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National Maritime Museum
The University of Birmingham*

BULLETIN
OF THE
SUTTON HOO
RESEARCH COMMITTEE



No. 2 April, 1984

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Note: Small Roman numerals refer to interventions in the ground and numerals prefixed by X, Y or Z to material held in archive (see page 16)

PREFACE

This Bulletin is dedicated to interim reports on the preliminary phase of the new campaign of research at Sutton Hoo. The objective of the first year has been to advance the site evaluation to the stage at which test excavations, mainly in disturbed areas, could be used to validate the results of remote sensing. A number of techniques were successfully tried but not all surveys had been completed by April, 1984. In some cases this was due to inhibitions of agriculture or climate, in others to delays with specialist equipment. For the deep-seeking surveys we have been reliant on specialists whose contribution to the project is greatly appreciated. Delays are, however, inevitable in claiming their time.

The most demanding commitment over the past year has been the protection of the site, the whole burden of which has been borne by the Sutton Hoo Research Trust. Over 200 holes have been found in and among the barrows at Sutton Hoo, most of which are due to interference during the past few decades, and after an attempted raid on Christmas day (when the site remained under guard) no-one need doubt that the site has been and remains under threat.

We will be turning our attention to this problem over the next twelve months, together with others such as the presentation of Sutton Hoo to the public as part of the Anglo-Saxon heritage. Most of the project's energy will concentrate, however, on the continuing evaluation of the site, to the point at which its context is reasonably clear and realistic decisions on its further exploration may be taken.

Professor C.N.L. Brooke has now retired as Chairman of the Sutton Hoo Research Committee and is succeeded by Professor John Evans. All those interested in the site and the project will wish to join me in thanking Professor Brooke for his skilful and pleasant guidance and to thank Professor Evans for agreeing to succeed him as our helmsman.

M.O.H. Carver

SITE SURVEYS

The programme of site surveys undertaken in the year 1983/84 at Sutton Hoo had the specific objectives of defining the extent of the prehistoric settlements and the Anglo-Saxon cemetery, and of assessing their state of preservation. Fig. 1 shows the areas so far covered. A preliminary review of the results suggests that an Anglo-Saxon cremation cemetery has not been disturbed in the fields (Zones D and F). Its absence has not however yet been disproved (see *Shape*, p. 14 for cremation urns buried out of reach of ploughing). The prehistoric evidence is fading at about 70m east of the site, but no limit has yet emerged to the south. On Zone A some 200 recent disturbances have been mapped, the majority ascribed to military works or treasure hunters. All the barrows except one show signs of attempted robbing. Military and recent metal debris is apparently concentrated in the north east corner of Zone A.

Remote sensing techniques intended to map features beneath the turf in Zone A have proved particularly effective when used in combination. The paired magnetometers have registered anomalies down to 0.1 gamma, and those caused by stray metal objects can be screened out using the metal-detector plot, while deep and shallow anomalies are resolved by the radar.

The remote sensing of all archaeological features no smaller than a single cremation is now theoretically possible and direct corroborations are currently being made in test areas in Zones D and F.

The following is a brief statement of progress on surveys to April, 1984:

Fieldwalking (xix, A. Copp and C. Royle). Over 2,100 flint and pottery finds collected and plotted in Zones D and F. No Anglo-Saxon material recognised from the assemblage.

Resistivity (Bradford University) No readings obtained.

Surface feature and Grass-mark survey (xviii, A. Copp) 753 surface features defined and planned at 1:100 from differential vegetation (fig.2). About 200 of these are due to artificial and probably recent excavations. A proportion of the remainder are caused by the dumping of manure and fertiliser drift. S. Rothera (University of East Anglia) is currently undertaking a mapped inventory of grass species.

Metal-Detector survey (xxvii, C. Royle). 3198 metal objects plotted, with distinction drawn between ferrous and non-ferrous, deep and shallow objects. The instrument used was an Arado 120B, calibrated on site by means of ferrous and non-ferrous objects (including ship-rivets) buried at various depths.

Contour Survey (xxx, J. Bruce, D.R. Ingram and M. Cooper). Over 10,000 points were recorded in polar co-ordinates using an EDM by John Bruce and John Hammond in the summer of 1983. These have subsequently been resolved into a contour map at 10cms. vertical intervals using a Ginosurf programme by D.R. Ingram (Department of Geography, University of Birmingham). The complete map is not yet available, but a preliminary plot of the Mound 3 area is shown in Fig. 3.

Magnetometry (xxviii, M. Gorman, Scott Polar Institute). Paired G-856 magnetometers hired from Geophysical & Scientific Equipment Ltd. (of Luton) were used to achieve a resolution down to 0.1 gamma. Results are currently being plotted at Cambridge.

Radar (xxiv, M. Gorman, Scott Polar Institute). The soil sounding radar, designed by Mike Gorman has so far completed one session, recording an area (site xxv) adjacent to mound 5, which will be opened later this year. The readings are currently being analysed and plotted at Cambridge.

PROGRAMME, 1984/85

The field season which follows the site surveys will run from 14th May to 19th August, 1984. It sets out to corroborate the results of the site surveys through test excavations in Zones D and F (the fields) and in Zone B (Top Hat Wood), and to prove a number of enhancement techniques on Zone A itself (fig.4). Specifically, Sites xx, xxi and xxii are

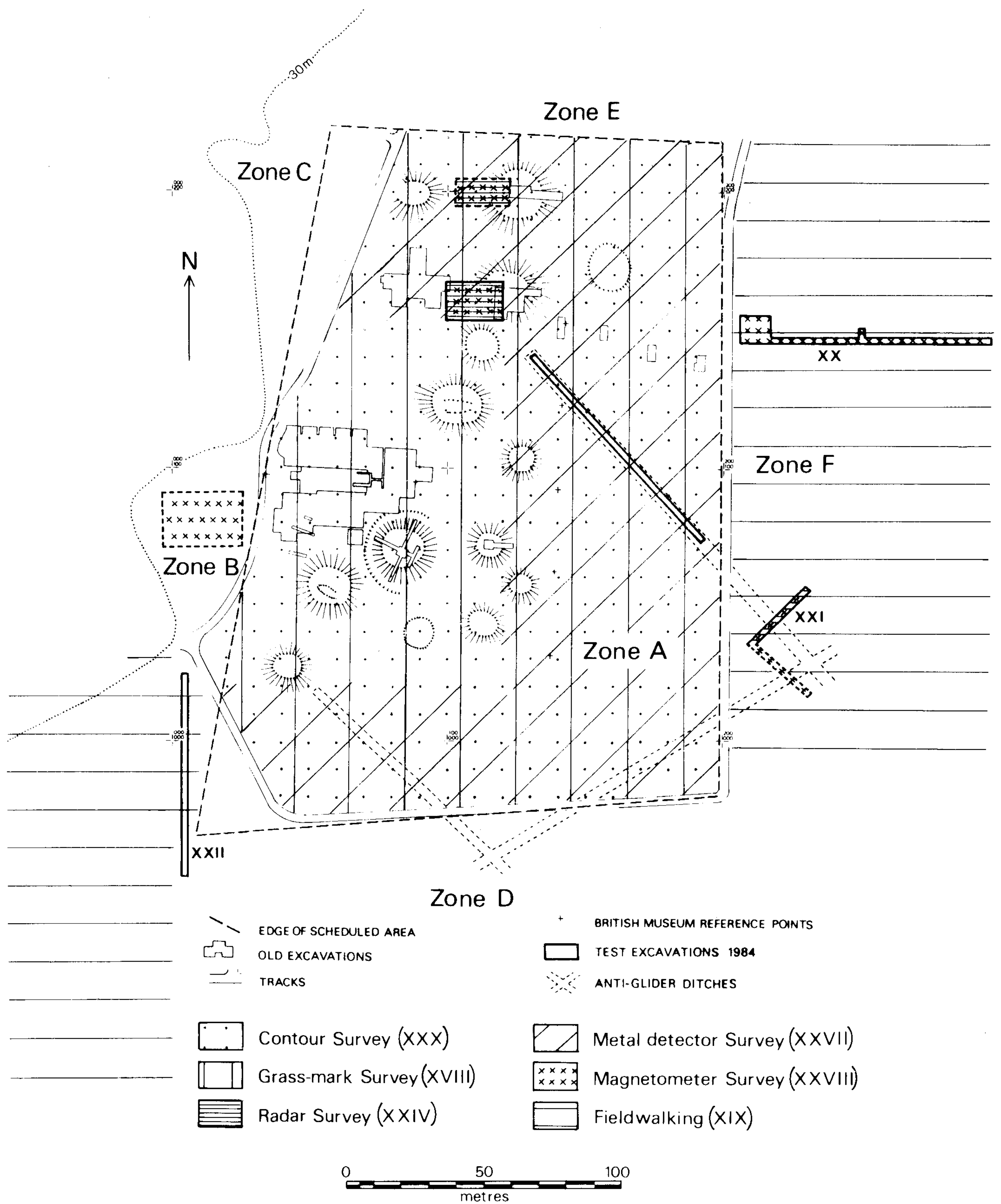


Fig. 1: Sutton Hoo: Interventions (Site Surveys) to April 1984. (Bryant/Hooper)

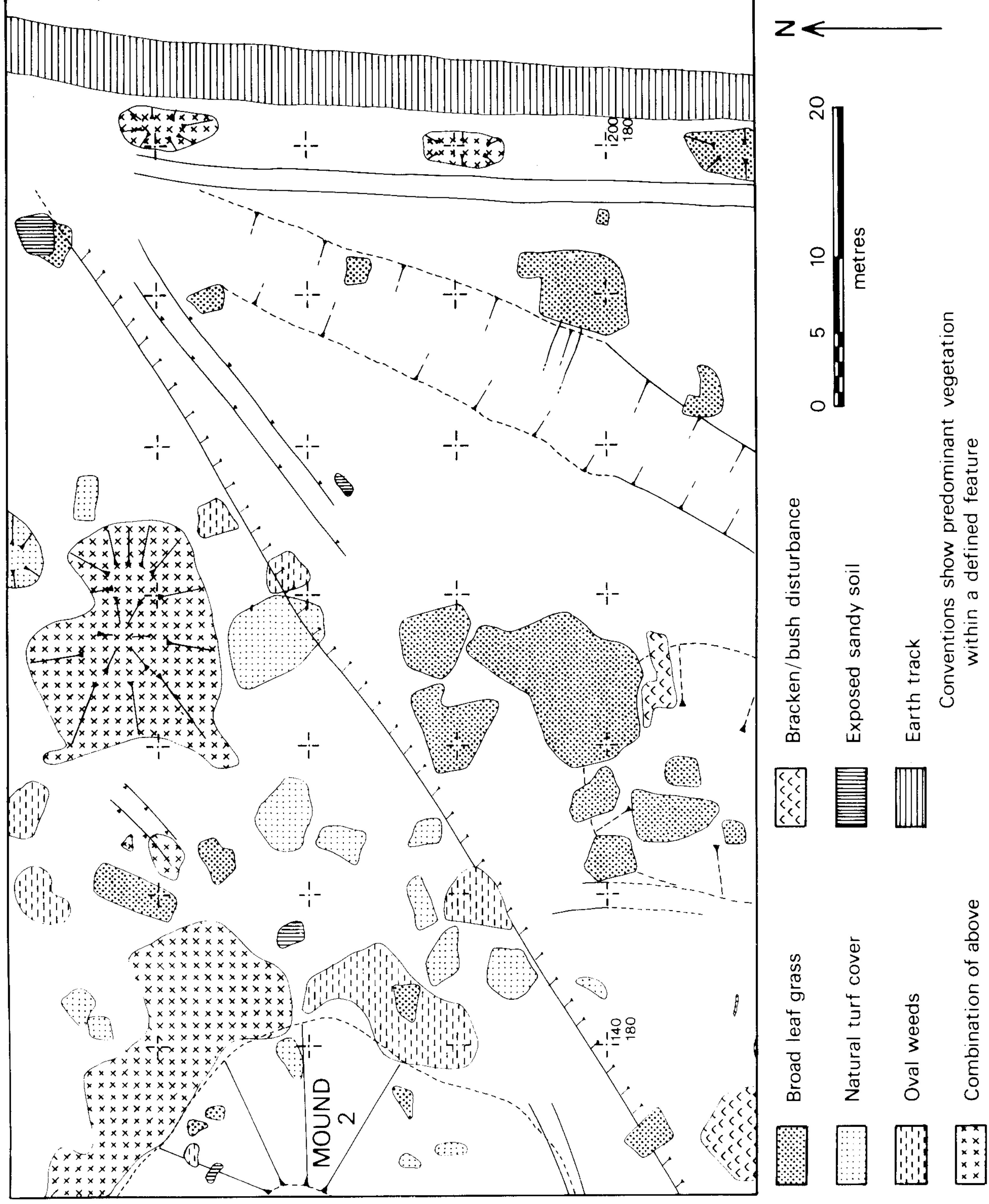


Fig. 2: Plan of features recorded by Surface Mapping (XVIII) east of Mound 2. (Copp/Hooper)

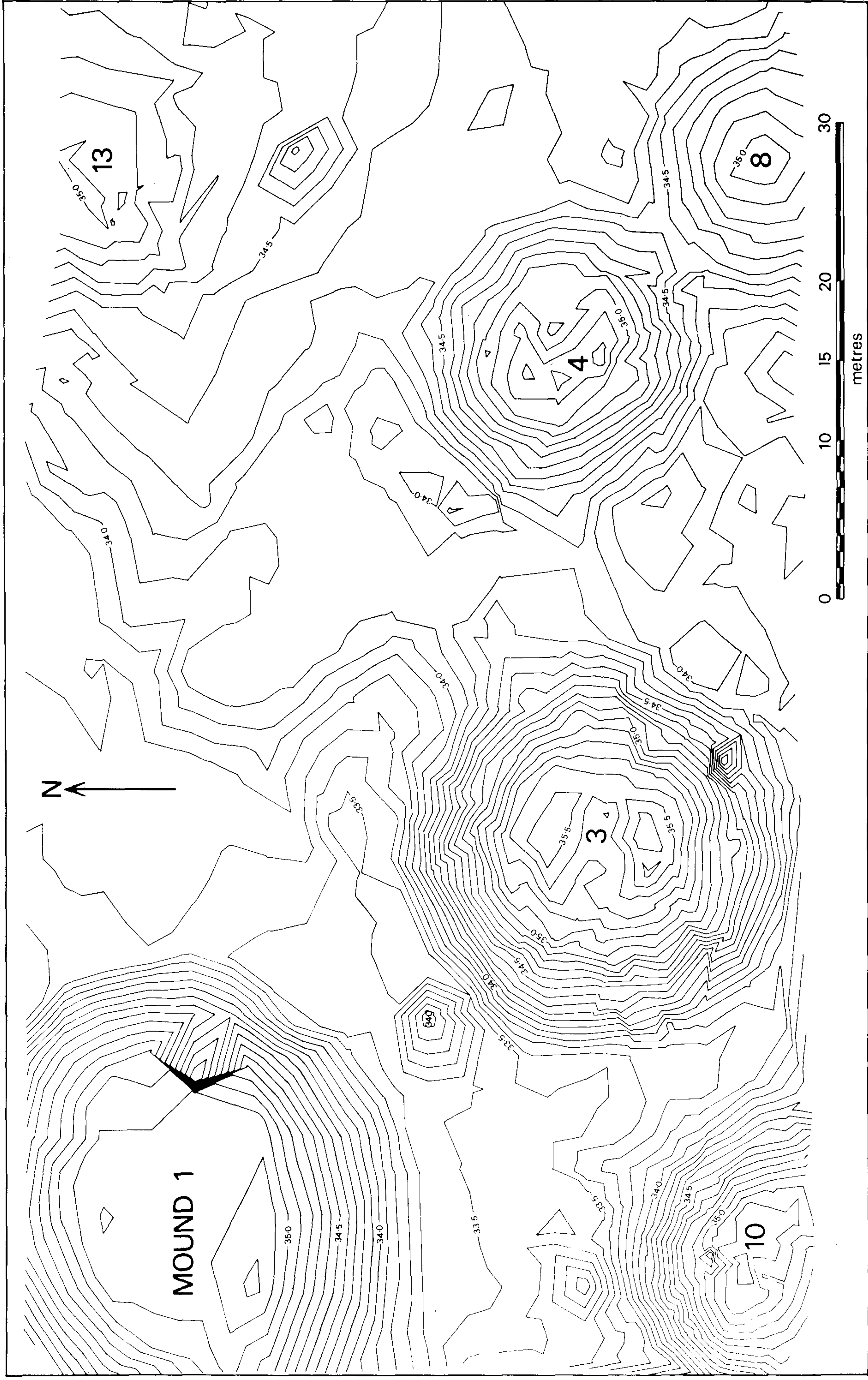


Fig. 3: Preliminary plot of Contour Survey (XXX) east of Mound 1. (Bruce/Ingram/Cooper)

designed to confirm the limits to the prehistoric settlements indicated by field walking, and to establish their state of preservation. The plough damage will be directly measured from the erosion of the anti-glider ditches (sites xxi, xxii).

Test excavations in Zone B (xxiv) are intended to contact any archaeological strata surviving on the promontory immediately opposite Mound 1. If successful, the trees will be removed (gently) in this Zone, in anticipation of excavation in two or three years' time.

The section to be cut along the main anti-glider ditch (site xxiii) is designed to provide a free profile across the unexplored part of Zone A to the east.

Basil Brown's trench through mound 2 (iii, 1938) is to be re-opened to provide a free section through a barrow for experimental purposes (site xxvi). Similarly, an area 20 x 20m is to be examined for trace features carried in the first 10cms below the grass (site xxv). Both these areas will be subjected to chemical and U/V light enhancement.

On completion of the 1984 season, a portfolio will be prepared proposing a strategy for the further examination of the site and the region in which it lies. This will form the basis of the full programme and will be published in *Bulletin No.3*.

M.O.H. Carver

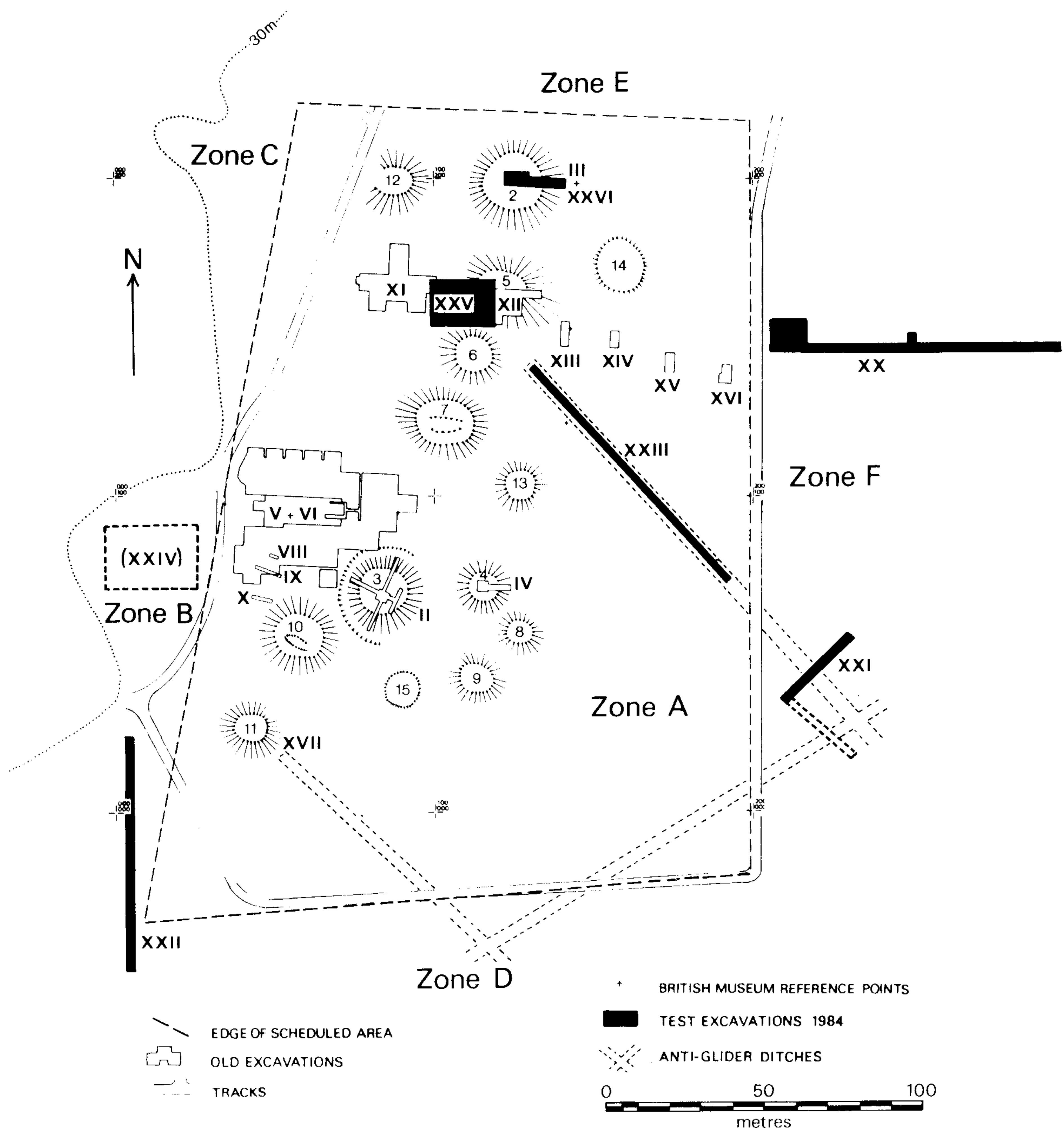


Fig. 4: Interventions to be undertaken in 1984 season (in black). (Bryant/Hooper)

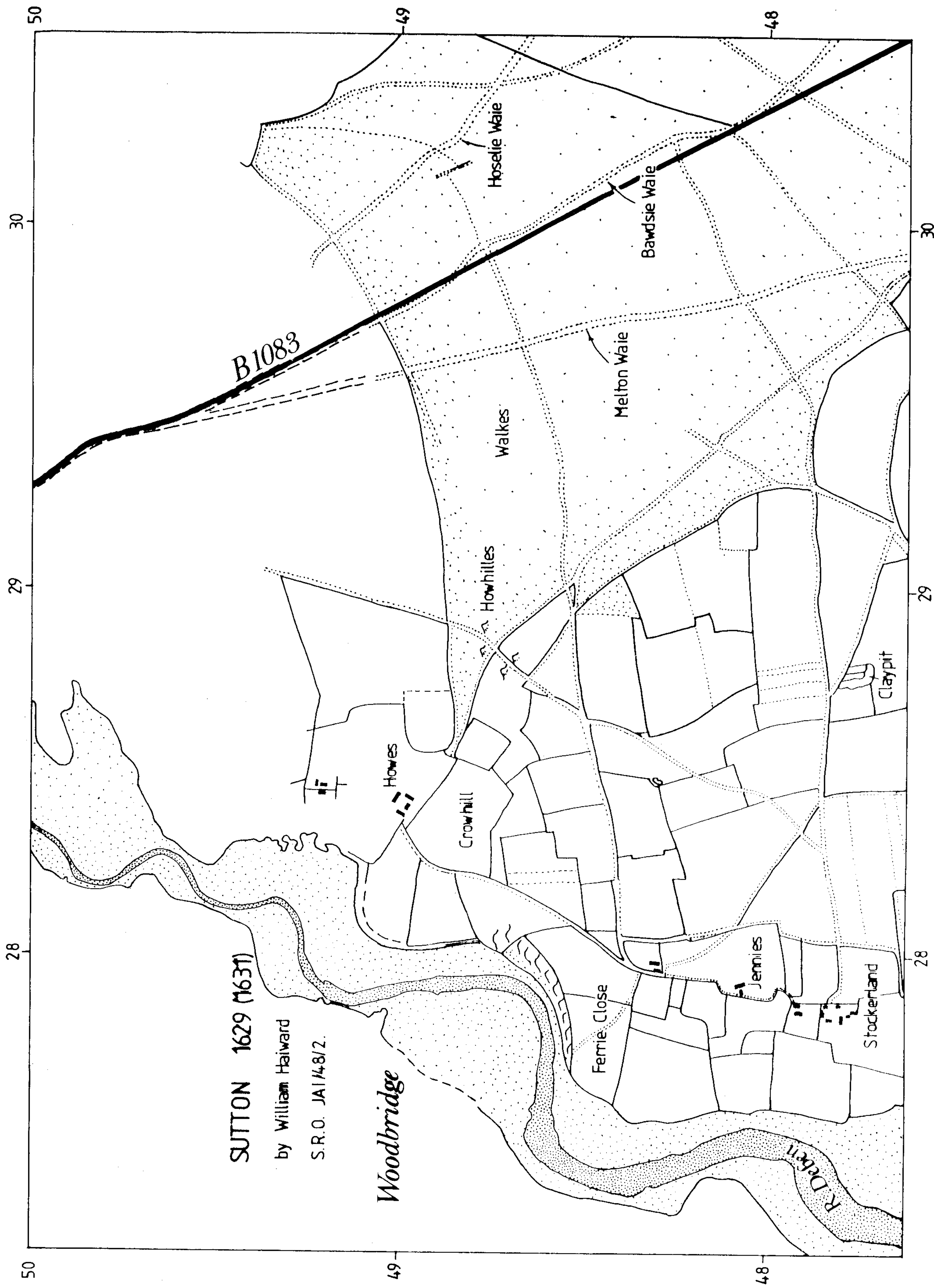


Fig. 5: William Haiward's map of 1629–31 redrawn against the modern O.S. 1:10,000 map. (Warner)

DOCUMENTARY SOURCES:

Interim Report, 1st April, 1984

The aims and objectives in the first six months were primarily related to the site itself and its immediate surroundings. Work was concentrated initially upon landscape changes and land-uses which might have a bearing on other surveys being undertaken by the project. It was also considered important to search the several hundred coroner's reports surviving for the Wicklaw area covering the period from the late eighteenth to the mid-nineteenth century. They proved archaeologically unproductive but contained some useful information about agricultural practices and land-use (Z6:05.2).

Before attempting any general survey of available documentation it was decided to concentrate on the map evidence, building on the earlier work of Bruce-Mitford, with a view to unravelling the complex web of field boundaries and hollow ways visible around the site on aerial photographs. Three historical map horizons were chosen, the modern 1:10,000 O.S. map was used as a base, with the tithe map of 1844, and the two important early seventeenth century maps covering the site, by John Norden (1600–01) and William Haiward (1629–31), superimposed as transparent overlays (Z6:01.1). Considerable difficulty was encountered with the Haiward map, but the result is thought to be reasonably accurate, although minor corrections may have to be made once the aerial photographic evidence has been fully assimilated, (Fig. 5).

A search of secondary sources and extraneous historical material at Ipswich and Bury St. Edmunds Record Offices continues to bring to light a wealth of material, some of it more closely related to matters of local history than to the site itself, but the interdependence of historical material at a local level must be stressed. What may seem to be a useless piece of historical evidence one day, can be a vital clue the next. The description of an untraced Isaac Johnson map of 1826, may one day be of importance to the site, if the map itself can be located (Z6:01.5). The lease of Ferry Farm in 1815, with its detailed description of local nineteenth century farming practices, including even the dimensions of the ditches, some of which cross the site, was a lucky find (Z6:05.1). A full appreciation of the multiplicity of land-use in the area of the site and with it the many landscape changes which have taken place, is gradually emerging (Z6:05.2). As might be expected, the map evidence for the parish of Sutton and Bromeswell has brought to light a number of archaeological sites, including several possible barrow sites (Z6:01.3 & 4). Most interesting perhaps is the relationship between the Sutton Hall hoard of late Roman coins, reputedly found in a Saxon pot, and the cluster of manors in the southern half of the parish (Z6:04.1 & 2).

The most important development of the first few months concerns the location of Stockerland. W.G. Arnott identified the manor site and Domesday vill of 'Stockerlanda' in 1950, but had failed to realise its full implications. This otherwise unlocated vill gives us a much tighter eleventh century context for Sutton Hoo (Z6:01.2). It seems almost certain that most of this north-western corner of Sutton parish including Ferry Farm and Hoo Farm originally lay in the vill of Stockerland and the ship-burial lay on the edge of what was probably Stockerland Heath.

The unusually large size of Sutton parish compared with some of its neighbours can now be partly explained by the presence of this lost vill, but a more detailed assessment of the parish boundaries has yet to be made (Z6:01.6).

Another major discovery stems from the finding of an Elizabethan survey for the area immediately north of the site. This survey or extent contains a 'Harrough' or Harrow field-name, suggesting the presence of a pagan temple site, very close to Sutton Hoo, overlooking Wilford bridge, on exactly the same spot as the gallows marked on Norden's map of 1600–01 (Z6:02.1 & 2). I am indebted to Dorothy Owen of Cambridge University Library for locating this important survey, which incidentally, also includes a detailed account of Kingston hamlet near Woodbridge and a wealth of other material.

The possibility of medieval charter evidence for the land adjoining the Sutton Hoo cemetery to the west begins to look quite promising, but a lot of work still needs to be done in this area (Z6:02.4). Map work still continues. The map evidence for Bromeswell looks particularly interesting and relates well to the Elizabethan survey which covers part of the parish. The discovery of this extent contradicts a statement made by Norden in 1600 that 'for wante of an extent or the help of such as coulde rightlie informe, things here continue

still obscure and intricate' (S.R.O., V5/22/1, map IX). Clearly Norden did not know about this extent, and it is possible that others may yet be found.

Every effort must be made to find the Isaac Johnson map of 1826. Johnson is renowned for his detailed illustrations of landscape antiquities. Antiquarian sources can only be explored as part of a long term project, but a start has been made with investigating the biographies of early barrow diggers. Also the study of parish boundaries in relation to the Wicklaw Hundreds should be seen as part of a long term project, for it is only through protracted local investigation that the relationships between the parishes become fully understood. In view of the much tighter eleventh century context presented by the discovery of Stockerland, it now seems even more desirable to complete a detailed eleventh century study, based on the Domesday survey for the Wicklaw Hundreds, properly integrated with local historical sources and the results of the archaeological survey undertaken by the Suffolk Unit (Z6:04.3).

I have little doubt that there are going to be many surprises in store for us when finally we come to appreciate Sutton Hoo in its true landscape context.

Dr. Peter Warner
Homerton College, March, 1984.

INTERIM REPORT, April 1st 1984. Dr Peter Warner. Homerton College, Cambridge.

Z6:00	<i>Progress Report:</i>	i. Aims and objectives. ii. Achievements so far. iii. Prospects.	Figures
Z6:01.	<i>Map Evidence:</i>	1. Site related field boundaries. 2. Stockerland. 3. Possible Barrow Sites. 4. Archaeological sites. 5. Isaac Johnson's map of 1826. 6. Parish boundaries.	01.a 01.b 01.c
Z6:02.	<i>Written Surveys:</i>	Charters and Court Rolls: 1. Extent of Melton, Ufford and Kingston. 2. 'Harrough' field-name in Bromeswell. 3. Field-names in Sutton and Bromeswell. 4. Charter Evidence. 5. Court Rolls. 6. Estate Agents' Particulars.	
Z6:03.	<i>Antiquarians:</i>	1. Barrow Diggers.	
Z6:04.	<i>Secondary Sources:</i> (Archaeologically related.)	1. Sutton Hall: Fragmented Estate. 2. Sutton Hall Hoard. 3. Wicklaw: Problems of Continuity. 4. Letheringham; Buried Timbers.	04.a 04.b
Z6:05.	<i>Land-use:</i>	1. Ferry Farm Lease 1815. 2. Notes on Land-use in the Parish of Sutton. A. Agricultural Practices. i. Ploughing. ii. Fences, ditches and heath-banks. iii. Tree planting. iv. Marling. B. Mineral Extraction. i. Sand. ii. Peat. iii. Coprolite. (others in preparation.) C. Other Land-uses. (in preparation.)	05.a

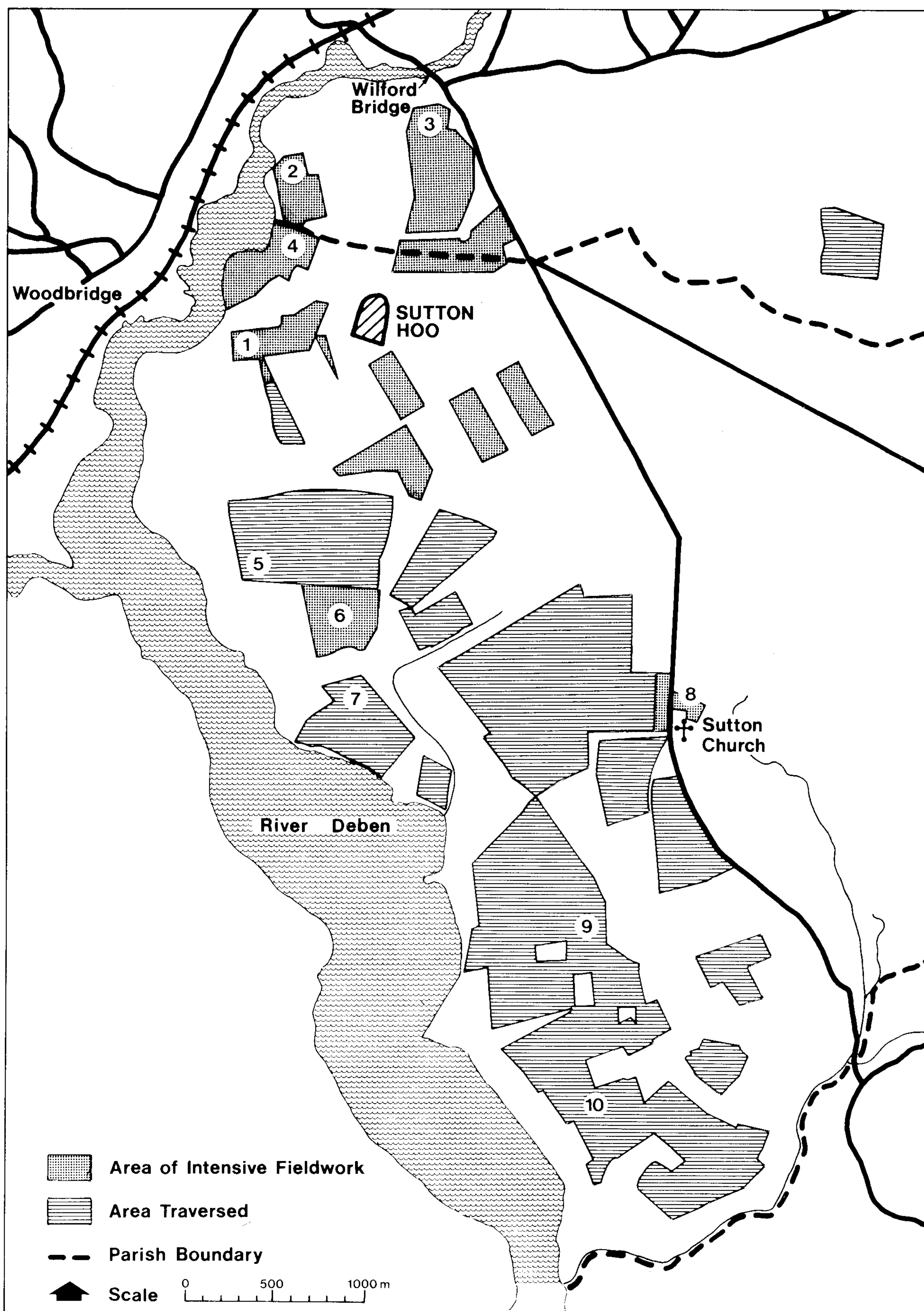


Fig. 6: Survey of prehistoric, Roman and early medieval sites in Sutton parish by fieldwalking 1983/84. For key to sites – see text. (Suffolk Archaeological Unit)

THE ORIGIN AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE KINGDOM OF EAST ANGLIA PROJECT

The Provisional Research Design (see *Bulletin* No. 1, 18–20) envisages a three stage approach to this long term project: an assessment of prior knowledge, additional fieldwork and excavation.

The assessment of prior knowledge is well under way in Suffolk. A complete inventory of all Anglo-Saxon finds in the county is being compiled by Dr. S.E. West, including an assessment of all unpublished material in Suffolk Museums.

Fieldwork is initially being concentrated in south-east Suffolk. Most of the known sites have now been intensively walked and new sites have come to light from metal-detector finds. The problem of a potentially biased picture of activity east of the River Deben, owing to large areas of forest and military bases, does not now seem to be significant. The evidence to date implies that settlement is restricted to the river valleys and that the dry plateau, now afforested, was too inhospitable. It will also be possible to fieldwalk a sample of the forest as about 100ha per annum are cut down and replanted involving the ploughing of the areas concerned.

During the winter of 1983/84 fieldwork has concentrated on the western part of Sutton parish and a small adjacent area of Bromeswell parish. Around Sutton Hoo itself fields available and suitable for fieldwork have been intensively walked. To the south, along the Deben estuary, a larger area has been given a preliminary, non-intensive survey to try and assess the archaeological potential for future seasons' work. The exceptions to this general outline are sites 6 and 8, the former a field that showed cropmarks in 1983 and the latter around All Saints Church, Sutton, both of which have been intensively searched.

The material retrieved is still being examined, but ten concentrations have been isolated. (Fig. 6).

1. Neolithic, Early Bronze Age, Iron Age, Romano-British and one Anglo-Saxon sherd.
2. Dense scatter of Romano-British with some Iron Age; dense scatter of Medieval with some Middle Saxon in the same area.
3. Middle Saxon, Late Saxon, Early Medieval wares.
4. Medieval occupation; 13th century to late Medieval.
5. Medieval occupation.
6. Cropmarks. Thin scatter including possible Bronze Age, possible Late Iron Age, Romano-British and Medieval.
7. Evidence of Iron Age, Romano-British and Medieval occupation.
8. Middle Saxon, Late Saxon and Medieval occupation.
9. Dense scatter 12th to 19th century.
10. Dense scatter 13th to 14th century.

The fieldwalking has for the most part been carried out as objectively as possible, without concentrating on areas suggested as likely settlements by documentary evidence (see Warner elsewhere in this *Bulletin*) or previous archaeological finds.

No excavation is envisaged in south-east Suffolk until the survey work is completed. Elsewhere in the Kingdom, however, survey work and limited excavation is planned for sites of known or suspected importance in the settlement hierarchy. A study of South Elmham Minster is to be undertaken as a joint project between the Suffolk Archaeological Unit and Sheffield University and the Unit is carrying out a similar project at Snape.

John Newman & Keith Wade.
Suffolk Archaeological Unit,
April, 1984

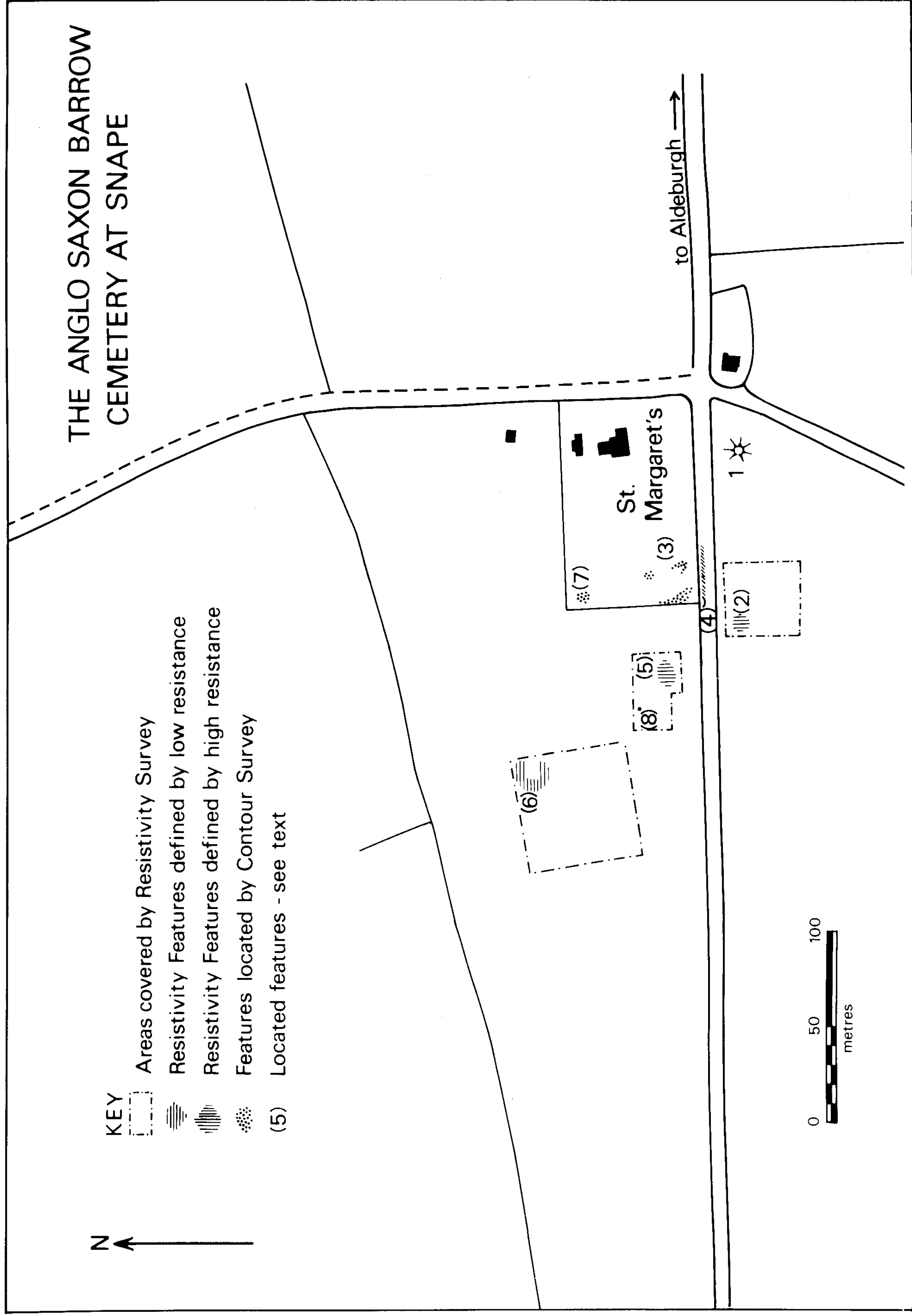


Fig. 7: Plan of the Anglo-Saxon barrow cemetery at Snape. For key to sites - see text. (Filmer-Sankey/Hooper)

MARITIME ASPECTS OF SUTTON HOO

The National Maritime Museum is a joint sponsor of the Sutton Hoo research project and has agreed to make an annual financial contribution to the Committee's funds for the next five years, whether or not a boat grave is found. Staff of the Museum's Archaeological Research Centre (ARC) have undertaken fieldwork on site under the direction of Martin Carver, and will do so in future seasons. The Centre's facilities for the conservation of organic materials will also be made available to the project, should the BM Research Laboratory require this.

Should boat-graves be predicted ARC will increase its involvement with the project and will assist the Research Director to plan their excavation, and the ARC staff will be integrated with the excavation team. The excavation records of any such boat impressions will be made available by the Project to ARC, and from these and other research ARC will produce a report which will be integrated with the Project's publication programme. This report will discuss the evidence for early boat-building techniques and, if possible, make deductions about the performance and maritime use of the original boat(s). The problem of overland transport to the burial site will also be considered, in collaboration with the Research Director. The possibility of building small-scale models and a full-size replica based on the excavated evidence is being investigated.

As a supplementary project the ARC has begun an investigation of the maritime aspects of the R. Deben aimed at ascertaining its earlier topography, water levels and tidal patterns (in so far as this is now possible). An attempt will be made to identify sites which fulfil the conditions for the survival of ancient boat remains. Methods to be employed include documentary and cartographic searches, surveys of the present-day river by boat and by diving, examination of soil survey maps and aerial photographs and geophysical prospection.

It is possible that this R. Deben project may lead to systematic fieldwork, in collaboration with others and integrated with the work already being undertaken in the region by the Suffolk Archaeological Unit. This fieldwork would aim to identify any wrecks in the R. Deben and to seek out early maritime structures such as causeways, hard, landing places and boat-building sites.

Sean McGrail
Gillian Hutchinson
November, 1983

THE SNAPE ANGLO-SAXON CEMETERY AND SHIP BURIAL: CURRENT STATE OF KNOWLEDGE

The importance of the Snape Anglo-Saxon cemetery lies primarily in the fact that it has produced the only other definite Anglo-Saxon ship burial, apart from Sutton Hoo. This is not the only similarity between the two sites. The Snape cemetery has also produced evidence for other tumuli. There is also a closely related cremation cemetery which may well turn out to be paralleled at Sutton Hoo. Furthermore, the two sites are less than 16kms. apart and, although it lacks the commanding position of Sutton Hoo, the Snape cemetery lies only 1.8kms. north of the river Alde, in an area which would have been sandy heathland.

Interest in the site is first recorded in 1827, when it is said that a group of 'gentlemen from London' removed 'wagonloads of urns', all of which have vanished. In 1862 there were further excavations, this time of a rather higher calibre and we are fortunate to possess three separate accounts of the dig (Davidson 1863, Francis 1863, Hele 1870). Since then, any excavations have either passed unrecorded or have been on a small scale. So our information about the Snape cemetery derives not from any coherent campaign of investigation but from a whole series of scattered clues.

In 1862 it is said that there were 9 or 10 tumuli, standing in a group on the heath, of which 5 or 6 were described as 'large' – up to 72ft. in diameter and up to 5½ft. high – and the remainder 'small', 'some no more than 6 – 7ft. in diameter'. Of the large tumuli, 2 or 3 lay south of the main Snape – Aldeburgh road. South of the road today there survives one tumulus (1 on Fig.7), which is scheduled but clearly dug into. Another, also scheduled, is marked on older editions of the Ordnance Survey but is now totally gone. Its position (2 on Fig.7) was, however, confirmed by a resistivity survey carried out last September (Edwards, 1983).

The remaining 3 large barrows stood in a line to the north of the road, but close to it, as that containing the ship burial had been partly cut away. Of these three there remains today no definite trace, though it is thought likely that they lie within the area of the garden of St. Margaret's. This garden was created about 70 years ago, out of the common heathland, and has never been seriously cultivated. It seems possible, therefore, that it preserves the contours of the common much better than the surrounding areas, first ploughed about 33 years ago. Considerable interest is therefore attached to a series of humps and hollows, particularly in the south-west corner, where a recent contour survey by the Suffolk Archaeological Unit revealed 2 crescent shaped humps, which might be the spoil heaps from the 1862 excavations, possibly the ship burial (3 on Fig. 7).

Of the 5 or 6 smaller tumuli, nothing is definitely visible. However, a sewer trench along the main road in 1972 revealed a segment of ring ditch, apparently c.8m in diameter (4 on fig.7; West and Owles 1973, 47–53). Two more possibilities were revealed by resistivity (5, 6 on Fig.7; Dockrill and Edwards 1982, Edwards, 1983), one of these apparently confirming a ring ditch which showed on an aerial photograph taken last summer. Finally there is a further low oval hump in the north-west corner of the garden (7 on Fig.7).

In 1862 all three of the large tumuli north of the road were trenched, but only in the westernmost one, the ship burial, was any grave found. All things considered, the ship, which was around 48ft. long, seems to have been reasonably well excavated and it is a pity, therefore, that the contemporary grave had apparently been robbed, for the finds, though splendid, were few. Chief of these was a gold ring, one of only 11 from contemporary Germanic Europe, which clearly points to the burial being of the highest status. Its closest parallel is the ring from grave 1732 at Krefeld-Gellep, which was buried c. 530/40. The other main find was a glass claw beaker, dated by professor Evison to the mid 6th century (Evison 1982). This gives us an earliest date for the Snape ship of c. 550, though, as Bruce-Mitford points out (Bruce-Mitford 1974, 130), both objects could well be heirlooms. Nevertheless, there seems a good chance that the Snape ship is actually earlier than the main Sutton Hoo grave in Mound 1.

The tumuli excavated in 1862 also produced a number of Anglo-Saxon cremation urns, as well as an intact Bronze Age cremation in a collared urn. Fragments of about 40 urns came from the area around the circumference of the tumuli, which was double dug at the end of the dig. All but 12 of these have disappeared. Furthermore, it is said that when the fir trees which line the south east sides of the garden were planted, numerous bits of urn were found but not kept. In 1972 the sewer trench (4 on Fig. 7) went through a particularly dense patch of cremations : 6 urned, 1 unurned and 1 in a shallow bronze dish (West and Owles, 1973). These urns were found to be buried deep, between 70 and 100 cms below the road, and it would appear possible, therefore, that the urnfield is lying intact below the ploughsoil. This is supported by the find in 1970 of an isolated, largely intact urn, in a small dig well out in the field (8 on Fig.7). Certainly, repeated field-walking has produced not one find. So we cannot at the moment state either the precise, or even the approximate extent of the urnfield. Nor can the dates of its use be given with any certainty : the 19 surviving urns vary in style and date from the 5th through to perhaps the 7th century.

Our knowledge of the Snape cemetery is presently, therefore, tantalizingly incomplete. We can say that there was an urnfield, in existence from the 5th century, probably around the site of at least one Bronze Age tumulus. The ship burial was positioned on the site of this already existing urnfield, probably in the 2nd half of the 6th century, and it seems likely that the urnfield continued in use after this. How many of the other tumuli are Anglo-Saxon and whether they pre- or post-date the ship burial, we do not know. There is still much to be learned, and a good chance that much of the cemetery may be relatively intact.

As for the crucial matter of the relationship of Snape with Sutton Hoo, this question must remain unanswered until more is known about both sites. At this stage, however, it is perhaps worth pointing out that what archaeological and historical evidence we have points to individual kings being buried in their 'own' separate cemeteries, rather than to any concept of a 'Royal cemetery' for all members of the 'stirps regium'. The use of ship burial at Snape gives us a link with Sutton Hoo (and hence with the Wuffingas?). So, with our present knowledge, there is no reason why the Snape ship, with its gold ring, need not have contained the body of another, earlier king of East Anglia.

W. Filmer-Sankey

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THE SUTTON HOO ARCHIVE

There have been 17 interventions at Sutton Hoo since 1860, recorded to a greater or lesser extent, the documentation for which is being gathered into a classified archive. The structure of this archive was outlined in *Bulletin 1*, 14–17, and is summarised for the Sutton Hoo Project Records below.

The process of gathering the documentation is now almost complete and preparation for microfiching will shortly begin. A summary index of records available is scheduled to appear in *Bulletin 3*.

SUTTON HOO PROJECT RECORDS, as at April, 1984

PROJECT FILE (volumes P1–2)

- X0 : Contents of the Project File
- X1 : Location plan of interventions 1860–1984 (here, figs. 1 & 4)
- X2 : (Table of results)
- X3 : List of publications drawn from the records to date
- X4 : Index to contributors
- X5 : Project History

SITE FILES (volumes S1–12)

For each intervention (see list below)

- Y0 : Index to site file
- Y1 : Notebooks
- Y2 : Context records
- Y3 : Feature records
- Y4 : Structure records
- Y5 : Site geometry (list of drawings)
- Y6 : Photographs and films
- Y7 : Finds records (Y7.1 records of provenance: Y7.2 records of study)
- Y8 : Interim reports, analysis and interpretation.

RESEARCH FILE (volumes R1–2)

- Z0 : Index to research undertaken
- Z1 : Site analyses and studies
- Z2 : Environment and resources (reports by Bruce-Mitford, Zeuner, Dimbleby and Everard)
- Z3 : Comparative archaeology (reports by Bruce-Mitford, Wade)
- Z4 : Site assessment and evaluation (reports by Bruce-Mitford, Longworth and Kinnes)
- Z5 : Surface monuments
- Z6 : Documentary Sources (reports by Bruce-Mitford, Warner)
- Z7 : Bibliography
- Z8 : Methodology (including replication and experiment)
- Z9 : Syntheses

LIST OF SITE FILES held for interventions at Sutton Hoo, 1860–1984 (for location, see figs. 1 & 4)

I : (not located)	1860	Barritt	(removal of mound)
II : Mound 3	1938	Brown	(excavation)
III : Mound 2	1938	Brown	(excavation)
IV : Mound 4	1938	Brown	(excavation)
V : Mound 1	1939	Brown and Philips	(excavation)
VI : Mound 1	1965–67	Bruce-Mitford	(re-excavation)
VII : Mound 1	1967–70	Ashbee	(excavation)
VIII : Mound 1	1971	Carney	(excavation)
IX : Mound 1	1971	Carney	(excavation)
X : Mound 1	1971	Carney	(excavation)
XI : 'Area A'	1966	Longworth & Kinnes	(excavation)
XII : 'Area C'	1970	Longworth & Kinnes	(excavation)
XIII : 'Area B'	1968–69	Longworth & Kinnes	(excavation)
XIV : 'Area B'	1968–69	Longworth & Kinnes	(excavation)
XV : 'Area B'	1968–69	Longworth & Kinnes	(excavation)
XVI : 'Area B'	1968–69	Longworth & Kinnes	(excavation)
XVII : Mound 11	1982	West	(record of robber pit)
XVIII : Zone A	1983–84	Copp	(surface feature mapping)
XIX : Zone D,E,F	1983–84	Copp & Royle	(fieldwalking)
XX : Zone F	1984	Carver	(excavation)
XXI : Zone F	1984	Carver	(excavation)
XXII : Zone D	1984	Carver	(excavation)
XXIII : Zone A	1984	Carver	(excavation)
XXIV : Zone B	1984	Carver	(excavation)
XXV : Zone A (mound 5)	1984	Carver	(excavation)
XXVI : Zone A (mound 2)	1984	Carver	(re-excavation)
XXVII : Zones A–F	1983–84	Royle	(metal-detector survey)
XXVIII : Zones A–F	1984	Gorman	(magnetometer survey)
XXIX : Zones A–F	1984	Gorman	(radar survey)
XXX : Zone A	1983–84	Bruce, Ingram & Cooper	(contour survey)

M.O.H. Carver and
V. Bryant

SUTTON HOO SEMINARS

The following invitation seminars have been arranged:-

PRINCELY BURIALS (Organiser: Dr. C.M. Hills) to be held at the Department of Archaeology, University of Cambridge. 14th–16th September, 1984

PARAMETERS FOR AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF THE EAST ANGLIAN KINGDOM (Organiser : K. Wade) to be held at Ipswich under the auspices of the University of East Anglia. 3rd–4th October, 1984

The following public seminar has been arranged:—

SUTTON HOO AND EAST ANGLIA: PROGRESS AND PROSPECTS

(Organiser: Dr. Hassal-Smith, Centre for East Anglian Studies, University of East Anglia) to be held on 9th March, 1985 at Bury St. Edmunds.

It is intended to present at this meeting an exhibition of the results of the first season and a programme for 1985/86.

Detailed publicity will be issued shortly.

PUBLIC LECTURES AND REPORTS ON THE SUTTON HOO PROJECT GIVEN BY THE RESEARCH DIRECTOR, 1983/84

Societies:

Ipswich Archaeological Trust, Ipswich Rotary Club, Norfolk Archaeological Rescue Group, Suffolk Institute, Felixstowe Society, Woodbridge Society, Woodbridge Museum, Woodbridge Tide Mill Trust, Devon and Exeter Archaeological Society, British Telecom Archaeological & Historical Society, Lord Wandsworth's College, King Alfred's College, Winchester, Suffolk Preservation Society, C.B.A. Group 7.

Universities:

Birmingham University Archaeology Society, Cambridge University Anglo-Saxon Celtic and Norse Society, Cambridge University Extra-Mural Studies, Cambridge University Field Club, Exeter University Archaeological Society, York University Archaeology Dept., York University Medieval Society, Sheffield University Archaeology Department, Leeds University Archaeology Society, Durham University Archaeology Department, Centro Italiano di Studi sull' alto medioevo.

Institutions and Authorities:

Woodbridge Town Council, Suffolk Coastal District Council, Maritime '82 Committee, Scole Committee, Society of Antiquaries Research Committee.

SPONSORSHIP AND EXPENDITURE 1983/84

The Sutton Hoo Research Project is grateful to the following for their support in 1983–84: the British Museum; Society of Antiquaries; National Maritime Museum; British Broadcasting Company; Scarfe Trust; Aurelius Trust; Gonville & Caius College, Cambridge; Trinity College, Cambridge; Royal Historical Society; Ransomes Sims & Jefferies Ltd.

Sutton Hoo Research Project Statement of Income and Expenditure relating to the year 1st April, 1983 to 31st March, 1984

<i>Income</i>	£	£
Grants from Sponsors		38,849.90
<i>Expenditure</i>		
Director	12,008.11	
Management	1,146.70	
Illustration	1,643.28	
Archivist (pre 1983 archive)	2,256.30	
Documentary Survey	2,390.30	
Contour Survey	2,897.56	
Deben Valley Survey (Suffolk Archaeological Unit)	500.00	
Guardianship	2,897.55	
Photography	242.67	
Publication of Sutton Hoo Bulletin	650.00	
Site Installations	4,534.24	
Site Management and Equipment	4,881.47	
Travel expenses	2,095.88	
Office expenses	705.84	
	<hr/>	
	38,849.90	
Balance unspent		£0.00

PARTICIPATION 1983/84

The Sutton Hoo Research Committee and its Director acknowledge with gratitude assistance from the following organisations and individuals:— Andrew Brooker-Carey (management), John Bruce and John Hammond (contour survey and site guards May–Sept. 1983), Victoria Bryant (archive), John Conway, Royal Agricultural College (consultant on feature enhancement), Malcolm Cooper, Stafford Polytechnic (computer plotting of contour survey, consultant on computers), Andy Copp (site guard Sept. 1983 – April, 1984, surface feature mapping and fieldwalking), Brian Durham, Oxfordshire Archaeological Unit (consultant on kite photography), Professor Brian Fennel, University of East Anglia (consultant on sediment history), Mike Gorman, (magnetometer and radar survey), Michael Hayes, University of Birmingham (consultant on soil chemistry), Cliff Hoppit (aerial photography), Rosemary Hoppit, Woodbridge Museum (documentary research), Elizabeth Hooper, University of Birmingham (illustrator), Gillian Hutchinson (contour survey and consultant on maritime archaeology), D.R. Ingram (computer plotting of contour survey), Edward Martin, Suffolk Archaeological Unit, (consultant on prehistory), S. McGrail (consultant on maritime archaeology), Peter Miller, (consultant on model aircraft photography),

Edward Morgan (photography), Mark Newman (prehistoric assessment), Graham Norrie (photography and photographic processing), Cathy Royle (site guard, January – April, 1984, metal detector survey and fieldwalking), Professor Tony Travis, University of Birmingham (consultant on presentation and tourism), Keith Wade and John Newman, Suffolk Archaeological Unit (field survey in south-east Suffolk), Peter Warner, Homerton College, Cambridge (documentary survey of Sutton Parish), Rowan Whimster, Cambridge Committee for Aerial photography (air photographic cover), Tony Wilkinson, (sedimentology).

The Director would like to thank the many local people who have offered help, advice and support over the past year, and in particular John Warburton of Eyke, for his many services to the site team, W.S. Thompson, Colin Walker and William Glasse of Hatcheston Farms Group for their kind assistance and co-operation and finally the owner, Mrs. A. Tranmer and the Trustees of her estate for their constant kindness and interest.

PUBLICATIONS

R.L.S. Bruce-Mitford, 1983 *The Sutton Hoo Ship Burial*, vol III, in two parts, 1088 pp, 681 illustrations, Edited by Angela Care Evans. Obtainable from British Museum Publications Ltd., 46 Bloomsbury Street, London WC1B 3QQ. Price £100. ISBN 7141 1348 4

Contents:

- Preface
- 1. The Silver (Rupert Bruce-Mitford and Susan M. Youngs)
- 2. The Hanging Bowls (Rupert Bruce-Mitford)
- 3. Drinking horns, maple wood bottles and burrwood cups (Rupert Bruce-Mitford)
- 4. The Textiles (Elizabeth Crowfoot)
- 5. The Bronze Cauldrons (Angela Care Evans)
- 6. The Iron Chainwork (Valerie H. Fenwick)
- 7. The Tubs and Bucket (Katherine East)
- 8. The Pottery Bottle (Susan M. Youngs)
- 9. The Musical Instrument (Myrtle and Rupert Bruce-Mitford)
- 10. The Coptic Bowl (Rupert Bruce-Mitford)
- 11. Buckles, Strap-ends and related objects (Rupert Bruce-Mitford)
- 12. The Shoes (Katherine East)
- 13. The Combs (Angela Care Evans and Patricia Galloway)
- 14. The Axe-Hammer (Rupert Bruce-Mitford)
- 15. The Iron Lamp (Rupert Bruce-Mitford)
- 16. The Gaming Pieces (Susan M. Youngs)
- 17. The minor objects
- 18. Aspects of the technology of glass and copper alloys.

This is the third and final volume of the British Museum's publication of the Sutton Hoo Ship Burial.

M.O.H. Carver and Elizabeth Hooper *Sutton Hoo a guide to the site*. Obtainable from the Project Centre, Birmingham University Field Archaeology Unit, P.O. Box 363, Birmingham B15 2TT; Price: 80p.

Forthcoming publications:

R.L.S. Bruce-Mitford 'Sutton Hoo – some continental connections'

M.O.H. Carver 'Sutton Hoo in context'

both forthcoming in Centro Italiano di Studi sull' alto Medioevo Settimane di studio, 1984

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