PART 2: PROPOSALS FOR FURTHER INVESTIGATION

1. PROPOSALS FOR EXCAVATION

A. *SIZE AND LOCATION OF THE AREA TO BE EXCAVATED* (Fig. 33; Table 9)

The total excavation, whether of the prehistoric site (c. 15ha) or the early medieval cemetery (c. 4ha), is not seen as either desirable or feasible and does not form part of these proposals. It is not desirable, since no excavation is 'total' either in space or detail: the definition applied, macroscopically or microscopically by the excavator is a matter of choice, equipment and technique. The increase in informative detail recovered by the 1938, 1966 and 1933 campaigns at Sutton Hoo adequately makes the point. It would therefore be wrong to expend the whole of any archaeological resource in a single recovery programme. It is not feasible because such a programme could not be easily supported. Assuming that the site was unstratified (which is not the case), and that it was excavated at the same speed as Yeavering (cf Hope-Taylor 1977), the excavation of the early medieval site would take 267 months, or 67 years of 4-month seasons, and the prehistoric site 1000 months or 250 years of 4-month seasons. At the slightly more rapid rate worked out below, the cemetery would still take a minimum of 237 months (or 24 10-month seasons). These figures imply a level of sponsorship commitment which is currently unrealistic.

Given the archaeological character of the site and its expected yield, most if not all of the research targets cited in Part 1 can be reached by a sample. The total area covered by such a sample must be sufficiently large to determine the overall structure of the cemetery, and to cover all periods of the prehistoric occupation. This implies a length of at least 200m. An individual excavation open in the ground should not be smaller than 16 by 24m for reasons dictated by the requirements of cleaning and photography. On the other hand it cannot be much bigger for reasons connected with its protection from the elements (see above). The sample could be continuous or broken into transects or quadrats. The latter are most effective for exploring unknown ground, but it can be seen from the site evaluation that this has in effect already been done; the sixteen previous excavations, even if not random in intention, have already given some sign of the geography of the site. Contiguous areas will be more effective for determining chronological trends, particularly for the cemetery, and for identifying the function of prehistoric earthworks, which cannot be securely reconstructed from segments excavated separately. It is therefore suggested that the current research questions raised by both periods of study will be answered more effectively by a continuous area, than by an array of separate quadrats.

Site evaluation does not suggest that one part of the site has hitherto been more threatened with decay or attrition than another, since the damage from ploughing in the fields has been no worse than that from bracken, robbers or rabbits in the scheduled area. Henceforward the constant changes of crops and the application of chemicals suggests that that part of the site in Zones D and F will be more vulnerable and should have the the priority. But these two zones alone do not themselves offer a sample which can meet the research targets, concerning as they do the periphery of both the prehistoric and early medieval sites. The barrows which survive as earthworks are of different sizes (Table 8) and appear, superficially, to be aligned in three parallel rows running N–S, at the edge of the western scarp. A sample should thus cross these three rows, and include each of the principal sizes. The only open ground lying to the W of the front row of barrows is the promontory (Zone B) immediately W of Mound 1. The interpretation of the use of this promontory will be highly relevant to that of the cemetery; it should therefore be included in the sample. The prehistoric stratification is at its deepest and most sequential in the NW part of the site and beneath early medieval barrows. This is also where the most detailed information is contained.

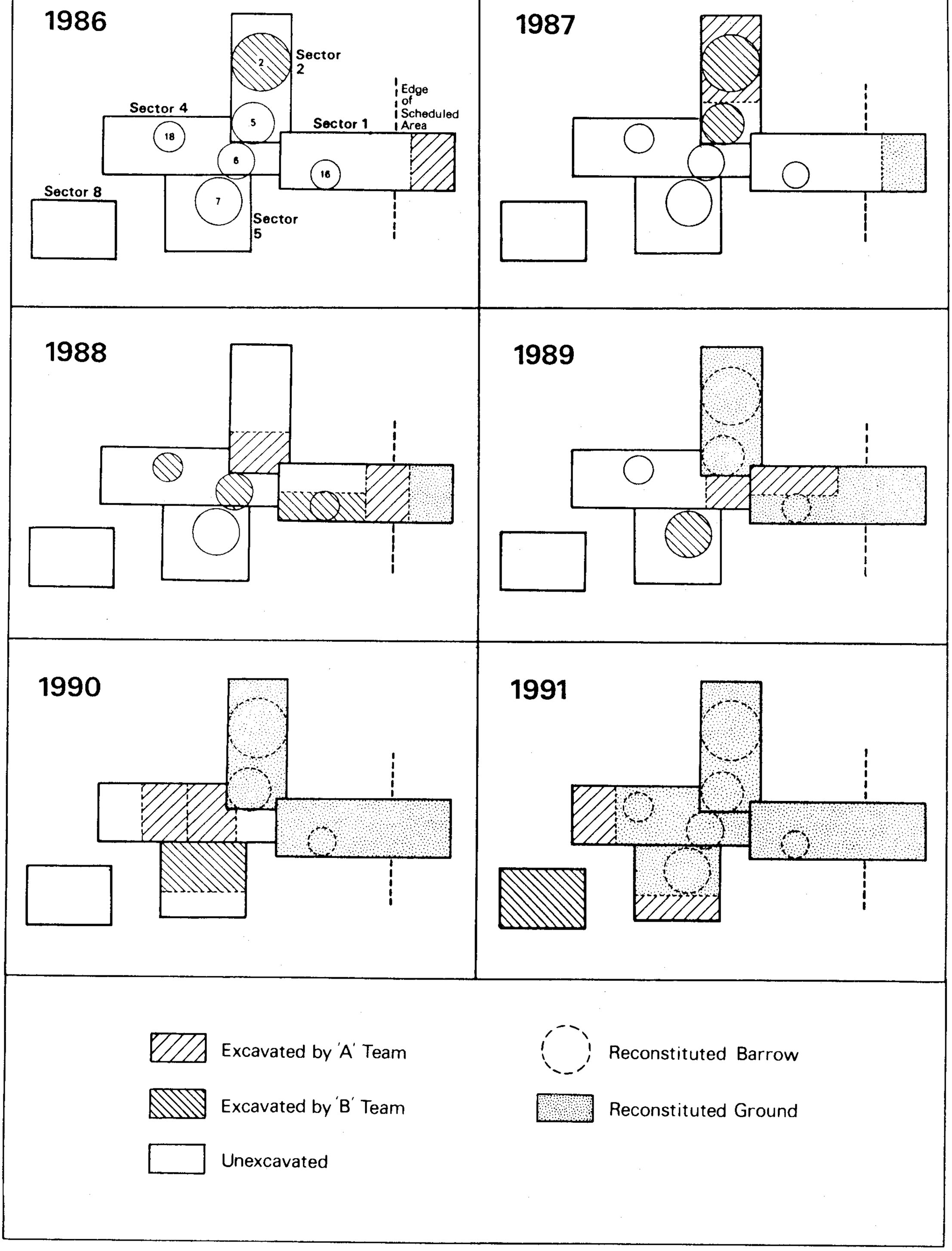


Fig. 34: Programme for excavating viable sample (Carver/Hooper)

Finally, considerations of site management suggest that the sample should include, if possible, parts of the site which are already damaged, and should leave the largest continuous area which is still intact, including at least one intact barrow. This reserve area, where damage has been least to date, can benefit most from advances in method, particularly those advances which the campaign at Sutton Hoo itself hopes to promote.

B. *THE SAMPLE AREA* (Fig. 33; Tables 8, 9, 13)

A *'large sample'* which meets all the considerations given above, is the cruciform transect given in Fig. 33. It includes a N–S and E–W transect through the cemetery and prehistoric site, takes advantage of the known areas of prehistoric stratification, joins areas already disturbed by excavation and leaves intact the four corners of Zone A, currently the least disturbed. Its overall size is 2.1ha or just over half the assumed total of the cemetery and it includes ten barrows, including four already partially excavated. The time taken to excavate this sample would be 516 weeks, or just over ten years full time, or 31 4-month seasons.

The *'viable sample'* which could still confront most of the research targets with confidence is given in the same figure. It provides an E–W transect which includes barrows of each type in each topographic position, but leaves open the question of what happens to the N and S of Zone A. It does include, however, a N–S axis of sufficient length to investigate trends in this direction.

Sample areas are composed of 'sectors', each consisting of a set of excavation plots 16 by 24 m in extent (Table 9). The barrows are reckoned by area equivalent, calculated from their volume (Table 8). Each sector is viable in itself, but since the excavation of a barrow preceeds that of the flat site beneath it, and will demand its own protective apparatus, each sector containing barrows will require an initial 'barrow' phase and a second 'flat-site' phase. In the programme proposed below, the viable sample is the one chosen, and barrow excavation and flat-site excavation proceed simultaneously (Table 9). The resulting attrition to the monument has been calculated and appears in Table 13.

C. *THE EXCAVATION PROGRAMME* (Table 9)

A programme for the excavation of the *'viable sample'* is given in Table 9. A preparatory season of 8 weeks is followed by 5 consecutive seasons each of 32 weeks. The field programme can thus be completed in 6 years, beginning (with the unscheduled area) in 1986. The rates of excavation are derived from measurements made in 1985. The rate of excavation for barrows is calculated on the assumption that the whole earthwork is excavated with the same care as the flat-site, so as to record its structure and secondary uses (see below). Two teams of 15 people are seen as working on the barrow and flat-site respectively. 30 people is thought to be the maximum desirable on site, and also the maximum number that could realistically be accommodated in this part of England.

D. *METHOD* (Figs. 34, 35, 36)

Flat-site excavation will be conducted in the manner evolved in 1985. Each excavation plot (16 by 24m) will be opened by machine after fieldwalking, on the plough, and by turf-cutter and by hand on the turf. The 'first definition' levels will be cleaned, sprayed and wind-dried, and photographed from kite or balloon. At 'second definition', plans are made at 1:10, and features removed following the usual sampling strategy for contexts within them. All *graves* are excavated at recovery level E (see Table 6), using enhancement, consolidation and colour planning, and each excavator provided with an aluminium tower and harness to do it. Improved methods of enhancement (using UV souces, chemical reagents etc.) will be applied as they are developed by the Leverhulme Project.

The same procedure will be applied to *barrows*, which are to be viewed as a set of stratified episodes like any other. The preliminary work in Mound 2 and Shotliff's review of the methods of barrow digging (1985), suggest that 'peeling' the barrows layer by layer, against shallow running baulks, as opposed to trenching or quadranting, should give the most information about their structure and history.

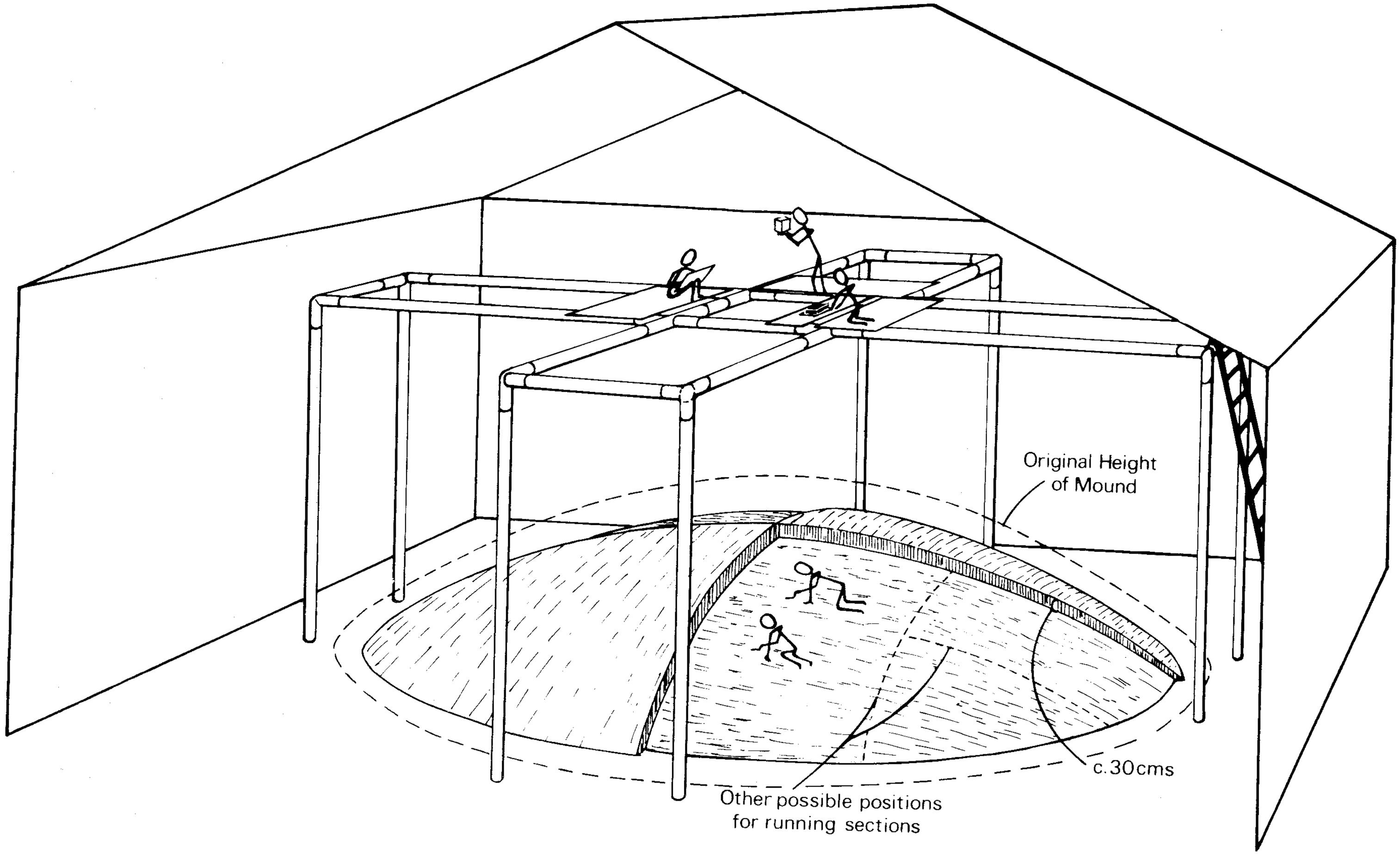


Fig. 35: Method of excavation of burial mounds (Carver/Hooper)

This method should be more effective in detecting early interference with the burial, for example the translation of a body (see above). It is also, at Sutton Hoo, the most practical method, since a permanent section would be required to stand up to 4m over a year or more, bringing considerable problems of stability. The predicted disadvantages of peeling (using running baulks) are the difficulties in obtaining continuous vertical pollen cores, and the problem of seeing thin vertical shadows of the wooden ship, along the gunwale (Fig. 36). The shadow of a thole discovered in a section through the Mound 1 ship makes this point graphically (Bruce-Miford 1975: Fig. 308; and see Fig. 108, Fig. 180, Fig. 297 ff, for profiles of the hull in section). A further disadvantage of peeling is that it will take much longer, cost more and demand much greater precision of measurement, both for the recorded interrelationships of layers, and for the eventual reconstruction of the barrow as a monument.

These factors lead to the design of a three stage operation:

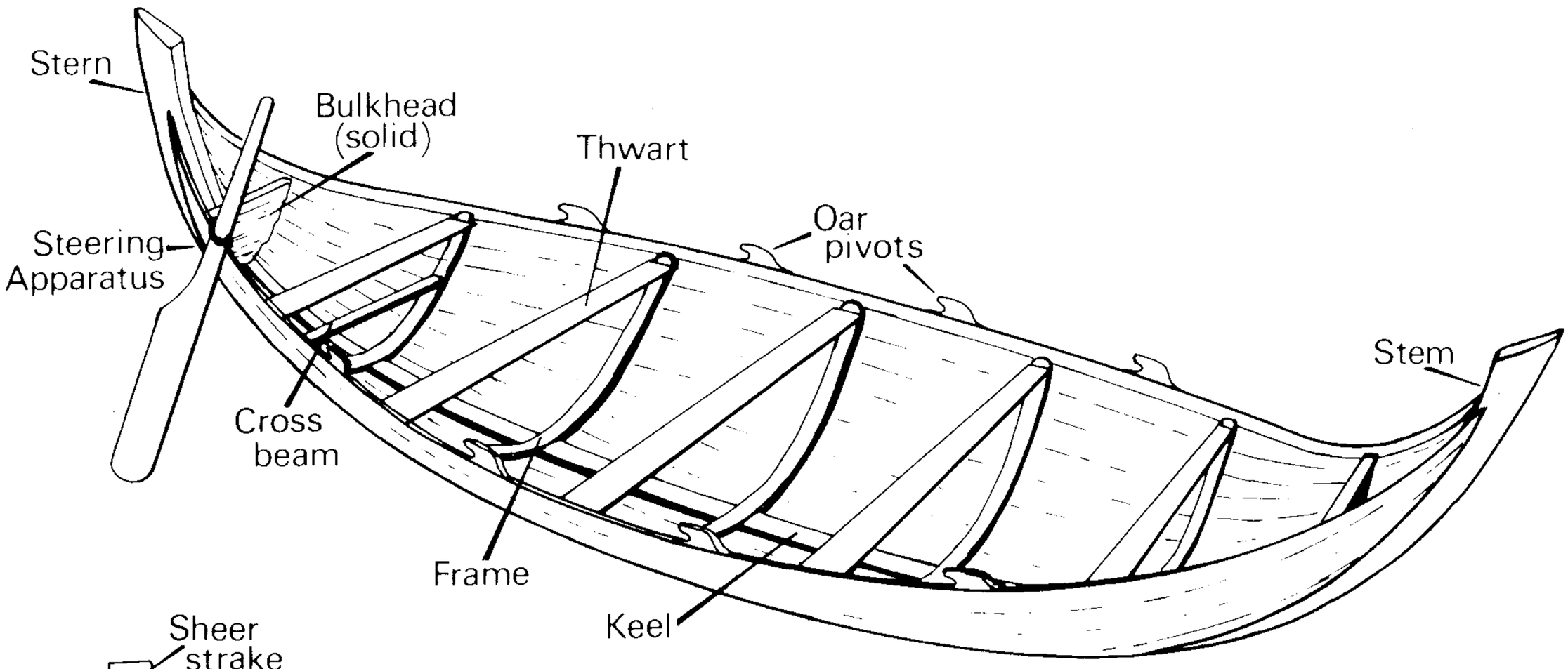
1. *Opening.* The mound and an area around it (about half as much again) are stripped of turf and excavated to first definition (about 40cm) at recovery level B. (It has been shown that the archaeological strata are scrambled to this depth). At this point, the edge of the mound make-up can be located, and its stratigraphic relationship (e.g. with other mounds) recorded. The excavation will be extended, as necessary, to ensure that the edges of the barrow are mapped at this stage. Both recording and digging will be assisted by a cruciform gantry of scaffolding spanning the whole mound, which is mobile beneath a removable shelter, also constructed in scaffolding. The methods of recording will include photogrammetry and EDM, to allow continual mapping of curved surfaces.

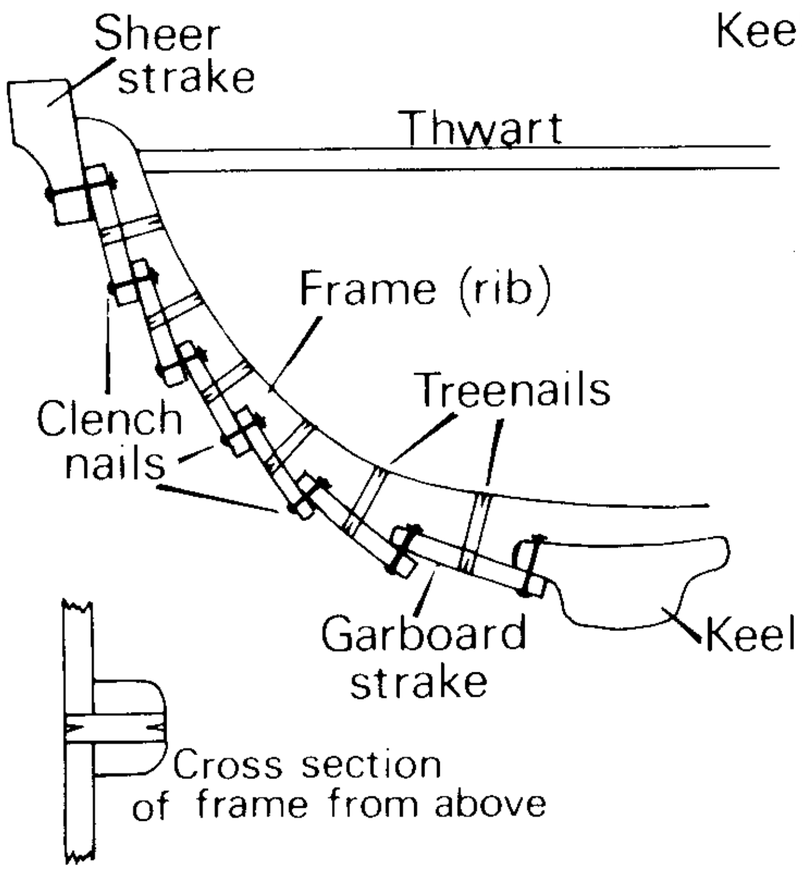
2. *Excavation of the barrow.* The barrow will be peeled layer by layer. Temporary control baulks will be sited along continuously maintained axes so that the principal sections can be reconstructed from observed relationships. Additional sections will profit from the intrusions present, which will be lowered in advance of the main excavation. All sections can provide sites for vertical columns for pollen analysis (along principal axes and intrusions). Recording proceeds as above, and the gantry can be lowered with the mound as required.

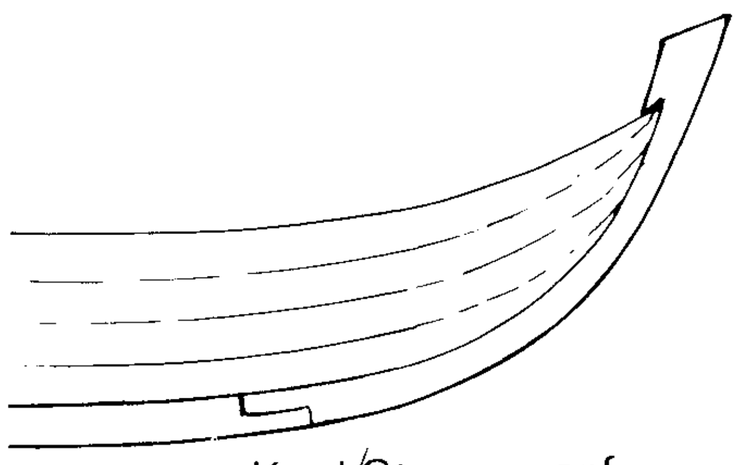
3. *Excavation of the burial chamber/ship.* The burial of both ships and burial chambers does or should result in an upcast of sand and gravel which provides the first dump on the buried soil. Both the upcast and the buried soil are distinct from the barrow make-up and should allow a 'soft landing' on the burial deposit itself, everywhere except at the stem and stern of buried ships. The examination of these end-pieces will of course depend on how they are in the ground. Assuming that soil was originally heaped around a protruding timber, for example, a cone of turbulent layers will announce the fact, (in contrast with the more slack layers in the make-up). Thus isolated, the cone can be consolidated with epoxy-resin and dissected when hard, following experimental procedures evolved by the British Museum in 1985. The fabric of ships and burial chambers below ground should be recoverable in considerable detail using techniques of consolidation etc. already tested on graves. The buried soil itself will be examined for micro-morphology and pollen content, both horizontally and vertically

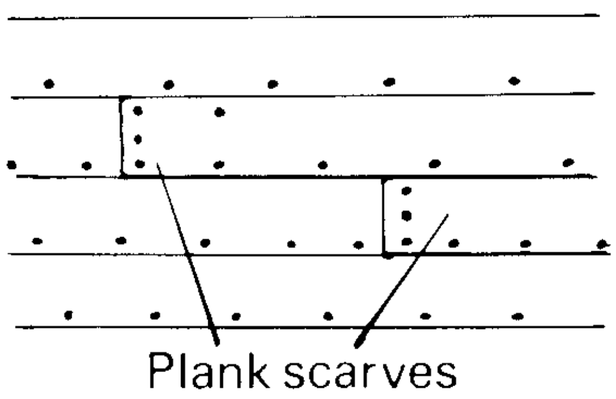
All excavations will use the stratigraphic taxonomy and recording system already devised and tested. The descriptions made and the measurements taken are put into a micro-computer file held on disk at the site office, and subsequent anaylsis uses the Honeywell mainframe at Birmingham University.

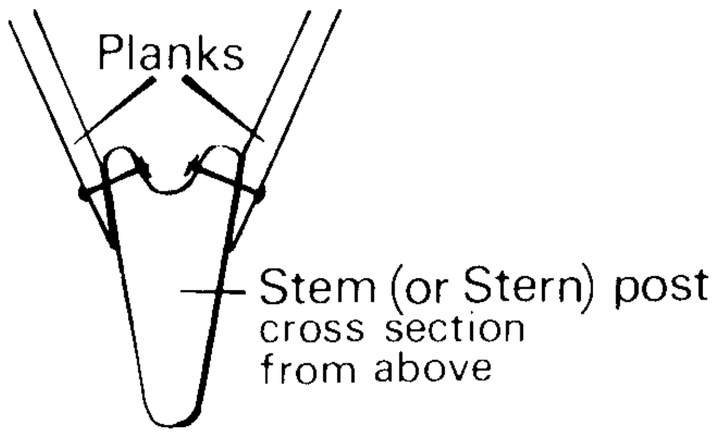
'No plan survives the first day of battle', to quote Wellington. Both the recording system and the digging procedures are flexible and can be adjusted to meet any conditions encountered. The only essential is to maintain a skilled team and the appropriate equipment on site.











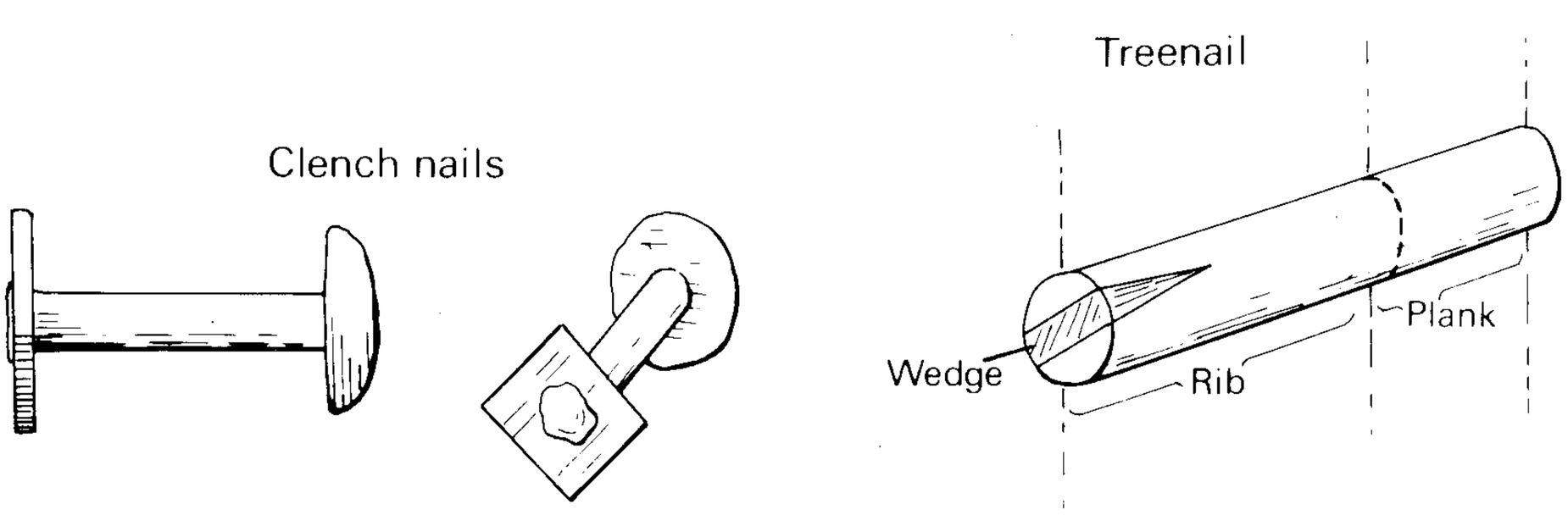


Fig. 36: Parts of a timber ship (Hutchinson/Hooper)

E. *RESEARCH ASSISTANCE AND SPECIALIST SERVICES.*

In direct collaboration with the British Museum, provision has been made for conservation, radio carbon dating and the scientific anaylsis of objects.

The study of the chemistry of the soil, will, in the first instance be carried out by the project on *decay and enhancement on archaeological sites,* sponsored by the Leverhulme Trust. This will be conducted in the Departments of Chemistry and Archaeology at the University of Birmingham.

Collaboration is to be sought with HBMC(E) for the study of the micromorphology of the soil, particularly the soils buried beneath barrows and the environmental evidence contained in them.

The Department of Quaternary Research at Stockholm is carrying out research on the sediments of the River Deben and the environment, in parallel with similar research, at the contemporary site of Vendel in Sweden.

Provision has been made in the estimates (Table 11) for an environmental assistant, and for specialist services from a number of scholars. A list of those currently involved will be found in Appendix 1.

2. COST (Tables 7–12)

The scope of the following discussion covers only the costs of excavation at Sutton Hoo. The cost of remote sensing is not included (section 3). The regional survey is assessed separately by those carrying it out (section 4). The cost of maintaining and presenting the site is also separately managed (Part 3).

A. *THE COST OF EXCAVATION*

There is a balance to be achieved between a number of factors: the character of the terrain, the duration of the campaign, the level of expertise required, the desirability of inviting students and young professionals to participate, the amount of analysis to be carried out in the course of excavation or as part of a post-excavation programme, and the expectations of fund-raising. There are in addition two factors which are peculiar to Sutton Hoo; firstly that, owing to its high public profile, the project requires permanent servicing, whatever the length of the field season; and secondly the great difficulty of obtaining accommodation in Suffolk, placing a constraint on the number of people who can be present on site at any one time.

B. *METHOD OF CALCULATION*

It is taken as a principle that the site itself is the final arbiter of levels of expenditure. The work at Yeavering, a similar site, was initially used as a touchstone for excavation rates. Special assessments of the time taken for each operation demanded at Sutton Hoo were then made in 1984 and 1985 (Table 7). This implies a certain level of expertise and effort which in turn provides a time (6½–8 weeks) and a cost (£4,000) for each area of 384 square meters of which the sectors are composed. This net cost of £500 per week to carry out excavation at Sutton Hoo is exclusive of supervision and the project team. The barrows were given an 'area equivalent' (Table 8), and the time and cost of excavating the viable sample was then calculated (Table 9). This assumes two interchangeable teams of 10 (including volunteer labour) working simultaneously, which together with the project staff amounts to about 30 individuals on site at a time.

C. *PROGRAMMING THE EXPENDITURE*

A balance has also to be found between the annual cost of the excavation and its duration. A longer campaign implies less annual cost but a less economical use of permanent staff. A more concentrated campaign implies longer seasons which can take less advantage of volunteer labour, but is more attractive to sponsors.

The compromise solution is a projected five year excavation preceeded by a year (for planning) and succeded by up to five years post-excavation (Tables 9, 11).

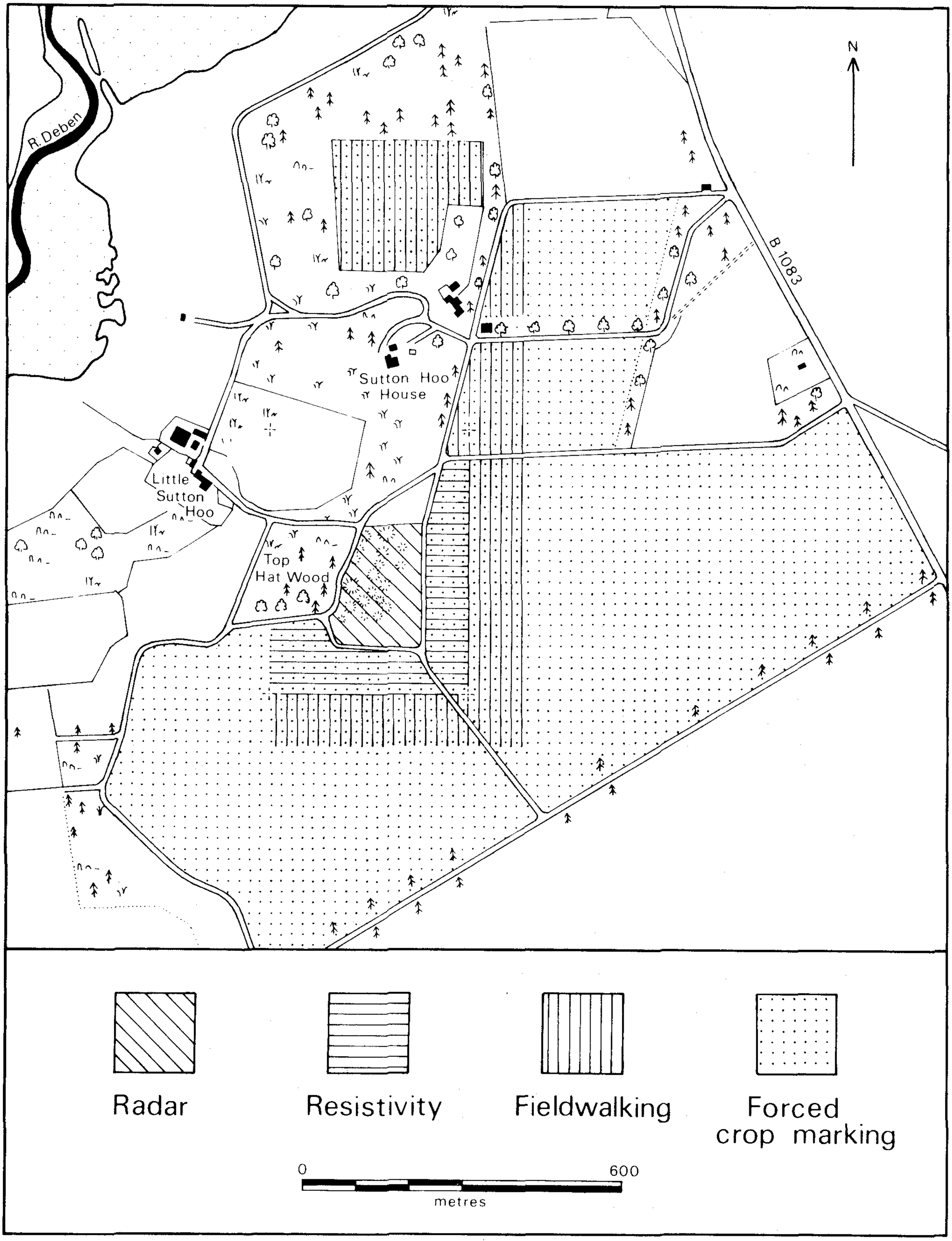


Fig. 37: Areas to be explored by remote sensing (Copp)

Expenditure for the evaluation (Table 10) is given for comparison. The expenditure in Table 11 is sufficient to support the site teams for a season of about 32 weeks annually at today's prices. Project Team figures are indexed.

D. *UNDERWRITING THE COST*

No field project of any duration can expect to be paid for in advance. Whatever the status of the sponsor (and this includes government and local government bodies) and whatever the project, funding can rarely be guaranteed more than a year in advance, and success depends very largely on confidence and political will. Sutton Hoo is fortunate in having a principal sponsor (The Sutton Hoo Research Trust, see inside back cover), composed of eminent archaeologists and other public figures whose dedication is itself a guarantee of responsible continuance.

The normal practice is that a sponsor gives notice of his intention to commission a piece of work, receives estimates and then meets the costs in stages. This procedure is varied slightly here in the interests of greater security for the site. The principle sponsor (The Trust) has agreed to the research design given here, accepts the estimates and states its firm intention to complete the viable sample. It is then prepared to underwrite the project staff (Item 1 on Table 11) (given the usual provisions of performance and cost-review) for three years ahead, so as to provide, in effect a three-year 'rolling contract'. This means that should site operations have to cease at any time, the funding is guaranteed for it to be published and properly wound-up.

The raising of additional funds determines the level of site work and survey (Item 2,3 Table 11). In the best situation the preparatory year (1986/87) will meet the estimates for 1987/88, and continue thereafter, allowing the project to be completed in five years. In the event of a shortfall, the programme will be attenuated, but without risk to its viability.

In this way, no work on site will be initiated without guaranteed funds to bring it to publication and return the monument to a condition in which it can be presented. This is felt to achieve a necessary compromise between protecting the site and the record made from it, and the risks inherent in bringing new money into British archaeology.

3. PROPOSALS FOR REMOTE SENSING (Fig. 37) (C. Royle)

With the geophysical survey results obtained so far, we are now in a position to select the best evaluation methods for each type of terrain at Sutton Hoo, and to suggest some new methods to be tested in the future.

The soil sounding radar, although a slow machine is best suited to the investigation of a burial mound. With a penetration of up to 3m depth, it is the only method likely to detect ship-burials or burial-chambers beneath the barrows. However this method requires improvement, mainly in the plotting programme. The radar itself assumes that all surfaces it covers are flat, with the result that it often 'sees' features under sloping terrain twice. There is also the problem of different areas responding to different radar frequencies, but both these problems should be overcome in the near future.

On the flat areas of the site, the three methods tested - resistivity, proton magnetometry and fluxgate magnetometry - are all fairly quick to use. For example, an area of 1500 square meters was surveyed in 2 days using the RM4 resistivity meter. Resistivity seems to hold the most promise for future geophysical survey at Sutton Hoo, and undoubtedly the larger the area covered, the easier the results will be to interpret. Further work with the fluxgate gradiometer will provided a coarse-grained, but extensive picture of the adjacent fields, while resistivity can provide finer detail of a larger number of interpretable features. None of the surveys carried out succeeded in locating any of the graves excavated in 1984 or 1985 with any certainty, so it is clear that although such surveys can locate larger settlement features, any attempt to identify the extent of the inhumation cemetery must consist mainly of excavation.

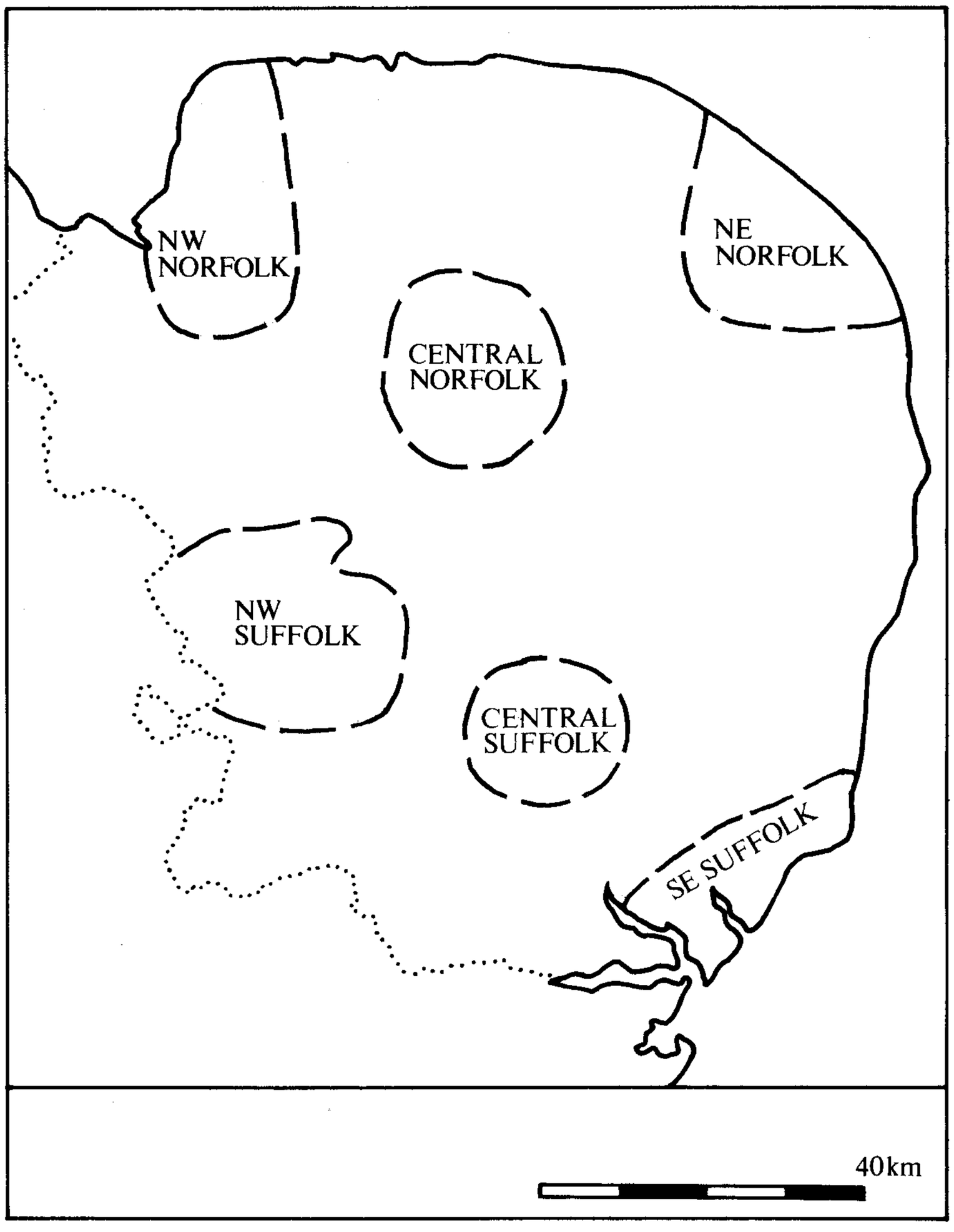


Fig. 38: Areas for regional survey (provisional) (Wade)

After discussion it appeared that a magnetic susceptibility survey covering Zones D and F could be of use, not only for comparison with the geophysical survey, but with the phosphate survey as well. Thirteen soil samples were analysed for magnetic susceptibility when the fluxgate survey took place, samples being taken from ditch fills and the natural subsoil. The readings from the features were by no means low, indicating that susceptibility enhancement is likely to be associated with past occupation, and it has been suggested that samples from all excavated archaeological features (which are taken as a matter of course at Sutton Hoo) should be analysed for magnetic susceptibility values. If this were successful, a large-scale magnetic susceptibility survey would be worthwhile.

In addition to the continuation of tried and tested methods of geophysical survey at Sutton Hoo, it is proposed to incorporate new methods into the remote sensing programme as equipment becomes available. Enquiries are currently being made into the possibility of borrowing sonar equipment, which can apparently achieve good results even in shallow deposits.

We may also be able to have the use of a camera designed for thermal photography. This could be used at long distance to survey whole fields, or closer to the site to pick up individual features. Some 'near infra-red' photography has previously been carried out at Sutton Hoo, but the results do not appear to be particularly good, and more tests with infra-red photography should take place. Aerial photography to pick up crop-marks in the ploughed fields surrounding the site has so far been difficult, as the crops grown are generally unsuitable. It has been suggested that crop-marks could be forced in the surrounding fields by the sowing of a special crop and the control of irrigation. This is an experiment which certainly needs a trial.

The remote sensing programme at Sutton Hoo is not only of importance to the Sutton Hoo Research Project, but to all sites on similar terrain. It is well known that river gravel terraces have always been amongst the primary areas for settlement in the past and any remote sensing methods tested and improved through the work at Sutton Hoo must be of benefit to all those investigating archaeological sites on sand and gravel.

Pending specific sponsorship, the further programme at Sutton Hoo will depend largely on voluntary participation, and is not costed here.

4. PROPOSALS FOR REGIONAL SURVEY (Fig. 38) (K. Wade)

A. *INTRODUCTION*

The ambitious proposals for an East Anglian Kingdom Survey have yet to receive adequate financial backing but they remain an essential prerequisite to the understanding of the growth of the Kingdom.

The project is being undertaken by the Norfolk and Suffolk Archaeological Units, the Centre for East Anglian Studies (University of East Anglia), relevant museums and specialists, co-ordinated by a sub-committee of the Scole Committee for East Anglian archaeology.

The provisional research design (West and Wade 1983) was presented and discussed at a seminar entitled *Parameters for an Archaeological Survey of the East Anglian Kingdom* held in Ipswich in October 1984, at which broad support for the proposals was received. Since then further detailed discussion has taken place of the field survey element of the research design and agreement reached on sample size and strategy. The project consists of three elements: an assessment of prior knowledge, additional field-work, and excavation.

B. *ASSESSMENT OF PRIOR KNOWLEDGE*

1) A corpus of all existing East Anglian Early and Middle Saxon material in museums both inside and outside East Anglia will be compiled and published in *East Anglian Archaeology*. An initial assessment of material in museums outside East Anglia is being undertaken by Ms. Angela Evans, courtesy of the British Museum.

2) A reassessment of the documentary evidence of relevance to the Anglo-Saxon period, including place-names, is envisaged.

C. *ADDITIONAL FIELDWORK*

Additional field work should aim to provide reliable data about Early and Middle Saxon Settlement density, size variation, and status against which other haphazardly collected evidence can be interpreted, and settlement hierarchies constructed.

In order to achieve this, sub-regional areas of the Kingdom have been selected for study without geographical or geological bias (Fig. 38).

Primary	i)	south-east Suffolk	(sand/clay interface)
	ii)	central Suffolk	(clay)
	iii)	north-east Norfolk	(sand)
Secondary	i)	north-west Suffolk	(sand)
	ii)	north-west Norfolk	(sand)

These sub-regional areas will each comprise a minimum of 84 square kilometres, bounded by Ordnance Survey National Grid lines, ignoring historical boundaries. Survey coverage in each area will be completed in 20m transects undertaken by the same single individual throughout, backed up with intensive survey of located Anglo-Saxon sites. Once each sub-regional area has been completed, ancillary research may take place, including reliability testing, non-systematic survey of a wider area using predictive models, constructed using the evidence of the systematic survey, etc. The *south-east Suffolk survey* is the only one of the sub-regional areas where fieldwork has taken place (see Part 1, section 4 C). Here a much larger area than the minimum survey is proposed (216 sq.km.) It is also the only sample area which straddles the interface between two soil sub-regions allowing relationships between the two to be examined.

D. *EXCAVATIONS*

1) Following completion of the survey, settlement hierarchy models will be constructed and tested with selective excavation.
2) In parallel with the field survey, excavation will also take place on sites of already known or suspected significance in the settlement hierarchy e.g. Snape Anglo-Saxon cemetery (Filmer-Sankey 1984), the Ipswich Middle Saxon town, Suffolk and the settlement evidence associated with the Spong Hill Anglo-Saxon cemetery, Norfolk.

E. *DRAFT COSTINGS*

Year	1986/87	1987/8	1988/9	1989/90	1990/91	1991/2	1992/3
SE Suffolk	5260	5525	5800	6095	6400	6715	–
Central Suffolk	5260	5525	5800	6095	6400	–	–
NE Norfolk	5260	5525	5800	6095	6400	–	–
Central Norfolk	*	*	*	*	*	–	–
MUSEUM COLLECTIONS	7000	7000	7000	7000	–	–	–
EXCAVATIONS: KNOWN SITES	3000	3000	3000	3000	3000	–	–
HEIRARCHY TESTING	–	–	–	–	–	3000	3000
TOTALS	25780	26575	27400	28285	22200	9715	3000

NOTES

1. Fieldwork costings assume 1 fieldworker for 6 months per annum including travel and subsistence costs based on S.E. Suffolk experience.
2. * = Central Norfolk survey by Tom Williamson, Centre for East Anglian Studies, at no cost.
3. No costing for secondary area fieldwork is advanced at this stage.
4. Museum collection costs are for a full-time illustrator, based in Norfolk, and travel and subsistence costs to visit museums outside East Anglia.
5. Known sites excavation may attract HBMC and/or local authority finance. The sum shown is a token amount to meet any shortfall of funding from other funding sources.

5. THE PREDICTED OUTCOME OF THE CAMPAIGN AND ITS PUBLICATION

The results anticipated from the Sutton Hoo project as outlined may be summarised as follows:

A. *FROM EXCAVATION OF THE SITE*: The sequence of artefacts and character of the prehistoric occupation; the characteristics of the site as a long-lived 'ritual centre'; the social status and religious attitudes of early medieval people, throughout the life of the cemetery; typological sequences for the periods examined, applicable to East Anglia and beyond; examples of early medieval (pre-Viking) boats; the local environment and its exploitation; understanding of decay processes in sandy soils, and general methods of predicting site-survival for management purposes.

B. *FROM THE REMOTE MAPPING PROGRAMME*: The extent of principal features of the prehistoric site; the location of further prehistoric or early medieval barrows; the structure and preservation status of early medieval barrows.

C. *FROM THE REGIONAL SURVEY*: The settlement pattern in the Deben valley in prehistoric, Roman and medieval times; the relative status of settlements; the geography and vegetation of the Deben valley; definition of the early medieval Sandlings 'province'; comparison with other cultural zones in Suffolk and East Anglia; definition of the early medieval kingdom of East Anglia; the geography of the pre-medieval waterways.

D. *FROM COMPARATIVE RESEARCH*: Examination of the role of barrow-burial in anthropological terms; identification of political and religious motivations behind princely burials; the connection between princely burial and state formation.

* * * * * * * *

The *publication* of the project will aim at presenting these conclusions as they become available, for both academic and popular audiences. *Interim publication* will consist of annual reports published in the *Bulletin of the Sutton Hoo Research Committee* and periodic interims in the *Antiquaries Journal* and *Anglo-Saxon England.* The most important popular interims are seen as the television programmes made by the BBC's History and Archaeology Unit. Popular interims are also published in the Sutton Hoo Society's Newsletter, *Saxon*, and in articles written for the Sunday Times, the Listener and elsewhere.

The policy on final publication is dependant on the existence of a fully accessible archive, copies of which on microfiche, A4 and disk are to be deposited at the NMR, the British Museum and Suffolk County Council. It is hoped that one or all of these bodies will be prepared to serve periodic demand for reproductions of the record. The list of archive contents will be published regularly in the interim reports. Thanks to the existence of this archive, final publication is planned as pluralist and strictly synthetic. Conclusions on prehistory, the Anglo-Saxon culture, ships, techniques, the management of the heritage and so on will be offered to the appropriate specialist journals. The general results of, and conclusions from, the campaign will be offered as a single volume Society of Antiquaries Research Report. Text books for extra-mural and undergraduate students, and books of more general interest, embracing all the discoveries at Sutton Hoo are also being devised and have reached the planning stage with a number of publishers.

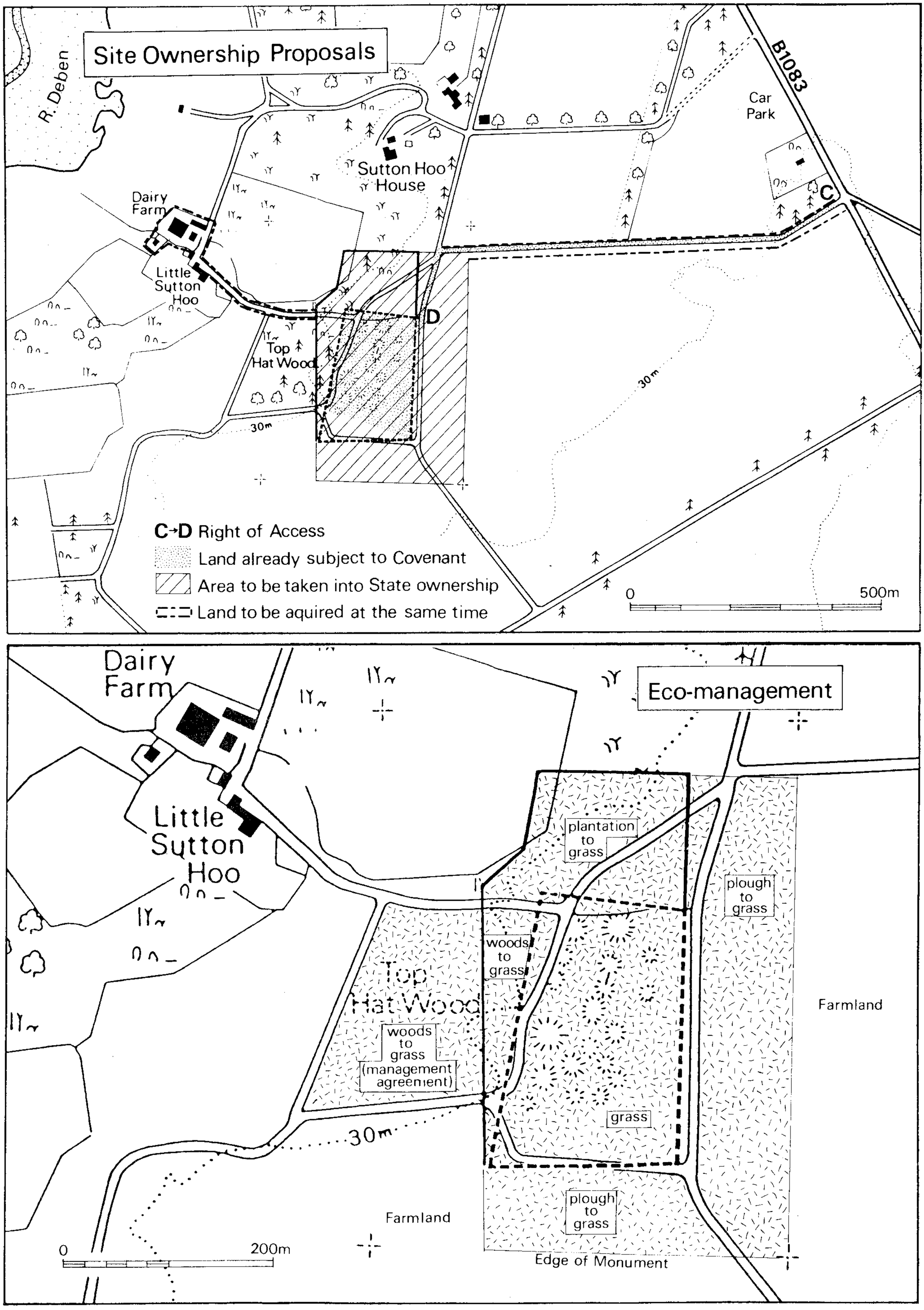


Fig. 39: The area recommended to be taken into State Ownership (Carver/Hooper)