Whinbush, Main Road, Martlesham, Suffolk

Planning application: C/11/1797

HER Ref: MRM 151

Archaeological Evaluation Report

(© John Newman BA MIFA, 2 Pearsons Place, Henley, Ipswich, IP6 0RA)

(July 2012)

(Tel: 01473 832896 Email: johnnewman2@btinternet.com)

Site details for HER

Name: Land at Whinbush, Main Road, Martlesham, Suffolk IP12 4SE

Client: Park Properties (Anglia) Ltd

Local planning authority: Suffolk Coastal DC

Planning application ref: C/11/1797

Development: Demolition of existing house & erection of 3 detached dwellings

Date of fieldwork: 7 June 2012

HER Ref: MRM 51

OASIS ref: johnnewm1-129760

Grid ref: TM 2512 4692

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Table 1: Trench details

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Summary: Martlesham, Whinbush, Main Road (MRM 151, TM 2512 4692) evaluation trenching at this site, which is located close to the top of Crown Hill, for a small residential development did not reveal any archaeological deposits or finds of significance with the only feature identified being an extraction pit containing occasional finds of 18th/19th century date (John Newman Archaeological Services for Park Properties (Anglia) Ltd).

1. Introduction & background

1.1 Park Properties (Anglia) Ltd commissioned John Newman Archaeological Services (JNAS) to undertake the archaeological evaluation works for a small residential development at the site of Whinbush, Main Road, Martlesham. The evaluation requirements were set out in a Brief, following the granting of planning application C/11/1797, set by Dr J Tipper of the Suffolk CC Archaeological Service with the aim of gaining a representative sample by trial trenching of the area concerned. The Written Scheme of Investigation for the archaeological evaluation (see Appendix II) was subsequently prepared by JNAS in order to gain a conditional discharge and allow the trenching to go ahead before any other ground works were undertaken.

1.2 Martlesham is a large parish to the east of Ipswich and on the western side of the River Deben in its upper, tidal, reaches. The local drift geology is made up largely of well drained sands and gravels giving rise to what in historic times has been extensive areas of heath used as sheep walk that has only been developed for extensive residential use since the 1920/30 period. Hodskinson's map of Suffolk of 1783 shows the extent of Martlesham Heath and also indicates how the low population density at that time was dependant on local water resources with the main village being located at the bridging point of the River Fynn with another small cluster of dwellings around the parish church above Martlesham Creek. The proposed development site at Whinbush lies at c20m OD and is some 350m south of the River Fynn crossing point on the eastern side of Main Road as it climbs Crown Hill from the valley base in a south-westerly direction onto what was open heath land (see Fig. 1). Main Road being part of what, historically, has been the main communication route from Ipswich to the south-west to the coastal areas of east Suffolk. At the time of the evaluation Whinbush had largely been demolished to ground level but it clearly comprised a bungalow of mid 20th century date set within an extensive garden area which has become overgrown in recent years.

1.3 Archaeological interest in this development was generated by its relatively close proximity to sites (HER MRM 007 & 008) where evidence for Roman period settlement activity has been recorded. The site at Whinbush therefore also had the potential to contain further evidence of past settlement type activity of a similar date with the planned development due to cause extensive ground disturbance with subsequent damage to any archaeological deposits that might be present.

2. Evaluation methodology

2.1 The area of the proposed residential development was trenched across areas of soft ground around the footprint of Whinbush to a previously agreed plan (see Fig. 2) using a large sized 360 machine equipped with a 2100mm flat bucket which was under archaeological supervision at all times with any indistinct areas being hand cleaned for better clarity. Three 2.10m trenches were opened with their total length coming to the specified length of 58m giving a sample by area of 121.8m^2 for the site or 5.8% of the c0.21ha site area.

2.2 The glaciofluvial deposits exposed in the base of the trenches, as outlined in the table below and as anticipated, proved to be a soft orange sand with occasional bands of small flints and scattered areas of naturally derived dark brown iron pan at

the junction of the subsoil and underlying orange sands. This iron pan deposit being a natural characteristic of the coastal former heath land areas of Suffolk. The base of the trenches and the upcast spoil were examined visually and scanned with a metal detector for any finds as the work progressed and any indistinct areas or potential features were investigated by hand. Site visibility for features and finds is considered to have been good throughout the evaluation which was undertaken under dry and sunny conditions. At the end of the evaluation the location of the trenches was plotted from nearby mapped features and as the evaluation progressed a full photographic record in digital format (see Appendix I) was taken of the trenching works.

3. Results

3.1 In this case the results are most easily summarised as in the table below as very little of archaeological interest was revealed (see also Fig. 2):

Trench	Orientation	Length (m)	Topsoil depth (mm)	Subsoil depth (mm)	Drift geology	Archaeological/ natural features
1	Southeast/ northwest	20m	300	50/100 of a mid brown sandy subsoil	Orange sand with occasional bands of small flints and pockets of dark brown iron pan	At the western end of the trench evidence for a large extraction type pit extending across the width of the trench and 1700mm+ deep was revealed, this pit extended for 5m along the trench & it contained 18th/19th C finds
2	Northeast/ southwest	18	300	200 (as T1)	As T1 with fewer flint bands & more evidence for iron panning	_
3	Southeast/ northwest	20	300 (eastern half)	300 (as T1)	As T1	Western half of trench comprised 500mm of patio & make-up over orange sand, only feature NW/SE aligned 250mm concrete pipe in 600mm wide trench

Table 1: Trench details

3.2 The only ground disturbance identified in the trenches proved to be the probable extraction or quarry pit in trench 1 and the recent pipe in trench 3 as outlined in Table 1 above. The probable extraction pit at the western end of trench 1 contained a loose, mid brown, sandy fill with small flints and the feature extended across the width of the 2.10m wide trench and for 5m along its length and was at least 1700mm deep; the mechanical excavation of the trench having been taken to a depth of 1300mm followed by the hand excavation of a spade test hole to a further 300mm. The only finds recovered from the fill of this pit comprised a sherd (wt 8g) of abraded, brown glazed red earthenware of 18th century date, a small fragment of clay tobacco pipe stem (wt 3g) and a small fragment of Post medieval peg tile (wt 10g).

3.3 Throughout the evaluation no stray finds of pre 20th century date were noted in the upcast spoil though before cleaning two fragments of heavily reduced dark grey recent tile from the spoil of trench 1 were thought to be Roman period greyware sherds. However closer inspection of the very hard fabric of these fragments confirmed a later date and complete tiles of a similar type were seen within the building debris scattered across parts of the surface of the site alongside other building materials.

4. Conclusion

4.1 With such negative results in relation to archaeological deposits of any significance, evidence for Post medieval quarrying and general lack of stray finds of any age it can only be concluded that this site lies outside the Roman period settlement evidenced by various recorded finds and features to the south-west. The first indication of past activity at this site being the feature interpreted as a probable quarry or extraction pit of later Post medieval date at the western end of trench 1 close to the Main Road frontage.

4.2 Based on the evaluation results it is recommended that no further archaeological investigations need to be carried out on the proposed site at Whinbush, Main Road, Martlesham.

Archive- to be deposited with the Suffolk CC Archaeological Service under the HER ref. MRM 151.

Disclaimer- any opinions regarding the need for further archaeological work in relation to this proposed development are those of the author's alone. Formal comment regarding the need for further work must be sought from the official Archaeological Advisors to the relevant Planning Authority.

(Acknowledgements: JNAS is grateful **to Nick Wakefield and everyone from Gabriel Demolition for their cooperation on site)**

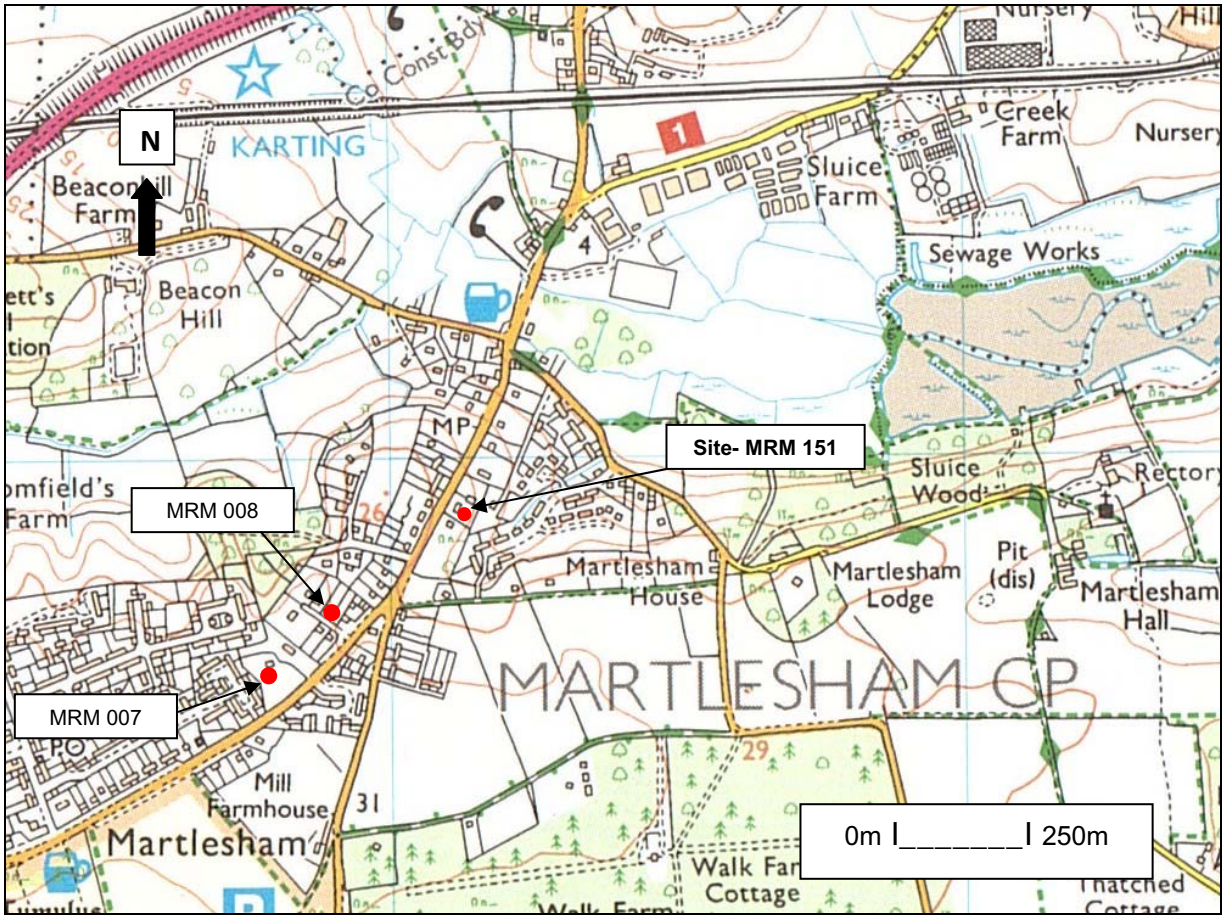

Fig. 1: Site location (Ordnance Survey © Crown copyright 2008
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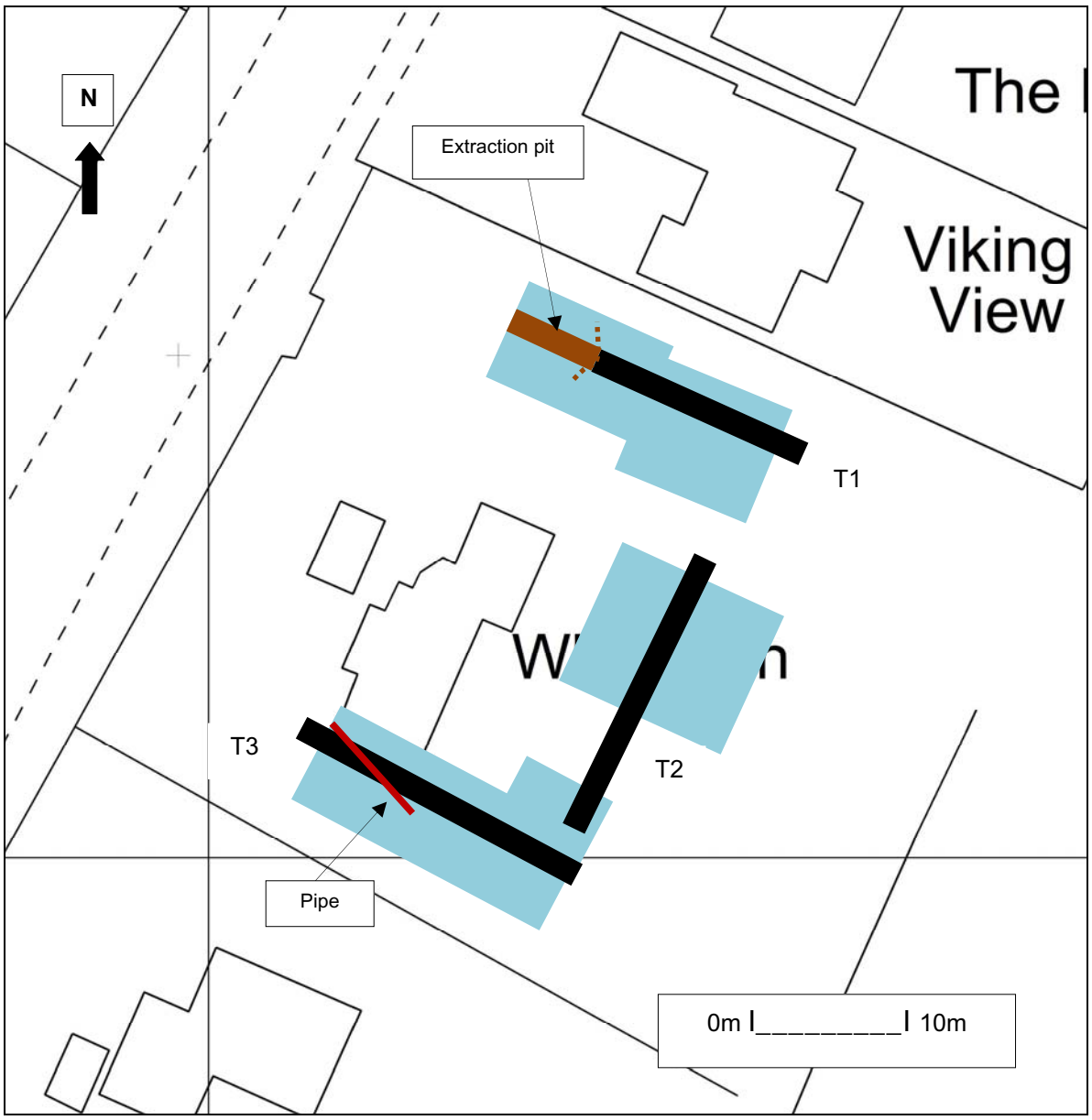

Fig.2: Location of trenches (proposed house footprints- light blue)

Appendix I- Images

General view from south-east

Trench 1 from east

Extraction pit at western end of trench 1

Trench 2 from north

Trench 3 from east

Whinbush, Main Road, Martlesham, Suffolk

Written Scheme of Investigation for Archaeological Evaluation

(© John Newman BA MIFA, 2 Pearsons Place, Henley, Ipswich, IP6 0RA)

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Site details

Name: Land at Whinbush, Main Road, Martlesham, Suffolk, IP12 4SE

Client: Park Properties (Anglia) Ltd

Local planning authority: Suffolk Coastal DC

Planning application ref: C/11/1797

Proposed development: Demolition of existing house & erection of 3 dwellings

Proposed date for evaluation: tbc

Brief ref: 2012_03_19_SCCAS_TrenchedArchaeologicalEvaluation_Brief_ Whinbush_Martlesham

Grid ref: TM 251 469

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1. Introduction
2. Location, Topography & Geology
3. Archaeological & Historical Background
4. Aims of the Site Evaluation
5. Methodology
6. Risk Assessment
7. Specialists

Proposed location of trial trenches

1. Introduction

1.1 Park Properties (Anglia) Ltd has commissioned John Newman Archaeological Services (JNAS) to undertake the archaeological site evaluation for a proposed small residential development that has recently received consent to go ahead. This written scheme of investigation (WSI) details the background to the archaeological requirements for planning application C/11/1797 and how JNAS will implement the requirements of the Brief for Archaeological Evaluation set by Dr J Tipper of the Suffolk CC Archaeological Service (SCCAS). The WSI will also set out how potential risks will be mitigated This proposed development concerns the construction of 3 detached dwellings on land at Whinbush, Main Road, Martlesham following demolition of the existing house.

1.2 The evaluation will be carried out to the standards set regionally in the *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England (EAA Occ. Papers 14, 2003),* locally in *Requirements for Trenched Archaeological Evaluation 2011 Ver. 1.1 (Suffolk CC)* and nationally in *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation (Institute for Archaeologists 1994, revised 2001)*.

2. Location, Topography & Geology

2.1 Martlesham is a large parish to the east of Ipswich and on the western side of the River Deben in its upper, tidal, reaches. The local drift geology is made up largely of well drained sands and gravels giving rise to what in historic times has been extensive areas of heath used as sheep walk. Hodskinson's map of Suffolk of 1783 shows the extent of Martlesham Heath and also indicates how the low population density at that time was dependant on local water resources with the main village being located at the bridging point of the River Fynn with another small cluster of dwellings around the parish church above Martlesham Creek. The proposed development site (PDS) at Whinbush lies at c48m OD and some 350m south of the River Fynn crossing point on the northern side of Main Road as it climbs from the valley base in a south-westerly direction onto what was open heath land. Main Road being part of what, historically, has been the main communication route from Ipswich to the south-west to the coastal areas of east Suffolk. Hodkinson's map depicting open land around the area now occupied by 20th century development around the PDS which is located close to the crest of the slope with the ground dropping sharply to the north-east into the Fynn valley

3. Archaeological & Historical Background

3.1 To quote from the relevant Brief 'This application lies in area of archaeological interest, recorded in the County Historic Environment Record, close to a Roman occupation feature (HER no. MRM 006). There is high potential for encountering further Roman occupation deposits at this valley location, overlooking the River Fynn.' A site evaluation by trial trenching is therefore required to:

- Identify the date, approximate form and purpose of any archaeological deposit, together with its likely extent, localised depth and quality of preservation.

- Evaluate the likely impact of past land uses, and the possible presence of masking colluvial/alluvial deposits.

- Establish the potential for the survival of environmental evidence.

- Provide sufficient information to construct an archaeological conservation strategy, dealing with preservation, the recording of archaeological deposits, working practices, timetables and orders of cost.

4. Aims of the Site Evaluation

4.1 As outlined in section 3 above the main archaeological potential relates to the site's location where further evidence for Roman period settlement and related activities may exist. The aim of the evaluation is therefore to examine the specified sample of the proposed development area with evaluation trenches on a regular grid basis under controlled conditions so, if archaeological deposits are revealed they can be sampled and characterised. With this information a strategy can then be formulated for their possible preservation in situ or, failing that, the systematic recording of these deposits and the associated working practices, timetables and orders of cost.

5. Methodology

5.1 The proposed development is for 3 residential dwellings on what is largely soft ground in the garden of Whinbush with a smaller proportion of the PDS being under the existing house. The evaluation trenching will all be in areas that are currently garden.

5.2 The Brief requires a 5% trenched sample of the development area of 0.21ha which equates to c105m^2 or 58m of 1.8m wide trench. This will be undertaken using a 1.5m wide toothless ditching bucket on a suitably sized machine operated by an experienced driver with a trench plan as set out below. The machine will be closely supervised by an experienced archaeologist as the overburden is removed in shallow spits to the top of any archaeological deposits that are present, where hand investigation will start, or to expose the underlying drift geology which will be further hand cleaned and examined. The spoil will be stored adjacent to the excavated trench with top and sub soil kept separate to allow for subsequent sequential backfilling. No trenches will be backfilled until the relevant officer at SCCAS has been consulted and should any modification to the trench layout be required due to any unforeseen circumstances, such as local services, then SCCAS will be contacted immediately. A metal detector search will be carried out by an experienced operator at all stages of the evaluation. The up cast spoil will also be closely examined for unstratified artefacts as evidence for past activity in rural areas in particular is often as evident via artefact scatters as by undisturbed archaeological deposits.

5.3 Site records will be made under a continuous and unique numbering system of contexts under an overall site HER number obtained from the Suffolk CC HER beforehand. All contexts will be numbered and finds recorded by context. Conventions compatible with the county HER will be used throughout the monitoring. Site plans will be drawn at 1:20 or 1:50 as appropriate and sections at 1:10 or 1:20 (all on plastic drawing film) and related to OS map cover. Sections will be levelled to a datum OD. A photographic record in monochrome film and high resolution digital images will be made of the site and exposed features.

5.4 As necessary and to define archaeological deposits exposed surfaces will be trowelled clean before appropriate hand investigation and recording. Exposed archaeological features will be sampled at standard levels with care being taken to cause minimum disturbance to the site consistent with evaluation to a level adequate to properly form a subsequent mitigation strategy. Significant features such as solid or bonded structural remains, building slots or post holes (where fills are sampled) will have their integrity maintained (and during backfilling). Otherwise for discrete, contained, features, sampling will be at 50%-possibly rising to 100% if requested, and 1m wide sampling slots across linear features. If human burial evidence is revealed the SCCAS Officer will be informed and the clear presumption must be to preserve such remains in situ with minimum disturbance during this evaluation stage. If this is not possible then a Ministry of Justice licence will be obtained

prior to full on site recording (total 100% sampling if a cremation deposit) and removal of the remains followed by examination by the relevant specialist and possibly scientific dating. If human remains do have to be recorded, removed from site and reported on then these works will add an additional cost to the evaluation works which may involve radiocarbon dating (in this case the likelihood of revealing human burial is assessed as being low at this location).

5.5 All finds will be collected and processed unless any variation is agreed with the relevant SCCAS Officer. Finds will be assessed by recognised period specialists and their interpretation will form an integral part of the overall report. Finds will be stored according to ICON guidelines with specialist advice/treatment sought for fragile ones. Every effort will be made to gain the deposit of the site finds to the SCCAS Store under their relevant HER code and site numbering for future reference. If this is not possible then the SCCAS Officer will be consulted over any requirements for additional recording (which may have an additional cost implication). Any discard policy will be discussed and agreed with the relevant SCCAS Officer.

5.6 Where appropriate palaeoenvironmental samples will be taken for processing and assessment by a specialist conversant with regional archaeological standards and research agendas. The sampling, processing and assessment will follow the guidelines as detailed in *A guide to sampling archaeological deposits for environmental analysis* (Murphy P L & Wiltshire P E J, 1994). In accordance with standard practice bulk samples of 40 litres (or 100% of the deposit where less) will be taken from a representative cross section of archaeological deposits of all periods (respecting defined fills within features), in consultation with the relevant SCCAS Officer (and RSA if the deposits merit more targeted advice) including deposits that cannot be immediately dated by their artefact content, so the state of preservation and full archaeological and palaeoenvironmental potential of the deposits can be assessed and any further sampling, should further field work take place, be systematically planned and fully costed. Archaeological deposits of all types may reveal valuable data through the processing and assessment of samples with high priority features including the primary fills of pits, wells and cesspits, layers of middens, occupation surfaces and structural features as well as other discrete activity areas, contents of hearths, ovens, and other craft related or industrial structures. In addition more generalised settlement and land use features such as ditches may also yield valuable and informative data when sampling is undertaken systematically as the sum of all the assessment results can add considerably to the interpretation of a site and its landscape. Through an

integrated study of all the data recovered from the evaluation the results from the assessment of the samples will be reviewed in terms of:

- What is the quality and state of preservation of charred plant remains, mineralised plant and animal related remains, small vertebrates and industrial residues such as evidence for iron working (contributing to the fullest interpretation of the evaluation results and to aid the planning of any further field work- if any RC dates are required on should features containing suitable material but no easily dateable finds then this will incur an additional cost, nearby site PFM 017 revealed such features which gave a mid Saxon RC date).

- What is the concentration of macro-remains (to inform sampling strategy in any further field work), in particular how might bulk sampling inform the interpretation of burial deposits.

- Can any patterning or similarities/differences be ascertained between deposits from different periods represented on site, similarly can any useful comparisons be made with undated and unphased deposits (to aid interpretation of the evaluation results and help in the study of undated deposits which may otherwise be overlooked and which may via sampling yield material for RC dating)

- Do waterlogged deposits exist on site, if so is there potential for palaeoenvironmental data from preserved insects or pollen and do such deposits contain organic material suitable for RC dating from samples taken as advised by the relevant soil specialist (who would also coordinate the assessment for pollen and insect remains), the RSA will also be consulted in such cases in conjunction with the relevant SCCAS Officer. Incremental column samples will be taken should waterlogged deposits be revealed in close consultation with the evaluation soils specialist with 10-20 litre sample sizes which will be sub-sampled for preserved pollen, insects, diatoms, preserved parasite eggs etc. If waterlogged wood is encountered it will ideal to leave in situ, if it has to be lifted it will be packed while wet in black polythene and stored at 5C until it can be transferred to a specialist for species identification, assessment and potential for RC dating is undertaken (should RC dating be required in the evaluation on such deposits this will be covered within the resources agreed for the first date but will take time to obtain, examination of the topographic location of the site indicates that the presence of waterlogged deposits is unlikely).

- Deep blanket type deposits resulting from both natural and human derived actions and events can yield valuable land use and palaeoenvironmental information. In particular such deposits can form at the base of a slope, if located in the evaluation the relevant SCCAS Officer and RSA will be consulted over monolith sampling and assessment by the relevant evaluation specialist (the composition of such deposits may give information on past land use in the area through a study of the soil matrix notwithstanding additional data if it is waterlogged)

5.7 An archive of all records and finds will be prepared consistent with the principles in *Management of Archaeological projects* (MAP2, and particularly Appendix 3). This archive will be deposited with the Suffolk CC HER within 3 months of working finishing on site under the relevant HER number and following the guidelines outlined in '*Deposition of Archaeological Archives in Suffolk'* (SCCAS Conservation Team 2008*)*. As necessary the site digital archive will deposited with the Archaeology Data Service (ADS) within the agreed allowance for the monitoring and reporting works.

5.8 The evaluation report will be consistent with the principles of MAP2 (particularly Appendix 3.1 & Appendix 4.1) and this report will summarise the methodology employed and relate the archaeological record directly to the aims of this WSI and section 4 above in particular. The report will give an objective account of the deposits and stratigraphy recorded and finds recovered with an inventory of the latter. The report will include an assessment of palaeoenvironmental remains recovered from palaeosols and cut features in relation to both dated and undated features and in terms of patterning across the site.

5.9 Any interpretation of the evaluation will be clearly separated from the objective account of the evaluation and its results and the results will be discussed with the relevant SCCAS Officer at an early stage in the reporting process following reporting on the day of the immediately apparent conclusions. The report will give a clear statement regarding the results of the site evaluation in relation to both the more detailed aims in section 4 above and their significance in the context of local HER records and of the Regional Research Framework (EAA Occ. Papers 3 8 & 24, 1997, 2000 & 2011). There will be no further work on site until the evaluation results have been assessed and the SCCAS Officer has considered whether further archaeological works are required if this application receives consent. The report may give an opinion regarding the necessity for further evaluation work as appropriate. A draft copy of the report will be presented to SCCAS following completion of the site

works. Once accepted a bound hard copy will be provided for the County HER with a digital version on disc. As required the site evaluation will be registered on the OASIS online archaeological record followed by submission of the final draft in .pdf format. An HER summary sheet will be completed and a summary prepared of any positive results for inclusion in the annual PSIAH round-up. A vector plan of the trench locations will be provided in .dxf format for inclusion in the County HER.

6. Risk Assessment

6.1 Protective clothing will be worn on site (hard hat, high visibility vest/coat, steel-toe cap boots, and ear muffs if required). A safe working method will be agreed with the machine operator for excavation of the trenches and examination of the up cast spoil while at the same time allowing efficient use of plant. Suitable clothing will be available to mitigate against extremes of weather.

6.2 Vehicles will be safely parked away from work areas and lines of access.

6.3 A site visit and discussion with the client has already confirmed that there is no known, or likely, ground contamination and the discovery of underground services is unlikely. No overhead services impinge on the trench locations. Gloves and hand wash/wipes be available and any information on possible ground contamination revealed during the evaluation will be passed to finds and environmental specialists.

6.4 A fully charged mobile phone will be carried and a first aid kit will be taken to site.

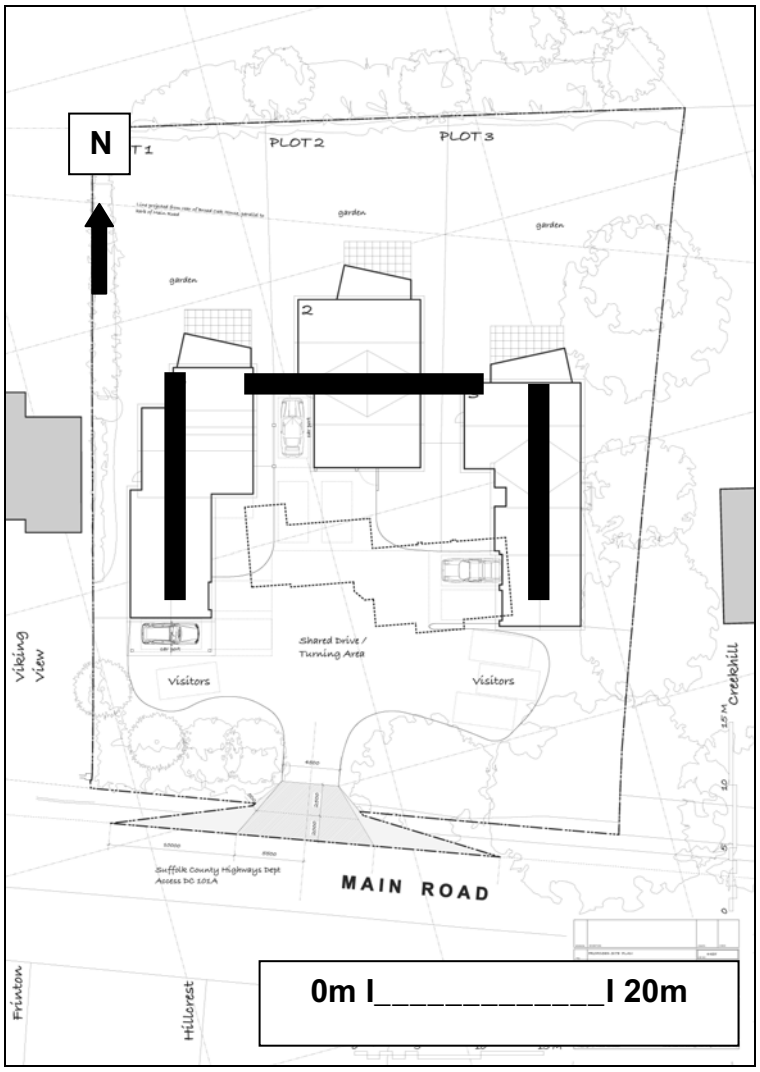
6.5 It is unlikely that any trench plus excavated feature depth will go below c1/1.3m from the present ground level. If any excavations need to go deeper measures such as stepping in the sides will be employed.

6.6 JNAS holds full insurance cover for archaeological site works from the specialist provider Towergate Risk Solutions covering Public & Products Liability, details can be supplied on request.

7. Specialists

Conservation:	Conservation Services
Faunal remains:	J Curl (Sylvanus Archaeology)
Human remains:	S Anderson (CFA Archaeology)
Metal detecting:	J Armes (experienced freelance)

Palaeoenvironmental samples:	V Fryer (Freelance)
Soils specialist	R Macphail (UCL)
Pre-historic flint:	S Bates (Freelance)
Pre-historic pottery:	S Percival (Freelance)
Post Roman ceramics & CBM:	S Anderson (CFA Archaeology)
Roman period small finds:	N Crummy (Freelance)
Roman period ceramics:	S Benfield (CAT)
Medieval coins:	M Allen (Fitzwilliam Museum)
Post Roman small finds:	JNAS



Proposed location of trial trenches (3 x 20m each)

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

List of Projects | Manage Projects | Search Projects | New project | Change your details | HER coverage | Change country | Log out

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OASIS ID: johnnewm1-129760

Project details

Project name	Land at Whinbush, Main Road, Martlesham- Archaeological Evaluation Report
Short description of the project	Martlesham, Whinbush, Main Road (MRM 151, TM 2512 4692) evaluation trenching at this site, which is located close to the top of Crown Hill, for a small residential development did not reveal any archaeological deposits or finds of significance with the only feature identified being an extraction pit containing occasional finds of 18th/19th century date.
Project dates	Start: 07-06-2012 End: 07-06-2012
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	MRM 151 - HER event no.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Other 5 - Garden
Monument type	PIT Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Post Medieval
Significant Finds	CLAY TOBACCO PIPE Post Medieval
Methods & techniques	'"Sample Trenches"'
Development type	Small-scale (e.g. single house, etc.)
Prompt	Planning condition
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

Project location

Country	England
Site location	SUFFOLK SUFFOLK COASTAL MARTLESHAM Whinbush, Main Road
Postcode	IP12 4SE
Study area	2100.00 Square metres

Site coordinates	TM 2510 4693 52 1 52 04 27 N 001 17 06 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 20.00m Max: 21.00m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	John Newman Archaeological Services
Project brief originator	Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body
Project design originator	John Newman
Project director/manager	John Newman
Project supervisor	John Newman
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists?	No
Physical Archive recipient	Discarded
Digital Archive recipient	Suffolk CC Archaeological Service
Digital Contents	"Ceramics"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Suffolk CC Archaeological Service
Paper Contents	"Ceramics"
Paper Media available	"Report"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Whinbush, Main Road, Martlesham, Suffolk- Archaeological Evaluation Report
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Newman, J
Date	2012
Issuer or publisher	John Newman Archaeological Services
Place of issue or publication	Henley, Suffolk
Description	Loose bound client report

Entered by	John Newman (johnnewman2@btinternet.com)
Entered on	9 July 2012