F311/330 in Int. 41, see vol. 4, section 5.4), the excavator soon finds that he is undermining this island of subsoil while trying to follow the fill of the hollows created by the uplifting of the root system.

The above definition could apply to the following (unexcavated) features in Int. 50: F29, 202, 238/240, 248, 291, 298?, 310, 337?, 358, 376?, 380. Note that F310 pre-dates the Neolithic pit cluster F300-309 and 343 and the wealth of pottery in one of these pits could, without stretching the imagination too far, be interpreted as a post-clearing offering (see 5.4 below).

## 5.2 **Ditch system F62/155 etc.**

The ditch complex excavated by Steve Keenan in summer 1991 was first mapped on the horizon surface. At Horizon 2/7 a broad ditch (F62) running NW-SE turned South abruptly at the 164 easting and disappeared beneath the southern edge of Int. 50. A second linear feature, ditch F155,

#### ran into this ditch.

In an attempt to record the character and stratigraphic relations of this complex, a small rectangular area was reserved for excavation. The window of investigation lay between 161/143 - 168/148. Two major sections, labelled  $A_1 - A_2$  and  $B_1 - B_2$ , were strung out at either end of the ditch, although Section  $A_1 - A_2$  on the eastern side was later repositioned. Work began by removing the ditch fill between the sections and listed below is a summary of the investigations followed by an attempt at reconstructing the elements of the different phases.

#### F143 (Medieval ditch of Hollow-way)

A steep-sided ditch with a flat floor, U-shaped in profile, 0.40m deep and 0.90m wide. It contained two fills, the latest (1198) slightly stonier and darker red-brown in colour: in plan, the fill gradually tapered out on the south side. The excavator noted a broad similarity between this fill and the deposits of buried soil on the mound platforms - it was described as a 'turf layer'. An earlier fill (1211) was a lighter brown colour and contained a sandier matrix.

#### F62 (definition)

This ditch contained a relatively complicated palimpsest of fills which were not dissimilar to the series excavated within the same ditch in Int. 41 (see vol 4, section 5.2). Initially, a definition spit was taken off the surface - no context describes this operation. On the south side, a distinct stone-free dark brown fill was identified (1084) which was described as a "V-shaped cut". The line of the 'cut' was split in two by the later medieval ditch F143. On the east side the 'cut' was given a new feature and context number - F344, 1421. On the west side the cut was not described by a new feature number although 1084 was equated with 1421. Therefore 1084 will be considered as part of F344.

#### F344

1084 and 1421 fill a single gully which runs along the southern edge of the ditch complex. Once excavated it was 0.30m deep, steep-sided with a V-shaped profile. Beneath F344 lay the main body of ditch F62, defined above, described below.

# F62

Two contexts were recognised but were not separated stratigraphically (<u>1094</u>, <u>1160</u>) and the excavator noted only a slight colour difference between them. Using the Munsell notation, 1094 is recorded as the darker fill, but the narrative contradicts this. These fills were removed simultaneously in spits until, at a depth of c. 0.20m below the horizon surface, a band of abrasive mineral staining was reached. The band of staining lay horizontally across the ditch - it is captured as a speckled area across the section drawing (archive D247). 1094 and 1160 continued within the mineralised deposit which was 0.10m thick. Beneath the band lay a set of new contexts - 1463, 1464, 1465 and 1469 - which were stratigraphically ordered. The sequence can be read in section  $B_1 - B_2$ . The latest fill was <u>1464</u>, running along the north side of the ditch complex. 1464 was a brown colour and slightly stonier than the other group of fills, but generally any differences were rather slight. North of 1464 and running against the side of the partially-excavated ditch lay a second strong brown fill <u>1463</u>. Directly beneath 1463 and overlying 1465 (see below) was <u>1469</u>. Further south lay the earliest context, <u>1465</u>, a stronger brown colour which contained patches/bands of gravel and lumps of concreted subsoil. Recovered from this fill were the usual range of prehistoric finds, but exceptionally a fragment of a copper alloy pin was reported (find no 5610).

#### F62 (sequence)

The sequence of fills within F62 matches the evidence of multiple re-cuts which was discovered in the same ditch named F117 in Int. 41 (see vol. 4, 5.2). A simple sequence can be reconstructed, described below from latest to earliest.

There is no doubt that 1084 belongs with F344. This is the latest feature of the ditch complex: it overlies the F62 sequence. The latest fill of F62 proper is represented by contexts 1094 and 1160. An earlier cut of F62 is represented by a narrow ditch which contained 1464. The latter cuts both fills 1463/1469 and 1465. Of the two, the later is a small ditch which contained 1463 and 1469, located along a narrow shelf of subsoil. Beneath 1469 lay a group of three postholes, F340 (see below).

Finally, beneath all later cuts and fills lay the earliest ditch in the sequence which contained 1465 and ran along the south side of the complex.

In total, therefore, five ditches have been recognised in the complex: all the features follow the same alignment except F344 which turns south. All the other features appear to butt-end roughly in or slightly beyond the area which will later be dissected by F143.

#### F340 (Postholes in base of cut filled with 1469, ditch F62)

All three postholes are very small and shallow, only 0.07m deep. They are aligned E-W along the floor of the gully 0.20 - 0.25m apart. The group was only visible on the subsoil floor. The interpretation of these stains as postholes is equivocal. It seems unlikely that the ditch once held a palisade.

#### Eastern ditches

Another group of ditches was investigated on the east side of the dividing line formed by the later medieval ditch F143: ditches F294 and F155 (with stakeholes F299) and two relatively broad ditches, F311 and F345.

Running diagonally NE-SW across the northern end of the window was a long narrow ditch, F155. Along its southern edge, a short tongue of fill extends into the subsoil, named F294. On the horizon surface no relationship was observed between tongue F294 and ditch F155. However, after a definition spit (1212) had been removed, the relationship between F294 and F155 became clear, F294 being the later (see below). As for F311 and F345, they proved to be the eastern companions of ditch F62. They will be described in turn, starting with F294.

#### F294

A narrow tongue, F294, cuts ditch F155. The relationship between both ditches was captured both in plan (archive D172) and section (archive D199). The ditch has a V-shaped profile 0.40m deep and 0.80m wide, steeply sloping sides and a narrow base. It contained a yellowish-red siltsand, 1374. This ditch continues north, following the line of F155.

### F155

Ditches F155 and F182 form a parallel diagonal, running SW-NE across Int. 50. It is assumed that they are contemporary. If the relationship between F155 (and therefore its parallel companion F182) and the ditch F62, with which it makes a broad angle, could be established through excavation, then it would be possible to slot the parallel system within the sequence already established. Three possibilities offer themselves: F155/294 and 182 are earlier than the F62 series (i.e. pre-EarlyBronze Age), or contemporary (Early Bronze Age and later) or much later. It appears that the second hypothesis is the most plausible.

When first seen at Horizon 2/7 the line of ditch F155 appeared to run off south; this is incorrect, as the ditch turns in the opposite direction to run in a short arc westwards toward the ditch F62 (1463, 1469 and F340). F155 also butt-ends immediately in front of the area later cut by F143. Just before the ditch swings west a short tongue of ditch (F294) was visible. On the horizon surface no relationship was observed between tongue and ditch, but after removal of a definition spit (1212), F294 proved to be the later (see above).

F155 was excavated after definition spit 1212 and the later ditch F294 were removed. The ditch was 1.30m wide and 0.45m deep, with a rounded U-shaped profile and a broad subsoil floor. Once the fill had been removed six small subcircular stains were recorded on the floor of the ditch (F299, see below). Apart from the definition spit two light brown fills were excavated, 1375 and 1406. 1406 was the earlier fill containing a higher sand content, described as 'pinky'. Over this was a stonier fill, 1375. An additional context card is lodged in the record package. This context - 1419 - describes a "dark brown stripe along the northern edge of F155 and F62". This was drawn on the pre-excavation plan (archive D208) but the fill "did not materialise".

#### F299

A series of stakeholes distributed in two groups against the section line and at the western butt-end

of ditch F155. The first group were only 0.05m apart, but the second group is irregularly spaced at intervals of 0.50 and 1.20m. Only one set of record cards describes all six stains. As with F340 in the F62 series, it is uncertain, perhaps unlikely, that these stains ever formed a palisade.

### F311

Northern butt-end of a ditch 1.70m wide and 0.35m deep, running off south beyond the edge of the intervention. It contained two fills, 1484 described as redeposited natural with a predominantly sandy matrix, and above this a strong brown-coloured siltsand, 1420. Both fills were heavily disturbed by animal burrows and roots. On the record cards and diary entries it is reported that this ditch cuts the fill of F62. This claim must be questioned, since none of the family of contexts belonging to F62 actually run beyond the boundary marked by F143; similarly, 1484 only lies east of the boundary.

### F345

After careful cleaning of the section running along the edge of the intervention (archive D167) this ditch was discovered beneath a band of dirty redeposited subsoil (?burrow upcast). This ditch lay further west than F311; on the western side, the cut of the feature could be followed from the horizon surface. On the eastern side the feature was truncated by the later cut of F311. In plan the ditch is 1.20 - 1.70m wide and a maximum 0.50m deep. Two contexts were described. The later fill, 1489, contained a very sandy matrix described as redeposited subsoil. This lay over 1490, a darker brown fill with a siltsand matrix. The line of the ditch can be followed on the hachure plan beyond the end of F311 where it butt-ends immediately opposite F62. Following the shape of the hachure plan, there is no doubt the excavator removed the northern end of F345 when the later ditch F311 was excavated.

### Phasing

A sequence of ditches has been reconstructed from the subject area. The diagrams illustrate the growth of the sequence until, in the final phase, we have a pattern of cuts which match the Horizon 2 map. Four prehistoric phases and a further, unrelated, medieval ditch were recognised, presented here from earliest to latest.

#### Phase 1

Construction of ditch 1465 of F62 and ditch F345 forming the NE corner of an enclosure. Although these features appear separate at their definition, if the slopes were projected onto the Horizon 2 subsoil surface it is certain that the butt ends would have joined forming a continuous ditch. These features had at least partially filled up before the next set of ditches were cut; amongst the finds reported from 1465 was a fragment of a bronze pin.

#### Phase 2a

A pair of ditches were dug (1463 and 1469 of F62 with posts F340; F155 with posts F299). It is the only phase of the entire system which features posts set in the base of the ditches, but interpretation as palisade slots is far from certain. It could mean that a new enclosure was added to the North of the already existing enclosure of phase 1, rather than replaced it. Since F155 has a parallel companion, F182, 5.00m further east, we may need to think of the parallel system as, perhaps, a drove-way flanking or leading into and enclosure system.

#### Phase 2b

Two narrow ditches were cut (1464 of F62 and F294) following the same alignment as that of Phase 2a. F294 appears to have followed closely the same alignment of the earlier ditch F155. Since only this small stretch was excavated we can only speculate that it continued along the line of F155. It can be no coincidence that at the northern end the gully separates again into two distinct elements - F155 and 328: F328 may be the equivalent of F294. This phase can be considered a simple refurbishment of Phase 2.

#### Phase 3

In this phase the enclosure is reinstated to its Phase 1 appearance. Two substantial ditches were cut,
F62 proper and F311. The precise butt-end of each ditch is difficult to identify with any confidence. Stratigraphically, the records suggested that F62 cut F311. There is no doubt though that this phase is the most unsatisfactory. F62 contained two fills (1094 and 1160) which could not be separated stratigraphically, yet the alignment of these fills along the middle of the ditch and continuing through more than one spit strongly suggests that they are the fills of different gullies. The only deposit which alone convincingly fills a feature wide enough to be the ditch is the exceptionally abrasive and heavily mineralised deposit physically beneath 1094 and 1160: this was not designated a new context. No equivalent deposit is reported from the fill of F311. It is therefore, possible that Phase 3 contains several episodes of infilling or cleaning or recutting.

#### Phase 4

Still following the alignment of Phase 3, a relatively narrow gully (F344) was constructed. This gully just overlay the inner, southern, edge of the larger earlier ditches F345, F311 and F62.

#### Phase 5 (Medieval ditch)

All ditches had filled up by the time a new straight ditch F143 cut across the landscape in a NE-SW direction. This ditch is paired with F131, which lies 3.00m further west and outside the subject area. This pair of parallel ditches follow the route of the hollow-way visible on the turf surface.

The small area investigated in Int. 50 contained a remarkable palimpsest of features very similar to those forming the ditch complex F117 in Int. 41 (see Vol. 4, 5.2). The sequence is also nearly identical. In Int. 50 at least four prehistoric phases were identified, with linear features continually re-cut at their junction. Given below are the equivalences between each phase of ditch in Int 41 and Int 50:

Phase 1 of Int 50 can be equated with F571 of Int 41 Phase 2 of Int 50 can be equated with F561 of Int 41 Phase 3 of Int 50 can be equated with F117 of Int 41 Phase 4 of Int 50 can be equated with F562 of Int 41

The sole difference between the two sequences is that in Int 50, Phase 2 is further subdivided into a Phase 2b (1464 of F62 and F294) which represent a simple refurbishment, which was not encountered in the equivalent phase in Int 41.

#### Levels, shapes and dimensions

The similarity between the Int 41 sequence and that encountered in Int 50 is also reflected in the shapes and dimensions of the ditches, albeit with variations. But in Int 41 it was possible to suggest the approximate original size of each ditch, as longer stretches were excavated and as the subsoil had survived better, being protected by the mantle of Buried soil that formed the southern part of Mound 5. There, the top of the ditches was encountered at c. 32.90 AOD whereas, on Int 50, the tops were defined at c. 32.75 AOD.

A table summarising the main attributes of each ditch is given below. It indicates that, in general, the bases of ditches encountered in Int 50 are some 0.20m *higher* than their counterparts in Int 41, suggesting that they get shallower towards their eastern end. As for the butt-ends of ditches yet further East or South-east (F345, F155, F311, F344) they tend to be another 0.05 - 0.20m higher: however, these figures may be particularly high, being situated within butt-ends rather than within the main trajectory of ditches.

The sizes of ditches excavated in Int 50 are also broadly comparable to those excavated in Int 41: the first two phases feature ditches roughly 1.20 -1.30m wide, to be superseded in Phase 3 by a very broad ditch, over 2m wide. Only in Phase 4 is the narrow `gully' F344 rather more slender than its equivalent in Int 41 (0.50m for F344 compared to 1.10m for F562).

#### Summary of Ditch Dimensions in Int 41 and 50

Phase 1

F571 (Int 41)	Base: 31.80 Depth: 1.10 Recon. depth: 1.30-1.60 Width: (0.80) Recon. width: 1.20	1465	Base: 32.00 Depth: 0.75 - Width: 1.20	F345	Base: 32.20 Depth: 0.55  Width: 1.20-1.70
Phase 2					
F561 (Int 41)	Base: 32.00 Depth: 0.90 Recon. depth: 1.10-1.40 Width: (0.50) Recon. width: 1.30	1469	Base: 32.20 Depth: 0.55 - Width: 0.90	F155	Base: 32.30 Depth: 0.45 - Width: 1.30
Phase 3					
F117 (Int 41)	Base: 32.30 Depth: 0.60 Recon. depth: 0.80-1.10 Width: 2.00 Recon. width: 2.00-2.40	1160	Base: 32.35 Depth: 0.40 - Width: up to 2.70	F311 Width: 1	Base: 32.40 Depth: 0.35 .70
Phase 4					
F562 (Int 41)	Base: 32.30 Depth: 0.60 Recon. depth: 0.80-1.10 Width: c. 1.10 Recon. width: 1.10-1.30	(1084)		F344	Base: 32.45 Depth: 0.30 - Width: (0.50)

### Finds

Finds from the ditch sequence were very sparse, being limited (with the notable exception of a bronze pin) to a handful of ceramic fragments, a handful of flint implements and a further handful of flint waste flakes. No charcoal was recovered from any fills whose soils were routinely sampled.

In Phase 1, the only find (No. 5610) is a fragment of a bronze pin recovered from context 1465 of F62. It is a further example of Early Bronze Age metalwork already encountered in the early equivalent ditches of Int 41 (see Vol. 4.5.5). Results from analysis at the British Museum are awaited.

In Phase 2, finds are confined to a base sherd of flint-tempered pottery (No. 5605) from ditch 155 (1375) and a flint waste flake (No. 5606) from the same ditch. The recut F294 of this ditch produced a further sherd of pottery (No. 4013 from context 1374), possibly residual Neolithic pottery.

In Phase 3, ditch F311 produced 3 flint waste flakes (4118, 4120, 4121) as well as a scraper (No. 5583). The equivalent ditch F62 (contexts 1094, 1160 and 1212) contained a lump of fired clay (No. 3925) and two sherds of grog-tempered pottery, possibly of Bronze-Age date (No. 4124, a rim, and No. 4544, a shoulder). Flint is represented by 3 flint flakes (Nos. 3926, 4122, 4479) and 3 retouched pieces (No. 4476, a scraper, and the two illustrated retouched implements Nos. 4440 and 4543).

A single waste flake (No. 4123) was recovered from the gully of Phase 4, F344.

These few finds do not add to the dating of the ditch complex which is presumed to have started in the Earliest Bronze Age (late period), on the evidence of Int 41. But none of the finds invalidate that hypothesis.

A final consideration must be given to the question of the junction of ditches repeatedly on the same

spot in Int 50. First, one must question whether ditches of each phase really did butt-end opposite each other, or whether they were continuous but bisected by the later medieval ditch which misled the excavator and thus created "false butt-ends". The documentation gathered is unfortunately not unequivocal, with arguments in favour of continuous ditches in Phases 1, 3 and 4 and arguments in favour of discontinuation in Phase 2. Secondly, one must ask whether a new phase could represent an addition to a continuing boundary. Again, records may be interpreted either way. A plausible *model* follows:

- Phase 1: A ditch, some 4ft wide, is cut into the subsoil and, having run some 100m in a West-East direction (in Int 48 and 41), turns southwards in Int 50. A bank is thrown up to the South and West of this ditch. Metalwork debris ends up in this ditch, which may have been cut in the late Beaker period (cf Vol. 4, 5.2).
- Phase 2: The original ditch is recut to the North to a slightly lesser depth, but retaining roughly the same width (F561 of Int 41) and probably its southern bank. At its eastern end, where it turns southwards in Int 50, a new ditch (Phase 2a) is *added* to the arc, which is presumed to continue in existence. The eastern addition is a parallel diagonal (F155, F182) forming, perhaps, a `drove-way', 5m wide, leading into the area delimited by the arc. Alternatively, the parallel ditches were cut to contain in the `central reservation' a new bank forming a wide angle with the existing bank and ditch to the West.
- Phase 3: A very broad, shallower, ditch over 7ft, is cut along the trajectory of the former ditches, which includes the southward-turning arc of Int 50 and a presumed bank along its southern and western flanks. The eastern `addition' of parallel ditch F155/294 and 182/xxx may still be functional, or may have gone out of use.
- Phase 4: A final attempt is made to keep up long-lived boundaries by recutting rather narrow ditches or `gullies' (as AJC calls them) along the edges of the silted-up former broad ditch. These narrow ditches can be positioned along either edge of the ditch, alternately along the southern edge (F569/583 of Int 41), the northern edge (F562 of Int 41), and again the southern edge (F344 of Int 50).

Finally, thousands of years later, a late-medieval roadside ditch (F143) bisects the above sequence, quite fortuitously. It is believed that the reason why the medieval trackway makes a kink rather than running straight from Mound 13 to Mound 14 lies in the necessity to avoid (the now almost totally obliterated) Mound 16, just SW of the ditch junction. By doing so, the trackway caused rather unwelcome problems of interpretation of the prehistoric ditch sequence.

### 5.3 Ditches F356 and F386 beneath Mound 14

- F356 Runs North-South. 1.20m wide, 0.31m deep. Steep sided with a V-shaped profile. Charcoal lenses recorded within the main body of the fill.
- F386 Runs North-South. 1.00m wide, 0.35m deep, short, steep sides, U shaped profile cut into bedded subsoil.

The ditches are parallel to each other, some 17 m apart and follow a similar N-S alignment. They need not be contemporary but their similarity in size and shape suggests it. Their orientation and spacing of 17 m further suggests that they may be part of an Iron Age system of boundaries, encountered elsewhere at Sutton Hoo in Int. 41 and 48. Datable finds are almost absent: 1 small sherd of pottery (find no 6505) from F386 may be of Iron Age fabric, the two small sherds from F356 (finds nos 6540 and 6626) may be of Bronze Age fabric (Ed. Martin, pers. comm.).

### Description of Ditch F356 (see D549)

This was first glimpsed during the excavation of the quarry ditch F269 of Mound 14, which cuts it. The full extent of the ditch was defined at Horizon 2. A relatively stony reddish-brown fill (C1509) sealed the whole of the top of the feature, which was removed in 10cm spits, one in every three

barrows being sieved. After the removal of the first spit, two small sub-oval patches with charcoal concentrations within them were encountered (C1547 and 1548: 1547 maximum 0.04m thick; 1548 maximum 0.07m thick) (see drawings D381 and 382). On excavation, these proved to be thin lenses of charcoal-rich material within the main fill (C1509), possibly implying a break in deposition of this fill which was not otherwise noted. Towards the base of the fill the proportion of stones within the matrix rose significantly, but the same context number was retained. The excavated feature (drawing D385) was a steep-sided, almost V-shaped ditch on average about 1.10m wide. A length of 5.20m of this ditch was excavated within the confines of Int. 50, the ditch continuing beneath the northern edge of the excavation. Orientated north-south, although a very slight curve was observed.

#### Description of Ditch F386 (see D549)

Defined as pale brown silt-sand (C1543) cut by the butt end of the quarry ditch F266 of Mound 14 and continuing for an unknown distance beyond the northern edge of excavation. The ditch was excavated in 10cm spits, all the spoil being sieved. It was noted that the proportion of stones increased towards the base of the fill, although a single context number was maintained. After all of this fill had been removed to the base of the cut, a small patch of dirty subsoil (C1561) was located against the section. This was excavated to a depth of c. 0.35m below the base of the main cut. It may have been created by the removal of a post prior to the deposition of C1543, but it may equally have been a discolouration within the subsoil.

The ditch has a fairly irregular profile; to the north the sides slope at different angles (west =  $80^{\circ}$ , east =  $45^{\circ}$ ) but further south the profile is much more symmetrical, with gradually sloping sides and a flat base (drawing D406). As with F356, the orientation is north-south. The two ditches are probably related, their fills, widths and orientations being similar.

### 5.4 Pit cluster F300 etc and its assemblage

#### [Note: this section not expanded as results awaited from S. de Sao Pinto's analysis]

In a small area, approximately 5.00m in diameter, in the NW corner of the intervention lay a cluster of pits that were remarkably rich in finds, particularly pottery of Neolithic date. These pit were excavated by Katie Lister in summer 1991.

A total of ten pits were excavated: F300 to 309 and F343. Seven contained darker brown central stains and lighter outer pit fills: F300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 308 and 309. The drawings also suggest that F305 and 306 contained a darker brown inner fill, although this was not allocated a separate context number. The distinction between dark inner fills and light outer fills may have occasionally mislead the excavator and recorder into thinking that the pits were postholes. This is not the case.

The attributes of each pit in the cluster has been tabulated. One pit, F307, remains rather enigmatic, since it did not contain a darker stain and is significantly smaller in size compared to other pits with diameters of between 0.50 - 0.70m. Only one piece of burnt flint was recovered from the fill.

All the pits lay stratigraphically beneath context 1004 (a coarse trowelling onto the Horizon 2 surface removing the last remnants of ploughsoil) and the majority cut the subsoil surface, but F308 cut F309 and F305, 306 and 307 cut the fill of F310, described as a tree pit. F300 and 301 abut rather than cut each other.

The central fills were all very dark brown in colour and contained siltier matrices (this includes F305 and 306, which were only designated a single context). The outer pit fills were sandier, a lighter brown colour and usually stonier. With one exception (F304), central fills contained more finds than the outer pit fills, both numerically and by weight. F304 contained a darker brown central fill (1412) rich in finds, but the yield was surpassed by the outer pit fill (1482) where a very large quantity of ceramic debris was recovered. 1482 also contained a scatter of stones interpreted as packing material and a similar explanation could account for the large concentration of sherds within 1482, apparently lining the pit. Distribution plots showing the position and orientation of these sherds were drawn by the excavator (archive D310-312). Sherd orientation is also described on a finds' list attached to the

#### excavation records.

The pottery assemblage from this cluster of pits is Middle to Late Neolithic, where bowls in the Grimston tradition dominate, but a few sherds of Mildenhall Ware as well as possibly Peterborough Ware are also present. In contrast, the flint assemblage appears, superficially, to be rather anonymous: only one implement, a scraper, has been recognised in any of the fills. The character of the central fills and the quantity of finds was not dissimilar to the rich fills from some Int. 41 pits of later (Beaker and Early Bronze Age) date. One significant difference from the latter is the lack of organic material: Int. 41's rich pits produced a quantity of charred debris, mostly acorns and hazelnuts.

The pits do not form any recognisable pattern on the horizon surface..

### 5.5 **Fence-line F8 etc.**

35 postholes belonging to a fence-line which curves in a West-East and then South-North arc were identified in the South-western corner of Int. 50 on the surface of Horizons 2 and 7. This fence-line is the same as that encountered running N-S on Mound 2 and East of Mound 5 (see Int.41, vol 4, section 5.7). Having crossed the filled-in Early Bronze Age ditch F117, it turns westwards within Int. 50, to continue further West into Int. 44 (where it is cut by the N-S gully of the Iron Age enclosure), to emerge on the other side of Mound 6 and pursue its westward trajectory in Int. 48.

In Int. 50, the 35 postholes were labelled, from the South-West: F8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45. The stretch is interrupted to continue with the curve made of postholes F64, 65, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83. Two further postholes, F 216 and 217, located to the North of F83 were discovered at a later stage.

10 of these postholes were excavated: F8, 64, 65, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82 and 83. The information derived from this exercise is given below:

F8	Surface: 32.67	Dia: 0.20	Depth: 0.10	Profile: U
F64	Surface: 32.81	Dia: 0.18	Depth: 0.07	Profile: U
F65	Surface: 32.86	Dia: 0.17	Depth: 0.08	Profile: U
F77	Surface: 32.86	Dia: 0.18	Depth: 0.07	Profile: U
F78	Surface: 32.86	Dia: 0.21	Depth: 0.14	Profile: U
F79	Surface: 32.88	Dia: 0.16	Depth: 0.22	Profile: U
F80	Surface: 32.87	Dia: 0.23	Depth: 0.15	Profile: U
F81	Surface: 32.90	Dia: 0.19	Depth: 0.09	Profile: V
F82	Surface: 32.91	Dia: 0.10	approx. Disa	ppeared.
F83	Surface: 32.92	Dia: 0.17	Depth: 0.15	Profile: V

None of the excavated postholes were substantial and the majority survived only to a depth of less than 0.10m. Four postholes bit more deeply into the subsoil: F78, F79, F80 and F83 (0.14 - 0.22m). One must however remember that the surface of Int. 50 at subsoil level (c. 32.90 AOD) is a very eroded surface. Compare the Int. 50 postholes to those of the same fence-line in the Mound 2 area (see vol 4, section 4.4 and 5.7): there, the postholes, protected by the Mound 2 mantle, survived, generally, to a depth of 0.15 - 0.20 m from a subsoil surface at 33.15 AOD. It has further been suggested that the posts may have been driven much deeper, perhaps some 0.45 m from a hypothetical original ground surface of 33.46 AOD (Mound 2 North) and 33.33 AOD (Mound 2 South).

The stains in Int. 50 represent the remains of posts driven directly into the subsoil. There were no postpipes distinct from the postholes. In two instances (F79 and F80) the shape of the excavated feature suggested that the post had fallen over (or had been pulled over). Since only the extremely truncated bases of the posts survived, the shapes and dimensions of the posts given by their plans and profiles bear little resemblance to the original posts. Both rounded (U-shaped) and pointed (V-shaped) profiles were drawn. Allowing for some variation in the size of the stain preserved on the undulating subsoil surface, the size of the posts employed must have been similar.

The construction of the fence-line implies a degree of planning and woodland management: the posts are relatively uniform in size (diameter of c. 0.20m) and were driven into the ground at regular intervals of 0.30 - 0.40m. On the original ground surface the posts would have sat close to each other, if not actually abutting one another. The final effect would have been of a very strong fence or stockade, necessary for keeping animals like pigs out of (or in) the enclosure. But it is certainly also possible that an element of show or even defence was the reason for building such a strong fence.

A few flecks of charcoal were recovered from the fills of F65 and F77, but are not sufficient to submit for C14 analysis. Burnt flint pieces were recovered from F67, 78 and 80. Pottery sherds were found in only two postholes: F80 (find no 3127: a small sherd of residual Neolithic coarse ware ?) and F65 (find no 3076: the rim of a small, necked, round-shouldered vessel, which Ed. Martin (pers. comm.) suggests may be of late Iron Age form and fabric). The location of the latter find may be of significance: the sherd was found in the top of the fill 1087, at 32.85 AOD. It is therefore possible that the sherd came to rest there after the post had rotted. Ploughing in the late Iron Age or later period may be one of the agencies for the deposition or displacement of this pottery.

The position of the fence-line in the stratigraphic sequence has been investigated in Int. 41 and 44 (see vols. 4 and 5i). The data from Int. 50 does not infirm a putative Bronze Age date, but neither does it confirm it.

### 5.6 Miscellaneous Features

None of the features listed below form part of any recognised structure or feature group. Most were excavated as part of the training sessions carried out in the summer seasons of 1990 and 1991.

Listed below are all the excavated features which are **not** natural (see 5.1), nor part of prehistoric complexes (see 5.2 - 5.5), nor Anglo-Saxon (see 7), nor medieval or later (see 8). It is, however possible that some of them are of Bronze Age date, e.g. F138, F215, F223, F377.

F24	Posthole. Unusual kidney shape, 0.15 x 0.30, 0.13m deep. Darker brown stain 1039 (=pipe?), with diameter of 0.17m. 1 pottery sherd (unid.), 1 crumb of fired clay.
F25	Posthole. Subcircular, 0.90m dia., 0.20m deep, pipe (1041) contains charcoal scatter, uneven floor, ?post removed.
F26	Posthole. Irregular. 0.50 dia., 0.13m deep. Wrecked by burrows and excavator.
F28	Posthole. Subcircular 0.25 dia., 0.10m deep.
F37	Scoop or small pit. Subcircular 0.96 x 0.75, 0.17m deep. Darker brown fill 1057 contains concentration of burnt flint and charcoal, surrounded by sandier brown fill 1056.
F48	Scoop or small pit. Incomplete. Lies against southern edge of Int. 50. 1.00m dia., 0.32m deep.
F49	Posthole. Subcircular 0.50 dia., 0.11m deep. Continues beyond southern edge of Int. 50.
F67	Posthole. Subcircular 0.30 dia., 0.12m deep. Continues beyond southern edge of Int. 50.
F70	Posthole. Subcircular 0.20 dia., 0.19m deep. Drawn profile deeper than section.
F76	Posthole, disappeared.
F88	Posthole. Unusual kidney shape. 0.15 dia., 0.04m deep.

- F138 Posthole, recorded at Horizon 1, cutting definition spit 1192 in quadrant J. Subcircular 0.40 dia. and 0.18m deep. Contains post pipe (1186) and pit packing (1191). 1186 recognised as a burnt post, 0.30m dia., 0.18m deep, charcoal rich, single sherd (of Bronze Age (?) pottery) found on perimeter. Packing (1191) lies against floor and sides, unusually very dark grey in colour (10YR 3/1) and containing very many stones.
- F215 Posthole, initially identified as a cremation. Subcircular 0.65 dia. and 0.32m deep. Darker brown/black stain (1297), 0.30 dia. and 0.07m deep, in centre. Produced 2 sherds of Bronze Age (?) pottery.
- F220 Scoop or small pit. Subcircular 1.30 x 1.00, 0.25m deep. Fill (1311) contained burnt flint and charcoal, enough for flot sample. On flat floor two stakeholes discovered, 0.15 and 0.10m dia., 0.10m deep.
- F223 Scoop or slot to hold post(s)(?). Irregular oblong feature, c. 1.90m x 0.70/1.10m, up to 0.30m deep. Contains several darker "pockets" which may be former posts. Single very mixed fill 1314 recorded, including dark, charcoal-stained patches as well as sand and gravel. Finds include charcoal, Bflint, flint waste and 6 sherds of pottery, possibly Bronze Age in date.
- F377 Pit. Subcircular, 1.60 dia. and 0.50m deep. Shallow central fill 1531, dark yellowishbrown colour similar in character to windblown sandy fills from quarry pits. Base of pit lined by remarkably stony fill 1532 also containing concentrations of charcoal and burnt flint. Stones lie against sides and floor of pit (N ). Purpose: heating stones, cooking pit ?

### 6. SELECTED STUDIES: THE ROMAN PERIOD

6.1 Buried Soil beneath Mound 14 (F397) See section 371.7

#### 7. SELECTED STUDIES: THE EARLY MEDIEVAL PERIOD

### 7.1 **BURIAL 8: MOUND 14** BY M O H Carver

For description of the excavation of Mound 14 by the excavator, see Section 3.7

7.1.1	Naming the parts	
Defined at Horizon 1 [D 225]:		

F263		Robber trench
F266, 269	Quarry ditch	
F267		Plough marks over the backfilled robber trench, see 8.3
F268		Animal disturbance/dump?
1370		Mound make-up?
1371		Buried soil (later assigned Feature No F397)

Defined at Horizon 2:

Components of the original Burial Chamber:

F323	Pit
F360	S wall of chamber
F361	Grave
F390	N wall of chamber
F391	W wall of chamber
F392	E wall of chamber
F393	Finds stance

F394	Robber trench
F395	Object stance
F396	Scoop

### 7.1.2 *Description of the Investigation*

(see Section 3.7 for a detailed description by the excavator, Graham Bruce)

### 712.1

The position of Mound 14 was already known from surface observation and the transect of the E sector was sited so as to cross it embracing slightly over half the mound in the area to be excavated (Int 50, North). The intention, which was realised, was to include the burial or robber pit relating to Mound 14 in the excavated sample but to leave a proportion of the mound approaching as nearly as possible one half unexcavated.

### 712.2

In March 1991, the turf was stripped by machine as part of the opening of Int 50 (N) as a whole. At the start of the season beginning in July 1991 it was then cleaned by hand at level C. The resulting surface, which showed the quarry ditches, the robber pit and the relic buried soil between them, was designated as Horizon 1 (N 605/3, 12; N 601/15].

### 712.3

A section line running N-S was installed across the centre of the robber pit along the 159 easting [D 324]. The E half of the robber trench (F 263) and the buried soil platform was then excavated [N 630/9; N 634/6].

### 712.4

The excavation of the robber pit began with (A) the removal of pale greysand 1361 (thought to have been a ploughsoil, 3.7.1.4), and then (B) dark grey outer ring 1360 which covered the whole of the central area of the pit, thought to have been derived from turves. (C) A thick (200mm) layer of stony brown soil (1422) was then encountered. (D) Beneath lay the light brown siltsand 1440, containing a few fragments of corroded iron; and under this (E) a complex of fine silty multi-coloured lenses (1446) containing a substantial EM assemblage. In the same layer were spade marks left by the diggers of the robber pit and the first glimpses of the wooden traces of the former chamber. Excavation was terminated at this stage, equivalent to the bottom of the robber pit and the top of what remained of the burial chamber, by then inferred. This was designated `Stage 1' of the chamber.

The E half of the quarry ditches were then excavated [N 634/14].

### 712.5

After the recording of the N-S section [D 324; N 632/14] the W half of the robber trench was removed [N 645/11] to reveal Stage 1 of the chamber.

### 712.6

The W half of the buried soil platform was removed, together with the W quarry ditches [N 669/5].

### 712.7

At **Stage 1** of the excavation of the burial chamber, about 50mm of fill remained in the W half of the robber pit [N641/34; N645/13; N668/27]. (In the E half, the excavation had in practice already exposed the chamber walls, 3.7.1.6.2).

## 712.8

At **Stage 2**, the form of the chamber could be made out to both E and W [N 683/1; N 649/9; N 649/10]. "Several amorphous patches of yellowish-red silt-sand containing darker stains were observed across the base of the chamber (1551-6) ... they contained a number of fragments of iron, especially associated with dark-grey stain, which presumably represent smashed planking" (3.7.1.6.2). [N645/15; N649/1].

### 712.9

At **Stage 3**, the details of the walls were visible and were recorded [N683/12; N657/27; N671/11; F360: N657/33; N671/16; F392: N671/19; F391: N671/15].

### 712.10

The floor was clean, but a number of features were captured in its surface: F393; D388, 548] was a fine raised line of concrete sand, featuring a right-angled corner and suggestive of a stance where a coffin had stood.

F395 [D388, 548, 555] was the impression of a rectangular scar crossing the floor of the trench approximately with the orientation WNW-ESE. This ghost had obscured the ghost attributed to the coffin (F393), suggesting that F394 was connected to the robbing. It might represent a pilot trench which preceded the main robbing operation.

F396 (1559) [D388, 545, 555] was an oval depression at the east end 1.10 x 1.00 x 10cm deep. The sides and base are described as very smooth "indicating careful excavation, possibly with the hands" (3.7.1.6.6).

### 712.11

Following the excavation of the chamber, a hachure plan was made of the whole negative feature. The base of the chamber (context 1563) was then sampled; 525 30gm samples taken at 100mm intervals over an E-W grid in order to provide data for a possible chemical mapping analysis as in Mound 2 [D546; see Vol. 4 Section 7.1.3.3]. The analysis has not been taken further.

7.1.3 *The Burial Rite* 

713.1

The structure. Evidence for the structure of the burial chamber came from the pit, from the traces of planks, their disposition in plan, and the finds of nails.

### 7131.1

The burial pit. The burial pit was 2.70 x 1.80m and the height of the base averaged 32.38m AOD. It sloped down towards the E end (AJC, context 1563). The timber structure within it had the same dimensions and was orientated almost exactly E-W.

## 7131.2

The planks. The traces of planks were mapped. No wood had survived and the planks are known only from their end-sections. These averaged [D388] widths 200-300mm thickness 5-20mm.

7131.3

The planks were set end-on into the sand. As found the wood stains penetrated into the chamber floor below subsoil as found and cleaned. This is the level at which finds stances were located and is the level to which the robbers penetrated; whether it is also the level of the original chamber floor

#### remains uncertain.

The planks were overlapping, and would presumably have been held in place by horizontal whaling boards.

"Several planks had fallen into the chamber and iron nails in one of these [F360/1552/6426-7] appear to be on the outside of the chamber wall, suggesting that the planks may have been re-used timbers". "Only the N and S walls had iron objects associated with them, which perhaps throws a shadow of doubt on their interpretation as chamber fastenings". "Structurally, the chamber is similar to Mound 6 [=2]". "No traces of a floor were found". [ACE in feature card F361].

All the plank-lines appear to have been well trampled by the robbers, and with very few exceptions all the nails had already been displaced by them [ACE, passim in feature / context cards].

#### South wall; F360

"A series of fine blackish-brown lines penetrated by bracken roots ... The line bulges inwards towards the centre of the chamber at its SE end, where a major break, together with a dark mottled fill (1552-3) suggest that the planks making up the E end of the wall fell into the chamber when it collapsed ... The E end of wall F360 butts against the end plank of the E wall ... The iron `fixings' ... are all ambiguous in shape and hidden within a thick layer of sand and amorphous wood grain ... Their relationship to the wall (with the exception of 6426-7) is uncertain as they were all disturbed." [ACE, feature card]. "6426 and 6427, whose association with the timber is unequivocal, appear to lie in the upper surface of what would have been the outer face of the chamber wall. This could suggest that the planks were re-used ..." [ACE, context 1552].

#### North wall; F390

"When first seen, [D349] consisted of a very dark line associated with an amorphous smear of blotchy fill ... Cleaning at Stages 2 [D390] and 3 [D388] showed its structure more clearly. The average thickness is 5mm. Its relationship to the E wall (F392) is clear; it butts against it and the planks of the E wall overlap it by 50mm ... however, its relationship with the W all is ambiguous as the wood stain forms an uninterrupted right angle [D388] ... One stretch of wall towards the E end seems to have collapsed inwards ..." [ACE, feature card].

#### West wall; F391

At Stage 1, it was clearly seen only at its junction with the S wall ... Stage 2 produced a stronger bur still intermittent line, and at Stage 3 its relationship with the S wall was established: "... its S end butts against F360". The relationship with F390 [N wall] remained unclear ... the two walls formed an unbroken right-angle. Part of the wall may have collapsed in the SW corner [ACE, feature card].

#### East wall; F392

The E wall was truncated by the pilot trench, F394 and by the scooped depression of their initial excavation of the chamber F396. "One faint trace of the wall survives at the bottom of the robber scoop at a depth of 32.29m AOD: this is the only indication to date of the depth that the timbers could have cut into the sand..." "... the E wall overlaps the N wall for c 50mm and the S wall by c 60mm". There was no evidence for overlapping planks in the E wall. "The line of the wall is remarkably straight and shows no sign of bulging ... no iron fittings were associated with this wall" [ACE feature card].

The nail-free character of the E wall and its stratigraphic position against the N and S walls is suggestive of its being a closing or sealing wall. In this case, the robbers may have entered and cleared an access area when the made their `pilot trench' (which post-dates the wall and the coffin) and the scoop (which post-dates the wall and the pilot trench).

#### 7131.4

Nails [For report from ACE, see RR]

7131.5

That the burial was an inhumation is suggested by:

- absence of cremated bone which otherwise gets everywhere
- no sign of burning in the grave-good fragments recovered
- the stance which may have been due to a coffin, F393 (see below)

#### 7131.6

The `coffin stance' F393 (1558) was revealed by brushing. It survived as a sand-cast with a maximum width of 5mm and a maximum height of 2.5mm [D407]. The raised lines are also coloured orange in contrast to the yellow subsoil which contains them. It is not known how these traces were formed, or how they survived the robbing. They did not survive over the area of the `pilot trench' F394.

If the stance F393 is accepted as due to a coffin, it was placed at a slight angle to the chamber walls, but closer to the orientation of the mound causeways.

### 7131.7

The conclusion is that the burial under Mound 14 was that of an inhumation in a coffin in a wooden chamber. There was no evidence that the chamber has a floor or roof. [Angle of nails, implying what kind of collapse?]. The furnishings were most probably not confined to the coffin. After the chamber had been roofed or backfilled, the mound was constructed [below, 7.1.5].

7.1.4 The Finds

714.1

The majority of the artefacts from the grave-group was recovered from the storm-silt 1446, or the two deposits below it 1497, 1499. These represent the tread of the robbers in the chamber.

Nails were recorded in material deposited above this, 1466, 1440, 1422. Metal fragments, presumably of nails, were also recorded from 1474 and 1477, layers uncertainly assigned to the buried soil.

A nail, 7236, was found in the chamber wall in the subsoil (1563).

F395 was thought to be an object stance; it was defined during brushing for photography in the Sw corner of the chamber floor, was 'broadly square' in shape, and shared an alignment to ... [F394 or 393]. It was very ephemeral, 2mm deep. It might have an object stance, for a box say, contemporary with the curial but "few Anglo-Saxon objects are of such a shape [and] it could equally be the result of some activity connected with the robbing phase" [such as spade cut or shovel scrape; quotes from ACE feature card].

Int 50 F263 Robber trench F269 Quarry ditch F360 / 361 / 390-396 Burial chamber F397 Buried soil

### 714.2 Finds recovered

- 1. Ag fittings: **4492** (fragment of bowl?), **4947** (fragments of wire), **4952**, **4969** (from the rim of a cup?), **6247**, **6253**
- 2. Ag hinge: **4965** (from a casket)

- 3. Ag chain: 4950 (chain link, with a leather fragment), 6476
- 4. Ae fragments: 4495, 4497, 6246, 6432 (fragment from a thin-walled bowl)
- 5. Ae chatelaine: **6477**, **6548**
- 6. Ae pin: **4956** (perhaps from a brooch; cf Mound 7, 15526)
- 7. Ae pin (prehistoric?): **5610**
- 8. Fe fitting, chain: **4960**
- 9. Fe nail(s) from coffin or chamber: 3592, 3593, 3594, 3919, 4145, 4146, 4148, 4438, 4465, 4483, 4484, 4485, 4486, 4487, 4488, 4489, 4490, 4491, 4493, 4494, 4496, 4498, 4499, 4500, 4501, 4502, 4503, 4504, 4505, 4506, 4509, 4510, 4512, 4513, 4514, 4515, 4516, 4517, 4520, 4522, 4524, 4679, 4877, 4949, 4953, 4954, 4955, 4957, 4958, 4964, 4971, 4972, 4974, 4981, 5246, 5247, 5255, 5256, 5272, 6248, 6249, 6257, 6258, 6259, 6260, 6262, 6424, 6425, 6426, 6427, 6428, 6429, 6431, 6433, 6434, 6435, 6436, 6524, 6528, 6534, 6544, 6545, 6546, 6547, 6549.
- 10. Fe nails from wooden box: **5246**, **5247**
- Unidentified (ferrous) metal objects and ferrified wood: 4508, 4511, 4519, 4562, 4563, 4564, 4654, 4655, 4656, 4657, 4658, 4659, 4660, 4661, 4948, 4951, 4959, 4962, 4963, 4975, 4977, 4978, 4979, 4980, 5000, 5242, 5243, 5245, 5267, 5273, 5555, 5556, 5560, 5561, 5562, 6250, 6251, 6252, 6254, 6255, 6256, 6261, 6263, 6264, 6265, 6437, 6470, 6472, 6473, 6474, 6479, 6480, 6481, 6483, 6484.
- 12. Glass bead: 4946 (glass or amber?), 4507B
- 13. Wood, belonging to coffin or chamber: 4961
- 14. Other wood: **5001**, **6471**, **6475**, **6478**, **6482**.
- 15. Textile: 4970 (lost?), 4507A, 4951A, 4974A, 4977A, 5243A, 5245A, 5255A, 5267A, 5273A.
- 16. Leather: **4950A**, **4973**, **5274**
- 17. Charcoal: **4976**, **5081**, **5083**, **6245** [context, status and quantity to be checked before submitting for C14].
- Pottery from quarry ditch (12th C)?): F266 / 1364 [1487]; 5499, 5891-8, 5907, 6093-9, 6101, 6103-6, 6105-6, 6108-10, 6115-21, 6150-68, 6180-6229, 6238-44. [To Suffolk Archaeological Unit].
- 7.1.5 The Construction of the Mound
- 715.1 Under the Mound [D225, 550; N605/3].

The surface of the buried soil (F397/1371) was a "semi-circle of relatively stoneless mod-brown siltsand". An amorphous patch of stony brown soil (1370) between the edge of the excavation and the side of the robber trench was distinguished from the buried soil, and may have represented adf trace of mound make-up.

There was a rectilinear strip of sand (F268/1359) situated on the South side of the burial chamber/ robber trench, and parallel to them [N601/15], the purpose or origin of which was not discovered. The composition of the context was 'yellow-orange sand and gravel' (1359) and, below it, patches of `dark grey silt-sand' (1498). When viewed in section [D324] it was seen to be shallow © 100mm deep), "with a flat base and a sloping S edge" (3.7.1.6.1). The W part had been heavily disturbed by animal burrows. The surface of F268 (1359) had been apparently marked by grooves parallel to the track [N601/15].

F268 was interpreted first as an animal burrow [GB] and then as upcast from the chamber [JGL]. The identification of upcast is supported by the section. If this is correct, it implies that the dark grey silt-sand 1498 is part of the old ground surface, as is the adjacent spit 1475. All deposits above this would become mound make-up (1474). This in turn would imply a very thin buried soil at the time of Mound 14's construction.

There was no trace of pre-mound ploughing on the extant buried soil platform. An E-W ploughing episode crossed and post-dated the back-filled robber trench (see 7.1.6).

Beneath the buried soil, two curvilinear ditches emerged from the section (f356, N653/25, N657/13) and F386; N653/22, N653/31). It is possible that these ditches, which were symmetrically disposed to embrace the site of the later burrow, represent an earthwork visible at the time of the mound's construction. However, there was no supporting evidence for this idea.

F359 was a pit defined beneath the buried soil. It contained pieces of wood [N657/16, 20, 23].

### 715.2 *The quarry ditches*

In the area of excavation, the mound was encircled on its S side by a quarry ditch, F266 [D225, 550]. This ditch terminated in butt-ends short of the section. On the E side, a second ditch (F269), continued the encirclement of Mound 14 into the section [N605/12]. The causeway implied by the gap between the two ditches was c 2.50m wide, and was mirrored by the gap on the W side; here, less than 2.50m remained between the termination of F266 and the section. The plan implies that Mound 14 was encircled by a symmetrical ditch, continuous apart from two causeways set at about 10° to the axis of the chamber.

The ditch appears to have been dug as a single cut, rather than a series of overlapping pits (3.7.1.5.1; N649/12, which shows F266, centre; N660/5 for F266, W end). The profile is convex, with a flat base, suggesting an initial broad shallow quarrying operation for soil, followed by a steeper, narrower cut for sand. Where the sand subsoil is harder (more concreted), the ditch is narrower. This might imply that the softer sand was preferred, or that easy digging was preferred -unless the concretion is a post-depositional effect.

The filling of the ditch [D326; N632/15] followed a familiar pattern: a primary dark grey stony soil (1363; 1372 in F269) and a secondary pinkish-brown silt-sand (1364; 1373 in F269). On excavation, 1364 "proved to be built up out of a number of similar [to each other] lenses which may be interpreted as deposits of wind-blown material." Within this context, an area (0.70 x 0.65m) of dark charcoal-rich silt-sand with a concentration of pottery sherds was encountered [1487; D408].

The surface of the layer beneath 1364, 1363 (1372 in F269), which covered all the ditch was identified as turf; 1363 covered a homogenous fill of brown silt-sand (1441).

### 7.1.6 The Robbing and Ploughing of Mound 14

The sequence in the fill of the quarry ditches might suggest two episodes of ploughing; the first filled the quarries with mound make-up 1441 and was stabilised as turf 1363. The second filled them with 1364, (unless this is really wind-blow). This secondary filling could be associated with the plough marks which were recorded at Horizon 1 and clearly crossed and post-dated the backfilling of the robber trench.

The plough marks (F267/1362; D225) were sighted to the E of the centre of the mound platform, in the form of five linear features 100mm wide, 150-200mm apart and under 2m long as recorded.

This appeared to be the most recent cultivation episode, leaving scrambled soil about 250mm deep

over the whole area formerly occupied by Mound 14 [N632/16].

The robbing of Mound 14 preceded at least the latest of these ploughings. It took place in 6 phases as follows (source: context/feature cards, strat. diagram):

Phase 1: Cutting a 'pilot trench', F394, which echoed the axis of the quarry ditch causeways, F394 had survived only as a 'minor tonal difference in the colour [ie darker] of the natural sand revealed when brushing the surface of the chamber floor (F361) for photography ... the tonal difference 'may possibly be the result of trampling in a very fine layer of silt ... although it is difficult to understand why such an effect should be so slight yet so consistent [or persistent] [ACE feature card].

This trench [D407] had obscured the `coffin-stance' F393.

Phase 2: Exploratory scoop or depression (F396) cut at the E end of the chamber. This was apparently explored with bare hands [ACE feature card] and seems to have nearly destroyed the traces of the E wall; it probably succeeded in locating the timber-traces of the chamber'S S wall.

ACE felt [feature card] that it was more probable that the scoop preceded the `pilot trench', since the pilot trench remained visible against the floor of the scoop.

Phase 3: The chamber was thoroughly excavated (F263), leaving no scrap of original deposit in situ, apart from the ghost of the coffin, F393, which probably represents a stain captured by natural subsoil.

Phase 4: Fragments of finds were dropped in tread layers 1499 and 1497, culminating in silty layer 1446, which represents material brought in by a rainstorm. 1446 had been cut by a spade, suggesting some small-scale post-storm investigation. Further silting (1440) suggested that the hole had been left open some time.

Phase 5: No further fragments of finds were lost, but the robber hole acquired backfill (1466, 1322) which contained fragments of nails and wood from the chamber, and turf (1360). It is uncertain whether this was shovelled in, pushed in, or ploughed in.

Phase 6: The filled-in hole and the adjacent buried soil was ploughed (F267).

### 7.1.7 The Mound 14 Sequence

The height and character of the terrain at the time of the Mound 14 burial is uncertain. The normal depth for the buried soil, 400 mm, would suggest that the old ground surface was not very different from the present. Mound 14 remained detectable, not as a mound, but as a relic buried-soil platform. This would mean that F268 was not upcast, and has to be seen as an animal burrow which postdates the construction of the mound, but pre-dates the ultimate ploughing. It is also possible that F268 represents fresh sand from a heap of upcast originally deposited much higher up but ploughed into the level and pattern at which it was found. The probability that F268 was not upcast in situ was increased by the find of metal fragments in spits of supposed buried soil 1474 (4679 and 1477 (5000, 5001).

There was no evidence for the old ground surface being, or having been under cultivation.

The area may have been occupied by an earthwork (F356, 386), or by a tree (F359).

The burial chamber was a rectangular pit aligned E-W and cut through buried soil and subsoil. It was lined with slender timbers, set vertically and overlapping one with another. The presence of nails (subject to report form A Evans), suggests that the walls of the chamber could have been prefabricated from split planks nailed to a frame.

A coffin placed in the centre and orientated E-W was a probable feature of the burial.

The lack of burnt bone or burnt objects suggests that the burial was an inhumation.

The fragments of grave goods suggest the original assemblage included [report then awaited from A Evans

These objects could be held to imply that Mound 14 was the burial of a woman.

The mound was constructed by throwing up soil from a quarry, which had two causeways aligned on an axis about 10° at variance with the E-W orientation of the burial chamber. Loading began with topsoil and concluded with subsoil. No trace of the mound remained.

It is not known whether the mound had already been ploughed at the time it was robbed; but the mound and quarry ditch causeways were at least visible. The robbing appears to have begun with a pilot trench (F394) which echoed the axis of the mound causeways, suggesting that quarry ditches (and of course the mound) were visible as earthworks.

It is likely that, by the time ploughing or some other widespread disturbance had caused the quarry ditch to fill partially (1441), the hearth attributed to the 12thC was then made or redeposited.

The robbing episode this lies between the 12th century and the ultimate filling of the quarries (1364) which would have rendered them invisible. A metal fragment was recovered from 1364, increasing the probability that this pale silty layer represents the backfilling of the quarry ditches by ploughing after robbing. Nails were also recorded from 1477 and 1474, a grey soil, which are therefore more probably post robbing/ploughing than intact buried soil. The character of the 1364 silt, the grey deposit 1474, and the grey patches in the robbers' backfill (1360, `turf) suggests that it was in heathland that the mound was first robbed and then ploughed.

The robbing of Mound 14 can thus be seen to belong to the same period as the campaign which explored Mounds 2, 6 and 7. The excavation was, however, different in technique. It appears to have begun with a pit which arrived at the East end of the chamber (F396). From the bottom of this shaft, a `pilot trench' was driven in a similar alignment to the axis of the quarry ditch causeways, timber traces of the burial chamber were located and trampled. The chamber was thoroughly looted, although not expertly: fragments of finds were freely scattered in the backfill and trodden down. The high loss rate was probably increased by a rainstorm which caused a thick layer of silt to wash down into the chamber.

Fragments of artefacts from the chamber were recorded from the layer of `storm-tread' (1446) and below, but not later. Fragments of nails were found in later backfill, but the chamber was not revisited following the storm, and the incident is interpreted as an interruption of the weather, after which the excavation was not resumed.

The robber pit may have been left open to the weather for an unspecified period, following which it was backfilled with pushed-in turf and ploughsoil (1001-1361). The ploughing that followed was on an E-W axis, and had been discontinued in recent times.

The technique of opening the barrow appears old-fashioned with respect to the methods used in Mounds 2 and 6 and perfected for Mound 7, although it may have begun in the same way as that used for Mound 1. This might help construct a trajectory for the campaign and its development of archaeological methodology.

### 7.2 Furnished Burials

7.2.1 Burial 15 (F54)

721.1

The *Burial Rite* was East-West, inhumation, accompanied by two bronze buckles and a dagger/knife in sheath). The grave (F54) contained a characteristic fill. Dumps of clean sand with lumps of

concreted subsoil and patches of dark red-brown soil were discovered within a heterogenous mixed fill. All the grave fill was described by a single context (1076) and one of the dark red-brown patches was sampled to compare with the buried soil deposits beneath the mounds (Kubiena box taken at Level 4 - no results, Find number 2249). At Level 4 the excavator noted 'suspicious' linear stains. These were not drawn and were not considered by various excavators (AJC, MRH) as structural/organic elements. Only from Level 5 were the stains convincing, the discovery of a sinuous dark brown line along the northern side and around the south-east corner of the grave suggested the line of a coffin. A sweep over the surface with a metal detector located a potential target in the NW corner, just east of the head. From Level 5 the surviving fill was removed against the organic stain, in the picture this left finally revealed a rather two-dimensional 'flat' body surrounded by and lying over a distinct grey/brown stain identified as a decayed wooden tray. The body and tray were given separate feature numbers (F137 and F85 respectively). Around the abdomen the two organic stains were inseparable, but the tray did continue beyond the edge of the body toward the northern, western and southern edge of the grave. It was not visible on the east side beyond the knees. Against the western edge of the grave the sides of the tray did rise up off the floor of the grave, suggesting that it had been deliberately shaped. In section the surviving stain was no more than 0.01m thick. Above the body no stain was present. The articulated body, F137, lay east-west over the tray where the relationship was observed particularly clearly around the wellpreserved upper legs. Very little bonemeal survived on the skeleton. The body was dismantled in anatomical portions outlined on plan (D42).

Over the top of the pelvis and around the northern edge of the body stain an array of early medieval finds were discovered. All the early medieval finds were allocated the feature and context number of the organic tray (F85 1113). This is mentioned since the designation of finds to features in the different graves is not always consistent; (for example, the finds from Burial 16 were allocated to the body stain (F186)). A single ?coffin nail lying 0.30m above the body in Burial 15 was recovered from the NE corner of the grave (Find number 2265) but was assigned to F85. On the original site inventory sheet (Y723) an incorrect feature no. (F83) had been entered instead of F85.

### 721.2 The Assemblage

- F85/1113 **2262 Buckle and Plate** [ACE]: Cu alloy flattened oval buckle-loop with roundsectioned pin (tip missing). The front and back plates are fragmentary and in poor condition with few undamaged edges. One Cu-alloyrivet with a domed head remains in situ. Traces of a much degraded (?)textile remains on the upper surface of the loop. Width of loop: 16mm.
- F85/1113 **2263 Knife and sheath** [No ACE]
- F85/1113 2264 Buckle and decorated plate [ACE]: Cu-alloy, garnet, gold sheet buckle, with flattened oval loop and remains of straight-sided (?) rectangular back-plate still attached. on the underside of the loop traces of ring and dot ornament. The tongue is carefully shaped over the loop and is of broadly triangular cross-section, flattening towards its junction with the lower circuit of the loop. Set centrally into the base of the tongue is a tiny gold cell containing a flat circular garnet. The front plate is entirely missing, but a fragment of thin bone or ivory sheet, decorated with ring and dot ornament, suggests that it was originally a shallow tray with bronze borders enclosing an inlaid central field. One Cu-alloy rivet survives from the front plate. Although small, this buckle belongs to a small family of similar examples, which are best summarised by Speake (Speake 1980,59 and pl 9) and although none share the embellishment of the tongue with a garnet, one, from grave 21 Alfriston, Sussex, is ornamented with a basic ring and dot motif. Width of loop: 21mm Diameter of garnet: 1mm Width( back-plate ) : 14.25mm Length (inlay): 9mm Length (rivet): 2mm

F54/1076	2265 Nail with wood traces [No ACE]
F85/1113	2267 Fragment of Leather belt [No ACE report]
F85/1113	<b>2269 Wooden implement</b> [No ACE report]
F85/1112	2290-2293, 2919, 2921 Unidentified fragments of wood
F137/1114	2271, 2925 Body
F137/1115	2270, 2926
F137/1116	2284-2288,2294, 2918, 2930-2938
/1178	2278
F137/1189	2272-3,2276,2923, 2927,2928
F137/1190	2274-5,2277,2289, 2920, 2924,2929
	2279-2283

7.2.2 Burial 16 (F58)

722.1 The Burial Rite

(East-West, inhumation, accompanied by bronze cylinder with leather stopper, bronze ring-headed pin, glass ring-bead, iron chatelaine and iron knife). This burial lay just over 2.00m to the north of Burial 15. The outline of the grave (F58) at Horizon 2 was clear, but the post-horizon surface was subject to a further interrogation in search of a possible ring ditch before the fill was removed. Extra careful trowelling required during this operation removed, it is reported, a further 0.06m of fill off the surface. The results were conclusive; there was no evidence of a ring ditch and the only plausibly related features are a pair of postholes F57 and F61 at either end of the grave. These were not excavated and are not discussed further.

The fill contained lumps of concreted subsoil, lenses of pea-grit type gravel and patches of sandy subsoil and soil - the latter referred to by the excavator as 'turf' patches. This fill had also been disturbed by burrowing animals and roots, but the cut of the grave remained regular with vertical sides. The excavator also noted that bands of concreted subsoil and pea-grit could be observed in the side of the grave as the subsoil was exposed. Excavation of the fill continued until Level 5 when a series of organic stains was recorded within the grave. These organic stains were distinct; the body stain (F186) was a uniform dark red-brown colour but between the head on the west side and the feet at the east end lay a series of 3-4 linear stains. These stains ran transversely N-S across the grave and between them lay a faint ghost of other organic members. These elements combined into the outline of a coffin (F187) and the 3 linear stain were each described by a separate context - 1257, 1250 and 1259 - and between them lay the vague traces of planks - 1256, 1262 and 1263. Instead of a typical dark brown coloured stain, the plank on the west side - 1256 - was described as a band of lighter yellow-brown fill marking the former position of a plank. Along the north side and running east-west lay a narrow organic stain - 1255. This is described as the side of a coffin although it did not run continuously around the inside of the grave. All these elements overlay the body stain and the coffin fill, but on the west side on the floor of the grave and beyond the head lay another organic stain - 1260 - which suggested the coffin was of boxed construction. No coffin nails were discovered within the grave. For a reconstructed shape of the coffin, see RR, Chapter 5.

The organic stains which made up the coffin were first noticed at Level 3 and since this stage the excavator had carefully worked around the elements removing the grave fill. At Level 5 a record of the coffin and the body was drawn. Once the surface of the coffin was planned, various samples were taken of each context and these stains were then destroyed to achieve the full body tableau. During the destruction of the coffin stain various measurements were noted for the dimensions of the coffin lid. The cross members varied in thickness from 0.05m thick (1257) to 0.01m (1258, 1259): the planks were only 0.02m thick (1262), there is no record of 1263, and 1256 was not an organic stain.

Beneath the coffin lid lay a rather flat, badly preserved body stain (F186). The body was riddled with tiny rootlets, similar to the bodies from the graves in Int. 41. Definition of the body was difficult

against the base of the coffin (1260), particularly between the chin and pelvis where the body is naturally less well structured. The articulated body was aligned NW-SE with the arms flexed, the left arm lay across the pelvis and the right arm lay over the chest. The feet are possibly crossed.

The sex and age of the individuals in both the rich graves is important for the reconstruction of the cemetery structure. An attempt to separate the bonemeal of the skeleton from the organic stain of the body failed for F186, even with the help of Frances-Lee. Bone survival was very poor. Separation was abandoned and the body portions were removed anatomically. It should be noted that, during this process, two separate samples were described for the right foot (Find numbers 2839 and 2840). Since each sample was considered to be the whole foot, then one of these descriptions is incorrect. Although the base of the coffin was visible on the floor of the grave and beyond the perimeter of the body, it was not possible to separate these features during the dismantling of the body. Therefore, where they were in contact, body and coffin were removed together. The relationship of body to coffin was captured in section. Along the north side the edge of the coffin (1255) survived the operation to dismantle the body. Before the body was removed, indeed at Level 5, the grave fill was metal-detected, no coffin nails were located and during the survey only one strong target was discovered - an iron object on the north side of the body near the pelvis. All the early medieval finds lay on the north side of the body and were designated on the finds index to the body stain F186/1254 (see 722.2). After the body was removed a formal coffin plan was drawn (D249), this was then sampled before the stain was destroyed during excavation onto the subsoil floor.

- 722.2 The Assemblage
- F58/1080 2774 Slag
- F186/1254 2821 Small bronze cylinder, purse-ring, or case, with leather stopper (??=2829).
  [ACE]: Cu alloy cylindrical fitting in the form of a simple band, undecorated and fastened at the overlap with two rivets (missing). A crushed fragment of leather and tiny slithers of wood were found in association with it. Diameter: 16mm
  Depth of band:12mm
  Length: ?????
  Weight: 2.5g

2822 Iron object. [ACE]: Resolved into two separate objects in BM:
2822A: Fe, part of Chatelaine consisting of three lengths of thin iron rod joined by figure of eight links and terminating in an iron slip-knot ring.
Length (overall): 340mm
Length (rods):80mm, 110mm, 80mm
Length (links): 20mm
Diameter (ring) : 30mm
Diameter (rods): 4mm
2822B: Fe, small knife, found in association with chatelaine complex in BM.
Length (overall): 104 mm
Length (blade): 65mm

2824 Pin. [ACE]: Cu-alloy small pin, terminating in a flattened circular head which is pierced for a slip-knot ring, of which only a short length survives. Length:40mm Thickness (max):2mm Diameter (head):5mm Diameter (ring) 9mm Thickness (ring): 1mm Weight: 0.6g

**2827 Glass bead**, in the form of ring [No ACE report] Weight 0.6g

**2829 Leather stud** or fastener. [ACE]: Leather: crushed and featureless globule. Diameter: 12mm Thickness: 8mm Weight: 0.8g

2830 Leather loop and wood fragments [No ACE report]

**2832 Fragment of leather purse**. [ACE]: Fragment of a single thickness of folded leather, with one original edge showing a shallow curve. Perhaps from a bag(?) Length:32mm Thickness:1.5mm Weight: 3.0g

**2833 Fragment of leather purse**. [ACE]: Crushed and featureless globule of folded leather. A toggle, perhaps of a draw-string. Diameter: 12mm. Weight: 1.9g

- F186/1254 2831, 2834-2849 Body
- F187/1258 2825-2826 Fragment of wooden coffin
- F187/1255 2828,2854 Fragments of wooden coffin
- F187/1260 2850-2853 Fragments of wooden coffin

### 7.3 Satellite Burials to Mound 5

Int 50

F141	Grave of Burial 54		
F162	Body of Burial 54		
F188	Body of Burial 54		
F341	Grave of Burial 55		
F342	Cow burial associated with Burial	55	
F379	Body of Burial 55		
7.3.1		<b>BURIAL 54</b>	
Int 50	1000/1	I Garpar Labira	M P Hummler D Mauskonf
Int 50	1790/1	A Stewardson	wiki nummer, D Mauskopi,

Grid: 124 154

GRAVE:F141Fill: 1195, 1220Orientation: N-SHigh point:[not known]32.38m AODMax. length:UnknownLow point:32.19m AODMax. width:UnknownMin. depth:0.19m?0.19m?

The burial was found at the base of quarry pit F30. The relationship between them remains uncertain.

BODY: F162 (1196) and F188 (1261)

Posture: An individual lying on its right side, head to north, legs slightly flexed.

Identified Bone:

2952 Molar2953 Maxillary premolar

Anatomy: From F188, teeth only, suggesting a young person.

Quarry Pit: F30. Cut by, or cut before, quarry pit F2 to the south (a quarry pit for Mound 5, cut by one for Mound 6).

High point:	32.65m
Low point:	32.16m
Min. depth:	0.9m

#### Excavation

The grave (F141) was only discovered near the floor of the quarry pit F2 when the body stain was contacted. On the horizon surface there was no suspicion that a grave had cut the fill and even after the body was exposed near the floor of the pit, the grave edge was only tentatively discovered. The body lay in a shallow subrectangular cut. Unfortunately, by this time the bulk of the pit fill had been removed up to the line of a control section and it was only possible to observe the relationship between pit and grave fill at this point. The section was not ideally located for this purpose since it lay above the ankles of the body (F162). Careful cleaning and observation of the relationship in plan and section under different conditions suggested the grave may have cut the pit fill; a Kubiena box was taken at the junction (Find no. 3620). The surviving fill (1220) of the grave was characterised by the excavator as containing "redeposited pit fill and natural sand" with occasional lumps of bedded subsoil. Under these circumstances it is no surprise that it was difficult to distinguish between grave and pit fill.

The attributes and dimension of the body and grave in this burial are tabulated. Generally, the body was not well defined. The body was aligned north-south, leaning over on its right side and lying directly on the floor of the grave, with the legs slightly flexed at the knees. The body was excavated in two stages. In stage one the fragmentary remains of the body were retrieved out of a jumble of fill created by the vandals (3.6). In the second stage the ankles and feet, which had been protected by the section during the robbing, were excavated. No head/skull was discovered but the body appeared to be articulated. The missing head may have been destroyed by burrowing animals. Just to the west of where a head was expected a small organic lump (F188) was discovered lying 0.06m above the floor of the grave. This stain, which was in a poor condition, contained a few teeth.

The quarry pit was half in Intervention 41, where it was excavated as F2, and half in Intervention 50, where it was excavated as F30. In Intervention 50, F30 was bisected by an E-W section and the northern half of its fill removed. This fill consisted of 1047 [1108], a dark reddish brown sand silt thought to equate to turf growth over the back fill, 1179, a reddish brown sand silt (at 32.52-32.23m AOD), which covered pea grit 1180 and silting 1252 (32.53-32.19m).

There was no sign of a grave seen either in plan or section, until it had been otherwise discovered on the removal of all the layers of F30, N of the E-W section.

The body F162, was encountered before the grave during the removal of quarry pit fill 1179 (which was recorded as sealing it).

The body-material was badly preserved but clearly represented the remains of an individual lying on its right side, neck to north, feet to south. The knees were slightly flexed and the arms bent. There was no head [N536/35]. However, an organic patch to the west of the shoulder area (F188/1261), may have indicated where the head had lain. The patch was 20 by 30mm (only) containing traces of bone, and two teeth, a molar [2952] and a premolar [2953].

The sand-stained locus is not good enough to suggest whether or not the head was attached. The

excavators felt that the sand body had been reduced mainly by small mammals burrowing.

The grave, F141, was "identified only with the discovery of the body F162, during the excavation of 1179. Thus edges unclear". "No difference was seen in 1179 while it was being excavated which might have indicated a grave-cut into the quarry pit, and no clear edge was seen between grave fill 1220 and quarry pit fill 1179 on the western side of the grave". "The bottom of the grave was flat and continuous with that of quarry pit F30".

An edge was, however, apparently seen in plan, at least on the east side, and a fill 1220 removed from it. This is described as sand, with lumps of concreted sand [which sounds like grave-fill]. However, "it was not possible to distinguish between this context and the remaining fill of the bottom of the [quarry] pit" on the western side.

Nevertheless, a cut of some kind must have existed, at least on the east side, since the body remains were there below the level of the subsoil base of the quarry pit. [The depth is about 150mm, which would be unlikely to have allowed the head to be covered] [N549/3].

At this point, the feet still lay buried beneath the E-W section since the south part of the quarry pit fill had yet to be removed [N545/27]. Considerably efforts were then made to observe in this section a cut for the grave which was now known to be there.

As is often the case, a lighter patch was duly observed, which implied a cut at circa 250mm from the top of the pit [N545/26]. This equates to 32.40m AOD, near the bottom of turf layer 1108 [32.38m AOD]. Such a locus would imply a grave cutting through 1179, and just into the subsoil at the base of the pit. The grave would be about 20-25cm deep.

The end of the 1990 season then arriving it was then decided that the relationship must be studied further, and a determined effort made to establish the level from which the grave had been cut.

The grave deposit and section were well wrapped up with polythene sheets and sand bags, but unfortunately they were targets in the winter of 1990/91 of the only act of vandalism suffered by the entire campaign. Little remained of the body [N594/27], and the grave appeared to have been deepened (at the north end) by about 20cm.

When the section had been recovered, three Kubiena boxes were taken from the centre and each side of the section in the hope of reporting comparative soil structures (3619-21), and thus invisible cutlines for the grave.

When section recording was complete, the south half of quarry pit F30 was lowered in 40mm spits, looking for the grave-cut. A "very faint trace" was said to have been seen after the first spit, and the supposed south end of the grave was planned twice more. The context distinguished within 1179 as grave fill was 1195, which attracted the comment (from JGL) "this is in fact fill which has been stained by the body (F162)". The feet were excavated and planned.

#### Interpretation

[This will depend on whether the plan and photographs support the idea that the grave was cut from the surface of F30 as A Stewardson appears to be suggesting, or from the surface of 1179, as seen in section].

The observations made about this grave were more ambivalent than usual. It was not seen in Intervention 41 (at all), not seen on the surface of the north half of F30; but was claimed to be visible (as a faint trace) on the south half of F30. At that point, however, it is recorded as higher than the highest point reached by F30 (32.65m AOD).

The cut was next seen against context 1179 at 32.30m AOD which corresponds more nearly to the cut seen in section (at circa 32.38m AOD). The last sighting was at 32.20 at which level, all contacts agree that there was a cut at least on the east side.

There is therefore a reasonable case for a burial to be made in a quarry pit already back-filled with about 200mm of sandy soil. A young person was laid on their side in a shallow grave, back filled with sandy soil. This subsequently turfed over.

However this model is not without contradictions in the recorded evidence and must be regarded as plausible but without strong evidence.

M R Hummler, E Hooper,

7.3.2 **BURIAL 55** 

1991

Int 50

M Holst

Grid: 124 148

GRAVE:	F341	Fill: 14	71	Orientation:	W-E
High point:		32.45[32.10]	Max. length:	c.1.40	m
Low point		31.86m AOD	Max.	width:	0.60m
Min. depth:		0.59m	Area:	c.0.84m <sup>2</sup>	

Cut into the base or fill of quarry pit F2, before or at the same time as F342, the burial of a cow.

BODY: F379 (1535)

Badly mutilated. A bent arm and the head lie at the east end beneath two lower legs. A further bent arm lies detached at the west end. The head rests on its right ear, facing north. Femur is missing.

Identified Bone:

6538 Teeth 6537 ?R. tibia - stain Insufficient for C14

Anatomy: A young person. Only the maxilla, fragments of mandibular molar, skull and ?right tibia remain.

QUARRY PIT: F2 (1187, 1008, 1007)

A quarry pit for Mound 6, cutting quarry pit F30 (for Mound 5). The pit contained human burial F341, cow burial F342 and a layer of pottery 1483.

COW BURIAL: F342, 346 [see below]

A cow F346, buried in a pit, F342, in quarry pit F2. Probably cut from the turf over pit, when the pit was visible and about 250mm of soil had collected in it.

## POTTERY:

Context 1483. Four groups of sherds lying on turfed-over fill 1008 quarry pit F2. Could be contemporary with cow burial F342 and grave F341. Dated to the later 12th century [Suffolk Archaeological Unit]

### Excavation

This was the second burial to be recovered from the floor of an excavated quarry pit in INT 50. The quarry pit (F2) belongs to Mound 6 and the grave was designated F341. Before the grave was discovered all the quarry pit fill had been removed apart from a silty spread (1443). This fill was originally designated to the pit, but this was subsequently altered and allocated to the grave. During the excavation the recorders noted that the fill (1443) could represent sinkage into the surface of the grave from the pit. Following the surprise discovery of the grave during final clearing operations and the lack of stratigraphic control the sequence of pit and grave remains ambiguous. None of the novice excavators observed or noted any variation in the continuity of the pit fill when it was under excavation. On the floor of the pit the grave was cut by the fill of a later cow burial (F342). Beneath 1443 lay a familiar type of grave fill (1471), containing redeposited sandy subsoil, but lumps of concreted subsoil were not reported from the shallow fill.

Within the grave lay a remarkable body stain (F379); the posture of the body echoed the contorted positions taken by the burials from Int. 52 beneath the eastern farm track. The body lies at the eastern end of the grave, opposite a scatter of organic stains. Superficially, the body appears to be lying on the back with the head at the east end and the legs drawn up tightly over the head. The situation is complicated by the failure to recognise securely the separate body pieces. The excavator describes the body as disarticulated and suggests the limbs have been placed/arranged in the grave. If enough bone survives, it should be possible to identify the stains with more precision before we accept the theory of a disamembered body. There is a strong possibility that the larger linear stain at the west end is a disarticulated arm, but the bulk of the body may be contorted rather than dismembered. Once the body had been planned the body was divided up and removed anatomically.

The *quarry pit* F2 was excavated in two segments with a baulk between them. In Intervention 44, was the west segment called F30, and Intervention 50, the east segment, called F2. F2 (east segment) was excavated first in two quadrants, north and south [N536/36], the more southerly first.

The base of the plough soil was marked by a lens containing many shells, probably a marling or fertilising with crag or coprolite. Beneath this, the highest intact deposit was 1007, a layer of stony silt which may have been both wind blown and ploughed.

Beneath it, in the centre of the pit at 32.46m AOD, lay 1483, a pale grey-brown silt which contained four groups fractured sherds of medieval pottery [D25, D336]. These sherds were surround by blackened soil.

Layer 1843 lay on 1008 (equals 1111), the turf shoulders at the centre of the back-filled quarry pit, the lowest point of which was 32.38m AOD.

Interrupting the section as cutting the turfed over quarry pit at 32.45m AOD was a pit (F342) containing the well preserved skeleton of a cow (F346) [N645/5; N648/2; N668/30]. In plan, the cut for this cow burial was not seen until the base of the quarry pit had been reached. It was defined initially in layer 1443 at 32.29m AOD which was first attributed to the cow burial pit F342 (as "sinkage"), and then seen to have been cut by F342.

Beneath the turfed over shoulders of the quarry pit, F2, 250mm of rooty silt sand (1187, 1495 and 1443) terminated on natural subsoil at about 32.11m AOD.

Two cuts were seen on the base of the empty quarry pit: the cow-burial pit F342, retrospectively assigned from the section to a cut from the turf 1008; and a pit (F341) for a human burial (F379), for which no earlier stratigraphic cut had been noticed. The baulk separating Int 50 and 44 was recorded and removed before the recording of the burials began [N645/4].

### Cow Burial (F342)

After part of a cow skull had been exposed on the floor of the quarry pit (F2), careful clearing revealed a more extensive arc of darker brown fill. This was recognised as the cut running out west beneath the baulk. The cow pit cut the 'fill' 1443 of grave F341 (Burial 55 above) and the quarry pit-this latter relationship was retrospectively observed where it had been conveniently captured in the surviving baulk section along Easting 122. It was observed that only the latest context in the quarry pit (1007) sealed the cut of the cow burial. The cow pit was oval in shape with excavated dimensions

on the floor of 1.25 x 0.75m; the lowest point in the grave was recorded at 31.89m AOD and had been cut from at least a height of 32.41m AOD, giving a minimum depth of just over 0.50m. Beneath the baulk the cow pit was excavated from the first definition of the cut. On the floor of the grave lay a complete and well-preserved body of a cow (actually bull). This animal body was not allocated a separate feature number, instead it is described by a single context number (1444). There are no records describing how it was dismantled, although naturalistic colour-coded plans were drawn of the body tableau. Only two fills were described from the pit - an 'upper' fill 1486 belonging to the excavation of the pit within the baulk and a 'lower' fill (1472) describing the fill in contact around the body.

It was recorded that this grave was discovered after the removal of 1443, silt in the base of quarry pit F2. The cow burial F342 was discovered in the same way, allowing the possibility of both human and cow were buried <u>either</u> from the base of the empty quarry pit <u>or</u> from the partially filled quarry pit.

The cow burial F342 is recorded as having cut the grave F341.

### Grave F341

The grave is seen as having been cut <u>before</u> the accumulation of 1187, and before the silt 1443, which covered it.

The grave F341 was defined against subsoil, and its fill (1471) contained large amounts of redeposited subsoil (not reported in 1443, 1495 or 1187).

### The Body, F379

The body was encountered at 32.10m, AOD, that is mostly just below the floor of the quarry pit.

It was sectioned along an E-W axis, the south half being removed first [N653/10].

The body tableau was hard to comprehend [N653/13]. At the east end were body stains (of good legibility) corresponding to the two lower legs (parallel) and below them, a skull and a bent arm (humerus, ulna and radius [N653/16]. A pelvic stain was also arguably present in the centre of the grave, but coincident with the knees. At the west end was another bent arm. The skull lay on its left ear, facing north.

The conclusion must be that the grave was the resting place of a person who had been dismembered or butchered, possibly quartered. The two graves of the cow and the human, lay close to one another, and their bases are similar in level, at 31.87m AOD (F341) and 31.89m AOD (F342). [N653/18].

### Interpretation

As excavated, the cow burial and the human burial have similar vertically-sided pits, which have flat bases at roughly the same level (31.87-31.89m AOD). Although it is stated that F342 cut F341, it is not a clearly recorded relationship: hachure plan [D380] and the final photograph [N653/18], suggest rather that they are contemporary.

If it can be accepted that F342 (cow) was cut through the turfed-over pit, the same should be allowed for F341 (human), and the possiblity retained that they are contemporary.

The pottery, 1483, lay on the same turfed-over shoulder of the quarry pit. This probably means that cow, human and pottery can be components of the same episode.

### 7.4 Inconclusive or negative identifications of graves

Lying between the five Burials at the western end of the intervention and the excavated Burials from

Int. 52 lay a blank area 65m wide in which there were no graves (apart from Mound 14). Particularly at the eastern end any suspicious sub-rectangular stains were investigated. All the excavated features at this end lay in a triangular area bounded by the excavation limits and the parallel gully F182. Four potential graves were excavated, F210, 211, 223 and 241. All these features were recorded as rather shallow, irregular scoops cutting the surface of the Horizon. F210 (N-E - S-W and F211 (N-W - S-E) were only 0.12m and 0.15m deep respectively, the sides of both features were shallow and sloped gently toward the middle. Although F210 remained vaguely subrectangular, F211 consisted of three abutting oval scoops, with the largest segment 0.70m wide and with a combined length of 2.10m. F210 was 1.60m long and 0.75m wide. F223 and 241 were slightly deeper - approximately 0.20m deep. Note in passing that, contrary to what can be seen on the Horizon 2 and 7 maps, F 241 did not reach the edge of gully F182. Both contained shallow, sloping sides and lay NE-SW. F241 retained a subrectangular shape (2.50 x 0.90m). F223 was shorter and more irregular in plan (2.00 x 1.20m).

None of these features was a grave, nor could they claim to be 'empty' graves, since they were too shallow and irregular in plan. Three of them (F210, 211, 241) have been interpreted as probably naturally formed features by their excavator. The fourth, F223, is more likely to be a prehistoric oblong feature, possibly designed to hold one or several upright posts; its finds' assemblage, which includes 6 sherds of pottery, flint flakes, a scraper and burnt flint, may be dated to the (Early) Bronze Age.

In summary, the surface was carefully interrogated for any Early Medieval graves, and we are confident that all the candidates have been investigated. Certain features remain in the feature index as `grave?' (eg F159,F243), but all were since discounted in the light of the experience gained in the excavation of the `natural' features reported above.

### 7.5 Quarry Pits to Mound 6

Three quarry pits were discovered - F1, F2 and F30 - all lying on the western fringe of the intervention against the edge of the excavation and adjacent to Intervention 41 and 44. The pits belong to Mound complexes within these adjacent interventions. F1 and F2 on the south side belong with Mound 6, and F30 with Mound 5. The sequence and pattern of fill types in all three pits is remarkable similar. Excavation was a two-stage process separated by the demolition of the baulk separating Interventions 41, 44 and 50, along Easting 122.

F1: (F61 Int. 44). Two fills lay on the floor of the pit, 1185 and 1296, described respectively as a sandy brown deposit and as a ?redeposited subsoil. Covering these in a band around the perimeter of the pit was a familiar deposit, dark brown in colour, which is interpreted as a turf deposit representing a period of stabilisation after the initial erosion of the open pit (context 1006). This was overlain by a sandier, stone-free fill (1005), described as 'yellowish-pink' which infilled the body of the pit, at least to the surviving depth of Horizon 2.

F2: (F59 Int. 44). A similar sequence of fills was described. On the floor lay a mid-brown deposit (1187) and beneath the baulk lay a darker brown silt fill, covering these stratigraphically and lying around the perimeter was a dark brown band of ?decayed turf (1008). Before the fills were removed the post Horizon 2 surface of F2 and F30 were reinstated in an attempt to separate the stratigraphic order of the two mounds. Apart from clearing and maintaining this large area, the excavators had difficulty in separating the two similar families of fills in plan. The final impression was that F2 cut F30, but the observation was not captured explicitly, even in section (see D291).

*F30*: (F530 Int. 41). This pit, in the NW corner, just fell within the area of Int. 41 but did not extend across to Int. 44. Two distinct fills were recorded near the floor of the pit. At the west end a thin lens of brown silt (1252) was discovered, which contrasted with a yellow/orange sandy deposit (1180) similar to the character of the adjacent subsoil and identified by the recorder after excavation as natural. Lying over these thin deposits was a red-brown coloured fill (1179). The later sequences are familiar - against the side of the pit lay a dark brown/black fill (1047), also interpreted by the excavators as decayed turf, and finally this was covered by a lighter brown silts and deposit (1046).

The dimensions and shape of the excavated pits is tabulated below (Table ). Observation of the fills both in section and plan suggest that the Mound 6 quarry pits, at least at the level preserved at Horizon 2, were later than the Mound 5 pits. This supports the evidence for the sequence of the mound quarry pits discovered from Int. 41, where a similar relationship was also observed in section. Within two of the pits - F2 and F30 - lay graves, but these were only discovered on the floor of the virtually empty pit. Since the majority of the pit fill in both instances had already been removed, it was difficult to demonstrate unequivocally the stratigraphic relationship of grave to pit. A total of three graves were discovered in the pits, two human - F141 and 341 - and one animal inhumation - F342 (see 7.3).

## 8. SELECTED STUDIES: THE MEDIEVAL PERIOD AND LATER

### 8.1 F265 - Track-way (see D225)

This comprised a number of linear bands along the eastern flank of the Mound, up to 18m in length, and covering a total width of approximately 4m. They were following an alignment which was very similar to that of the medieval hollow-way. Each band was assigned to a separate context number (C1365, C1366, C1367, C1368, C1369), but to save time only one (C1368) was excavated, the others being removed by shovel as part of the Horizon 2 preparation. C1368 had a broad U-shaped profile, with a dark stain at its base covered by a compacted silt, suggesting an open rut being left to silt up. During the removal of this feature, another feature, pit F323, was recognised; this will be discussed in section 8.4.

### 8.2 The Robbing of Mound 14

## See section 7.1.6 of this volume.

## 8.3 F267 - Plough marks (See D225)

These were located just to the east of the centre of the Mound. They were in the form of five parallel linear bands, ranging in length from 1.20m to 1.90m, no more than 0.10m wide, and between 0.15m and 0.20m apart. A single context number was assigned to all five fills (C1362). Upon excavation, they were shallow U-shapes in profile and were filled with what appeared to be plough-soil, very similar to the material from above (C1357, trowelled definition spit).

## 8.4 F323 - Pit (see D550)

F323, definition: Pit. Subcircular 3.00m dia. and 0.25m deep, containing a single uniform fill 1442; towards the subsoil sides the excavator noted the fill became stonier. Floor slopes towards the southern end from a flat platform against the northern edge.

This pit was first recognised after the removal of F265 (the trackway) as a sub-circular area of dark red-brown silt-sand (C1442, Dr. No. 314). It had been partially truncated along its eastern side during the removal of F265, but was well enough defined to be rapidly excavated so that the work could continue on F266, which this feature cut. The single fill was removed against fairly sharp edges, yielding no finds. A high degree of animal disturbance was observed. The emptied feature (Dr. No. 271) had an unusually shaped base, sloping down from a sub-circular platform on three sides to form a 'horse-shoe' shaped cut 0.10m below the level of the platform. The shape of F323 and the nature of its fill suggest that it is a natural feature, although the clear interface between the fill and subsoil cast doubt on such an interpretation.

END

SHVOL7 INT 50 TABLES

TABLE 1

## Intervention 50

# Context Index Sorted by Feature

Context	Identified As	Feature
1000	TURF	0
1001	TOPSOIL	0
1002	PLOUGHSOIL	0
1003	PLOUGHSOIL	0
1004	PLOUGHSOIL	0
1017	SUBSOIL	0
1018	? BURIED SOIL	0
1019	BURIED TURF	0
1020	MODERN SPOILHEAP	0
1021	GROUND SURFACE	0
1022	PLOUGHSOIL	0
1023	BURIED SOIL	ů 0
1024	SUBSOIL	ů 0
1025	SUBSOIL	Ő
1071	SUBSOIL	0
1109	SHOVEL SCRAPING	0
1110	TROWEL TO HORIZON 1	0
1162	SUBSOIL	0
1162	SUBSOIL	0
1164	I EVEL 1 SPIT	0
1165	LEVEL 2 SDIT	0
1165	LEVEL 2 SITT	0
1160	LEVEL 5 SITT	0
1178	SUBSOII	0
1181	I EVEL 5 SPIT	0
1182	LEVEL 5 SITT	0
1182		0
1184	FILL	0
1188	SECTION TOPS	ů 0
1192	SPREAD	ů 0
1218	SUBSOIL	ů 0
1219	SUBSOIL	ů 0
1226	SPREAD	0
1220	SPREAD	0
1227	SPREAD	0
1253	SECTION TOPS	0
1283	SUBSOII	0
1284	SUBSOIL	0
1295	SUBSOIL	0
1301	SUBSOIL	0
1302	FILI	0
1302	FILI	0
1304	I EVEL 7 SPIT	0
1305		0
1305	I EVEL 8 SPIT	0
1307	FILI	0
1307	SPIT 1 MOUND 1/	0
1357	SPIT 2 MOUND 1/	0
1370	MOUND 14 MAKEUD	0
1370	MOUND 14 MAKEUF	U

1405	SUBSOIL	0
1423	Sebseil	0
1423	SUBSOIL	0
1427	SUBSOIL	0
1434	SUBSOIL	0
1439	SUBSOIL	0
1445	SUBSOIL	0
1498	SPREAD	0
1513	SUBSOIL	0
1530	SUBSOIL	0
1534	SUBSOIL	0
1005	FILL	1
1006	FILL	1
1185	FILL	1
1296	FILL	1
1007	FILL	2
1007	FILL	$\frac{2}{2}$
1111		2
1111		2
1107		2
1483	FILL	2
1495	FILL	2
1009	FILL	3
1010	FILL	4
1011	FILL	5
1012	FILL	6
1013	FILL	7
1014	FILL	8
1015	FILL	9
1016	FILL	10
1026	FILL	11
1027	FILL	12
1028	FILL	13
1029	FILL	14
1030	FILL	15
1031	FILL	16
1031		17
1032		10
1035		10
1034		19
1035		20
1036	FILL	21
1037	FILL	22
1038	FILL	23
1039	FILL	24
1168	FILL	24
1040	FILL	25
1041	FILL	25
1042	FILL	26
1043	FILL	27
1044	FILL	28
1045	FILL	29
1050	FILL	29
1051	FILL	29
1046	FILL	30
1047		30
1109		20
1108		20
11/9		30
1180		30
1252	FILL	30
1048	FILL	31

1049	FILL	32
1052	FILL	33
1053	FILL	34
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1072	FILL	58
1081	FILL	59
1082	FILL	60
1082	FILL	61
1084	FILL	62
1004	FILL	62
1160	FILL	62
1161	FILL FILL	62
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1464	FILL FILL	62
1/65	FILL	62
1/69	FILL FILL	62
1085	FILL FILL	63
1086	FILL	64
1087	FILL FILL	65
1087	FILL FILL	65
1080	FILL FILL	67
1007	FILL FILL	68
1090	FILL FILL	69
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1092	FILL	70
1095	FILL	77
1096	FILL	72
1097	FILL	73
1098	FILL	74 75
1090	FILL	75
1100	FILL	70 77
1100		779
1102		70
1102	FILL	79 80
1103		80

1104	FILL	81
1105	FILL	82
1106	FILL	83
1107	FILL	84
1112	ORGANIC STAIN	85
1113	FILL	85
1117	FILL	86
1118	FILL	87
1119	FILL	88
1120	FILL	89
1120	FILL	90
1121	FILL	91
1122	FILL	92
1123	FILL	93
1124	FILL	9/
1125	FILL	95
1120	FILL	96
1127		90
1120		08
1129		90 00
1121		99 100
1131		100
1152		101
1133		102
1134		103
1135	FILL	104
1136	FILL	105
113/	FILL	106
1138	FILL	10/
1139	FILL	108
116/	FILL	108
1140	FILL	109
1141	FILL	110
1142	FILL	111
1143	FILL	112
1144	FILL	113
1145	FILL	114
1146	FILL	115
1147	FILL	116
1148	FILL	117
1149	FILL	118
1150	FILL	119
1151	FILL	120
1152	FILL	121
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1154	FILL	123
1155	FILL	124
1156	FILL	125
1157	FILL	126
1158	FILL	127
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1170	FILL	129
1171	FILL	130
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1396	FILL	131
1173	FILL	132
1174	FILL	133
1175	FILL	134
1176	FILL	135

1177	FILL	136
1114	BODY STAIN	137
1115	BODY STAIN	137
1116	BODY STAIN	137
1189	BODY STAIN	137
1190	BODY STAIN	137
1186	FILL	138
1191	FILL	138
1193	FILL	139
1194	FILL	140
1195	FILL	141
1220	FILI	141
1220	PRODV STAIN	1/1
1308	FILL (VANDAL 1991)	1/1
1107	FILL (VANDAL 1991)	141
1197		142
1211		143
1211		143
1199		144
1200	FILL	145
1201	FILL	146
1202	FILL	14/
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1204	FILL	149
1205	FILL	149
1206	FILL	150
1207	FILL	151
1208	FILL	152
1209	FILL	153
1210	FILL	154
1212	FILL	155
1341	FILL	155
1375	FILL	155
1406	FILL	155
1419	FILL	155
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1214	FILL	157
1215	FILL	158
1216	FILL	159
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1240	FILL	173
1241	FILL	174
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1245	FILL	178
1246	FILL	179
1247	FILL	180
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1249	FILL	182
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1260	ORGANIC STAIN	187
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1266	FILL	191
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1282	FILL	206
1285	FILL	207
1286	FILL	207
1287	FILL	208
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1293	FILL	213
1294	FILL	214
1297	FILL	215
1298	FILL	215
1299	FILL	216
1300	FILL	217
1309	FILL	218
1310	FILL	219
1311	FILL	220
1312	FILL	221
1313	FILL	222

1314	FILL	223
1315	FILL	224
1316	FILL	225
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1323	FILL	232
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1328	FILL	235
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1331	FILL	238
1332	FILL	239
1333	FILL	240
1334	FILL	241
1335	FILL	242
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1353	FILL	259
1354	FILL	260
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1356	FILL	262
1360	FILL	263
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1440	FILL	263
1446	FILL	263
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1366	FILL	265
1367	FILL	265
1368	FILL	265
1369	FILL	265
1363	FILL	266
1364	FILL	266
1441	FILL	266
1479	FILL	266

1487	FILI	266
1262		200
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1339	UPCASI	208
1372	FILL	269
1373	FILL	269
1433	FILL	269
1468	FILL	269
1376	FILL	270
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1378	FILL	272
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1380	FILL	274
1381	FILL	275
1382	FILL	276
1383	FILL	277
1384	FILL	278
1385	FILL	279
1386	FILI	280
1387		200
1307		201
1300		202
1389		283
1390	FILL	284
1391	FILL	285
1392	FILL	286
1393	FILL	287
1394	FILL	288
1395	FILL	289
1397	FILL	290
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1400	FILL	292
1401	FILL	293
1374	FILL	294
1399	FILL	295
1402	FILL	296
1403	FILL	297
1404	FILL	298
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1408	FILI	300
1/01	FILI	300
1400	FILI	301
1402		301
1492		202
1410		202
1495		302 202
1411		303
1494	FILL	303
1412	FILL	304
1482	FILL	304
1413	FILL	305
1414	FILL	306
1415	FILL	307
1416	FILL	308
1488	FILL	308
1417	FILL	309
1485	FILL	309
1418	FILL	310
1420	FILL	311
1484	FILL	311
1424	FILL	312

1425	FILL	313
1428	FILL	314
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1430	FILL	316
1431	FILL	317
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1435	FILL	319
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1442	FILL	323
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1452	FILL	329
1453	FILL	330
1454	FILL	331
1455	FILL	332
1456	FILL	333
1457	FILL	334
1458	FILL	335
1459	FILL	336
1460	FILL	337
1461	FILL	338
1462	FILL	338
1467	FILL	339
1470	FILL	340
1443	FILL	341
1471	FILL	341
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1472	FILL	342
1486	FILL	342
1473	FILL	343
1421	FILL	344
1489	FILL	345
1490	FILL	345
1496	(FILL)	345
1500	FILL	347
1501	FILL	348
1502	FILL	349
1503	FILL	350
1504	FILL	351
1505	FILL	352
1506	FILL	353
1507	FILL	354
1508	FILL	355
1509	FILL	356
1547	FILL	356
1548	FILL	356
1510	FILL	357
1511	FILL	358
1512	FILL	359
1549	FILL	359
1550	FILL	359
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1554	? TRAMPLE	361
1557	TRAMPLE	361
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1523	FILL	370
1524	FILL	371
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1529	FILL	376
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1539	FILL	382
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1542	FILL	385
1543	FILL	386
1561	FILL	386
1544	FILL	387
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1481	BURIED SOIL	397
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1	QUARRY PIT	А
2	OUARRY PIT	А
3	? SCOOP	
4	? SCOOP	А
5	? SCOOP	А
6	? SCOOP	
7	? SCOOP	
8	POSTHOLE	А
9	POSTHOLE	
10	POSTHOLE	
11	POSTHOLE	
12	POSTHOLE	
13	POSTHOLE	
14	POSTHOLE	
15	POSTHOLE	
16	POSTHOLE	
17	POSTHOLE	
18	POSTHOLE	
19	POSTHOLE	
20	POSTHOLE	
21	POSTHOLE	
22	POSTHOLE	
23	POSTHOLE	
24	POSTHOLE	А
25	POSTHOLE	А
26	? SCOOP	А
27	SCOOP	А
28	? POSTHOLE	А
29	? SCOOP	
30	QUARRY PIT	А
31	? SCOOP	
32	? SCOOP	
33	SCOOP	А
34	? SCOOP	
35	? SCOOP	
36	? SCOOP	
37	SCOOP	А
38	POSTHOLE	
39	POSTHOLE	
40	POSTHOLE	
41	POSTHOLE	
42	POSTHOLE	
43	POSTHOLE	
44	POSTHOLE	
45	POSTHOLE	
40	? POSTHOLE	Л
4/	SCOOP	В
40 40	DOSTHOLE	ש ע
49 50	PUSTRULE 2 SCOOP	ש ת
50	2 DOSTUOLE	В
52	2 SCOOD	
52 53	2 SCOOP	
55 54	: SCOUP CDAVE	ם
54	UKAVE	D

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56	? SCOOP	
57	? POSTHOLE	
58	GRAVE	В
59	POSTHOLE	
60	POSTHOLE	
61	POSTHOLE	
62	DITCH	E
63	SCOOP	B
64	POSTHOLE	B
65	POSTHOLE	B
66	SCOOP	B
67	POSTHOLE	B
68	SCOOP	B
69	2 SCOOP	B
70	POSTHOLE	B
70	POSTHOLE	D
71	2 SCOOP	
72	SCOOP	D
73	2 SCOOP	Б
74 75	2 SCOOP	
15	2 SCOOP	Л
/6	POSTHOLE	В
//	POSTHOLE	В
78	POSTHOLE	В
79	POSTHOLE	В
80	POSTHOLE	В
81	POSTHOLE	В
82	POSTHOLE	В
83	POSTHOLE	В
84	SCOOP	В
85	ORGANIC STAIN	В
86	? SCOOP	
87	? SCOOP	
88	POSTHOLE	C
89	LONGWORTH & KINNES	
90	POSTHOLE	
91	? SCOOP	
92	? SCOOP	
93	POSTHOLE	
94	POSTHOLE	
95	POSTHOLE	
96	POSTHOLE	
97	POSTHOLE	
98	? SCOOP	
99	SPREAD	
100	POSTHOLE	
101	? SCOOP	
102	? SCOOP	
103	POSTHOLE	
104	POSTHOLE	
105	POSTHOLE	
106	POSTHOLE	
107	SCOOP	
108	SCOOP	
109	POSTHOLE	
110	POSTHOLE	
111	SCOOP	
117	POSTHOLE	
112	FUSITULE	

113	POSTHOLE
114	SCOOP
115	SCOOP
116	POSTHOLE
117	POSTHOLE
118	POSTHOLE
119	SCOOP
120	SCOOP
121	SCOOP
122	SPREAD
122	POSTHOLE
123	POSTHOLE
124	POSTHOLE
125	WHEEL DIT
120	WHEEL DUT
127	WHEEL RUI
128	POSTHOLE
129	POSTHOLE
130	LONGWORTH & KINNES
131	GULLY
132	POSTHOLE
133	? SCOOP
134	? POSTHOLE
135	? POSTHOLE
136	SCOOP
137	BODY STAIN
138	POSTHOLE
139	SCOOP
140	SCOOP
141	GRAVE
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144	POSTHOLE
145	POSTHOLE
146	POSTHOLE
147	POSTHOLE
148	? SCOOP
149	POSTHOLE
150	SCOOP
151	? POSTHOLE
152	POSTHOLE
153	POSTHOLE
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156	POSTHOLE
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158	POSTHOLE
159	? GRAVE
160	POSTHOLE
161	? SCOOP
162	BODY STAIN
163	POSTHOLE
164	SCOOP
165	POSTHOLE
166	? POSTHOLE
167	POSTHOLE
168	? POSTHOLE
169	POSTHOLE
170	SCOOP
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171	POSTHOLE
172	POSTHOLE
173	POSTHOLE
174	POSTHOLE
175	POSTHOLE
176	POSTHOLE
177	POSTHOLE
178	POSTHOLE
179	POSTHOLE
180	POSTHOLE
181	POSTHOLE
182	CULIX
182	SCOOP
105	SCOOP
104	SCOOP
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186	BODY STAIN
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188	ORGANIC STAIN
189	? POSTHOLE
190	? POSTHOLE
191	? POSTHOLE
192	? POSTHOLE
193	? POSTHOLE
194	POSTHOLE
195	POSTHOLE
196	? SCOOP
197	? SCOOP
198	? SCOOP
199	? SCOOP
200	? SPREAD
201	? SCOOP
202	SPREAD
203	STONES
204	POSTHOLE
205	POSTHOLE
206	? SCOOP
207	POSTHOLE
208	POSTHOLE
209	POSTHOLE
210	SCOOP
210	SCOOP
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214	POSTHOLE
215	POSTHOLE
210	POSTHOLE
217	POSTHOLE
218	POSTHOLE
219	POSTHOLE
220	SCOOP
221	SCOOP
222	? SCOOP
223	SCOOP
224	POSTHOLE
225	? POSTHOLE
226	? POSTHOLE
227	POSTHOLE
228	? POSTHOLE

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230	? POSTHOLE	
231	? POSTHOLE	
232	POSTHOLE	
233	2 POSTHOLE	
233	2 POSTHOLE	
234	2 POSTHOLE	
233	2 POSTHOLE	
250	POSTHOLE	
237	? POSTHOLE	
238	TREE PIT	
239	? SCOOP	
240	SCOOP	
241	SCOOP	Н
242	? SCOOP	
243	? GRAVE	
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247	? SCOOP	
248	? TREE PIT	
249	POSTHOLE	
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251	POSTHOLE	
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255	2 POSTHOLE	
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255	SCOOP	
256	SCOOP	
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259	? POSTHOLE	
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271	POSTHOLE	
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277	POSTHOLE	
278	POSTHOLE	
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280	? POSTHOLES	
281	? POSTHOLES	
282	? POSTHOLES	
283	POSTHOLE	
284	? POSTHOLES	
285	POSTHOLE	
286	POSTHOLE	

287	PIT
288	POSTHOLE
289	POSTHOLE
290	POSTHOLE
291	TREE PIT
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311	DITCH
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313	POSTHOLE
314	SCOOP
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316	? SCOOP
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320	? SCOOP
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331	POSTHOLE
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349	POSTHOLE	
350	POSTHOLE	
351	? POSTHOLE	
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354	? POSTHOLE	
355	POSTHOLE	
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361	CHAMBER	N
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363	POSTHOLE	
364	2 SCOOP	
365	? SCOOP	
366	2 SCOOP	
367	2 POSTHOLE	
368	POSTHOLE	
360		
270	2 FII DOSTHOLE	
271	POSTHOLE	
272	POSTHOLE	
272	POSTHOLE	
272	POSTHOLE	
3/4 275	POSTHOLE	
270	POSTHOLE	
3/6	/ IREE PII	м
3//	PII	M
3/8	POSTHOLE	
3/9	BODY STAIN	А
380	TREE PIT	
381	? POSTHOLE	
382	POSTHOLE	
383	POSTHOLE	
384	POSTHOLE	
385	POSTHOLE	
386	DITCH	Μ
387	? POSTHOLE	
388	? POSTHOLE	
389	? SCOOP	
390	CHAMBER WALL	Ν
391	CHAMBER WALL	Ν
392	CHAMBER WALL	Ν
393	COFFIN STANCE	Ν
394	? ROBBER FLOOR STAIN	Ν
395	? OBJECT STANCE	Ν
396	ROBBERS SCOOP	Ν
397	BURIED SOIL	Ν

# TABLE 3A4 Horizon 2 Photographs

Module	Neg. No.	Annotated	Notes
A1	N514/8	/	
A2	N514/11	/	
A3	N514/9	/	incorrect label on photo board
A4	N518/1	/	
B1	N518/2	/	
B2	N518/8	/	
B3	N518/7	/	
B4	N518/9	/	
C1	N532/5-6	/	
C3	N532/7	/	
C2&4	N597/15	/	
D1	N532/8	/	
D3	N532/9	/	
D2&4	N597/14	/	
E1	N532/11	/	
E3	N537/14	/	
E2&4	N601/3	/	
F1	N541/2	/	
F3	N541/7	/	
F2&4	N597/6	/	
G1	N541/11	/	
G3	N541/13	/	
G2&4	N597/5	/	
H1	N543/1	/	
H3	N543/3	/	
H2&4	N547/3	/	
J1	N543/5	/	
J3	N543/8	/	
J2&4	N597/1	/	incorrect label on photo board
K1	N543/14	/	L L
K2	N599/1	/	
L1&3	N597/21	/	
L2&4	N597/26	/	
M1&3	N615/24	/	
M2&4	N615/25	/	
N1&3	N615/23	/	
N2&4	N615/22	/	
01&3	N615/17	/	
O2&4	N615/20	/	
P1&3	N597/32	/	
P2&4	N615/16	. /	
01&3	N611/5	, /	
02&4	N615/4	. /	
R1&3	N597/30	. /	
R2&4	N615/1	. /	
S1	N597/27	, /	
<b>S</b> 2	N611/14	. /	

#### TABLE 4 List of Features not appearing on Horizon 2 Map

Outside the Mound 14 reservation area all the Features appear on the Horizon 2 map, with the following exceptions.

Feature	Excavation	Quadrant
186	/	В
187	/	В
85	/	В
137	/	В
141	/	А
162	/	А
188	/	А
341	/	А
379	/	А
342	/	А
344	/	F
340	/	F
341	/	F
345	/	F
294	/	F
299	/	F
343	/	L
216	-	В
217	-	В

The majority of features are designated to subjects within the EM graves and to graves themselves and later to the gully complex excavated by SIC. Two features drawn on the Horizon 2 map were observed later than the horizon mapping F139. 140.

Apart from the Mound 14 features seen at Horizon 1, a few other features at the same horizon did not appear on the Horizon 2 map - F138 & 265 - one other from Horizon 1 was drawn on the Horizon 2 map - F215.

TABLE 6

Context Nos. Allocated to the Subsoil: Int. 50

Subsoil	Quadrant	P/S
1017	А	Р
1024	?	S
1025	В	S
1071	В	Р
1162	С	Р
1163	D	Р
1178	Е	Р
1218	F	P (see Hor 2 map for outline)
1219	F	Р
1283	G	Р
1284	J	Р
1295	Κ	Р
1301	G	Р
1513	0	Р
1530	Ν	Р
1534	М	Р
1405	L	P (list card)
1427	S	P (list card)
1434	R	P (list card)

1439 1445

Q P

P (list card)P (list card)

Drawing No.	Module	Length (Easting)	Northing	Notes
134	А	123-129	143	Missing first metre of section, not drawn
135	A & B	129-136	143	after baulk removed
136	B & C	136-143	143	
165	C & D	143-151	143	
166	D & E	151-159	143	
167	E & F	159-167	143	
168	F & G	167-175	143	
169	G & H	175-183	143	
170	H & J	183-191	143	
171	J & K	191-199	143	
535	L	140-146	175	
536	L & M	146-152	175	
537	O & P	170-176	175	
538	P & Q	176-182	175	
539	0	164-170	175	
540	M & N	152-158	175	
541	Q & R	182-188	175	
542	N & O	158-164	175	

TABLE 7List of

# List of Drawing Numbers for principal East-West Sections Across Int 50

543	R & S	194-198	175
544	R	188-194	175
551		(Mound 14)	

# TABLE 8List of Feature Types from Int 50

T	T						
Туре	Count	Exc.	Pre- Hist.	E.M.	P- Med.	Nat.	Notes
Posthole	226	31	31	-	-	-	Count incl. F76 & 82, disappeared before excavation
Scoop	94	19	7	-	-	12	
Pit	10	3	2	1	-	-	
Treepit	10	2	-	-	-	2	
Gully	10	6	5	-	1	-	
Grave	6	4	-	4	-	-	
Ditch	3	3	3	-	-	-	
Spread	4	-	-	-	-	-	
Body Stain	4	4	-	4	-	-	
Chamber Wall	4	4	-	4	-	-	
Quarry Pit	3	3	-	3	-	-	
Organic Stain	3	3	-	3	-	-	
Wheel Rut	3	1	-	-	1	-	
Longworth & Kinnes Trench	3	-	-	-	-	-	
Quarry Ditch	2	2	-	2	-	-	
Buried Soil	1	1	-	1	-	-	
Robbers Scoop	1	1	-	-	1	-	
Object Stance	1	1	-	1	-	-	

Robbers Floor Stain	1	1	-	-	1	-	
Stones	1	-	-	-	-	-	
Coffin Stance	1	-	-	1	-	-	
Chamber							
Chamber Upcast	1	-	-	1	-	-	
Robber Trench	1	-	-	-	1	-	
Stakeholes	1	1	1	-	-	-	
Ploughmarks	1	-	-	-	1	-	
(Unused)	1	na	na	na	na	na	
TOTALS	397	95	49	26	6	14	

					Section/	
Feature	Context	Sieved	Pollen	Drawing	Profile	Hachure
143	-	-	-	-	-	164
	1190	1:9	/		163.167	_
	1211	1:9	/	155	163.167	-
344	1421					233
_		no ratio stated	-	208	?167	
62						242.243
	1084	no ratio stated	/	208.232	247	233
	1094	1:4	/	208, 232, 233, 234	247	235
	1160	1:4	/	208, 232, 233, 234	247	235
	1463	1:4	/	235, 236	247	237
	1464	1:4	/	235	247	236
	1465	1:4	/	235, 236, 237, 241	?247	323
	1469	1:4	/	237	?247	323
	1161	-	-	-	-	-
340	-	-	-	-	_	240, 323
	1470	all	/	238	239	
299	_	-	_	_	_	197 304 323
_//	1407			194, 302	196, 199, 303	-
311	-					323
_	1420	no ratio stated	/	208, 301	?167	-
	1484	no ratio stated	/	,	?167	-
345	-	-		-	_	323, 337
0.0	1489	none	-	-	?167	-
	1490	none	-	-	?167	-
					Section/	
Feature	Context	Sieved	Pollen	Drawing	Profile	Hachure

294	- 1374	- 1:4	- /	- 172	- 198, 199	172, 175, 212, 323
155	1212 1419 1375	1:4 none 1:4	/	208 208 301	199 - 199	200, 212, 323
	1406	1:4	/	193	199	-

Feature No.	Excav.	Hor.2 Ht.(m)	Excav. Dia.(m)	Depth (m)	Profile	Notes
8	/	32.65	0.20	0.07	U	
9	-					
10	-					
11	_					
12	-					
13	-					
14	-					
15	-					
16	-					
17	_					
18	_					
19	-					
20	-					
21	-					
22	-					
23	-					
38	-					
39	-					
40	_					

# TABLE 11List of Postholes from the Fenceline

41	-					
42	-					
43	_					
44	_					
45	-					
64	/	32.81	0.18	0.05	U	
65	/	32.86	0.17	0.06	U	
77	/	32.86	0.18	0.06	U	
78	/	32.86	0.21	0.15	U	
79	/	32.88	0.16	0.17	U	
80	/	32.87	0.23	0.15	U	
Feature No.	Excav.	Hor.2 Ht.(m)	Excav. Dia.(m)	Depth (m)	Profile	Notes
81	/	32.90	0.19	0.06	V	
82	-	32.91				Disappeared after planning link F84
83	/	32.92	0.17	0.15	V	
216	-	32.88	-	-	-	Discovered during excav. of F84
217	-	32.90	-	-	-	Discovered during excav. of F84

# TABLE 12Dimensions and List of Drawing Records for the Pit Cluster

Feature	Context	Dia.	Depth	Pro- File	Final Shape	Sie- ved	Floor	Finds in Distr. Plan	Col'd. plan	Section	Hachure	Notes
300 central outer	na 1408 1491	0.57 0.35 na	0.15 0.15 na	U na na	subcirc. na na	na / -	flat na na		na 249 -	na 278 -	339 279 na	Dwgs.file d with F301 records
301 central outer	na 1409 1492	0.60 0.35 na	0.17 0.15 na	U na na	subcirc. na na	na / /	slope na na		na 249 249	na 278 278	339 279 na	
302 central outer	na 1410 1493	0.60 0.40 na	0.20 0.15 na	U na na	circular na na	na - /			na 250 250	na 305 305	338 306 na	338 filed with F303 records
303 central outer	na 1411 1494	0.70 0.50 na	0.20 0.20 na	U na na	subcirc. na na	na - /	flat na na		na 251 251	na 307 307	338 308 na	
304 central outer	na 1412 1482	0.65 0.40 na	0.31 0.16 na	U na na	suboval na na	na - -	flat na na	310,311, 312	na 252,340 252,310	na 309 309	313 311 na	0311 in- complete
305 single fill	na 1413	0.60 0.45	0.20 0.17	U na	subcirc. na	na -	flat na		na 253	na 340	341 na	dwgs filed with F306 records
306 single	na 1414	0.50 0.35	0.25 0.20	U na	subcirc. na	na -	slope na		na 253	na 340	341 na	
307 single	na 1415	0.15 na	0.18 na	U na	subcirc. na	na na	slope na		na 254	na 342	343 na	

308 central outer	na 1416 1488	0.50 0.40 na	0.20 0.10 na	U na na	subcirc. na na	na / /	flat na na		na 255 255	na 330 330	332 331 na	
Feature	Context	Dia.	Depth	Pro- File	Final Shape	Sie- ved	Floor	Finds Distr. Plan	Col'd. Plan	Section	Hachure	Notes
309 central outer	na 1417 1485	0.70 0.40 na	0.20 0.10 na	U na na	subcirc. na na	na / /	flat na na	333	na 256 256	na 330 na	335 334 na	D330 filed with F308 records

Add F343

Featura	Context	No. of Finds	No. of	Wt	No. of Flint	Wt	No.of Bflint	Wt	Matrix	Wood
200	1400	Tillus	Ceranne		Thin	14.50	Dimit		Matrix	charc.
300	1408	9	3	35.20	3	14.50	2	6.70	l	-
	1491	5	-	-	3	2.60	1	2.70	1	-
Total		14	3	35.20	6	17.10	3	9.40	2	-
301	1409	9	5	36.10	3	2.80	-	-	1	-
	1492	9	2	7.30	1	1.30	5	15.30	1	-
Total		18	7	43.40	4	4.10	5	15.30	2	-
302	1410	4	2	11.00	1	1.00	1	2.10	-	-
	1493	7	-	-	5	14.60	1	23.80	1	-
Total		11	2	11.00	6	15.60	2	25.90	1	-
303	1411	22	13	47.10	6	10.50	2	6.10	1	-
	1494	4	2	4.10	1	1.50	-	-	1	-
Total		26	15	51.20	7	12.00	2	6.10	2	-
304	1412	91	41	168.30	36	182.10	11	257.90	1	2
	1482	107	73	2994.70	18	63.90	9	50.00	1	6
Total		198	114	3163.00	54	246.00	20	307.90	2	8
305	1413	97	10	50.80	34	115.50	51	539.60	1	1
Total		97	10	50.80	34	115.50	51	539.60	1	1
306	1414	16	8	155.80	6	8.70	1	3.40	1	-
Total		16	8	155.80	6	8.70	1	3.40	1	-

# Count & Weight of Finds Assemblage from Pit Cluster

TABLE 13

307	1415	3	-	-	-	-	1	27.50	1	1
Total		3	-	-	-	-	1	27.50	1	1
308	1416	4	-	_	-	-	3	14.60	1	-
	1488	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Total		6	-	-	-	-	3	14.60	2	1
309	1417	49	11	240.30	21	163.40	15	55.20	1	1
	1485	4	1	9.50	-	-	1	8.20	1	1
Total		53	12	249.80	21	163.40	16	63.40	2	2
						100000	20		_	_
343	1473	3	1	14.00	-	-	1	4.50	1	-
Total		3	1	14.00	-	-	1	4.50	1	1

TABLE 14	Drawn Records and Dim	nensions of Mounds 5 a	and 6 Quarry Pits in Int 50
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	Plans				Dimensions (m	1)	Notas
Feature	Horizon	Other	Section	Hachure	Diameter De	epth(max)	Notes
1	8	27. 121	134	99. 122	3.00 x 2.00	0.68	Diameter incomplete, west & south sides continue beyond Int 50. D99? incomplete. D122 certainly incomplete
2	8. 9	17. 25. 26	23. 24. 290. 291	132. 369	4.50 x 7.00	0.49	Diameter incomplete, west side continues with Int 44. D369 supersedes D132
30	7.9	16. 133	131. 290. 291	56. 370	4.00 x 5.00	0.65	Pit lies completely with Int 50. D370 supersedes D50

## TABLE 15INT 50 List of Burials

BUDIAL	15	16	54	55
DURIAL	15	10	54	55
STRUCTURE	-	-	-	-
GRAVE	54	58	141	341
BODY	137	186	162	379
OTHER	85 ORGANIC "TRAY"	187 ORGANIC "COFFIN"	188 ?BODY	
ASSOCIATIONS			30 QUARRY PIT	342 COW PIT QUARRY PIT
KNOWN AS				
DATE EXCAVATED	SEPT. 1990	SEPT 1990 AND JULY 1991	SEPT 1990 AND JULY 1991	SEPT. 1991

# TABLE 16Int 50 Principal Written Records of the Burials

										Notes
15	-	54	137	1114 1115 1116	body stain	Y	Y(b)	Y	N	Localised presentation of bonemeal, Rt lower leg, skull & vertebrae, teeth. Attempted, unsuccessfully, to peel off stain against bone, but bone rare.
16	-	58	186	1254	body stain	Y	Y(a)	Ν	Ν	localised presentation of bonemeal on surface, but attempt to peel off stain against bone failed. Body riddled with rootlets. Body stain slightly damaged by vandalism during winter of 1990. Grave goods already removed in 1990 season.
54	-	141	162	1196	body stain	Y	Ν	Ν	N	Stain vandalised before removal, also originally an indistinct stain, no bonemeal. Feet of body only excav. in second season, protected from vandalism by section across ankles. Mixed fill in floor of vandalised grave, allocated context 1308, which also contained a mixture of the body stain. 1308 discarded.
55	-	341	379	1535	body stain	Y	Y(a)	N	N	Bonemeal survived on legs and skull.

(a) = Surface(b) = Subsurface

# Int 50 - Principal Drawn Records of the Burials

																	Notes
15	-	54	36	38	0.10 m spits	con- text	SL37 FT44, 556	F	x2 30g pollen x1 kubiena	43	137	38	40	39	42	41	In situ EM finds drawn at 1:1/1:10 F85 D47 :F54 D40
16	-	58	142	146	0.10 m spits	con- text	SL145 FT260, 557	F	30g pollen	269. 270	186	146	152	153	259	154	Coffin D146, 152, 153, 248 Plans: D147 hachure D259 removal EM finds in situ D148, 149, 150, 151 at 1:1
54	-	141	54	558 565	?	?	-	-	30g pollen	562, 563, 564 563, 564	162	54	561	560 566	-	559, 567, 568	Duplicate drawings - 54, 558, 561 F188-D558 F141 Hachure plan - 3 dwgs of different subjects. Plans amended or supplemented after feet of F162 exposed in Aug. 1992. Body vandalised before removal, no removal plan, all 1308 discarded.

55	-	341	371	-	?	?	SL379	F	-	380	379	-	373, 378	372, 377	375, 570	374, 375, 569	D375 569 levels for hachure plan (D374). Second set of plans drawn to reveal hidden body stain beneath surface definition - thus second set of: a) naturalistic b) colour coded c) body sampling d) levels for hachure plan

L = Longitudinal T = Transverse

F = Floor

B = Body

# Int 50 - Photographic List of Burials

Burial	Struc ture	Excav (Plan &	vation Section)	Coffin	Body Tableau	Excavated	Vandalism	Finds
15	-	<u>54</u> : N518/8, 1 N522/3, 6, 11 26, 35, 36 N534/9, 10 N536/4	4, 15 , 14-17, 25,	<u>85</u> : N532/12, 13, 15 N538/5, 6 N536/4, 33	<u>137</u> : N532 / 12-15 N534 / 19, 21, 22	N542 / 28 N543 / 2	N562 / 9, 11	N522 / 21-23 N536 / 10-12, 21, 22, 33 N537 / 1-8 N538 / 1, 3, 4 N540 / 0, 1, 13-17, 2- 6, 19, 20, 30-37
16	-	58: N518/8 N537/11, 12 N538/0, 21, 3 N542/0, 8, 9, N545/1, 2, 17	1, 34 12-14, 21	<u>187</u> : N539/33 N543/6, 7 N545/3, 17, 34 N547/4-13 N622/16	<u>186</u> : N539 / 33 N547 / 12, 13 N549 / 1, 2 N594 / 30	N617 / 19	N562 / 9-11 N594 / 22	N539 / 24-27 N545 / 24, 25, 31-33 N552 / 10-14, 15-19, 1-8 N594 / 31
54	-	<u>141</u> : N536/35 N537/9, 10 N603/24A N608/33		-	<u>162</u> : N539 / 36 N542 / 33, 34 N545 / 26-29 N547 / 1 N549 / 3, 4 N594 / 26-29 N603 / 28A N612 / 13-16	N612 / 32	N560 / 3-9A N562 / 6-8 N594 / 23- 25	_
55	-	<u>341</u> : N617/15 5	, 16: N643/3,	-	<u>379</u> : N653 / 13, 16 N665 / 1, 2	N653 / 17, 18	-	-
Cow 1	Burial	<u>342</u> : N611/11 N612/26 N617/15,16 N632/3,4 N654/3	N645/3 N648/2 N668/4-6,9, 23-25 N653/9,10	-	N668/28-31, 34-37 N669/0-3	N653/5	-	-

TABLE 19	Int 50 -	Sample	Targets
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Burial	Feature	Context	Target	Notes
15	54	1076	Pollen	2 samples
			Kubiena	single sample
	85	1113	Pollen / chemical analysis	3 samples
16	50	1090	Deller	
16	58	1080	Pollen	
			Kubiena	
	187	1257	Chemical analysis	
	187	1258	Chemical analysis	
	187	1255	Chemical analysis	
	187	1256	Chemical analysis	
	187	1262	Chemical analysis	
	187	1263	Chemical analysis	
<i></i>	1.41	1107	D 11	
54	141	1195	Pollen	
		1195	Chemical analysis	
		1220	Pollen	
55	341		-	

#### TABLE 20Int 50: Attributes of Burial

Burial	Struct.	Body F.	Grave F.	Orien- tation	Body Posture	Arcti c	Grave Goods	Ritual
15	-	137	54	NW-SE	Extended, lying on back	Y	F85 Bronze, ?Iron, Leather, Wood, ?Textile F54 Iron	-
16	-	186	58	NW-SE	Extended, lying on back	Y	F186 Copper Alloy, Iron, Glass, Leather F187 wood stain	-
54	-	162	141	N-S	Flexed, lying on right side	Ν	-	Missing head, fragments of ?jaw recorded as F188 lying further west
55	-	379	341	E-W	?Crouched lying on back/side, legs bent back over the head	N	<ul> <li>?Head detached</li> <li>?extra organic stains at western end, on arm</li> <li>4 separate stains removed from isolated west end.</li> <li>All were recorded under F379 1535</li> </ul>	

## TABLE 21Int 50 - Dimensions of Graves

Buria	Featur e	High Point	Low Point	Max. Depth	Max. Length	Max. Width	Max. Length	Max. Widt h	Profile Shape Longit"al	Length	Contact Height	Notes
15	54	32.84	32.1 9	0.65m	1.80	0.95	1.70	0.78	U flat floor	1.65	32.40	
16	58	32.86	32.1 8	0.68	1.84	1.00	1.72	0.70	U undulating floor	1.50	32.33	
54	141	(32.39	31.9 9	0.40	(1.90)	(0.65)	(1.45)	(0.50)	? sloping floor	(1.35) no head!	(32.36)	High point measurements not from the Horizon surface
55	341	(32.31	31.8 6	0.35	(1.43)	(0.64)	(1.16)	(0.50)	? (sloping floor	?	(32.07)	High point measurement was not from the Horizon surface

() Brackets = measurement ambiguous

#### TABLE 22INT 50 FINDS ASSEMBLAGE

FLINT	1705
BFLINT	3412
CERAMIC	678
MATRIX	703
METAL *	222
(BLANK)	309
WOOD	79
ORGANIC	63
LEATHER	7
GLASS	5
DAUB	3
ТООТН	3
COAL	2
STONE	2
TEXTILE	1
BONE**	<u>42</u>
TOTAL	7236

- \* METAL () = 25: METAL (Ae) = 10: METAL (Pb) = 1: METAL (Fe) = 177: METAL (Ag) = 9
- \*\* BONE () = 1: BONE (A) = 18: BONE (H): 23

# Stripping Operations Above Horizon 2

DATE	OPERATION	ENHANCEMENT	QUAD- RANTS
July 1990 (South Side)	Machine (JCB CASE 580G) 0.15m depth, removing turf 1000 & topsoil 1001. Definition surface is base of topsoil. 1001.	1001 surface ploughed with bucket teeth, grooves 0.30m apart & 0.10m deep.	
	L		A-K
	Second machine bite, removing	Second ploughing along E-W axis	A1-B2
	1002 the ploughsoil. Definition surface is base of 1002	1002 surface raked	A-K
	Shovel scraping		
	Coarse & fine trowelling as required. Longworth trenches dug	na	A-K
	out to just below Horizon 2 depth	na	A-K1
Spring 1991 (North Side)	Machine JCB 0.15m depth, removing 1000 & 1001. Definition surface is base of 1001	1001 surface ploughed with bucket teeth, except reserved area around Mound 14. NE corner ploughed.	L-P
	Second machine bite removing 1002. Def. surface is base of 1002	1002 surface agitated with trowels	L-S
	Shovel scraping	na	L1-S1

July 1991 (North Side)	Shovel scraping	na	L2-S2
(Notth Side)	Coarse & fine trowelling	na	C2-S

Context	1001	1002	1003	1004	Total
No. records	1105	1361	96	292	2854
No. Co-ords.	10	9	3	11	33
Recorded M <sup>2</sup>	1095	1352	93	281	2821

Structure of the Assemblage Recovered from Surface Collection

Context	1001	1002	1003	1004
BFlint	617	804	57	118
Flint	379	493	22	111
Ceramic	50	54	16	58
Metal	53	5	-	1
Other	6	5	1	4
Total	1105	1361	96	292