

## THE ENVIRONMENTAL INVESTIGATIONS

The aim of the environmental investigations was to confirm and refine the botanical and agricultural sequence originally put forward by Professor Dimbleby (R. L. S. Bruce-Mitford *The Sutton Hoo Ship Burial* [Vol. I, 1975] 48-77) and to use it to describe the economy of the prehistoric settlements and the method of constructing the early medieval burial mounds.

The *evidence available* consists primarily of the pollen trapped in buried soils. There were very few deposits which had allowed either plant macro-fossils or animal bones to survive. The *methods used* were pollen analysis and micromorphology, and the *targeted deposits* were soils buried beneath the burial mounds and in the valley which separates the Sutton Hoo site from the River Deben (INT 53). Soil monoliths and/or Kubiena boxes were taken in continuous vertical columns through the lower mound make-up and buried soils under Mounds 2, 5 and 6, under the medieval boundary bank or lynchet which crossed INT 48 and within certain other sealed situations such as the neolithic/early Bronze Age ditch system under *Mound 5* (fig. 13). To sample the sequence captured by hill-wash at the foot of the Sutton Hoo promontory, a trench was cut by machine and the section sampled by continuous column (INT 53).

*Selected for analysis* thus far were the soils buried beneath *Mounds 2* and *5* and beneath the medieval bank, together with the sequence in the riverside valley, INT 53. Micromorphological analysis on these samples has been completed by Dr C.A.I. French (University of Cambridge). Pollen analysis for *Mounds 2* and *5* was to be undertaken by Helen Atkinson (Dept of Quaternary Research, Stockholm) and reports on this work are awaited. The pollen analysis for the sequence in this riverside valley (INT 53) has been completed by Dr R. Scaife (University of Southampton).

### RESULTS

Soil about 40cm deep was buried beneath *Mound 2*, *Mound 5* and in the riverside sample at the foot of the slope. In each case, the environmental sequence begins with a brown earth supporting oak woodland which can be assigned to the middle neolithic or earlier. Following the clearance of woodland which had begun in the area by the late neolithic/early Bronze Age, evidence for the cultivation of cereals and for pasture increase. In Dimbleby's original model, arable and pastoral strategies were sequential, while the new work suggests that they were intermittently alternative, as in the Breckland system of agricultural exploitation. During the Bronze Age, the soil became progressively less fertile and was podsolised by the time the mounds were constructed. At this point, however, it must still have been intermittently under the plough, since plough-marks were found beneath a mixed layer under both *Mound 2* and *Mound 5*. This ploughing had erased the tops of Bronze Age and earlier features, but still apparently respected the later neolithic/early Bronze Age ditched boundaries (fig. 9). Neither were turf lines present here. The construction of the Anglo-Saxon burial mounds was also signalled by an episode of sand-deposition in the valley section.

### PROBLEMS

The micromorphological analysis suggests that the captured sequences often represent incomplete profiles, implying truncation. Under *Mound 2*, only the Bs horizon had apparently survived. This would be most readily explained by the quarrying of soil by the Anglo-Saxons to construct burial mounds. If the 'original' thickness of soil could be known, then the relict thickness should give an indication of the order of the mounds constructed – those lying on the thinnest soil being constructed on the latest (most quarried) terrain. If the bright sand layer seen in the valley section represents the upheavals of the burial ground on the hill above, then the soil buried beneath it should represent, at 40cm, the maximum thickness for the seventh century. *Mound 5* has retained 40cm, implying it is among the earliest mounds, while *Mound 6* (at 30cm) should be among the later. *Mound 2* (at 40cm) might be a candidate for an early mound, but micromorphology here reports severe truncation, implying it is sited on an already well-quarried area. If these inconsistencies can be resolved and made compatible with the dimensions of the remaining prehistoric features beneath, then we may be offered reasonably solid evidence for the sequence of the mounds' construction. This is a task for further analysis.

Martin Carver

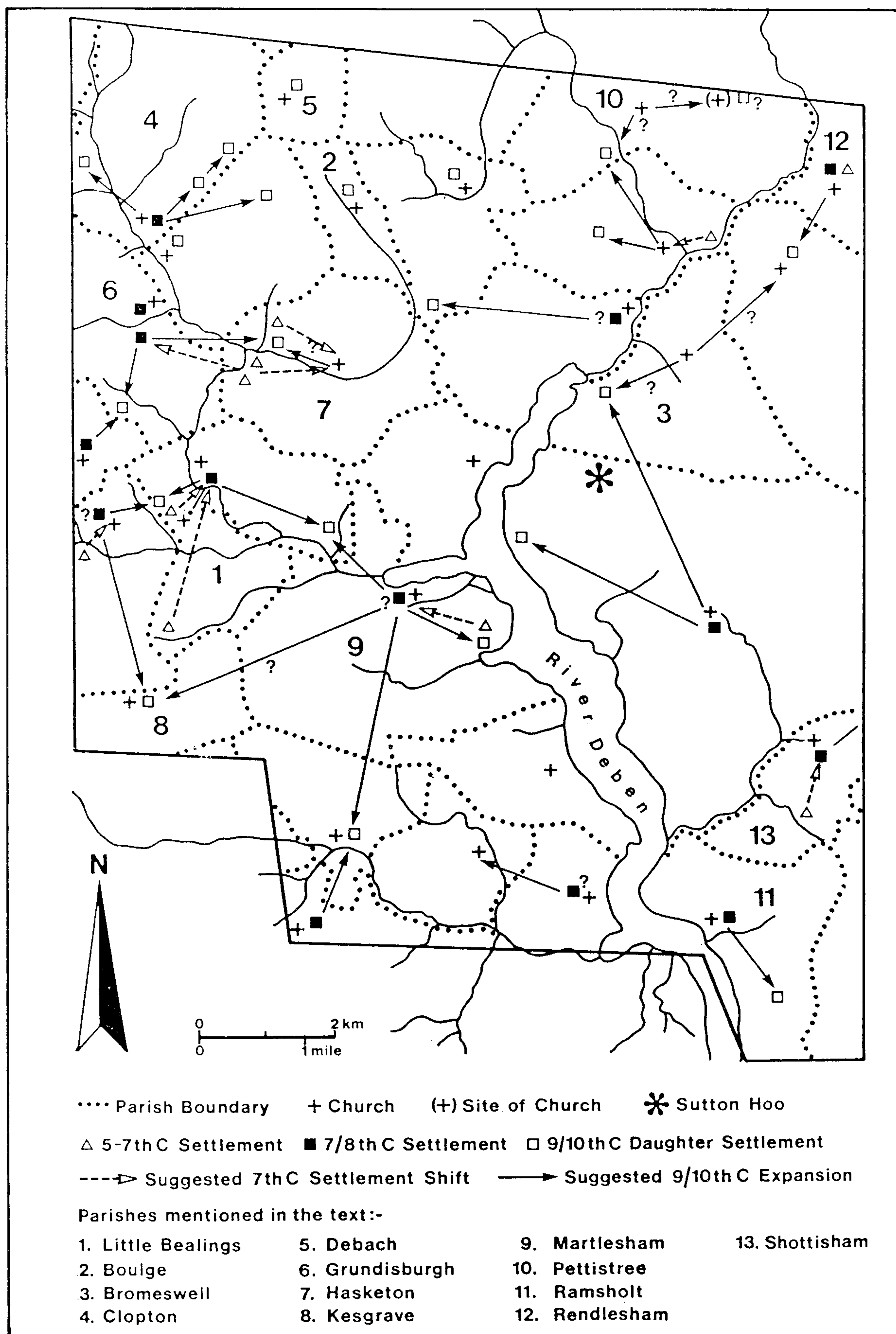


Fig. 14: Probable Anglo-Saxon settlement sites in the south-east Suffolk survey area



## THE EAST ANGLIAN KINGDOM SURVEY: SOUTH-EAST SUFFOLK

The Anglo-Saxon cemetery at Sutton Hoo has been the centre of a major research programme, under the direction of Professor M.O.H. Carver, since 1983 and as part of this project an area survey has been carried out to put this important site into its local, sub-regional context. This work was funded by the Sutton Hoo Research Trust. The Suffolk Archaeological Unit had carried out a small amount of fieldwork prior to 1983 in the Ipswich area in order to locate and examine Anglo-Saxon sites – however this was on a fairly loose and informal basis. With the start of the Sutton Hoo Research Project, this area survey was put on a more formal footing and a research design was formulated (Wade and West 1983, 18) that saw an understanding of the Anglo-Saxon Kingdom of East Anglia as its ultimate goal. The research design was later modified (Wade 1986, 29), after the first two years' field survey had been assessed. Later Bulletins of the Sutton Hoo Research Committee have carried summaries of the fieldwork carried out (Newman 1989, 17).

As noted above, the area chosen for this field survey centres on Sutton Hoo and the Deben valley in south-east Suffolk (fig. 15). Most of the Deben valley lies in the Sandling area of Suffolk, which is a belt of light sand and gravel-derived soils that stretches along the east coast from Ipswich in a gradually tapering triangular shape towards Lowestoft to the north-east. However the Deben valley also runs along the boulder clay plateau of central Suffolk on its western edge and the opportunity was taken with this survey to examine both Sandling and clayland areas. By examining areas of heavier, boulder clay, derived soils as well as part of the well-known Sandling region it was hoped that direct comparisons could be made between the settlement patterns in these two distinct areas of drift geology. In five winters of fieldwork, between 1983 and 1988, the area covered totalled nearly 5,000 hectares and this represents most of the arable land in a rectangular block of 134 square kilometres that is bisected by the River Deben. Of the area covered nearly two thirds (90 sq km) was on light, sand and gravel-derived soils and the remainder (44 sq km) was on heavier, boulder-clay soils. Inside this area the first stage of the survey consisted of standard line fieldwalking with transects 20 metres apart on each arable field examined. This rapid survey method was designed to locate quickly sites of all periods which were visible as

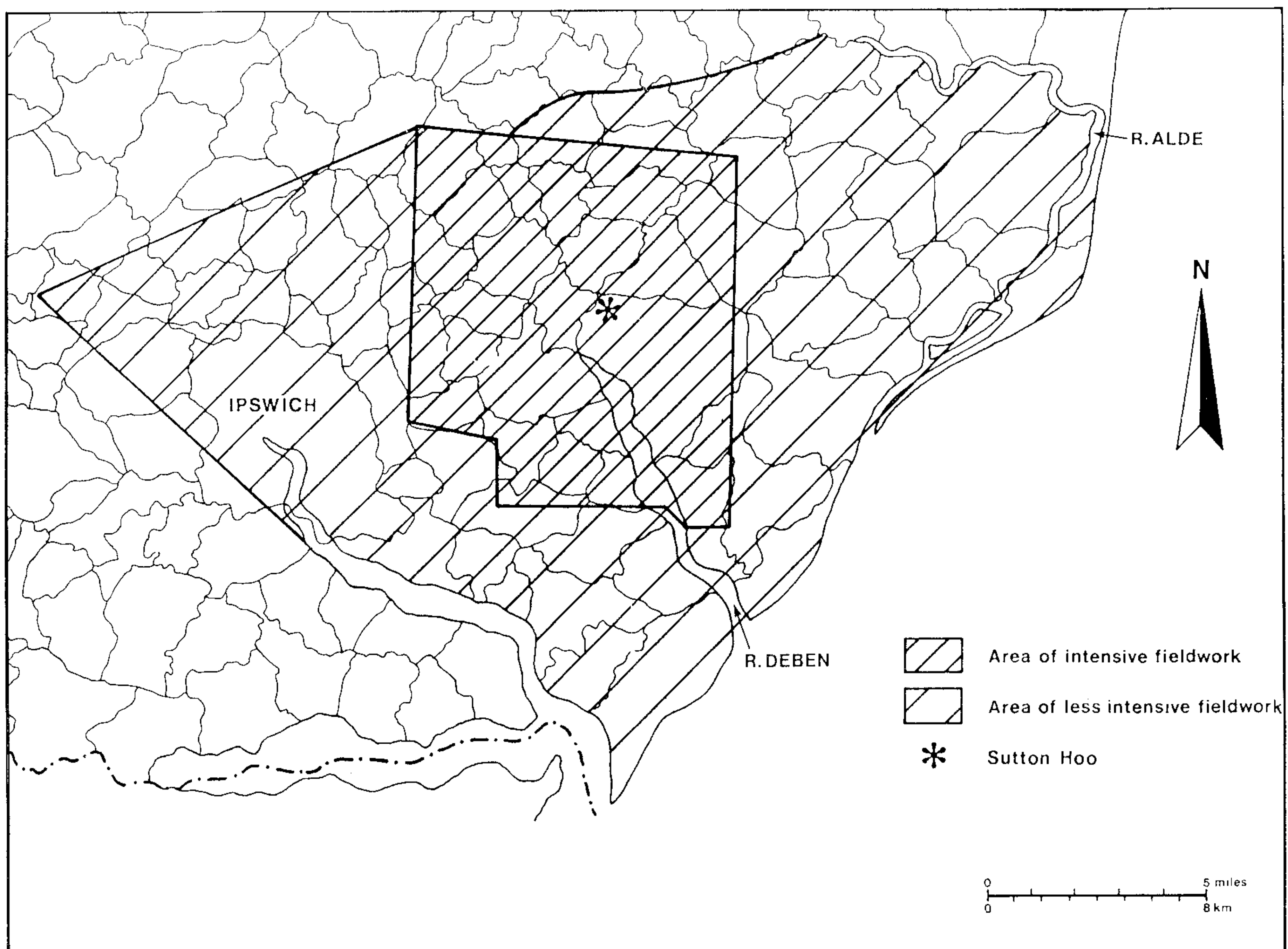


Fig. 15: Archaeological survey in south-east Suffolk survey area

lithic or ceramic scatters in the ploughsoil. The next stage of the survey consisted of the detailed examination of all the Anglo-Saxon pottery scatters located in the initial fieldwork phase. These were further investigated on a gridded pattern of 25 metre squares, walked at 5 metre intervals. With this detailed field evidence, a start could be made in forming a settlement-pattern hierarchy based on the size, quantity and quality of ceramic evidence recovered. To make the results meaningful for inter-site comparisons, these standard survey procedures were always followed. The whole survey was also carried out as a one-man operation which must have helped maintain consistency throughout this fieldwork project.

During the same period, other areas have also been examined in south east-Suffolk, albeit in a less consistent way to the 'core' survey area in the Deben valley. These other areas have included fieldwork carried out in a direct response to development pressures, examination of fields producing Anglo-Saxon metalwork found by local metal-detector users and the large areas re-planted by the Forestry Commission each year. The extent of this less systematic fieldwork, however, is quite large and must cover some 50 square kilometres. The core area of the South East Suffolk Survey is shown on fig. 15 and consists of the rectangular block mentioned above which has Rendlesham in its north-east corner, Clopton in its north-west corner and Kesgrave and Ramsholt in its south-west and south-east corners respectively. The secondary area of less systematic fieldwork is also shown on fig. 15, and this covers an area from Ipswich and the River Gipping in the south to the River Alde in the north.

Through the archaeological data collected by this fieldwork project and the information gained from the numerous metalwork items reported by local metal-detector users over the last decade, it is now possible to talk with some confidence about settlement patterns in south-east Suffolk. For, alongside the survey work, using more traditional forms of fieldwork, has gone a positive policy towards responsible detector-users in the Ipswich area. The fruits of this policy will be apparent in any distribution map of metalwork and, at a time when agricultural regimes inevitably erode sites, it is a policy that needs little justification.

In the Romano-British period, south-east Suffolk was extensively cleared and settled, only some of the heaviest area of boulder-clay not being intensively exploited. The sub-region must have had a relatively high population, as the site density of one per square kilometre on the boulder-clay areas and one every 2 square kilometres in the Sandlings points to a large number of small farms in a well-organised landscape. The collection of ceramic evidence through fieldwork can locate settlement sites for the Roman-British period easily enough, but it can do little to closely date their use and decline, when the bulk of the finds are the ubiquitous greyware pottery types. However, by examining the numerous coin finds from these small farm-type sites, it can be seen that an economic decline had set in by the very late Roman period with very little new coinage reaching the area after c. 370 AD. Whether this economic decline was caused by the insecure position of south-east Suffolk on the edge of the North Sea littoral in a period of potential civil and military unrest is open to question.

But it is in the fifth and sixth centuries that this integration of ceramic and metalwork finds is really proving to be of value. Traditional fieldwork methods can locate Early Anglo-Saxon pottery scatters but cannot differentiate fifth from sixth or early seventh century activity. Here we can turn to recent metalwork finds which show that there was more fifth century activity in south-east Suffolk than had previously been thought. Early brooches have been found along the Fynn valley as well as in Hasketon and Shottisham parishes, and these metalwork finds tie in well with pottery scatters located during fieldwork. Probable Early Anglo-Saxon settlement sites have been located at regular intervals along the Fynn valley from Little Bealings to Tuddenham St Martin and along its tributary, the east Suffolk River Lark, in Hasketon parish. Other scatters of Early Anglo-Saxon pottery, which probably indicate fifth to seventh century settlements, have been found in Boyton, Martlesham, Rendlesham and Shottisham parishes. Noticeably, all of these Early Anglo-Saxon sites are on the light soils of the Sandlings, the boulder-clay plateau apparently being abandoned at this time.

With the Middle and Late Saxon periods it is possible to rely much more heavily on ceramic evidence as the region has the distinctive Ipswich- and Thetford-type ware pottery traditions. Very few of the possible Early Anglo-Saxon settlement sites in south-east Suffolk show a continuity of use into the Middle Saxon period. As with West Stow (West, 1985) and Witton in north-east Norfolk (Lawson, 1983), a major re-organisation of the landscape appears to have taken place in the seventh century. The important exception to this rule is Rendlesham which is, of course, important as it is mentioned as a royal vill by Bede. At Rendlesham we appear to have continuity of settlement from the Early Anglo-Saxon period onwards. Undoubtedly this site must be treated as a special case as it occupies such a prominent place in the settlement hierarchy in the Early to Middle Saxon period. All of the larger Ipswich ware scatters, which must represent the major seventh to ninth century settlement sites, have been found near parish churches in the survey area. The distribution of these sites is shown on fig. 14 alongside the position of the Early Anglo-Saxon pottery scatters. An attempt has also been made on fig. 14 to indicate possible seventh century settlement shifts. Of 27 parish churches within the area



surveyed, 12 have Ipswich ware scatters nearby and a further 6 do not have suitable land close by for fieldwork to take place. It was also at this time that the boulder-clay plateau began to be re-occupied, the Ipswich ware scatters at Clopton and Grundisburgh being good examples of this.

The remaining sites close to parish churches fall into the next noticeable phase of settlement change. This was in the ninth or tenth century when a large number of 'daughter' settlements appear to have been established in the area. These sites are characterised by scatters of Late Saxon Thetford-type ware which sometimes include small quantities of Ipswich ware, hence the ninth or tenth century dating noted above. These daughter settlements seem to have grown up in the gaps in between the major Middle Saxon settlement sites. They include the small parishes on the heavier clay soils at Boulge and Debach as well as the lost villas of the Domesday Book which never achieved parish status. These villas, such as Wilford in Bromeswell parish and Bing in Pettistree parish, were always small and are situated close to parish boundaries. That many of these villas never achieved parish status and are found close to the boundaries between settlements of Middle Saxon origin indicates that the parish system had been formalised by the Late Saxon period. Possible lines of settlement expansion are shown on fig. 14, these lines taking the nearest Middle Saxon settlement as the base from which the Late Saxon daughter settlements grew.

The complicated picture that can be drawn of seventh century settlement shifts and ninth or tenth century expansion can be seen on fig. 14. This clearly illustrates how difficult it is to understand changing settlement patterns. To try and put all of Anglo-Saxon settlement history onto one figure is undoubtedly to over-simplify what must have been a dynamic and ever-changing pattern. However, it is only by creating what is an artificial settlement model that some sense can be made of the disparate data available. Now that we have this settlement model of late Romano-British economic and social decline, seventh century settlement shift and ninth or tenth century expansion, it should be tested. The original research design for this project saw the need to follow up field survey with small and large scale excavation. For south-east Suffolk this point has now been reached.

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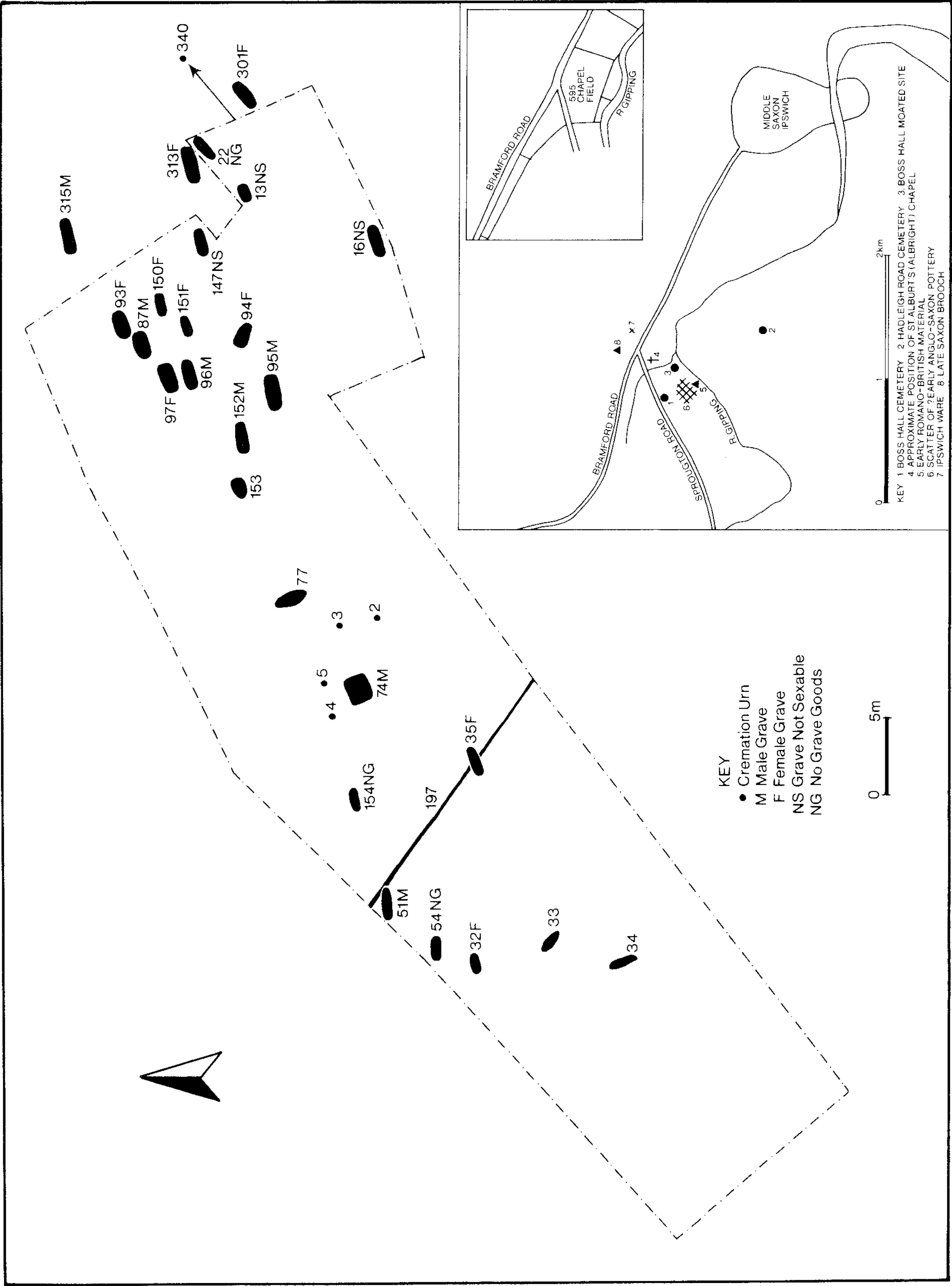


Fig. 16: The Anglo-Saxon cemetery at Boss Hall, Ipswich

## THE ANGLO-SAXON CEMETERY AT BOSS HALL, IPSWICH

During a routine visit in May 1990 to inspect a building site on the Boss Hall Industrial Estate in Ipswich, a mixed inhumation and cremation cemetery of Early Anglo-Saxon date was discovered (fig. 16). Initially only the bases of 4 badly-damaged cremation urns were visible, (nos 2, 3, 4 and 5), and these were lifted. The site was subsequently lowered mechanically by the contractors and on a later visit the outlines of inhumation graves could be clearly seen. With the full co-operation of the site owners (Ipswich Co-operative Society Ltd), and the contractors (Haymills Ltd), the Suffolk Archaeological Unit (SAU) carried out a rapid salvage excavation. Over a 3-day period 19 inhumation graves were excavated. Later building work on the site revealed 3 more inhumation graves (301, 313, 315 on the plan) in a pipe trench and these were also excavated. Finally, a fifth cremation urn (340) was located in a cable trench 23 metres to the east of the main site. This urn was also badly damaged.

The Boss Hall Industrial Estate lies between the River Gipping and Sproughton Road, on the western side of Ipswich, and takes its name from the Boss Hall moated site in the south eastern corner of the estate, which is now built over (fig. 16, inset plan). It was trial-trenched in 1987 by the SAU (Wade 1988, 318). Further archaeological interest in the area has been created by its close proximity to the River Gipping, one of the main waterways in south-east Suffolk, and by the discovery of pottery sherds of probable Early Anglo-Saxon date in 1976 and some early Romano-British material in 1988. These finds were made during watching-briefs on the estate. The area forms part of the sand and gravel terraces on the northern side of the River Gipping; the Anglo-Saxon cemetery is 350 metres north of the river at a height of 5 metres OD. It is 3 kilometres north-west of the centre of Middle Saxon Ipswich.

A preliminary documentary search has revealed that the area of the Boss Hall Industrial Estate is potentially of major importance for the study of the East Anglian kingdom. On the Bramford tithe map a strip of land along the Bramford Road and an area to the east of the junction with the Sproughton Road is shown as an outlying portion of the Bramford parish (fig. 16, small inset plan). The map also notes field 595 as 'Chapel Field'. The chapel indicated appears to be 'Alburt's Chapel' (?St Aethelbeorht's, King of East Anglia, d. 794), which is mentioned in c. 1518 in the will of John Squier, 'Clerk of St Albright's Chapel near Ipswich' (Morley n.d.). The antiquarian writer Wodderspoon locates the chapel near Bordshaw (Boss) Hall which stood 'in the fields on the south side of the lane leading from Bramford Road to Sproughton' (Wodderspoon 1850, 235). That this outlying portion of Bramford parish was closely connected to the main parish church is shown by Kirby, another antiquarian writer. Of Bramford, he wrote, 'The church, with the Berewick of Burstal and Albrighteston, belonging to it, was given to Battle Abbey by King William Rufus' (Kirby 1764). The link between St Albright's Chapel, Albrighteston and the chapel field on the tithe map shows a strong association with Bramford parish and church. The importance of this is that in the Domesday Book, Bramford is noted as having one of the major royal manors in Suffolk. Under the entries for land held by the King, in the hundred of Bosmere, 'King Edward held BRUNFORT as 12 carucates of land and as a manor . . . A church with 80 acres of free land' (Page 1911, 419). As the land was personally held by the King, it indicates that this large royal manor (of c. 1,500 acres) derived from land which may have originally belonged to the East Anglian royal dynasty (Scarfe 1990, 173); however, the actual position of the Albright Chapel is suggested here to be near the junction of the Bramford and Sproughton roads (fig. 16, inset no. 4) rather than at the end of Burstall Lane. The implications for an Anglo-Saxon cemetery and probable settlement on an area with possible direct links to the East Anglian royal family are clear. More documentary research will be necessary to confirm this outline, but it is quite possible that a cemetery with, at least, members of the local Anglo-Saxon aristocracy represented has been located. That the Boss Hall cemetery, as described below, has already produced one very wealthy grave is an indication of its importance. The comparisons with Sutton Hoo, an undoubted royal cemetery, will also be fascinating as we may have, at Boss Hall, a cemetery from the next tier down in the regional Anglo-Saxon society. While much of the Industrial Estate was actually in Sproughton parish, which is to the south of Bramford, the close connection between this outlying church land, the chapel, and the royal manor in the latter parish must be of major importance.

Even though work has only just started on the material from the Boss Hall cemetery, the site deserves a brief summary at this early stage in the post-excavation process. An attempt should also be made to try and put the cemetery into its local and regional contexts as it is liable to receive much publicity following the revelation, by Keith Wade on Channel 4's 'Down to Earth' programme, of the contents of one particularly wealthy female grave (93). In all, 22 inhumation graves and 5 cremation urns were excavated and only on one side was an apparent edge to the cemetery found. This is on the western side of the excavated area. To the north and south the graves appear also to continue while to the east the density of burials gets higher. Also, as noted above, a fifth cremation urn was found 23 metres to the east of the main site. Five apparently non-funerary features were also excavated and recorded. These were 4 *pits* (33, 34, 77 and 153) which contained small to medium quantities of partially



burnt flints, but no dateable finds, and a *ditch* remnant (197). As the site had been mechanically lowered to well below the level of the natural sand and gravel, only the base of this ditch was found. However, it was clearly cut by two of the graves (35 and 51) and therefore could represent an earlier phase of activity in the area, or an early western boundary to the cemetery.

Due to the circumstances in which the cemetery was found and the speed with which the graves had to be excavated, some information was undoubtedly lost during the 3 days of work on the site. This loss, though, must be small when seen against the gain in data on the Anglo-Saxon period from a new cemetery site. The contractors had mechanically lowered the whole area to just above the point where objects were to be found in the graves when hand excavation began. In one case (87) the machine bucket hit, and broke, a shield boss and a pot placed at the western end of the grave. A spearhead was also pulled out of this grave by the machine and this was retrieved from the spoilheap with the aid of a metal detector. It was bent but not broken. The other graves fortunately escaped mechanical damage. Because of the extremely acidic nature of the grave fills, and the surrounding sand and gravel, no bone survived in any of the inhumation graves. In a few cases a faint staining was seen, and recorded, from what were probably the arm or leg bones. It is possible that more extensive body staining could have been located if more time had been available for the excavation. It should be noted, however, that members of the SAU were excavating and recording up to 2 inhumation graves per day each over this extremely hectic 3-day period. Any analysis of body position and orientation in the graves and sexing of individual graves relies, therefore, totally on grave goods.

As with many early Anglo-Saxon graves in East Anglia, no evidence was found for the use of coffins in the burial rite. The distinctive staining caused by coffins would have been seen if present and there are no objects which could be coffin fittings. One inhumation (74) stands out as a large chamber grave. Evidence was found for timber planking around the edge of this chamber and it is nearly twice the width of any of the other graves. The way in which the 4 cremation urns (2, 3, 4 and 5) form a semi-circular arc around the eastern and northern edges of this chamber grave is of interest as they imply the presence of a small mound or barrow. No trace of any ringditch was found around this chamber grave – but this could have been removed during the machining of the site, if it ever existed. A barrow does not need to have a surrounding ringditch as the mound material may be scraped up from a wider surrounding area. The 4 cremation urns undoubtedly respect a mound and therefore must be secondary to the chamber grave. Unfortunately, all of these cremation urns were severely damaged. Two of them only survived as scatters of small sherds whilst the other two had lost their upper halves. Some cremated bone was collected from the latter two urns but the pots themselves appear to have been plain, undecorated types and no traces of any grave goods were found with them. Evidence for small barrows is becoming more common in Early Anglo-Saxon cemeteries in East Anglia, examples now being known from Morning Thorpe (Green et al. 1987), Spong Hill (Hills et al. 1984), Snape (Filmer-Sankey 1988) and the Buttermarket in Ipswich. Boss Hall therefore fits in well within a known regional trend.

Of the 22 inhumation graves excavated, 19 were found to contain grave goods. On the evidence of these grave goods, 9 can be identified as female, 7 as male and 3 are not sexable. The date-range for the bulk of the material recovered appears to be sixth and early seventh century. The assemblages from 8 of the female graves can be considered as fairly standard East Anglian examples for this period with small-long, annular and cruciform (including one florid type) brooches all being represented. Other female grave goods include girdle hangers and numerous beads. The ninth female grave is the one noted above as being extremely wealthy (93). This grave was found to contain a group of objects that were apparently buried in a bag, the only other objects in the grave being an iron ?knife and a bead. The contents of this bag include a composite brooch set with numerous small garnets, 4 gold (or gold alloy) pendants, a Merovingian coin, a probable primary sceatta, a delicate silver toilet set and various beads. The Merovingian coin has been identified by Marian Archibald as a solidus of Sigebert III (634 – 656 AD). It has been used as a pendant but the suspension loop is missing. The previous sceatta gives a date of c. 700 AD for this grave. As work is still underway on these objects at the British Museum, it would be premature to try to go into more detail or to date this grave group more closely. It does appear, however, that this group should be put later in the seventh/eighth century than the rest of the excavated graves. Among the male graves, again one stands out from the others. Of the 7 graves with male grave goods, 4 have a spearhead and shield boss, one has a shield boss and may have lost its spearhead through machining (2 spearheads were recovered from the spoilheap), and one has a spearhead and no shield boss. The seventh male grave is the chamber grave (74), which had 3 spearheads and a shield boss.

Attention will obviously focus on the wealthy female grave (93), as the discovery of gold excites both the popular and the archaeological imagination. This is inevitable but must be balanced by a careful review of the evidence. In strictly structural terms the male chamber grave (74) could be seen as the most important one excavated at Boss Hall so far. It has evidence for a wood-lined chamber, a mound and satellite cremation burials but, of



course, it has no gold grave goods. The female grave (93) has what we perceive as a wealthy assemblage, but no outward expression of status, such as a mound. Perhaps the latter assemblage could represent the wealth of a group or family rather than an individual. An easy equation to make is the simple one that the wealth in a grave is a direct reflection of that individual's former status in Anglo-Saxon society. A slightly different interpretation could take the objects in this female grave as representing the ending of pagan rites and the emergence of Christian influence. The seventh century is the period of conversion in East Anglia and the growth and influence of Christianity would have been persuading family and other social groups to give up pagan practices. If this wealthy grave assemblage was collected from a group it may have then been interred with a representative of the group. Certainly, for an impressive array of jewellery it was well hidden in a bag. This is a period of great change and rapid development in Anglo-Saxon society. As Martin Carver has pointed out, Sutton Hoo may be a final great expression of pagan ritual and power. So, lower down in society, other complex expressions of group and individual belief and status may be occurring in funerary rites and grave assemblages at this time.

Seen in its local context, the Boss Hall cemetery would appear to be the burial place for a local community. As noted above, this could be a settlement directly connected to a large royal manor or estate in Bramford parish. The pairing of cemeteries and settlements should be expected and nearby we do have a scatter of probable Early Anglo-Saxon pottery sherds (fig. 16, inset no. 6). This pottery scatter is nearer the river, which would fit in with the needs of a rural settlement with livestock. It is also of interest to note that Ipswich ware (produced from c. 650-680 AD) and a Late Saxon brooch have been found just over 500 metres to the north-east of the probable Early Anglo-Saxon settlement site. This could be evidence of a seventh century settlement shift, a phenomenon noted at West Stow (West 1985), and at other sites in the region. Could this be linked to the possible settlement of Albrighteston mentioned above? Anglo-Saxon settlement patterns in the Gipping Valley are not particularly well understood and the Boss Hall finds should stimulate research in this area.

Finally, a brief comparison of the Boss Hall site with other East Anglian cemeteries is inevitable even though the sample from this new site is still small. This need to look at other Anglo-Saxon cemeteries in the region is reinforced by the close proximity of the well-known Hadleigh Road cemetery to Boss Hall (fig. 16, no. 2). While the Boss Hall cemetery is on the northern side of the River Gipping, the site of the Hadleigh Road cemetery is nearly opposite on the southern side; the distance between the two sites being only 1.25 kilometres. The Hadleigh Road cemetery was excavated in 1906 and 1907 (Layard 1909), and little is known of its plan or structure. It is broadly contemporary with the Boss Hall site and is also a mixed inhumation and cremation cemetery. However, when the brooches from the Hadleigh Road cemetery are compared with those from Boss Hall, or various other cemeteries in East Anglia, a great difference can be seen. As table 3 shows, square-headed brooches are not particularly common in East Anglia. While in the great majority of Early Anglo-Saxon cemeteries in the region cruciform and small-long brooches are relatively common, Hadleigh Road has none at all. But Hadleigh Road does have a high number of square-headed brooches (8 in all) as well as 2 Kentish type garnet disc brooches (Ozanne 1962). From this simple comparison, the Hadleigh Road cemetery could be seen as the burial place for an intrusive group living near what was to become the Middle Saxon town of Ipswich. Could this represent a group with strong Kentish connections at Hadleigh Road? The one tangible link with the Boss Hall cemetery is the similar Kentish influence in the wealthy female grave assemblage (93) with the composite brooch.

The discovery of a new Anglo-Saxon cemetery is always an exciting event and Boss Hall has turned up even more questions to be answered, with its particularly wealthy female grave. While the number of graves excavated so far is quite small, it is possible that further areas nearby will become available in the next few years. The value of documentary research is also apparent and the work described here has highlighted the Boss Hall area. Further work will probably show the area to be even more interesting and informative for Anglo-Saxon studies than we can imagine at present.

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TABLE 3: A SIMPLE COMPARISON OF EARLY ANGLO-SAXON BROOCHES  
FROM SEVEN EAST ANGLIAN CEMETERIES

Brooch Type	Small-long	Cruci-form	Annular	Square-headed
<i>Cemetery</i>				
1. Bergh Apton (631)	2	4	18	2
2. Boss Hall (221/5C)	3	3	6	—
3. Hadleigh Road (160 + I/12 + C)	—	—	20	8
4. Morning Thorpe (c3651/9c)	13	24	72	4
5. Spong Hill (571/c2,400C)	12(+)	41(+)	27(+)	3
6. Westgarth Gardens (651/4C)	7	5	9	1
7. West Stow (Cemetery) (100+I)	17	12	14	4

I = number of inhumation graves, recorded or estimated  
C = number of cremations, recorded or estimated

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1. Green & Rogerson 1978. 2. SAU site records. 3. Ozanne 1962. 4. Green et al. 1987.  
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## MANAGEMENT REPORTS

### PUBLICATION PROGRAMME

#### THE FORM OF PUBLICATION

The Sutton Hoo project is to be published at three levels:

#### A. *Research Reports* (also known as Level IV)

In multiple copy, to be published by the Society of Antiquaries of London in their series of research reports. This will contain an account of the research campaign and its findings, divided into two volumes: *The Anglo-Saxon Cemetery at Sutton Hoo*, and *The Prehistoric Settlements at Sutton Hoo*.

#### B. *Field Reports* (also known as Level III)

These are edited digests of the evidence won from each Intervention. They are contained in A4/A3 binders, organised as follows:

Volume 1: Project History, Strategy and Album

Volume 2: Investigations prior to 1983, Interventions 1-13

Volume 3: The Evaluation: Interventions 14-31, etc.

Volume 4: Excavation in the Northern Sector, Intervention 41

Volume 5: Excavation in the Southern Sector, Interventions 44 and 55

Volume 6: Excavation in the Western Sector, Intervention 48

Volume 7: Excavation in the Eastern Sector, Intervention 50

Volume 8: Excavation in the Far Eastern sector, Interventions 32, 38, 39 and 52

Volume 9: Environmental Investigations

Volume 10: The Finds

Volume 11: Interim Reports: *Saxon*

Volume 12: Interim Reports: *Bulletin of the Sutton Hoo Research Committee*

The field reports of each intervention from the recent campaigns will be presented in three parts: Text (at A4), Figures (at A4 and A3), and Plates (colour photocopy at A4 and A3).

The master copy of the Sutton Hoo Field Reports will be housed in the Library of the Society of Antiquaries. Copies will also be presented to the British Museum, Suffolk County Council and the National Monuments Record.

#### C. *Field Records* (also known as Level II)

The records occur in five media: written (context and feature cards, field notebooks; all contained in c. 230 A4 binders); drawn (plans and sections, the majority coloured, at A4 [within feature packs] or A1 [c. 1400 sheets]); photographs (c. 700 sheets of c. 36 colour and black-and-white negatives and 370 sheets of 36 slides); film (16mm with soundtrack, in drums); finds (c. 500 early medieval and 100,000 prehistoric finds, bagged and boxed).

All this material will eventually be housed in the British Museum. There are now no plans to develop further an electronically-stored and accessed database either for Level II or Level III data. The finds index is however available in DBase III + on disk and can be transmitted and/or stored in this medium if appropriate to any of the Archive recipients outside York.

#### TIMING

The production of the published volumes depends on the scientific programmes of the British Museum, particularly those relating to the finds from *Mound 17*. At present, the Anglo-Saxon and Prehistoric volumes are scheduled to be completed in outline by April 1995.

The *Field Reports* are scheduled for deposition at the Society of Antiquaries and the other recipients in 1997.

The *Field Records*, including the finds, will be transferred to the British Museum in or about 1997.

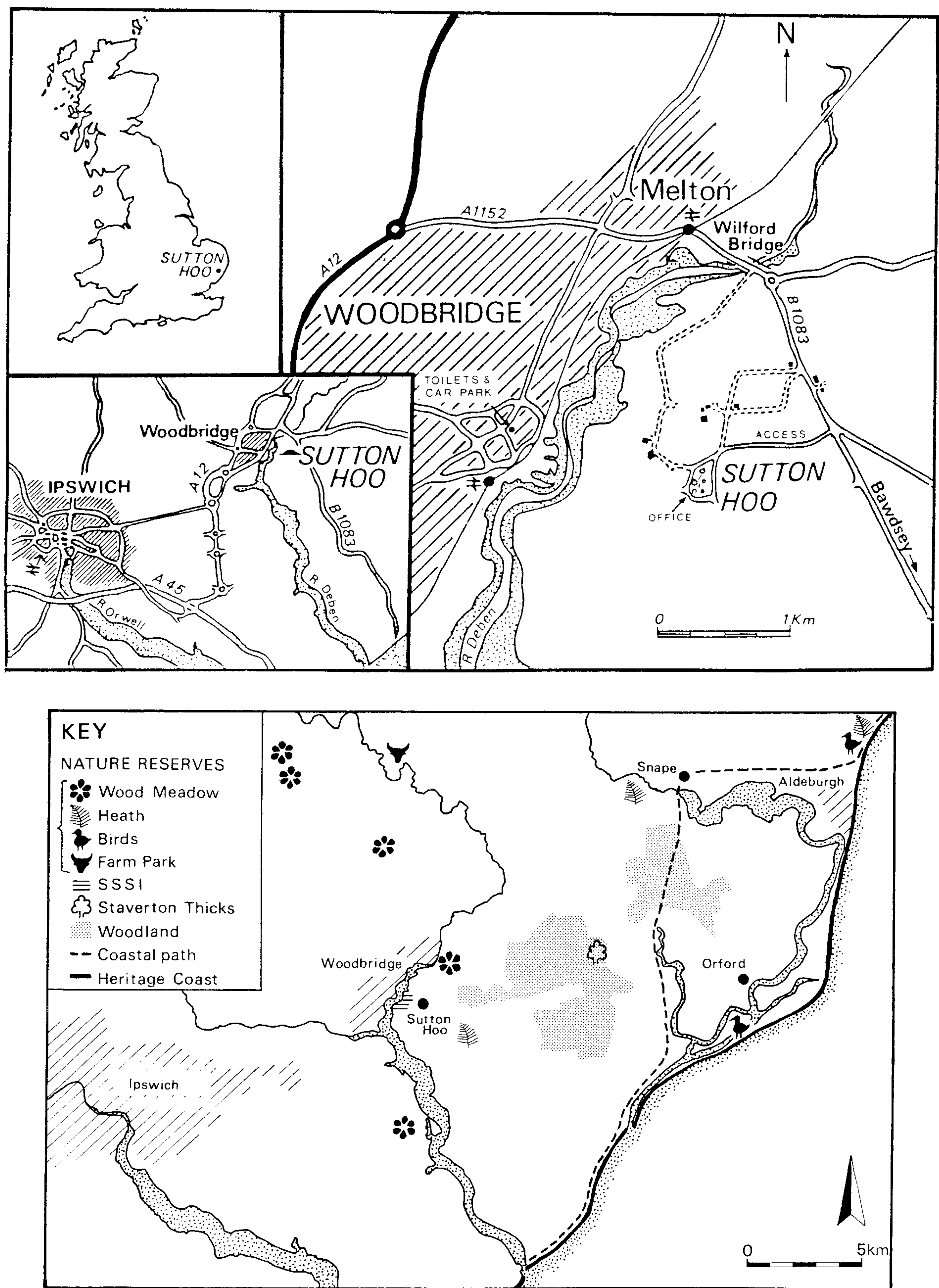


Fig. 17: Management plan: the location of Sutton Hoo in relation to roads (above) and to nature reserves and other local destinations (below)



## THE MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR THE SUTTON HOO SITE, 1992

### INTRODUCTION

A management plan for the Sutton Hoo site is essential for its survival as an asset of the British people, Europe and the world. However, all archaeological sites occupy land, and the land is the subject of competing values. Sutton Hoo is situated on residential and farmland; therefore besides having value as a historic site of world renown, it has an *amenity* value and an *economic* value. In Britain, the destiny of land lies primarily with its owners. The cultural value of Sutton Hoo, England's first royal cemetery, stretches beyond local interests and includes schoolchildren, who study it in the National Curriculum, and visitors from all over the world. It also includes those who are not yet born. Our plan must achieve a balance between the rights of landowners and farmers and the wider public interest. It must satisfy the site's international clientele, while remaining an unobtrusive feature of the landscape of south-east Suffolk (fig. 17).

As a result of the last ten years' work, the archaeological site of Sutton Hoo has been mapped. It consists of a prehistoric settlement and an Anglo-Saxon cemetery, the limits of which extend to about 12 ha and are shown on fig. 18. This area is divided between three landowners, the extent of whose property is also shown on fig. 18. Although Sutton Hoo is not in national guardianship, English Heritage, as the custodians of the nation's heritage, has an interest in the site, part of which is under their legal protection as a *scheduled monument*. The extent of the scheduled area is also shown on the map. The Management Plan published here has the agreement in principle of all the parties who have an official interest, namely English Heritage, the Tranmer estate, Peter Waring Ltd and the Sutton Hoo Research Trust (which also holds the sole rights of excavation). Details of the Plan may be varied from time to time with the agreement of these parties.

Other bodies, who have an unofficial or indirect interest, have also been consulted: these include the Sutton Hoo Society, who are willing in principle to continue their voluntary work as guides, under contract with the Sutton Hoo Research Trust; and Suffolk County Council, whose good offices have been made available through a *consultative committee*, convened by them, providing a pool which can be fished for academic and technical expertise on management matters.

Execution of the Management Plan is a responsibility assumed by the Sutton Hoo Research Trust, under its Director Martin Carver, acting on behalf of the other landowners. The Trust has appointed Mr Peter Berry as Site Caretaker. It is hoped and expected that this Plan will conserve the site for the nation, and present the findings of research to the public, while respecting the amenity and economic activity of the owners and local residents.

The Management Plan divides into three interlocking components:

- The Research Plan
- The Conservation Plan
- The Presentation Plan

### THE RESEARCH PLAN

The Sutton Hoo Research Trust completed its campaign of field work in the spring of 1992, and no further work is contemplated by them. The next task is to publish the findings and interpretation of the prehistoric and Anglo-Saxon sites, which will be undertaken over the next few years at the University of York. In the long term any further fieldwork at Sutton Hoo will depend on its contribution to the Anglo-Saxon project in Suffolk as a whole, under the control of Suffolk's Archaeological Unit. The rights of excavation, currently restricted to the Sutton Hoo Research Trust or its heirs in title, will be reviewed after the publication of the research campaign.

### THE CONSERVATION PLAN

The principal threat to the monument is the disturbance of the archaeological strata (including burial mounds and graves) by treasure hunters, rabbits, and the roots of bushes and bracken. To counter this threat, and to prolong the life of the site, the following measures will be taken:

- a non-resident *warden* will be appointed, who will visit the site at irregular intervals and keep it under continual surveillance throughout the year.
- a *fence* will be erected around the monument which is proof against rabbits.
- the site will be *mown* regularly.

Financial support for these measures has been offered by English Heritage and the contracts will be executed by the Sutton Hoo Research Trust.

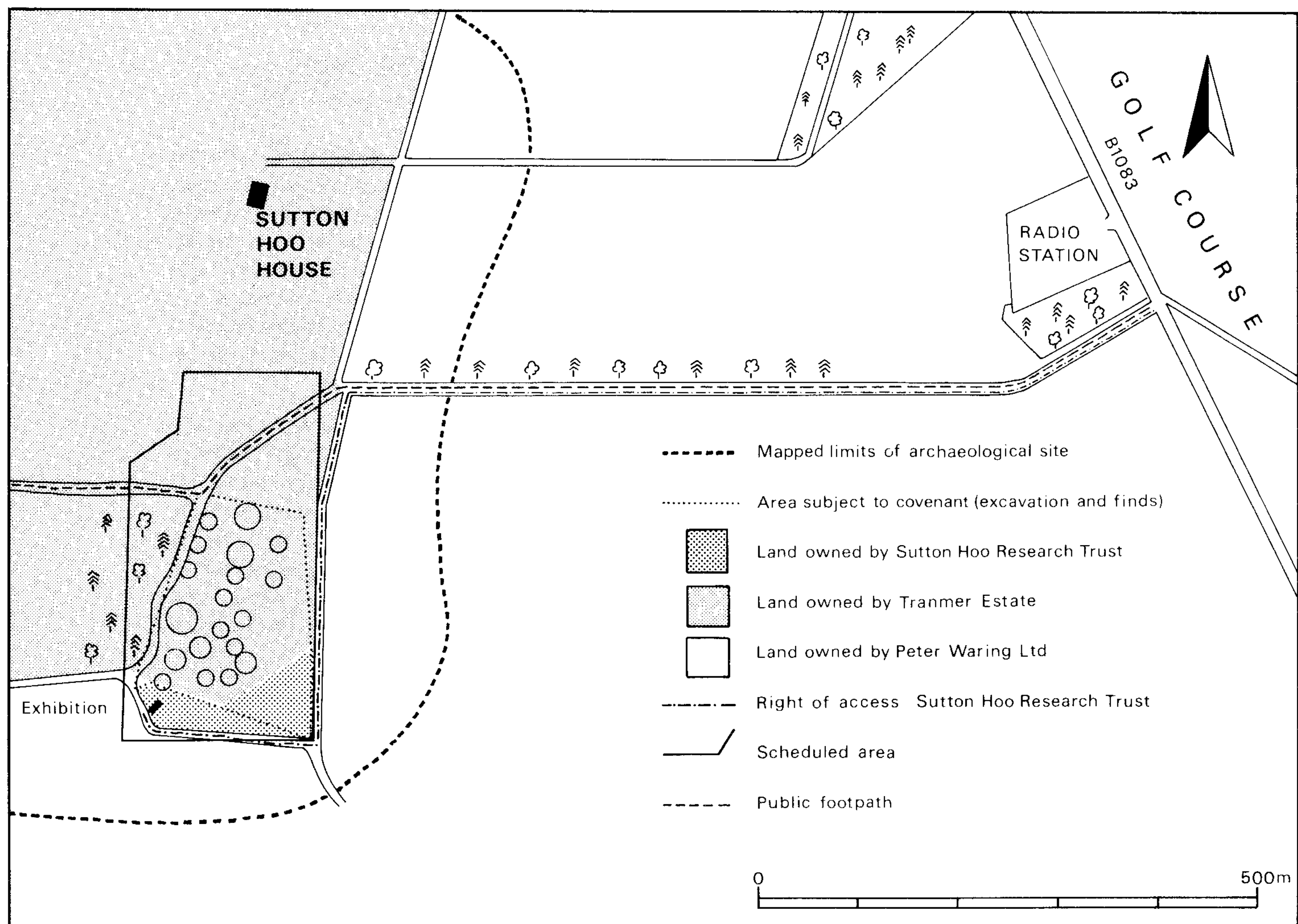


Fig. 18: Management plan: Ownership, access and protected area

## PRESENTATION PLAN

It is a fundamental principle of the conservation strategy that the site is accessible to the public for controlled visits.

Controlled visits are necessary:

- to promote the value of the site as a public asset and so deter vandals and looters. This will assist its protection as a scheduled monument and help execute the responsibilities of English Heritage.
- to prevent members of the public attracted to the well-known monument from unwittingly causing trespass or annoyance to landowners and residents. Controlled access thus protects amenity of residents, owners and farmers.
- to satisfy public demand to see a site, which is not only world famous but on the National Curriculum for schoolchildren, and give them a satisfying visit.

To this end, a visit has been devised which is intended to be both educational and entertaining. It will be developed in two phases as follows:

### Phase 1 (fig. 19)

#### Site Display:

1. All mounds will be displayed in their 1984 form, under mown grass, except *Mound 2*.
2. *Mound 2* will be displayed in its original dimensions as determined by the research campaign. It will be allowed to weather and be monitored by the Sutton Hoo Research Trust.
3. The replica sand-men will be located beside *Mound 5* (see fig. 19).



4. Mound 1 will have the dimensions of the ship and burial chamber marked out on its surface.
5. Each mound which has been examined in the research campaign, and *Mounds 1, 3 and 4* will be provided with a weather-proof plaque showing the burial rite employed by the Anglo-Saxons.
6. Exhibition: The current Display Centre (see fig. 19) will continue to operate. It will be refurbished and updated at low cost.

*Resources:* Items 1 – 4 have already been executed by the Sutton Hoo Research Trust. Item 5 will be undertaken with the support of English Heritage, and with advice from the County Council's Consultative Committee, following designs put forward by the Sutton Hoo Research Trust. The exhibition (item 6) is to be improved with the assistance of a grant from the Sutton Hoo Society's revenue from visitors.

*Guides:* The Sutton Hoo Society are to continue to provide guided tours at scheduled times (weekend afternoons, May to September).

*Access:* The site will be accessible to the public on weekend afternoons and Bank Holidays, May to September; there is no public access at other times. The public are only permitted access on foot, along the routes marked on the map (Figs 18, 19). Motorised access is permitted only for:

- Site Caretaker, Mr Berry
- Named members of the Sutton Hoo Society, when acting as guides or officers, on weekend afternoons or for booked tours only
- Booked tours, by schools or societies
- Disabled persons, by arrangement with the Sutton Hoo Society guides

Vehicles are to enter by the route marked on the plan (fig. 18: right of access), and park at the place marked 'car park'.

## Phase 2

In Phase 2, the site visit might be improved in two ways:

1. The on-site display will be enhanced by the reconstruction of the ship and the (unexcavated) burial chamber at *Mound 1*. Any design will be that agreed in due course with the landowners, English Heritage and the Consultative Committee.
2. The exhibition will be redesigned to include new photographic display panels and a table-top model, based on the findings and publication of the research campaign.

*Resources:* These developments will be financed through a special fundraising initiative, which will follow the completion of the research programme. Arrangements for access and guided tours will remain as for Phase 1.

## TIMETABLE

The enactment of Phase 1 has begun. Visitors in 1993 will see the replicated *Mound 2* and the sandmen replicas. The plaques will probably be ready by 1994. Fundraising for Phase 2 will begin in 1993, and the plans for *Mound 1* and the new display will be put to consultation in 1995. By the turn of the century, visitors should be able to appreciate the story of the cemetery, its claims for kingship, its Scandinavian links, its human sacrifices, cremations and ship burials, and so experience the unique variety of the Sutton Hoo historic monument in both atmosphere and detail.

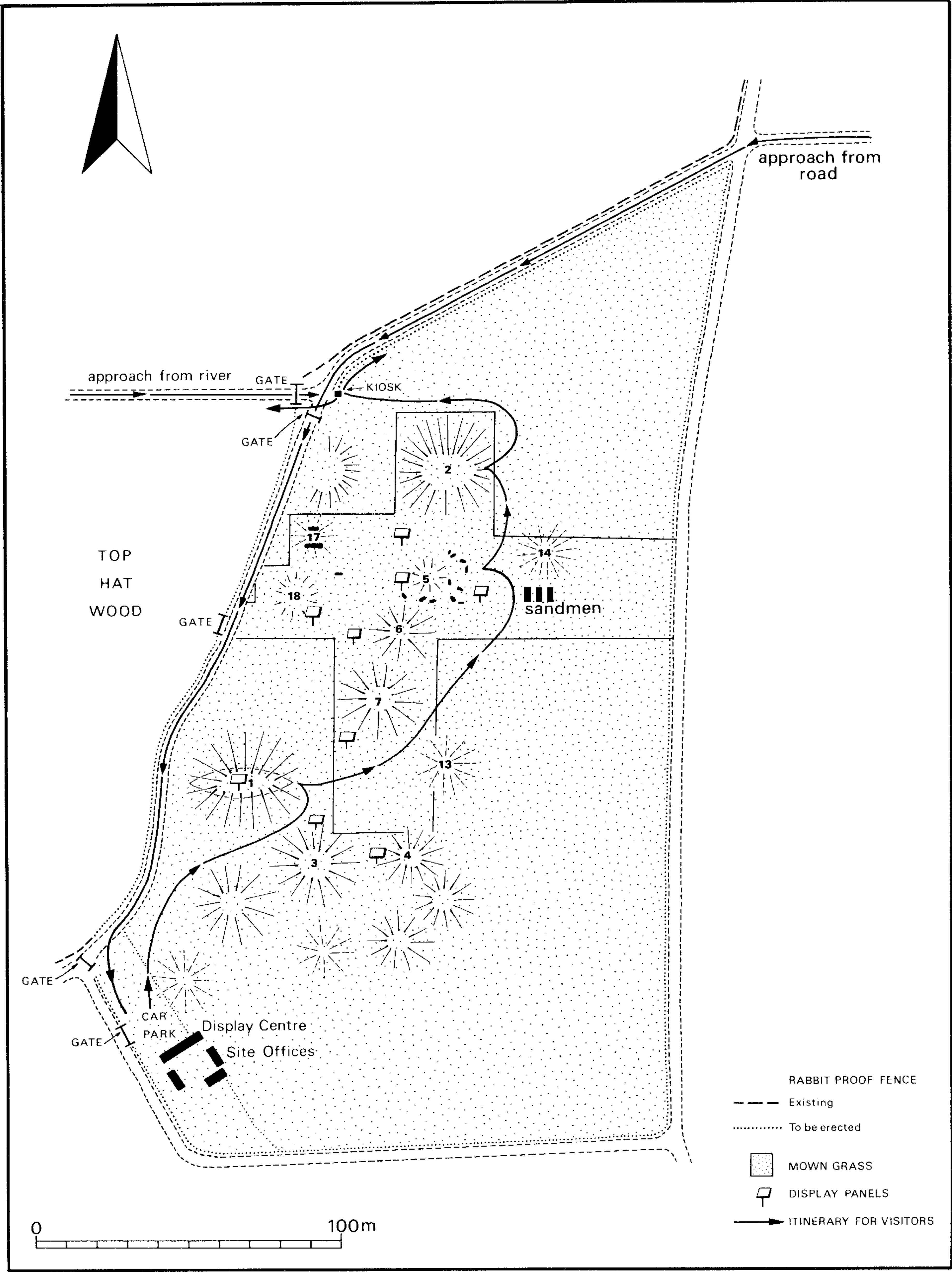


Fig. 19: Management plan: Scheme for presentation of the site



# CHRONICLE

## PUBLICATIONS 1990-1992

- Carver, M.O.H. (ed.) 1990: *Bulletin of the Sutton Hoo Research Committee* 7
- Carver, M.O.H. 1990: 'Pre-Viking Traffic in the North Sea' in S. McGrail (ed.), *Maritime Saxons, Frisians and Celts* (CBA Research Report 71): 117-125
- Carver, M.O.H. 1991: 'A Momentous Season' *Saxon* 15: 2-5
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- Glazebrook, J. 1990 (a): 'Batten Down the Hatches', *Saxon* 12: 3
- Glazebrook, J. 1990 (b): 'New Discoveries, New Possibilities', *Saxon* 13: 1-3
- Hummler, M.R. 1990: 'Sutton Hoo: the prehistoric sequence', *PAST* (Newsletter of the Prehistoric Society)
- Peacock, L. 1990: 'Blind Date', *Saxon* 12: 6

## ADDITIONS TO THE ARCHIVE 1990-1992

- |                                      |  |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| Y8 A. Copp                           | INT 41: Archive Report (25,000 words, 42 figures, 31 tables). June 1991  |
| Y8 A. Copp                           | INT 44: Archive Report (100 pages, 60 figures, 28 tables). September 1992  |
| Y8 M. Hummler                        | INT 55: Archive Report (88 pages + appendices, 42 figures, 7 tables). August 1992  |
| Y8 G. Bruce                          | INT 50: Mound 14 Preliminary Report (40 pages, 12 figures). July 1992  |
| Z.1.15 (2) T.P. O'Connor             | Note on animal bones INT 41, F 129/F157 (1 page). February 1990  |
| Z.1.15 (3) F. Lee                    | Report on human skeletal material from INT 20, INT 32, INT 41 (8 pages incl. tables). February 1991  |
| Z.1.15 (4) F. Lee                    | Interim report on the skeletons recorded from Sutton Hoo during the 1990 season (16 pages incl. appendices and tables). June 1991                              |
| Z.1.15 (5)/Z.1.16 (1) A. Copp        | Quarry pits, Mounds 5 and 6 and Mound Reconstructions (9 pages, 10 figures, 11 tables). 1990   |
| Z.1.17 (1) L. Peacock (after A. Cox) | Note on the 'glass' (vitrified sand) from INT 48 (150 words, 6 figures). June 1990   |
| Z.1.17 (2)/Z.1.18 (1) M. Hummler     | Progress Report, INT 48 and 50 (4 pages). December 1990  |
| Z.1.17 (3) M. Hummler                | INT 48: A preliminary assessment of the finds, in particular the prehistoric pottery (8 pages, 6 tables). March 1991   |
| Z.2.2 (13) C.A.I. French             | The micromorphological analysis of the buried soils, mound make-up and ancillary features of Mounds 2 and 5 (41 pages incl. appendices and tables). March 1990 |
| Z.2.2 (18) C.A.I. French             | The micromorphological analysis of the valley section profile (INT 53) (16 pages incl. appendices). June 1992  |
| Z.2.2 (19) C.A.I. French             | The micromorphological analysis of the neolithic pit in INT 48 (5 pages incl. appendices). June 1992   |
| Z.2.2 (20) R. Scaife                 | Palynological analysis of the valley colluvial profile (INT 53) (18 pages, 1 figure). October 1992   |
| Z.4.2 (50) J. Dunk, I. Lawton        | Resistivity survey of Sector 1 (900 words, 12 figures). March 1990   |
| Z.8.1 (57) M. Hummler, L. Peacock    | Pottery Type Series (7,000 words). February 1990   |
| Z.8.5 (6) P. Bethell                 | Report on decay of artefacts buried in 1984 and recovered in 1991 (INT 54) (7 pages, 6 figures). July 1991   |

## PUBLIC LECTURES IN 1990-92

### BY THE DIRECTOR:

Archaeological Society, St David's University College, Wales; University of Southampton; University of Siena (European Intensive Course on Excavation Methodology); City Museum and Art Gallery (Bristol); Sutton Hoo Society (Woodbridge); Museum of London: Conference on the Anglo-Saxon Environment; IFA Conference, Birmingham; Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland, Dublin; Society of Antiquaries of London; British School at Rome; Edinburgh University Archaeology Society; Birmingham University Archaeology Society; Hunter Archaeology Society, Sheffield; York Archaeological Trust; Bradford University Archaeology Society; Ipswich Archaeological Trust; Clywd County Council (Day School, Bodelwyddan); Agence Nationale d'Archéologie, Algiers; Anglo-Saxon, Norse and Celtic Department, Cambridge; Durham Historical Society; Cardiff University Archaeology Society; Leicester University Archaeology Society; Suffolk Archaeological Institute; University of East Anglia; Durham University Archaeology Society; Bozeat Archaeology and History Society; Scarborough Archaeology Society; Highlights of British Archaeology, York (University of Leeds and York Archaeological Trust); Bristol University Archaeology Society; London University Medieval Society.

### BY PROJECT STAFF

Suffolk College (Adult and Continuing Education Unit); Salvation Army (Woodbridge); Lewes Archaeological Group and Sussex Archaeological Society; Museums Group (Suffolk Coastal District Council).

## BBC TELEVISION

Work on the preparation of the final Sutton Hoo television film continued under the direction of Ray Sutcliffe until 1990. Filming took place on site during 1990, and was scheduled to be completed during 1991, but was summarily abandoned by the BBC in early 1991. The discovery and excavation of Mound 17, the second intact mound burial to be found at Sutton Hoo, was therefore (regrettably) not filmed. Material for the editing of the final programme remains 'in the can'. Under the terms of the Trust's contract with the BBC, all film (c. 50 hours) has now been passed to the British Museum where it will be held in Archive. It is hoped that this material will be used one day to make the final episode and the definitive account of the Sutton Hoo research campaign; it would be an entertaining and informative documentary.

## VISITORS 1990-1992

Alfreda Thistlethwaite, Edwin Barritt, Jerry Hindle, Stanley West, Keith Wade, John Newman and Edward Martin (Suffolk County Council); Tony Osmanski (Suffolk Coastal District Council); Philip Walker, Di Morgan-Evans, Geoffrey Wainwright (English Heritage); Merlin Waterson and Dr Maddison (National Trust); John Slater (BBC History Unit); Richard Hodges (British School at Rome); Christopher Brooke, Ian Hodder, Catherine Hills (University of Cambridge); Gillian Hutchinson and Andrew Saunders; Malcolm Billings (BBC World Service); Cliff Morgan and Tony Smith (BBC Radio Bristol); Professor Robert Creed (University of Massachusetts); Valentin Dergachev and Igor Manzura (Moldava); John Knight; Carol Gurney (Barclays Bank); Sue Youngs (British Museum); Audrey Meaney.

Birkbeck College (UCL); Flixton WEA Group; Colchester 6th Form College; Suffolk College Saturday School; Stradbroke High School; Moreton Hall School (Bury St Edmunds); St Margaret's C of E Primary School (Ipswich); Melton Primary School; Woodbridge School.

Ancient Monuments Advisory Committee; The Fellows of the Society of Antiquaries; The Prehistoric Society; City of London Archaeology Society; Woodbridge Cruising Club; British Society for Restorative Dentistry; Coddennham Village History Club; The Historical Association; South East Essex Archaeology Society; Nacton WI; Friends of Colchester Archaeological Trust; Citisights (London); Ipswich International Club; Ipswich Archaeological Trust; Hydro Fertilisers Pensioners Association; Needham Market WI; Monewden Local History Group; Guild of Spectacle-makers; Ramblers Association (Mid-Suffolk); Friends of Lincolnshire Archaeology; Aldeburgh Foundation Hospitality Group.



## EXCHANGE SCHEMES

*Italy:* Our thanks go to Annette Roe and staff and colleagues of the Società Lombarda di Archeologia.

*Russia:* Our thanks go to Professor V. Masson and staff and colleagues at the Institute of Archaeology, Soviet Academy of Science, St Petersburg, and to Dr V Dergachev and colleagues at the Academy of Sciences, SSR Moldava.

## STAFF AND PARTICIPATION 1990-92

## PROJECT STAFF

Director	Professor Martin Carver (University of York)
Deputy Director/Training Supervisor	Dr Madeleine Hummler (University of York)
British Museum Consultant	Angela Evans (British Museum)
Administrator	Jenny Glazebrook (University of York)
Supervisor	Andrew Copp (University of York)
Photographer	Nigel MacBeth
Finds Supervisor	Linda Peacock (University of York)
Environmental Co-ordinator	Martin Carver
Botanical Analysis	Dr Robert Scaife
Soil Analysis	Dr Charles French

## 1990 SEASON

Supervisors	Annette Roe, Justin Garner-Lahire, Graham Bruce, Helen Geake, Liz Hooper, Stephen Keenan
Assistants	Kate Anderson, Babette Bechtold, Brunella Bruno, Deborah Mauskopf, Tim Pestell, Carol Pyrah, Sarah Scott, Luigi Signorelli, Toby Simpson, Anne Stewardson, Hannu Takala

## PARTICIPANTS

Andrew, Jessica, Judith and Kathleen (The Scout Association); Silvia Bocchio; Chiara Bonetti; Elena Gavardi; Davide Locatelli (Società Lombarda di Archeologia); Jonathan Andrew, Karissa Ansell-Bell, Lisa Bellingham, Emma Canham, Miriam Davis, Bruce Dyson, Keely Flint, Leigh Hardie, Patricia Lane, Katie Lister, Caroline Lord, Kate McCavana, Elizabeth Mullineaux, Mark Rogers, Catherine Rousseau, Simon Stevens (University of York); Hamish Beeston, Steven Blowney, Emma Bond, Julian Borley, Patricia Brown, Reginald Butt, Kent Burson, Sarah Darnborough, Emma Dickinson, Terence Dauncey, Lorraine Erickson, Victoria Evans, William Fitts, Jonathan Gibbs, Helen Goode, Karen and Paul Graham, Shelagh Grimshaw, Cathy Hembry, Anna Henry, Malin Holst, Richard James, Roy and Faith Jerromes, Julia Koch, Rhonda Langford, Andrea Lawson, Brett Meroney, Catherine Mould, Roberta Odoardi, Susannah Richards, Shaun Richardson, Jane and Lizzie Richmond, Jemma Robinson, Becky Rooley, Claudia Schmidt, Alinah Segobye, Nicoletta Sfredda, Jay Silverstein, Charlotte Stein, Colin Stewart, Katherine Stringer, Marcus Tetzlaff, Ann Trewick, Giuseppina Ventura, Anna West, Kay Wheildon, Wijay Wijayapala.

## 1991 SEASON

Supervisors	Justin Garner-Lahire, Annette Roe
Assistants	Luigi Signorelli, Toby Simpson, Katie Anderson, Helen Geake, Graham Bruce, Anna West, Catherine Mould, Steve Keenan, Sarah Calvert, Malin Holst, Debbie Mauskopf, Carol Pyrah, Roy Jerromes, Simon Stevens, Stephen Timms, Katie Lister, Jay Carver, Doug Schmidt, Liz Hooper, Karen Graham, Faith Jerromes, Rachel Gordon-Blackler

## PARTICIPANTS

Leigh Hardie, Jonathan Andrew, Michel Regelous, Mick Carr, Marie Harries, Ursula Coles, Helen Fenwick, Dorothy Sheppard, Carolyn Williams, Wayne Sawtell, Anne Stewardson, Linda Bissinger, Patricia Campbell,

Colin Andrew, Garry Campion, Peter Kerr, Liz Frampton, Nicholas Lightfoot, Oliver Grindley, Catherine Bartlett, Matthew Blandford, Jacqueline Degnan, Ian Dennis, Louise Benton, James Mower, Sarah Lee, Thomas Parry, Phil Bethell, Murray Eiland, Eva Nagy, Mark Tkachuk, Eugene Savva, Olga Larina, Maria Aproso, Lisa Pietropaolo, Cristina Gabrielli, Andrew Webster, Sean Smith, Nicholas Herepath, Adrian Gascoyne, Katherine Stringer, Andrew Hall, Ann Trewick, Sue Banyard, Lizzie Richmond, Jane Richmond, Emma Bond, Kent Burson, Karla Graham, Chris Knussel, Simon Bailey, Kristina Pillai, Eva Oledska, Howard Williams, Angus Eassie, Tom Brogden, Christiane Mecksepper, Franne Sherwood, Sarah Marks, Paul Store, Cathy Hembry, Nicholas Trowle, Oliver Provost, Christian Sampson, John Lockett, Louise McDonagh, Janice Wood, Julie Doherty, Edith Forman, Carl Robinson, Alex Hunt, Sally Lockett.

## STAFF, STUDENTS AND VOLUNTEERS

– came from Società Lombarda d'Archeologia, Reading College of Technology, Academy of Sciences SSR Moldava, and the Universities of Bradford, Bristol, Cardiff, Cambridge, Sheffield, Exeter, Glasgow, Leicester, University College London, St Hugh's College Oxford, Liverpool, York, Simon Fraser University British Columbia, Bamberg, Università degli studi di Siena, Sydney Australia, Marquette University Milwaukee, Pennsylvania.

*Mound 17*

British Museum Conservation Laboratory: Hazel Newey, Fleur Shearman, Man-yee Liu.

## 1992 SEASON

Director                Madeleine Hummler  
Supervisors        Andrew Copp, Linda Peacock, Roy Jerromes

## PARTICIPANTS

Lynne Challenger, Antonia Cheung, Andrea Coiro, Mike Collins, Helen Fenwick, Ellen Finch, Ben Hall, Garo Harwood, Faith Jerromes, Neil MacNab, Kaname Maekawa, Liz Meredith, James Morrison, Toby Simpson, Richard Webster.

## SPONSORSHIP AND EXPENDITURE

## SUTTON HOO RESEARCH PROJECT STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE

<i>Expenditure in £ sterling</i>	90/91	91/92	total 1983-92
Direction and administration	24,560	25,310	122,720
Excavations	72,730	44,000	418,216
Environmental	1,250	970	9,069
Survey (SAU)	—	—	28,390
Archive/Analysis	2,960	800	44,976
Site Management	500	4,300	23,962
Totals	102,000est	75,380	647,333
<i>credit against estimate 90/91</i>	7,926 cr		
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	94,074	75,380	639,407
Grant from Manpower Services Commission 1986-89			94,785
Total expenditure at the conclusion of the fieldwork phase			734,192



## THE SUTTON HOO SOCIETY

THE SUTTON HOO SOCIETY is entering its eighth year, and has been presided over by the Duke of Edinburgh since 1985. The Society has continued to support the work of the Trust by donating equipment to the project and funding scholarships for students attending the field school. Guided tours of the site were provided for the public throughout the summer, and the Society also financed the creation of new exhibition panels. Visits to the site are co-ordinated by the Secretary. Enquiries about membership should be made to the Membership Secretary, c/o National Westminster Bank plc, Cumberland Street, Woodbridge, Suffolk IP12 1JD.

The Society's officers as at 1 April 1991 are as follows:

Chairman	Robert Simper
Hon. Secretary	Jenny Glazebrook
Hon. Membership Secretary	Andrew Lovejoy
Publications	Rosemary Hoppitt
Publicity	John le Mare

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The Director would particularly like to thank:

Angela Evans, of the Department of Medieval and Later Antiquities, British Museum, for patient and skilful supervision, excavation and recording in Mounds 5, 18, 7 and 14, and the co-ordination of finds processing within the British Museum.

Sheridan Bowman, Hazel Newey, Fleur Shearman and Man-yee Liu (British Museum Conservation and Research Laboratories) for advice and collaboration on site and in its laboratories.

Ray Sutcliffe, former BBC producer of documentary films, long-serving and far-sighted champion of *Chronicle* and other programmes in the service of public intelligence, for his patient, imaginative and highly successful broadcast account of the Sutton Hoo Research Project.

Stanley West, former Director of Suffolk County Archaeological Unit for advice and support.

Peter Berry, ingenious, inspiring and resourceful site foreman, and now site caretaker.

Bob Simper, Chairman of the Sutton Hoo Society; writer, sailor and friend to the Sutton Hoo site.

The project staff also wish to record their sorrow at the death of Hugh Chapman, General Secretary of the Society of Antiquaries, advisor and friend to the Sutton Hoo project.

## FAREWELL TO THE FIELD TEAM

In 1991-1992 Andrew Copp (Supervisor), Jenny Glazebrook (Administrator), Nigel MacBeth (Photographer) and Linda Peacock (Finds' Supervisor) completed their contracts with the Sutton Hoo Research Project. Their departure is a landmark in the history of the project, and it was celebrated in style on more than one occasion. To express our gratitude to all four at once feels a little like writing the obituary of the fieldwork, since they have provided the backbone of the project since its inception.

Andy Copp joined the project team as its first employee in the winter of 1983 and it was Andy again who supervised the backfilling and reconstruction of the site in April 1992. But he did much more than seeing the fieldwork through to completion: he set very high standards for himself and for others, whatever the task in hand. These were very varied and Andy seemed equally at home with an EDM or a dumper truck, a difficult student or a spoilheap, AutoCAD software or a shovel. The high quality and consistency of the records which have fed a growing archive over the past eight years bear witness to the skills of a remarkable fieldworker and excavator, a cheerful supervisor and a lucid analyst.

Jenny Glazebrook came to Sutton Hoo in 1984 and has served the project tirelessly, working as manager, administrator, secretary, receptionist, troubleshooter and cook. Although many students and professionals may remember her best as a cordon-bleu cook, this was only one of her many skills, which ranged from organising

sanitation to administering first-aid, putting out fires, calming cantankerous visitors, running the site office, keeping track of expenditure and budgeting, recruiting and looking after a constantly fluctuating workforce, organising international field-schools, massaging egos and keeping the public and academics informed as fieldwork progressed. These, sometimes thankless, tasks, Jenny performed with amused efficiency, gaining many friends in the process. Yet, because of the dedicated archaeologist she is, she never lost sight of the project's research goals. The present series of *Bulletins*, which Jenny produced with Nigel MacBeth since 1986, are a vivid testimony of her dedication to the project. Jenny is now Editor of East Anglian Archaeology.

Nigel MacBeth, who also came to Sutton Hoo in 1984 as an archaeologist turned photographer (or vice versa), is known indirectly to lecture-audiences throughout Europe and America for the very high quality of the photographs, since it is these which invariably illustrate the director's lectures, and the project's displays and exhibitions. But the public face of Nigel's work is only part of his investment into the project: the 30,000 photographs housed in the site archive are not just good pictures, they are essential primary records. The pro-active role of photography in documentation, in presentation and in design was not only amply demonstrated by Nigel but also promoted at Sutton Hoo: Nigel was able to pioneer, develop or perfect, with the director and the team, a multitude of ways of capturing elusive shapes in the sand, including overhead photography and what seemed a hundred different ways of going up in the air. This perfectionist could temporarily forget that he hated heights, if the shot taken while dangling from a hot-air balloon could enhance Sutton Hoo's image and satisfy his high professional standards. Nigel MacBeth is now freelance and available for professional photographic services (see panel for details).

Linda Peacock has been Sutton Hoo's finds' supervisor since 1989; she managed to keep the finds' office one of the most cheerful places on site, in spite of having to battle with the processing, identifying and computerised indexing of over 100,000 finds. It is thanks to her boundless energy that the analysis and publication programme can proceed at York without having to clear mountains of backlog. The environmental programme has also benefitted enormously from Linda's level-headed approach to its implementation on the ground, one of her many responsibilities. Last, but not least, she was a great ally in the running of the field-schools, seemingly never tired of explaining the finer points of the finds' system to an often exotic audience of trainees, even if up to her elbows in flotation sludge in freezing weather. Linda is now training to be a midwife.

These four now face new challenges, but their input into the project will continue to enrich the post-excavation programme underway at York and the eventual publication. We shall all remain in their debt.

It would be churlish to end this message of thanks to the project team without thanking the many archaeologists who came to the site, often year after year and often on unpaid leave from their jobs: their participation is listed in the *Bulletins*. Their collective effort, but especially that of Annette Roe and Justin Garner-Lahire, made Sutton Hoo not only a very efficient campaign, but also a very pleasant place to work.

Finally, five children were born during the life of the field project: Frédéric, Geneviève, Jacques and Louis Carver (1984, 1986, 1990, 1990) and Elspeth MacBeth (1990). Madeleine Hummler would like to thank warmly the many childcarers who made it possible to combine work and children at Sutton Hoo: Mary Goble, Judy Laurence, Sarah Calvert, Nicola Cook, Sarah Cretch, Karon Martin, Chloé Chauvetière, Lynne Challenger, Anne Stewardson, Rachel Gordon-Blackler and Joy Richardson.

Madeleine Hummler  
and Martin Carver



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